

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 (85)

While the domestic balance of power shifts a little in favor of Fatah, about 70% express worry, in light of the attempt to assassinate Dr. Nasser al Sha'ir, that internal armed strife might erupt at one point in the future, almost 90% do not trust the statements by the PA government regarding the transfer to Palestinian banks of the salaries of laborers who work in Israel, and about 80% oppose plans by the PA to cut down the size of the public sector employees; in Israeli-Palestinian relations, support for the two-state solution and for the one-state solution rises while support for armed attacks declines and support for negotiations increases

13-17 September 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 13 and 17 September 2022. The period before the conduct of the poll witnessed several developments including armed confrontation between Islamic Jihad in the Gaza Strip and the Israeli army without the participation of Hamas, the visit of the US president Joe Biden to Bethlehem and his meeting with president Abbas, the appointment of Yair Lapid as a prime minister replacing Bennet and the setting of a date for new Israeli elections, an announcement by the United Arab Emirates of \$25 support to al Makasid Hospital in East Jerusalem, talk about opening the Israeli Ramon airport to Palestinian travel, an Israeli decision to increase the number of Gazan laborers working in Israel, an attempted assassination against the former deputy prime minister in Hamas' government, Dr. Nasser al Sha'ir, near Nablus, a PA announcement that salaries of Palestinian laborers working in Israel would be paid via Palestinian banks, plans by the PA to reduce the number of employees working in the public sector, and Abbas talk during his visit to Germany of 50 Holocausts. 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 1270 adults interviewed face to face in 127 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is +/-3%.

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Main Findings:

The results of the third quarter of 2022 show a limited change in the domestic balance of power as the gap between Fatah and Hamas is now two percentage points in favor of Fatah while, three months ago, it was one point in favor of Hamas. Similarly, the gap in the

popularity of president Abbas vs. Ismail Haniyyeh has now narrowed to 15 percentage points in favor of Haniyyeh while, three months ago, it was 22 points in favor of Haniyyeh. It seems there are two main reasons for this limited change: the disapproval of Hamas, especially in the West Bank, regarding its non-involvement in the armed confrontation between Islamic Jihad and Israel in August and the rise of Abbas popularity, also especially in the West Bank, in light of the Israeli and German criticism of his reference to the “Holocaust” when describing the Israeli massacres against the Palestinians.

Among the findings on the domestic side, three in particular stand out and should raise an alarm:

1. There is a widespread worry among all Palestinian sectors, reaching about 70% in the West Bank, who view the attempted assassination of Dr. Nasser al Sha’ir as an indication that an internal armed strife might erupt in the West Bank when conditions are ripe, as happened in the past in the Gaza Strip.
2. The narrative of the PA government, regarding the transfer of salary payments to Palestinian laborers who work in Israel, has no credibility among the public as the poll finds only one in ten Palestinians trusting the PA statements regarding this matter while the vast majority stand with the laborers and sympathize with their fears.
3. There is a widespread rejection, reaching about 80%, of the PA government plans to cut down the number of the public sector employees. In case the PA goes ahead with its plans, a large majority wants the cuts to take place in the security sector only which reveals existing concerns among the public regarding the justification for having such a large security sector to begin with.

On Israeli- Palestinian relations, support for the two-state solution and for the one-state solution rises in this poll. It now resembles the support that existed about 6 months ago. This development is accompanied, as expected, with a decline in the percentage of those who think the two-state solution is no longer feasible due to settlement expansion. The findings also show a continued rise in the positive view of the public regarding Palestinian-Israeli confidence building measures, reaching 70% for the first time, with an even greater appreciation of the measure in which a larger number of work permits are issued by Israel for laborers from the Gaza Strip.

Perhaps because of the above, but also due to the negative public assessment of the last armed confrontation between Islamic Jihad and Israel, the findings indicate a significant decline in support for armed attacks or a return to an armed intifada and a significant rise in support for Palestinian-Israeli negotiations.

(1) Legislative and presidential elections:

- **In presidential elections between president Abbas and Hamas leader Haniyyeh the former receives 38% and the latter 53%**
- **But in presidential elections between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyyeh, the former receives 63% and the latter 33%**
- **Satisfaction with president Abbas stands at 26% and dissatisfaction at 71% and 74% demand Abbas' resignation**
- **In parliamentary elections, Hamas receives 32% of the vote and Fatah 34%**
- **27% believe that Hamas is most deserving to lead the Palestinian people while 26% think Fatah under president Abbas is the most deserving**

69% say they support the holding of presidential and legislative elections in the Palestinian territories in the near future while 29% say they do not support that. Demand for elections stands at

78% in the Gaza Strip and 63% in the West Bank. However, a majority of 57% believes no legislative or legislative and presidential elections will take place soon.

If new presidential elections were held today and only two were nominated, Mahmoud Abbas and Ismail Haniyeh, only 46% would participate and from among those, Abbas would receive 38% and Haniyeh 53% of the votes (compared to 55% for Haniyeh and 33% for Abbas three months ago). In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives 37% of the votes and Haniyeh receives 59%. In the West Bank, Abbas receives 40% and Haniyeh 46%. If the competition was between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, participation would increase to 64% and from among those, Barghouti receives 63% and Haniyeh 33%. If the competition is between Prime Minister Mohammad Shtayyeh and Haniyeh, participation rate would decrease to 45% and from among those, the former receives 32% and the latter 60%.

