

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-Stiftung 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>

Public Opinion Poll No (72)

Ninety percent do not trust the US Administration, 80% supported the boycott of the Bahrain workshop, 80% view the participation of Arab countries as an abandonment of the Palestinian cause, three quarters want the PA to reject the US “Deal of the Century,” and the majority expects Israel to annex parts of the West Bank. Despite fears of PA collapse, the majority supports PA decision not to accept partial custom revenues. On domestic issues, Shtayyeh’s government has not yet earned public confidence, the leak about ministers’ salary raise deepens perceptions of PA corruption, and the majority rejects setting preconditions for reconciliation

27-30 June 2019

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 27-30 June 2019. The period before the conduct of the poll witnessed several developments including the formation of a new government led by Mohammad Shtayyeh, the intensification of the PA financial crisis as the PA was unable to provide full salary payment to its public sector, and the leaking of documents indicating illegal salary hikes for ministers by the previous government. It also witnessed the continued failure of reconciliation talks between Fatah and Hamas and the inability of Israel and Hamas to reach a long term hudna or cessation of violence. Jifna, a predominantly Christian town in the West Bank, came under attack from some Palestinian Muslims who had quarreled earlier with one of its residents. Despite the personal nature of the attack, it nonetheless generated concerns about Muslim-Christian tensions. In Israel, the right wing won the elections but could not form a government leading to the dissolution of the new parliament with new snap elections called for in September. This Israeli development led the Trump Administration to postpone the release of its long-awaited peace deal, the so-call “Deal of the Century.” This was followed by the holding of an economic workshop in Bahrain in which the US Administration unveiled the economic side of its peace plan. Finally, tensions escalated in the region after Iran downed a US unmanned drone, a further threat to the region as concerns grow about a possible war. This press release addresses many of these issues and covers other matters such as Palestinian parliamentary and presidential elections, general conditions in the Palestinian territories, the peace process and the future possible directions for Palestinians in the absence of a viable peace process. Total size of the sample is 1200 adults interviewed face to face in 120 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is +/-3%.

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

Main Findings:

Findings of the second quarter of 2019 show a widespread rejection of the US Administration, the “Deal of the Century,” and the Bahrain workshop: Ninety percent say that they do not believe or trust the US administration; about 80% supported the PA decision to boycott the Bahrain workshop; three quarters want the PA to reject the Trump peace plan when released; and more than three quarters believe that the US economic plan will not bring them economic prosperity. Similarly, an overwhelming majority reject the participation of Arab countries, like Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan, in the Bahrain workshop and 80% view that participation as an abandonment of the Palestinian cause.

Findings also show that half of the public continues to oppose the two-state solution, a solution which is viewed by the majority as impractical or infeasible due to West Bank settlement expansion. The public is divided into three groups in its assessment of the most effective means of ending the Israeli occupation: armed action comes first followed by negotiations and then popular nonviolent resistance. Findings show that the majority expects the future Israeli government, that will be formed after the upcoming elections, to annex settlement areas in the West Bank, wage war against the Gaza Strip, and take measures that would bring about PA collapse.

On internal matters, the public is not yet willing to give the Shtayyeh government a passing grade, as most view its performance similar or worse than that of the previous government while a small number views positively that performance. Similarly, findings show that despite public support for the PA decision to refuse to accept the Israeli transfer of partial custom revenues, the majority is worried that this decision could lead to PA collapse. A large majority, more than two-thirds, views the sudden discovery that the former government has illegally increased the salaries of its ministers as an indication that PA corruption is deep rooted while only a quarter believes that PA corruption is limited and subject to accountability.

The majority of the public remains pessimistic about the prospects for reconciliation. A majority is opposed to those preconditions imposed on reconciliation by Fatah, i.e., the “one gun” demand, and Hamas, i.e., the demand to keep the “resistance arms.” Nonetheless, two thirds of those who oppose these two preconditions reject Abbas’s demand to disarm Hamas. Those who support preconditions are divided equally: one half sides with Hamas’s and the other with Fatah’s. As we found in previous polls, the overwhelming majority demands the immediate removal of sanctions imposed previously by Abbas against Hamas and the Gaza Strip.

Finally, findings show that the domestic balance of power remains largely stable compared to the first quarter. Fatah did manage to increase the gap in its popularity with Hamas slightly in its favor. But the gap in the vote for Abbas vs. Ismail Haniyyeh, in a presidential election, narrowed slightly in Haniyyeh’s favor. Moreover, the demand for Abbas’s resignation continues to decline despite the fact that it remains very high. The overwhelming majority of the public demands the holding of parliamentary and presidential elections and oppose elections restricted to the parliament.

(1) The Bahrain economic workshop and Trump peace plan:

- **79% support the PA decision to boycott the Bahrain workshop**
- **76% do not expect, and 17% expect, the US economic plan to lead to economic prosperity**
- **90% do not trust the US Administration; 6% trust it**
- **80% view the Arab participation in the Bahrain workshop as an abandonment of the Palestinians**
- **In choosing between independence and economic prosperity, 83% select independence and 15% prosperity**
- **85% think the Deal of the Century will not lead to end of occupation**
- **75% want the Palestinian leadership to reject the Deal of the Century**

An overwhelming majority of the Palestinians (79%) supports the PA decision to boycott the Bahrain economic workshop while 15% are opposed. Support for the boycott is higher in the West Bank (81%) compared to the Gaza Strip (74%), in villages/towns (89%) compared to refugee camps and cities (66% and 79% respectively), among those who are opposed to the peace process (85%) compared to those who support the peace process (78%), among holders of the BA degree (83%) compared to the illiterates (64%), and among supporters of Hamas (84%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (78% and 75% respectively).

After describing the details of the economic part of the US peace plan, we asked public if it thinks the US Administration will succeed in implementing it: two thirds (68%) say it will not succeed and 22% say it will. Similarly, the overwhelming majority of the public (76%) says that based on what it has heard about the outcome of the Bahrain workshop, it does not expect the US economic plan to lead to Palestinian prosperity; 17% do expect it to do that. Moreover, an overwhelming majority of 90% indicates that it does not trust the US Administration when it says that the goal of the Bahrain workshop is to improve Palestinian economic conditions; only 6% trust the US Administration. Similarly, 80% say that the participation of Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Jordan, in the Bahrain workshop signifies an Arab abandonment of the Palestinians while 12% believe the participation of these countries signifies support for the Palestinians.

When asked if it believes that the PA leadership will show willingness to accept the Trump peace plan in order to benefit from its economic dimension, about two thirds (65%) say it will not while 27% say it will. When asked to choose between economic prosperity and independence, the overwhelming majority (83%) opts for independence; only 15% chose economic prosperity. Can economic prosperity be achieved under Israeli occupation? 73% say it cannot, as restrictions imposed by the occupation impede prosperity, while 24% say that it is possible to have prosperity while still under occupation.

