



Public Opinion Poll: The state of corruption and combating it in the Gaza Strip in 2025



2025

AMAN
Transparency Palestine



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The Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN) would like to extend its sincere thanks to the Qiyas Center for Polling and Survey Research for conducting this year’s public opinion poll in the Gaza Strip. It also expresses its appreciation to Dr. Azmi Al-Shuaibi, Advisor to the Board of Directors of the AMAN Coalition, and to the AMAN analytical team for their supervision of the survey, analysis of the data, extraction of results, comparison with previous years, and linking these findings to the broader context.

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Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Research Methodology	4
Public Opinion Survey Results	5
1. The main problem that should be addressed as a priority after the war ends	5
2. The area or service that citizens in the Gaza Strip believe will be most affected by corruption in 2025	6
3. The most impartial entity or institution in providing humanitarian aid	8
4. Reasons that may hinder reporting corruption in the Gaza Strip	9
5. Belief in a change in the level of corruption after the end of the war	10
Appendix 1: Survey Questionnaire	12
Appendix 2: Survey sample results	14

Introduction:

The Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN) relies annually on numerous sources of relevant information, data, and facts, and relies on citizens' opinions and perceptions regarding the state of corruption, its forms, and combating it as one of its sources of information. This is done through conducting a citizen opinion poll prepared by AMAN Coalition, taking into account polls prepared by other institutions in the same field, including the results and analysis of a Palestinian public opinion poll on the state of corruption in the Palestinian territories.

Accordingly, the Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN) commissioned the Qiyas Center for Surveys and Studies to conduct a survey on the reality of corruption in the Gaza Strip during the war and future expectations in specific areas. The center conducted the survey and research by telephone in the Gaza Strip between November 8 and 15, 2025.

Main objective

The aim of this survey is to measure certain indicators related to the existence and spread of corruption in specific areas during the war and expectations for the future.

The sample size was 1,324 individuals in the Gaza Strip aged 18 and over, with a margin of error of $\pm 3\%$. The interviews were conducted by telephone.

Research methodology:

1. Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was designed at the beginning of the survey in collaboration with the Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN) and included questions covering its objectives.

2. Sample selection:

The sample was selected using a simple stratified random sampling method from the telephone database available at the Center.

3. Data collection team:

The interviews were conducted by field researchers with extensive experience in field research, who underwent specialized training sessions, some in person and others by telephone, discussing the survey's objectives, methodology, and questionnaire questions.

Smart tablets were used in the data collection process through an electronic application for the questionnaire, which was programmed electronically using the KoboCollect data collection software.

4. Pre-testing of the questionnaire:

The questionnaire was pre-tested on a sample of 30 individuals to ensure its validity and to ascertain that the respondents understood the nature of the questions and options presented. This helped to make any necessary adjustments before its final approval. In addition, the questionnaire was examined for internal consistency and stability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

5. Training of researchers:

Prior to conducting the survey, Qiyas Center held a specialized training workshop for field researchers, covering all aspects of the methodology, sample, questionnaire items, interviews, and the use of the tablet and electronic form.

6. Data analysis:

The data were reviewed, fully processed, and subsequently analyzed using the SPSS statistical analysis software.

Results of a public opinion poll on: The reality of corruption and combating it in the Gaza Strip in 2025

