

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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While less than a third of the public views the Palestinian Authority as an accomplishment, and while half describes their leadership as a failed one, and while 80% thinks the West Bank-Gaza Strip split is permanent or long term, support for a confederation with Jordan rises; and while the public rejects Kerry's ideas for return to negotiations without pre-conditions, a large majority supports going to the International Criminal Court in order to stop settlement expansion even if such a step leads to PA collapse

These are the results of the latest poll conducted by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR) in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip between 13-15 June 2013. The period before the poll witnessed the resignation of the government of Salam Fayyad and the appointment of a new government headed by Rami Al Hamdallah, President of Al Najah University. The period also witnessed US Secretary of State John Kerry's shuttle diplomacy in the hope of renewing Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. Earlier, Khalid Mishaal was elected as head of Hamas's political bureau for a new term, the formation of a Palestinian reconciliation government was postponed by three months, and President Abbas signed an agreement with King Abdullah of Jordan regarding the king's custodianship of Muslim holy places in Jerusalem. This press release covers public evaluation of the general West Bank and Gaza conditions, elections, reconciliation, public evaluation of the performance of the government of Ismail Haniyeh, public satisfaction with the performance of President Mahmud Abbas, the internal balance of power between Fateh and Hamas, the views of the public on the most vital Palestinian goals and the main problems Palestinians confront today in addition to Kerry's efforts and the custodianship agreement. Total size of the sample is 1270 adults interviewed face to face in 127 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is 3%.

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MAIN RESULTS:

Findings of the second quarter of 2013 show a widespread state of frustration and pessimism. 80% believe that the West Bank-Gaza Strip split is either permanent or long term. Less than one third of the public views the PA, in its two incarnations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as an accomplishment for the Palestinian people. Moreover, less than a third believes that a Palestinian state will be established in the next five years. In fact, a majority, while continuing to support the two-state solution, believes that it has become impractical due to settlement expansion. Perhaps for these reasons half of the public believes that its leadership from the beginnings has been a failed one.

Furthermore, findings of this poll indicate a significant decrease, about 10 percentage points, in the opposition to a confederation with Jordan compared to the situation several years ago. A larger percentage supports the confederation today than in 2007 and 2008. But they also make it clear that Palestinians oppose the establishment of confederation now before the end of Israeli occupation and the establishment of a Palestinian state. Despite that, findings do indicate that a majority supports the holy places agreement signed last March between President Mahmud Abbas and King Abdullah of Jordan in which the Palestinian side acknowledged the custodianship of the king over al Haram al Sharif in Jerusalem.

Findings also indicate public opposition to ideas brought by US Secretary of State John Kerry for restarting peace negotiations: without preconditions, with an economic package, and with focus on security and borders. The public is also opposed to several alternatives to negotiations such as return to an armed intifada, dissolution of the PA, and abandonment of the two-state solution in favor of one-state solution. But the public supports going to international organizations, especially to the International Criminal Court (ICC), despite its fears that such a step would bring about financial sanctions and the perhaps the collapse of the PA.

(1) Presidential, Legislative, and Local Elections:

- **In presidential elections, Abbas receives 49% and Haniyeh 44%.**
- **If the presidential contest was between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, the former receives 57% and the latter 36%.**
- **If the contest was between Barghouti, Haniyeh, and Abbas, the first receives 35%, the second 33%, and the third 27%.**
- **In parliamentary elections, Fatah receives 41%, Hamas 30%, all other electoral lists combined 9%, and 21% are undecided.**

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 elections would reach 64%. Three months ago, Abbas received the support of 52% and Haniyeh 41%. In this poll, in the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives 46% and Haniyeh 51% and in the West Bank Abbas receives 51% and Haniyeh 38%. If presidential elections were between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, the former would receive 57% and the latter would receive 36% of the participants' votes. The rate of participation in this case would reach 72%. In our March poll Barghouti received 60% of the vote and Haniyeh 33%. If presidential elections were between three: Mahmud Abbas, Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, Barghouti would receive the largest percentage (35%) followed by Haniyeh (33%), and Abbas (27%). The rate of participation in this case would reach 76%. In our previous poll last March, Barghouti received 38%, Haniyeh 31%, and Abbas 26%.

If new legislative elections are held today with the participation of all factions, 72% say they would participate in such elections. Of those who would participate, 30% say they would vote for Hamas and 41% say they would vote for Fatah, 9% would vote for all other third parties combined, and 21% are undecided. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands in this poll at 38% and in the West Bank at 24%. Vote for Fatah in the Gaza Strip stands in this poll at 41% and in the West Bank at 41%. These results are similar to those obtained three months ago with the exception of the vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip which stood at 33% at that time.

(2) Domestic Conditions:

- **52% say the PA, both in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, or at least in one of the two areas, is a burden on the Palestinian people.**
- **Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip is higher than positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank: 36% vs. 31%.**
- **Positive evaluation of the performance of the Haniyeh government stands at 41% and satisfaction with the performance of President Abbas stands at 49%.**
- **Despite large support (67%) for the resignation of Fayyad, 49% agree with his view that**

The largest percentage (40%) believes that the PA, in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, has become a burden on the Palestinian people while 30% believe that it is an accomplishment for the Palestinian people. Furthermore, 12% believe that the PA in the West Bank is an accomplishment while the PA in the Gaza Strip is a burden. By contrast, an identical percentage (12%) believes that the PA in the Gaza Strip is an accomplishment while the PA in the West Bank is a burden.

