



EU NEIGHBOURS  
south

# OPINION POLL FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS FOR THE SOUTHERN NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNTRIES



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## Methodology

For more than two decades now, the European Union has been actively cooperating with its southern partners on diverse and important areas including but not limited to good governance, socio-economic development, migration, support to refugees, climate change, environment, energy, and security. This cooperation essentially takes place through the European Neighbourhood Policy and was implemented through bilateral, regional, neighbourhood-wide, and cross-border cooperation programmes<sup>1</sup>.

This survey was commissioned within the framework of the EU Neighbours South Communication Programme designed to create awareness about the European Union in the 10 Southern Neighbourhood: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia. This survey aims to help better understand the awareness amongst citizens of each of the 10 countries about the EU and about its initiatives and action, in the region and at the national level. The survey also gauges the populations support and perceptions about these actions and about the partnership with the EU.

This year's report has been upgraded to refine the analysis by taking into consideration the socio-economic, political, and cultural environment of the different countries. The questionnaires have been designed and reviewed through a consultation process with the EU delegations in the southern neighbourhood.

This report presents the results of this survey for **Palestine**, conducted in autumn 2022, and explores a range of issues, including:

- » Image and perceptions of the European Union
- » Awareness of cooperation programmes
- » Citizens' opinion on the relations of their country with the EU
- » The use of media (mainstream and online) to find information about the EU.

The survey covers the population aged 15 years.

Using the latest official statistics, broad demographic quotas were set in each country to ensure all subgroups are adequately included and represented in the sample. This stratification was designed using the following sociodemographic variables:

1. Gender (Male, Female)
2. Age (15 – 24, 25 – 39, 40 – 54, 55 – 64, 65 years or more)
3. Region: The widest geographical coverage of the population was sampled to ensure representativeness. All citizens living in Palestine were eligible to participate in the survey.
4. Urbanisation (rural area, small or middle size town, large city)

<sup>1</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/european-neighbourhood-policy/southern-neighbourhood\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/european-neighbourhood-policy/southern-neighbourhood_en)



Gender	
Male	50 %
Female	50 %
Age	
15 – 24 years	23 %
25 – 39 years	43 %
40 – 54 years	22 %
55 – 64 years	9 %
65+ years*	3 %
Education	
Still studying	11 %
No education	1 %
15 years or less	19 %
16 – 19 years	34 %
20 years and more	35 %
Occupation	
White collar, manager*	4 %
Employee	14 %
Self employed	15 %
Manual worker	14 %
Not occupied	54 %
Type of locality	
Rural area or village	15 %
Small/middle size town*	27 %
Large town	50 %

The Palestinian sample profile achieved for the 2022 survey is detailed in the table to the left.

Respondents in Palestine were interviewed by telephone, using fixed lines and mobile. In total, 1000 interviews were conducted with fieldwork taking place autumn 2022. A national weighting procedure was carried to make sure that the samples match the target population distribution.

Readers are reminded that the survey results are estimates, the accuracy of which, other things being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage.



## 1. Key Findings

### 1.1 Knowledge and Perceptions of the EU

**A low self-stated knowledge about the EU not reflected in the answers to the factual questions, which are close to average.**

**The EU image has eroded in 2022, with however half respondents holding a positive one. The institution is appreciated for its support to the Palestinian authorities but denounced for its close relation with Israel.**

- » 28% of Palestinian respondents believe they know what the EU is all about, which represents an increase of + 6 ppt since the survey conducted in 2021.
- » 72% Palestinian respondents say that they do not know about the EU, - 4 ppt from 2021.
- » The relatively low level of subjective knowledge is somewhat contradicted by the factual questions where 91% respondents answered at least 1 question correctly, with an average of 2.7 correct answers out of a possible six.
- » The proportion of Palestinian respondents who have a positive image of the EU has decreased by - 5 ppt since 2021, reaching 53%. The ones expressing a negative sentiment has increased by +7 ppt to 21%.
  - The proportion describing themselves as neutral has increased from 16% to 31%.
- » The main reason mentioned by 51% of those who felt the EU had a positive image was related to the EU's support to Palestinian authorities. This is followed by 17% who mention that it is an important trade partner for Palestine.
- » Of those who believe that the EU has a negative image, 3 in 10 mention the EU's close relationship with Israel (30%) or that the EU does not do enough to support Palestinian people (29%). EU support to governments which support Israel is mentioned by 24%.

### 1.2 Values of the EU

**The EU is mostly associated with gender equality and least associated with the rule of law, good governance, and transparency.**

- » The values most likely to be associated with the EU were equality and gender equality (65%), human rights (64%), democracy (60%), media freedom and economic prosperity (both 59%).
- » The value least likely to be associated with the EU was rule of law (23%) which has seen a huge decrease since 2021.

### 1.3 Relationship with the European Union:

**The EU is seen as the closest partner and a lead donor delivering impactful support, mostly in humanitarian aid, infrastructure development and health. It is also considered as the most trusted international institution.**



- » Three quarters of respondents in Palestine (75%) believe that the European Union has a good relationship with their country, a proportion which has increased by + 14 ppt since 2021.
- » There has been an increase in the level of awareness in Palestine for most cooperation programs, notably green transition programmes which has seen an increase of + 13 ppt.
- » As in 2021, the highest level of awareness is for EU support programmes for health (72% cf. 70% in 2021) closely followed by infrastructure development (69%).
- » Awareness is lowest for support programmes for digital transition (19% cf. 17% in 2021).
- » Personal participation in an EU-funded project remains low with 88% who never have been involved as part of any project. However almost 7% say that they have been a beneficiary of an EU funded project.
- » 65% think that support from the EU to their country is effective – a slight increase from 62% in 2021.
- » Palestinian respondents believe the country have benefitted the most from EU support in the Humanitarian aid (76%), infrastructure development (69%) and health (68%) areas. All three have increased since 2021, in particular health which has seen an increase of + 10 ppt.
- » The proportion of respondents who believe Palestine has not benefited in any areas from EU support has fallen to 6% (15% in 2021).
- » The top five areas where respondents think that Palestine has benefited the most from current EU policies include:
  - Humanitarian aid (76%, + 5 ppt)
  - Infrastructure development (69%, + 5 ppt)
  - Health (68%, + 10 ppt)
  - Education and skills (54%, + 9 ppt)
  - Support to agriculture and rural development (49%, + 10 ppt)
- » Humanitarian aid (91%) and health (90%) are the priority areas for increased EU engagement for Palestinian respondents, closely followed by infrastructure development (88%).
  - There is majority support for more EU engagement across almost all areas.
- » The most commonly mentioned areas where less engagement from the EU is favoured include gender equality (41%), democracy (35%), digital transition (34%), rule of law (33%) and tourism (29%).
- » 72% of respondents said that the European Union has a positive impact on the development of their country, with 8% believing that it has a “very” positive impact.
  - This represents an increase from 2021 when overall 69% described the impact as positive.
- » 18% said that the impact has been negative, a slight decrease from the 20% observed in 2021.
- » 72% in Palestine believe the EU is an important partner of their country, with 19% saying that the EU was a very important partner and 53% a rather important partner.
  - This represents an increase in the perceived importance of the partnership observed in the 2021 survey when the proportion was 69%.
- » Palestinian respondents are still most likely to see the EU as a key partner (27% cf. 26% in 2021), followed by Qatar (16%), the UN (13%) and Turkey (12%).
- » The EU is the most trusted institution with 57% saying they trust it, followed by 38% who



trust the UN. There is less trust in the Arab League (28%). Trust across all institutions has increased since 2021.

- » The level of mistrust is high for all three institutions with over a third expressing mistrust in the EU (37%), over half in the UN (56%) and 63% saying they tend not to trust the Arab League.
- » The EU is seen as the lead donor of support to Palestine, mentioned by 31% (35% in 2021). Qatar is mentioned by 17%, followed by the UN (16%) and the IMF/ World Bank (12%).
- » For 25%, the EU's response to the war in Ukraine has changed their view positively. 15% said that it had affected their perceptions negatively. For 51% of respondents in Palestine, the EU's response is described as not changing their perception.

#### 1.4 Information about the European Union

**Palestinian respondents were proportionally much more likely to search information about the EU in 2022 compared to 2021, through social media, conversations with friends and family and television. There is a significant part (1 in 5) using EU official websites.**

**The exposure to information about the EU, although it remained very low in 2022, was most likely to change the perception of the institution positively rather than negatively.**

- » The top three preferred channels for information about the EU are online social networks (53%, + 23 ppt), discussions with friends and family (30%, + 6 ppt) and television (23%, + 8 ppt).
- » The usage of EU “official” online information sources is relatively high with EU official websites most likely to be mentioned (22%), followed by the official website of the EU Delegation (12%).
- » The proportion of respondents who never look for information about the EU has drastically fallen by - 32 ppt.
- » Overall, 26% said that they had seen or heard anything about the EU in the last 12 months. Around two thirds (72%) said they not seen or heard anything with 2% who didn't know.
- » Of those who said that they had seen or heard something about the EU all recalled seeing or hearing a specific campaign.
  - “The Treatment is right” campaign for World Cancer Day was mentioned by 86%, 40% claimed to be aware of “Our Jerusalem is Green”, followed by 34% who mentioned “Europe and Palestine” – competitions program in Ramadan.
- » Of the other campaigns, awareness was highest for #StandWithUkraine with 41% knowing at least something about it, and 36% who knew something of Violence against women. Awareness levels for the other campaigns were much lower.
- » A third (34%) said the communications had changed their perception positively with 4% saying very positively. Around one in ten (11%) said that these communications had negatively affected their perception, while 25% said that it did not change their perceptions.



### 1.5 Personal Life in general

**Life satisfaction of the Palestinian respondents has improved in 2022, with a lower proportion claiming they do not feel satisfied at all with their life.**

**The main concerns the respondents believe Palestine is facing are rather structural (economic situation and unemployment, corruption) but also as other countries, rising prices, and inflation.**

- » Life satisfaction in Palestine has improved since 2021 with 67% describing themselves as very or fairly satisfied (61% in 2021).
- » A third of Palestinian respondents (32%) describe themselves as not very or not at all satisfied (38% in 2021). The proportion who do not feel at all satisfied with their life has decreased from 22% to 16%.
- » The key issue facing Palestine is the economic situation which was the most important issue for 27% (4% in 2021) and mentioned in total by 94%.
  - The next issues most likely to be mentioned is unemployment (mentioned by 20% as the most important issue and 90% in total), rising prices and inflation (mentioned by 18% as the most important issue and by 94% in total) and corruption (17% and 88%).