When we shift to the political dimension of the Trump peace plan, the overwhelming majority (86%) says that based on what it has heard so far about the plan, it feels pessimistic about its content while only 9% express optimism. We asked the public if it thinks acceptance of the Trump peace plan by the PA would lead to the end of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank: 85% say no; only 10% say yes it would. When asked if it thinks the Trump peace plan permits Israel to annex a large part of the West Bank, a large majority of 72% says it does and only 22% say it does not. Almost three quarters (73%) believe that in response to Palestinian rejection of the Trump peace plan, the US will impose further sanctions on the Palestinians; 18% say it will amend its plan in case of Palestinian rejection.

Nonetheless, three quarters believe that the Palestinian leadership should reject the US plan; 15% say it should accept it with reservations; and 4% believe it should accept it without reservation. Moreover, a majority of 66% is opposed and 24% is not opposed to a resumption of dialogue between the Palestinian leadership and the Trump Administration. Official contacts between the PA and the US government were suspended by the PA after the US, in December 2017, recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The demand for the rejection of the Trump peace plan is higher in the West Bank (78%) compared to the Gaza Strip (71%), in villages/towns and cities (81% and 76% respectively) compared to refugee camps (63%), among males (78%) compared to females (72%), among the religious and the somewhat religious (78% and 76% respectively) compared to the unreligious (54%), among those opposed to the peace process (84%) compared to the supporters of the peace process (73%), among those whose age is 50 years and higher (79%) compared to those whose age is between 18 and 22 years (66%), among the non-refugees (78%) compared to refugees (71%), among the married (76%) compared to the unmarried (70%), and among Hamas supporters (82%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (73% each).

(2) Presidential and parliamentary elections:

- **57% want the president to resign and 35% want him to stay in office**
- **In a contest between Abbas and Haniyyeh, the former receives 48% of the vote and the latter 42%**
- **In parliamentary elections, Fatah receives 39% of the vote, Hamas 30%, and all others combined 10%**

Only 41% of the public expect elections, parliamentary or parliamentary and presidential, to take place in the Palestinian territories in the near future; 47% believe no elections will take place. An overwhelming majority (71%) wants elections to be for both, a parliament and a president, while only 11% want parliamentary elections only. 13% do not want any elections. If elections were held for a parliament and a president, 73% want Hamas to participate and to allow them in the Gaza Strip while 21% say they do not want Hamas to participate or allow elections in the Gaza Strip.

57% of the public want president Abbas to resign while 35% want him to remain in office. Three months ago, 60% said they want Abbas to resign. Demand for Abbas' resignation stands at 49% in the West Bank and 71% in the Gaza Strip. Three months ago, demand for Abbas resignation stood at 55% in the West Bank and 68% in the Gaza Strip. Level of satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas stands at 37% and

dissatisfaction at 58%. Level of satisfaction with Abbas stands at 42% in the West Bank and 27% in the Gaza Strip. Three months ago, satisfaction with Abbas stood at 34% (40% in the West Bank and 24% in the Gaza Strip). If new presidential elections were held today and only two were nominated, Mahmoud Abbas and Ismail Haniyeh, the former would receive 48% and the latter 42% of the vote (compared to 51% for Abbas and 41% for Haniyeh three months ago). In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives 43% of the vote (compared to 47% three months ago) and Haniyeh receives 52% (compared to 51% three months ago). In the West Bank, Abbas receives 52% (compared to 55% three months ago) and Haniyeh 36% (compared to 33% three months ago). If the competition was between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, Barghouti receives 59% and Haniyeh 34%.

In an open-ended question, we ask about potential Abbas successors: If president Abbas does not nominate himself in a new election, 27% prefer to see Marwan Barghouti replacing him, while 18% prefer Ismail Haniyeh. Mohammad Dahlan is preferred by 4% (1% in the West Bank and 11% in the Gaza Strip) and Khalid Mishal, Salam Fayyad, and Mustafa Barghouti are selected after him by 2% each.

If new legislative elections were held today with the participation of all factions, 67% say they would participate in such elections. Of those who would participate, 30% say they would vote for Hamas and 39% say they would vote for Fatah, 10% would vote for all other third parties combined, and 21% are undecided. Three months ago, vote for Hamas stood at 32% and Fatah at 39%. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands today at 38% (compared to 39% three months ago) and for Fatah at 33% (compared to 32% three months ago). In the West Bank, vote for Hamas stands at 25% (compared to 26% three months ago) and Fatah at 43% (compared to 45% three months ago).

(3) A new government led by Mohammad Shtayyeh:

- **So far, evaluation of the performance of the Shtayyeh government is negative**
- **The majority expects the Shtayyeh government to fail in achieving reconciliation, conducting elections, and improving economic conditions**

With more than two months passing since the formation of the Shtayyeh government, findings indicate that a majority, or a plurality, of the public views its performance as similar to that of the previous government in matters of security (53%), the economy (44%), the reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (53%), the preparation to hold general elections (55%), and the protection of liberties and human rights (54%). But a percentage ranging between 45% and 24% indicates that it believes the performance to be worse than that of the previous government while a percentage ranging between 7% and 12% indicates that the performance of the Shtayyeh government is better than that of the previous government.

Responding to a question about expectations regarding the ability of the Shtayyeh government to make progress in reconciliation and reunification, 59% expects failure; only 28% expects success. In a similar question about the ability of the new government to organize legislative or legislative and presidential elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, a majority of 52% expects failure and 34% expects success. In another question about the ability of the new government to improve economic conditions, a majority of 57% expects failure and 30% expects success. The belief that the performance of the Shtayyeh government in the preparation for holding elections is worse than that of the previous government is higher in the Gaza Strip (26%) compared to the West Bank (23%), in cities (26%) compared to villages/towns and refugee camps (18% and 22% respectively), among males (26%) compared to females (22%), among laborers (32%) compared to employees (20%), and among Hamas supporters (34%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (19% and 18% respectively).

Expectations that the Shtayyeh government will succeed in conducting parliamentary or parliamentary and presidential elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are equal in the two areas (34% each) but higher in villages/towns (40%) compared to cities (32%), among supporters of the peace process (41%) compared to those opposed to the peace process (21%), among non-refugees (36%) compared to refugees (31%), among holders of BA degree (36%) compared to illiterates (26%), among students (42%) compared to laborers (31%), among those who work in the public sector (38%) compared to those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (33%), and among supporters of Fatah and third parties (51% and 40% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (25%).

