



Public Trust Report¹

July 2025

The Institute for Liberty and Responsibility

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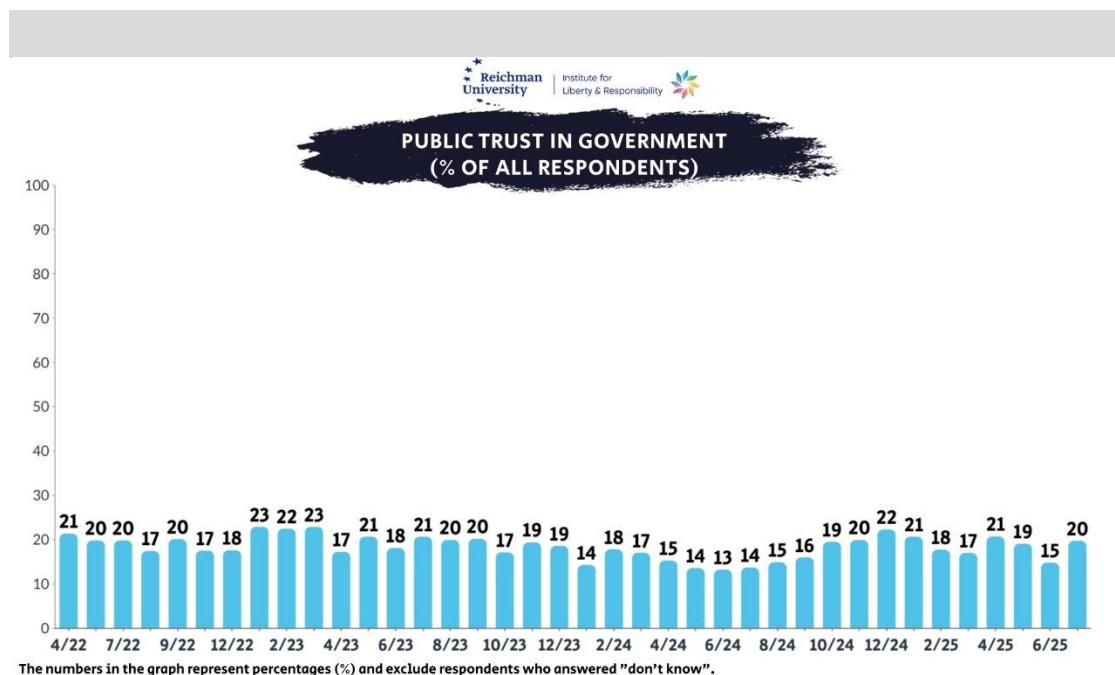
¹The Institute for Liberty and Responsibility is committed to developing robust metrics for assessing Israeli democracy's performance and gauging public confidence in its institutions. Through regular surveys of demographically representative samples across all sectors of Israeli society, the Institute 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 the second quarter of 2025 shows moderate volatility with a slight recovery trend toward the end of the quarter. The Supreme Court (45%) continues to lead in trust levels, while the executive and legislative branches suffer from low trust levels. The government ended the quarter with 20% trust, after volatility that included a drop to 15% in June, and the Knesset continues to be the institution with consistently the lowest trust level (14%). Trust in the President stands at 36%.

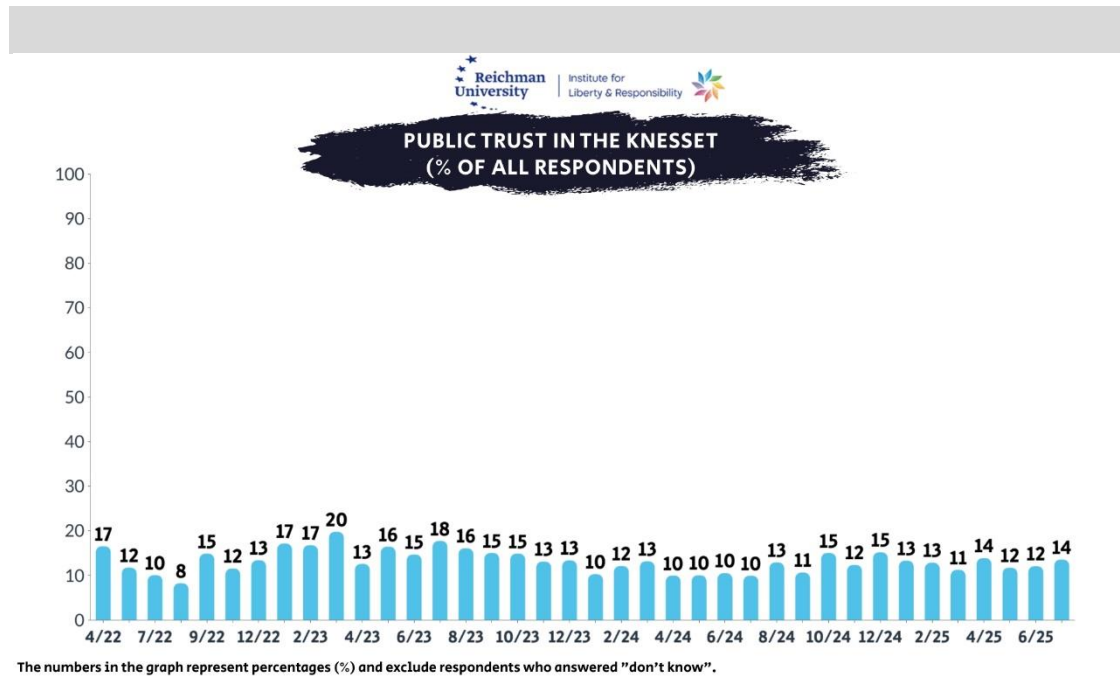
Public Trust in the Government:

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.



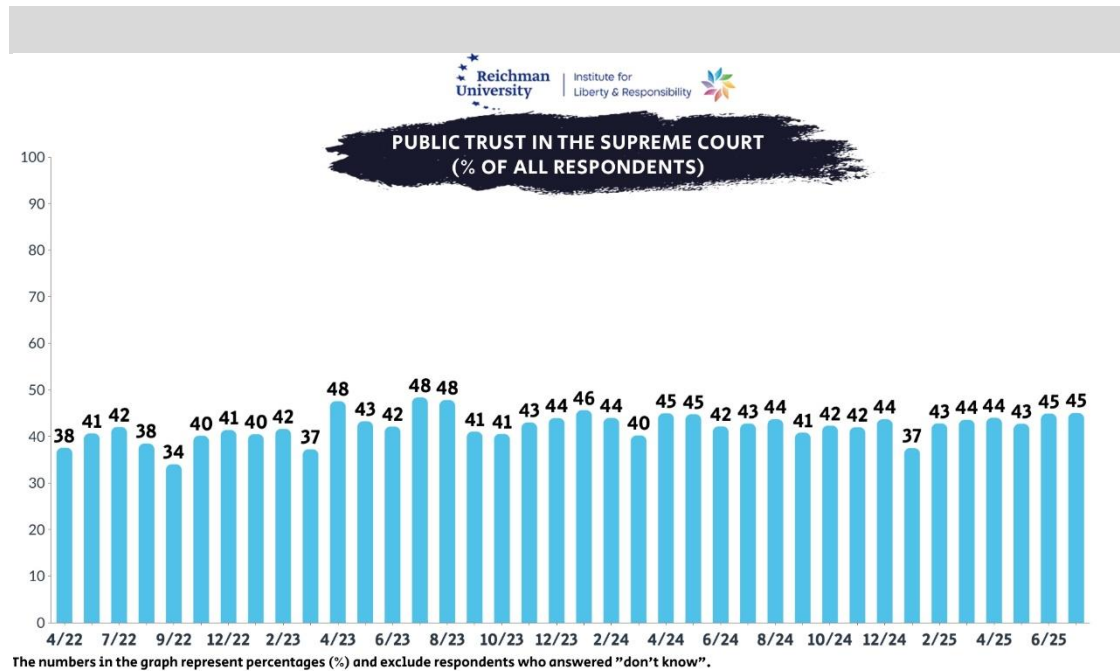
Public Trust in the Knesset

The level of public trust in the Knesset showed stability at very low levels: around 12-14% trust. The Knesset continues to be the institution with the lowest trust level among government institutions, with only one in seven Israelis expressing trust in the sole body in Israel that is supposed to represent the public.