## 2. Knowledge and Perceptions of the European Union

The knowledge and perceptions of Palestinian respondents about the European Union are analysed in this section of the report. The analysis covers the following themes:

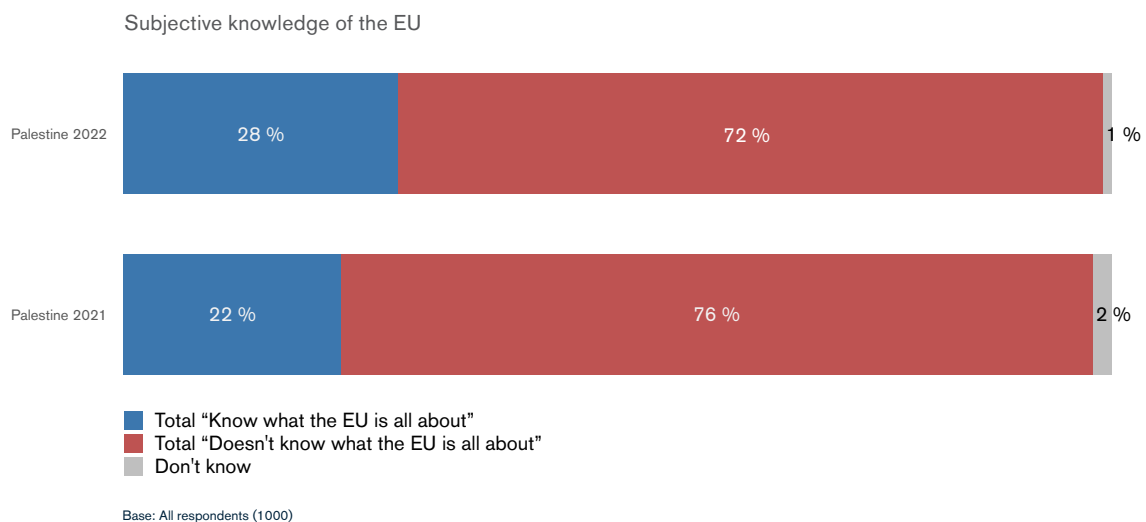
- » The image of the EU the respondents are holding, the characteristics they think best represent the EU, and the assessment of their country’s relationship with the EU.
- » The respondent’s level of awareness of the EU’s cooperation, the perceived effectiveness of EU’s support and the most beneficial areas of this support.
- » The respondent’s perception of the EU’s impact on development in Palestine, the importance of its partnership and the level of trust they have in the EU.

### 2.1 Knowledge of the European Union

At the beginning of the survey, respondents were asked the extent to which they feel that they know what the EU is all about.

In Palestine, 28% of the respondents believe they know what the EU is all about, a proportion which increased by + 6 ppt since the survey conducted in 2021.

Over seven in ten (72%) of Palestinian respondents say that they do not know about the EU (- 4 ppt).



Sociodemographic analysis<sup>2</sup> shows that men (30% cf. 24% of women) and older respondents are more likely to feel knowledgeable – 31% of those aged 55–64 compared to 23% of those aged 15–24.

Just over one in ten (14%) of the respondents with a low level of education (leaving education aged 15 or under) said that they feel knowledgeable compared to 42% of those who finished education aged 20 and older. Non-manual workers were more likely to feel knowledgeable than those unemployed or in other occupations, as were those living in rural areas compared to those in the most urbanised ones.

<sup>2</sup>Throughout the report the sociodemographic analysis includes some groups with extremely low base sizes – these are indicated by an asterisk in the tables – where data should be treated cautiously. Any differences shown by these groups is unlikely to be statistically significant and is not commented upon in this report.



Those with an overall positive image of the EU were more likely to feel knowledgeable (37%) than those with a neutral (16%) or negative image (23%).

Base All Respondents	Palestine 1000		
	Total "Know what the EU is all about"	Total "Don't know what the EU is all about"	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	28 %	72 %	1 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	30 %	70 %	0 %
Female	24 %	74 %	2 %
<b>Age</b>			
15 – 24 years	23 %	75 %	2 %
25 – 39 years	27 %	73 %	0 %
40 – 54 years	30 %	69 %	0 %
55 – 64 years	31 %	67 %	2 %
65+ years*	31 %	69 %	0 %
<b>Education</b>			
Still studying	25 %	73 %	2 %
No education*	23 %	77 %	0 %
15 years or less	14 %	83 %	3 %
16 – 19 years	21 %	79 %	0 %
20 years and more	42 %	58 %	0 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
White collar, manager*	42 %	58 %	0 %
Employee	42 %	57 %	1 %
Self employed	36 %	63 %	1 %
Manual worker	18 %	81 %	1 %
Not occupied	22 %	77 %	1 %
<b>Type of locality</b>			
Rural area or village	27 %	72 %	2 %
Small/middle size town	20 %	79 %	1 %
Large town	30 %	69 %	0 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	37 %	63 %	0 %
Neutral	16 %	83 %	1 %
Negative	23 %	75 %	1 %
Don't know*	3 %	82 %	15 %

To provide a more objective assessment of the knowledge levels in all countries, respondents were also asked a series of factual questions about the EU:

- » The European Union has a parliament directly elected by its citizens.
- » The European Union is an economic and political union of 27 European countries.
- » The European Union is a regional institution of the United Nations.
- » The Euro is the currency of all member states of the European Union.
- » The European Union has an embassy and an appointed ambassador of its own in Palestine.
- » The European Union's has its main headquarters in Brussels.

By calculating the average number of correct answers, the data provides a more objective assess-



ment of the knowledge that citizens have of the EU.

In the case of Palestine, the relatively low level of subjective knowledge is somewhat contradicted by the factual questions where only 9% answered all the questions incorrectly, with an average of 2.7 correct answers out of a possible 6.

Base All Respondents	Palestine 1000	
	No correct answers	Average number of correct answers
<b>Total</b>	9 %	2,7
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	6 %	2,9
Female	12 %	2,5
<b>Age</b>		
15 – 24 years	8 %	2,7
25 – 39 years	8 %	2,8
40 – 54 years	9 %	2,7
55 – 64 years	10 %	2,6
65+ years*	26 %	2,3
<b>Education</b>		
Still studying	4 %	2,9
No education*	36 %	1,5
15 years or less	26 %	2,1
16 – 19 years	6 %	2,5
20 years and more	3 %	3,2
<b>Occupation</b>		
White collar, manager*	0 %	3,6
Employee	4 %	2,9
Self employed	8 %	2,9
Manual worker	8 %	2,7
Not occupied	12 %	2,6
<b>Type of locality</b>		
Rural area or village	9 %	2,8
Small/middle size town	8 %	2,7
Large town	8 %	2,7
<b>Image of the EU</b>		
Positive	4 %	2,9
Neutral	12 %	2,5
Negative	13 %	2,6
Don't know*	53 %	1,0
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>		
Total "know what the EU is all about"	1 %	3,3
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	11 %	2,5

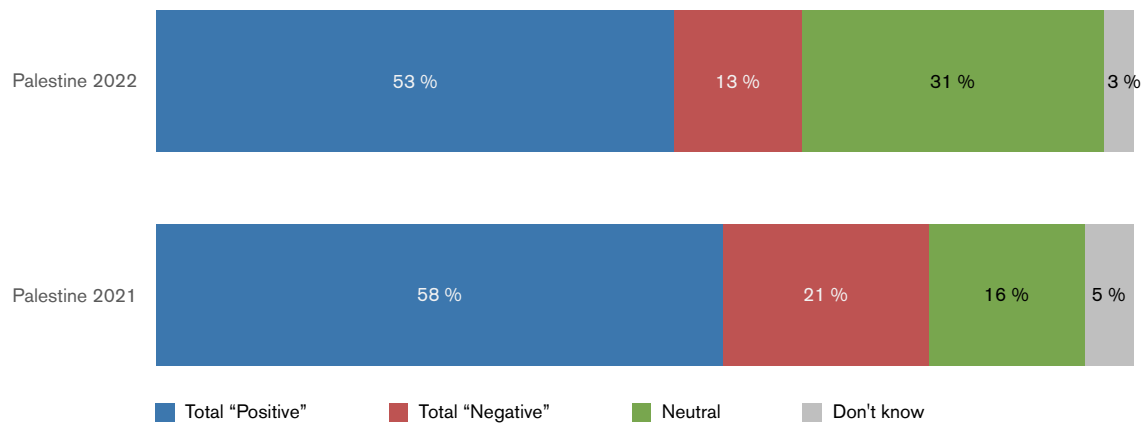
Those who believed they were knowledgeable about the EU were slightly more likely to answer correctly with an average of 3.3 correct answers compared to 2.5 of those who felt they were not knowledgeable.

Men, with a higher level of education, with a positive overall image of the EU, in non-manual work were also more likely to answer the questions correctly.

## 2.2 Perceived Image of the European Union

In 2022, half Palestinian respondents have a positive image of the EU but they were proportionally slightly less than 2021 (- 5 ppt). The opinions were in general less pronounced in 2022 since the proportion expressing a negative sentiment has also decreased by - 8 ppt and the ones describing the image they hold of the EU as neutral has risen sharply (31%, + 15 ppt).

A2. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative image?



Base: All respondents (1000)

The data reveal sociodemographic differences, mostly by age and area of residence.

Indeed, younger respondents are less likely to have a positive image (46% of those aged 15–24 compared to 55% of those aged 55–64). Those in rural areas are less likely to feel positive – 40% compared to 56% in large towns.

The difference by gender was less pronounced (men are somewhat more likely to have a positive image than women, 53% cf. 52%), as was with education were 50% of those who left education aged 15 or under who feel positive compared with 58% of those who finished education aged 20 or older. Finally, employees are more likely (63%) to have a positive image than other occupations.

There is a positive correlation between the level of subjective knowledge about the EU and the positive sentiment towards it (71% of those feeling knowledgeable about the EU were positive about it compared to 45% of those who do not feel knowledgeable).

Base All Respondents	Palestine 1000			
	Total "Positive"	Neutral	Total "Negative"	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	53 %	31 %	13 %	3 %
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	52 %	31 %	15 %	1 %
Female	52 %	31 %	12 %	5 %
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	46 %	37 %	12 %	5 %
25 – 39 years	54 %	33 %	11 %	2 %
40 – 54 years	54 %	28 %	14 %	3 %
55 – 64 years	55 %	26 %	14 %	4 %
65+ years*	52 %	8 %	37 %	4 %
<b>Education</b>				
Still studying	47 %	39 %	9 %	3 %
No education*	11 %	44 %	37 %	8 %
15 years or less	50 %	26 %	18 %	6 %
16 – 19 years	51 %	32 %	14 %	3 %
20 years and more	58 %	30 %	12 %	1 %
<b>Occupation</b>				
White collar, manager*	55 %	32 %	12 %	–
Employee	63 %	25 %	11 %	2 %
Self employed	47 %	29 %	21 %	3 %
Manual worker	48 %	36 %	14 %	2 %
Not occupied	52 %	32 %	12 %	4 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	40 %	44 %	14 %	2 %
Small/middle size town	50 %	33 %	14 %	2 %
Large town	56 %	28 %	13 %	3 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	71 %	17 %	11 %	0 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	45 %	36 %	15 %	4 %

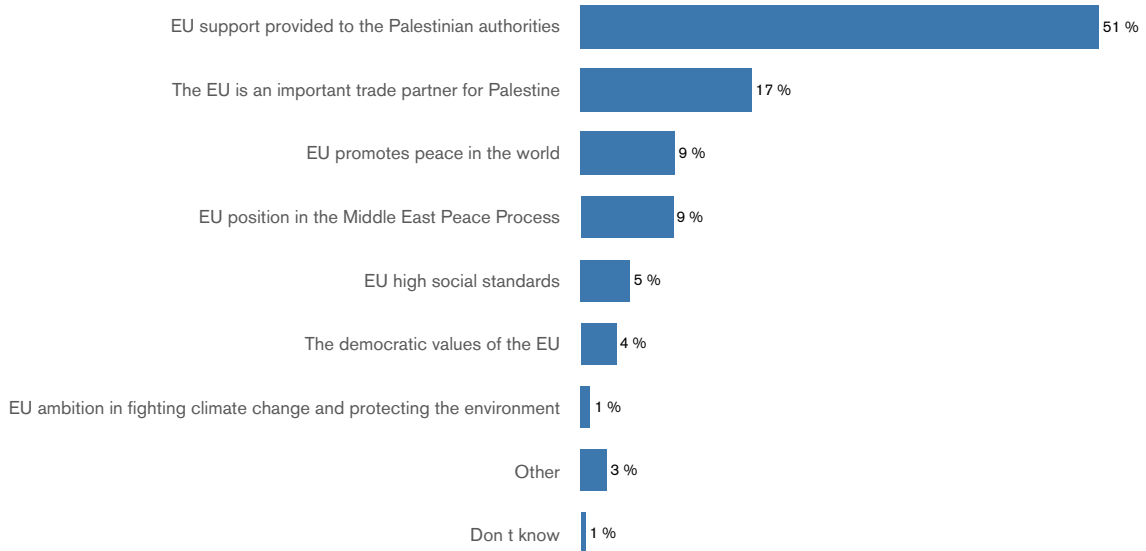
### Reasons for positive or negative perceptions of EU image

For the 2022 survey, those who said either that the EU had a positive or negative image were asked a follow-up question concerning what they considered to be the main reasons for this image.

