

The **Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR)** is an independent nonprofit institution and think tank of policy analysis and academic research. PSR was founded with the goal of advancing scholarship and knowledge on immediate issues of concern to Palestinians in three areas: domestic politics and government, strategic analysis and foreign policy, and public opinion polls and survey research. The center engages in several activities. It conducts academic and policy analysis studies. It organizes socio-political surveys and public opinion polls on current Palestinian political and social attitudes. It sponsors study groups and task forces on issues of critical importance to the Palestinians. Finally, it organizes conferences, public lectures, and briefings on current public policy issues. PSR is dedicated to promoting objective and nonpartisan research and analysis and to encouraging a better understanding of Palestinian domestic and international environment in an atmosphere of free debate and exchange of ideas.

This poll is part of PSR series of regular polls.

This poll has been conducted in cooperation with the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Ramallah



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Public Opinion Poll No (83)

The public favors a neutral stand in the Russian war against Ukraine even as slightly more people blame Russia for starting the war; closer to home, Israel-PA “confidence building measures” are increasingly viewed favorably even as two-thirds share the view that Israel is an apartheid state; and domestically, ten months after the Israel-Hamas War, Fatah’s popularity returns to its pre-May 2021 level despite the fact that almost three quarters continue to demand the resignation of president Abbas

16-20 March 2022

These are the results of the latest poll conducted by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR) in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip between 16 and 20 March 2022. The period before the conduct of the poll witnessed several domestic developments including the launching of a second round of the local election campaigns in the West Bank and the holding of a special session for the PLO Central Council in which important decisions relevant to Palestinian-Israeli relations and the filling of several senior positions in the organization’s leadership. It also witnessed increased settlers’ attacks in areas labeled B and C of the West Bank and increased tension in the Shaikh Jarrah neighborhood in East Jerusalem. Amnesty International issued a report in which it characterized Israel as an apartheid state. Finally, after weeks of anticipation, war erupted between Russia and Ukraine. This press release addresses these issues and covers other matters such as the general conditions in the Palestinian territories, the peace process and future possible directions for Palestinians in the absence of a viable peace process. Total size of the sample is 1200 adults interviewed face to face in 120 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is +/-3%.

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Main Findings:

The results of the first quarter of 2022 indicate a return to the internal balance of power between Fatah and Hamas, as the case was before the May 2021 Israel-Hamas war. In other words, ten months after the war, Fatah's popularity returns to outperform Hamas’. It is noticeable that Fatah's popularity is rising equally in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In other words, the rise is unlikely to be associated with the launch of the West Bank’s local election campaigns. The local elections, scheduled to take place on 26 March, will take place only in the West Bank. However, the rise might be linked to two things:

(1) the success of the so-called "confidence-building steps" between the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Israel, and (2) Hamas's inability to translate the gains it made in the May war with Israel to positive change on the ground in the Gaza Strip or East Jerusalem.

However, President Abbas' popularity has not risen. Indeed, Hamas' leader, Ismail Haniyeh is still able to win presidential elections in which only the two compete. Fatah's competitiveness is also clearly diminished when its name is associated with President Abbas', as Hamas continues to outperform Fatah when the latter is listed as "Fatah under the leadership of President Abbas." For example, when asked about the party most deserving of representing the Palestinian people, Hamas or "Fatah under President Abbas' leadership," Hamas still beats Fatah, even if just by a little.

The results also indicate that a large majority of the Palestinian public wants the PA to take a neutral stand in the Russian-Ukrainian war, although more people blame Russia for starting that war. The results show a small majority indicating concern about the prospect of war expansion and the entry of other countries in it. Moreover, a large majority says it expects prices to rise sharply in Palestine because of that war. When asked to compare the Palestinian-Israeli conflict to that of the Ukraine and Russia, the majority asserts that the war has demonstrated a western double standards as the US and Europe show no willingness to impose any sanctions on Israel, while showing a great enthusiasm to impose crushing sanctions on Russia. Moreover, more than three quarters of the public believe that the war has also shown European discrimination in the treatment of refugees from Ukraine as opposed to refugees from the Middle Eastern wars.

We also asked the public about the PLO's Central Council meeting in Ramallah at the beginning of February and the resolutions it made. The findings show that a majority, albeit small, believes that the current PLO remains the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. However, a larger majority believes that this particular meeting of the Central Council was illegitimate, although a majority, of more than sixty percent, supports the decisions it took. Perhaps the main reason for delegitimizing this meeting relates to the rejection of the results of the elections that were held during its sessions, with only a quarter or less accepting these election results, and the absence of Hamas and Islamic Jihad from the meeting. Two-thirds of the public say that Hamas' and Islamic Jihad's entry into the PLO will make it more representative of the Palestinian people.

On Palestinian-Israeli relations, poll findings show that support for a two-state solution remains almost the same as it was three months ago while support for a one-state solution, with equal rights for Jews and Palestinians, rises to about a third during the same period. Despite the increased level of approval for the one-state solution, two thirds of the public support the description of Israel is an apartheid state. Indeed, the public sees the publication of the report of Amnesty International on the subject as an indication of the beginning of a shift in Western public opinion in favor of the Palestinians, as previously happened in the case of South Africa.

The results also show an increase in support for confrontations and an armed uprising and a decrease in the belief in the effectiveness of negotiations. Finally, in this survey, we asked, for the first time, about the belief in a Qur'anic prophecy about the demise of Israel. We found that a vast majority actually believes that such prophesy does indeed exist in the Qur'an. However, the poll found that most of the public does not believe the assessment that 2022 is the precise year of Israel's demise. Even among religious people and the believers of the existence of this prophecy in the Qur'an, only a minority believes the assessment regarding a specific year.

(1) The war between Russia and Ukraine:

- **43% blame Russia for starting the war; 40% blame Ukraine**
- **71% want the PA to stay neutral in the Russia-Ukraine conflict**
- **63% expect the war to lead to price increases**
- **A majority of 57% thinks that Western countries have shown double standard when dealing with the Israeli occupation compared to that of the Russian occupation.**

The largest percentage of the public (43%) blames Russia for starting the war with Ukraine while 40% blame Ukraine. Putting the blame on Russia is higher in the West Bank (45%) compared to the Gaza Strip (41%), in villages (52%) compared to refugee camps and cities (30% and 43% respectively), among women (45%) compared to men (41%), among non-refugees (46%) compared to refugees (39%), among the religious (49%) compared to the unreligious and the somewhat religious (28% and 40% respectively), and among supporters of Fatah and Hamas (47% and 44% respectively) compared to supporters of third parties (36%).

