

# Center for Palestine Research & Studies (CPRS)

## Palestinian Public Opinion Poll No (39)

28-30 January 1999

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### **The Peace Process, Donor Community Support, Domestic Affairs, Elections for the President and Vice-President, Internet, and Satellite Dishes**

These are the results of opinion poll #39, conducted by the Center for Palestine Research & Studies, between 28 - 30 January 1999. The poll deals with the peace process, donor community support, domestic affairs, elections for the President and vice-President, internet, and satellite dishes. The total sample size of this poll is 1318 from Palestinians 18 years and older, of which 823 in the West Bank and 495 in the Gaza Strip. The margin of error is  $\pm 3\%$  and the non-response rate is 3%.

#### **1. Peace Process**

- **Support for the peace process rises to 73%**
- **Support for violence against Israelis declines to 41%**
- **Support for a unilateral declaration of independence declines to 52%**

The results show that support for the peace process has risen to 73% after it had dropped to 66% about one month ago in the aftermath of the Israeli suspension of the Wye River agreement. This change in public attitude is further reinforced by the sharp drop in the level of support for armed attacks against Israeli targets from 53% one month ago to 41% today. Opposition to armed attacks is higher in the Gaza Strip (57%) than in the West Bank (50%). Opposition also increases among the less educated, laborers, merchants, professionals, specialists, the unemployed and supporters of Fateh.

Along the same context, support for a Palestinian unilateral declaration of independence on May 4, 1999, has dropped from 57% one month ago to 52% today. Support for the declaration increases in the Gaza Strip (55%), compared to the West Bank (50%), and among students and the young.

The shift in public attitude regarding these three issues in the last month may be due to Israel' s party and election developments with the rise of the Center Party and the increasing divisions within the right wing parties. These developments may have strengthened the desire to wait for the results of the Israeli elections without the intrusion of violence that might serve the interests of the right wing parties. Furthermore, contradictory Palestinian statements regarding statehood on May 4<sup>th</sup>, may have contributed to the relative decline in support for the unilateral declaration.

## **2. Donor Community Support:**

- **Donor countries that contribute most to Palestinian economic development are the European Union and its members (25%), Japan (16%), US (14%), and Arab countries (8%)**
- **About 46% believe that donors' support has a positive impact on Palestinian economic development while 16% believe that it has a negative impact**
- **Most important areas of donors' support are: education (27%) followed by health (26%) and water (17%)**
- **Least important areas of donors' support are: women programs (21%) followed by housing (13%), roads (11%), and democracy and human rights (11%)**

The results show that the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza believe that the European Union and its members contribute most to the development of the Palestinian economy as they have been selected by 25% of the sample. About 16% however, believe that Japan is the one that contributes most, while 14% say that it is the US and 8% say that it is the Arab countries. It is noticeable that a larger percentage in the Gaza Strip selected the EU, while an identical percentage in the West Bank and Gaza selected the US. Within the EU, France has been especially singled out, especially in the Gaza Strip. The EU is singled out more by refugees, refugee camp residents, and the most educated.

The majority of respondents (70%) believe that the donors' support is most important in the three areas of education, health and water. On the other hand, donors' programs seen as least important were those in the areas of women, housing, security and police, roads, institution building, democracy and human rights, agriculture, and sewage treatment. In the Gaza Strip, interest was highest in the area of health (33%) followed by education (23%), water (10%), sewage treatment (9%), and democracy and human rights (8%). Priorities in the West Bank were similar to those in the Gaza Strip, but education came first (29%) followed by health (21%), water (21%), democracy (6%), and sewage treatment (3%).

Positive evaluation of the impact of the donors' support on Palestinian economic development reached 46%, while negative evaluation reached 15%. One third of respondents considered the impact to be somewhere in the middle between positive and negative. Positive evaluation was highest in the Jabalia area (58%) and lowest in the Jerusalem and Bethlehem areas (39% and 38% respectively). It decreases also among residents of the refugee camps and the illiterates. It increases slightly among supporters of Fateh (52%) compared to supporters of the PFLP and Hamas (42% and 45% respectively).