(4) Domestic conditions:

- **62% support, and 29% oppose, PA decision to refuse to accept a partial transfer of custom revenues**
- **52% are worried, and 39% are not worried, that this decision could lead to PA collapse**
- **80% believe there is corruption in the PA and 67% believe this corruption is deep-rooted in it**
- **26% want to emigrate: 42% in the Gaza Strip and 18% in the West Bank**

A majority of 62% supports and 29% oppose the PA decision to refuse to accept a partial transfer of custom revenues. However, a majority of 52% says that it is worried that this decision could lead to the collapse of the PA while 39% indicate that it could not. A majority of 65% believes that the new Israeli government that will be formed after the upcoming elections will continue to deduct money from the Palestinian custom revenues while 25% expect it to stop this practice. Support for the PA decision to refuse to accept a partial transfer of revenues is higher in the Gaza Strip (65%) compared to the West Bank (60%), among holders of BA degree (66%) compared to the illiterates (61%), among the professionals (73%) compared to laborers (53%), among those who work in the public sector (70%) compared to those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (60%), and among Fatah supporters (68%) compared to Hamas and third parties supporters (63% and 59% respectively).

Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip stands at 5% and positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank stands at 20%. Perception of safety and security in the Gaza Strip stands at 67%. In the West Bank perception of safety and security stands at 59%. Three months ago, perception of safety and security in the Gaza Strip stood at 64% and in the West Bank at 57%. 26% of the public say they want to emigrate due to political, security, and economic conditions. The percentage rises in the Gaza Strip to 42% and declines in the West Bank to 18%. Only 40% of the West Bankers say that people can criticize the authority in their area without fear and 57% say that they cannot. Three months ago, 65% of West Bankers said they could not criticize the PA in the West Bank without fear. The public is divided over its assessment of the PA: 48% view it as a burden on the Palestinian people while 46% view it as an asset for the Palestinian people.

Perception of corruption in PA institutions stands at 80%. When asked about the measures taken by the previous government in illegally raising the salaries of its ministers, 67% indicate that they believe that this kind of corruption is deep rooted in the PA while only 25% think it is partial and subject to accountability; 4% think that there is no corruption in the PA. The belief that PA corruption is deep-rooted is higher in the West Bank (70%) compared to the Gaza Strip (60%), in villages/towns (72%) compared to cities and refugee camps (66% and 67% respectively), among those who oppose the peace process (78%) compared to those who support the peace process (63%), among the illiterates (80%) compared to the holders of the BA degree (67%), among those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (69%) compared to those who work in the public sector (56%), and among Hamas supporters (79%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (52% and 47% respectively).

Asked about the implications of the incident in the predominantly Christian town of Jifna in the West Bank, in which a group of Palestinians attacked the town, 69% indicated that they believe Palestinian Christian-Muslim relations are normal, as one would expect from the people who belong to one nation; but 24% thought relations between the two communities might be heading to greater tensions. The percentage of those who believe that the relationship between Christians and Muslims are becoming more tense is greater in the Gaza Strip (27%) compared to the West Bank (22%), in cities (25%) compared to villages/towns (19%), among the unreligious (40%) compared to the religious and the somewhat religious (25% and 20% respectively), among those whose age is between 18 and 22 years (27%) compared to those whose age is 50 years and above (20%), among the illiterates (29%) compared to the holders of BA degree (23%), among those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (26%) compared to those who work in the public sector (17%), and among those third parties and Hamas supporters (35% and 28% respectively) compared to Fatah supporters (23%).

We asked the public about its viewership habits in the last two months. Findings indicate that Al Jazeera TV viewership remains the highest, standing at 21%, followed by Palestine TV (14%), Maan TV (13%), Al Aqsa TV (12%), Palestine TV (9%), and al Al Arabiya and al Mayadeen (4% each).

(5) Reconciliation and the reconciliation government:

- **Only one third is optimistic about the chances for reconciliation**
- **A majority of 53% opposes the imposition of any preconditions to reconciliation**
- **79% demand the removal of all sanctions imposed by the PA on Hamas and the Gaza Strip**

33% are optimistic and 63% are pessimistic about the success of reconciliation. Three months ago, optimism stood at 30%. When asked about the preconditions imposed by Fatah (the demand for “one arm”) and Hamas (the demand for the preservation of the “arms of the resistance,”) on reconciliation and reunification, a majority of 53% of the public indicates that it opposes such preconditions and 38% indicate support. Among those who support the imposition of preconditions (i.e., the 38% of the public), the respondents are divided evenly between those who support Hamas’s precondition (42%) and those who supported Fatah’s (41%). However, among those who oppose the imposition of preconditions (i.e., the 53% of the public), the majority of the respondents (67%) indicates its opposition to disarming Hamas while only 29% express opposition to preserving party-affiliated armed groups alongside the PA security forces. From among those who are opposed to preconditions, opposition to disarming Gazan armed groups is higher in the West Bank (68%) compared to the Gaza Strip (62%), among those opposed to the peace process (76%) compared to those who support the peace process (63%), among those whose age is between 18 and 22 years (71%) compared to those whose age is 50 year and above (65%), and among supporters of Hamas and third parties (79% and 69% respectively) compared to Fatah supporters (56%).

Moreover, the overwhelming majority (79%) demands that the PA immediately lift all the measures taken against the Gaza Strip, such as public sector’s salary deductions and the reduction in access to electricity; only 17% say that such measures should be removed only after Hamas fully hands over control over the Strip to the PA government. A majority of 51% (down to 41% in the Gaza Strip) believes that the chances for a Hamas-Israel agreement on a long term hudna or cessation of violence are slim while 36% believe the chances are medium and only 8% believe the chances are high.

6) The peace process

- **47% support and 50% oppose the concept of the two-state solution**
- **To end occupation, 38% see armed action as most effective, 31% negotiations, and 23% popular non-violent resistance**
- **62% support popular non-violent resistance, 47% support an armed intifada, 38% support dissolution of the PA, and 31% support an abandonment of the two-state solution in favor of a one-state solution**
- **57% expect the right wing to win the upcoming Israeli elections and 59% expect the next Israeli government to annex settlements in the West Bank**

Support for the concept of the two-state solution stands at 47% and opposition at 50%. No description or details were provided for the concept. Three months ago, support for the concept stood at 48%. 44% of the public believe that a majority of the Palestinians supports this solution and 48% believe that the majority opposes it. Similarly, 48% support and 45% oppose the Arab Peace Initiative (API). Support for API is higher in the Gaza Strip (52%) compared to the West Bank (47%), in refugee camps and cities (55% and 50% respectively) compared to villages/towns (39%), among females (53%) compared to males (44%), among the somewhat religious (51%) compared to the religious (45%), among supporters of the peace process (58%) compared to those who oppose the peace process (26%), among those whose age is 50 years and above (51%) compared to those whose age is between 18 and 22 years (39%), among the illiterates (57%) compared to the holders of BA degree (44%), among housewives, professionals, and employees (54%, 48%, and 48%) compared to students (37%), among those who work in the public sector (56%) compared to those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (43%), and among supporters of Fatah and third parties (62% and 61% respectively) compared to Hamas supporters (33%).