Perception that the PA, in both areas, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is becoming a burden on the Palestinian people increases in the West Bank (44%) compared to the Gaza Strip (35%), in villages/towns and in cities (44% and 42% respectively) compared to refugee camps (28%), among men (45%) compared to women (36%), among those who describe themselves as somewhat religious (46%) compared to those who describe themselves as religious (34%), among those who oppose the peace process (50%) compared to those who support the peace process (37%), among merchants, retirees, and laborers (59%, 55%, and 48% respectively) compared to employees and housewives (37% each), among those who work in the private sector (46%) compared to those who work in the public sector (36%), among those who do not want to participate in election, those who will vote for third parties, and those who have not decided yet to whom they will vote (56%, 47%, and 45% respectively) compared to those who

Palestinian leadership as a failed one.

- **59% support the appointment of Rami al Hamdallah as prime minister.**

support Hamas and Fatah (36% and 26% respectively).

Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip rises from 32% three months ago to 36% in this poll while 38% say conditions are bad or very bad. Positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank rises slightly from 29% three months ago to 31% in this poll while 37% say conditions are bad or very bad. Positive evaluation of the performance of the Haniyeh government stands at 41%. Percentage of satisfaction with the performance of President Abbas remains unchanged at 49%. Dissatisfaction with the president's performance stands today at 48%. Findings also show that two thirds support and 24% oppose the resignation of Salam Fayyad as prime minister. By contrast, 59% support the appointment of Rami Al Hamdallah as prime minister; 21% oppose the appointment and 20% expressed no opinion. Despite approval of his resignation, 49% of the public agree with a statement attributed to Salam Fayyad that the Palestinian leadership from the beginnings has been a failed one and 47% disagree with the statement.

Perception that the Palestinian leadership is a failed one increases in the Gaza Strip (52%) compared to the West Bank (47%), among residents of cities (52%) compared to residents of refugee camps and residents of towns and villages (42% and 40% respectively), among men (54%) compared to women (45%), among those who oppose the peace process (61%) compared those who support the peace process (44%), among refugees (52%) compared to non-refugees (46%), among those who are over 50 years old (57%) compared to those whose age is between 29 and 39 years (46%), among those who use the internet and social media on daily basis (52%) compared to those who use it one or several times a week (46%), and among supporters of Hamas (63%) compared to supporters of Fatah (30%).

Perception of corruption in PA institutions in the West Bank stands at 77% in this poll. Perception of corruption in the public institutions of Hamas' Gaza government stands at 61%. 22% say there is, and 45% say there is to some extent, press freedom in the West Bank. By contrast, 19% say there is, and 34% say there is to some extent, press freedom in the Gaza Strip. Moreover, 32% of the Palestinian public say people in the West Bank can criticize the authority in the West Bank without fear. By contrast, 23% 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 stands at 56% and in the Gaza Strip at 64%. Three months ago these percentages stood at 67% in the Gaza Strip and 54% in the West Bank. Despite this, 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%. Last March these percentages stood at 49% and 27% respectively.

(3)Reconciliation:

- **Only 17% believe that unity between the West Bank and the**

Given the ups and downs in the Fatah-Hamas reconciliation dialogue, percentage of optimism about the chances for reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip stands at 17%. The belief that unity is impossible and that two

Gaza Strip will soon be restored.

- **47% say that ending the split requires the downfall of the regime in the two areas of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip or at least in one of the two areas.**
- **74% believe that reconciliation will not succeed as long as restrictions are imposed on Hamas members in the West Bank and Fatah members in the Gaza Strip.**
- **28% believe that the re-elections of Khalid Mishaal as head of Hamas will speed up the process of reconciliation and 22% believe it will have the opposite effect.**

separate entities will emerge increases from 33% three months ago to 36% in this poll. 44% believe that unity will be restored but only after a long time. 34% say that ending the split requires regime change in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while 13% say it requires regime change in the Gaza Strip only and an identical percentage believes that it requires regime change in the West Bank. Only 34% say that restoring unity does not require regime change in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip. We asked respondents about conditions under which they believe reconciliation cannot succeed. Three quarters believe that reconciliation will not succeed without first ending the restrictions on freedoms enjoyed by supporters of Hamas in the West Bank and a similar percentage (74%) believes that it will not succeed without ending restrictions on freedoms enjoyed by supporters of Fatah in the Gaza Strip. Similarly, 66% say it will not succeed without first agreeing on an election date; 59% say it will not succeed if Hamas continues to reject agreements signed by the PLO with Israel; 61% say it will not succeed if security coordination with Israel in the West Bank continues; another 60% say it will not succeed if the PA continues to recognize Israel and the Oslo agreements; and 50% say it will not succeed as long as Hamas insists on keeping its al Qassam armed wing in the Gaza Strip. 28% say that the election of Khalid Mishaal as head of Hamas for a new term will speed up the process of reconciliation while 22% say it will slow it down. 42% say it will have no impact on reconciliation.

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

- **42% believe that the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should be the most vital Palestinian goal and 34% believe that obtaining of the right of return should be the most vital goal.**
- **29% view the spread of poverty and unemployment as the most serious problem confronting Palestinian society today and 23% view the absence of national unity due to the West Bank-Gaza Strip split as the**

42% 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, 34% believe the first most vital goal should be to obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, 14% believe that it should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings, and 10% believe that the first and most vital goal should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians. Three months ago, 46% said ending occupation and building a state was most vital goal and 31% said the most vital goal was the right of return.

The most serious problem confronting Palestinian society today is the spread of poverty and unemployment in the eyes of 29% of the public while 23% say it is the absence of national unity due to the West Bank-Gaza Strip split, 22% believe the most serious problem is the continuation of occupation and settlement activities, 18% believe the most serious problem is corruption in some public institutions, and 7% believe it is the siege and the closure of the Gaza border crossings.

most serious problem.

