



Public Trust Report¹

October 2025

The Institute for Liberty and Responsibility

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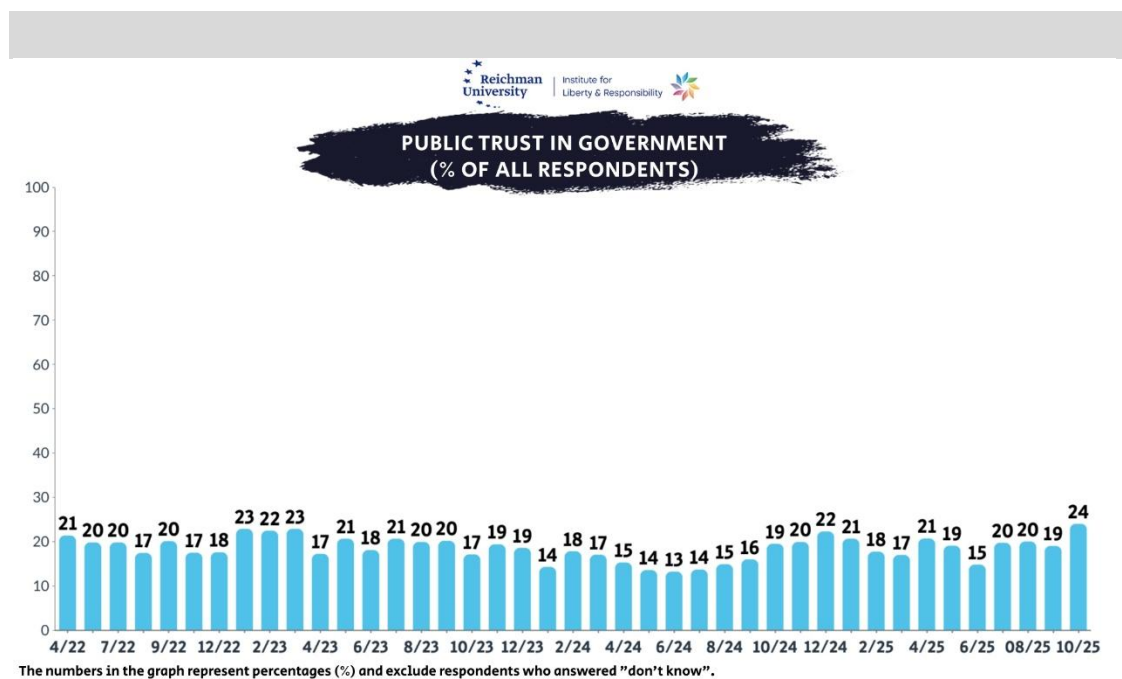
¹The Institute for Liberty and Responsibility is committed to developing robust metrics for assessing Israeli democracy's performance and gauging public confidence in its institutions. Through regular surveys of demographically representative samples across all sectors of Israeli society, the Institute collects data on public trust in various government bodies and overall satisfaction with governmental performance. Since April 2022, these measurements have been conducted monthly, with results presented through several regularly updated indices that track shifting patterns of public trust over time.

Public Trust in Government Institutions

The level of public trust in Israeli government institutions in October 2025 shows marked improvement compared to previous months. The Supreme Court (44%) and the President (44%) continue to lead in trust levels. The executive and legislative branches recorded notable increases - trust in the government stands at 24% and in the Knesset at 18%. Despite the improvement, the Knesset continues to be the institution with the lowest trust level among government institutions.

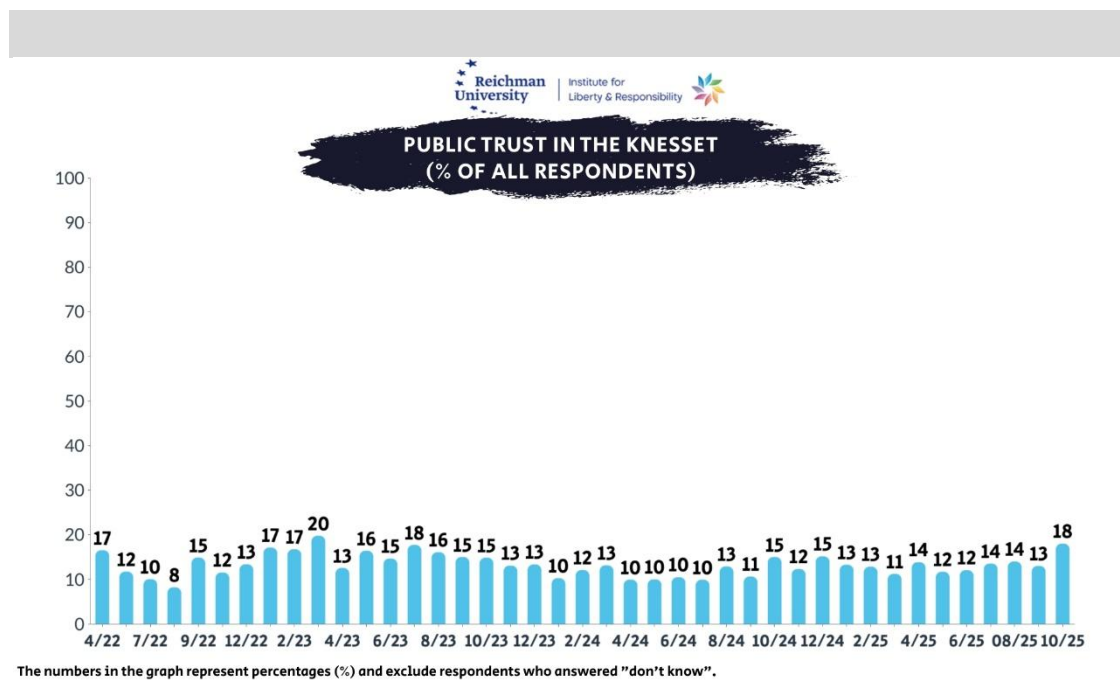
Public Trust in the Government:

The level of public trust in the Israeli government in October 2025 stands at **24%**. After a period of relative stability at low levels in the months of July-September (19%-20%), trust recorded an increase of 5 percentage points in October. Despite the improvement, the trust level remains generally low, with only a quarter of the public expressing trust in the current government.



