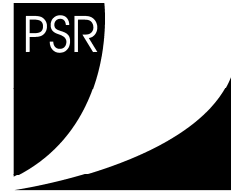




האוניברסיטה העברית ירושלים
המכון למחקר ע"ש הרי ס. טרומן
למען קידום השלום
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
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For the Advancement of Peace
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Ford Foundation



المركز الفلسطيني
للبحوث
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Palestinian Center for
POLICY and
SURVEY RESEARCH

March 2009

PRESS RELEASE

Joint Israeli Palestinian Poll, March 2009

In the aftermath of Israel's military operation in Gaza and the February elections, Israelis and Palestinians share hawkish positions and gloomy expectations regarding the peace process

Among other findings of the joint Truman PSR poll: Both Palestinians and Israelis believe that given the outcome of the Israeli military operation in Gaza, Palestinians are worse off than before the operation. Two thirds of Israelis believe that Israel stopped its military operation in Gaza too early, but only 30% think that Israel should reoccupy the Gaza Strip and stay there if shelling of Israeli communities continues

These are the results of the most recent poll conducted jointly by the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in Ramallah, between March 1-7, 2009. This joint survey was conducted with the support of the Ford Foundation Cairo office and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Ramallah and Jerusalem.

Both Israelis and Palestinians oppose return to Palestinian-Israeli final status negotiations before the Roadmap conditions for each side are met -- cessation of Palestinian violence on one hand and an Israeli freeze on settlement activity on the other. Both sides are also pessimistic with regard to the prospects of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state next to the state of Israel in the near future and the ability of the new Israeli government to reach a settlement.

Support for a cease fire between Israel and Hamas in Gaza has been steadily declining among Israelis in the last months and reached 48% in our March poll. Among Palestinians support for a cease fire is stable, and 75% of Palestinians support it.

The joint poll also examined threat perceptions and support for violence in the aftermath of the Israeli military operation in Gaza and domestic political issues on both sides.

The Palestinian sample size was 1270 adults interviewed face-to-face in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip in 127 randomly selected locations between March 5-7, 2009. The margin of error is 3%. The Israeli sample includes 602 adult Israelis interviewed by phone in Hebrew Arabic or Russian between March 1-3, 2009. The margin of error is 4.5%. The poll was planned and supervised by Dr. Yaacov Shamir, the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace and the Department of Communication and Journalism at the Hebrew University, and Dr. Khalil Shikaki, director of the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PSR).

For further details on the Palestinian survey contact PSR director, Dr. Khalil Shikaki or Walid Ladadweh, at tel. 02-2964933 or email pcpsr@pcpsr.org. On the Israeli survey, contact Dr. Yaacov Shamir at tel. 03-6419429 or email jshamir@mscc.huji.ac.il.

MAIN FINDINGS

(A) Negotiation Tracks on the Agenda

The Israeli-Palestinian track

- 48% of the Israelis support the renewal of the cease fire with Hamas in Gaza and 47% oppose it. These results indicate further decline in support for a cease fire in the last six months: in December 2008 51% supported it and 44% opposed it, and in September 55% supported and 39% opposed it. Among Palestinians support for a cease fire is similar to what it was in December: 75% support and 23% oppose the renewal of the cease fire in Gaza.
- 50% of the Israelis support and 48% oppose talks with Hamas if needed to reach a compromise agreement with the Palestinians. In December 2008, 55% supported and 43% opposed such talks. A sizeable Israeli majority (69%) support and only 27% oppose talks with a national unity government composed jointly of Hamas and Fatah if such a government is reestablished. In December 2008 these figures were 67% and 30% respectively.
- 38% of the Palestinians support and 58% oppose return to Palestinian-Israeli final status negotiations before an Israeli freeze on settlement activity. 40% of Israelis support and 58% oppose return to Palestinian-Israeli final status negotiations before cessation of Palestinian violence.
- 70% of the Israeli public don't believe that the new Israeli government will succeed to lead Israel to a final status settlement with the Palestinians, while 18% believe it will succeed. Among the Palestinians, 7% expect that negotiations with the new government will be more successful in ending settlement expansion and bringing peace, and 62% expect settlements to continue to expand and peace efforts to fail. In this regard, 70% of the Palestinians think that there is no difference between Israeli right-wing parties and parties of the center and left; 26% think that there are differences between them.
- 73% of the Palestinians and 60% among Israelis think that chances for the establishment of an independent Palestinian State next to the State of Israel in the next five years are non-existent or low; 24% of the Palestinians and 37% of the Israelis believe the chances are medium or high.

