

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*



**Konrad  
Adenauer  
Stiftung**

For further information, please contact  
Dr. Khalil Shikaki or Walid  
Ladadweh  
at the Palestinian Center for  
Policy and Survey Research

Ramallah, Palestine  
Telephone 02 296 4933  
Fax 02 296 4934

e-mail: [pcpsr@pcpsr.org](mailto:pcpsr@pcpsr.org)  
<http://www.pcpsr.org>

### While the popularity of Fateh and President Abbas drops, and while Hamas' popularity improves, popular criticism of crackdown on freedoms increases and opposition to a two-state solution rises

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 21-23 June 2012. This poll was conducted during a military escalation and exchange of rocket fire in the Gaza Strip. The period preceding the poll witnessed the ending of the prisoners' hunger strike and the announcement of the elementary results of the Egyptian presidential elections with reports of a victory of the Muslim Brotherhood candidate Mohammad Morsi. The weeks before the conduct of the poll witnessed the signing of an agreement between Fateh and Hamas that allowed the Central Election Commission to begin voter registration in the Gaza Strip and the beginning of consultation to form a reconciliation agreement. It also witnessed the arrest of journalists and the blocking of internet sites by the PA in the West Bank. The journalists were released and sites opened before the conduct of the poll. Finally, this period witnessed the formation of a new government in the West Bank headed by Salam Fayyad. This press release covers Palestinian attitudes regarding the arrest of journalists and blocking of internet sites, reconciliation, prisoners' hunger strike, the performance of the governments of Salam Fayyad and Ismail Haniyeh, the internal balance of power between Fateh and Hamas, and the views of the public on the most vital Palestinian goals and the main problems Palestinians confront today. Total size of the sample is 1200 adults interviewed face to face in 120 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is 3%.

For further details, contact PSR director, Dr. Khalil Shikaki, or Walid Ladadwa at tel 02-296 4933 or email [pcpsr@pcpsr.org](mailto:pcpsr@pcpsr.org).

#### MAIN RESULTS:

The second quarter of 2012 shows clear improvement in the standing and popularity of Hamas and Ismail Haniyeh, especially in the Gaza Strip, and a decline in the popularity of Fateh and President Abbas. The increased Hamas popularity might be due to the fact that it has allowed the Palestinian election commission to begin voter registration in the Gaza Strip and might reflect optimism about future improvement in the conditions of the Gaza Strip in the aftermath of the victory of the Muslim Brotherhood candidate in the Egyptian presidential elections. The decline in the popularity of Fateh and president Abbas comes in light of widespread popular anger with the PA for the arrest of journalists and the blocking of internet sites. It might also reflect public perception of a reluctance on the part of Abbas to form a reconciliation government despite Hamas' decision to allow the election commission to operate in the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, it is possible that Abbas' reluctance to go to the UN or take the initiative to break the deadlock in the relationship with Israel might in part explain the increase in public dissatisfaction with his performance and the decrease in the percentage of votes he might receive in a new presidential elections. Findings also indicate that the overwhelming majority of the public opposes the arrest of journalists or the blocking of internet sites and view such measures as harming the Palestinian cause in international public opinion. A majority is also pessimistic about the chances to implement the reconciliation agreement and a very small minority is optimistic about the chances of forming a reconciliation government in days or weeks or organizing parliamentary and presidential elections before the end of the year.

Parallel to the decline in the popularity of president Abbas and Fateh, findings show a significant decline in the support for a two-state solution. Findings also show continued majority belief that this solution is no longer practical due to settlement expansion while more than two thirds believe that the chances for establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel in the next five years is slim or non-existent. Despite all this, a majority of about two-thirds opposes a one-state solution. Moreover, a clear majority opposes a unilateral Israeli plan aimed at strengthening the two-state dynamics through cessation of settlement construction in those areas to the east of the separation wall and encouraging settlers in those settlements to the East of the wall to evacuate those settlements.

**(1) Arrest of Journalists and Blocking of Internet Sites:**

- **88% oppose and 7% support the arrest of journalists and the blocking of internet sites for the views they express or articles they publish**
- **86% believe that the PA's arrest of journalists and the blocking of websites harm the Palestinian cause**
- **71% indicate that they felt angry when hearing about the PA's arrest of journalists and the blocking of internet sites**
- **67% say that these days they feel they are living in a non democratic political system that crack down on freedoms**

We asked the public about its views regarding the arrest of journalists and the blocking of internet sites by the PA, incidents that took place during the weeks that preceded the conduct of the poll: 88% oppose and 7% support the arrest of the journalists and the blocking of sites for the views or articles they publish or post. Moreover, 86% believe such measures as those taken by the PA in the West Bank in arresting journalists or blocking internet sites cause harm to the Palestinian cause in international public opinion. When asked how they felt when they first heard about these measures, 71% said they felt angry and 21% said they felt indifferent and 3% said they felt satisfied. Feeling of anger rises in the West Bank (75%) compared to the Gaza Strip (61%), in cities (73%) compared to refugee camps (55%), among women (75%) compared to men (66%), among those with BA degree (78%) compared to illiterates (59%), among those between the ages of 40 and 50 years old (78%) compared to those whose age is between 18 and 28 (63%), and among supporter of Hamas (83%) compared to supporters of Fateh (64%).

Findings also show that 67% feel as if they are living in an undemocratic system that cracks down on freedoms while only 29% say they feel they live in a democratic system that protects freedoms. 4% say they have no opinion. It is interesting to note that the feeling that one lives in an undemocratic system that cracks down on freedoms is higher in the West Bank (72%) than in the Gaza Strip (58%) despite the fact that a majority in both areas feel that it lives in such a system. The feeling of living in an undemocratic system rises also among non refugees (70%) compared to refugees (63%), among holders of BA degree (66%) compared to illiterates (51%), among those who do not intend to participate in future elections (76%) and those who do not know to whom they intend to vote (70%) and those who intend to vote for third parties, other than Fateh and Hamas, (69%) compared to those who intend to vote for Fateh and Hamas (59% and 61% respectively). When we separate Gaza findings from those of the West Bank, the feeling of living in an undemocratic system increases in the West Bank among those who do not intend to participate in new elections (76%) and among supporters of Hamas (45%) compared to supporters of Fateh (37%). In the Gaza Strip, feeling of living in an undemocratic system rises among supporters of Fateh (73%) and those who will not participate in new elections (51%) compared to supporters of Hamas (20%).