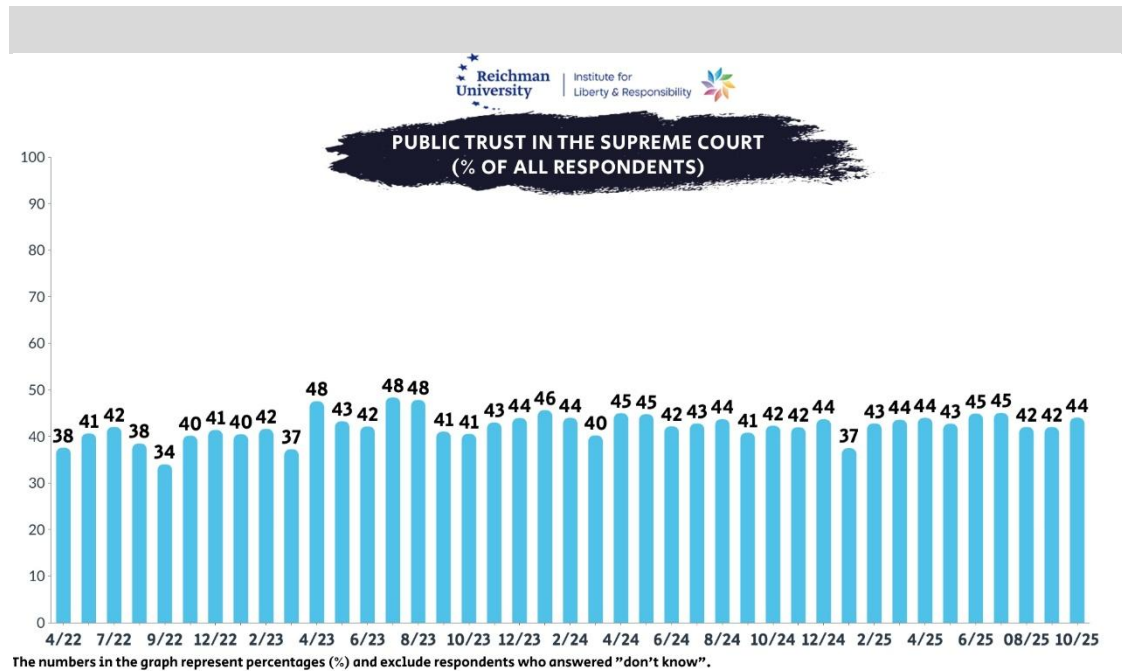
Public Trust in the Knesset

The level of public trust in the Knesset measured in October 2025 stands at **18%**. After relative stability at a particularly low level in the months of July-September (13%-14%), an increase of 4 percentage points was recorded in October. The Knesset continues to be the institution with the lowest trust level among government institutions, with only about one in five Israelis expressing trust in the legislative body.



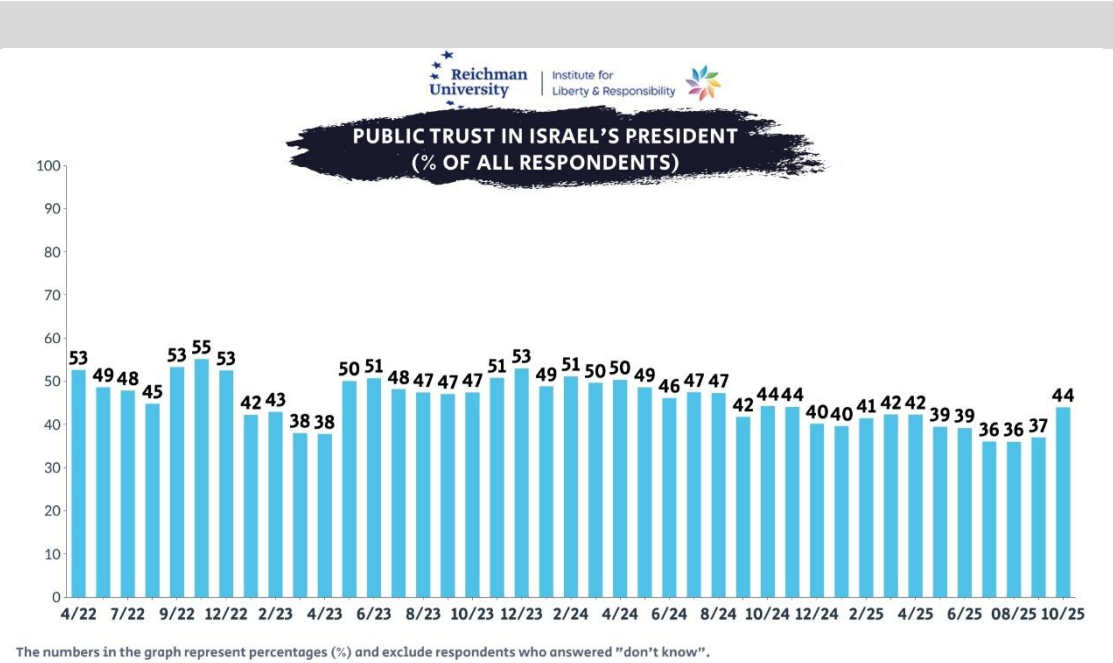
Public Trust in the Supreme Court

In October 2025, Israeli public trust in the Supreme Court stands at **44%**. The Supreme Court continues to maintain high stability in recent months (43%-45% in the second and third quarters of 2025), remaining one of the institutions enjoying the highest trust, with nearly half the public expressing trust in it.



Public Trust in the President

The level of Israeli public trust in the President measured in October 2025 stands at **44%**. After a consistent downward trend in the months of April-July (42% down to 36%), and relative stability in August-September (36%-37%), trust in the President recorded an increase of 6 percentage points in October. The President is now once again positioned as one of the institutions enjoying the highest trust.