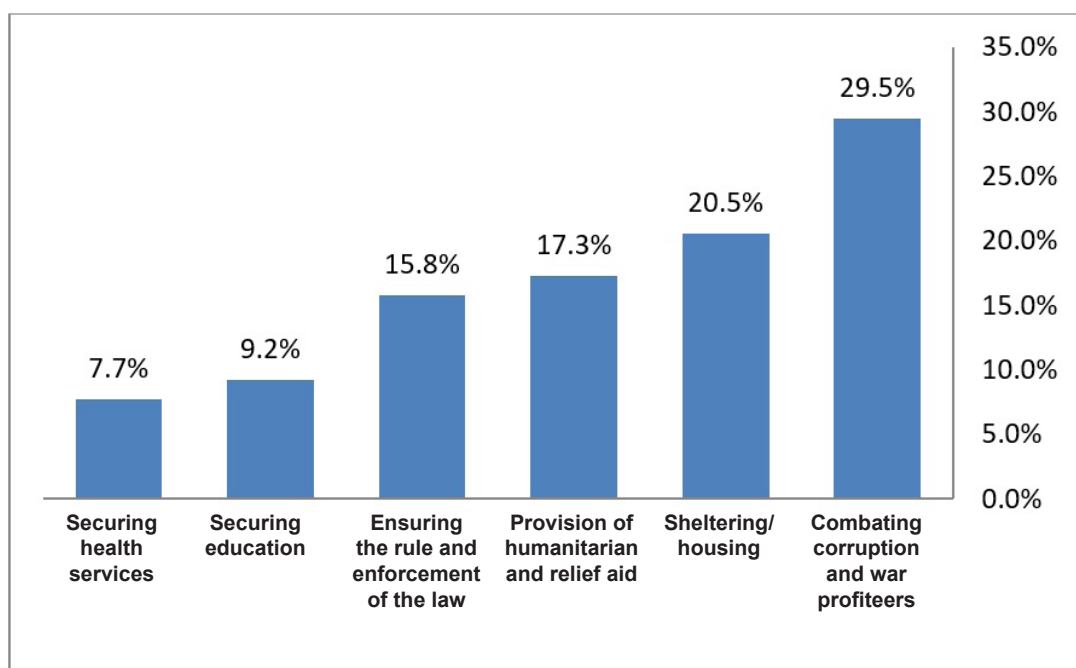
1. The fundamental problem that must be addressed as a top priority after the war ends:

The survey addressed the most important problems that should be given top priority for resolution after the war. Fighting corruption and war profiteers ranked first in the opinion of citizens, with 30% citing this issue, while 21% of respondents believed that housing was the main problem that should be prioritized for resolution. In addition, 17% said that the main problem was providing relief and humanitarian aid, and 16% pointed to ensuring the rule of law and its enforcement. With regard to securing education, 9% indicated that it was the main problem, while 8% of respondents stated that the main problem was securing health services. For more details, see the following table and figure below:

Table 1: The fundamental problem that must be addressed as a top priority after the war ends

	Percentage
Fighting corruption and war profiteers	29.5%
Housing	20.5%
Provision of relief and humanitarian assistance	17.3%
Ensuring the rule of law and its enforcement	15.8%
Securing education	9.2%
Securing health services	7.7%
Total	100.0%

Figure 1: The fundamental problem that must be addressed as a top priority after the war ends



This result is consistent with reality. Due to the genocidal war and the accompanying spread of war profiteering, greed, exploitation of citizens, and high prices, the priority of combating corruption linked to war profiteers has become the most important issue that citizens of Gaza must address first, followed by the issue of housing/sheltering, and then the provision of relief and humanitarian aid. These three problems are linked to survival, the search for security and stability, and the provision of the basic necessities of daily life.

The main problem that should be addressed as a top priority after the war ends, according to selected variables

- **Combating corruption and war profiteers as a fundamental problem that must be addressed as a priority after the war ends.**

- Educational level: The percentage is higher among those with an educational level above high school (33%) compared to those with a high school educational level and below high school (26% each).
- Income level: The percentage is higher among those with an income of 2,500 shekels or more (40%) compared to those with an income of less than 2,500 shekels (26%).

- **Housing/sheltering as a fundamental problem that must be prioritized for resolution after the war ends**

- Original geographic location: The percentage of people who see housing as a fundamental problem that must be addressed as a top priority after the war ends is higher among residents of the Gaza Governorate (27%) and the Northern Governorate (25%) than among residents of the Rafah Governorate (17%), Khan Younis (16%), and the Central Governorate (11%).
- Given the need for shelter and housing imposed by the reality of the war of genocide, the most important priority for citizens in the Gaza Strip was shelter.

- **Provision of relief and humanitarian aid as a fundamental problem that must be prioritized for resolution after the war ends**

- Original geographical location: The percentage of those who believe that the provision of relief and humanitarian aid should be prioritized after the end of the war is higher among residents of the Central Governorate (27%) compared to other governorates (14%-17%).