**(2) Reconciliation:**

- **71% are dissatisfied with the fact that no parliamentary or presidential elections took place last may**
- **Only 35% believe that Fateh and Hamas will succeed in implementing the reconciliation agreement and 57% believe they**

71% say they are dissatisfied with the fact that presidential and parliamentary elections did not take place last May as originally planned in the reconciliation agreement reached between Fateh and Hamas. 22% say they are satisfied that the elections did not take place. Findings show that 60% blame Fateh and Hamas together for the failure to hold elections last May while 13% blame Hamas, 10% blame Fateh, and 7% blame other parties. In light of the start of voter registration by the Central Election Commission in the Gaza Strip and the start of consultation to form a reconciliation government, only 35% believe that Fateh and Hamas will succeed

- **will not succeed**
- **Only 12% believe that a reconciliation government will be formed in the coming days or weeks and 47% believe one will eventually be formed but after a long time**
- **Only 12% believe that presidential and parliamentary elections might take place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during 2012 and 55% believe it might take place after a year or two or after several years**

### (3) Domestic Conditions:

- **Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip stands today at 22% and in the West Bank at 30%**
- **Belief that there is corruption in public institutions in the Gaza Strip stands at 57% and in the PA institutions in the West Bank at 71%**
- **34% say there is press freedom in the Gaza Strip and 21% say there is press freedom in the West Bank**
- **25% say people in the Gaza Strip can these days criticize the authorities without fear and 29% say people in the West Bank can criticize the PA without fear**
- **Perception of safety and security in the West Bank stands at 55% and in the Gaza Strip at 58%**
- **Positive evaluation of the performance of Ismail Haniyeh's government stands at 38% and Fayyad's at 36%**
- **Level of satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas stands at 49%**

in implementing the reconciliation agreement and reunify the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while 57% say they will not succeed. In fact, 32% believe no reconciliation government will ever be formed, 47% believe it will be formed but only after a long time, and only 12% believe it will be formed in the next days or weeks. Similarly, 20% expect that no election will ever be organized jointly in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the future while 24% believe it will be organized after many years, 31% say it will be organized after one or two years, and 12% say it might be organized this year.

Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip rises to 22% while 56% say conditions are bad or very bad. In our last poll, three months ago, only 13% said conditions in the Gaza Strip were good or very good and 70% said conditions were bad or very bad. Positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank remains stable at 30% while 37% say conditions are bad or very bad. Positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank stood at 31% three months ago.

71% say there is corruption in the PA institutions in the West Bank while only 57% say there is corruption in the institutions of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip. Moreover, 21% say there is, and 41% say there is to some extent, press freedom in the West Bank while 34% say there is no press freedom in the West Bank. By contrast, 17% say there is, and 34% say there is to some extent, press freedom in the Gaza Strip while 38% say there is no press freedom in the Gaza Strip. Similarly, 29% of the Palestinian public say people in the West Bank can criticize the authority in the West Bank without fear. By contrast, 25% of the public say people in the Gaza Strip can criticize the authorities in Gaza without fear.

Perception of safety and security in the West Bank reaches 55% and in the Gaza Strip 58%. Three months ago these percentages stood at 47% in the Gaza Strip and 51% in the West Bank. Positive evaluation of the performance of the Haniyeh government stands today at 38% and positive evaluation of the performance of the Fayyad government stands at 36%. These figures are similar to those we obtained three months ago. Findings show that the percentage of Gazans who say they seek immigration to other countries stands at 42%; in the West Bank, the percentage stands at 27%. Three months ago, these figures stood at 45% and 22% respectively.

Percentage of satisfaction with the performance of President Abbas stands at 49% while 49% say they are dissatisfied with his performance. Three months ago, satisfaction with Abbas stood at 55% and dissatisfaction at 43%. Satisfaction with the president's

performance in this poll stands at 37% in the Gaza Strip and 56% in the West Bank. In our previous poll, three months ago, satisfaction with Abbas stood at 60% in the West Bank and 48% in the Gaza Strip. The decline in the level of satisfaction with the president's performance might be due to public belief that conditions of freedoms have worsened, the lack of progress in the reconciliation process, and the lack of movement on the Palestinian UN statehood bid.

#### (4) Presidency and Legislative Elections:

- **In a new presidential election, Abbas receives 49% and Haniyeh 44% and if the contest is between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, the former receives 60% and the latter 34%. If the competition was between all three, Barghouti receives 37%, Haniyeh 33%, and Abbas 25%.**
- **In a new parliamentary election, Hamas receives 29%, Fateh 40%, and all third parties combined 12%, and 19% have not decided yet to whom they will vote**
- **With a vote of 53%, Marwan Barghouti is the most preferred candidate for Fateh in a presidential elections in which Abbas does not run, and Saeb Erikat is the most favored, by 17%, if Abbas and Barghouti do not run**

If new presidential elections are held today, and only two were nominated, Abbas would receive the vote of 49% and Haniyeh 44% of the vote of those participating. The rate of participation in such election would reach 65%. Three months ago, Abbas received the support of 54% and Haniyeh 42%. In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives 49% and Haniyeh 45% and in the West Bank Abbas receives 50% and Haniyeh 43%. If the presidential elections were between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, the former would receive 60% and the latter would receive 34% of the participants' votes. The rate of participation in this case would reach 72%. If the presidential elections were between three: Mahmud Abbas, Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, Barghouti receives the highest percentage (37%) followed by Haniyeh (33%), and Abbas (25%). The rate of participation in this case would reach 75%. This is the first time that we have asked about possible presidential elections with these three candidates. Support for Barghouti is equal in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (37% and 38% respectively), but support for Haniyeh is slightly higher in the Gaza Strip compared to the West Bank (35% and 32% respectively), and support for Abbas is slightly higher in the West Bank compared to the Gaza Strip (26% and 22% respectively). Support for Barghouti is higher among men (41%) compared to women (34%) while support for Haniyeh is higher among women (40%) compared to men (26%), and support for Abbas is higher among men (28%) compared to women (21%). Support for Barghouti is also higher among the youth, between the ages of 18 and 28 years old (40%) compared to those over 50 years of age (33%) while support for Haniyeh is higher among those over 50 years of age (38%) compared to those between 18 and 28 years of age (30%).

If new legislative elections are held today with the participation of all factions, 70% say they would participate in such elections. Of those who would participate, 29% say they would vote for Hamas and 40% say they would vote for Fateh, 12% would vote for all other third parties combined, and 19% are undecided. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands in this poll at 31% and in the West Bank at 27%. Vote for Fateh in the Gaza Strip stands in this poll at 39% and in the West Bank at 41%. These results indicate a decline in Fateh's popularity in the Gaza Strip by seven percentage points and an increase in the popularity of Hamas in the Gaza Strip by 4 percentage points. When we asked the public about its expectations regarding the outcome of the parliamentary and presidential elections, 41% said they expect Fateh to win, 23%

expected Hamas to win, 20% expected other parties to win, and 16% said they do not know.