An overwhelming majority (71%) wants the PA to stay neutral in the conflict in the Ukraine while 14% believe the PA should stand with Russia and 10% think it should stand with Ukraine.

As for the war's impact, a majority of 54% says it is worried that the Russian-Ukraine war might expand to include other countries; 42% are not worried. The overwhelming majority thinks Palestine will be impacted by the war in the Ukraine while only 5% think the war will have no impact on Palestine. 63% think it will lead to a sharp rise in prices, 26% think Israel will exploit it to expand settlements and annex Palestinian territories, and 1% think it could lead to expansion of armed confrontations between Palestinians and Israelis.

A majority of 57% says the war shows the double standard of US and Europe when the conflict is about the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories compared to that of Russia-Ukraine conflict; 28% think the two conflicts are different, and 10% think the Western countries stand against the Israeli occupation just as they stand against the Russian occupation of Ukraine. Similarly, an overwhelming majority of 76% thinks there is a difference in the manner in which Europe treats refugees from Ukraine compared to its treatment of refugees from the Middle East; refugees from Arab and Islamic countries are treated badly and in a discriminatory manner.

(2) PLO Central Council's meeting and decisions:

- **60% support the decisions taken by the PLO Central Council but 56% say the session lacked legitimacy**
- **The percentage of support for the election of the various candidates for senior positions in the PLO ranges between 22 and 26.**
- **A majority of 51% says the PLO is its sole legitimate representative**

More than 60% support the decisions made by the PLO Central Council in its latest meeting in February 2022: 67% support the suspension of the PLO recognition of Israel and 61% support the decision to end the implementation of agreements with Israel including security coordination. Support for the decisions is higher among refugees (64%) compared to non-refugees (59%), the unmarried (66%) compared to the married (60%), among those with the highest income (65%) compared to those with the lowest income (59%), and among supporters of Fatah (70%) followed by supporters of Hamas (66%) and third parties (53%).

Despite the fact that a majority of 62% support the Central Council's decision to defer to the PLO Executive Committee on the setting of a mechanism to implement the Council's decisions, a

majority of 59% thinks the Executive Committee will not implement these decisions while only 31% think it will implement them. Indeed, 56% share the belief expressed by those who boycotted the Council's meeting in viewing the session as illegitimate; only 29% think the session was legitimate. The belief the council meeting was illegitimate is higher in the Gaza Strip (59%) compared to the West Bank (54%), in cities and villages (57% and 56% respectively) compared to refugee camps (45%), among men (60%) compared to women (52%), among those whose age is 50 and above (60%) compared to those whose age is between 18 and 22 (52%), among refugees (58%) compared to non-refugees (54%), among holders of BA degree (59%) compared to the illiterates (48%), among professionals and students (67% and 63% respectively) compared to laborers and housewives (50% and 51% respectively), among those who work in the private sector (57%) compared to those who work in the public sector (49%), among the married (57%) compared to the unmarried (50%), among the religious (58%) compared to the unreligious (49%), and among supporters of Hamas and third parties (73% and 68% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (39%).

The largest percentage is not in favor of the election of the various members of the Central Council to senior positions in the PLO: only 24% support the election of Rouhi Fattouh as the Speaker of the PLO's National Council; 26% support the election of Hussein al Shaikh to the Executive Committee; and only 22% support the election of Mohammad Mustafa or Ramzi Rihan to that committee.

However, a majority of 51% views the current PLO as its own sole legitimate representative and 53% say the PLO is viewed by the Palestinian people as their sole legitimate representative. If the PLO is reformed and Hamas and Islamic Jihad become members in that organization, 65% think it would in this case become more representative of the Palestinian people while 12% think that, in this case, it will become less representative of the Palestinian people. The belief that the PLO would become more representative if Hamas and Islamic Jihad join it is higher among holders of the BA degree (68%) compared to the illiterates (60%), among students and professionals (75% and 74% respectively) compared to farmers, employees, and laborers (26%, 59%, and 63% respectively), among the religious (66%) compared to the unreligious (48%), and among supporters of third parties and Hamas (78% and 76% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (67%).

(3) Legislative and presidential elections:

- **In presidential elections between Abbas and Haniyyeh, the former receives 38% and the latter 54%**
- **In parliamentary elections, vote for Fatah rises to 42% and vote for Hamas declines to 36%**
- **But the largest percentage (31%) thinks Hamas is more deserving of representing and leading the Palestinian people compared to 29% who chose "Fatah under the leadership of President Abbas."**
- **Turnout for the local elections is expected at 55% of eligible voters**

A large majority of 72% say they support the holding of presidential and legislative elections in the Palestinian territories in the near future while 26% say they do not support that. Demand for elections stands at 75% in the Gaza Strip and 69% in the West Bank. However, a majority of 52% (57% in the Gaza Strip and 48% in the West Bank) believe no legislative or legislative and presidential elections will take place soon. Level of satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas stands at 27% and dissatisfaction at 70%.

Level of satisfaction with Abbas stands at 29% in the West Bank and 25% in the Gaza Strip. Satisfaction with the performance of Abbas three months ago stood at 26% and dissatisfaction at

71%. Moreover, 73% of the public want president Abbas to resign while only 23% want him to remain in office. Three months ago, 74% said they want Abbas to resign. Demand for Abbas' resignation stands at 71% in the West Bank and 76% in the Gaza Strip.

If new presidential elections were held today and only two were nominated, Mahmoud Abbas and Ismail Haniyeh, only 51% would participate and from among those, Abbas would receive 38% and Haniyeh 54% of the votes (compared to 58% for Haniyeh and 35% for Abbas three months ago). In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives 35% of the votes and Haniyeh receives 62%. In the West Bank, Abbas receives 41% and Haniyeh 47%. If the competition was between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, participation would increase to 64% and from among those, Barghouti receives 59% and Haniyeh 37%. If the competition is between Prime Minister Mohammad Shtayyeh and Haniyeh, participation rate would decrease to 50% and from among those, the former receives 33% and the latter 60%. If Abbas does not run for elections, the public would vote for the following: 37% say they want Marwan Barghouti, 20% say Ismail Haniyeh, 6% say Dahlan and 4% say Yahia Sinwar, Khalid Mishaal 3%, and Mustafa Barghouti and Salam Fayyad 2% each.