- 58% of the Israelis and 50% of the Palestinians agree that after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the settlement of all issues in dispute, including the refugees and Jerusalem issues, there will be a mutual recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinian people.

The Arab League (Saudi) Plan

- 64% of the Israelis oppose and 33% support the Saudi initiative which calls for Arab recognition of and normalization of relations with Israel after it ends its occupation of Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after the establishment of a Palestinian state. The plan calls for Israeli retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and the establishment of a Palestinian state. The refugees problem will be resolved through negotiation in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN resolution 194. In return, all Arab states will recognize Israel and its right to secure borders, will sign peace treaties with her and establish normal diplomatic relation. In our December 2008 poll 61% of the Israelis opposed the plan while 36% supported it. Among Palestinians, 58% support the plan and 39% oppose it; in December 2008, 66% supported the plan and 30% opposed it.

Israeli-Syrian Track

- 63% of Israelis oppose full evacuation of the Golan Heights in return for a complete peace agreement with Syria, and 28% support it. If in the peace agreement, Syria will commit to disconnect itself from Iran and stop its support of Hizbulla and Hamas, support increases to 39%.
- 71% of the Israeli public do not believe that the new Israeli government will succeed to lead Israel to a peace agreement with Syria, while 19% believe it will succeed.

(B) Conflict Management, Threat Perceptions and Support for Violence

- Among Israelis, 30% suggest that Israel should reoccupy the Gaza Strip and stay there if the shelling of Israeli communities from the Gaza Strip continues; 38% think that Israel should carry out ad-hoc operations against the shelling and get out; 28% believe that Israel should use primarily diplomatic rather than military steps.
- 43% of the Israelis believe that Israel cannot overthrow the Hamas regime in Gaza while 55% believe it can.
- With regard to the recent military operation of Israel in Gaza, 66% of the Israelis believe that Israel stopped the operation too early, 15% think it was stopped too late, and 16% think it was stopped in the right time.
- 11% of the Palestinians believe that given the outcome of the Israeli operation in Gaza Palestinians are today better off than before the operation, 71% believe they are worse off, while 17% think they are about the same. Among Israelis, 16% believe Palestinians are today better off than before the operation, 58% believe they are worse off, and 22% think they are about the same.
- Now in the aftermath of the Israeli operation in Gaza, 11% of the Palestinians and 7% of the Israelis expect that the two sides will go back to negotiations and that armed confrontations will stop. On the other hand, 33% and 40% respectively believe that armed confrontations

will not stop and the two sides will not return to negotiations. 50% of the Palestinians and 51% of the Israelis believe that the two sides will return to negotiations but some armed confrontations will continue.

- 44% among Israelis, think that Palestinian armed confrontations so far have helped them to achieve national and political goals that negotiations could not achieve; 52% of the Israelis don't think so.
- 54% of the Palestinians support and 42% oppose armed attacks against Israeli civilians inside Israel.
- Among Israelis, 60% are worried that they or their family may be harmed by Arabs in their daily life. Among Palestinians 50% fear that their security and safety and that of their family are not assured.
- A majority of the Israeli public believe (54%) that Israel should bomb the Iranian nuclear reactor if the efforts of the international community to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons fail. 35% oppose it.