Most of these results were predictable. They highlight the particularism of some of the areas such as the Gaza' s relative interest in health more than education and the relatively high interest of Khanyounis in the sewage treatment area which enjoyed the same importance as education. Similarly, Deir al Balah and Rafah have

shown high interest in the area of sewage treatment. What was not predictable however, was the lack of interest in water programs in the Gaza Strip despite the very well known concern about water quality and shortage. Similarly, lack of West Bank interest in donors' support for agriculture is surprising. Little interest in both regions have been shown with regard to donors' assistance in roads despite the recognition of most experts of the importance of this vital need. Furthermore, the results show little street interest in democracy and human rights issues and demonstrate the relative lack of street interest in women programs and security and police issues. Overall, they reveal the street's hierarchy of priorities with immediate interest focusing on vital living conditions and the postponement of socio-political concerns for future treatment. On the other hand, it may reveal Palestinian discomfort with donors' and Western involvement in socio-political questions which they may consider to be outside the realm of foreign intrusion.

### **3. Domestic Conditions**

- **23% believe that their economic conditions today are better than they were during the past three years; but 39% say the opposite and 38% say that they have not changed**
- **A majority of 56% are optimistic about their economic conditions in the next three years, but 26% are pessimistic**
- **A majority of 54% believe that corruption exist in the PNA and 58% believe that it will increase or remain the same in the future**
- **Corruption is seen in ministries (79%), police and security services (70%), PLC (47%), and the office of the presidency (37%)**
- **Only 6% believe that appointments to jobs are possible without wasta (connections) while 59% believe that it is done through wasta to a large extent**
- **Positive evaluation of Palestinian democracy reaches 36% compared to 64% for Israeli democracy**
- **58% believe that people can not criticize the PNA without fear**
- **21% say that the situation in the Palestinian areas forces them to seek permanent emigration**
- **48% evaluate positively the performance of Palestinian local councils**
- **42% support holding local elections immediately while 47% support postponement until after further Israeli redeployment from new Palestinian areas**

The results show that people's perception of their economic situation has shifted slightly to the worse compared to where it was six months ago. While the percentage of those who believe that their economic conditions have remained the same, as it was during the past three years, has not changed, the percentage of

those who believe that it was worse went down to 23% compared to 31% in August 1998. In other words, the percentage of those who believe that their economic conditions are better today has dropped compared to where it was few months ago. Those who believe that conditions were better reached 39% in this survey, while those who said that it remained the same reached 3%.

In contrast, expectations regarding the future are more optimistic than they were last August. Today, 56% say that they are optimistic about their economic conditions in the next three years compared to 51% six months ago. The level of optimism is relatively high in Ramallah (63%) and low in Jerusalem (50%) and Hebron (47%) as would be expected. Optimism is higher also among the less educated, housewives, farmers and those with the least income. It is lower among the most educated, merchants, specialists, and those with the highest income.

In the political area, street's positive evaluation of Palestinian democracy increased from 31% to 36% in less than a month. In contrast, the percentage of those who believe that people can not criticize the PNA without fear has increased from 53% to 58% during the same period.

Similarly, the percentage of those who believe that corruption exists in PNA institutions has dropped significantly in one month from 68% to 54%. It is noticeable however, that most of those who changed their views shifted to the categories of "do not know" or "no opinion."

Despite this change, a large percentage of those who believe in the existence of corruption (79%) still believes that it exists in ministries, while 70% believe that it exists in the security services, 47% believe it exists in the PLC, and 37% believe it exists in the office of the presidency.

The percentage of those who believe that appointment to jobs can not be made without *wasta* (connections) has increased slightly from 56% six months ago to 59% in this survey.

Under these political and economic conditions, 21% of respondents expressed the desire to emigrate permanently. This percentage is lower than that obtained in August 1998 when it was 26%.

Finally, the results show a limited drop in the positive evaluation of the performance of local councils compared to the situation in April 1997. Today, it reaches 48% compared to 52% in the April 1997 survey. Positive evaluation of performance is higher in the areas of Nablus (64%) and Ramallah (56%) and lower in Jerusalem (23%), Tulkarm (42%), Deir al Balah (43%) and Rafah (45%).

Forty two percent supported the holding of local elections immediately while 47% supported its postponement until after further Israeli redeployment takes place from additional areas in the West Bank. This indicates a drop in support for immediate elections compared to the situation in June 1998 when 48% supported holding the elections immediately while 45% supported postponement. Support for immediate

elections is stronger in Bethlehem area (56%) and weaker in the Nablus area (35%) and Gaza City (39%).