If new legislative elections were held today with the participation of all factions that participated in the 2006 elections, 64% say they would participate. Of those who would participate, 36% say they will vote for Hamas and 42% say they will vote for Fatah, 8% will vote for all other third parties combined, and 14% are undecided. Three months ago, vote for Hamas stood at 38% and Fatah at 35%. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands today at 47% (compared to 47% three months ago) and for Fatah at 37% (compared to 29% three months ago). In the West Bank, vote for Hamas stands at 27% (compared to 30% three months ago) and Fatah at 47% (compared to 40% three months ago).

The largest percentage (31%) says Hamas is most deserving of representing and leading the Palestinian people while 29% think Fatah under president Abbas is the most deserving of representing and leading the Palestinians; 33% think neither side deserves such a role. Three months ago, 34% selected Hamas, 23% Fatah under Abbas, and 36% said neither side deserves such a role.

In the areas in which the second stage of local elections are set to take place soon, 55% say they will participate in these elections and 38% say they will not participate. When asked about the most important consideration that will influence their vote in the upcoming local elections, the largest percentage (42%) select the ability to deliver services to their area of residence; 14% select the political party of the list, another 14% select the closeness of the list to family and friends, and another 14% say their vote will be influenced by the ability of the list to combat corruption. 9% say that their vote will depend on the extent to which the members of the list are religious, and 7% say it depends on the level of education among the list members.

(4) Domestic conditions and satisfaction with the Shtayyeh government:

- **79% express the view that the PA government is not doing enough to limit price increases**
- **In the Gaza Strip, 37% say they want to emigrate; in the West Bank 20% express the same desire to emigrate**
- **84% believe there is corruption in the institutions of the PA and 69% believe there is corruption in the institutions run by Hamas in the Gaza Strip**
- **Optimism about the success of reconciliation declines to 28%**
- **A large majority of 70% thinks that the incidents of internal violence reflect the lack of societal trust in the justice and law enforcement sector**

A majority of 54% say that the current rise in the cost of living affects them significantly or very significantly, while 45% say it affects them moderately or slightly. But the vast majority (79%) says the Palestinian government is not doing enough to reduce prices, while 19% say it is doing so.

Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip stands at 7% and positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank stands at 25%. Nonetheless, perception of safety and security in the Gaza Strip stands at 73% and in the West Bank at 57%. Similarly, 27% of the public say they want to emigrate due to political, security, and economic conditions. The percentage in the Gaza Strip stands at 37% and in the West Bank at 20%. Three months ago, 23% of West Bankers expressed a desire to emigrate and 31% of Gazans expressed the same desire.

Perception of corruption in PA institutions stands at 84%. When asked about institutions controlled by Hamas in the Gaza Strip, 69% indicated that there is corruption in these institutions. Three months ago, 84% said there is corruption in PA institutions and 69% said there is corruption in public institutions controlled by Hamas. Moreover, 35% of West Bankers think people in the West Bank can criticize the PA without fear while 60% think they cannot. In the Gaza Strip, 42% think people in the Strip can criticize Hamas' authorities without fear and 56% think they cannot.

In its assessment of the PA, a majority of the Palestinians (55%) views it as a burden on the Palestinian people while 39% view it as an asset for the Palestinian people. Three months ago, 56% viewed the PA as a burden and 39% viewed it as an asset. Moreover, only 28% are optimistic and 69% are pessimistic about the success of reconciliation. Three months ago, optimism stood at 39%.

After more than two years since the formation of the Shtayyeh government, findings indicate persistent pessimism. Responding to a question about expectations regarding the ability of the Shtayyeh government to make progress in reconciliation and reunification, 74% expect failure; only 20% expect success. When asked about the ability of the government to organize legislative or legislative and presidential elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 28% of the public expect success and 67% expect failure. In another question about the ability of the new government to improve economic conditions, a majority of 71% expects failure and 25% expects success.

The vast majority (70%) says that domestic violence in which individual killings turn into family and clan confrontations for revenge reflects primarily the society's weak confidence in the justice and law enforcement system, while 27% say it reflects the traditional and tribal nature of Palestinian society. To stop these incidents of internal violence, the vast majority (72%) says law enforcement services should be strengthened, while 24% say tribal reform committees should be strengthened.

We asked the public about its viewership habits in the last three months. Findings indicate that al Jazeera TV has the highest viewership, standing at 28%, followed by al Aqsa TV (12%), Palestine TV and Maan (11% each), Palestine Today (9%), al Arabiya (5%), and al Mayadeen (4%).

(5) The Coronavirus and PA performance during the pandemic:

- **53% are satisfied with the measures taken by the PA to contain the Corona virus**
- **A two-third majority expresses satisfaction with the performance of the PA Ministry of Health**

53% are satisfied with the measures taken by the PA to contain the spread of the coronavirus while 46% are dissatisfied. Three months ago, 57% expressed satisfaction. The majority is satisfied with the performance of the various actors involved in the management of the Coronavirus crisis: 65% express satisfaction with the performance of the security services deployed in their areas and 67% are satisfied with the performance of the ministry of health. However, satisfaction with the

performance of the prime minister in the management of the coronavirus crisis stands at 46%. Three months ago, satisfaction with the prime minister's performance in the coronavirus crisis stood at 46%.

(6) Palestinian-Israeli Relations and the Peace process:

- **40% support the two-state solution and 58% oppose it**
- **32% support the one-state solution with equal rights to Jews and Palestinians**
- **A majority of 63% views positively the confidence building measures undertaken by Israel and the PA**
- **But the largest percentage (44%) thinks that armed struggle is the most effective means of ending the Israeli occupation; only 25% think negotiations are the most effective**
- **70% are opposed to unconditional return to negotiations with Israel; 64% are opposed to a resumption of dialogue with the US**
- **73% believe the Qur'an contains a prophecy about the demise of the state of Israel; but only 32% think the year for this demise is 2022**
- **64% want the PA security forces to confront the Israeli forces when they enter Palestinian cities**
- **Two thirds view Israel as an apartheid state**

Support for the concept of the two-state solution stands at 40% and opposition stands at 58%. No description or details were provided for the concept. Three months ago, support for the concept stood at 39%. Reflecting on the latest UN speech of president Abbas in which he described the situation on the ground in the West Bank as "apartheid" and that the Palestinian people will demand equal rights in one state for two peoples, only 32% say that they are in favor of such one state solution while 63% expressed opposition. Support for the position articulated by Abbas in favor of a one-state solution with equal rights is higher in the Gaza Strip (35%) compared to the West Bank (30%), in refugee camps (38%) compared to villages and cities (26% and 32% respectively), among those whose age is between 23 and 29 years (36%) compared to those whose age is 50 and above (30%), among those with the highest income (35%) compared to those with the lowest income (29%), among the unreligious (62%) compared to the religious (29%), and among supporters of Fatah (46%) compared to supporters of third parties and Hamas (25% and 24% respectively).