In a question about the favored Fateh candidate to replace Abbas as a president, assuming Abbas would not run, a majority of 53% selected Marwan Barghouti, followed by Saeb Erekat and Abu Mahir Ghnaim (3% each). Mahmoud Aloul, Nasir al Qidwa, and Ahmad Qurie' received 2% each, Azzam al Ahmad, Jibril al Rojoub, and Salim al Za'noun received 1% each. When we asked the public to select a candidate from a list that did not include Marwan Barghouti, a large part of the vote went to Saeb Erikat (17%) followed by Abu Mahir Ghnaim (9%), Mahmud al Aloul and Nasir al Qidwa (8% each), Azzam al Ahmad (5%), Jibril al Rojoub and Ahmad Qurie' (4%), and finally Salim al Za'noun (2%).

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

- **47% select ending occupation and building a Palestinian state based on the 1967 lines with East Jerusalem as a capital is the most vital national priority and 30% say the most vital priority is to obtain the right of return**
- **Selected by 27%, continued occupation and settlement activities is the most serious problem confronting Palestinians today followed by the spread of poverty and unemployment, selected by 26%, and the absence of national unity, selected by 24%**

47% believe that the *first* most vital Palestinian goal should be to end Israeli occupation in the areas occupied in 1967 and build a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital. By contrast, 30% believe the first most vital 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 8% believe that the first 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 continuation of occupation and settlement activities in the eyes of 27% of the public while 26% believe the most serious problem is the spread of poverty and unemployment, 24% say it is the absence of national unity due to the West Bank-Gaza Strip split, 15% believe the most serious problem is corruption in some public institutions, and 8% believe it is the siege and the closure of the Gaza border crossings.

**(6) The Peace Process:**

- **49% support and 49% oppose the two-state solution and 55% believe such a solution is no longer practical due to continued settlement expansion. But 65% oppose a one-state solution.**
- **35% believe that an Israeli unilateral plan to stop settlement construction in those settlements located to the east of the separation wall and in Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem and to help**

Findings show a significant decline in the level of support for the two-state solution from 57% in March 2010 to 49% in this poll. Opposition to this solution stands at 49% compared to 41% in the previous poll. Findings also show that a majority of 55% believes that the two-state solution is no longer practical due to expanded settlement construction while only 39% believe the two state solution remains viable because settlements can be dismantled or evacuated once an agreement is reached. Despite the belief of the majority that the two-state solution is no longer practical, only 31% support the alternative solution known as the one-state solution, one in which Palestinians and Jews enjoy equality. Opposition to the one-state solution reaches 65% in this poll.

Opposition to the two-state solution increases in the Gaza Strip (54%) compared to the West Bank (46%), among those who

**settlers relocate outside those settlements is good for Palestinians and 59% believe it is bad for them. 69% believe that the chances for implementing this plan by the Netanyahu government is slim to non-existent.**

- **51% support the Saudi peace initiative and 45% oppose it**
- **43% support and 55% oppose recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people after reaching a peace agreement that resolves all issues of the conflict.**

oppose the peace process (62%) compared to those who support the peace process (43%), among refugees (53%) compared to non-refugees (46%), among holders of BA degree (56%) compared to illiterates (33%), among students (61%) compared to laborers, merchants, and retirees (40%, 40%, and 20% respectively), among those who work in the public sector (54%) compared to those who work in the private sector (42%), among those whose age is between 18 and 28 years (58%) compared to those whose age is over 50 years (34%), among supporters of Hamas and those who do not wish to participate in future elections (62% and 56% respectively) compared to supporters of Fateh, those who would vote for third parties and those who have not decided yet to whom they will vote (35%, 41%, and 46% respectively).

Support for the one-state solution is higher in the West Bank (36%) compared to the Gaza Strip (23%), in refugee camps (35%) compared to residents of cities (31%), among those who define themselves as somewhat religious (33%) compared to those who define themselves as religious (29%), among supporters of the peace process (34%) compared to those who oppose the peace process (23%), and among those who say they will not participate in new elections (36%) and supporters of Fateh (33%) compared to supporters of Hamas (26%).

We asked the public about its views regarding an Israeli plan calling for unilateral steps that would stop construction in those settlements located to the east of the separation wall and in Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem and encouraging settlers to evacuate those settlements while keeping the Israeli army in those areas. Findings show that 59% view the plan as bad for Palestinians while 35% view it as good for Palestinians. Yet, a big majority (70%) believe the chances that the Netanyahu government will implement such a plan are slim or non-existent. Perception that the plan is good for Palestinians increases in cities and villages (36% each) compared to refugee camps (27%), among supporters of the peace process (41%) compared to those who oppose the peace process (27%), among holders of BA degree (35%) compared to illiterates (27%), among those whose age is between 18 and 28 years (37%) compared to those whose age is over 50 years (26%), among those who use the internet on daily basis (39%) compared to those who use the internet once a month (28%), and among supporters of Fateh (41%) compared to supporters of Hamas (25%).

Findings show that a majority of 51% supports and 45% oppose the Arab (or Saudi) peace initiative which calls for Arab recognition of Israel and for normalization of relations with it in return for its withdrawal from the occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state. On the other hand, 55% oppose and 43% support recognition of Israel as the state for the Jewish people after all issues of the conflict have been resolved. Findings also show that 68% believe that the chances for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the next five years to be slim to non-existent while 30% believe the chances to be medium or

high. A majority of 54% believe that the inclusion of Kadima in the coalition government of Netanyahu means the government will be less willing to reach a peace agreement with the Palestinians while only 12% believe that the government will be more willing to do so. 26% believe that the addition of Kadima to Netanyahu government will have no impact on its peace policies.

Findings also show that about three quarters (74%) of the Palestinian public are worried that they or members of their family will be hurt by Israelis or that their land will be confiscated or home demolished. Moreover, the level of perceived threat regarding the aspirations of Israel in the long run is very high. 62% of Palestinians think that Israel's long term goals is to extend its borders to cover all the area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea and expel its Arab citizens, and 19% think the goal is to annex the West Bank while denying political rights to the Palestinians. Only 17% think Israel's aspiration in the long run is to withdraw from part or all of the territories occupied in 1967.