Support for immediate elections drops among illiterates (31%) and rises among the holders of BA degrees (56%). Supporters of opposition factions are divided over the issue with higher support for elections among supporters of the PFLP (53%) and relatively lower support among supporters of Hamas (39%). Supporters of Fateh come in the middle with 43% support.

#### **4. Elections for the President and Vice President and Political Affiliation**

- **Yassir Arafat receives 47% of the vote, Ahmad Yasin 10%, and Haidar Abdul Shafi 9%**
- **In elections for the vice president: Haidar Abdul Shafi 15%, Sa' eb Erikat 8%, Hanan Ashrawi and Faisal Hussieni 7% each, Farouq Qaddoumi and Ahmad Qurai' 6% each, Mahmud Abbas 4%, and Nabil Sha' ath 3%**
- **In elections for the vice president between three candidates: Haidar Abdul Shafi 40%, Sa' eb Erikat 26%, and Faisal Hussieni 22%**
- **Fateh receives 37% of the vote, Hamas 12%, PFLP and Islamic Jihad 3% each, and the non-affiliated 38%**

In a race for the presidency, Yassir Arafat' s popularity remained the same at 47% level. Ahmad Yassin received 10% of the vote and Haidar Abdul Shafi received 9%. Arafat' s popularity reached 51% in the Gaza Strip and 45% in the West Bank.

In the race for the vice presidency, Abdul Shafi received the largest percentage of votes among eight candidates with 15%, followed by Sa' eb Erikat with 8%, Hanan Ashrawi and Faisal Hussieni with 7% each, Ahmad Qurai' and Farouq Qaddoumi with 6% each, Mahmoud Abbas with 4%, and Nabil Sha' ath with 3%. The popularity of four of the candidates is higher in the Gaza Strip than in the West Bank with Abdul Shafi receiving 21% in the Gaza Strip and 11% in the West Bank, Erikat receiving 10% in Gaza compared to 7% in the West Bank, Abbas receiving 8% in Gaza and 3% in the West Bank, and Sha' ath receiving 5% in the Gaza Strip and 1% in the West Bank. The other four received more support in the West Bank with Hussieni receiving 8% (4% in Gaza), Ashrawi receiving 7% (6% in Gaza), Qurai' receiving 7% (4% in Gaza) and Qaddoumi receiving 6% (4% in Gaza).

In a contest for the vice presidency between three candidates only, Abdul Shafi received the largest percentage of votes (40%) followed by Erikat (26%) and Hussieni (22%). Abdul Shafi has stronger support in Gaza (46%) than in the West Bank (35%). Hussieni is stonger in the West Bank (27%) than in Gaza (15%). But Erikat has equal support in Gaza and the West Bank (26%). Compared to the situation one month ago, Abdul Shafi and Erikat increased their support slightly while Hussieni' s popularity went down slightly.

Support for Fateh went down from 40% one month ago to 37% in this survey. Hamas received 12% support and the PFLP 3%. The Islamists received an overall support of 19% while the nonaffiliated remained as before at 38%.

## **5. Telephones, Computers, Internet, and Satellite Dishes at Homes**

- **42% have phones at homes**
- **21% have mobile phones**
- **11% have computers at home**
- **5% have Internet subscription at home**
- **6% have Internet subscription at work**
- **30% have satellite dishes at home**

The results indicate an increase in the percentage of those who have Internet subscription at work from 2% last June to 6% today. Similarly, the percentage of those who have satellite dishes at home increased from 27% to 30% during the same period. By contrast, a drop has taken place in the percentage of those who have Internet subscription at home from 7% to 5% and in the percentage of those who have computers at home from 12% to 11%.

Phones are available in 42% of the homes and 21% have mobile phones. The percentage of those who have these facilities is generally higher in the West Bank. For example, mobile phones are available to 29% of West Bankers and to 9% of Gazans. More regular phones are available in the West Bank (44%) than in Gaza (38%). But more Internet access is available in Gazan homes (6%) than in homes in the West Bank (5%). Similarly, more satellite dishes are found in Gazan homes (31%) than in homes in the West Bank (29%).