If Abbas does not run for elections, the public prefers Marwan Barghouti to succeed him as the largest percentage (41%) selected him in a closed-ended question, followed by Ismail Haniyeh (17%), Mohammad Dahlan (5%), Yahya al Sinwar (4%), Mohammad Shtayyeh (3%), Hussein al Sheikh (2%), and 22% said they do not know or have not decided.

Level of satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas stands at 26% and dissatisfaction at 71%. Level of satisfaction with Abbas stands at 26% in the West Bank and 26% in the Gaza Strip. Satisfaction with the performance of Abbas three months ago stood at 23% and dissatisfaction at 73%. Moreover, a vast majority of 74% of the public want president Abbas to resign while only 23% want him to remain in office. Three months ago, 77% said they want Abbas to resign. Demand for Abbas' resignation stands at 73% in the West Bank and 77% in the Gaza Strip.

If new legislative elections were held today with the participation of all factions that participated in the 2006 elections, 68% say they would participate. Of those who would participate, 32% say they will vote for Hamas and 34% say they will vote for Fatah, 12% will vote for all other third parties combined, and 22% are undecided. Three months ago, vote for Hamas stood at 36% and Fatah at 35%. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands today at 44% (compared to 43% three months ago) and for Fatah at 29% (compared to 32% three months ago). In the West Bank, vote for Hamas stands at 21% (compared to 30% three months ago) and Fatah at 38% (compared to 37% three months ago).

27% say Hamas is most deserving of representing and leading the Palestinian people while 26% think Fatah under president Abbas is the most deserving of representing and leading the Palestinians; 42% think neither side deserves such a role. Three months ago, 33% selected Hamas, 23% Fatah under Abbas, and 38% said neither side deserves such a role.

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

- **Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip stands at 7% and positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank stands at 25%; in the Gaza Strip, 29% want to emigrate and in the West Bank, 23% want to emigrate**
- **86% say there is corruption in the PA institutions and 73% say there is corruption in the institutions under Hamas' control in the Gaza Strip**
- **57% say the PA has become a burden on the Palestinian people and 38% say it is an asset**
- **27% accuse the PA security services or armed men from Fatah of the responsibility over the attempted assassination against Dr. Nasser al Sha'ir and 63% are worried that this incident might signal possible future internal armed strife**
- **79% are opposed to PA plans to reduce the size of the public sector**
- **Only 12% trust PA statements regarding the transfer of salary payments of laborers, who work inside Israel, to Palestinian banks**

- **73% believe the PA government is not doing enough to reduce prices**

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 76% and in the West Bank at 54%. Moreover, 25% of the public say they want to emigrate due to political, security, and economic conditions. The percentage in the Gaza Strip stands at 29% and in the West Bank at 23%. Three months ago, 26% of West Bankers expressed a desire to emigrate and 27% of Gazans expressed the same desire.

Perception of corruption in PA institutions stands at 86%. When asked about institutions controlled by Hamas in the Gaza Strip, 73% indicated that there is corruption in these institutions. Three months ago, 86% said there is corruption in PA institutions and 71% said there is corruption in public institutions controlled by Hamas. On free speech, 39% of West Bankers think people in the West Bank can criticize the PA without fear while 58% think they cannot. In the Gaza Strip, 46% think people in the Strip can criticize Hamas' authorities without fear and 54% think they cannot. Moreover, in its assessment of the PA, a majority of the Palestinians (57%) views it as a burden on the Palestinian people while 38% view it as an asset for the Palestinian people. Three months ago, 59% viewed the PA as a burden and 36% viewed it as an asset. On the reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 25% are optimistic and 73% are pessimistic about the success of reconciliation. Three months ago, optimism stood at 26%.

After more than three 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 21% 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, 25% of the public expect success and 69% expect failure. In another question about the ability of the new government to improve economic conditions, a majority of 73% expects failure and 22% expects success. But the majority is satisfied with the performance of the various actors involved in the management of the Coronavirus crisis: 67% express satisfaction with the performance of the security services deployed in their areas and 68% are satisfied with the performance of the ministry of health. Satisfaction with the performance of the prime minister in the management of the coronavirus crisis stands at 49%. Three months ago, satisfaction with the prime minister's performance in the coronavirus crisis stood at 41%.

We asked the public about its expectations regarding the identity of the perpetrators of the attempted assassination against Dr. Nasser al Sha'ir near Nablus two months ago. The responses did not indicate a clear trend but about 27% pointed the figure at the Palestinian security services and Fatah: 14% said the security services and 13% said armed men from Fatah. Additionally, about 14% said the assassination attempt came as a result of a struggle within al Najah university, where Dr. al Sha'ir works, while an identical percentage accused the Israeli army, 9% thought it resulted from personal or family conflict, and 6% thought it resulted from conflict within Hamas. A large majority of 63% is worried that this assassination attempt might lead to internal armed confrontations when conditions are ripe as had happened in the past in the Gaza Strip; 28% say they are not worried. The level of worry is higher in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip, 69% and 53% respectively. Worry is also higher in villages/towns (72%) compared to cities and refugee camps (61% and 66% respectively), among the less educated (64%) compared to the more educated (60%), among the somewhat religious (67%) compared to the religious (59%) and among supporters of Fatah (69%) compared to supporters of Hamas (57%).

A majority of 61% is opposed the lawyers' strike which was waged to protest the decisions of the PA president to amend legislation affecting the judiciary; 26% stand in favor.