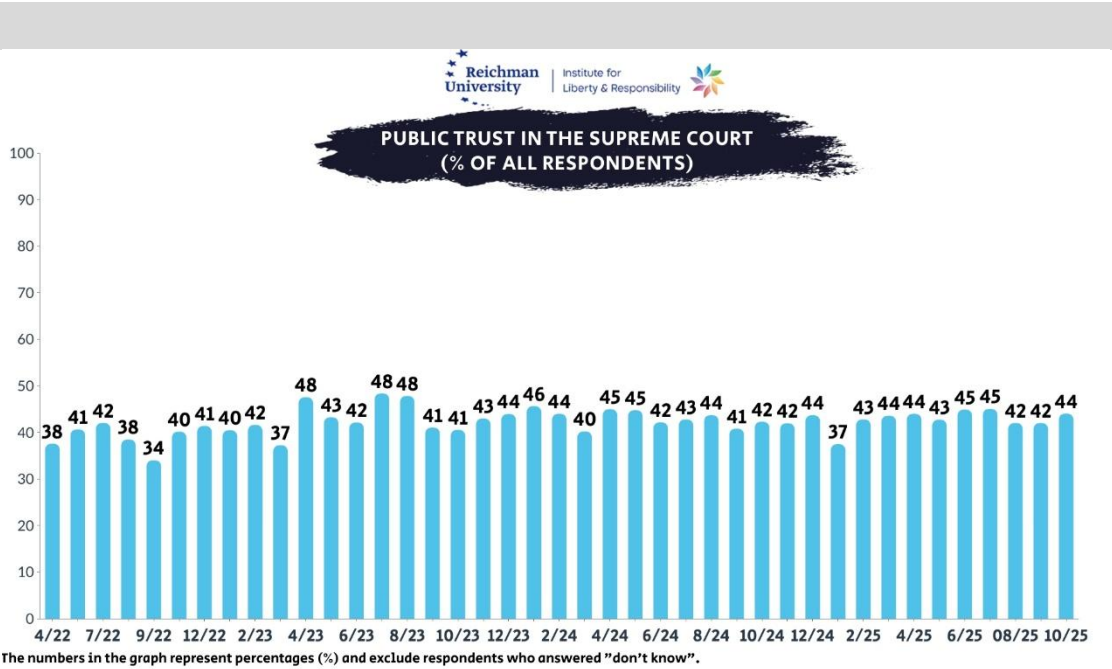


Public Trust in the Legal System

In October 2025, the Israeli legal system continues to enjoy relatively high trust from the public. The Supreme Court with a trust level of 44%, the Attorney General enjoys public support of 41%, and the State Attorney's Office stands at 35%. The legal system continues to enjoy significantly higher trust compared to other government institutions, with a gap of about 20 percentage points between the Supreme Court and the government.

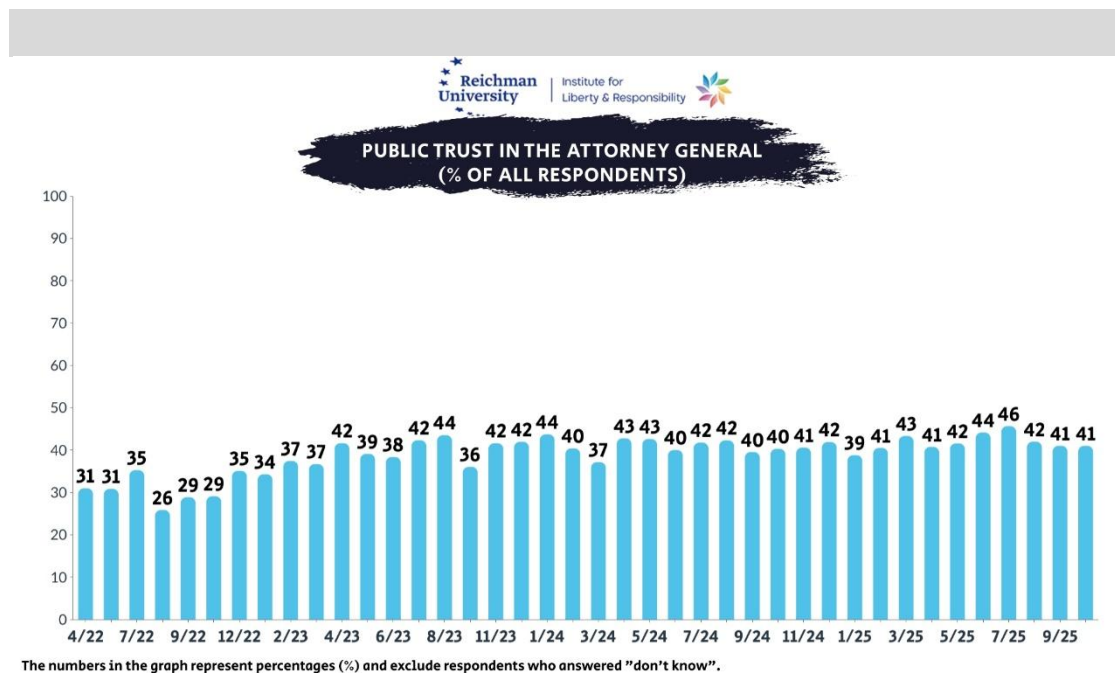
Public Trust in the Supreme Court

In October 2025, Israeli public trust in the Supreme Court stands at **44%**. The Supreme Court continues to maintain high stability in recent months (43%-45% in the second and third quarters of 2025), remaining one of the institutions enjoying the highest trust, with nearly half the public expressing trust in it.



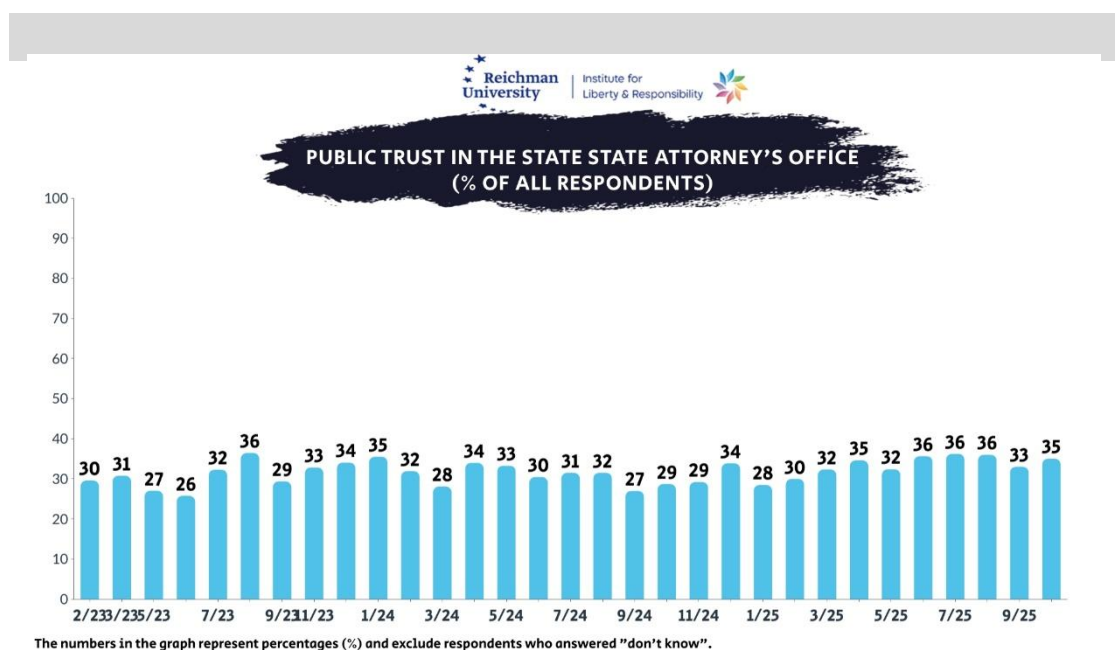
Public Trust in the Attorney General

In October 2025, a trust level of **41%** was measured for the Attorney General. After a consistent upward trend in the second quarter of 2025 (41% in April to 46% in July), trust in the Attorney General maintained relative stability in the third quarter (41%). The Attorney General continues to enjoy trust at a level similar to the Supreme Court.



