Center for Palestine Research & Studies (CPRS)

Public Opinion Poll NO (21)

Elections, Redeployment, Peace Process after Assassination of Rabin

December 7-10, 1995

This is the Survey Research Unit's (SRU) twenty- first public opinion poll and covers the topics of elections, redeployment, the peace process, and the Electoral Law. The SRU has been conducting regular public opinion polls to document an important phase in the history of the Palestinian people and to record the reactions of the Palestinian community with regard to currentpolitical events. CPRS does not adopt political positions and does not tolerate attempts to influence the conclusions reached or published for political motives. CPRS is committed to providing a scholarly contribution to analysis and objective study and to publishing the results of all our studies and research. Poll results provide a vital resource for the community and for researchers needing statistical information and analysis. The polls give members of the community opportunity to voice their opinion and to seek to influence decision makers on issues of concern to them.

Following is an analysis of the results of the twenty- first opinion poll conducted by the SRU.

General Background

The most important event preceeding this poll has been the assasination of Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, by a young Jew opposed to the peace process. Mr. Shimon Peres became Israel's new prime minister forming a new government based on the old coalition. Mr. Peres reiterated Israel's commitment to the Taba agreement and the redeployment timetable. The Palestinian Authority took over the control of the city of Jenin, and Mr. Arafat visited the city a few days later. Prepartation continued for the Israeli evacuation of other Palestinian cities and villages. Meanwhile, Palestinian security and political prisoners were transfered to Israeli jails inside Israel. Occaisional confrontations between Palestinian villagers and Israeli soldiers took place as Palestinians protested Israeli confiscations of Palestinian land.

Voter registration campaign continued in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and teams of international observers began to arrive in order to supervise the election process. Palestinians continued to debate the proposed election law which was approved by the Palestinian Authority.

Methodology

The questionnaire was designed through consultations with experts. A pre- test involving fifty questionnaires was conducted in the Nablus area prior to the poll. The questionnaire instrument

includes a large number of demographic variables as indicated in the section on sample distribution.

Household Sample Selection

SRU researchers adopted a multi- stage sample selection process. The process of sample selection began with the creation of lists of all locations in the West Bank and Gaza according to district, population size and distribution, and type of locality (city, town, village, and refugee camp). A proportional random sample of locations to be surveyed was selected from these lists, and fieldworkers and researchers created maps of these localities. These maps indicate the boundaries, main streets, and clusters of residential neighborhoods in these areas which were further divided into a number of sampling units (blocks) with each unit comprising an average of one hundred housing units. The sample units (blocks) to be surveyed were selected randomly.

Households were selected based on a systematic sampling framework. For example, if the fieldworker estimated the number of houses in the sampling unit to be one hundred and was assigned ten interviews, the fieldworker divided the 100 by 10, obtaining 10. Therefore, the fieldworker would conduct the first interview in the 10^ house, and the second in the 20th, and so on. Fieldworkers started their sample selection of housing units from a well- defined point in the area such as a post office, mosque, business, etc. They reported on the direction of their sampling walks, and played an active role in drawing the maps for the localities in the sample and estimating the number of houses in each block. Interviews were conducted between the 7th and 10th of December, 1995. The sample distribution included 1168 persons, 729 in the West Bank and 415 in the Gaza Strip.

Sample Distribution

(Expressed as a % of the total sample)

Sample Distribution	**Dec. 1995 (Population)**	**Sample Distribution**	**Dec. 1995 (Population)**
West Bank Gaza Strip	63.0(63) 37.0(37)	Education Up to 9 years 10-12 years Two years College University Degree(s)	52.0(53) 28.0(27) 09.0(20*) 11.0 *for all post secondary degrees
City Town/Village Ref. Camp	39.0 36.0 25.0	Single Married Divorced or Widowed	16.0 79.0 05.0
Age 18-22 23-26 27-30 31-35 36-42 43-50 0ver 50	 16.0(15.4) 13.0(12.2) 13.0(14.2) 14.0(14.6) 16.0(15.5) 11.0(12.5) 18.0(15.6)	Occupation Laborers Craftsmen Housewives Specialists* Employees** Merchants Students	 12.0 08.0 47.0 03.0 10.0 05.0 04.0

		Farmers Retired None	02.0 01.0 09.0
Male Female	45.0(49) 55.0(51)	Muslim Christian	96.0(95.5) 05.0(04.5)
		Refugee Non-Refugee	46.0(42) 54.0(58)