(C) Israeli Domestic Political Affairs

- 57% of the Israeli public support and 37% oppose a law proposed by the Israel Beitenu party which makes civil rights conditional upon a declaration of loyalty to the state.
- 50% of the Israeli public support and 32% oppose a law proposed by the Israel Beitenu party that will permit registration as a couple for those banned by the religious establishment to marry (similar to civic marriage).
- In the poll we also examined the Israeli public's assessments of the current economic crisis. 62% blame the world economic crisis and the globalization process; 25% put the blame on mismanagement of the economy by the current and previous government. 7% percent of the Israelis believe that the crisis stems mainly from the Intifada and the cessation of foreign investments, and 4% blame welfare payments which don't encourage people to go out to work. As to the conditions needed to put the economy back on track, 70% believe it is possible to solve the crisis without a political process with the Palestinians, while 27% believe that it is impossible. In the 2003 economic crisis (in our April 2003 poll), most Israelis believed that the crisis stemmed mainly from the Intifada which brought about the cessation of foreign investments, and about half believed it was impossible to solve the crisis without a political process with the Palestinians.
- Israelis were asked about their preferences about government spending in several areas. 94% of the public support more spending for creating jobs, 86% support more spending for healthcare, 84% support more spending for education and only 59% support more spending for national security. On the other hand, 51% prefer to reduce spending on settlements, and 54% would like to see less spending for religious establishments and seminaries. These results are very similar to those obtained in our April 2003 poll which followed the 2003 elections with respect to jobs and healthcare. Support for increased government spending for education and national security increased by about 10%; while opposition to spending on settlements and religious establishments dropped by 19% and 12% respectively.

(D) Palestinian Domestic Political Affairs

- If new presidential elections were held today and the two candidates were Ismail Haniyeh and Mahmud Abbas, the former receives 47% of the vote and the latter 45%. Three months ago, Abbas received 48% and Haniyeh 38%. In the Gaza Strip Abbas wins with 50% of the

vote compared to 44% for Haniyeh. But if the competition was between Marwan Barghouti and Haniyeh, the former wins with 61% of the vote compared to 34% for Haniyeh. Three months ago, Barghouti received 59% and Haniyeh 32%.

- Popularity of Hamas increases from 28% in our December 2008 poll to 33% in this poll while the popularity of Fateh drops from 42% to 40% during the same period. The gap between Fateh and Hamas reaches 12 percentage points in favor of Fateh in the Gaza Strip but reaches only 3 percentage points in the West Bank, also in favor of Fateh.
- Decline in the popularity of Abbas and Fateh reflects a decline in the percentage of popular satisfaction with the performance of president Abbas from 46% three months ago to 40% in this poll. Moreover, positive evaluation of the performance of Salam Fayyad's government declines from 34% to 32% during the same period while positive evaluation of the performance of Haniyeh's government increases significantly from 36% to 43%.
- Moreover, it seems that public perception of the ending of Abbas's term in office is leading 27% to believe that the legitimate president today is the Speaker of the Palestinian Legislative Council, and 24% to believe that there is no legitimate president today, while only 39% believe that the legitimate president today is Abbas.

Israeli Poll#(27) 1 March – 4 March 2009; N=602*
(Palestinian Poll#(31) 1 March - 7 March 2009; N=1270)

*Listed below are the questions asked in the Israeli survey, and the comparable Palestinian questions. When Israeli and Palestinian questions differ, the Palestinian version is italicized.

V1) How would you describe Israel's condition in general these days?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Very good	2.7%	3.1%	
2) Good	13.2%	12.1%	
3) So-so	41.6%	40.4%	
4) Bad	22.2%	21.9%	
5) Very Bad	20.2%	21.3%	
6) Don't know/No answer	-	1.2%	

Q1) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in Gaza Strip these days?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) <i>Very good</i>			1.1%
2) <i>Good</i>			5.7%
3) <i>So-so</i>			10.4%
4) <i>Bad</i>			36.7%
5) <i>Very Bad</i>			45.8%
6) <i>Don't know/No answer</i>			0.4%

Q2) In general, how would you describe conditions of the Palestinians in the Palestinian areas in the West Bank these days?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) <i>Very good</i>			4.5%
2) <i>Good</i>			20.7%
3) <i>So-so</i>			30.4%
4) <i>Bad</i>			27.1%
5) <i>Very Bad</i>			14.0%
6) <i>Don't know/No answer</i>			3.3%

V2) (Q20) Do you support or oppose the renewal of the ceasefire with Hamas in Gaza?

(Do you support or oppose a return to the quiet that existed before the Israeli attack on Gaza?)

