

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 Foundation in Ramallah*



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**In the fourth quarter of 2010:  
While demand for holding local elections increases, and while pessimism regarding the chances for reconciliation increases, and while criticism of the PA for suppression of freedoms increases, credibility of the authorities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip diminishes, support for a permanent settlement along the lines of the Clinton Parameters and the Geneva Initiative decreases, and two thirds oppose return to negotiations with Israel before it freezes settlement construction despite the fact that a majority believes Israel would be the first to benefit from no negotiations**

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 16-18 December 2010. Before the conduct of the poll, authorities in the West Bank arrested a Hamas cell and accused it of plotting to assassinate the governor of Nablus and Hamas sentenced three Fateh members to death after convicting them of killing a Gazan mosque preacher. A meeting in Damascus between Fateh and Hamas representatives failed to reach an agreement on reconciliation. On the peace process front, the US announced that it has ceased to press Israel on the need to freeze settlement construction and urged Palestinians and Israelis to enter into indirect negotiations it promised to sponsor. This poll covers issues related to domestic conditions: the performance of the governments of Salam Fayyad and Ismail Haniyeh, the internal balance of power between Fateh and Hamas, the future of reconciliation and reunification, and the views of the public on the most vital Palestinian goals and the most serious problems confronting Palestinians today. The poll also covers issues related to the peace process and public attitude toward a permanent settlement as well as Palestinian perception of the views of the Israeli Jewish majority of various calls and proposed legislation that seeks to discriminate against Arabs. Total size of the sample is 1270 adults interviewed face to face in 127 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is 3%. For further details, contact PSR director, Dr. Khalil Shikaki, or Walid Ladadweh at tel 02-296 4933 or email [pcpsr@pcpsr.org](mailto:pcpsr@pcpsr.org).

#### MAIN RESULTS:

Findings of the fourth quarter of 2010 indicate an increase in the level of pessimism regarding the chances for reconciliation and restoration of unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They also indicate an overwhelming rejection of alternative forms of relations between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip such as a confederation or separate elections in each region. Findings also show widespread distrust in the authorities in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip regarding Fateh-Hamas relationship. For example, only a quarter or less believe as true the news about a Hamas plot to assassinate the governor of Nablus or that the three Fateh members sentenced to death in Gaza have received a fair trial. Findings also point out to a significant and continued deterioration in public perception of the level of freedoms enjoyed by citizens in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip since the split between these two areas in June 2007. For example, belief that citizens can criticize the authorities in the West Bank without fear retreated from 56% in September 2007 to 27% in this poll. Similarly a retreat occurred in the belief that citizens can criticize the authorities in the Gaza Strip without fear from 52% to 19% during the same period. It is worth noting that 70% of the public in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip believe that the government of Salam Fayyad should conduct local elections now that the Palestinian Supreme Court of Justice has annulled a previous decision by the government to cancel local elections that were scheduled to take place last July.

Finally, findings show that the balance of power between Fateh and Hamas has remained almost unchanged compared to the situation during the third quarter of the year. The same is true regarding the popularity of president Mahmud Abbas and Ismail Haniyeh. Moreover, findings regarding the balance of power in the fourth quarter of this year are very similar to those of the final quarter of 2009 which means that the internal and external developments throughout 2010 has left no impact on this critical issue of internal balance between Fateh and Hamas and Abbas and Haniyeh.

Findings show that two thirds of the public oppose return to US-sponsored indirect negotiations with Israel. But they also show that almost 60% believe that Israel would be the one to benefit from such a step while only 13% believe that Palestinians would benefit from not returning to negotiations. Findings also show that the public is still uncertain about the best alternative to negotiations: two groups support almost equally two options, going to the US Security Council and waging violent confrontations. A third group prefers a non violent resistance and a fourth prefers to dissolve the PA.

### (1) Domestic Conditions

- **17% describe conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good and 35% describe conditions in the West Bank as good or very good**
- **61% believe corruption exists in the institutions of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip and 71% believe corruption exists in PA institutions in the West Bank**
- **60% believe that freedom of press exists, or exists to some extent, in the West Bank while 42% believe it exists, or exists to some extent, in the Gaza Strip**
- **27% believe that people can criticize the authorities in the West Bank without fear while 19% believe that people can criticize the authorities in the Gaza Strip without fear**
- **Perception of personal safety and security stands at 61% among residents of the West Bank and 58% among residents of the Gaza Strip**
- **Positive evaluation of the performance of the government of Ismail Haniyeh stands at 36% and Fayyad's government at 43%, and 23% believe that Haniyeh's government is the legitimate one while 29% believe that Fayyad's government is the legitimate one**
- **Satisfaction with the performance of president Mahmud Abbas stands at 50% and dissatisfaction at 45%**
- **If new presidential elections**

17% describe conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good and 62% describe them as bad or very bad. In our last poll, three months ago, in September-October, only 11% describe conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good and 70% said it was bad or very bad. By contrast, 35% describe conditions in the West Bank as good or very good and only 31% describe them as bad or very bad. Three months ago, these percentages stood at 33% and 34% respectively. The evaluation of the residents of the West Bank to conditions in Gaza is not different from the evaluation of the residents of the Gaza Strip. But there is a difference between the evaluation of West Bank residents compared to that of the Gazans regarding West Bank conditions: 43% of the Gazans believe these conditions to be good or very good but 31% of West Bankers believe them to be good or very good.

71% say there is corruption in the PA institutions in the West Bank while only 61% say there is corruption in the institutions of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip. These percentages are similar to those obtained three months ago. Among residents of the West Bank, 72%, compared to 69% among Gazans, believe there is corruption in the PA in the West Bank. By contrast, a higher percentage of Gazans believe there is corruption in the public institutions of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip reaching 66% compared to 57% among residents of the West Bank.

60% say there is, or there is to some extent, press freedom in the West Bank and 34% say there is no such freedom in the West Bank. By contrast, 42% say there is, or there is to some extent, press freedom in the Gaza Strip while 47% say there is no such freedom in the Gaza Strip. These results are similar to those obtained three months ago. Yet, only 27% say people in the West Bank can criticize the authority in the West Bank without fear. By contrast, only 19% say people in the Gaza Strip can criticize the authorities in Gaza without fear. Since the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in June 2007, these percentages have witnessed gradual and significant decrease. As the table below shows, belief that people can criticize the authorities in the West Bank without fear stood at 56% while 52% believed that people can criticize the authorities without fear in the Gaza Strip. These percentages dropped in August 2008 to 47% for criticizing the authorities in the West Bank and 42% for criticizing the authorities in the Gaza Strip. A further drop occurred last September to 30% and 24% respectively.