Public Trust in the State Attorney's Office

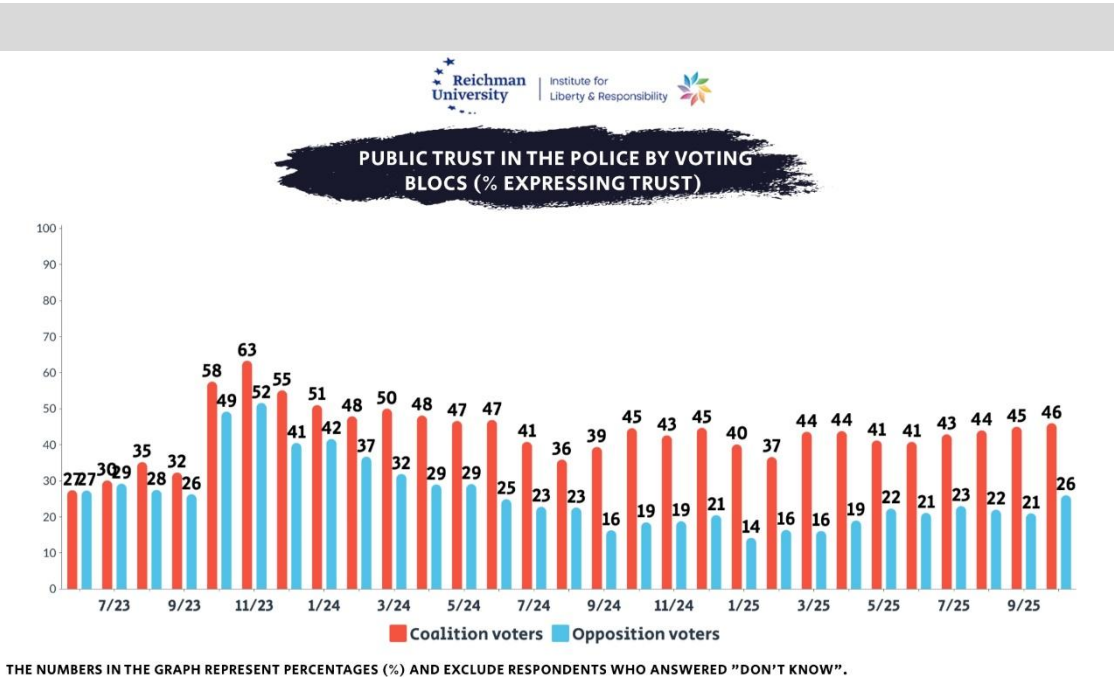
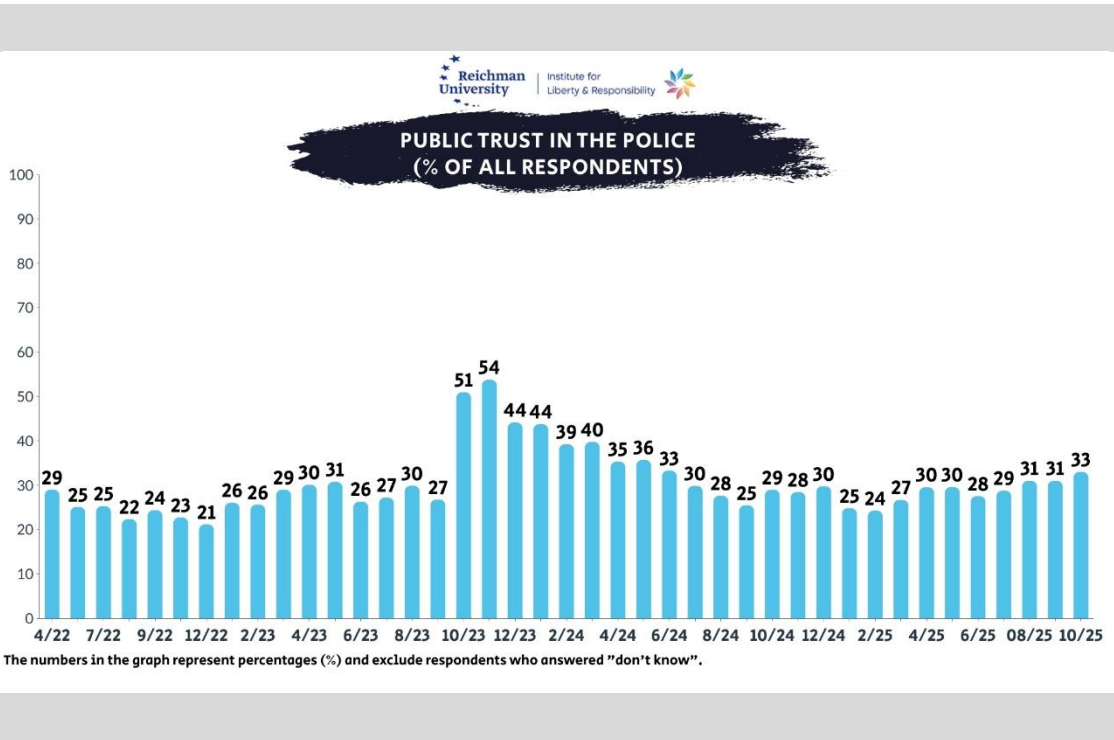
In October 2025, a trust level of **35%** was measured for the State Attorney's Office. It maintained relative stability in the third quarter (33%-35%), continues to enjoy lower trust compared to other legal system institutions, but still significantly higher than executive and legislative branch institutions.



Trust in Security Forces

Public Trust in the Police

Public trust in the police measured in October 2025 stands at **33%**. Trust in the police maintained relative stability in the third quarter (31%-33%), continuing the trend of low trust levels compared to the peak measured at the beginning of the war. Significant gaps between coalition supporters (46%) and opposition supporters (26%) remain consistent, with a gap of about 20 percentage points, a gap indicating politicization of a body that should be professional and independent. The trust level reflects the ongoing challenges facing the police in rebuilding public trust.