An overwhelming majority of 79% says it opposes PA plans to cut down the size of the public sector while only 19% say they are in favor. When asked about the sector whose size should be cut, the majority (62%) selected the security sector, 15% selected education, 10% selected health, and 6% selected social affairs. The percentage of those who selected the security sector for downsizing is higher in the West Bank (73%) compared to the Gaza Strip (46%), in villages/towns (68%) compared to refugee camps and cities (51% and 63% respectively), among men (67%) compared to women (56%), among those whose age is 30 years of higher (64%) compared to those whose age is less than 30 years (54%), among the less educated (68%) compared to the more educated (54%), among non-refugees (73%) compared to refugees (49%), and among supporters of Fatah (66%) compared to supporters of Hamas (55%).

The overwhelming majority (85%) expresses solidarity with Palestinian laborers who work in Israel in rejecting the PA announcement that the salaries of these laborers will be paid to them via Palestinian banks while only 12% say they trust the government assurances to the laborers that this measure will help protect their interests, allowing them to benefit from the banking services, and that no new taxes will be imposed on those salaries. Trust in the PA assurances stands at 6% in the West Bank and 22% in the Gaza Strip. Trust in PA assurances is also higher in refugee camps (25%) compared to cities and villages/towns (11% each), among refugees (16%) compared to non-refugees (10%), among those who work in the public sector (23%) compared to those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (12%), and among supporters of Fatah (24%) compared to supporters of Hamas and third parties (14% each).

The vast majority (73%) says the Palestinian government is not doing enough to reduce prices, while 25% say it is doing so. We asked the public about the burden imposed on their households due to the rise in prices and asked them to tell us which sector or sectors were the most affected: 48% selected the food sector; 27% selected energy such as electricity, solar, and gasoline, 14% said rent, 6% said education, 3% said transportation, and 3% said health.

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 29%, followed by al Aqsa TV (11%), Maan, Palestine Today TV, and Palestine TV (10% each), al Arabiya (4%), al Mayadeen (3%), and al Manar (1%).

(3) Islamic Jihad-Israel armed confrontation:

- **Only 12% think Islamic Jihad came out a winner in its last battle with Israel**
- **50% think Hamas' decision not to be directly involved in Islamic Jihad's battle with Israel was the right one and 37% think it was the wrong decision**

The largest percentage (42%) thinks that neither Israel nor Islamic Jihad won the last armed confrontations between the two sides last month. But 27% (33% in the Gaza Strip and 24% in the West Bank) think Israel came out a winner while only 12% think Islamic Jihad came out a winner. Surprisingly, 11% think Hamas, who did not participate in the confrontation, came out a winner. The belief that Islamic Jihad won is higher in the West Bank (13%) compared to the Gaza Strip (11%), in cities and villages/towns (13% and 12% respectively) compared to refugee camps (8%), among supporters of third parties (15%) compared to supporters of Hamas and Fatah (12% each).

Half of the public (50%) says that Hamas' decision not to become directly involved in the armed exchange between Islamic Jihad and the Israeli army was the correct decision while 37% say it was the wrong decision. The view that Hamas did the right thing is more widespread in the Gaza Strip (68%) compared to the West Bank (38%), in refugee camps and cities (54% and 53% respectively) compared to villages/towns (35%), among men (54%) compared to women (47%),

among the more educated (57%) compared to the less educated (47%), among refugees (59%) compared to non-refugees (43%), among those who work in the public sector (58%) compared to those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (50%), among the religious (57%) compared to the somewhat religious and the non-religious (45% each), and among supporters of Hamas (74%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (39% and 57% respectively).

But only 27% expect Hamas' decision to lead to an improvement in economic conditions in the Gaza Strip while the largest percentage (42%) thinks economic conditions will remain unchanged and 22% think they will worsen. In the Gaza Strip, 34% expect conditions to improve while only 23% of West Bankers think that.

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

- **Support for the two-state solution rises from 28% to 37%**
- **Support for a one-state solution with equal rights rises from 22% to 30%**
- **Support for a return to armed confrontations and an armed intifada drops from 55% to 48%**
- **Support for negotiations rises from 22% to 30%**
- **69% look positively at confidence building measures**
- **41% are willing to travel via Ramon airport and 55% are unwilling**
- **42% support negotiations with Israel under Arab and international sponsorship and 56% are opposed**
- **58% are less optimistic about an improvement in Palestinian-Israeli relations after the Biden visit to Bethlehem**

Support for the concept of the two-state solution stands at 37% and opposition stands at 60%. No description or details were provided for the concept. Three months ago, support for the concept stood at 28%. When few details were added, such as "two states for two peoples" along the lines of 1967 with small and equal border modifications, support rose slightly to 38% and opposition dropped to 57%. But a majority of 64% believes that the two-state solution is no longer practical or feasible due to the expansion of Israeli settlements while 32% believe that the solution remains practical. Moreover, 76% 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 18% believe the chances to be medium or high. Three months ago, only 70% said the two-state solution was no longer feasible or practical due to settlement expansion.

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, 30% say that they are in favor of such one state solution while 67% expressed opposition. Three months ago, support for Abbas' position on the one-state solution stood at 22%.

When asked about support for specific policy choices to break the current deadlock, 63% supported joining more international organizations; 55% supported resort to non-violent resistance; 48% supported return to armed confrontations and intifada; 46% supported dissolving the PA; and 23% supported abandoning the two-state solution and embracing a one state solution for Palestinians and Israelis. Three months ago, 55% supported a return to armed confrontations and intifada; 47% supported dissolving the PA; and 23% supported abandoning the two-state solution in favor of a one-state solution.