5) Holy places agreement and relations with Jordan:

- **58% support and 41% oppose the holy places agreement signed between King Abdullah of Jordan the Mahmud Abbas.**
- **40% oppose a confederation with Jordan now and in the future, 31% support it now, and 24% support it only after the end of occupation.**

58% support and 41% oppose the holy places agreement signed between King Abdullah of Jordan the Mahmud Abbas in which the Palestinian side acknowledges the King's custodianship over al Haram al Sharif (Noble Sanctuary) in Jerusalem. Support for the agreement increases in the Gaza Strip (65%) compared to the West Bank (53%), among supporters of the peace process (62%) compared to those who oppose the peace process (47%), among refugees (61%) compared to non-refugees (54%), among supporters of Fatah (69%) compared to supporters of Hamas (49%).

On the occasion of the signing of the holy places agreement, we revisited the Palestinian-Jordanian confederation. In 2007 and 2008, we asked the public about its attitude regarding the confederation (see table below). Findings show that opposition to the confederation idea has dropped significantly from 52% in June 2007 and 49% in January 2008 to 40% in this poll. Supporters of the confederation in the current poll are divided into two groups, one supports its establishment now and another supports its establishment later, after ending Israeli occupation. Current findings show that the size of the two groups have increased compared to 2007 and 2008: 31% support a confederation now and 24% support it later after ending occupation.

Table: Attitudes toward confederation with Jordan (2007-2013)

	Support confederation now	Support confederation after statehood/ending occupation	Oppose confederation now and later	Do not know/ no opinion
June 2007	25%	17%	52%	7%
January 2008	25%	21%	49%	4%
June 2013	31%	24%	40%	6%

Support for a confederation, now *and* later after ending occupation, increases in the Gaza Strip (67%) compared to the West Bank (47%), among residents of refugee camps (63%) compared to residents of cities and residents of villages and towns (54% and 48% respectively), among supporters of the peace process (60%) compared to those who oppose the peace process (47%), among refugees (59%) compared to non-refugees (50%), and among supporters of Fatah (60%) compared to supporters of Hamas (52%). Perhaps the high level of support among Gazans for the confederation is explained by their desire to avoid a situation in which they might find themselves permanently separated from the West Bank. This concern is probably driven by the current high level of pessimism regarding the future of Fatah-Hamas reconciliation

6) Kerry's efforts, peace process, and going to ICC:

- **38% support and 56% oppose the ideas presented by US Secretary Kerry for return to negotiations without pre-conditions.**
- **72% support and 24% oppose going to the ICC despite fears that the step**

We asked the public about the renewed US efforts to bring Palestinians and Israelis back to the negotiating table. We specifically mentioned three elements in Secretary Kerry's initiative: negotiations without pre-conditions, an economic plan for the Palestinians and a focus on security and borders. 38% said that the Palestinian side should accept Kerry's initiative and return to negotiations and 56% said the Palestinian side should reject the initiative. By contrast, a large majority of 72% supported going to the International Criminal Court (ICC) in order to stop

will lead to imposition of financial sanctions and PA collapse.

- **To protect against settlers' attack, 43% want the deployment of Palestinian national security forces in the targeted towns, 28% want the deployment of unarmed local defense committees, and 23% want a return to armed intifada.**
- **In the absence of negotiations, 61% support non-violent resistance, 41% support the dissolution of the PA, 40% support a new armed intifada, and 24% support abandoning the two-state solution.**
- **53% support the two-state solution and 56% support the Arab Peace Initiative but 58% believe that the two-state solution is no longer practical due to settlement expansion and 69% believe that the chances for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the next five years are slim or non-existent.**
- **Only 30% support and 69% oppose the one-state solution.**
- **74% are worried, and 82% believe that Israel's long term goal is to annex the land occupied in 1967 and to expel its population or deny them their political rights.**

settlement expansion despite the fear that such a step would lead to financial sanctions against the PA leading to its collapse. 24% opposed going to the ICC.

Support for accepting the US ideas and returning to negotiations without pre conditions increases in villages and towns (41%) compared to cities and refugee camps (38% and 33% respectively), among women (42%) compared to men (33%), among the somewhat religious (41%) compared to the religious (34%), among supporters of the peace process (46%) compared to those who oppose the peace process (18%), among refugees (40%) compared to non-refugees (35%), among illiterates and those who completed preparatory school (49% and 52% respectively) compared to holders of BA degree (35%), and among supporters of Fatah and third parties (49% and 51% respectively) compared to supporter of Hamas (22%).

In light of increased settlers' attacks on Palestinians and their properties in the West Bank, we asked the public about its views regarding the best means to provide protection against these attacks: the largest percentage (43%) believed that the most effective means is the deployment of Palestinian national security forces in the targeted areas, 28% favored the formation of local non-violent committees, and 23% favored return to armed intifada.

In the absence of negotiations, we asked the public about its views regarding the best means of achieving national rights: 61% favored non-violent resistance and 38% opposed it. Moreover 41% favored the dissolution of the Palestinian Authority and 56% opposed it. 40% favored a return to armed intifada and 59% opposed it. The least favored option was the abandonment of the two-state solution in favor of demanding a one-state solution which was supported by 24% and opposed by 75%.

Findings indicate that 53% support the two-state solution and 46% oppose it. Similarly, 56% support and 41% oppose the Arab Peace Initiative. But 58% believe that the two-state solution is no longer practical due to settlement expansion with only 39% believing that it remains practical. Moreover, 69% believe that the chances for a Palestinian state to emerge alongside Israel in the next five years are slim to non-existent while 30% think the chances are medium or high. However, and despite a majority's belief regarding the non-viability of the two-state solution, only 30% is ready to support a one-state solution in which Arabs and Jews enjoy equality; 69% oppose the one state

solution.

