

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



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
<http://www.pcpsr.org>

With Increased Public Dissatisfaction with the Performance of the President and the Hamas Government and with a Widening of the Gap between the Popularity of Fateh and Hamas in Favor of the Former, a Majority Supports the Holding of Early Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, and is in Favor of the Arab (Saudi) Initiative, and Prefers a Comprehensive Settlement over an Interim Political Track

These are the results of the latest poll conducted by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during December 14-16, 2006. The poll deals with several issues including armed confrontations, ceasefire, negotiations, permanent peace, Arab Initiative, performance of the government and the president, early elections, and the domestic balance of power. Total size of the sample is 1270 adults, 830 in the West Bank and 440 in the Gaza Strip, interviewed face to face in 127 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is 3%.

For further details, contact PSR director, Dr. Khalil Shikaki, or Walid Ladadweh at tel 02-296 4933 or email pcpsr@pcpsr.org.

MAIN RESULTS:

Poll findings show a considerable increase in the level of public dissatisfaction with the performance of the Hamas government. More importantly however, the findings show a greater increase in the level of dissatisfaction with the performance of PA president Mahmud Abbas. These developments might explain the poll finding of a high level of support for early parliamentary and presidential elections. The poll shows that if such elections were to take place today, vote for Fateh would be almost identical to the vote it received about one year ago in the January 2006 elections. But the vote for Hamas would be lower than it received in those elections. But the poll shows a large percentage of undecided (10%) voters which indicates that Hamas might be able to regain the votes it has lost. This conclusion is supported by the finding that shows a tie in the race for the presidency between Fateh's candidate Mahmud Abbas and Hamas' Isma'il Haniyeh. The considerable support the prime minister receives indicates that the dissatisfaction with the Hamas government does not necessarily mean blaming it for the current conditions. Moreover, the stability in the support for Fateh indicates that those who are dissatisfied with Hamas have not yet shifted their loyalty to Fateh, perhaps because they are also dissatisfied with the nationalist movement.

Findings show relative stability in public attitude regarding the peace process and armed confrontations despite the continued decline in confidence in the role played until now by armed confrontations in achieving national rights and despite the great level of support for a ceasefire. A large percentage of Palestinians believe that armed action can play a positive role in ending occupation despite the overwhelming support for the Gaza ceasefire agreement and for extending it to the West Bank.

Findings show an overwhelming preference among Fateh and Hamas voters for conducting negotiations for permanent peace and end of conflict while only a small minority prefers a track for an interim or partial settlement. But the public is divided over the substance of a permanent settlement with one half supporting and one half opposing a settlement along the lines of the Geneva Initiative and the Clinton Parameters. Support for the Arab or Saudi Initiative and for a settlement based on a two-state solution in which the Palestinians recognize Israel as the state for the Jewish people and Israel recognizes Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people is greater than support for one along the lines of the Geneva Initiative.

Despite public preference for a permanent deal track, a majority of 58% would support an agreement that would create a Palestinian state in the whole Gaza Strip and about 80% to 90% of the West Bank to be followed by negotiations over permanent issues such as final borders, Jerusalem, and refugees.

(1) Armed Confrontations and Ceasefire

- 85% support and 14% oppose the current Gaza Ceasefire agreement and identical percentages (85% and 14%) support and oppose extending it to the West Bank.
- The public is divided in its evaluation of the outcome of the last round of armed confrontations but the largest percentage (46%) believes that the two sides or none of them came out a winner.
- Similarly, the public is divided in identifying who benefits more from the ceasefire, Israel or the Palestinians; but the largest percentage (36%) believes the two sides or none of them benefit from it.
- The public is also divided over who benefits domestically from the ceasefire, Fateh or Hamas; but the largest percentage (58%) believes that both or none of them benefit from it.
- The public is divided into two halves in the evaluation of the role of rocket launching from the Gaza Strip against Israeli towns with 48% believing it serves and 48% believing it hurts Palestinian interests.
- Despite the fact that 57% of the public believe that a role does exist for violence in ending Israeli occupation, only 49% believe that armed confrontations have so far helped achieve national rights in ways that negotiations could not.

Findings show that the overwhelming majority of respondents (85%) supports the ceasefire agreement currently observed in the Gaza Strip while only 14% oppose it. Similarly, 85% support and 14% oppose extending the agreement to cover the West Bank as well. The widespread support for the ceasefire might reflect a decrease in the positive evaluation of the role of violence in achieving national rights. Findings show that the public is split into two equal halves on this matter with 49% believing that armed confrontations have so far helped achieve national rights in ways that negotiations could not. This percentage stood at 54% six months ago and at 68% one year ago.

Belief that armed confrontations serve Palestinian interests increases among men (56%) compared to women (44%), among students (61%) compared to housewives (43%), among those who would definitely refuse to buy a lottery ticket (59%) compared to those who would definitely agree to buy a lottery ticket (37%), among supporters of Hamas (62%) compared to supporters of Fateh (37%), and among those who define themselves as opponents of the peace process (74%) compared to those who define themselves as supporters of the peace process (43%).

Findings show that the public does not view the outcome of the armed confrontations that preceded the ceasefire as a Palestinian victory with only 24% seeing it that way and a similar percentage (27%) seeing it as an Israeli victory. The largest percentage (29%) believes that no one came out a winner and 18% believe that both sides came out winners. When evaluating the previous period of the launching of rockets from the Gaza Strip against Israeli towns, the public becomes divided into two equal halves with 48% believing that it served national interests and an identical percentage believing it hurts the national interests.

