

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 half of the public favors negotiations with Israel, three quarters reject a permanent settlement if it includes a 10-year transitional phase during which the Israeli army remains deployed in the Jordan Valley; and while fewer people believe that Hamas' way is the best way to end occupation and build a state, satisfaction with the performance of Abbas and Hamdallah increases and more people believe that Abbas' is the best way

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 19-22 December 2013. The period before the poll witnessed continuation of the friction between Egypt and Hamas' government in Gaza, the continuation of the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations, the release of more prisoners by Israel, an increase in violent incidents, release of reports on Arafat's poisoning, and talk about the appointment of Marwan Barghouti as vice president to Abbas. This press release covers public attitudes regarding the peace process, evaluation of the general West Bank and Gaza conditions, elections, reconciliation, public evaluation of the performance of the governments of Ismail Haniyeh and Rami al Hamdallah, public satisfaction with the performance of President Mahmud Abbas, the internal balance of power between Fateh and Hamas, reports on Arafat's poisoning, and others. 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 last quarter of 2013 indicate that half of the public remains willing to give negotiations a chance but about 70% are pessimistic about the chances for success. On the other hand, most of the public supports the two-state solution and believes that if Abbas does reach a peace agreement with Netanyahu, a majority of the public will vote in favor of that agreement. The public however insists that the agreement be permanent and more than three quarters reject a permanent agreement that includes a 10-year transitional period during which the Israeli army remains deployed in the Jordan Valley.

Findings also indicate a continued decline in the positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip, presumably as a result of the continued political conflict between Egypt and the Hamas government and the continued closure of tunnels and the Rafah crossing. This decline, which we first noticed in our September poll, is now affecting Hamas' popularity in the Gaza Strip where it dropped significantly. It is worth mentioning however that Hamas' popularity in the West Bank has not changed. Similarly, despite the continuation of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations, positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank remained unchanged compared to the findings of September 2013.

By contrast, satisfaction with the performance of Abbas in the Gaza Strip has significantly increased and positive evaluation of the performance of Prime Minister Al Hamdallah increased in both areas, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. More importantly, it seems that these changes have affected attitudes regarding whose way is the best to end occupation and build a Palestinian state. Current findings show a significant decrease in the percentage of those who believe that Hamas' way is the best way and a significant increase in the percentage of those who believe that Abbas' way is the best way. It should be noted however that the percentage of those who believe that Hamas' way is the best way remains higher than the percentage of those who believe that Abbas' is the best.

(1) Peace Process:

- **50% support the current negotiations but 69% expect them to fail; still, if Abbas succeeds in reaching a peace agreement with Israel, 57% believe that a majority of the public will vote in a referendum in favor of that agreement**
- **53% support the two-state solution, but 56% believe that this solution is no longer practical due to settlement activities. Nonetheless, two thirds oppose a one-state solution.**
- **More than three quarters of the public reject a permanent agreement that includes a 10-year transitional period during which the Israeli army remains deployed in the Jordan Valley**
- **A majority believes that settlement activities and the number of checkpoints have increased or remained as they were before the start of the current negotiations and that economic conditions have remained the same or have become worse**
- **46% support and 53% oppose a package of compromises along the lines of the Clinton Parameters and the Geneva Initiative, but 50% say they will vote in favor of such package if Abbas presented it in a referendum**
- **43% support and 56% oppose a mutual recognition of national identity**
- **After reaching a peace agreement, 51% support and 47% oppose reconciliation between the two peoples**
- **A majority of 77% is worried that it might be hurt by Israelis in its daily life and 83% believe that Israel's long term aspiration is to annex all Palestinian territories and expel its population or deny it its political rights**

Findings show that 50% of the public support and 47% oppose the president's decision to resume direct Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. But 69% expect these negotiations to fail in reaching a peace agreement and only 27% expect them to succeed. If negotiations do succeed and Abbas reaches a peace agreement with Israel, 57% believe that a majority of the Palestinian public will vote in a referendum in favor of the agreement; only 35% expect a majority to vote against it.

A majority of 53% supports the two-state solution and 46% oppose it. But 56% believe that that solution is no longer practical due to settlement expansion and 68% believe that the chances for the creation of a Palestinian state in the next five years are slim or non-existent. Yet, 66% of the public oppose and 32% support the one-state solution in which Jews and Arabs enjoy equality in one state. Support for the two-state solution is higher in the West Bank (54%) than in the Gaza Strip (51%), in towns and villages (58%) compared to cities and refugee camps (53% and 43% respectively), among men (56%) compared to women (50%), among those whose age is over 50 years (65%) compared to those whose age is between 18 and 28 years (48%), among supporters of Fatah and third powers (74% and 54% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (30%), among the somewhat religious (59%) compared to the religious (45%), among supporters of the peace process (68%) compared to those who are opposed to the peace process (27%), among non-refugees (55%) compared to refugees (50%), and among farmers, retirees, merchants, and employees (69%, 62%, 61%, and 58% respectively) compared to students and laborers (47% and 46% respectively).

A majority of 76% opposes a permanent settlement if it includes a 10-year transitional period during which the Israeli army remains deployed in the Jordan Valley; 21% support it. Opposition to this agreement is higher in the West Bank (82%) compared to the Gaza Strip (65%), among supporters of Hamas and third forces (92% and 81% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (62%), and among those who oppose the peace process (90%) compared to those who support the peace process (71%).

Only a small minority believes that conditions have improved since the start of peace talks while a majority believes that conditions have become worse or remained the same. Only 11% believe that economic conditions have improved; 49% believe they have become worse and 37% believe they have remained the same. Only 17% believe that restrictions and checkpoints have decreased; 46% believe they have increased and 32% believe they have remained the same. Only 4% believe that settlement construction has decreased; 78% believe that it has increased and 15% believe it has remained the same. 41% however believe that international support has increased, 19% believe it has decreased, and 35% believe it has remained the same.

