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מדינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL



מדינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL
המשרד לביטחון הפנים
The Ministry of Public Security

ISRAEL'S CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY 2016

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PREFACE

The Crime Victimization Survey 2016 is the third in a series of ongoing annual surveys commissioned and financed by the Ministry of Public Security and conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The main goals of the survey were to provide an unbiased statistical estimate of victimization in crimes against the person as well as in crimes against household property and crimes against children in the household. In addition, the survey aimed to produce an estimate of the sense of personal security among the Israeli public.

The survey population was the permanent population of persons aged 20 and over in households in Israel. The sample consisted of approximately 7,150 persons, and the overall response rate to the 2016 Survey was approximately 68%. Most of the questionnaires (approximately 83%) were administered by an interviewer in a telephone survey, and the rest of the questionnaires (approximately 17%) were self-administered. The vast majority of the self-administered questionnaires were sent via the Internet, and a few were sent by post.

This publication summarizes the main findings of the survey, which completes the measurement of crime victimization in that it covers victimization that has not been reported to the police in addition to victimization that has been reported. Moreover, the survey provides data on the sense of personal security among the Israeli population. The findings are used for evidence-based planning and policy making at the Ministry of Public Security. In the present publication, emphasis was placed on multi-year comparisons. In addition, all three years of the survey were used as a basis for obtaining estimates that could not be published for each year separately due to high sampling errors.

We would like to thank the units at the Central Bureau of Statistics that actively participated in all stages of the survey. Particular thanks are due to the interviewers at the Central Bureau of Statistics for their devoted and professional work. In addition, we express our appreciation to the staff of the Survey Unit, the Department of Information Technology, and the Department of Statistical Methodology. Finally, we would like to express our appreciation to the Research Department of the Ministry of Public Security for their cooperation. The head of the Department, Eran Feinmesser, worked together with Shai Amram, Guy Nagar, and Kfir Batz to make preparations and coordinate the process of updating the survey questionnaire.

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INTRODUCTION

1. GENERAL

The Crime Victimization Survey 2016 is the third in a series of ongoing annual surveys commissioned and financed by the Ministry of Public Security and conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Prior to the first survey in the series, which began in 2014, similar surveys were conducted by the CBS in 1979, 1981, 1990, 1991, and 2001.

The main goal of the 2016 survey was to provide an unbiased statistical estimate of victimization in various types of crime (e.g., crimes against the person, crimes against household property, and crimes against children in the household). In addition, the survey aimed to provide an estimate of the sense of personal security among the Israeli public.

The survey is an outcome of the Minister of Public Security's policy to enhance the personal security of the Israeli population, and it is a major tool for planning activities at the Ministry of Public Security.

Because the survey is conducted every year, it provides a basis for following up on changes in several areas, such as: the rate of crime victimization in Israel, the number of offences, the types of offences, and reporting to the police and other official parties.

The sample consisted of approximately 7,150 persons aged 20 and over, who were divided into 12 equal, balanced monthly interview workloads over the year. The overall response rate to the 2016 Survey was approximately 68%. The survey started at the beginning of January 2016, and continued for 12 full months. Most of the questionnaires (approximately 83%) were administered by an interviewer in a telephone survey, and the rest of the questionnaires (approximately 17%) were self-administered. Most of the self-administered questionnaires were sent via the Internet, and a few printed questionnaires were sent and returned by post.

The survey was based on a representative sample of the Israeli population, which was divided according to sex, religion, age, education, economic situation, and other characteristics, in order to develop estimates of the number of persons and households that had been victims of specific crimes (against property or against the person) over the past 12 months. The estimates included persons who reported the crimes to the state authorities (the Israel Police, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, the Ministry of Education, etc.), as well as those who did not report the crimes.

2. MAIN FINDINGS

A. Victims of Crime – Against the Person

The Crime Victimization Survey 2016 provides data on crime victims aged 20 and over, by five types of crimes against the person:

Theft – Theft without the use of force and without threats to use force (e.g., pickpocketing, stealing a cellphone). Not including breaking into a dwelling or a motor vehicle.

Violence or threats of violence – e.g., physical assault, threats, purse snatching, robbery, etc.

Sexual harassment – Sexual harassment in the form of verbal or physical conduct towards men as well as women (e.g., sexual innuendoes and comments, peeping).

Sexual offence – e.g., indecent assault, attempted rape or rape.

Cyber-crime – Crimes committed through computerized systems – e.g., dissemination of personal information in social media (Facebook, WhatsApp), threatening or humiliating, stealing information and impersonation on websites.

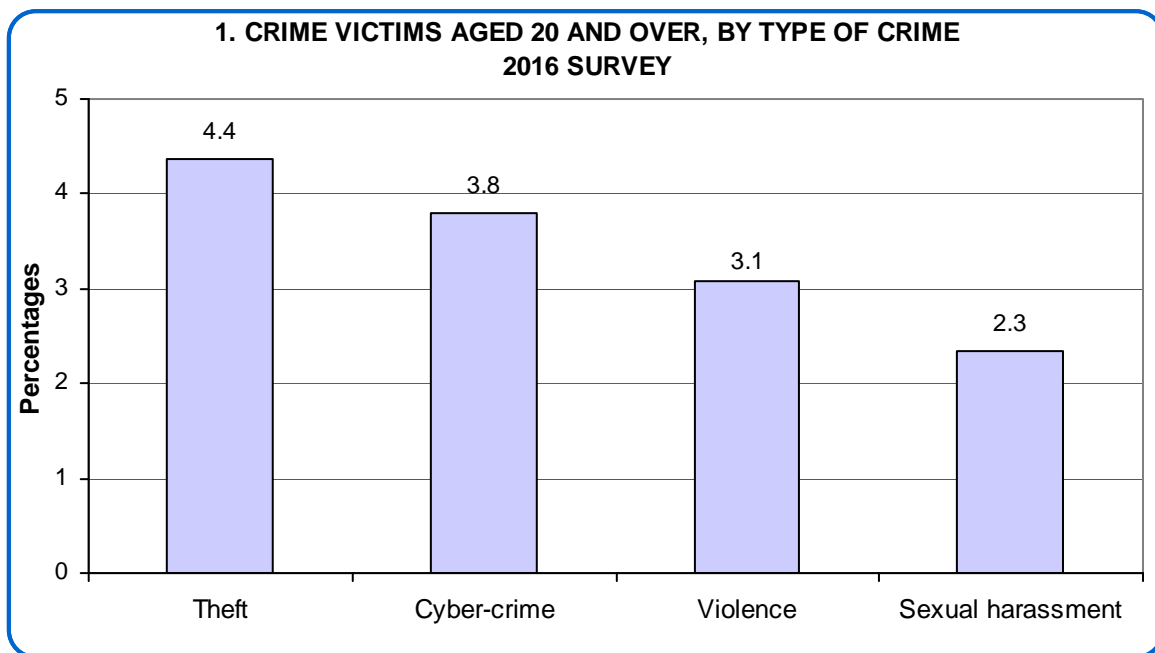
Approximately 632,000 persons aged 20 and over (11.8% of the population in that age group) had been victims of one or more of the crimes examined in the survey.

Victims of Crime, by Various Characteristics

- **Victims of Crimes, by Type of Crime and Population Group (Table 1.1)**

Of the population aged 20 and over, 11.8% had been victims of crime over the past year. The most prevalent crime during the year preceding the survey was theft: 235,000 persons aged 20 and over (4.4% of that population) had been victims of theft. The second most prevalent crime was cyber-crime: 205,000 persons aged 20 and over (4%) had been victims of this type of crime; 165,000 persons aged 20 and over (3.1%) had been victims of violence or threats of violence; and 126,000 persons in that population (2.3%) had been victims of sexual harassment. The number of victims of sexual offences is subject to a relatively high sampling error.

Notably, because it is possible to be a victim of several types of crimes, the number of victims of all types of crimes is larger than the total number of crime victims.



The rate of crime victimization among the Jewish population was higher than the rate among the Arab population: 7.9% of the Arab population aged 20 and over had been victims of one or more of the crimes examined in the survey over the past year, versus 12.5% of the Jews and Others. Because the number of victims of the different types of crimes was relatively low among the Arab population, the data are usually subject to high sampling errors. The survey findings indicate that among victims of theft, the percentage of Arabs was similar to the percentage of Jews and Others (4.4% and 4.5%, respectively). However, among victims of the other types of crimes the percentage of Arabs was lower.

- **Jewish Victims of Crime, by Type of Crime and Religiosity (Table 1.2)**

The participants in the survey sample were asked to define their level of religiosity. The rate of persons who had been crime victims over the 12 months preceding the survey was higher among the participants who defined themselves as “secular” than it was among those who defined themselves as “ultra-Orthodox”, “religious”, and “traditional”: 14.4% of the secular persons aged 20 and over had been victims of crimes against the person, whereas the rates among the other groups were: 11.6% of those who were traditional/not-so-religious, 11.2% of those who were religious, 10.1% of those who were ultra-Orthodox, and 9.9% of those who were traditional/religious. With regard to theft, the highest percentage of victims was among the secular and ultra-Orthodox participants (5.1% and 4.8%, respectively). With regard to violence or threats of violence, the highest percentage of victims was among the traditional participants (3.9% among the traditional/not-so-religious, and 3.8% among the traditional/religious); and with regard to cyber-crime, the highest percentage of victims was among the secular and religious participants (5% and 4.9%, respectively).

- **Victims of Crime, by Type of Crime, Age, and Sex (Table 1.3)**

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 324,000 men and 308,000 women had been victims of crimes against the person. Both the men and women had been victims of all types of crimes examined. The percentage of men who had been victims of violence or threats of violence was considerably higher than the percentage of women (4.0% versus 2.2%, respectively); the percentage of men who had been victims of cyber-crime was also higher than the percentage of women (4.8% and 2.9%, respectively). However, the percentage of women who had been victims of sexual harassment was considerably higher than the percentage of men (3.8% versus 0.8% respectively). The rates of men and women who had been victims of theft were similar (4.6% and 4.2%, respectively).

The rates of crime victimization in the 20–34 year age group were relatively high for all types of crime, and the rates of crime victimization among persons aged 65 and over were lower than the rates among other age groups for all types of crime.

The overall rate of sexual harassment victims among persons aged 20 and over was 2.3%. However, when sex and age were taken into account, the rates rose sharply among young women aged 20–34 (7.3%). In fact, this is the highest rate of crime victimization in all of the sex and age groups. On the whole, the rates of all types of crime victimization were higher in the younger age group (20–34 years) than in the older age group (35 years and over), both for men and women. It should be noted that when data were analyzed by sex and by age in this section, the research population was divided into two age groups: aged 20–34, and aged 35 and over.

- **Victims of Crime, by Type of Crime and Level of Education (Table 1.4)**

Among persons aged 20 and over, the education level of crime victims was somewhat higher than the education level of the total population. For example, 20% of the total population had primary or secondary education (without a matriculation certificate), compared with 14% of the crime victims; and approximately 36% of the total population had an academic degree, compared with 45% of the crime victims. The victims of cyber-crime were the population with the highest levels of education: 51% had an academic degree, and 65% had post-secondary education (compared to 57% of all crime victims and 49% of the total population that had post-secondary education).

Reporting to the Police

- **Victims of Crime, by Reports to the Police (Table 1.5)**

In the crime victimization survey, crime victims were asked if they had reported to the Israel Police.

Those who had been victims of more than one crime over the 12 months preceding the interview were asked to refer only to the most recent crime.

The findings indicate that most crime victims do not report to the police. Theft and violence were the most prevalent crimes reported to the Israel Police, although most of the victims of these crimes did not report to the police: 63% of the victims of violence or threats of violence, 65% of the victims of theft, 91% of the victims of cyber-crime, and almost all of the victims of sexual harassment (95%) did not report the crimes to the police.

- **Victims of Crime, by Satisfaction with the Way the Police Handled the Case (Table 1.5)**

Thirty-five percent of the victims of theft reported to the police. Of those, 36% were satisfied with the way the police handled the case, and the rest were dissatisfied. The reasons for dissatisfaction derived from the approach of the police (the police did not take the report seriously, they were impolite, there was a delay in handling the report), as well as from the outcomes of the case (failure to catch the thief or find the stolen property, or failure to notify the person who reported the crime in an appropriate way). The victims who did not report theft crimes indicated that the main reason for not reporting was that the police cannot handle such cases.

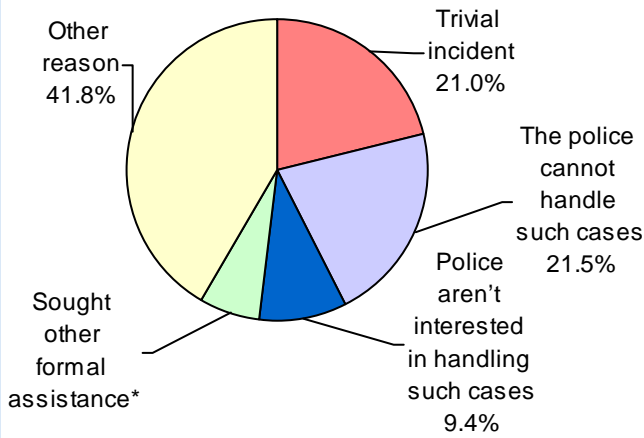
Thirty-seven percent of the victims of crimes of violence or threats of violence reported to the police. Of those, 30% were satisfied with the way the police handled the case. The rest were dissatisfied, mainly with the approach of the police as well as with the outcomes of the case. Those who did not report crimes of violence or threats of violence to the police indicated that the main reason for not reporting was that the police cannot handle such cases.

As mentioned, very few of the victims of cyber-crime (9% of all victims) reported to the police about the last incident they experienced. Of those who did not report cyber-crimes to the police, 24% indicated that the police cannot handle such cases. 27% indicated that they had reported to other parties, and 29% mentioned other reasons that were not related to the inability of the police to handle such cases or they considered the incident to be trivial.

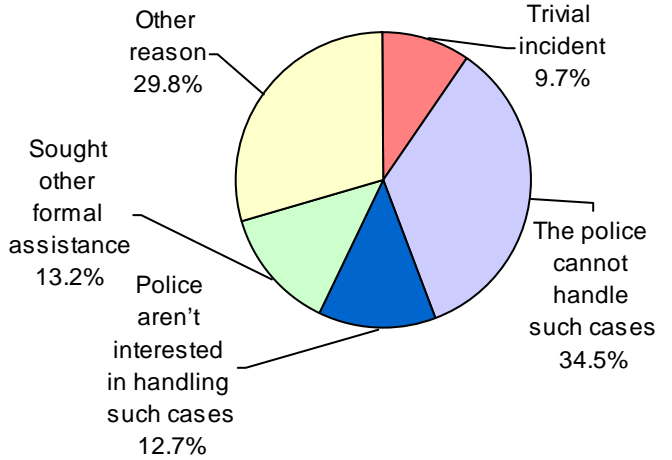
Almost all of the victims of sexual harassment (95%) did not report to the police. The main reasons for not reporting were not because the victims considered the incident to be trivial (41.8%), believed the police cannot handle such cases (21.5%), or had reported to other parties (9.4%).

**2. VICTIMS OF CRIME AGED 20 AND OVER WHO DID NOT REPORT TO THE POLICE,
BY TYPE OF CRIME AND REASON FOR NOT REPORTING
2016 SURVEY**

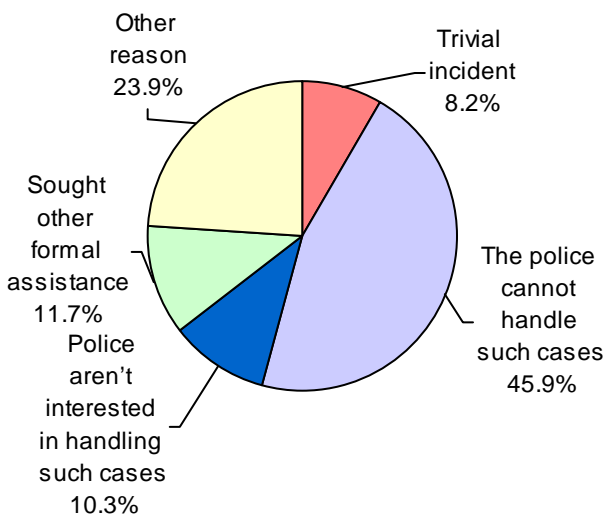
SEXUAL HARASSMENT



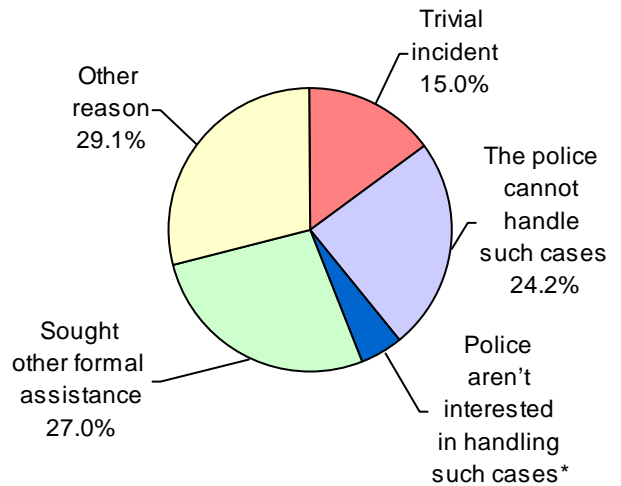
VIOLENCE



THEFT



CYBER-CRIME



* The figure is missing due to a relative sampling error over 30%.

Reporting to Other Parties (Besides the Police)

- **Victims of Crime, by Type of Damage Caused and Reporting to Other Parties (Tables 1.6, 1.7)**

Out of 165,000 victims of violence or threats of violence, 119,000 (72%) indicated that they had been harmed; 65% indicated that they had been harmed emotionally; 18% of those who indicated that they had been harmed reported to various parties (11% sought assistance from parties other than medical professionals or welfare authorities). Notably, it is possible to seek formal assistance from several parties.

Out of 126,000 victims of sexual harassment, 62,000 (49%) indicated that they had been harmed, and the damage was mainly psychological. Approximately 90% of the victims who had been harmed did not report to welfare authorities, medical professionals, or any other parties (as mentioned, there were almost no reports to the Israel Police on this type of crime).

- **Victims of Cyber-crime, by Type of Crime and Reporting to Other Parties (Table 1.8)**

There were 204,000 persons aged 20 over who indicated that they had been victims of cyber-crime over the year preceding the survey: 44% of them indicated that they had been victims of theft or dissemination of information, and 32% indicated that they had been victims of impersonation or identity theft. These were the most prevalent types of cyber-crime that persons aged 20 and over in Israel had been victims of. Fifty-six percent of the victims of cyber-crime had sought assistance from other parties: 17% sought assistance from family members; 13% sought assistance from friends; 12% sought assistance from the website; 8% sought assistance from the Internet provider; and 20% sought assistance from other sources. As mentioned, the percentage of reports to the Israel Police on this type of crime was especially low.

Because one can be a victim of several types of crimes, the figures do not add up to 100%. Moreover, because it is possible to seek assistance from more than one party, the total number of parties approached for assistance is not the same as the total number of victims who sought assistance.

B. Victims of Crime – Against the Household

The 2016 Crime Victimization Survey presents data on persons aged 20 and over who were victims of crime against their households.