Support for the one-state solution increases in the West Bank (34%) compared to the Gaza Strip (22%), among the somewhat religious (32%) compared to the religious (24%), among supporters of the peace process (31%) compared to those who oppose the peace process (26%), among farmers and retirees (66% and 43% respectively) compared to students (24%), among those whose age is over 50 years and those between 40 and 50 years old (34% and 32% respectively) compared to those whose age is between 18-28 (25%), among supporters of Fatah (35%) compared to supporters of Hamas (19%).

74% are worried and 26% are not worried that they or members of their families would be hurt by Israelis or their land confiscated or homes demolished. Furthermore, 57% believe that Israel's long term goal is to expand its borders to include all territories between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea and expel their Palestinian population and 25% believe that Israel's aim is to annex all occupied territories while denying Palestinians their political rights. Only 17% believe that Israel's long term aspiration is to withdraw from all or parts of the 1967-occupied territories after ensuring its security. With regard to Palestinian long term goals, 65% believe that the goal of the PA and the PLO is to recover parts or all of the land occupied in 1967 while 16% believe the goal is to defeat Israel and recover the land occupied in 1948 and 11% believe the goal is to defeat Israel and destroy its Jewish population.

Palestinian Public Opinion Poll No (48)

13-15 June 2013

	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	10.0%	7.3%	14.5%
2) al Jazeera	33.1%	35.2%	29.8%
3) al Hurra	.9%	.2%	2.2%
4) al Manar	3.1%	4.4%	1.0%
5) Palestine TV	20.7%	22.2%	18.3%
6) alaqsa	12.7%	4.9%	25.4%
7) Do not watch TV	7.7%	9.6%	4.6%
8) others	10.6%	15.1%	3.2%
9) Do not have a dish	.3%	.4%	.1%
10) DK/NA	.8%	.7%	1.0%
1) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?			
1) Very good	7.1%	6.1%	8.8%
2) Good	28.8%	26.0%	33.4%
3) so so	22.6%	23.4%	21.3%
4) Bad	25.6%	30.2%	18.0%
5) Very bad	12.8%	9.3%	18.4%
6) DK/NA	3.1%	5.0%	0.0%
2) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?			
1) Very good	5.3%	4.2%	7.2%
2) Good	25.3%	21.3%	31.8%
3) so so	31.1%	31.6%	30.3%
4) Bad	25.6%	29.8%	18.9%
5) Very bad	11.6%	12.5%	10.2%
6) DK/NA	1.0%	.7%	1.6%
3) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	45.5%	36.0%	61.1%
2) somewhat religious	50.3%	59.5%	35.2%
3) not religious	4.0%	4.1%	3.7%
4) DK/NA	.3%	.4%	0.0%
4) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) supportive of the peace process	58.5%	60.0%	56.2%
2) opposed to the peace process	22.9%	23.5%	22.0%
3) between support and opposition	17.3%	15.0%	21.1%
4) DK/NA	1.2%	1.5%	.7%
5) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of President Abu Mazin?			

yes	76.8%	80.1%	71.5%
no	16.7%	11.9%	24.4%
DK-NA	6.5%	7.9%	4.1%
6) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip			
yes	61.3%	58.7%	65.6%
no	20.3%	14.5%	29.6%
DK-NA	18.4%	26.7%	4.8%
7) In your view, is there a press freedom in the West Bank?			
yes	21.5%	22.3%	20.1%
to some extent	44.6%	42.8%	47.5%
no	30.0%	29.9%	30.2%
DK-NA	4.0%	5.0%	2.3%
8) In your view, is there a press freedom in the Gaza Strip?			
yes	18.8%	14.7%	25.5%
to some extent	34.4%	29.8%	42.1%
no	36.1%	38.3%	32.4%
DK-NA	10.7%	17.2%	0.0%
9) In your view, can people in the West Bank today criticize the authority without fear?			
yes	31.8%	36.0%	24.8%
no	64.5%	60.0%	71.9%
DK-NA	3.7%	4.0%	3.3%
10) In your view, can people in the Gaza Strip today criticize the authority without fear?			
yes	22.8%	23.1%	22.2%
no	66.3%	60.0%	76.5%
DK-NA	11.0%	16.9%	1.3%
11) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
1) Completely assured	7.0%	2.9%	13.9%
2) Assured	52.0%	53.1%	50.1%
3) Not assured	35.6%	39.0%	29.9%
4) Not assured at all	5.4%	5.0%	6.1%
5) DK/NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12) Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?			
1) Certainly seek to emigrate	12.5%	10.3%	16.0%
2) Seek emigration	20.2%	16.9%	25.6%
3) Do not seek emigration	37.9%	40.4%	33.7%
4) Certainly do not seek emigration	29.0%	32.0%	24.1%
5) DK/NA	.5%	.4%	.6%
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	11.9%	9.7%	15.5%
2) Good	29.3%	32.2%	24.7%
3) Neither good nor bad	26.1%	25.6%	27.0%
4) Bad	14.8%	12.6%	18.5%
5) Very Bad	7.9%	4.3%	13.9%
6) No Opinion/Don't know	9.9%	15.7%	.4%

15) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?

1) very satisfied	4.4%	3.7%	5.7%
2) satisfied	44.0%	49.3%	35.3%
3) not satisfied	33.6%	31.7%	36.8%
4) not satisfied at all	14.8%	10.6%	21.7%
5) DK/NA	3.1%	4.7%	.5%

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	48.9%	51.2%	45.7%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	43.5%	38.3%	50.9%
4) DK/NA	7.6%	10.6%	3.3%

17) And if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti representing Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh representing Hamas, whom would you vote for?