Public Trust in the IDF

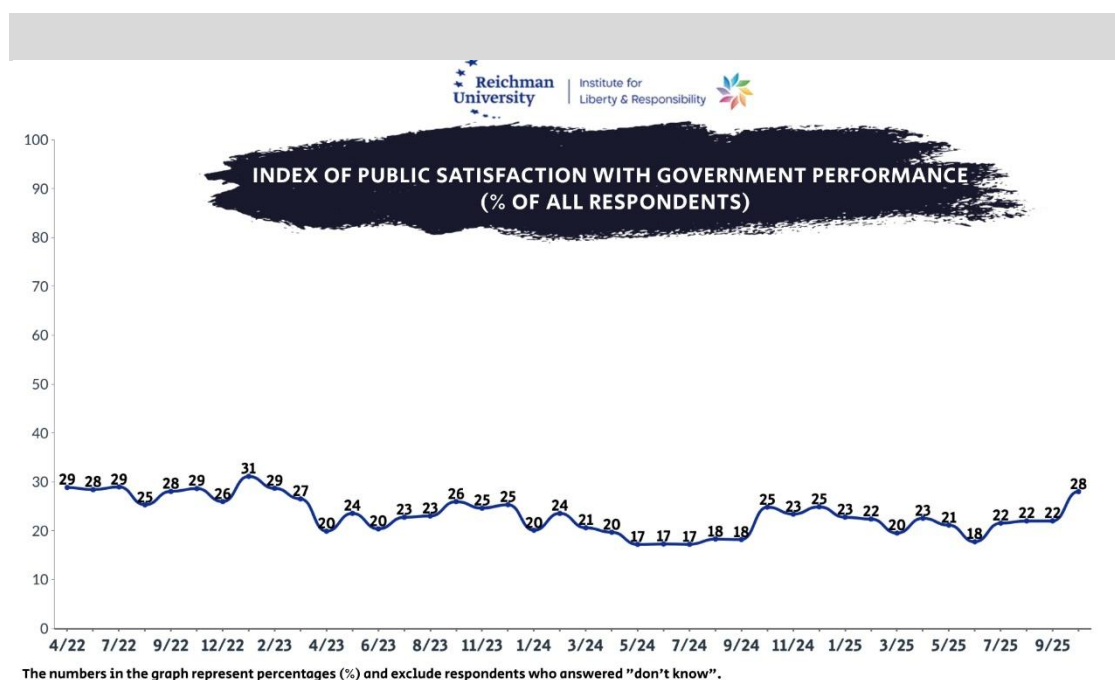
Data from October 2025 continues to indicate that the IDF continues to enjoy the highest public trust in the country, with a trust level of **74%**. After an increase in July (74%) following the military operation against Iran, and a slight decline in August-September (71%-70%), trust in the IDF returned in October to 74%. The IDF continues to maintain its status as the institution receiving the highest trust among the Israeli public, with about three-quarters of the public expressing trust in it.



Index of Public Satisfaction with Government Performance

The Index of Public Satisfaction with Government Performance is a weighted average of the level of trust the public has in the government, public satisfaction with the government, public trust in the government's ability to handle the most important issue for the public (for each person according to the issue important to them), and the assessment of how responsive the government is to the public.

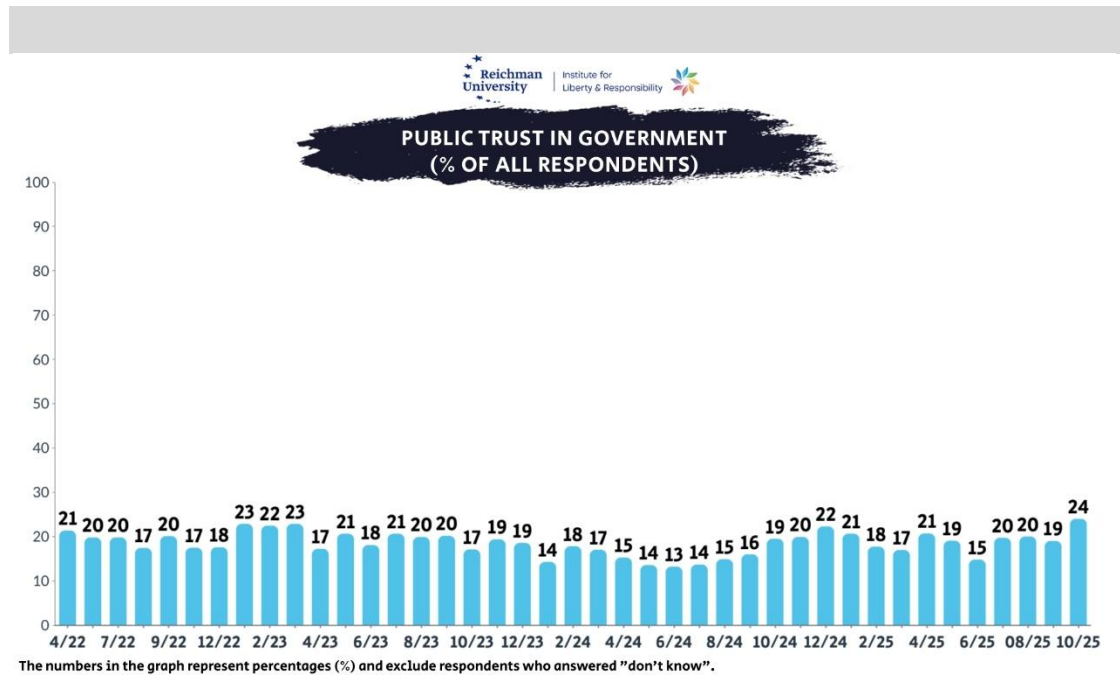
In October 2025, the index stands at **28%**, an increase of about 6 percentage points from the previous month. After a period of relative stability at low levels in the second quarter and the beginning of the third quarter (18%-23%), the index recorded notable improvement in October. **24%** of the public expresses trust in the government, satisfaction with government performance stands at **32%**, **23%** of citizens believe the government is responsive to public desires, and **29%** of Israelis are satisfied with how the government handles the problems they perceive as most important to the country.



Index Components:

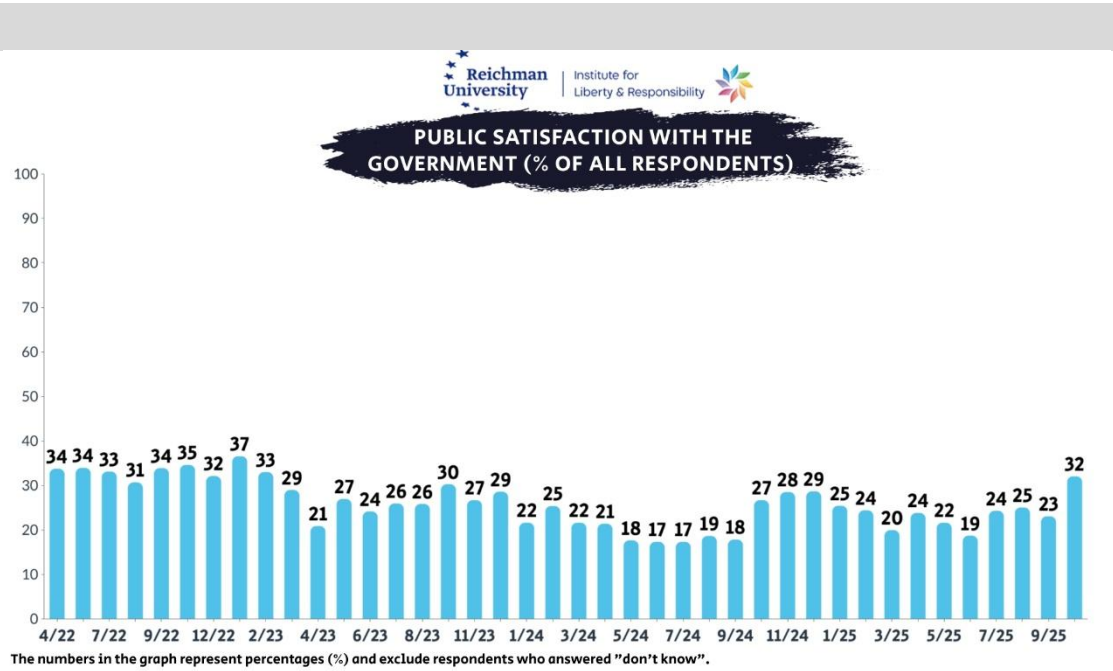
Public Trust in the Government

The level of public trust in the Israeli government in the second quarter of 2025 experienced volatility. Trust stood at 21% in April, plummeted to 15% in June - the lowest point in the quarter - and then recovered to 20% in July. The sharp decline in June may reflect the political and security tensions that characterized the period, while the July recovery is likely related to the military operation against Iran.



