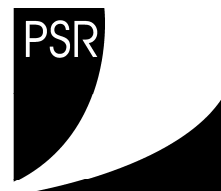




האוניברסיטה העברית ירושלים
המכון למחקר ע"ש הרי ס. טרומן
למען קידום השלום
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Research Institute
For the Advancement of Peace
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المركز الفلسطيني
للبحوث
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Palestinian Center for
POLICY and
SURVEY RESEARCH

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PRESS RELEASE

Joint Israeli Palestinian Poll, June 2008

**ISRAELIS STRONGLY OPPOSE CEASE-FIRE WITH HAMAS IF
AGREEMENT DOES NOT INCLUDE RELEASE OF GILAD SHALIT;
PALESTINIANS STRONGLY OPPOSE SUCH AN AGREEMENT IF IT
DOES NOT INCLUDE THE WEST BANK**

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 May 27 and June 7, 2008. This joint survey was conducted with the support of the Ford Foundation Cairo office and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Jerusalem and Ramallah.

Assuming that Shalit's release was part of an agreement, the Israeli public is split in supporting an accord in which Hamas will cease the violent attacks and Kassam launching from the Gaza Strip, and Israel will stop its military operations in the Gaza Strip and remove the closure. The figures were: 50% opposing and 47% supporting such an agreement. If the agreement does not include Shalit, 68% oppose and only 30% support such an agreement.

Among Palestinians, 78% support the cease-fire with Israel, but support declines sharply to around 20% if the cease-fire agreement does not include the West Bank or does not stipulate an immediate opening of the Rafah crossing to Egypt.

The joint poll also examined Israelis' and Palestinians' assessments of the various negotiation tracks including the Israeli-Palestinian track, the Israeli-Syrian track and the Saudi (Arab League) plan.

The poll indicates a hardening of Israeli opposition to the return of the Golan Heights for full peace with Syria: 67% of Israelis oppose such an agreement, compared to 56% in March 2008. There is also a noticeable decline in Israelis' support for concessions to the Palestinians as embodied in the Clinton parameters or Taba negotiations. These parameters have been

considered to be the most realistic framework for a final status agreement between Israel and the Palestinians. For the first time since December 2003, support for Clinton's package decreased below 50% (49%), whereas in previous polls, support reached as high as 64%. Among Palestinians, findings show that two-thirds believe that Syrian-Israeli progress or a peace agreement would contribute to successful Palestinian-Israeli negotiations or have no impact on those negotiations. Minority support among Palestinians for a package along the lines of the Taba negotiations or the Clinton Parameters remains stable at 46%. Recent talks among Palestinians in favor of the one-state solution did not affect their public attitudes, as only 27% support this solution while a majority of 58% prefers the two-state solution.

The weeks preceding the poll were characterized by significant political events in Israel, including the Talanski testimony and Barak's demand of Olmert to detach himself from political decisions. Israeli data collection began after the Talanski scandal so it reflects the full impact of the testimony. Barak's statement however was made midway the poll so it reflects only part of its impact. Israelis' decline in support for concessions to the Palestinians and Syria can be interpreted as a result of the public's confusion and disillusion with its leadership and Olmert's loss of legitimacy to conduct negotiations on such crucial issues while being under police investigation.

The Palestinian sample size is 1270 adults interviewed face-to-face in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 127 randomly selected locations between June 5 and 7, 2008. The margin of error is 3%. The Israeli sample includes 1006 adult Israelis interviewed by phone in Hebrew Arabic or Russian between May 27 and June 5, 2008. The margin of error is 3%. 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. 02-296 4933 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) Current Negotiation Tracks

- Of all negotiation tracks and options currently under way, 24% of the Israelis believe that the Palestinian track should be most preferred by Israel, 20% believe that the Saudi (Arab League) option which offers a comprehensive peace agreement with all states in return for all the territories occupied in 1967 should be most preferred, and only 12% think that a full peace agreement and normalization with Syria in return for the Golan Heights should be preferred. 32% believe neither track should be preferred and only 2% think that all tracks should be pursued.
- As to which is the most promising track, 25% think it is the Palestinian track, 16% think it is the track with Syria and 17% think so about the Saudi option; 30% of the Israelis think none of the tracks currently underway is promising. These results indicate the depth of Israelis' disenchantment with the diplomatic venues and options currently on the agenda.
- With regard to support for the main peace initiatives currently underway, our poll indicates noticeable decline among Israelis. Support for the overall package of the Clinton parameters decreased below 50% for the first time since December 2003. 49% of Israelis support the overall package now compared to majority support we found in 4 previous polls in 2005 through 2007. Among Palestinians support remains relatively stable at 46% compared to 47% last December. Opposition among Palestinians for this package stands today at 52% compared to 49% last December.