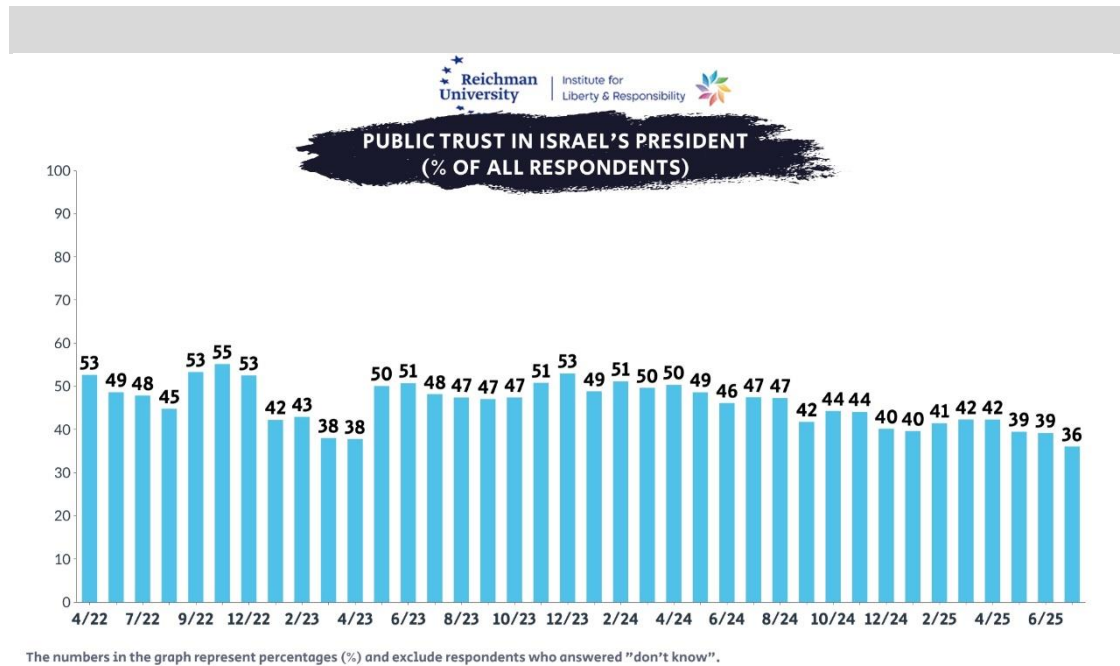
Public Trust in the Supreme Court

In the second quarter of 2025, Israeli public trust in the Supreme Court showed exceptional stability. Trust stood at 44% in April, 43% in May, and rose to 45% in June and July. The Supreme Court continues to be one of the institutions enjoying the highest trust, with nearly half the public expressing trust in the supreme judicial system.



Public Trust in the President

The level of Israeli public trust in the President in the second quarter of 2025 showed a consistent downward trend. Trust declined from 42% in April to 39% in May and June, and then to 36% in July - a total decrease of 6 percentage points during the quarter. This trend continues the long-term decline from the peak of 55% at the beginning of measurements, reflecting decreased trust in an institution that is supposed to serve as a unifying factor above partisan politics.

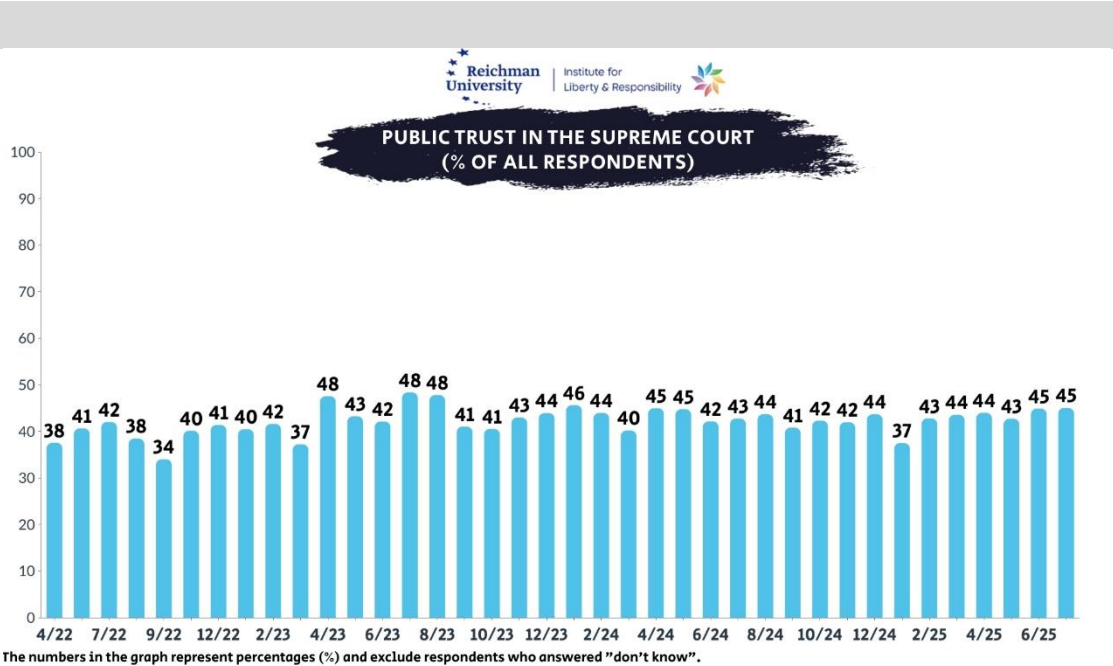


Public Trust in the Legal System

In the second quarter of 2025, the Israeli legal system continued to enjoy relatively high trust from the public, with improvement trends in most institutions. The Supreme Court maintained stability with 45% trust, the Attorney General recorded consistent improvement from 41% in April to 46% in July, and the State Attorney's Office moved between 32% and 36%. The legal system continues to enjoy significantly higher trust compared to other government institutions, with a gap of about 25 percentage points between the Supreme Court and the government.