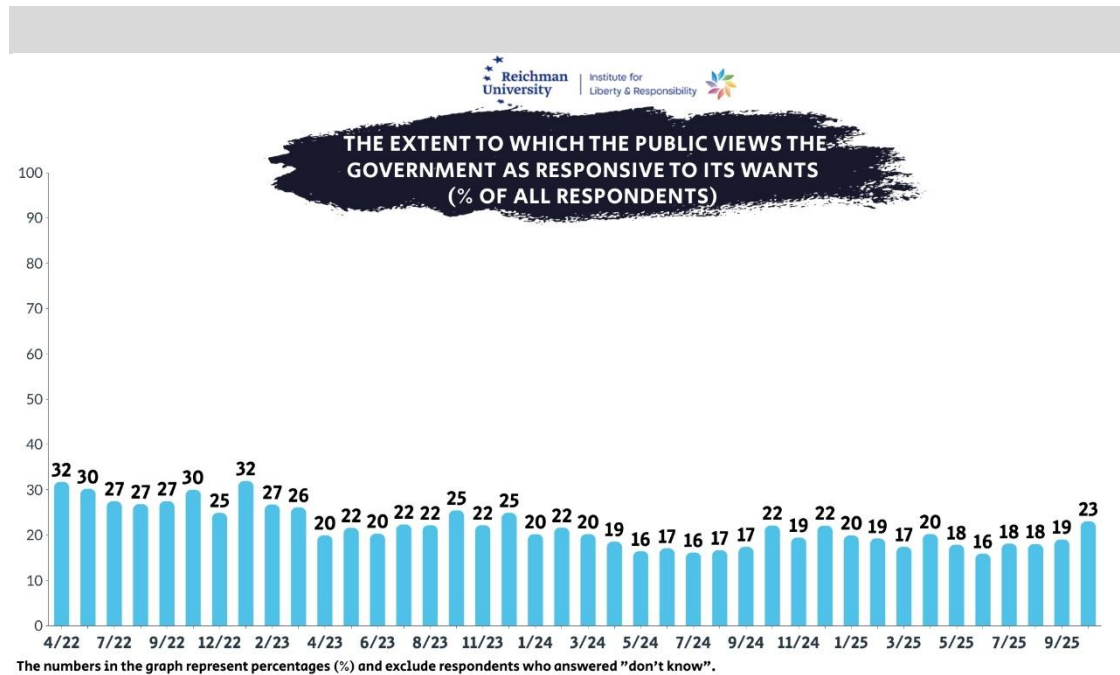
Public Satisfaction with the Government

The level of satisfaction with the government measured in October 2025 stands at **32%**. After volatility in the second quarter (19%-24%) and relative stability at the beginning of the third quarter, satisfaction recorded a notable increase of 9 percentage points in October. This means about one-third of the public is satisfied with government performance.



The Extent to Which the Public Views the Government as Responsive to its Will

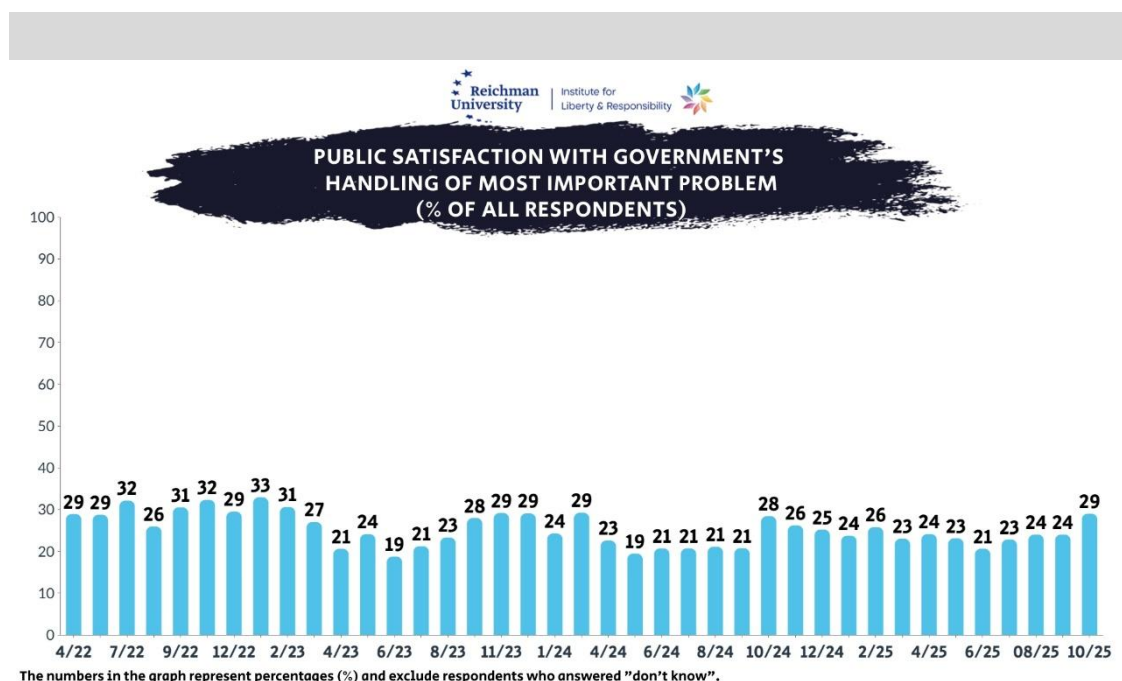
In October 2025, **23%** of citizens assessed that the government is responsive to public desires. After relative stability at low levels (18%-19%) in the months of July-September, the sense that the government is responsive recorded an increase of 4 percentage points. This means about a quarter of the Israeli public believes the government is responsive to their desires.



Public Satisfaction Level with the Government's Handling of the Most Important Problem

This question examines the public's level of satisfaction with the government's handling of the most important problems facing the country (each respondent chooses the problem they consider to be the most important).