- 67% of Israelis oppose full evacuation of the Golan Heights in return for a complete peace agreement with Syria, and 22% support it. These figures constitute a significant increase in opposition to the return of the Golan Heights compared to our March poll, where 56% opposed and 25% supported such an agreement. If in the peace agreement, Syria will commit to disconnect itself from Iran and stop its support of Hizbulla and Hamas, support increases only marginally - to 27%. In this regard, 32% of the Palestinians believe that if significant progress is made in the Israeli-Syrian talks, it will contribute to successful Palestinian-Israeli negotiations, 26% think that it will represent an impediment to successful Palestinian-Israeli negotiations and 35% think that it will have no impact on Palestinian-Israeli negotiations.
- 57% of the Israelis oppose and 39% 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. These figures did not change from our March poll. Among Palestinians, 67% support the plan and 28% oppose it
- It seems that the Talanski affair stripped Olmert of his remaining legitimacy to continue with negotiations over peace agreements. Almost two thirds (64%) of the Israelis believe that it is inappropriate for Olmert to continue peace negotiations while being under police investigation; only 32% think he can continue negotiations under these circumstances. Moreover, only 32% of the Israeli public believe that the Talanski affair is an attempt by the Israeli Right to stop Olmert's negotiations over peace agreements; 54% don't believe so and 13% don't know.
- 55% of the Israelis believe that the meetings between Mahmud Abbas and Ehud Olmert are not beneficial and should be stopped while 36% believe they should continue. Palestinians show even greater disappointment with these talks. Among Palestinians a sizeable majority of 68% believe the talks should come to a halt while only 27% believe they are beneficial and should be continued.
- 50% among Israelis oppose a cease fire agreement with Hamas in which Hamas will cease the violent attacks and Kassam launching from the Gaza Strip, and Israel will stop its military operations in the Gaza Strip and remove the closure; 47% support such an agreement. Opposition increases to 68% if such an agreement will not include the release of Gilad Shalit. Among Palestinians, 78% support the ceasefire with Israel but support declines sharply to 23% only if the ceasefire agreement is restricted to the Gaza Strip and does not include the West Bank. Moreover, support declines further to 20% if the agreement does not stipulate an immediate opening of the crossings, especially the Rafah crossing to Egypt.
- Nevertheless 47% of the Israelis support and 51% oppose talks with Hamas if needed to reach a compromise agreement with the Palestinians. However a sizeable Israeli majority (62%) support and only 35% oppose talks with a national unity government composed jointly of Hamas and Fatah if such a government is reestablished. Among Palestinians, if Israel agrees to conduct peace negotiations with Hamas, 60% believe that Hamas should negotiate with Israel and 35% believe it should not.
- Similarly, 43% of the Israelis support and 52% oppose the release of Marwan Barghouti from prison and negotiation with him, if needed to reach such an agreement. 28% of the Israelis believe that there is greater likelihood to reach a compromise agreement if

negotiated with Marwan Barghout, while 36% think that negotiations with Abu Mazin have a greater chance to succeed. 4% believe that both have similar chance to succeed, and 26% - that neither of them is likely to succeed. Among Palestinians, 31% believe that Mahmud Abbas is more able than Barghouti to force Israel to make more concessions in negotiations while 28% believe Barghouti is more able than Abu Mazin in doing so. 11% believe both are equally able to force Israel to concede while 25% believe neither one is able to do so.

- 67% of the Israelis support and 29% oppose mutual recognition of Israel as the state for the Jewish people and Palestine as the state for the Palestinian people as part of a permanent status agreement. Among Palestinians, 56% support and 43% oppose this step. The results in both publics are the same as in our March poll.
- 69% among Israelis and 66% of the Palestinians believe that the chances for the establishment of a Palestinian state during the next five years are non-existent or weak. Only 28% of Israelis and 30% of Palestinians believe chances are fair or high. Despite the fact that only slightly more Palestinians believe that the one state solution is more difficult to achieve than the two state solution, a much larger percentage (58%) prefers the two-state solution and only 27% support the one state solution. The one state solution was presented to the Palestinians as one in which Israel is unified with the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to establish one state whereby Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews would be equal. The two-state solution was presented as one that entails the establishment of a Palestinian state along side Israel.

