

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 (73)

While a majority is dissatisfied with the behavior of the PA and Palestinian factions in response to the Israeli demolition of homes in Wadi al Hommos, a greater majority believes that Abbas' response, to stop implementation of agreements with Israel, is merely a media stunt and will not be implemented; and while support for two-state solution declines, support for armed attacks rises and an overwhelming majority rejects the US "deal of the century" and believes it will not end the occupation. In domestic matters, an overwhelming majority views "honor killing" as a heinous crime, a majority has no trust in the Palestinian judiciary, and more than 60% demand the resignation of president Abbas

11-14 September 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 11-14 September 2019. The period before the conduct of the poll witnessed several developments including a presidential termination of the work of the Supreme Judicial Council and the formation of a transitional one, a presidential statement requiring former ministers, who illegally received salary increases, to return these funds, and a widespread internal debate over "honor killing" in the context of the death of a woman from Bethlehem in suspicious circumstances. In relations with Israel, five main developments occurred during this period: an Israeli demolition of a large built up area in Wadi Hommos which is located in an area under PA zoning control, responding to this incident, Abbas announced his intention to suspend the implementation of agreements with Israel, an explosive device was detonated in an area near the settlement of Dolev, west of Ramallah, killing an Israeli woman, Israeli prime minister Netanyahu announced his intentions to annex the Jordan Valley if he wins the Israeli elections scheduled for 17 September 2019, and finally, Israel transferred to the PA about two billion Shekels from the Palestinian custom revenues which the PA had previously announced it will not accept if it was not transferred in full. On Palestinian-American relations, US ambassador David Friedman stated that the US peace plan does not call for the creation of a Palestinian state but that it allows for Palestinian autonomy. 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 1270 adults interviewed face to face in 127 randomly selected locations. Margin of error is +/-3%.

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

Main Findings:

Findings of the third quarter of 2019 show an overwhelming majority, reaching about three quarters, dissatisfied with the performance of the PA and the political factions in their response to the Israeli demolition of Palestinian homes in Wadi al Hommos, near Jerusalem. The majority views the response of president Abbas to the demolition—by declaring that the PA is stopping its implementation of the agreements with Israel—as inappropriate. Indeed, an overwhelming majority, exceeding three quarters of the public, believes that Abbas’ decision is merely a media stunt aiming at absorbing public anger with the PA leadership over its failure to prevent Israel from carrying out that demolition. Furthermore, public anger with the PA is probably driven by the belief of more than 80% that the Palestinian leadership will not implement the decision to stop implementing the agreements with Israel.

In domestic matters, findings show that the overwhelming majority of the public views “honor killing” of women as a heinous crime that must be punished severely. Only 10% think that this type of crimes is understandable and punishment should thereby be reduced. By contrast, findings show that almost half of the public, much more in the Gaza Strip, believes human beings can be possessed by Jinn or demons while a slightly smaller percentage believes this to be a superstition.

Findings also show that Shtayyeh’s government has failed so far in winning the trust of the public. Indeed, public trust in the ability of the government to perform better than the previous government has declined compared to the findings three months ago. Similarly, the public is dissatisfied with the performance of the judiciary, particularly the courts, with about two-thirds believing that its functioning is marred by corruption, lack of independence, or that it rules not according to the law but in accordance with whims and personal interests. But the public is evenly divided in its satisfaction with the decisions made by Abbas regarding the judiciary. Moreover, the largest percentage believes that the Transitional Judicial Council will not succeed in the next year or two in reforming the judiciary. Furthermore, trust in the presidency is also low as more than 60% demand the resignation of president Abbas; slightly more than a third wants him to stay in office. If Abbas runs in a presidential election against Ismail Haniyyeh, the votes would be very close.

In foreign affairs, findings show that the largest percentage of the Palestinians, particularly in the West Bank, does not view Iran as a friend or an ally of the Palestinians. Yet, a majority, in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, believes that if war breaks out between Iran and Israel, the former would be able to defeat the latter, as Iran is believed to have a stronger military force.

In light of prime minister Netanyahu’s statement announcing his intentions to annex the Jordan Valley, findings show a significant increase in the percentage of those who believe that the two-state solution is no longer feasible or practical. As in the past, feasibility is linked to support for the two-state solution. Findings show a significant decline in support for that solution accompanied by an increased support for armed attacks against Israelis. Moreover, public perception of the Trump peace plan continues to worsen, compared to attitudes two years ago, with two-thirds of the public demanding the Palestinian leadership to reject the plan out of hand even before reading the plan’s content, because it must be bad. More than 80% reject the idea presented by the US ambassador to Israel offering self-rule, rather than sovereign and independent statehood, to the Palestinians. More than 70% oppose resumption of the dialogue with the Trump Administration.

(1) Home demolition in Wadi al Hommos and Abbas’ response by suspending implementation of agreements with Israel:

- **74% are dissatisfied with the performance of the PA and the various political factions toward the Israeli demolition of Palestinian homes in Wadi al Hommos**
- **61% the believe that the decision of president Abbas to stop implementing agreements with Israel was not an appropriate response to the Israeli demolition of homes in Wadi al Hommos**
- **76% think Abbas’ decision to stop implementation of agreements with Israel was just a media stunt or show**
- **78% think the PA will not stop implementing agreements with Israel**

An overwhelming majority of 74% thinks that the PA and the political factions have not done all they could to prevent the Israeli demolition of buildings and homes in Wadi al Hommos near Jerusalem and 19% think they have done their best. Two thirds of the public (66%) believe that it was the duty of the PA and its security services and the police to protect the homes in Wadi al Hommos by serving as a buffer between the buildings and the Israeli bulldozers. 61% say that Abbas' decision to suspend implementation of agreements with Israel was not the most appropriate response to the demolition of homes in Wadi al Hommos while 32% think it was the appropriate response. The belief that the PA and the political factions have not done all they could to prevent the demolition is higher among supporters of Hamas and third parties (83% and 82% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (62%), among those who oppose the peace process (84%) compared to supporters of the peace process (70%), and among those who work in the private sector (75%) compared to those who work in the public sector (65%).

A large majority of 71% thinks that by suspending agreements with Israel, Abbas does not mean dissolving the PA and 18% think he does mean that. Similarly, a majority of 67% thinks that by suspending agreements with Israel, Abbas does not mean ending security coordination with Israel and 24% think he does mean that. A large majority of 69% thinks that by suspending agreements with Israel, Abbas does not mean ending civil coordination with Israel and 19% think he does mean that. A large majority of 69% thinks that by suspending agreements with Israel, Abbas does not mean annulling the PLO recognition of Israel and 20% think he does mean that. A large majority of 76% thinks that by suspending agreements with Israel, Abbas does not mean ending negotiations with Israel and returning to armed struggle and 15% think he does mean that. A large majority of 65% thinks that by suspending agreements with Israel, Abbas does not mean returning to Israel those VIP cards issued to senior PA officials and 22% think he does mean that.

We asked the public if it thinks the PA is serious about implementing Abbas' decision to suspend implementation of agreements with Israel. An overwhelming majority of 78% says the PA will not do that and only 16% say it will. Similarly, we asked the public about Abbas' motivation behind making the decision to suspend implementation of agreements with Israel. A similar overwhelming majority (76%) indicates that the president's decision is a media stunt or show and it will not be implemented while only 16% say the decision is serious and will be implemented. The belief that Abbas' decision is a media stunt or show and will not be implemented is higher among supporters of Hamas and third parties (87% and 78% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (61%), among those who are opposed to the peace process (90%) compared to those who support the peace process (72%), and among those who work in the private sector (79%) compared to those who work in the public sector (72%).