1) Marwan Barghouti	56.6%	59.8%	51.7%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	35.9%	30.3%	44.4%
4) DK/NA	7.5%	9.9%	3.9%

18) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti, Ismail Haniyeh, and Mahmud Abbas, to whom would you vote?

1) Marwan Barghouti	34.7%	34.7%	34.7%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	32.5%	27.0%	40.8%
3. Mahmud Abbas	27.2%	30.7%	21.9%
5) DK/NA	5.6%	7.6%	2.6%

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	2.5%	3.2%	1.5%
2) independent Palestine	1.7%	2.3%	.7%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	2.0%	1.4%	2.8%
4) Abu al Abbas	1.3%	1.6%	.8%
5) freedom and social justice	.2%	0.0%	.5%
6) change and reform	29.5%	24.0%	37.8%
7) national coalition for justice and democ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8) third way(headed by salam fayyad)	.4%	.6%	0.0%
9) freedom and independence	.5%	.2%	.9%
10) Palestinian justice	.1%	0.0%	.2%
11) Fateh	41.2%	41.3%	41.0%
12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	20.8%	25.4%	13.9%

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? The First one:

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	41.9%	41.9%	42.0%
2. Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	34.4%	34.4%	34.4%

3. Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	9.5%	9.4%	9.6%
4. Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	14.2%	14.4%	14.0%
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? The second one:			
1. Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital	23.0%	24.2%	21.1%
2. Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	35.2%	35.6%	34.4%
3. Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	18.3%	16.5%	21.2%
4. Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	23.5%	23.7%	23.3%
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,	22.2%	20.3%	25.3%
2) spread of unemployment and poverty	29.2%	36.0%	17.9%
3) lack of national unity due to the split	22.5%	15.5%	33.8%
4) continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its border crossings	6.9%	3.1%	13.2%
5) the spread of corruption in public institutions	17.6%	23.9%	7.5%
6) others (-----)	1.6%	1.2%	2.2%
7) DK/NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23) Some people say that the Palestinian Authority, in its two parts in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, has become a burden on the Palestinian people while others say that it is an accomplishment for the Palestinian people. What do you think?			
1 The PA in its two parts is an accomplishment for the Palestinian people	30.3%	34.1%	24.0%
2 The PA in its two parts is a burden on the Palestinian people	40.4%	43.5%	35.2%
3 The PA is an accomplishment in the West Bank and a burden in the Gaza Strip	12.3%	9.2%	17.3%
4 The PA in a burden in the West Bank and an accomplishment in the Gaza Strip	11.7%	7.4%	18.7%
5 DK/NA	5.4%	5.8%	4.7%

24) Given the ups and downs, the progress and the setbacks in the Fateh-Hamas dialogue, what are your expectations for the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

1) unity will resume in the near future	16.8%	15.3%	19.1%
2) unity will resume but will take a long time	44.4%	43.5%	45.9%
3) unity will not resume and two separate entities will emerge	35.6%	37.2%	32.9%
4) DK/NA	3.2%	4.0%	2.0%

25) Now after the re-election of Khalid Misha'al chairman of Hamas' political bureau and the election of Ismail Haniyyeh deputy-chair, do you think this development will speed up or slowdown the reconciliation process between Fatah and Hamas or will have no impact on it?

1) Will speed up the process of reconciliation	27.9%	27.3%	28.9%
2) Will slowdown the process of reconciliation	22.4%	21.2%	24.2%
3) Will have no impact on the process of reconciliation	42.0%	41.4%	43.0%
4) DK/NA	7.7%	10.1%	3.8%

26) Do you support or oppose the resignation of Salam Fayyad as prime minister?

1) certainly agree	20.2%	18.5%	23.0%
2) agree	46.7%	51.6%	38.8%
3) disagree	21.5%	19.3%	24.9%
4) 4) certainly Disagree	2.5%	1.0%	4.9%
5) DK/NA	9.1%	9.6%	8.3%

27) PA president appointed Rami al Hamdallah, al Najah University president, as a prime minister succeeding Salam Fayyad, the former prime minister. Do you support or oppose the appointment of Hamdallah?

1) certainly agree	8.7%	7.1%	11.2%
2) agree	50.0%	51.9%	46.9%
3) disagree	18.3%	16.0%	22.1%
4) 4) certainly Disagree	2.7%	1.6%	4.5%
5) DK/NA	20.3%	23.4%	15.3%

28) A Western writer quoted the resigned Prime Minister Fayyad as saying that the Palestinian leadership has been a failure from the beginnings. What do you think? Do you agree or disagree with Fayyad's views?

1) certainly agree	13.5%	11.9%	16.1%
2) agree	35.6%	35.1%	36.3%
3) disagree	43.2%	45.1%	40.2%
4) 4) certainly Disagree	3.5%	3.3%	3.9%
5) DK/NA	4.2%	4.6%	3.5%

29) It seems that Israel does not object to the opening of the Rafah terminal to the movement of passengers, but it says that the opening of the terminal for the movement of goods between the Gaza Strip and Egypt might lead to the closure of its crossings and the borders might be completely closed between Israel and the Gaza Strip. What do you prefer: to open the borders between the Gaza Strip and Israel for commerce on permanent basis or to open the borders between the Gaza Strip and Egypt on permanent basis even if this leads to the closure of borders between the Gaza Strip and Israel?