**(7) Palestinian Options in the confrontation with Israeli occupation:**

- **Largest percentage (73%) supports going to the UN in order to obtain an international recognition of the Palestinian state and 58% support a unilateral declaration of statehood.**
- **57% support a non violent popular resistance and only 37% support an armed intifada.**
- **39% support and 55% oppose the dissolution of the PA.**
- **Half of the public is satisfied and the other half is dissatisfied with the performance of the PA leadership in its efforts to obtain an international recognition of Palestinian statehood.**
- **56% believe that the Palestinian leadership is still trying to obtain an international recognition of Palestinian statehood and 39% believe that the leadership has abandoned that goal.**

We asked the public about its views regarding six options that Palestinians have in their relations with Israel in the absence of negotiations. Findings show that the public supports three of these options and opposes the other three. The highest support (73%) goes to the option of turning to the UN for international recognition of Palestinian statehood followed by a unilateral declaration of statehood (58%), and a non violent popular resistance (57%). By contrast, only 37% supported going back to an armed intifada, 39% supported dissolving the PA, and 26% supported abandoning the two-state solution in favor of a one-state solution.

When asked about the performance of the Palestinian leadership in its efforts to obtain an international recognition of Palestinian statehood, half of the public indicated satisfaction with these efforts while the other half indicated dissatisfaction. When asked whether it thought the PA leadership has abandoned such efforts or is still seeking international recognition of Palestinian statehood, a majority of 56% indicated that it believes that the PA is still continuing its efforts while 39% indicated that it has abandoned them. Dissatisfaction with the performance of the leadership in its efforts to obtain international recognition of Palestinian statehood increases among those who oppose the peace process (61%) compared to those who support the peace process (41%), among holders of BA degree (55%) compared to illiterates (37%), among professionals (67%) and merchants (60%) compared to employees (50%) students (47%) housewives (45%), and laborers (37%), among those who work in the private sector (54%) compared to those who work in the public sector (45%), and among supporters of Hamas (60%) and those who do not intend to participate in future elections (55%) compared to supporters of Fateh (33%). Similarly, belief that the PA leadership is continuing its efforts to obtain international recognition of Palestinian statehood increases among supporters of the peace process (63%) compared to those

who oppose the peace process (40%), among Fateh supporters (73%) compared to Hamas supporters (46%) and those who will not participate in new elections (47%).

**(8) Other Topics: Prisoners' hunger strike, Visits to Jerusalem, Arab Spring, Salafis, and Egyptian Elections:**

- **59% are satisfied and 40% dissatisfied with the size of public participation in solidarity activities with the prisoners in Israeli jails during their hunger strike and 42% believe conditions of prison will improve after the strike,**
- **72% see benefits in Arab and Muslim visits to Jerusalem these days**
- **49% believe that Arab revolutions will have a positive impact on the Palestinian cause in the next year or two.**
- **27% say that they would vote for a Salafi party and 63% say they would not vote for such a party.**
- **40% believe that the results of the Egyptian presidential elections, and the victory of Mohammad Morsi, will serve the Palestinian cause while 33% believe it will not.**

*Prisoners' Hunger Strike:* Findings show that 59% are satisfied and 40% are dissatisfied with the size of public participation in solidarity activities with the prisoners in Israeli jails during their hunger strike. When asked if they personally participated in solidarity activities, 35% said yes and 65% said no. When asked about their expectations, now after the hunger strike, regarding the future conditions of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, 42% said conditions of Palestinian prisoners will improve, 15% said conditions will worsen, and 41% said conditions will not change.

*Visiting Jerusalem:* In light of the recent talk about the benefits or harm that might be generated by visits to Jerusalem by Arabs and Muslims, we asked the public what it thought: 72% indicated that they believe it will benefit the Palestinians while 25% indicated the opposite.

*Arab Spring:* Findings show that half of the public (49%) believes that Arab revolutions will have a positive impact on the Palestinian cause in the next year or two and 23% believe they will have a negative impact while 25% say they will have no impact, positive or negative.

*A Salafi Party in Palestine:* Given the surprising size of the electoral victory of the Salfists in the Egyptian elections, with their Nour party receiving about 25% of the popular vote, we asked the Palestinian public about its possible electoral behavior if a Salafi party were to be established in Palestine: 27% said that it would vote for such a party if established and 63% said they would not vote for one. Willingness to vote for a Salafi party increases in the Gaza Strip (36%) compared to the West Bank (22%), in cities (29%) compared to refugee camps (19%), among women (30%) compared to men (24%), among the religious (35%) compared to the somewhat religious (20%), among refugees (32%), compared to non refugees (22%), among those who use the internet only once a month (34%) compared to those who use it every day (26%), and among Hamas supporters (46%) compared to supporters of Fateh (20%).

*Egyptian elections:* After the initial announcement of the Egyptian election results, 40% believe that these results will serve the Palestinian cause while 33% believe it will not. 22% said they do not know. When asked to tell us who they think won the Egyptian elections, 64% said it was the Muslim Brothers' candidate Mohammad Morsi while 20% thought it was General Shafiq and 15% said they did not know.



**PSR Poll No. 44**  
**21 – 23 June 2012**

	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	11.6%	8.5%	17.7%
2) Al Jazeera	46.5%	49.8%	40.0%
3) Al Hurra	1.4%	0.9%	2.3%
4) Al Manar	2.5%	3.2%	1.2%
5) Palestine TV	14.0%	14.7%	12.7%
6) Alaqsa	8.6%	3.8%	18.1%
7) Do not watch TV	8.8%	10.4%	5.9%
8) Others	4.9%	6.6%	1.5%
9) Do not have a dish	1.3%	1.7%	0.4%
10) DK/NA	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
<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	2.9%	2.3%	4.3%
2) Good	18.8%	18.4%	19.6%
3) So so	20.3%	15.1%	30.5%
4) Bad	39.3%	46.1%	26.0%
5) Very bad	16.7%	15.2%	19.7%
6) DK/NA	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%
<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	4.6%	3.4%	6.9%
2) Good	25.8%	24.7%	28.0%
3) So so	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%
4) Bad	25.1%	28.7%	18.1%
5) Very bad	12.1%	13.4%	9.4%
6) DK/NA	2.9%	0.2%	8.0%
<b>03) Generally, do you see yourself as:</b>			
1) Religious	45.7%	43.1%	50.9%
2) Somewhat religious	49.0%	52.0%	43.2%
3) Not religious	5.2%	5.0%	5.6%
4) DK/NA	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
<b>04) Generally, do you see yourself as:</b>			
1) Supportive of the peace process	56.8%	58.0%	54.5%
2) Opposed to the peace process	20.8%	21.5%	19.4%
3) Between support and opposition	21.1%	19.0%	25.1%
4) DK/NA	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%
<b>05) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of President Abu Mazin?</b>			
1) Yes	71.4%	71.3%	71.5%
2) No	17.3%	16.4%	19.1%
3) DK-NA	11.3%	12.3%	9.3%
<b>06) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip?</b>			