(2) “Honor killing,” Jinn possession, economic conditions, the performance of the Shtayyeh government, and others:

- **81% view “honor killing” as a dreadful crime**
- **48% believe and 44% do not believe in “demon possession”**
- **Support for the PA decision to reject a partial custom revenue transfer drops from 62% to 54%**
- **Wish to emigrate stands at 41% in the Gaza Strip and 24% in the West Bank**
- **Positive evaluation of the performance of the Shtayyeh government worsens rather than improves**

An overwhelming majority of 81% say that “honor killing” is an dreadful crime that should be punished severely while 7% say that it is a normal crime that should be punished like any other crime. Only 10% (5% in the West Bank and 19% in the Gaza Strip) say that it is an understandable act that should be punished lightly. The belief that “honor killing” is a dreadful crime is higher in

the West Bank (90%) than in the Gaza Strip (66%), in villages/towns and cities (86% and 82% respectively) compared to refugee camps (60%), among women (84%) compared to men (77%), among supporters of Hamas (83%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (76% and 72% respectively), among those who work in the private sector (82%) compared to those who work in the public sector (77%), among the married (82%) compared to the unmarried (72%), and among those with the highest income (87%) compared to those with the lowest income (69%).

The public is divided on the issue of humans being possessed by Jinn or demons: 48% say they believe it is real while 44% (56% in the West Bank and 24% in the Gaza Strip) believe it is superstition. The belief that demon possession is real is higher in the Gaza Strip (67%) compared to the West Bank (37%), in refugee camps and cities (55% and 50% respectively) compared to villages/towns (37%), among supporters of Hamas (57%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (48% and 44% respectively), among the religious (55%) compared to the somewhat religious (43%), among those who work in the public sector (53%) compared to those who work in the private sector (43%), and among those with the lowest income (68%) compared to those with the highest income (36%).

59% of the public say that their income has declined during the past six months due to the inability of the PA to pay the salary of the public sector in full; 35% say their income did not change and 4% say it has increased. A majority of 54% supports and 37% oppose the PA decision to refuse to accept a partial transfer of custom revenues. However, 43% say that they are worried that this decision could lead to the collapse of the PA while 50% indicate that it could not. Three months ago, 62% said they supported the PA decision to refuse to accept a partial transfer of custom revenues and 52% said they were worried that this decision could lead to PA collapse.

Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip stands at 8% and positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank stands at 22%. But perception of safety and security in the Gaza Strip stands at 63% and in the West Bank at 52%. Three months ago, perception of safety and security in the Gaza Strip stood at 67% and in the West Bank at 59%. 31% of the public say they want to emigrate due to political, security, and economic conditions. The percentage rises in the Gaza Strip to 41% and declines in the West Bank to 24%.

Only 36% of the West Bankers say that people can criticize the authority in their area without fear and 59% say that they cannot. Three months ago, 57% of West Bankers said they could not criticize the PA in the West Bank without fear. In the Gaza Strip, 43% say that people in the Gaza Strip can criticize Hamas authority without fear and 53% say they cannot. Perception of corruption in PA institutions stands at 80% while perception of corruption in the institutions controlled by Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands at 65%. When asked about Abbas decision mandating that ministers of the previous government return illegal pay raise they received, 80% said this measure was not sufficient. The public is divided over its assessment of the PA: 49% view it as a burden on the Palestinian people while 46% view it as an asset for the Palestinian people.

With more than five 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 (44%), the economy (37%), the reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (50%), the preparation to hold general elections (49%), and the protection of liberties and human rights (47%). But a percentage ranging between 50% and 32% indicates that it believes the performance to be worse than that of the previous government while a percentage ranging between 16% and 8% indicates that the performance of the Shtayyeh government is better than that of the previous government. These findings indicate a drop in public's positive evaluation of the of the Shtayyeh government compared to our findings three months ago. Responding to a question about expectations regarding the ability of the Shtayyeh government to make progress in reconciliation and reunification, 61% expects failure; only 27%

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 58% expects failure and 30% expects success. In another question about the ability of the new government to improve economic conditions, a majority of 60% expects failure and 28% expects success.

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 19%, followed by Al Aqsa TV and Maan TV (13% each), Palestine TV (12%), Palestine Today TV (11%), al Al Arabiya (5%), and al Mayadeen (4%).

3) Public evaluation of the judiciary and views on the president's decisions regarding the judiciary:

- **Trust in Palestinian judiciary and its integrity is low, especially in the West Bank**
- **The public is divided in its view on Abbas' decision to dissolve the Supreme Judicial Council and to form a transitional judicial council**
- **Half of the public does not expect success in reforming the judiciary in the near future**

A majority of 60% (65% in the West Bank and 52% in the Gaza Strip) believes that it will not receive a fair trial if it finds itself in a Palestinian court while 32% believe that they will receive a fair trial. The belief that one can receive a fair trial is higher in the Gaza Strip (41%) compared to the West Bank (26%), in refugee camps (38%) compared to cities and villages/towns (31% and 29% respectively), among supporters of Hamas (43%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (36% and 32% respectively), among the religious (37%) compared to the somewhat religious (29%), among the illiterates (44%) compared to those who hold a BA degree (32%), and among those with the lowest income (37%) compared to those with the highest income (30%).

A majority of 63% thinks that the Palestinian judiciary is marred by corruption, lacks independence, or rules according to whims and interests; 29% disagree and believe that it has integrity, independence, or rules according to the law. The belief that corruption or other defects exist in the judiciary is higher in the West Bank (72%) compared to the Gaza Strip (48%), in villages/towns and cities (71% and 63% respectively) compared to refugee camps (54%), among men (66%) compared to women (61%), among supporters of third parties and Fatah (65% and 61% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (49%), among the somewhat religious (67%) compared to the religious (57%), among those who work in the private sector (68%) compared to those who work in the public sector (59%), and among those with the highest income (76%) compared to those with the lowest income (52%).

The public makes a similar assessment of Palestinian lawyers: 66% (74% in the West Bank and 53% in the Gaza Strip) think lawyers' work is marred by corruption and incompetence and that lawyers are untruthful with clients; 25% think lawyers' work has integrity, competent, and lawyers are truthful with the clients.

The public is divided in its view of Abbas' decision to lower the retirement age for judges, to dismiss the Supreme Judicial Council, and to appoint a Transition Supreme Judicial Council: 42% are in favor, 42% are not in favor, and 16% are uncertain. 49% believe that the Transitional Judicial Council will not succeed in the next year or two in reforming the judiciary while 36% believe it will succeed. A plurality of 47% does not agree and 39% agree, with the view that the judicial matters are not part of jurisdiction of the PA president or that his decisions regarding the judiciary constitute an interference in the affairs of the judiciary. The public is divided on the view that Abbas' decision regarding the judiciary was necessary in light of the fact that it has failed to reform itself: 43% agree and an identical percentage disagree with this statement.

(4) Presidential and parliamentary elections:

- **61% demand Abbas' resignation and 35% want him to stay in office**
- **In presidential elections between Abbas and Ismail Haniyeh, the former receives 48% of the vote and the latter 46%**
- **In parliamentary elections, Fatah receives 38% and Hamas 29%**

Only 38% of the public expect elections, parliamentary or parliamentary and presidential, to take place in the Palestinian territories in the near future; 49% believe no elections will take place. An overwhelming majority (72%) wants elections to be for both, a parliament and a president, while only 12% want parliamentary elections only. 12% do not want any elections. If elections were held for a parliament and a president, 69% 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.

