المركز الفلسطيني للبحوث السياسية والمسحية

Palestinian Center for POLICY and SURVEY RESEARCH

Poll

Survey Research Unit

13 September 2023

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

KONRAD ADENAUER STIFTUNG
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

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Public Opinion Poll No (89)

Thirty years after the signing of the Oslo Accords, about two thirds describe conditions today as worse than they were before that agreement; two thirds think it has damaged Palestinian national interests, three quarters think Israel does not implement it; and a majority supports abandoning it despite the fact that about half believes that abandoning it would lead to the collapse of the PA and the return of the Israeli Civil Administration

6-9 September 2023

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 6 and 9 September 2023. The period leading up to the poll witnessed a number of important developments, including the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Oslo Accords, the occupation of the Jenin refugee camp by the Israeli army and the killing of 12 Palestinian residents of the camp, and the visit of President Abbas to the camp after the withdrawal of the Israeli army. During this period, Palestinian faction leaders also met in City of El Alamein in Egypt in the presence of President Abbas but failed to agree on a joint statement. During this period, settler terrorist acts in Palestinian areas of the West Bank increased, as did armed attacks by Palestinians against settlers and Israelis. Finally, there have been press reports that there are US-Saudi negotiations to reach an agreement to normalize Saudi-Israeli relations and that Palestinian-Saudi and Palestinian-American meetings have been held to set Palestinian conditions for this normalization agreement. This press release addresses these issues and covers other matters such as the general conditions in the Palestinian territories, the peace process and 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%.

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Main Findings:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Oslo Accords, we asked the public a series of questions to gauge their position today on this agreement and its outcome. As we found five years ago, a majority (this time just under two-thirds) believes that the situation today is worse than it was before the implementation of the Oslo Accords. The vast majority still believes that it was wrong to sign that agreement. Today, a majority wants the PA to abandon the agreement and just over two-thirds believe that the agreement has harmed Palestinian interests. Above all, more than three quarters of the public believe that Israel does not implement this agreement all or most of the time.

In light of recent talk of a possible normalization of relations between Saudi Arabia and Israel, the poll asked the public what it thinks of the impact of such normalization on the chances of achieving Palestinian-Israeli peace. A majority says it would be detrimental to the chances of peace. However, the results indicate significant differences between the attitudes of residents of the Gaza Strip, some of whom tend to see positive aspects of normalization, and those of West Bankers, who show firm rejection of it. However, the largest percentage in both regions believes that normalization with Israel is not acceptable before the Arab-Israeli conflict is resolved. Moreover, a large majority, more than 70%, opposes a Palestinian engagement with the Saudis or the Americans to discuss Palestinian conditions for accepting the Saudi normalization.

We also asked about internal Palestinian reconciliation. The poll found that the vast majority believes that the meeting of the leadership of factions in the Egyptian City of El Alamein, about two months ago, was a failure. Among those who view the meeting as a failure, the percentage that places the blame on the Fatah leadership is greater than those who blame Hamas. However, one-third of the public places the blame for the failure on other parties.

Despite the failure of the reconciliation meeting in El Alamein and the greater blame placed on the Fatah leadership, Hamas's popularity has not changed compared to three months ago. In fact, Fatah's popularity improved in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Perhaps the reason why Hamas' standing has not improved is the recent marches in the Gaza Strip demanding better living conditions. This may also have contributed to improving Fatah's image. As for President Abbas, although there are signs that his position might have improved slightly, in light of his decision to retire most governors, most of the indicators of improvement, such as the slight rise in his popularity if presidential elections were held between him and Ismail Haniyeh of Hamas, are due to the high percentage of boycott of presidential elections in which only these two candidates were competing.

Finally, we asked about Palestinian-Israeli relations. The findings show a rise, higher than the margin of error, in support for the two-state solution, reaching about a third. Nonetheless, the overwhelming majority still believes that this solution is no longer feasible due to settlement expansion. At the same time, these results indicate an increase in support for unarmed popular resistance, and a similar increase in support for a return to confrontation and armed intifada. Moreover, nearly half of West Bankers believe that the formation of armed groups from the towns and villages subjected to violent attacks by settlers is the most effective solution in combating settler terrorism.

(1) 30 years after the signing of the Oslo Agreement:

- **76% believe Israel does not implement the Oslo Accords; 49% believe the PA does not implement the Oslo Accords**
- **About two-thirds think current conditions are worse than those of the pre-Oslo period; 20% think current conditions are better**
- **68% say the Oslo Accords have damaged Palestinian national interests and 11% say the Accords have served the national interests**
- **63% support an abandonment of the Oslo Accords by the PA; 31%**

A large majority of 73% knows the exact year in which the Oslo Accords were signed, but the rest do not know or chose the wrong year. 49% believe that the PA does not implement the Oslo agreement today while 44% believe it does that always or most of the time. When asked about the current Israeli government, 76% say it does not implement the Oslo agreement today while only

17% say it implements it all or most of the time. As shown in the following two figures, Gazans are more likely than West Bankers to think that Israel is currently implementing the Oslo Agreement, while there are no differences in perception in the two areas regarding the PA implementation of that agreement.

Figure (1): Based on what you see and hear, do you see the PA implementing or not implementing the Oslo Agreement?

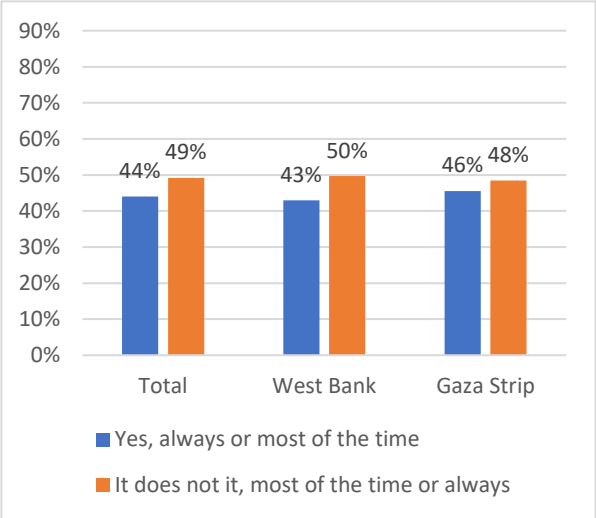
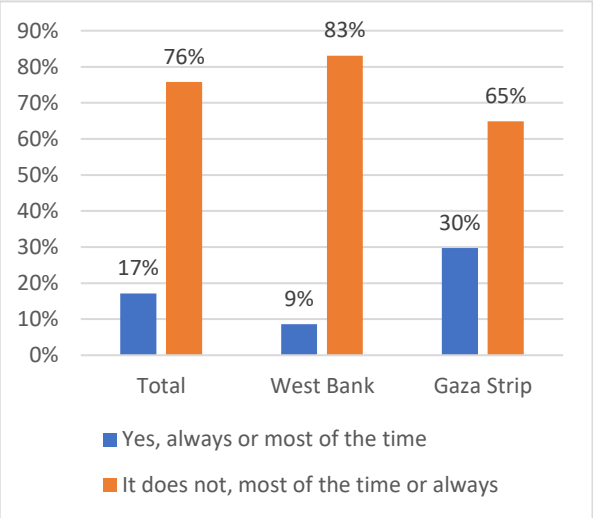


