

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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Palestinians want Abbas' and PLO's policy to be the platform of the reconciliation government and Fayyad to be its prime minister; an overwhelming majority wants a real state in September, one that exercises sovereignty in area C and at the international crossings with Jordan; and a majority wants to participate in big peaceful demonstrations that would breach checkpoints and block roads of Israeli settlers and army

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 June 2011. The poll was conducted after the signing of the reconciliation agreement between Fateh and Hamas and during the continued turmoil and revolt in the Arab World including the popular uprisings in Syria, Yemen and Libya. This period witnessed increased PA official statements indicating insistence on going to the UN for recognition of a Palestinian state in September. This press release covers Palestinian 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 the reconciliation agreement, and the views of the public on the most vital Palestinian goals and the most serious problems confronting Palestinians today. It also covers issues related to the peace process and the expected September process. Total size of the sample is 1200 adults interviewed face to face in 120 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is 3%.

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MAIN RESULTS:

Findings of the second quarter of 2011 show that the reconciliation agreement between Fateh and Hamas has triggered important changes in public attitudes and perceptions. Indeed, the agreement has removed, almost completely, the issue of the split between West Bank and the Gaza Strip from the list of critical problems in the minds of the public. But the fading of the problem of the split led to the emergence of a new problem: the concern that the agreement, once implemented, and a majority believes that it will indeed be implemented, it will bring back international political and financial sanctions and boycott. For this reason, and while findings show that Hamas has benefited considerably from signing the agreement, a clear majority of the public wants the new Palestinian government of specialists, once formed, to implement the president's and the PLO's peace program and policy rather than that of Hamas. Most importantly, the largest percentage wants Salam Fayyad, Fateh's candidate, to be the next prime minister. Indeed, only a small minority wants Jamal Khodari, Hamas' candidate, to be the next prime minister. Perhaps the public believes that if Fayyad stays as prime minister and if he continues to implement Abbas' peace agenda and policies, the threat of boycott and sanctions would diminish or disappear.

Findings show a split in public attitude regarding the Obama proposal for terms of reference for the peace process on borders and the national identity of Israel and Palestine, both supported by half of the public. But three quarters of the public oppose Obama's suggestion that the Palestinian state should be non-militarized and about two thirds reject the US position that going to the UN in September to seek recognition of a Palestinian state would be a mistake. Findings show that three quarters of the Palestinians support an exercise of sovereignty over the so-called area (C) including the deployment of Palestinian security forces in those areas in the context of the UN recognition of Palestinian statehood. Similarly, three quarters support exercise of Palestinian sovereignty over the Allenby international crossing with Jordan even if such a step leads to the closure of the crossing. Findings indicate that a majority wants to participate in big popular peaceful demonstrations that would seek to breach checkpoints and to block roads of Israeli settlers and army.

(1) The future of the reconciliation agreement:

- A majority of 59% is optimistic about the chances that the reconciliation agreement will be implemented, but a similar majority (55%) expects the return of international financial sanctions after the establishment of a reconciliation government
- A plurality prefers Fayyad as prime minister and a majority wants the new government to follow the policies of the PA president and the PLO rather than the policy of Hamas
- The public is divided over the factors that led to the reconciliation agreement and half believes that both Fateh and Hamas emerged winners from the agreement

A majority of 59% believes that Fateh and Hamas will succeed in implementing the reconciliation agreement and in unifying the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while 37% believe they will fail. But a majority of 55% expects the return of international boycott and financial sanctions after the formation of a new reconciliation government and 37% do not expect that. Perhaps to reduce the probability of such a development, a plurality prefers Abbas' candidate for the prime minister position over Hamas' candidate: In a choice between Salam Fayyad and Jamal Khodari, 45% of the public favors the former and only 22% favor the latter. 12% favor other candidates and 21% remain undecided. Perhaps for the same reason, a majority of 61% wants the new government of reconciliation to follow the peace policies and agendas of President Abbas and the PLO rather than Hamas'. Only 18% want the new government to follow the peace policy and agenda of Hamas.

Belief that the new government should follow the policies of Abbas and the PLO increases among supporters of the peace process (69%) compared to those who are opposed to the peace process (38%), among those who are "somewhat religious" (65%) compared to those who are "religious" (54%), among supporters of Fateh (89%) compared to supporters of Hamas (27%). Preference for Fayyad as the prime minister of the reconciliation government increases among men (49%) compared to women (41%), among the "somewhat religious" (50%) compared the "religious" (39%), among supporters of the peace process (45%) compared to those who are opposed to the peace process (17%), among supporters of Fateh (80%) compared to supporters of Hamas (10%) and supporters of third parties and those who remain undecided (51% each), and among holders of preparatory certificate and illiterates (48%) compared to college and university graduates (42%). Half of the public (50%) says that both Fateh and Hamas came out winners from the reconciliation agreement, 12% say Hamas came out the winner, 11% say Fateh came out the winner, and 20% say neither came out a winner. 29% believe that the reason a reconciliation agreement was signed has to do with the fall of the Mubarak regime in Egypt while 27% believe it was the youth demonstrations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that was responsible for forcing the two sides to sign the agreement. Moreover, 21% believe the reason was the failure of negotiations with Israel while 12% believe it was the eruption of youth demonstrations against the Syrian regime.

(2) Conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, performance of the governments of Fayyad and Haniyeh, and presidential and legislative elections

- Increase in the positive

25% describe conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good and 47% describe them as bad or very bad. In our last poll, three months ago, in March 2011, 21% described conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good and 56% said they were bad or very bad. It is worth noting that a year ago, in June 2010, only 9% described conditions in the Gaza Strip as good or very good. Today, 37% describe conditions in the West Bank as good or very good and 29% describe them as bad

evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, but positive evaluation of West Bank condition remains higher than that of the Gaza Strip

- Positive evaluation of freedom of the press in the West Bank is higher than it is in the Gaza Strip and the same is true in regard to ability of citizens to criticize the government without fear
- But perception of personal safety and security is higher among residents of the Gaza Strip than among residents of the West Bank
- Satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas increases from 46% to 52%
- If new presidential elections were to take place today, Abbas would receive 54% of the popular vote and Haniyeh 38%; but if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, the former would receive 61% and the latter 33%
- If new legislative elections were to take place today, Hamas would receive 28% of the participants' vote and Fateh 42%. All third parties combined would receive 10% and the undecided stands at 19%
- Three quarters support Abbas' decision annulling articles in the penal code whereby those accused of "family honor" killings are given light sentences
- 70% support Fateh's decision to expel Dahlan from its ranks
-

or very bad. Three months ago, these percentages stood at 33% and 33% respectively. As can be seen in the following table, a year ago, positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank stood at 35%.

