

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



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Public Opinion Poll No (79)

With rising confidence that parliamentary elections will indeed take place soon, and given clear anxieties about the possibility that the siege and blockade over the Gaza Strip could then be tightened, the split consolidated, and that economic conditions could worsen, and given concerns about the potential reaction from the international community and Israel, public attitudes seem to shift a little in favor of Fatah and away from Hamas

14-19 March 2021

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 14-19 March 2021. The period before the conduct of the poll witnessed several developments including the announcement of a presidential decree to hold parliamentary elections on 22 May and presidential elections on 31 July 2021. It also witnessed a significant rise in number of coronavirus deaths and infections. The coronavirus vaccine was not made available in large numbers by the PA government during the period before the conduct of the poll. A limited vaccination process did however start using a small quantity that was made available to the PA. The process however was marred by accusations of favoritism and lack of transparency. The ICC issued a statement affirming jurisdiction over the occupied Palestinian territories. Joe Biden assumed his position as the new US president during this period. Israel announced the holding of new parliamentary elections to take place on 23 March. This press release addresses these issues and covers other matters such as the 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%.

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Main Findings:

The focus of our poll for the first quarter of 2021 has been placed on the expected election process. Findings show that the overwhelming majority is still in favor of holding these elections and that the public is much more optimistic that these elections will indeed take place soon. This realization seems to have impacted attitudes and voting intentions, which are now probably more serious and calculated. The poll sought to explore public priorities and expectations in these elections. In particular, we sought to examine the likely consequences of the election results, particularly if Hamas wins and forms a government. The poll sought also to understand

the implications of the emergence of rivals to Fatah, from within its own ranks, to the movement's performance in the elections.

Findings show that the top priorities in these elections for the voters are four: the unification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, improving economic conditions, combating corruption, and the removal of the siege and blockade over the Gaza Strip. The largest percentage believes that a Hamas electoral victory would most likely have a negative impact on all these priorities except combating corruption where no negative impact is expected. These expectations might have affected voting intentions as the findings indicate a rise in the vote for Fatah and a decline in the willingness to vote for Hamas compared to our findings three months ago.

Fatah does have its own problems, particularly in the Gaza Strip, because of the probable competition over the likely Fatah's votes from two independent electoral lists of Mohammad Dahlan and Naser al Qidwah. More seriously, if Marwan Barghouti decides to have his own electoral list, Fatah's vote would split into two equivalent shares. As for other third parties outside Fatah and Hamas, such as those of the left, Salam Fayyad's, Hasan Khraishah's, and others, it is probably too early to reach definitive conclusions at this stage regarding the likelihood that most of these lists would pass the 1.5% electoral threshold. The findings do show that al Mubadarah, led by Mustafa Barghouti, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine would probably succeed in passing that threshold. For the presidency, the findings indicate a limited increase in public demand for Abbas' resignation despite the fact that he is doing better than he did three months ago in a competition with Hamas' leader Ismael Haniyyeh. The findings make it clear however that the public prefers to see Marwan Barghouti as the next president of the PA as he is preferred over all other potential candidates including Fatah's Abbas and Hamas' Haniyyeh.

In other domestic issues, public attitudes seem stable compared to three months ago. This applies to the perceptions of safety and security as well as corruption within the PA. There is however a limited rise in optimism regarding reconciliation and in the perception that people can criticize the PA without fear. Slightly less than what we found three months ago, a large segment of the public, almost half, is still reluctant or unwilling to be vaccinated.

On the peace process, findings show that support for the two-state solution remains unchanged. Similarly, public preference for armed struggle vs. negotiations remains almost unchanged. But findings do show that a majority is opposed to a return to an unconditional bi-lateral Palestinian-Israeli negotiation despite the optimism generated by the election of the new Biden Administration. On the other hand, despite its recent decision to assert jurisdiction over the occupied Palestinian territories, the public is not optimistic about the ability of the International Criminal Court, to restrict Israeli behavior in the occupied territories. In fact, a large majority thinks that no Israeli official will ever be prosecuted by the court.

(1) Legislative and presidential elections:

- **Great increase in public expectations that elections will take place soon from 32% to 61%**
- **But only 42% expect the elections to be free and fair**
- **In the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the largest percentage wants Fatah to form the next government**
- **IF Marwan Barghouti forms a separate electoral list, Fatah would split into two equivalent parts and if Dahlan and Qidwah form their own separate electoral lists, Fatah would be weakened**
- **57% support the formation of a joint Fatah-Hamas list**
- **In new legislative elections, Fatah receives 43% of the vote and Hamas 30%; and in an election in which Dahlan and Qidwah participate with two electoral lists, Fatah receives only 32% of the vote**
- **Top priorities of the voters are four: the unification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, improving economic conditions, combating corruption, and removing the siege on the Gaza Strip**
- **Hamas is seen less able to remove the siege and improve economic conditions and Fatah is seen as less able to combat corruption**

- **Most respondents want Marwan Barghouti president of the PA and in a trilateral election between Marwan Barghouti, Mahmoud Abbas, and Ismail Haniyyeh, the first receives 48% of the vote, the second 29% and the third 19%**

76% demand the holding of general legislative and presidential elections and 61% expect parliamentary elections to take place soon. Three months ago, only 32% expected the holding of Palestinian elections soon. If Israel refuses to allow elections to take place in the occupied City of East Jerusalem, 65% believe elections should nonetheless take place and that East Jerusalemites should be allowed to vote in places in the Jerusalem district just outside the city limits; 27% oppose that and demand the cancellation of elections if Israel does not allow East Jerusalemites to vote in their city. Three months ago, only 56% supported, and 39% opposed, the holding general elections if Israel does not allow them in East Jerusalem. But only 42% believe the elections will be free and fair and 48% think they will not be free and fair. Moreover, 69% believe that if Hamas wins the elections, Fatah will not accept the results and 60% say that if Fatah wins the elections, Hamas will not accept that outcome.

Legislative Elections:

In an open-ended question, we asked the public to name the party or faction it nominates to lead the next PA government: 38% (40% in the West Bank and 34% in the Gaza Strip) nominated Fatah; 22% (15% in the West Bank and 33% in the Gaza Strip) nominated Hamas, 5% nominated an independent list, 2% nominated the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), 4% nominated other groups, and 29% did not nominate any party or faction. When asked about its expectations for the winner, 45% expected Fatah to win, 23% Hamas, 18% third or newly created parties.

The poll sought to assess the role played by three prominent individuals associated with Fatah on the likely consequences for the movement if the three decide to run with their own independent lists:

- ✓ If Marwan Barghouti forms his own independent list, 28% of the public say they will vote for his list while 22% say they will vote for the official Fatah list formed by president Abbas.
- ✓ If Mohammad Dahlan forms his own independent list, 10% of the public say they will vote for his list while 29% say they will vote for the official Fatah list. The percentage of those voting for Dahlan's electoral list rather than Fatah's is higher in the Gaza Strip (17%) compared to the West Bank (5%) in refugee camps (14%) compared to villages/towns and cities (4% and 11% respectively), among refugees (14%) compared to non-refugees (7%), among those with the least income (16%) compared to those with the highest income (7%), among the unreligious and the somewhat religious (14% and 12% respectively) compared to the religious (6%), and among those whose age is between 18 and 22 years (12%) compared to those whose age is over 50 years (8%).
- ✓ If Naser al Qidwah forms his own independent list, 7% of the public say they will vote for his list while 30% say they will vote for the official Fatah list. If Marwan Barghouti gives his support to al Qidwah's list, support for it would rise to 11% and support for Fatah's would drop to 28%. The percentage of those voting for Qidwah's list rather than Fatah's is higher in the Gaza Strip (10%) than in the West Bank (5%), in refugee camps (12%) compared to villages/towns and cities (2% and 7% respectively), among refugees (9%) compared to non-refugees (4%).