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely support	20.7%	23.6%	14.3%
2) Support	21.0%	24.8%	60.7%
3) Oppose	14.4%	13.9%	19.0%
4) Definitely oppose	38.7%	33.2%	3.6%
5) DK/NA	5.2%	4.4%	2.4%

V3) (Q35) What do you expect to happen between Palestinians and Israelis, now following the Israeli military operation in Gaza?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Negotiations will resume soon enough and armed confrontations will stop	2.6%	7.2%	10.9%
2) Negotiations will resume but some armed attacks will continue	53.5%	50.5%	49.7%
3) Armed confrontations will not stop and the two sides will not return to negotiations	41.9%	40.0%	33.2%
4) DK/NA	1.9%	2.3%	6.2%

V4) In your opinion, did Israel stop its military operation in Gaza at the right time, too early or too late?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) At the right time	15.7%	16.2%	
2) Too early	74.6%	65.5%	
3) Too late	6.3%	14.7%	
4) DK/NA	3.3%	3.6%	

V5) (Q19) Given the outcome of the Israeli military operation (war) in (against) Gaza, do you think the Palestinians are today better or worse off than they were before the war?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Better off	15.6%	15.9%	10.6%
2) Worse off	54.3%	58.0%	71.1%
3) Same as before the war	24.7%	21.5%	17.3%
4) DK/NA	5.4%	4.6%	1.1%

V6) How should Israel respond if the shelling of Israeli communities from Gaza continues?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Reoccupy the Gaza Strip and remain there	33.4%	29.6%	
2) Carry out ad-hoc operations and get out	44.0%	38.4%	
3) Mainly use diplomatic means rather than military force	18.0%	27.5%	
4) DK/NA	4.6%	4.5%	

V7) In your opinion can Israel or it cannot overthrow the Hamas regime in Gaza?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely can	34.7%	30.9%	
2) I think it can	25.3%	23.8%	
3) I think it cannot	19.4%	18.3%	
4) Definitely cannot	18.2%	24.4%	
5) DK/NA	2.5%	2.6%	

V8) Do you believe that the Palestinian armed confrontations so far have helped to achieve Palestinian national and political rights that negotiations could not achieve?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely yes	23.4%	22.1%	
2) Yes	21.3%	22.3%	
3) No	28.8%	29.0%	
4) Definitely no	22.2%	22.7%	
5) DK/NA	4.2%	3.9%	

V9) If in order to reach a compromise agreement with the Palestinians, Israel will have to negotiate with the Hamas government - in your opinion, should Israel do it or not?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely should negotiate	18.8%	24.3%	
2) Think it should negotiate	25.7%	25.7%	
3) Think it should not negotiate	15.6%	13.9%	
4) Definitely it should not negotiate	37.9%	34.4%	
5) DK/NA	2.0%	1.7%	

V10) And what about the majority of the Israeli public? Do most Israelis support or oppose negotiations with the Hamas?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Majority supports	20.3%	23.4%	

2) Majority opposes	65.5%	64.5%
3) DK/NA	14.2%	12.0%

V11) And if a national unity government composed jointly of Hamas and Fateh will reestablish, should Israel negotiate with it, or should it not, in order to reach a compromise agreement?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely should negotiate	31.7%	36.1%	
2) Think it should negotiate	34.7%	33.3%	
3) Think it should not negotiate	10.7%	10.0%	
4) Definitely it should not negotiate	19.1%	17.4%	
5) DK/NA	3.9%	3.3%	

V12) (Q32) Now 40 years after the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 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? Are they high, medium, low, or none existent?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Non-existent	26.2%	26.3%	36.8%
2) Low	34.9%	33.2%	35.8%
3) Medium	21.8%	23.7%	20.2%
4) High	13.5%	13.6%	3.8%
5) DK/NA	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%

V13) (Q33) According to the Saudi plan, Israel will retreat from all territories occupied in 1967 including Gaza the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and a Palestinian state will be established. The refugees problem will be resolved through negotiation in a just and agreed upon manner and in accordance with UN resolution 194 (which allows return of refugees to Israel and compensation). In return, all Arab states will recognize Israel and its right to secure borders, will sign peace treaties with her and establish normal diplomatic relations. Do you agree or disagree to this plan?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely agree	10.8%	16.1%	6.0%
2) Agree	13.9%	16.7%	52.0%
3) Disagree	25.6%	23.5%	29.0%
4) Definitely disagree	45.5%	39.5%	9.6%
5) DK/NA	4.1%	4.2%	3.5%