*Specialists (University teacher, engineer, doctor, lawyer, pharmacist, executive)
**Employees (school teacher, government employee, nurse, lower-level company employee)
--Population Estimates are based on the "Statistical Abstract of Israel" (1993) and FAFO (1993), and Palestinian Statistical Bureau (1994)

Data Collection

Our data collectors have participated in a number of workshops where the goals of the poll were discussed. They were also lectured on household interviewing, confidence building, mapping, sampling techniques, survey methods, and scientific research. Four special training seminars for data collectors were conducted during this month, attended by a total of seventy fieldworkers. Training for data collection was conducted in the field where actual illustrations of the sample selection and interviewing techniques were demonstrated.

Data collectors worked in teams of two supervised by qualified researchers. CPRS researchers made random visits to interview stations and discussed the research process with data collectors. More than fifty percentofour datacollectors are female so as to ensure the representation of women in the sample. Data collectors were assigned a limited number of interviews (an average of 15 per team) to allow for careful interviewing.

Household interviews resulted in a non- response rate estimated at 2%. Some respondents, we believe, were reluctant to state their political views out of fear or disinterest in the present political factions.

Data Analysis

Data were processed through the use of SPSS, a computer package that is able to detect illogical answers and other inconsistencies. The margin of error for this poll is +3 %.

Results

I. Criteria in Selecting Candidates

Palestinians were questioned about a number of issues related to their expected voting behavior. These issues include: candidates' views of the peace process, party, and qualifications.

A. Voting Behavior and Candidates

Views A total of 57% of the respondents indicate that they will vote for qualified candidates regardless of their views of the peace process. At the same time, however, 85 % said they will vote for qualified candidates who support the peace process, while 19% will vote for opposition

candidates. Willingness to vote for peace supporters is high in all areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip though highest in Senin and Gaza City, while support for candidates opposed to the peace process is highest in Jericho, Ramallah, and Middle Gaza. A large percentage of Nablus and Gaza residents will vote for candidates regardless of political views (see Table 2).

Table 2
Readiness to Elect Candidates by Place of Interview

	CandidatesSupportive of Peace Process	CandidatesOpposed to Peace Process	Regardless of Candidates'Political Position
Nablus	84.7	16.0	67.2
Tulkarm	84.5	15.5	58.2
Jenin	91.3	10.0	55.0
Ramallah	84.4	31.3	53.1
Hebron	78.3	19.1	52.2
Bethlehem	82.9	18.6	55.7
Jerusalem	78.8	10.0	42.5
Gaza N.	81.5	15.4	47.7
Gaza City	94.4	125.5	61.5
Gaza M.	85.1	24.4	60.0
Gaza S.	81.4	17.1	62.9

(N-north, M-middle, S-south)

Readiness to vote for candidates opposed to the peace process increases among Palestinians with more education; 33% of Bachelor degree holders declared their willingness to vote for opposition candidates compared with 11.3 % of illiterate respondents. Education does not play a significant role among respondents who declared their intention to vote for candidates regardless of their political views (see Table 3).

Table 3
Readiness to Elect Candidates by Education

	CandidatesSupportive of Peace Process	CandidatesOpposed to Peace Process	Regardless of Candidates' Political Position
Illiterate	88.6	11.3	57.9
Elementary	88.0	16.1	54.2
Preparatory	86.0	16.0	59.9
Secondary	85.5	19.7	55.8
2 yr. College	83.2	22.8	55.4
Bachelor	70.6	33.0	54.1

B. Voting Behavior and Partisanship

The largest percentage of Palestinians (43%) announced that their selection will rest primarily on the candidates themselves. Another 23% said that they will vote for a political party, while 24% will vote for candidates from

different lists. There is no difference between West Bank and the Gaza Strip regarding this question. A majority of the residents of Jerusalem (53.8%) will vote for candidates from one party, while the largest percentage of Hebron residents (37.1). Will vote for candidates from various parties (see Table 4).