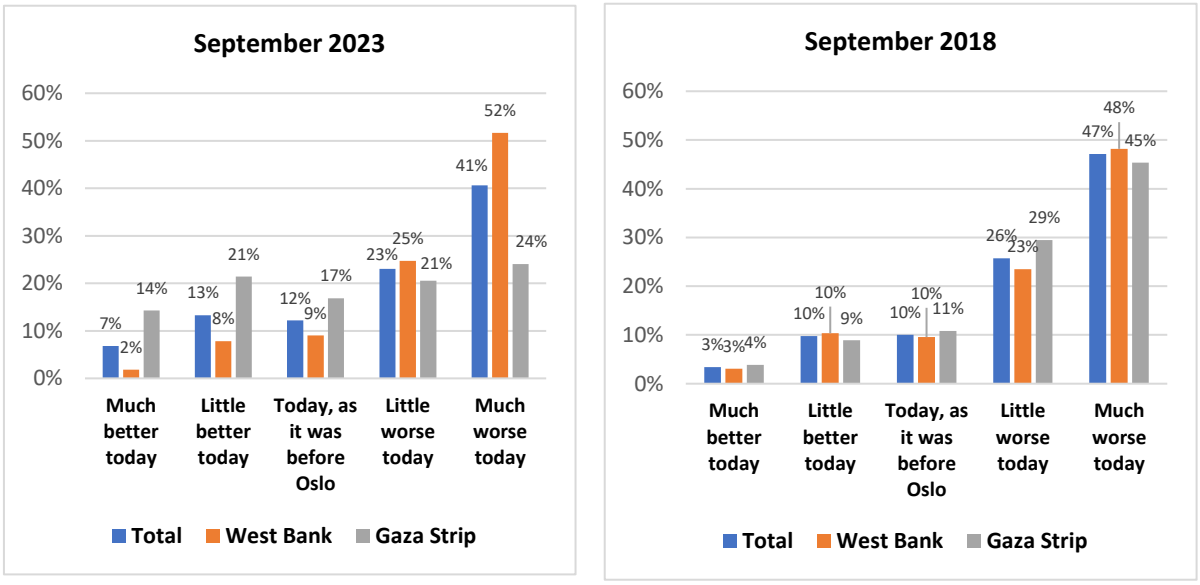
Figure (2): What about the current Israeli government, is it implementing or not implementing the Oslo Agreement?



A majority of 64% believes that the situation today is slightly worse or much worse than it was before the Oslo agreement while 20% believe it is much better or slightly better, and 12% believe the situation today is the same as before the Oslo agreement. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Oslo Accords (i.e. September 2018), 73% said the situation today is worse than before the Oslo Agreement while 13% said the situation is better than before the Oslo Agreement. As shown in figure (3) below, today, in contrast with the situation five years ago, Gazans are more likely than West Bankers to view the Oslo Agreement more positively.

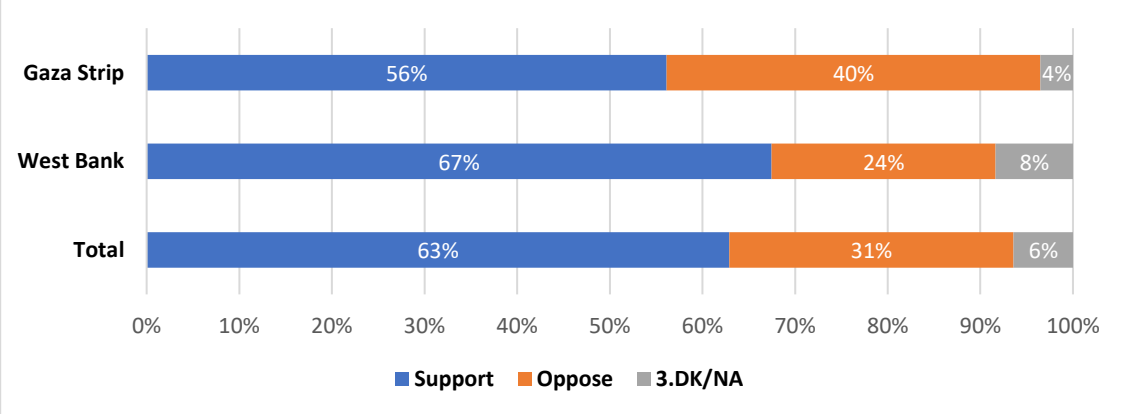
The percentage of those who think conditions today are worse than those prevailing before the signing of the Oslo Accords is higher among men (67%) compared to women (61%), among those whose age is 50 years or higher (69%) compared to those whose age is between 18 and 22 years (60%), among the non-refugees (72%) compared to refugees (54%), among those with the least income (64%) compared to those with the highest income (56%), and among the somewhat religious (68%) compared to the religious (59%).

Figure (3): Public assessment of conditions before and after the Oslo Agreement, in 2018 and in 2023



A majority of 68% believes that the Oslo agreement harmed Palestinian interests while only 11% believe it served Palestinian interests and 17% believe it did not serve and did not harm Palestinian interests. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Oslo Accords, 65% said the agreement harmed Palestinian interests and 16% said it served Palestinian interests. A majority of 71% believes it was wrong for the PLO to sign the Oslo agreement while 23% believe it was right to do so. A majority of 63% supports the PA abandoning the Oslo agreement while 31% oppose it. As shown in figure (4) below, Gazans are much more likely than West Bankers to oppose the abandonment of the Oslo Agreement.

Figure (4): support or oppose the Palestinian Authority's abandonment of the Oslo Accords



46% believe that the most likely scenario if the PA suspends the implementation of the Oslo agreement is the collapse of the PA and possibly the return of the Israeli Civil Administration while 40% believe that the most likely scenario if the PA stops implementing the Oslo agreement is a reversal of Israel's current policy, perhaps ending its settlement expansion and returning to negotiations.