In Palestine, the EU is appreciated for its support to the Palestinian authorities (mentioned by 51% of those holding a positive image of the EU). This could be the result of the clarity and assertiveness with which the EU voice its political positions towards Palestine and the Palestinians, in Brussels or in field. The second reason mentioned is the importance of the EU as a trade partner for Palestine (17%).



A2e. Which of the following, if any, could be the main reasons for having a **positive** image of the European Union?

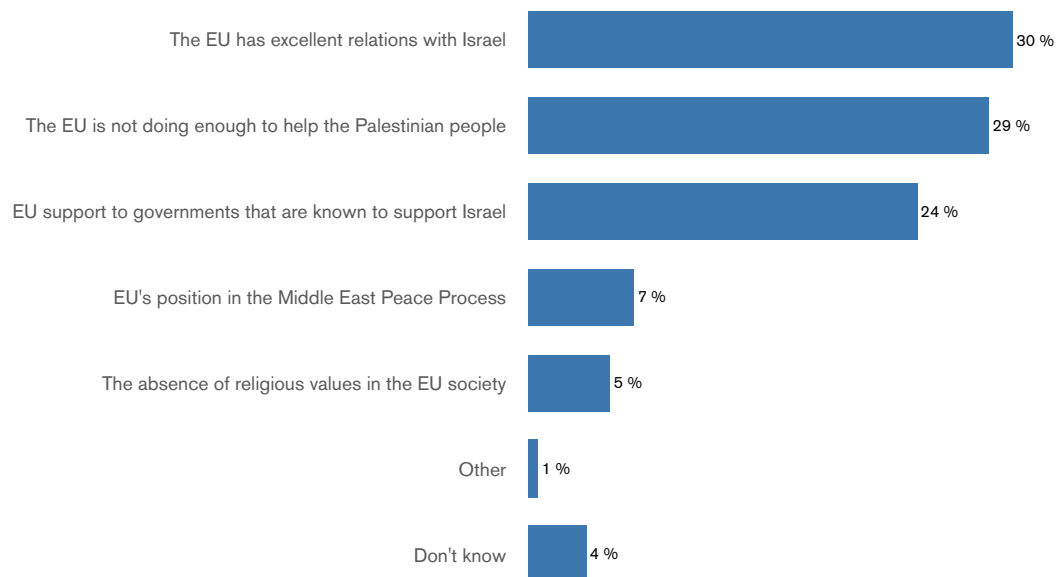


Base: All respondents with a positive image of EU (524)

The same question was asked of the respondents who believe that the EU has a negative image.

In Palestine, the EU is denounced for its excellent relation with Israel (30%) followed by the perceived lack of support to the Palestinian people (29%) and the EU support to governments which support Israel is (24%).

A2f. Which of the following, if any, could be the main reasons for having a **negative** image of the European Union?

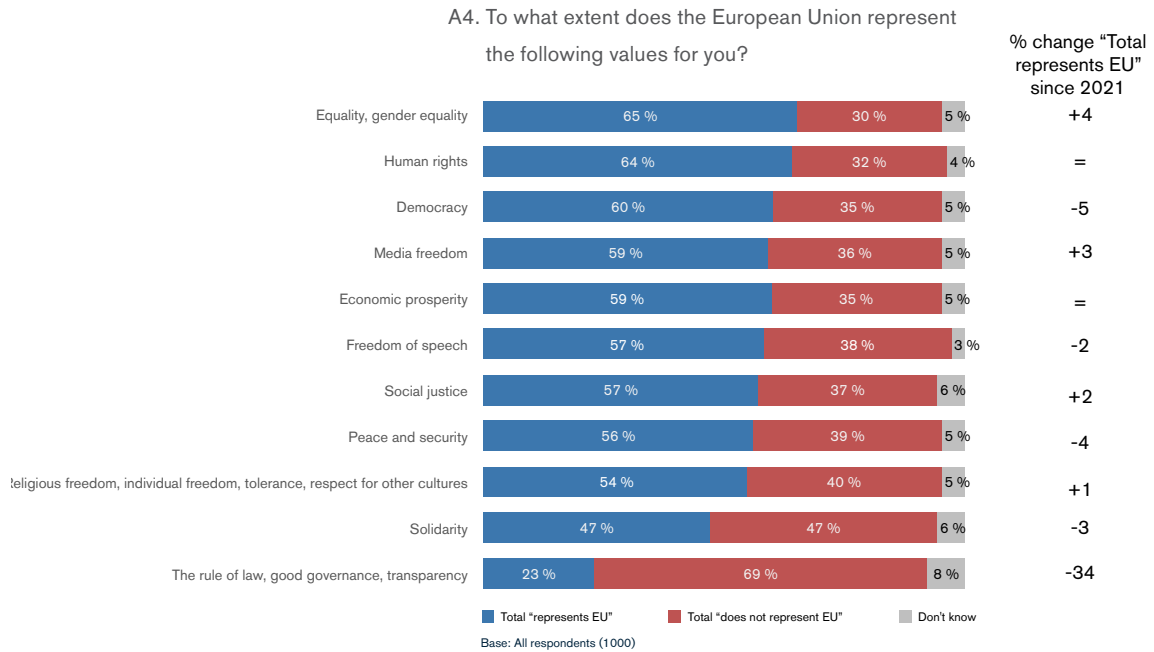


Base: All respondents with a negative image of EU (136)

Overall base sizes are too small to draw meaningful comparisons between sociodemographic groups.

### 2.3 Characteristics that exemplify the European Union

Respondents were asked the extent to which the European Union represents several values to them.



All values gathered the agreement of at least half of the respondents, except for solidarity (47%) and rule of law, good governance, and transparency (23%). There have been some relatively minor changes in the level of agreement across all the values except for rule of law which has seen a huge decrease in the level of agreement from 57% to 23%.

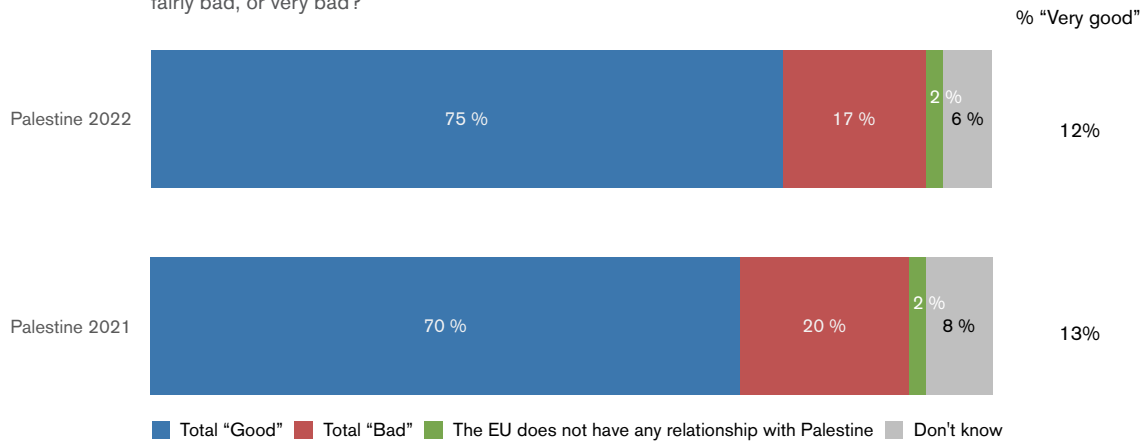
The values most likely to be associated with the EU were equality and gender equality (65%), human rights (64%), democracy (60%), media freedom and economic prosperity (both 59%).

### 2.4 Relation with the European Union

Three quarters of respondents in Palestine believe that the European Union has a good relationship with their country, a proportion which has sharply increased from 61% since 2021. The ones describing the relationship as “very good” stayed at the same level (12%). This overall increase in the “positive” along with the contraction of the “don’t know” by - 18 ppt since 2021 suggest that in 2022, EU-Palestine relation has been more convincing for the Palestinian’s opinion.

Conversely, 16% feel that the relationship is poor – a slight increase from the 14% observed in the 2021 survey.

A5. Would you describe the European Union's relation with Palestine as very good, fairly good, fairly bad, or very bad?



Base: All respondents (1000)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals differences by gender and age, with men more likely to describe the relationship between the EU and Palestine positively (78% cf. 73%) and older respondents more likely to view the relationship positively than younger respondents (80% of those aged 55 – 64 compared to 72% of those aged 15 – 24 as were employees compared to other occupations). A significant difference is also observed on the level of education, with those having a lower one being in general less likely to be positive compared with those who finished aged 20 and over (68% of those who finished aged 15 or under compared to 81% of those who finished 20 years or more).

The ones who have a positive image of the EU overall are radically more likely to be positive about the relationship than those with a negative view (92% cf. 33%). The differences are less pronounced by subjective level of knowledge, although those who feel knowledgeable are somewhat less likely to describe the relation negatively (89% cf. 70%).





Base All Respondents	Palestine			
	Total "Good"	Total "Bad"	No relation	Don't know
	1000			
Total	75 %	17 %	2 %	6 %
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	78 %	17 %	2 %	4 %
Female	73 %	16 %	3 %	8 %
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	72 %	17 %	3 %	8 %
25 – 39 years	75 %	18 %	2 %	5 %
40 – 54 years	78 %	14 %	2 %	5 %
55 – 64 years	80 %	15 %	1 %	5 %
65+ years*	70 %	26 %	4 %	–
<b>Education</b>				
Still studying	76 %	13 %	6 %	5 %
No education*	53 %	47 %	–	–
15 years or less	68 %	18 %	3 %	12 %
16 – 19 years	75 %	18 %	2 %	6 %
20 years and more	81 %	16 %	2 %	2 %
<b>Occupation</b>				
White collar, manager*	81 %	15 %	3 %	2 %
Employee	85 %	11 %	1 %	3 %
Self employed	75 %	18 %	2 %	5 %
Manual worker	74 %	17 %	1 %	7 %
Not occupied	72 %	17 %	3 %	6 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	72 %	18 %	4 %	6 %
Small/middle size town	78 %	15 %	2 %	4 %
Large town	75 %	18 %	2 %	6 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	92 %	6 %	0 %	2 %
Neutral	70 %	18 %	3 %	10 %
Negative	33 %	60 %	4 %	3 %
Don't know*	25 %	4 %	30 %	41 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	89 %	10 %	1 %	–
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	70 %	19 %	3 %	8 %



## 2.5 Awareness of EU Cooperation

This section of the report analyses the level of awareness of respondents towards EU cooperation programmes in their country. The cooperation programmes that were included in this question differ slightly between countries.