When asked about the most effective means of ending the Israeli occupation and building an independent state, the public split into three groups: 41% chose armed struggle (50% in the Gaza

Strip and 35% in the West Bank), 30% negotiations, and 24% popular resistance. Three months ago, 50% chose armed struggle and 22% chose negotiations.

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 69% said it looks positively, while 27% said it looks negatively, at such measures. Three months ago, 65% of the public said it viewed these measures positively. A vast majority of 78% looks positively at the Israeli decision to increase the number of laborers from the Gaza Strip who work in Israel; only 20% look at that decision negatively.

We asked the public about its willingness to use the Israeli Ramon airport, located near Elate, instead of the Amman or Cairo airports: 41% expressed willingness to do so while a majority of 55% said it is not willing to do so. But when we asked the public if it looks positively or negatively about the possibility of allowing Gaza residents to use that airport, the majority (58%) said it looks at such a step positively and only 37% said it looks at it negatively. Willingness to travel via the Ramon airport is higher in the Gaza Strip (46%) compared to the West Bank (39%), among those whose age is less than 30 years (48%) compared to those whose age is 30 years or higher (40%), among the somewhat religious (45%) compared to the religious (36%), and among supporters of third parties and Fatah (59% and 52% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (24%).

Under current conditions, a majority of 68% opposes and 24% support an unconditional resumption of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. But when asked about support and opposition to negotiations with Israel under Arab and international sponsorship, 42% were in favor and 56% against. Support for a return to negotiations with Israel under Arab and international sponsorship is higher in refugee camps (57%) compared to villages/towns and cities (45% and 40% respectively), among those who work in the public sector (47%) compared to those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (39%), among those with the lowest income (45%) compared to those with the highest income (36%), among the somewhat religious (44%) compared to the religious (40%), and among supporters of Fatah (65%) compared to supporters of Hamas and third parties (20% and 46% respectively).

Similarly, when asked about PA negotiations with the current Israeli prime minister, Yair Lapid, only 35% said they opposed such negotiations while 30% said they support negotiations with him on a peace agreement and confidence building measures while 13% said they support negotiations if restricted to a peace agreement and an identical percentage said they support negotiations with him if restricted to confidence building measures. In other words, a total of 43% are in favor of negotiations with Lapid about a peace agreement and an identical percentage is in favor of negotiations with him about confidence building measures.

The largest percentage (36%) expects Netanyahu to win the upcoming Israeli elections and form the next government while 21% expect Lapid to win the elections; 26% say neither will win.

61% are opposed, and 34% are supportive, of a return to dialogue with the US administration under president Joe Biden. In light of the visit to Bethlehem by the US president Joe Biden, 53% say they are less optimistic about the prospects for improvement in economic conditions after the visit and the meeting with Abbas while only 16% express optimism and 26% say they are neither optimistic nor pessimistic. Similarly, 53% are less optimistic that internal conditions, such as reconciliation or the holding of elections, will improve now after the visit by Biden; 17% are more optimistic and 27% are neither optimistic nor pessimistic. Moreover, 58% are less optimistic that Israeli-Palestinian relations, such as agreement on more confidence building measures or reduction in settlement construction, will see improvement now after the Biden visit; only 13% are more optimistic and 27% are neither optimistic nor pessimistic. Despite the overall lack of optimism,

43% say they now, after the Biden visit, expect the US to increase its aid to the PA while 53% say they do not expect that.

Two-thirds think it was right for Abbas to use the “Holocaust” in reference to Israeli massacres against Palestinians during his visit to Germany; 26% think it was wrong for him to use that term.

(5) Support from the UAE to East Jerusalem hospital:

- **61% think aid from the UAE to al Makasid Hospital helps the steadfastness of the Palestinians**
- **But only 31% say they welcome aid to residents of East Jerusalem or the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from Arab countries that recently normalized relations with Israel**

We asked about the support provided by the United Arab Emirates to al Makasid Hospital in East Jerusalem: 61% said the support helps the steadfastness of the Palestinians while 36% said it does not help. We then asked about expectations that other Arab countries, that recently normalized relations with Israel, such as Bahrain and Morocco, would also provide similar support to Palestinians in East Jerusalem and the West Bank: a majority of 54% said it does not expect that while 42% said they expect that.

We then asked the public if it welcomes or does not welcome support to Palestinians in East Jerusalem, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip from these countries that recently normalized relations with Israel: two thirds said they do not and 31% said they do. The percentage of those who welcome aid from these Arab countries is higher in the Gaza Strip (33%) than in the West Bank (30%), in refugee camps (52%) compared to cities and villages/towns (29% and 32% respectively), among men (33%) compared to women (29%), among those whose age is below 30 years (35%) compared to those whose age is 30 and above (30%), among the more educated (34%) compared to the less educated (30%), among those with the highest income (35%) compared to those with the lowest income (29%), among the somewhat religious (34%) compared to the religious (27%), and among supporters of Fatah (46%) compared to supporters of Hamas and third parties (22% and 27% respectively).

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

- **40% believe that the most vital goal for the Palestinians should be the ending of Israeli occupation and the building of a Palestinian state**
- **Poverty and unemployment followed by corruption are the two most important problems confronting the Palestinians today while the largest percentage (32%) says the Israeli occupation is the most pressing problem**

40% 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, 32% believe the first most vital goal should be to obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, 17% 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 11% believes it should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians.