	1) Yes	56.7%	54.9%	60.1%
	2) No	22.7%	19.0%	29.9%
	3) DK-NA	20.6%	26.1%	10.0%
<b>07)</b>	<b>In your view, is there a press freedom in the West Bank?</b>			
	1) Yes	20.7%	22.1%	17.9%
	2) To some extent	40.7%	40.6%	40.8%
	3) No	33.8%	33.0%	35.3%
	4) DK-NA	4.8%	4.2%	6.0%
<b>08)</b>	<b>In your view, is there a press freedom in the Gaza Strip?</b>			
	1) Yes	16.7%	17.3%	15.7%
	2) To some extent	34.0%	28.8%	44.0%
	3) No	38.3%	38.2%	38.5%
	4) DK-NA	11.0%	15.8%	1.9%
<b>09)</b>	<b>In your view, can people in the West Bank today criticize the authority without fear?</b>			
	1) Yes	29.1%	33.3%	21.1%
	2) No	65.1%	63.1%	69.0%
	3) DK-NA	5.8%	3.7%	9.9%
<b>10)</b>	<b>In your view, can people in the Gaza Strip today criticize the authority without fear?</b>			
	1) Yes	25.2%	27.5%	20.9%
	2) No	63.5%	57.8%	74.6%
	3) DK-NA	11.2%	14.7%	4.5%
<b>11)</b>	<b>Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?</b>			
	1) Completely assured	6.7%	5.1%	9.8%
	2) Assured	49.6%	50.2%	48.4%
	3) Not assured	39.6%	41.2%	36.6%
	4) Not assured at all	3.7%	3.0%	5.0%
	5) DK/NA	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
<b>12)</b>	<b>Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?</b>			
	1) Certainly seek to emigrate	12.9%	11.0%	16.6%
	2) Seek emigration	19.4%	16.3%	25.4%
	3) Do not seek emigration	38.4%	40.9%	33.4%
	4) Certainly do not seek emigration	29.0%	31.6%	23.9%
	5) DK/NA	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%
<b>13)</b>	<b>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	10.3%	10.0%	10.8%
	2) Good	27.9%	29.1%	25.5%
	3) Neither good nor bad	24.3%	23.3%	26.2%
	4) Bad	18.9%	16.6%	23.5%
	5) Very Bad	7.1%	3.9%	13.4%
	6) No Opinion/Don't know	11.5%	17.0%	0.7%
<b>14)</b>	<b>Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the government headed by Salam Fayyad? Is it good or bad?</b>			
	1) Very Good	4.6%	3.9%	6.0%
	2) Good	31.1%	33.4%	26.6%
	3) Neither good nor bad	27.8%	27.9%	27.5%
	4) Bad	21.0%	21.3%	20.4%

5) Very Bad	10.4%	7.5%	16.1%
6) No Opinion/Don't know	5.2%	6.0%	3.5%
<b>15) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?</b>			
1) Very satisfied	6.1%	5.6%	7.2%
2) Satisfied	42.5%	49.2%	29.7%
3) Not satisfied	35.9%	33.1%	41.3%
4) Not satisfied at all	13.0%	8.8%	21.2%
5) DK/NA	2.4%	3.3%	0.7%
<b>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?</b>			
1) Mahmoud Abbas	49.3%	49.6%	48.8%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	43.7%	43.1%	44.7%
4) DK/NA	7.0%	7.3%	6.6%
<b>17) And if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti representing Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh representing Hamas, whom would you vote for?</b>			
1) Marwan Barghouti	59.9%	59.5%	60.8%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	34.3%	33.9%	34.8%
4) DK/NA	5.8%	6.6%	4.4%
<b>18) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti, Ismail Haniyeh, and Mahmud Abbas, to whom would you vote?</b>			
1) Marwan Barghouti	37.3%	36.8%	38.2%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	32.8%	31.5%	35.1%
3. Mahmud Abbas	24.8%	26.2%	22.2%
5) DK/NA	5.1%	5.5%	4.5%
<b>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?</b>			
1) Alternative	2.2%	2.8%	1.1%
2) Independent Palestine	2.8%	3.3%	1.8%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	4.0%	3.6%	4.7%
4) Abu al Abbas	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%
5) Freedom and social justice	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
6) Change and reform	28.6%	27.3%	31.0%
7) National coalition for justice and democracy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8) Third way (headed by Salam Fayyad)	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%
9) Freedom and independence	0.9%	0.6%	1.5%
10) Palestinian justice	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
11) Fateh	39.9%	40.6%	38.6%
12) None of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	18.9%	19.4%	18.2%
<b>21 -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	47.0%	44.6%	51.6%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	29.9%	30.4%	28.9%

3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	7.8%	8.2%	7.2%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	15.3%	16.8%	12.3%

**21-2 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?**

1) Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital	21.7%	22.3%	20.4%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	39.1%	38.7%	39.7%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	19.3%	18.9%	20.0%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%

**22) 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?**

1) Continuation of occupation and settlements	26.5%	26.6%	26.2%
2) Spread of unemployment and poverty	26.4%	31.2%	17.0%
3) Lack of national unity due to the split between the West bank and Gaza Strip	23.7%	20.1%	30.8%
4) Continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its border crossings	8.1%	3.2%	17.7%
5) The spread of corruption in public institutions	14.5%	18.3%	7.2%
6) Other	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
88) DK/NA	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
99) Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**23) Presidential and parliamentary elections were scheduled to take place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip last month. But they did not take place due to failure of reconciliation efforts. Are you satisfied or not satisfied that elections did not take place?**

1) Certainly satisfied	1.9%	1.1%	3.6%
2) Satisfied	20.0%	17.8%	24.2%
3) Dissatisfied	60.4%	66.9%	47.7%
4) Certainly dissatisfied	10.2%	5.6%	19.2%
5) DK/NA	7.4%	8.5%	5.4%

**24) In your view, who is responsible for the failure to organize elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip last month as scheduled? Is it Fateh or Hamas or some other side?**