Table (1): Positive evaluation (good or very good) of conditions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

Date	Ability to criticize authorities in the West Bank	Ability to criticize authorities in the Gaza Strip
June 2011	37%	25%
March 2011	33%	21%
December 2010	35%	17%
September 2010	33%	11%
June 2010	35%	9%
March 2010	31%	11%
December 2009	31%	9%
September 2009	34%	14%
June 2009	31%	10%
March 2009	25%	7%
December 2008	26%	6%
September 2008	27%	8%
June 2008	25%	5%
March 2008	21%	5%
December 2007	31%	8%
September 2007	27%	8%

71% say there is corruption in the PA institutions in the West Bank while only 60% 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. But 61% 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, 47% say there is, or there is to some extent, press freedom in the Gaza Strip while 41% say there is no such freedom in the Gaza Strip. Moreover, 31% say people in the West Bank can criticize the authority in the West Bank without fear. By contrast, 25% say people in the Gaza Strip can criticize the authorities in Gaza without fear. These findings reflect an improvement in the situation in the Gaza Strip and a slight decline in the West Bank compared to where things stood three months ago. 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. This is the first time since the split that we have seen an increase in the percentage of those who believe that people in the Gaza Strip can criticize the authorities there without fear. The change may be due to changing

perceptions of Hamas' behavior in the Gaza Strip after the signing of the reconciliation agreement.

Table (2): belief that people can criticize authorities in the West Bank or Gaza Strip without fear since the split between the two areas

Date	Ability to criticize authorities in the West Bank	Ability to criticize authorities in the Gaza Strip
June 2011	31%	25%
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 56% in the West Bank and 80% in the Gaza Strip. This finding indicates a large increase in the perception of safety and security in the Gaza Strip compared to March 2011 when it stood at 67%. The difference may reflect a perception change in light of the reconciliation agreement. Positive evaluation of the performance of the governments of Ismail Haniyeh stands at 39% and Salam Fayyad's at 43%. Three months ago, these percentages stood at 31% and 39% respectively. Findings show that the percentage of Gazans who say that political, security, and economic conditions force them to seek immigration to other countries stands at 40%; in the West Bank, the percentage stands at 26%. Three months ago, these figures stood at 37% and 21% respectively, which means that the signing of the reconciliation agreement, despite the public support, has nonetheless brought back concerns about international sanctions and boycott.

Percentage of satisfaction with the performance of President Abbas stands at 52% while 45% say they are dissatisfied with his performance. These percentages reflect an increase in the level of satisfaction with the performance of the president, which stood at 46% three months ago while the level of dissatisfaction stood at 51%. Satisfaction with the performance of the president stands at 47% in the Gaza Strip and 55% in the West Bank. The increase in the percentage of satisfaction with the performance of Abbas may be an outcome of the signing of the reconciliation agreement. If new presidential elections are held today, and only two were nominated, Abbas would receive the vote of 54% and Haniyeh 38% of the vote of those participating. The rate of participation in such election would reach 60%. In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives in this poll 51% and Haniyeh 44% and in the West Bank Abbas receives 56% and Haniyeh 34%. These results are similar to those obtained in our previous poll three months ago. If the presidential elections were between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, the former would receive 61% and the latter would receive

33% of the participants' votes. The rate of participation in this case would reach 67%. In the Gaza Strip, Barghouti receives 56% and Haniyeh 40% and in the West Bank Barghouti receives 64% and Haniyeh 29%. 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 (22%), Salam Fayyad (17%) Mustafa Barghouti (9%) and Saeb Erekat (4%).

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, 28% say they would vote for Hamas and 42% say they would vote for Fateh, 10% would vote for all other third parties combined, and 19% are undecided. These results indicate an increase of two percentage points to each of Fateh and Hamas compared to our results three months ago. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip in this poll stands at 36 % and in the West Bank 24%. Vote for Fateh in the Gaza Strip is 43% and in the West Bank 42%.

Findings show that an overwhelming majority of 75% supports and 19% oppose PA president decision annulling articles in the penal code whereby those accused of "family honor" killings are given light sentences. 70% support and 21% oppose the decision by Fateh's Central Committee to expel Mohammad Dahlan from Fateh and transferring his file to the Attorney General's office. Support for the decision is similar in the West Bank (71%) and the Gaza Strip (68%) but opposition to the decision increases to 28% in the Gaza Strip and drops to 17% in the West Bank. Moreover, support for the decision is higher among supporters of Hamas (90%) compared to supporters of Fateh (58%). 61% believe that differences of opinion within Fateh regarding Dahlan reflect big and serious disagreement within the movement while 33% believe they reflect a minor disagreement. Differences of opinion that erupted within Hamas after the signing of the reconciliation agreement reflect big and serious disagreement within the movement in the views of 42% of the public while 48% believe that they reflect minor disagreements.

(3) Palestinian attitudes and expectations towards September

- **65% support going to the UN to seek recognition of Palestinian statehood despite American warning not to do so**
- **If Palestinians go to the UN General Assembly, 57% believe they will obtain recognition of their state from two thirds of the members, but 76% believe the US will use its veto power in the Security Council**
- **48% believe that Palestine will become a UN member in**

President Obama stated that it would be a mistake for the Palestinians to go to the UN in September to obtain recognition for their state. Despite the Obama statement, 65% of the Palestinians believe the PA should go to the UN in September and 31% believe it should not. Support for going to the UN despite the American warning is higher among supporters of the peace process (71%) compared to those opposed to the peace process (51%), among supporters of Fateh (75%) compared to supporters of Hamas (61%), and among university and college graduates (70%) compared to illiterates and those with elementary education (58%).

A majority of 57% of the Palestinians believes that if the Palestinians turn to the UN General Assembly for recognition of a Palestinian state, they will succeed in obtaining a two thirds majority; 36% of the Palestinians believe they will not succeed. A majority of Palestinians also believes that the US will use its veto power in the UN Security

- September and 44% do not believe so**
- **Two thirds expect Israeli occupation to become harsher in response to the UN vote**
 - **The public is split over the best means of forcing Israel to end its occupation: about a third believes in armed attacks, another third believes in peaceful resistance, and 26% believe negotiation is the answer**
 - **76% want the PA to exercise sovereignty in September including the opening of highways, an airport, and the deployment of security forces in area (C) and 75% want Palestinian sovereignty over the Allenby crossing with Jordan even if such step leads to the closure of the crossing**
 - **52% say they will participate in peaceful demonstrations that would seek to breach checkpoints and block roads after the UN recognition of the state of Palestine**
 - **A majority of 58% believes that most of the European countries will recognize the Palestinian state in September; despite this, a similar percentage believes that the position of the EU member states is closer to the Israeli position**

Council in order to prevent the UN from admitting the state of Palestine as a UN member. 76% of the Palestinians think so, while 18% think that the US will not use its veto power. Palestinians are split with regard to the question whether a state of Palestine will become a UN member in September: 48% of the Palestinians think this will happen while 44% do not believe so.