Crimes Against a Dwelling

1. Stealing property – Theft of household property from a dwelling or outside of the dwelling.
2. Breaking in – Breaking into a dwelling or attempting to break in (without stealing)

Crimes Against a Motor Vehicle

The survey examined whether the household had a motor vehicle (a car and/or motorcycle or moped), and whether they had been victims of the following crimes during the year preceding the survey:

3. Stealing a car
4. Breaking into a car – breaking into the car or theft of objects or parts from the car, or damage to the car without stealing – including damage to the car without breaking in or theft of objects or parts from the car without breaking in.
5. Stealing a motorcycle or moped
6. Causing damage to a motorcycle or moped, and stealing parts from them

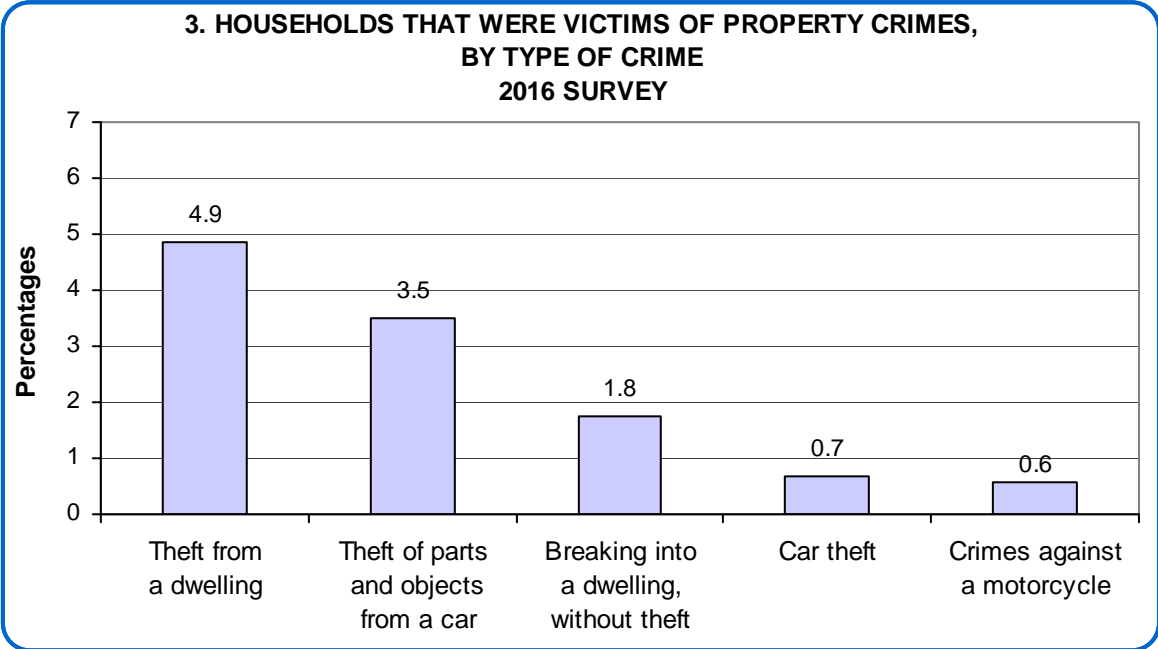
Type of Crime

- Victims of Household Crime, by Type of Crime (Table 2.1)

The population of persons aged 20 and over in Israel totals approximately 5.38 million individuals belonging to approximately 2.56 million households. According to the survey findings, 10% of the households (259,000) were victims of property crimes (against the dwelling or against the vehicle belonging to the household) during the year preceding the survey: 6.2% of the households were victims of crimes against the dwelling; 4.9% of the households were victims of property theft from the dwelling or outside of the dwelling, and approximately 1.8% of the households were victims of break-ins or attempted break-ins to a dwelling (without theft).

Approximately 69% (1.76 million) of the households participating in the survey owned a vehicle (car or motorcycle): 99% owned a car, and 7.1% owned a motorcycle (a total of 125,000 households owned a motorcycle); 106,000 households had been victims of a crime related to a vehicle during the year preceding the survey, and the most prevalent crime was breaking into a car (3.5% of the households): 0.7% of the households had been victims of car theft during the year preceding the survey (17,700 households, and 19,800 crimes during that year).

Fifteen thousand households (approximately 12% of all households that owned a motorcycle) were victims of crimes against a motorcycle (stealing the motorcycle, damage to it, or stealing parts of it).



- **Households that were Victims of Crime, by District and Locality of Residence (Table 2.2)**

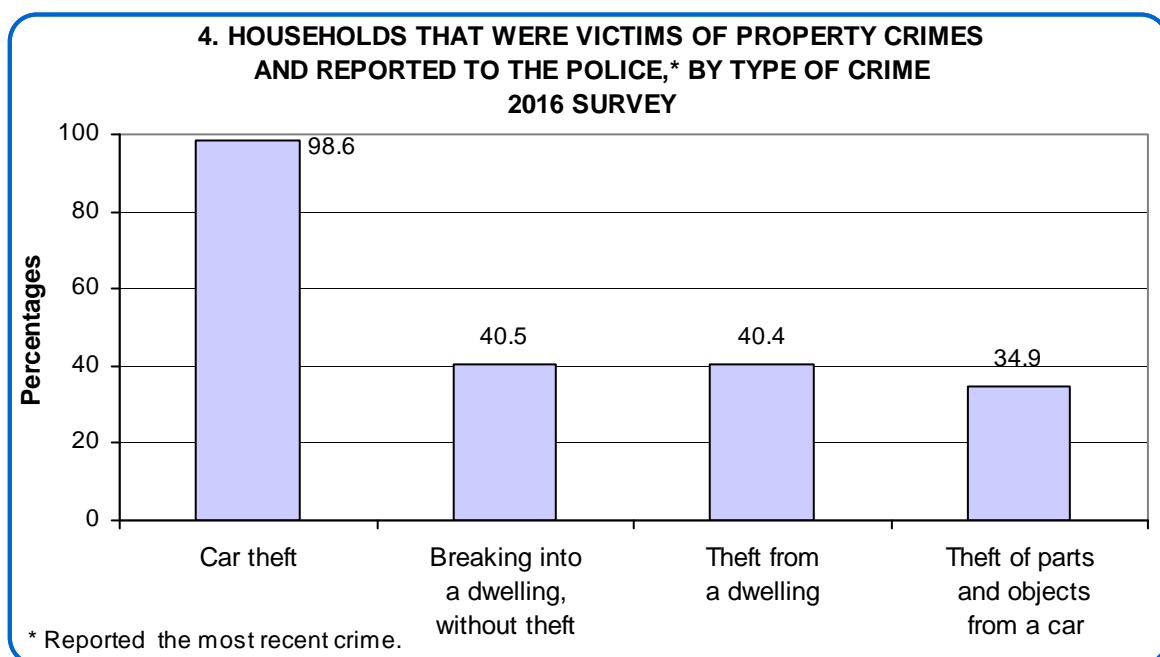
The percentage of households that were victims of crimes against a vehicle was highest in the Central District (5%), and the lowest percentage was in the Southern District (3.4%). The highest percentage of households that were victims of crime against dwellings was in the Judea and Samaria Area (9.4%), and the lowest percentages were in the Jerusalem District (4.1%). In the Tel Aviv District, 7.8% of the households were victims of crime against dwellings.

The percentages of households that were victims of crimes against a vehicle in the large cities are subject to relatively high sampling errors, and caution needs to be exercised in analysis of the data. The findings indicate that the percentages of households that were victims of crimes against a vehicle were higher in Tel Aviv-Yafo than in Jerusalem (5.5% versus 3.9%). Regarding crimes against dwellings, the differences were even greater (10.2% in Tel Aviv-YAfo versus 3.7% in Jerusalem).

Reporting to the Police

- **Victims of Household Crime, by Reports to the Police (Table 2.3)**

As in the case of crimes against the person, most victims of property crimes do not report to the police, with the exception of car theft: 99% of those who had their car stolen reported to the police (in reference to the most recent crime committed during the 12 months preceding the survey); 40% of the households that were victims of property theft from the dwelling reported to the police, and 41% of the households that were victims of break-ins or attempted break-ins (without theft) reported to the police. The percentage of households that reported theft of parts and objects from a car to the police was 35%. Because there were only a few cases of motorcycle theft and because the sampling error was higher than 30%, the data on this crime cannot be analyzed.



- **Households That Were Victims of Crime, by Satisfaction with the Way the Police Handled the Case (Table 2.3)**

Approximately 99% of those who were victims of car theft reported to the police: 58% of them were satisfied with the way the police handled the case. Those who were dissatisfied indicated that the main reasons for their dissatisfaction derived from the outcomes of the case (i.e., the police didn't find the stolen car, didn't catch the thief, or they didn't keep the victim properly informed). With regard to theft of parts and objects from a car, only 35% of the victims reported to the police. Of those who reported this crime to the police, 64% were dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case. The main reason for their dissatisfaction derived from the approach of the police (the police did not take the case seriously, they were impolite, there was a delay in handling the case), as well as from the outcomes of the case (the police didn't find or didn't catch the thief, or they didn't keep the victim properly informed).

Regarding cases of property theft (from the dwelling or outside of the dwelling), 40% of the victims reported to the police. Most of the victims who did not report to the police indicated that their main reason for not reporting was the inability of the police to handle these cases (i.e., "the police cannot handle such cases", or the victims have "learned from experience that the police do not handle such cases effectively"): Of those who reported to the police, 44% were satisfied with the way the police handled the case.

Regarding breaking into a dwelling or attempting to break in (without stealing), 41% of the victims reported to the police. Of those, 63% were satisfied with the way the police handled the case.

C. Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime

The 2015 Crime Victimization Survey presents data on households with children up to age 18 who had been victims of the following crimes:

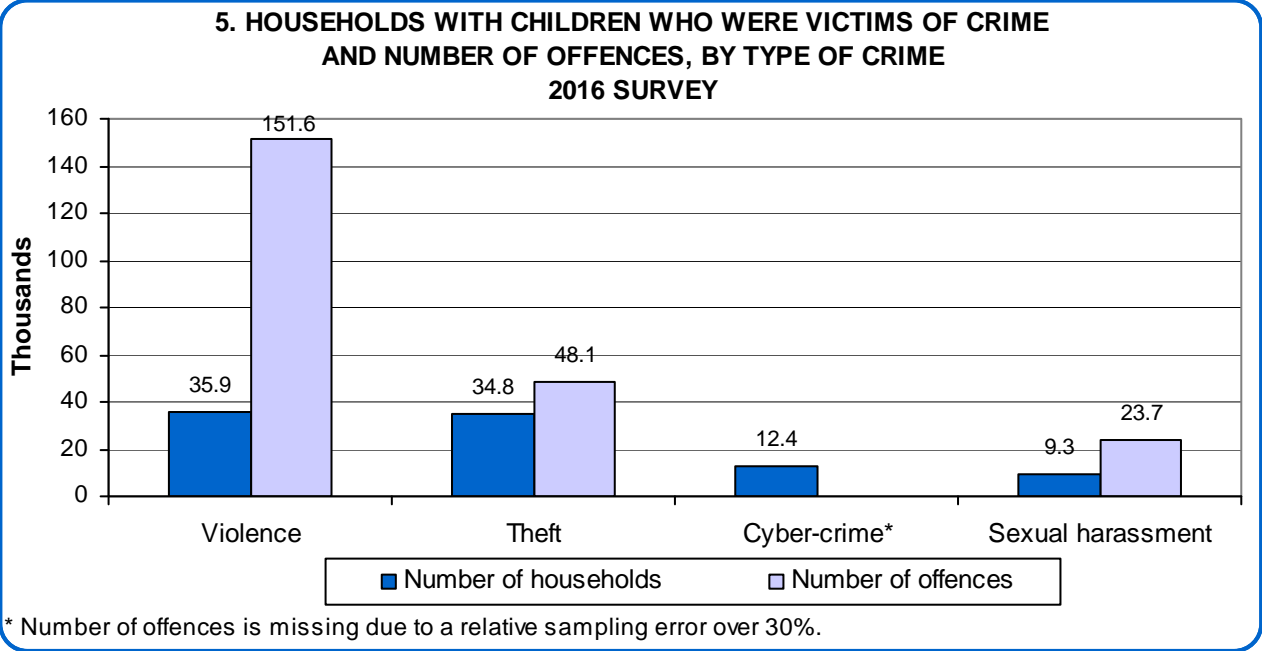
1. Theft – Theft without the use of force and without threats to use force (e.g., pickpocketing, stealing a cellphone). Not including theft of property from a dwelling or from a motor vehicle belonging to the household.
2. Violence or threats of violence – e.g., threats, beating, stabbing, etc.
3. Sexual harassment – Sexual harassment in the form of verbal or physical conduct towards men as well as women (e.g., sexual innuendoes and comments, peeping).
4. Sexual offences – e.g., indecent assault, attempted rape or rape.
5. Cyber-crime – Crimes committed through computerized systems – e.g., dissemination of personal information in social media (Facebook, WhatsApp), threatening or humiliating, stealing information and impersonation on websites.

It should be borne in mind that adult household members aged 20 and over were the ones who responded to these questions, and not the children themselves.

Type of Crime

- **Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime, By Type of Crime (Table 3.1)**

Out of 2.56 million households with persons aged 20 and over, 1.14 million had children under 18 years of age; 1.06 million households had children aged 2–17 (the relevant ages in this survey for victims of theft, violence, and sex offences); 862,000 households had children aged 6–17 (the relevant ages in this survey for victims of cyber-crime and sexual harassment); In 81,000 households with children aged 2–17 (7.6% of the households), the children had been victims of a crime. In 3.5% of the households, the crime was violence or threat of violence against a child; in 3.4% of the households, the crime was theft from a child without the use of force; in 1.6% of the households with children aged 6–17, a child was a victim of cyber-crime; and in 1.1% of the households in that group, a child was a victim of sexual harassment.



- **Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime, by Type of Crime and Population Group (Table 3.1)**

In 74,700 (8.9%) of the Jewish households with children aged 2–17, a crime was committed against a child in the household during the year preceding the survey. Theft and violence were the most prevalent crimes against the children (in 4.0% and 3.9% of the households, respectively). In 1.8% of the households with children aged 6–17, cyber-crimes were committed against at least one child, and in 1.4% of the households with children aged 6–17, the children were victims of sexual harassment. The number of Arab households that reported crimes against children in the household in this survey was relatively low (6,500 households with children who had been victims of a crime). These households constituted approximately 3% of all households with children aged 2–17 years. Because the sampling error for the specific data by type of crime is too high, the data cannot be published.

- **Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime, by Type of Crime and the Place the Crime was Committed (Table 3.2)**

In 35% of the households with children who were victims of crime (excluding victims of cyber-crime), the most recent crime was at the child's school. The percentage of victims of theft without use of force was 28%, and the percentage of victims of violence was 44%.

- **Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime, by Type of Crime and Number of Times the Child Was Harmed (Tables 3.1 and 3.5)**

In 35,000 households, children were victims of theft. In 27,000 of those households, the crime was committed once during the 12 months preceding the survey. The average number of incidents of violence or threats of violence against children was larger. In 36,000 households, violence was perpetrated against children; in 20,000 of those households the crime was committed once during the 12 months preceding the survey, in 7,000 of the households the crime was committed two or three times, and in 9,000 of the households the crime was committed four or more times.

Reporting to the Police

- **Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime, by Reports to the Police (Table 3.3)**

The rates of reporting crimes against children in the household to the police were lower than the rates of reporting crimes against persons aged 20 and over. Only 18% of the households in which children had been victims of theft (the most recent theft committed) reported to the Israel Police. The rates of reporting violence or threats of violence against children were slightly higher – 26% of the households in which children had been victims of violence reported to the police; 29% of the households in which children had been victims of sexual harassment reported to the police; and 92% of the households in which children had been victims of cyber-crime did not report to the police.

- **Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime, by Satisfaction with the Way the Police Handled the Case (Table 3.3)**

Of the households that reported theft from children, 87% were dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case. They attributed their dissatisfaction to the approach of the police, as well as to the outcomes of the case. Those who did not report cases of theft from children in the household indicated that the main reason for not reporting was the inability of the police to handle these cases (i.e., the police cannot handle such cases, or the victims have learned from experience that the police do not handle such cases effectively). Regarding cases of violence or threats of violence against children in the household, the percentage of households that reported to the police and were satisfied with the way the police handled the case was 41% (59% were dissatisfied).

Reporting to Other Parties (Besides the Police)

- **Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime, by Reporting to Various Parties (Table 3.4)**

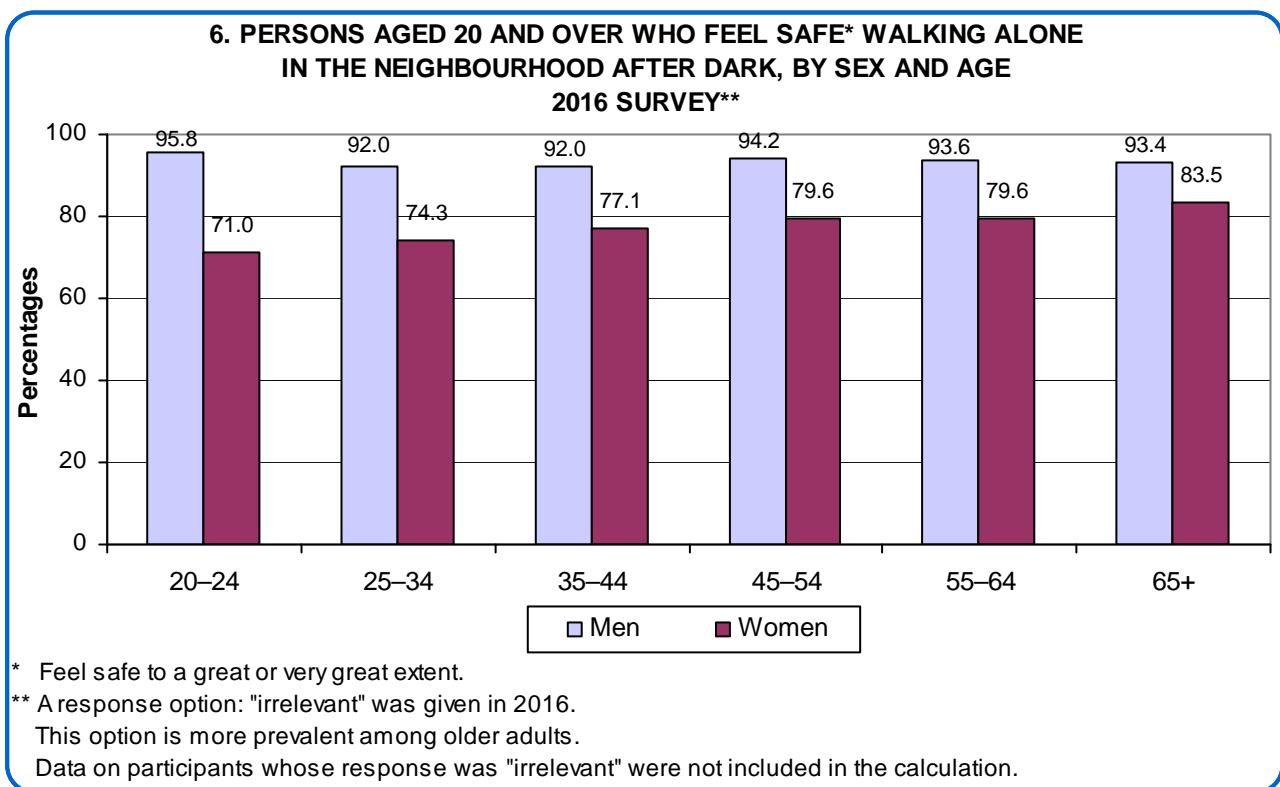
Thirty-six thousand households were victims of violence or threats of violence against children up to age 18, and 82% of them sought assistance from other parties. Most of them reported to welfare services and to the school (43% and 39% of the households with children who were victims of violence or threats of violence reported to these parties, respectively).

D. Sense of Personal Security

Feel Safe Walking Alone in the Neighbourhood After Dark

- **By Age and Sex (Table 4.1.1)**

Eighty-five percent of the persons aged 20 and over participating in the survey felt safe (to a great extent or very great extent), compared with 15% of those who did not feel safe (to a small extent or not at all) walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark: 93% of the men felt safe (to a great extent or very great extent), compared with 77% of the women. Among young persons aged 20–24, the percentage of men who felt safe waling alone in the neighbourhood after dark was higher than the percentage among persons in older age groups: 96% of the men aged 20–24 felt safe (to a great extent or very great extent), whereas the percentages in older age groups ranged from 92% to 94%. In contrast, the percentage of women aged 20–24 who felt safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark was lower than the percentage among older age groups: only 71% of the women aged 20–24 felt safe (to a great extent or very great extent), whereas the percentages in older aged groups ranged from 74% to 84%.



- **By District and Locality of Residence (Table 4.1.2)**

The highest percentage of persons aged 20 and over who felt safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark (to a great extent or very great extent) was in the Northern District (approximately 89%). The percentage of persons aged 20 over in the Judea and Samaria Area who felt safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark was also relatively high (88%). However, the lowest percentages were found in the Jerusalem, Haifa, and Central districts (approximately 84% in each of those districts).