Table (1): Gradual decrease in belief about the ability to criticize authorities in the West Bank or Gaza Strip since the split between the two areas

Date	Ability to criticize authorities in the West Bank	Ability to criticize authorities in the Gaza Strip

were to take place today, Abbas would receive 56% and Haniyeh 38%, and if the candidates were Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, the former would receive 65% and the latter 31%

- If new parliamentary elections were to take place today, Hamas would receive 25% of the vote, Fateh 44%, all other lists combined 11%, and 20% remain undecided
- Pessimism about the chances for reconciliation increases with 39% believing that current separation is permanent
- If Hamas wins the next elections, chances for reconciliation and chances for removing the current siege would decrease while such chances would increase if Fateh wins the next elections
- 65% reject alternative forms of association between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, such as a confederation, and 32% support them; moreover, 76% reject and 22% accept holding separate elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip
- Less than one quarter believes that Hamas was indeed planning to assassinate the governor of Nablus and only 22% believe the three Fateh members sentenced to death in the Gaza Strip have received a fair trial
- 48% believe that the most vital Palestinian goal should be to end occupation and build a state and 21% believe it should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, 20% believe it should be the right of return and 11% believe it should be democracy
- 70% believe that that the government of Salam Fayyad should hold local elections and 24% believe it should not

December 2010	27%	19%
September 2010	30%	24%
March 2009	37%	29%
August 2008	47%	42%
September 2007	56%	52%

Perception of safety and security stands at 61% in the West Bank and 58% in the Gaza Strip. These results are similar to those obtained three months ago.

Positive evaluation of the performance of the governments of Ismail Haniyeh and Salam Fayyad remains unchanged as it was three months ago standing at 36% for the Haniyeh's government and 43% for the Fayyad government. But findings show an increase in the percentage of Gazans who say that political, security, and economic conditions force them to seek immigration to other countries from 37% three months ago to 45% in this poll. In the West Bank, the percentage of those wishing to immigrate remains unchanged at 24%.

Percentage of satisfaction with the performance of President Abbas did not change during the past three months standing today at 50% while 45% say they are not satisfied. Satisfaction with the performance of the president stands at 47% in the Gaza Strip and 52% in the West Bank.

23% say the government of Haniyeh is the legitimate Palestinian government and 29% say the Fayyad government is the legitimate one. 34% say both governments are illegitimate. These results indicate a slight decrease in the percentage of those who view the Haniyeh government as legitimate. The percentage of those who believe Haniyeh's government is the legitimate one stands at 26% in the Gaza Strip compared to 21% in the West Bank. The percentage of those who believe Fayyad's government is the legitimate one stands at 31% in the Gaza Strip compared to 28% in the West Bank.

If new presidential elections are held today, and only two were nominated, Abbas would receive the vote of 56% and Haniyeh 38% of the vote of those participating. The rate of participation in such election would reach 59%. Three months ago, Abbas received 57% and Haniyeh 36%. In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives 53% and Haniyeh 43% and in the West Bank Abbas receives 59% and Haniyeh 34%. If the presidential elections were between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, the former would receive 65% and the latter would receive 31% of the participants' votes. The rate of participation in this case would reach 69%. In the Gaza Strip, Barghouti receives 61% and Haniyeh 37% and in the West Bank Barghouti receives 68% and Haniyeh 27%. These results are similar to those obtained three months ago. Most popular figures selected by the public as possible vice presidents from a list of five provided to respondents are Marwan Barghouti (selected by 27% of the public), Ismail Haniyeh (18%), Salam Fayyad (16%) Mustafa Barghouti (11%), and Saeb Erekat (5%).

If new legislative elections are held today with the participation of all factions, 69% say they would participate in such elections. Of those who would participate, 25% say they would vote for Hamas and 44% say they would vote for Fateh, 11% would vote for all other third parties combined, and 20% are undecided. These results are similar to those obtained three months ago. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip is 26% and in the West Bank 24%. Vote for Fateh in the Gaza Strip is 48% and in the West Bank 42%.

In light of the failure of the latest Damascus meeting between Fateh and Hamas, the public remains pessimistic about the future of reconciliation and the restoration of unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip: belief that the split is permanent increases from 30% three months ago to 39% in this poll. Percentage of those who believe that unity will be restored soon drops from 14% to 8% during the same period. 49%, compared to 51% three months ago, say unity will return but only after a long time. Findings show that responsibility for the continued split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is placed on Hamas by 15% of the respondents and on Fateh by 13% and on both together by 62%. But when asked about the future of the unity of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip if Hamas wins new elections, 55% say such a win would consolidate the split. But if Fateh wins, only 31% say its win would consolidate the split. Only 13% say a Hamas electoral victory would consolidate unity while 30% say a Fateh electoral victory would consolidate unity. Moreover, findings show that 86% believes that if Hamas wins the next presidential and legislative elections such victory would lead to the consolidation of the siege and boycott on the Palestinian government or would keep things as they are today. But if Fateh wins the next elections, only 41% believe this would lead to the tightening of the siege and blockade or would keep conditions as they are today. 55% believe that a Fateh victory would lead to the lifting of the siege and boycott but only 10% believe a Hamas victory would lead to the lifting of the siege and boycott.

65% reject and 32% accept an alternative relationship between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip -- other than a full restoration of unity -- such as a confederation even if this alternative is temporary. In the confederate system that was rejected by two thirds, the government of Haniyeh would continue to administer the affairs of the Gaza Strip and the government of Fayyad would continue to administer the affairs of the West Bank, but President Abbas would preside over the two regions. Support for this alternative reaches 26% in the Gaza Strip and 36% in the West Bank. Similarly, only 22% support and 76% oppose the holding of separate elections, one in the West Bank administered by the Fayyad government and one in the Gaza Strip administered by the Haniyeh government, even if this leads to the election of one legislative council and one president for the two regions. Support for the separate elections reaches 19% in the Gaza Strip and 24% in the West Bank.

Less than one quarter (24%) believes that Hamas was indeed plotting to assassinate the governor of Nablus and 41% do not believe that while 35% say they do not know or are not certain. Belief that Hamas was indeed plotting to assassinate the governor reaches 30% in the Gaza Strip compared to 21% in the West Bank. Similarly, only 22% believe that the three Fateh members sentenced to death by a court in the Gaza Strip --after being convicted of killing a Gaza Mosque preacher-- have received a fair trial. 46% believe that they did not receive a fair trial and 32% are not sure or do not know. Belief that the trial was fair reaches 28% in the Gaza Strip compared to 19% in the West Bank.