1) Fatah	10.5%	8.5%	14.4%
2) Hamas	13.1%	7.9%	23.3%

3) Both	59.5%	63.3%	52.2%
4) Other	7.6%	9.8%	3.3%
5) DK/NA	9.3%	10.5%	6.9%

**25) Fateh and Hamas have agreed last month on allowing the election commission to start its work in the Gaza Strip and on starting consultation to form a reconciliation government. In your view, will the two sides succeed in implementing the agreement and unify the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?**

1) Certainly yes	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%
2) Yes	33.1%	36.0%	27.6%
3) No	41.6%	42.4%	40.1%
4) Certainly no	15.6%	13.3%	20.0%
5) DK-NA	7.8%	6.5%	10.2%

**26) And when do you think a reconciliation government or a government of experts will be established?**

1) Within days	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%
2) Within weeks	10.5%	8.7%	14.1%
3) After a long time	46.5%	46.9%	45.8%
4) It will not be established	32.3%	35.4%	26.3%
5) DK/NA	9.5%	7.6%	13.1%

**27) When do you expect presidential and parliamentary elections will take place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?**

1) Soon, may be this year	12.3%	12.1%	12.8%
2) May be in one or two years	30.7%	28.5%	35.1%
3) In several years	24.1%	24.4%	23.5%
4) There will be no presidential and parliamentary elections simultaneously in the two areas in the future	19.9%	23.7%	12.5%
5) DK/NA	13.0%	11.3%	16.2%

**28) If new parliamentary and presidential elections were to take place now, who do you think will win, Fateh or Hamas or others?**

1) Fateh	41.3%	46.4%	31.2%
2) Hamas	22.8%	21.1%	26.3%
3) Others	20.0%	17.0%	25.9%
4) DK/NA	15.9%	15.5%	16.6%

**29) From among the following list, whom do you think is most suitable to be Fateh's presidential candidate in case president Abbas insisted on not nominating himself in the next presidential elections?**

1) Abu Mahir Ghnaim	2.7%	1.0%	5.9%
2) Mahmud Aloul	2.3%	3.1%	0.9%
3) Marwan Barghouti	52.6%	54.4%	49.2%
4) Nasir al Qidwa	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
5) Salim al Za'noon	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
6) Jibreel al Rojoub	1.2%	1.6%	0.6%
7) Saeb Erikat	3.3%	2.8%	4.4%
8) Azzam al Ahmad	1.2%	0.9%	1.8%
9) Ahmad Qurie'	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
10) Others	14.1%	15.3%	11.9%
11) DK/NA	17.2%	15.7%	20.2%

**29B) What if the list of candidates did not include Marwan Barghouti, whom would you in this case find most suitable to be Fateh's presidential candidate from among those remaining in**

**the list?**

1) Abu Mahir Ghnaim	8.8%	4.9%	17.0%
2) Mahmud Aloul	7.9%	10.1%	3.1%
4) Nasir al Qidwa	8.3%	7.6%	9.6%
5) Salim al Za'noon	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
6) Jibreel al Rojoub	4.3%	5.7%	1.3%
7) Saeb Erikat	17.0%	14.9%	21.6%
8) Azzam al Ahmad	5.3%	4.7%	6.5%
9) Ahmad Qurie'	4.3%	4.5%	4.0%
10) Others	20.7%	23.5%	14.8%
11) DK/NA	21.3%	22.0%	19.8%

**30) What do you expect to happen between Palestinians and Israelis now after the Kadima under the leadership of Mofaz has joined the coalition government headed by Netanyahu?**

1) The two sides will return soon to negotiations	17.7%	14.3%	24.4%
2) The two sides will return to negotiations but some armed attacks will take place	31.7%	30.6%	33.9%
3) The two sides will not return to negotiations and some armed attacks will take place	18.7%	19.8%	16.6%
4) The two sides will not return to negotiations and there will be no armed attacks	21.0%	24.9%	13.5%
5) DK/NA	10.8%	10.4%	11.6%

**31) Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails went into a hunger strike for about a month with the goal of improving the conditions of their detention. The strike ended with an agreement that met most of their demands. As you satisfied or dissatisfied with the size of public participation in support and solidarity with the prisoners during the strike?**

1) Certainly satisfied	13.4%	9.7%	20.6%
2) Satisfied	45.4%	45.0%	46.1%
3) Dissatisfied	33.3%	37.6%	24.9%
4) Certainly dissatisfied	6.6%	6.8%	6.0%
5) DK/NA	1.4%	0.8%	2.4%

**32) Have you personally participated in the various solidarity actions with the prisoners?**

1) Yes	34.9%	33.1%	38.5%
2) NO	65.1%	66.9%	61.5%

**33) In your view, will the detention conditions of the prisoners now and the future become better than they were in the past or will they remain unchanged?**

1) Certainly better	4.9%	2.0%	10.5%
2) Better	37.1%	34.5%	42.1%
3) Will not change	41.3%	44.5%	35.1%
4) Worse	12.3%	15.4%	6.2%
5) Certainly worse	2.8%	2.1%	4.1%
6) DK/NA	1.6%	1.5%	2.0%

**34) The PA has lately arrested journalists and blocked internet sites and then released the journalists and unblocked the sites. Do you support or oppose the arrest of journalists and the blocking of internet sites because of the views they express or publish?**

1) Certainly support	1.2%	1.1%	1.6%
2) Support	5.7%	4.9%	7.3%
3) Oppose	59.3%	65.3%	47.8%
4) Certainly oppose	28.7%	25.2%	35.5%