When asked about support for specific policy choices to break the current deadlock, 60% supported joining more international organizations; 52% supported resort to non-violent resistance; 52% supported return to armed confrontations and intifada; 49% supported dissolving the PA; and 32% supported abandoning the two-state solution and embracing a one state solution for Palestinians and Israelis. Three months ago, 50% supported a return to armed confrontations and intifada; 48% supported dissolving the PA; and 24% supported abandoning the two-state solution in favor of a one-state solution.

We asked the public about its views regarding Palestinian-Israeli confidence building measures that would improve living conditions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, such as approval of family unification permits or making available to the PA additional financial resources. A majority of 63% said it looks positively, while 30% said it looks negatively, at such measures. Three months ago, 61% of the public said it viewed these measures positively.

A majority of 60% believes that the two-state solution is no longer practical or feasible due to the expansion of Israeli settlements while 36% believe that the solution remains practical. Moreover, 68% believe that the chances for the creation of a Palestinian state alongside the state of Israel in the next five years are slim or nonexistence while 30% believe the chances to be medium or high.

When asked about the most effective means of ending the Israeli occupation and building an independent state, the public split into three groups: 44% chose armed struggle, 25% negotiations, and 24% popular resistance. Three months ago, 42% chose armed struggle and 31% chose negotiations.

Under current conditions, a majority of 70% opposes and 22% support an unconditional resumption of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. However, when asked about a resumption of negotiations in a multilateral forum, support for a return to Palestinian-Israeli negotiations under the leadership of the international Quartet increase to 38%; 57% are opposed. Similarly, 64% are opposed, and 30% are supportive, of a return to dialogue with the new US administration under president Joe Biden.

The vast majority (73%) believes the Qur'an contains a prophecy on the demise of the State of Israel, while 22% say it does not. However, the majority (57%) does not believe the assessment, stated by few Qur'anic scholars, that verses in the Qur'an predict the exact year of the demise of Israel and that it is the year 2022; 32% say they believe it. The belief in the existence of the prophecy is higher in the West Bank (74%) compared to the Gaza Strip (70%), among students and laborers (77% each) compared to farmers, merchants, and professionals (52%, 57%, and 65% respectively), among those who work in the public sector (76%) compared to those who work in the private sector (69%), among the married (74%) compared to the unmarried (68%), among the religious (79%) compared to the unreligious and the somewhat religious (37% and 71% respectively), and among supporters of Hamas and third parties (82% and 73% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (68%).

The belief that the prophecy will be fulfilled this year (2022) is higher in the Gaza Strip (37%) compared to the West Bank (29%), in refugee camps (50%) compared to villages and cities (30% and 31% respectively), among refugees (37%) compared to non-refugees (29%), among the married (33%) compared to the unmarried (25%), among the religious (36%) compared to the unreligious and the somewhat religious (24% and 30% respectively), and among supporters of Hamas (52%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (21% and 23% respectively).

Against the backdrop of the assassination of three members of the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades in Nablus, a majority of 64% says it is the duty of the Palestinian security forces to confront the Israeli armed forces when they enter areas under the control of the PA: 32% say they do not agree. The main reason for the failure of the Israeli army to stop settlers' terrorism in the eyes of a majority of 54% is that the settlers are a tool in the hands of the army and it uses them to fight the Palestinian residents in order to expel them from their land; 20% say the reason is that settlers are the decision makers in the Israeli government; 12% say that settlers hide and wear masks, and 10% say that the army does not have the jurisdiction to arrest settlers. When asked why the Palestinian police and national security forces could not protect the residents from settlers' terrorism in Area B, the largest percentage (34%) says it is because the Palestinian leadership and government prefer to maintain security coordination with the Israeli army than to provide protection to the Palestinian population; 29% say it is because the Palestinian police and national security forces do not want to engage in armed conflict with the Israeli army; 20% say it is because the Palestinian police does not have jurisdiction to protect the residents of area B; and 12% say terrorist attacks take place at night when Palestinian security services are not present.

Two-thirds of the public (65%) approve and 27% disapprove of the assessment that Israel is an apartheid state. Moreover, 48% agree and 40% disagree that Amnesty International's report on Israel's racism is an indication of a shift in Western public opinion in favor of Palestinians and against Israel, as it has previously did regarding apartheid in South Africa. The percentage of those who view Israel as an apartheid state is higher in refugee camps and villages (72% each) compared to cities (64%), among those who work in the public sector (76%) compared to those

who work in the private sector (68%), among the married (67%) compared to the unmarried (57%), among those with the lowest income (73%) compared to those with the highest income (65%), among the unreligious and the somewhat religious (74% and 70% respectively) compared to the religious (59%), and among supporters of third parties and Fatah (79% and 72% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (65%).

(7) Most vital Palestinian goals and the main problems confronting Palestinians today:

- **38% express the view that the most vital Palestinian goal should be ending occupation and building a Palestinian state**
- **The most pressing problem for Palestinians today is occupation followed by corruption**

38% believe that the first most vital Palestinian goal should be to end Israeli occupation in the areas occupied in 1967 and build a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital. By contrast, 33% believe the first most vital goal should be to obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, 14% believe that the first and most vital goal should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings and 13% believes it should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians.

In a question about the two main problems confronting the Palestinians today, the largest (25%; 17% in the Gaz Strip and 30% in the West Bank) said it is corruption in the PA; 24% said it is the unemployment and poverty, 19% said it is the continued siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip; 15% said it is the continuation of the occupation and settlement construction; 12% said it is the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; and 4% said it is the weakness of the judiciary and the absence of liberties, accountability and democracy. When asked about the most pressing problem confronting the Palestinians today, the largest percentage (33%) said it is the Israeli occupation, while 28% said it is corruption, 14% said it is unemployment, 14% said it is the split or division, and 8% said it is the internal violence.