(B) Threat perceptions and support of violence

- Among Israelis, 63% are worried that they or their family may be harmed by Arabs in their daily life, compared to 74% three months ago, after the shooting attack in the religious seminary in Jerusalem. Among Palestinians 56% fear that their security and safety and that of their family is not assured compared to 63% three months ago in the aftermath of the Israeli major incursion into the Gaza Strip that left more than 130 Palestinians dead
- With Palestinian threat perception reduced, Palestinians support of armed attacks against Israeli civilians drops considerably from 67% last March to 55% in this poll. Similarly, support for launching rockets from the Gaza Strip against Israeli towns and cities such as Sderot and Ashkelon drops during the same period from 64% to 57%.
- Among Israelis, 29% suggest that Israel should reoccupy the Gaza Strip and stay there if the shelling of Israeli communities from the Gaza Strip continues, just as in our March poll; 43% think that Israel should carry out ad-hoc operations against the shelling and get out compared to 41% in March. Only 22% compared to 27% three months ago believe that Israel should use primarily diplomatic rather than military steps.

***Israeli Poll#(24) 27 May – 5 June 2008; N=1006**

(Palestinian Poll#(28) 5-7 June 2008; 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.

1-3 (administrative use)

V4) How would you describe Israel's condition in general these days?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Very good	2.3%	2.7%	
2) Good	17.4%	18.0%	
3) So-so	40.0%	38.1%	
4) Bad	18.5%	19.0%	
5) Very Bad	20.8%	21.3%	
6) Don't know/No answer	1.0%	0.9%	

Q11) 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) Very good			0.8%
2) Good			3.7%
3) So-so			7.9%
4) Bad			32.6%
5) Very Bad			53.8%
6) Don't know/No answer			1.2%

Q12) 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) Very good			3.1%
2) Good			21.8%
3) So-so			27.3%
4) Bad			28.8%
5) Very Bad			16.8%
6) Don't know/No answer			2.3%

V5) (Q51) According to the cease fire agreement with Hamas, Hamas will cease the violent attacks and Kassam launching from the Gaza Strip, and Israel will stop its military operations in the Gaza Strip and remove the closure. Do you support or oppose this agreement?

(Hamas is currently negotiation with Israel via Egypt to conclude a ceasefire agreement in the Gaza Strip. Do you support or oppose a ceasefire in the Gaza Strip?)

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Strongly support	6.1%	9.9%	13.9%
2) support	33.5%	37.2%	63.7%
3) oppose	31.3%	27.9%	18.2%
4) Strongly oppose	26.3%	22.3%	3.0%
5) DK/NA	2.9%	2.8%	1.2%

V6) (Q54) What do you expect to happen now between Palestinians and Israelis, if indeed a cease fire agreement is achieved with Hamas?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Negotiations will resume soon enough and armed confrontations will stop	3.9%	9.2%	19.9%

2) Negotiations will resume but some armed attacks will continue	43.7%	40.6%	39.5%
3) Armed confrontations will not stop and the two sides will not return to negotiations	47.7%	45.6%	34.9%
4) DK/NA	4.7%	4.6%	5.8%

V7) And if the shelling of Israeli communities from the Gaza Strip will continue, how in your opinion should Israel react?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Reoccupy the Gaza Strip and stay there	32.8%	28.7%	
2) Carry out ad-hoc operations against the shelling and get out	47.4%	42.7%	
3) Use primarily diplomatic rather than military steps	12.8%	22.0%	
4) DK/NA	7.0%	6.7%	

V8) (Q30) And 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?

(If Israel agrees to conduct peace negotiations with a Hamas, do you think the Hamas should or should not negotiate with Israel?)

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely should negotiate	12.9%	16.5%	16.9%
2) Think it should negotiate	28.0%	30.1%	42.7%
3) Think it should not negotiate	21.0%	19.3%	26.4%
4) Definitely it should not negotiate	36.1%	31.7%	9.0%
5) DK/NA	2.0%	2.4%	5.0%

V9) 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	20.7%	24.7%	
2) Majority opposes	62.6%	59.8%	
3) DK/NA	16.7%	15.5%	

V10) And if a national unity government composed jointly of Hamas and Fatah 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	17.1%	22.3%	
2) Think it should negotiate	40.9%	40.3%	
3) Think it should not negotiate	16.8%	15.3%	
4) Definitely it should not negotiate	22.7%	20.0%	
5) DK/NA	2.5%	2.1%	

V11) If in order to reach a compromise agreement with the Palestinians, Israel will have to release Marwan Barghout from prison and negotiate with him, in your opinion – should Israel resort or not resort to such a step?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely should do it	12.1%	17.7%	
2) Think it should do it	24.0%	25.7%	
3) Think it should not do it	18.7%	17.1%	
4) Definitely should not do it	40.6%	35.0%	
5) DK/NA	4.6%	4.6%	

V12) (Q29) With who is there better likelihood to reach a compromise agreement with the Palestinians: with Abu Mazin or Marwan Barghouti?