Two thirds believe that if the UN recognizes the state of Palestine, Israel will respond by making the occupation worse and by increasing settlement building while 18% think Israel will do nothing and the status quo will prevail. 13% of the Palestinians think conditions in the occupied territories will become a little better. We asked Palestinians how they think Palestinians can force Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories if the UN recognizes the Palestinian state. Palestinians are split: 34% think armed attacks on army and settlers, 32% think peaceful non-violent resistance can force Israelis to withdraw, and 26% of the Palestinians think negotiations with Israel can bring it to withdraw.

The preference for peaceful resistance increases in the Gaza Strip (41%) compared to the West Bank (28%). But support for armed resistance is also higher in the Gaza Strip (36%) compared to the West Bank (32%). In the West Bank, support for negotiations stands at 30% while in the Gaza Strip it stands at 17%. Support for peaceful resistance increases among men (36%) compared to women (29%), among supporters of third parties (42%) the undecided (38%) and supporters of Fateh (33%) compared to supporters of Hamas (24%). Among supporters of Hamas, preference for armed resistance is high, standing at 55%, while this percentage stands at 27% among supporters of Fateh, 23% among supporters of third parties, and 21% among the undecided. Support for peaceful resistance increases among students (40%) compared to housewives (25%), and among users of the internet (36%) compared to those who do not use the internet (29%).

We asked Palestinians what they think the PA should do after the UN recognizes the Palestinian state in September. 76% think the PA president and government should enforce Palestinian sovereignty over all the territories of the West Bank, for example by opening roads in area C, start building an airport in the Jordan valley, and deploy Palestinian security forces in area C even if this leads to confrontations with the Israeli army and settlers. 20% think the PA should not do that. Similarly, 75% think the PA should insist on assuming control over the Allenby Bridge terminal from the Israeli side even if this leads to the closure of the terminal. 20% think the PA should not do that. Support for the exercise of sovereignty at the Allenby Bridge crossing even if such a step leads to the closure of the crossing is almost identical in the West Bank (75%) and the Gaza Strip (76%). Similarly, support for the exercise of sovereignty in area (C), including the opening of roads and the deployment of security forces, is almost identical in the West Bank (75%) and the Gaza Strip (77%).

A majority of 58% of the Palestinians think that most European countries will recognize the Palestinian state in September, while 37%

think that most European countries will not recognize it. A majority of Palestinians (56%) thinks the position of the EU countries regarding the peace process is closer to the Israeli position.

After the UN recognition of a Palestinian state, if large peaceful demonstrations were to take place in the West Bank and East Jerusalem in order to break through check points and close Israeli army and settlers' roads, 52% of the Palestinians say they think they will participate in them and 46% say they think they will not. Willingness to participate in peaceful demonstrations increases among residents of villages and towns in the West Bank (62%) and refugee camps (55%) compared to cities (48%), among men (59%) compared to women (45%), among supporters of third parties (71%) and supporters of Hamas (63%) compared to supporters of Fateh (58%) and the undecided (54%), among those who intend to participate in future elections (60%) compared to those who do not intend to participate in future elections (36%). It also increases among students (60%) compared to housewives (42%), among college and university graduates (59%) compared to illiterates and those with elementary education (48%), and among those who use the internet (57%) compared to those who do not use it (48%).

A majority of 51% of the Palestinians thinks that if such large peaceful demonstrations were to take place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, they would contribute to speeding the process of ending Israeli occupation. But a majority of Palestinians (64%) does not think that if a peaceful popular revolt, like in Egypt or Tunisia, were to erupt against the Israeli occupation in the West Bank it would be capable of ending occupation; 34% of Palestinians think it would be capable of ending occupation. It is worth mentioning that an overwhelming majority of 89% of the Palestinians sympathizes with the demonstrators against the Assad regime in Syria and 90% sympathize with the demonstrators against the regime in Yemen.

(4) The Peace Process

- **50% support and 46% oppose the Obama proposal to consider the 1967 borders with mutually agreed swaps to be the basis for setting borders of Palestine, but two thirds oppose Obama's proposal to have the state non militarized**
- **51% support and 47% oppose Obama's proposal calling for Palestinian recognition of Israel as a Jewish state and the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as a Palestinian state**
- **A majority of 61% opposes Obama's call for the Palestinians to return to direct**

A majority of 50% of Palestinians supports President Obama's call for a Palestinian state within the 1967 lines with territorial swaps; 46% oppose it. With regard to the security issues, Palestinians oppose Obama's proposal that the Palestinian state will be demilitarized, it will have no airplanes, tanks, missiles, or any other heavy armaments, and the Israeli army would carry out a full and phased withdrawal from the Palestinian state. 66% of the Palestinians disagree with this principle, and only 31% support it. President Obama also said that a permanent peace should be based on the principle of two states for two peoples, the state of Israel as a Jewish state and a homeland for the Jewish people, and the state of Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people, each would have the right to self determination, mutual recognition, and peace. 51% of the Palestinians support this principle, while 47% oppose it.

Support for Obama's call for the 1967 borders with swaps to be the terms of reference for setting the borders of the Palestinian state increases in the Gaza Strip (59%) compared to the West Bank (45%), among city residents (53%) compared to residents of villages and

- negotiations without a settlement freeze or an Israeli acceptance of the principle of the 1967 borders with swaps
- **88% believe the US position as outlined in the Obama speech is closer to the Israeli position while 8% see it closer to the Palestinian position**
 - **63% believe that it is Israel that determines US policy regarding the peace process and 32% believe it is the US that determines the Israeli position**
 - **58% support and 38% oppose the Saudi Initiative**
 - **62% believe the chances for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the next five years to be low or non existence and 37% believe it to be high or medium**
 - **Perception of threat among Palestinians is very high: 81% believe that Israel's long term goal is to annex the West Bank and expel its inhabitants or deny them their political rights. Moreover, 70% are worried that they or members of their family would be hurt by Israelis**

towns (40%), among men (52%) compared to women (48%), among the “somewhat religious” (52%) compared to the “religious” (47%), among supporters of the peace process (55%) compared to those opposed to the peace process (34%), among supporters of Fateh (63%) compared to supporters of Hamas (39%), and among those whose age is 40 or higher (53%) compared to those whose age is between 18-28 (49%).

President Obama also called upon the Palestinians to return to negotiations with the Netanyahu government, even though Prime Minister Netanyahu declared during his stay in Washington DC that Israel will not freeze settlement construction and refuses to accept the principle of returning to the lines of 1967 with swaps. 61% of the Palestinians think they should not accept the call to return to negotiations. In light of President Obama's speech, a majority of 88% of the Palestinians thinks the US position is closer to the Israeli position, while only 8% think it is closer to the Palestinian position. Considering the two speeches by Obama and Netanyahu during Netanyahu's visit to the US, we asked Palestinians whom they think decide what the other should do regarding the peace process. 63% said Israel decides what the US should do and 32% said the US decides what Israel should do. 2% said neither decides what the other should do.