(2) Normalization of relations between Saudi Arabia and Israel:

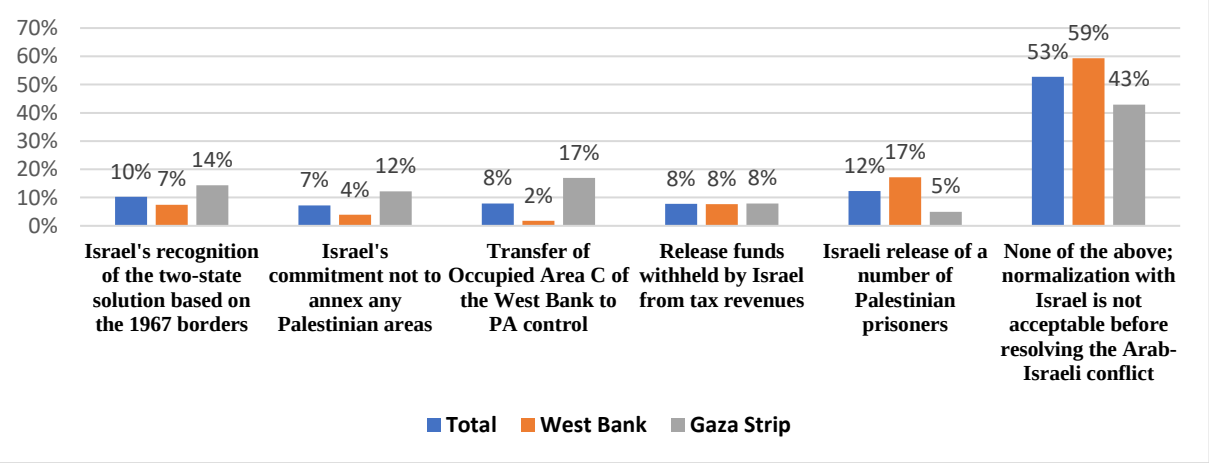
- **56% think Saudi-Israeli normalization will cause damage to the prospects of reaching peace with Israel**
- **A majority of 53% opposes setting Palestinian conditions to Saudi normalization with Israel because such normalization is not permissible before the resolution of the conflict with Israel**
- **72% oppose Palestinian entry into negotiations with Saudi Arabia and the US over the terms of Saudi normalization with Israel**

A majority of 56% believes that reaching an agreement between Saudi Arabia and Israel to normalize relations constitutes a harmful development that would negatively affect the chances of reaching a Palestinian-Israeli peace (this percentage reaches 69% in the West Bank and drops to 38% in the Gaza Strip). By contrast, 17% (29% in the Gaza Strip and 8% in the West Bank) believe such normalization could improve the chances for reaching Palestinian-Israeli peace; 24% believe it is neither harmful nor beneficial. The percentage of those who think the Saudi normalization will be harmful to Palestinian-Israeli peace efforts is also higher among non-refugees (66%) compared to refugees (45%), among those working in the private and the non-governmental sector (59%) compared to those working in the public sector (49%), and among supporters of Hamas (65%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (47% and 51% respectively).

We presented the public with five possible conditions related to the Palestinian-Israeli front that Saudi Arabia could demand from Israel in exchange for normalization with it and asked them to choose the condition they prefer the most. A majority of 53% (59% in the West Bank and 43% in the Gaza Strip) said it rejects all such conditions altogether because normalization with Israel is not permissible before resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. But 12% chose the release of a number of prisoners; 10% chose Israel's recognition of the two-state solution based on the 1967 borders; 8% chose to transfer Area C land to Palestinian control; another 8% chose the release of tax revenues funds withheld by Israel; and 7% chose Israel's commitment not to annex any Palestinian areas in the West Bank.

As shown in figure (5) below, Gazans are more willing than West Bankers to consider Palestinian conditions for Saudi normalization with Israel and that Gazans are interested mainly in the transfer of control over land to the PA and in an Israeli acknowledgement of the two-state solution based on the 1967 borders.

Figure (5): If it is up to you, which of the following conditions should Saudi Arabia demand in order to normalize its relations with Israel?



We asked the public about support for a PA entry into negotiations with Saudia Arabia and the US over the setting of Palestinian conditions for Saudi normalization with Israel, such as Israeli transfer of land or the opening of the PLO representative office in Washington DC. An overwhelming majority (72%) opposes a PA entry into such negotiations (79% in the West Bank and 61% in the Gaza Strip) while 24% (38% in the Gaza Strip and 14% in the West Bank) support it. Opposition to Palestinian entry into negotiations with Saudi Arabia is also higher among non-refugees (80%) compared to refugees (62%), among the married (73%) compared to the non-married (68%), among supporters of Hamas (82%) compared to the supporters of Fatah and third parties (56% and 67%.

(3) Legislative and presidential elections:

- **Haniyeh wins in presidential elections against Mahmud Abbas: 58% and 37% respectively**
- **But Marwan Barghouti wins against Haniyeh, 60% and 37% respectively**
- **78% demand the resignation of president Abbas; 19% want him to stay in office**
- **In parliamentary elections, Fatah wins 36% of the vote and Hamas 34%**

If new presidential elections were held today and only two candidates, Mahmoud Abbas and Ismail Haniyeh, the voter turnout would be only 42%, and among those who would participate, Abbas would receive 37% of the vote and Haniyeh 58% (compared to 56% for Haniyeh and 33% for Abbas three months ago). In the Gaza Strip, the vote for Abbas stands at 33% and for Haniyeh at 64%, while in the West Bank Abbas receives 43% and Haniyeh 50%. If the competition is between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, participation would rise to 59% and among those voting, Barghouti receives 60% and Haniyeh 37%. If the competition were between Mohammad Shtayyeh and Ismail Haniyeh, participation would drop to only 41%, with Shtayyeh receiving 33% and Haniyeh receiving 62%.

In a closed question, we asked the public to select the person they prefer to see as President Abbas's successor. The largest percentage (34%) said they prefer Marwan Barghouti; 17% preferred Ismail Haniyeh; 6% preferred Mohammed Dahlan, 5% preferred Khaled Meshaal, 3% preferred Yahya al-Sinwar, Muhammad Shtayyeh, and Hussein al-Sheikh, and 30% said they did not know or chose someone else.

Level of satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas stands at 22% and dissatisfaction at 76%. Satisfaction with Abbas stands at 21% in the West Bank and 24% in the Gaza Strip. Three months ago, satisfaction with Abbas stood at 17% and dissatisfaction at 80%. 78% want Abbas to resign while 19% want him to remain in office. Three months ago, 80% said they want Abbas to resign. Demand for Abbas' resignation stands at 78% in the West Bank and 79% in the Gaza Strip. Demand for Abbas' resignation is also higher among holders of BA degree (78%) compared to the holders of the elementary certificate (59%), and among supporters of Hamas and third parties (94% and 87% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (54%).

If new parliamentary elections were held today with the participation of all political forces that participated in the 2006 elections, 64% say they would participate in them, and among these participants, Fateh receives 36%, Hamas' Change and Reform 34%, all other lists combined 9%, and 21% say they have not yet decided whom they will vote for. Three months ago, vote for Hamas stood at 34% and Fatah at 33%. Vote for Hamas in the Gaza Strip stands today at 44% (compared to 44% three months ago) and for Fateh at 32% (compared to 28% three months ago). In the West Bank, vote for Hamas stands at 24% (compared to 25% three months ago) and Fatah at 40% (compared to 34% three months ago).

A little over a quarter (27%) believe that Hamas is the most deserving of representing and leading the Palestinian people today while 24% believe that Fateh under the leadership of Abbas is more deserving; 44% believe both are unworthy of representation and leadership. Three months ago, 31% said Hamas is the most deserving, 21% said Fateh led by Abbas is the most deserving, and 43% said both are unworthy of representation and leadership.