61% of the public want president Abbas to resign while 35% want him to remain in office. Three months ago, 57% said they want Abbas to resign. Demand for Abbas' resignation stands at 55% in the West Bank and 73% in the Gaza Strip. Three months ago, demand for Abbas resignation stood at 49% in the West Bank and 71% in the Gaza Strip. Level of satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas stands at 37% and dissatisfaction at 60%. Level of satisfaction with Abbas stands at 43% in the West Bank and 29% in the Gaza Strip. Three months ago, satisfaction with Abbas stood at 38% (42% in the West Bank and 27% 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 46% of the vote (compared to 48% for Abbas and 42% for Haniyeh three months ago). In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives 39% of the vote (compared to 43% three months ago) and Haniyeh receives 57% (compared to 52% three months ago). In the West Bank, Abbas receives 56% (compared to 52% three months ago) and Haniyeh 36% (compared to 36% three months ago). If the competition was between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, Barghouti receives 62% and Haniyeh 34%. Support for Haniyeh is higher in cities and refugee camps (49% and 47% respectively) compared to villages/towns (30%), among women (49%) compared to men (42%), among supporters of Hamas and third parties (95% and 57% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (3%), among the religious (58%) compared to the somewhat religious (37%), among those opposed to the peace process (71%) compared to those who support the peace process (37%), among those who work in the private sector (43%) compared to those who work in the public sector (36%), among the married (47%) compared to the unmarried (34%), and among those of lowest income (50%) compared to those of the highest income (32%).

We asked about potential Abbas successors: If president Abbas does not nominate himself in a new election, 36% prefer to see Marwan Barghouti replacing him, while 19% prefer Ismail Haniyeh. Mohammad Dahlan is preferred by 8% (2% in the West Bank and 19% in the Gaza Strip), Mustafa Barghouti by 4%, and Khalid Mishal and Salam Fayyad by 3% each.

If new legislative elections were held today with the participation of all factions, 66% say they would participate in such elections. Of those who would participate, 29% say they would vote for Hamas and 38% say they would vote for Fatah, 11% would vote for all other third parties combined, and 23% are undecided. Three months ago, vote for Hamas stood at 30% and Fatah at 39%. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands today at 39% (compared to 38% three months ago) and for Fatah at 31% (compared to 33% three months ago). In the West Bank, vote for Hamas stands at 20% (compared to 25% three months ago) and Fatah at 43% (compared to 43% three months ago). Support for Fatah is higher in villages/towns (51%) than in cities and refugee camps (36% and 34% respectively), among men (40%) compared to women (35%), among the somewhat religious (43%) compared to the religious (31%), among supporters of the peace process (47%)

compared to those who are opposed to the peace process (20%), among those who work in the public sector (44%) compared to those who work in the private sector (40%), and among those with middle and highest income (44% and 38% respectively) compared to those with the lowest income (33%).

(5) Reconciliation, Hamas and Iran:

- **Optimism about reconciliation continues to drop**
- **72% demand the removal of measures taken by the PA against the Gaza Strip**
- **48% say that Iran is not an ally to the Palestinians and 40% say it is**
- **55% believe that Iran can defeat Israel in war**

30% are optimistic and 67% are pessimistic about the success of reconciliation. Three months ago, optimism stood at 33%. Moreover, the overwhelming majority (72%) 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 23% say that such measures should be removed only after Hamas fully hands over control over the Strip to the PA government. A majority of 52% (down to 37% 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 9% believe the chances are high.

In the context of the visit of a senior Hamas delegation to Iran, we asked the public to tell us how it views Iran: a plurality of 48% says Iran is not a friend or ally to the Palestinians and 40% say it is a friend and ally. The belief that Iran is a Palestinian ally is higher in the Gaza Strip (48%) than in the West Bank (36%), in refugee camps (54%) compared to cities and villages/towns (39% each), among women (43%) compared to men (38%), among those whose age is 50 or higher (43%) compared to those whose age is between 18 and 22 (33%), among supporters of Hamas and third parties (66% and 56% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (28%), among the religious (48%) compared to the somewhat religious (35%), among those who are opposed to the peace process (52%) compared to supporters of the peace process (38%), among the illiterates (44%) compared to those who hold a BA degree (38%), among those with the lowest income (52%) compared to those with the highest income (37%).

In the context of the statements by Iran and its allies indicating that the Islamic republic has the military capacity to defeat Israel in war, we asked the public if it believes this to be true: 55% say they believe this to be true and 32% believe it to be untrue. The belief that Iran can defeat Israel in war is higher in the West Bank (57%) than in the Gaza Strip (52%), among supporters of Hamas (67%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (51% each), among those opposed to the peace process (60%) compared to the supporters of the peace process (55%), and among those who work in the private sector (53%) compared to those who work in the public sector (48%).

(6) The Trump peace plan:

- **83% think the “deal of the century” does not end the Israeli occupation and 65% think it allows Israeli annexation of a large part of the West Bank**
- **69% want the PA to reject the US plan, 19% want it to accept it with reservation, and 5% want it to accept it without reservation**
- **81% reject the proposal made by the US ambassador to Israel in which the Palestinians are offered self-rule, not a state**
- **72% reject US plan for refugees' resettlement in host countries**

We asked the public if Palestinian acceptance of the Trump peace plan would lead to the end of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank: 83% say no; only 9% say yes it would. When asked if the

Trump peace plan permits Israel to annex a large part of the West Bank, a large majority of 65% of the public says it does and only 27% say it does not. Two thirds (67%) believe that in response to a Palestinian rejection of the Trump peace plan, the US will impose further sanctions on the Palestinians; 23% say it will amend its plan in case of Palestinian rejection.

A large majority of 69% believes that the Palestinian leadership should reject the US plan; 19% say it should accept it with reservations; and 5% believe it should accept it without reservation. Three months ago, 75% said the PA leadership should reject the plan. We asked this same question with a slightly different options: 64% indicate that the Palestinian leadership should reject out of hand the US “deal of the century” if the US presents its plan because it must be bad for the Palestinians; 21% want the PA to examine the substance of the plan before accepting or rejecting it; and 9% believe the leadership should accept the plan out of hand because it will certainly be better than the status quo. A year ago, only 50% said the PA should reject the plan out of hand.

An overwhelming majority of 81% reject the proposed self-rule idea that deny Palestinian statehood that was proposed by US ambassador to Israel David Friedman while 9% say they accept it and 10% are uncertain. Similarly, 72% say that they are against, and 22% for, American ideas proposed to solve the refugee problem in which Palestinian refugees are offered full citizenship and rights in the host countries and in which the host countries receive billions of US dollars in assistance and investments. A majority of 68% is opposed and 20% 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.

7) The peace process:

- **Support for the two-state solution drops from 47% to 42% in three months**
- **44% think armed struggle is the most effective means of ending the occupation and 24% think negotiation is the most effective**
- **50% are in favor of a return to an armed intifada, 62% are in favor of non-violent resistance, and 32% support the one-state solution**
- **61% support the armed attack that took place few weeks ago in an area west of Ramallah**
- **83% support the local and international movement to boycott Israel**

Support for the concept of the two-state solution stands at 42% and opposition at 56%. No description or details were provided for the concept. Three months ago, support for the concept stood at 47%. 37% of the public believe that a majority of the Palestinians supports this solution and 56% believe that the majority opposes it. Support for the two-state solution is higher among those whose age is 50 and above (45%) compared to the youth between 18 and 22 years (35%), among supporters of Fatah and third parties (61% and 48% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (27%), among the somewhat religious (45%) compared to the religious (36%), among supporters of the peace process (50%) compared to those who are opposed to the peace process (20%), among the illiterates (52%) compared to those who hold a BA degree (38%), among farmers (66%) compared to students (32%), and among those who work in the public sector (51%) compared to those who work in the private sector (42%).