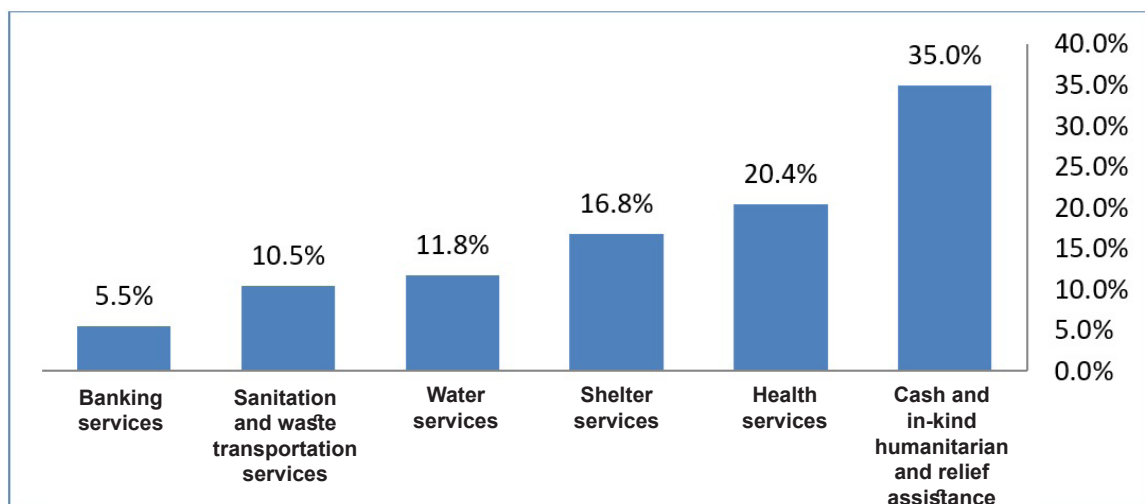
2. The area or service in which citizens in the Gaza Strip believe corruption will be most prevalent in 2025:

Thirty-five percent (35%) of respondents in the Gaza Strip believe that humanitarian and relief aid, both in kind and in cash, will be the area most prone to corruption in 2025. On the other hand, 20% of respondents believe that health services are the areas most prone to corruption. Seventeen percent (17%) stated housing services, 12% pointed to water services, 11% believe that the most prevalent area for corruption is sanitation services, and 6% say that this area is banking services. For more details, see the following table and figure below:

Table (2): Areas or services in which citizens in the Gaza Strip believe corruption will be most prevalent in 2025

	Percentage
Fighting corruption and war profiteers	35.0%
Housing	20.4%
Provision of relief and humanitarian assistance	16.8%
Ensuring the rule of law and its enforcement	11.8%
Securing education	10.5%
Securing health services	5.5%
Total	100.0%

Figure 2: Areas or services in which citizens in the Gaza Strip believe corruption will be most prevalent in 2025



Although the volume of aid increased following the entry into force of the ceasefire agreement, it remains the sector that citizens perceive as most vulnerable to corruption, followed by health and housing/ shelter services. This perception is largely attributed to the fact that these sectors are critical to survival and represent the most urgent and pressing needs for Gaza’s population in the aftermath of the genocidal war, compounded by severe shortages, limited availability and high demand.

The area or service in which citizens in the Gaza Strip believe corruption will be most prevalent in 2025, According to selected variables

- Citizens' belief that corruption is widespread in the field of humanitarian and relief aid, both in kind and in cash
- Geographic location: The percentage of those who believe that corruption is more widespread in the field of humanitarian aid is higher among residents of Khan Younis (40%), northern Gaza, and Gaza City (37% each) compared to residents of Rafah (30%) and central Gaza (27%).
- Income level: The percentage is higher among those with an income of 2,500 shekels or more (40%) compared to those with an income of less than 2,500 shekels (34%).

- Citizens' belief that corruption is widespread in the health services sector

- Original geographical location: The percentage of those who believe that corruption is more widespread in the health services sector is higher among residents of the North Gaza Governorate (32%) compared to the Gaza, Central, and Khan Younis Governorates (16% each) and the Rafah Governorate (23%).
- Employment status: The percentage is higher among those who are not employed (24%) than among those who are employed (14%).