A majority of 56% believes that the two-state solution is no longer practical or feasible due to the expansion of Israeli settlements while 40% believe that the solution remains practical. Moreover, 71% believe that the

chances for the creation of a Palestinian state alongside the state of Israel in the next five years are slim or nonexistence while 26% believe the chances to be medium or high.

The most preferred way out of the current status quo is “reaching a peace agreement with Israel” according to 36% of the public while 34% prefer waging “an armed struggle against the Israeli occupation.” Only 15% prefer “waging a non-violent resistance” and a minority of 10% prefers to keep the status quo. Three months ago, 39% said that they prefer reaching a peace agreement with Israel and 30% said they prefer waging an armed struggle. The public is divided over the role of negotiations and armed struggle in the establishment of a Palestinian state next to the state of Israel: 38% think armed struggle is the most effective means; 35% think that negotiation is the most effective means; and 23% believe that non-violent resistance is the most effective. Three months ago, 37% said negotiation is the most effective means and 36% said armed struggle is the most effective means. Similarly, when asked about the most effective means of ending the Israeli occupation, the public splits into three groups: 38% chose armed struggle, 31% negotiations, and 23% popular resistance. The belief that armed action is more effective than negotiations or popular non-violent resistance in ending the Israeli occupation is higher in the Gaza Strip (46%) than the West Bank (33%), in refugee camps (43%) compared to villages/towns and cities (38% and 37% respectively), among males (43%) compared to females (33%), among the religious (43%) compared to the somewhat religious (34%), among those who are opposed to the peace process (66%) compared to the supporters of the peace process (28%), among the holders of the BA degree (40%) compared to the illiterates (35%), and among Hamas supporters (71%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (24% and 26% respectively).

In light of the suspension of peace negotiations, Palestinians support various alternative directions: 62% support popular non-violent resistance; 47% support a return to an armed intifada; 38% support dissolving the PA; and 31% support abandoning the two-state solution and demanding the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis. Three months ago, 47% said they prefer a return to armed intifada and 41% said they prefer to dissolve the PA.

A majority of 57% expects the Israeli right wing led by Netanyahu to win the upcoming Israeli elections and 18% expect the center-left led by Gantz to win the elections. A majority of 59% expects the future Israeli government, that will be formed after the upcoming Israeli elections, to annex some West Bank settlements while 30% think the Israeli talk of annexation is merely an election campaign slogan. Similarly, 52% expect the future Israeli government to force the PA to collapse while 38% believe it will seek to maintain the PA. A majority of 56% believes the future Israeli government will wage a war against the Gaza Strip while 33% expects it to seek a long term *hudna* of cessation of violence with Hamas.

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

- **44% think that the most vital goal should be the end of occupation and the establishment of a Palestinian state**
- **32% think unemployment and poverty is the most serious problem confronting Palestinians today; 29% think it is occupation and settlements**

44% 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 obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, 13% 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.

The most serious problem confronting Palestinian society today in the eyes of 32% of the public is poverty and unemployment while 29% say it is the continuation of occupation and settlement activities; 19% say it is the spread of corruption in public institutions; and 16% say it is the siege of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its crossings.

Public Opinion Poll No (72)

27-30 June 2019

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q00) From among the following satellite news stations, which one you watched most during the last two months?			
1) al Arabia	4.3%	2.6%	7.7%
2) al Jazeera	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%
3) Palestine Today	8.8%	10.6%	5.3%
4) al Manar	.7%	.1%	2.0%
5) Palestine TV	14.4%	15.5%	12.1%
6) alaqsa	11.6%	5.0%	24.5%
7) man(mix)	12.9%	17.1%	4.7%
al myadeen	3.9%	4.9%	2.0%
10) Do not watch TV	19.9%	21.2%	17.4%
11) others	1.6%	1.4%	2.0%
12) Do not have a dish	.6%	.2%	1.3%
13) DK/NA	.4%	.5%	0.0%
Q02) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?			
1) Very good	.3%	.4%	.3%
2) Good	4.6%	5.2%	3.3%
3) so so	12.4%	13.5%	10.4%
4) Bad	35.6%	39.5%	27.8%
5) Very bad	44.4%	37.5%	57.9%
6) DK/NA	2.7%	3.9%	.3%
Q03) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?			
1) Very good	5.2%	3.8%	7.9%
2) Good	15.2%	14.8%	16.0%
3) so so	26.9%	29.8%	21.3%
4) Bad	31.5%	35.1%	24.7%
5) Very bad	20.0%	16.0%	27.8%
6) DK/NA	1.2%	.6%	2.4%
Q04) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	38.1%	30.3%	53.2%
2) somewhat religious	54.9%	61.0%	43.1%
3) not religious	6.8%	8.6%	3.2%
4) DK/NA	.3%	.1%	.5%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q05) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) supportive of the peace process	53.0%	51.1%	56.8%
2) opposed to the peace process	25.7%	26.8%	23.7%
3) between support and opposition	18.9%	18.9%	19.1%
4) DK/NA	2.3%	3.2%	.4%
Q06) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions of the Palestinian Authority?			
1) yes	79.7%	80.9%	77.6%
2) no	12.0%	10.0%	15.9%
3) DK-NA	8.2%	9.1%	6.5%
Q07) In your view, can people in your area (West Bank/Gaza Strip) today criticize the authority without fear?			
1) yes	41.2%	39.6%	44.2%
2) no	55.3%	57.2%	51.6%
3) DK-NA	3.5%	3.2%	4.1%
Q08) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
1) Completely assured	9.7%	5.9%	17.2%
2) Assured	52.0%	53.0%	49.9%
3) Not assured	28.6%	30.9%	24.2%
4) Not assured at all	9.4%	9.9%	8.5%
5) DK/NA	.2%	.2%	.3%
Q09) Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?			
1) Certainly seek to emigrate	8.9%	5.2%	16.1%
2) Seek emigration	17.4%	13.2%	25.7%
3) Do not seek emigration	39.5%	38.3%	41.8%
4) Certainly do not seek emigration	34.1%	43.1%	16.5%
5) DK/NA	.1%	.2%	0.0%
Q10) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?			
1) very satisfied	5.0%	4.0%	6.9%
2) satisfied	31.9%	38.0%	20.0%
3) not satisfied	36.0%	33.8%	40.4%
4) not satisfied at all	21.7%	16.3%	32.1%
5) DK/NA	5.4%	7.8%	.6%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q11) If it is up to you, would you want to have Abbas resign or not resign?			
1) Certainly resign	22.1%	16.2%	33.7%
2) Resign	34.5%	33.2%	37.0%
3) Not resign	30.1%	35.2%	20.0%
4) Certainly not resign	5.2%	4.2%	7.3%
5) DK/NA	8.1%	11.3%	2.0%
Q12) If new presidential elections are to take place today, and Mahmud Abbas was nominated by Fateh and Ismail Haniyeh was nominated by Hamas, whom would you vote for?			
1) Mahmoud Abbas	48.4%	52.0%	42.5%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	42.1%	36.1%	52.2%
4) DK/NA	9.4%	11.9%	5.3%
Q13) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghout, Ismail Haniyeh, and Mahmoud Abbas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	39.3%	42.5%	33.9%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	31.1%	25.2%	40.9%
3) Mahmud Abbas	23.4%	23.2%	23.6%
5) DK/NA	6.2%	9.0%	1.6%
Q14) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti from Fatah and Ismail Haniyeh from Hamas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	59.4%	63.0%	53.4%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	34.0%	27.8%	44.6%
4) DK/NA	6.5%	9.2%	2.1%
Q16) 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	1.3%	1.6%	.7%
2) independent Palestine	2.6%	1.9%	3.6%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
4) Abu al Abbas	.1%	0.0%	.1%
5) freedom and social justice	.9%	.3%	2.0%
6) change and reform	29.8%	24.5%	37.8%
7)) national coalition for justice and democracy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8) third way(headed by salam fayyad)	.7%	.5%	1.0%
9) freedom and independence	1.4%	2.0%	.6%
10) Palestinian justice	.7%	.2%	1.4%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
11) Fateh	38.9%	42.9%	32.9%
12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	21.1%	23.6%	17.4%