58% of the Palestinians support the Saudi initiative and 38% oppose it. The plan calls for Arab recognition of and normalization of relations with Israel after it ends its occupation of Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after the establishment of a Palestinian state. The plan calls for Israeli retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and the establishment of a Palestinian state. The refugee problem will be resolved through negotiations in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN resolution 194. 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. In our March 2011 poll there was a similar level of support for the plan.

A majority of 62% of Palestinians regards the chances for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state next to the state of Israel in the next five years as non-existent or low, 30% regard these chances as medium, and only 6% regard these chances as high. Moreover, 70% are worried and 30% are not worried that they or a member of their family may be hurt by Israelis in their daily life or that their land would be confiscated or home demolished. The level of perceived threat regarding the aspirations of Israel in the long run is very high. 60% of Palestinians think that Israel's goals are to extend its borders to cover all the area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea and expel its Arab citizens, and 21% think the goals are to annex the West Bank while denying political rights to the Palestinians. Only 17% of the Palestinians think Israel's aspirations in the long run are to withdraw from part or all of the territories occupied in 1967.

build a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital. By contrast, 26% believe the first most vital

(5) Most vital Palestinian goals and the main problems confronting

Palestinians today:

- **Israeli withdrawal and the establishment of a Palestinian state with the 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital is the most vital Palestinian goal in the eyes of 48% of the public while 26% believe that the most vital goal should be to obtain the right of return**
- **The primary problem confronting Palestinians today is unemployment and poverty followed by the continuation of the Israeli occupation and settlement construction, corruption, and the continued siege over the Gaza Strip**

goal should be to obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, 15% believe that it should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings, and 11% believe that the first and most vital goal should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians.

The largest percentage (40%) believes that the *second* most vital Palestinian goal should be to obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages. 25% believe that the second 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, 19% believe that the second goal should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians, and 16% 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.

The most serious problem confronting Palestinian society today is the spread of poverty and unemployment in the eyes of 36% of the public while 30% believe that it is the continuation of occupation and settlement activities, 18% believe it to be the corruption in some public institutions, and 11% believe it to be the siege and the closure of the Gaza border crossings. Only 2% mentioned the absence of national unity due to the West Bank-Gaza Strip split which was mentioned by 28% in our previous poll in March 2011. It is clear that the signing of the reconciliation agreement and the belief of the majority that the agreement will indeed be implemented has removed this issue from among the list of main problems as perceived by the public.

Poll No. 40
16-18 June 2011

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
00) From among the following satellite news stations, which one you watched most during the last two months?			
1) Al Arabia	16.7%	11.1%	27.7%
2) Al Jazeera	54.6%	60.0%	44.2%
3) Al Hurra	.4%	.3%	.6%
4) Al Manar	3.0%	4.1%	1.0%
5) Palestine TV	9.2%	10.1%	7.4%
6) Alaqsa	6.1%	2.3%	13.5%
7) Do not watch TV	6.6%	8.4%	3.2%
8) Others	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%
9) Do not have a dish	.3%	.3%	.3%
10) DK/NA	.6%	.9%	.0%
01) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?			
1) Very good	4.2%	3.9%	4.8%
2) Good	20.6%	18.9%	24.1%
3) So so	25.8%	24.0%	29.3%
4) Bad	30.6%	34.9%	22.2%
5) Very bad	16.6%	15.2%	19.3%
6) DK/NA	2.2%	3.2%	.2%
02) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?			
1) Very good	7.9%	5.8%	12.0%
2) Good	29.3%	27.8%	32.1%
3) So so	31.9%	33.3%	29.0%
4) Bad	21.5%	24.6%	15.4%
5) Very bad	7.1%	8.0%	5.3%
6) DK/NA	2.4%	.5%	6.1%
03) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	43.1%	38.8%	51.4%
2) Somewhat religious	51.8%	56.1%	43.4%
3) Not religious	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%
4) DK/NA	.3%	.2%	.5%
04) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Supportive of the peace process	63.8%	64.6%	62.4%
2) Opposed to the peace process	17.5%	16.6%	19.4%
3) Between support and opposition	17.0%	16.8%	17.3%
4) DK/NA	1.7%	2.1%	.9%
05) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of President Abu Mazin?			
1) Yes	70.7%	68.3%	75.4%
2) No	17.5%	17.8%	16.9%
3) DK-NA	11.8%	13.9%	7.7%
06) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip?			
1) Yes	59.7%	53.2%	72.2%
2) No	21.3%	20.7%	22.4%
3) DK-NA	19.1%	26.1%	5.5%
07) In your view, is there a press freedom in the West Bank?			
1) Yes	20.8%	18.0%	26.3%

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
2) To some extent	40.3%	38.7%	43.5%
3) No	34.0%	38.3%	25.6%
4) DK-NA	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%
08) In your view, is there a press freedom in the Gaza Strip?			
1) Yes	16.5%	14.5%	20.4%
2) To some extent	30.6%	25.9%	39.8%
3) No	41.4%	42.9%	38.6%
4) DK-NA	11.5%	16.8%	1.2%
09) In your view, can people in the West Bank today criticize the authority without fear?			
1) Yes	31.4%	31.8%	30.7%
2) No	64.4%	63.6%	65.9%
3) DK-NA	4.2%	4.6%	3.4%
10) In your view, can people in the Gaza Strip today criticize the authority without fear?			
1) Yes	24.9%	23.8%	27.0%
2) No	64.5%	61.1%	70.9%
3) DK-NA	10.7%	15.1%	2.1%
11) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
1) Completely assured	12.0%	7.0%	21.6%
2) Assured	52.3%	49.2%	58.3%
3) Not assured	31.3%	38.1%	18.3%
4) Not assured at all	4.2%	5.5%	1.6%
5) DK/NA	.2%	.2%	.2%
12) Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?			
1) Certainly seek to emigrate	11.0%	8.2%	16.5%
2) Seek emigration	19.4%	17.6%	23.0%
3) Do not seek emigration	36.0%	38.5%	31.2%
4) Certainly do not seek emigration	33.2%	35.5%	28.7%
5) DK/NA	.3%	.2%	.5%
13) Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the dismissed government of Ismail Haniyeh in the Gaza Strip? Is it good or bad?			
1) Very good	9.7%	7.7%	13.5%
2) Good	29.4%	30.2%	28.0%
3) So so	28.3%	26.3%	32.1%
4) Bad	15.4%	14.6%	17.1%
5) Very bad	5.8%	4.8%	7.7%
6) DK/NA	11.4%	16.5%	1.6%
14) Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the government headed by Salam Fayyad? Is it good or bad?			
1) Very good	7.6%	7.4%	7.8%
2) Good	35.7%	38.0%	31.1%
3) So so	29.1%	28.0%	31.2%
4) Bad	16.7%	15.6%	18.7%
5) Very bad	5.9%	5.0%	7.6%
6) DK/NA	5.1%	6.0%	3.5%
15) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?			
1) Very satisfied	7.4%	7.1%	7.8%
2) Satisfied	44.7%	47.4%	39.5%
3) Not satisfied	31.5%	29.6%	35.1%