1) I certainly prefer the opening of the terminal with Egypt for goods on permanent basis	38.6%	37.1%	41.1%
2) I prefer the opening of the terminal with Egypt for goods on permanent basis	32.0%	33.9%	28.9%
3) I prefer the opening of the terminal with Israel for goods on permanent basis	18.5%	17.0%	21.0%
4) I certainly prefer the opening of the terminal with Israel for goods on permanent basis	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%
5) DK/NA	3.0%	4.2%	1.1%
30) In order to end the Palestinian split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, some call for the downfall of the regime in the West Bank while others call for the downfall of the regime in the Gaza Strip. Tell us what you think: does the ending of the split require the downfall of the regime in the Gaza Strip, or the West Bank, or in both places or in neither?			
1) does not require the downfall of regime in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip	33.6%	38.6%	25.6%
2) requires downfall of regime in the West Bank	13.2%	8.0%	21.6%
3) requires downfall of regime in the Gaza Strip	13.2%	10.5%	17.5%
4) requires downfall of regime in both places	33.5%	34.5%	31.9%
5) DK/NA	6.5%	8.4%	3.5%
31) In your view, is it possible for reconciliation efforts to succeed and to actually establish a reconciliation government that would unify the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while the following current conditions prevail?			
31-1) without an agreement on a date for presidential and legislative elections			
1-Certainly yes	3.9%	2.4%	6.3%
2-YES	26.6%	26.6%	26.6%
3-NO	52.6%	57.6%	44.5%
4-Certainly no	13.6%	9.1%	21.0%
5-DK-NA	3.2%	4.3%	1.5%
31-2) with the existing constraints on freedoms for members of Hamas in the West Bank			
1-Certainly yes	2.6%	1.0%	5.2%
2-YES	19.7%	18.1%	22.3%
3-NO	58.7%	65.9%	47.0%
4-Certainly no	16.1%	11.1%	24.3%
5-DK-NA	2.8%	3.9%	1.2%
31-3) with the existing constraints on freedoms for members of Fatah in the Gaza Strip			
1-Certainly yes	2.2%	1.3%	3.8%
2-YES	20.8%	17.3%	26.6%
3-NO	58.9%	65.7%	47.8%
4-Certainly no	14.9%	11.9%	19.8%
5-DK-NA	3.1%	3.8%	2.1%
31-4) with the continuation of security coordination between the Israeli and Palestinian security services			
1-Certainly yes	3.5%	2.1%	5.8%
2-YES	32.0%	32.4%	31.5%
3-NO	46.5%	50.9%	39.4%
4-Certainly no	14.5%	9.8%	22.3%
5-DK-NA	3.3%	4.8%	1.0%
31-5) with Hamas insisting on preserving its armed wing, al Qassam Brigades, in the			

Gaza Strip

1-Certainly yes	8.1%	1.8%	18.3%
2-YES	37.9%	34.8%	43.0%
3-NO	40.0%	47.8%	27.2%
4-Certainly no	9.7%	9.4%	10.3%
5-DK-NA	4.3%	6.1%	1.2%

31-6) with the PA in the West Bank continuing to recognize Israel and the Oslo agreement

1-Certainly yes	4.1%	3.1%	5.7%
2-YES	31.9%	30.5%	34.1%
3-NO	47.7%	52.2%	40.3%
4-Certainly no	11.8%	8.0%	17.9%
5-DK-NA	4.6%	6.1%	2.0%

31-7) with Hamas refusing to accept agreements signed between the PLO and Israel

1-Certainly yes	5.1%	1.7%	10.7%
2-YES	30.7%	26.5%	37.5%
3-NO	48.4%	55.3%	37.1%
4-Certainly no	11.0%	9.6%	13.2%
5-DK-NA	4.8%	6.9%	1.5%

32) Some say that the Gaza Strip is now a territory occupied by Israel just like the West Bank while others say that the Gaza Strip is no longer occupied and that it is in fact liberated. What do you think? Is the Strip occupied or liberated?

1-occupied	51.3%	61.7%	34.3%
2- liberated	17.9%	14.1%	24.1%
3- partly occupied and partly liberated	30.6%	23.9%	41.6%
4) DK/NA	.2%	.4%	0.0%

33) In the context of the talk about the financial crisis in the West Bank, some wonder about the necessity of continuing to pay salaries for PA employees in the Gaza Strip, some of whom do not work because the PA has asked them to boycott the Hamas government. In your view, should the government of Salam Fayyad continue to pay salaries to PA employees in the Gaza Strip who used to work for the PA before the split?

1-Certainly yes	25.3%	17.4%	38.2%
2-YES	50.8%	53.3%	46.6%
3-NO	18.8%	23.7%	10.8%
4-Certainly no	3.4%	3.6%	3.0%
5-DK-NA	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%

34) If the Hamdallah government stopped payment of salaries to PA employees in the Gaza Strip, those who used to work for the PA before the split, do you think the Hamas government alone would be able to provide all the financial needs of the Strip?

1-Certainly yes	8.7%	9.1%	8.0%
2-YES	36.4%	44.0%	23.8%
3-NO	35.0%	30.5%	42.2%
4-Certainly no	11.3%	4.2%	22.8%
5-DK-NA	8.7%	12.1%	3.1%

35) Some Israelis have called upon their government to officially recognize the Hams government in the Gaza Strip given the fact that it represents a de facto independent entity. They further call for negotiations with the Hamas government to reach a long term truce. In your view, if Israel is to do that should the Hamas government agree to negotiate directly with Israel to reach such an agreement?