Q17) Do you think that legislative or legislative and presidential elections will take place in the Palestinian territories in the near future?

1) yes	40.7%	41.8%	38.4%
2) no	46.6%	43.3%	53.0%
3) DK-NA	12.8%	14.9%	8.5%

Q18) if it is up to you, do you want to hold presidential and legislative elections or just legislative elections:

1) Legislative only	11.0%	9.7%	13.4%
2) Both legislative and presidential	70.9%	67.0%	78.4%
3) Do not want to hold elections	13.0%	15.5%	8.2%
4) DK/NA	5.1%	7.8%	0.0%

Q19) If legislative and presidential elections were to take place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, do you want Hamas to participate in these elections and to allow them to take place in the Gaza Strip?

1) yes	72.9%	76.9%	65.3%
2) no	21.1%	16.0%	30.9%
3) DK-NA	6.0%	7.2%	3.7%

Q20-1) first goal -----

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	43.8%	49.2%	33.2%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	33.1%	32.5%	34.1%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	10.4%	8.0%	15.0%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	12.8%	10.2%	17.7%

Q20-1) second goal -----

1) Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank	22.6%	19.6%	28.5%
---	-------	-------	-------

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
and the Gaza Strip with East Jerusalem as its capital			
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	37.9%	41.0%	31.9%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	17.8%	17.1%	19.1%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	21.7%	22.3%	20.5%
Q21) 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,	29.3%	29.0%	29.8%
2) spread of unemployment and poverty	31.9%	32.8%	30.2%
3) lack of national unity due to the split	.9%	.2%	2.2%
4) continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its border crossings	16.1%	12.8%	22.7%
5) the spread of corruption in public institutions	18.9%	23.1%	10.8%
6) others (-----)	1.2%	1.4%	.9%
7) DK/NA	1.6%	.7%	3.4%
Q22) President Abbas says that he will not nominate himself in a new presidential elections. If it is up to you, who do you want to be the president after him? (open-ended)			
1) Marwan Barghouti	26.9%	30.5%	20.0%
2) Ismail Haniyeh	17.9%	13.4%	26.7%
3) Saeb Erekat	1.1%	.4%	2.3%
4) Rami al Hamdallah	1.3%	.7%	2.5%
5) Mustapha Barghouti	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
6) Khalid Mishal	2.1%	.2%	6.0%
7) Salam Fayyad	1.8%	.8%	3.8%
8) Mohammad Dahlan	4.1%	.6%	10.7%
9)Other	3.4%	2.9%	4.4%
10) Mohammed Shteh	.8%	.8%	1.0%
11) Mahmoud Aloul	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%
12) DK/NA	37.3%	46.2%	20.0%

Q23) Now, more than two months after the formation of a new Palestinian government under prime minister Mohammad Shtayyeh, how do you evaluate its performance compared to the previous government? For example, has

Q23-1) security conditions

1)Better	10.4%	8.9%	13.3%
2) Worse	31.0%	28.9%	35.2%
3)The same	52.9%	54.3%	50.3%
4)DK/NA	5.7%	8.0%	1.2%

Q23-2) economic conditions

1)Better	7.1%	5.7%	9.8%
2) Worse	44.7%	46.2%	41.8%
3)The same	43.5%	41.8%	46.9%
4)DK/NA	4.6%	6.2%	1.5%

Q23-3) efforts to unify the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

1)Better	10.7%	9.4%	13.2%
2) Worse	28.9%	26.2%	34.1%
3)The same	52.9%	55.2%	48.4%
4)DK/NA	7.5%	9.2%	4.3%

Q23-4) efforts to conduct new general elections

1)Better	12.4%	11.6%	14.0%
2) Worse	23.9%	22.6%	26.4%
3)The same	55.3%	55.2%	55.4%
4)DK/NA	8.4%	10.6%	4.1%

Q23-5) efforts to defend right and protect human rights in the PA

1)Better	11.6%	10.4%	14.1%
2) Worse	27.2%	25.4%	30.8%
3)The same	53.8%	55.0%	51.4%
4)DK/NA	7.4%	9.2%	3.8%

Q24) will the new government succeed in pushing for reconciliation and reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

1) yes	28.1%	25.9%	32.6%
2) no	58.9%	58.7%	59.1%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) DK-NA	13.0%	15.4%	8.3%
Q25) will the new government succeed in conducting legislative or legislative and presidential elections?			
1) yes	34.0%	33.9%	34.3%
2) no	51.9%	49.6%	56.6%
3) DK-NA	14.1%	16.6%	9.2%
Q26) will the new government succeed in improving economic conditions in the PA?			
1) yes	29.9%	29.6%	30.4%
2) no	56.9%	55.7%	59.3%
3) DK-NA	13.2%	14.7%	10.3%
Q27) Some people say that the Palestinian Authority 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 is an accomplishment for the Palestinian people	45.5%	49.3%	38.2%
2) The PA is a burden on the Palestinian people	48.1%	43.1%	58.0%
3) DK/NA	6.4%	7.6%	3.9%
Q28) The former government of Rami al Hamdallah, with approval from president Abbas, retroactively significantly increased the salaries of ministers. The salary increase was decided upon in a violation of the law and in secrecy. Some say that this government behavior expresses deeply entrenched corruption in the PA while other believe that corruption in the PA is limited and subject to accountability. Which of the two views you endorse?			
1) PA corruption is deeply entrenched	66.8%	70.2%	60.2%
2) PA corruption is limited and subject to accountability	25.2%	21.3%	32.9%
3) There is no corruption in the PA	3.9%	3.6%	4.6%
4) DK/NA	4.0%	5.0%	2.2%
Q28-1) What expectations do you have for the future of reconciliation? Will it continue and succeed or will it fail leading to a return to the split?			
1) Certainly succeed	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%
2) succeed	27.1%	24.6%	31.8%
3) fail	45.8%	47.4%	42.7%
4) Certainly fail	17.5%	18.5%	15.5%
5) DK/NA	3.9%	3.6%	4.4%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
--	-------	-----------	------------

Q29) Fatah and Hamas state that they are in favor of reconciliation and the reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. However, each side imposes its precondition: Hamas says that resistance is a red line and therefore, disarming the armed groups in the Gaza Strip is unacceptable; Fata says that there must be one gun in the PA, the gun of the PA which means that the armed groups that belong to Hamas, Islamic Jihad, and others must be disarmed. What about you? Do you support or oppose imposing preconditions for reconciliation and reunification?