When determining who the beneficiaries from the current ceasefire are, one third believes the Palestinians benefit more and 29% believe the Israelis benefit more. One quarter believes that the two sides benefit and 11% believe neither side benefits. With regard to domestic actors, 21% believe Mahmud Abbas and Fateh benefit more from the ceasefire while 15% believe that Isma'il Haniyeh and Hamas benefit more. 34% believe both sides benefit and 24% believe that neither side benefits.

With regard to expectations in the aftermath of the ceasefire, only 19% believe the two sides will return to negotiations and violence will stop soon while 38% believe that negotiations will be resumed but some violence will continue. 37% believe armed confrontations will not stop and the two sides will not return to negotiations. It is worth mentioning that the percentage of those who believed that armed confrontations will not stop and negotiations will not be resumed soon stood at 26% three months ago. The increased pessimism about the future might explain the finding regarding the future of the peace process with 57% believing that there is a positive role for violence in ending occupation (21% believe the peace process has failed in ending occupation and should be stopped and Palestinians should instead resort to violence while 36% believe that the peace process should not be stopped but at the same time violence too should not be stopped). By contrast, only 38% believe that armed attacks have no positive role to play in ending occupation (27% believe that the peace process has not failed and should be given more time and in the meanwhile violence should

(2) Negotiations and Permanent Status

- 62% believe that the government led by Hamas should conduct peace negotiations with Israel and 34% believe it should not.
- 58% support and 40% oppose mutual recognition of Israel as the state for the Jewish people and Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people in the context of a permanent settlement and the establishment of a Palestinian state.
- 48% support and 49% oppose a package of permanent settlement along the lines of the Clinton Parameters, Taba negotiations, and the Geneva Initiative. But support for the various elements of the package ranges between 28% and 63%.
- 49% support and 45% oppose the plan known as the Road Map.
- 81% prefer a permanent status track of negotiations that would lead to permanent peace and end of conflict while only 16% prefer a track that would lead to an interim settlement that would postpone the resolution of some issues such as refugees.
- But a majority of 58% would support and 37% would oppose an interim agreement that would lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the whole Gaza Strip and about 80% to 90% of the West Bank to be followed by negotiations over permanent issues such as final borders, Jerusalem, and refugees.
- 59% support the Arab or Saudi Initiative and 38% oppose it.

be stopped while 11% believe that armed attacks are responsible for the stagnation in the peace process and if stopped peace making would be more successful.

Belief that the peace process has failed and should be replaced with armed attacks increases among men (25%) compared to women (16%), among holders of BA degree (20%) compared to illiterates (12%), among those who definitely would not buy a lottery ticket (29%) compared to those who would definitely buy one (15%), among supporters of Hamas (32%) compared to supporters of Fateh (10%), and among those who define themselves as opponents of the peace process (50%) compared to those who define themselves as supporters of the peace process (15%).

Findings show that the majority of the respondents (62%) supports and 34% oppose peace negotiations between a Hamas-led government and Israel. A majority of 58% supports and 40% oppose a permanent settlement that would resolve all issues of the conflict in which Palestinians would recognize Israel as the state for the Jewish people and Israelis would recognize Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people. A similar percentage (59%) supports and 38% oppose the Arab (or Saudi) Initiative which calls for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab land including Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights, the establishment of a Palestinian state, and the solution of the refugee problem based on UN resolution 194 which allows refugees to return to Israel and their compensation in return for recognition of Israel by all Arab countries and recognition of Israel's right to live within secure borders and the signing of a peace agreement and the establishment of normal relations with Israel.

But the public is divided into two equal halves with regard to a permanent settlement along the lines of the Geneva Initiative, the Clinton Parameters, and the Taba negotiations with 48% supporting such a settlement and 49% opposing it. Six months ago, support for such a settlement stood at 44% and opposition at 53%. But as the table below shows, the highest level of support for this package stood at 54% in December 2004. Current support for the item dealing with withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967 with equal territorial swap stands at 61% and opposition at 37%. Support for the item dealing with the establishment of a Palestinian state without an army but with international forces deployed for its protection stands at 28% and opposition at 70%. Support for the item on dividing East Jerusalem stands at 39% and opposition at 59%. Support for a refugee settlement stands at 41% and opposition at 54%. Support for ending the conflict stands at 63% and opposition at 34%. Finally, support for security arrangements stands at 42% and opposition at 55%. 46% of the public believes that a majority of Palestinians supports this package and 39% believe that a majority rejects the package and 15% do not know. Similarly, 43% believe a majority of Israelis supports the package and 39% believe a majority in Israel rejects it.

Support for a Permanent Settlement Framework along the Lines of the Geneva Initiative, the Clinton Parameters, and the Taba Negotiations (2003-2006)

	Dec 03	Dec 04	Dec 05	June 06	Dec 06
1) Borders and Territorial Exchange	57%	63%	55%	54%	61%
2) Refugees	25%	46%	40%	41%	41%
3) Jerusalem	46%	44%	33%	35%	39%
4) Demilitarized Palestinian State	36%	27%	20%	25%	28%
5) Security Arrangements	23%	53%	43%	40%	42%
6) End of Conflict	42%	69%	64%	58%	62%
Overall Package	39%	54%	46%	44%	48%

Support for the package increases slightly in the Gaza Strip (50%) compared to the West Bank (46%), among those who definitely would buy a lottery ticket (63%) compared to those who would definitely not buy a lottery ticket (32%), among supporters of Fateh (64%) compared to supporters of Hamas (34%), and among those who define themselves as supporters of the peace process (58%) compared to those who define themselves as opponents of the peace process (16%).

Findings also show that 49% support the Road Map and 45% oppose it. Last September, support for this plan stood at 52% and opposition at 42%.