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28-30 January 1999

	Total %	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%
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<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>
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**1. Do you support or oppose the current peace process between Palestinians and Israelis?**

1) Support	72.6	71.0	75.5
2) Oppose	23.1	23.5	22.5
3) No Opinion	4.3	5.6	2.0



	Total %	West Bank %	Gaza Strip %
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**2. According to Oslo Agreement, the transitional period will end on May 4,1999. Some people see the necessity of transforming the PA into a Palestinian State at that date even if Israel objected. Others argue that the establishment of the state should wait until an agreement is reached with Israel. What do you think?**

1) Support waiting till reaching an agreement with Israel.	38.8	38.7	39.1
2) Support establishing a Palestinian state right after the end of the transitional period even if there no agreements was reached with Israel at that time	51.7	49.9	54.7
3) Others (specify_____)	3.3	3.2	3.4
4) No Opinion /Don't know	6.2	8.2	2.8

**3. How would you describe your economic situation over the last three years compared to the situation today?**

1) Better	38.9	39.0	38.8
2) Worse	23.1	22.5	24.0
3) Stayed the same	37.6	38.3	36.4
4) Don' t Know	0.5	0.2	0.8

**Total %      West Bank %      Gaza Strip %**

**4. Are you optimistic or pessimistic regarding your economic situation over the next three years?**

1) Optimistic	56.3	55.2	58.1
2) Pessimistic	26.2	27.3	24.3
3) Remain the same	12.6	11.9	13.8
4) Others	1.1	1.2	0.8
3) No Opinion/Don't Know	3.9	4.4	3.0

**5. Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions? (if yes, go to the next question)**

1) Yes	54.4	50.3	61.3
2) No	22.1	22.6	21.3
3) Not Sure	23.5	27.1	17.4

**6. Will this corruption in PA institutions increase, decrease or remain as it is in the future?**

1) Increase	50.0	47.0	54.1
2) Remain as it is	7.8	6.0	10.2
3) Decrease	31.8	34.3	28.4
4) Don' t Know/ No Opinion	10.4	12.7	7.3

**Total %      West Bank %      Gaza Strip %**

**7. In your opinion, in which of the following PA institutions does corruption exist?**

**7-1 Ministries and Governmental offices**

1) Yes	79.2	78.8	79.7
2) No	9.0	6.7	12.1
3) No Opinion /Don't Know	11.8	14.4	8.2

**Total %      West Bank %      Gaza Strip %**



### 7-2 Security forces and Police

1) Yes	69.8	68.8	71.3
2) No	17.9	16.3	20.1
3) No Opinion /Don't Know	12.2	14.9	8.6

### 7-3 Presidency Office

1) Yes	37.2	33.9	41.6
2) No	25.9	22.4	30.8
3) No Opinion /Don't Know	36.9	43.8	27.5

**Total %                      West Bank %                      Gaza Strip %**

### 7-4 PLC

1) Yes	47.1	49.2	44.3
2) No	28.8	23.4	36.1
3) No Opinion/Don't Know	24.2	27.5	19.7

### 8. If you want to evaluate the status of democracy and human rights under the Palestinian Authority, you would say it is:

1) Very Good	7.2	6.2	8.9
2) Good	28.3	29.4	26.3
3) Fair	32.3	32.4	32.2
4) Bad	15.1	15.3	14.8
5) Very Bad	9.6	6.7	14.4
6) Don' t Know/ No Opinion	7.5	10.0	3.4

### 9. And what about the status of democracy and human rights in other countries:

#### 9-1 America

1) Very Good	31.6	26.4	40.2
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2) Good	21.6	22.3	20.5
3) Fair	8.7	8.2	9.6
4) Bad	8.4	8.9	7.5
5) Very Bad	3.3	3.5	2.8
6) Don' t Know/ No Opinion	26.4	30.7	19.3

### **9-2 Israel**

1) Very Good	37.4	31.1	48.0
2) Good	26.8	27.6	25.4
3) Fair	7.1	7.3	6.7
4) Bad	8.3	9.8	5.9
5) Very Bad	2.6	2.7	2.4
6) Don' t Know/ No Opinion	17.8	21.6	11.6

### **9-3 Jordan**

1) Very Good	6.9	5.6	9.2
2) Good	24.7	21.7	29.7
3) Fair	22.7	20.0	27.3
4) Bad	18.2	21.7	12.2
5) Very Bad	6.5	6.8	5.9
6) Don' t Know/ No Opinion	21.0	24.1	15.7