A majority of 57% say they support and 38% say they oppose the formation of a joint Fatah-Hamas list to compete in the upcoming parliamentary elections. Support for a joint Fatah-Hamas list is higher in the West Bank (62%) than in the Gaza Strip (49%), in villages/towns and refugee camps (67% and 64% respectively) compared to cities (54%), among those who finished elementary school only (75%) compared to those who hold a BA degree (49%), among women (59%) compared to men (54%), among those who work in the private and non-governmental sectors (59%) compared to those who work in the public sector (53%), among the married (58%) compared to the unmarried (51%), among those with the least income (53%) compared to those with the highest income (42%), among the religious (61%) compared to the unreligious and the somewhat religious (39% and 55% respectively), and among supporters of third parties and Hamas (65% and 60% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (49%).

We asked the public which electoral list it will vote for in the upcoming elections. We sought to ascertain how respondents will vote in four different scenarios: (1) when the electoral lists are identical to those of 2006 elections, (2) when a joint Fatah-Hamas list is formed and Marwan Barghouti forms his own list, (3) when no joint list is created but Marwan Barghouti forms his own independent list, and (4) when no joint list is created and a Naser al Qidwah's list replaces that of Marwan Barghouti's. Here are the findings among those who say they intend to vote:

- ✓ 2006 lists: if new legislative elections were held today with the participation of all factions, 75% say they would participate in such elections. Of those who would participate, 30% say they will vote for Hamas and 43% say they will vote for Fatah, 8% will vote for all other third parties combined, and 18% are undecided. Three months ago, vote for Hamas stood at 34% and Fatah at 38%. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands today at 36% (compared to 43% three months ago) and for Fatah at 32% (compared to 29% three months ago). In the West Bank, vote for Hamas stands at 25% (compared to 26% three months ago) and Fatah at 53% (compared to 45% three months ago). Support for Fatah is higher in villages/towns (55%) compared to refugee camps and cities (31% and 43% respectively), among those whose age is between 18 and 22 years (59%) compared to those whose age is over 50 years (36%), among those whose income is much higher than the poverty line (61%) compared to those whose income is much lower (38%), among those who think that a Hamas electoral victory would mean greater tightening of the siege on the Gaza Strip (50%) compared to those who think Hamas' victory would lead to the lifting of the siege (24%), among those who think Hamas' victory would lead to the worsening of economic conditions (54%) compared to those who think Hamas' victory would lead to an improvement in economic conditions (12%), among those who think that Hamas' victory will lead to greater split (57%) compared to those who think Hamas' victory will lead to the strengthening of unity (17%).
- ✓ Joint Fatah-Hamas list and a list for Marwan Barghouti: in this scenario, 78% indicate they will participate in the elections. Of those participating, 44% (41% in the West Bank and 48% in the Gaza Strip) say they will vote for the joint list, 28% (38% in the West Bank and 15% in the Gaza Strip) will vote for Marwan Barghouti's list, 8% (2% in the West Bank and 15% in the Gaza Strip) will vote for Mohammad Dahlan's list, 6% will vote for leftist and other lists, and 14% are undecided.
- ✓ Independent Marwan Barghouti's list and no joint list: in this scenario, 79% say they will participate in the elections. Of those who plan to participate, 27% (20% in the West Bank and 36% in the Gaza Strip) say they will vote for Hamas, 24% (27% in the West Bank and 19% in the Gaza Strip) intend to vote for Fatah, and 20% (29% in the West Bank and 9% in the Gaza Strip) intend to vote for the Marwan Barghouti's list, 7% intend to vote for Dahlan's, 5% for the National Initiative list (al Mobadarah) led by

Mustafa Barghouti, 2% for the PFLP, 1% for Watan led by Hasan Khraisheh, and 1% for a list formed by Salam Fayyad, and 15% say they have not decided yet.

- ✓ Independent list for Qidwah, no joint list, and no Marwan Barghouti's list: In this scenario, 78% say they will participate and of those 32% (39% in the West Bank and 23% in the Gaza Strip) say they will vote for Fatah, 28% (21% in the West Bank and 36% in the Gaza Strip) say they will vote for Hamas, 6% for Dahlan's, 5% for the National Initiative's, 4% for Qidwah's, 2% for the PFLP, 2% for Salam Fayyad, 1% for Watan led by Hasan Khraisheh, and 21% are undecided.

The largest percentage (28%) says that the top priority for Palestinian elections should be to restore unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; 23% say it is improving economic conditions; 17% say it is to combat corruption; 12% say it is the removal of the siege and blockade over the Gaza Strip; 11% say it is the strengthening of resistance to occupation, 4% say it is to increase the prospects for peace, and 2% say it is to create a democratic political system. When asked who is the most able to deliver the top priority selected by the respondents, 31% selected Fatah, 22% Hamas, and 9% third parties. 15% say all the competing parties and factions can equally deliver on their priorities while 19% say none can deliver.

We asked the public to speculate about the likely consequences of a Hamas victory on six issues: (1) the siege over the Gaza Strip, (2) Gaza-West Bank unity, (3) economic conditions, (4) corruption in the PA, (5) Hamas's response to the Quartet conditions, and (6) Israel's response to Hamas' victory. These are the findings:

- ✓ Siege over Gaza: 49% say the siege will be tightened and 14% say it will be relaxed or removed and the rest said current conditions will remain unchanged.
- ✓ West Bank-Gaza Strip unity: 36% say the split will be consolidated and 19% say the prospects for unity will increase.
- ✓ Economic conditions: 45% say economic conditions will worsen and 17% say they will improve.
- ✓ Corruption: 26% say corruption will decrease and 28% say it will increase
- ✓ Quartet conditions: 62% say Hamas will not accept the conditions of the Quartet and 26% say it will accept them.
- ✓ Israel's reaction: a majority of 51% thinks that Israel will not allow Hamas to form a government in the West Bank, 28% think Israel will arrest Hamas' members of the parliament, and only 11% think Israel will allow Hamas to form a government in the West Bank.

Similarly, we asked the public about the consequences of a Fatah victory for two issues: (1) corruption, and (2) West Bank-Gaza Strip unity. These are the findings:

- ✓ Corruption: 16% say corruption in the PA will decrease and 36% think it will increase.
- ✓ Unity: 33% think separation will be consolidated while 22% think unity will be consolidated.

Presidential elections:

In an open-ended question, we asked the public to state the name of the person it wants to be the next president of the PA. The largest percentage (22%) says Marwan Barghouti, 14% Ismail Haniyyeh, 9% Mahmoud Abbas, 7% Dahlan, 3% Khalid Mishal, 2% Mohammad Shtayyeh, 2% Mustafa Barghouti, 1% Yahya Sinwar, 6% selected various different names, and a third of the public did not know or declined to mention a name.

If Fatah nominates Abbas as its candidate for the presidential elections, a majority of 57% of the public would view him as the wrong choice believing Fatah has better candidates; only 23% of the public think Abbas is the best Fatah candidate. When asked to name a better candidate, 49% named Marwan Barghouti, 12% Mohammad Dahlan, 5% Mohammad Shtayyeh, and 4% Nasir al

Qidwah. We asked, in a closed-ended question, about potential Abbas' successors: If president Abbas does not nominate himself in a new presidential election, 40% prefer to see Marwan Barghouti replacing him, while 20% prefer Ismail Haniyeh. Mohammad Dahlan is preferred by 7% (1% in the West Bank and 16% in the Gaza Strip), Khalid Mishal and Mustafa Barghouti by 5% each, and Salam Fayyad by 2%.