Findings show that an overwhelming majority (81%) prefers a track of negotiations that would focus on reaching a permanent status agreement that would end the conflict and create permanent peace while only 16% prefers a track that would focus on reaching an interim agreement that would create a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while postponing the settlement of other issues such as refugees. But if an agreement is actually reached on the establishment of a Palestinian state in the whole Gaza Strip and 80% to 90% of the West Bank to be followed by negotiations between the state of Palestine and the state of Israel on the remaining issues such as final borders, refugees, and holy places, a majority of 58% would support it and 37% would oppose it.

The poll found that 39% of the Palestinians view Olmert's speech in which he stated his willingness to evacuate settlements and withdraw from large areas as contributing to the peace process while 37% view it as not contributing to the peace process and 19% view it as having no effect on the peace process. By contrast, a majority of 59% view the statement by Isma'il Haniyeh in which he offered Israel a long term Hudna of ten years or more in return for an Israeli withdrawal to the lines of 1967 and the establishment of a Palestinian state as contributing to peace, and 22% viewed it as not contributing to peace and 13% viewed it as having no effect on the peace process.

(3) Governmental Performance, Early Elections, and Balance of Power

- Satisfaction with the performance of the Hamas government drops from 42% three months ago to 33% today. Similarly, satisfaction with the performance of PA president Mahmud Abbas drops from 55% three months ago to 40% in this poll.
- More than 90% describe current Palestinian conditions as bad or very bad and only 2% describe it as good.
- 48% agree and 47% disagree that Hamas government should resign, and 61% support and 37% oppose the holding of early parliamentary and presidential elections.
- A majority of 56% agrees with Fateh and the president that PA president has the right to call for early elections and 38% agree with Hamas that he does not have that right.
- After one year since the electoral experience early this year, a majority of the Palestinians is still in favor of democracy: 53% say it is appropriate for the Palestinians and 43% say it is inappropriate.
- If early parliamentary elections were to take place today, Hamas would receive 36% of the vote, Fateh 42%, and all others 12%. 10% remain undecided. Three months ago, Hamas received 38% and Fateh received 41%.
- If early presidential elections were to take place today and only two were to compete, Mahmud Abbas from Fateh and Isma'il Haniyeh from Hamas, Abbas would receive 46% of the vote and Haniyeh would receive 45%. 9% remain undecided. But if the race was between Marwan Barghouti from Fateh and Khalid Mish'al from Hamas, Barghouti would receive 57% and Mish'al would receive 36%. 7% remain undecided.

Findings show that satisfaction with the performance of the Hamas government has dropped significantly compared to where it was three months ago, from 42% to 33%. Drop in satisfaction covers all aspects of government work: enforcing law and order dropped from 41% to 27%, reforming the PA and fighting corruption dropped from 46% to 35%, reducing the plight of occupation and confronting Israeli settlement policy and the building of the separation barrier from 33% to 26%, and improving economic conditions, such as resolving the salaries problem, from 26% to 23%. It is interesting to note that 39% of those who voted for Hamas in the January 2006 elections say they are dissatisfied with the performance of the Hamas government while 30% of those who say they would vote for Hamas if new elections are held are dissatisfied with the performance of the Hamas government. It is also noticeable that satisfaction with the performance of the government is greater in the Gaza Strip (37%) than in the West Bank (31%).

Dissatisfaction however is not restricted to the performance of the Hamas government. Satisfaction with the performance of PA president Mahmud Abbas has also dropped significantly in three months from 55% to 40%. As the case had been three months ago, more than 90% describe the current Palestinian conditions today as bad or very bad and only 2% describe it as good. Moreover, 87% say they and their families do not feel secure or safe in the PA and 87% say they believe corruption exists in the PA and 69% of those say that corruption will increase or remain the same in the future. It is worth noting that belief that corruption will increase or remain the same dropped significantly to 28% in the first poll, conducted in March 2006, after Hamas' electoral victory. The huge increase to the current level indicates that the public has reached the conclusion that given the current internal dynamics, Hamas' control over the parliament and government does not necessarily mean it has the capacity to fight corruption.

For all these reasons, the poll found half of the public (48%) wanting the Hamas government to resign while the other half (47%) remains opposed to that. Moreover, a majority of 61% support and 37% oppose the conduct of early parliamentary and presidential elections. More importantly, 56% of the public agrees with Fateh and Abbas that the PA president has the right to call for early elections while 37% agree with Hamas that he does not have that right. It is interesting to note that despite public frustration with current conditions, Palestinians are still committed to democracy with 53% saying that given the experience of the last year since the elections, democracy is indeed appropriate for Palestine and 43% say it is inappropriate.

If parliamentary elections were to take place today, Hamas would receive 36% of the vote (compared to 38% three months ago), Fateh would receive 42% (compared to 41% three months ago), all other lists combined would receive 12% (compared to 9% three months ago). 10%, compared to 12% three months ago, are undecided. Support for Hamas compared to Fateh increases in the

Gaza Strip (43% vs. 41% for Fateh) and decreases in the West Bank (32% vs. 43% for Fateh). Support for Hamas also increases in refugee camps (41% vs. 40% for Fateh) and decreases in towns and villages (34% vs. 45% for Fateh) and in cities (36% vs. 41% for Fateh). Support for Hamas also increases among women (42% vs. 40% for Fateh) and decreases among men (30% vs. 45% for Fateh). Support for Hamas also increases among those who definitely would not buy a lottery ticket (50% vs. 27% for Fateh) and decreases among those who definitely would buy a lottery ticket (19% vs. 58% for Fateh). Support for Hamas also increases among those between 33 and 42 years of age (44% vs. 33% for Fateh) and decreases among those between 18 and 32 years of age (34% vs. 48% for Fateh), among those between 43 and 52 years of age (35% vs. 42% for Fateh), and among those over 52 years of age (28% vs. 42% for Fateh). Support for Hamas increases significantly among those who define themselves as opponents of the peace process (74% vs. 5% for Fateh) and decreases significantly among those who define themselves as supporters of the peace process (29% vs. 52% for Fateh). Support for Hamas and Fateh is close among those in the private sector (35% for Hamas and 37% for Fateh), but support for Hamas decreases significantly among those in the public sector (24% vs. 55% for Fateh).