### **9-4 Egypt**

1) Very Good	6.2	3.2	11.2
2) Good	20.5	16.6	27.0
3) Fair	18.4	15.2	23.6
4) Bad	18.2	18.9	17.1

5) Very Bad	7.0	6.8	7.3
6) Don' t Know/ No Opinion	29.8	39.3	13.8

### 9-5 France

1) Very Good	24.7	19.2	33.9
2) Good	22.6	22.4	22.9
3) Fair	4.6	4.4	4.9
4) Bad	3.1	3.4	2.4
5) Very Bad	0.6	0.5	0.8
6) Don' t Know/ No Opinion	44.5	50.1	35.1

### 10. In your opinion, can people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip criticize the Palestinian Authority without fear?

1) Yes	36.1	37.8	33.2
2) No	58.4	55.5	63.4
3) Do not know	5.5	6.7	3.4

### 11. Does the situation in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank and Gaza force you to seek permanent emigration?

1) Yes	21.0	17.7	26.4
2) No	78.3	81.4	73.2
3) I don't know	0.7	0.9	0.4

### 12. Some people say that these days it is not possible to find a job without *wasta* (personal connections and nepotism). But others say that jobs are given based only on qualifications. Based on experience(s) you personally knew about, you say:

1) Jobs are obtained by <i>wasta</i> to a large extent	58.9	53.0	68.7
2) Jobs are obtained by <i>wasta</i> sometimes	26.0	28.5	21.8

3) Jobs are not obtained by <i>wasta</i>	5.9	7.2	3.8
4) I have no experience	9.2	11.3	5.7

**13. If separate elections for a Vice President of the Palestinian Authority were held today, and the following names were nominated as candidates, whom would you choose?**

1) Ahmad Qurai' (Abu Ala')	5.6	6.5	4.0
2) Farouq Kaddomi	5.6	6.3	4.2
3) Mahmoud Abbas	4.4	2.6	7.5
4) Nabil Sha'ath	2.6	1.3	4.6
5) Sa'eb Erikat	7.9	6.7	9.9
6) Hanan Ashrawi	6.5	7.1	5.5
7) Faisal Husseini	6.5	7.9	4.0
8) Haidar Abdul Shafi	14.6	10.7	21.0
9) Others	0.5	0.6	0.4
10) Non of the above	25.8	28.0	22.0
11) Will not participate in the elections	14.5	15.9	12.3
12) No Opinion/Don't Know	5.6	6.3	4.4

**14. If separate elections for a Vice President of the Palestinian Authority were held, and only the following names were nominated as candidates, whom would you choose?**

1) Sa'eb Erikat	26.0	26.0	25.8
2) Faisal Husseini	22.1	27.0	15.4
3) Haidar Abdul Shafi	39.7	35.1	46.0
4) Others, Specify (_____)	4.3	4.2	4.4
5) None of the above	5.4	5.4	5.4
6) Will not participate in the elections	1.3	0.7	2.0
7) No Opinion/Don't Know	1.3	1.5	1.0

**15. In general, how would you evaluate the performance of the current local (municipal or village) council, or the refugee camp committee in your neighborhood?**

1) Very Good	14.0	15.5	11.6
2) Good	34.4	33.8	35.3
3) Fair	24.2	21.9	28.0
4) Bad	11.1	9.0	14.4
5) Very Bad	7.5	7.3	7.9
6) Don' t Know/ No Opinion	8.8	12.5	2.8

**16. Regarding new Palestinian local elections, some demand holding them immediately as stipulated by the local election law, which was approved by the PLC and signed by the President, while others want to delay holding these elections until after Israeli redeployment from new areas in the West Bank. What is your opinion?**

1) I support the immediate holding of local elections	41.8	40.4	44.2
2) I support postponing them until further Israeli redeployment.	46.8	46.1	47.9
3) No Opinion/Don't know	11.4	13.5	7.9