If new presidential elections were held today and only two were nominated, Mahmoud Abbas and Ismail Haniyeh, the former would receive 47% and the latter 46% of the votes (compared to 50% for Haniyeh and 43% for Abbas three months ago). In the Gaza Strip, Abbas receives 41% of the votes (compared to 32% three months ago) and Haniyeh receives 56% (compared to 64% three months ago). In the West Bank, Abbas receives 52% (compared to 52% three months ago) and Haniyeh 38% (compared to 38% three months ago). If the competition was between Abbas, Haniyeh, and Marwan Barghouti, the first receives 19% of the vote, the second 29%, and the third 48%. In this three-sided competition, the vote for Marwan Barghouti is higher in the West Bank (55%) than in the Gaza Strip (40%), in the districts of Jericho, Bethlehem, Salfit, Nablus, Qalqilia, Tulkarm, Hebron, and Khanyounis (83%, 76%, 73%, 71%, 65%, 64%, 54%, and 53% respectively) compared to the districts of Gaza City, Ramallah, Tobas, and Jenin (22%, 33%, 39%, and 44% respectively), among those whose age is between 18 and 29 years (54%) compared to those whose age is over 40 years (43%), among women (51%) compared to men (45%), among the somewhat religious (58%) compared to the religious (35%), among supporters of Fatah (60%) compared to supporters of Hamas (14%), and among those who think peace negotiations is the best means to end the occupation (62%) compared to those who prefer armed struggle (35%). If the competition was between Marwan Barghouti and Ismail Haniyeh, Barghouti receives 63% and Haniyeh 33%. If the competition is between prime minister Mohammad Shtayyeh and Haniyeh, the former receives 48% and the latter 44%. Three months ago, Shtayyeh received the support of 47% and Haniyeh 47%.

Level of satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas stands at 32% and dissatisfaction at 65%. Level of satisfaction with Abbas stands at 35% in the West Bank and 26% in the Gaza Strip. These figures are similar to those obtained three months ago. 68% of the public want president Abbas to resign while 26% want him to remain in office. Three months ago, 66% said they want Abbas to resign. Demand for Abbas' resignation stands at 64% in the West Bank and 74% in the Gaza Strip.

(2) The Coronavirus vaccine and PA performance during the COVID-19 pandemic:

- **43% do not wish to take the coronavirus vaccine**
- **62% think there is a lack of fairness and transparency in the distribution of the vaccine**
- **55% are dissatisfied with the government's efforts to secure the vaccine**

A majority of 55% (65% in the Gaza Strip and 49% in the West Bank) says that it is willing to take the vaccine when available or has already received it; 43% (35% in the Gaza Strip and 49% in the West Bank) say they and their families are not willing to take the vaccine when it becomes available.

A majority of 62% believes that the vaccination process in the West Bank has so far been lacking in transparency and justice while 33% believe the process has been transparent and just. 55% (36% in the Gaza Strip and 67% in the West Bank) are dissatisfied with the efforts made by the PA to obtain the vaccine and 43% (63% in the Gaza Strip and 30% in the West Bank) are satisfied. Half of the public (50%) are dissatisfied with the measures taken by the PA to contain the spread of the coronavirus while 47% are satisfied. Dissatisfaction in the West Bank stands at 61% and in

the Gaza Strip at 34%. The majority is satisfied with the performance of the various actors involved in the management of the Coronavirus crisis: 60% express satisfaction with the performance of the security services deployed in their areas and 56% are satisfied with the performance of the ministry of health. Satisfaction with the performance of the prime minister stands at 45%.

(3) Domestic conditions and satisfaction with the Shtayyeh government:

- **Perception of safety and security stands at 68% in the Gaza Strip and 64% in the West Bank. But the demand for emigration stands at 40% in the Gaza Strip and 23% in the West Bank**
- **84% think there is corruption in PA institutions and 70% think there is corruption in the institutions run by Hamas**
- **51% view the PA as a burden and 44% as an asset**
- **Only 34% are optimistic about reconciliation**
- **The majority does not think the Shtayyeh government will succeed in securing reconciliation, reunifying the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, or improving economic conditions**

Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip stands at 6% and positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank stands at 19%. Nonetheless, perception of safety and security in the Gaza Strip stands at 68% and in the West Bank at 64%. On the other hand, 30% of the public say they want to emigrate due to political, security, and economic conditions. The percentage in the Gaza Strip stands at 40% and in the West Bank at 23%. Three months ago, 24% of West Bankers expressed a desire to emigrate and only 25% of Gazans expressed the same desire.

Perception of corruption in PA institutions stands at 84%. When asked about institutions controlled by Hamas in the Gaza Strip, 70% indicated that there is corruption in these institutions. 43% of West Bankers think people in the West Bank can criticize the PA without fear while 53% think they cannot. In the Gaza Strip, 40% think people in the Strip can criticize Hamas' authorities without fear and 58% think they cannot.

The public is divided over its assessment of the PA: a slight majority of 51% views it as a burden on the Palestinian people while 44% view it as an asset for the Palestinian people. Three months ago, 41% viewed the PA as a burden. 34% are optimistic and 61% are pessimistic about the success of reconciliation. Three months ago, optimism stood at 29%.

A majority of 58% oppose and 37% support making payments to the families of martyrs and prisoners based on need assessment and number of family members rather than on the act committed by the martyr or the number of years in jail.

About two years since the formation of the Shtayyeh government, findings indicate persistent pessimism. Responding to a question about expectations regarding the ability of the Shtayyeh government to make progress in reconciliation and reunification, 61% expect failure; only 32% expect success. These results reflect a little increase in public expectations compared to three months ago when only 28% expected success. But when asked about the ability of the government to organize legislative or legislative and presidential elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, half of the public expects success and 44% expects failure. Three months ago, 61% expected failure in holding elections. In another question about the ability of the new government to improve economic conditions, a majority of 60% expects failure and 32% expects success.

We asked the public about its viewership habits in the last three months. Findings indicate that Palestine TV viewership has become the highest standing at 19%, followed by Al Jazeera TV, at

16%, followed by Maan, Al Aqsa TV, and Palestine Today TV at 11% each, Al Arabiya at 5%, al Manar at 3% and finally al Mayadeen at 1%.

(4) The Palestinian-Israeli Peace process, Israeli elections, and the implications of the recent ICC decision:

- **40% support and 57% oppose the concept of the two-state solution; and 55% think this solution is no longer practical due to settlements' expansion**
- **The best means of ending occupation is armed struggle according to 37% of the public while 36% think it is negotiations.**
- **Support for the one-state solution stands at 33%**
- **Two thirds do not expect any restraints on the Israeli policy in the occupied Palestinian territories as a result of the ICC decision on jurisdiction over Palestine and the overwhelming majority does not think the court will prosecute any Israeli officials**

Support for the concept of the two-state solution stands at 40% and opposition stands at 57%. No description or details were provided for the concept. Three months ago, support for the concept stood at 40%. A majority of 55% believes that the two-state solution is no longer practical or feasible due to the expansion of Israeli settlements while 38% believe that the solution remains practical. Moreover, 77% 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 20% 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 26% prefer waging “an armed struggle against the Israeli occupation.” 10% prefer “waging a non-violent resistance” and 21% prefer to keep the status quo. Three months ago, 38% said that they prefer reaching a peace agreement with Israel and 29% said they prefer waging an armed struggle. When asked about the most effective means of ending the Israeli occupation, the public split into three groups: 37% chose armed struggle, 36% negotiations, and 20% popular resistance. Three months ago, 39% chose armed struggle and 35% chose negotiations.

Under current conditions, a majority of 58% opposes and 28% support an unconditional resumption of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. But only 51% think the PA should not return to peace negotiations with Israel under the sponsorship of the Quartet, made up of the US, Russia, the EU, and the UN; 43% support such return to negotiations.

When asked about support for specific policy choices, 66% supported joining more international organizations; 59% supported resort to non-violent resistance; 43% supported return to armed confrontations and intifada; 42% supported dissolving the PA; and 33% supported abandoning the two-state solution and embracing a one state solution for Palestinians and Israelis.