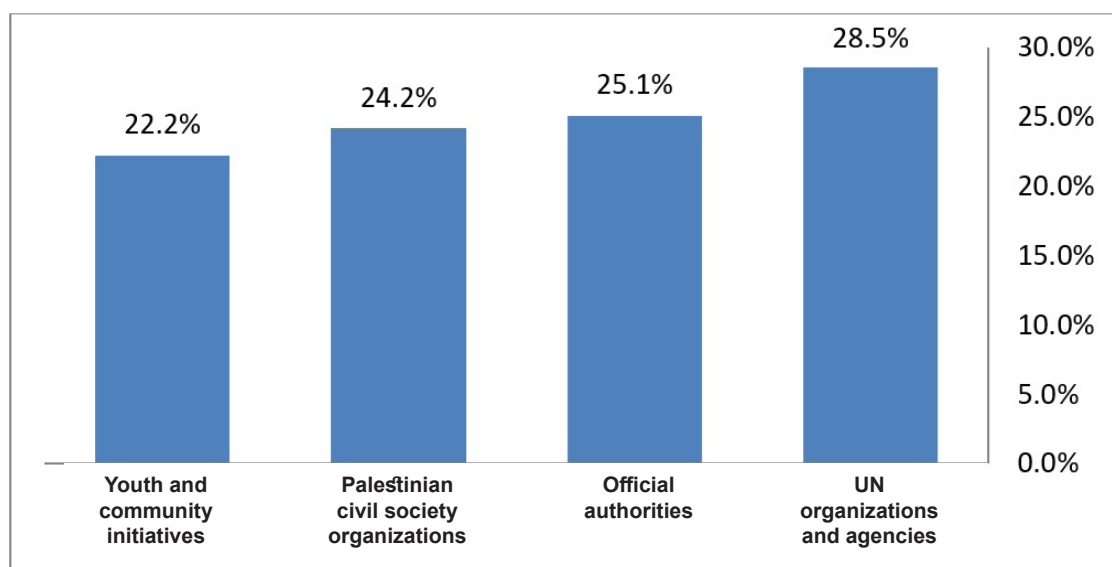
3. The most impartial entity or institution in providing humanitarian assistance

Twenty-nine percent (29%) of respondents in the Gaza Strip believe that UN agencies (the United Nations agencies) are the most impartial in providing humanitarian aid, while 25% believe that official bodies are more impartial, compared to 24% who believe that Palestinian civil society organizations are the most impartial, and 22% who said that youth and community initiatives are the most impartial. For more details, see the following table and figure below:

Table (3): The most impartial agency or institution in providing humanitarian assistance

	Percentage
UN Agencies	28.5%
Official Authorities	25.1%
Palestinian civil society organizations	24.2%
Youth and community initiatives	22.2%
Total	100.0%

Figure 3: The most impartial entity or institution in providing humanitarian assistance



This result is attributed to the fact that citizens in the Gaza Strip have less interaction with UN agencies, coupled with the absence of official entities providing assistance on the ground due to their complete lack of involvement, which makes them among the most impartial entities in providing assistance.

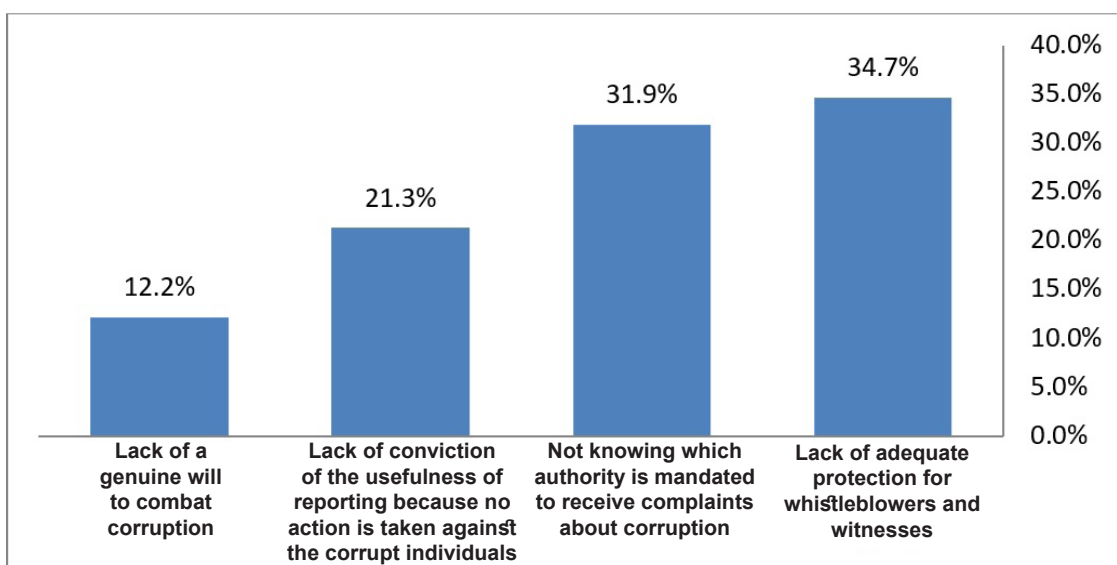
4. Reasons that may hinder reporting corruption in the sector:

Thirty-five percent (35%) of respondents in the Gaza Strip believe that the most important reason that may hinder reporting corruption is the lack of adequate protection for whistleblowers and witnesses. On the other hand, 32% of respondents believe that the most important reason is a lack of knowledge about the authority responsible for receiving complaints of corruption. Twenty-one percent (21%) believe that the most important reason is a lack of confidence in the effectiveness of reporting, as no action will be taken against the perpetrators of corruption crimes, and 12% believe that the most important reason is a lack of genuine will to combat corruption. For more details, see the following table and figure below:

Table (4): Reasons that may hinder reporting corruption in the sector

	Percentage
Lack of adequate protection for citizens	34.7%
Not knowing which authority is authorized to receive complaints of corruption	31.9%
Not convinced that reporting is useful because no action will be taken against corrupt individuals	21.3%
Lack of genuine will to fight corruption	12.2%
Total	100.0%

Figure (4): Reasons that may hinder reporting corruption in the Gaza Strip



Due to the war of extermination and the ensuing absence of the rule of law, the complete collapse of regulatory and official institutions and the justice system in the Gaza Strip, the lack of adequate protection for whistleblowers and witnesses, and the lack of knowledge about the authority responsible for receiving complaints are the main reasons that hinder the reporting of corruption, according to citizens.

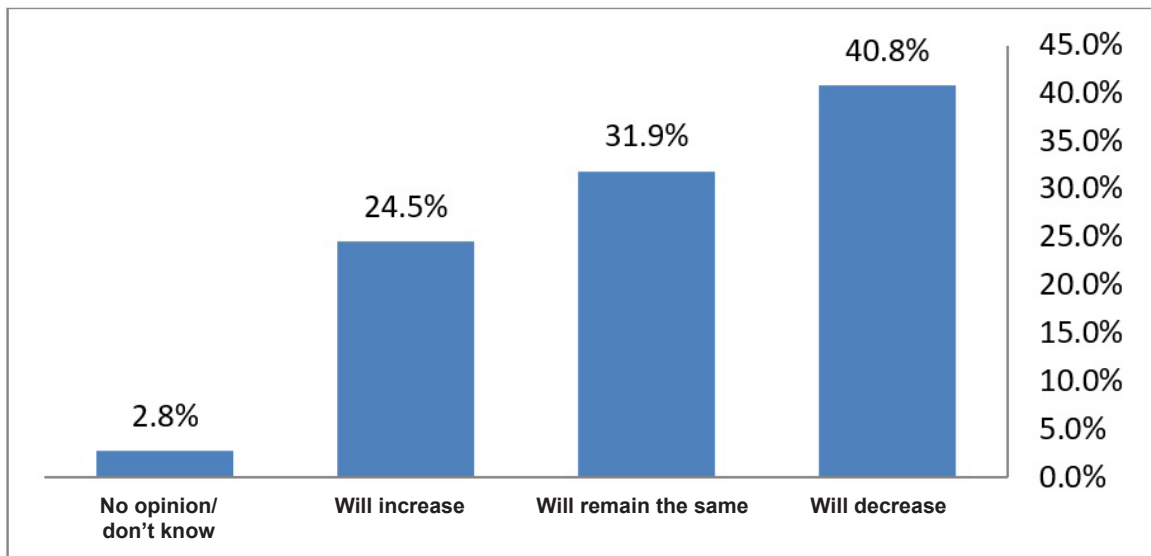
5. Belief in change in the level of corruption after the end of the war

Forty-one percent (41%) of respondents in the Gaza Strip believe that the level of corruption in the Strip will decrease after the war ends, while 32% believe that the level of corruption will remain the same, and 25% believe that the level of corruption will increase. For more details, please refer to the following table and figure below:

Table (5): Belief in change in the level of corruption after the end of the war

	Percentage
Will decrease	40.8%
It will remain as it is.	31.9%
Will Increase	24.5%
No opinion/Don't know	2.8%
Total	100.0%

Figure 5: Belief in a change in the level of corruption after the end of the war



The results reflect the wishes and hopes of citizens in the Gaza Strip for a reduction in corruption in the future, which indicates a slight optimism despite the uncertainty they have been experiencing. However, after devastating wars, people often tend to cling to the idea that “the worst is over” and that the next phase will be better. Many people associate the “post-war” phase with reforms, international and local oversight, or new interventions in aid management and reconstruction.