The below table presents the awareness level of each cooperation programme that were measured in the survey.

A6. For each of the following areas, could you tell me whether you have heard of any existing EU cooperation programmes in Palestine? Have you ever heard of?

	Palestine 2021	Palestine 2022	Difference since 2021
Health	70 %	72 %	+2
Infrastructure development	67 %	69 %	+2
Education and skills	51 %	54 %	+3
Support for refugees and displaced people	50 %	53 %	+3
Agricultural and rural development	47 %	50 %	+3
Human rights	52 %	47 %	-5
Economic reform or business and small or medium enterprises (SMEs)	43 %	44 %	+1
Support for social protection	37 %	42 %	+5
Youth	36 %	39 %	+3
Culture	34 %	37 %	+3
Civil society	37 %	33 %	-4
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	19 %	32 %	+13
Justice or police reforms	30 %	27 %	-3
Digital transition	17 %	19 %	+2
	Lowest awareness		
	Highest awareness		

As in 2021, the highest level of awareness is for EU support programmes for health (72% cf. 70% in 2021) closely followed by infrastructure development (69%). Awareness is lowest for support programmes for digital transition (19% cf. 17% in 2021).

There has been an increase in the level of awareness for most EU cooperation programs in Palestine, most notably for the green transition programme which has seen an increase of + 13 ppt. In 2022, Team Europe in Palestine has signed an almost 70 M EUR agreement with the Palestinian authorities and private sector for the phase II of SUNREF, focusing on channeling finance to green energy projects and specifically on energy efficiency, with, for this second phase, the inclusion of an Islamic-lending offer for businesses. Also, in September 2022, the EU organised the EU Green Talk in Palestine which

was held as part of the Palestine Local Conference of Youth (LCOY), under the official youth constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

When asked whether they were personally involved in an EU-funded project<sup>3</sup>, participation remains low – 88% have never been involved as part of any project. While only a small number of respondents say they have either been involved as a volunteer (3%) or employee (2%), with a slightly higher proportion (7%) who say that they have been a beneficiary of an EU funded project.

<sup>3</sup> A8. Have you ever been personally involved with an EU-funded project? Yes, as a volunteer; Yes as an employee; Yes as a beneficiary; No, Never; Other; Don't know.

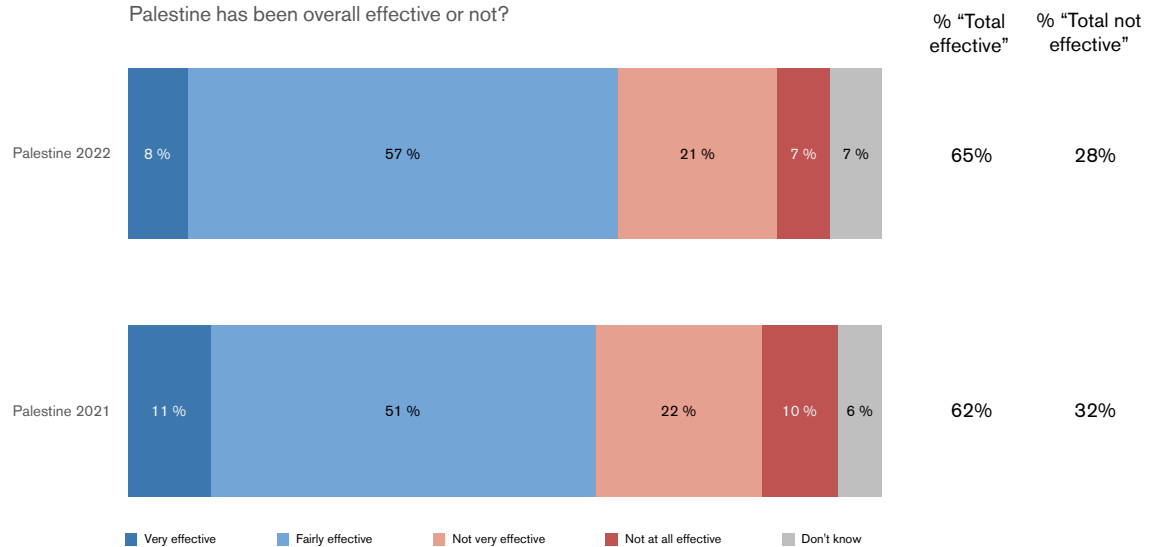


### 2.6 Effectiveness of EU's support

In total, 65% think that support from the EU to their country is effective (+ 3 ppt since 2021). Almost in ten (8%) describe the support as “very” effective (- 3 ppt since 2021).

28% describe EU support as ineffective, with 7% describing it as “not at all effective”. This represents a decrease of - 4 ppt since 2021.

A7. To what extent do you think that the support provided by the European Union to Palestine has been overall effective or not?



Base: All respondents (1000)

The sociodemographic analysis shows that men are more positive about the effectiveness of EU support than women (69% cf. 62%), older aged groups (65-69% cf. 61% for 15-24 years), (69% cf. 58% for those who left education aged 15 or under who left aged 20 and over), employees (78% cf. 62% of those unemployed or in other occupations).

Those positive about the EU overall are radically more likely to describe EU support as effective compared to those with an overall negative image (84% cf. 32%) as are those who feel knowledgeable about the EU (81% compared to 60% of those who do not feel knowledgeable).

It is interesting to note that half of those who hold a neutral image of the EU consider the support this latter as effective.



Base All Respondents	Palestine 1000		
	Total "Effective"	Total "Not effective"	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	65 %	28 %	7 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	69 %	27 %	5 %
Female	62 %	29 %	9 %
<b>Age</b>			
15 – 24 years	61 %	31 %	9 %
25 – 39 years	69 %	24 %	7 %
40 – 54 years	65 %	30 %	6 %
55 – 64 years	69 %	28 %	3 %
65+ years*	53 %	47 %	0 %
<b>Education</b>			
Still studying	65 %	25 %	9 %
No education*	48 %	44 %	8 %
15 years or less	58 %	32 %	9 %
16 – 19 years	66 %	27 %	8 %
20 years and more	69 %	28 %	3 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
White collar, manager*	70 %	27 %	2 %
Employee	78 %	16 %	5 %
Self employed	59 %	35 %	5 %
Manual worker	67 %	27 %	6 %
Not occupied	62 %	30 %	8 %
<b>Type of locality</b>			
Rural area or village	65 %	27 %	7 %
Small/middle size town	66 %	28 %	6 %
Large town	64 %	29 %	7 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	84 %	13 %	2 %
Neutral	52 %	36 %	12 %
Negative	32 %	65 %	3 %
Don't know*	23 %	24 %	53 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	81 %	18 %	0 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	60 %	32 %	9 %

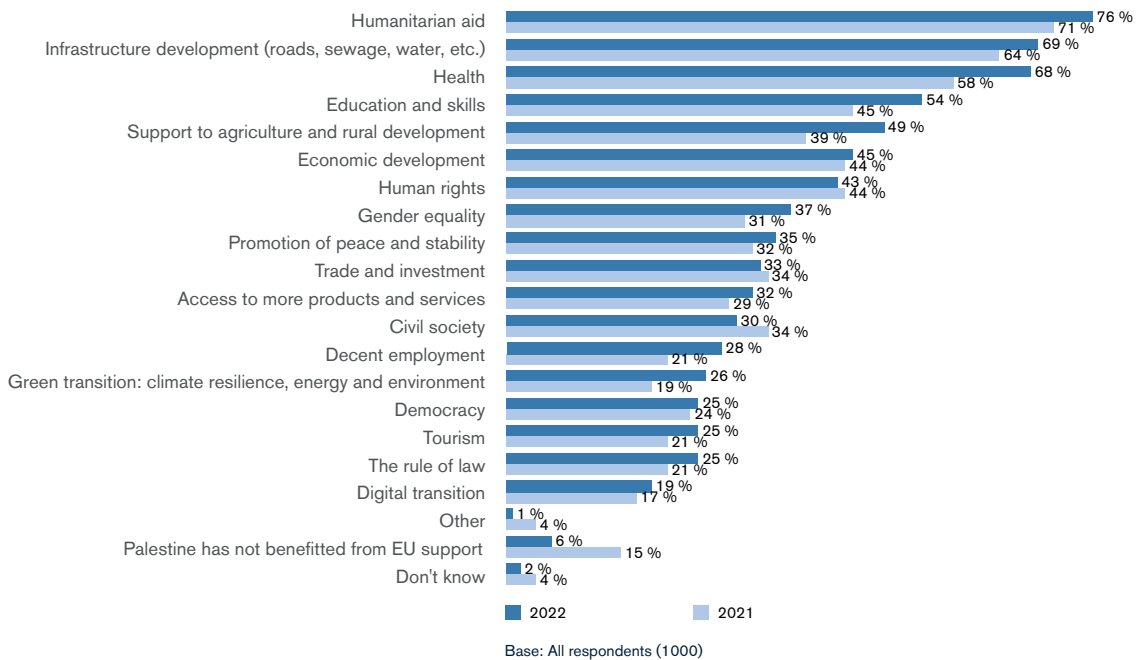
## 2.7 Most beneficial Areas of EU Support

Respondents were asked about the areas where they feel that their country benefited the most from current EU policies.

In Palestine, humanitarian aid (76%), infrastructure development (69%) and health (68%) are the areas most likely to be mentioned. All of them were also subject to an increase since 2021, in particular the health sector (+ 10 ppt).

The proportion of respondents who believe Palestine has not benefited in any areas from EU support has significantly fallen by - 9 ppt reaching 6% in 2022.

A9. In which of the following areas would you say that Palestine has benefitted from European Union support?



The top five areas where respondents think that Palestine has benefited the most from current EU policies include:

- » Humanitarian aid (76%, + 5 ppt)
- » Infrastructure development (69%, + 5 ppt)
- » Health (68%, + 10 ppt)
- » Education and skills (54%, + 9 ppt)
- » Support to agriculture and rural development (49%, + 10 ppt)



## 2.8 Areas where the EU could be more engaged or less engaged

Respondents were asked whether they think the European Union should have a greater role to play (i.e., be more engaged) in their country in a range of areas.

Humanitarian aid (91%) and health (90%) are the priority areas for increased EU engagement for Palestinian respondents, closely followed by infrastructure development (88%). This ranking mirrors the respondent's perception of the EU support areas the country has most benefitted of.

There is majority support for more EU engagement across almost all areas.

A12. And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union could be **more engaged** in Palestine?