Of the large cities, Haifa had the lowest rate of residents who felt safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark (78%), and the rate in Be'er Sheva was slightly higher (79%). However, the rates of residents who self safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark were highest in Rishon LeZiyyon and Tel Aviv-Yafo (89% and 88%, respectively). The rates in Ashdod, Petah Tiqwa, Jerusalem, and Netanya were similar to each other, and ranged from 82% to 84%.

Fear of Being a Victim of Violence in the Neighbourhood

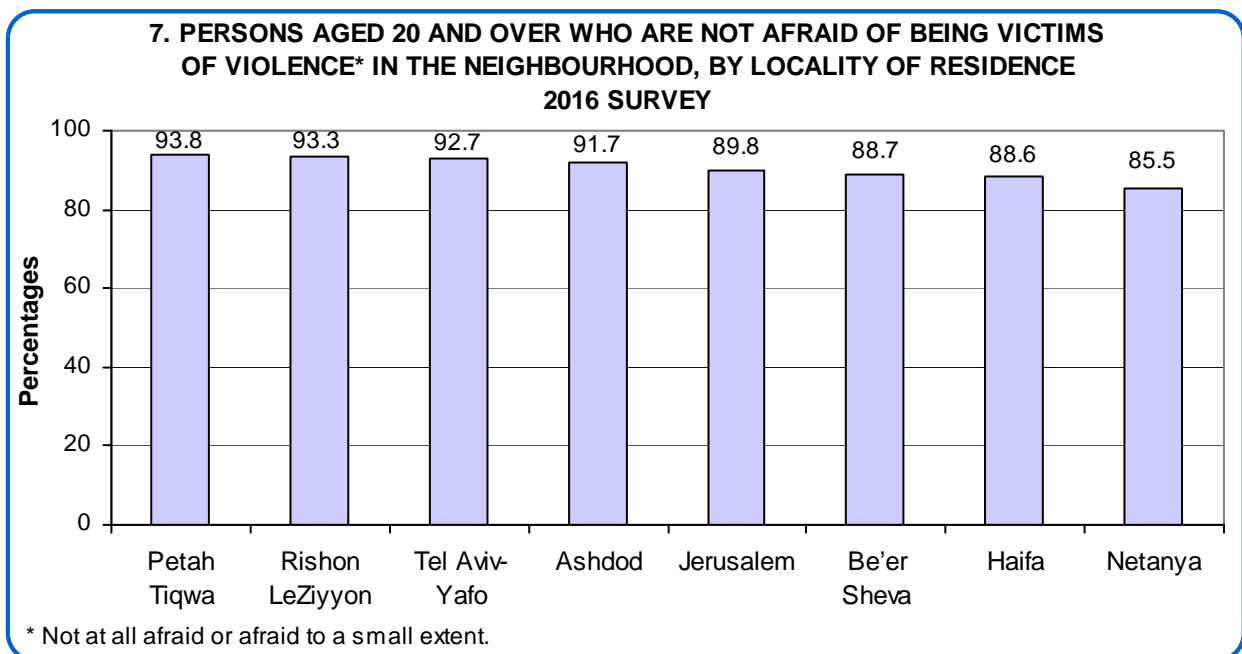
- **By Age and Sex (Table 4.2.1)**

Ninety-two percent of the persons aged 20 and over participating in the survey were not afraid (“to a small extent” or “not at all”) of being victims of violence in their neighbourhood; 95% of the men and 88% of the women expressed this view. No clear trends could be identified with regard to the relationship between the extent of personal security and age group among women or men. In any case, the differences between age groups were not substantial.

- **By District and Locality of Residence (Table 4.2.2)**

Regarding the extent to which persons aged 20 and over are afraid of being victims of violence in their neighbourhood, there were minor differences by district of residence. The highest percentage of those who indicated that they are not afraid (“to a small extent” or “not afraid at all”) was in the Tel Aviv District (approximately 93%). In contrast, in lowest percentage of residents who indicated that they are not afraid of being victims of violence in their neighbourhood was found in the Jerusalem District (approximately 90%).

Of the large cities, the lowest percentage of residents who were not afraid of being victims of violence in their neighbourhood was in Netanya (85%). The highest percentage of residents who were not afraid of being victims of violence in their neighbourhood was in Petah Tiqwa (94%). In the other large cities with 200,000 residents and over, the percentages ranged from 89% to 93%.



General Sense of Safety in the Neighbourhood

- **By Age and Sex (Table 4.3.1)**

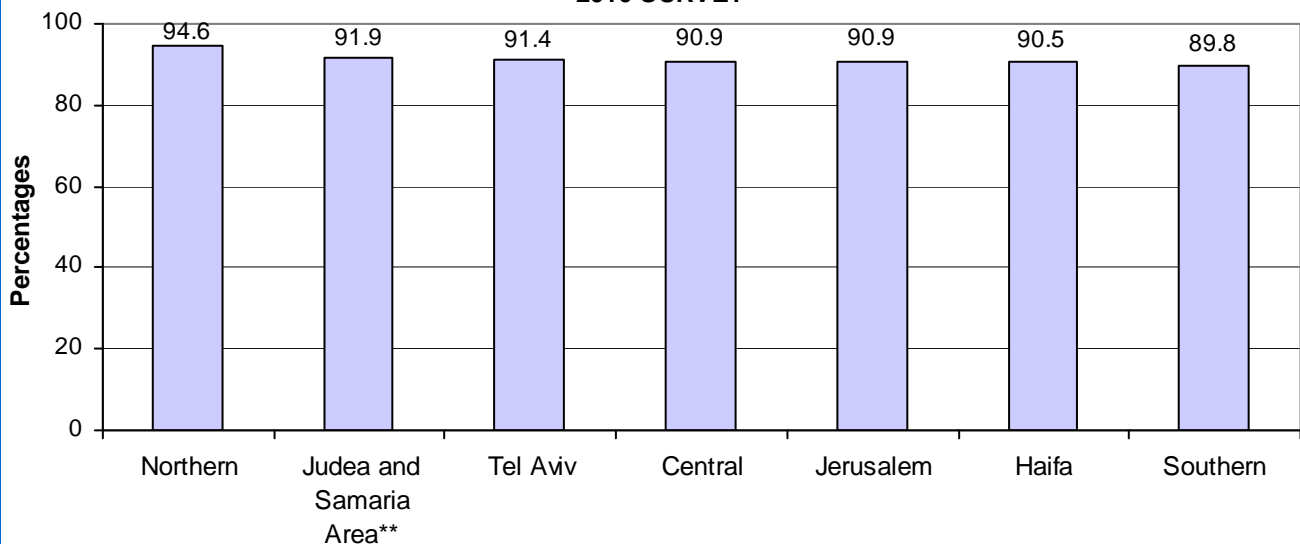
Ninety-one percent of the persons aged 20 and over (94% of the men and 89% of the women) indicated that in general they feel safe (“to a great extent” or “to a very great extent”) in their neighbourhoods. Like the other parameters of perceived personal security in the neighbourhood (walking alone after dark and fear of being a victim of violence), the findings indicated that the men felt a greater general sense of security than the women. However, no clear trend was found with regard to the sense of personal security by age group.

- **By District and Locality of Residence (Table 4.3.2)**

The percentage of residents who indicated that in general they felt safe in their neighbourhood was relatively high in the Northern District (95% felt safe “to a great extent” or “to a very great extent”). The lowest percentage was found in the Southern District (90%). In other districts, the percentage of residents who felt safe in their neighbourhoods was similar to the national average (91%).

Of the large cities, the lowest percentage of residents who generally felt safe in their neighbourhood was in Ashdod and Be’er Sheva (87%–88%). By contrast, the highest percentage of persons aged 20 and over who generally felt safe in their neighbourhoods was found in Rishon LeZiyyon (94%). In the other large cities with 200,000 residents and more, the percentages ranged from 89% to 92%.

**8. PERSONS AGED 20 AND OVER WHO GENERALLY FEEL SAFE* IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE
2016 SURVEY**



* Feel safe to a great or very great extent.

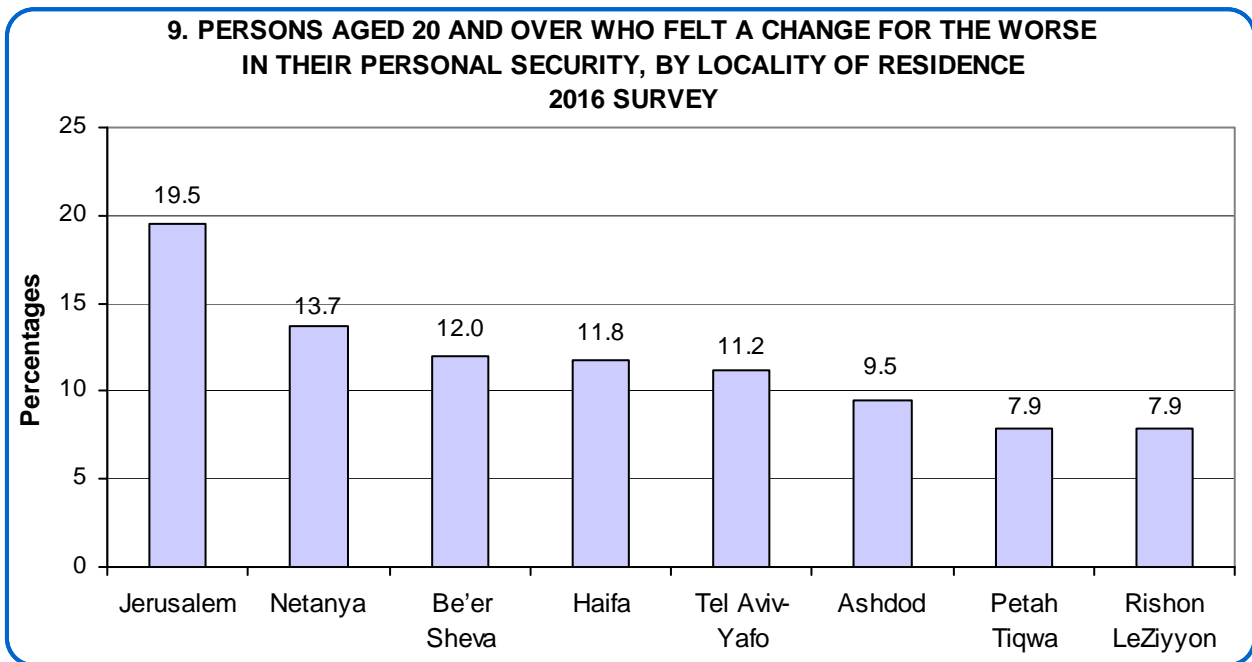
** Israeli localities.

Sense of Personal Security, Compared to the Previous Year

Of the persons aged 20 and over participating in the survey, 81.4% indicated that their sense of security was similar to the previous year; 12.5% indicated that there was a change for the worse since the previous year, and 6.1% indicated that there was a change for the better.

Examination of the participants' sense of security by geographic area reveals differences: the highest percentage of residents who felt a change for the worse since the previous year was among the residents of the Jerusalem District (20%). Similarly, among the residents of the Judea and Samaria Area¹, the percentage of residents who felt there had been a change for the worse since the previous year was higher than average (16% of the residents of the Judea and Samaria Area, compared with the average rate of 12.5%). In the rest of the districts the rates were somewhat lower than average, ranging from 11.5% to 12.4%.

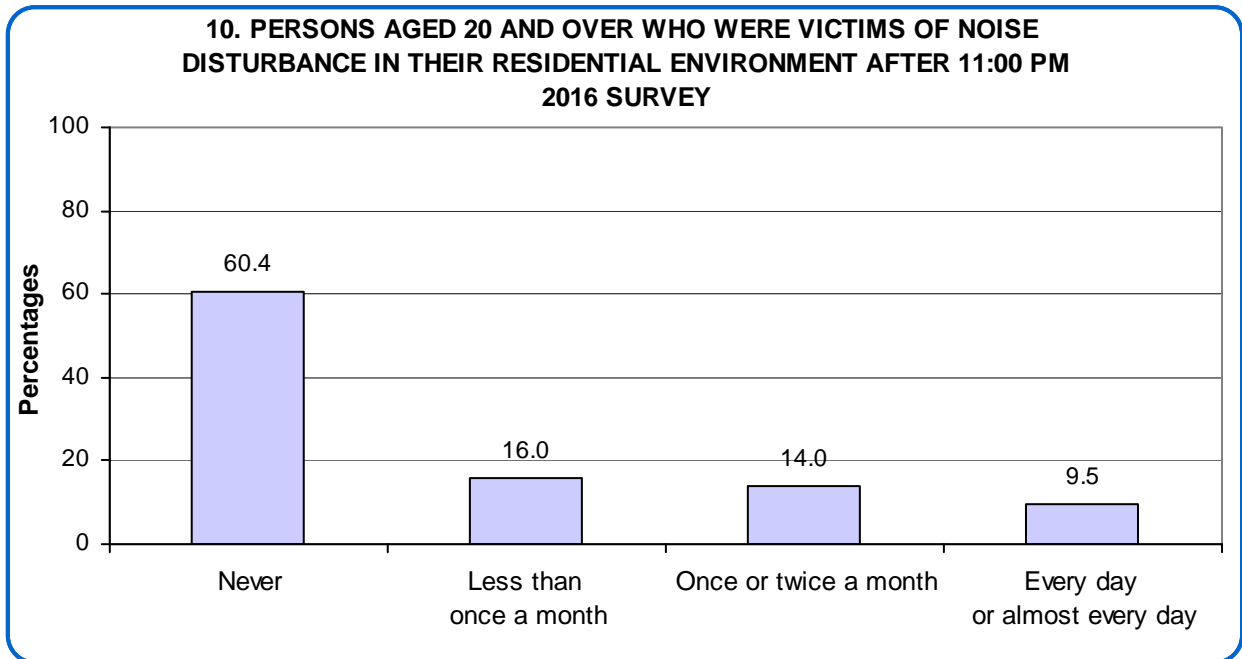
Among the residents of the large cities, in Jerusalem 19.5% of the residents aged 20 and over felt there was a change for the worse in their sense of personal security in 2016 compared with the previous year. However, among the residents of Rishon LeZiyyon and Petah Tiqwa, only 7.9% of those aged 20 and over expressed that feeling. In the rest of the large cities with over 200,000 residents, the rates ranged from 9.5% to 13.7%.



¹ Israeli localities.

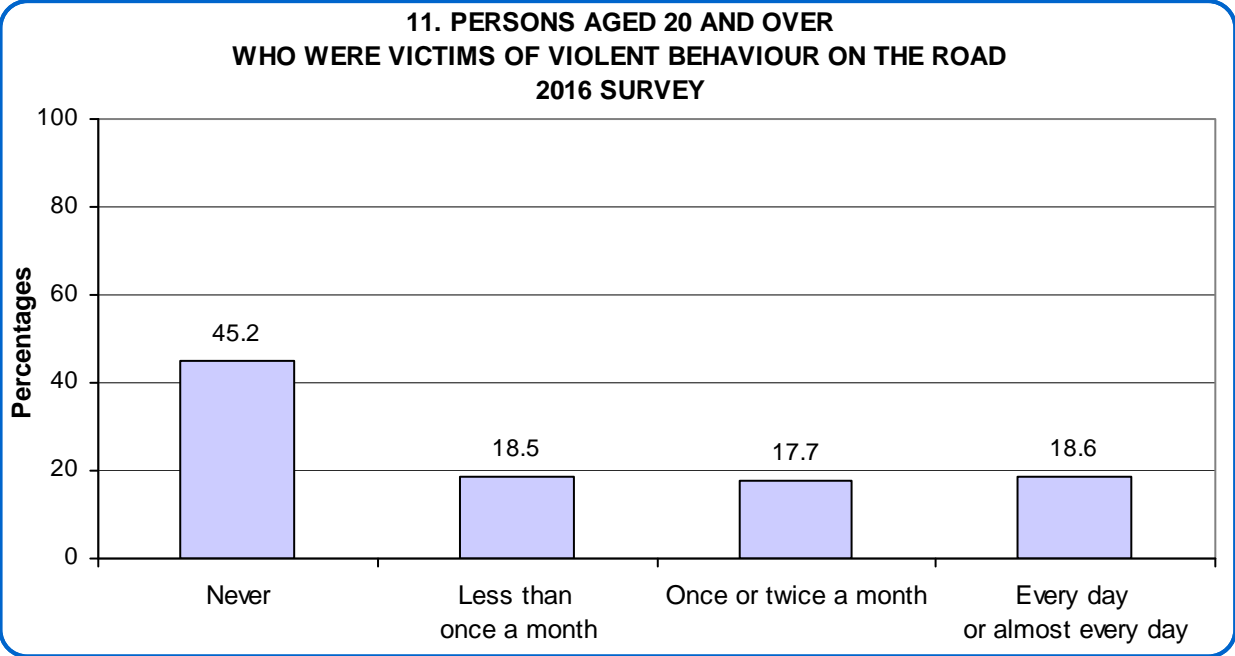
Victims of Noise Disturbance in the Residential Environment

Approximately 40% of the persons aged 20 and over had been victims of noise disturbance after 11:00 PM in their residential environment over the last year. Approximately 10% had been victims every night or almost every night, 14% had been victims of noise disturbance once or twice a month, and 16% had been victims less frequently. Only about 13% of them reported the most recent incident to the police, and 48% of those who reported were satisfied with the way the police handled the case.



Victims of Violent Behaviour on the Road

Fifty-five percent of the persons aged 20 and over had been victims of violent behaviour on the road, such as: cursing, threats, blocking a crossing, or dangerous driving when they were drivers, passengers, or pedestrians.



3. TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Offence: Behaviour that is forbidden and punishable by law – an act that involves violation of the law or regulations. An act or oversight that constitutes a violation of the law and of the rules established in the laws of the state.

Crime: Unlawful activity.

Victims of crime: Victims or casualties of criminal activity.

Reported crime: A crime or criminal act that was reported and/or documented by the Israel Police. The reported crime is part of the criminal statistics of the Israel Police. The statistics constitute a relative share of existing crime in Israeli society.

Unreported crime: Crime incidents that occur, and that are not reported to any official or established body, including the Israel Police.

Sense of personal security: A subjective feeling which reflects the status of one's personal security. A sense of personal security is related to protecting one's body, mind, and property from a broad spectrum of threats in daily life, including crime victimization and exposure to crime.

4. METHODOLOGY

Survey Population

The survey population comprised the permanent non-institutional population aged 20 and over in households in Israel, as well as residents of non-custodial institutions such as student dormitories, immigrant absorption centers, and sheltered housing projects for the elderly. New immigrants were included in the survey population only if they had arrived in Israel at least six months before the interview.

Groups not included in the survey population: residents of custodial institutions, or residents of institutions who could not be contacted (e.g., residents of old age homes, hospitals for the chronically ill, and prisons); Israelis staying abroad continuously for more than one year at the time of the survey; diplomats and foreign citizens residing in Israel continuously for more than one year prior to the interview; immigrants who arrived in Israel less than six months prior to the interview; Bedouins and other persons living outside of recognized localities).

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame of the Crime Victimization Survey was based on the file of the Population Register updated to April, 2015. In general, the quality of the sampling frame was examined according to the extent to which it covered the survey population: under-coverage of the population can lead to biased estimates, whereas overcoverage leads to higher costs due to attempts to enumerate persons who are not part of the survey population. Therefore, persons not belonging to the population were removed from the sampling frame. It is fairly simple to identify some of the groups that are not part of the survey population. For example, according to the age criterion, all persons aged 19 and under were removed from the sample. However with regard to some characteristics defining the groups that do not belong to the survey population, information in the Population Register may either be incomplete or lacking. In those cases, it is more difficult to identify the persons who should be removed from the sample, and the decision about removing them is subject to error. For example, Israelis permanently residing abroad are not part of the survey population (even if they return for brief visits from time to time), and special efforts were made to identify them and remove them from the sampling frame. The sampling frame is also subject to undercoverage of new immigrants who arrived in Israel after the Population Register was updated, and who belong to the survey population based on the above criteria.