In a question about the main problem confronting the Palestinians today, the largest percentage, 27% (28% in the Gaza Strip and 26% in the West Bank), said it is unemployment and poverty; another 27% (13% in the Gaza Strip and 37% in the West Bank) said it is corruption in the PA; 24% (34% in the Gaza Strip and 17% in the West Bank) said it is the continued siege and blockade

of the Gaza Strip; 11% said it is the continuation of the occupation and settlement construction; 8% (11% in the Gaza Strip and 6% in the West Bank) 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 (36%) said it is the Israeli occupation, while 22% said it is corruption, 16% said it is unemployment, 13% said it is the split or division, and 9% said it is the internal violence.

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13-17 September 2022

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q00) From among the following satellite news stations, which one you watched most during the last two months?			
1) al Arabia	4%	3%	6%
2) al Jazeera	29%	26%	33%
3) Palestine Today	10%	13%	5%
4) al Manar	0%	0%	1%
5) Palestine TV	10%	13%	6%
6) alaqsa	11%	4%	21%
7) man(mix)	10%	12%	8%
al myadeen	3%	3%	4%
10) Do not watch TV	18%	22%	13%
11) others	2%	2%	3%
12) Do not have a dish	1%	1%	0%
13) DK/NA	1%	1%	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%	2%
2) Good	6%	5%	7%
3) so so	12%	11%	15%
4) Bad	39%	48%	25%
5) Very bad	40%	31%	52%
6) DK/NA	2%	4%	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%	4%	9%
2) Good	19%	16%	24%
3) so so	29%	29%	28%
4) Bad	24%	31%	13%
5) Very bad	21%	19%	24%
6) DK/NA	1%	1%	1%
Q03) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	46%	39%	56%
2) somewhat religious	51%	59%	39%
3) not religious	3%	2%	5%
4) DK/NA	0%	0%	0%
Q04) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions of the Palestinian Authority?			
1) yes	86%	85%	87%
2) no	9%	8%	11%
3) DK-NA	5%	7%	2%
Q05) What about the institutions controlled by Hamas in the Gaza Strip, do you think that there is corruption in these Hamas-controlled institutions?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) yes	73%	70%	77%
2) no	14%	9%	21%
3) DK-NA	13%	21%	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	42%	39%	46%
2) no	56%	58%	54%
3) DK-NA	2%	3%	0%
Q07) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
1) Completely assured	16%	6%	32%
2) Assured	46%	48%	44%
3) Not assured	28%	35%	19%
4) Not assured at all	9%	12%	5%
5) DK/NA	0%	0%	0%
Q08) Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?			
1) Certainly seek to emigrate	11%	9%	14%
2) Seek emigration	14%	14%	15%
3) Do not seek emigration	36%	38%	34%
4) Certainly do not seek emigration	38%	39%	36%
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	29%	22%	39%
2) YES	40%	41%	39%
3) NO	21%	26%	14%
4) Certainly no	8%	8%	8%
5)DK-NA	3%	4%	0%
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%	40%	37%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	53%	46%	59%
4) DK/NA	8%	14%	4%
Q11) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti, Ismail Haniyeh, and Mahmoud Abbas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	52%	65%	38%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	32%	20%	46%
3. Mahmud Abbas	12%	10%	15%
5) DK/NA	3%	5%	1%
Q12) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti from Fatah and Ismail Haniyeh from Hamas, to whom would you vote?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) Marwan Barghouti	63%	73%	52%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	33%	21%	47%
4) DK/NA	4%	6%	1%
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	32%	33%	31%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	60%	54%	65%
4) DK/NA	8%	13%	4%
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%	1%
2) independent Palestine	4%	3%	6%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	4%	4%	3%
4) Abu al Abbas	0%	0%	0%
5) freedom and social justice	1%	1%	0%
6) change and reform	32%	21%	44%
7) national coalition for justice and democ	0%	0%	0%
8) third way(headed by salam fayyad)	0%	0%	1%
9) freedom and independence	2%	2%	1%
10) Palestinian justice	1%	0%	1%
11) Fateh	34%	38%	28%
12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	22%	29%	15%
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	36%	37%	34%
2) no	57%	52%	64%
3) DK-NA	7%	10%	2%
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?			
Q18-1) 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	40%	45%	32%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	32%	29%	36%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	11%	8%	14%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	17%	16%	17%
5) DK/NA	1%	2%	0%
Q18-2) 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	23%	19%	28%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	37%	42%	28%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	20%	19%	23%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	18%	16%	20%
5) DK/NA	2%	4%	0%
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	24%	17%	34%
2) the spread of corruption	27%	37%	13%
3) spread of unemployment and poverty	27%	26%	28%
4) continuation of occupation and settlements	11%	11%	13%
5) the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip	8%	6%	11%
6) the weak judiciary, the absence of liberties, and the absence of accountability and democracy	3%	4%	3%
7) DK/NA			
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%	3%	7%
2) satisfied	21%	23%	19%
3) not satisfied	34%	39%	26%
4) not satisfied at all	37%	30%	48%
5) DK/NA	3%	5%	1%
Q21) If it is up to you, would you want to have Abbas resign or not resign?			
1) Certainly resign	38%	33%	46%
2) Resign	36%	40%	31%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) Not resign	18%	20%	16%
4) Certainly not resign	5%	3%	7%
5) DK/NA	3%	5%	1%
Q22) Now, after more than three 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	21%	18%	26%
2) no	74%	76%	71%
3) DK-NA	5%	6%	3%