In the upcoming Israeli elections, scheduled to take place today, 49% expect the Likud (under the leadership of Netanyahu) and its allies among the extreme right and the religious parties to win the elections while 23% expected victory to go to a coalition of right wing, center and leftist parties under the leadership of Saar, Gantz, Lapid, and others; 28% do not know.

Two thirds (66%) of the public do not expect the decision of the International Criminal Court (ICC) confirming its jurisdiction over the occupied Palestinian territories to lead to restrictions on Israeli behavior in these territories while a quarter (25%) expects it to impose at least some restrictions. Similarly, a large majority of 73% believes that there will be no trials at the ICC for any Israeli officials; 21% think one or more Israeli officials might be prosecuted by that court.

(5) Expectations from the Biden Administration and attitudes regarding resumption of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations under its leadership:

- **Half of the public expects the return of US economic aid but 51% think the Palestinian-Israeli peace policy of the new US administration will not be different from that of its predecessor**
- **But 44% support a return to peace talks with Israel under US sponsorship; 48% oppose such a return**

Now that Biden has won the US presidential elections, 50% expect, and 41% do not expect, the US to resume financial support to the PA. But a slight majority of 51% does not expect Biden's policy toward the Palestinian-Israeli conflict to be more balanced and less biased in favor of Israel; 41% expect it to be more balanced and less biased compared to the previous US administration. While 48% are opposed to a return to Palestinian-Israeli negotiations under the US leadership. 44% are supportive of such return. Support for a return to negotiations under US leadership is higher in the West Bank (45%) than in the Gaza Strip (42%), in cities and refugee camps (45% each) compared to villages/towns (34%), among businessmen and employees (61% and 50% respectively) compared to farmers and professionals (13% and 40% respectively), among the married (44%) compared to the unmarried (39%), among the unreligious and the somewhat religious (56% and 49% respectively) compared to the religious (36%), among supporters of third parties and Fatah (57% and 55% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (31%), and among those whose age is over 50 years (46%) compared to those whose age is between 18 and 29 years (42%).

(6) Ten years after the Arab Spring:

- **About two-thirds recall that they felt sympathy with the demonstrators of the Arab Spring when the revolutions were first launched ten years ago, but most think the Arab Spring left a negative impact on Palestinian conditions**
- **One third of the public thinks the Arab Spring revolutions sought freedom, 28% think they sought a way out of poverty and unemployment, and 20% think they sought to combat corruption**

Ten years after the Arab Spring, 73% say they felt sympathy at the time with the Arab demonstrators while 18% say they did not feel sympathy. The public is divided into three groups in its evaluation of what the Arab demonstrators wanted: 33% say they wanted freedom from regime oppression, 28% say they wanted a way out of poverty and unemployment, and 20% say they wanted to combat corruption. Only 5% say they wanted to replace the existing regimes with Islamists and another 5% say they wanted to express opposition to pro-Western policies of their regimes.

37% believe the Arab Spring has left a negative impact on Palestinian conditions while 18% think it left a positive impact and 37% say it had neither negative nor positive impact. A majority of 56% indicates that it did not feel at the time that there was a need for similar demonstrations in Palestine while 36% say they felt such need at that time.

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

- **The top most vital goal should be the creation of a Palestinian state after ending the occupation according to 43% of the public**
- **The most serious problem confronting Palestinians today is poverty and unemployment according to 30% of the public followed by corruption and the continuation of occupation**

Findings show that 43% of the public 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, 31% believe the first most vital goal should be to obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, 14% believes it should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians, and 11% believe that the first and most vital goal should be to build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings. Moreover, the most serious problem confronting Palestinian society today is poverty and unemployment in the eyes of 30%, the spread of corruption in public institutions in the eyes of 25%, the continuation of occupation and settlement activities in the eyes of 24%, the continued siege of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its crossings in the eyes of 13%, and the lack of national unity in the eyes of 6%.

Public Opinion Poll No (79)