Table 4
Partisanship by Place of Interview

	From One Party	From Various Parties	Depends on Candidate
Nablus	26.0	18.3	48.9
Tulkarm	18.3	21.1	54.1
Jenin	25.0	20.0	47.5
Ramallah	10.2	20.3	54.7
Hebron	21.6	37.1	28.4
Bethlehem	22.9	21.4	44.3
Jerusalem	53.8	22.5	13.8
Gaza N.	27.7	33.8	27.7
Gaza City	23.0	28.6	42.9
Gaza M.	16.4	21.6	47.0
Gaza S.	20.0	18.6	52.9

Readiness to elect candidates can be correlated to level of education. More Bachelor degree holders will choose from various parties and based on the candidates themselves than will illiterate voters, while intention to vote for candidates from one party decreases among the educated (see Table 5).

Table 5
Partisanship by Education

	From One Party	From Various Parties	Depends on Candidate
Illiterate	28.9	20.8	28.3
Elementary	27.7	22.5	39.3
Preparatory	21.0	20.6	53.3
Secondary	23.4	25.8	44.4
2 yr. College	14.7	26.5	49.0
Bachelor	16.5	30.3	42.2

C. Criteria in selecting candidates

A candidate's participation in the struggle is the most important factor for 27 % of Palestinians in their choice of a candidate. A candidate's academic attainment is of primary importance for 22 % of respondents, while 20 % value religiosity. About 19% intend to make their choices based on political affiliation and 3.4% will rely on their family relationship to the candidate. The residents

of Hebron and Jericho are most concerned with candidates' religiosity, while those of Jerusalem, and North and Middle Gaza place a higher value on the candidates' participation in the struggle (see Table 6).

Table 6
Most Important Factor in Candidate Selection by Place of Interview

	PoliticalAffiliation	Family Ties	AcademicAttainment	Religiosity	Particip. in Struggle	Others
Nablus	19.6	02.7	15.2	28.6	25.0	08.9
Tulkarm	21.8	05.5	20.0	16.4	27.3	09.1
Jenin	24.1	08.9	25.3	25.3	12.7	03.8
Ramallah	20.6	04.0	24.6	11.9	20.6	18.3
Hebron	06.8	03.4	25.6	40.2	20.5	03.4
Bethlehem	21.1	05.6	18.3	12.7	28.2	14.1
Jerusalem	19.2	---	17.9	19.2	39.7	03.8
Gaza N.	12.3	03.1	35.4	09.2	32.3	07.7
Gaza City	27.3	01.2	20.5	13.7	27.3	09.9
Gaza M.	15.8	03.0	22.6	18.8	35.3	04.5
Gaza S.	15.7	02.9	22.9	22.9	27.1	08.6

II. Knowledge of the Electoral Law

It was obvious from the results of the poll that Palestinians lack a good knowledge of the Electoral Law. A majority of Palestinians (55%) mistakenly think that the electoral law permits only a relative to accompany an illiterate person to the voting booth. Another 34% mistakenly think that the law permits voters to select persons from only one party. Ignorance of the details of the law is more widespread in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip as well as among women and the elderly. There is a direct relationship between level of education and knowledge of the law's provisions, where respondents with more education were better informed about the law.

III. Role of Elected Council

About 70% of those polled believe that the elected council will play an important role in guiding the country in the right direction, while 22% declared that they are "not sure". A majority of 58% of Jerusalem residents doubt that the council will play an important role. Belief in the council's role is a noticeable influence on Palestinians' intentions to participate in the elections. Respondents who believe that the council will play an important role are more likely to participate in the elections, while those who doubt it's importance are less interested in voting (see Table 7).

Table 7
Participation in Elections by views of Council's Role

	Will Boycott	Will Participate
Will Have Important Role	08.6	80.7
Will Not Have Important Role	47.2	33.7

*rows do not add up to 100% because there were other choices in the question

IV. Trust in Electoral Process

A total of 68% of Palestinians trust that the election process will be free, fair, and beneficial to Palestinian autonomy. Doubt was expressed by 13 %, and 19% declared that they are not sure of the fairness of the election process. Confidence in the elections' fairness is lowest in Jerusalem (55%) and highest in Tulkarm (82.7%). Refugee camp residents are the most doubtful (see Table 8).

Table 8
Trust in Electoral Process by Place of Residence

	Trust	Doubt	Don t Know
City	72.0	05.6	19.4
Town	69.2	14.2	16.7
Village	67.6	16.0	16.4
Refugee Camp	61.6	17.3	21.1

Skepticism was also high among students, employees, professors, and bachelors. Trust in the elections, like belief in the council's role, affects Palestinians' intentions to participate in the elections. About 37% of those polled do not trust the electoral process and consequently will not participate, while over 80% have confidence in the process and intend to vote (see Table 9).