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
4) Not satisfied at all	13.0%	11.3%	16.2%
5) DK/NA	3.5%	4.6%	1.4%
16) 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	54.1%	56.1%	50.8%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	37.9%	34.1%	44.2%
4) DK/NA	8.0%	9.8%	5.1%
17) And if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti representing Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh representing Hamas, whom would you vote for?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	61.0%	63.9%	56.3%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	33.4%	29.2%	40.1%
4) DK/NA	5.7%	6.9%	3.7%
18) If you were to select a vice president, whom would you select from among the following list of candidates?			
1) Ismail Haniyeh	21.7%	18.2%	28.4%
2) Salam Fayyad	17.1%	16.5%	18.3%
3) Marwan Barghouti	26.8%	28.1%	24.3%
4) Mustafa Barghouti	8.5%	8.5%	8.4%
5) Saeb Erekat	4.2%	3.6%	5.6%
6) Others	5.3%	5.8%	4.2%
7) DK/NA	16.4%	19.3%	10.8%
20) 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	1.1%	1.5%	.5%
2) Independent Palestine	3.5%	4.4%	2.0%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	3.4%	3.2%	3.7%
4) Abu al Abbas	.3%	.5%	.0%
5) Freedom and social justice	.0%	.0%	.0%
6) Change and reform	28.3%	23.7%	36.0%
7) National coalition for justice and democracy	.1%	.0%	.3%
8) Third way(headed by Salam Fayyad)	1.1%	1.3%	.9%
9) Freedom and independence	.7%	1.0%	.2%
10) Palestinian justice	.1%	.1%	.3%
11) Fateh	42.4%	42.2%	42.7%
12) None of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	18.9%	22.2%	13.5%
21) The Palestinian society confronts today various problems, like the continuation of occupation and settlements, the spread of unemployment and poverty, 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?			
1) Continuation of occupation and settlements,	29.6%	27.4%	33.9%
2) Spread of unemployment and poverty	35.5%	37.6%	31.6%
3) Lack of national unity due to the split between the West Bank and Gaza Strip	2.4%	1.8%	3.7%
4) Continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip	10.6%	6.7%	18.2%
5) The spread of corruption in public institutions	18.2%	21.8%	11.2%
88)DK/NA	1.0%	1.3%	.2%
99)Other	2.6%	3.4%	1.1%
22- 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			
1)			

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
people should strive to achieve?			
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	47.7%	47.3%	48.6%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	25.9%	24.7%	28.4%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	11.3%	12.0%	9.9%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society , one that applies all Islamic teachings	15.1%	16.1%	13.1%
22- 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?			
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	24.9%	25.6%	23.5%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	40.3%	41.2%	38.4%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	19.1%	17.5%	22.2%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society , one that applies all Islamic teachings	15.7%	15.6%	16.0%
23) If parliamentary and presidential elections were to take place now, who you think will win, Fateh, Hamas, or others?			
1) Fateh	42.0%	43.3%	39.4%
2) Hamas	22.2%	19.8%	27.0%
3) Others	17.6%	16.6%	19.6%
4) DK/NA	18.2%	20.3%	14.0%
24) Fateh and Hamas have reached an agreement to unify the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the formation of a government of specialists, and the holding of elections in a year from today. In your view, will the two sides succeed in implementing the agreement and unifying the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?			
1) Certainly yes	7.9%	7.0%	9.6%
2) Yes	50.7%	50.2%	51.6%
3) No	29.6%	30.5%	27.9%
4) Certainly no	6.9%	7.6%	5.4%
5) DK/NA	5.0%	4.7%	5.6%
25) In your view, what was the MAIN REASON for the success in reaching an agreement between Fateh and Hamas after about four years of division and animosity?			
1) The end of the Mubarak regime in Egypt after the youths' revolt	29.0%	29.5%	28.2%
2) The eruption of youths' revolt in Syria against the Assad regime	11.6%	6.7%	21.0%
3) The failure of the Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations	20.5%	22.8%	15.9%
4) The Palestinian youths' demonstrations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip demanding an end to the split	27.4%	27.0%	28.3%
5) Other (specify: -----)	5.3%	6.8%	2.6%
6) DK/NA	6.2%	7.3%	4.0%

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
26) In your view, who came out the winning more from the agreement between Fateh and Hamas?			
1) Hamas came out winning more	11.8%	9.2%	17.0%
2) Fateh came out winning more	10.8%	10.9%	10.8%
3) Both came out winning the same	48.9%	49.3%	48.1%
4) Both came out winning nothing	20.2%	20.5%	19.5%
5) Other (specify: -----)	3.2%	4.4%	1.0%
6) DK/NA	5.0%	5.7%	3.5%
27) In your view, what will happen after the formation of a new Palestinian government of specialists, will international boycott and financial sanctions return or will not return?			
1) Certainly boycott and sanctions will rerun	15.6%	15.1%	16.5%
2) Boycott and sanctions will rerun	39.3%	39.8%	38.3%
3) Boycott and sanctions will not rerun	29.1%	30.1%	27.1%
4) Certainly boycott and sanctions will not rerun	7.8%	6.7%	9.8%
5) DK/NA	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%
28) President Abbas says that the new government of specialists will follow his policies and the policies of the PLO regarding the peace process and not the policies of Hamas. Do you think the new government should indeed adopt and implement the peace policies of the president and PLO or those of Hamas?			
1) Certainly policies of president and PLO	24.4%	24.4%	24.5%
2) Policies of president and PLO	36.5%	37.6%	34.3%
3) Policies of Hamas	13.9%	12.2%	17.2%
4) Certainly policies of Hamas	4.1%	2.5%	7.1%
5) DK/NA	13.4%	15.2%	10.0%
6) No one	7.7%	8.1%	7.0%
29) For the next government, Hamas has nominated Jamal Al Khodari as its candidate for prime minister while Fateh has nominated Salam Fayyad. Do you support the nomination of either one or would you prefer a third candidate?			
1) I prefer Khodari	22.3%	19.0%	28.7%
2) I prefer Fayyad	44.9%	44.7%	45.3%
3) I prefer a third one (name -----)	11.5%	13.6%	7.5%
4) DK/NA	21.3%	22.7%	18.5%
30) Lately, we have heard about public disagreements among top Hamas leaders. Do you think these disagreements are small and marginal or do you think they are big and fundamental?			
1) Certainly small and marginal	6.2%	4.2%	10.2%
2) Small and marginal	41.6%	41.9%	41.0%
3) Big and fundamental	32.9%	33.2%	32.2%
4) Certainly big and fundamental	9.5%	8.2%	12.2%
5) DK/NA	9.8%	12.5%	4.4%
31) Similarly, we have heard about differences among top Fateh leaders, particularly over the issue of member of parliament Mohammad Dahlan and his membership in Fateh. Do you think these differences are small and marginal or do you think they are big and fundamental?			
1) Certainly small and marginal	3.4%	2.6%	4.9%
2) Small and marginal	29.2%	29.0%	29.5%
3) Big and fundamental	46.1%	45.5%	47.3%
4) Certainly big and fundamental	14.8%	14.5%	15.3%
5) DK/NA	6.5%	8.3%	3.1%
32) Fateh Central Committee accused member of parliament Mohammad Dahlan of committing criminal acts and financial irregularities. Dahlan denied the charges and argued that the charges came in response to a personal disagreement with the president including criticism of his sons. As a result, Fateh has recently decided to expel Dahlan from the movement and			