If new presidential elections are to take place today with only two candidates participating, Isma'il Haniyeh from Hamas and Mahmud Abbas from Fateh, public vote would split equally among the two with Haniyeh receiving 45% and Abbas 46%. Haniyeh receives 49% of the vote in the Gaza Strip and 43% of the vote in the West Bank; Abbas receives 44% in the Gaza Strip and 47% in the West Bank. But if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti from Fateh and Khalid Mish'al from Hamas, Mish'al would receive 36% and Barghouti 57%. Barghouti receives a majority of the vote in the Gaza Strip (58% vs. 37% for Mish'al) and in the West Bank (56% vs. 35% for Mish'al).

Results of Poll # (22)
14-16 December 2006

	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	4.5	4.0	5.5
2) Al Jazeera	72.0	73.0	70.3
3) Al Hurra	0.2	0.2	0.2
4) Al Manar	5.9	7.8	2.7
5) Palestine TV	6.5	4.7	9.5
6) Do not watch TV	4.8	4.1	6.2
7) Others	2.3	1.8	3.1
8) Do not have a dish	3.7	4.4	2.6
01) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?			
1) Very satisfied	4.6	4.5	4.9
2) Satisfied	35.2	34.3	36.8
3) Not satisfied	38.9	37.6	41.1
4) not satisfied at all	16.6	17.4	15.4
5) DK/NA	4.6	6.2	1.9
02) 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	45.7	47.0	43.7
2) Ismael Haneyyeh	45.3	42.7	49.2
3 DK/NA	9.0	10.3	7.1
03) And if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti representing Fateh and Khalid Misha'al representing Hams, whom would you vote for?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	56.8	56.4	57.5
2) Khalid Misha'al	35.8	35.0	37.0
3) No Opinion/ Don't know	7.4	8.6	5.6
04) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of the Hamas government in the following areas:			
04-1 Enforce law and order and end anarchy			
1) Highly satisfied	2.8	2.9	2.6
2) Satisfied	23.9	21.9	27.4
3) Not satisfied	49.6	49.2	50.3
4) Not satisfied at all	19.8	20.3	18.8
5) DK/NA	3.9	5.6	0.9
04-2 Carry out reforms and fight corruption			
1) Highly satisfied	4.5	4.4	4.7
2) Satisfied	30.3	27.2	35.8
3) Not satisfied	45.4	46.6	43.2
4) Not satisfied at all	15.7	16.1	15.1
5) DK/NA	4.1	5.8	1.2

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
04-3 Reduce constraints of occupation and confront settlements and the wall			
1) Highly satisfied	2.7	2.9	2.4
2) Satisfied	23.4	20.2	28.9
3) Not satisfied	51.6	52.3	50.4
4) Not satisfied at all	18.2	19.0	16.9
5) DK/NA	4.1	5.6	1.4
04-4 Improve economic conditions such as solving the salary problem and fight poverty			
1) Highly satisfied	2.3	2.7	1.6
2) Satisfied	20.2	18.1	23.9
3) Not satisfied	49.5	48.9	50.6
4) Not satisfied at all	23.8	24.6	22.4
5) DK/NA	4.1	5.6	1.5
04-5 The overall performance of the government			
1) Highly satisfied	3.4	3.7	3.0
2) Satisfied	29.5	26.8	34.3
3) Not satisfied	44.8	45.0	44.6
4) Not satisfied at all	17.5	18.2	16.3
5) DK/NA	4.7	6.4	1.8
05) Now that efforts to form a national unity government, in which Fateh, Hamas, and other factions and parties would participate, have failed, do you agree or disagree with the demand that the government led by Hamas should resign?			
1) Certainly agree	16.5	15.7	17.9
2) Agree	31.2	31.4	30.9
3) Disagree	33.0	32.1	34.7
4) Certainly disagree	13.6	13.7	13.4
5) DK/NA	5.6	7.1	3.1
06) President Mahmud Abbas said that talks to form a national unity government have reached a dead end and that he is studying various options. Tell us if you agree or disagree with the following options:			
6-1) Go to new presidential and parliamentary elections			
1) Certainly agree	14.1	14.3	13.7
2) Agree	46.4	48.3	42.9
3) Disagree	26.3	21.2	35.1
4) Certainly disagree	10.3	12.0	7.4
5) DK/NA	3.0	4.2	0.9
6-2) Dismiss the current government and appoint a new non Hamas prime minister			
1) Certainly agree	10.3	10.4	10.2
2) Agree	42.4	42.6	42.1
3) Disagree	34.6	32.4	38.4
4) Certainly disagree	9.0	9.7	7.8
5) DK/NA	3.7	5.0	1.4