The largest percentage (48%) believes 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, only 21% believe the first most vital goal should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings, and only 20% believe that the first and most vital goal should be to obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, and only 11% believe that the first most vital goal

should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians. The largest percentage (39%) believes that the second most vital Palestinian goal should be to obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages. By contrast, only 24% believe that the second most vital 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, 22% believe the second most vital goal should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings, and 16% believe that the second and most vital goal should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians.

The most serious problem confronting Palestinian society today is the spread of poverty and unemployment in the eyes of 28% of the public while 26% believe the most serious problem is the absence of national unity due to the split, 24% believe the most serious problem is the continuation of occupation and settlement activities, 10% believe it to be the siege and the closure of the Gaza border crossings, and 10% believe it to be the corruption in some public institutions.

Findings show that 70% of the Palestinian public believe that now in the aftermath of the decision by the Supreme Court of Justice to annul the decision of the government of Salam Fayyad to cancel local elections, the government should hold local elections. 24% believe that the government should not hold local elections. Demand for local elections is higher in the West Bank (79%) than in the Gaza Strip (57%). It is worth noting that last June a majority of 56% of West Bank residents expressed its wish to participate in the local elections scheduled for July and that 51% of the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip believed at that time that these elections would be fair while 37% believed they would not be fair. Last March, support for holding local elections stood at 54% (60% in the West Bank and 46% in the Gaza Strip).

## (2) Peace Process

- **54% support and 42% oppose the Arab Peace Initiative**
- **40% support and 58% oppose a permanent settlement based on the Clinton Parameters and the Geneva Initiative; highest level of support (58%) goes to the item on ending the conflict and lowest (24%) to the item on state demilitarization, a state without an army.**
- **49% support and 49% oppose recognition of Israel as the state for the Jewish people in return for a recognition of Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people after all issues of the conflict are resolved and a Palestinian state is established**
- **75% are worried and 25% are**

Findings show a majority support (54%) for the Arab Peace Initiative while 42% oppose it. But a majority of 58% opposes, and 40% support, a package of a permanent status agreement based on the Clinton Parameters and the Geneva Initiative. Support for this package stood at 38% in August 2009 and 49% in June 2010. The Clinton parameters for a Palestinian-Israeli permanent settlement were presented by President Clinton at a meeting with Israeli and Palestinian officials almost ten years ago, on December 23, 2000, following the collapse of the July 2000 Camp David summit. The Geneva Initiative, along similar lines, was made public around the end of 2003. These parameters address the most fundamental issues which underlie the Palestinian-Israeli conflict: (1) final borders and territorial exchange; (2) refugees; (3) Jerusalem; (4) a demilitarized Palestinian state; (5) security arrangements; and (6) end of conflict. We have been addressing these issues periodically since December 2003, and in the current poll we revisited these crucial issues following the diplomatic activity of the US with regard to the conflict and the US efforts to revive indirect negotiations.

Findings, as the summary table below shows, indicate that the public rejects all the items in the package with the exception of the one dealing with the end of conflict. The following is a summary of the items and the attitudes to each:

**not worried that they or members of their families will be hurt at the hands of Israelis in their daily life or that their land will be confiscated or homes demolished**

- **71% believe that the chances for establishing a Palestinian state in the next five years are slim or non-existent and 27% believe the chances are medium or high**
- **67% oppose and 30% support return to negotiations without a settlement freeze but 59% believe that Israel would benefit more from such a step**
- **In the absence of negotiations, 31% prefer to go the US Security Council, 29% prefer return to armed confrontations, 16% prefer non-violent confrontations, and 16% prefer to dissolve the PA**

**(1) Final Borders and Territorial Exchange:** 49% support or strongly support and 50% oppose or strongly oppose an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with the exception of some settlement areas in less than 3% of the West Bank that would be swapped with an equal amount of territory from Israel in accordance with a map that was presented to the Palestinian respondents. The map was identical to that presented to respondents in June 2010, when support for this compromise, with its map, stood at 60% and opposition at 38%.

**(2) Refugees:** 41% support and 57% oppose a refugee settlement in which both sides agree that the solution will be based on UN resolutions 194 and 242. The refugees would be given five choices for permanent residency. These are: the Palestinian state and the Israeli areas transferred to the Palestinian state in the territorial exchange mentioned above; no restrictions would be imposed on refugee return to these two areas. Residency in the other three areas (in host countries, third countries, and Israel) would be subject to the decision of these states. As a base for its decision Israel will consider the average number of refugees admitted to third countries like Australia, Canada, Europe, and others. All refugees would be entitled to compensation for their "refugeehood" and loss of property. In June 2010, 48% agreed with an identical compromise while 49% opposed it.

**(3) Jerusalem:** 36% support and 63% oppose a Jerusalem compromise in which East Jerusalem would become the capital of the Palestinian state with Arab neighborhoods coming under Palestinian sovereignty and Jewish neighborhoods coming under Israeli sovereignty. The Old City (including al Haram al Sharif) would come under Palestinian sovereignty with the exception of the Jewish Quarter and the Wailing Wall that would come under Israeli sovereignty. In June 2010, an identical compromise obtained 37% support and 62% opposition.

**(4) Demilitarized Palestinian State:** 24% support and 74% oppose the establishment of an independent Palestinian state that would have no army, but would have a strong security force and would have a multinational force deployed in it to ensure its security and safety. Israel and Palestine would be committed to end all forms of violence directed against each other. A similar compromise received in June 2010, 28% support, and opposition reached 70%. This item receives the lowest level of support by Palestinians. Unlike the refugees and Jerusalem components, this issue has not received due attention in public discourse, as it should, since it may become a major stumbling block in the efforts to reach a settlement.

**(5) Security Arrangements:** 38% support and 61% oppose a compromise whereby the Palestinian state would have sovereignty over its land, water, and airspace, but Israel would have the right to use the Palestinian airspace for training purposes, and would

maintain two early warning stations in the West Bank for 15 years. A multinational force would remain in the Palestinian state and in its border crossings for an indefinite period of time. The task of the multinational force would be to monitor the implementation of the agreement, and to monitor territorial borders and coast of the Palestinian state including the presence at its international crossings. In June 2010, 41% of the Palestinians supported this parameter while 57% opposed it.