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
to send his file to the Attorney General Do you support or oppose this Fatch decision?			
1) Strongly support	24.8%	23.1%	28.1%
2) Support	45.0%	47.9%	39.4%
3) Oppose	16.2%	15.0%	18.4%
4) Strongly oppose	4.5%	2.1%	9.1%
5) DK/NA	9.5%	11.8%	5.0%
33) President Abbas issued a decree recently that abrogated the law that reduces the sentence of those convicted of the crime of killing female relatives in the context of what is called "family honor." Now, the killers of these female relatives will be treated just like other killers. Do you agree or disagree with this decree?			
1) Certainly agree	32.4%	37.5%	22.5%
2) Agree	42.1%	42.5%	41.4%
3) disagree	19.3%	15.3%	27.1%
4) Certainly Disagree	4.4%	3.2%	6.7%
5) DK/NA	1.8%	1.5%	2.3%
34) Demonstrations have erupted in Syria against the leader and the regime in that country; do you feel or do not feel sympathies with the demonstrators?			
1) Certainly sympathetic	43.9%	40.4%	50.7%
2) Sympathetic	45.1%	47.7%	40.2%
3) Unsympathetic	8.1%	8.7%	7.0%
4) Certainly unsympathetic	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
5) DK/NA	1.5%	1.8%	.9%
35) Demonstrations have erupted in Yemen against the leader and the regime in that country; do you feel or do not feel sympathies with the demonstrators?			
1) Certainly sympathetic	43.7%	40.7%	49.6%
2) Sympathetic	46.2%	49.2%	40.3%
3) Unsympathetic	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%
4) Certainly unsympathetic	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%
5) DK/NA	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%
36) What do you expect to happen between Palestinians and Israelis now after the speech by president Obama and the speech to the US Congress by prime minister Netanyahu?			
1)The two sides will soon return to negotiations	27.0%	28.9%	23.4%
2) The two sides will soon return to negotiations but some armed attacks will continue	29.8%	24.3%	40.3%
3) The two sides will not return to negotiations and armed attacks will not take place	17.3%	15.9%	19.8%
4)The two sides will not return to negotiations and armed attacks increase	16.0%	18.9%	10.4%
5) DK/NA	10.0%	12.0%	6.1%
37) 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?			
1) None existent	23.6%	25.1%	20.8%
2) Low	38.6%	37.9%	40.1%
3) Medium	30.2%	29.0%	32.4%
4) High	6.3%	6.9%	5.1%
5) DK/NA	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%
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?			
1) Very Worried	26.9%	29.6%	21.6%
2) Worried	42.6%	39.1%	49.4%
3) Not worried	25.6%	26.3%	24.3%

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
4) Not worried at all	4.6%	4.9%	4.0%
5) DK/NA	.3%	.1%	.7%
39) What do you think are the aspirations of Israel for the long run?			
1) Withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967 after guaranteeing its security	7.7%	5.7%	11.7%
2) Withdrawal form part of the occupied territories after guaranteeing its security	8.8%	11.5%	3.5%
3) Annexation of the West Bank while denying political rights of Palestinian citizens	21.0%	17.8%	27.3%
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	60.3%	63.3%	54.5%
5) DK/NA	2.1%	1.7%	3.0%
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?			
1) Certainly agree	7.1%	5.3%	10.5%
2) Agree	51.0%	48.0%	56.8%
3) Disagree	29.0%	31.9%	23.5%
4) Certainly Disagree	9.4%	10.3%	7.6%
5) DK/NA	3.5%	4.5%	1.6%
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?			
1) Certainly agree	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%
2) Agree	43.9%	42.5%	46.7%
3) Disagree	38.4%	39.4%	36.4%
4) Certainly Disagree	12.5%	12.9%	11.6%
5) DK/NA	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%
42) And what is the Palestinian majority opinion on this issue? Do most Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza support or oppose the recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinian people at the end of the peace process?			
1) Majority supports	36.6%	37.6%	34.5%
2) Majority opposes	54.9%	52.7%	59.1%
3) DK/NA	8.5%	9.6%	6.4%
43- 1) If Palestinians pull out of the current talks or if peace negotiations fail, would you in this case support or oppose the following option in the search for achieving Palestinian rights?			
Going to the Security Council to obtain a recognition of a Palestinian state			
1) Certainly agree	23.7%	22.7%	25.8%
2) Agree	56.4%	56.3%	56.5%
3) Disagree	16.1%	17.2%	14.0%
4) Certainly Disagree	2.4%	2.1%	2.9%
5) DK/NA	1.5%	1.8%	.8%
43- 2) Unilaterally declare the establishment of a Palestinian state			

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
1) Certainly agree	13.1%	12.0%	15.2%
2) Agree	50.0%	51.0%	48.0%
3) Disagree	32.0%	31.9%	32.1%
4) Certainly Disagree	3.4%	2.8%	4.5%
5) DK/NA	1.6%	2.2%	.3%
43- Abandon the two state solution and demand the establishment of one state 43-for			
3) Palestinians and Israelis			
1) Certainly agree	4.5%	4.0%	5.3%
2) Agree	24.1%	25.5%	21.5%
3) Disagree	53.3%	54.2%	51.5%
4) Certainly Disagree	15.9%	13.3%	20.9%
5) DK/NA	2.3%	3.1%	.7%
43- Resort to popular non violent and unarmed resistance			
4)			
1) Certainly agree	10.7%	10.3%	11.6%
2) Agree	49.8%	51.6%	46.3%
3) Disagree	33.1%	31.3%	36.6%
4) Certainly Disagree	4.9%	5.0%	4.6%
5) DK/NA	1.5%	1.8%	.9%
43- Return to the armed intifada and confrontations			
5)			
1) Certainly agree	11.6%	8.0%	18.6%
2) Agree	29.5%	25.8%	36.8%
3) Disagree	46.6%	51.5%	37.2%
4) Certainly Disagree	10.3%	12.0%	7.0%
5) DK/NA	1.9%	2.6%	.5%
43- Dissolve the Palestinian Authority			
6)			
1) Certainly agree	10.3%	8.8%	13.2%
2) Agree	27.6%	28.0%	26.9%
3) Disagree	44.0%	45.2%	41.8%
4) Certainly Disagree	14.6%	13.3%	17.0%
5) DK/NA	3.5%	4.7%	1.1%
44) If at the end of 2011 the Palestinian side unilaterally declares the establishment of a Palestinian state without an agreement with Israel, do you think such a declaration will lead to actual change on the current conditions in the Palestinian areas with regard to settlements and control of the occupation forces over roads and crossings in the West Bank?			
1) Certainly lead to positive change	4.0%	2.0%	7.8%
2) Will lead to change to the better	23.0%	20.8%	27.3%
3) Will not lead to any change, positive or negative	28.2%	25.6%	33.3%
4) Will lead to negative change	32.8%	37.1%	24.3%
5) Certainly will lead to negative change	9.3%	11.1%	5.7%
6) DK/NA	2.7%	3.3%	1.6%
45) In light of the successes achieved by the peaceful revolts in Arab countries like Egypt and Tunisia, do you think that if a peaceful popular revolution is to erupt against the occupation and the settlements in the West Bank it would be capable of ending occupation or stopping settlements?			
1) Certainly capable	4.0%	2.1%	7.6%
2) Capable	30.2%	26.7%	37.1%
3) Incapable	48.4%	51.9%	41.5%
4) Certainly incapable	15.3%	16.6%	12.8%