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	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
00) From among the following satellite news stations, which one you watched most during the last two months?			
1) al Arabia	5%	5%	6%
2) al Jazeera	28%	28%	29%
3) Palestine Today	9%	10%	8%
4) al Manar	0%	0%	0%
5) Palestine TV	11%	11%	10%
6) alaqsa	12%	4%	24%
7) man(mix)	11%	13%	7%
al myadeen	4%	5%	4%
10) Do not watch TV	15%	19%	9%
11) others	2%	2%	1%
12) Do not have a dish	1%	1%	2%
13) DK/NA	1%	2%	0%
Q01) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?			
1) Very good	1%	1%	0%
2) Good	6%	8%	4%
3) so so	18%	15%	23%
4) Bad	35%	42%	23%
5) Very bad	38%	31%	49%
6) DK/NA	1%	2%	0%
Q02) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?			
1) Very good	6%	3%	11%
2) Good	19%	16%	24%
3) so so	29%	27%	32%
4) Bad	24%	30%	16%
5) Very bad	20%	24%	15%
6) DK/NA	1%	1%	1%
Q03) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	42%	38%	49%
2) somewhat religious	53%	57%	46%
3) not religious	5%	5%	5%
4) DK/NA	0%	0%	0%
Q04) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions of the Palestinian Authority?			
1) yes	84%	86%	82%
2) no	10%	6%	17%
3) DK-NA	6%	8%	2%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q05) What about the institutions controlled by Hamas in the Gaza Strip, do you think that there is corruption in these Hamas-controlled institutions?			
1) yes	69%	69%	69%
2) no	17%	9%	29%
3) DK-NA	14%	22%	2%
Q06) In your view, can people in your area (under the PA in the West Bank/or under Hamas in the Gaza Strip) today criticize the authority without fear?			
1) yes	38%	35%	42%
2) no	58%	60%	56%
3) DK-NA	4%	5%	2%
Q07) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
1) Completely assured	10%	6%	16%
2) Assured	53%	51%	57%
3) Not assured	28%	33%	20%
4) Not assured at all	8%	9%	6%
5) DK/NA	0%	1%	0%
Q08) Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?			
1) Certainly seek to emigrate	10%	8%	13%
2) Seek emigration	17%	12%	24%
3) Do not seek emigration	40%	40%	40%
4) Certainly do not seek emigration	33%	40%	23%
5) DK/NA	0%	0%	0%
Q09) Do you want the holding of general legislative and presidential elections soon in the Palestinian territories?			
1) Certainly yes	28%	27%	28%
2) YES	44%	42%	47%
3) NO	21%	23%	19%
4) Certainly no	5%	5%	5%
5) DK-NA	2%	4%	1%
Q10) If new presidential elections are to take place today, and Mahmud Abbas was nominated by Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh was nominated by Hamas, whom would you vote for?			
1) Mahmoud Abbas	38%	41%	35%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	54%	47%	62%
4) DK/NA	8%	11%	3%
Q11) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti, Ismail Haniyeh, and Mahmoud Abbas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	47%	58%	33%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	34%	24%	47%
3. Mahmud Abbas	16%	14%	19%
5) DK/NA	3%	4%	1%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q12) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti from Fatah and Ismail Haniyeh from Hamas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	59%	67%	47%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	37%	27%	51%
4) DK/NA	4%	6%	2%
Q13) And what if the competition was between prime minister Mohammad Shtayyeh from Fatah and Ismail Haniyeh from Hamas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Muhammad shteah	33%	32%	33%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	60%	55%	65%
4) DK/NA	8%	12%	2%
Q15) If new elections agreed to by all factions are held today and the same lists that took part in the last PLC elections were nominated, for whom would you vote?			
1) alternative	1%	0%	2%
2) independent Palestine	3%	4%	2%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	2%	2%	2%
4) Abu al Abbas	0%	0%	0%
5) freedom and social justice	2%	3%	0%
6) change and reform	36%	27%	47%
7) national coalition for justice and democracy	0%	0%	0%
8) third way(headed by salam fayyad)	0%	0%	0%
9) freedom and independence	0%	0%	0%
10) Palestinian justice	0%	0%	0%
11) Fateh	42%	47%	37%
12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	14%	17%	10%
Q16) President Abbas says that he will not nominate himself in new presidential elections. If it is up to you, who do you want to be the president after him?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	37%	44%	27%
2) Ismail Haniyeh	20%	16%	25%
3) Mustafa Barghouti	2%	1%	2%
4) Khalid Mishal	3%	1%	5%
5) Salam Fayyad	2%	0%	5%
6) Mohammad Dahlan	6%	1%	14%
7) ALSENOAR	4%	2%	7%
8) other:	2%	1%	4%
9) DK\NA	24%	33%	11%
Q17) President Abbas has postponed the legislative elections that were scheduled for the 22nd of May and the presidential elections that were scheduled for 31 Of July. Do you think legislative or legislative and presidential elections will indeed take place in the near future in Palestinian territories?			
1) yes	41%	41%	40%
2) no	52%	48%	57%
3) DK-NA	7%	10%	3%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q18) From among the following vital national goals, which in your view should the first most important one and which should be the second most important goal that the Palestinian people should strive to achieve?			
first goal			
1) Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital	38%	40%	35%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	33%	31%	37%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	13%	13%	13%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	14%	14%	14%
5) DK/NA	2%	2%	1%
second goal			
1) Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital	21%	24%	16%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	36%	39%	31%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	20%	13%	31%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	21%	21%	21%
5) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
Q19) The Palestinian society confronts today the following problems. Tell us, what in your opinion, are the two main problems you want the Palestinian Authority and political forces to address?			
1) the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip	%15	%27	%19
2) the spread of corruption	%30	%16	%25
3) spread of unemployment and poverty	%24	%25	%24
4) continuation of occupation and settlements	%16	%14	%15
5) the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip	%10	%15	%12
6) the weak judiciary, the absence of liberties, and the absence of accountability and democracy	%5	%2	%4