Q23) will the Shtayyeh government succeed in conducting legislative or legislative and presidential elections?			
1) yes	25%	27%	23%
2) no	69%	65%	76%
3) DK-NA	5%	8%	2%
Q24) will it succeed in improving economic conditions in the PA?			
1) yes	22%	20%	24%
2) no	73%	73%	73%
3) DK-NA	5%	7%	4%
Q25) 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?			
Q25-1) prime minister Mohammad Shtayyeh			
1) Satisfied	49%	44%	57%
2) Dissatisfied	49%	52%	43%
3) DK/NA	3%	4%	0%
Q 25-2) the ministry of health			
1) Satisfied	68%	62%	76%
2) Dissatisfied	31%	36%	24%
3) DK/NA	1%	2%	0%
25-3) the security services in your area			
1) Satisfied	67%	61%	76%
2) Dissatisfied	30%	35%	22%
3) DK/NA	3%	4%	2%
Q26) 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	27%	21%	37%
2) Fatah	26%	27%	25%
3) None of them	42%	47%	34%
4) Others, specify: -----	1%	1%	3%
5) DK/NA	4%	6%	1%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q27) 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	38%	37%	40%
2) The PA is a burden on the Palestinian people	57%	57%	57%
3) DK/NA	5%	6%	3%
Q28) Which of the following problems are the most pressing for the Palestinians today?			
1) The occupation	36%	35%	36%
2) Internal violence	9%	13%	3%
3) Corruption	22%	29%	11%
4) Split	13%	5%	24%
5) Unemployment	16%	13%	20%
6) Poor infrastructure	1%	1%	1%
7) Poor medical services	2%	2%	1%
8) Others: specify ---	1%	0%	3%
DK/NA	1%	1%	0%
Q29) 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%	2%	9%
2) succeed	20%	17%	24%
3) fail	49%	55%	40%
4) Certainly fail	24%	22%	26%
5) DK/NA	3%	4%	2%
Q30) 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	30%	31%	28%
2) Against	67%	65%	70%
3) DK/NA	3%	5%	2%
Q31) 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	41%	45%	34%
2) Ismail Haniyeh	17%	12%	25%
3) Khaled Meshaal	3%	2%	5%
4) Mohamed Dahlan	5%	2%	9%
5) Yahya Sinwar	4%	2%	7%
6) Mohamed Shetia	3%	2%	4%
7) Hussein Sheikh	2%	2%	2%
8) Other:	3%	4%	3%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
9) No opinion / I don't know	22%	30%	11%
Q32) Hamas did not take part in the battle between Islamic Jihad and Israel which took place last month after Israel arrested one of Islamic Jihad leaders in the West Bank and the assassination of top military leaders for the movement in the Gaza Strip. Do you view Hamas' decision to refrain from joining the battle a correct or a wrong decision?			
1) Correct	50%	38%	68%
2) Wrong	37%	44%	27%
3) DK/NA	12%	17%	5%
Q33) In your view, will this Hamas decision lead to an improvement of the economic conditions in the Gaza Strip or will these conditions remain as they are?			
1) Will lead to improvement of economic conditions	27%	23%	34%
2) Economic conditions will stay as they are	42%	41%	44%
3) Economic conditions will worsen	22%	24%	19%
4) DK/NA	8%	12%	3%
Q34) In your view, who came out a winner in the last military confrontation between Islamic Jihad and Israel?			
1) Neither	42%	44%	38%
2) Israel	27%	24%	33%
3) Islamic Jihad	12%	13%	11%
4) Hamas	11%	7%	16%
5) DK/NA	8%	13%	2%
Q34-1) About two months an attempted assassination targeting Dr. Nasser al Sha'er, professor at al Najah University and a former deputy prime minister in the first Hamas government in 2006 took place near Nablus. Armed men shot him while he was in his car causing moderate injuries. So far, no one has been accused of carrying out the attack. In your view, who stands behind this attack?			
1) Personal or family dispute	9%	8%	9%
2) Political conflict within al Najah University	14%	16%	12%
3) Armed men from Fatah	13%	11%	18%
4) Political conflict within Hamas	6%	3%	9%
5) Elements in the PA security services	14%	10%	19%
6) The Israeli occupation army	14%	14%	15%
7) Others (specify)	0%	0%	0%
8) DK/NA	30%	37%	19%
Q34-2) Are you worried or not worried that this incident might be an indicator of the potential for internal armed conflicts in the West Ban between various political factions when time becomes ripe, as it happened in the past in the Gaza Strip?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) Yes, certainly worried	28%	34%	19%
2) Yes, somewhat worried	35%	35%	34%
3) No, not worried much	18%	15%	23%
4) No, not worried at all	10%	5%	17%
5) DK/NA	9%	11%	6%
Q35) People complain of rising prices, particularly those of fuel, wheat, animal feed, and others. The Palestinian Authority says it is doing all it could to control the prices. Do you feel that the PA is indeed doing that?			
1) Yes	25%	17%	36%
2) No	73%	80%	62%
3) DK-NA	2%	2%	2%
Q36) The rise in prices during this year has added further burdens on the Palestinian citizens. Which of the following family expenditures have seen the highest increases? (Respondents allowed to select more than one item)			
1) Food	48%	50%	44%
2) Rent	14%	14%	14%
3) Power, such as electricity solar, and gasoline	26%	29%	23%
4) Education	6%	4%	9%
5) Transportation	3%	2%	3%
6) Health	3%	1%	6%
Q37) West Bank lawyers went on strike during the last few months in protest against laws issued by presidential decisions affecting the work of the judiciary and demanded the suspension of these laws. Are you in favor or against issuing laws regarding the judiciary by presidential decisions?			
1) In favor	26%	29%	23%
2) Against	61%	55%	71%
3) DK/NA	12%	17%	6%
Q38) There is talk these days within PA circles about plans to reduce the size of the public sector employees in order to reduce the salary line item which currently consumes the greatest share of the budget. The reduction will allow the government to make full salary payment to its employees. Are you in favor or against reducing the size of its public sector?			
1) In favor	19%	19%	19%
2) Against	79%	78%	80%
3) DK/NA	3%	3%	2%
Q39) If it is up to you to select the sector or ministry whose public sector you decide to cut, which sector or ministry would you select?			
1) Education	15%	6%	29%
2) Health	10%	8%	14%
3) Security	62%	73%	46%
4) Social affairs	6%	6%	7%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
5) Other (specify	3%	4%	1%
6) DK/NA	4%	4%	4%