Findings show that 46% support and 53% oppose a package of a permanent status agreement based on the Clinton Parameters and the Geneva Initiative. Support for this package stood at 43% in December 2012. The Clinton parameters for a Palestinian-Israeli permanent settlement were presented by President Clinton at a meeting with Israeli and Palestinian officials almost fourteen years ago, on December 23, 2000, following the collapse of the July 2000 Camp David summit. The Geneva Initiative, along similar lines, was made public around the end of 2003. These parameters address the most fundamental issues which underlie the Palestinian-Israeli conflict: (1) final borders and territorial exchange; (2) refugees; (3) Jerusalem; (4) a demilitarized Palestinian state; (5) security arrangements; and (6) end of conflict. We have been addressing these issues periodically since December 2003, and in the current poll we revisited these crucial issues following the diplomatic stalemate throughout 2012.

Findings, as the summary table below shows, indicate that the public rejects three items in the package and accepts three. The following is a summary of the items and the attitudes to each:

(1) Final Borders and Territorial Exchange: 52% support or strongly support and 48% oppose or strongly oppose an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with the exception of some settlement areas in less than 3% of the West Bank that would be swapped with an equal amount of territory from Israel in accordance with a map that was presented to the Palestinian respondents. The map was identical to that presented to respondents in December 2012, when support for this compromise, with its map, stood at 53% and opposition at 45%.

(2) Refugees: 46% support and 52% oppose a refugee settlement in which both sides agree that the solution will be based on UN resolutions 194 and 242. The refugees would be given five choices for permanent residency. These are: the Palestinian state and the Israeli areas transferred to the Palestinian state in the territorial exchange mentioned above; no restrictions would be imposed on refugee return to these two areas. Residency in the other three areas (in host countries, third countries, and Israel) would be subject to the decision of these states. As a base for its decision Israel will consider the average number of refugees admitted to third countries like Australia, Canada, Europe, and others. All refugees would be entitled to compensation for their "refugeehood" and loss of property. In December 2012, 41% agreed with an identical compromise while 56% opposed it.

(3) Jerusalem: 32% support and 68% oppose a Jerusalem compromise in which East Jerusalem would become the capital of the Palestinian state with Arab neighborhoods coming under Palestinian sovereignty and Jewish neighborhoods coming under Israeli sovereignty. The Old City (including al Haram al Sharif) would come under Palestinian sovereignty with the exception of the Jewish Quarter and the Wailing Wall that would come under Israeli sovereignty. In December 2012, an identical compromise obtained 29% support and 70% opposition.

(4) Demilitarized Palestinian State: 28% support and 71% oppose the establishment of an independent Palestinian state that would have no army, but would have a strong security force and would have a multinational force deployed in it to ensure its security and safety. Israel and Palestine would be committed to end all forms of violence directed against each other. A similar compromise received in December 2012, 28% support, and opposition reached 71%. This item receives the lowest level of support by Palestinians. Unlike the refugees and Jerusalem components, this issue has not received due attention in public discourse, as it should, since it may become a major stumbling block in the efforts to reach a settlement.

(5) Security Arrangements: 52% support and 48% oppose a compromise whereby the Palestinian state would have sovereignty over its land, water, and airspace, but Israel would have the right to use the Palestinian airspace for training purposes, and would maintain two early warning stations in the West Bank for 15 years. A multinational force would remain in the Palestinian state and in its border crossings for an indefinite period of time. The task of the multinational force would be to monitor the implementation of the agreement, and to monitor territorial borders and coast of the Palestinian state including the presence at its international crossings. In December 2012, 46% of the Palestinians supported this parameter while 53% opposed it.

(6) End of Conflict: 63% support and 36% oppose a compromise on ending the conflict that would state that when the permanent status agreement is fully implemented, it will mean the end of the conflict and no further claims will be made by either side. The parties will recognize Palestine and Israel as the homelands of their respective peoples. The comparable figures in December 2012 were 59% support and 39% opposition.

Summary Table: Support for Clinton's Permanent Settlement/ Geneva Initiative Framework 2003-2013

	Dates											
	Dec 2003	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Dec 2008	Aug 2009	June 2010	Dec 2010	Dec 2011	Dec 2012	Dec 2013
1) Borders and Territorial Exchange	57%	63%	55%	61%	56%	54%	49%	60%	49%	63%	53%	52%
2) Refugees	25%	46%	40%	41%	39%	40%	37%	48%	41%	45%	41%	46%
3) Jerusalem	46%	44%	33%	39%	36%	36%	31%	37%	36%	40%	29%	32%
4) Demilitarized State	36%	27%	20%	28%	23%	27%	24%	28%	24%	32%	28%	28%
5) Security Arrangements	23%	53%	43%	42%	51%	35%	34%	41%	38%	50%	46%	52%
6) End of Conflict	42%	69%	64%	62%	66%	55%	55%	63%	58%	63%	59%	63%
Overall Package	39%	54%	46%	48%	47%	41%	38%	49%	40%	50%	43%	46%

If President Abbas presented this package for a vote in a referendum, 50% say they will vote in favor and 49% say they will vote against it. If the package includes an Israeli acknowledgement of responsibility for the creation of the refugee problem, about one quarter of those opposed to the package would change their mind and accept it. Moreover, if the package includes an Israeli acceptance of the Arab Peace Initiative, 18% of those opposed to the package would change their mind and accept it. But if the US Administration intervened in order to pressure the two sides, the Palestinians and the Israelis, to accept and implement this package, a majority of 60% believes that the Palestinian side should reject this American intervention while 37% believe that the Palestinian side should accept the American intervention. A majority of 65% believes that most Palestinians would reject such American intervention but a similar majority (63%) believes that a majority of Israelis would accept the American intervention.

After reaching a peace agreement, 51% would support reconciliation between the two peoples and 47% would oppose it. But 68% believe that reconciliation will not be possible or that it will be possible only after few generations. Support for reconciliation between the two peoples is higher in the West Bank (55%) than in the Gaza Strip (44%), among residents of villages and towns (62%) compared to residents of cities and refugee camps (50% and 44% respectively), among supporters of Fatah and third forces (72% and 55% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (29%), among the somewhat religious (56%) compared to the religious (45%), and among supporters of the peace process (66%) compared to those opposed to the peace process (24%).