1) Support preconditions	37.7%	31.4%	50.0%
2) Oppose preconditions (go to Q 31)	53.3%	58.5%	43.1%
3) DK/NA (go to Q31)	9.0%	10.1%	6.9%

Q30) If you are in favor of preconditions, does this mean that you stand with Hamas's precondition opposing the disarming of armed groups? Or, with Fatah's precondition opposing the presence of armed groups alongside the PA security services?

1) With Hamas's precondition (go to Q32)	41.8%	30.3%	55.9%
2) With Fatah's precondition (go to Q32)	41.2%	42.0%	40.2%
3) With other preconditions (specify - -----) (go to Q32)	4.9%	6.9%	2.5%
4) DK/NA (go to Q32)	12.1%	20.8%	1.4%

Q31) If you are opposed to preconditions, does this mean that you oppose the disarming of armed groups or does it mean that you oppose the presence of armed factions alongside the PA security services?

1) Oppose disarming the armed groups	66.5%	68.1%	62.4%
2) Oppose the presence of armed groups alongside the PA security services	28.8%	27.0%	33.5%
3) DK/NA	4.7%	5.0%	4.1%

Q32) Do you think the PA should remove the measures it took against its Gaza employees, such as the deductions in their salaries or the deduction of the available time for access to electricity or do you think the measures should remain until Hamas accepts fully all PA conditions including the handing of of ministries, security, and arms?

1) Support removing the measures immediately	79.1%	80.5%	76.4%
--	-------	-------	-------

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) Support removing the measures only after Hamas fully hand over control over the Strip to the PA	16.8%	14.8%	20.6%
3) DK/NA	4.1%	4.7%	3.0%

Q33) In your view, what are the chances that Hamas and Israeli would arrive at a long term truce or hudna that would ease the siege over the Gaza Strip, end confrontations, open crossings, and improve economic conditions?

1) Chances are high	8.4%	7.6%	10.0%
2) Chances are medium	36.2%	31.1%	46.1%
3) Chances are slim	51.1%	56.0%	41.4%
4) DK/NA	4.3%	5.3%	2.4%

Q34) Few weeks ago, Jifna, a town near Birzeit with a large Christian community, witnessed an incident in which some Palestinians attacked the residents due to a personal quarrel. With this event in mind, how do you see relations between Palestinian Muslims and Christians today? Are they correct, as one would expect in a normal relation among any nation? Or alternatively are they inching to fear and discord?

1) Correct, as among one people	69.1%	70.7%	65.9%
2) Inchng to fear and discord	23.6%	21.7%	27.3%
3) DK/NA	7.3%	7.6%	6.8%

Q34-1) President Abbas says that he will not nominate himself in a new presidential elections. If it is up to you, who do you want to be the president after him?

1) Marwan Barghouti	33.1%	38.0%	23.4%
2) Ismail Haniyeh	18.9%	14.6%	27.5%
3) Saeb Erekat	1.4%	.8%	2.6%
4) Rami al Hamdallah	2.9%	2.7%	3.3%
5) Mustapha Barghouti	3.4%	3.2%	3.8%
6) Khalid Mishal	3.2%	1.4%	6.7%
7) Salam Fayyad	2.8%	1.8%	4.7%
8) Mohammad Dahlan	4.7%	.7%	12.5%
9)Other	4.3%	3.6%	5.7%
10) DK/NA	25.3%	33.3%	9.7%

Q35) In your view, what is the best means of ending the occupation?

1) Negotiations	31.2%	33.3%	27.1%
2) Peaceful popular resistance	23.1%	23.0%	23.2%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) Armed action	37.8%	33.4%	46.3%
4) Other (specify: -----)	2.8%	3.4%	1.7%
5) DK/NA	5.1%	6.8%	1.7%

Q36) Do you support or oppose the solution based on the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel, known as the two-state solution?

1) certainly support	10.6%	11.1%	9.7%
2) support	36.3%	39.8%	29.6%
3) oppose	32.4%	30.0%	37.1%
4) certainly oppose	17.8%	15.5%	22.2%
5) DK/NA	2.9%	3.6%	1.4%

Q37) In your opinion, what is the Palestinian majority opinion TODAY on this solution?

1) Majority supports	43.9%	48.9%	34.2%
2) Majority opposes	47.6%	42.1%	58.4%
3) DK/NA	8.5%	9.0%	7.4%

Q38) 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) The two state solution is no longer viable	56.3%	54.5%	59.8%
2) The two-state solution remains viable today	39.8%	42.0%	35.4%
3) DK/NA	4.0%	3.5%	4.8%

Q39) The following four possibilities refer to your views about what to do now about Israeli-Palestinian relations, which one is the most preferred to you:

1) Maintain the status quo	9.9%	10.7%	8.4%
2) Wage an armed struggle against the Israeli occupation	34.1%	30.1%	41.8%
3) Wage an unarmed struggle against the Israeli occupation	15.1%	13.7%	17.7%
4) Reach a peace agreement with Israel	36.4%	40.5%	28.5%
5) Other	1.0%	.8%	1.2%
6) DK-NA	3.5%	4.1%	2.3%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q40) 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?			
1) very low	31.9%	30.9%	33.8%
2) Low	39.5%	38.3%	41.8%
3) Medium	22.6%	23.3%	21.4%
4) High	3.7%	4.5%	2.3%
5) very high	.3%	.3%	.2%
6) DK/NA	2.0%	2.7%	.5%
QPC5) In your view, what is the most effective means of establishing a Palestinian state along side the state of Israel? Is it:			
1) Negotiations	34.5%	38.3%	27.1%
2) Armed action	37.8%	34.0%	45.2%
3) Popular nonviolent resistance	22.7%	21.4%	25.1%
4) DK/NA	5.0%	6.3%	2.7%
Q41) Two months ago, Israel elected a new parliament with a majority belonging to the right wing. But Netanyahu could not form a new right wing government due to disagreements among the right wing parties. New elections are now scheduled to take place in about three months. Who do you expect to win the new elections, the right under Netanyahu or the center and left?			
1) The right	57.4%	58.0%	56.1%
2) The center and left	17.7%	12.9%	26.9%
3) DK/NA	24.9%	29.0%	16.9%
Q42) If a new Israeli right wing government led by Netanyahu is established after the upcoming elections, what do you expect the new government to do? For example, do you think it will annex settlements or Palestinian land in the West Bank? Or, is the talk about annexation just election rhetoric?			
1) It will annex	58.5%	62.5%	50.7%
2) Annexation talk is just election rhetoric	29.7%	23.4%	42.2%
3) DK/NA	11.7%	14.1%	7.1%
Q43) And do you think it will force the PA to collapse? Or, will it seek to maintain its existence?			
1) Will force PA collapse	51.6%	50.0%	54.8%
2) Will maintain the PA	37.9%	37.7%	38.4%
3) DK/NA	10.4%	12.3%	6.8%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q44) And will it wage a war against the Gaza Strip? Or will it reach out to Hamas for a long term hudna or cessation of violence?			
1) Wage war	56.0%	59.0%	50.3%
2) Seek a long term hudna or quiet	33.2%	27.7%	44.0%
3) DK/NA	10.7%	13.3%	5.7%
Q45) And will it continue to deduct part of the custom and tax revenues as a punishment for the PA for paying the families of the martyrs and the prisoners? Or will it stop the deduction and transfer the full amount to the PA?			
1) Will continue the deduction	64.8%	64.8%	64.8%
2) Will stop the deduction and transfer the full amount	24.7%	21.5%	31.1%
3) DK/NA	10.5%	13.7%	4.1%
Q46) Since during the past four months, the PA has responded to the Israeli deductions by refusing to accept any the transferred funds., which meant that the PA could not pay the public sector in full. Are you worried that the non-payment of salaries might lead to the collapse of the PA?			
1) yes	52.0%	53.0%	49.9%
2) no	39.2%	37.8%	42.0%
3) DK-NA	8.8%	9.2%	8.2%
Q47) Do you support or oppose the PA decision to refuse to accept the Israeli transfer of the custom revenue because it is incomplete?			
1) support	61.9%	60.3%	65.1%
2) oppose	28.7%	29.5%	27.1%
3) DK/NA	9.4%	10.3%	7.9%
Q48) After the cessation of negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis, would you support or oppose adopting the following options?			
Q48-2) Joining more international organizations			
1) certainly support	22.1%	16.9%	32.2%
2) support	48.9%	49.3%	48.1%
3) oppose	21.7%	24.0%	17.1%
4) certainly oppose	4.3%	5.4%	2.1%
5) DK/NA	3.0%	4.4%	.5%
Q48-3) Abandon the two state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis			
1) certainly support	7.1%	5.6%	10.1%
2) support	24.1%	26.6%	19.3%
3) oppose	45.7%	44.6%	48.0%
4) certainly oppose	19.2%	18.1%	21.3%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
5) DK/NA	3.8%	5.1%	1.3%
Q48-4) Resort to popular non-violent and unarmed resistance			
1) certainly support	12.2%	10.3%	15.9%
2) support	49.5%	53.1%	42.6%
3) oppose	29.5%	26.6%	35.1%
4) certainly oppose	5.6%	5.8%	5.0%
5) DK/NA	3.3%	4.2%	1.3%
Q48-5) Return to the armed intifada and confrontations			
1) certainly support	17.6%	11.6%	29.2%
2) support	29.7%	28.3%	32.2%
3) oppose	36.5%	39.9%	30.0%
4) certainly oppose	11.5%	14.2%	6.2%
5) DK/NA	4.7%	5.9%	2.4%
Q48-6) Dissolve the Palestinian Authority			
1) certainly support	10.4%	5.4%	20.0%
2) support	27.5%	23.2%	36.0%
3) oppose	38.9%	43.6%	29.8%
4) certainly oppose	18.2%	22.2%	10.4%
5) DK/NA	5.0%	5.6%	3.8%
P01) in your view, what is the best solution to achieve peace between Palestinians and Israelis?			
1) The two-state solution, Palestine and Israel, on the basis of 1967 borders	48.9%	46.9%	52.9%
2) One state, with equal rights and duties to Palestinians and Jews	12.6%	14.9%	8.1%
3) One state, as the case with the Arab Israelis today	11.1%	11.0%	11.4%
4) Other solution, specify -----	17.5%	16.5%	19.5%
5) DK/NA	9.9%	10.8%	8.2%
P03) Would you be willing to support or oppose the two-state solution, the state of Palestine in accordance with the 1967 borders, and the state of Israel, in the following conditions?			
P03.1 Recognition of each side that the other side and all followers of the three religions have historic, cultural, and religious links with the same land, i.e., historic Palestine			
1) support	51.0%	54.2%	44.8%
2) oppose	45.5%	41.0%	54.2%
3) DK/NA	3.6%	4.8%	1.1%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
P03.2 Acknowledgement of each state of equal rights to all its citizens regardless of religion or race			
1) support	54.5%	57.1%	49.3%
2) oppose	41.2%	38.6%	46.4%
3) DK/NA	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
P03.3 Respect of the principles of international law by Israel and Palestine			
1) support	57.7%	57.1%	58.8%
2) oppose	36.7%	36.2%	37.7%
3) DK/NA	5.6%	6.8%	3.5%
P03.4 An Israeli acknowledgement of and an apology for the suffering of the Palestinian refugees			
1) support	58.1%	56.2%	61.6%
2) oppose	37.8%	38.5%	36.4%
3) DK/NA	4.1%	5.2%	2.0%
P03.5 The apology of each side for the pain and suffering and material loss that the civilians endured			
1) support	47.7%	50.2%	42.9%
2) oppose	46.8%	43.3%	53.6%
3) DK/NA	5.5%	6.5%	3.5%
P03.6 Each side to reform its security, educational, and legislatives sectors so that they serve peace			
1) support	55.2%	56.9%	51.7%
2) oppose	39.4%	36.7%	44.7%
3) DK/NA	5.4%	6.4%	3.5%
P03.7 Each side is to end all its claims against and demands from the other side			
1) support	54.2%	56.4%	49.9%
2) oppose	40.5%	37.9%	45.7%
3) DK/NA	5.2%	5.7%	4.3%
P04) Do you support or oppose the Arab Peace Initiative for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict?			
1) support	48.3%	46.5%	51.9%