Q39-1 The Palestinian government says that the salary payment to laborers in Israel via Palestinian banks contributes to the protection of the rights of the laborers and in helping them benefit from the banking and financing services and that no new taxes or fees will be imposed on the laborers' salaries. Some of the laborers however believe the opposite is true and are afraid that deductions in their salaries will be made by the PA. What do you think? Do you trust the statement of the government or do you sympathize with concerns of the laborers?

1) I trust the government statement	12%	6%	22%
2) I sympathize with the concerns of the laborers	85%	90%	77%
3) DK/NA	3%	4%	1%

Q39-2 In a press conference in Germany, President Abbas stated in Arabic that Israel has committed fifty massacres against the Palestinians and added in English "fifty Holocausts." The use of the "Holocaust" in this context stirred a lot of anger in Germany, Europe and Israel because the Holocaust led to the death of six million Jews and therefore one should not use that term when referring to massacres committed by Israel. What do you think? Was president Abbas right or wrong to use that Holocaust term during an official visit to Germany when referring to the suffering of Palestinians at the hands of Israelis?

1) right	66%	63%	71%
2) wrong	26%	26%	27%
3) DK/NA	8%	11%	2%

Q40) 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	4%	2%	7%
2) Better	16%	14%	18%
3) Same as today	23%	17%	32%
4) A little worse than today	24%	27%	18%
5) Much worse than today	29%	34%	22%
6. DK/NA	3%	5%	2%
7) Refused to answer	1%	0%	1%

Q41) Do you support or oppose the solution based on the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel, known as the two-state solution?