Table 9
Participation in Elections by Trust of Electoral Process

	Boycott	Participate	Not Sure
Trust	08.7	80.9	10.4
Doubt	37.3	41.3	21.3
Don t Know	15.3	57.9	26.9

Participation in Elections

A majority of 71 % of the respondents said they would participate in the elections even if the opposition calls for a boycott, while 14% said they would not vote, and 15% said they are not sure.

VI. Readiness to Elect a Woman

A majority of 67% of those polled declared that they are ready to elect at least one woman candidate. It was noticed that there is no significant difference between the West Bank and Gaza concerning the readiness to elect a woman candidate. Nonetheless, the most difficult places for women candidates are expected to be the Middle and the South of Gaza. Specialists and retired Palestinians expressed the most readiness to elect women. In contrast, the readiness of students and farmers is below the average.

VII. Political Affiliation

About 55% of those polled said they will vote for Fateh and 10% support Hamas. About 25 % of Palestinians will vote for an independent candidate or no one. Gaza City residents expressed the most support (68%) for Fateh, while Harnas received the most support from Nablus residents (17.7%) (see Table 10).

Table 10
Political Affiliation by Place of Interviews

	Hamas	PFLP	Fateh	Islamic Jihad	Islamic Ind.	National Ind.	Other	No One
Nablus	17.7	03.1	50.0	---	01.5	04.6	03.1	13.1
Tulkarm	08.2	01.8	51.5	05.0	03.0	05.0	05.9	14.9
Jenin	07.5	01.3	62.5	02.5	03.8	---	01.3	20.0
Ramallah	05.0	04.2	58.3	00.8	05.0	01.7	16.7	07.5
Hebron	16.5	03.5	39.1	02.6	10.4	10.4	00.9	08.7
Bethlehem	04.5	06.0	61.2	---	04.5	04.5	01.5	11.9
Jerusalem	08.1	04.1	45.9	05.4	02.7	02.7	04.1	23.0
Gaza N.	09.2	07.7	63.1	---	01.5	03.1	03.1	09.2
Gaza City	11.1	03.9	68.0	01.3	00.7	01.3	01.3	11.1
Gaza M.	06.0	05.3	54.9	03.8	01.5	03.8	06.0	16.5
Gaza S.	07.2	02.9	58.0	05.8	02.9	01.4	01.4	17.4

*N- north, M- middle, S- south.
*DFLP, Feda, and PPP are not included in this table because of small sample size resulting in tow totals less than 100% in some cases. Results for Jericho were not included for the same reason.

VIII. New Parties

There was very little support for the newly established parties. About 97% of those polled said they were not supportive of the new groups because they knew nothing about the parties.

IX. Election of PNA

President A majority of 68.5% said that they will vote for Arafat, while 7.4% declared support for Hayder Abdul Shafi; 24% declared they would vote for another candidate or no one (options for this question have been amended; Ahmed Yassin and George Habash were omitted because their candidacy is unlikely to continue).

X. Problems Facing Society

According to 47% of Palestinians, the most important problem facing Palestinian society today is unemployment. The abandonment of religion is the next serious problem, as voiced by 24%, followed by poverty (10%) and the oppression of freedom (8%). Suppression of freedom is especially a concern among Bethlehem and Jerusalem residents, while the abandonment of religion is of most concern to respondents from Hebron. Apprehension of the problem of crime is felt most acutely by older Palestinians.

XI. Peace Process

A majority of 52% of Palestinians believe that the peace process will move forward despite the assassination of Rabin. A smaller percentage (34%) believe that the peace process won't be affected; only 4.2% anticipate the process will worsen.

XII. Feelings Given the Extension of Palestinian Authority

With the redeployment of Israeli troops from some towns and the extension of PNA jurisdiction, 60% of those polled said that they feel secure. In comparison, 12% declared that they feel worried, while 24.2% feel in between. Anxiety about the new situation is highest among Hebron and Jerusalem residents (see Table 11).