14-19 March 2021

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
00) From among the following satellite news stations, which one you watched most during the last two months?			
1) al Arabia	5.3%	4.3%	6.7%
2) al Jazeera	15.7%	11.9%	21.4%
3) Palestine Today	11.1%	13.9%	6.9%
4) al Manar	2.5%	3.1%	1.6%
5) Palestine TV	18.8%	21.6%	14.5%
6) alaqsa	11.0%	3.8%	21.9%
7) man(mix)	11.2%	15.4%	4.9%
al myadeen	1.2%	1.5%	.8%
10) Do not watch TV	20.3%	21.3%	18.9%
11) others	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%
12) Do not have a dish	1.0%	.9%	1.1%
13) DK/NA	.3%	.5%	0.0%
Q01) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?			
1) Very good	.8%	.8%	.9%
2) Good	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%
3) so so	12.0%	11.6%	12.6%
4) Bad	39.9%	42.6%	35.9%
5) Very bad	39.3%	35.4%	45.1%
6) DK/NA	2.5%	4.2%	0.0%
Q02) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?			
1) Very good	2.9%	1.9%	4.4%
2) Good	16.4%	11.3%	24.0%
3) so so	23.3%	22.8%	24.1%
4) Bad	31.2%	34.1%	26.9%
5) Very bad	25.1%	29.3%	18.7%
6) DK/NA	1.0%	.6%	1.6%
Q03) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	39.7%	38.6%	41.4%
2) somewhat religious	55.2%	57.2%	52.2%
3) not religious	4.7%	4.0%	5.7%
4) DK/NA	.4%	.2%	.6%
Q04) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions of the Palestinian Authority?			
1) yes	84.1%	82.7%	86.1%
2) no	9.2%	8.3%	10.6%
3) DK-NA	6.7%	9.0%	3.2%
Q05) What about the institutions controlled by Hamas in the Gaza Strip, do you think that there is corruption in these Hamas-controlled institutions?			
1) yes	70.0%	68.6%	72.2%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) no	15.8%	10.7%	23.5%
3) DK-NA	14.2%	20.7%	4.3%
Q06) 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	41.9%	43.2%	40.0%
2) no	54.9%	53.0%	57.7%
3) DK-NA	3.2%	3.8%	2.3%
Q07) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
1) Completely assured	8.0%	3.5%	14.9%
2) Assured	57.4%	60.3%	53.0%
3) Not assured	28.4%	28.4%	28.6%
4) Not assured at all	5.9%	7.5%	3.5%
5) DK/NA	.2%	.4%	0.0%
Q08) Do current political, security, and economic conditions lead you to seek emigration abroad?			
1) Certainly seek to emigrate	9.6%	8.2%	11.7%
2) Seek emigration	20.3%	15.1%	28.1%
3) Do not seek emigration	39.7%	38.6%	41.5%
4) Certainly do not seek emigration	30.3%	37.9%	18.8%
5) DK/NA	.1%	.2%	0.0%
Q09) Do you want the holding of general legislative and presidential elections soon in the Palestinian territories?			
1) Certainly yes	27.3%	19.6%	38.9%
2) YES	48.9%	50.3%	46.9%
3) NO	17.3%	21.5%	10.9%
4) Certainly no	2.5%	3.5%	1.1%
5) DK-NA	3.9%	5.1%	2.2%
Q10) President Abbas issued a decree mandating the holding of legislative elections on 22 May and presidential elections on 31 July. Do you think legislative or legislative and presidential elections will actually be held soon in the Palestinian territories?			
1) yes	60.8%	57.5%	65.8%
2) no	29.2%	30.0%	28.0%
3) DK-NA	10.0%	12.5%	6.2%
Q11) If legislative and presidential elections are held, do you think they will be fair and free?			
1) yes	42.0%	32.1%	56.8%
2) no	48.0%	56.2%	35.5%
3) DK-NA	10.1%	11.6%	7.7%
Q12) Some say that we should not hold general elections if Israel does not allow them in the post offices in East Jerusalem while others say that since electoral districts have been abolished in the new election law, East Jerusalemites can vote in any polling station in the West Bank. What is your opinion?			
1) No elections should be held if Israel does not allow them in East Jerusalem	26.9%	23.2%	32.5%
2) If Israel prevents elections in East Jerusalem, East Jerusalemites should be allowed to vote in	64.5%	66.1%	62.2%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) DK	8.6%	10.8%	5.3%
Q13) Whom would you nominate to be the next president of the PA? [open ended]			
1) Mahmoud Abbas	8.8%	7.6%	10.5%
2) Ismail Haniyeh	14.3%	7.7%	24.3%
3) Muhammad Shtayyeh	2.2%	2.8%	1.2%
4) Mohammed Dahlan	6.9%	1.5%	15.1%
5) Marwan Barghouti	22.2%	24.5%	18.7%
6) Mustafa Barghouti	2.2%	.5%	4.7%
7) Khaled Mishal	2.5%	1.6%	3.9%
8) Sinwar	1.3%	0.0%	3.2%
9) others	6.0%	5.3%	6.9%
10) no one	18.7%	24.2%	10.3%
11) DK\NA	15.1%	24.3%	1.2%
Q14) From among the various Palestinian factions and movements, which one you nominate to lead the next Palestinian government? [open ended]			
1) Fateh	38.0%	40.8%	33.9%
2) Hamas	22.2%	15.2%	32.9%
3) PFLP	2.3%	1.6%	3.6%
4) independent	4.6%	2.4%	8.1%
5) OTHER	3.6%	2.5%	5.3%
6) NO ONE	22.3%	26.8%	15.5%
7) DK	6.8%	10.8%	.8%
Q15) If new legislative and presidential elections were to take place soon, what should be the top first priority that these elections must address? Is it:			
1) unification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip	27.7%	28.6%	26.3%
2) strengthening the resistance to occupation and settlements	10.6%	9.4%	12.5%
3) combating corruption	16.9%	23.7%	6.7%
4) improving economic conditions	22.9%	20.6%	26.4%
5) making progress in the peace process	3.6%	4.4%	2.4%
6) creating a democratic political system where power circulates periodically	2.4%	2.1%	2.9%
7) removing the Gaza blockade and siege	12.0%	5.3%	22.2%
8) Other: specify ---	.8%	1.3%	0.0%
9) DK/NA	3.1%	4.8%	.5%
Q16) Which one of the various political factions is the most capable of achieving this top priority? Is it:			
1) Hamas	21.8%	15.2%	31.6%
2) Fatah	30.6%	31.0%	30.0%
3) a third force	8.9%	3.5%	17.1%
4) all equally	15.0%	19.5%	8.3%
5) none of the factions	18.8%	23.0%	12.6%
6) DK/NA	4.9%	7.9%	.4%
Q17) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?			
1) very satisfied	4.1%	2.6%	6.5%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) satisfied	27.4%	32.4%	19.9%
3) not satisfied	37.5%	37.2%	38.0%
4) not satisfied at all	27.9%	24.0%	33.8%
5) DK/NA	3.0%	3.8%	1.8%
Q18) If it is up to you, would you want to have Abbas resign or not resign?			
1) Certainly resign	29.8%	23.3%	39.7%
2) Resign	38.4%	41.1%	34.4%
3) Not resign	23.0%	24.4%	21.0%
4) Certainly not resign	3.3%	3.1%	3.6%
5) DK/NA	5.4%	8.1%	1.3%
Q19) 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	47.1%	52.4%	40.5%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	45.8%	37.8%	55.9%
4) DK/NA	7.1%	9.9%	3.6%
Q20) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti, Ismail Haniyeh, and Mahmoud Abbas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	48.1%	54.8%	39.6%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	29.1%	22.2%	37.8%
3. Mahmud Abbas	18.8%	17.0%	21.1%
5) DK/NA	4.0%	6.1%	1.5%
Q21) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti from Fatah and Ismail Haniyeh from Hamas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	62.5%	68.9%	53.8%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	32.7%	24.2%	44.1%
4) DK/NA	4.8%	6.8%	2.2%
Q22) And what if the competition was between prime minister Mohammad Shtayeh from Fatah and Ismail Haniyeh from Hamas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Muhammad shteah	47.6%	52.2%	41.7%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	44.3%	35.8%	55.0%
4) DK/NA	8.2%	12.0%	3.3%
Q24) If new elections agreed to by all factions are held today and the same lists that took part in the last PLC elections were nominated, for whom would you vote?			
1) alternative	1.0%	.7%	1.3%
2) independent Palestine	2.9%	1.2%	4.8%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%
4) Abu al Abbas	.1%	0.0%	.2%
5) freedom and social justice	.5%	.4%	.6%
6) change and reform	30.1%	25.3%	35.8%
7) national coalition for justice and democ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8) third way(headed by salam fayyad)	.4%	.1%	.7%
9) freedom and independence	1.0%	.3%	1.8%
10) Palestinian justice	.2%	0.0%	.4%
11) Fateh	43.2%	53.0%	31.7%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	18.3%	16.9%	20.0%
Q25) 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	39.5%	47.6%	27.2%
2) Ismail Haniyeh	20.0%	15.4%	26.9%
3) Mustapha Barghouti	4.8%	2.9%	7.5%
4) Khalid Mishal	4.9%	3.9%	6.3%
5) Salam Fayyad	1.8%	.2%	4.1%
6) Mohammad Dahlan	7.3%	1.3%	16.4%
7)Other	4.3%	3.3%	5.7%
8) DK/NA	17.5%	25.3%	5.7%
Q26) What do you expect the outcome of the elections to be if they are held in the next few months? Who do you think will win most of the votes of the public? Is it:			
1) Hamas	22.7%	15.4%	33.6%
2) Fatah	44.8%	51.1%	35.3%
3) third party lists	8.8%	3.4%	16.8%
4) newly created party lists not yet known	9.3%	9.7%	8.8%
5) DK/NA	14.4%	20.4%	5.5%
Q27) If Hamas wins the upcoming elections, do you think Fatah will accept this result and allow Hamas to form a government with control over all PA jurisdiction in the West Bank?			
1) yes	22.6%	15.0%	34.2%
2) no	69.2%	75.6%	59.7%
3) DK-NA	8.1%	9.4%	6.1%
Q28) And what if Fatah wins the elections, do you think Hamas will accept this result and allow Fatah to form a government with control over all PA jurisdiction in the Gaza Strip?			
1) yes	33.1%	22.5%	49.2%
2) no	59.6%	67.4%	47.9%
3) DK-NA	7.2%	10.1%	3.0%
Q29) If Mohammad Dahlan forms an electoral list to compete with Fatah's official list that has been formed by Abbas and Fatah Central Committee, would you support Dahlan's or the official list?			
1) I will not vote for Fatah	21.4%	9.3%	39.5%
2) I will vote for Dahlan's list	9.9%	4.9%	17.4%
3) I will vote for Fatah's official list	28.6%	32.7%	22.4%
4) I have not decided yet	12.9%	14.8%	10.1%
5) I will not participate in the elections	27.2%	38.2%	10.6%
Q30) Fatah has indicated that president Mahmoud Abbas will be its candidate in the upcoming presidential elections that is to take place few months after the holding of the legislative elections. In your view, is Abbas the is the best among Fatah leaders for the job or is there others who might be better than him?			
1) Abbas is the best	23.4%	25.2%	20.5%
2. there are others who are better, like: -----	56.6%	51.0%	65.0%
3. DK/NA	20.1%	23.8%	14.4%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2.there are others who are better, like: -----			
1) Marwan Barghouti	48.9%	52.1%	45.2%
2) Muhammad Shtayyeh	4.5%	2.8%	6.4%
3) Mohammed Dahlan	12.0%	3.4%	21.8%
4) Gabriel Rajoub	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5) Nasser Al-Kidwa	3.5%	1.3%	6.0%
6) Other	1.6%	2.2%	.9%
7) No opinion / no one	29.5%	38.1%	19.6%

Q31) If Marwan Barghouti form an electoral list to compete with Fatah's official list that has been formed by Abbas and Fatah Central Committee, would you support Barghouti's or the official list?