(If the choice was between negotiations conducted by president Mahmud Abbas and negotiations conducted by Marwan Barghouti, who in your view is more able to force Israel to make more concessions, Abbas or Barghouti?)

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Marwan Barghouti	24.6%	28.0%	28.1%
2) Abu Mazin	36.8%	36.3%	30.6%
3) Both to the same extent	2.5%	3.6%	11.2%
4) Neither of them	29.6%	26.3%	24.6%
5) DK/NA	6.4%	5.9%	5.4%

V13) (Q43) With regard to meetings between Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and PA President Mahmud Abbas, do you see them beneficial and should be continued or do you see them unbeneficial and should be stopped?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Beneficial, and should continue	33.9%	35.5%	27.0%
2) Unbeneficial and should stop	56.3%	55.0%	68.4%
3) DK/NA	9.9%	9.5%	4.6%

V14) (Q42) And in your opinion is it possible or impossible to reach nowadays a compromise settlement with President Abu Mazin and the Fatah leadership (with the Olmert government)?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely it is possible	3.9%	5.9%	0.7%
2) Think it is possible	32.0%	34.0%	21.5%
3) Think it is impossible	42.0%	38.9%	47.5%
4) Definitely it is impossible	16.7%	16.6%	27.6%
5) DK/NA	5.4%	4.6%	2.7%

V15) (Q44) In general, how soon do you think will a political settlement between Israel and the Palestinians be achieved?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) A political settlement is not possible ever	24.9%	24.2%	42.0%
2) Only in many generations to come	17.6%	16.7%	21.9%
3) Only in the next generation	14.8%	13.8%	8.9%
4) Only in the next decade	15.1%	13.4%	5.8%
5) In the next few years	19.2%	24.1%	15.6%
6) DK/NA	8.4%	7.8%	5.8%

As part of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations over a permanent settlement, various compromise proposals may come up on the table. I will read to you now several items that might be included in the final settlement with the Palestinians. For each of these items tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree to it, taking into account all its elements.

V16) (Q37-5B) The proposed permanent settlement will be based on mutual recognition of Palestine and Israel as the homelands of their respective peoples. The agreement will mark the end of conflict and no further claims will be made by either side.

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely agree	13.6%	13.9%	5.2%
2) Agree	48.6%	49.2%	50.3%
3) Disagree	19.5%	19.6%	31.7%
4) Definitely disagree	11.0%	10.5%	11.1%
5) DK/NA	7.3%	6.8%	1.8%

(V17) (Q37-2B) Demilitarized independent Palestinian state will be established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian state will have no army, but it will have a strong security force and a multinational force will be established to ensure the security and safety of both sides. Both sides will be committed to end all forms of terrorism and violence directed against each other.

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely agree	17.5%	17.8%	1.4%
2) Agree	41.4%	42.6%	26.5%
3) Disagree	22.4%	20.5%	54.3%
4) Definitely disagree	14.8%	15.5%	16.4%
5) DK/NA	3.9%	3.6%	1.4%

(V18) (Q37-6B) Israel will have the right to use the Palestinian air space for training purposes. The Palestinian state will have sovereignty over its air space, its land and its water resources. In addition Israel will maintain two early warning stations in the West Bank for 15 years. The multinational force will remain in the Palestinian state and its border crossings for an indefinite period of time. The task of the multinational force will be to monitor the implementation of the agreement, and to monitor the territorial integrity of the Palestinian state and its border crossings given its being demilitarized. Do you agree or disagree with this item?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely agree	10.0%	8.8%	2.3%
2) Agree	41.7%	36.7%	35.5%
3) Disagree	31.8%	32.6%	45.3%
4) Definitely disagree	11.0%	13.1%	14.9%
5) DK/NA	5.5%	8.8%	2.0%

(V19) (Q37-1B) The Palestinian state will be established in the entirety of Judea Samaria and the Gaza strip territories, except for several large blocks of settlements which will be annexed to Israel and will not exceed 3% of the size of West Bank. Israel will evacuate all other settlements. The Palestinians will receive in return territory of similar size along the Gaza strip.