Table 11
Feelings after Redeployment by Place of Interview

	Secure	Worried	So/So	Don t Know
Nablus	61.5	10.0	24.6	03.8
Tulkarm	60.9	12.7	22.7	03.6
Jenin	63.8	03.8	31.3	01.3
Ramallah	51.2	15.0	28.3	05.5
Hebron	44.4	22.2	31.6	01.7
Bethlehem	45.7	11.4	34.3	08.6
Jerusalem	45.0	21.3	20.0	13.8
Gaza N.	72.3	09.2	16.9	01.5
Gaza City	74.5	08.1	15.5	01.9
Gaza M.	60.0	11.9	25.9	02.2
Gaza S.	70.0	05.7	20.0	04.3

N- north, M- midde, S-south

In addition, more anxiety was expressed by younger respondents than by older respondents (see Table 12).

Table 12
Feelings after Redeployment by Age

	Secure	Worried	So/So	Don t Know
18-22	51.6	17.9	25.0	05.4

23-26	51.0	15.0	29.4	04.6
27-30	49.7	15.2	32.5	02.6
31-35	58.2	12.0	24.7	05.1
36-42	61.7	11.5	23.0	03.8
43-50	73.1	03.8	19.2	03.8
51 and over	70.9	08.3	17.5	03.4

II. Unemployment

Over all, unemployment remained the same at 29% although it increased 8 % in refugee camps (see Table 13)

Table 13
Unemployment Demographics

	Dec. 1994	**Feb. 1995**	**Mar. 1995**	**May 1995**	**July 1995**	**Dec. 1995**
Total	30.0	51.0	38.0	36.0	29.0	29.0
Region						
West Bank	22.0	48.0	35.0	27.0	27.0	25.0
Gaza Strip	44.0	51.0	28.8	33.0	25.0	37.0
Place						
City	20.0	43.0	25.0	27.0	23.0	26.0
Village/Town	36.0	56.0	44.1	30.0	35.0	25.0
Camp	39.0	58.0	49.7	40.0	32.0	40.0
Gender						
Male	29.0	49.0	36.1	30.0	27.0	23.0
Female	37.0	60.0	50.8	42.0	37.0	49.0
Refugee Status						

Refugee	37.0	56.0	43.4	37.0	29.0	33.0
Non-Refugee	25.0	47.0	35.2	27.0	37.0	26.0
Education						
Up to Primary	37.0	60.0	45.2	33.0	31.0	27.0
Secondary	34.0	53.0	42.9	36.0	36.0	34.0
2 yr. College	24.0	43.0	34.6	12.0	24.0	35.0
Univ. Degrees	22.0	32.0	23.9	27.0	18.0	15.0
Marital Status						
Single		45.0	30.8	38.0	40.0	29.0
Married		53.0	35.6	39.0	26.0	29.0
Age						
18-30	42.0	54.0	46.7	41.0	38.0	31.7
31-43	25.0	54.0	35.9	24.0	25.0	30.5
44-64	20.0	58.0	26.1	25.0	20.0	24.0

Appendix

	Total	West Bank	Gaza
In the election, will you:			
A. Vote for qualified candidates supporting the current peace process?			
a)Yes	84.7%	83.1%	87.4%
b)No	10.9%	12.4%	08.4%
c)Don'tKnow	04.4%	04.5%	04.2%
B. Vote for qualified candidates opposed to the current peace process?			
a)Yes	18.8%	18.9%	18.6%
b)No	75.5%	75.1%	76.1%
c)Don't Know	05.8%	06.0%	05.3%
C. Vote for qualified candidates regardless of political positions?			
a)Yes	56.8%	55.4%	59.2%
b)No	35.4%	36.1%	34.1%
c)Don't Know	07.8%	08.4%	06.7%
D. Vote for candidates for other considerations?			
a)Yes	27.1%	31.6%	19.8%
b)No	64.8%	59.9%	72.8%
c)Don't Know	08.1%	08.5%	07.4%
2. According to your information, the Palestinian Electoral Law:			
A. Allows a voter to authorize someone to vote in his/her place.			
a)Yes	14.8%	17.0%	11.1%
b)No*	65.6%	62.8%	70.3%
c)Don't Know	19.6%	20.2%	18.6%
B. Allows the election of candidates from various party lists.			
a)Yes*	49.2%	48.8%	49.8%
b)No	31.8%	31.4%	32.3%
c)Don't Know	19.1%	19.7%	17.9%
C. Allows the election of candidates from one party list only.			
a)Yes	18.8%	18.9%	18.6%
b)No*	75.5%	75.1%	76.1%
c)Don't Know	05.8%	06.0%	05.3%
D. Permits only a relative to accompany an illiterate voter.			
a)Yes	54.5%	58.8%	47.2%
b)No*	30.0%	26.8%	35.6%
c)Don't Know	15.5%	14.4%	17.2%

E. Allows a voter for only one person from among all the candidates.

a) Yes	44.4%	46.3%	41.2%	
b) No*	33.7%	31.7%	37.2%	
c) Don't Know	21.9%	22.0%	21.6%	

* correct answer as stipulated by the Electoral Law.