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
5) DK/NA	2.1%	2.7%	1.0%
46) If no agreement is reached on the resumption of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations and armed confrontations between Palestinians and Israelis erupted, do you think they will help achieve Palestinian national rights in ways that negotiations could not?			
1) Certainly they will help	7.8%	5.1%	13.2%
2) Will help	39.8%	36.8%	45.7%
3) Will not help	41.7%	45.1%	35.1%
4) Certainly they will not help	7.2%	9.0%	3.5%
5) DK/NA	3.5%	4.0%	2.5%
47) In outlining the principles or terms of reference to the resumptions of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations, President Obama announced last month that the borders of the Palestinian state should be based on the 1967 lines with mutually agreed swaps. Do you agree or disagree with this principle?			
1) Certainly agree	5.2%	3.5%	8.4%
2) Agree	44.7%	41.8%	50.2%
3) Disagree	39.1%	42.2%	33.1%
4) Certainly Disagree	7.3%	8.9%	4.1%
5) DK/NA	3.8%	3.5%	4.2%
48) Moreover, President Obama announced that the principle regarding security is that both sides have the right to self defense and that the Israeli army would carry out a full and phased withdrawal from the Palestinian state, a state that would be non militarized, meaning that it will have no heavy armaments such as airplanes, tanks, missiles, artillery, and others. Do you agree or disagree with this principle?			
1) Certainly agree	3.4%	2.8%	4.5%
2) Agree	27.4%	22.6%	36.7%
3) Disagree	47.4%	50.6%	41.3%
4) Certainly Disagree	18.4%	20.5%	14.3%
5) DK/NA	3.4%	3.5%	3.1%
49) Moreover, President Obama said that a permanent peace should be based on the principle of two states for two peoples, the state of Israel as a Jewish state and a homeland for the Jewish people, and the state of Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people and whereby each would have the right to self determination, mutual recognition, and peace. Do you agree or disagree with this principle?			
1) Certainly agree	5.0%	4.5%	6.0%
2) Agree	45.6%	45.8%	45.2%
3) Disagree	39.3%	39.1%	39.6%
4) Certainly Disagree	7.9%	8.5%	6.7%
5) DK/NA	2.2%	2.0%	2.5%
50) Moreover, President Obama indicated in his speech that it would be a mistake for the Palestinians to go the UN in September to obtain a recognition for their state and added that such recognition would be symbolic and will be opposed by the US. Do you think the Palestinian side should go to the UN next September despite this US position in order to obtain a recognition of their state?			
1) Certainly agree	17.4%	17.8%	16.5%
2) Agree	47.8%	46.6%	50.1%
3) Disagree	26.0%	26.8%	24.4%
4) Certainly Disagree	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%
5) DK/NA	4.0%	3.8%	4.4%
51) In your view, will a state of Palestine become or will not become a member of the UN in September?			
1) Certainly will become a UN member	5.7%	3.8%	9.4%
2) Will become a UN member	41.9%	42.1%	41.5%

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
3) Will not become a UN member	35.6%	35.7%	35.4%
4) Certainly will not become a member	8.2%	9.1%	6.5%
5) DK/NA	8.6%	9.4%	7.2%
52) In light of what the American president said in his speech, do you think the US position today is closer to the Palestinian or Israeli position?			
1) Certainly Palestinian	1.0%	.4%	2.1%
2) Palestinian	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%
3) Israeli	56.1%	56.5%	55.5%
4) Certainly Israeli	31.5%	31.9%	30.8%
5) To neither	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%
6) DK/NA	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
53) After the speech by President Obama, Prime Minister Netanyahu gave a speech in front of the US Congress. Looking at the two speeches and regarding the peace process in general, do you think the US is the country that decides what Israel should do or is it Israel that decide what the US should do?			
1) Certainly the US decides what Israel should do	15.1%	12.7%	19.9%
2) The US decides what Israel should do	16.7%	16.6%	16.9%
3) Israel decides what the US should do	39.8%	40.7%	38.2%
4) Certainly Israel decides what the US should do	23.6%	25.5%	20.0%
5) Neither country decides what the other should do	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%
6) DK/NA	2.9%	2.6%	3.5%
54) During his stay in Washington DC, Prime Minister Netanyahu declared that Israel will not freeze settlement construction and refuses to accept the principle of returning to the lines of 1967 with swaps. Despite this Israeli position, President Obama called upon the Palestinians to return to negotiations with the Netanyahu government. In your view, should or should not the Palestinians accept the call to return to negotiations?			
1) Certainly should return	8.0%	7.7%	8.7%
2) Should return	27.0%	27.1%	26.8%
3) Should not return	37.4%	40.0%	32.5%
4) Certainly should not return	23.7%	21.0%	28.9%
5) DK/NA	3.8%	4.2%	3.1%
55) President Abbas says that there is no point in returning to negotiations without an acceptable term of reference or a freeze on settlement construction and that he intends to go to the UN in September to seek a recognition of a Palestinian state. Do you support or oppose this Palestinian intention?			
1) Certainly support	20.9%	19.7%	23.0%
2) Support	55.3%	56.5%	53.0%
3) Oppose	18.5%	18.2%	19.0%
4) Certainly oppose	2.4%	2.9%	1.5%
5) DK/NA	3.0%	2.7%	3.5%
56) In order to join the UN as a member state, the Palestinian state needs the positive votes of the majority of the members of the UN Security Council with no use of veto, in your view, will the US use or not use its veto power in the UN Security Council in order to prevent the UN from admitting the state of Palestine as a UN member?			
1) Certainly it will use it	25.2%	25.6%	24.4%
2) It will use it	50.8%	51.4%	49.5%
3) It will not use it	15.7%	15.1%	16.9%
4) Certainly it will not use it	2.5%	3.0%	1.6%
5) DK/NA	5.9%	4.9%	7.6%