2) oppose	45.4%	44.7%	46.7%
3) DK/NA	6.3%	8.8%	1.4%
Q49) If you have to choose between economic prosperity on the one hand and liberty and independence on the other, which one you would choose?			
1) Economic prosperity	14.7%	12.5%	19.1%
2) Liberty and independence	82.8%	85.2%	78.0%
3) DK/NA	2.5%	2.3%	2.8%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q49-1) The American Administration has presented the economic part of the Trump peace plan. It includes a \$50 billion international investment fund to improve the Palestinian economy as well as the economies of Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt, the building of a travel corridor to link the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and dozens of other projects. In your view, will the US administration succeed in implementing this economic plan?			
1) yes	21.9%	20.7%	24.2%
2) no	68.1%	68.3%	67.7%
3) DK-NA	10.0%	11.0%	8.1%
Q49-2) Do you think the Palestinian leadership will be willing to accept the Trump Peace plan in order to gains those economic benefits?			
1) yes	26.8%	22.9%	34.3%
2) no	64.9%	67.8%	59.3%
3) DK-NA	8.2%	9.2%	6.4%
Q50) Some say that economic prosperity can be achieved even under Israeli occupation while others say that constraints imposed by the occupation are responsible for blocking prosperity. What do you think?			
1) Economic prosperity is possible even under occupation	24.0%	21.1%	29.7%
2) Constraints of occupation blocks prosperity	73.4%	76.3%	67.7%
3) DK/NA	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Q51) The US organized during the past few days an economic workshop or conference in Bahrain in order to present the economic part of its plan knows as the “deal of the century.” The PA and the Palestinian business community has boycotted the meeting. Are you for or against this boycott?			
1) for the boycott	78.9%	81.4%	74.0%
2) against the boycott	15.3%	11.8%	22.0%
3) DK/NA	5.8%	6.8%	4.0%
Q51-1) Based on what you have heard about the outcome of the Bahrain workshop, do you expect or do not expect the American peace plan to lead to Palestinian economic prosperity?			
1) Expect prosperity	16.6%	13.9%	21.9%
2) Do not expect prosperity	76.0%	77.3%	73.5%
3) DK/NA	7.4%	8.8%	4.6%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q51-2) Several Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Jordan, participated in the Bahrain workshop. Do you see in their participation support for or an abandonment of the Palestinians?			
1) See support for Palestinians	12.0%	10.0%	16.0%
2) See abandonment of the Palestinians	80.3%	80.4%	80.1%
3) DK/NA	7.7%	9.6%	4.0%
Q52) The US Administration says that the goal of the Bahrain workshop is to improve Palestinian economic conditions. Do you believe the US Administration; do you trust it?			
1) Yes, I believe and have trust in the US Administration	5.6%	3.2%	10.3%
2) No, I do not believe and have no trust in the US Administration	90.2%	93.1%	84.5%
3) DK/NA	4.2%	3.7%	5.2%
Q53) The US has not yet released the details of the political part of the “deal of the century.” Based on what you hear about the plan, do you view it with optimism or pessimism?			
1) Optimism	9.4%	6.8%	14.3%
2) Pessimism	85.7%	88.7%	80.0%
3) DK/NA	4.9%	4.5%	5.6%
Q54) Do you think that the “deal of the century,” if accepted by the Palestinian side, can lead to the end of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank?			
1) yes	9.5%	7.0%	14.3%
2) no	84.6%	86.6%	80.8%
3) DK-NA	5.9%	6.4%	4.9%
Q55) Do you think the plan will allow Israel to annex a large part of the West Bank?			
1) yes	72.2%	74.9%	67.0%
2) no	21.8%	19.3%	26.6%
3) DK-NA	6.0%	5.8%	6.4%
Q56) If the US offered its plan or the “deal of the century” to the Palestinians and they rejected it, what would the US reaction be? Would it impose more sanctions on the PA or will it amend its plan to meet Palestinian requirements?			
1) Will impose more sanctions	73.4%	76.0%	68.2%
2) Will amend the plan	18.1%	14.4%	25.3%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) DK/NA	8.6%	9.6%	6.5%
Q57) What do you want the PA to do when offered the “deal of the century”? Do you want it to accept it without reservation, accept it with reservation, or reject it?			
1) Accept it without reservation	4.1%	3.3%	5.6%
2) Accept it with reservations	15.3%	13.0%	19.9%
3) Reject it	75.3%	77.6%	70.7%
4) DK/NA	5.3%	6.1%	3.8%
Q58) In the aftermath of the US recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of the state of Israel, the Palestinian leadership has stopped contacts with the Trump Administration concerning the peace process. In response, the US has threatened to stop financial assistance to the PA. Are you with or against the resumption of contacts with the US administration?			
1) With	23.8%	23.4%	24.7%
2) against	65.8%	65.9%	65.7%
3) DK/NA	4.6%	5.3%	3.3%
4) Contacts did not stop (do not read)	5.7%	5.4%	6.4%
Q59) There is a growing tension between the US and its Arab allies on one hand and Iran and its allies on the other. Do you expect or do not expect the tension to escalate into a war between the two sides?			
1) Yes, I expect war	39.2%	41.4%	35.0%
2) No, there will be no war	51.5%	49.0%	56.4%
3) DK/NA	9.2%	9.6%	8.6%
Q60) In your view, how will economic conditions in your area (West Bank or Gaza Strip) be in the next few (3-5) years compared to the situation today?			
1) Much better	2.4%	1.6%	3.8%
2) Better	15.9%	11.7%	24.1%
3) Same as today	26.4%	24.3%	30.5%
4) A little worse than today	21.0%	23.7%	15.6%
Much worse than today	30.2%	33.3%	24.1%
5) DK/NA	3.9%	5.1%	1.7%
6) Refuse to answer	.2%	.2%	.3%
Q61) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....			
1) Strongly support	13.7%	7.6%	25.5%
2) support	28.5%	20.7%	43.5%
3) oppose	42.2%	51.2%	24.6%
4) Strongly oppose	10.3%	14.2%	2.8%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
5) DK/NA	5.3%	6.3%	3.5%
Q62) Which of the following political parties do you support?			
1) PPP	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%
2) PFLP	2.0%	1.8%	2.5%
3) Fateh	27.2%	28.0%	25.6%
4) Hamas	21.0%	15.4%	31.7%
5) DFLP	.9%	.9%	1.0%
6) Islamic Jihad	1.6%	.2%	4.2%
7) Fida	.0%	0.0%	.1%
8) National initiative (almubadara)	.9%	.8%	1.1%
9) Independent Islamist	2.3%	.4%	6.0%
10) Independent nationalist	5.3%	2.7%	10.4%
11) third way headed by salam feyyad	.4%	.2%	1.0%
12) none of the above	35.1%	45.4%	15.0%
13) others	1.8%	2.5%	.3%
Q63) 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	41.7%	48.7%	28.0%
2) daily	28.1%	25.5%	33.3%
3) between 2-5 times weekly	7.1%	3.1%	15.0%
4) once a week	2.1%	1.1%	4.0%
5) once a month	1.8%	.8%	3.7%
6) other -----	.2%	.2%	.4%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	18.9%	20.7%	15.6%