1-Certainly yes	3.5%	2.8%	4.5%
2-YES	38.6%	36.6%	41.9%
3-NO	42.9%	46.1%	37.8%
4-Certainly no	8.9%	6.2%	13.3%
5-DK-NA	6.1%	8.2%	2.5%
36) In your view, will Israel in the near future agree to recognize the Hamas government and to negotiate with it?			
1-Certainly yes	5.0%	2.9%	8.4%
2-YES	35.2%	34.0%	37.2%
3-NO	45.0%	47.7%	40.6%
4-Certainly no	8.4%	8.3%	8.5%
5-DK-NA	6.5%	7.2%	5.3%
37) If the PA in the West Bank dissolves itself or if it were to collapse because of its financial problems or because of a new intifada, is it appropriate in this case for Hamas to declare the Gaza Strip an independent entity constituting a nucleus for a future Palestinian state?			
1-Certainly yes	3.9%	2.9%	5.3%
2-YES	28.3%	26.5%	31.3%
3-NO	48.3%	53.2%	40.3%
4-Certainly no	14.1%	11.0%	19.1%
5-DK-NA	5.4%	6.3%	4.0%
38) If the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is to last much longer, would it become necessary in that case to hold new legislative and presidential elections even if separately in each area and even under conditions of split?			
1-Certainly yes	9.8%	7.3%	13.8%
2-YES	39.0%	37.3%	41.8%
3-NO	41.2%	45.0%	35.1%
4-Certainly no	7.6%	7.2%	8.2%
5-DK-NA	2.4%	3.1%	1.2%
39) Most countries in the world have recognized the state of Palestine under President Abbas and Prime Minister Fayyad. In your view, should these countries recognize also the government of Hamas in the Gaza Strip?			
1-Certainly yes	17.8%	14.1%	23.7%
2-YES	33.4%	28.2%	41.7%
3-NO	36.4%	44.1%	23.8%
4-Certainly no	6.9%	7.6%	5.9%
5-DK-NA	5.6%	6.0%	4.9%
40) In the agreement between King Abdallah Bin al Hussein of Jordan and President Mahmoud Abbas regarding Jerusalem's Muslim holy places, the Palestinian side recognized the King's custodian rights over al Haram al Sharif (Noble Sanctuary) including the protecting, administering, and maintaining the place as well as taking follow up steps in international forums and supervising Jerusalem Islamic Waqf (Trust). Do you support or oppose this agreement?			
1) certainly support	10.6%	10.4%	10.9%
2) support	46.9%	42.5%	54.0%
3) oppose	30.9%	34.8%	24.6%
4) certainly oppose	9.6%	10.9%	7.5%
5) DK/NA	2.0%	1.4%	3.0%

41) There is talk about the establishment of a special relationship with Jordan, such as a confederation between Jordan and the Palestinian state. Do you support or oppose the establishment of such a confederation now or in the future after the ending of the Israeli occupation?

1) I Support the establishment of a confederation between Jordan and the Palestinian STATE now	30.6%	29.9%	31.7%
2) I Support that in the future, after ENDING OCUPITION	23.7%	16.6%	35.3%
3) Do not support the establishment of a confederation with Jordan now or in the future	40.0%	49.2%	25.0%
4) DK/NA	5.7%	4.3%	8.0%

42) What do you expect to happen between Palestinians and Israelis after the launching of the efforts of US Secretary of State John Kerry to renew the peace process and the modification introduced on the Arab Peace Initiative accepting minor territorial swaps?

1) the two sides will return soon to negotiations	27.2%	22.7%	34.7%
2) the two sides will return to negotiations but some armed attacks will take place	30.7%	26.5%	37.6%
3) the two sides will not return to negotiations and some armed attacks will take place	15.2%	16.5%	13.1%
4) the two sides will not return to negotiations and there will be no armed attacks	20.7%	26.8%	10.7%
5) DK/NA	6.2%	7.6%	4.0%

43) Do you support or oppose the solution based on the establishment of a Palestinian State alongside Israel known as the two States solution?

1) certainly support	6.6%	6.4%	7.0%
2) support	46.7%	52.1%	38.0%
3) oppose	35.3%	34.3%	37.0%
4) certainly oppose	10.3%	5.8%	17.6%
5) DK/NA	1.1%	1.5%	.4%

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

1. certainly the two-state solution is no longer viable	19.0%	17.3%	21.7%
2. the two state solution is no longer viable	38.6%	37.8%	39.8%
3. the two-state solution remains viable today	33.0%	35.4%	29.0%
4. Certainly, the two-state solution remains viable today	6.2%	5.3%	7.5%
5. DK/NA	3.3%	4.1%	2.1%

45) 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	3.6%	4.4%	2.1%
2) support	25.9%	29.5%	20.0%
3) oppose	50.4%	50.6%	50.1%
4) certainly oppose	18.2%	13.2%	26.4%