(4) Domestic conditions:

- **87% believe corruption exists in PA institutions; 72% believe corruption exist in the institutions controlled by Hamas**
- **62% think the PA is now a burden on the Palestinian people and 35% think it is an asset**
- **53% support the decision by president Abbas to dismiss the governors; 53% view it as a reform measure**
- **78% think Abbas' visit to Jenin has not contributed to improving relations between the public and the Pal leadership**
- **59% view the demonstrations in the Gaza Strip as a response to the difficult living conditions**
- **73% think there are political prisoners in the PA prisons**
- **60% are worried that possible internal infighting between armed groups and the PA security services could threaten stability**

Positive evaluation of conditions in the Gaza Strip stands at 10% and positive evaluation of conditions in the West Bank stands at 21%. Despite this, perception of personal safety and security in the Gaza Strip stands at 69% and perception of security in the West Bank stands at only 48%. Three months ago, perception of security in the West Bank stood at 46% and in the Gaza Strip at 71%. Perception of corruption in PA institutions stands at 87%; 72% believe that there is corruption in Hamas-run institutions in the Gaza Strip. Three months ago, 84% said there is corruption in the PA institutions and 73% said there is corruption in public institutions run by Hamas. 42% of West Bankers believe that people can criticize the PA in the West Bank without fear while a majority of 56% believes it is not possible. Among residents of the Gaza Strip, 39% believe that criticism of the Hamas authority can be made without fear while 59% believe it is not possible.

A majority of 62% believes that the PA has become a burden on the Palestinian people and only 35% believe it is an asset for the Palestinian people. Three months ago, almost identical percentage of 63% said the PA is a burden and 33% said it was an achievement.

A majority of 53% supports, and 38% oppose, President Abbas' move to retire 12 governors in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; 53% agree that Abbas' move to retire the governors is a step in the right direction to reform the PA and inject new and young blood into it while 38% believe it is not. Abbas's decision finds greater support in the West Bank (62%) compared to the Gaza Strip (40%), among supporters of Fatah and third parties (68% and 64% respectively), compared to supporters of Hamas (40%). Similarly, the belief that Abbas' move is a step on the road to reform is greater in the West Bank (58%) compared to the Gaza Strip (46%), among supporters of Fatah and third parties (73% and 57% respectively(compared to supporters of Hamas (37%). An overwhelming majority (78%) believes that Abbas' visit to Jenin refugee camp after the withdrawal of the Israeli army did not contribute to improving relations between citizens and the Palestinian leadership while 20% believe it did.

59% believe that the marches held in the Gaza Strip a month ago to demand better living conditions were a reaction to the difficulties of life while 35% believe they were motivated by foreign political agendas. The belief that the marches are driving by external agenda is higher in the Gaza Strip (45%) compared to the West Bank (29%), among Hamas supporters (59%) compared to supporters of third parties and Fatah (47% and 24% respectively). 73% (82% in the West Bank and 60% in the Gaza Strip) believe that there are political prisoners in PA prisons while 21% believe there are none. The belief that there are political prisoners in PA prisons is greater in the West Bank (82%) compared to the Gaza Strip (60%), among those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (76%) compared to those who work in the public sector (65%), among those with the highest income (79%) compared to those with the lowest income (69%), and among supporters of Hamas and third parties (77% and 72% respectively) compared to supporters of Fatah (60%).

A majority of 60% of the public (67% in the West Bank and 51% in the Gaza Strip) is concerned that clashes between members of armed groups and Palestinian security forces could lead to clashes and violence that could threaten stability in the PA.

39% believe that filing a complaint with the Public Prosecution office against AMAN (the Palestinian independent institution that monitors corruption), for publishing information about suspicions of corruption related to some officials in the case of the whitewashing of settlements' dates, will scare citizens and institutions from reporting suspicions of corruption while 32% believe it will encourage citizens and institutions to report suspicions of corruption; 20% believe that such a complaint will have no impact on reporting suspicions of corruption. When asked why the office of the president has filed a complaint against AMAN, 59% said it was to punish whistleblowers and 22% said it was because the information published was incorrect.

We asked the participants which TV station they had watched the most over the past three months. Findings show that Al Jazeera TV viewership is the highest at 28%, followed by Al Aqsa TV (11%), Palestine TV (9%), Palestine Today (8%), Ma'an TV (7%), and Al Arabiya and Al Mayadeen (3% each).

(5) Reconciliation and the reunification of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip:

- **78% view the factional meeting at El Alamin s a failure**
- **More people place the blame for the failure on Fatah leadership compared to that of Hamas, 29% and 18% respectively.**
- **Optimism about reconciliation stands at 24%**

An overwhelming majority of the public (78%; 81% in the West Bank and 72% in the Gaza Strip) believes that the meeting of Palestinian factional leaders in El Alamein in Egypt in the presence of PA president Mahmoud Abbas was a failure while 12% believe it was a success. The largest percentage of those who believe that the meeting was a failure (34%; 38% in the West Bank and 26% in the Gaza Strip) blame the failure on the leadership of other forces and actors (other than Fateh and Hamas) while 29% blame the failure on the leadership of Fateh, and 18% (25% in the Gaza Strip and 14% in the West Bank) place the blame on Hamas' leadership. The percentage of those who place the blame on Fatah for the failure of the factional meeting is higher in the Gaza Strip (40%) compared to the West Bank (23%), among supporters of Hamas (67%) compared to the supporters of third parties and Fatah (15% and 4% respectively). By contrast, the percentage of those who blame Hamas is higher in the Gaza Strip (25%) compared to the West Bank (14%), and among supporters of Fatah and third parties (47% and 29% respectively) compared to supporters of Hamas (8%).

The public is evenly divided in its position regarding Islamic Jihad's boycott of the meeting in El Alamein with 44% saying the movement should have participated while 43% believe the boycott was justified.

24% (38% in the Gaza Strip and 15% in the West Bank) are optimistic about the success of reconciliation while 73% are not optimistic. Three months ago, 22% said they were optimistic.

(6) Palestinian-Israeli Relations and the Peace process:

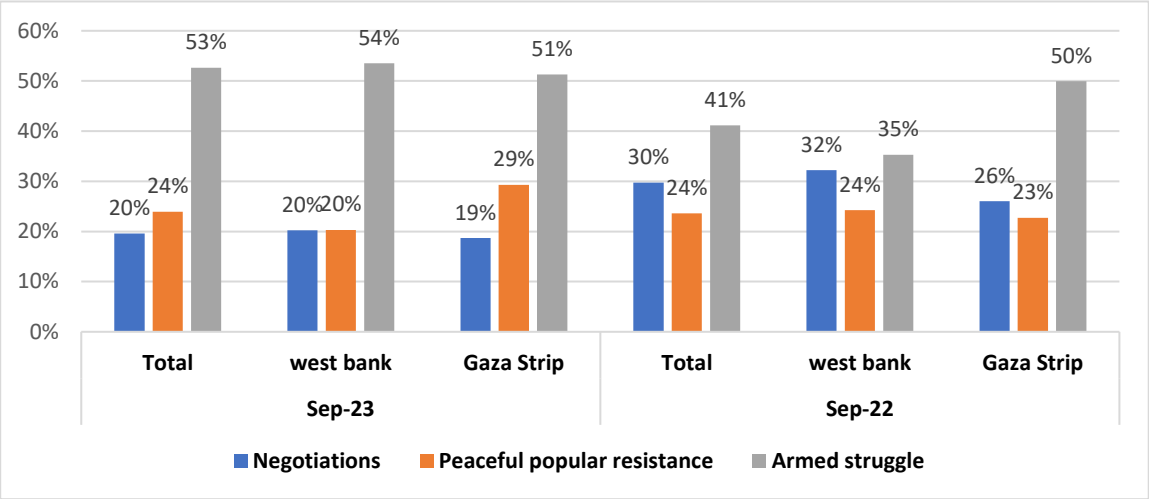
- **Support for the two-state solution rises from 28% to 32%**
- **76% believe the prospects for the creation of an independent Palestinian state alongside the state of Israel during the next five years is slim or nonexistent**
- **58% support resoled to armed confrontations and intifada in order to break the current deadlock**
- **Support for armed struggle is much higher than support for negotiations as the most effective means of ending the Israeli occupation, 53% and 20% respectively**
- **To confront settlers' terrorism, the largest percentage (45%) support the formation of armed groups in the areas targeted by settlers**