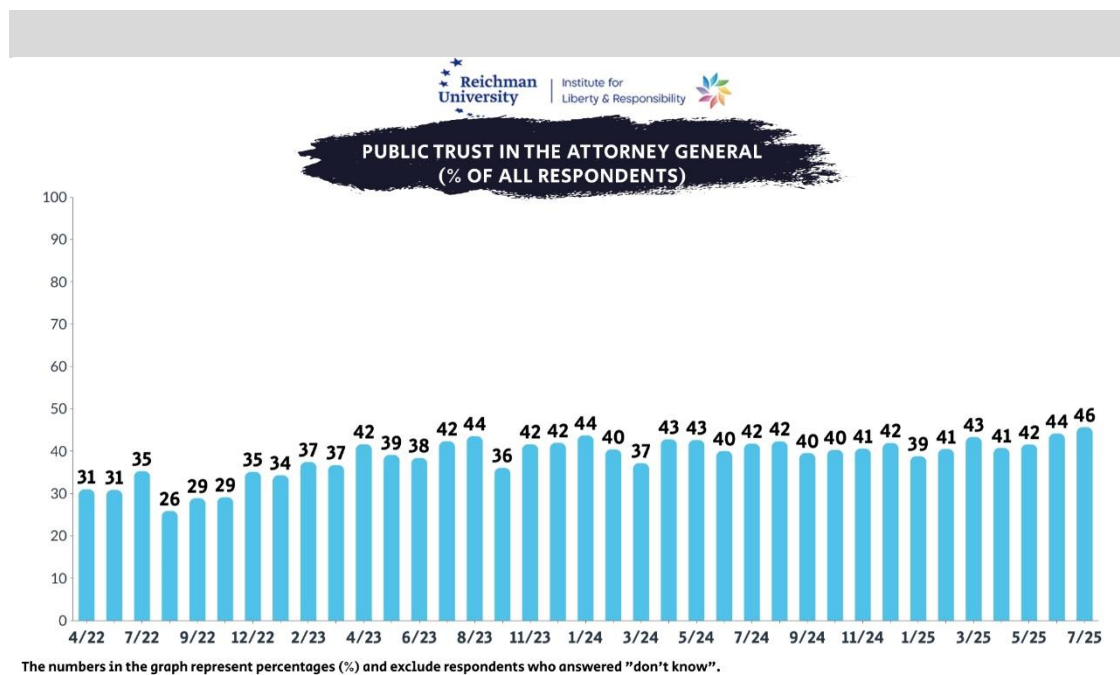
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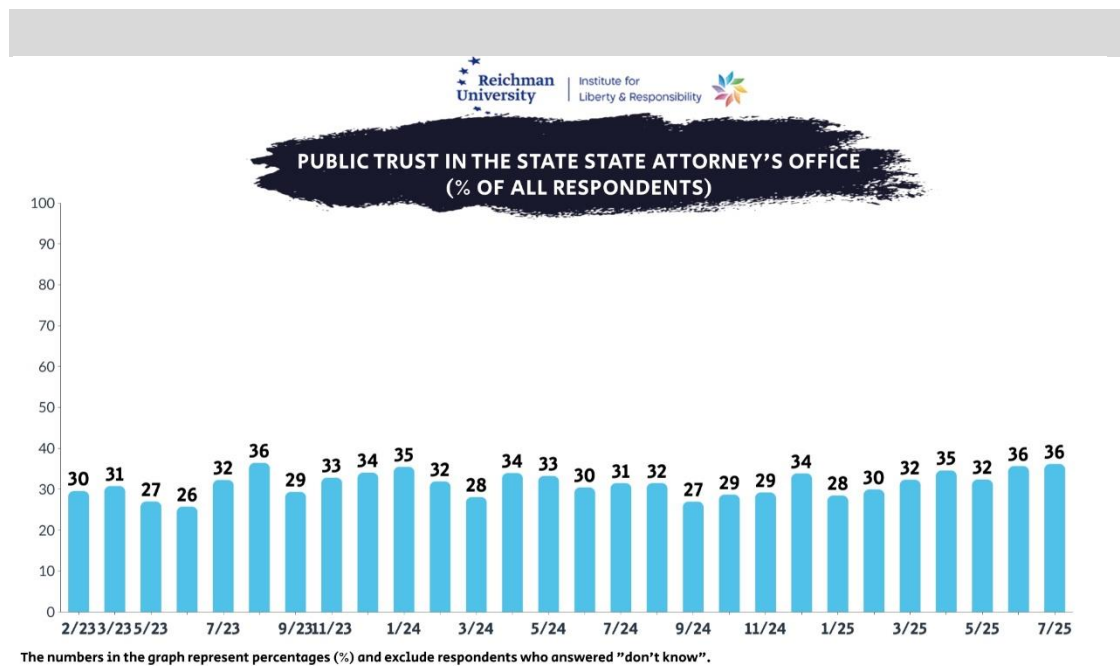
Public Trust in the Attorney General