**(6) End of Conflict:** 58% support and 41% oppose a compromise on ending the conflict that would state that when the permanent status agreement is fully implemented, it will mean the end of the conflict and no further claims will be made by either side. The parties will recognize Palestine and Israel as the homelands of their respective peoples. The comparable figures in June 2010 were 63% support and 35% opposition.

**Summary Table: Support for Clinton's Permanent Settlement/ Geneva Initiative Framework 2003-2010**

	Dec 2003	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Dec 2008	Aug 2009	June 2010	Dec 2010
1) Borders and Territorial Exchange	57%	63%	55%	61%	56%	54%	49%	60%	49%
2) Refugees	25%	46%	40%	41%	39%	40%	37%	48%	41%
3) Jerusalem	46%	44%	33%	39%	36%	36%	31%	37%	36%
4) Demilitarized State	36%	27%	20%	28%	23%	27%	24%	28%	24%
5) Security Arrangements	23%	53%	43%	42%	51%	35%	34%	41%	38%
6) End of Conflict	42%	69%	64%	62%	66%	55%	55%	63%	58%
<b>Overall Package</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Support for the package is higher in the Gaza Strip, standing at 49%, than in the West Bank, standing at 35%.

Findings show that the Palestinians are divided into two equal halves in support and opposition to the proposal that calls for mutual recognition of national identity with Palestinians recognizing Israel as the state for the Jewish people and Israelis recognizing Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people after all issues of the conflict have been settled and after a Palestinian state has been established. These figures are similar to those obtained in our last poll, three months ago.

Findings also show that an overwhelming majority (75%) is worried that they or members of their families would be hurt by Israelis in their daily life or that their land would be confiscated or homes demolished. Percentage of worry is slightly higher in the Gaza Strip (77%) compared to the West Bank (75%). Findings also show an overwhelming majority pessimistic about the chances for the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel in the next five years: 71% believe chances to be slim or non-existent and 27% believe them to be medium or high.

Findings also indicate that two thirds of the public oppose entering into US-sponsored indirect negotiations and 30% support it. Despite the clear opposition, a majority of 59% believes that Israel would be the one to benefit from such step in which Palestinians boycott negotiations. Only 13% believe Palestinians would be one to benefit and 16% believe the two sides will not benefit and 9% believe the

two sides will benefit from such a step.

Finally, findings indicate that the public is still uncertain about the preferred alternative to negotiations: two alternatives are supported almost equally, going to the UN Security Council receives 31% support and waging armed confrontations against Israel receives 29% support. Two other alternatives receive lesser but equal support: waging a non violent confrontation and dissolving the PA, with each receiving 16%. While going to the UN Security Council receives similar support from residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (32% and 30% respectively), regional differences exist regarding other alternatives. Support for waging armed confrontations stands at 39% among Gazans but only 24% among West Bankers. Support for non violent confrontations stands at 18% among West Bankers but only 13% among Gazans. Support for dissolving the PA receives similar support in the two areas: 15% in the Gaza Strip and 17% in the West Bank.

### **(3) Discrimination and racism in Israeli society**

- • **71% believe a majority of Israeli Jews supports the call of Rabbis prohibiting renting apartments to Arabs in the city of Safed.**
- • **75% believe a majority of Israeli Jews supports the proposed Israeli law that would allow Israeli villages and towns to reject new non Jewish residents, such as Arabs**
- • **78% believe a majority of Israeli Jews supports the proposed Israeli law that would ban the use of head and face cover for women (burqa) in public places**
- • **71% believe a majority of Israeli Jews supports the proposed Israeli law that require non Jewish candidates for citizenship to pledge allegiance to Israel as Jewish and democratic**

In this poll, we have asked Palestinians to assess the views of the majority of Israeli Jews toward a number of issues that indicate discrimination against non Jews such as the call for a ban on renting homes to Arabs in Safed and a number of proposed laws with a racist bent. Findings show that the overwhelming majority of Palestinians believe that a majority of Israeli Jews supports such steps. 71% believe a majority of Israeli Jews supports the call by a large number of Rabbis calling for a ban on renting homes and apartments to Arabs. Only 24% believe a majority of Israeli Jews does not support the call of the Rabbis.

We also found that 75% of the public believe that a majority of Israeli Jews support the proposed law that would allow Israeli villages and towns to reject admission on non Jewish residents while only 20% believe a majority of Israeli Jews reject the proposed law. Similarly, findings show that 78% believe that a majority of Israeli Jews supports the proposed law that would ban the wearing of the burqa by women, covering head and face, in public places in Israel while only 17% believe a majority of Israelis does not support the proposed law. We also found that 71% of the Palestinians believe that a majority of Israeli Jews supports the proposed Israeli law that would require non Jewish candidates for citizenship to pledge allegiance to Israel as Jewish and democratic while only 23% believe a majority of Israeli Jews does not support the proposed law.



**Public Opinion Poll (38)  
16-19 December 2010**

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
<b>00 ) From among the following satellite news stations, which one you watched most during the last two months?</b>			
1) Al Arabia	12.8	8.7	19.6
2) Al Jazeera	52.4	61.7	37.3
3) Al Hurra	0.6	0.5	0.9
4) Al Manar	2.3	2.4	2.0
5) Palestine TV	13.7	13.2	14.4
6) Alaqsa	9.5	5.1	16.7
7) Do not watch TV	5.2	5.6	4.5
8) Others	2.6	2.1	3.3
9) Do not have a dish	0.8	0.6	1.2
10) DK/NA	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>01) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?</b>			
1) Very good	3.4	4.1	2.3
2) Good	13.5	12.8	14.8
3) So so	19.1	19.1	19.3
4) Bad	39.0	42.5	33.4
5) Very bad	22.6	18.1	30.2
6) DK/NA	2.2	3.6	
<b>02) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?</b>			
1) Very good	6.5	5.4	8.2
2) Good	28.8	25.2	34.6
3) so so	30.3	34.3	23.7
4) Bad	23.3	25.4	19.9
5) Very bad	7.8	9.2	5.6
6) DK/NA	3.3	0.4	8.0
<b>03) Generally, do you see yourself as:</b>			
1) Religious	48.1	47.0	49.9
2) somewhat religious	48.4	50.1	45.6
3) not religious	3.4	2.8	4.4
4) DK/NA	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>04) Generally, do you see yourself as:</b>			
1) supportive of the peace process	63.2	59.9	68.5
2) opposed to the peace process	18.7	21.0	15.0
3) between support and opposition	17.0	18.0	15.4
4) DK/NA	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>05) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of President Abu Mazin?</b>			
1) Yes	70.5	72.1	67.8
2) No	17.7	15.7	21.0
3) DK-NA	11.8	12.1	11.3
<b>M1) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of the</b>			