1) support	37%	37%	38%
2) oppose	60%	59%	61%
3) DK/NA	3%	3%	1%

Q42) 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	64%	61%	69%
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	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) The two-state solution remains viable today	32%	35%	28%
3) DK/NA	3%	4%	2%
Q43) 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	43%	43%	44%
2) Low	33%	35%	30%
3) Medium	18%	17%	21%
4) High	2%	2%	3%
5) very high	1%	0%	2%
6) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
Q44) Under current conditions, do you support the return of the Palestinian side to negotiations with Israel without prior conditions from either side?			
1) yes	24%	25%	24%
2) no	68%	66%	71%
3) I support return to negotiations but under a condition (specify:)	4%	5%	3%
4) DK-NA	3%	4%	1%
Q46) Under current conditions, do you support or oppose the following policy options?			
Q46_2) Joining more international organizations			
1) Strongly support	20%	15%	29%
2) support	43%	47%	39%
3) oppose	25%	27%	21%
4) Strongly oppose	8%	6%	11%
5) DK/NA	3%	5%	0%
Q46_3) Abandon the two -state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis			
1) Strongly support	7%	6%	10%
2) support	16%	18%	13%
3) oppose	49%	54%	43%
4) Strongly oppose	24%	17%	34%
5) DK/NA	3%	5%	1%
Q46_4) Resort to popular non-violent and unarmed resistance			
1) Strongly support	11%	10%	13%
2) support	44%	44%	43%
3) oppose	33%	36%	30%
4) Strongly oppose	9%	5%	14%
5) DK/NA	3%	4%	1%
Q46_5) Return to the armed intifada and confrontations			
1) Strongly support	18%	11%	28%
2) support	30%	27%	34%
3) oppose	35%	43%	24%
4) Strongly oppose	14%	15%	14%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
5) DK/NA	3%	4%	0%
Q46_6) Dissolve the Palestinian Authority			
1) Strongly support	14%	11%	18%
2) support	32%	29%	37%
3) oppose	35%	41%	25%
4) Strongly oppose	15%	13%	17%
5) DK/NA	4%	6%	2%
Q47) Do you support for oppose a return to dialogue with the US under the new administration of Joe Biden?			
1) support	34%	30%	40%
2) oppose	61%	63%	58%
3) DK/NA	5%	6%	2%
Q48) 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	69%	68%	70%
2) Negatively	27%	26%	29%
3) Other: specify	0%	0%	0%
4) DK/NA	4%	6%	1%
Q49) If you are able to travel via the Israeli Ramon airport instead of the Amman or Cairo airports, would you do that?			
1) Certainly yes	21%	23%	19%
2) Yes, most likely	20%	16%	27%
3) I do not think so	28%	27%	30%
4) Certainly no	27%	30%	22%
5) DK/NA	3%	4%	2%
Q50) Israel is currently talking about a possible increase in the number of work permits for laborers from the Gaza Strip. Do you look positively or negatively to the idea of increasing these work permits?			
1) Positively	78%	78%	79%
2) Negatively	20%	19%	21%
3) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
Q51) Also, Israel is talking about the possibility of allowing Gazans to use the Ramon airport, which is relatively close to Gaza, for air travel. Do you look positively or negatively to this step, if it happens?			
1) Positively	58%	60%	55%
2) Negatively	37%	33%	42%
3) DK/NA	5%	7%	3%
Q52) What is your view on resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict on the basis of two states for two peoples, in accordance with the 1967 borders with minor and equal border adjustments? Do you support or oppose this solution?			
1) support	38%	36%	40%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) oppose	57%	58%	57%
3) DK/NA	5%	6%	3%
Q54) In your view, what is the best means of achieving Palestinian goals in ending the occupation and building an independent state?			
1) Negotiations	30%	32%	26%
2) Peaceful popular resistance	24%	24%	23%
3) Armed action	41%	35%	50%
DK/NA	5%	8%	1%
Q55) Do you support the return to peace negotiations with Israel under Arab and international sponsorship?			
1) yes	42%	41%	43%
2) no	56%	56%	56%
3) DK-NA	3%	4%	1%
Q56) Yair Lapid from the centrist party, Yesh Atid (there is a future), is currently the prime minister in Israel. Do you support a dialogue between the Palestinian leadership and Mr. Lapid in order to reach new agreements on confidence building measures, such as the issuing of more IDs, permits for laborers, and easing movement and transportation or should the negotiations between the two sides be restricted to reaching a permanent peace agreement or should they cover both subjects? Or should there be no negotiations at all?			
1) Yes to negotiations on confidence building measures only	13%	10%	17%
2) Yes to negotiations on permanent peace only	13%	14%	10%
3) Yes to negotiations on both subjects	30%	30%	31%
4) No to negotiations on any subject	35%	33%	39%
5) DK/NA	9%	13%	3%
Q57) Israel will soon go to parliamentary elections in which former prime minister Netanyahu will compete against the current prime minister Lapid. Whom do you expect to win and form the next Israeli government?			
1) Netanyahu	36%	36%	35%
2) Lapid	21%	15%	28%
3) None	26%	24%	29%
3) None	18%	24%	8%
Q58) Now after the visit of president Biden to Bethlehem and his meeting with president Abbas. Are you more or less optimistic regarding the improvement of Palestinian economic conditions next year?			
1) More optimistic	16%	15%	19%
2) Less optimistic	53%	59%	45%
3) Neither more nor less optimistic	27%	23%	33%
4) DK/NA	3%	3%	3%
Q59) And are you more or less optimistic regarding the improvement of domestic Palestinian conditions in areas such as reconciliation or the holding of elections next year?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) More optimistic	17%	17%	17%
2) Less optimistic	53%	58%	46%
3) Neither more nor less optimistic	27%	22%	35%
4) DK/NA	3%	4%	2%
Q60) And are you more or less optimistic regarding the improvement of Palestinian-Israeli relations, such as obtaining more confidence building measures or the reduction of settlement construction next year?			
1) More optimistic	13%	11%	17%
2) Less optimistic	58%	67%	44%
3) Neither more nor less optimistic	26%	19%	37%
4) DK/NA	3%	3%	2%
Q61) Now after the visit of president Biden to Bethlehem and his meeting with president Abbas, do you expect the US administration to increase its assistance to the Palestinian Authority?			
1) Yes	43%	41%	46%
2) No	53%	53%	52%
3) DK-NA	4%	6%	2%
Q62) The United Arab Emirates announced a contribution of 25 million dollars to al Maqassed Hospital in East Jerusalem. Do you think this contribution helps the Palestinian citizens in their steadfastness on their land?			
1) Yes, it does contribute	61%	64%	57%
2) No, it does not contribute	36%	33%	41%
3) DK/NA	3%	3%	2%
Q63) Do you expect other Arab countries who recently normalized relations with Israel, such as Bahrain and Morocco, to provide economic assistance to the citizens in East Jerusalem or the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?			
1) Yes, I expect that	42%	43%	41%
2) No, I do not expect that	54%	53%	56%
3) DK/NA	4%	4%	3%
Q64) Would you welcome or not welcome the economic contribution to East Jerusalem citizens or those in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by Arab countries that recently normalized relations with Israel?			
1) I certainly welcome it	8%	7%	10%
2) I welcome it	23%	23%	23%
3) I do not welcome it	39%	43%	34%
4) I certainly do not welcome it	27%	24%	31%
5) DK/NA	3%	3%	2%
Q65) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....			
1) Strongly support	16%	8%	27%
2) support	29%	26%	35%
3) oppose	32%	39%	21%
4) Strongly oppose	18%	21%	14%
5) DK/NA	5%	7%	2%
Q66) Which of the following political parties do you support?			
1) PPP	0%	0%	0%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) PFLP	2%	2%	3%
3) Fateh	27%	28%	25%
4) Hamas	24%	16%	37%
5) DFLP	0%	0%	0%
6) Islamic Jihad	2%	2%	1%
7) Fida	1%	1%	0%
8) National initiative (almubadara)	0%	0%	0%
9) Independent Islamist	1%	1%	1%
10) Independent nationalist	6%	2%	11%
11) third way headed by salam feyyad	0%	0%	1%
12) none of the above	37%	48%	20%
13) others	0%	0%	0%

Q67) 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	57%	63%	49%
2) daily	26%	21%	33%
3) between 2-5 times weekly	3%	2%	4%
4) once a week	2%	1%	3%
5) once a month	1%	1%	1%
6) other -----	0%	1%	0%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	10%	11%	10%