Palestine	2021	2022
Humanitarian aid	87 %	91 %
Health	83 %	90 %
Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)	88 %	88 %
Education and skills	76 %	83 %
Economic development	83 %	80 %
Support to agriculture and rural development	72 %	80 %
Decent employment	77 %	77 %
Promotion of peace and stability	75 %	73 %
Trade and investment	77 %	72 %
Human rights	72 %	71 %
Access to more products and services	70 %	70 %
Civil society	67 %	67 %
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	60 %	63 %
The rule of law	62 %	61 %
Tourism	61 %	60 %
Democracy	56 %	59 %
Gender equality	56 %	53 %
Digital transition	46 %	53 %

A12. And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union could be **less engaged** in Palestine?

Palestine	2021	2022
Gender equality	40 %	41 %
Democracy	40 %	35 %
Digital transition	36 %	34 %
The rule of law	35 %	33 %
Tourism	32 %	32 %
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	32 %	29 %
Civil society	28 %	27 %
Access to more products and services	27 %	25 %
Human rights	25 %	24 %
Trade and investment	20 %	22 %
Promotion of peace and stability	22 %	21 %
Decent employment	21 %	19 %
Economic development	15 %	16 %
Support to agriculture and rural development	25 %	15 %
Education and skills	22 %	14 %
Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)	11 %	10 %
Humanitarian aid	11 %	7 %
Health	15 %	7 %

The most commonly mentioned areas where less engagement from the EU is favoured include gender equality (41%), democracy (35%), digital transition (34%), rule of law (33%) and tourism (29%).

In 2022, the respondents were less likely to wish for less engagement, across most areas, with the highest decrease for agriculture (- 10 ppt) and education and skills (- 8 ppt).

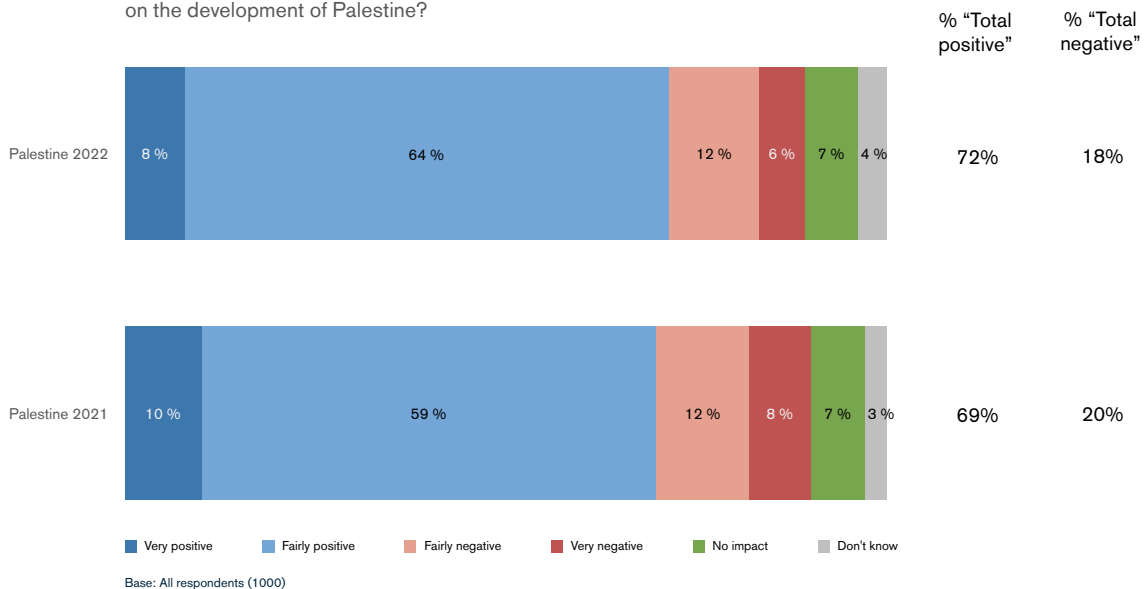
## 2.9 EU's Impact on Development

Respondents were asked to evaluate the impact of the European Union on the development of their country.

In Palestine, 72% of respondents said that the European Union has a positive impact on the development of their country, with 8% believing that it has a “very” positive impact. This represents an increase from 2021 when overall 69% described the impact as positive. These figures are somehow coherent with the general willingness for more support across all areas of EU support.

One in five (18%) said that the impact has been negative ( - 2 ppt since 2021). The proportion who do not feel that the EU has any impact, either positive or negative, has remained stable at 7%.

A10. To what extent do you think the European Union has a positive or a negative impact on the development of Palestine?



Sociodemographic differences can be observed across most groups. Men are slightly more positive than women (73% cf. 70%), older respondents than younger people (75% of those aged 55 – 64 compared with 69% of those aged 15 – 24 ), as were employees and those living in more urbanised areas.

The largest difference was between those who feel the EU has a positive image overall (90%) compared to 29% who have a negative image overall. Those who feel knowledgeable about the EU were also more likely to feel the impact is positive – 83% compared with 68% of those who do not feel knowledgeable.



Base All Respondents	Palestine 1 000			
	Total "Positive"	Total "Negative"	No impact	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	<b>72 %</b>	<b>18 %</b>	<b>7 %</b>	<b>4 %</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	73 %	18 %	6 %	3 %
Female	70 %	17 %	7 %	6 %
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	69 %	18 %	7 %	6 %
25 – 39 years	71 %	18 %	6 %	4 %
40 – 54 years	76 %	14 %	8 %	2 %
55 – 64 years	75 %	20 %	2 %	3 %
65+ years*	55 %	28 %	8 %	10 %
<b>Education</b>				
Still studying	72 %	14 %	5 %	9 %
No education*	49 %	24 %	0 %	27 %
15 years or less	70 %	17 %	8 %	4 %
16 – 19 years	72 %	18 %	6 %	4 %
20 years and more	73 %	18 %	7 %	2 %
<b>Occupation</b>				
White collar, manager*	77 %	15 %	5 %	2 %
Employee	81 %	12 %	5 %	2 %
Self employed	66 %	23 %	9 %	2 %
Manual worker	76 %	18 %	6 %	1 %
Not occupied	69 %	18 %	7 %	6 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	67 %	18 %	12 %	4 %
Small/middle size town	71 %	18 %	7 %	4 %
Large town	72 %	18 %	6 %	5 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	90 %	7 %	2 %	1 %
Neutral	63 %	18 %	10 %	8 %
Negative	29 %	59 %	8 %	3 %
Don't know*	22 %	5 %	41 %	33 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	83 %	14 %	2 %	1 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	68 %	18 %	8 %	6 %

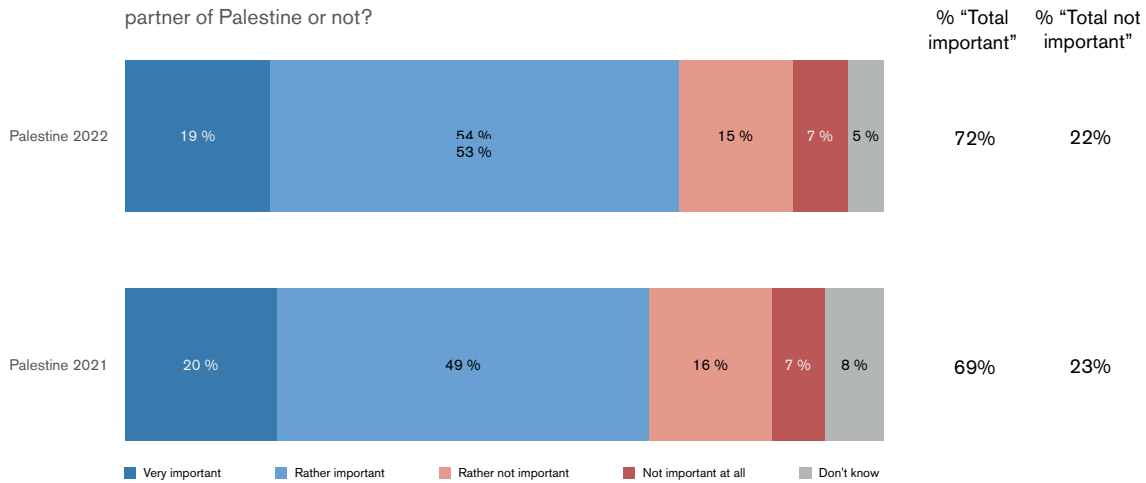
## 2.10 Importance of the EU's Partnership

When asked whether they believe the EU is an important partner of their country, 72% in Palestine answered positively, with 19% saying that the EU was a very important partner and 53% a rather important partner. This represents an increase in the perceived importance of the partnership observed in the 2021 survey when the proportion was 69%. One in five (22%) describe the partnership as not important, in line with the 23% observed in the 2021 survey.





A11. Could you tell me to what extent you believe that the European Union is an important partner of Palestine or not?



Base: All respondents (1000)

Base All Respondents	Palestine 1000		
	Total "Important"	Total "Not important"	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	72 %	22 %	5 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	74 %	23 %	4 %
Female	71 %	22 %	7 %
<b>Age</b>			
15 – 24 years	68 %	25 %	7 %
25 – 39 years	72 %	23 %	5 %
40 – 54 years	77 %	16 %	6 %
55 – 64 years	76 %	20 %	3 %
65+ years*	53 %	41 %	7 %
<b>Education</b>			
Still studying	65 %	28 %	7 %
No education*	58 %	31 %	11 %
15 years or less	70 %	23 %	7 %
16 – 19 years	72 %	22 %	5 %
20 years and more	76 %	20 %	4 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
White collar, manager*	73 %	25 %	2 %
Employee	83 %	10 %	6 %
Self employed	63 %	34 %	3 %
Manual worker	74 %	22 %	5 %
Not occupied	71 %	23 %	6 %
<b>Type of locality</b>			
Rural area or village	60 %	32 %	8 %
Small/middle size town	69 %	25 %	6 %
Large town	77 %	19 %	5 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	88 %	8 %	3 %
Neutral	64 %	27 %	9 %
Negative	36 %	64 %	1 %
Don't know*	32 %	34 %	33 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	84 %	15 %	1 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	68 %	25 %	7 %

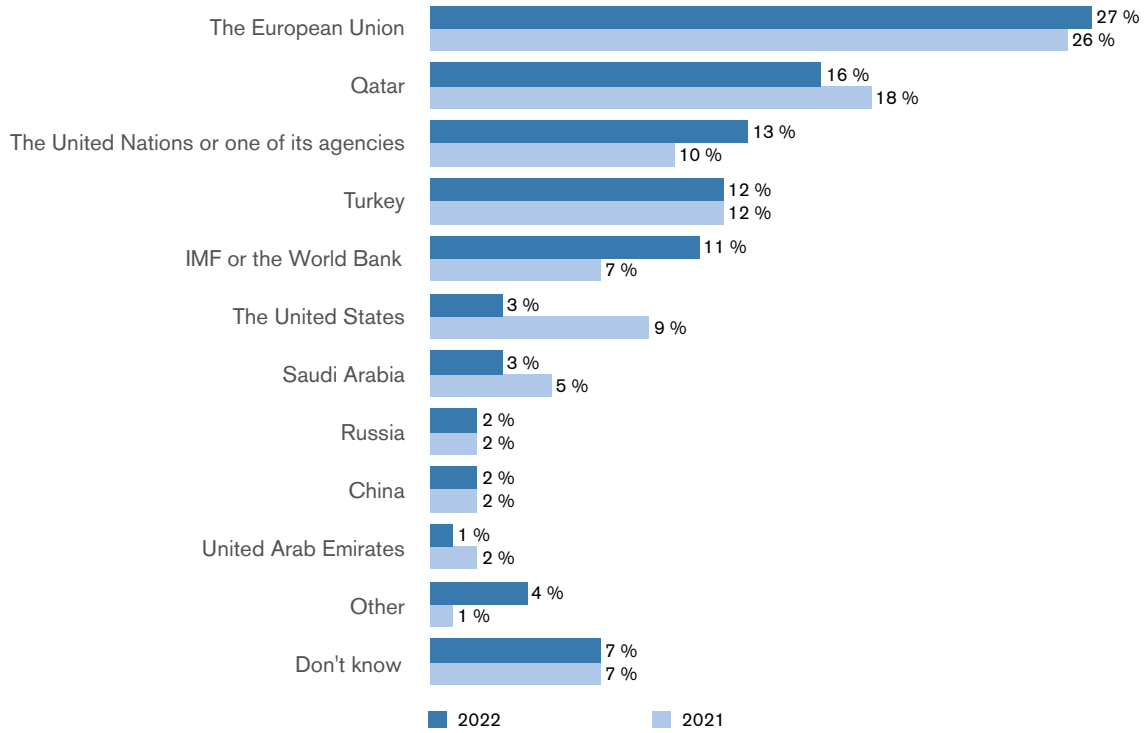
The sociodemographic analysis shows that those who believe the EU to be an important partner are most likely to be male, older, with a higher level of education, employees and living in large towns.