Findings show that three quarters of the public (77%) are worried and 23% are not worried that they or members of their families would be hurt by Israelis or their land confiscated or homes demolished. Moreover, 83% 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 or deny them their political rights. When asked about the long term goal of the PLO and the PA, 66% said that it is to recover all or some of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and 26% said it is to defeat Israel and recover the 1948 territories or defeat Israel and destroy its Jewish population.

(2) Presidential and Legislative Elections:

- **In presidential elections, Abbas receives 52% and Haniyeh 42%.**
- **If the presidential contest was between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, the former receives 61% and the latter 34%.**
- **If the contest was between Barghouti, Haniyeh, and Abbas, the first receives 40%, the**

If new presidential elections are held today and only two were nominated, Abbas would receive the vote of 52% and Haniyeh 42% of the vote of those participating. The rate of participation in such elections would reach 62%. Three months ago, Abbas received the support of 51% and Haniyeh 42%. In this poll, in the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives 50% and Haniyeh 48% and in the West Bank Abbas receives 53% and Haniyeh 39%. If presidential elections were between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, the former would receive 61% and the latter would receive 34% of the participants' votes. The rate of participation in this case would reach 70%. In our September 2013 poll Barghouti received 58% of the vote and Haniyeh 35%. If presidential elections were between three: Mahmud Abbas, Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, Barghouti would receive the largest percentage (40%) followed by Haniyeh (31%), and Abbas (26%). The rate of participation in this case would reach 74%. In our previous poll last September, Barghouti

second 31%, and the third 26%.

- **73% support and 20% oppose the appointment of Marwan Barghouti as vice president**
- **In parliamentary elections, Fatah receives 40%, Hamas 29%, all other electoral lists combined 8%, and 23% are undecided.**

received 35%, Haniyeh 33%, and Abbas 27%.

73% support and 20% oppose the appointment of Marwan Barghouti as a vice president to Abbas. Support for this appointment stands at 79% in the Gaza Strip and 69% in the West Bank. Support for Barghouti as vice president increases in the Gaza Strip (79%) compared the West Bank (69%), among Fatah supporters and supporters of third forces (91% and 71% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (63%), and among supporters of the peace process (80%) compared those who oppose the peace process (58%).

If new legislative elections are held today with the participation of all factions, 71% say they would participate in such elections. Of those who would participate, 29% say they would vote for Hamas and 40% say they would vote for Fatah, 8% would vote for all other third parties combined, and 23% are undecided. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands in this poll at 33% and in the West Bank at 26%. Vote for Fatah in the Gaza Strip stands in this poll at 39% and in the West Bank at 41%. These results indicate a sharp decrease in support for Hamas in the Gaza Strip from the 39% it had last September. In the West Bank however Hamas' popularity increased by one percentage point during the same period. Fatah, on the other hand, increased its popularity in the West Bank by two percentage points and in the Gaza Strip by one percentage point during the same period.

(3) Domestic Conditions:

- **Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip drops further to 16% and positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank remains almost unchanged at 30%**
- **77% believe that corruption exists in PA institutions in the West Bank and 68% believe it exists in the institutions of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip**
- **Only 30% believe that people in the West Bank can criticize the PA in the West Bank without fear and only 24% believe people in the Gaza Strip can criticize the dismissed Hamas government in the Gaza Strip without fear.**
- **Perception of safety and security in the West Bank stands at 55% and in the Gaza Strip at 62%**
- **Positive evaluation of the performance of the Haniyeh government stands at 37% and positive evaluation of the performance of Al Hamdallah government stands at 39%**
- **Satisfaction with the performance of President Abbas rises to 53%**
- **59% believe that Israel is responsible for poisoning Arafat**

Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip continues to drop reaching 16% in this poll compared to 21% three months ago and 36% six months ago. 65% say conditions in the Gaza Strip are bad or very bad. Positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank remains almost unchanged compared to three months ago standing today at 30%. But the percentage of those who believe conditions in the West Bank are bad or very bad decreases from 44% to 36% during the same period.

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 68%. 22% say there is, and 46% say there is to some extent, press freedom in the West Bank. By contrast, 17% say there is, and 38% say there is to some extent, press freedom in the Gaza Strip. 30% of the Palestinian public say people in the West Bank can criticize the authority in the West Bank without fear. By contrast, 24% 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 55% and in the Gaza Strip at 62%. Three months ago these percentages stood at 55% in the Gaza Strip and 55% in the West Bank. Findings show that the percentage of Gazans who say they seek immigration to other countries stands at 45%; in the West Bank, the percentage stands at 27%. Last September these percentages stood at 45% and 26% respectively.

Positive evaluation of the performance of the Haniyeh government stands at 37%. Three months ago it stood at 36%. Positive evaluation of the government of Rami al Hamdallah in the West Bank increases from 29% three months ago to 39% today. Percentage of satisfaction with the performance of President Abbas rises from 49% three months ago to 53% in this poll. Dissatisfaction with Abbas' performance stands today at 45%.

59% believe that Israel is responsible for poisoning former president Yasser Arafat and 21% believe that a Palestinian party or group or a joint Palestinian-Israeli party or group is responsible for Arafat's death by poisoning. Belief that Israel has poisoned Arafat increases in the Gaza Strip (62%) compared to the West Bank (57%), among supporters of Fatah and third forces (69% and 60% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (50%), and among supporters of the peace process (60%) compared to those who are opposed to the peace process (52%).