1) I will not vote for Fatah	17.1%	5.3%	35.1%
2) I will vote for Marwan Barghouti's list	27.8%	29.8%	24.8%
3) I will vote for Fatah's official list	21.7%	22.6%	20.4%
4) I have not decided yet	7.8%	7.5%	8.4%
5) DK/NA	2.6%	3.0%	2.0%
6) I will not participate in the elections	22.8%	31.8%	9.3%

Q32) If Nasir al Qidwah and a group of independents form an electoral list to compete with Fatah's official list that has been formed by Abbas and Fatah Central Committee, would you support Nasir al Qidwah's list or the official Fatah list?

1) I will not vote for Fatah	18.7%	6.3%	37.4%
2) I will vote for Nasir al Qidwah's list	6.7%	4.5%	9.9%
3) I will vote for Fatah's official list	29.7%	32.3%	25.8%
4) I have not decided yet	13.2%	13.4%	12.8%
5) DK/NA	2.8%	3.4%	2.0%
6) I will not participate in the elections	28.9%	40.0%	12.1%

Q32-1) If Marwan Barghouti supported Nasir al Qidwah and a group of Fatah members and independents to form an electoral list to compete with Fatah's official list that has been formed by Abbas and Fatah Central Committee, would you support Nasir al Qidwah's list or the official Fatah list?

1) I will not vote for Fatah	18.8%	6.4%	37.5%
2) I will vote for Nasir al Qidwah's list	10.8%	7.6%	15.6%
3) I will vote for Fatah's official list	28.1%	31.6%	22.9%
4) I have not decided yet	11.8%	12.2%	11.2%
5) DK/NA	2.8%	3.6%	1.6%
6) I will not participate in the elections	27.7%	38.6%	11.2%

Q33) If Hamas wins the legislative elections and forms a new government, do you think it will accept the Quartet conditions which were imposed by the international community back in 2006 that includes demands for recognition of Israel and acceptance of the Oslo agreement?

1) yes	26.4%	27.3%	25.0%
2) no	62.4%	57.3%	70.0%
3) DK-NA	11.2%	15.4%	5.0%

Q34) If new parliamentary elections were to take place today in which Hamas wins and forms a new government, would this outcome lead to the removal of the siege and international boycott or to the tightening of the siege and boycott on its government?