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
57) But recognition of the Palestinian state could be done by the UN General Assembly by a majority vote even if Palestine is not accepted as a member state. In this case, Palestine will need a two-third majority in the General Assembly. In your view, will a two third majority vote or not vote in favor of the Palestinian demand?			
1) Certainly will vote in favor	6.1%	4.8%	8.7%
2) Will vote in favor	50.5%	50.0%	51.3%
3) Will not vote in favor	31.1%	32.0%	29.4%
4) Certainly will not vote in favor	4.4%	5.9%	1.6%
5) DK/NA	7.9%	7.3%	9.0%
58) In your view, if the UN recognizes the state of Palestine, how will Israel respond?			
1) Will do nothing, status quo in occupied areas will remain the same	17.9%	14.7%	24.0%
2) Occupation policies will become worse and settlement activities will increase	65.9%	70.2%	57.6%
3) Conditions in occupied territories will become a little better	13.3%	11.4%	16.9%
4) Other: specify -----	.4%	.4%	.4%
5) DK/NA	2.5%	3.2%	1.1%
59) After the UN issues its recognition of the Palestinian state next September, do you think the PA president and his government should enforce Palestinian sovereignty over all the territories of the West Bank, for example by opening roads in area C or by starting to build an airport in the Jordan valley, or by deploying Palestinian security forces in area C, even if this lead to confrontation with the Israeli occupation forces and settlers?			
1) Certainly should	18.1%	17.4%	19.6%
2) Should	57.4%	57.2%	57.6%
3) Should not	17.0%	19.0%	13.2%
4) Certainly should not	2.8%	3.2%	1.9%
5) DK/NA	4.8%	3.3%	7.7%
60) And after the UN issues its recognition of the Palestinian state, do you think the Palestinian side should insist on assuming control of the Allenby Bridge terminal from the Israeli side even if this lead to the closure of the terminal and the cessation of Palestinian movement across the bridge to and from Jordan?			
1) Certainly should	21.1%	22.2%	18.9%
2) Should	54.0%	52.4%	57.1%
3) Should not	17.5%	18.4%	15.6%
4) Certainly should not	2.7%	3.3%	1.5%
5) DK/NA	4.8%	3.8%	6.9%
61) And after the UN issues its recognition of the Palestinian state how do you think Palestinians can force the Israelis to withdraw from the territories of the Palestinian state?			
1) Popular peaceful demonstrations that would break through check points and block roads used by army and settlers	32.3%	27.7%	41.3%
2) Armed attacks on army and settlers	33.5%	32.1%	36.3%
3) Return to negotiations with the Israeli government	25.9%	30.4%	17.2%
4) Other (specify: -----)	3.0%	4.2%	.5%
5) DK/NA	5.3%	5.6%	4.7%
62) After the recognition of the Palestinian state next September, if large peaceful demonstrations were to take place in the West Bank and Jerusalem in order to break through check points and close army and settler roads, do you think you will participate in such demonstrations? [to be asked only to West Bank including East Jerusalem residents]			
1) Certainly yes	16.7%	16.7%	.0%
2) Yes	34.9%	34.9%	.0%

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
3) No	38.9%	38.9%	.0%
4) Certainly no	7.0%	7.0%	.0%
5) DK/NA	2.4%	2.4%	.0%
63) If such large peaceful demonstrations were to take place in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, do you think they would contribute to speeding the process of ending Israeli occupation?			
1) Certainly yes	11.5%	9.2%	16.0%
2) Yes	39.8%	38.6%	42.1%
3) No	38.6%	42.0%	32.0%
4) Certainly no	6.9%	7.2%	6.4%
5) DK/NA	3.1%	2.9%	3.5%
64) In your view, will most European countries recognize the Palestinian state next September?			
1) Certainly will	4.9%	3.3%	8.0%
2) Will	52.7%	52.4%	53.4%
3) Will not	33.6%	34.9%	31.1%
4) Certainly will not	2.9%	2.5%	3.6%
5) DK/NA	5.9%	6.9%	3.9%
65) And generally speaking, do you think the position of the EU and its countries today regarding the peace process is closer to the Palestinian or Israeli position?			
1) Certainly Palestinian	4.0%	2.6%	6.7%
2) Palestinian	29.6%	29.6%	29.5%
3) Israeli	40.0%	39.6%	40.7%
4) Certainly Israeli	15.7%	16.4%	14.5%
5) To neither	7.5%	7.9%	6.8%
6) DK/NA	3.2%	3.8%	1.8%
66) And do you think the EU and its countries are serious or not serious in their efforts to help Palestinians end occupation and build their state?			
1) Certainly serious	6.7%	3.9%	12.1%
2) Serious	41.0%	37.8%	47.2%
3) Not serious	35.4%	41.3%	23.9%
4) Certainly not serious	11.0%	10.8%	11.3%
5) DK/NA	6.0%	6.3%	5.5%
67) Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu says that the most important problem between Palestinians and Israelis is the Palestinian refusal to recognize Israel as the state of the Jewish people. In your view, if the Palestinians recognized Israel as the state for the Jewish people, would this change the position of the Netanyahu government on the peace process making it more moderate?			
1) Certainly would	3.2%	2.0%	5.5%
2) Would	20.2%	18.2%	24.0%
3) Would not	44.1%	45.1%	42.2%
4) Certainly would not	28.6%	31.1%	23.8%
5) DK/NA	3.9%	3.6%	4.6%
68) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....			
1) Strongly support	9.2%	6.3%	14.9%
2) Support	31.0%	26.4%	39.7%
3) Oppose	47.7%	52.5%	38.4%
4) Strongly oppose	10.5%	12.6%	6.3%
5) DK/NA	1.6%	2.1%	.7%
69) Which of the following political parties do you support?			
1) PPP	.3%	.3%	.3%
2) PFLP	2.5%	2.0%	3.7%

	Total	West Bank	Gaza Strip
3) Fateh	32.9%	31.3%	36.1%
4) Hamas	18.2%	13.9%	26.4%
5) DFLP	.7%	.7%	.7%
6) Islamic Jihad	1.0%	.7%	1.6%
7) Fida	.2%	.2%	.3%
8) National initiative (Almubadara)	1.3%	1.7%	.5%
9) Independent Islamist	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%
10) Independent nationalist	4.1%	3.8%	4.5%
11)third way headed by Salam Fayyad	1.1%	1.5%	.5%
12) None of the above	33.9%	40.0%	22.2%
13) Others	1.2%	1.6%	.5%

70) 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	9.2%	6.7%	14.1%
2) Daily	18.6%	17.8%	20.1%
3) Between 2-5 times weekly	10.3%	8.6%	13.6%
4) Once a week	6.8%	6.1%	8.2%
5) Once a month	4.5%	3.9%	5.7%
6) Others (specify ----)	.8%	.3%	1.7%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	49.8%	56.6%	36.6%