	5) DK/NA	5.0%	3.6%	7.8%
<b>35)</b>	<b>Do you feel these days that you are living in a political system that believes in freedom and democracy for its citizens or do you feel you are living in an undemocratic system that cracks down on freedoms?</b>			
	1) Certainly democratic, believe in freedoms	4.8%	4.0%	6.3%
	2) Democratic and believe in freedoms	24.1%	21.4%	29.2%
	3) Undemocratic, cracks down on freedoms	44.6%	48.7%	36.5%
	4) Certainly undemocratic and cracks down on freedoms	22.3%	22.8%	21.1%
	5) DK/NA	4.3%	3.0%	6.9%
<b>36)</b>	<b>Do you think the measures taken by the PA in arresting journalists and blocking internet sites benefit or hurt the Palestinian cause among international public opinion?</b>			
	1) Certainly benefit	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%
	2) Benefit	6.8%	6.2%	7.8%
	3) Hurt	62.2%	66.7%	53.4%
	4) Certainly hurt	24.0%	21.1%	29.6%
	5) DK/NA	6.3%	5.5%	7.8%
<b>37)</b>	<b>When you heard about the PA measures, in arresting journalists and blocking internet sites, how did you feel? Did you for example feel satisfaction, anger, or disinterest?</b>			
	1) Satisfaction	3.1%	2.2%	4.7%
	2) Anger	70.5%	75.4%	61.0%
	3) Disinterest	21.0%	18.0%	26.7%
	4) Other	2.1%	2.3%	1.6%
	5) DK/NA	3.4%	2.1%	5.9%
<b>38)</b>	<b>The PA leadership has promised the Palestinians for more than a year to seek international recognition of the state of Palestine. Do you feel satisfied or dissatisfied with the performance of the PA leadership regarding this matter?</b>			
	1) Certainly satisfied	4.1%	2.5%	7.3%
	2) Satisfied	44.5%	47.4%	38.8%
	3) Dissatisfied	41.2%	42.6%	38.4%
	4) Certainly dissatisfied	7.3%	5.3%	11.4%
	5) DK/NA	2.8%	2.2%	4.0%
<b>39)</b>	<b>Do you feel today that the PA leadership is still seeking to obtain international recognition of the state of Palestine or do you feel it has abandoned that goal?</b>			
	1) Certainly still seeks it	7.1%	5.9%	9.4%
	2) Still seeks it	48.7%	50.9%	44.6%
	3) Abandoned it	33.3%	35.6%	29.0%
	4) Certainly abandoned it	6.0%	3.2%	11.5%
	5) DK/NA	4.9%	4.5%	5.5%
<b>40)</b>	<b>Do you support or oppose the solution based on the establishment of a Palestinian State alongside Israel known as the two States solution?</b>			
	1) Certainly support	4.0%	3.3%	5.4%
	2) Support	45.0%	48.6%	37.9%
	3) Oppose	38.4%	40.2%	35.1%
	4) Certainly oppose	10.4%	6.2%	18.7%
	5) DK/NA	2.1%	1.7%	2.8%
<b>41)</b>	<b>Some believe that the two-state solution, an independent Palestinian state alongside the state of Israel, is no longer viable due to settlement expansion while others believe that it is still viable today as settlements can be dismantled or evacuated when an agreement is reached.</b>			

**What do you think?**

1) Certainly the two-state solution is no longer viable	17.3%	14.3%	23.0%
2) The two state solution is no longer viable	37.6%	39.4%	34.0%
3) The two-state solution remains viable today	28.7%	31.3%	23.6%
4) Certainly, the two-state solution remains viable today	10.6%	10.2%	11.4%
5) DK/NA	5.9%	4.9%	8.0%

**42) Talk has recently increased about the inevitable failure of the two state solution and the need to demand the formulation of a solution based on the establishment of one state in all Palestinian areas and Israel, one in which Arabs and Jews enjoy equality. Do you support or oppose this view?**

1) Certainly support	4.3%	4.8%	3.2%
2) Support	27.0%	30.8%	19.8%
3) Oppose	47.3%	49.9%	42.1%
4) Certainly oppose	17.9%	12.0%	29.4%
5) DK/NA	3.5%	2.4%	5.5%

**43) Now more than 45 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	27.7%	29.9%	23.3%
2) Low	39.9%	39.8%	39.9%
3) Medium	27.1%	24.6%	32.1%
4) High	3.1%	3.4%	2.5%
5) DK/NA	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%

**44) 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	26.0%	22.6%	32.5%
2) Worried	47.7%	47.8%	47.7%
3) Not worried	20.6%	24.0%	14.0%
4) Not worried at all	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%
5) DK/NA	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%

**45) 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	7.2%	5.9%	9.6%
2) Withdrawal form part of the occupied territories after guaranteeing its security	9.7%	8.5%	12.0%
3) Annexation of the West Bank while denying political rights of Palestinian citizens	18.6%	17.2%	21.3%
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	62.1%	67.2%	52.2%
5) DK/NA	2.5%	1.2%	4.9%

**46) 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	4.8%	3.7%	6.8%
2) Agree	46.5%	44.1%	51.3%
3) Disagree	35.7%	40.7%	26.1%
4) Certainly Disagree	9.2%	7.0%	13.7%
5) DK/NA	3.7%	4.5%	2.2%

**47) 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	2.4%	2.7%	1.8%
2) Agree	40.3%	39.6%	41.6%
3) Disagree	43.1%	47.4%	34.8%
4) Certainly Disagree	12.1%	8.2%	19.6%
5) DK/NA	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%

**48) Some Israelis talk about a new plan designed to break the stalemate in the peace process was published in the Israeli media. These are its major features:**

- **The Israeli government will declare that it is willing to return to negotiations anytime and that it has no claims of sovereignty on areas east of the existing separation wall/fence**
- **Israel will end all settlement construction east of the fence and in the Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem**
- **At the same time, Israel will prepare to bring back settlers living outside the separation wall/fence and will establish a fair compensation plan for them**
- **IDF will remain in the Palestinian territories until a final status agreement is reached**
- **The proposed plan will take place either unilaterally or with Palestinian cooperation."**

**What do you think about this plan? Is it good or bad for the Palestinians?**

1) Certainly good	2.6%	2.2%	3.3%
2) Good	32.6%	31.9%	33.7%
3) Bad	44.5%	48.8%	36.1%
4) Certainly bad	14.5%	11.7%	20.0%
5) Dk/NA	5.9%	5.3%	6.9%

**49) What are the chances of this plan would be implemented by the Netanyahu government?**

1) Non-existent	35.5%	41.9%	23.2%
2) Low	33.5%	32.1%	36.3%
3) Medium	18.9%	17.4%	22.0%
4) High	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%
5) DK/NA	6.8%	3.3%	13.5%

**50) The Israeli Kadima party, led by Mofaz, has joined Netanyahu's government. Do you expect the new government will be more or less willing to reach a peace agreement with the Palestinians or will the change make no difference?**

1) Will be more ready	11.6%	12.5%	9.7%
2) will be less ready	53.6%	57.5%	46.0%
3) Will not make a difference	26.4%	24.0%	31.0%
4) DK/NA	8.4%	6.0%	13.2%

Now that negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis have stopped, would you support or oppose the following option in the search for achieving Palestinian rights?