In the second quarter of 2025, the Attorney General recorded consistent improvement in trust levels. Trust rose from 41% in April to 42% in May, 44% in June, and 46% in July - a total increase of 5 percentage points. The improvement indicates strengthening of the Attorney General's position despite, and perhaps because of, being at the center of the political and legal struggle.



Public Trust in the State Attorney's Office

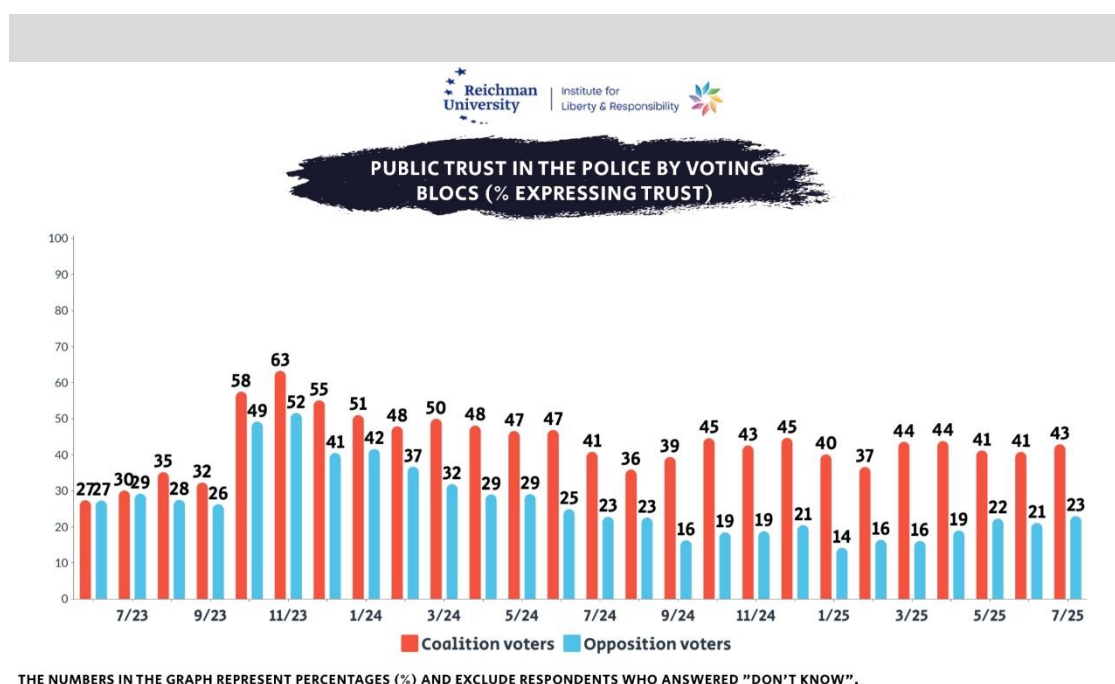
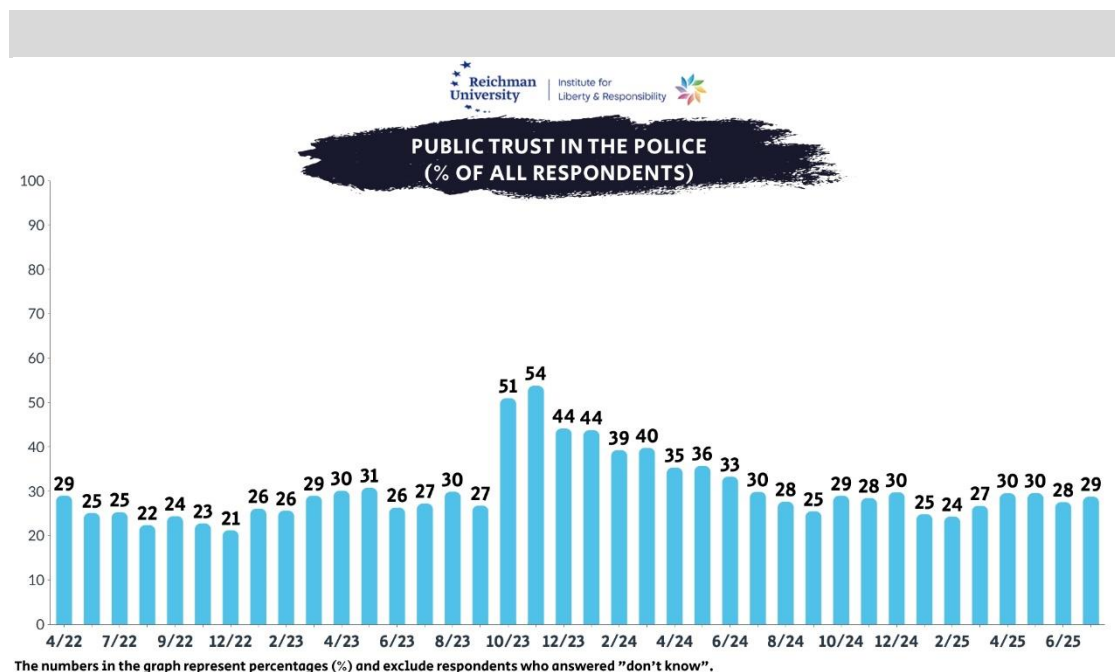
In the second quarter of 2025, trust in the State Attorney's Office showed moderate volatility. Trust stood at 35% in April, dropped to 32% in May, and rose again to 36% in June and July. The State Attorney's Office continues to enjoy lower trust compared to other legal system institutions, but still significantly higher than executive and legislative branch institutions. Compared to the previous quarter, the State Attorney's Office recorded an improvement of 4 percentage points from 32% in March.