32% support and 67% oppose the idea of a two-state solution, which was presented to the public without providing details of the solution. Three months ago, support for this solution in a similar question stood at 28%. Support for the two-state solution is linked to public assessment of the feasibility of such a solution and the chances for the establishment of a Palestinian state. Today, 71% believe the two-state solution is no longer practical due to settlement expansion but 27% believe it is still practical. Moreover, 76% believe that the chances for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel in the next five years are slim or nonextant, and 23% believe the chances are medium or high. Three months ago, 71% said that the two-state solution is no longer practical due to settlement expansion.

When asked about public support and opposition to specific policy measures to break the stalemate: 58% supported joining more international organizations; 53% supported resort to unarmed popular resistance; 58% supported a return to confrontations and armed intifada; 52% supported dissolving the PA; and 27% supported abandoning the two-state solution and demanding one state for Palestinians and Israelis. Three months ago, 53% supported a return to confrontations and armed intifada; 49% supported the dissolution of the PA; and 26% supported abandoning the two-state solution in favor of one state.

As shown in figure (6) below, Palestinian support for resort to arms increase 10 percentage points since the formation of the current far right Israel government and that support for dissolving the PA has increase five percentage points.

Figure (6): Comparison between public support and opposition to specific options to break the deadlock, today and a year ago

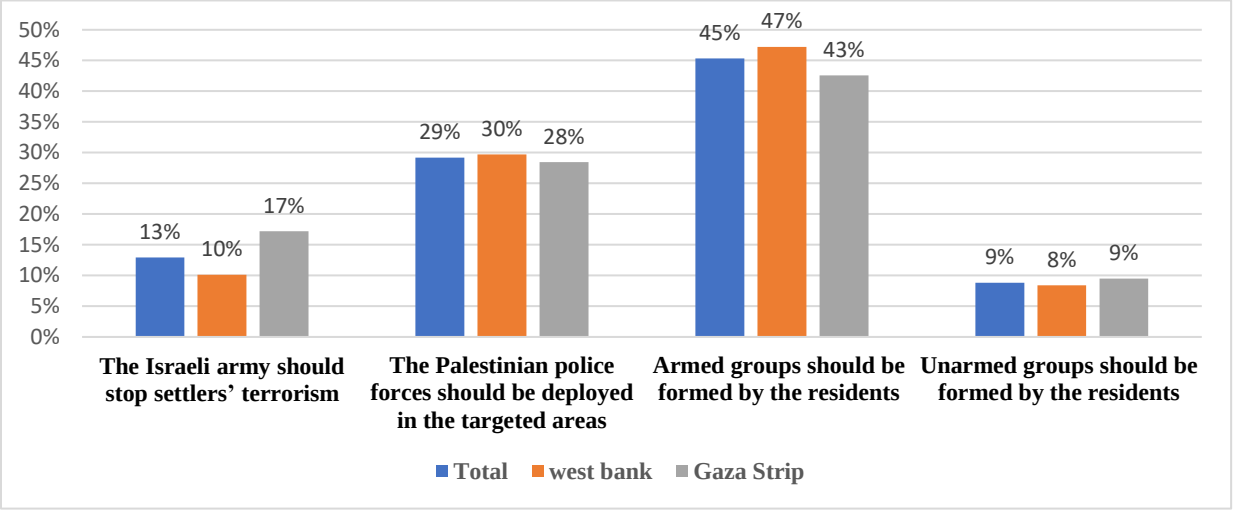


When asked about the best way to end occupation and establish an independent state, the public was divided into three groups: a majority of 53% (51% in the Gaza Strip and 54% in the West Bank) said it was armed struggle; 20% said it was negotiations; and 24% said it was popular non-violent resistance. Three months ago, 52% said armed struggle was the best way and 21% said negotiations were the best way.

An overwhelming majority (82%) believes that the Israeli army did not achieve its goal of arresting or killing fighters from the Jenin Brigade and other groups during its occupation of the camp more than two months ago.

In light of the increase in settler terrorist attacks against Palestinian towns and villages, we asked the public what means are most effective in combating this terrorism that are also the most feasible. The largest percentage (45%, 47% in the West Bank and 43% in the Gaza Strip) chose the formation of armed groups by residents of the targeted areas in order to protect their areas; 29% chose to deploy Palestinian police forces in the targeted areas; 13% chose the demand that the Israeli army take measures to prevent settler terrorism; and only 9% chose to form unarmed groups of residents of the targeted areas to protect their areas. Figure (7) below, show the extent of the public distrust, particularly in the West Bank, in the role of the Israeli army in protecting the vulnerable communities and that the trust of the public in the Palestinian police is much less than the trust it places in the armed groups. Findings show that support for the formation of armed groups to provide protection against settlers' terrorism is higher among those who work in the private and non-governmental sector (47%) compared to those who work in the public sector (38%), among those with the highest income (44%) compared to those with the lowest income (38%), and among supporters of Hamas (57%) compared to supporters of Fatah and third parties (35% and 39% respectively).

Figure (7): Which one of the following methods do you think is the most effective in combating settlers' terrorism, such as the attacks on Huwara, Turmusayya and Um, and at the same time the most realistic.



In light of demonstrations against the Netanyahu government, 39% believe the chances of these demonstrations turning into a civil war inside Israel are low, another 23% say they are nonexistent, and only 35% think they are high.

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

- **37% view the Israeli occupation and the establishment of a Palestinian state as the top most vital goal while 30% chose the right of return**
- **37% view the ending of the occupation as the most pressing problem confronting the Palestinians today; 22% chose corruption, and 15% chose unemployment**

37% 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, 30% believe the first most vital goal should be to obtain the right of return of refugees to their 1948 towns and villages, 18% 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 and 14% believes it should be to establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians.

In a question about the main problem confronting Palestinian society today, the largest percentage, 25% (11% in the Gaz Strip and 35% in the West Bank), say it is corruption; 24% (33% in the Gaza Strip and 18% in the West Bank) say it is unemployment and poverty; 18% say it is the continuation of the occupation and settlement construction; 17% (26% in the Gaza Strip and 10% in the West Bank) say it is continued siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip; 10% say it is the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; and 4% say it is the weakness of the judiciary and the absence of liberties, accountability and democracy.