(4) Reconciliation:

- **Optimism about the chances for reconciliation and reunification stands today stands at 16%**
- **48% support and 49% oppose holding separate elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip if separation continues for a long time**
- **25% believe that Haniyeh's government is the legitimate one and 31% believe that the government of Abbas-Hamdallah is the legitimate one**
- **39% believe that Hamas' way is the best for ending occupation and building a state and 36% believe that Abbas' way is the best**

Given the continued deterioration in relations between Hamas and the Egyptian government and the ups and downs in the Fateh-Hamas reconciliation dialogue, percentage of optimism about the chances for the reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip remains low reaching 16%. The belief that unity is impossible and that two separate entities will emerge drops from 41% three months ago to 37% in this poll. 43% believe that unity will be restored but only after a long time.

The largest percentage (38%) believes that the PA, with its parts in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, has become a burden on the Palestinian people and 26% believe that it is an accomplishment for the Palestinian people. Furthermore, 15% believe that the PA in the West Bank is an accomplishment while the PA in the Gaza Strip is a burden. By contrast, a similar percentage (14%) believes that the PA in the Gaza Strip is an accomplishment while the PA in the West Bank is a burden.

25% believe that the Haniyeh government in the Gaza Strip is the legitimate Palestinian government while 31% believe that the Abbas-Hamdallah government in the West Bank is the legitimate one; 11% believe that the two governments are legitimate. 27% believe that both governments are illegitimate. These findings indicate a drop in the percentage of those who believe that the two governments are illegitimate compared to the situation three years ago when in December 2010 that percentage stood at 34%. Other findings remained unchanged: 23% said at that time that Haniyeh's government was the legitimate one, 29% said the Abbas-Fayyad government was the legitimate one, and 10% said the two governments were legitimate. But the public is split over the necessity of holding separate elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip if the current disunity continued for a long time: 48% believe it to be necessary to hold such separate elections and 49% believe it to be unnecessary.

Compared to the situation a year ago, findings show a drop in the percentage of those who believe that Hamas' way is the best way to end occupation and build a Palestinian state and an increase in the percentage of those who believe that Abbas' way is the best way. In December 2012, in the aftermath of the Gaza war and the entry of Khalid Mishaal into the Gaza Strip, 60% believed that Hamas' way and that of the resistance groups was the best to achieve the vital goals of the Palestinians while only 28% said Abbas' was the best. Today, in the aftermath of the recent developments in Egypt and their ramifications to the Gaza Strip and in the aftermath of the return to Palestinian-Israeli negotiations and the release of some prisoners, the percentage of those who believe Hamas' way is the best way drops to 39% while the percentage of those who believe that Abbas' way is the best way rises to 36%. The current findings show that 25% (compared to 13% a year ago) believe that other ways are better or do not know which way is the best way. It is worth mentioning that the 2012 question refer to "Hamas' and the resistance groups' way" while the current question refers to "Hamas' way." Belief that Hamas' way is the best is higher in the Gaza Strip (42%) compared to the West Bank (36%), in refugee camps and cities (41% and 40% respectively) compared to villages and towns (30%), among those whose age is between 18 and 28 (42%) compared to those whose age is over 50 years (36%), among Hamas supporters (92%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third forces (14% and 22% respectively), among the religious (49%) compared to the somewhat religious (31%), and among those opposed to the peace process (67%) compared to supporters of the peace process (27%).

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

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, 33% believe the first most vital goal should be to

- **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 33% believe that obtaining of the right of return should be the most vital goal.**
- **27% view the spread of poverty and unemployment as the most serious problem confronting Palestinian society today and 25% view the continued occupation and settlement construction as the most serious problem.**

obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, 15% believe that it should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings, and 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, 45% said ending occupation and building a state was most vital goal and 29% 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 27% of the public while 25% say it is the continuation of occupation and settlement activities; 22% believe the most serious problem is the absence of national unity due to the West Bank-Gaza Strip split, 15% believe the most serious problem is corruption in some public institutions, and 10% believe it is the siege and the closure of the Gaza border crossings.

Palestinian Public Opinion Poll No (50)

19-22 December 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	11.1%	6.2%	19.2%
2) al Jazeera	28.1%	27.7%	28.9%
3) al Hurra	1.1%	.8%	1.7%
4) al Manar	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%
5) Palestine TV	18.0%	21.2%	12.6%
6) alaqsa	12.8%	6.7%	22.9%
7) man(mix)	17.0%	24.0%	5.5%
8) Do not watch TV	5.6%	6.9%	3.5%
9) others	3.7%	3.5%	4.2%
10) Do not have a dish	.3%	.5%	0.0%
11) DK/NA	.4%	.6%	.2%
1)In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?			
1) Very good	3.0%	2.8%	3.3%
2) Good	13.3%	10.0%	18.7%
3) so so	16.9%	13.4%	22.7%
4) Bad	38.2%	44.4%	28.0%
5) Very bad	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
6) DK/NA	1.6%	2.5%	.2%
2)In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?			
1) Very good	5.5%	3.9%	8.1%
2) Good	24.2%	21.2%	29.3%
3) so so	32.4%	32.3%	32.6%
4) Bad	25.3%	29.8%	17.8%
5) Very bad	11.0%	12.7%	8.1%
6) DK/NA	1.6%	.1%	4.1%
3)Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	45.4%	38.5%	56.7%
2) somewhat religious	49.1%	56.6%	36.9%
3) not religious	5.1%	4.5%	6.1%
4) DK/NA	.3%	.3%	.4%
4)Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) supportive of the peace process	52.2%	52.1%	52.3%
2) opposed to the peace process	27.0%	28.7%	24.4%
3) between support and opposition	19.5%	17.8%	22.2%
4) DK/NA	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
5)Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of President Abu Mazin?			
1)yes	76.6%	78.7%	73.1%

2)no	16.5%	13.7%	21.1%
3)DK-NA	6.9%	7.6%	5.8%

6)Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions under the control of the dismissed government in the Gaza Strip

1)yes	68.1%	66.9%	70.0%
2)no	19.1%	16.2%	23.9%
3)DK-NA	12.8%	16.9%	6.0%

7)In your view, is there a press freedom in the West Bank?