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely agree	9.7%	9.2%	5.6%
2) Agree	29.7%	33.5%	57.1%
3) Disagree	32.0%	30.5%	25.5%
4) Definitely disagree	22.3%	21.3%	9.4%
5) DK/NA	6.2%	5.6%	2.3%

(20-21) (administrative use)

(V22) (Q37-3B) Jerusalem will be the capital of both states. East Jerusalem will be the capital of the Palestinian state and West Jerusalem the capital of Israel. The Arab neighborhoods in Jerusalem, including those in the old city, as well as the Temple Mount will come under Palestinian sovereignty. The Jewish neighborhoods including the Jewish quarter and the Wailing Wall will come under Israeli sovereignty.

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely agree	8.2%	9.6%	1.0%
2) Agree	19.4%	23.8%	36.9%
3) Disagree	27.4%	26.5%	44.5%
4) Definitely disagree	42.7%	37.9%	16.4%
5) DK/NA	2.2%	2.2%	1.1%

(V23) (Q37-4B) The solution to the refugee problem will be based on UN resolutions 194 and 242. The refugees will be given five choices for permanent residency:

- Return to the Palestinian state.
- Return to areas currently in Israel which will be transferred to the Palestinian state in the territorial exchange mentioned above.
- Residency in their current states.
- Immigration to countries such as the US Canada and Australia.
- Return to Israel.

Return to Israel will be restricted and at the discretion of Israel.

As a base for its decision, Israel will consider the average number of refugees who will immigrate to states such as Australia Canada and Europe. All refugees irrespective of their choice will be entitled to compensation for their “refugee hood” and loss of properties.

Do you agree or disagree with this item?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely agree	4.3%	6.6%	1.7%
2) Agree	23.6%	26.2%	39.3%
3) Disagree	39.9%	37.7%	41.8%
4) Definitely disagree	25.1%	22.6%	14.7%
5) DK/NA	7.1%	6.9%	2.4%

(V24) (Q37-7B) And now after we went over the main features proposed as part of the Israeli Palestinian permanent settlement please tell me the extent to which you support or oppose such a permanent settlement in general, when you consider all features together as one combined package.

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely support	8.9%	9.6%	1.5%
2) Support	36.5%	38.9%	44.2%
3) Oppose	34.8%	32.2%	38.8%
4) Definitely oppose	15.0%	14.2%	13.5%
5) DK/NA	4.9%	5.0%	2.0%

(V25) (Q38-1B) In your opinion, what is the Israeli (Palestinian) majority opinion on this combined package for a permanent status settlement? Do most Israeli (Palestinians) support or oppose this combined final status package?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Majority supports	27.3%	29.6%	49.4%
2) Majority opposes	54.6%	53.2%	40.7%
3) DK/NA	18.1%	17.2%	9.9%

(V26) (Q38-2B) And what is the Palestinian (Israeli) majority opinion on this combined package for a permanent status settlement? Do most Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza (Israelis) support or oppose this combined final status package?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Majority supports	35.1%	39.7%	36.8%
2) Majority opposes	40.7%	38.4%	50.5%
3) DK/NA	24.3%	21.8%	12.7%

V27) (Q34) 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	30.0%	28.9%	31.6%
2) Low	41.9%	39.9%	34.7%
3) Medium	19.0%	20.4%	27.0%
4) High	5.8%	7.9%	3.0%
5) DK/NA	3.3%	2.9%	3.7%

(V28) (Q17) 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>)	29.0%	26.9%	11.3%
2) Worried (<i>Not assured</i>)	37.5%	36.0%	44.9%
3) Not worried (<i>Assured</i>)	23.8%	23.9%	38.0%
4) Not at all worried (<i>Completely assured</i>)	8.0%	11.3%	5.4%
5) DK/NA	1.7%	1.9%	0.5%

(V29) (Q39) If a peace agreement is reached, and a Palestinian state is established and recognized by Israel, would you support or oppose the efforts to reach full reconciliation between Israel and the Palestinian state?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Would strongly support	17.5%	23.4%	9.4%
2) Would support	51.4%	49.0%	63.1%
3) Would oppose	17.6%	15.3%	20.5%
4) Would strongly oppose	10.1%	9.1%	5.8%
5) DK/NA	3.4%	3.3%	1.2%