A majority of 63% believes that the two-state solution is no longer practical or feasible due to the expansion of Israeli settlements while 34% believe that the solution remains practical. Moreover, 78% 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 21% 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 32% of the public while 37% prefer waging “an armed struggle against the Israeli

occupation.” Only 10% prefer “waging a non-violent resistance” and 17% prefer to keep the status quo. Three months ago, 36% said that they prefer reaching a peace agreement with Israel and 34% said they prefer waging an armed struggle.

When asked about the most effective means of ending the Israeli occupation, the largest group (44%) chose armed struggle, 24% negotiations, and 22% popular resistance. Three months ago, 38% chose armed struggle and 31% chose negotiations. The percentage of those who view armed struggle as the most effective means is higher in the Gaza Strip (52%) compared to the West Bank (40%), in refugee camps (56%) compared to cities and villages/towns (45% and 35% respectively), among men (49%) compared to women (40%), among those between the 18 and 22 years (50%) compared to those whose age is 50 years or above (44%), among Hamas’ and third parties’ supporters (69% and 48% respectively) compared to Fatah supporters (24%), among the religious (52%) compared to the somewhat religious (39%), among those who are opposed to the peace process (64%) compared to supporters of the peace process (37%), among those who work in the private sector (47%) compared to those who work in the public sector (42%), and among those with the lowest income (50%) compared to those with the highest income (41%).

In light of the suspension of peace negotiations, Palestinians support various alternative directions: 62% support popular non-violent resistance; 50% support a return to an armed intifada; 40% support dissolving the PA; and 32% 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 38% said they prefer to dissolve the PA. We asked about the armed attack that took place few weeks ago in an area west of Ramallah, near the settlement of Dolev, in which one Israeli woman was killed: 61% supported it and 33% opposed it. A majority of 54% views this attack as a one-time, lone wolf, event while 39% think it is the beginning of the return to armed struggle. Support for the attack near Dolev is higher in the Gaza Strip (80%) compared to the West Bank (49%), in refugee camps and cities (74% and 62% respectively) compared to villages/towns (50%), among men (63%) compared to women (59%), among those between 18 and 22 years old (63%) compared to those who are 50 or above (56%), among supporters of third parties and Hamas (79% and 78% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (52%), among the religious (68%) compared to the somewhat religious (57%), among those who oppose the peace process (75%) compared to those who support the peace process (56%), among students (67%) compared to laborers (59%), among those who work in the public sector (67%) compared to those who work in the private sector (60%), and among those with the least lowest income (86%) compared to those with the highest income (47%).

An overwhelming majority of 83% supports the local and international boycott movement against Israel while 15% are opposed to it. A majority of 52% say that they are currently boycotting non-essential Israeli products and those that have non-Israeli substitutes while 33% say they are not. 57% say the boycott of non-essential Israeli products and those that have non-Israeli substitutes will be effective in contributing to the end of occupation and 42% say it will not. About two-thirds of the public believe that the European countries will not boycott Israel or impose sanctions on it while 26% believe they will. An overwhelming majority of 74% says that Palestinians should condemn visits of Arab journalists to Israel while 7% say the visits should be encouraged.

A majority of 52% expects the Israeli right wing led by Netanyahu to win the upcoming Israeli elections and 19% expect the center-left led by Gantz to win the elections; 29% do not know who is likely to win. About half of the public (48%) does not encourage the participation of the Joint Arab List in an Israeli government coalition led by the center and the left while 37% encourage such participation and 15% have no opinion. The public is divided in its position regarding the participation of the Palestinian citizens of Israel in the Knesset elections: 46% support and 42% oppose such participation. Support for the boycott of elections is higher in the Gaza Strip (55%) compared to the West Bank (41%), among supporters of Hamas (56%) compared to supporters of

Fatah and third parties (40% and 46% respectively), among the religious (52%) compared to the somewhat religious (42%), among those who are opposed to the peace process (55%) compared to those who supportive of the peace process (44%), and among those with the lowest income (60%) compared to those with the highest income (35%).

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

- **44% view the end of occupation and the establishment of a state as the first top priority for the Palestinians**
- **Poverty/unemployment is viewed by 28% as the most serious problem confronting the Palestinians today**

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 9% 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 28% of the public is poverty and unemployment while 25% say it is the continuation of occupation and settlement activities; another 25% say it is the spread of corruption in public institutions; and 15% say it is the siege of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its crossings.

Public Opinion Poll No (73)