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
<b>dismissed government in the Gaza Strip?</b>			
1) Yes	60.6	57.1	66.3
2) No	20.1	17.9	23.8
3) DK-NA	19.3	25.0	9.9
<b>M2) In your view, is there a press freedom in the West Bank?</b>			
1) Yes	22.7	19.2	28.6
2) To some extent	37.6	38.4	36.3
3) No	33.9	37.6	27.9
4) DK-NA	5.8	4.8	7.3
<b>M3) In your view, is there a press freedom in the Gaza Strip?</b>			
1) Yes	13.7	11.5	17.2
2) To some extent	28.6	26.6	31.9
3) No	46.6	45.8	47.8
4) DK-NA	11.1	16.1	3.0
<b>M8) There are internal and external calls for reforms on the institutions of the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank. Do you support or oppose these calls?</b>			
1) Certainly support	32.5	37.5	24.3
2) Support	56.7	54.2	60.9
3) Oppose	7.5	5.9	10.2
4) Certainly oppose	1.1	0.7	1.8
5) DK/NA	2.2	1.7	2.8
<b>06) How would you evaluate the current status of democracy and human rights in the Palestinian Authority under Abu Mazin? Would you say it is:</b>			
1) Very good	5.4	4.4	6.9
2) Good	31.9	30.9	33.6
3) so so	29.6	29.1	30.3
4) Bad	19.7	22.1	15.9
5) Very bad	10.9	10.6	11.4
6) DK/NA	2.5	2.9	2.0
<b>07) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?</b>			
1) Completely assured	6.9	5.0	10.2
2) Assured	52.8	55.9	47.7
3) Not assured	34.4	33.6	35.8
4) Not assured at all	5.9	5.6	6.3
<b>M4) In your view, can people in the West Bank today criticize the authority without fear?</b>			
1) Yes	26.8	25.7	28.7
2) No	66.7	70.1	61.1
3) DK-NA	6.5	4.2	10.2
<b>M5) In your view, can people in the Gaza Strip today criticize the authority without fear?</b>			
1) Yes	18.8	18.4	19.3
2) No	71.1	67.8	76.5
3) DK-NA	10.2	13.8	4.2

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
<b>08) Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?</b>			
1) Certainly seek to emigrate	13.6	8.6	21.9
2) Seek emigration	18.2	15.5	22.6
3) Do not seek emigration	31.4	29.1	35.2
4) Certainly do not seek emigration	36.7	46.8	20.3
5) DK/NA	0.1	0.1	
<b>09) Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the dismissed government of Ismail Haniyeh in the Gaza Strip? Is it good or bad?</b>			
1) Very good	7.9	7.7	8.2
2) Good	28.2	27.8	28.8
3) So so	26.1	24.6	28.6
4) Bad	19.2	18.1	21.1
5) Very bad	8.1	5.4	12.7
6) DK/NA	10.4	16.4	0.7
<b>10) Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the government headed by Salam Fayyad? Is it good or bad?</b>			
1) Very good	8.2	8.0	8.7
2) Good	34.9	36.7	32.0
3) So so	30.0	31.7	27.2
4) Bad	16.5	13.8	20.9
5) Very bad	5.2	3.4	8.2
6) DK/NA	5.2	6.5	3.0
<b>12) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?</b>			
1) Very satisfied	6.5	6.2	7.0
2) Satisfied	43.7	46.0	40.0
3) Not satisfied	33.7	33.4	34.3
4) Not satisfied at all	11.7	8.7	16.6
5) DK/NA	4.4	5.8	2.2
<b>13) 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?</b>			
1) Mahmoud Abbas	56.4	58.9	53.1
2) Ismael Haniyyah	37.9	33.7	43.2
4) DK/NA	5.7	7.3	3.7
<b>14) And if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti representing Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh representing Hamas, whom would you vote for?</b>			
1) Marwan Barghouti	64.7	67.6	60.8
2) Ismael Haniyyah	30.9	26.7	36.7
4) DK/NA	4.3	5.7	2.5
<b>15) If you were to select a vice president, whom would you select from among the following list of candidates?</b>			
1) Ismail Haniyeh	18.4	14.1	25.6
2) Salam Fayyad	15.5	15.6	15.4
3) Marwan Barghouti	26.9	28.8	23.9
4) Mustafa Barghouti	11.2	11.6	10.5

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
5) Saeb Erekat	5.1	5.2	4.9
6) Others	6.1	7.2	4.3
7) DK/NA	16.8	17.5	15.5
<b>17) 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?</b>			
1) Alternative	1.7	1.7	1.7
2) Independent Palestine	2.7	3.7	1.4
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	3.3	2.5	4.4
4) Abu al Abbas	0.7	0.1	1.4
5) Freedom and social justice	0.2		0.5
6) Change and reform	24.8	23.9	26.1
7) National coalition for justice and democracy	0.2	0.4	
8) Third way(headed by Salam Fayyad)	2.2	3.1	0.8
9) Freedom and independence	0.1	0.2	
10) Palestinian justice	0.0	0.0	0.0
11) Fateh	44.4	42.1	47.8
12) None of the above/ DK/NA	19.7	22.4	15.8
<b>18) After the separation between Gaza and the West Bank, Hamas and the government of Ismail Haniyeh remained in power in Gaza and considered itself the legitimate government while president Abu Mazin formed a new government headed by Salam Fayyad followed by a new government headed by Fayyad and it too considered itself legitimate. What about you, which of the two government you consider legitimate, the government of Haniyeh or the government of Abu Mazin and Fayyad?</b>			
1) Haniyehs' government is the legitimate one	22.8	21.0	25.7
2) Abu Mazin's and Fayyad government is the legitimate one	29.0	27.6	31.3
3) Both governments are legitimate	10.4	13.3	5.7
4) Both governments are not legitimate	33.6	32.8	35.0
5) DK/NA	4.2	5.3	2.4
<b>19) In your view who is responsible for the continued split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? Hamas or Fateh?</b>			
1) Hamas	15.4	11.4	22.1
2) Fateh	13.0	10.0	17.8
3) both	61.9	65.5	56.0
4) neither side	4.2	5.2	2.5
5) other (specify ---)	2.8	4.2	0.4
6) DK/NA	2.7	3.7	1.1
<b>20) If Hamas wins next legislative and president elections, will this in your view lead to the lifting or to tightening of the international boycott of the Palestinian government?</b>			
1) will lead to the lifting of the boycott	9.6	9.0	10.5
2) will lead to the tightening of the boycott	67.1	67.4	66.7