The Sampling Method

The sample size was planned so that the expected number of participants would be approximately 5,000 persons aged 20 and over: 56 design groups were defined according to a combination of three demographic variables: (1) population groups (Arabs in East Jerusalem, Arabs outside of East Jerusalem, Jewish immigrants who arrived in 1990 and after, and Israeli-born Jews or Jewish immigrants who arrived before 1990); (2) Gender (men and women); (3) and age (20–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65–74, 75+). The design groups described above were divided into 20 more design groups consisting of persons who were university graduates and students over the last 10 years (based on data from administrative sources). Thus, there were 76 design groups altogether. The expected size of each design group was planned to be proportional to its size (the number of persons in each design group), under the constraint that the total number of participants would be 5,000. Based on assumptions regarding the expected proportion of non-response and those who do not belong to the survey population, it was possible to compute the required sample size for each design group. The average sampling probability was 1:772, the maximum sampling probability was 1:641, and the minimum sampling probability was 1:873.

Because the reports may be influenced by seasonal effects, the sample was divided into 12 groups. The groups were balanced in terms of size, and represented the survey population in terms of their characteristics. One month was allotted to examine each group separately.

The overall sample consisted of 7,145 persons.

The Estimation Method

The data collected in the Crime Victimization Survey are based on a sample of individuals in the population. To produce estimates of the characteristics examined in the survey for the total population and for population sub-groups, two weighting coefficients are calculated for each respondent, which reflect the estimated number of persons in the population and the number of households represented by the respondent. The estimation method is related to the sampling method, and to various problems entailed in data collection. One of the prevalent problems is that not every person in the sample responded to the survey, and the characteristics of the individuals who failed to respond are not necessarily similar to the characteristics of those who responded (informative non-response). This can bias the survey estimates. The estimation method is mainly intended to reduce biases that may derive from informative non-responses, from undercoverage of the population, and from differences in the sample sizes by characteristics that were not included in the design of the survey sample.

The estimation process consisted of three stages: (a) in the first stage, each respondent was assigned a preliminary weighting coefficient, which was the inverse of the sampling probability and reflected the sample design. (b) In the second stage, the preliminary weighting coefficients were multiplied by correction factors for non-response in the survey. Calculation of the correction factors for non-response takes into account the response rates by administrative variables that are known for all individuals in the sample (respondents and non-respondents). This is done by performing classification and regression tree analysis, in order to examine which administrative variables and which divisions best express the differences in the response rates. (c) In the third stage, all of the weighted estimates

obtained in the previous stage were adjusted to fixed margins of external data in an iterative process (Raking). These margins are based on characteristics of individuals and households:

- Estimates of household by religion of locality * household size * have/don't have children up to age 19 (13 groups)
- Estimates of individuals aged 20 and over, by geographic groups (35 groups)
- Estimates of individuals aged 20 and over by religion of locality * sex * age group (24 groups).

At the end of the third stage, a weighting coefficient was obtained for each individual who responded in the survey. The weighting coefficient was used to estimate the characteristics of the individuals participating in the survey. In addition, a weighting coefficient was calculated for households, which was obtained by dividing the individual's weighting coefficient by the number of persons aged 20 and over in the household.

The survey estimates were calculated by using the appropriate weighting coefficient according to estimated characteristics (of individuals or households).

5. RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The estimates in the Crime Victimization Survey are based on a sample survey, and may be subject to two types of errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

5.1 Sampling Errors

Sampling errors occur because only a sample of the population is investigated (see the section on the Survey Population above). The sample used in this survey is only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sampling method. Clearly, estimates based on different samples will differ from one another, and almost all of them will differ from the value that would have been obtained had the data been collected from the total population (marked as X) without a sample.

The **estimate** \hat{X} is the estimated value, based on the specific survey sample that would have been obtained had the data been collected from the total population.

The **sampling error of an estimate** $\sigma(\hat{X})$ is a measure of the average difference between all estimates that would have been obtained from all possible samples of the same size and derived by the same method, and the value that would have been obtained had a complete census been conducted, under the same conditions of data collection. The sampling error can be estimated from the survey data. For the Crime Victimization Survey, estimates of sampling errors were calculated.

Sometimes it is convenient to assess the accuracy of the estimate on the basis of a **relative sampling error of the estimate** (RSE), which is calculated as the ratio of the sampling error to the estimated value, i.e., $\sigma(\hat{X})/\hat{X}$. As a precaution against using estimates subject to high sampling errors, the tables in this publication present estimates with relative sampling errors between 15% and 30%, which have low reliability, in brackets. Estimates of 30% and higher, which have very low reliability, are not presented at all. Instead, the symbol “..” appears in the tables.

5.2 Non-Sampling Errors

Non-sampling errors may stem from many sources at all stages of collecting and processing the survey data. They can also occur in the process of collecting data from the total population, and not just from a sample of individuals.

The main non-sampling errors in this survey are:

1. **Errors stemming from non-response:** Errors caused by the fact that some individuals sampled for the survey do not respond due to absence, refusal to participate, or for other reasons. This may cause a certain bias in the estimates, because the characteristics of these individuals may differ from those of the persons who were investigated. The estimation method aims to minimize this bias.
2. **Response errors:** Errors due to misunderstanding of questions, unwillingness or inability to answer correctly, or incorrect presentation of questions.
3. **Errors in data entry:** The participants' responses are entered by the interviewer, and are subject to errors. Some of these errors are identified and corrected through reviews conducted using the survey management computer program.
4. **Errors in processing:** Errors that occur at the stage of processing the data. Some of these errors are corrected through reviews of the material.

Whereas sampling errors can be estimated on the basis of the survey data, non-sampling errors are difficult or even impossible to estimate. In this publication, quantitative estimates of non-sampling errors are not presented. It is important to note that in the stages of planning and conducting the survey, every effort was made to minimize these errors.

5.3 Results of the Field Work

The following is a summary of the results of the field work in the survey.

Results of the survey field work	Absolute numbers	Percentages*
Total persons in the sample	7,145	100.0
Belong to the sample population	6,918	96.8
Do not belong to the sample population	227	3.2
Thereof: Deceased	89	1.2
Abroad for more than a year	102	1.4
In an institution	30	0.4
Other (including living outside of a locality)	6	0.1
Respondents	4,722	68.3
Non-respondents	2,196	31.7
Thereof: Absent	193	2.8
Temporary difficulty	326	4.7
Refusal	402	5.8
Language difficulties	71	1.0
Permanent difficulty (disability)	153	2.2
Responded very partially (data cannot be processed)	39	0.6
Not located	720	10.4
Other (e.g., problem with telephone)	292	4.2

* The percentages of respondents and non-respondents are based on those belonging to the survey population.

5.4 The Investigation Period

During the survey investigation period (January 2016–December 2016), persons in the sample were asked about being victims of various offences during the 12 months preceding the survey. Thus, the investigation period essentially began in January 2016 and ended in February 2017. (Questionnaires were collected from each monthly sub-sample over a period of two and-a-half months, so that the field work during the last month of the survey, i.e., December, ended in February 2017.) That is, the survey examined victims of crime during the course of one year, and *covered* a period that lasted almost two years and two months (26 months). Respondents answered questions about personal security in reference to their current sense of security at the time of the interview, so that the period covered was almost a year and two months (January 2016 to February 2017).

5.5 The Interview Procedure

The Crime Victimization Survey began on 1 January 2016. The survey sample was divided into 12 sub-samples, and every month a new sub-sample was investigated.

On the first day of each month, letters of invitation were sent to the persons in the sample, together with an explanation about the survey and a link to respond via the Internet. The letter indicated that whoever does not respond via Internet will be contacted by an interviewer for a telephone interview.

Three weeks later, telephone interviews were conducted with persons in the sample who did not respond via the Internet. Compared with the previous surveys, the time allotted for Internet responses was expanded to three weeks (in the 2014 Survey one week was allotted, and in the 2015 Survey the period was two weeks). Reminders were mailed to all of the persons in the sample who had not responded during the first 10 days of the month.

The end of the interview procedure: The interviews with each monthly sub-sample were conducted over about two and-a-half months, in order to maximize the potential for responses from participants who were interviewed in Hebrew as well as in Arabic.

Response rate: The response rate in the current survey was 68.3%, and it was lower than the rate in the 2015 survey (66.7%).

5.6 Data Collection

The data collection process combined three methods: most of the questionnaires were administered in a telephone interview (83.2%); the rest were self-administered and sent via the Internet (16.1%), and only a few self-administered questionnaires were returned by post (0.7%).

6. THREE YEARS OF THE SURVEY – POSSIBILITIES AND USES

The Crime Victimization Survey has been conducted regularly by the CBS since 2014. The Crime Victimization Survey 2016 was the third survey in the series. One of the main objectives of the survey is to follow up on changes over time: changes and trends in the rates of various types of crimes, changes in the extent of citizens' reporting to the police, etc.

Table A presents the rates of victimization for crimes against individuals and crimes against households, as well as the rates of reporting by victims of these crimes in the three consecutive surveys (2014, 2015, and 2016). In addition, the significance levels of the differences between the surveys are marked.

Regarding the estimates for crimes against individuals, the percentage of sexual harassment victims aged 20 and over increased substantially in 2015 compared with 2014 (2.58% versus 1.84%), and decreased slightly in 2016 (2.33%). The rates of reporting to the police by victims of violence or threats of violence declined substantially in the first two surveys (from 44.52% in 2014 to 26.45% in 2015), and increased substantially in 2016 (36.97%).

Regarding the estimates for property crimes against households, a substantial increase was found in the percentage of households that were victims of overall property crimes in 2015 compared with 2014, and particularly victims of `property theft from the dwelling. In 2016, the percentage of households that were victimized by these crimes declined substantially, but was still high in comparison with 2014. The percentage of households that were victims of breaking into a car in 2014 was much lower than the percentages in 2015 and 2016 (2.81%, compared to 3.59% and 3.51%, respectively).

Regarding sense of personal security, 12.54% of the participants aged 20 and over in the 2016 survey reported a change for the worse since the previous year. This was lower than the percentage in the 2015 survey (15.10%), and much higher than the percentage in the 2014 survey (only 10.91%).

Table A. Rates of Victimization and Reporting to the Police in the Three Surveys

Percentages

Measure	Estimate, by survey year			Significance of the difference between the surveys		
	2014	2015	2016	2015 vs. 2014	2016 vs. 2015	2016 vs. 2014
Persons aged 20 and over who were victims of theft	5.06	4.60	4.38			
Persons aged 20 and over who were victims of violence or threats of violence	3.25	3.61	3.08			
Persons aged 20 and over who were victims of sexual harassment	1.84	2.58	2.33	**		
Persons aged 20 and over who reported theft to the police	40.40	36.49	35.44			
Persons aged 20 and over who reported violence or threats of violence to the police	44.52	26.44	36.97	**	**	
Households victimized by property crimes	8.78	11.97	10.11	**	**	**
Households victimized by property theft from dwelling	3.93	6.19	4.87	**	**	**
Households victimized by break-in to dwelling without theft	1.72	2.20	1.76			
Households victimized by vehicle theft	0.71	0.98	0.69			
Households victimized by break-in to vehicle or theft of parts or items from vehicle	2.81	3.59	3.51	*		*
Households victimized by crimes against a motorcycle	0.46	0.50	0.59			
Households victimized by theft from dwelling who reported to police	38.38	43.95	40.41			
Households victimized by break-in to dwelling without theft who reported to police	34.69	20.17	40.49	**	**	
Households victimized by vehicle theft who reported to police	89.80	94.94	98.63			
Households victimized by break-in to vehicle or theft of vehicle parts or items from vehicle, who reported to police	35.94	38.58	34.94			
Persons aged 20 and over who felt a change for the worse in their sense of personal security compared with the previous year	10.91	15.10	12.54	**	**	**

*The difference in the estimates is statistically significant at the level of 90%.

**The difference in the estimates is statistically significant at the level of 95%.

Some of the incidents examined in the survey are relatively rare. As a result, the rates of those incidents among the general population are low. Moreover, the survey is subject to sampling errors, and high sampling errors do not allow for publication of these rates owing to problems with the reliability of the data. When all three surveys (which were similar in scope, response rates, and methodology) are taken into account, the number of respondents is tripled and it is possible to calculate the weighted average of a given parameter that was examined in all of the surveys.

For example, the percentage of persons aged 20 and over who were victims of sexual crimes cannot be published for every year, because the relative sampling error was over 30%. However, when all three surveys are taken into account and the weighted average is calculated (thereby expanding the sample and reducing the sampling error), a rate than can be published is obtained (see Table B).

Table B. Victims of Sexual Crimes and Relative Sampling Errors

Percentages

Measure/Year of the survey	Estimate	Relative sampling error
Persons aged 10 and over who were victims of sexual crimes		
2014	..	35
2015	..	52
2016	..	36
Average for the three years of the survey (2014–2016)	(0.15)	23

Another example of this is the rate of sexual harassment victims in the Arab population. The rates for each year are very low, and are subject to relative sampling errors that are too high for the figures to be published. However, when the weighted average for all three years of the survey is calculated, it is possible to obtain data that can be published (see Table C).

Table C. Crime Victims Aged 20 and Over in the Arab Population, by Type of Crime Percentages

Survey year	Estimate		
	Theft	Violence or threat of violence	Sexual harassment
2014	(2.85)	(1.91)	..
2015	(4.72)	(2.22)	..
2016	(4.46)	(1.94)	..
Average for the three years of the survey (2014–2016)	4.03	(2.02)	(1.07)

A third example of rates that usually cannot be published due to high relative sampling errors is the rate of households victimized by property theft from dwellings or by vehicle theft, by locality of residence. As can be seen in Table D, it is only possible to publish the rates for Jerusalem and Tel Aviv-Yafo. However, when the weighted average for all three years of the survey is taken into account, the data on the other large cities with over 200,000 residents can be published.

Table D. Households Victimized by Property Theft, by Type of Crime and by Locality of Residence (Comparison of Estimates for the 2016 Survey with Three-Year Estimates)

Percentages

Locality of residence (over 200,000 residents)	2016 Survey		Three survey years 2014–2016	
	Victimi- zation by crimes against the dwelling	Victimi- zation by crimes against a vehicle	Victimi- zation by crimes against the dwelling	Victimi- zation by crimes against a vehicle
Jerusalem	(3.7)	(3.9)	5.5	(3.7)
Tel Aviv-Yafo	(10.2)	(5.5)	9.4	(4.4)
Haifa	..	..	(6.0)	(3.8)
Rishon LeZiyyon	..	..	(4.2)	(4.5)
Ashdod	..	..	(3.7)	(4.1)
Petah Tiqwa	..	..	(7.0)	(5.1)
Be'er Sheva	..	..	(4.4)	(3.8)

To summarize, the three-year estimate allows for publication of rates that cannot be published for each year separately due to problems with reliability, because it increases the sample size and reduces sampling errors. There is a need to take into account that the estimate is essentially the average of data obtained over three consecutive years (2014–2016). As such, it conceals the distinctions of differences between the years.

**CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
QUESTIONNAIRE 2016**

Crime Victimization Survey 2016

Identifying number:

A. Is the person responding to the survey the same person whose name is written in the letter of invitation?

(Circle the number next to the appropriate answer.)

1. Yes – **Continue to the questionnaire on page 2**
2. No – **Continue to B**

B. What is the reason that the person to whom the survey questionnaire was addressed cannot respond?

1. Temporarily absent from the household due to holiday, illness, reserve duty, etc. Indicate the date that person will return: ___/___/___

2. Lives at a different address in Israel. Indicate the address:

Neighborhood	Street	House Number	Locality	Zip code
--------------	--------	--------------	----------	----------

3. Another reason. Specify:

4. Please record your information so that you can be contacted if your questionnaire is incomplete or requires clarification:

First name	Last name	Land line phone	Cell phone
------------	-----------	-----------------	------------

5. Your relationship to the person to whom survey questionnaire was addressed (e.g., child, father, partner)

Thank you for taking the time to fill in the above information.

Please return the questionnaire without delay to the Central Bureau of Statistics in the attached, postage-free envelope.

For explanations and clarifications, please contact the Central Bureau of Statistics:

66 Kanfei Nesharim St., Jerusalem

Phone: 02-659-2982; Fax: 02-651-5836

Instructions for completing the questions and tables:

- ✓ *When you are instructed to select an answer, circle the number corresponding to your answer.*
- ✓ *Tables: Circle the number in the appropriate column on each line.*
- ✓ *Pay attention to the instructions for skipping to the next appropriate question. If there is no instruction, continue to the next question.*

Part A: Identifying Information

1. What is your year of birth? _____

2. What is your gender?

- 1. Male
- 2. Female

3. What is your marital status?

- 1. Married
- 2. Separated
- 3. Divorced
- 4. Widowed
- 5. Never married

4. How many people are there in your household, including yourself (includes soldiers and children in a dormitory)? _____

This refers to people who live permanently with you in your dwelling and with whom you share food expenses.

5. Does the household include persons up to age 20?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No – skip to Question 10

6. How many children aged 0–1? (this refers to children under age 2)

6.1 How many children aged 2–5? (this refers to children under age 6)

7. How many children aged 6–12? (this refers to children under age 13)

8. How many children aged 13–17? (this refers to children under age 18)

9. How many youths aged 18–19? (this refers to youths under age 20)

Part B: Harm Due to Crime

The following questions refer to crimes committed against you in Israel during the past 12 months.

A. Theft

10. During the past 12 months, has anything been stolen from you without use of force or threat of force, such as a wallet or a cellphone? Do not include theft from a dwelling or car.

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 19*

11. How many times did someone steal from you? _____

If you answered that you were stolen from once, skip to Question 13.

12. How many of these thefts did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent theft.

13. When did the latest theft occur? Month _____ Year _____

13.1 In which locality did the latest theft occur? _____

14. According to your estimate, what is the value of the property stolen in the most recent theft?

State an amount even if it is a very rough estimate.

NIS _____

15. Did you report the most recent theft to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 18*

16. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 19*
2. No

17. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled your case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
 2. Did not find or catch the thief
 3. Did not return the stolen property
 4. Were impolite to you
 5. Did not update you appropriately
 6. Delayed response to the report
 7. Another reason. Specify: _____
- _____

Skip to Question 19

18. What was the main reason you did not report the theft to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
 2. The police cannot handle such cases
 3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
 4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
 5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
 6. I reported to another party
 7. Another reason. Specify: _____
- _____

If there are no children under 18 in the household, skip to Section C.

B. Harm to Children – Theft

19. During the past 12 months, has anything been stolen from one of the children up to age 18 without use of physical force or threat of force, such as a wallet or a cellphone? Do not include stealing from a dwelling or car.

1. Yes
2. No – ***skip to Question 29***
3. Not that I know of – ***skip to Question 29***

20. How many times did someone steal from the children? _____

If you answered that the children were stolen from once, skip to Question 22.

21. How many of these thefts did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent theft.

22. When did the most recent theft occur? Month _____ Year _____

22.1 In which locality did the latest theft occur? _____

23. How old is the child who was stolen from most recently? _____

24. Where did the most recent theft take place?

1. In school
2. Elsewhere. Specify: _____

25. Did you report the most recent theft to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 28*

26. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 29*
2. No

27. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled your case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
2. Did not find or catch the thief
3. Did not return the stolen property
4. Were impolite to you
5. Did not update you appropriately
6. Delayed response to the report
7. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 29

28. What was the main reason you did not report the theft to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
2. The police are unable to handle such cases
3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
6. I reported to another party
7. Another reason. Specify: _____

C. Violence/Use of Force

29. During the past 12 months, have you been a victim of violence or threat of violence in your home or outside your home: someone hit you, threatened you, snatched your bag, mugged you, etc.

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to Question 44**

30. How many times were you the victim of a violent crime? _____

If you answered that you were a victim once, skip to Question 32.

31. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent violent incident.