(V30) (Q45) If a peace agreement is reached and a Palestinian state is established and recognized by Israel, how soon do you think full reconciliation between the two people will be achieved?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Reconciliation is not possible ever	29.0%	27.2%	42.9%
2) Only in many generations to come	20.9%	19.4%	20.5%
3) Only in the next generation	17.0%	16.0%	12.4%
4) Only in the next decade	12.1%	13.0%	6.3%
5) In the next few years	14.0%	17.6%	11.4%
6) DK/NA	7.0%	6.8%	6.5%

(V31) (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	13.8%	15.7%	7.4%
2) Agree	54.2%	50.9%	48.4%
3) Disagree	16.6%	16.7%	33.6%
4) Definitely disagree	10.6%	12.2%	9.6%
5) DK/NA	4.8%	4.5%	0.9%

(V32) (Q32) And what is the Israeli (*Palestinian*) majority opinion on this issue? Do most Israelis (*Palestinians*) support or oppose the 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	51.3%	52.1%	52.2%
2) Majority opposes	31.0%	31.1%	39.5%
3) DK/NA	17.7%	16.8%	8.3%

(V33) (Q33) And what is the Palestinian (*Israeli*) majority opinion on this issue? Do most Palestinians in the territories (*Israelis*) support or oppose the 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	35.2%	38.0%	41.0%
2) Majority opposes	42.2%	41.7%	50.1%
3) DK/NA	22.7%	20.4%	8.8%

(V34) 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	61.7%	53.6%	
2) Somewhat oppose	14.5%	13.0%	
3) So so	11.8%	11.3%	
4) Somewhat support	7.9%	10.1%	
5) Strongly support	3.6%	11.4%	
6) DK/NA	0.5%	0.5%	

(V35) *(asked only if the answer to the previous question is (1) or (2))* 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
1) Strongly oppose	66.9%	66.0%	
2) Somewhat oppose	15.7%	16.1%	
3) So so	8.8%	8.9%	
4) Somewhat support	7.1%	7.3%	
5) Strongly support	1.6%	1.7%	
6) DK/NA	0.0%	0.0%	

(V36) (Q35) 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. 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	7.1%	10.5%	7.5%
2) Agree	25.0%	28.0%	59.5%
3) Disagree	31.3%	29.3%	22.4%
4) Definitely disagree	31.7%	27.7%	6.0%
5) DK/NA	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%

(V37) Of all negotiation tracks to reach a peace settlement Israel is currently involved in, which, in your opinion, is to be preferred most by Israel?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) A permanent settlement with the Palestinians for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the 1967 borders	24.3%	23.9%	
2) A full peace agreement and normalization with Syria in return for the Golan Heights	10.8%	11.5%	
3) A comprehensive peace agreement according to the Saudi plan with all Arab League states in return for all the territories occupied in 1967	15.3%	19.6%	

4) Neither track	37.2%	32.3%
5) All tracks	1.2%	1.9%
6) DK/NA	11.2%	10.8%

(V38) And of all negotiation tracks to reach a peace settlement Israel is currently involved in, which, in your opinion, is the most promising track with the highest chances to reach a settlement?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) A permanent settlement with the Palestinians for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the 1967 borders	25.7%	24.9%	
2) A full peace agreement and normalization with Syria in return for the Golan Heights	14.6%	16.0%	
3) A comprehensive peace agreement according to the Saudi plan with all Arab League states in return for all the territories occupied in 1967	12.6%	16.7%	
4) Neither track	34.4%	29.8%	
5) All tracks	0.6%	1.2%	
6) DK/NA	12.0%	11.3%	

39) Now that Olmert is under police investigation, is it appropriate or inappropriate in your opinion for him to continue with negotiations over peace agreements?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely should	10.9%	11.5%	
2) Think he should	18.3%	20.1%	
3) Think he should not	19.8%	20.7%	
4) Definitely should not	47.3%	42.9%	
5) DK/NA	3.7%	4.8%	

40) In your opinion, is the latest campaign contribution affair of Olmert an attempt by the Israeli Right to stop Olmert's negotiations over peace agreements, or isn't it?

	Israeli Jews	All Israelis	Palestinians
1) Definitely yes	8.3%	9.2%	
2) Yes	19.9%	23.0%	
3) No	29.3%	28.0%	
4) Definitely no	30.1%	26.3%	
5) DK/NA	12.4%	13.5%	

V41) 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	14.0%	19.5%	
2) Support	27.7%	28.3%	
3) Oppose	26.2%	23.3%	
4) Strongly oppose	27.4%	24.3%	
5) DK/NA	4.7%	4.5%	

V42-V47) 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	29.5%	30.9%	