Trust in Security Forces

Public Trust in the Police

Public trust in the police in the second quarter of 2025 showed relative stability, maintaining a level of 28%-30% throughout the period. Significant gaps between coalition supporters (41%-43%) and opposition supporters (21%-23%) remained consistent, with a gap of about 20 percentage points. The trust level is still significantly lower than peak values measured at the beginning of the war (54%) and reflects the ongoing challenges facing the police in rebuilding public trust.



Public Trust in the IDF

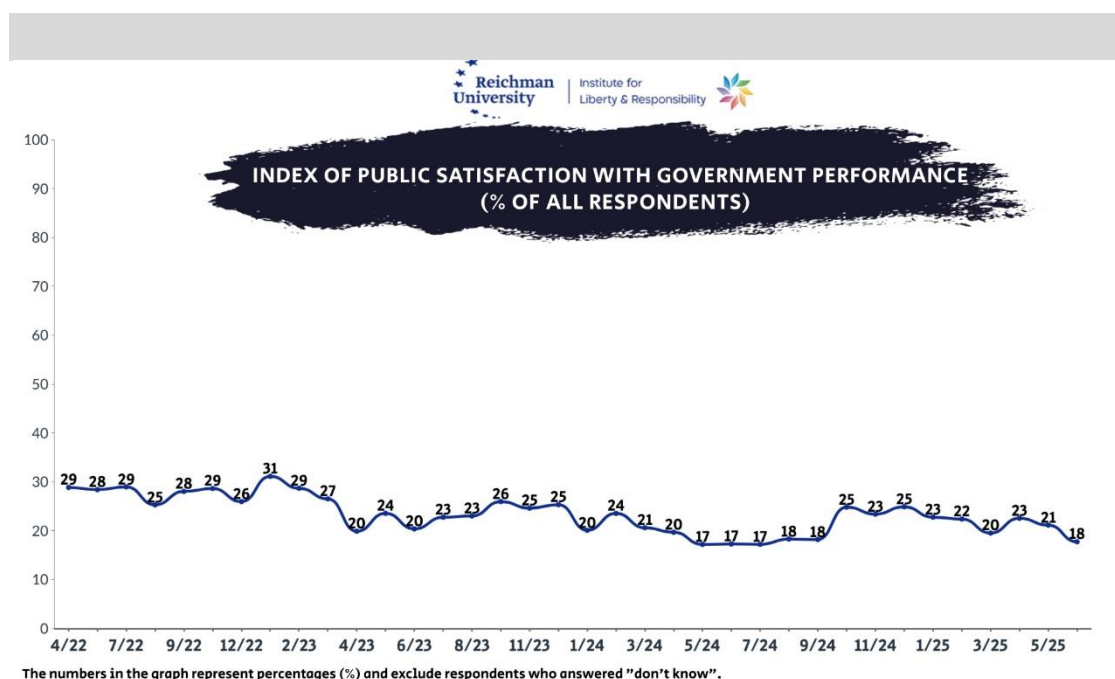
Data from the second quarter of 2025 shows that the IDF continues to enjoy the highest public trust in the country. Trust ranged between 68% and 74%, with a peak of 74% in July following the military operation against Iran. The significant increase in July (returning to trust levels measured after October 7th) likely reflects growing public appreciation for military activity and operational achievements in the war against Iran, strengthening the IDF's position as the institution that receives the highest trust among the Israeli public.