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
6-3) Declare a state of emergency and form an emergency government			
1) Certainly agree	7.7	8.3	6.6
2) Agree	45.0	46.4	42.5
3) Disagree	33.9	30.2	40.2
4) Certainly disagree	8.7	8.5	9.1
5) DK/NA	4.8	6.6	1.6
6-4) Conduct a referendum on dissolving the parliament and conducting early parliamentary elections			
1) Certainly agree	12.8	12.4	13.4
2) Agree	54.0	56.1	50.4
3) Disagree	23.0	19.3	29.5
4) Certainly disagree	7.3	8.1	5.9
5) DK/NA	3.0	4.1	0.9
07) Hamas believes that PA president does not have the right to issue a decree calling for early legislative elections while Fateh believes that the president has the right to do so. What do you say?			
1) definitely has the right	15.2	15.6	14.5
2) has the right	40.7	39.5	42.8
3) does not have the right	28.6	26.8	31.8
4) definitely does not have the right	9.0	9.7	7.8
5) DK/NA	6.4	8.4	3.0
08) If the president called for early legislative elections and Hamas asked you to boycott those elections while Fateh asked you to participate in them, would you participate or boycott?			
1) Definitely boycott	12.3	12.8	11.6
2) Boycott	22.4	20.9	24.9
3) Participate	44.0	43.1	45.6
4) Definitely participate	11.2	11.8	10.1
5) DK/NA	10.1	11.4	7.9
10) If new elections are held today and the same lists that took part in the last PLC elections were nominated, for whom would you vote?			
1) alternative	2.1	2.5	1.3
2) independent Palestine	3.0	3.5	2.1
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	3.6	4.0	2.8
4) Abu al Abbas	0.5	0.6	0.3
5) freedom and social justice	0.1	0.2	
6) change and reform	35.8	31.7	42.7
7) national coalition for justice and democracy	0.1	0.2	0.0
8) third way	1.7	2.2	0.8
9) freedom and independence	0.5	0.8	0.0
10) Palestinian justice	0.4	0.6	0.0
11) Fateh	42.4	43.4	40.8
12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	9.9	10.4	9.1

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
11) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas these days?			
1) Very good	0.2	0.1	0.2
2) Good	2.3	2.1	2.6
3) So so	6.2	5.9	6.7
4) Bad	26.9	29.9	21.7
5) Very bad	64.0	61.5	68.5
6) DK/NA	0.3	0.4	0.2
12) If Israel agrees to conduct peace negotiations with a Hamas-led PA, do you think the Hamas-led PA should or should not negotiate with Israel?			
1) certainly it should negotiate	22.7	21.7	24.4
2) it should negotiate	39.1	39.2	38.9
3) it should not negotiate	24.6	23.7	26.0
4) certainly it should not negotiate	9.1	9.7	8.1
5) DK/NA	4.6	5.8	2.5
13) 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 Palestinian people. Do you agree or disagree to this proposal?			
1) Definitely agree	9.0	10.7	6.1
2) agree	48.7	49.9	46.6
3) disagree	28.1	25.6	32.5
4) definitely disagree	11.9	10.8	14.0
5) DK/NA	2.2	3.0	0.7
14) And what is the Palestinian majority opinion on this issue? Do most Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza support or oppose the recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinian people at the end of the peace process?			
1) Majority supports	51.7	53.6	48.3
2) Majority opposes	36.1	34.5	38.9
3) DK/NA	12.2	11.9	12.7
15) And what is the Israeli majority opinion on this issue? Do most Israelis support or oppose the recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinian people at the end of the peace process?			
1) Majority supports	44.4	41.9	48.7
2) Majority opposes	37.7	39.0	35.4
5) DK/NA	17.9	19.1	15.8
16) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	46.8	42.5	54.4
2) somewhat religious	49.3	53.0	42.7
3) not religious	3.4	4.0	2.3
4) DK/NA	0.5	0.4	0.7

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
17) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) supportive of the peace process	68.7	64.7	75.7
2) opposed to the peace process	12.7	11.5	14.7
3) between support and opposition	17.5	22.5	8.8
4) DK/NA	1.1	1.2	0.9
18) The following is a list of problems confronting the Palestinians today; tell us which one is the most important problem?			
1) spread of unemployment and poverty	32.2	35.1	27.1
2) continuation of occupation and its daily practices	22.3	26.0	15.8
3) internal anarchy	20.4	16.1	27.8
4) spread of corruption and lack of internal reforms	23.5	20.8	28.3
5) others (specify: -----)	1.4	1.7	1.0
6) No Opinion /Don't know	0.2	0.4	0.0
19) Based on what you have heard or seen regarding the performance of the Executive Force, which is under the command of the interior minister and is deployed in the Gaza Strip, how do you evaluate its performance?			
1) positive, contributing to the enforcement of law and order	29.8	22.2	43.0
2) negative, contributing to further chaos and anarchy	51.1	52.7	48.3
3) DK/NA	19.1	25.1	8.7
20) If you were to look at the domestic social agenda of Hamas, particularly regarding women dress, you would say its goal is:			
1) to impose the Islamic Sharia dress code, the Hijab, in public life	15.4	15.9	14.6
2) will not impose the Sharia dress, but will encourage women to wear it	47.3	48.8	44.7
3) will not interfere in the dress of women and will maintain the status quo	33.3	30.9	37.7
4) DK/NA	4.0	4.5	3.1
21) Now after the election of Mahmud Abbas as president of the Fateh movement, do you think this will lead to:			
1) real reform steps in the movement	28.8	29.3	27.9
2) no change will take place within Fateh and things will stay as they are now	31.6	30.8	32.9
3) there will be further deterioration in Fateh and reforms will be impeded	29.5	28.2	31.8
4) DK/NA	10.2	11.8	7.4

22) **When Palestinians and Israelis return to final status negotiations the following items might be presented to negotiators as the elements of a permanent compromise settlement. Tell us what you think of each item then tell us what you think of all combined as one permanent status settlement**