When asked about the most pressing problem confronting the Palestinians today, the largest percentage (37%) said it is the Israeli occupation, while 22% said it is corruption, 15% said it is unemployment; 14% said it is the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 7% said it is the internal violence, and 1% said it is the inadequate infrastructure.

	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	3%	3%	4%
2) al Jazeera	28%	28%	29%
3) Palestine Today	8%	9%	7%
4) al Manar	0%	0%	1%
5) Palestine TV	9%	10%	8%
6)alaqsa	11%	4%	22%
7) man(mix)	7%	9%	3%
al myadeen	3%	3%	2%
10) Do not watch TV	27%	32%	21%
11) others	1%	0%	2%
12) Do not have a dish	1%	1%	2%
13) DK/NA	1%	1%	0%
Q01) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?			
1) Very good	2%	2%	1%
2) Good	8%	8%	6%
3) so so	20%	16%	25%
4) Bad	36%	44%	24%
5) Very bad	34%	27%	43%
6) DK/NA	1%	2%	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	5%	3%	7%
2) Good	16%	13%	21%
3) so so	27%	27%	27%
4) Bad	25%	29%	20%
5) Very bad	27%	28%	25%
6) DK/NA	0%	0%	0%
Q03) Generally, do you see yourself as:			
1) Religious	38%	34%	43%
2) somewhat religious	57%	62%	50%
3) not religious	5%	4%	7%
4) DK/NA	0%	0%	0%
Q04) Do you think that there is corruption in PA institutions of the Palestinian Authority?			
1) yes	87%	89%	83%
2) no	10%	6%	15%
3) DK-NA	4%	5%	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	72%	72%	73%
2) no	16%	9%	25%
3) DK-NA	12%	19%	2%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
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%	42%	39%
2) no	57%	56%	59%
3) DK-NA	2%	2%	2%
Q07) Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?			
1) Completely assured	9%	4%	17%
2) Assured	47%	44%	52%
3) Not assured	30%	35%	24%
4) Not assured at all	13%	18%	7%
5) DK/NA	0%	0%	0%
Q10) 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	37%	43%	33%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	58%	50%	64%
4) DK/NA	5%	7%	3%
Q11) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti, Ismail Haniyeh, and Mahmoud Abbas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	49%	63%	34%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	36%	25%	47%
3) Mahmud Abbas	13%	10%	17%
5) DK/NA	2%	2%	2%
Q12) And what if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti from Fatah and Ismail Haniyeh from Hamas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Marwan Barghouti	60%	73%	46%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	37%	25%	52%
4) DK/NA	2%	2%	2%
Q13) And what if the competition was between prime minister Mohammad Shtayyeh from Fatah and Ismail Haniyeh from Hamas, to whom would you vote?			
1) Muhammad shteah	33%	40%	27%
2) Ismael Haniyyah	62%	53%	70%
4) DK/NA	5%	6%	3%
Q15) 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	2%	3%	1%
2) independent Palestine	2%	1%	4%
3) Abu Ali Mustafa	2%	1%	2%
4) Abu al Abbas	0%	0%	0%
5) freedom and social justice	1%	0%	1%
6) change and reform	34%	24%	44%
7) national coalition for justice and democ	0%	1%	0%
8) third way(headed by salam fayyad)	0%	0%	1%
9) freedom and independence	2%	3%	0%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
10) Palestinian justice	1%	1%	1%
11) Fateh	36%	40%	32%
12) none of the above/ DK/NA/ Do not remember	21%	26%	16%

Q18) 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?

Q18-1) 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	37%	40%	32%
2) Obtain the right of return to refuges to their 1948 towns and villages	30%	30%	30%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	14%	12%	18%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	18%	16%	20%
5) DK/NA	1%	1%	0%
Q18-1) 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	23%	23%	23%
2) Obtain the right of return to refuges to their 1948 towns and villages	37%	38%	35%
3) Establish a democratic political system that respects freedoms and rights of Palestinians	20%	16%	25%
4) Build a pious or moral individual and a religious society, one that applies all Islamic teachings	20%	22%	17%
5) DK/NA	1%	1%	0%

Q19) The Palestinian society confronts today the following problems. Tell us, what in your opinion, are the two main problems you want the Palestinian Authority and political forces to address?