Belief in a change in the level of corruption after the end of the war

- Belief in a decrease in the level of corruption in the future after the end of the war

- **Geographical location:** The percentage of those optimistic about a future decline in corruption is higher among residents of the Gaza (53%) and Khan Yunis (46%) Governorates than in the northern (34%), central (25%), and Rafah (29%) Governorates.
- **Employment status:** The percentage is higher among those who are employed (47%) compared to those who are unemployed (37%).
- **Level of education:** The percentage is higher among those with an education level above secondary school (47%) compared to those with a secondary school education (39%) and those with an education level below secondary school (33%).
- **Income level:** The percentage is higher among those with an income of 2,500 NIS or more (48%) compared to those with an income of less than 2,500 NIS (39%).

Appendix 1: Survey Form

Opinion poll of citizens in the Gaza Strip on the reality of corruption and combating it 2025

General Information

Ques Form Number: _____ Res Researcher Number: _____

Region: Gaza Strip

District (Place of original residence)

1. North Gaza Strip 2. Gaza 3. Middle Area 4. Khan Younis 5. Rafah

Loc Work Location Number (Residential complex): _____

Place of original residence: 1. City 2. Village/Town 3. Camp 4. Shelter

District (Place of displacement and current residence):

1. North Gaza Strip 2. Gaza 3. Middle Area 4. Khan Younis 5. Rafah

Place Place of displacement/current residence:

1. City 2. Village/Town 3. Camp 4. Shelter

Sample

Gender

1. Male

2. Female

Individual number	18 years and above Starting from older	Age	Family Serial Number															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2			2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3			3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
4			4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
5			5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	5
6			6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3

Question (1) Priorities for the Palestinian Citizen

In addition to the top priority of ending the war of extermination facing our people, there are many challenges that need to be addressed. In your opinion, what is the fundamental problem that should be addressed first after the war ends?

1. Shelter
2. Fighting corruption and war profiteers
3. Ensuring the rule of law and its enforcement
4. Provision of relief and humanitarian assistance (food/cash/logistical)
5. Health insurance
6. Securing education

Appendix 2: Survey sample results

		Percentage
District (Place of Origin)	North Gaza Strip	19.0%
	Gaza	30.4%
	Middle Area	14.0%
	Khan Younis	22.8%
	Rafah	13.7%
	Total	100.0%
District ((place of displacement and current residence):	North Gaza Strip	8.0%
	Gaza	9.9%
	Middle Area	33.1%
	Khan Younis	55.9%
	Rafah	4.0%
	Total	100.0%
Place of displacement/current residence:	City	10.0%
	Village/Town	1.4%
	Camp	46.7%
	Shelter	41.9%
	Total	100.0%
Gender	Male	49.9%
	Female	50.1%
	Total	100.0%
Age	Less than 30	29.0%
	40 - 30	34.4%
	Above 40	36.6%
	Total	100.0%
Education	Not Educated	5.8%
	Elementary	5.7%
	Preparatory	13.7%
	Secondary	31.0%
	College/Institute	22.2%
	BA	19.1%
	Above MA	2.5%
	Total	100.0%
Work	Employed	35.9%
	Not Employed	64.1%
	Total	100.0%

		Percentage
Income Average monthly household income (NIS)	Less than 1500	78.5%
	1500 - 2500	17.9%
	2501 - 3500	3.2%
	3501 - 4500	3.0%
	4501 - 5500	0.0%
	Above 5500	0.0%
	Total	100.0%

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AMAN was established in 2000 as a civil society organization that seeks to combat corruption and promote integrity, transparency and accountability in the Palestinian society. The Coalition was first formed by an initiative from a number of civil society organizations working in the field of democracy, human rights and good governance. In 2006, the Coalition was accredited as a national chapter for Transparency International.

AMAN is a Palestinian think tank and a specialized body providing knowledge on corruption at the local and regional level through producing specialized reports and studies. The periodic publications include: The annual Integrity and Anti-Corruption Report, the annual Palestinian Integrity Index and the National Integrity System studies and reports, in addition to the Coalition's continued contributions to produce reports and studies on the status of corruption in the Arab region.

As part of the global anti-corruption movement - and of international alliances and partnerships with relevant specialized coalitions and organizations - AMAN plays a key role in the transfer and contextualization of necessary international knowledge and tools to combat corruption in all sectors.

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