V14) (Q31) There is a proposal that after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the settlement of all issues in dispute, including the refugees and Jerusalem issues, there will be a mutual recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinian people. Do you agree or disagree to this proposal?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely agree	21.5%	21.6%	5.6%
2) Agree	36.6%	36.3%	44.2%
3) Disagree	18.5%	17.7%	36.9%
4) Definitely disagree	19.0%	20.5%	10.6%
5) DK/NA	4.4%	3.9%	2.7%

V15) And what about the majority of the Israeli public? Do most Israelis support or oppose such a mutual recognition of Israel as the state of the Jewish people and Palestine as the state of the Palestinian people?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Majority supports	43.1%	44.5%	
2) Majority opposes	41.9%	42.7%	
3) DK/NA	15.0%	12.9%	

V16) Do you support or oppose full evacuation of the Golan Heights in return for a complete peace agreement with Syria?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Strongly oppose	57.4%	50.2%	
2) Somewhat oppose	14.9%	13.0%	
3) So so	8.4%	7.8%	
4) Somewhat support	9.3%	10.1%	
5) Strongly support	8.7%	17.7%	
6) DK/NA	1.3%	1.3%	

V17) (*asked only if the answer to the previous question is (1) (2) or (3)*) And if in the peace agreement, Syria will commit herself to disconnect itself from Iran and stop its support of Hizbulla and Hamas, will you then support or oppose a full evacuation of the Golan Heights in return for a complete peace agreement with Syria?

	Israeli Jews		All Israelis		Palestinians
	Valid	Total	Valid	Total	
1) Strongly oppose	53.9%	43.6%	53.5%	38.0%	
2) Somewhat oppose	16.1%	13.1%	16.1%	11.5%	
3) So so	12.4%	10.0%	12.5%	8.8%	
4) Somewhat support	9.8%	8.0%	9.8%	7.0%	
5) Strongly support	5.3%	4.3%	5.6%	4.0%	
6) DK/NA	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	1.8%	

V18) (Q9) To what extent are you or are you not worried that you or your family members may be harmed by Arabs in your daily life?

(Would you say that these days your security and safety, and that of your family, is assured or not assured?)

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Very worried (<i>Not assured at all</i>)	23.4%	23.4%	8.2%
2) Worried (<i>Not assured</i>)	38.8%	36.8%	41.3%
3) Not worried (<i>Assured</i>)	23.9%	24.1%	44.5%
4) Not at all worried (<i>Completely assured</i>)	13.0%	14.9%	5.9%
5) DK/NA	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%

V19) Will the new Israeli government to be established after the election succeed to lead Israel to a peace agreement with Syria?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Will definitely succeed	2.0%	2.2%	
2) Think it will succeed	15.3%	16.3%	
3) Think it will not succeed	42.4%	41.9%	
4) Definitely will not succeed	28.4%	29.0%	
5) DK/NA	11.9%	10.6%	

V20) And will the new Israeli government to be established after the election succeed to lead Israel to a final status settlement with the Palestinians?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Will definitely succeed	2.8%	3.1%	
2) Think it will succeed	13.1%	15.1%	
3) Think it will not succeed	45.6%	44.4%	
4) Definitely will not succeed	25.4%	25.9%	
5) DK/NA	13.1%	11.5%	

V21) (Q38) (*Given your expectations about the peace process*) Do you support or oppose return to Palestinian-Israeli final status negotiations before cessation of Palestinian violence (*Israel freezes settlements activities*)?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely support	15.9%	19.0%	2.4%

2) Support	17.8%	21.2%	35.1%
3) Oppose	12.6%	12.0%	45.0%
4) Definitely oppose	51.4%	45.7%	12.8%
5) DK/NA	2.4%	2.1%	4.8%

V22) In your opinion, what is the main cause for the economic crisis Israel faces these days?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) The global crisis and the globalization process	67.3%	61.9%	
2) The Intifada and decline of foreign investments	4.7%	7.4%	
3) Payments to various sectors which do not encourage people to get a job	2.7%	3.8%	
4) Bad management of Israel's economy by the previous and current government	23.2%	24.9%	
5) DK/NA	2.1%	1.9%	