32. When did the most recent violent incident occur?

Month _____ Year _____

32.1 In which locality did the latest violent incident occur? _____

33. In the latest violent incident:

1. They threatened you but physical force was not used
2. They harmed you physically without threatening you
3. They threatened you and also harmed you physically

33.1 Did they use a weapon against you?

1. Yes, a firearm (pistol, rifle, etc.)
2. Yes, a cold weapon (knife, club, etc.)
3. No

34. Before the incident, did you know the attacker/at least one of the attackers?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 36*

35. What was your relationship to the attacker/at least one of the attackers?

1. Spouse/partner
2. Former spouse/partner
3. Parent
4. Another relative
5. An acquaintance who is not a relative

36. Was something stolen or was there an attempt to steal during the most recent violent incident?

1. There was a theft
2. There was an attempt to steal – *skip to Question 38*
3. No – *skip to Question 38*

37. According to your estimate, what was the value of the property that was stolen?

State an amount even if it is a very rough estimate.

NIS _____

38. Did the latest violent incident cause you:		
	Yes	No
1. Bodily harm (wound, bruise, cuts, etc.)	1	2
2. Property damage	1	2
3. Work damage (missed days of work, lost wages, firing, etc.)	1	2
4. Emotional damage (stress, trauma, shame, feeling of helplessness, etc.)	1	2
5. Other damage, specify: _____ _____	1	2

39. Did you report the most recent violent incident to the police?

1. Yes

2. No – *skip to Question 42*

40. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 43*

2. No

41. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled your case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously

2. Did not find or catch the attacker

3. Were impolite to you

4. Did not update you appropriately

5. Delayed response to the report

6. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 43

42. What was the main reason you did not report the violent incident to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter

2. The police cannot handle such cases

3. The police are not interested in handling such cases

4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently

5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)

6. I reported to another party

7. I was embarrassed to discuss the incident

8. I was afraid of revenge

9. Another reason. Specify: _____

43. Did you contact or report to any other parties as a result of the violent incident?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Welfare services/social worker
2. Medical care
3. Emotional help/psychologist
4. Non-profit/social organization
5. Legal assistance
6. Relative
7. An unrelated acquaintance
8. Another party. Specify: _____

9. I did not contact or report to any party

If there are no children under 18 in the household, skip to Section E.

D. Harm to Children – Violent Crime

44. During the past 12 months, have any of the children up to age 18 in the household been victims of violence or threat of violence (threatening, stabbing, hitting, etc.) by someone not a member of the household?

1. Yes
2. No – ***skip to Question 57***
3. Not that I know of – ***skip to Question 57***

45. How many times were the children victims of violent crimes? _____

If you answered once, skip to Question 47.

46. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent violent incident.

47. When did the most recent violent incident occur?

Month _____ Year _____

47.1 In which locality did the latest violent incident occur? _____

48. How old was the child who was the victim of the most recent violent incident? _____

49. In the latest violent incident:

1. They threatened him but physical force was not used
2. They harmed him physically without threatening him
3. They threatened him and also harmed him physically

49.1 Did they use a weapon against him?

1. Yes, a firearm (pistol, rifle, etc.)
2. Yes, a cold weapon (knife, club, etc.)
3. No

50. Did any bodily harm result from the violent incident (e.g., wound, bruise, cuts)?

1. Yes
2. No

51. Where did the most recent violent incident take place?

1. In school
2. Elsewhere. Specify: _____

52. Did you report the latest violent incident to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 55*

53. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 56*
2. No

54. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled your case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
2. Did not find or catch the attacker
3. Were impolite to you
4. Did not update you appropriately
5. Delayed response to the report
6. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 56

55. What was the main reason you did not report the violent incident to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
2. The police cannot handle such cases
3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
6. I reported to another party
7. I was embarrassed to discuss the incident
8. I was afraid of revenge
9. Another reason. Specify: _____

56. Did you contact or report to any other parties as a result of the violent incident?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Welfare services/social worker
2. Medical care
3. Emotional help/psychologist
4. Non-profit/social organization
5. The school
6. Legal assistance
7. Relative
8. An unrelated acquaintance
9. Another party. Specify: _____

10. I did not contact or report to any party

E. Sexual Harassment

57. During the past 12 months, have you been sexually harassed? Sexual harassment can include verbal or physical behavior toward a man or woman of any age, such as: sexual innuendos, sexual comments,

peeping. Excluding sexual harassment through the internet or social media.

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 68*

58. How many times were you sexually harassed? _____

If you answered one time – skip to Question 60

59. How many times did you report the incident to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent sexual harassment incident.

60. Did the most recent incident of sexual harassment occur at your workplace?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 62*

61. Who was the perpetrator?

1. A superior of yours
2. Someone else

62. Did the most recent incident of sexual harassment cause you:		
	Yes	No
1. Work damage (missed days of work, lost wages, firing, etc.)	1	2
2. Emotional damage (stress, trauma, shame, feeling of helplessness, etc.)	1	2
3. Other damage, specify: _____ _____	1	2

63. Did you report the most recent sexual harassment incident to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 66*

64. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 67*
2. No

65. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled your case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
 2. Did not find or catch the perpetrator
 3. Were impolite to you
 4. Did not update you appropriately
 5. Delayed response to the report
 6. Another reason. Specify: _____
-

Skip to Question 67

66. What was the main reason you did not report the violent incident to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
 2. The police cannot handle such cases
 3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
 4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
 5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
 6. I reported to another party
 7. I was embarrassed to discuss the incident
 8. I was afraid of revenge
 9. Another reason. Specify: _____
-

67. Did you contact or report to any other parties as a result of the violent incident?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Welfare services/social worker
2. Medical care
3. Emotional help/psychologist
4. Non-profit/social organization

5. Legal assistance
6. Relative
7. An unrelated acquaintance
8. Another party. Specify: _____

9. I did not contact or report to any party

If there are no children under 18 in the household, skip to Section G.

F. Harm to Children - Sexual Harassment

68. During the past 12 months, have any children in the household been sexually harassed? Sexual harassment can include verbal or physical behavior toward a man or woman of any age, such as: sexual innuendos, sexual comments, peeping. Excluding sexual harassment through the internet or social media.

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 79*

69. How many times were the children sexually harassed? _____

70. How many times did you report the incident to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent sexual harassment incident.

71. What is the age of the child who was harmed in the most recent incident? _____

72. Did the most recent incident of sexual harassment occur at school?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 73*

73. Who was the perpetrator?

1. Teacher
2. Student
3. Other

74. Did you report the most recent sexual harassment incident to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 77*

75. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – **skip to Question 78**
2. No

76. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled your case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
2. Did not find or catch the perpetrator
3. Were impolite to you
4. Did not update you appropriately
5. Delayed response to the report
6. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 78

77. What was the main reason you did not report the violent incident to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
2. The police cannot handle such cases
3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
6. I reported to another party
7. I was embarrassed to discuss the incident
8. I was afraid of revenge
9. Another reason. Specify: _____

78. Did you contact or report to any other parties as a result of the most recent incident?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Welfare services/social worker
2. Medical care

3. Emotional help/psychologist
4. Non-profit/social organization
5. School
6. Legal assistance
7. Relative
8. An unrelated acquaintance
9. Another party. Specify: _____

10. I did not contact or report to any party

G. Sexual Offences

The next set of questions concerns sexual offences such as indecent acts, rape, or attempted rape.

79. Are you aware of a forced indecent act, an attempted rape, or a rape that was carried out on someone you know?

1. Yes
2. No

80. During the past 12 months, have you been the victim of a sexual offence such as an indecent act, attempted rape, or rape?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 93*

81. How many times were you a victim? _____

If you answered that you were a victim once, skip to Question 83.

82. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent sexual offence.

83. When did the sexual offence occur?

Month _____ Year _____

83.1 In which locality did the most recent sexual offense occur?

84. Was physical force used in the most recent sexual offence?

1. Yes
2. No

85. Before the incident, did you know the perpetrator/at least one of the perpetrators?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 87*

86. What was your relationship to the attacker/at least one of the attackers?

1. Spouse/partner
2. Former spouse/partner
3. Parent
4. Another relative
5. An acquaintance who is not a relative

87. Did the most recent sexual offence cause you:		
	Yes	No
1. Bodily harm (wound, bruise, cuts, etc.)	1	2
2. Property damage	1	2
3. Work damage (missed days of work, lost wages, firing, etc.)	1	2
4. Emotional damage (stress, trauma, shame, feeling of helplessness, etc.)	1	2
5. Other damage, specify: _____ _____	1	2

88. Did you report the most recent sexual offence to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 91*

89. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 92*
2. No

90. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
2. Did not find or catch the perpetrator

3. Were impolite to you
 4. Did not update you appropriately
 5. Delayed response to the report
 6. Another reason. Specify: _____
-

Skip to Question 92

91. What was the main reason you did not report the incident to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
 2. The police cannot handle such cases
 3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
 4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
 5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
 6. I reported to another party
 7. I was embarrassed to discuss the incident
 8. I was afraid of revenge
 9. Another reason. Specify: _____
-

92. Did you contact or report to any other parties as a result of the violent incident?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Welfare services/social worker
 2. Medical care
 3. Emotional help/psychologist
 4. Non-profit/social organization
 5. Legal assistance
 6. Relative
 7. An unrelated acquaintance
 8. Another party. Specify: _____
-

9. I did not contact or report to any party

If there are no children under 18 in the household, skip to Section I.

H. Harm to Children – Sexual Offences

93. During the past 12 months, have any of the children in your household been victims of a sexual offence (indecent act, attempted rape, rape, etc.) by someone who is not a member of your household?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 106*
3. Not that I know of – *skip to Question 106*

94. How many times were the children victims of sexual offences?

If you answered that they were victims once, skip to Question 96.

95. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent sexual offence.

96. When did the sexual offence occur?

Month _____ Year _____

96.1 In which locality did the most recent sexual offense occur?

97. How old was the child who was the victim of the most recent sexual offence? _____

98. Was physical force used in the most recent sexual offence?

1. Yes
2. No

99. Did the sexual offence cause any bodily harm (e.g., wound, bruise, cuts)?

1. Yes
2. No

100. Where did the most recent sexual offence take place?

1. In school
2. Elsewhere. Specify: _____

101. Did you report the most recent sexual offence to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to Question 104**

102. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – **skip to Question 105**
2. No

103. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
2. Did not find or catch the perpetrator
3. Were impolite to you
4. Did not update you appropriately
5. Delayed response to the report
6. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 105

104. What was the main reason you did not report the incident to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. We did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
2. The police cannot handle such cases
3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
4. We have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
6. I reported to another party
7. We were embarrassed to discuss the incident
8. We were afraid of revenge
9. Another reason. Specify: _____

105. Did you contact or report to any other parties as a result of the incident?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Welfare services/social worker
2. Medical care
3. Emotional help/psychologist
4. Non-profit/social organization
5. The school
6. Legal assistance
7. Relative
8. An unrelated acquaintance
9. Another party. Specify: _____

10. I did not contact or report to any party

I. Cyber-crime and cyber-bullying

This set of questions concerns crimes perpetrated against you through the use of computer systems such as: Internet, Facebook or WhatsApp.

106. During the past 12 months, were you personally the victim of an intentional or random crime such as: theft of information via websites, impersonation, threat, or humiliation, through the use of computer systems?

1. Yes
2. No – ***skip to Question 119***

107. What type of crime were you the victim of?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Humiliation or social boycott (cyber-bullying, shaming)
2. Threats
3. Extortion through the internet
4. Theft and/or dissemination of information
5. Impersonation or identity theft
6. Crime against the computer (virus, worm)
7. Sexual harassment

8. Other. Specify: _____

108. How many times were you a victim of these crimes? _____

If you answered that you were a victim once, skip to Question 110.

109. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent crime.

110. When did the most recent incident occur?

Month _____ Year _____

111. What type of crime was the most recent incident?

1. Humiliation or social boycott (cyber-bullying, shaming)
2. Threats
3. Extortion through the internet
4. Theft and/or dissemination of information
5. Impersonation or identity theft
6. Crime against the computer (virus, worm)
7. Sexual harassment
8. Other. Specify: _____

112. Before the incident, did you know the attacker/at least one of the attackers?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 114*

113. What was your relationship to the attacker/at least one of the attackers?

1. Spouse/partner
2. Former spouse/partner
3. Parent
4. Another relative
5. An acquaintance who is not a relative

114. Did you report the latest incident to the police?

1. Yes

2. No – *skip to Question 117*

115. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 118*

2. No

116. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously

2. Did not find or catch the attacker

3. Were impolite to you

4. Did not update you appropriately

5. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 118

117. What was the main reason you did not report the incident to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter.

2. The police cannot handle such cases.

3. The police are not interested in handling such cases.

4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently.

5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)

6. I reported to another party

7. I was embarrassed to discuss the incident.

8. I was afraid of revenge.

9. Another reason. Specify: _____

118. Did you contact or report to any other parties as a result of the latest incident?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. A relative

2. To an acquaintance who is not related
3. Internet provider
4. To a website (e.g., social groups, forums, support groups)
5. Legal assistance
6. Another party. Specify: _____

7. I did not contact or report to any party

If there are no children aged 6-18 in the household, skip to Section K.

J. Harm to Children: Cyber-crime and Cyber-bullying

119. During the past 12 months, were any of the children a victim of a crime such as: information theft, impersonation, threat or humiliation, through the use of computer systems?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 130*
3. Not that I know of – *skip to Question 130*

120. What type of crime were the children victims of?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Humiliation or social boycott (cyber-bullying, shaming)
2. Threats
3. Extortion through the internet
4. Theft and/or dissemination of information
5. Impersonation or identity theft
6. Crime against the computer (virus, worm)
7. Sexual harassment
8. Other. Specify: _____

121. How many times were the children victims of these crimes?

122. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent crime.

123. What type of crime was the latest incident?

1. Humiliation or social boycott (cyber-bullying, shaming)
 2. Threats
 3. Extortion through the internet
 4. Theft and/or dissemination of information
 5. Impersonation or identity theft
 6. Crime against the computer (virus, worm)
 7. Sexual harassment
 8. Other. Specify: _____
-

124. When did the most recent incident occur?

Month _____ Year _____

124.1 What was the age of the child harmed in the most recent incident?

125. Did you report the most recent theft to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – ***skip to Question 128***

126. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – ***skip to Question 129***
2. No

127. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
 2. Did not find or catch the attacker
 3. Were impolite to you
 4. Did not update you appropriately
 5. Delayed response to the report
 6. Another reason. Specify: _____
-

Skip to Question 129

128. What was the main reason you did not report the incident to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
2. The police cannot handle such cases
3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
6. I reported to another party
7. I was embarrassed to discuss the incident
8. I was afraid of revenge
9. Another reason. Specify: _____

129. Did you contact or report to any other parties as a result of the latest incident?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. A relative
2. An acquaintance who is not related
3. Internet provider
4. To a website
5. The school
6. Legal assistance
7. Another party. Specify: _____

8. I did not contact or report to any party

K. Theft of Property from Dwelling or Outside Dwelling
--

The following questions concern property crimes related to the dwelling in which the household resides.

130. During the past 12 months, has anything been stolen from your dwelling or outside your dwelling (yard, storage room, or entryway)?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 140*

131. How many times was something stolen from your dwelling or outside your dwelling? _____

If you answered once, skip to Question 133.

132. How many of these thefts did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent theft.

133. When did the latest theft occur? Month _____ Year _____

134. In the latest theft:

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Property was stolen from inside the dwelling
2. Property was stolen from outside the dwelling (yard, storage room, or entryway)

135. According to your estimate, what was the value of the property stolen in the most recent theft?

State an amount in shekels even if it is a very rough estimate.

NIS _____

136. Did you report the most recent theft to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 139*

137. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 140*
2. No

138. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
2. Did not find or catch the thief
3. Did not return the stolen property
4. Were impolite to you
5. Did not update you appropriately

6. Delayed response to the report
7. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 140

139. What was the main reason you did not report the theft to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
2. The police cannot handle such cases
3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
6. I reported to another party
7. Another reason. Specify: _____

L. Break-in to Dwelling

140. During the past 12 months, has there been a break-in or attempted break-in to your dwelling or outside the dwelling (yard, storage room, or entryway) without any theft?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 150*

141. How many times has there been a break-in or attempted break-in without any theft? _____

If you answered once, skip to Question 143.

142. How many of these break-ins did you report to the police?

The following questions refer to the most recent break-in.

143. When did the latest break-in occur? Month _____ Year

144. In the most recent break-in:

You can choose more than one answer.

1. The dwelling was broken into, but there was no theft
2. There was an attempted but unsuccessful break-in

145. According to your estimate, what was the value of the damage?

State an amount in shekels even if it is a very rough estimate.

NIS _____

146. Did you report the most recent break-in to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 149*

147. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 150*
2. No

148. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
2. Did not find or catch the thief
3. Were impolite to you
4. Did not update you appropriately
5. Delayed response to the report
6. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 150

149. What was the main reason you did not report to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
2. The police cannot handle such cases
3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
6. I reported to another party
7. Another reason. Specify: _____

M. Break-In to Vehicle and Theft of Parts or Objects from a Car

150. During the past 12 months, have you or other household members had use of a private or commercial motor vehicle (up to 4 tons, inclusive)?

1. Yes
2. No – ***skip to Question 170***

151. During the past 12 months, has there been a break-in or theft of parts or objects from a car that your household had use of? (Do not include items stolen in the course of theft of the vehicle.)

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 161*

152. How many times has a vehicle been broken into or stolen from?

If you answered once, skip to Question 154

153. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent break-in or theft.

154. When did the most recent break-in or theft occur? Month _____
Year _____

154.1 In which locality did the theft or break-in occur? _____

155. In the most recent break-in or theft:

You can choose more than one answer.

1. External parts were stolen, but there was no break-in
2. Items were stolen from inside the vehicle, but there was no break-in
3. The car was damaged, but was not broken into
4. The car was broken into and parts or objects were stolen
5. The car was broken into, but no parts or objects were stolen

156. According to your estimate, what was the value of the property stolen or damage incurred?:

State an amount in shekels even if it is a very rough estimate.

NIS _____

157. Did you report the most recent crime to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 160*

158. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 161*
2. No

159. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
 2. Did not find or catch the perpetrator
 3. Did not return the stolen property
 4. Were impolite to you
 5. Did not update you appropriately
 6. Delayed response to the report
 7. Another reason. Specify: _____
-

Skip to Question 161

160. What was the main reason you did not report to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
 2. The police cannot handle such cases
 3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
 4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
 5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
 6. I reported to another party
 7. Another reason. Specify: _____
-

N. Car Theft

161. During the past 12 months, has a vehicle that your household had use of been stolen?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to Question 170**

162. How many times has a vehicle been stolen? _____

If you answered once, skip to Question 164.

163. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent break-in or theft.

164. When did the most recent theft occur? Month _____ Year _____

164.1 In which locality did the latest theft occur? _____

165. According to your estimate, what was the value of the vehicle that was stolen?

State an amount in shekels even if it is a very rough estimate.

NIS _____

166. Did you report the most recent theft to the police?

3. Yes

4. No – *skip to Question 169*

167. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

3. Yes – *skip to Question 170*

4. No

168. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously

2. Did not find or catch the thief

3. Did not return the stolen property

4. Were impolite to you

5. Did not update you appropriately

6. Delayed response to the report

7. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 170

169. What was the main reason you did not report to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter

2. The police cannot handle such cases

3. The police are not interested in handling such cases

4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently

5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)

6. I reported to another party
7. Another reason. Specify: _____

O. Damage to and Theft of Parts from Motorcycles
--

170. During the past 12 months, have you or other household members had use of a motorcycle or moped (including a motorcycle that the household members no longer have use of)?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 190*

171. During the past 12 months, has damage been caused to, or have parts been stolen from, a motorcycle that household members had use of? (Do not include objects stolen during the course of the motorcycle theft.)

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 181*

172. How many times has the motorcycle been damaged or have objects been stolen from it? _____

If you answered once, skip to Question 174.

173. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent incident.

174. When did the most recent incident occur? Month _____ Year _____

174.1 In which locality did the latest crime occur? _____

175. In the most recent incident:

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Motorcycle parts were stolen
2. The motorcycle was damaged

176. According to your estimate, what was the value of the stolen property or value of the damage?:

State an amount in shekels even if it is a very rough estimate.