1)yes	21.7%	19.8%	24.8%
2)to some extent	46.2%	45.7%	46.9%
3)no	29.0%	31.2%	25.4%
4)DK-NA	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%

8)In your view, is there a press freedom in the Gaza Strip?

1)yes	17.4%	15.5%	20.5%
2)to some extent	37.6%	32.8%	45.5%
3)no	37.0%	39.6%	32.8%
4)DK-NA	8.0%	12.1%	1.2%

9) In your view, can people in the West Bank today criticize the authority without fear?

1)yes	29.5%	33.7%	22.5%
2)no	66.9%	63.3%	72.8%
3)DK-NA	3.6%	3.0%	4.7%

10) In your view, can people in the Gaza Strip today criticize the authority without fear?

1)yes	24.1%	24.0%	24.4%
2)no	67.9%	64.5%	73.5%
3)DK-NA	8.0%	11.6%	2.1%

11) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?

1) Completely assured	9.0%	4.9%	15.8%
2) Assured	48.8%	50.5%	45.9%
3) Not assured	35.0%	37.4%	31.1%
4) Not assured at all	7.1%	7.2%	7.0%
5) DK/NA	.1%	.1%	.2%

12) Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?

1) Certainly seek to emigrate	15.2%	11.4%	21.4%
2) Seek emigration	18.3%	15.4%	23.1%
3) Do not seek emigration	38.3%	43.0%	30.7%
4) Certainly do not seek emigration	27.9%	30.1%	24.2%
5) DK/NA	.3%	.1%	.7%

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	10.7%	8.7%	14.1%
2) Good	26.7%	27.5%	25.5%
3) Neither good nor bad	26.9%	27.4%	26.0%
4) Bad	17.5%	16.9%	18.5%
5) Very Bad	9.5%	5.6%	16.1%
6) No Opinion/Don't know	8.7%	14.0%	0.0%

14) Tell us how do you evaluate the performance of the government of Rami al Hamdallah in the West Bank? Is it good or bad?

1) Very Good	6.9%	7.9%	5.3%
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2) Good	31.9%	31.3%	32.7%
3) Neither good nor bad	29.1%	27.6%	31.5%
4) Bad	11.8%	10.0%	14.8%
5) Very Bad	6.6%	6.7%	6.4%
6) No Opinion/Don't know	13.8%	16.5%	9.3%

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

1) very satisfied	6.2%	5.8%	6.8%
2) satisfied	46.8%	50.9%	39.9%
3) not satisfied	28.1%	25.8%	31.7%
4) not satisfied at all	16.8%	14.1%	21.2%
5) DK/NA	2.2%	3.3%	.4%

16) If new presidential elections are to take place today, and Mahmud Abbas was nominated by Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh was nominated by Hamas, whom would you vote for?

1) Mahmoud Abbas	51.8%	52.9%	50.4%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	42.4%	38.7%	47.6%
4) DK/NA	5.8%	8.5%	2.0%

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

1) Marwan Barghouti	60.9%	62.0%	59.2%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	34.4%	31.3%	38.7%
4) DK/NA	4.7%	6.7%	2.1%

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

1) Marwan Barghouti	39.7%	36.3%	44.6%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	31.0%	26.9%	36.8%
3) Mahmud Abbas	26.0%	32.1%	17.2%
5) DK/NA	3.3%	4.7%	1.4%

20) If new elections agreed to by all factions are held today and the same lists that took part in the last PLC elections were nominated, for whom would you vote?

1) alternative	1.0%	.5%	1.6%
2) independent Palestine	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%
4) Abu al Abbas	.1%	0.0%	.2%
5) freedom and social justice	.2%	.1%	.4%
6) change and reform	29.1%	26.2%	32.9%
7) national coalition for justice and democ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8) third way(headed by salam fayyad)	.9%	1.3%	.2%
9) freedom and independence	.8%	.5%	1.2%
10) Palestinian justice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11) Fateh	40.1%	40.7%	39.3%
12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	22.5%	25.3%	18.8%

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?

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	42.0%	43.3%	39.7%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	33.2%	31.2%	36.4%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	10.3%	11.2%	8.9%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	14.5%	14.3%	15.0%

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?

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%	23.6%	22.0%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	36.7%	37.9%	34.9%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	18.2%	15.6%	22.3%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	22.1%	22.9%	20.8%

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,	24.6%	26.3%	21.9%
2) spread of unemployment and poverty	26.6%	29.1%	22.4%
3) lack of national unity due to the split	21.8%	19.7%	25.2%
4) continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its border crossings	9.9%	2.7%	21.7%
5) the spread of corruption in public institutions	14.9%	20.3%	6.0%

6) others (-----)	1.8%	1.3%	2.7%
7) DK/NA	.4%	.6%	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	25.8%	31.7%	16.1%
2) The PA in its two parts is a burden on the Palestinian people	38.4%	40.3%	35.2%
3) The PA is an accomplishment in the West Bank and a burden in the Gaza Strip	14.8%	9.6%	23.4%
4) The PA is a burden in the West Bank and an accomplishment in the Gaza Strip	14.0%	9.3%	21.6%
5)DK-NA	7.0%	9.1%	3.7%

24) Given the reversals in the relationship between Egypt and Hamas government in the Gaza Strip, what are your expectations for the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

1) unity will resume in the near future	15.6%	13.8%	18.4%
2) unity will resume but will take a long time	43.1%	40.2%	47.9%
3) unity will not resume and two separate entities will emerge	36.6%	39.6%	31.7%
4) DK/NA	4.7%	6.4%	2.1%

25) 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	10.9%	8.2%	15.2%
2)YES	36.9%	33.5%	42.6%
3)NO	38.9%	42.4%	33.2%
4)Certainly no	10.2%	12.1%	7.0%
5)DK-NA	3.1%	3.8%	2.0%

26) After the separation between Gaza and the West Bank, Hamas and the government of Ismail Haniyeh remained in power in Gaza and considered itself the legitimate government while president Abu Mazin formed a new government headed now headed by Rami al Hamdallah and it too considered itself legitimate. What about you, which of the two government you consider legitimate, the government of Haniyeh or the government of Hamdallah?