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

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

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
22-1) Item #1: withdrawal to 1967 borders with territorial swap			
1) Strongly agree	7.0	7.1	6.7
2) Agree	54.2	50.9	60.0
3) Disagree	27.0	27.8	25.5
4) Strongly Disagree	9.7	11.7	6.1
5) No Opinion /Don't Know	2.2	2.5	1.7
22-2) Item #2: a state without an army but with international forces			
1) Strongly agree	2.5	2.8	2.1
2) Agree	25.9	26.0	25.7
3) Disagree	53.4	52.1	55.8
4) Strongly Disagree	16.7	17.4	15.4
5) No Opinion /Don't Know	1.4	1.6	1.1

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
22-3) Item #3: East Jerusalem as capital of the state of Palestine after it is divided			
1) Strongly agree	3.2	3.9	2.0
2) Agree	35.8	38.6	31.0
3) Disagree	43.9	40.4	49.9
4) Strongly Disagree	15.2	14.7	16.0
5) No Opinion /Don't Know	2.0	2.4	1.1
22-4) Item #4: refugees with five options for permanent residence			
1) Strongly agree	2.9	3.0	2.6
2) Agree	38.3	38.2	38.5
3) Disagree	41.2	39.1	44.9
4) Strongly Disagree	12.9	14.5	10.2
5) No Opinion /Don't Know	4.7	5.2	3.8
22-5) Item #5: end of conflict			
1) Strongly agree	6.8	7.2	6.2
2) Agree	55.8	55.3	56.7
3) Disagree	25.9	25.6	26.6
4) Strongly Disagree	8.4	8.3	8.6
5) No Opinion /Don't Know	3.0	3.6	1.9
22-6) Item #6: a sovereign state with security arrangements			
1) Strongly agree	3.8	3.7	4.0
2) Agree	37.8	36.4	40.3
3) Disagree	40.9	41.0	40.7
4) Strongly Disagree	14.5	15.2	13.2
5) No Opinion /Don't Know	3.0	3.7	1.8
22-7) Item #7: the combined elements as one permanent status settlement			
1) Strongly agree	2.6	2.8	2.1
2) Agree	45.2	43.4	48.3
3) Disagree	37.9	38.2	37.4
4) Strongly Disagree	11.0	11.5	10.1
5) No Opinion /Don't Know	3.4	4.0	2.2
23) And what is the Palestinian majority opinion on this combined package for a permanent status settlement? Do most Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza support or oppose this combined final status package?			
1) Majority supports	46.2	43.4	51.1
2) Majority opposes	38.6	41.1	34.2
3) DK/NA	15.2	15.5	14.7
24) And what is the Israeli majority opinion on this combined package for a permanent status settlement? Do most Israelis support or oppose this combined final status package?			
1) Majority supports	42.8	41.9	44.4
2) Majority opposes	39.0	39.1	38.9
3) DK/NA	18.2	19.0	16.7

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
25) People's evaluations of the future chances of the peace process and the armed struggle vary. For example, some believe that the peace process is a failure and that only way to end the occupation is the resort to armed attacks while others believe that armed attacks are responsible for the failure of the peace process. What about you? Which of the following four views you support:			
1) the peace process is not successful in ending occupation and should be stopped in favor of resort to armed action	20.7	20.5	21.1
2) the peace process should not be stopped because it still might succeed, but at the same time armed action should continue	35.8	35.1	37.0
3) the peace process has not failed and should be given more time and in the meanwhile armed action should be stopped	27.3	29.0	24.4
4) armed action is responsible for the stagnation of the peace process and if it is stopped, the peace process would make progress	10.9	10.1	12.3
5) DK/NA	5.3	5.4	5.2
26) After reaching a peace agreement and the establishment of a Palestinian state that is recognized by Israel, the following are steps that may be taken in order to enhance normalization between the state of Israel and a Palestinian state. For each of the suggested steps please tell me whether you support or oppose it:			
26-1) Item #1: Open borders to free movement of people and goods			
1) Strongly Support	18.4	19.1	17.1
2) Support	63.3	63.0	63.7
3) Oppose	13.3	13.8	12.3
4) Strongly Oppose	4.2	3.3	5.9
5) DK/NA	0.8	0.8	1.0
26-2) Item #2: Create joint economic institutions and ventures			
1) Strongly Support	13.2	13.0	13.6
2) Support	54.8	51.6	60.4
3) Oppose	26.0	29.3	20.3
4) Strongly Oppose	4.9	4.9	5.0
5) DK/NA	1.1	1.3	0.6
26-3) Item #3: Create joint political institutions designed eventually to lead to a confederate system			
1) Strongly Support	4.6	4.2	5.2
2) Support	26.5	24.8	29.6
3) Oppose	51.7	53.0	49.5
4) Strongly Oppose	14.3	14.6	13.8
5) DK/NA	2.8	3.4	2.0
26-4) Item #4: Take legal measures against incitement against the Israelis			
1) Strongly Support	3.4	3.5	3.2
2) Support	32.4	31.3	34.4
3) Oppose	47.2	48.1	45.6
4) Strongly Oppose	14.5	14.1	15.1
5) DK/NA	2.5	3.0	1.6