NIS _____

177. Did you report the latest crime to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 180*

178. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 181*
2. No

179. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
2. Did not find or catch the perpetrator
3. Did not return the stolen property
4. Were impolite to you
5. Did not update you appropriately
6. Delayed responding to the report
7. Another reason. Specify: _____

Skip to Question 181

180. What was the main reason you did not report to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
2. The police cannot handle such cases
3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
6. I reported to another party
7. Another reason. Specify: _____

P. Motorcycle Theft

181. During the past 12 months, has a motorcycle that household members had use of been stolen?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 190*

182. How many times has a motorcycle been stolen? _____

If you answered once, skip to Question 184.

183. How many times did you report to the police? _____

The following questions refer to the most recent theft.

184. When did the most recent theft occur? Month _____ Year _____

184.1 In which locality did the latest theft occur? _____

185. According to your estimate, what was the value of the stolen motorcycle?

State an amount in shekels even if it is a very rough estimate.

NIS _____

186. Did you report the most recent theft to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – *skip to Question 189*

187. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – *skip to Question 190*
2. No

188. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
 2. Did not find or catch the thief
 3. Did not return the stolen property
 4. Were impolite to you
 5. Did not update you appropriately
 6. Delayed response to the report
 7. Another reason. Specify: _____
-

Skip to Question 190

189. What was the main reason you did not report to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
2. The police cannot handle such cases
3. The police are not interested in handling such cases
4. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
5. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
6. I reported to another party
7. Another reason. Specify: _____

Q. Quality of Life Crimes

190. How often do you suffer from noise in your neighborhood after 11:00 PM (not from public transportation)?

1. Never – ***skip to Question 196***
2. Less than once a month
3. Once or twice a month
4. Every day or almost every day

The following questions refer to the most recent incident.

191. When did the most recent incident occur? Month _____ Year _____

192. Did you report the latest incident to the police?

1. Yes
2. No – ***skip to Question 195***

193. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled your report?

1. Yes – ***skip to Question 196***
2. No

194. Why were you dissatisfied with the way the police handled the case?

You can choose more than one answer.

1. Did not take the report seriously
 2. Did not find or catch the perpetrator
 3. Were impolite to you
 4. Did not update you appropriately
 5. Delayed response to the report
 6. Another reason. Specify: _____
- _____

Skip to Question 196

195. What was the main reason you did not report to the police?

Choose one reason only.

1. I reported the incident to another party, such as a local call center
 2. I did not want to cause the neighbors trouble
 3. I did not want to bother the police with such a trivial matter
 4. The police cannot handle such cases
 5. The police are not interested in handling such cases
 6. I have learned from previous experience that the police do not handle such cases efficiently
 7. Personal reasons (lack of time, bothersome)
 8. Nothing can be done in such matters
 9. Another reason. Specify: _____
- _____
- _____

R. Forgery Crimes

196. During the past 12 months, have you been harmed personally and directly by a forgery crime (documents, checks, etc.)?

1. Yes
2. No – **skip to Question 198**

197. Did you report to the police about the most recent crime?

1. Yes
2. No

S. Sense of Personal Security

The following questions concern your sense of personal security.

198. To what extent do you feel safe walking alone in your neighborhood after dark?

1. To a very great extent
2. To a great extent
3. To a small extent
4. Not at all
5. Not relevant

199. To what extent are you afraid of being hurt by violence in your neighborhood?

1. To a very great extent
2. To a great extent
3. To a small extent
4. Not at all

200. Overall, to what extent do you feel safe in your neighborhood?

1. To a very great extent
2. To a great extent
3. To a small extent
4. Not at all

201. Compared to last year, has there been a change in your sense of personal security?

1. A change for the better
2. No change
3. A change for the worse

202. How often are you victimized as a driver, passenger, or pedestrian by aggressive behavior on the road such as curses, threats, blocking passageways or unsafe driving?

1. Never
2. Less than once a month
3. Once or twice a month
4. Every day or almost every day

Part C: Personal Information

In the following questions, please provide some information about yourself.

- 203. In what locality do you reside? _____**
- 204. What is the highest level of education you have attained?**
1. Diploma from primary school or middle school (including persons who attended secondary school but did not finish)
 2. Secondary school diploma (without a matriculation certificate)
 3. Matriculation certificate
 4. Diploma from a non-academic post-secondary school
 5. First degree (BA) or equivalent degree
 6. Second degree (MA) or equivalent degree (including an MD)
 7. Third degree (PhD) or equivalent degree
 8. Another diploma
 9. No other diploma
- 205. Last month, what was the total gross income of all household members from all sources: work, pension, allowances, rent, etc.?**
1. Up to NIS 2,500
 2. NIS 2,501 – NIS 4,000
 3. NIS 4,001 – NIS 5,000
 4. NIS 5,001 – NIS 6,500
 5. NIS 6,501 – NIS 8,000
 6. NIS 8,001 – NIS 10,000
 7. NIS 10,001 – NIS 13,000
 8. NIS 13,001 – NIS 17,000
 9. NIS 17,001 – NIS 24,000
 10. NIS 24,001 or over
 11. No income from any sources

- 206. Are you:**
1. Jewish – *continue to Question 207*
 2. Moslem – *skip to Question 208*
 3. Christian – *skip to Question 208*
 4. Druze – *skip to Question 208*
 5. Other. Specify: _____

- 207. Do you view yourself as:**
1. Ultra-Orthodox
 2. Religious
 3. Traditional-religious
 4. Traditional, not so religious
 5. Not religious, secular

Skip to Question 209

- 208. Do you view yourself as:**
1. Very religious
 2. Religious
 3. Traditional-religious
 4. Traditional, not so religious
 5. Not religious, secular

To conclude, please answer a few questions relating to completion of the survey questionnaire. This information can help us in wording and designing future surveys.

- 209. Do you have access to the Internet?**
1. Yes
 2. No – *skip to Question 211*

- 210. What was the reason that you did not complete the survey on the Internet?**

- 211. How much time did you spend filling out the questionnaire?**
_____ minutes

- 212. Where did you fill out the questionnaire?**

TABLES

(PRESENTED IN HEBREW ORDER – FROM RIGHT TO LEFT)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Area Covered by the Statistical Data

The statistical data relate to the economic territory of the State of Israel, unless otherwise stated.

A. The economic territory of a country (according to the definition of the OECD-SNA. For a detailed definition, see: OECD, Glossary of Statistical Terms):

The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely.

The economic territory of the State of Israel: According to this definition, the economic territory of the State of Israel is as indicated in paragraph B below.

B. District and Sub-District:

The districts and sub-districts are defined according to the official administrative division of the State of Israel, which includes 6 districts and 15 sub-districts.

Including Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

Special Symbols in the Tables

Blank space = No cases

.. = Estimates with a sampling error of more than 30% - very low reliability.¹

() = Estimates with a sampling error of 15%-30% - low reliability.²

¹ The estimate was 40% in the previous publication.

² The estimate was 25%-40% in the previous publication.

**TABLE 1.1. Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Were Victims of Crime
During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey,
By Type of Crime and Population Group**

**לוח 1.1 נפגעי עבריינות בני 20 ומעלה,
ב-12 החודשים האחרונים,
לפי סוג עברה וקבוצת אוכלוסייה**

Type of crime and population group	פגיעות Offences	2016		סך הכל (1) Total	אלפים, אלא אם כן צוין אחרת
		Victims			
		אחרים Percentages	נפגעים		
Total	2,502.2	11.8	631.9	סך הכל	
Theft	297.3	4.4	235.3	גנבה	
Violence or threat of violence	(648.0)	3.1	165.4	אלימות או איום באלמות	
Sexual harassment	(831.6)	2.3	125.5	הטרדה מינית	
Sexual offences	..	..	..	עברות מין
Cyber-crime	(708.4)	3.8	204.5	עברה מקוונת	
Jews and Others	2,273.8	12.5	561.7	יהודים ואחרים	
Theft	256.8	4.4	195.5	גנבה	
Violence or threat of violence	(542.6)	3.3	148.0	אלימות או איום באלמות	
Sexual harassment	(807.0)	2.5	113.1	הטרדה מינית	
Sexual offences	..	..	..	עברות מין
Cyber-crime	(650.5)	4.0	177.7	עברה מקוונת	
Arabs	(228.4)	7.9	70.2	ערבים	
Theft	40.5	(4.5)	(39.8)	גנבה	
Violence or threat of violence	..	(1.9)	(17.3)	אלימות או איום באלמות	
Sexual harassment	..	..	..	הטרדה מינית
Sexual offences	..	..	..	עברות מין
Cyber-crime	(57.9)	(3.0)	(26.8)	עברה מקוונת	

(1) A person can be a victim of several types of crime.
Therefore the total number of victims from all types of crimes is larger than the total.

(1) ניתן להיפגע מכמה סוגי עברות ולכן
סך כל הנפגעים מכל סוגי העברות גדול מסך הכל.

TABLE 1.2. Jewish Victims of Crime Aged 20 and Over
During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey,
by type of Crime and Religiosity

2016

לוח 1.2. נפגעי עבריינות יהודים בני 20 ומעלה,
 ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה
 ומידת דתיות

Religiosity	Victims					נפגעים		בני 20 ומעלה		מידת דתיות
	עברה מקוונת	עברות מין	הטרדה מינית	אלימות או איום באלימות	גנבה	סך הכל	סך הכל	סך הכל	סך הכל	
Cyber-crime	Sexual offences	Sexual harassment	Violence or threat of violence	Theft	Total	(1)	Aged 20 and over Total	מידת דתיות		
	Thousands					אלפים				
	Total					סך הכל				
	Ultra-orthodox	..	..	..	(11.8)	(17.6)	(37.1)	367.3	חרדי
	Religious	(22.9)	..	..	..	(14.0)	51.9	464.2	דתי
	Traditional-religious	(14.4)	..	..	..	(18.6)	50.6	511.4	מסורת-דתי
	Traditional-not so religious	(17.7)	..	(25.1)	(30.6)	(28.0)	92.0	792.1	מסורתי, לא כל כך דתי	
	Secular	100.6	..	55.3	67.6	103.2	292.4	2,027.1	חילוני	
	Percentages					אחוזים				
	Total					סך הכל				
Ultra-orthodox	..	..	..	(3.2)	(4.8)	(10.1)	100.0	חרדי	
Religious	(4.9)	..	..	..	(3.0)	11.2	100.0	דתי	
Traditional-religious	(2.8)	..	..	..	(3.6)	9.9	100.0	מסורת-דתי	
Traditional-not so religious	(2.2)	..	(3.2)	(3.9)	(3.5)	11.6	100.0	מסורתי, לא כל כך דתי		
Secular	5.0	..	2.7	3.3	5.1	14.4	100.0	חילוני		

(1) A person can be a victim of several types of crime.
 Therefore the total number of victims from all types of crimes is larger than the total.

(1) ניתן להיפגע מנבחה סוגי עברות ולכן

סך כל הנפגעים מכל סוגי העברות גדול מסך הכל.

TABLE 1.3. Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Were Victims of Crime During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime, Age, and Sex

לוח 1.3. נפגעי עבריינות בני 20 ומעלה, ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה, גיל ומין

2016									
Age	Victims					נפגעים		בני 20 ומעלה סך הכל Aged 20 and over Total	גיל
	עברה מקוונת Cyber-crime	עברות מין Sexual offences	הטרדה מינית Sexual harassment	אלימות או איום באלימות Violence or threat of violence	גנבה Theft	סך הכל Total			
Thousands							אלפים		
	Total						סך הכל		
Total(1)	204.5	..	125.5	165.4	235.3	631.9	5,375.9	סך הכל(1)	
20-24	(29.1)	..	(25.2)	(25.5)	(43.9)	94.7	607.5	24-20	
25-34	58.4	..	56.0	(41.0)	58.9	184.5	1,166.2	34-25	
35-44	(45.9)	..	(24.7)	(42.1)	(49.3)	140.6	1,079.8	44-35	
45-54	(39.2)		..	(27.7)	(33.2)	98.6	831.5	54-45	
55-64	(23.1)		..	(18.5)	(23.4)	66.7	753.9	64-55	
65 and over	..	..	..	..	(26.6)	46.9	937.0	65 ומעלה
	Men						גברים		
Total	124.3	..	(21.4)	103.4	119.4	324.1	2,613.4	סך הכל	
20-34	(46.2)	..	(16.9)	(42.5)	56.9	135.1	892.4	34-20	
35 and over	78.1	..	..	60.8	62.5	189.0	1,721.0	35 ומעלה
	Women						נשים		
Total	80.1	..	104.1	62.0	115.9	307.8	2,762.5	סך הכל	
20-34	(41.3)	..	64.3	(23.9)	(45.9)	144.1	881.3	34-20	
35 and over	(38.8)	..	(39.8)	(38.0)	70.0	163.7	1,881.1	35 ומעלה	
Percentages							אחוזים		
	Total						סך הכל		
Total	3.8	..	2.3	3.1	4.4	11.8	100.0	סך הכל	
20-24	(4.8)	..	(4.2)	(4.2)	(7.2)	15.6	100.0	24-20	
25-34	5.0	..	4.8	(3.5)	5.1	15.8	100.0	34-25	
35-44	(4.2)	..	(2.3)	(3.9)	(4.6)	13.0	100.0	44-35	
45-54	(4.7)		..	(3.3)	(4.0)	11.9	100.0	54-45	
55-64	(3.1)		..	(2.5)	(3.1)	8.8	100.0	64-55	
65 and over	..	..	..	..	(2.8)	5.0	100.0	65 ומעלה
	Men						גברים		
Total	4.8	..	(0.8)	4.0	4.6	12.4	100.0	סך הכל	
20-34	(5.2)	..	(1.9)	(4.8)	6.4	15.1	100.0	34-20	
35 and over	4.5	..	..	3.5	3.6	11.0	100.0	35 ומעלה
	Women						נשים		
Total	2.9	..	3.8	2.2	4.2	11.1	100.0	סך הכל	
20-34	(4.7)	..	7.3	(2.7)	(5.2)	16.3	100.0	34-20	
35 and over	(2.1)	..	(2.1)	(2.0)	3.7	8.7	100.0	35 ומעלה	

(1) A person can be a victim of several types of crime. Therefore the total number of victims from all types of crimes is larger than the total.

(1) ניתן להיפגע מכמה סוגי עברות ולכן סך כל הנפגעים מכל סוגי העברות גדול מסך הכל.

TABLE 1.4. Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Were Victims of Crime During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime and Level of Education

לוח 1.4 נפגעי עבריינות בני 20 ומעלה, ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה ורמת השכלה

Highest diploma received	2016						Total	Age 20 and over Total	רמת השכלה הגבוהה ביותר	
	Victims			נפגעים						בני 20 ומעלה
	עברות מקוונות Cyber-crime	עברות מין Sexual offences	הטרדה מינית Sexual harassment	אלימות או איומים Violence or threats of violence	גנבה Theft	סך הכל Total				סך הכל Aged 20 and over Total
Total(1)	Thousands 204.5	..	125.5	165.4	235.3	631.9	5,375.9	סך הכל (1)		
	Percentages						אחוזים			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	סך הכל		
Primary or lower secondary school diploma	..	..	..	..	..	(3.5)	6.1	תעודת סיום בית ספר יסודי או חטיבת ביניים
Upper secondary school diploma (without matriculation)	(8.9)	..	..	(14.9)	(10.7)	10.9	14.2	תעודת סיום בית ספר תיכון (שאינה תעודת בגרות)
Matriculation certificate	(15.9)	..	29.9	(14.5)	19.5	18.4	17.4	תעודת בגרות		
Short-cycle tertiary diploma (non-academic)	(14.4)	..	..	(14.5)	(10.1)	11.5	13.0	תעודת סיום בית ספר על-תיכון (שאינה תעודת אקדמית)
First academic degree (B.A.)	31.9	..	(29.5)	(22.5)	30.1	29.4	23.3	תואר אקדמי ראשון (B.A.)		
Second and third academic degree (M.A., PhD)	(18.7)	..	(16.6)	(12.7)	(12.9)	15.8	12.4	תארים אקדמיים שני (M.A.) ושלישי (PhD)		
Other diploma, no diploma, and unknown	(9.5)	..	..	(13.8)	(12.1)	10.5	13.6	תעודת אחרת, ללא תעודה, וללא ידוע

(1) A person can be a victim of several types of crime. Therefore the total number of victims from all types of crimes is larger than the total.

(1) ניתן ליהפגע ממכה סוגי עברות ולכן סך כל הנפגעים מכל סוגי העברות גדול מסך הכל.

TABLE 1.5. Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Were Victims of Crime During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime and Reporting to the Police

לוח 1.5. נפגע עברייונות בני 20 ומעלה, ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה ודיווח למשטרה

2016						
Reporting to the police (1)	עברה מקוונת Cyber-crime	עברות מין Sexual offences	הטרדה מינית Sexual harassment	אלימות או איומים באלימות Violence or threats of violence	גנבה Theft	דיווח למשטרה (1)
Total	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	אלפים
Reported to the police	(18.0)	..	..	60.8	82.2	סך הכל דיווח למשטרה
Did not report to the police	186.5	..	118.1	103.7	149.7	לא דיווח למשטרה
Total	Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	אחוזים
Reported to the police	(8.8)	..	..	37.0	35.4	דיווח למשטרה
Did not report to the police	91.2	..	94.8	63.0	64.6	לא דיווח למשטרה
Reported to the Police	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	דיווח למשטרה
Satisfied with the response of the police	..	..	..	(30.0)	35.7	מרוצים מטיפול המשטרה
Dissatisfied with the response of the police	..	..	..	70.0	64.3	אינם מרוצים מטיפול המשטרה
<i>Thereof:</i>						<i>מזה:</i>
Dissatisfied with the approach of the police (2)	..	..	..	67.5	63.6	אינם מרוצים מגישת המשטרה (2)
Dissatisfied with the outcome of the response (3)	..	..	..	53.6	77.5	אינם מרוצים מתוצאת הטיפול (3)
Dissatisfied for other reasons	..	..	..	(29.9)	(22.3)	אינם מרוצים מסיבה אחרת
Did Not Report to the Police	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	לא דיווח למשטרה
Trivial matter (4)	(15.0)	..	..	(9.7)	(8.2)	הסיבה העיקרית ליהימנעות מדיווח למשטרה: מקרה קל ערך (4)
Police are unable to handle such cases (5)	24.2	..	..	34.5	45.9	חוסר יכולת של המשטרה לטפל (5)
Police are not interested in handling such cases (6)	..	..	..	(12.7)	(10.3)	חוסר רצון של המשטרה לטפל (6)
Reported to another party	27.0	..	..	(13.2)	(11.7)	דיווח לגורם אחר
Other	29.1	..	..	29.8	23.9	אחר

- (1) דיווח על העברה האחרונה.
 (2) המשטרה לא התייחסה ברצינות. נהגה בחוסר נימוס התעכבה בהיענות לקריאה.
 (3) המשטרה לא מצאה או לא תפסה את הפוגע. לא דאגה לייזע את המדווח כראוי.
 (4) לא דיווח משום שלא רצה להטריח את המשטרה בדבר כזה.
 (5) לא דיווח משום שלדעתו במקרים כאלה המשטרה אינה מסוגלת לטפל, מניסיון קודם למד כי טיפולה של המשטרה אינו יעיל.
 (6) לא דיווח משום שלדעתו במקרים כאלה המשטרה אינה מעוניינת לטפל.

TABLE 1.6. Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Were Victims of Violence or Threat of Violence During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Harm Caused and Reporting to Various Parties

2016

לוח 1.6. נפגעי עברת אלימות או איום באלימות, בני 20 ומעלה, ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג הנזק שנגרם ופנייה לגורמים שונים

Type of harm caused and report to various parties	Victims		סוג נזק שנגרם ופנייה לגורמים שונים
	אחוזים Percentages	אלפים Thousands	
Total	100.0	165.4	סך הכל
Type of harm caused			
No harm	27.8	45.9	סוג נזק שנגרם לא נגרם נזק
Harm caused - total(1)	72.2	119.4	נגרם נזק - סך הכל(1)
Physical harm	(15.6)	(23.3)	נזק גופני
Damage to property	25.7	39.0	נזק לרכוש
Harm at work	(17.6)	(26.9)	נזק בעבודה
Emotional harm	64.5	105.1	נזק נפשי
Other harm	..	..	נזק אחר
Reporting to various parties by those who were harmed			
Did not report to any party	82.0	97.9	פנייה לגורמים שונים מבין אלו שנגרם להם נזק לא פנו לגורמים שונים
Reported to various parties - total(2)	(18.0)	(21.5)	פנו לגורמים שונים - סך הכל(2)
Welfare services - social worker	..	..	לשירותי רווחה
Medical care	..	..	לטיפול רפואי
Another party	(11.1)	(13.3)	לגורם אחר

(1) It is possible to be a victim of several types of harm.