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) lead to removal of siege	13.8%	11.7%	16.9%
2) lead to the tightening of the siege	48.8%	48.9%	48.5%
3) conditions will remain as they are today	30.9%	30.6%	31.5%
4) DK/NA	6.5%	8.8%	3.1%
Q35) What about the economic conditions, such as unemployment and poverty, in case Hamas wins and forms the next government?			
1) lead to improvement in economic conditions	16.7%	15.0%	19.3%
2) lead to the worsening of economic conditions	44.5%	42.9%	46.8%
3) economic conditions will remain as they are today	33.8%	34.6%	32.6%
4) DK/NA	5.0%	7.4%	1.4%
Q36) What about corruption in the PA, in case Hamas wins and forms the next government, will it increase or decrease?			
1) corruption will increase	27.7%	27.5%	28.0%
2) corruption will decrease	25.6%	23.4%	29.0%
3) corruption will remain as it is today	40.3%	40.0%	40.7%
4) DK/NA	6.3%	9.0%	2.3%
Q37) What about the unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in case Hamas wins and forms the next government, will this reinforce unity or reinforce separation?			
1) This will reinforce unity	19.1%	17.3%	21.8%
2) This will reinforce the separation	36.4%	37.5%	34.6%
3) Conditions will remain as they are today	37.9%	36.9%	39.5%
4) DK/NA	6.6%	8.3%	4.1%
Q38) What will Israel do in case Hamas wins the elections. Will it allow it in your view to form a government in the West Bank or prevent it and arrest its members of the parliament?			
1) will allow it to form a government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip	11.3%	12.4%	9.7%
2) Will not allow it to form a government in the West Bank	50.5%	44.6%	59.3%
3) Will arrest its members of the parliament	28.0%	28.1%	27.8%
4) DK/NA	10.3%	14.9%	3.1%
Q39) What about the unity between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip if Fatah wins in new parliamentary and presidential elections? Will that Fatah win strengthen that unity or consolidate the split?			
1) will lead to the strengthening of unity	21.7%	14.5%	32.6%
2) Will lead to the consolidation of the split	33.0%	35.5%	29.3%
3) conditions will remain as they are today	39.3%	41.8%	35.6%
4) DK/NA	5.9%	8.2%	2.5%
Q40) What about corruption in the PA, in case Fatah wins and forms the next government, will it increase or decrease?			
1) corruption will increase	35.8%	38.7%	31.4%
2) corruption will decrease	15.8%	10.3%	24.0%
3) corruption will remain as it is today	42.6%	43.3%	41.7%
4) DK/NA	5.8%	7.6%	2.9%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q41) Do you support or oppose the formation of a joint Fatah-Hamas list to compete in the upcoming elections?			
1) support	56.8%	62.0%	48.9%
2) oppose	37.6%	30.1%	48.8%
3) DK/NA	5.6%	7.8%	2.3%
Q42) If a joint Fatah-Hamas list is formed and competed in the upcoming elections with a list led by Marwan Barghouti and other lists such as Dahlan supporters, supporters of the left such as the PFLP, DFLP, al Mubadara, and others, to whom would you vote?			
1) Joint Fatah-Hamas list	43.8%	40.6%	47.8%
2) Marwan Barghouti's list	27.9%	38.3%	14.5%
3) Dahlan's list	7.7%	2.4%	14.5%
4) Left, such as the PFLP, DFLP, and Mubadara	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%
5) Other lists	3.8%	1.8%	6.3%
6) None of the above – has not yet decided	9.7%	7.9%	12.1%
6) DK/NA	4.4%	6.2%	2.2%
Q42-1) If the following electoral lists competed in the upcoming legislative elections, to whom would you vote?			
1) Hamas list led by Ismail Haniyyeh	27.9%	20.8%	36.1%
2) Fatah list formed by president Abbas	31.6%	39.1%	22.8%
3) The National Democratic Forum formed by Nasir al Qidwah	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%
4) The Democratic Reform Current formed by Mohammad Dahlan	6.4%	1.8%	11.8%
5) The PFLP list led by Ahmad Saadat	2.0%	.6%	3.6%
6) The Mubadarah list led by Mustapha Barghouti	5.0%	4.1%	6.1%
7) Watan list led by Hasan Khraisha	.7%	.8%	.6%
8) list led by Salam Fayyad	.8%	.1%	1.7%
9) None of the above – has not yet decided	18.0%	22.5%	12.7%
11) DK/NA	3.4%	6.0%	.4%
Q42-2) If the following electoral lists competed in the upcoming legislative elections, to whom would you vote?			
1) Hamas list led by Ismail Haniyyeh	27.1%	19.9%	35.8%
2) Fatah list formed by president Abbas	23.5%	27.2%	19.1%
3) List formed by Marwan Barghouti	19.5%	28.5%	8.6%
4) The Democratic Reform Current formed by Mohammad Dahlan	7.1%	1.8%	13.3%
5) The PFLP list led by Ahmad Saadat	2.0%	1.1%	3.0%
6) The Mubadarah list led by Mustapha Barghouti	4.6%	3.2%	6.2%
7) Watan list led by Hasan Khraisha	1.0%	1.0%	.9%
8) list led by Salam Fayyad	.6%	.1%	1.2%
9) None of the above – has not yet decided	12.8%	13.9%	11.5%
11) DK/NA	1.9%	3.2%	.4%
Q43) From among the following vital national goals, which in your view should the first most important one and which should be the second most important goal that the Palestinian people should strive to achieve?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q43-1) 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	43.4%	43.9%	42.8%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	30.7%	31.0%	30.3%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	14.0%	13.1%	15.5%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	10.5%	10.1%	11.2%
5) DK/NA	1.2%	1.9%	.2%
Q43-2) 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	22.0%	23.8%	19.2%
2) Obtain the right of return to refugees to their 1948 towns and villages	34.6%	38.9%	28.0%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	20.3%	16.7%	25.8%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	21.9%	18.5%	27.0%
5) DK/NA	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%
Q44) The Palestinian society confronts today various problems, like the continuation of occupation and settlements, annexation, 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,	24.2%	26.5%	20.7%
2) spread of unemployment and poverty	29.7%	30.8%	28.1%
3) lack of national unity due to the split	5.9%	2.3%	11.2%
4) continuation of the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip and the closure of its border crossings	13.4%	5.4%	25.3%
5) the spread of corruption in public institutions	25.2%	32.4%	14.2%
6) others (-----)	1.1%	1.7%	.2%
7) DK/NA	.6%	.9%	.3%
Q45) Now, after about a year and a half since the formation of a new Palestinian government under prime minister Mohammad Shtayyeh, will the new government succeed in pushing for reconciliation and reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?			
1) yes	32.0%	31.6%	32.7%
2) no	60.8%	59.9%	62.2%
3) DK-NA	7.2%	8.5%	5.1%
Q46) will the new government succeed in conducting legislative or legislative and presidential elections?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) yes	49.0%	49.6%	47.9%
2) no	43.8%	42.0%	46.6%
3) DK-NA	7.2%	8.4%	5.5%
Q47) will the new government succeed in improving economic conditions in the PA?			
1) yes	32.4%	27.2%	40.3%
2) no	59.8%	64.7%	52.4%
3) DK-NA	7.8%	8.1%	7.3%
Q48) During the past few months, the Palestinian government took several measures in order to reduce the risk of the spread of the Corona epidemic. Tel us if you are satisfied or dissatisfied with preventing travel between governorates?			
1) Satisfied	46.7%	35.3%	63.8%
2) Dissatisfied	50.4%	61.0%	34.4%
3) DK/NA	2.9%	3.7%	1.8%
49) Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the performance of the following Palestinian institutions and actors during the period of the spread of the Corona virus?			
49-1) prime minister Mohammad Shtayyeh			
1) Satisfied	44.7%	40.7%	50.7%
2) Dissatisfied	52.0%	56.8%	44.6%
3) DK/NA	3.4%	2.5%	4.7%
49-2) the governor in your area			
1) Satisfied	56.4%	45.2%	73.3%
2) Dissatisfied	42.2%	52.6%	26.5%
3) DK/NA	1.4%	2.2%	.3%
49-3) the security services in your area			
1) Satisfied	59.8%	51.4%	72.4%
2) Dissatisfied	38.7%	46.7%	26.6%
3) DK/NA	1.6%	1.9%	1.1%
49-4) What about the government efforts in making the coronavirus vaccine available to Palestinians? Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with these efforts?			
1) Very much satisfied	13.4%	10.1%	18.5%
2) Somewhat satisfied	29.5%	19.9%	44.2%
3) Somewhat dissatisfied	25.6%	25.0%	26.6%
4) Totally dissatisfied	29.2%	42.1%	9.8%
5) DK/NA	2.2%	2.9%	1.0%
49-5) The Independent Commission for Human Rights said that the distribution of the coronavirus vaccine has been marred by lack of just and transparent criteria and that it has documented cases of use of wasta (connections) without medical priorities. Do you think the vaccine distribution process is just?			
1) Certainly, it is based on a lot of justice and integrity	8.7%	5.5%	13.4%
2) There is some justice and integrity in the process	23.9%	14.9%	37.6%
3) There does not seem to be justice or integrity	28.2%	28.9%	27.1%
4) Certainly, there is no justice or integrity	33.9%	45.2%	17.0%
5) DK/NA	5.3%	5.6%	4.9%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
50) If the coronavirus vaccine becomes available to you and your family today and you still have not received a shot, would you want to be vaccinated?			
1) I have received my vaccine	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%
2) Certainly, I want to take the vaccine	21.7%	17.7%	27.6%
3) I think we want to be vaccinated	27.5%	25.1%	31.0%
4) I think we do not want to be vaccinated	23.2%	21.8%	25.3%
5) Certainly, we do not want to be vaccinated	20.2%	27.3%	9.4%
6) DK/NA	1.6%	2.2%	.6%
50) If the coronavirus vaccine becomes available to you and your family today and you still have not received a shot, would you want to be vaccinated?			
1) support	37.0%	35.7%	38.9%
2) oppose	57.5%	58.3%	56.3%
3) DK/NA	5.5%	6.0%	4.8%
Q52) 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	43.9%	44.2%	43.3%
2) The PA is a burden on the Palestinian people	51.0%	49.8%	52.7%
3) DK/NA	5.2%	5.9%	4.0%
Q53) 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	5.1%	2.5%	8.9%
2) succeed	28.8%	22.7%	38.0%
3) fail	44.1%	47.5%	38.9%
4) Certainly fail	16.6%	20.1%	11.3%
5) DK/NA	5.5%	7.2%	3.0%
Q54) Ten years ago, demonstrations erupted in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Syria, and others against the leaders of these countries. Did you at that time felt sympathy with the demonstrators?			
1) Yes, I had sympathy for them	73.1%	71.4%	75.7%
2) No, I did no have sympathy for them	18.4%	19.8%	16.4%
3) DK/NA	8.4%	8.8%	7.9%
Q55) In your view, what did the demonstrators in Egypt and Tunisia want when the Arab Spring erupted about ten years ago? What was their top demand?			
1) Freedom from regime oppression	33.4%	34.7%	31.5%
2) Find a way out of poverty and unemployment	28.2%	25.9%	31.7%
3) Combat corruption	20.3%	22.2%	17.4%
4) Replace the regime with an Islamist one, as the Muslim Brothers wanted	5.0%	2.3%	9.1%
5) Oppose the regimes' pro-Western policies	4.5%	4.1%	5.1%
6) Other, specify ----	.8%	1.3%	0.0%
7) DK/NA	7.8%	9.6%	5.2%
Q56) Did the developments of the Arab Spring in Arab countries like Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Syria, and others leave a positive or a negative impact on Palestinian conditions?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) Positive	18.0%	11.8%	27.4%
2) Negative	37.4%	35.2%	40.8%
3) Neither	37.1%	44.4%	26.0%
4) DK/NA	7.5%	8.6%	5.9%

Q57) Did you or did not you feel at that time a need for the Palestinians in the area of your residence (West Bank or Gaza Strip) to organize similar demonstrations to those in other Arab counties with the goal of regime change?

1) Felt the need for demonstrations	36.3%	32.0%	42.9%
2) Did not feel the need for demonstrations	55.7%	60.5%	48.4%
3) DK/NA	8.0%	7.5%	8.8%

Q58) Do you support or oppose the solution based on the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel, known as the two-state solution?

1) Strongly support	4.3%	3.9%	4.8%
2) Support	35.4%	39.6%	29.1%
3) Oppose	36.2%	33.1%	40.7%
4) Strongly oppose	20.5%	18.1%	24.2%
5) DK	3.6%	5.2%	1.2%

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	55.4%	50.6%	62.7%
2) The two-state solution remains viable today	38.4%	43.8%	30.1%
3) DK/NA	6.2%	5.7%	7.1%

Q60) Under current conditions, do you support the return of the Palestinian side to negotiations with Israel without prior conditions from either side?