Those with a positive image of the EU overall or feel knowledgeable about the EU were also much more likely to describe Palestine's partnership with the EU as important.

Respondents were then asked to select the closest partner to their country amongst a list of international institutions and countries.

As in 2021, Palestinian respondents are still most likely to see the EU as a key partner (27%), followed by Qatar (16%), the UN (13%) and Turkey (12%). Other countries and institutions are only mentioned by small proportions of respondents.

A13. In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the closest partner to Palestine?



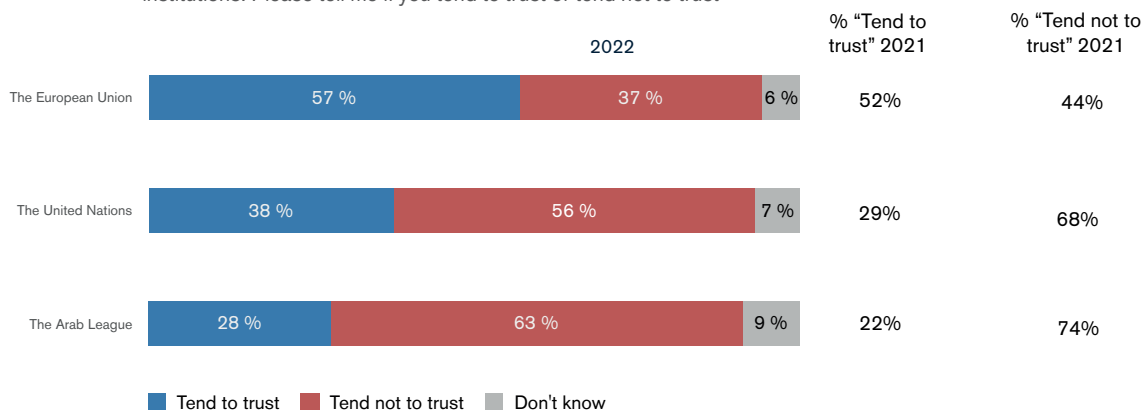
Base: All respondents (1000)

Men, highly educated, those living in large towns and those with a positive overall image or who feel knowledgeable about the EU were more likely to see the EU as a close partner.

### 2.11 Trust in Institutions

Respondents were asked about the extent to which they trust (or not) three international institutions, namely the European Union, the United Nations, and the Arab League.

A14. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust



Base: All respondents (1000)

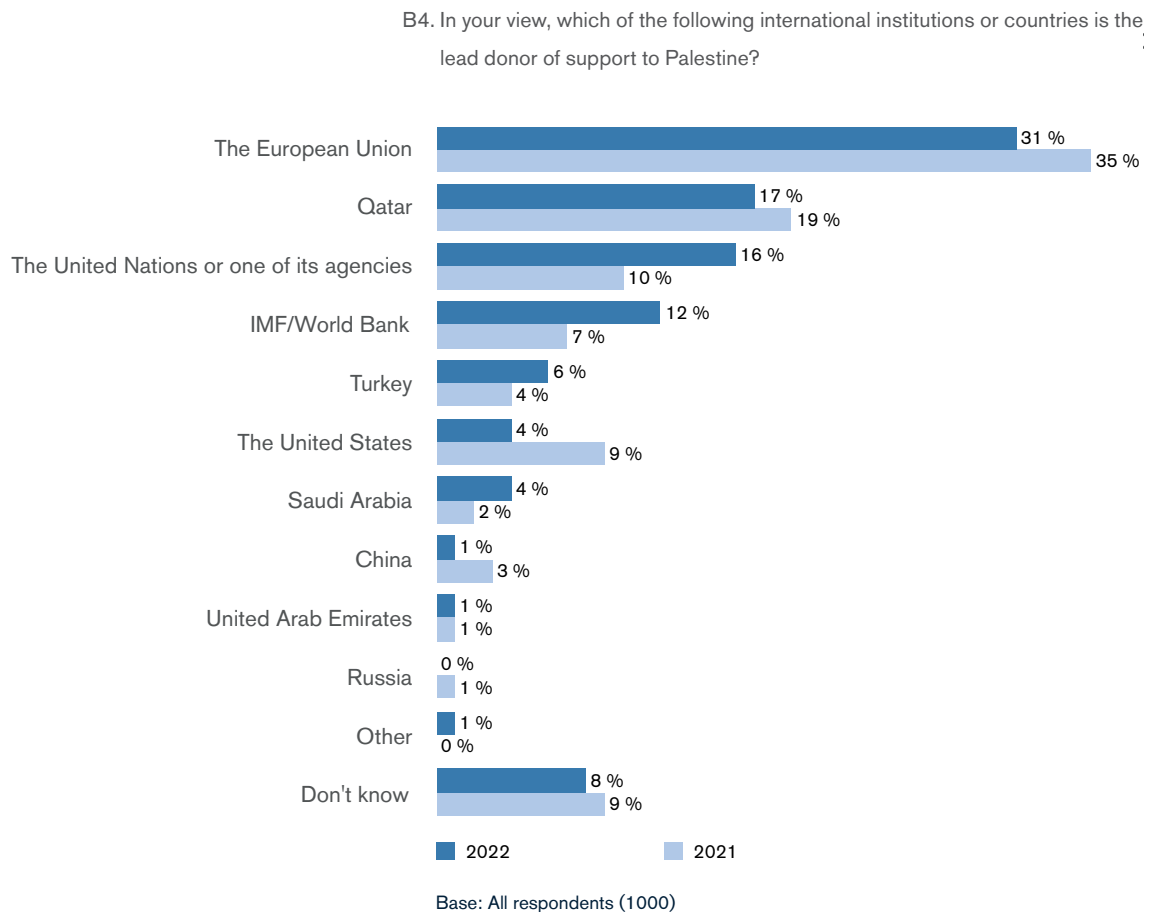
In Palestine, the EU is the most trusted institution with 57% saying they trust it, followed by 38% who trust the UN. There is less trust in the Arab League (28%). Trust across all institutions has increased since 2021.

The level of mistrust is high for all three institutions, mostly for UN (56%) and the Arab League (63%), while 37% expressed a mistrust for the EU .

Looking at sociodemographic analysis, trust in the EU tends to be higher amongst women, older respondents, those with a high level of education, employees and living in urban areas. Those with an overall positive image are most likely to trust the EU – 78% compared to 14% of those with a negative view. Over seven in ten (71%) of those who feel knowledgeable about the EU trust it, compared to 52% of those who don't feel knowledgeable.

### 2.12 Leading Donors for Country Support

A list of international institutions and countries was read out to respondents asking them to select which, in their views, was the leading donor or institution supporting their country.



The EU is seen as the lead donor of support to Palestine, mentioned by 31% (35% in 2021). Qatar is mentioned by 17%, followed by the UN (16%) and the IMF/World Bank (12%).

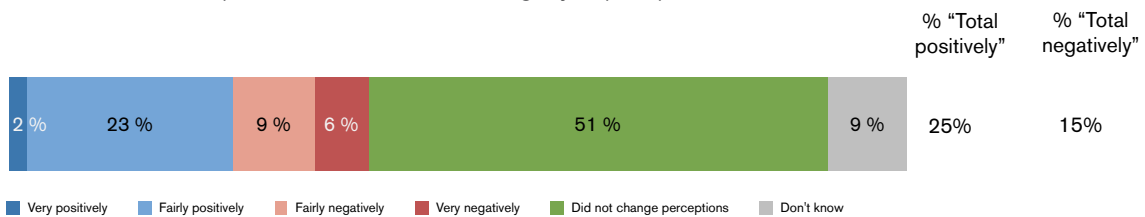


### 2.13 Impact of the War in Ukraine on Perceptions of the EU

For the 2022 survey, a question was asked to measure to what extent the EU's response to the war in Ukraine had affected perceptions of the EU, and whether positively or negatively.

For 25%, the EU's response has changed their view positively. Just over one in ten (15%) said that it had affected their perceptions negatively. For 51% of respondents in Palestine, the EU's response is described as not changing their perception.

A16A. Has the EU's response to the war in Ukraine changed your perceptions of the EU?



Base: All respondents (1000)

The EU response to the war in Ukraine was more likely to have a positive impact on perceptions of the EU overall amongst older respondents (21% of those aged 15 – 24 cf. 31% of those aged 55 – 64) as well as amongst non-manual occupations or the ones living in urbanised areas.

Those with a positive image of the EU overall were most likely to react positively to the EU response to the war (33% compared with 8% of those with a negative image) as were those who feel knowledgeable about the EU (34% cf. 21% of those who do not feel knowledgeable).



Base All Respondents	Palestine 1000			
	Total "positively"	Total "negatively"	Did not change perceptions	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	25 %	15 %	51 %	9 %
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	26 %	19 %	50 %	6 %
Female	24 %	11 %	52 %	13 %
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	21 %	11 %	57 %	11 %
25 – 39 years	27 %	15 %	50 %	8 %
40 – 54 years	23 %	16 %	50 %	11 %
55 – 64 years	31 %	17 %	46 %	6 %
65+ years*	24 %	31 %	36 %	10 %
<b>Education</b>				
Still studying	16 %	13 %	57 %	15 %
No education*	22 %	19 %	23 %	36 %
15 years or less	26 %	15 %	47 %	12 %
16 – 19 years	28 %	12 %	51 %	8 %
20 years and more	25 %	19 %	50 %	6 %
<b>Occupation</b>				
White collar, manager*	12 %	14 %	67 %	7 %
Employee	34 %	14 %	47 %	5 %
Self employed	29 %	20 %	46 %	5 %
Manual worker	24 %	12 %	57 %	8 %
Not occupied	22 %	15 %	50 %	12 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	17 %	15 %	55 %	13 %
Small/middle size town	26 %	20 %	45 %	9 %
Large town	26 %	13 %	53 %	9 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	33 %	10 %	51 %	6 %
Neutral	19 %	14 %	53 %	14 %
Negative	8 %	42 %	46 %	5 %
Don't know*	7 %	18 %	32 %	44 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	34 %	19 %	45 %	3 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	21 %	14 %	53 %	12 %

### 3. Information on the European Union

#### 3.1 General Media Landscape

Respondents were asked a series of questions about general media consumption. The questions asked about which media were watched or read “regularly”, which was defined in the question as at least five times per week.