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q20) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?			
1) very satisfied	5%	5%	6%
2) satisfied	22%	24%	19%
3) not satisfied	36%	36%	37%
4) not satisfied at all	34%	31%	38%
5) DK/NA	3%	4%	1%
Q21) If it is up to you, would you want to have Abbas resign or not resign?			
1) Certainly resign	38%	37%	39%
2) Resign	35%	34%	37%
3) Not resign	18%	19%	17%
4) Certainly not resign	5%	3%	6%
5) DK/NA	4%	7%	1%
Q22) Now, after about two years since the formation of a new Palestinian government under prime minister Mohammad Shtayyeh, will the new government succeed in pushing for reconciliation and reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?			
1) yes	20%	19%	23%
2) no	74%	72%	76%
3) DK-NA	6%	9%	2%
Q23) will the Shtayyeh government succeed in conducting legislative or legislative and presidential elections?			
1) yes	28%	33%	20%
2) no	67%	61%	77%
3) DK-NA	5%	7%	2%
Q24) will it succeed in improving economic conditions in the PA?			
1) yes	25%	24%	26%
2) no	71%	71%	71%
3) DK-NA	4%	5%	3%
Q25) During the past few months, the Palestinian government took several measures in order to reduce the risk of the spread of the Corona epidemic. Tel us if you are satisfied or dissatisfied with preventing travel between governorates?			
1) Satisfied	53%	47%	62%
2) Dissatisfied	46%	51%	38%
3) DK/NA	1%	2%	1%
Q26) Are you satisfied or dissatisfied wit the performance of the following Palestinian institutions and actors during the period of the spread of the Corona virus?			
26-1 prime minister Mohammad Shtayyeh			
1) Satisfied	46%	44%	51%
2) Dissatisfied	51%	54%	48%
3) DK/NA	2%	3%	2%
26-2 the ministry of health			
1) Satisfied	67%	65%	71%
2) Dissatisfied	31%	33%	28%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
6-3 the security services in your area			
1) Satisfied	65%	60%	73%
2) Dissatisfied	33%	37%	27%
3) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
Q27 Ending PA' commitments to agreements made with Israel, including security coordination The PLO Central Council met last month in Ramallah and made few decisions. Tell us if you support or oppose the following decisions it made:			
1) support	61%	61%	62%
2) oppose	32%	31%	35%
3) DK/NA	6%	8%	4%
27-2 Suspension of recognition of Israel			
1) support	67%	71%	61%
2) oppose	27%	22%	34%
3) DK/NA	6%	7%	4%
27-3 Requesting that the PLO Executive Committee put in place the appropriate means to implement the Central Council's decisions in accordance with the requirements of national interests			
1) support	62%	65%	58%
2) oppose	29%	24%	37%
3) DK/NA	9%	11%	6%
Q28 In your view, will the PLO Executive Committee implement these decisions?			
1) yes	31%	24%	40%
2) no	59%	61%	55%
3) DK-NA	11%	14%	5%
Q29 Some of the political factions boycotted the Central Council's meeting, considering it illegitimate. Do you see the meeting legitimate or illegitimate?			
1) Legitimate	29%	24%	36%
2) Illegitimate	56%	54%	58%
3) DK/NA	15%	22%	5%
Q30 The Central Council elected the following members to leadership positions. Tell us if you support or oppose the election of the following:			
1) Rouhi Fattouh, to replace the PNC Speaker, Salim al Zanoun			
1) support	24%	16%	36%
2) oppose	42%	35%	53%
3) DK/NA	34%	50%	11%
2) Hussien al Shaikh, as a member of the PLO Executive Committee, to replace the late Saeb Erikat			
1) support	26%	24%	28%
2) oppose	47%	37%	61%
3) DK/NA	27%	38%	10%
3) Mohammad Mustapha, as a member of the PLO Executive Committee, to replace Hanan Ashrawi			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) support	22%	17%	30%
2) oppose	43%	36%	54%
3) DK/NA	35%	47%	16%
4) Ramzi Rabah as a member of the PLO Executive Committee, to replace Tayseer Khalid			
1) support	22%	18%	29%
2) oppose	40%	29%	55%
3) DK/NA	38%	53%	16%
Q31 For you personally, is the current PLO your sole legitimate representative?			
1) yes	51%	54%	46%
2) no	42%	38%	48%
3) DK-NA	7%	8%	6%
Q32 And in the eyes of the Palestinian people, do you think the PLO is still the sole legitimate representative?			
1) yes	53%	54%	52%
2) no	40%	38%	43%
3) DK-NA	7%	8%	5%
Q33 If the PLO is reformed and all factions, like Hamas and Islamic Jihad, became members, do you think the PLO becomes less or more representative of the Palestinian people?			
1) Less	12%	11%	13%
2) More	65%	64%	66%
3) The same as today, without change	18%	17%	20%
4) DK/NA	5%	8%	1%
Q34) Whom do you see as the most deserving of representing the Palestinian people today, is it Hamas who controls the Gaza Strip or Fatah under Abbas leadership in the West Bank?			
1) Hamas	31%	27%	37%
2) Fatah	29%	29%	28%
3) None of them	33%	35%	31%
4) Others, specify: -----	1%	2%	1%
5) DK/NA	5%	7%	3%
Q35 Palestine is currently witnessing a higher cost of living conditions particularly for the poor and the middle class. Tell us the extent to which your family finds itself affected by this or unable to secure its basic living needs?			
1) Greatly unable	25%	28%	21%
2) Unable to a large extent	29%	25%	34%
3) Unable to a medium extent	33%	33%	34%
4) affected to a little extent	9%	11%	7%
5) Not affected	3%	2%	4%
6) DK/NA	1%	1%	0%
Q 36 In your view, is the PA government doing enough to reduce the higher prices and costs of living?			
1) yes	19%	13%	28%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) no	79%	84%	70%
3) DK-NA	3%	3%	1%
Q37) We have seen recently internal incidents of societal violence, in which a murder by an individual can become a big family and tribe confrontations demanding revenge. What do these incidents reflect first and foremost in your view? Are they reflecting			
1) The nature of the traditional and tribal Palestinian society that cannot or is difficult to change, or	27%	17%	41%
2) Signs indicating a weak public trust in the Palestinian justice and law enforcement system	70%	77%	58%
3) Other: specify -----	2%	3%	1%
4) DK/NA	2%	2%	1%
Q38) In your view, how should we address these cases of societal violence? Should we, first and foremost:			
1) Strengthen tribal reconciliation committees and cooperate with them,	24%	16%	36%
2) Strengthen law enforcement authorities	72%	79%	62%
3) Other means: specify -----	2%	2%	1%
4) DK/NA	2%	2%	1%
Q39 In few days, there will be local elections in a number of Palestinian cities and towns. If these elections take place in your area of residence, do you plan to participate?			
1) yes	55%	55%	0%
2) no	38%	38%	0%
3) DK-NA	7%	7%	0%
Q40 If you participate in the municipal elections, which two of the following considerations will influence your vote?			
1) The political/party affiliation of the list of candidates	14%	14%	
2) My assessment of its ability to serve the residents of my area	42%	42%	
3) The list's closeness to my family and friends	14%	14%	
4) My assessment of its ability to combat corruption	14%	14%	
5) The extent to which the members in the list are religious	9%	9%	
6) The extent to which the members of the list are educated	7%	7%	
Q41) Some people say that the Palestinian Authority has become a burden on the Palestinian people while others say that it is an accomplishment for the Palestinian people. What do you think?			
1) The PA is an accomplishment for the Palestinian people	39%	37%	42%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) The PA is a burden on the Palestinian people	55%	55%	54%
3) DK/NA	6%	8%	4%
Q42) Which of the following problems are the most pressing for the Palestinians today?			
1) The occupation	33%	39%	24%
2) Internal violence	8%	9%	7%
3) Corruption	28%	31%	22%
4) Split	14%	8%	24%
5) Unemployment	14%	10%	21%
6) Poor infrastructure	1%	1%	2%
7) Poor medical services	0%	1%	0%
8) Others: specify ---	0%	0%	0%
9) DK/NA	1%	1%	1%
Q43) What expectations do you have for the future of reconciliation? Will it continue and succeed or will it fail leading to a return to the split?			
1) Certainly succeed	5%	4%	6%
2) succeed	23%	19%	27%
3) fail	47%	47%	48%
4) Certainly fail	22%	24%	18%
5) DK/NA	4%	6%	1%
Q43-1 President Abbas made a speech at the UN in which he described the evolving conditions in the West Bank as a one state reality for the two peoples, the Palestinian and the Israeli and describe it as a reality of Apartheid. He emphasized that if the Israeli occupation is not ended, the Palestinians will demand equal rights in one state for two peoples. Are you for or against this one state solution which the two sides enjoy equal rights?			
1) For	32%	30%	35%
2) Against	63%	63%	62%
3) DK/NA	6%	8%	3%
Q44) Do you support or oppose the solution based on the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel, known as the two-state solution.			
1) Strongly support	8%	7%	9%
2) support	32%	30%	36%
3) oppose	43%	47%	37%
4) Strongly oppose	15%	13%	17%
5) DK/NA	3%	3%	1%
Q45 Some of the scholars of Islam and the interpreters of the Quran say that the Quran contains verses that predict the end of the state of Israel. Do you think that there is indeed such verses in the Quran?			
1) yes	73%	74%	70%
2) no	22%	18%	29%
3) DK-NA	5%	8%	1%
Q46 One of these scholars, Shaikh Bassam Jarrar, from Palestine, say that the Quranic prediction regarding the end of the state of Israel will be in this year, 2022. Do you believe or do not believe in this interpretation?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) I believe in it	32%	29%	37%
2) I do not believe in it	57%	57%	58%
3) DK/NA	10%	14%	5%