(2) It is possible to report to more than one party.

(1) ייתכן פגיעה מכמה סוגי נזק.

(2) ניתן לפנות ליותר מגורם אחד.

TABLE 1.7. Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Were Victims of Sexual Harassment During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Harm Caused and Reporting to Various Parties

2016

לוח 1.7. נפגעי עברת הטרדה מינית, בני 20 ומעלה,

ב-12 החודשים האחרונים,

לפי סוג הנזק שנגרם ופנייה לגורמים שונים

Type of harm caused and reporting to various parties	Victims		סוג נזק שנגרם ופנייה לגורמים שונים
	אחוזים Percentages	אלפים Thousands	
Total	100.0	125.5	סך הכל
Type of harm caused			סוג נזק שנגרם
No harm	50.9	63.9	לא נגרם נזק
Harm caused - total(1)	49.1	61.6	נגרם נזק - סך הכל(1)
Harm at work	..	..	נזק בעבודה
Emotional harm	44.4	54.3	נזק נפשי
Other harm	..	..	נזק אחר
Reporting to various parties by those who were harmed			פנייה לגורמים שונים
Did not report to any party	90.4	55.8	מבין אלו שנגרם להם נזק לא פנו לגורמים שונים
Reported to various parties - total(2)	..	..	פנו לגורמים שונים - סך הכל(2)
Welfare services - social worker	..	..	לשירותי רווחה
Medical care	..	..	לטיפול רפואי
Another party	..	..	לגורם אחר

(1) It is possible to be a victim of several types of harm.

(2) It is possible to report to more than one party.

(1) תיתכן פגיעה מכמה סוגי נזק.

(2) ניתן לפנות ליותר מגורם אחד.

TABLE 1.8. Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Were Victims of Cyber-Crime During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime and Reporting to Various Parties

לוח 1.8 . נפגעי עברה מקוונת, בני 20 ומעלה, ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה ופנייה לגורמים שונים

2016

Type of crime and reporting to various parties	Victims		סוג עברה ופנייה לגורמים שונים
	אחורים Percentages	אלפים Thousands	
Total(1)	100.0	204.5	סך הכל(1)
Type of crime			סוג עברה
Shaming, shunning	(8.2)	(16.8)	השפלה, חרם חברתי (שיימינג)
Threats	(8.0)	(16.4)	איומים
Blackmail	(13.0)	(26.6)	סחיטה
Theft or disseminating information	43.5	88.9	גנבה או הפצת מידע
Impersonation or identity theft	32.1	65.7	התחזות או גנבת זהות
Cyber crime (virus, worm)	(18.3)	(37.4)	עברה כנגד מחשב (וירוס, תולעת)
Sexual harassment	..	..	הטרדה מינית
Other	(8.6)	(17.6)	אחר
Reporting to various parties			פנייה לגורמים שונים
Did not report to various parties	43.9	89.8	לא פנו לגורמים שונים
Reported to various parties - total(2)	56.1	114.7	פנו לגורמים שונים - סך הכל(2)
A relative	(17.1)	(35.0)	לקרוב משפחה
A friend	(12.9)	(26.4)	לחבר
Internet service provider	(7.9)	(16.1)	לספק שירות אינטרנט
Website	(11.6)	(23.7)	לאתר אינטרנט
Legal action	..	..	לטיפול משפטי
Another party	20.1	41.2	לגורם אחר

(1) It is possible to be a victim of several types of crime.

(1) ניתן להיפגע מכמה סוגי עברות ולפנות ליותר מגורם אחד.

TABLE 2.1. Households that Were Victimized By Crime During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime
Thousands, unless otherwise stated

לוח 2.1. משקי בית נפגעי עבריינות, ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה
אלפים, אלא אם כן צוין אחרת

Type of crime	פגיעות Offences	Households		משקי בית סך הכל (1) Total	סוג עברה
		אחוזים Percentages	סך הכל Total		
Households - total					
Crimes against property - total	418.6	100.0	2,561.5		משקי בית - סך הכל
Crimes against dwellings - total	258.6	6.2	158.5		עברות כלפי רכוש מגורים - סך הכל
Theft of property from the dwelling or outside of the dwelling	188.6	4.9	124.8		גנבת רכוש מהדירה או מחוצה לה
Break-in or attempted break-in to dwelling, without theft	70.0	1.8	45.1		פריצה או ניסיון פריצה לדירה ללא גנבה
Households with cars - total		68.7	1,760.8		משקי בית בעלי רכב - סך הכל
Crimes against vehicles - total	160.0	4.6	118.1		עברות כלפי רכב - סך הכל
<u>Households with cars</u>		68.1	1,745.3		<u>משקי בית בעלי מכוניות</u>
Crimes against a car	140.4	4.1	105.5		עברות כלפי מכונית
Car theft	19.8	(0.7)	(17.7)		גנבת מכונית
Theft of parts or objects from a vehicle	120.6	3.5	89.8		גנבת חלקי רכב וחפצים ממכונית
<u>Households with a motorcycle or moped</u>		4.9	124.9		<u>משקי בית בעלי אופנוע או קטנוע</u>
Crimes against a motorcycle or moped	19.5	(0.6)	(15.0)		עברות כלפי אופנוע או קטנוע

(1) Households can be victimized by several types of crime. Therefore the total number of households that were victims of all types of crimes is greater than the total.

(1) משקי בית עשוי להיפגע מכמה סוגי עברות ולכן סך כל משקי הבית שפגעו מכל סוגי העברות גדול מסך הכל.

TABLE 2.2. Households that Were Victimized By Crime
During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey,
by Type of Crime, District, and Locality of Residence

Thousands, unless otherwise stated

2016

אלפים, אלא אם כן צוין אחרת

District(1) and locality(3) of residence	משקי בית שיש ברשותם אופנוע או קטנוע Households with a motorcycle or moped		משקי בית שיש ברשותם מכונית מעברה כלפי מכוניות Households that were victims of a crime against a car		משקי בית שנפגעו מעברה כלפי דירה Households that were victims of a crime against the dwelling		סך כל משקי הבית Total households	מחוז(1) ויישוב(3) מגורים
	מסוקי בית שנפגעו מעברה כלפי אופנוע או קטנוע Households that were victims of a crime against a motorcycle or moped	סך הכל Total	מסוקי בית שנפגעו מעברה כלפי מכוניות Households that were victims of a crime against a car	סך הכל Total	מסוקי בית שנפגעו מעברה כלפי דירה Households that were victims of a crime against the dwelling	סך הכל Total		
	אחוזים Percentages	סך הכל Total	אחוזים Percentages	סך הכל Total	אחוזים Percentages	סך הכל Total		
Total	(0.6)	(15.0)	4.1	105.5	6.2	158.5	2,561.5	סך הכל
Jerusalem District	(3.8)	(10.5)	(4.1)	(11.4)	274.7	מחוז ירושלים
Northern District	(3.7)	(14.1)	(4.7)	(17.7)	380.0	מחוז הצפון
Haifa District	(4.2)	(13.5)	(5.8)	(18.6)	322.1	מחוז חיפה
Central District	5.0	32.0	6.8	43.3	637.5	מחוז המרכז
Tel Aviv District	(4.2)	(21.5)	7.8	39.4	506.9	מחוז תל אביב
Southern District	(3.4)	(12.1)	(5.6)	(19.8)	352.3	מחוז הדרום
Judea and Samaria Area(2)	(9.4)	(8.2)	87.8	אזור יהודה והשומרון(2)
Locality of residence(3)								יישוב מגורים(3)
Jerusalem	(3.9)	(8.9)	(3.7)	(8.6)	229.2	ירושלים
Tel Aviv-Yafo	(5.5)	(10.3)	(10.2)	(19.1)	187.6	תל אביב-יפו
Haifa	104.8	חיפה
Rishon LeZiyon	84.0	ראשון לציון
Ashdod	68.6	אשדוד
Petah Tiqwa	79.7	פתח תקווה
Be'er Sheva	74.8	באר שבע
Netanya	77.2	נתניה

(1) The district of residence is the geographic district according to the division of the Ministry of Interior, which is different from the district borders set by the Police.

(2) Israel localities.

(3) Large cities with 200,000 residents and over.

(1) מחוז המגורים הוא המחוז הגאוגרפי על פי חלוקה של משרד הפנים.

השונה מבולות המחוזות של המשטרה.

(2) יישובים ישראליים.

(3) ערים גדולות שבתן 200,000 תושבים ויותר.

TABLE 2.3. Households that Were Victimized by Crime During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime and Reporting to the Police

לוח 2.3. משקי בית ופגועי עבריינות, ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה ודיווח למשטרה

		2016					
Reporting to the police(1)	עברות נלפני דיווח	Crimes against a dwelling		Crimes against a vehicle		גנבת מכונית Car theft	דיווח למשטרה(1)
		פריצה או ניסיון פריצה לדיור ללא גנבה	גנבת רכוש מהדירה או מחוצה לה	גנבת אוטונוע או קטנוע	גנבת חילקי רכב ותפצים ממכונית או מרכיבים		
Total	Thousands	45.1	124.8	..	89.8	אלפים	סך הכל
Reported to the police		(18.0)	49.9	..	29.9	(17.7)	דיווח למשטרה
Did not report to the police		(26.5)	73.6	..	55.8	(16.2)	לא דיווח למשטרה
Total	Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	אחוזים
Reported to the police		40.5	40.4	..	34.9	98.6	דיווח למשטרה
Did not report to the police		59.5	59.6	..	65.1	..	לא דיווח למשטרה
Reported to the police		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	דיווח למשטרה
Satisfied with the response of the police		63.3	43.5	..	(36.2)	(57.8)	מרוצים מטיפול המשטרה
Dissatisfied with the response of the police		(36.7)	56.5	..	63.8	(42.2)	אינם מרוצים מטיפול המשטרה
Thereof:							מזה:
Dissatisfied with the approach of the police(2)		..	52.2	..	73.7	(53.2)	אינם מרוצים מגישת המשטרה(2)
Dissatisfied with the outcomes of the response(3)		..	76.4	..	(51.3)	(83.3)	אינם מרוצים מתוצאת הטיפול(3)
Dissatisfied for another reason		(57.1)	..	..	..	..	אינם מרוצים מסיבה אחרת
Did not report to the police		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	לא דיווח למשטרה
Trivial matter(4)		(22.9)	(14.5)	..	(29.4)	..	הסיבה העיקרית ללי-ימנעות מדיווח למשטרה: מקרה קל ערך(4)
Police are unable to handle(5)		(31.1)	40.2	..	(26.2)	..	חוסר יכולת של המשטרה לטפל(5)
Police are not interested in handling(6)		..	(24.8)	..	(11.7)	..	חוסר רצון של המשטרה לטפל(6)
Reported to another party		..	..	..	..	..	דיווח לגורם אחר
Other		(31.9)	(18.1)	..	(30.0)	..	אחר

(1) Report on the most recent crime.
(2) The police did not take the report seriously; they were impolite; delayed response to the report.
(3) The police did not find or catch the attacker; did not update the victim appropriately.
(4) Didn't report because they didn't want to bother the police with such a trivial matter.
(5) Didn't report due to belief that the police are unable to handle such cases, or learned from previous experience that the police do not handle cases efficiently.
(6) Didn't report due to belief that the police are not interested in handling such cases.

TABLE 3.1. Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime and Population Group

לוח 3.1. משקי בית עם ילדים נפגעי עבריינות, ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה וקבוצת אוכלוסייה

		2016			אלפים, אלא אם כן צוין אחרת	
Population group and type of crime	פגיעות	אחוז משקי הבית עם ילדים (1) Percentage of households with children	משקי בית עם ילדים נפגעי עבריינות - סך הכל Percentage of households with children who were victims of crime - total	סך הכל	קבוצת אוכלוסייה וסוג עברה	
Total						
Households with children			1,142.6	משקי בית עם ילדים		
Households with children aged 2-17(2)			1,061.6	משקי בית עם ילדים בגילים 2-17(2)		
Households with children aged 6-17(3)			861.9	משקי בית עם ילדים בגילים 6-17(3)		
Crimes against children in the household			81.2	עברות נלפי ילדים במשק הבית		
Theft without use of force	..	7.6	34.8	גנבה ללא שימוש בכוח		
Violence or threat of violence	48.1	3.4	35.9	אלימות או איים באלימות		
Sexual harassment	151.6	3.5	(9.3)	הטרדה מינית		
Sexual offences	23.7	(1.1)	..	עברות מין		
Cyber-crime	..	..	(12.4)	עברה מקוונת	
Jews				יהודים		
Households with children			907.2	משקי בית עם ילדים		
Households with children aged 2-17(2)			843.3	משקי בית עם ילדים בגילים 2-17(2)		
Households with children aged 6-17(3)			689.1	משקי בית עם ילדים בגילים 6-17(3)		
Crimes against children in the household			74.7	עברות נלפי ילדים במשק הבית		
Theft without use of force	..	8.9	32.8	גנבה ללא שימוש בכוח		
Violence or threat of violence	43.7	4.0	31.6	אלימות או איים באלימות		
Sexual harassment	145.2	3.9	(9.3)	הטרדה מינית		
Sexual offences	23.7	(1.4)	..	עברות מין		
Cyber-crime	..	..	(11.2)	עברה מקוונת	
Arabs				ערבים		
Households with children			235.5	משקי בית עם ילדים		
Households with children aged 2-17(2)			218.3	משקי בית עם ילדים בגילים 2-17(2)		
Households with children aged 6-17(3)			172.9	משקי בית עם ילדים בגילים 6-17(3)		
Crimes against children in the household			(6.5)	עברות נלפי ילדים במשק הבית		
Theft without use of force	..	..	..	גנבה ללא שימוש בכוח	
Violence or threat of violence	..	..	..	אלימות או איים באלימות	
Sexual harassment	..	..	..	הטרדה מינית	
Sexual offences	..	..	..	עברות מין	
Cyber-crime	..	..	..	עברה מקוונת	

(1) לא כולל משקי בית שהשו"ב "לא ידוע".
 (2) אלו קבוצות גיל הילדים הרלוונטיות לעברות נלפי ילדים בגילאים 2-17.
 (3) אלו קבוצות גיל הילדים הרלוונטיות לעברות נלפי ילדים בגילאים 6-17.
 (4) Excluding households that responded "unknown".
 (5) These are the relevant age groups of children who are victims of theft, violence, and sexual offences.
 (6) These are the relevant age groups of children who are victims of cyber-crime.

TABLE 3.2. Households with Children Who Were Victims of
Crime during the 12 Months Preceding the Survey,
by Type of Crime and Place of Crime

לוח 3.2. משקי בית עם ילדים נפגעי עבריינות,
ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה
והמקום שבו התבצעה העברה

Type of crime	2016				סוג עברה
	המקום שבו התבצעה העברה האחרונה		המקום שבו התבצעה העברה		
	Place of the most recent crime				
אחר	בית ספר	אחר	בית ספר		
Other	School	Other	School		
Percentages	אחוזים	Thousands	אלפים		
Crimes against children in the household					
(excl. cyber-crime) - total	65.1	34.9	48.3	25.9	עברות כלפי ילדים במשק הבית
Theft without use of force	72.4	(27.6)	26.2	(10.0)	(ללא עברה מקוונת) - סך הכל
Violence or threat of violence	56.3	43.7	19.6	15.2	גנבה ללא שימוש בכוח
Sexual harassment	85.2	..	7.9	..	אלמות או איום באלמות
Sexual offences	..	..	..	..	הטרדה מינית
					עברות מין

TABLE 3.3. Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime during the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime and Reporting to the Police

2016

	עברת מקורות Cyber-crime	עברות מין Sexual offences	הטרדה מינית Sexual harassment	אלימות או איום באלמות Violence or threat of violence	גנבה Theft	
Reported to the police (1)						דיווח למשטרה(1)
Total	Thousands				אלפים	סך הכל
Reported to the police	..	..	(2.7)	(9.0)	(6.1)	דיווח למשטרה
Did not report to the police	11.4	..	6.6	25.8	28.7	לא דיווח למשטרה
Total	Percentages				אחוזים	סך הכל
Reported to the police	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	דיווח למשטרה
Did not report to the police	91.7	..	70.8	(29.2)	(17.5)	לא דיווח למשטרה
Reported to the police	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	דיווח למשטרה
Satisfied with the response of the police	..	..	..	(40.8)	..	מרוצים מטיפול המשטרה
Dissatisfied with the response of the police	..	..	..	59.2	86.8	אינם מרוצים מטיפול המשטרה
Thereof:						מקרה:
Dissatisfied with the approach of the police(2)	..	..	..	..	(56.2)	אינם מרוצים מגישת המשטרה(2)
Dissatisfied with the outcomes of the response(3)	..	..	..	..	(56.0)	אינם מרוצים מתוצאות הטיפול(3)
Dissatisfied for another reason	..	..	..	..	..	אינם מרוצים מסיבה אחרת
Did not report to the police						לא דיווח למשטרה
Main reason for not reporting:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	הסיבה עיקרית להימנעות מדיווח למשטרה:
Trivial matter(4)	..	..	(30.8)	(18.0)	..	מקרה קל ערך(4)
Police are unable to handle(5)	..	..	..	..	(44.5)	חוסר יכולת של המשטרה לטפל(5)
Police are not interested in handling(6)	..	..	..	(9.1)	..	חוסר רצון של המשטרה לטפל(6)
Reported to another party	(24.1)	..	..	38.4	..	דיווח למרמז אחר
Other	(43.5)	..	47.5	(19.0)	(14.6)	אחר

- (1) דיווח על העברה האחרונה.
- (2) המשטרה לא התייחסה ברצינות. נהגה בחוסר נימוס. התעקבה בהגיעות ללך-איה.
- (3) המשטרה לא מצאה או לא תפסה את הפוגע. לא דאגה לידע את המדווח כראוי.
- (4) לא דיווח משום שלא רצה להטריח את המשטרה בדבר כזה.
- (5) לא דיווח משום שלדעתו במקרים כאלה המשטרה אינה מסוגלת לטפל, מניסיון קודם לעוד כי טיפולה של המשטרה אינו יעיל.
- (6) לא דיווח משום שלדעתו במקרים כאלה המשטרה אינה מעוניינת לטפל.

TABLE 3.4. Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime during the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime and Reporting to Other Parties

לוח 3.4. משקי בית עם ילדים נפגעי עבריינות, ב-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה ופנייה לגורמים שונים

		2016			
Reporting to other parties(1)	עברות מין	אל'מות או איום באלימות or threats of violence	עברות מין	אל'מות או איום באלימות or threat of violence	פנייה לגורמים שונים(1)
	Sexual offences	Violence or threats of violence	Sexual offences	Violence or threat of violence	
Total	Percentages	אחוזים	Thousands	אלפים	סך הכל
Thereof:	100.0	100.0	..	35.9	סך הכל
Reported to other parties	..	81.8	..	29.3	פנו לגורמים שונים מדה:
Did not report to other parties	..	(18.2)	..	(6.5)	לא פנו לגורמים שונים
Reported to the following parties:					פנו לגורמים הבאים:
Welfare services/social worker	..	42.8	..	15.3	שירותי רווחה/עובד סוציאלי
Medical care	..	(10.4)	..	(3.7)	טיפול רפואי
Emotional help/psychologist	..	(6.7)	..	(2.4)	טיפול נפשי/פסיכולוג
School	..	38.6	..	13.8	בית ספר
Non-profit/social organization	עמותה/ארגון חברתי
Legal action	טיפול משפטי
A relative	קרוב משפחה
An acquaintance who is not a relative	מכר שאינו קרוב משפחה
Other	אחר

(1) Report concerning the most recent offence.

(1) פנייה בנוגע לעברה האחרונה.