On television, Al Jazeera is the most watched channel (43%), followed by Palestine Satellite Television (32%) and Al Arabiya (26%). Four in ten (41%) never watch TV. Ajial FM is the radio station most listened to (23%), followed by Raya FM (12%) and Palestine Radio (12%). 60% do not listen to radio. Only 15% of respondents read at least one newspaper regularly, with Al Quds (8%) most likely to be mentioned.

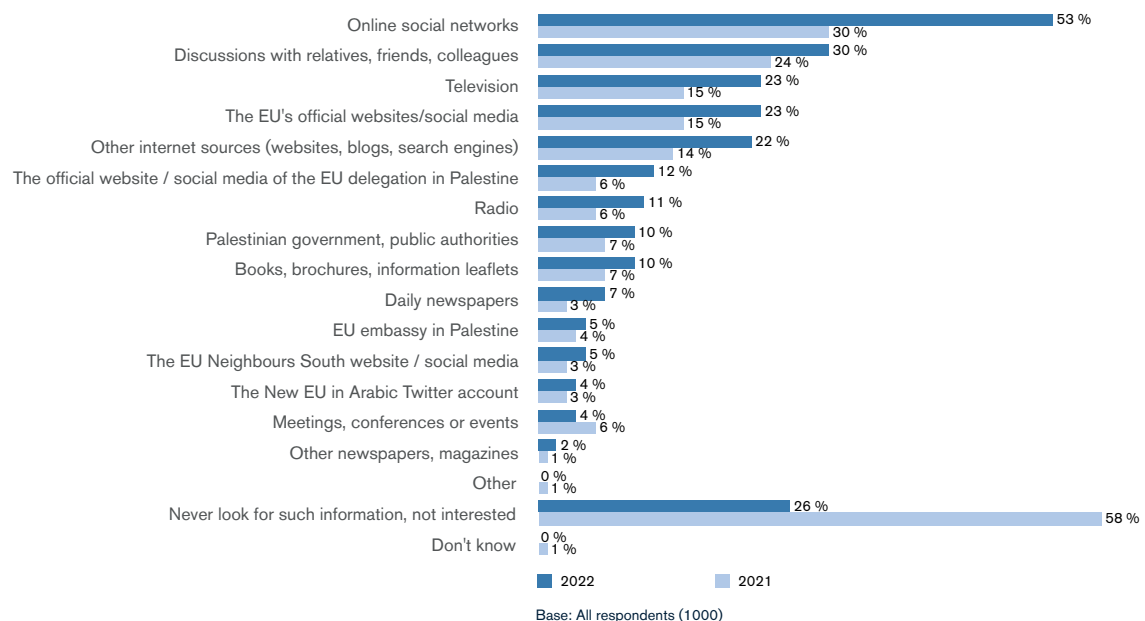
The most common social media used regularly are Facebook (89%), Whatsapp (84%), Youtube (65%) and Instagram (55%). One in ten (8%) never use the internet.

#### 3.2 Sources of Information about the EU

In Palestine, the media landscape when it comes to finding information about the EU looks somewhat different to 2021 with the internet becoming more dominant compared to traditional media.

The top three preferred channels for information about the EU are online social networks (53%, + 23 ppt), discussions with friends and family (30%, + 6 ppt) and television (23%, + 8 ppt).

B2. When you look for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, do you use? Any others?



The usage of EU “official” online information sources is relatively high with EU official websites most



likely to be mentioned (22%), followed by the official website of the EU Delegation (12%).

The proportion of respondents who never look for information about the EU has decreased from 58% to 26%.

### 3.3 EU Communication Campaign Awareness

For the 2022 survey, questions were added concerning awareness of any communication campaigns run by the EU in Palestine, including the following specific campaigns:

- » Europe and Palestine – competitions program in Ramadan
- » Treatment is right World Cancer Day
- » Our Jerusalem is green

Base All Respondents	Palestine 1000		
	Yes	No	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	26 %	72 %	2 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	30 %	68 %	2 %
Female	22 %	76 %	2 %
<b>Age</b>			
15 – 24 years	23 %	76 %	1 %
25 – 39 years	28 %	71 %	2 %
40 – 54 years	28 %	70 %	2 %
55 – 64 years	26 %	71 %	3 %
65+ years*	22 %	74 %	4 %
<b>Education</b>			
Still studying	28 %	70 %	2 %
No education*	15 %	85 %	–
15 years or less	18 %	78 %	4 %
16 – 19 years	22 %	76 %	2 %
20 years and more	35 %	65 %	1 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
White collar, manager*	42 %	58 %	–
Employee	35 %	63 %	2 %
Self employed	27 %	72 %	2 %
Manual worker	21 %	77 %	3 %
Not occupied	24 %	74 %	2 %
<b>Type of locality</b>			
Rural area or village	25 %	71 %	4 %
Small/middle size town	25 %	72 %	3 %
Large town	28 %	71 %	1 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	32 %	67 %	1 %
Neutral	21 %	77 %	2 %
Negative	20 %	79 %	1 %
Don't know*	–	80 %	20 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	45 %	55 %	0 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	19 %	78 %	3 %

Overall, 26% said that they had seen or heard anything about the EU in the last 12 months compared to two thirds (72%) who said they had not.

Men were more likely to have seen or heard something (30% cf. 22% of women), as were older age groups (26% of those aged 55–64 compared with 23% of those aged 15–24), those with a high level of education (35% of those who left education aged 20 or over compared with 18% of those who left education aged 15 or under), those in non-manual occupations and those living in large towns.

The positive correlation about the perceived image (positive) and the level of exposure is also validated here, with 32% of those who have a positive image of the EU overall that have seen or heard something about the EU (cf. 20% of those with a negative image). The same observation is made with the self-stated knowledge about the EU: 45% of those who feel knowledgeable about the EU claim having been exposed to information about the EU in 2022 compared to 19% of those who don't feel knowledgeable about the EU.

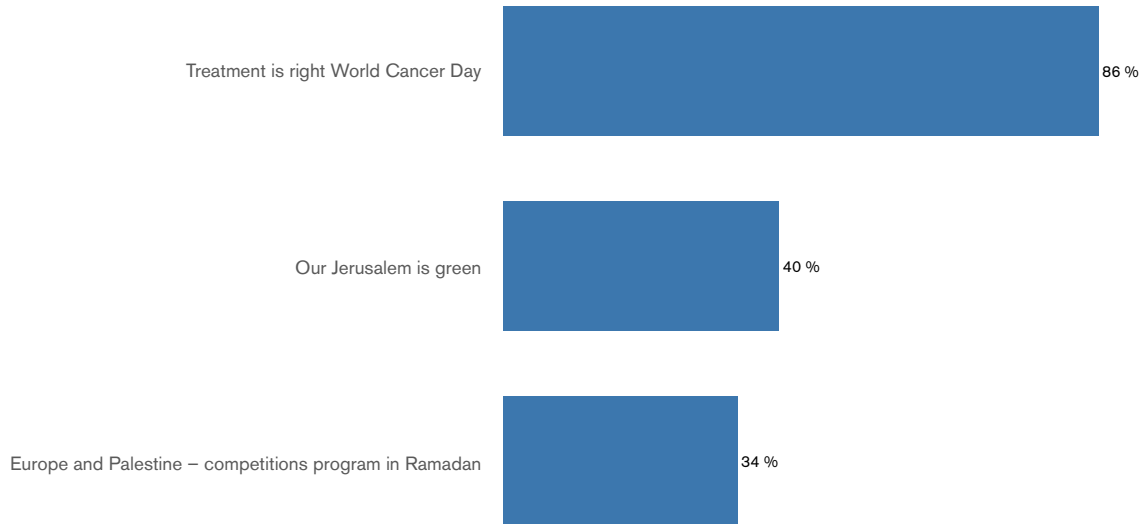
Those who said that they had seen or heard something about the EU in the last 12 months<sup>4</sup> were then prompted with specific campaigns.

All recalled seeing or hearing a specific campaign. The Treatment is right campaign for World Cancer Day was mentioned by 86%, 40% claimed to be aware of Our Jerusalem is Green, followed by 34% who mentioned Europe and Palestine – competitions program in Ramadan.

<sup>4</sup> Caution, this equates to only 51 respondents in total.



A3a. Have you heard, seen or read anything about the following regarding the European Union in the last 12 months?



Base: All respondents who have seen or heard something about the EU in the last 12 months (185)

Sample sizes for this question are too small to allow sociodemographic analysis.





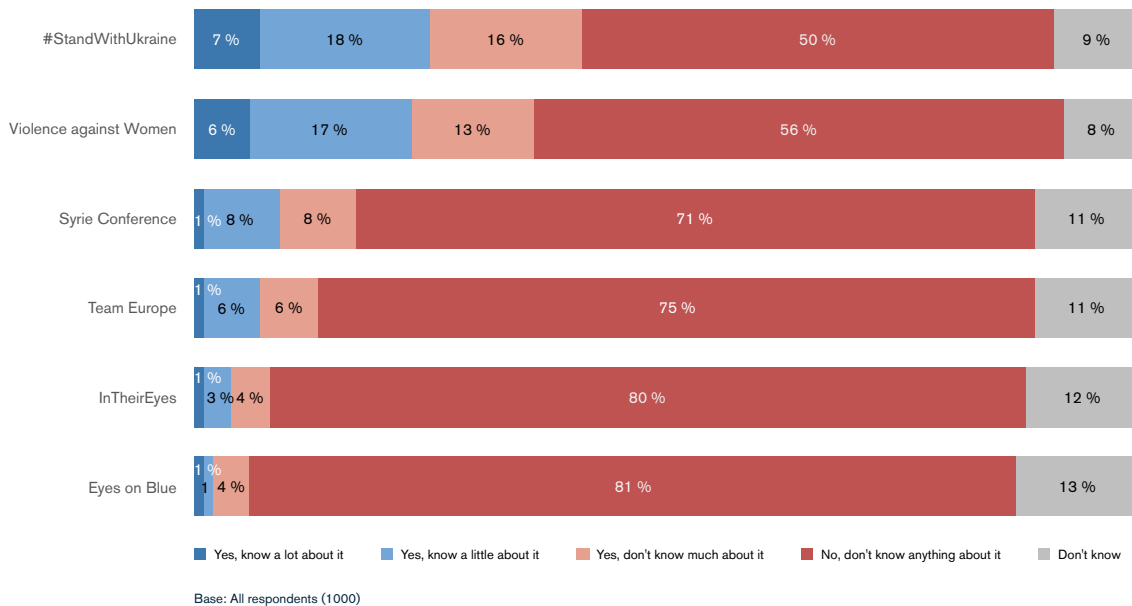
### 3.4 EU Initiative Awareness

Respondents were asked to give their level of knowledge about certain EU initiatives in Palestine. These initiatives were:

- » Team Europe
- » #StandWithUkraine
- » Palestine Conference
- » InTheirEyes
- » Violence against Women
- » Eyes on Blue

Overall, awareness was highest for #StandWithUkraine with 41% knowing at least something about it, and 36% who knew something of Violence against women. Awareness levels for the other campaigns were much lower.