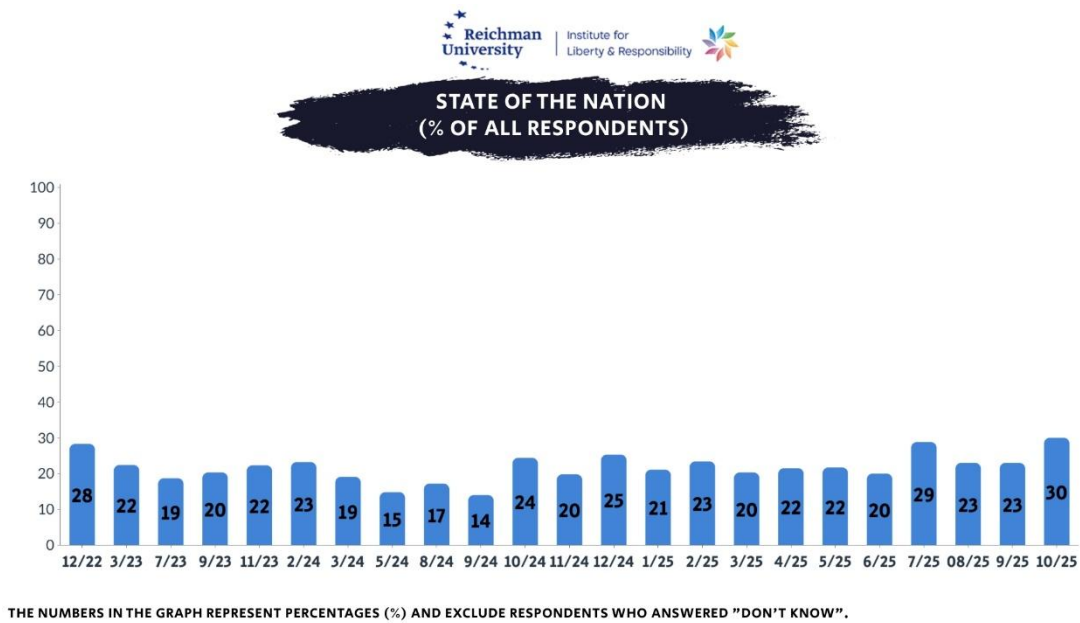
This question examines the public's level of satisfaction with the government's handling of the most important problems facing the country (each respondent chooses the problem they consider to be the most important). In October 2025, **29%** of the Israeli public is satisfied with how the government handles the most important problems facing the country. After relative stability in the second quarter (23%-24%) and the beginning of the third quarter, an increase of about 4 percentage points was recorded, likely related to the fact that a significant portion of the public viewed the return of the hostages as the most important problem. This means slightly less than a third of Israeli citizens feel satisfied with the government's handling of problems they consider most important to the country..



State of the Nation

State of the Nation

Data from October 2025 shows improvement in assessment of the nation's state. **30%** of the public rate the situation as good, with an increase of 7 percentage points from the previous month recorded. This is the highest figure since the beginning of the Institute's measurement series, after a long period of stability at a low level (20%-23% in most months since the beginning of 2025), with a one-time increase to 29% in July apparently following the operation against Iran. The October improvement likely reflects a more positive sentiment among the public regarding the nation's state following the return of the hostages, though this remains a relatively low figure.



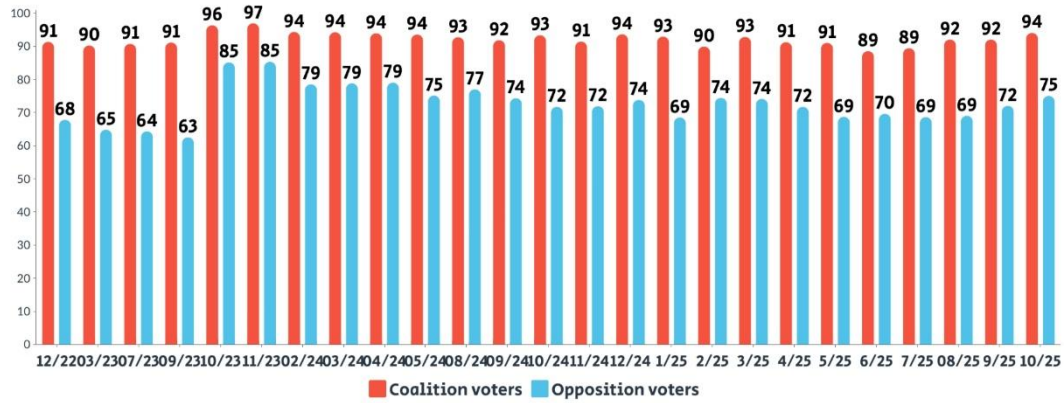
National Pride

Data from October 2025 shows that **75%** of the public express pride in the country. After a gradual decline in the second quarter (77% in April to 71% in July), pride levels maintained relative stability in the third quarter with a slight increase (75%-76%). The data continues to indicate consistent gaps in pride levels between coalition and opposition voters - coalition voters express high levels of pride (94%) compared to opposition voters (75%), a gap of about 19 percentage points. In addition, sharp gaps are evident between Jews (88%) and Arabs (40%) in the sense of national pride - a gap of about 48 percentage points.



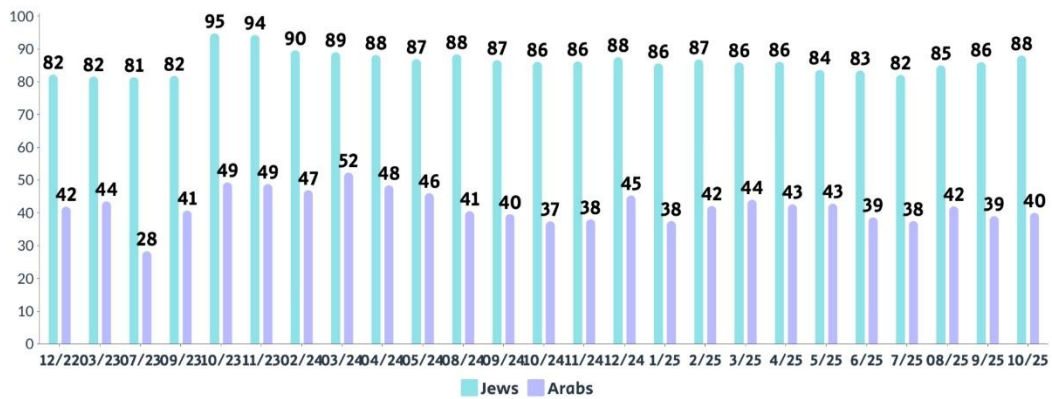
THE NUMBERS IN THE GRAPH REPRESENT PERCENTAGES (%) AND EXCLUDE RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED "DON'T KNOW".

NATIONAL PRIDE (% OF ALL RESPONDENTS)



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NATIONAL PRIDE (% OF ALL RESPONDENTS)



THE NUMBERS IN THE GRAPH REPRESENT PERCENTAGES (%) AND EXCLUDE RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED "DON'T KNOW".