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
3) conditions will stay as they are today	19.2	18.8	19.9
4) DK/NA	4.2	4.9	3.0
<b>21) And what about the unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? Will a Hamas victory in the next legislative and presidential elections lead to consolidation of unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip or will it lead to consolidating the split between the two areas?</b>			
1) Will lead to consolidation of WBGS unity	12.9	14.2	10.8
2) Will lead to consolidation of WBGS split	54.7	50.9	60.9
3) Conditions of WBGS will stay as they are today	27.2	28.7	24.6
4) DK/NA	5.2	6.1	3.7
<b>22) And what if Fateh wins new legislative and president elections, will this in your view lead to the lifting or to tightening of the international boycott of the Palestinian government?</b>			
1) Will lead to the lifting of the boycott	55.2	42.9	75.4
2) Will lead to the tightening of the boycott	11.7	11.7	11.6
3) Conditions will stay as they are today	29.4	41.4	9.8
4) DK/NA	3.7	4.0	3.2
<b>23) And what about the unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? Will a Fateh victory in the next legislative and presidential elections lead to consolidation of unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip or will it lead to consolidating the split between the two areas?</b>			
1) Will lead to consolidation of WBGS unity	30.0	23.4	40.9
2) Will lead to consolidation of WBGS split	31.1	28.4	35.5
3) Conditions of WBGS will stay as they are today	34.8	42.9	21.5
4) DK/NA	4.0	5.2	2.1
<b>24) The Palestinian society confronts today various problems, like the continuation of occupation and settlements, the spread of unemployment and poverty, the lack of national unity due to the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its border crossings, the spread of corruption in public institutions, and others. Tell us, what in your opinion, is the problem you see as the most fundamental, the one that must be on the top priority of the Palestinian Authority?</b>			
1) Continuation of occupation and settlements,	24.2	25.6	22.0
2) Spread of unemployment and poverty	28.1	31.3	22.8
3) Lack of national unity due to the split between the West	26.0	24.4	28.6
4) Continuation of the siege and	10.3	4.5	19.9

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
blockade of the Gaza Strip			
5) The spread of corruption in public institutions	9.5	12.4	4.6
6) DK/NA	0.9	0.6	1.3
7) Other	1.0	1.0	0.9
<b>25-1) 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?</b>			
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	48.1	46.2	51.3
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	19.5	15.9	25.4
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	11.0	12.4	8.6
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	21.4	25.5	14.6
<b>25-2) 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?</b>			
1) Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state	23.6	23.7	23.4
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	38.6	38.8	38.3
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	16.2	16.9	15.0
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	21.6	20.6	23.3
<b>26) Now that the PA Supreme Court of Justice has annulled the decision of the Fayyad government to cancel local elections, in your view should the government hold or not hold local elections?</b>			
1) Certainly should hold elections	21.0	28.2	9.3
2) Should hold elections	49.2	50.4	47.3
3) Should not hold elections	20.7	15.5	29.3
4) Certainly should not hold elections	3.3	2.7	4.3
5) DK/NA	5.7	3.2	9.8
<b>27) Now after the failure of reconciliation dialogue between Fateh and Hamas in Damascus lately, what are your expectations for the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?</b>			
1) Unity will resume in the near	8.3	6.3	11.6

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
future			
2) Unity will resume but will take a long time	49.1	50.3	47.3
3) Unity will not resume and two separate entities will emerge	38.9	39.3	38.2
4) DK/NA	3.6	4.1	2.9
<b>28) While waiting for the resumption of full unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, do you support or oppose other forms of relationship between the two sides of the Palestinian entity, such as a confederation that would keep the Haniyeh government in charge of the Gaza Strip and the Fayyad government in charge of the West Bank while installing Mahmud Abbas as president of the two areas together?</b>			
1) Certainly support	3.9	4.5	3.1
2) Support	28.3	31.5	23.1
3) Oppose	47.2	43.2	53.7
4) Certainly oppose	17.8	17.8	17.8
5) DK/NA	2.8	3.1	2.3
<b>29) Do you support or oppose holding separate elections, one in the West Bank organized by the Fayyad government and one in the Gaza Strip organized by the Haniyeh government to elect one Palestinian legislative council and one president for the two areas?</b>			
1) Certainly support	2.6	1.9	3.8
2) Support	19.1	21.7	14.9
3) Oppose	57.0	54.1	61.6
4) Certainly oppose	19.1	20.3	17.1
5) DK/NA	2.2	2.0	2.7
<b>30) Do you think that residents of the Gaza Strip would support or oppose holding separate elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?</b>			
1) Certainly support	2.1	2.2	2.0
2) Support	21.3	21.8	20.6
3) Oppose	56.6	52.4	63.4
4) Certainly oppose	10.1	10.0	10.1
5) DK/NA	9.9	13.6	3.9
<b>31) What about the residents of the West Bank, do you think they would support or oppose holding separate elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?</b>			
1) certainly support	3.3	3.0	3.7
2) support	23.5	25.8	19.7
3) oppose	52.4	49.7	56.8
4) certainly oppose	14.1	14.3	14.0
5) DK/NA	6.7	7.3	5.7
<b>32) There have been recent media reports indicating that the PA has arrested an armed cell belonging to Hamas and charged it with planning to assassinate the governor of Nablus. In your view, was Hamas really planning or was not planning to assassinate the governor as PA security services charged?</b>			
1) Certainly Hamas was planning the assassination	9.8	7.0	14.5
2) Hamas was planning the assassination	14.3	13.9	15.1