11-14 September 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	4.8%	3.1%	7.6%
2) al Jazeera	18.5%	16.7%	21.5%
3) Palestine Today	10.5%	13.4%	5.7%
4) al Manar	1.0%	.5%	1.8%
5) Palestine TV	11.7%	11.0%	13.0%
6) alaqsa	12.7%	5.6%	24.4%
7) man(mix)	12.6%	17.0%	5.3%
al myadeen	3.9%	5.1%	1.9%
10) Do not watch TV	20.1%	22.9%	15.5%
11) others	2.8%	3.3%	1.9%
12) Do not have a dish	.8%	.5%	1.3%
13) DK/NA	.5%	.7%	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	2.4%	1.5%	3.9%
2) Good	5.9%	5.8%	6.0%
3) so so	12.8%	13.9%	11.1%
4) Bad	36.0%	42.9%	24.8%
5) Very bad	41.8%	34.2%	54.3%
6) DK/NA	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%
Q03) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?			
1) Very good	4.0%	2.7%	6.2%
2) Good	18.3%	14.3%	24.7%
3) so so	30.2%	35.2%	22.0%
4) Bad	31.7%	32.8%	29.9%
5) Very bad	15.2%	14.8%	15.9%
6) DK/NA	.6%	.1%	1.3%
Q04) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	38.3%	28.8%	53.8%
2) somewhat religious	56.4%	64.9%	42.4%
3) not religious	5.1%	6.0%	3.6%
4) DK/NA	.2%	.3%	.2%
Q05) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) supportive of the peace process	54.7%	52.4%	58.6%
2) opposed to the peace process	24.7%	24.2%	25.4%
3) between support and opposition	18.6%	20.4%	15.8%
4) DK/NA	2.0%	3.0%	.2%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q06) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions of the Palestinian Authority?			
1) yes	80.1%	82.5%	76.1%
2) no	11.8%	8.7%	16.9%
3) DK-NA	8.1%	8.8%	7.0%
Q07) And what about the public institutions controlled by Hamas in the Gaza Strip? Is there corruption in these institutions?			
1) Yes, there is	64.6%	72.6%	51.4%
2) No, there is not	21.7%	8.5%	43.4%
3) DK/NA	13.7%	18.8%	5.2%
Q08) In your view, can people in your area (under the PA in the West Bank/or under Hamas in the Gaza Strip) today criticize the authority without fear?			
1) yes	38.8%	36.2%	43.0%
2) no	56.8%	59.0%	53.2%
3) DK-NA	4.4%	4.8%	3.7%
Q09) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
1) Completely assured	9.2%	3.1%	19.3%
2) Assured	47.0%	49.0%	43.7%
3) Not assured	34.4%	39.1%	26.6%
4) Not assured at all	9.1%	8.6%	9.9%
5) DK/NA	.3%	.3%	.4%
Q10) Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?			
1) Certainly seek to emigrate	10.5%	5.8%	18.2%
2) Seek emigration	20.0%	18.4%	22.6%
3) Do not seek emigration	41.0%	41.2%	40.7%
4) Certainly do not seek emigration	28.3%	34.4%	18.5%
5) DK/NA	.2%	.3%	0.0%
Q11) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?			
1) very satisfied	3.4%	1.9%	5.9%
2) satisfied	34.1%	40.7%	23.4%
3) not satisfied	38.2%	37.5%	39.3%
4) not satisfied at all	22.0%	16.9%	30.3%
5) DK/NA	2.2%	2.9%	1.1%
Q12) If it is up to you, would you want to have Abbas resign or not resign?			
1) Certainly resign	23.5%	15.3%	36.9%
2) Resign	37.9%	39.3%	35.7%
3) Not resign	30.5%	35.5%	22.3%
4) Certainly not resign	4.0%	4.4%	3.4%
5) DK/NA	4.1%	5.5%	1.7%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q13) 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	48.0%	55.6%	38.8%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	45.5%	36.0%	57.0%
4) DK/NA	6.5%	8.3%	4.3%
Q14) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghout, Ismail Haniyeh, and Mahmoud Abbas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	42.2%	49.2%	32.8%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	32.1%	21.7%	45.9%
3) Mahmud Abbas	22.3%	24.3%	19.6%
5) DK/NA	3.4%	4.8%	1.6%
Q15) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti from Fatah and Ismail Haniyeh from Hamas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	62.1%	70.5%	51.1%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	34.1%	24.2%	46.9%
4) DK/NA	3.8%	5.3%	2.0%
Q17) 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	1.5%	1.1%	2.1%
2) independent Palestine	2.2%	1.7%	2.8%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	3.8%	5.0%	2.4%
4) Abu al Abbas	.4%	.2%	.7%
5) freedom and social justice	.5%	0.0%	1.1%
6) change and reform	28.8%	20.4%	38.6%
7) national coalition	.5%	.6%	.5%
8) third way(headed by salam fayyad)	.5%	.2%	.7%
9) freedom and independence	.6%	.8%	.5%
10) Palestinian justice	.8%	.3%	1.4%
11) Fateh	37.7%	43.2%	31.3%
12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	22.6%	26.5%	18.0%
Q18) Do you think that legislative or legislative and presidential elections will take place in the Palestinian territories in the near future?			
1) yes	37.6%	38.4%	36.3%
2) no	48.5%	47.6%	49.9%
3)DK-NA	13.9%	13.9%	13.8%
Q19) if it is up to you, do you want to hold presidential and legislative elections or just legislative elections:			
1) Legislative only	11.7%	10.7%	13.4%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) Both legislative and presidential	72.2%	68.4%	78.5%
3) Do not want to hold elections	12.1%	14.5%	8.1%
4)DK/NA	4.0%	6.4%	0.0%

Q20) 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	69.2%	71.0%	66.3%
2) no	21.1%	18.3%	25.9%
3) DK-NA	9.6%	10.8%	7.8%

Q21) -1From 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?

Q21-1) 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	43.9%	46.6%	39.6%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	32.8%	34.9%	29.3%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	9.3%	7.7%	11.8%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	13.3%	9.6%	19.4%
5. DK/NA	.8%	1.2%	0.0%

Q21-1) second 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	24.2%	22.7%	26.8%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to	36.3%	38.1%	33.5%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
their 1948 towns and villages			
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	17.6%	17.6%	17.5%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	21.3%	20.7%	22.3%
5. DK/NA	.5%	.8%	0.0%

Q22) 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%	27.3%	20.1%
2) spread of unemployment and poverty	28.4%	27.1%	30.5%
3) lack of national unity due to the split	3.0%	.7%	6.8%
4) continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its border crossings	15.2%	9.5%	24.4%
5) the spread of corruption in public institutions	24.7%	33.7%	10.1%
6) others (-----)	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%
)			
7) DK/NA	2.7%	.1%	6.9%

Q23) Now, after five 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	16.2%	15.2%	17.8%
2) Worse	34.1%	28.3%	43.6%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3)The same	43.8%	47.8%	37.3%
4)DK/NA	5.9%	8.7%	1.3%
Q23-2) economic conditions			
1)Better	7.8%	5.6%	11.4%
2) Worse	50.4%	49.7%	51.6%
3)The same	36.6%	37.3%	35.3%
4)DK/NA	5.2%	7.4%	1.8%
Q23-3) efforts to unify the West Bank and the Gaza Strip			
1)Better	9.8%	10.5%	8.7%
2) Worse	33.5%	27.7%	43.0%
3)The same	49.5%	52.3%	44.9%
4)DK/NA	7.2%	9.5%	3.4%
Q23-4) efforts to conduct new general elections			
1)Better	10.5%	11.3%	9.1%
2) Worse	31.5%	24.5%	43.0%
3)The same	48.9%	52.8%	42.6%
4)DK/NA	9.0%	11.4%	5.2%
Q23-5) efforts to defend right and protect human rights in the PA			
1)Better	14.1%	14.4%	13.8%
2) Worse	31.5%	25.6%	41.2%
3)The same	46.6%	49.5%	41.7%
4)DK/NA	7.8%	10.5%	3.3%
Q24) will the new government succeed in pushing for reconciliation and reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?			
1) yes	27.4%	24.0%	32.9%
2) no	60.5%	59.6%	61.9%
3) DK-NA	12.2%	16.4%	5.2%
Q25) will the new government succeed in conducting legislative or legislative and presidential elections?			
1) yes	29.8%	28.5%	32.1%
2) no	57.9%	56.3%	60.7%
DK3)-NA	12.2%	15.2%	7.2%
Q26) will the new government succeed in improving economic conditions in the PA?			
1) yes	28.1%	25.9%	31.8%
2) no	60.1%	59.3%	61.5%
3) DK-NA	11.7%	14.8%	6.7%
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	46.1%	50.7%	38.6%
2) The PA is a burden on the Palestinian people	49.1%	44.3%	56.9%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) DK/NA	4.8%	5.0%	4.5%

Q28) President Abbas issued a decree in which he reduced the retirement age of judges to 60 years and dismissed the Supreme Judicial Council and replace it with a transitional judicial council led by the former Chief Justice Issa Abu Sharar. The declared goal has been to reform the judicial institution. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with this decree?

1) Satisfied	42.2%	50.6%	28.5%
2) Dissatisfied	42.2%	32.4%	58.2%
3) DK/NA	15.6%	17.0%	13.3%

Q28-1) Do you think that the transitional Judicial Council will indeed succeed in the next year or two in reforming the judiciary and restore public confidence in Palestinian courts?

1) yes	36.0%	37.5%	33.5%
2) no	49.0%	46.9%	52.6%
3) DK-NA	15.0%	15.6%	13.9%

Q29) Critics of the presidential decree regarding the judiciary say that such matters are not within his jurisdiction and that the decree represents an interference from the executive authority in the affairs of the judiciary which reduces its independence and makes it susceptible to interferences from the government and the security services. Do you agree or disagree with this view?