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
26-5) Item #5: Adopt a school curriculum that recognizes Israel and teaches school children not to demand return of all Palestine to the Palestinians			
1) Strongly Support	1.2	1.5	0.7
2) Support	8.6	7.7	10.1
3) Oppose	58.6	58.0	59.6
4) Strongly Oppose	29.6	30.2	28.4
5) DK/NA	2.0	2.5	1.2
27) And on a personal level, would you, under conditions of peace, invite a Israeli colleague or acquaintance to visit you in your home?			
1) definitely yes	4.8	5.9	2.8
2) Yes	27.6	27.7	27.4
3) No	41.5	39.2	45.4
4) Definitely no	25.1	26.1	23.4
5) DK/NA	1.1	1.1	1.0
28) And would you, under conditions of peace, visit an Israeli colleague or acquaintance in his home?			
1) Definitely yes	4.9	5.6	3.8
2) Yes	26.9	27.1	26.6
3) No	40.7	38.1	45.4
4) Definitely no	26.3	27.9	23.4
5) DK/NA	1.2	1.3	0.9
29) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions?			
1) Yes	87.0	88.3	84.8
2) No	7.5	5.8	10.3
3) DK/NA	5.5	5.9	4.9
30) If yes, Will this corruption in PA institutions increase, decrease or remain as it is in the future?			
1) Will increase	59.0	58.0	60.8
2) Will remain as it is	10.1	10.5	9.5
3) will decrease	21.2	21.0	21.4
4) DK/NA	9.7	10.6	8.2
31) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
1) Completely assured	1.0	1.1	0.7
2) Assured	11.9	12.5	10.9
3) Not assured	49.8	52.1	45.9
4) Not assured at all	37.3	34.3	42.5
5) DK/NA			
32) After the electoral experience that took place early this year, what is your evaluation of democracy in Palestine? Specifically, do you see in this democracy a successful system that is suited for Palestine or do you see in it a failed system that can not be implemented in Palestine?			
1) successful, suitable to Palestine	52.8	51.9	54.5
2) failed, unsuitable for Palestine	43.2	43.6	42.6
3) DK/NA	3.9	4.5	3.0

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
33) If you see it as a failed system, what alternative system you think would be suitable for Palestine?			
1) one party system, whereby one party would fully control the government and parliament	21.5	19.4	25.2
2) a system with a strong leader who is not accountable to a parliament	25.1	26.9	21.9
3) a religious system where only men of religion are able to govern	26.5	24.1	30.7
4) none of the above, I prefer -----	15.9	18.2	11.6
5) DK/NA	11.1	11.4	10.5
34) In your view, fateful decisions should be in the hands of (select one only)			
1) The PA Legislative Council	33.7	32.5	35.8
2) The President of the PA	25.1	25.1	25.2
3) The PLO National Council	6.8	7.4	5.8
4) The PLO Executive Committee	6.1	6.4	5.5
5) The PA prime minister and cabinet	15.9	13.9	19.3
6) None of the above	7.6	8.4	6.1
7) DK/NA	4.8	6.3	2.3
35) Do you believe that armed confrontations so far has helped achieved Palestinian national and political rights in ways that negotiations could not achieve?			
1) Definitely yes	15.7	11.4	23.2
2) Yes	33.7	36.4	29.0
3) No	39.9	40.1	39.6
4) Definitely no	8.7	10.3	6.0
5) DK/NA	2.0	1.8	2.3
36) The US, Russia, the European Community and the UN, the so called "Quartet", have put forward a "Roadmap" for the implementation of a final settlement within 3 years. The plan includes political reforms in the Palestinian Authority, including a constitution and election of a strong Prime Minister, stopping the incitement and violence on both sides under the Quartet's supervision, a freeze on settlements and the establishment of a Palestinian State within provisional borders. The next phase will see negotiations on the final borders under the auspices of an international conference. Do you support or oppose this initiative?			
1) Strongly support	4.7	4.9	4.3
2) Support	44.4	45.4	42.8
3) Oppose	35.0	33.7	37.3
4) Strongly oppose	10.4	10.7	10.0
5) Don't know/No answer	5.4	5.3	5.7
37) Do you support or oppose the current cease fire agreement in Gaza between the Palestinians and the Israelis?			
1) Definitely support	18.1	19.3	16.0
2) Support	67.3	66.3	69.1
3) Oppose	11.9	11.7	12.2
4) Definitely oppose	2.1	1.9	2.3
5) DK/NA	0.6	0.8	0.4

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
38) Do you support or oppose expanding the agreement to include the West Bank also?			
1) Definitely support	18.7	19.0	18.1
2) Support	65.9	66.3	65.1
3) Oppose	12.0	11.7	12.6
4) Definitely oppose	2.0	1.7	2.5
5) DK/NA	1.3	1.2	1.6
39) Now that the Gaza cease fire has been implemented for the last few weeks, who came out the winner in the current round of the conflict?			
1) Israel	26.7	27.5	25.4
2) The Palestinians	23.9	21.7	27.6
3) Both	17.6	14.4	23.3
4) Neither	28.8	33.1	21.4
5) DK/NA	3.0	3.4	2.3
40) Who in your opinion will gain more from the cease fire agreement?			
1) Israel	28.7	28.0	29.9
2) The Palestinians	32.6	33.4	31.2
3) Both	25.1	24.0	27.0
4) Neither	11.3	12.0	10.2
5) DK/NA	2.3	2.6	1.7
41) And with regard to the internal Palestinian actors, who will gain more politically from the cease fire?			
1) Abu Mazin and Fateh	20.5	20.4	20.7
2) Haniyah and Hamas	15.4	13.1	19.4
3) Both	33.8	33.5	34.4
4) Neither	24.4	26.0	21.8
5) DK/NA	5.9	7.0	3.8
42) What do you expect to happen now, after a cease fire with Israel has been achieved?			
1) Negotiations will resume soon enough and armed confrontations will stop	18.7	18.3	19.3
2) Negotiations will resume but some armed attacks will continue	38.1	35.8	42.1
3) Armed confrontations will not stop and the two sides will not return to negotiations	37.4	38.8	34.9
4) DK/NA	5.9	7.2	3.6
43) There is a talk about conducting Palestinian-Israeli negotiations on an interim settlement whereby a Palestinian state is established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while other issues, such as the refugees, would be postponed. Other people prefer negotiations that would lead to a comprehensive settlement that would lead to permanent peace and end of conflict with all issues, including refugees, resolved. Which of the two positions do you prefer: the interim settlement or the comprehensive one?			
1) definitely the interim	1.9	1.1	3.2
2) the interim	13.9	13.1	15.3
3) the comprehensive	57.3	56.6	58.5
4) definitely the comprehensive	23.5	26.3	18.8
5) DK/NA	3.4	2.9	4.3