1) Haniyehs' government is the legitimate one	24.7%	22.7%	28.1%
2) Abu Mazin's and Hamdallah government is the legitimate one	31.2%	30.9%	31.9%
3) Both governments are legitimate	11.3%	12.5%	9.5%
4) Both governments are not legitimate	27.2%	26.9%	27.8%
5) DK/NA	5.5%	7.1%	2.7%

27) Given the recent developments in Egypt and their impact on the Gaza Strip and given the return to Palestinian-Israeli negotiations and the Israeli release of some of the older prisoners, in your view whose way is the best to end the Israeli occupation and build a Palestinian state: Hamas' way or Abbas's way?

1)Certainly Hamas'	20.6%	19.5%	22.5%
2)Hamas'	18.0%	16.9%	19.9%
3)Abbas'	26.5%	28.1%	24.0%
4) Certainly Abbas	9.8%	8.9%	11.2%
5) Other (specify: ----- -----)	25.1%	26.6%	22.5%
DK/NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

28) Do you support or oppose the decision by President Abbas to return to negotiations with Israel?

1)Definitely support	7.0%	7.1%	6.8%
2) support	43.2%	44.3%	41.4%
3)oppose	32.3%	32.9%	31.2%
4) definitely oppose	14.8%	12.4%	18.8%
5) DK/NA	2.7%	3.3%	1.8%

29) What do you expect to happen between Palestinians and Israelis now after the return of the two sides to negotiations and after the release of some Palestinian prisoners by Israel?

1) the two sides will continue to negotiate	32.1%	31.1%	33.8%
2) the two sides will continue to negotiate but some armed attacks will take place	29.4%	27.3%	32.9%
3) Negotiations will stop soon and armed attacks will take place	19.2%	19.6%	18.4%
4) Negotiations will stop soon and there will be no armed attacks	15.4%	17.2%	12.6%
5) DK/NA	3.9%	4.9%	2.4%

30) Now after the resumption of permanent status negotiations, in your view will the Palestinian and Israeli sides succeed this time in reaching a peace agreement?

1)Certainly will succeed	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%
2)Will succeed	24.5%	22.8%	27.3%
3)Will not succeed	50.5%	52.3%	47.5%
4)Certainly will not succeed	18.2%	19.0%	16.7%
5)DN/NA	4.8%	3.9%	6.3%

31) If the two sides succeed in reaching a peace agreement and president Abbas asked the Palestinian public to vote in favor of this agreement in a referendum, do you think the majority of the public will vote in favor or against the peace agreement?

1)Certainly in favor	15.4%	14.5%	17.0%
2)In favor	42.0%	42.7%	40.9%
3)Against	25.3%	25.6%	24.8%
4)Certainly against	9.4%	8.6%	10.8%
5)DK/NA	7.8%	8.6%	6.5%

31-1) President Barack Obama proposed that the permanent settlement with Israel would include a transitional phase for 10 years during which Israeli forces would remain in the Jordan Valley. Are you in favor or against this proposal?

1) certainly support	1.4%	.8%	2.5%
2) support	20.0%	13.8%	30.2%

3) oppose	57.2%	62.0%	49.4%
4) certainly oppose	18.8%	20.4%	16.0%
5) DK/NA	2.6%	3.0%	1.9%

32) Now, five months after the resumption of Palestinian-Israeli sides negotiations, what are your evaluation of the economic conditions in the West Bank? Have they improved or worsened or stayed as they were before the resumption of negotiations?

1)improve	10.8%	7.1%	17.0%
2) worsen	48.9%	60.1%	30.4%
3) stay as before	36.6%	31.8%	44.4%
4)DK/NA	3.7%	1.0%	8.2%

33) And what about the checkpoints and other Israeli imposed limitations in the West Bank, have they increased or decreased or remained as before?

1) increase	45.5%	47.7%	41.9%
2) decrease	16.9%	18.3%	14.4%
3) stay as before	32.3%	31.2%	34.2%
4)DK/NA	5.3%	2.7%	9.5%

34) And what about settlement construction? Has it increased or decreased or remained as before?

1- increase	78.1%	89.5%	59.2%
2- decrease	4.4%	1.2%	9.6%
3- stay as before	14.6%	8.0%	25.4%
4-DK/NA	2.9%	1.3%	5.7%

35) And what about international support for the Palestinians, has it increased or decreased or remained as before?

1) increase	40.9%	45.3%	33.8%
2) decrease	18.7%	18.0%	19.9%
3) stay as before	35.4%	31.6%	41.6%
4)DK/NA	5.0%	5.2%	4.7%

36) 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	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%
2) support	46.4%	47.3%	44.9%
3) oppose	35.0%	35.1%	34.9%
4) certainly oppose	10.5%	8.7%	13.4%
5) DK/NA	1.6%	2.3%	.5%

37) 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	21.4%	19.9%	24.0%
2. the two state solution is no longer viable	34.6%	33.9%	35.9%
3. the two-state solution remains viable today	31.2%	32.3%	29.3%
4. Certainly, the two-state solution remains viable today	8.0%	8.6%	6.9%
5. DK/NA	4.7%	5.2%	3.9%

38) 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	2.7%	3.6%	1.4%
2) support	29.4%	33.7%	22.5%

3) oppose	48.0%	46.0%	51.2%
4) certainly oppose	18.1%	14.6%	23.8%
5) DK/NA	1.7%	2.1%	1.1%

39) 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	26.6%	26.8%	26.2%
2) Low	41.2%	42.8%	38.5%
3) Medium	28.8%	26.5%	32.6%
4) High	2.6%	2.8%	2.2%
5) DK/NA	.9%	1.1%	.4%

40) 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	27.9%	29.2%	25.8%
2-Worried	48.7%	46.5%	52.3%
3. Not worried	20.8%	22.0%	18.9%
4. Not worried at all	2.6%	2.3%	3.0%
5.DK/NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

41) What do you think are the aspirations of Israel for the long run?

Withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967 after guaranteeing its security	5.4%	4.4%	6.9%
2. Withdrawal form part of the occupied territories after guaranteeing its security	9.8%	9.0%	11.1%
3. Annexation of the West Bank while denying political rights of Palestinian citizens	23.8%	21.4%	27.8%
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	59.6%	63.9%	52.7%
5. DK/NA	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%

42) 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	39.0%	40.5%	36.4%
2) Regain all the territories conquered in the 1967 war	26.6%	23.7%	31.2%
3) Conquer the State of Israel and regain control over the pre 1948 Palestine	16.2%	14.2%	19.6%

4) Conquer the State of Israel and destroy much of the Jewish population in Israel	10.1%	11.6%	7.6%
5) DK/NA	8.2%	10.0%	5.2%

43) 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	4.3%	4.0%	4.8%
2) agree	43.1%	41.1%	46.3%
3) disagree	35.9%	38.1%	32.2%
4) certainly Disagree	14.1%	13.1%	15.8%
5) DK/NA	2.6%	3.6%	.9%

44-1)Item #1: withdrawal to 1967 borders with territorial swap

1) certainly agree	5.5%	1.9%	11.5%
2) agree	46.0%	36.9%	61.1%
3) disagree	41.0%	52.4%	22.3%
4) certainly Disagree	7.0%	8.2%	5.1%
5) DK/NA	.4%	.6%	0.0%

44-2)Item #2: a state without an army but with international forces

1) certainly agree	2.0%	1.4%	3.0%
2) agree	26.4%	21.2%	34.8%
3) disagree	57.1%	64.5%	44.9%
4) 4) certainly Disagree	14.0%	12.1%	17.0%
5) DK/NA	.6%	.8%	.2%

44-3)Item #3: East Jerusalem as capital of the state of Palestine after it is divided

1) certainly agree	3.5%	2.3%	5.6%
2) agree	28.2%	28.7%	27.4%
3) disagree	53.0%	57.0%	46.3%
4) certainly Disagree	14.7%	11.2%	20.6%
5) DK/NA	.5%	.8%	0.0%

44-4)Item #4: refugees with five options for permanent residence

1) certainly agree	4.9%	2.1%	9.4%
2) agree	41.4%	38.3%	46.5%
3) disagree	43.4%	47.8%	36.0%
4) certainly Disagree	8.8%	9.4%	7.9%
5) DK/NA	1.6%	2.4%	.2%

44-5)Item #5: end of conflict

1) certainly agree	9.8%	5.4%	17.2%
2) agree	52.9%	48.4%	60.4%
3) disagree	28.1%	36.5%	14.1%
4) certainly Disagree	8.3%	8.5%	8.1%
5) DK/NA	.9%	1.3%	.2%

44-6)Item #6: a sovereign state with security arrangements

1) certainly agree	7.5%	2.5%	15.8%
2) agree	44.3%	35.9%	58.2%
3) disagree	39.0%	50.1%	20.6%

4) certainly Disagree	8.7%	10.8%	5.2%
5) DK/NA	.5%	.7%	.2%

44-7)Item #7: the combined elements as one permanent status settlement

1) certainly agree	5.9%	2.8%	10.9%
2) agree	40.0%	37.7%	43.7%
3) disagree	43.1%	48.7%	33.9%
4) certainly Disagree	10.2%	9.4%	11.5%
5) DK/NA	.9%	1.5%	0.0%

45) I would like you to tell me if you would vote for or against such a peace treaty if presented to you by the Palestinian president in a referendum

1) Certainly for (do not ask Q51-54)	21.9%	21.0%	23.4%
2) For (do not ask Q51-54)	28.4%	24.6%	34.6%
3) Against	33.3%	38.4%	24.8%
4) Certainly against	15.3%	14.6%	16.5%
5) NO/DK	1.1%	1.4%	.7%

46)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	43.3%	39.6%	49.4%
2) Majority opposes	48.9%	52.1%	43.8%
3) DK/NA	7.7%	8.3%	6.8%

47)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	43.1%	37.3%	52.5%
2) Majority opposes	46.1%	54.3%	32.8%
3) DK/NA	10.8%	8.4%	14.8%

48) If the US under president Obama decides to pressure the Palestinians and the Israeli sides to accept and implement this compromise permanent settlement as outlined above listed items, do you think the Palestinian side should accept or reject this American intervention?

1) Accept	36.8%	34.0%	41.4%
2) Reject	60.2%	63.2%	55.2%
3) DK/NA	3.0%	2.8%	3.4%

49) What in your opinion will be the attitude of most Palestinians to such American intervention – would they accept or reject it?

1) Accept	30.3%	29.6%	31.4%
2) Reject	65.3%	66.0%	64.3%
3) DK/NA	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%

50) What in your opinion will be the attitude of most Israelis to such American intervention – would they accept or reject it?

1) Accept	63.3%	60.8%	67.3%
2) Reject	30.8%	34.7%	24.6%
3) DK/NA	5.9%	4.5%	8.1%

51) If in addition to the above items in the card, Israel agreed to accept the Arab peace initiative and in return all Arab countries supported this peace treaty, would you support or oppose it?

1) For	18.4%	20.1%	15.0%
2) Against	76.7%	73.9%	82.5%
3) NO/DK	4.9%	6.0%	2.5%

52) If in addition to the above items in the card, Israel acknowledged its responsibility for the creation of the refugee problem, would you support or oppose it?

1) For	25.3%	26.8%	22.1%
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2) Against	71.8%	69.8%	76.2%
3) NO/DK	2.9%	3.4%	1.7%

53) If in addition to the above, the Palestinian state received 30 to 50 \$billion dollars to help in settling those refugees wishing to live in the Palestinian state and compensating them, would you support or oppose it?

1) For	21.6%	18.7%	27.9%
2) Against	76.1%	78.8%	70.4%
3) NO/DK	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%

54) If in addition to the above items in the card, the state of Palestine was offered by Europe to join the European Union, would you support or oppose it?