Q47) Some believe that the two-state solution, an independent Palestinian state alongside the state of Israel, is no longer viable due to settlement expansion while others believe that it is still viable today as settlements can be dismantled or evacuated when an agreement is reached. What do you think?

1. The two-state solution is no longer viable	60%	57%	64%
2. The two-state solution remains viable today	36%	37%	34%
3. DK/NA	4%	6%	2%

Q48) What in your view are the chances for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state next to the state of Israel in the next five years?

1) very low	33%	36%	28%
2) Low	35%	32%	40%
3) Medium	26%	24%	28%
4) High	4%	4%	3%
5) very high	0%	0%	1%
6) DK/NA	2%	4%	0%

Q49) Under current conditions, do you support the return of the Palestinian side to negotiations with Israel without prior conditions from either side?

1) yes	22%	21%	24%
2) no	70%	68%	73%
3) I support return to negotiations but under a condition (specify:)	4%	5%	2%
4) DK-NA	4%	6%	1%

Q49-1) In your view, how will economic conditions in your area (West Bank or Gaza Strip) be in the next few (3-5) years compared to the situation today?

1) Much better	5%	2%	9%
2) Better	18%	16%	23%
3) Same as today	27%	21%	36%
4) A little worse than today	22%	26%	16%
5) Much worse than today	24%	30%	15%
6) DK/NA	3%	4%	1%
7) Refuse to answer	1%	1%	0%

Q50) In your view, what is the best means of achieving Palestinian goals in ending the occupation and building an independent state?

1) Negotiations	25%	28%	21%
2) Peaceful popular resistance	24%	23%	25%
3) Armed action	44%	39%	52%
5. DK/NA	7%	10%	2%

Q51) Under current conditions, do you support or oppose the following policy options?

2) Joining more international organizations?

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) Strongly support	18%	19%	17%
2) support	42%	40%	46%
3) oppose	27%	27%	26%
4) Strongly oppose	8%	7%	10%
5) DK/NA	5%	7%	1%
3) Abandon the two -state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis			
1) Strongly support	6%	6%	5%
2) support	26%	25%	29%
3) oppose	46%	49%	43%
4) Strongly oppose	18%	16%	21%
5) DK/NA	4%	5%	2%
4) Resort to popular non-violent and unarmed resistance			
1) Strongly support	12%	13%	10%
2) support	40%	39%	41%
3) oppose	34%	32%	36%
4) Strongly oppose	11%	11%	11%
5) DK/NA	3%	4%	1%
5 Return to the armed intifada and confrontations			
1) Strongly support	19%	18%	20%
2) support	32%	26%	42%
3) oppose	31%	35%	26%
4) Strongly oppose	14%	16%	9%
5) DK/NA	4%	5%	3%
6) Dissolve the Palestinian Authority			
1) Strongly support	16%	15%	16%
2) support	33%	25%	44%
3) oppose	35%	39%	29%
4) Strongly oppose	13%	16%	9%
5) DK/NA	4%	5%	2%
Q52 The Israeli army entered the city of Nablus, which is under the control of the PA, and assassinated three members of Fatah's al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades. Do you think or do not think the PA security forces should forcibly confront the Israeli forces when these forces enter areas under the control of the PA?			
1) yes	64%	64%	65%
2) no	32%	31%	33%
3) DK-NA	4%	6%	2%
Q53 The settlers attack homes and property of Palestinians in the West Bank almost every day. In your view, why is the Israeli army unable to stop the terrorist attacks of the settlers?			
1) The army does not have police jurisdiction and therefore cannot arrest settlers	10%	8%	13%
2) Settlers hide and wear masks	12%	5%	22%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) The army does not want to combat settlers' violence because settlers are a tool in hands of the army to expel t	54%	61%	44%
4) Because the settlers are the decision makers in the Israeli government	20%	22%	18%
5) DK/NA	4%	4%	3%

Q54 In your view, why is the Palestinian police and national forces are unable to protect the Palestinian residents against settlers' terrorism in the area classified as B?