1) the siege and blockade of the Gaza Strip	17%	10%	26%
2) the spread of corruption	25%	35%	11%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) spread of unemployment and poverty	24%	18%	33%
4) continuation of occupation and settlements	18%	21%	14%
5) the split between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip	10%	8%	14%
6) the weak judiciary, the absence of liberties, and the absence of accountability and democracy	4%	5%	3%
7) DK\NA	0%	0%	0%
8) OTHER	2%	3%	0%
Q20) Are you satisfied or not satisfied with the performance of Mahmud Abbas since his election as president of the PA?			
1) very satisfied	3%	1%	6%
2) satisfied	19%	20%	18%
3) not satisfied	34%	40%	25%
4) not satisfied at all	42%	36%	51%
5) DK/NA	2%	4%	1%
Q21) If it is up to you, would you want to have Abbas resign or not resign?			
1) Certainly resign	45%	44%	46%
2) Resign	33%	34%	33%
3) Not resign	14%	13%	14%
4) Certainly not resign	5%	4%	6%
5) DK/NA	3%	5%	1%
Q24-1) The president of the Palestinian Authority retired 12 governors in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Are you for or against this neasure?			
1) For	53%	62%	40%
2) Against	38%	26%	56%
3) DK/NA	9%	12%	4%
Q24-2) Some say this is a step on the way to reforming the Palestinian Authority and injecting new and young blood into it. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion?			
1) Agree	53%	58%	46%
2) Disagree	41%	33%	52%
3) DK/NA	6%	8%	2%
Q25-1) AMAN published information in its 2022 annual report about suspicions of corruption, involving some PA officials, in the case involving a cover up of the whitewashing of settlement dates. The PA presidency office filed a complaint with the prosecution against AMAN for publishing the information. In your opinion, what is the impact of the filing of a complaint against AMAN?			
1. Will encourage citizens to inform or report on corruption cases	32%	34%	29%
2. Will intimidate citizens so they would not inform or report on corruption cases	39%	32%	49%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3. Will have no impact on the reporting corruption cases	20%	20%	20%
4. DK/NA	9%	14%	2%
Q25-2) The Palestinian presidency office filed a complaint with the Public Prosecution about the information published by AMAN in its annual report about suspicions of corruption related to some officials in the case of whitewashing settlement dates. In your opinion, the reason behind submitting the complaint is:			
1) The published information was inaccurate	22%	14%	34%
2) To punish those who report on corruption	59%	60%	57%
3) DK/NA	19%	26%	9%
Q26) Whom do you see as the most deserving of representing the Palestinian people today, is it Hamas who controls the Gaza Strip or Fatah under Abbas leadership in the West Bank?			
1) Hamas	27%	20%	37%
2) Fatah	24%	22%	26%
3) None of them	44%	52%	33%
4) Others, specify: ----------	2%	2%	3%
5) DK/NA	3%	4%	1%
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	35%	33%	39%
2) The PA is a burden on the Palestinian people	62%	64%	59%
3) DK/NA	3%	4%	2%
Q28) Which of the following problems are the most pressing for the Palestinians today?			
1) The occupation	37%	38%	35%
2) Internal violence	7%	7%	7%
3) Corruption	22%	29%	13%
4) Split	14%	7%	24%
5) Unemployment	15%	13%	20%
6) Poor infrastructure	1%	1%	1%
7) Poor medical services	1%	1%	0%
8) Others: specify ---	2%	3%	1%
9) DK/NA	0%	0%	0%
Q28-1) The Israeli army surrounded and stormed the Jenin refugee camp and killed 12 Palestinian residents of the camp, including three children. In your view, has the Israeli army achieved its goal of arresting and killing fighters from the Jenin Brigade and other armed groups in the camp?			
1) Yes	16%	8%	26%
2) No	82%	89%	71%
3) DK/NA	2%	3%	2%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
Q28-2) President Mahmoud Abbas visited the Jenin camp after the Israeli army withdrawal. Do you think that this visit has contributed or did not contribute to improving the relationship between citizens and the Palestinian leadership?			
1) Contributed	20%	15%	28%
2) Did not contribute	78%	82%	71%
3) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
Q28-3) Last month, marches took place in the Gaza Strip with slogans related to the living conditions of the residents. In your opinion, were these marches a reaction to life difficulties in the Gaza Strip or were they motivated by foreign political agendas?			
1) Reaction to life's daily difficulties	59%	61%	54%
2) Motivated by foreign agendas	35%	29%	45%
3) Others, specify ----------	0%	0%	0%
4) DK/NA	6%	9%	0%
Q28-4) Two months ago, the leaders of the Palestinian movements and factions met in the City of El Alamein in Egypt to seek ways to unite the Palestinian ranks in the presence of Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, but no joint statement was issued by these leaders after the meeting. In your opinion, was the meeting a success or a failure?			
1)Success	12%	4%	24%
2) Failure	78%	81%	72%
3) DK/NA	11%	15%	4%
Q28-5) If the meeting in El Alamein was a failure, who in your view was responsible for the failure? Was it the leadership of Fatah, Hamas, or other forces?			
1) Fatah leadership	29%	23%	40%
2) Hamas leadership	18%	14%	25%
3) Leadership of the other factions	34%	38%	26%
4) DK/NA	19%	25%	9%
Q28-6) Islamic Jihad boycotted the meeting in El Alamein, held about two months ago, to protest the PA's arrest of armed members of the movement. In your opinion, was this boycott justified or should the movement have participated despite the arrest of its members?			
1) Boycott was justified	43%	48%	36%
2) It should have participated	44%	35%	57%
3) DK/NA	13%	17%	7%
Q29) 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	2%	1%	4%
2) succeed	22%	14%	34%
3) fail	45%	46%	44%
4) Certainly fail	28%	36%	17%
5) DK/NA	2%	3%	0%
Q29-1) There has been a lot of talk recently about political detention, with the Palestinian Authority saying it has no political detainees and opposition forces and human rights organizations saying there are political arrests. In your opinion, are there or there are not political prisoners in PA prisons?			
1) There are	73%	82%	60%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) There are not	21%	11%	36%
3) DK/NA	6%	7%	4%
Q29-2) Against the backdrop of the Israeli invasion of Jenin refugee camp, frictions and internal conflicts took place between various Palestinian parties, including the arrest of members of armed groups, the shooting at a police station and causing a fire inside it, and the holding of marches and protests against the PA or its institutions. Are you concerned that these and similar events in the future will lead to clashes and violence that could threaten the stability of the Palestinian Authority?			
1) Concerned	60%	67%	51%
2) Not concerned	37%	30%	48%
3) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
Q33 President Abbas made a speech at the UN in which he described the evolving conditions in the West Bank as a one state reality for the two peoples, the Palestinian and the Israeli and describe it as a reality of Apartheid. He emphasized that if the Israeli occupation is not ended, the Palestinians will demand equal rights in one state for two peoples. Are you for or against this one state solution which the two sides enjoy equal rights?			
1) For	22%	21%	23%
2) Against	76%	77%	75%
3) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
Q34) 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	34%	41%	23%
2) Ismail Haniyeh	17%	12%	24%
3) Khaled Meshaal	5%	2%	9%
4) Mohamed Dahlan	6%	2%	12%
5) Yahya Sinwar	3%	0%	6%
6) Mohamed Shetia	3%	2%	5%
7) Hussein Sheikh	3%	1%	5%
8) Other:	4%	6%	2%
9) No opinion / I don't know	26%	34%	14%
Q34-1) Tell us in what year the Oslo Accords, signed by the PLO and the Israeli government, were reached?			
1) 2000	2%	1%	2%
2) 1970	3%	3%	3%
3) 1993	73%	67%	82%
4) 1988	6%	6%	5%
5. DK/NA	16%	22%	8%
34-2) Based on what you see and hear, do you think the PA today is implementing the Oslo Accords?			
1) Yes, always or most of the time	44%	43%	46%
2) It does not implement it most of the time or always	49%	50%	48%
3) DK/NA	7%	7%	6%
34-3) What about the current Israeli government, is it implementing this agreement today or not?			
1) Yes, always or most of the time	17%	9%	30%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) It does not implement it most of the time or always	76%	83%	65%
3) DK/NA	7%	8%	5%
34-4) In few days, we will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the Oslo Accords between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Government of Israel. Based on your personal experience or based on what you hear or read, is the situation today better or worse than the situation before the Oslo Accords?			
1) Much better today	7%	2%	14%
2) A little better today	13%	8%	21%
3) Just as it was before the signing of Oslo	12%	9%	17%
4) A little worse today	23%	25%	21%
5) Much worse today	41%	52%	24%
6) DK/NA	4%	5%	3%
Q34-6) When evaluating the outcome of the Oslo Accords to date, do you think it served or harmed the vital Palestinian interest?			
1) Served Palestinian interests very much	2%	1%	4%
2) Served Palestinian interests a little	9%	6%	14%
3) Neither served nor harmed Palestinian interests	17%	13%	23%
4) Harmed Palestinian interests a little	23%	21%	26%
5) Harmed Palestinian interests very much	45%	54%	30%
6) DK/NA	5%	6%	3%
Q34-7) When people evaluate the Oslo Accords based on what has been done so far on the ground, do you think it was wrong or right for the PLO to sign this agreement?			
1) Wrong	71%	78%	59%
2) Right	23%	14%	36%
3) DK/NA	6%	8%	4%
Q34-8) Do you support or oppose the Palestinian Authority's abandonment of the Oslo Accords?			
1) Support	63%	67%	56%
2) Oppose	31%	24%	40%
3) DK/NA	6%	8%	4%
Q34-9) Some say that if the PA abandons the Oslo Accords completely, it will lead to its collapse and the return of the Israeli Civil Administration to manage the affairs of the population, while others say that such abandonment will lead to Israel's retreat and the cessation of settlement policy and that Israel might agree to return to serious negotiations. Which of these scenarios do you expect to happen if the PA abandons the Oslo Accords?			
1) PA collapse and the return of the Israeli civil administration	46%	48%	43%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
2) Israeli retreat and may be the ending of the settlement construction and the resumption of negotiations	40%	33%	50%
3) Others, specify ----------	2%	3%	0%
4) DK/NA	12%	15%	6%
Q35) Do you support or oppose the solution based on the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel, known as the two-state solution?			
1) support	32%	30%	34%
2) oppose	67%	67%	65%
3) DK/NA	2%	2%	1%
Q36) 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	71%	72%	69%
2) The two-state solution remains viable today	27%	25%	30%
3) DK/NA	2%	3%	0%
Q37) 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	46%	50%	41%
2) Low	30%	30%	29%
3) Medium	20%	16%	26%
4) High	3%	3%	3%
5) very high	0%	0%	1%
6) DK/NA	1%	1%	0%
Q38) Under current conditions, do you support or oppose the following policy options?			
2) Joining more international organizations			
1) Strongly support	18%	15%	23%
2) support	40%	41%	40%
3) oppose	26%	29%	23%
4) Strongly oppose	13%	12%	14%
5) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
3) Abandon the two -state solution and demand the establishment of one state for Palestinians and Israelis			
1) Strongly support	6%	6%	6%
2) support	21%	19%	24%
3) oppose	43%	46%	39%
4) Strongly oppose	29%	28%	31%
5) DK/NA	1%	1%	1%
4) Resort to popular non-violent and unarmed resistance			
1) Strongly support	11%	10%	12%
2) support	42%	39%	46%
3) oppose	33%	35%	31%
4) Strongly oppose	13%	15%	12%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
5) DK/NA	1%	2%	0%
5) Return to the armed intifada and confrontations			
1) Strongly support	20%	15%	27%
2) support	38%	39%	36%
3) oppose	27%	29%	25%
4) Strongly oppose	14%	15%	12%
5) DK/NA	2%	3%	0%
6) Dissolve the Palestinian Authority			
1) Strongly support	17%	16%	18%
2) support	35%	32%	39%
3) oppose	32%	34%	29%
4) Strongly oppose	15%	15%	15%
5) DK/NA	2%	4%	0%
Q39) In your view, what is the best means of achieving Palestinian goals in ending the occupation and building an independent state?			
1) Negotiations	20%	20%	19%
2) Peaceful popular resistance	24%	20%	29%
3) Armed action	53%	54%	51%
4) Other (specify: ------)	4%	6%	1%
Q45-1) Israel is witnessing widespread popular demonstrations in opposition against the Netanyahu government's intentions to change Israel's judicial system and seeing this as a threat to the democratic political system. What do you think are the chances that these demonstrations will turn into a civil war inside Israel?			
1) High	35%	38%	30%
2) Low	39%	36%	44%
3) Non existent	23%	22%	24%
4.)DK/NA	3%	4%	2%
Q45-2) These days, there is talk that Saudi Arabia and Israel are about to reach an agreement to normalize relations between them through the mediation of the United States of America. Do you see this development as a helpful or harmful step in to reachin			
1) Harmful	56%	69%	38%
2) Helpful	17%	8%	29%
3) Neither	24%	20%	30%
4) DK/NA	3%	3%	3%
Q45-3) If it is up to you, which of the following conditions should Saudi Arabia demand in order to normalize its relations with Israel?			
1) Israel's recognition of the two-state solution based on the 1967 borders	10%	7%	14%
2) Israel's commitment not to annex any Palestinian areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	7%	4%	12%
3) Transfer of Occupied Area C of the West Bank to Palestinian control	8%	2%	17%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
4) Release funds withheld by Israel from tax revenues collected from Palestinians	8%	8%	8%
5) Release a number of Palestinian prisoners	12%	17%	5%
6) None of the above. Normalization with Israel is not acceptable before resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict	53%	59%	43%
7) DK/NA	2%	3%	1%
Q45-31) According to press reports, the PA is in negotiations with Saudi Arabia and the United States on Palestinian conditions regarding normalization, such as the demand from Israel to transfer Area C territory to Palestinian control or from the United States, such as the opening of the Palestinian representative office in Washington. Are you in favor or against the PA holding these negotiations on Saudi normalization?			
1) In favor	24%	14%	38%
2) Against	72%	79%	61%
30 DK/NA	5%	7%	1%
Q45-4) This year, settler terrorist acts against Palestinian towns and villages such as Huwara, Turmus' Ayya and Um Safa escalated. Which of the following methods do you think is the most effective in combating this terrorism and at the same time the most viable?			
1) The Israeli army should stop settlers' terrorism	13%	10%	17%
2) The Palestinian police forces should be deployed in the targeted areas to provide protection	29%	30%	28%
3) Armed groups should be formed by the residents of the targeted areas to protect their areas	45%	47%	43%
4) Unarmed groups should be formed by the residents of the targeted areas to protect their areas	9%	8%	9%
5) Others, specify	1%	1%	0%
6) DK/NA	3%	4%	2%
Q68) In general, how would describe current economic conditions today in the area where you live (West Bank or the Gaza Strip) compared to conditions five years ago?			
1) Much better	4%	5%	3%
2) somewhat better	14%	12%	16%
3) stays as before	26%	19%	36%
4) Somewhat worse	28%	29%	27%
5) Much worse	28%	34%	18%
6) DK/NA	0%	0%	0%
Q69) 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%	1%	3%
2) somewhat better	14%	9%	23%