TABLE 3.5. Households with Children Who Were Victims of Crime During the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Type of Crime and Number of Times they Were Victimized

לוח 3.5. משקי בית עם ילדים נפגעי עבריינות, ג-12 החודשים האחרונים, לפי סוג עברה ומספר הפעמים שנפגעו

2016						
No. of times victimized	עברות מין	הטרדה מינית	עברה מקוונת	אלימות או איום באלימות Violence or threat of violence	גנבה Theft	מספר פעמים שנפגעו
	Sexual offences	Sexual harassment	Cyber-crime			
Total	..	9.3	12.4	35.9	34.8	סך הכל
Once	..	5.7	(6.7)	20.3	27.2	פעם אחת
2-3 times	..	..	(3.3)	(7.0)	(6.6)	3-2 פעמים
4 or more times	..	..	..	(8.5)	..	4 פעמים או יותר
	Thousands					אלפים

TABLE 4.1.1. Sense of Personal Security(1) -
"Feel Safe Walking Alone in the
Neighbourhood After Dark",
by Age and Sex

לוח 4.1.1. תחושת ביטחון אישי(1) -
"מרגיש בטוח ללכת לבד
באזור המגורים בשעות החשכה",
לפי גיל ומין

2016

Age	מידת תחושת הביטחון Extent of sense of personal security		סך הכל (2) Total	גיל
	מועטה או כלל לא Small or not at all	רבה מאוד או רבה Very great or great		
	אלפים			
	Thousands			
Total	722.6	4,237.3	5,375.9	סך הכל
20-24	96.5	497.3	607.5	24-20
25-34	191.0	949.9	1,166.2	34-25
35-44	159.9	883.1	1,079.8	44-35
45-54	104.2	695.4	831.5	54-45
55-64	91.1	588.8	753.9	64-55
65 and over	79.9	623.0	937.0	65 ומעלה
	גברים			
Total	170.1	2,345.3	2,613.4	סך הכל
20-24	(12.8)	291.9	308.5	24-20
25-34	(46.0)	530.6	583.8	34-25
35-44	(42.5)	486.6	534.5	44-35
45-54	(23.2)	379.1	411.6	54-45
55-64	(21.6)	317.9	356.0	64-55
65 and over	(24.0)	339.2	418.9	65 ומעלה
	נשים			
Total	552.5	1,892.0	2,762.5	סך הכל
20-24	83.7	205.3	299.0	24-20
25-34	145.0	419.2	582.3	34-25
35-44	117.4	396.4	545.3	44-35
45-54	81.0	316.3	419.9	54-45
55-64	69.5	270.9	397.8	64-55
65 and over	55.9	283.8	518.1	65 ומעלה
	אחוזים			
	Percentages			
Total	14.6	85.4	100.0	סך הכל
20-24	16.3	83.7	11.3	24-20
25-34	16.7	83.3	21.7	34-25
35-44	15.3	84.7	20.1	44-35
45-54	13.0	87.0	15.5	54-45
55-64	13.4	86.6	14.0	64-55
65 and over	11.4	88.6	17.4	65 ומעלה
	גברים			
Total	6.8	93.2	100.0	סך הכל
20-24	(4.2)	95.8	11.8	24-20
25-34	(8.0)	92.0	22.3	34-25
35-44	(8.0)	92.0	20.5	44-35
45-54	(5.8)	94.2	15.7	54-45
55-64	(6.4)	93.6	13.6	64-55
65 and over	(6.6)	93.4	16.0	65 ומעלה
	נשים			
Total	22.6	77.4	100.0	סך הכל
20-24	29.0	71.0	10.8	24-20
25-34	25.7	74.3	21.1	34-25
35-44	22.9	77.1	19.7	44-35
45-54	20.4	79.6	15.2	54-45
55-64	20.4	79.6	14.4	64-55
65 and over	16.5	83.5	18.8	65 ומעלה

(1) In 2016, participants were given a new response option: "irrelevant". This response option is more prevalent among older adults. Data on participants whose response was "irrelevant" were not included in the calculation of percentages.

(2) Includes participants who did not respond.

(1) בשנת 2016 נוספה אופנות חדשה לנדגמים: "לא רלוונטי". אופנות זו שכיחה בעיקר בגילים המבוגרים. נתוני הנדגמים המשיבים "לא רלוונטי" אינם נכללים בחישוב האחוזים.

(2) כולל נדגמים שלא השיבו.

**TABLE 4.1.2. Sense of Personal Security(1) -
"Feel Safe Walking Alone in the
Neighbourhood After Dark",
by District and Locality of Residence**

**לוח 4.1.2. תחושת ביטחון אישי(1) -
"מרגיש בטוח ללכת לבד
באזור המגורים בשעות החשכה",
לפי מחוז ויישוב מגורים**

2016

District and Locality(2) of Residence	מידת תחושת הביטחון Extent of sense of personal security		סך הכל (3)	מחוז ויישוב(2) מגורים
	מועטה או כלל לא Small or not at all	רבה מאוד או רבה Very great or great	Total	
	Thousands		אלפים	
Total	722.6	4,237.3	5,375.9	סך הכל
Jerusalem District	90.8	468.9	593.8	מחוז ירושלים
Northern District	89.7	719.2	867.6	מחוז הצפון
Haifa District	97.4	512.8	672.5	מחוז חיפה
Central District	197.1	1,043.2	1,347.5	מחוז המרכז
Tel Aviv District	128.1	771.5	974.2	מחוז תל אביב
Southern District	97.1	557.3	727.0	מחוז הדרום
Judea and Samaria Area(4)	(22.4)	163.9	192.7	אזור יהודה והשומרון(4)
Locality of residence				יישוב מגורים
Jerusalem	79.5	383.7	491.5	ירושלים
Tel Aviv-Yafo	(38.5)	277.7	335.2	תל אביב-יפו
Haifa	(39.2)	141.6	206.6	חיפה
Rishon LeZiyyon	(18.4)	142.6	178.4	ראשון לציון
Ashdod	(20.9)	106.7	143.8	אשדוד
Petah Tiqwa	(24.4)	119.8	156.9	פתח תקווה
Be'er Sheva	(24.9)	95.9	143.2	באר שבע
Netanya	(22.2)	101.5	148.7	נתניה
	Percentages		אחוזים	
Total	14.6	85.4	100.0	סך הכל
Jerusalem District	16.2	83.8	100.0	מחוז ירושלים
Northern District	11.1	88.9	100.0	מחוז הצפון
Haifa District	16.0	84.0	100.0	מחוז חיפה
Central District	15.9	84.1	100.0	מחוז המרכז
Tel Aviv District	14.2	85.8	100.0	מחוז תל אביב
Southern District	14.8	85.2	100.0	מחוז הדרום
Judea and Samaria Area(4)	(12.0)	88.0	100.0	אזור יהודה והשומרון(4)
Locality of residence				יישוב מגורים
Jerusalem	17.2	82.8	100.0	ירושלים
Tel Aviv-Yafo	(12.2)	87.8	100.0	תל אביב-יפו
Haifa	(21.7)	78.3	100.0	חיפה
Rishon LeZiyyon	(11.4)	88.6	100.0	ראשון לציון
Ashdod	(16.4)	83.6	100.0	אשדוד
Petah Tiqwa	(17.0)	83.0	100.0	פתח תקווה
Be'er Sheva	(20.6)	79.4	100.0	באר שבע
Netanya	(18.0)	82.0	100.0	נתניה

(1) In 2016, participants were given a new response option: "irrelevant". This response option is more prevalent among older adults. Data on participants whose response was "irrelevant" were not included in the calculation of percentages.

(2) Large cities with 200,000 residents and over.

(3) Includes participants who did not respond.

(4) Israeli localities.

(1) בשנת 2016 נוספה אופנות חדשה לנדגמים: "לא רלוונטי". אופנות זו שכיחה בעיקר בגילים המבוגרים. נתוני הנדגמים המשיבים "לא רלוונטי" אינם נכללים בחישוב האחוזים.

(2) ערים גדולות שבהן 200,000 תושבים ויותר.

(3) כולל נדגמים שלא השיבו.

(4) יישובים ישראליים.

**TABLE 4.2.1. Sense of Personal Security -
"Fear of Being a Victim of Violence
in the Neighbourhood",
by Age and Sex**

**לוח 4.2.1. תחושת ביטחון אישי -
"חושש להיפגע מאלימות
באזור המגורים",
לפי גיל ומין**

2016

Age	מידת החשש להיפגע מאלימות Extent of fear of being a victim of violence		סך הכל (1)	גיל
	רבה מאוד או רבה Very great or great	מועטה או כלל לא Small or not at all	Total	
	Thousands		אלפים	
	Total		סך הכל	
Total	438.1	4,879.2	5,375.9	סך הכל
20-24	(43.8)	560.1	607.5	24-20
25-34	93.9	1,062.6	1,166.2	34-25
35-44	115.1	956.6	1,079.8	44-35
45-54	(48.6)	775.3	831.5	54-45
55-64	60.8	683.6	753.9	64-55
65 and over	75.8	841.0	937.0	65 ומעלה
	Men		גברים	
Total	116.8	2,461.8	2,613.4	סך הכל
20-24	..	297.3	308.5	24-20
25-34	(27.6)	549.8	583.8	34-25
35-44	(30.1)	501.0	534.5	44-35
45-54	(15.0)	391.2	411.6	54-45
55-64	(19.7)	331.9	356.0	64-55
65 and over	(16.8)	390.6	418.9	65 ומעלה
	Women		נשים	
Total	321.3	2,417.4	2,762.5	סך הכל
20-24	(36.2)	262.8	299.0	24-20
25-34	66.3	512.8	582.3	34-25
35-44	85.0	455.6	545.3	44-35
45-54	(33.6)	384.1	419.9	54-45
55-64	(41.2)	351.7	397.8	64-55
65 and over	59.1	450.4	518.1	65 ומעלה
	Percentages		אחוזים	
	Total		סך הכל	
Total	8.2	91.8	100.0	סך הכל
20-24	(7.3)	92.7	100.0	24-20
25-34	8.1	91.9	100.0	34-25
35-44	10.7	89.3	100.0	44-35
45-54	(5.9)	94.1	100.0	54-45
55-64	8.2	91.8	100.0	64-55
65 and over	8.3	91.7	100.0	65 ומעלה
	Men		גברים	
Total	4.5	95.5	100.0	סך הכל
20-24	..	97.5	100.0	24-20
25-34	(4.8)	95.2	100.0	34-25
35-44	(5.7)	94.3	100.0	44-35
45-54	(3.7)	96.3	100.0	54-45
55-64	(5.6)	94.4	100.0	64-55
65 and over	(4.1)	95.9	100.0	65 ומעלה
	Women		נשים	
Total	11.7	88.3	100.0	סך הכל
20-24	(12.1)	87.9	100.0	24-20
25-34	11.4	88.6	100.0	34-25
35-44	15.7	84.3	100.0	44-35
45-54	(8.0)	92.0	100.0	54-45
55-64	(10.5)	89.5	100.0	64-55
65 and over	11.6	88.4	100.0	65 ומעלה

(1) Includes participants who did not respond.

(1) כולל נדגמים שלא השיבו.

**TABLE 4.2.2. Sense of Personal Security -
Fear of Being a Victim of Violence
in the Neighbourhood",
by District and Locality of Residence**

**לוח 4.2.2. תחושת ביטחון אישי -
"חושש להיפגע מאלימות
באזור המגורים",
לפי מחוז ויישוב מגורים**

2016

Locality(1) of Residence	מידת החשש להיפגע מאלימות Extent of fear of being a victim of violence		סך הכל (2)	מחוז ויישוב(1) מגורים
	רבה מאוד או רבה Very great or great	מועטה או כלל לא Small or not at all	Total	
	Thousands		אלפים	
Total	438.1	4,879.2	5,375.9	סך הכל
Jerusalem District	56.4	533.3	593.8	מחוז ירושלים
Northern District	65.7	797.9	867.6	מחוז הצפון
Haifa District	57.9	601.8	672.5	מחוז חיפה
Central District	117.1	1,216.0	1,347.5	מחוז המרכז
Tel Aviv District	69.8	891.0	974.2	מחוז תל אביב
Southern District	56.7	663.6	727.0	מחוז הדרום
Judea and Samaria Area(3)	(14.6)	175.1	192.7	אזור יהודה והשומרון(3)
Locality of residence				יישוב מגורים
Jerusalem	50.0	438.3	491.5	ירושלים
Tel Aviv-Yafo	(24.1)	305.4	335.2	תל אביב-יפו
Haifa	(22.8)	177.5	206.6	חיפה
Rishon LeZiyyon	..	162.8	178.4	ראשון לציון
Ashdod	..	129.0	143.8	אשדוד
Petah Tiqwa	..	147.2	156.9	פתח תקווה
Be'er Sheva	(15.9)	124.7	143.2	באר שבע
Netanya	(21.5)	126.5	148.7	נתניה
	Percentages		אחוזים	
Total	8.2	91.8	100.0	סך הכל
Jerusalem District	9.6	90.4	100.0	מחוז ירושלים
Northern District	7.6	92.4	100.0	מחוז הצפון
Haifa District	8.8	91.2	100.0	מחוז חיפה
Central District	8.8	91.2	100.0	מחוז המרכז
Tel Aviv District	7.3	92.7	100.0	מחוז תל אביב
Southern District	7.9	92.1	100.0	מחוז הדרום
Judea and Samaria Area(3)	(7.7)	92.3	100.0	אזור יהודה והשומרון(3)
Locality of residence				יישוב מגורים
Jerusalem	10.2	89.8	100.0	ירושלים
Tel Aviv-Yafo	(7.3)	92.7	100.0	תל אביב-יפו
Haifa	(11.4)	88.6	100.0	חיפה
Rishon LeZiyyon	..	93.3	100.0	ראשון לציון
Ashdod	..	91.7	100.0	אשדוד
Petah Tiqwa	..	93.8	100.0	פתח תקווה
Be'er Sheva	(11.3)	88.7	100.0	באר שבע
Netanya	(14.5)	85.5	100.0	נתניה

(1) Large cities with 200,000 residents and over.

(2) Includes participants who did not respond.

(3) Israeli localities.

(1) ערים גדולות שבהן 200,000 תושבים ויותר.

(2) כולל נדגמים שלא השיבו.

(3) יישובים ישראליים.

TABLE 4.3.1. Sense of Personal Security -
"In General, I Feel Safe in my
Neighbourhood", by Age and Sex

לוח 4.3.1. תחושת ביטחון אישי -
"באופן כללי, חש ביטחון אישי
באזור המגורים", לפי גיל ומין

2016				
Age	מידת תחושת הביטחון		סך הכל (1)	גיל
	מועטה או כלל לא Small or not at all	רבה מאוד או רבה Very great or great			Total
	Thousands		אלפים	
	Total		סך הכל	
Total	454.1	4,860.4	5,375.9	סך הכל
20-24	58.4	544.8	607.5	24-20
25-34	94.9	1,058.4	1,166.2	34-25
35-44	101.0	969.6	1,079.8	44-35
45-54	79.1	747.0	831.5	54-45
55-64	60.8	683.2	753.9	64-55
65 and over	59.9	857.4	937.0	65 ומעלה
	Men		גברים	
Total	147.6	2,435.3	2,613.4	סך הכל
20-24	..	296.0	308.5	24-20
25-34	(28.9)	547.4	583.8	34-25
35-44	(36.0)	493.9	534.5	44-35
45-54	(24.3)	384.2	411.6	54-45
55-64	(27.0)	322.6	356.0	64-55
65 and over	(21.8)	391.1	418.9	65 ומעלה
	Women		נשים	
Total	306.5	2,425.1	2,762.5	סך הכל
20-24	48.9	248.9	299.0	24-20
25-34	65.9	511.0	582.3	34-25
35-44	65.0	475.6	545.3	44-35
45-54	54.8	362.8	419.9	54-45
55-64	(33.8)	360.6	397.8	64-55
65 and over	(38.0)	466.3	518.1	65 ומעלה
	Percentages		אחוזים	
	Total		סך הכל	
Total	8.5	91.5	100.0	סך הכל
20-24	9.7	90.3	100.0	24-20
25-34	8.2	91.8	100.0	34-25
35-44	9.4	90.6	100.0	44-35
45-54	9.6	90.4	100.0	54-45
55-64	8.2	91.8	100.0	64-55
65 and over	6.5	93.5	100.0	65 ומעלה
	Men		גברים	
Total	5.7	94.3	100.0	סך הכל
20-24	..	96.9	100.0	24-20
25-34	(5.0)	95.0	100.0	34-25
35-44	(6.8)	93.2	100.0	44-35
45-54	(6.0)	94.0	100.0	54-45
55-64	(7.7)	92.3	100.0	64-55
65 and over	(5.3)	94.7	100.0	65 ומעלה
	Women		נשים	
Total	11.2	88.8	100.0	סך הכל
20-24	16.4	83.6	100.0	24-20
25-34	11.4	88.6	100.0	34-25
35-44	12.0	88.0	100.0	44-35
45-54	13.1	86.9	100.0	54-45
55-64	(8.6)	91.4	100.0	64-55
65 and over	(7.5)	92.5	100.0	65 ומעלה

(1) Includes participants who did not respond.

(1) כולל נדגמים שלא השיבו.

TABLE 4.3.2. Sense of Personal Security -
"In General, I Feel Safe in My Neighborhood,
by District and Locality of Residence

לוח 4.3.2. תחושת ביטחון אישי -
"באופן כללי, חש ביטחון אישי
באזור המגורים", לפי מחוז ויישוב מגורים

2016

District and locality(1) of residence	מידת תחושת הביטחון Extent of sense of personal security		סך הכל (2) Total	מחוז ויישוב(1) מגורים
	מועטה או כלל לא Small or not at all	רבה מאוד או רבה Very great or great		
Total	454.1	4,860.4	5,375.9	סך הכל
Jerusalem District	53.3	533.5	593.8	מחוז ירושלים
Northern District	(46.4)	817.6	867.6	מחוז הצפון
Haifa District	62.7	595.1	672.5	מחוז חיפה
Central District	121.1	1,214.3	1,347.5	מחוז המרכז
Tel Aviv District	82.7	883.8	974.2	מחוז תל אביב
Southern District	72.5	640.1	727.0	מחוז הדרום
Judea and Samaria Area(3)	(15.4)	175.5	192.7	אזור יהודה והשומרון(3)
Locality of residence				יישוב מגורים
Jerusalem	(46.5)	438.8	491.5	ירושלים
Tel Aviv-Yafo	(26.0)	306.9	335.2	תל אביב-יפו
Haifa	(21.9)	178.0	206.6	חיפה
Rishon LeZiyyon	..	164.8	178.4	ראשון לציון
Ashdod	(17.3)	120.1	143.8	אשדוד
Petah Tiqwa	(17.2)	139.7	156.9	פתח תקווה
Be'er Sheva	(17.2)	123.4	143.2	באר שבע
Netanya	..	135.4	148.7	נתניה
Total	8.5	91.5	100.0	סך הכל
Jerusalem District	9.1	90.9	100.0	מחוז ירושלים
Northern District	5.4	94.6	100.0	מחוז הצפון
Haifa District	9.5	90.5	100.0	מחוז חיפה
Central District	9.1	90.9	100.0	מחוז המרכז
Tel Aviv District	8.6	91.4	100.0	מחוז תל אביב
Southern District	10.2	89.8	100.0	מחוז הדרום
Judea and Samaria Area(3)	(8.1)	91.9	100.0	אזור יהודה והשומרון(3)
Locality of residence				יישוב מגורים
Jerusalem	9.6	90.4	100.0	ירושלים
Tel Aviv-Yafo	(7.8)	92.2	100.0	תל אביב-יפו
Haifa	(11.0)	89.0	100.0	חיפה
Rishon LeZiyyon	..	93.7	100.0	ראשון לציון
Ashdod	(12.6)	87.4	100.0	אשדוד
Petah Tiqwa	(11.0)	89.0	100.0	פתח תקווה
Be'er Sheva	(12.2)	87.8	100.0	באר שבע
Netanya	..	91.7	100.0	נתניה

(1) Large cities with 200,000 residents and over.

(1) ערים גדולות שבהן 200,000 תושבים ויותר.

(2) Includes participants who did not respond.

(2) כולל נדגמים שלא השיבו.

(3) Israeli localities.

(3) יישובים ישראליים.