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
44) There is also a talk about a possible Palestinian-Israeli agreement on the establishment of a Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and about 80% to 90% of the West Bank to be followed by negotiations between the state of Palestine and the state of Israel to resolve all the other issues such as the permanent borders, refugees, holy places in Jerusalem, and others. Would you support or oppose such an agreement?			
1) Definitely support	4.6	4.1	5.5
2) Support	53.1	53.0	53.2
3) Oppose	31.4	31.5	31.3
4) Definitely oppose	5.8	5.8	5.9
5) DK/NA	5.0	5.5	4.1
45) If you were to evaluate the previous period of the launching of rockets from the Gaza Strip at Israeli towns, you would see it as:			
1) definitely beneficiary to Palestinian interests	18.6	16.1	22.8
2) beneficiary to Palestinian interests	29.1	28.7	30.0
3) harmful to Palestinian interests	28.7	29.0	28.3
4) definitely harmful to Palestinian interests	19.3	20.7	16.9
5) DK/NA	4.3	5.6	2.0
46) Do you know or have you heard of the Arab or Saudi peace plan?			
1) I know more or less all the details of the plan	9.2	7.8	11.6
2) I generally know the plan and some of its details	15.8	15.5	16.3
3) I have heard of the plan but I don't know the details	30.8	31.0	30.5
4) I never heard of the plan	43.5	44.8	41.3
5) DN/NA	0.7	0.9	0.2
47) 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 negotiated 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) Definitely agree	8.9	8.4	9.8
2) Agree	50.5	50.7	50.2
3) Disagree	27.7	28.2	26.6
4) Definitely disagree	10.0	9.3	11.3
5) DK/NA	2.9	3.4	2.0
48) Do you know or have you heard of Prime Minister Olmert's recent speech in which he outlined the concessions Israel is willing to make to the Palestinians			
1) I know more or less all the details of the plan	6.2	5.2	8.1
2) I generally know the plan and some of its details	15.8	17.4	13.0
3) I have heard of the plan but I don't know the details	21.0	20.2	22.4
4) I never heard of the plan	56.3	56.7	55.5
5) DN/NA	0.7	0.5	1.0

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
49) In his speech Olmert said that in return for true peace Israel will be willing to evacuate vast territories and settlements located in them. In your opinion, does this statement bring peace closer or further away?			
1) Closer	39.4	37.1	43.6
2) Further away	37.1	36.1	38.9
3) Doesn't make any difference	18.7	21.3	14.2
4) DK/NA	4.7	5.5	3.3
50) Do you know or have you heard of Prime Minister Isamil Haniyeh's recent speech in which he outlined Hamas' plan for a long term Hudna or truce with Israel?			
1) I know more or less all the details of the plan	16.4	13.7	21.1
2) I generally know the plan and some of its details	17.7	17.3	18.5
3) I have heard of the plan but I don't know the details	25.4	24.6	26.6
4) I never heard of the plan	40.0	43.5	33.9
5) DN/NA	0.6	0.9	
51) Haniyeh said that in return for an Israeli withdrawal to the borders of 1967 and the establishment of a Palestinian state, Hamas would be ready to give Israel a long term Hudna or truce for ten years or more. In your opinion, does this statement bring peace closer or further away?			
1) Closer	59.1	55.1	66.0
2) Further away	22.3	23.1	20.8
3) Doesn't make any difference	12.9	14.5	10.0
4) DK/NA	5.7	7.2	3.2
52) Which of the following political parties do you support?			
1) PPP	1.4	1.6	0.9
2) PFLP	3.1	3.2	3.0
3) Fateh	32.3	31.7	33.3
4) Hamas	29.3	25.4	36.0
5) DFLP	1.0	1.4	0.2
6) Islamic Jihad	1.6	1.8	1.1
7) Fida	0.2		0.5
8) National Initiative (Mubadara)	1.0	1.2	0.7
9) Independent Islamists	3.3	3.9	2.3
10) Independent Nationalists	4.3	4.2	4.6
11) None of the above	22.4	25.3	17.4
12) Other, specify	0.2	0.4	0.0
53) How many times a week do you happen to carry out the following activities?			
53-1) Watch news on Palestinian TV channel			
1) Never	34.3	37.9	28.2
2) 1-2 times a week	24.0	24.4	23.3
3) 3-4 times a week	11.0	11.5	10.0
4) Almost every day	30.5	26.1	38.3
5) DK/NA	0.2	0.1	0.2

	Total%	West Bank %	Gaza Strip%
53-2) Watch news on al Jazeera and al Arabiya channel			
1) Never	8.9	9.5	8.0
2) 1-2 times a week	11.7	12.7	9.8
3) 3-4 times a week	9.9	10.2	9.5
4) Almost every day	69.1	67.3	72.0
5) DK/NA	0.4	0.3	0.6
53-3) Read newspaper			
1) Never	52.3	50.2	56.1
2) 1-2 times a week	25.6	26.2	24.6
3) 3-4 times a week	8.1	8.5	7.5
4) Almost every day	13.4	15.1	10.3
5) DK/NA	0.6		1.5
53-4) Listen to news on radio			
1) Never	36.4	45.5	20.7
2) 1-2 times a week	16.3	16.7	15.6
3) 3-4 times a week	8.4	8.4	8.4
4) Almost every day	38.5	29.2	54.5
5) DK/NA	0.4	0.1	0.8