1) For	20.6%	18.0%	26.2%
2) Against	75.2%	77.9%	69.4%
3) NO/DK	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%

55) Generally speaking is it possible or impossible to reach these days a final status settlement with Israel?

1) Definitely possible	2.4%	1.5%	3.9%
2) Think it is possible	32.6%	27.1%	41.7%
3) Think it is impossible	44.2%	46.8%	39.9%
4) definitely impossible	19.6%	23.1%	13.8%
5) DK/NA	1.2%	1.5%	.7%

58) Now that negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis have resumed, would you support or oppose adopting the following options, side by side with negotiations, in the search for achieving Palestinian rights?

58) -3 Abandon the two state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis

1) certainly support	2.3%	2.0%	2.6%
2) support	25.5%	29.3%	19.2%
3) oppose	54.3%	57.7%	48.7%
4) certainly oppose	17.3%	10.1%	29.2%
5) DK/NA	.6%	.9%	.2%

58) -4 Resort to popular non violent and unarmed resistance

1) certainly support	8.4%	4.1%	15.4%
2) support	56.0%	56.4%	55.2%
3) oppose	31.1%	34.3%	25.7%
4) certainly oppose	3.3%	3.1%	3.6%
5) DK/NA	1.3%	2.0%	0.0%

58) -5 Return to the armed intifada and confrontations

1) certainly support	11.7%	5.9%	21.4%
2) support	30.4%	27.4%	35.3%
3) oppose	49.1%	56.8%	36.6%
4) certainly oppose	7.9%	8.6%	6.8%
5) DK/NA	.9%	1.4%	0.0%

58) -6 Dissolve the Palestinian Authority

1) certainly support	9.2%	6.1%	14.3%
2) support	29.5%	27.6%	32.5%
3) oppose	46.3%	54.2%	33.3%
4) certainly oppose	12.3%	9.7%	16.4%
5) DK/NA	2.8%	2.4%	3.5%

59) There is a proposal that after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the settlement of all issues in dispute, including the refugees and Jerusalem issues, there will be a mutual recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinians people. Do you agree or disagree to this proposal?

1) certainly agree	3.2%	4.1%	1.7%
2) agree	39.5%	39.4%	39.7%
3) disagree	41.9%	41.7%	42.2%
4) certainly Disagree	14.3%	13.4%	15.7%
5) DK/NA	1.1%	1.4%	.6%

60) If a peace agreement is reached, and a Palestinian state is established and recognized by Israel, would you support or oppose the efforts to reach full reconciliation between Israel and the Palestinian state?

1) certainly support	3.7%	4.6%	2.2%
2) support	47.3%	50.8%	41.4%
3) oppose	40.0%	36.2%	46.2%
4) certainly oppose	7.3%	6.4%	8.9%
5) DK/NA	1.8%	2.0%	1.4%

61) If a peace agreement is reached and a Palestinian state is established and recognized by Israel, how soon do you think full reconciliation between the two people will be achieved?

1) Reconciliation is not possible ever	45.4%	47.1%	42.6%
2) Only in many generations to come	22.1%	20.1%	25.3%
3) Only in the next generation	11.3%	9.0%	15.0%
4) Only in the next decade	10.8%	12.2%	8.6%
5) In the next few years	4.9%	5.0%	4.7%
6) DK/NA	5.5%	6.5%	3.8%

62) Now after the publication of reports that indicate the possible poisoning of Arafat, in your view who might have been the party that was behind such poisoning?

1) Israel	58.9%	57.1%	61.8%
2) Palestinian and Palestinian-Israeli side	20.9%	19.3%	23.4%
3) Others	8%	7.3%	9.1%
4) DK/NA	12.3%	16.3%	5.7%

63) There is talk about the possibility of appointing Marwan Barghouti a vice president for Mahmoud Abbas. Do you support or oppose such a step?

1) certainly agree	15.1%	12.8%	18.8%
2) agree	58.0%	56.4%	60.6%
3) disagree	15.7%	16.9%	13.9%
4) certainly Disagree	4.0%	4.8%	2.8%
5) DK/NA	7.2%	9.2%	4.0%

64) Western powers have reached an interim agreement with Iran on its nuclear program. Do you see in this agreement something beneficial for Israel or for the Palestinians?

1) for Israel	50.6%	53.7%	45.5%
2) for the Palestinians	10.5%	11.5%	9.0%
3) for both sides	10.2%	5.6%	17.7%
4) for neither side	20.5%	19.7%	21.7%
5) DK/NA	8.2%	9.5%	6.1%

65) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....

1) certainly support	9.6%	6.6%	14.6%
2) support	33.3%	27.4%	43.1%
3) oppose	46.7%	54.3%	34.2%
4) certainly oppose	8.2%	9.6%	6.0%
5) DK/NA	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%

66) Which of the following political parties do you support?

1) PPP	.6%	.3%	1.1%
2) PFLP	5.2%	4.5%	6.2%
3) Fateh	30.1%	28.4%	33.0%
4) Hamas	19.5%	15.9%	25.5%
5) DFLP	.4%	.4%	.4%
6- Islamic Jihad	2.9%	1.8%	4.8%
7) Fida	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8) National initiative (almubadara)	.3%	.3%	.3%
9) Independent Islamist	2.6%	1.9%	3.8%
10) Independent nationalist	3.3%	2.4%	4.9%
11)third way headed by salam feyyad	.4%	.5%	.2%
12) none of the above	33.7%	42.5%	19.2%
13) others	.9%	1.1%	.7%

67) 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	18.2%	17.4%	19.7%
2) daily	23.3%	20.2%	28.4%
3) between 2-5 times weekly	11.4%	8.9%	15.5%
4) once a week	3.1%	3.3%	2.9%
5) once a month	3.7%	3.2%	4.5%
6) others (specify -----)	.3%	.4%	0.0%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	39.9%	46.5%	29.1%