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
3) Hamas was not planning the assassination	24.1	26.4	20.3
4) Certainly Hamas was not planning the assassination	16.4	17.7	14.2
5) DK/NA	35.4	35.0	36.0
<b>33) There have been recent media reports indicating that a court in the Gaza Strip has condemned three members of Fatch to death for killing a mosque imam. Do you think these three men have or have not received a fair trial?</b>			
1) Certainly trial was fair	7.7	6.2	10.3
2) Think trial was fair	14.3	12.5	17.2
3) Think trial was not fair	23.7	25.6	20.7
4) Certainly trial was not fair	21.8	24.1	18.1
5) DK/NA	32.4	31.7	33.8
<b>34) In an interview with Palestine TV station, President Mahmud Abbas said that dissolving the PA is one of the steps that he might take if Israel refuses to freeze settlement construction or if negotiations failed. Do you support or oppose the dissolution of the PA under such conditions?</b>			
1) Certainly support	10.1	11.1	8.4
2) Support	37.1	36.2	38.7
3) Oppose	39.5	37.7	42.5
4) Certainly oppose	8.1	10.0	4.9
5) DK/NA	5.2	5.0	5.6
<b>35) What do you expect to happen between Palestinians and Israelis now after Israel has refused the demand for a settlement freeze and after the Palestinian side has refused to return to direct negotiations?</b>			
1) Negotiations will continue and armed confrontations will stop	18.9	20.5	16.3
2) Negotiations will continue but some armed attacks will continue	41.7	37.9	48.1
3) Armed confrontations will not stop and the two sides will not return to negotiations	35.1	36.7	32.5
4) DK/NA	4.2	5.0	3.1
<b>36) Now more than 40 years after the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 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? Are they high, medium, low, or none existent?</b>			
1) None existent	32.9	35.6	28.5
2) Low	37.7	35.1	42.0
3) Medium	24.1	24.3	23.8
4) High	3.4	3.4	3.3
5) DK/NA	1.9	1.6	2.3
<b>37) And generally speaking is it possible or impossible to reach these days a final status settlement with Israel?</b>			
1) Definitely possible	1.9	0.8	3.8
2) Think it is possible	25.1	24.9	25.3
3) Think it is impossible	44.1	41.8	47.9
4) definitely impossible	27.6	31.1	21.8
5) DK/NA	1.3	1.4	1.1



	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
<b>38) To what extent are you worried or not worried that you or a member of your family could be hurt by Israel in your daily life or that your land would be confiscated or home demolished?</b>			
1) Very Worried	30.3	30.4	30.2
2) Worried	45.1	44.3	46.4
3) Not worried	20.3	21.4	18.6
4) Not worried at all	4.2	3.9	4.8
5) DK/NA	0.0	0.1	
<b>39) What do you think are the aspirations of Israel for the long run?</b>			
1) Withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967 after guaranteeing its security	7.7	5.4	11.5
2) Withdrawal form part of the occupied territories after guaranteeing its security	10.6	10.1	11.5
3) Annexation of the West Bank while denying political rights of Palestinian citizens	18.1	17.9	18.5
4) Extending the borders of the state of Israel to cover all the area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea and expelling its Arab citizens	62.4	65.3	57.5
5) DK/NA	1.1	1.2	1.1
<b>40) According to the Saudi plan, Israel will retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and a Palestinian state will be established. The refugees problem will be resolved through negotiation in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN resolution 194 which allows return of refugees to Israel and compensation. In return, all Arab states will recognize Israel and its right to secure borders, will sign peace treaties with her and establish normal diplomatic relations. Do you agree or disagree to this plan?</b>			
1) Certainly agree	6.5	6.8	6.1
2) Agree	47.6	46.9	48.7
3) Disagree	32.0	32.5	31.2
4) Certainly Disagree	10.2	10.4	9.7
5) DK/NA	3.8	3.4	4.3
<b>41) There is a proposal that after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the settlement of all issues in dispute, including the refugees and Jerusalem issues, there will be a mutual recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinians people. Do you agree or disagree to this proposal?</b>			
1) Certainly agree	5.3	4.6	6.3
2) Agree	44.0	43.0	45.8
3) Disagree	32.6	32.5	32.7
4) Certainly Disagree	16.6	18.3	13.7
5) DK/NA	1.6	1.6	1.6

**When Palestinians and Israelis return to final status negotiations the following**

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
items might be presented to negotiators as the elements of a permanent compromise settlement. Tell us what you think of each item then tell us what you think of all combined as one permanent status settlement			

1. An Israeli withdrawal from all of the Gaza Strip and the evacuation of its settlements. But in the West Bank, Israel withdraws and evacuates settlements from most of it, with the exception of few settlement areas in less than 3% of the West Bank that would be exchanged with an equal amount of territory from Israel in accordance with the attached map {show map}.
2. An independent Palestinian state would be established in the areas from which Israel withdraws in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; the Palestinian state will have no army, but it will have a strong security force but an international multinational force would be deployed to insure the safety and security of the state. Both sides will be committed to end all forms of violence directed against each other.
3. East Jerusalem would become the capital of the Palestinian state with Arab neighborhoods coming under Palestinian sovereignty and Jewish neighborhoods coming under Israel sovereignty. The Old City (including al Haram al Sharif) would come under Palestinian sovereignty with the exception of the Jewish Quarter and the Wailing Wall that will come under Israeli sovereignty.
4. With regard to the refugee question, both sides agree that the solution will be based on UN resolutions 194 and 242 and on the Arab peace initiative. The refugees will be given five choices for permanent residency. These are: the Palestinian state and the Israeli areas transferred to the Palestinian state in the territorial exchange mentioned above; no restrictions would be imposed on refugee return to these two areas. Residency in the other three areas (in host countries, third countries, and Israel) would be subject to the decision of the states in those areas. The number of refugees returning to Israel will be based on the average number of refugees admitted to third countries like Australia, Canada, Europe, and others. All refugees will be entitled to compensation for their "refugeehood" and loss of properties.
5. When the permanent status agreement is fully implemented, it will mean the end of the conflict and no further claims will be made by either side. The parties will recognize Palestine and Israel as the homelands of their respective peoples
6. The Palestinian state will have sovereignty over its land, water, and airspace. But Israeli will be allowed to use the Palestinian airspace for training purposes, and will maintain two early warning stations in the West Bank for 15 years. The multinational force will remain in the Palestinian state for an indefinite period of time and its responsibility will be to insure the implementation of the agreement, and to monitor territorial borders and coast of the Palestinian state including its international border crossings.

Now that you have been informed of each element of the permanent compromise settlement, tell us what you think of each of its item. Do you agree or disagree with it.