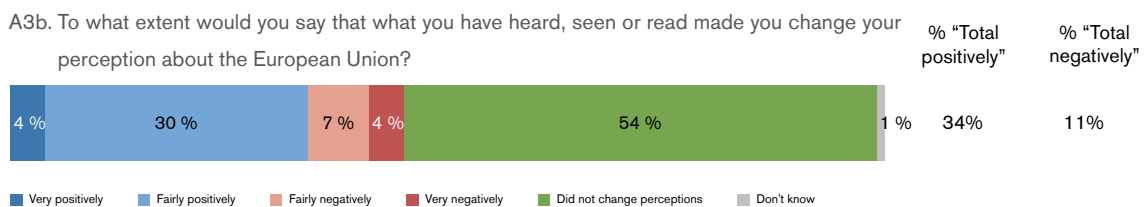
A3A. Level of knowledge of specific EU communications



### 3.5 Impact of Communications on Perceptions of the EU

Respondents were asked whether what they had heard, seen or read about the EU had changed their perceptions of the EU.

A third (34%) said the communications had changed their perception positively with 4% saying very positively. Around one in ten (11%) said that these communications had negatively affected their perception, while 25% said that it had not changed their perceptions.





Sociodemographic analysis reveals some differences. Men were proportionally more than women to claim that their exposure to information about the EU have impacted positively their perception of the EU. (37% cf. 31%). There were fewer clear patterns by age or education. As for the areas of residence, those in rural ones were less likely to be positive than those in urban areas.

However, the key differentiator is existing sentiment towards the EU – 48% of those who already feel positive about the EU in general are the most likely to feel their perceptions had been improved by the communications they had seen, compared to 6% of those with a negative image. Those who feel knowledgeable about the EU were also more positive (41% cf. 31% of those who do not feel knowledgeable).

Base : All respondents who have heard or seen anything about the EU in the last 12 months		Palestine		
		1000		
	Total "positively"	Total "negatively"	Did not change perceptions	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	34 %	11 %	54 %	1 %
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	37 %	12 %	52 %	0 %
Female	31 %	10 %	56 %	2 %
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	33 %	6 %	58 %	2 %
25 – 39 years	36 %	8 %	53 %	2 %
40 – 54 years	36 %	13 %	51 %	0 %
55 – 64 years	32 %	17 %	52 %	0 %
65+ years*	9 %	42 %	49 %	0 %
<b>Education</b>				
Still studying	31 %	2 %	65 %	2 %
No education*	0 %	77 %	23 %	0 %
15 years or less	33 %	16 %	50 %	2 %
16 – 19 years	38 %	13 %	48 %	2 %
20 years and more	33 %	10 %	56 %	1 %
<b>Occupation</b>				
White collar, manager*	24 %	11 %	65 %	0 %
Employee	50 %	6 %	41 %	2 %
Self employed	28 %	20 %	51 %	0 %
Manual worker	39 %	14 %	45 %	2 %
Not occupied	30 %	9 %	60 %	1 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	28 %	13 %	56 %	3 %
Small/middle size town	38 %	12 %	48 %	2 %
Large town	33 %	8 %	58 %	0 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	48 %	3 %	48 %	1 %
Neutral	25 %	5 %	68 %	2 %
Negative	6 %	51 %	43 %	0 %
Don't know*	0 %	34 %	49 %	17 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	41 %	12 %	47 %	1 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	31 %	11 %	57 %	2 %

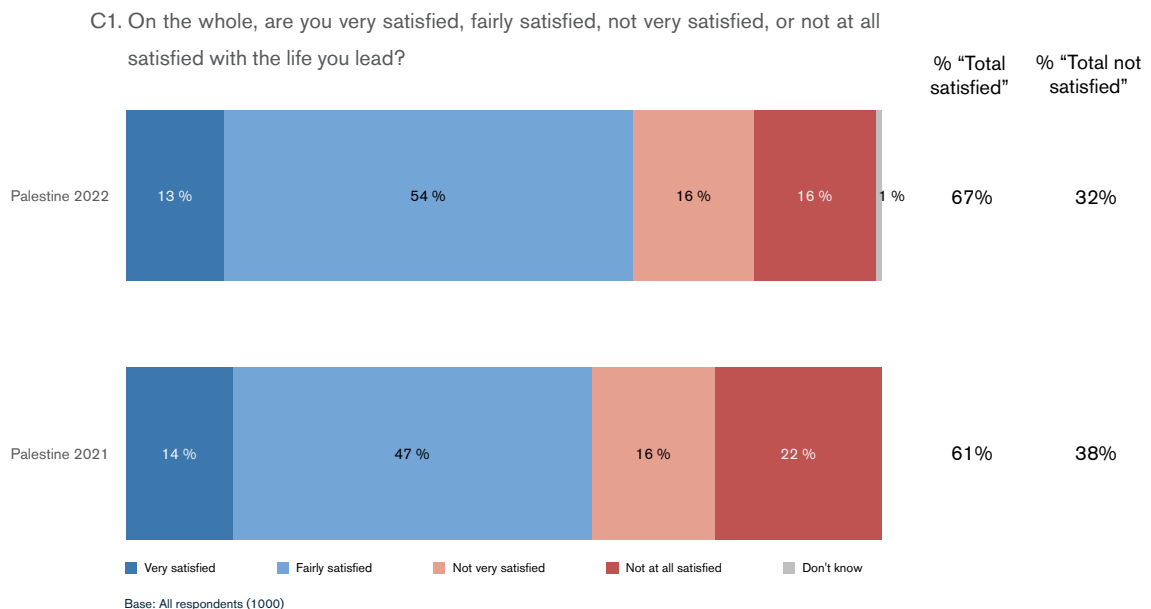
## 4. Citizens' Mood

This section of the report considers respondents' views on how satisfied they are with their personal life as well as the main challenges facing their country today.

### 4.1 Life Satisfaction

Life satisfaction in Palestine has improved since 2021 with 67% describing themselves as very or fairly satisfied (61% in 2021). A third of Palestinian respondents (32%) describe themselves as not very or not at all satisfied (38% in 2021).

The proportion who do not feel at all satisfied with their life has decreased from 22% to 16%.



The sociodemographic analysis reveals considerable differences between subgroups of the population.

Women tend to be more satisfied than men (72% cf. 62%). Life satisfaction is lower amongst younger age groups – 68% of those aged 15–24 compared with 75% of those aged 55–64. Those with the highest level of education are most likely to describe themselves as satisfied (69%) as were those living in rural areas compared to those in urban ones (84% cf. 60% in large towns). The second highest proportion of respondents satisfied with their lives is found with the ones that are still studying.



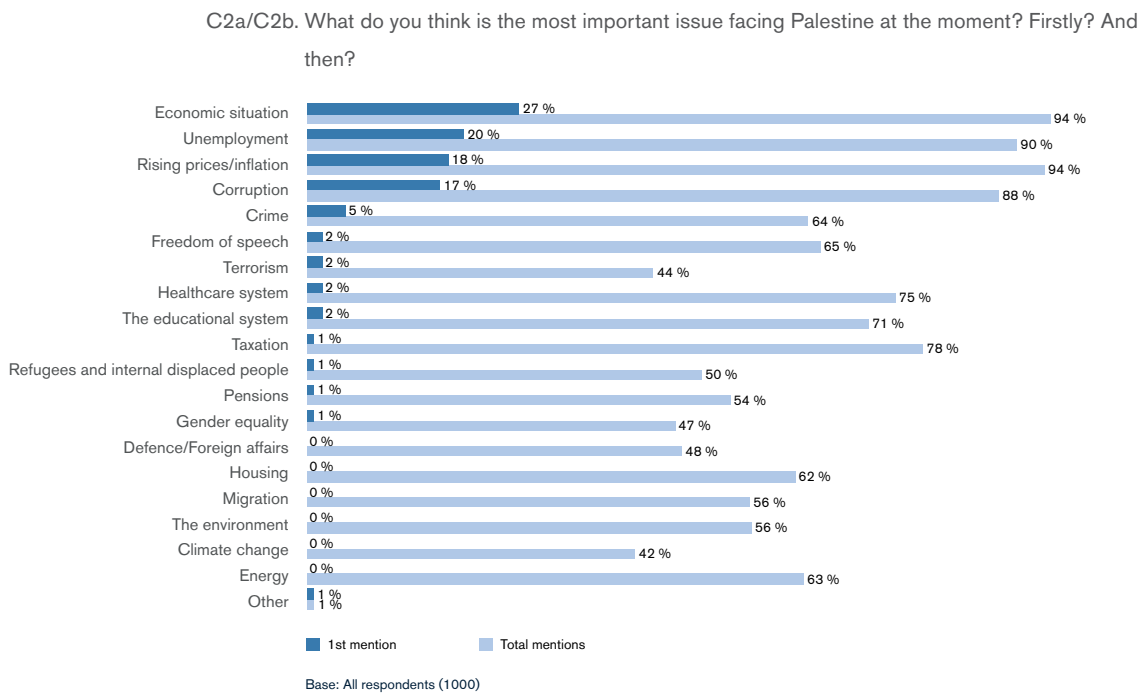
Base All Respondents	Palestine 1000		
	Total "Satisfied"	Total "Not satisfied"	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	67 %	32 %	1 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	62 %	36 %	1 %
Female	72 %	27 %	0 %
<b>Age</b>			
15 – 24 years	68 %	32 %	0 %
25 – 39 years	66 %	34 %	1 %
40 – 54 years	68 %	31 %	1 %
55 – 64 years	75 %	24 %	1 %
65+ years*	55 %	43 %	3 %
<b>Education</b>			
Still studying	79 %	21 %	–
No education*	52 %	38 %	9 %
15 years or less	63 %	37 %	1 %
16 – 19 years	64 %	36 %	1 %
20 years and more	69 %	30 %	1 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
White collar, manager*	87 %	12 %	–
Employee	76 %	23 %	1 %
Self employed	67 %	33 %	1 %
Manual worker	65 %	35 %	–
Not occupied	63 %	35 %	1 %
<b>Type of locality</b>			
Rural area or village	84 %	15 %	1 %
Small/middle size town	72 %	27 %	1 %
Large town	60 %	39 %	1 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	73 %	27 %	0 %
Neutral	63 %	35 %	1 %
Negative	54 %	45 %	1 %
Don't know*	61 %	32 %	7 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	73 %	27 %	0 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	65 %	34 %	1 %



### 4.2 Issues facing the Country

The chart below shows the most important issues facing Palestine as described by the participants of the survey.

In 2022, the top three issues are related to economic concerns and livelihood. The key issue mentioned by 27% of the respondents is the economic situation (+ 23 ppt since 2021) and mentioned in total by 94%.



The next issues most likely to be mentioned is unemployment (mentioned by 20% as the most important issue and 90% in total), rising prices and inflation (mentioned by 18% as the most important issue and by 94% in total) and corruption (17% and 88%).

After prompting, respondents expressed concern about other key issues including taxation (mentioned in total by 78%), healthcare (75%) and education (71%).