**Total %      West Bank %      Gaza Strip %**

**17. Donor countries prove support for the Palestinians in the following fields:**

**17-1 In your opinion, which field is the most important? (select one only)**

1) Water	16.8	20.8	10.2
2) Health	25.6	21.2	32.7
3) Education	26.8	28.9	23.4
4) Sewage treatment	5.4	3.2	8.9
5) Democracy & Human Rights	7.1	6.4	8.3
6) Institution Building	5.0	5.2	4.7
7) Roads	3.5	3.5	3.5

8) Security and Police	1.7	2.0	1.2
9) Agriculture	3.6	4.4	2.4
10) Housing	2.6	2.1	3.3
11) Women	1.6	1.7	1.4
12) No Opinion/Don't Know	0.3	0.5	0.0

**17-2 In your opinion, which field is the least important? (select one only)**

1) Water	4.6	5.2	3.7
2) Health	2.9	3.2	2.5
3) Education	2.4	3.0	1.7
4) Sewage	6.6	7.4	5.4
5) Democracy & Human Rights	10.8	12.3	8.5
6) Institution Building	7.9	7.9	7.9
7) Roads	11.2	11.7	10.6
8) Security and Police	10.7	9.0	13.3
9) Agriculture	9.3	9.1	9.5
10) Housing	12.6	14.6	9.5
11) Women	20.8	16.5	27.4

**18. As far as you know, which country among the donor community contributes most to the development of the Palestinian economy?**

1) United States of America	13.9	14.1	13.5
2) European Union	14.2	10.2	20.8
3) Germany	2.7	3.3	1.8
4) France	8.1	6.9	10.0
5) United Kingdom	0.5	0.4	0.6

6) Japan	16.2	14.1	19.6
7) Arab Countries	8.4	9.2	6.9
8) Others (specify_____)	2.4	2.4	2.4
9) International Organization	0.5	0.1	1.0
10) No Opinion /Don't Know	33.2	39.2	23.3

**19. In general, how would you evaluate the impact of donor's support on Palestinian conditions?**

1) Very positive	9.0	7.7	11.1
2) Positive	37.3	38.3	35.6
3) In Between	31.9	30.5	34.2
4) Bad	11.2	11.7	10.3
5) Very bad	4.3	2.9	6.5
6) No Opinion/Don't know	6.4	8.9	2.2

**Total %      West Bank %      Gaza Strip %**

**20. If separate elections for the president of the Palestinian Authority were held today, whom would you choose?**

1) Haidar Abdul Shafi	9.1	8.6	9.9
2) Yaser Arafat	47.0	44.5	51.1
3) Ahmad Yassin	10.3	10.3	10.3
4) Others	0.7	0.5	1.0
5) No one	18.8	20.6	16.0
6) I will not participate in the elections	12.0	12.9	10.5
7) No Opinion / Don't Know	2.1	2.6	1.2

**21. Concerning armed attacks against Israeli targets, you....**

1) Support it	40.8	42.2	38.4
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2) Oppose it	52.8	50.1	57.4
3) No Opinion /Don' t Know	6.4	7.7	4.2

**22. Which of the following political parties do you support?**

1) PPP	1.0	1.3	0.4
2) PFLP	2.7	2.3	3.4
3) Fateh	36.6	35.6	38.4
4) Hamas	12.3	10.8	14.7
5) DFLP	0.8	1.0	0.6
6) Islamic Jihad	3.2	3.2	3.2
7) Fida	0.2	0.1	0.2
8) Independent Islamists	3.2	3.7	2.4
9) Independent Nationalists	2.2	2.9	1.0
10) None of the above	36.5	38.0	33.9
11) Others	1.3	1.1	1.6

**A. Do you have?**

**A00 Telephone at home**

1) Yes	41.5	43.9	37.6
2) No	58.5	56.1	62.4

**A10 Mobile phone at home**

1) Yes	21.3	29.0	8.5
2) No	78.7	71.0	91.5

**A01 Computer at home**



1) Yes	10.7	12.2	8.1
2) No	89.3	87.8	91.9

**A02 Subscription to the Internet at home**

1) Yes	5.4	5.3	6.1
2) No	94.6	94.7	93.9

**A03 Subscription to the Internet at work**

1) Yes	5.6	6.9	3.9
2) No	94.4	93.1	96.1

**Total %                      West Bank %                      Gaza Strip %**

**A04 Satellite Dish at home**

1) Yes	29.5	28.7	30.9
2) No	70.5	71.3	69.1