1) Agree	39.1%	34.7%	46.4%
2) Disagree	46.7%	49.1%	42.7%
3) DK/NA	14.2%	16.2%	10.9%

Q30) By contrast, supporters of the presidential decree argue that it was essential to issue the decree because the judicial system has failed to reform itself and that it can no longer hope to regain public trust and therefore the president has no choice but to interfere in order to make things right. Do you agree or disagree with this view?

1) Agree	42.5%	47.1%	35.0%
2) Disagree	43.1%	37.2%	52.7%
3) DK/NA	14.5%	15.7%	12.4%

Q31) President Abbas issued a decision requesting those ministers who benefited from an illegal increase in salary payment to return the extra money they have received. Is this measure sufficient to make things correct or should other measures be taken against those ministers who benefited from the increase in salary?

1) Sufficient	14.3%	9.8%	21.7%
2) Insufficient; other measures should be taken against them	79.6%	84.0%	72.3%
3) DKNA	6.2%	6.2%	6.0%

Q32) President Abbas issued a decision requesting those ministers who benefited from an illegal increase in salary payment to return the extra money they have received. Is this measure sufficient to make things correct or should other measures be taken against those ministers who benefited from the increase in salary?

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) Certainly succeed	4.0%	1.8%	7.8%
2) succeed	25.9%	23.1%	30.4%
3) fail	52.7%	55.1%	48.8%
4) Certainly fail	14.3%	16.0%	11.6%
5) DK/NA	3.0%	4.0%	1.4%

Q33) 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	72.3%	70.3%	75.5%
2) Support removing the measures only after Hamas fully hand over control over the Strip to the PA	23.3%	23.8%	22.5%
3) DK/NA	4.4%	5.8%	2.0%

Q34) 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	9.0%	5.6%	14.6%
2) Chances are medium	36.3%	30.7%	45.4%
3) Chances are slim	51.6%	60.4%	37.1%
4) DK/NA	3.1%	3.3%	2.8%

Q35) A high ranking Hamas delegation visited Iran recently with the aim of improving relations with it and to express solidarity with it against the US and Israel. In your view, is Iran a friend and an ally of the Palestinians that we should support and stand with?

1) Yes, Iran is a friend and an ally of the Palestinians	40.2%	35.8%	47.5%
2) No, Iran is not a friend or ally of the Palestinians	48.0%	49.5%	45.6%
3) DK/NA	11.8%	14.8%	6.9%

Q36) Iranian leaders and some friends of Iran, like Hizbollah, say that if Iran is attacked by Israel, it has the military capacity to retaliate with missiles that can destroy the state of Israel while Israel says that it has the capacity to intercept such missiles and destroy them while mid-air. What do you think? Do you believe that Iran has such military capacity to defeat Israel?

1) yes	55.3%	57.2%	52.2%
2) no	31.7%	26.9%	39.6%
3) DK-NA	13.0%	16.0%	8.2%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q37) President Abbas says that he will not nominate himself in new presidential elections. If it is up to you, who do you want to be the president after him?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	35.5%	42.0%	24.7%
2) Ismail Haniyeh	19.1%	12.4%	30.2%
3) Mustapha Barghouti	4.0%	2.6%	6.3%
4) Khalid Mishal	3.4%	2.2%	5.5%
5) Salam Fayyad	3.0%	2.5%	3.7%
6) Mohammad Dahlan	8.3%	1.9%	18.9%
7)Other	3.0%	2.6%	3.6%
8) DK/NA	23.8%	33.9%	7.1%

Q38) People differ in these days in their evaluation of the work of the judiciary and the courts in Palestine. Some view them as independent and free of corruption and that they rule in accordance with the law while others view them as un-independent and corrupt and that they rule in accordance with whims and personal interests. If you want to evaluate the judiciary and the courts, you would say they are mostly:

1) Independent, free of corruption, and rule in accordance with the law, or	29.1%	19.4%	45.2%
2) Un-independent, corrupt, and rule in accordance with whims and personal interests	63.0%	72.3%	47.7%
3) DK/NA	7.9%	8.4%	7.1%

Q39) Similarly, people differ in these days in their evaluation of the work of the lawyers in Palestine. Some view them as free of corruption and competent, and that they are honest with their clients while others view them as corrupt and incompetent and that they lie to their clients. If you want to evaluate the lawyers, you would say they are mostly:

1) free of corruption, competent and honest, or	24.6%	16.6%	37.8%
2) Corrupt, incompetent and lie to clients	66.2%	74.1%	53.3%
3) DK/NA	9.2%	9.3%	9.0%

Q40) If you find yourself today in front of a Palestinian court, do you think you would probably receive a fair trial?

1) yes	31.6%	25.6%	41.4%
2) no	60.0%	65.1%	51.5%
3) DK-NA	8.5%	9.3%	7.1%

Q40-1) Talk in the Palestinian media on what is known as “honor killing” has increased recently. How do you view these cases of such killing? Are they:

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) Crimes of understandable motivation whose punishment should be reduced	10.0%	4.6%	18.8%
2) Normal crimes whose punishment should be the same as other murder crimes	7.2%	4.3%	12.0%
3) Ugly crimes whose punishment should be sever	80.5%	89.5%	65.7%
4) DK/NA	2.3%	1.6%	3.5%

Q40-2) Some people think that human beings can be possessed by Jinn, meaning that the Jinn enters the body and control the behavior and speech of the possessed. By contrast, other believe that such a thing is a superstition invented by people when they are unable to find an explanation for incidents of nervous breakdown or other forms of psychological or mental illness. What do you think?

1) It is real: Jinn can in fact possess humans and control them	48.2%	37.0%	66.6%
2) It is a superstition: such symptoms are an indication of nervous breakdown or mental illness	43.7%	55.6%	24.2%
3) DK/NA	8.1%	7.4%	9.2%

Q41) The local and international campaign to boycott and impose sanctions on Israel (BDS) aim at punishing Israel for it occupation of the West Bank. Do you support or oppose this campaign?

1) certainly support	26.8%	23.2%	32.9%
2) support	56.0%	55.8%	56.4%
3) oppose	13.9%	17.3%	8.3%
4) certainly oppose	1.0%	1.2%	.8%
5) DK/NA	2.2%	2.6%	1.6%

Q42) Some call for boycotting non-essential Israeli products or those for which there are non-Israeli alternatives. Do you now boycott such products?

1) Boycott	52.4%	52.8%	51.6%
2) Do not boycott	33.0%	34.9%	29.8%
3) Willing to boycott (Do not read)	13.6%	11.7%	16.7%
4) DK/NA	1.1%	.6%	1.9%

Q43) Do you think that boycotting non-essential Israeli products or those for which there are non-Israeli alternatives will be effective in contributing to the ending of the Israeli occupation?

1) Certainly effective	16.8%	10.6%	27.0%
------------------------	-------	-------	-------

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) Effective	39.8%	39.5%	40.4%
3) Ineffective	36.2%	42.0%	26.8%
4) Certainly ineffective	6.0%	6.6%	5.0%
5) DK/NA	1.1%	1.4%	.7%

Q44) The European states are opposed to the boycott of Israel or the imposition of sanctions on it. If the status quo in the occupied Palestinian territories continue for a long time, including the continued settlement construction and the confiscation of Palestinian land, do you think European states might be ready at that time to boycott Israel or impose economic sanctions on it?

1) yes	25.6%	24.5%	27.3%
2) no	66.8%	66.8%	66.8%
3) DK-NA	7.6%	8.7%	6.0%

Q45) Few weeks ago, Israel demolished buildings housing homes for Palestinian residents of Wadi al Hommos neighborhood near Jerusalem making 70 families homeless. These buildings are located in the areas labelled A and B which are under the control of the PA. In your view, did the PA, its government, and the political factions all they could to prevent the demolition?