Methodology

The Institute for Liberty and Responsibility team at the Lauder School of Government, Diplomacy and Strategy at Reichman University prepared the survey questions and subsequently analyzed the data.

The surveys conducted in April, September and December 2022, and March and September 2023, were conducted by Geocartography company. The remaining surveys were conducted by ipanel. Both companies conduct online surveys in Israel.

The questionnaires were translated into Arabic, allowing Arab respondents to choose whether to answer in Hebrew or Arabic.

	Survey Date (Days)		Number of Respondents	Jewish Respondents	Arab Respondents	Sampling Error
1	April (10-14)	2022	1,559	1,275	284	2.50%
2	June (11-14)	2022	807	657	150	3.50%
3	July (12-16)	2022	822	665	157	3.40%
4	August (7-13)	2022	810	652	158	3.40%
5	September (22/9-2/10)	2022	1,671	1,417	254	2.40%
6	October (24-27)	2022	1,507	1,206	301	2.50%
7	December (7-11)	2022	807	655	152	3.50%
8	January (16-22)	2023	1,461	1,205	256	2.60%
9	February (9-14)	2023	1,512	1,204	308	2.50%
10	March (19-22)	2023	1,558	1,257	301	2.50%
11	April (18-20)	2023	816	656	160	3.40%
12	May (9-11)	2023	813	657	156	3.40%
13	June (11-14)	2023	811	655	156	3.40%
14	July (12-16)	2023	813	661	152	3.40%
15	August (8-13)	2023	805	652	153	3.50%
16	September (3-6)	2023	1,562	1,227	335	2.50%
17	October (17-19)	2023	807	657	150	3.50%
18	November (13-16)	2023	803	651	152	3.50%
19	December (17-19)	2023	807	657	150	3.50%
20	January (14-17)	2024	805	652	153	3.50%

21	February (11-13)	2024	803	649	154	3.50%
22	March (3-6)	2024	1526	1266	260	2.50%
23	April (1-3)	2024	804	651	153	3.50%
24	May (5-7)	2024	810	657	153	3.40%
25	June (16-20)	2024	815	657	158	3.40%
26	July (14-18)	2024	807	655	152	3.50%
27	August (14-19)	2024	1512	1260	252	2.50%
28	September (8-11)	2024	1501	1251	250	2.50%
29	October (13-15)	2024	803	653	150	3.50%
30	November (11-14)	2024	807	657	150	3.50%
31	December (15-19)	2024	1465	1200	265	2.60%
32	January (5-8)	2025	811	655	156	3.40%
33	February (9-12)	2025	811	659	152	3.40%
34	March (9-12)	2025	1507	1257	250	2.50%
35	April (21-27)	2025	1490	1254	237	2.50%
36	May (12-15)	2025	803	658	145	3.50%
37	June (8-11)	2025	803	650	153	3.50%
38	July (14-15)	2025	800	648	152	3.50%
39	August (10-14)	2025	1505	1259	246	2.50%
40	September 7- (11)	2025	1511	1260	251	2.50%
41	October 16- (19)	2025	1208	1007	201	2.80%

Note: The maximum sampling error for the entire sample is at a 95% confidence level.

The Jewish respondents constitute a representative sample of the adult Jewish population in Israel, stratified by gender, age groups, geographical district, and level of religiosity. Additionally, the Arab respondents constitute a sample that closely represents the adult Arab population in Israel by gender, age groups, geographical district, and level of religiosity, with under-sampling of male respondents, respondents from the southern region, and respondents aged 40 and above within this population.

Public Trust in Government Institutions

Format of the questions asked: "To what extent do you have trust in each of the following institutions?", where respondents were required to answer regarding the Knesset, the Government, the Supreme Court, and the President.

Response options for the questions: 1. I have very high trust, 2. I have high trust, 3. I have little trust, 4. I have no trust at all, 5. Don't know.

Public Trust in the Judicial System

Format of the questions asked: "To what extent do you have trust in each of the following institutions?", where respondents were required to answer regarding the Israel Police, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, and the State Attorney's Office.

Response options for the questions: 1. I have very high trust, 2. I have high trust, 3. I have little trust, 4. I have no trust at all, 5. Don't know.

Trust in Security Forces

Format of the questions asked: "To what extent do you have trust in each of the following institutions?", where respondents were required to answer regarding the Police and the Israel Defense Forces (IDF*).

Response options for the questions: 1. I have very high trust, 2. I have high trust, 3. I have little trust, 4. I have no trust at all, 5. Don't know.

**Until December 2025, trust in the IDF was calculated using vote-based weighting. Beginning in December 2025, the methodology was updated, and trust in the IDF has since been calculated without applying vote-based weights*

Index of Public Satisfaction with Government Performance

The Index of Public Satisfaction with Government Performance of the Institute for Liberty and Responsibility represents an average of the public's level of trust in the government, satisfaction with the government, assessment of how responsive it is to the public, and the public's level of satisfaction with the government's handling of important problems facing the country. As part of constructing the index, internal reliability tests (Cronbach's alpha) were performed to examine the connection between these questions: $\alpha = 0.74-0.86$.

Format of the questions asked:

1. To what extent do you have trust in the government? Response options: 1. I have very high trust, 2. I have high trust, 3. I have little trust, 4. I have no trust at all, 5. Don't know.
2. What is your level of satisfaction with the government's performance? Response options: 1. Very satisfied, 2. Satisfied, 3. Not satisfied, 4. Very unsatisfied, 5. Don't know.
3. What score would you give the government in addressing the most important problem facing the country today? From 0 (low) to 10 (high).
 - Each respondent was asked to indicate the most important problem in their opinion that the country is facing, and then was asked about their assessment of the government's score in addressing this problem.
4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "The government is responsive to public problems"? Response options: 1. Strongly agree, 2. Agree, 3. Disagree, 4. Strongly disagree, 5. Don't know.

State of the Nation

Format of the question asked: "What do you think is the general state of Israel?" Response options: Very good; Good; So-so; Not good; Bad; Don't know

Format of the question asked: "Are you proud or not proud to be Israeli?"

Response options: Not proud at all; Not proud; Proud; Very proud; Don't know.

The data are calculated using vote-based weights

Assessment of Democracy

Format of the question asked: "To what extent is it important for you to live in a country with a democratic system of government?"

Response options: Rating on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "not important at all" and 10 means "very important" ["Don't know" option provided].

Format of the question asked: "To what extent do you think Israel is a democratic country?"

Response options: Rating on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "not democratic at all" and 10 means "very democratic" ["Don't know" option provided].

Format of the question asked: "Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way Israeli democracy functions?"

Response options: Rating on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "very dissatisfied" and 10 means "very satisfied" ["Don't know" option provided].

The data are calculated using vote-based weights