<b>50-1)</b>	<b>Going to the Security Council to obtain a recognition of a Palestinian state</b>			
	1) Certainly support	19.5%	14.7%	28.7%
	2) Support	53.1%	59.6%	40.6%
	3) Oppose	22.0%	22.5%	21.0%
	4) Certainly oppose	3.8%	1.8%	7.7%
	5) DK/NA	1.6%	1.4%	2.1%
<b>50-2)</b>	<b>Unilaterally declare the establishment of a Palestinian state</b>			
	1) Certainly support	12.8%	11.9%	14.4%
	2) Support	45.4%	49.3%	37.6%
	3) Oppose	34.9%	35.1%	34.7%
	4) Certainly oppose	4.9%	2.2%	10.3%
	5) DK/NA	2.0%	1.5%	3.1%
<b>50-3)</b>	<b>Abandon the two state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis</b>			
	1) Certainly support	3.7%	2.9%	5.3%
	2) Support	22.6%	26.0%	16.1%
	3) Oppose	56.9%	61.2%	48.7%
	4) Certainly oppose	14.5%	7.9%	27.3%
	5) DK/NA	2.2%	2.0%	2.7%
<b>50-4)</b>	<b>Resort to popular non violent and unarmed resistance</b>			
	1) Certainly support	9.4%	8.3%	11.3%
	2) Support	47.7%	52.7%	38.0%
	3) Oppose	33.5%	32.4%	35.6%
	4) Certainly oppose	7.3%	4.8%	12.0%
	5) DK/NA	2.2%	1.6%	3.2%
<b>50-5)</b>	<b>Return to the armed intifada and confrontations</b>			
	1) Certainly support	11.1%	5.6%	21.6%
	2) Support	25.6%	22.6%	31.3%
	3) Oppose	52.4%	62.0%	33.8%
	4) Certainly oppose	9.0%	8.0%	10.9%
	5) DK/NA			
<b>50-6)</b>	<b>Dissolve the Palestinian Authority</b>			
	1) Certainly support	8.0%	6.0%	11.9%
	2) Support	31.2%	31.6%	30.3%
	3) Oppose	44.4%	50.5%	32.6%
	4) Certainly oppose	10.8%	8.9%	14.5%
	5) DK/NA	5.6%	3.0%	10.6%
<b>52)</b>	<b>The Israeli Kadima party, led by Mofaz, has joined Netanyahu's government. Do you expect the new government will be more or less willing to reach a peace agreement with the Palestinians or will the change make no difference?</b>			
	1) Certainly it will be positive	11.7%	7.9%	19.1%
	2) It will be positive	37.6%	33.3%	46.0%
	3) It will be negative	18.0%	23.7%	6.9%
	4) Certainly it will be negative	4.5%	3.9%	5.8%
	5) Will have no impact, positive or negative	24.8%	28.0%	18.7%
	6) DK/NA	3.3%	3.2%	3.6%

- 53) Nour party which represents Salafists won about 25% of the popular vote in the Egyptian parliamentary elections. If a Salafist party is to be established in Palestine, do you think you would or would not vote for it?**
- |                                   |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) Certainly will vote for it     | 4.1%  | 1.9%  | 8.4%  |
| 2) Will vote for it               | 22.7% | 20.2% | 27.5% |
| 3) Will not vote for it           | 48.0% | 53.5% | 37.4% |
| 4) Certainly will not vote for it | 14.7% | 15.7% | 12.8% |
| 5) DK/NA                          | 10.5% | 8.7%  | 14.0% |
- 54) Now after the announcement of the results of the Egyptian presidential elections in Egypt, what do you think about these results? Are you convinced that these results serve or do not serve Palestinian interests and the Palestinian cause?**
- |  |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) Fully convinced                           | 11.6% | 9.7%  | 15.3% |
| 2) Convinced somewhat                        | 28.0% | 30.0% | 24.1% |
| 3) Not convinced                             | 21.3% | 23.4% | 17.2% |
| 4) Not convinced at all                      | 11.9% | 14.0% | 7.9%  |
| 5) Convinced the results will have no impact | 5.1%  | 5.7%  | 3.9%  |
| 6) DK/NA                                     | 22.1% | 17.1% | 31.7% |
- 54-1) Who do you think won in the Egyptian Presidential race?**
- |               |       |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) Morsi      | 63.7% | 63.6% | 63.8% |
| 2) Shfiq      | 20.3% | 15.8% | 36.2% |
| 3) Don't know | 14.6% | 18.8% | 0.0%  |
| 4) Others     | 1.4%  | 1.8%  | 0.0%  |
- 55) Recently, debate increased over the issue of the benefits and harms that could come from visits of Arabs and Muslims today to Jerusalem. What do you think? Do you think there is a benefit or no benefit for Palestinians from such visits?**
- |                         |       |       |       |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) Certainly benefit    | 20.4% | 19.9% | 21.3% |
| 2) Benefit              | 51.3% | 52.8% | 48.3% |
| 3) No benefit           | 22.3% | 24.1% | 18.9% |
| 4) Certainly no benefit | 2.8%  | 1.7%  | 4.9%  |
| 5) DK/NA                | 3.3%  | 1.5%  | 6.7%  |
- 56) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....**
- |                      |       |       |       |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) Certainly support | 10.9% | 6.0%  | 20.6% |
| 2) Support           | 31.1% | 23.9% | 45.2% |
| 3) Oppose            | 48.0% | 58.2% | 28.2% |
| 4) Certainly oppose  | 7.7%  | 9.7%  | 3.7%  |
| 5) DK/NA             | 2.3%  | 2.3%  | 2.3%  |
- 57) Which of the following political parties do you support?**
- |                                      |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) PPP                               | 0.6%  | 0.9%  | 0.0%  |
| 2) PFLP                              | 3.4%  | 2.5%  | 5.1%  |
| 3) Fateh                             | 30.9% | 30.5% | 31.8% |
| 4) Hamas                             | 18.1% | 16.1% | 21.9% |
| 5) DFLP                              | 1.5%  | 2.0%  | 0.6%  |
| 6) Islamic Jihad                     | 2.3%  | 1.5%  | 4.0%  |
| 7) Fida                              | 0.2%  | 0.1%  | 0.4%  |
| 8) National initiative (Almubadara)  | 0.6%  | 0.6%  | 0.6%  |
| 9) Independent Islamist              | 2.9%  | 1.3%  | 5.8%  |
| 10) Independent nationalist          | 3.0%  | 2.3%  | 4.4%  |
| 11) Third way headed by Salam Fayyad | 0.9%  | 0.8%  | 1.0%  |
| 12) None of the above                | 34.3% | 39.6% | 24.0% |
| 13) Others                           | 1.3%  | 1.8%  | 0.4%  |

**58) 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	12.0%	10.7%	14.6%
2) Daily	18.4%	14.7%	25.7%
3) Between 2-5 times weekly	11.4%	9.5%	15.1%
4) Once a week	6.4%	4.8%	9.5%
5) Once a month	5.4%	5.0%	6.1%
6) Others (specify ----)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	46.4%	55.4%	29.0%