1) yes	18.8%	17.9%	20.3%
2) no	73.7%	72.6%	75.5%
3) DK-NA	7.5%	9.4%	4.3%

Q46) Do you think it was the duty of the PA and the police and other security services to protect these buildings and prevent its demolition, for example by placing forces as a barrier between the buildings and the Israeli bulldozers because the buildings are located in areas under its control and it was the PA that issued the permits to build them?

1) yes	65.9%	61.6%	72.9%
2) no	27.5%	30.3%	22.9%
3) DK-NA	6.7%	8.1%	4.2%

Q47) In response to the Israeli demotion of Palestinian buildings in Wadi al Hommos neighborhood, Abbas declared that he intends to suspend the implementation of the agreements signed with Israel. In your view, was this decision the appropriate response to the Israeli demolition?

1) yes	32.4%	36.3%	25.9%
2) no	60.5%	56.4%	67.3%
3) DK-NA	7.1%	7.3%	6.8%

Q48) How do you interpret the leadership's decision to suspend the implementation of the existing agreements with Israel? For example, do you think president Abbas means that he plans to dissolve the Palestinian Authority which came into existence as a result of an agreement with Israel?

1) yes	17.7%	13.4%	24.7%
2) no	71.2%	75.2%	64.7%
3) DK-NA	11.1%	11.4%	10.6%

Q49) Do you think president Abbas means that he plans to suspend security coordination with Israel?

1) yes	23.9%	21.1%	28.5%
--------	-------	-------	-------

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) no	66.6%	68.4%	63.7%
3) DK-NA	9.5%	10.5%	7.8%
Q50) Do you think president Abbas means that he plans to suspect civil coordination with Israel? Such coordination normally include obtaining an Israeli acknowledgement of the registration of new births and the issuing of new ID and new passports?			
1) yes	19.3%	15.9%	24.9%
2) no	69.2%	72.4%	63.9%
3) DK-NA	11.5%	11.7%	11.1%
Q51) Do you thin president Abbas means that he plans to annul PLO recognition of Israel?			
1) yes	20.2%	18.7%	22.6%
2) no	69.4%	70.3%	67.9%
3) DK-NA	10.4%	11.0%	9.5%
Q52) Do you thin president Abbas means that he plans to stop all negotiations with Israel and return to armed struggle?			
1) yes	15.4%	12.4%	20.2%
2) no	76.0%	77.7%	73.2%
3) DK-NA	8.7%	9.9%	6.7%
Q53) Do you thin president Abbas means that he plans to return to Israel the VIP cards which are usually issued by Israel to senior PA officials?			
1) yes	21.9%	20.0%	25.1%
2) no	65.0%	65.9%	63.6%
3) DK-NA	13.1%	14.1%	11.3%
Q54) What is your impression about the seriousness of the Palestinian leadership about executing its decision to suspend implementation of agreements with Israel? Will it do, or will it not do, what it says it wants to do?			
1) It will indeed do what it says by suspending all or most of the agreements	15.6%	11.7%	21.9%
2) It will not stop the implementation of the agreements or most of it with Israel	78.0%	81.2%	72.7%
3) DK/NA	6.4%	7.1%	5.4%
Q55) Some people say that the decision of the Palestinian leadership to suspend the implementation of agreements with Israel is a serious decision reflecting the conclusion of the leadership that there is no prospect for reaching an agreement with Israel while others say that the decision is not serious and that it is a media stunt aiming at absorbing public anger with the PA leadership over its failure to to confront the Israeli decision to demolish Palestinian homes in Wadi al Hommos and that it will not be implemented. Wat do you think?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) The leadership decision is serious and it will be implemented	15.5%	12.6%	20.2%
2) The leadership decision is just a media stunt and it will not be implemented	76.4%	77.4%	74.7%
3) DK/NA	8.1%	9.9%	5.2%
Q56) In your view, what is the best means of ending the occupation?			
1) Negotiations	24.0%	25.7%	21.1%
2) Peaceful popular resistance	22.1%	21.9%	22.5%
3) Armed action	44.4%	39.7%	52.2%
4) Other (specify: -----)	3.4%	4.6%	1.4%
5) DK/NA	6.1%	8.1%	2.8%
Q57) 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	7.3%	6.6%	8.3%
2) support	34.9%	35.3%	34.3%
3) oppose	43.1%	43.7%	42.0%
4) certainly oppose	12.7%	11.6%	14.4%
5) DK/NA	2.1%	2.7%	1.0%
Q58) In your opinion, what is the <u>Palestinian</u> majority opinion TODAY on this solution?			
1) Majority supports	36.7%	36.5%	37.0%
2) Majority opposes	55.6%	53.9%	58.3%
3) DK/NA	7.7%	9.6%	4.8%
Q59) 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	63.2%	61.2%	66.3%
2) The two-state solution remains viable today	33.6%	35.2%	30.9%
3) DK/NA	3.3%	3.5%	2.8%
Q60) 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	17.0%	16.1%	18.6%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) Wage an armed struggle against the Israeli occupation	36.8%	28.4%	50.5%
3) Wage an unarmed struggle against the Israeli occupation	10.1%	11.2%	8.4%
4) Reach a peace agreement with Israel	31.8%	38.5%	20.8%
5) Other	1.1%	1.8%	0.0%
DK-NA	3.1%	4.0%	1.8%

Q61) 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	31.8%	29.5%	35.7%
2) Low	45.7%	44.7%	47.3%
3) Medium	19.2%	21.2%	15.8%
4) High	1.5%	1.9%	.7%
5) very high	.5%	.8%	0.0%
6) DK/NA	1.4%	1.9%	.5%

Q62) Since during the past seven 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	43.0%	44.1%	41.3%
2) no	50.3%	48.3%	53.4%
3) DK-NA	6.7%	7.6%	5.2%

Q63) 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	53.5%	53.7%	53.3%
2) oppose	36.7%	36.8%	36.5%
3) DK/NA	9.8%	9.5%	10.2%

Q65) After the cessation of negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis, would you support or oppose adopting the following options?

Q65- 2) Joining more international organizations

1) certainly support	17.1%	13.2%	23.5%
2) support	55.9%	56.3%	55.1%
3) oppose	20.7%	21.8%	19.0%
4) certainly oppose	3.0%	4.1%	1.1%
5) DK/NA	3.3%	4.6%	1.3%

Q65 -3) Abandon the two state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis

1) certainly support	6.3%	5.0%	8.5%
2) support	25.6%	27.6%	22.5%
3) oppose	48.2%	45.0%	53.5%
4) certainly oppose	16.9%	18.3%	14.6%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
5) DK/NA	2.9%	4.1%	.9%
Q65-4) Resort to popular non-violent and unarmed resistance			
1) certainly support	8.3%	7.1%	10.2%
2) support	53.7%	54.2%	52.9%
3) oppose	30.2%	28.8%	32.4%
4) certainly oppose	5.2%	6.1%	3.8%
5) DK/NA	2.6%	3.8%	.6%
Q65-5) Return to the armed intifada and confrontations			
1) certainly support	11.7%	6.6%	20.1%
2) support	38.2%	34.8%	43.7%
3) oppose	38.2%	42.6%	31.0%
4) certainly oppose	8.6%	11.8%	3.4%
5) DK/NA	3.2%	4.1%	1.7%
Q65-6) Dissolve the Palestinian Authority			
1) certainly support	6.8%	4.0%	11.4%
2) support	32.9%	27.7%	41.3%
3) oppose	42.4%	46.2%	36.3%
4) certainly oppose	13.0%	16.9%	6.6%
5) DK/NA	4.9%	5.1%	4.4%
Q66) More than three weeks ago an explosive device led to the death of an Israeli and the injury of two near the settlement of Dolev, west of Ramallah. Do you support or oppose this type of armed attacks?			
1) support	60.9%	49.0%	80.3%
2) oppose	33.4%	42.6%	18.1%
3) DK/NA	5.8%	8.3%	1.6%
Q67) In this regard, how do you see the future? Is this incident the beginning of a return to armed struggle or is it a one-time incident?			
1) Return to armed struggle	39.3%	24.3%	63.9%
2) One-time incident	54.3%	67.5%	32.5%
3) DK/NA	6.4%	8.2%	3.6%
Q68) If the US presented the Palestinian leadership with its peace plan, or the Deal of the Century, what in your view should the response of the leadership be? Should it reject it regardless of its content because it will certainly be bad, or should it accept it because it will certainly be better than the current status quo, or should it accept or reject it only after discussing its content with the PLO factions, Hamas, and Arab countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan?			
1) Reject it	63.6%	64.4%	62.2%
2) Accept it	9.0%	7.9%	10.8%
3) accept or reject only after discussing its content	20.8%	19.2%	23.5%
4) DK/NA	6.6%	8.5%	3.5%
Q69) 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	9.4%	7.5%	12.6%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) no	82.6%	83.3%	81.4%
3) DK-NA	8.0%	9.2%	6.0%
Q70) Do you think the plan will allow Israel to annex a large part of the West Bank?			
1) yes	65.4%	70.3%	57.3%
2) no	26.5%	21.7%	34.5%
3) DK-NA	8.1%	8.0%	8.2%
Q71) 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	66.5%	69.2%	62.2%
2) Will amend the plan	22.5%	19.3%	27.9%
3) DK/NA	10.9%	11.5%	9.9%
Q72) 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	4.8%	2.5%	8.6%
2) Accept it with reservations	19.0%	15.2%	25.2%
3) Reject it	69.4%	72.9%	63.7%
4) DK/NA	6.8%	9.4%	2.5%
Q73) US ambassador to Israel, David Friedman, a close advisor to president Trump, says that the US peace plan is based on giving the Palestinians self rule that does not undermine Israeli security and that it will not include a Palestinian state. Would you accept or reject this American proposal?			
1) Accept	9.1%	6.4%	13.5%
2) Re2ject	81.3%	82.3%	79.6%
3) DK/NA	9.6%	11.3%	6.9%
Q74) 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	19.6%	15.9%	25.9%
2) against	68.3%	69.1%	67.1%
3) DK/NA	5.4%	6.2%	4.1%
4) Contacts did not stop (do not read)	6.6%	8.9%	2.9%
Q75) The US Administration is talking about permanently resolving the Palestinian refugees problem and that one way of doing so is by giving them full citizenship and rights in host countries like Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria and in return, these countries would receive funding and			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
investments in billions of dollars. Are you in favor or not in favor of such a solution to the refugees problem?			
1) With	21.5%	20.4%	23.5%
against	72.4%	72.4%	72.4%
3) DK/NA	6.0%	7.2%	4.1%

1) With	21.5%	20.4%	23.5%
against	72.4%	72.4%	72.4%
3) DK/NA	6.0%	7.2%	4.1%

Q76) For the second time this year, Israelis will go to elections. Who do you expect to win and to form the next government: the right wing led by Netanyahu or the center, left wing, and the Arabs?

1) Right wing	52.1%	52.5%	51.5%
2) Center, left, and Arabs	18.9%	15.8%	24.1%
3) DK/NA	29.0%	31.8%	24.4%

Q77) Ayman Oudeh, head of the Joint Arab List in the Israeli Knesset, indicated willingness under certain conditions to join a government formed by the center and the left if they win the elections that will take place in the next few days. But some of his partners in the Joint List are opposed to this idea. What do you think? Do you encourage or discourage the participation of the Joint Arab List in a government coalition led by the center and the left?

1) Encourage	36.9%	42.9%	27.0%
2) Discourage	48.4%	39.9%	62.2%
3) DK/NA	14.8%	17.2%	10.8%

Q78) In the last Israeli elections that took place five months ago, about half of the Palestinian citizens of Israel did not participate which led to a decrease in the number of the Arab Knesset members. Do you support a boycott of the Knesset election by the Arab citizens of Israel or do you support their participation in the Israeli elections?

1) Support the boycott of the Israeli elections by the Palestinian citizens of Israel	46.0%	40.5%	55.0%
2) Support the participation of the Palestinian citizens of Israel in the Israeli elections	41.9%	47.9%	32.1%
3) DK/NA	12.1%	11.7%	12.9%

Q79) Some Arab journalists and writers, from countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, and others, visit Israel and meet with officials, as the case was few weeks ago. Should Palestinians encourage or condemn these visits?

1) Encourage	7.1%	5.0%	10.5%
2) Condemn	74.4%	74.7%	73.9%
3) Neither encourage nor condemn	15.7%	16.7%	14.1%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
4) DK/NA	2.8%	3.6%	1.5%
Q80) During the past six months, Palestinian economic conditions were affected by the inability of the PA to pay full salaries to the public sector. For you personally, did your income increase, decrease, or stay the same as before?			
1) Increase	3.8%	1.4%	7.8%
2) Decrease	59.3%	56.9%	63.3%
3) Stay the same	35.0%	40.3%	26.3%
4) DK/NA	1.8%	1.4%	2.5%
Q81) 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%	1.3%	4.2%
2) Better	13.2%	11.9%	15.5%
3) Same as today	26.3%	26.0%	26.8%
4) A little worse than today	28.4%	35.9%	16.1%
5) Much worse than today	25.9%	20.7%	34.6%
6) DK/NA	3.7%	4.3%	2.8%
7) Refuse to answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Q82) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....			
1) Strongly support	14.4%	5.1%	29.6%
2) support	36.0%	28.7%	47.8%
3) oppose	37.1%	48.9%	17.7%
4) Strongly oppose	7.5%	11.2%	1.5%
5) DK/NA	5.0%	6.1%	3.3%
Q83) Which of the following political parties do you support?			
1) PPP	.6%	.2%	1.2%
2) PFLP	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%
3) Fateh	27.7%	27.8%	27.5%
4) Hamas	20.1%	13.4%	31.2%
5) DFLP	.8%	1.0%	.3%
6) Islamic Jihad	2.1%	.7%	4.5%
7) Fida	.1%	0.0%	.3%
8) National initiative (almubadara)	.1%	.2%	0.0%
9) Independent Islamist	1.8%	1.2%	2.8%
10) Independent nationalist	4.7%	3.0%	7.5%
11) third way headed by salam feyyad	.3%	.3%	.4%
12) none of the above	36.6%	46.7%	20.1%
13) others	2.3%	2.7%	1.6%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q84) 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	48.4%	54.2%	38.9%
2) daily	24.7%	23.8%	26.1%
3) between 2-5 times weekly	7.5%	4.2%	12.9%
4) once a week	2.7%	1.9%	4.0%
5) once a month	1.5%	.9%	2.3%
6) other -----	.0%	.1%	0.0%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	15.2%	14.9%	15.7%