1) yes	29.3%	31.3%	26.3%
2) no	57.5%	54.6%	61.8%
3) I support returning to events, but with a condition (specify the condition	8.9%	9.1%	8.5%
4) DK/NA	4.3%	5.0%	3.3%

Q61) 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	21.3%	18.8%	25.0%
2) Wage an armed struggle against the Israeli occupation	26.3%	18.4%	38.2%
3) Wage an unarmed struggle against the Israeli occupation	9.9%	9.9%	9.8%
4) Reach a peace agreement with Israel	36.1%	43.4%	25.1%
5) Other:	1.7%	2.9%	0.0%
6) DK/NA	4.7%	6.6%	1.9%

Q62) 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	41.2%	36.1%	49.0%
2) Low	35.5%	36.9%	33.3%
3) Medium	17.8%	19.6%	15.2%
4) High	2.0%	2.7%	.9%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
5) very high	.6%	1.0%	0.0%
6) DK/NA	2.9%	3.7%	1.6%
Q63) In your view, what is the best means of ending the occupation?			
1) Negotiations	36.0%	39.5%	30.6%
2) Peaceful popular resistance	20.4%	23.0%	16.6%
3) Armed action	37.2%	28.8%	50.0%
4) other	1.7%	2.4%	.7%
5) DK/NA	4.6%	6.3%	2.2%
Q64) Under current conditions, do you support or oppose the following policy options?			
Q64-2) Joining more international organizations			
1) Strongly support	22.5%	15.3%	33.3%
2) Support	43.8%	44.5%	42.6%
3) Oppose	23.9%	27.5%	18.5%
4) Strongly oppose	5.3%	6.2%	4.0%
5) DK	4.5%	6.5%	1.6%
Q64-3) Abandon the two -state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis			
1) Strongly support	8.7%	5.8%	13.1%
2) Support	24.5%	27.3%	20.1%
3) Oppose	41.5%	42.1%	40.6%
4) Strongly oppose	21.3%	19.1%	24.5%
5) DK	4.1%	5.7%	1.7%
Q64-4) Resort to popular non-violent and unarmed resistance			
1) Strongly support	10.4%	7.0%	15.4%
2) Support	48.7%	52.5%	43.0%
3) Oppose	30.3%	28.7%	32.7%
4) Strongly oppose	7.3%	7.8%	6.6%
5) DK	3.3%	3.9%	2.3%
Q64-5) Return to the armed intifada and confrontations			
1) Strongly support	13.0%	5.1%	24.8%
2) Support	30.2%	24.3%	39.1%
3) Oppose	43.0%	51.6%	30.0%
4) Strongly oppose	11.2%	15.4%	4.7%
5) DK	2.8%	3.7%	1.4%
Q64-6) Dissolve the Palestinian Authority			
1) Strongly support	10.7%	6.3%	17.4%
2) Support	31.7%	27.4%	38.2%
3) Oppose	40.4%	44.1%	34.8%
4) Strongly oppose	13.0%	17.9%	5.5%
5) DK	4.3%	4.4%	4.1%
Q65) 21 Perhaps you have heard that the International Criminal Court based in the Hague has ruled that it has the jurisdiction to open a criminal investigation into charges Palestinians have brought against Israel, for alleged war crimes during the 2014 war with Gaza and charges of violating international law by constructing settlements. Now that the court has said it has jurisdiction, do you think that Israel will restrain its policies in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, for example by reducing settlements in the West Bank?			

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
1) Israel will restrain its policies in those areas significantly	6.0%	4.4%	8.5%
2) Slightly	19.3%	12.5%	29.6%
3) Will not really restrain	30.7%	31.8%	29.0%
4) Will not at all restrain its policies	35.5%	41.8%	26.1%
5) Don't know	8.5%	9.6%	6.8%
Q66) Do you expect the ICC to be able to put on trial any Israeli official during the next 10 years?			
1) Certainly, it will put on trial one or more Israeli officials	4.2%	3.4%	5.3%
2) Maybe it will put on trial one or more Israeli officials	16.7%	10.2%	26.6%
3) Probably not, as there might not be any trials for Israelis	28.9%	26.1%	33.1%
4) Certainly, there will not be any trials for Israeli officials	43.9%	53.6%	29.3%
5) DK/NA	6.3%	6.6%	5.7%
Q67) Now that Biden has won the US elections do you expect the US to resume its financial aid to the PA?			
1) yes	50.4%	48.8%	52.9%
2) no	40.9%	41.2%	40.4%
3) DK-NA	8.7%	10.0%	6.7%
Q68) And do you expect the US policy regarding the peace process to be different under Biden than that of Trump so that it would become more balanced and less biased in favor of Israel?			
1) yes	42.3%	36.2%	51.6%
2) no	50.7%	55.1%	43.9%
3) DK-NA	7.0%	8.7%	4.5%
Q69) And now after the electoral defeat of president Trump and the victory of Biden, do you think the PA should return to peace negotiations with Israel under the US leadership?			
1) yes	43.6%	44.6%	42.1%
2) no	47.8%	46.0%	50.7%
3) DK-NA	8.6%	9.5%	7.3%
Q70) Do you think the PA should return to negotiations with Israel under the sponsorship of the Quartet, made up of the US, Russia, the EU, and the UN?			
1) yes	42.8%	45.8%	38.3%
2) no	50.7%	46.6%	57.0%
3) DK-NA	6.5%	7.6%	4.7%
Q70-2) New Israeli elections will take place this month. From what you hear in the news, whom do you expect to win and form the next Israeli government? Likud, led by Netanyahu with religious parties and extreme right wing, or parties to the right, center, and left led by Gideon Saar who split from Likud along with Gantz, the leader of Blue and White and others like Yair Lapid, head of Yesh Atid and other parties on the left?			
1) Likud led by Netanyahu, extreme right and religious groups	48.5%	48.2%	49.1%
2) Right, center and left led by Saar, Lapid, Gantz and others	23.2%	19.6%	28.7%
3) DK/NA	28.2%	32.3%	22.1%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q71) 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	5.8%	4.2%	8.1%
2) Better	19.3%	15.8%	24.7%
3) Same as today	30.9%	25.8%	38.7%
4) A little worse than today	19.0%	20.8%	16.4%
5) Much worse than today	21.8%	28.9%	10.9%
6) DK/NA	2.8%	3.9%	1.2%
7) Refuse to answer	.4%	.7%	0.0%
Q72) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I....			
1) Strongly support	12.8%	4.2%	25.8%
2) support	25.6%	13.6%	43.8%
3) oppose	39.2%	48.9%	24.6%
4) Strongly oppose	18.2%	28.4%	2.9%
5) DK/NA	4.2%	5.0%	2.9%
Q73) Which of the following political parties do you support?			
1) PPP	.3%	.2%	.5%
2) PFLP	2.3%	1.5%	3.5%
3) Fateh	34.3%	39.6%	26.2%
4) Hamas	24.3%	18.7%	32.7%
5) DFLP	.1%	.2%	0.0%
6) Islamic Jihad	1.3%	.5%	2.5%
7) Fida	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8) National initiative (almubadara)	.9%	.2%	1.9%
9) Independent Islamist	1.0%	0.0%	2.6%
10) Independent nationalist	3.4%	.8%	7.4%
11) third way headed by salam feyyad	.6%	.1%	1.3%
12) none of the above	29.6%	36.0%	19.8%
13) others	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%
Q74) 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	51.3%	57.2%	42.4%
2) daily	29.2%	25.1%	35.4%
3) between 2-5 times weekly	7.2%	3.4%	13.0%
4) once a week	1.9%	2.3%	1.4%
5) once a month	1.2%	.4%	2.4%
6) other -----	.2%	.2%	.2%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	9.0%	11.5%	5.3%