V23) Can the economic crisis be solved or not without progress in the negotiations with the Palestinians?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Can definitely be solved	39.6%	35.5%	
2) Think it can be solved	32.4%	34.0%	
3) Think it cannot be solved	13.1%	13.6%	
4) definitely cannot be solved	10.5%	12.9%	
5) DK/NA	4.5%	4.0%	

V24) Would you accept or reject a tax increase such that you too will pay more taxes in order to take care of the various problems Israel is currently facing?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Yes	28.4%	30.5%	
2) No	67.8%	66.1%	
3) DK/NA	3.8%	3.4%	

In your opinion, should the government spend more money, less money or about the same as now, for the following items in the budget?

V25.1) Education

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) More	84.2%	84.4%	
2) Less	2.1%	2.2%	
3) The same	11.3%	11.3%	
4) DK/NA	2.4%	2.0%	

V25.2) Environmental Protection

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) More	45.4%	50.4%	
2) Less	13.7%	11.8%	
3) The same	37.1%	34.5%	
4) DK/NA	3.8%	3.2%	

V25.3) Religious establishments and theological seminaries

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) More	18.1%	23.4%	
2) Less	59.8%	54.4%	
3) The same	18.8%	19.3%	
4) DK/NA	3.3%	2.9%	

V25.4) Health care

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
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1) More	85.2%	86.1%
2) Less	0.3%	0.2%
3) The same	13.2%	12.5%
4) DK/NA	1.3%	1.1%

V25.5) National security

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) More	58.1%	59.2%	
2) Less	12.5%	12.7%	
3) The same	26.5%	25.5%	
4) DK/NA	2.9%	2.6%	

V25.6) Helping the unemployed

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) More	52.8%	56.7%	
2) Less	15.3%	14.9%	
3) The same	25.8%	23.1%	
4) DK/NA	6.1%	5.3%	

V25.7) Settlements in the territories

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) More	21.3%	21.3%	
2) Less	50.3%	51.1%	
3) The same	23.9%	21.5%	
4) DK/NA	4.5%	6.1%	

V25.8) The Arab sector

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) More	27.8%	37.5%	
2) Less	42.2%	36.2%	
3) The same	24.2%	21.4%	
4) DK/NA	5.8%	4.9%	

V25.9) Creating jobs

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) More	93.5%	93.8%	
2) Less	0.7%	0.7%	
3) The same	4.5%	4.3%	
4) DK/NA	1.3%	1.1%	

V26) The Israel Beitenu party (Lieberman) proposes a law that will permit registration as a couple for those banned by the religious establishment to marry (similar to civic marriage). Do you support or oppose such a law?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Strongly support	29.1%	24.7%	
2) Support	29.2%	24.8%	
3) Oppose	11.1%	9.4%	
4) Strongly oppose	26.2%	22.3%	
5) DK/NA	4.5%	18.7%	

V27) Another law proposed by Israel Beitenu is the “civic loyalty law” which conditions civil rights upon a declaration of loyalty to the state. Do you support or oppose such a law?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Strongly support	37.1%	32.3%	
2) Support	26.0%	25.1%	
3) Oppose	17.7%	17.2%	
4) Strongly oppose	15.6%	19.4%	
5) DK/NA	3.7%	6.0%	

V28) In case all the international measures taken to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear weapon will fail, should Israel or should it not bomb the Iranian nuclear facilities?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
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1) Definitely should bomb	34.3%	30.6%
2) I think it should bomb	26.1%	23.7%
3) I think it should not bomb	16.0%	14.9%
4) Definitely should not bomb	13.2%	20.4%
5) DK/NA	10.4%	10.3%

V29) To what extent do you support or oppose dismantling most of the settlements in the territories as part of a peace agreement with the Palestinians?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Strongly support	20.6%	26.3%	
2) Support	26.6%	27.2%	
3) Oppose	20.3%	18.1%	
4) Strongly oppose	27.3%	23.6%	
5) DK/NA	5.1%	4.7%	

V30-32) What percent of the Israeli public support dismantling most of the settlements in the territories as part of a peace agreement with the Palestinians?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
Percent of respondents believing that the majority of the Israeli public support dismantling most of the settlements in the territories as part of a peace agreement with the Palestinians	32.5%	33.0%	