	Total	west bank	Gaza Strip
3) stays as before	21%	15%	29%
4) Somewhat worse	18%	18%	18%
5) Much worse	40%	50%	25%
6) DK/NA	4%	6%	1%
7) Refuse to answer	1%	1%	0%
Q70) Concerning armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel, I….			
1) Strongly support	23%	14%	37%
2) support	31%	32%	30%
3) oppose	30%	36%	22%
4) Strongly oppose	11%	10%	11%
5) DK/NA	5%	8%	0%
Q71) Which of the following political parties do you support?			
1) PPP	1%	1%	0%
2) PFLP	2%	2%	1%
3) Fateh	26%	26%	25%
4) Hamas	22%	12%	38%
5) DFLP	1%	1%	2%
6) Islamic Jihad	3%	2%	4%
7) Fida	0%	0%	0%
8) National inititiative (almubadara)	0%	0%	0%
9) Independent Islamist	1%	0%	2%
10) Independent nationalist	4%	3%	5%
11) third way headed by salam feyyad	1%	1%	0%
12) none of the above	39%	49%	22%
13) others	2%	2%	1%
Q72) 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	60%	71%	44%
2) daily	28%	19%	42%
3) between 2-5 times weekly	4%	2%	7%
4) once a week	1%	1%	2%
5) once a month	1%	1%	1%
6) other -------	0%	0%	0%
7) Does not apply—I have no email and do not visit social sites	5%	6%	3%