42-1) Item #1: withdrawal to 1967 borders with territorial swap

1) Strongly agree	7.5	7.0	8.4
2) Agree	41.6	35.1	52.3
3) Disagree	36.7	42.1	28.0
4) Strongly disagree	12.8	14.3	10.2
5) DK/NA	1.4	1.6	1.1

42-2) Item #2: a state without an army but with international forces

1) Strongly agree	2.6	1.1	5.0
2) Agree	21.8	19.3	26.0
3) Disagree	54.1	55.7	51.3

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
4) Strongly disagree	20.1	22.4	16.3
5) DK/NA	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>42-3) Item #3: East Jerusalem as capital of the state of Palestine after it is divided</b>			
1) Strongly agree	4.1	2.5	6.8
2) Agree	31.4	29.1	35.3
3) Disagree	44.9	46.2	42.7
4) Strongly disagree	18.2	20.7	14.3
5) DK/NA	1.3	1.5	0.9
<b>42-4) Item #4: refugees with five options for permanent residence</b>			
1) Strongly agree	5.0	2.3	9.5
2) Agree	35.5	35.8	35.0
3) Disagree	41.2	40.8	41.8
4) Strongly disagree	15.9	18.4	11.9
5) DK/NA	2.3	2.7	1.8
<b>42-5) Item #5: end of conflict</b>			
1) Strongly agree	8.1	6.4	10.9
2) Agree	49.5	47.9	52.1
3) Disagree	29.5	31.4	26.2
4) Strongly disagree	11.3	12.7	9.1
5) DK/NA	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>42-6) Item #6: a sovereign state with security arrangements</b>			
1) Strongly agree	5.6	3.2	9.5
2) Agree	32.6	24.7	45.6
3) Disagree	43.7	50.6	32.3
4) Strongly disagree	16.8	20.0	11.4
5) DK/NA	1.4	1.5	1.1
<b>42-7) Item #7: the combined elements as one permanent status settlement</b>			
1) Strongly agree	4.3	2.6	7.0
2) Agree	35.8	32.1	42.0
3) Disagree	42.0	46.3	35.0
4) Strongly disagree	16.4	17.6	14.4
5) DK/NA	1.5	1.4	1.6
<b>43) And what is the Palestinian majority opinion on this combined package for a permanent status settlement? Do most Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza support or oppose this combined final status package?</b>			
1) Majority supports	40.1	35.9	47.0
2) Majority opposes	51.1	54.6	45.4
3) DK/NA	8.8	9.5	7.6
<b>44) And what is the Israeli majority opinion on this combined package for a permanent status settlement? Do most Israelis support or oppose this combined final status package?</b>			
1) Majority supports	35.3	33.2	38.8
2) Majority opposes	53.3	56.3	48.3
3) DK/NA	11.4	10.5	12.8
<b>45) Now that the US has stopped to demand an Israeli settlement freeze as a</b>			

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
<b>condition for returning to direct negotiations and after Israel has resumed settlement construction, do you support or oppose Palestinian entry into indirect negotiations with Israel through American mediation?</b>			
1) Certainly support	3.6	3.4	3.7
2) Support	26.3	24.8	28.8
3) Oppose	49.5	50.7	47.5
4) Certainly oppose	17.1	18.0	15.5
5) DK/NA	3.6	3.1	4.5
<b>46) Who in your opinion would come out the winner if the Palestinian side did not return to indirect negotiations with Israel through American mediation? Would it be the Israeli, the Palestinian, or the two sides?</b>			
1) Israeli	58.9	62.9	52.3
2) Palestinian	13.4	12.1	15.5
3) Both sides	8.5	6.2	12.2
4) Neither side	15.9	15.9	15.7
5) DK/NA	3.4	2.9	4.3
<b>47) If you oppose return to indirect negotiations with Israel through American mediation, how do you propose going about ending occupation and building a Palestinian state? If you were to choose from among the following priorities, which one you would prefer?</b>			
1) Going to the UN Security Council to obtain recognition of	31.2	32.1	29.8
2) Return to armed confrontations and attacks against Israel	29.4	23.5	39.0
3) Organizing widespread peaceful and nonviolent confrontations	16.2	18.4	12.5
4) Dissolve the PA	16.1	16.9	14.7
5) Other	2.2	3.1	0.7
6) DK/NA	4.9	5.8	3.3
<b>48) Some Israelis have called upon residents of the city of Zafed not to rent homes and apartments to Arabs. Do you think the majority of Israeli Jews support or oppose such a call?</b>			
1) Majority certainly supports	22.6	25.3	18.2
2) Majority supports	48.8	46.4	52.7
3) Majority opposes	22.4	22.8	21.8
4) Majority certainly opposes	1.9	2.1	1.6
5) DK/NA	4.3	3.5	5.8
<b>49) A new Israeli proposed law which is being considered these days in Israel requires candidates for citizenship to pledge allegiance to Israel as a Jewish and democratic state. Do you think the majority of Israeli Jews support or oppose such a proposed law?</b>			
1) Majority certainly supports	22.4	23.8	20.1
2) Majority supports	48.7	45.2	54.4
3) Majority opposes	21.7	25.7	15.2
4) Majority certainly opposes	1.4	1.2	1.6
5) DK/NA	5.8	4.0	8.7
<b>50) Another Israeli proposed law being considered these days allows Israeli villages and towns to reject admission of non Jewish residents. Do you think the majority</b>			

	Total%	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
<b>of Israeli Jews support or oppose such a proposed law?</b>			
1) Majority certainly supports	21.1	22.8	18.4
2) Majority supports	54.2	53.2	55.9
3) Majority opposes	18.6	19.5	17.0
4) Majority certainly opposes	1.5	1.7	1.2
5) DK/NA	4.6	2.8	7.4
<b>51) There is another Israeli proposed law being considered these days to ban the use of burkas or other face cover of women in public places in Israel. Do you think the majority of Israeli Jews support or oppose such a proposed law?</b>			
1) Majority certainly supports	27.5	28.2	26.4
2) Majority supports	51.1	51.8	50.0
3) Majority opposes	15.0	14.8	15.3
4) Majority certainly opposes	1.7	1.5	2.2
5) DK/NA	4.7	3.8	6.1
<b>52) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....</b>			
1) strongly support	13.8	9.7	20.6
2) support	34.4	26.2	47.7
3) oppose	40.2	47.9	27.5
4) strongly oppose	7.9	11.3	2.2
5) DK/NA	3.8	4.9	1.9
<b>53) Which of the following political parties do you support?</b>			
1) PPP	0.7	0.2	1.4
2) PFLP	3.9	2.2	6.5
3) Fateh	31.5	30.0	34.0
4) Hamas	18.8	17.5	20.8
5) DFLP	0.7	0.8	0.6
6) Islamic Jihad	2.5	2.2	2.9
7) Fida	0.0	0.0	0.0
8) National Initiative (almubadara)	1.3	1.2	1.5
9) Independent Islamist	2.4	2.2	2.8
10) Independent nationalist	2.2	2.8	1.4
11) Third way headed by Salam Fayyad	1.4	1.7	0.9
12) None of the above	33.9	38.3	26.9
13) Others	0.7	0.8	0.5