5) DK/NA	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%
46) 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	29.2%	28.4%	30.5%
2) Low	39.6%	42.6%	34.6%
3) Medium	25.7%	24.3%	27.9%
4) High	3.8%	2.5%	5.9%
5) DK/NA	1.8%	2.2%	1.1%
47) 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	25.5%	27.4%	22.4%
2-Worried	48.3%	45.4%	53.0%
3. Not worried	23.3%	24.9%	20.8%
4. Not worried at all	2.8%	2.2%	3.7%
5.DK/NA	.1%	.1%	0.0%
48) 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	7.0%	5.2%	9.8%
2. Withdrawal form part of the occupied territories after guaranteeing its security	9.8%	10.6%	8.5%
3. Annexation of the West Bank while denying political rights of Palestinian citizens	25.4%	21.5%	31.7%
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	56.8%	61.7%	48.9%
5. DK/NA	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
49) And what do you think are the aspirations of the Palestinian Authority and the PLO for the long run?			
1) Regain some of the territories conquered in the 1967 war Withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967 after guaranteeing its security	38.0%	38.9%	36.4%
2) Regain all the territories conquered in the 1967 war	27.4%	26.2%	29.2%
3) Conquer the State of Israel and regain control over the pre 1948 Palestine	16.2%	14.0%	20.0%
4) Conquer the State of Israel and destroy much of the Jewish population in Israel	11.3%	11.0%	11.7%
5) DK/NA	7.2%	9.9%	2.8%
50) 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	4.5%	3.3%	6.5%
2) agree	51.2%	50.5%	52.3%
3) disagree	32.5%	35.6%	27.5%
4) 4) certainly Disagree	8.8%	6.6%	12.4%
5) DK/NA	3.0%	4.0%	1.3%
51) During its visit to Washington, DC last month, an Arab League delegation announced that the Arab or Saudi Initiative endorses the idea of a minor territorial exchange between the Palestinian state and the state of Israel in the permanent settlement. In light of this development, did your support for the Arab Initiative increase or decrease? Or did your position remain unchanged?			
1 My support increased	10.5%	7.4%	15.5%
2 My support decreased	28.5%	26.2%	32.3%
3 My position did not change	56.3%	61.7%	47.4%
4 DK/NA	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%
52) 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	4.8%	3.8%	6.4%
2) agree	37.0%	35.7%	39.3%
3) disagree	38.9%	43.1%	31.9%
4) 4) certainly Disagree	17.2%	14.8%	21.2%
5) DK/NA	2.1%	2.6%	1.2%
53) Now that negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis have stopped, and the UN has recognized Palestine as a non			
53-3) Abandon the two state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis			
1) certainly support	2.9%	2.7%	3.4%
2) support	21.3%	25.1%	15.0%
3) oppose	56.0%	60.1%	49.2%
4) certainly oppose	18.8%	10.9%	31.8%
5) DK/NA	1.0%	1.2%	.6%
53-4) Resort to popular non violent and unarmed resistance			
1) certainly support	8.0%	6.0%	11.2%
2) support	53.0%	53.5%	52.1%
3) oppose	33.4%	35.3%	30.3%
4) certainly oppose	4.3%	3.6%	5.5%
5) DK/NA	1.3%	1.6%	.9%
53-5) Return to the armed intifada and confrontations			
1) certainly support	11.0%	6.2%	18.8%
2) support	28.5%	26.9%	31.1%
3) oppose	51.6%	57.3%	42.2%
4) certainly oppose	7.5%	7.7%	7.3%
5) DK/NA	1.4%	1.9%	.6%
53-6) Dissolve the Palestinian Authority			
1) certainly support	10.7%	8.5%	14.2%
2) support	30.2%	28.5%	32.8%
3) oppose	44.4%	48.5%	37.8%
4) certainly oppose	11.9%	10.9%	13.6%

5) DK/NA	2.8%	3.6%	1.6%
54) Lately, settlers' attacks on Palestinians and their properties in the West Bank have been on the rise. In your view, what is the best means of protection for Palestinians against settlers' attacks?			
1) formation of local un-armed defense committees in various towns and villages	27.9%	30.8%	23.1%
2) deployment of Palestinian National Security Forces in targeted towns and villages	43.1%	42.6%	44.0%
3) return to armed intifada	22.8%	18.9%	29.1%
4) Others (specify:)	3.0%	3.8%	1.9%
5) DK/NA	3.2%	3.9%	1.9%
55) Some say that in order to stop settlement expansion, the Palestinians should complain to the International Criminal Court (ICC) while others say that such will lead to financial sanctions leading to cutting of funds and PA collapse. What do you think?			
1) Certainly should go to the ICC	23.7%	24.0%	23.3%
2) should go to the ICC	48.0%	45.8%	51.5%
3) should not go to the ICC	21.5%	22.5%	19.8%
4) Certainly should not go to the ICC	2.4%	3.2%	1.1%
5) DK/NA	4.4%	4.5%	4.2%
56) The new US Administration is making an effort to bring Palestinians and Israelis back to the negotiating table without any preconditions. The effort involves also an economic plan and a focus on negotiations on borders and security. In your view, should the Palestinian side accept or reject returning to negotiations in accordance with the American plan?			
1) Certainly should accept	6.1%	5.8%	6.7%
2) Should accept	31.5%	31.3%	32.0%
3) Should reject	45.6%	46.7%	43.8%
4) Certainly should reject	10.0%	9.6%	10.7%
5) DK/NA	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%
57) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....			
1) certainly support	15.2%	8.4%	26.3%
2) support	31.6%	26.9%	39.3%
3) oppose	44.5%	54.1%	28.9%
4) certainly oppose	6.4%	7.9%	3.9%
5) DK/NA	2.3%	2.8%	1.6%
58) Which of the following political parties do you support?			
1- PPP	.3%	.2%	.4%
2- PFLP	3.9%	3.5%	4.5%
3- Fateh	29.8%	29.3%	30.5%
4- Hamas	21.0%	15.7%	29.7%
5- DFLP	.6%	.4%	1.0%
6- Islamic Jihad	1.8%	1.0%	3.3%
7- Fida	.1%	0.0%	.2%
8- National initiative (almubadara)	.5%	.6%	.4%
9- Independent Islamist	2.5%	1.9%	3.4%
10- Independent nationalist	3.6%	3.0%	4.5%

11)third way headed by salam feyyad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12- none of the above	35.1%	43.1%	22.1%
13- others	.8%	1.3%	0.0%
59) 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	12.3%	9.8%	16.5%
2) daily	22.0%	19.2%	26.5%
3) between 2-5 times weekly	11.9%	10.1%	14.7%
4) once a week	6.9%	7.1%	6.5%
5) once a month	5.3%	3.0%	9.0%
6) others (specify -----)	.1%	0.0%	.2%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	41.6%	50.8%	26.6%