3. I will vote for candidates from:

a) One party list only	22.7%	23.6%	21.2%	
b) Various party lists	23.9%	22.9%	25.6%	
c) Depends on individual candidates.		43.4%	43.3%	43.5%
d) Others, specify	04.1%	04.8%	03.3%	
e) Don't Know	05.9%	05.4%	06.7%	

4. If the opposition calls for a boycott of the elections, I will:

a) Boycott the elections		13.8%	17.3%	07.9%
b) Participate in the elections	71.3%	69.0%	75.2%	
c) Not sure	14.9%	13.7%	16.9%	

5. Will you vote for at least one woman?

a) Yes	67.2%	69.3%	63.6%
b) No	25.4%	25.0%	26.0%
c) Not sure	07.5%	05.7%	10.4%

6. After Rabin's assassination, I feel the peace process will:

a) Move forward	51.5%	51.2%	52.1%
b) Go backward	04.2%	05.6%	01.9%
c) Not be affected	34.0%	33.6%	34.8%
d) Don't Know	10.2%	09.7%	11.2%

7. With the redeployment of Israeli forces, and return of the PA I feel:

a) Secure	59.6%	54.1%	68.9%
b) Worried	12.1%	13.9%	09.0%
c) "So-So"*	24.2%	26.8%	19.7%
d) Don't Know	04.1%	05.2%	02.3%

* somewhere between a and b.

8. If the following nominate themselves for the position of president of the executive authority, I will vote for:

a) Haider Abdel Shafi	07.4%	08.1%	06.3%
b) Yassir Arafat	68.5%	63.2%	77.4%
c) Others	10.3%	13.0%	05.6%
d) No One	13.8%	15.6%	10.7%

9. If general elections were held today, and you decided to vote, you would vote for candidates affiliated with:

a) Hamas	09.7%	10.3%	08.6%	
b) PPP	01.8%	02.1%	01.4%	
c) PFLP	03.8%	03.2%	04.8%	
d) Fateh	55.3%	51.7%	61.4%	
e) Fida	00.4%	00.7%	-----	
f) Islamic Jihad	02.0%	01.7%	02.6%	
g) DFLP	01.5%	02.0%	00.7%	
h) Islamic Independents	03.6%	04.9%	01.4%	
i) National Independents		03.2%	03.6%	02.4%
j) Others	04.8%	05.9%	03.1%	
k) No One	13.8%	14.0%	13.6%	

10. Do you support any of the newly established parties?

a) Yes	03.5%	02.7%	04.7%
b) No	54.7%	50.7%	61.5%
c) Don't Know	41.8%	46.6%	33.8%

11. Which of the following factors is the most important in selecting your candidate (one only)?

a) Political Affiliation		18.9%	18.5%	19.6%
b) Family relationship (to candidate)	03.4%	04.1%	02.3%	

c)Academic Attainment	22.1%	21.0%	23.8%
d)Religiosity	20.4%	23.0%	16.1%
e)Participation in struggle	26.6%	24.3%	30.5%
f)Others	08.6%	09.1%	07.7%

12. Do you think that the elected council will have an important role in guiding the country in the right direction?

a)Yes	70.4%	69.5%	71.9%
b)No	07.8%	08.9%	06.0%
c)Not sure	21.8%	21.6%	22.1%

13. In your opinion, the most important problem facing Palestinian society today is (one only):

a)Unemployment	46.7%	38.6%	60.2%
b)Crime	03.5%	04.9%	01.2%
c)Poverty	09.9%	07.8%	13.3%
d)Abandoning religion	24.4%	29.4%	16.0%
e)Political violence	04.5%	06.1%	01.9%
f)Suppression of free speech	07.6%	08.8%	05.6%
g)Others	03.4%	04.3%	01.9%

14. Do you trust that the election process will be free, fair, and beneficial to society?

a)Yes	68.0%	68.7%	66.8%
b)No	13.2%	15.0%	10.2%
c)Don't Know	18.8%	16.3%	23.0%