1) The Palestinian police and national forces do not have a jurisdiction in area B that allows them to provide such	20%	19%	21%
2) The terrorist attacks occur during the night when the PA police is not deployed in the targeted areas	12%	7%	20%
3) Because the PA police and national forces do not wish to enter an armed conflict with the Israeli army	29%	32%	26%
4) Because the PA leadership and government prefers to maintain security	34%	37%	31%
5) DK/NA	4%	5%	2%

Q54-1) Do you think the PA should return to negotiations with Israel under the sponsorship of the Quartet, made up of the US, Russia, the EU, and the UN?

1) yes	38%	40%	36%
2) no	57%	53%	63%
3) DK-NA	5%	7%	1%

Q55 Confrontations in Shaikh Jarrah are escalating as Israel aims to expel Palestinian residents living there. Do you expect this escalation to lead to war between Israel and Hamas as happened 10 months ago?

1) yes	48%	54%	39%
2) no	46%	37%	59%
3) DK-NA	6%	8%	2%

Q56) Do you support for oppose a return to dialogue with the US under the new administration of Joe Biden?

1) support	30%	32%	27%
2) oppose	64%	60%	70%
3) DK/NA	6%	7%	3%

Q56-1) There is talk these days about Palestinian-Israeli confidence building measures to improve living conditions of Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Palestinian-Israeli meetings took place with the goal of reaching an understanding of some of those measures such as family unification permits and making additional funds available to the PA. Do you view these measures positively and worth supporting or negatively and worth opposing?

1) Positively	63%	63%	62%
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	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) Negatively	30%	26%	36%
3) Other: specify	1%	2%	0%
4) DK/NA	6%	10%	2%

Q57 There is an increased talk these days about the applicability of apartheid on the current system in Israel and the areas of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that are occupied by Israel. Israel is being accused of discrimination against the Palestinians inside Israel and in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip based on their ethnic identity through practices on the ground and enacting laws that gives Israeli Jews rights it denies the Palestinians. Do you agree or disagree that the current system inside Israel and in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is an apartheid system

1) yes	65%	66%	64%
2) no	27%	23%	34%
3) DK-NA	7%	11%	2%

Q58 Amnesty, the international Human rights organization, issued a report early last month in which it stated that Israel in a state in which a system of apartheid has been created, one that discriminates in favor of Israeli Jews and against the Palestinians inside Israel and in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Do you or do not you view the publication of this report as an indicator of change in the Western public opinion in favor of the Palestinians and against Israel in a manner similar to the change that took place regarding apartheid in South Africa.

1) yes	48%	41%	58%
2) no	40%	40%	40%
3) DK-NA	12%	19%	2%

Q58-1 There is a war today between Russia and Ukraine. Are you worried that it would expand to include other countries?

1) yes	54%	55%	53%
2) no	42%	41%	45%
3) DK-NA	4%	5%	2%

Q58-2 Which side of the two do you blame for starting the war, Ukraine or Russia?

1) 1. Russia	43%	45%	41%
2. Ukraine	40%	37%	45%
4. DK/NA	17%	19%	14%

Q58-3 What position in your view should the PA take in this war? In support of Russia or Ukraine?

1) 1. Russia	14%	9%	21%
2. Ukraine	10%	7%	14%
3) Neutral	71%	79%	60%
4) DK/NA	5%	5%	5%

Q58-4 Do you think the war will have an impact on Palestinian conditions. If you think it will, which of the following is likely to be the most significant for the Palestinians?

1) I do not expect the war to have an impact on Palestine	5%	4%	8%
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	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) Israel might use it to expand settlements and annexation of Palestinian territories	26%	24%	28%
3) Prices will greatly increase, particularly gas and wheat	63%	68%	56%
4) Confrontations with Israel will increase leading to armed clashes as in the Ukraine	1%	1%	3%
5) Others, specify -----	0%	0%	0%
6) DK/NA	4%	4%	5%

Q58-5 The US and Europe was quick to impose economic, financial and sport-related sanctions on Russia because of its war with the Ukraine and what they saw a Russian occupation of the territories of a neighboring country. Do you think these countries treat the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories in the same way they treat the Russian occupation of the Ukrainian territories?

1) Yes, these countries stand against the Israeli occupation as they stand against the Russian occupation of Ukraine	10%	6%	16%
2) No, these countries follow a double standard, as they treat Israel differently and do not impose any sanctions on it	57%	58%	55%
3) The Russia-Ukraine situation is different from the situation of Israel and Palestine	28%	29%	26%
4) DK/NA	5%	7%	3%

Q58-6 The war between Russia and Ukraine led to a wide scale population movement of refugees that approached 3 million Ukrainians who were forced to move to neighboring European countries. Do you see the European countries' treatment of these Ukrainian refugees the same or different from the treatment of Europeans to Arab and Muslim refugees from the Middle East, such as Syria, Libya, and others?

1) Europe treated refugees from the Middle East fairly without discrimination in the same way they treat the Ukrainian refugees	17%	13%	22%
2) Europe treated refugees from the Middle East badly and in a discriminatory manner because of their Arab and Islamic background	76%	76%	75%
3) DK/NA	8%	10%	3%

Q62) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....

1) Strongly support	12%	6%	20%
2) support	32%	25%	44%
3) oppose	36%	45%	23%
4) Strongly oppose	16%	18%	13%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
5) DK/NA	4%	6%	1%
Q63) Which of the following political parties do you support?			
1) PPP	0%	0%	1%
2) PFLP	2%	1%	4%
3) Fateh	31%	33%	28%
4) Hamas	26%	19%	37%
5) DFLP	0%	0%	1%
6) Islamic Jihad	1%	0%	1%
7) Fida	0%	0%	0%
8) National initiative (almubadara)	0%	1%	0%
9) Independent Islamist	1%	1%	2%
10) Independent nationalist	6%	2%	10%
11)third way headed by salam feyyad	0%	0%	0%
12) none of the above	30%	39%	16%
13) others	2%	3%	1%

Q64) If you use the internet to surf social sites like Facebook, Twitter, and various groups or to access email, how many times do you normally do that?

1) More than once a day	52%	60%	41%
2) daily	29%	23%	38%
3) between 2-5 times weekly	7%	3%	11%
4) once a week	2%	1%	3%
5) once a month	1%	1%	1%
6) other -----	0%	0%	0%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	8%	11%	5%