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.

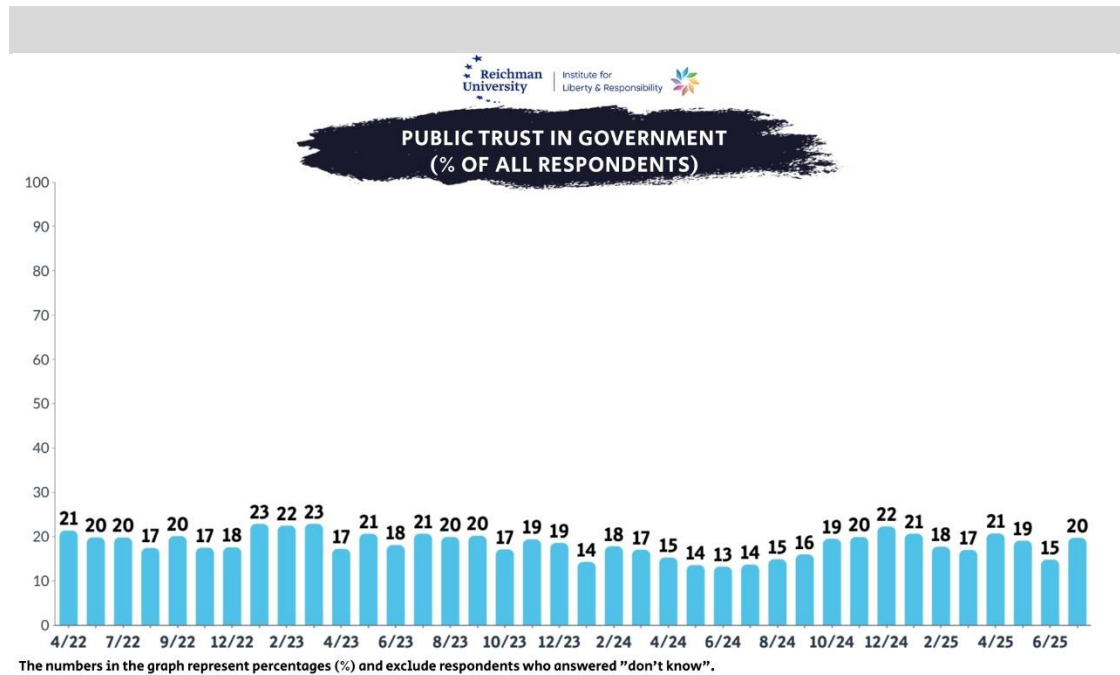
The Index of Public Satisfaction with Government Performance in the second quarter of 2025 stood at 18%-23%, showing moderate but consistent volatility with a decline to 18% in June and recovery to 22% in July. The index demonstrates a continuation of the crisis between the Israeli public and the government, with only about a quarter of the public expressing satisfaction and trust in the government.



Index Components:

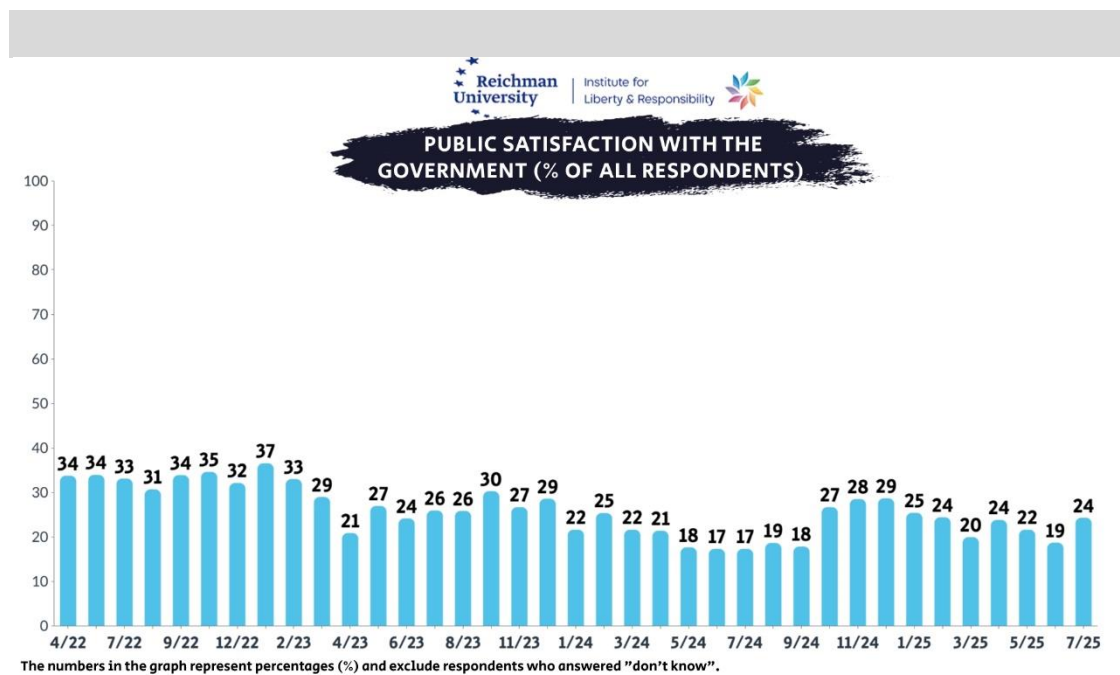
Public Trust in the Government

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.



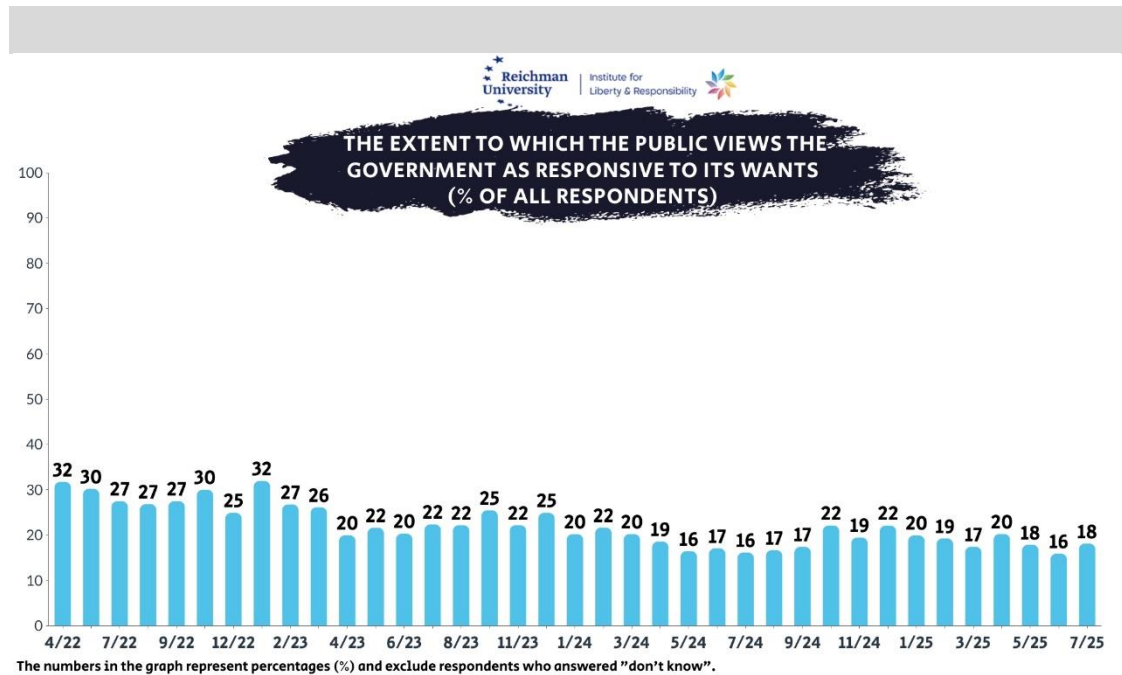
Public Satisfaction with the Government

The level of satisfaction with the government measured in July 2025 is **24%**. The quarter showed volatility with improvement from 20% in March to 24% in April, decline to 22% in May and 19% in June, and return to 24% in July. This means only a quarter of the public is satisfied with government performance, a trend reflecting the continuation of the trust crisis.



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

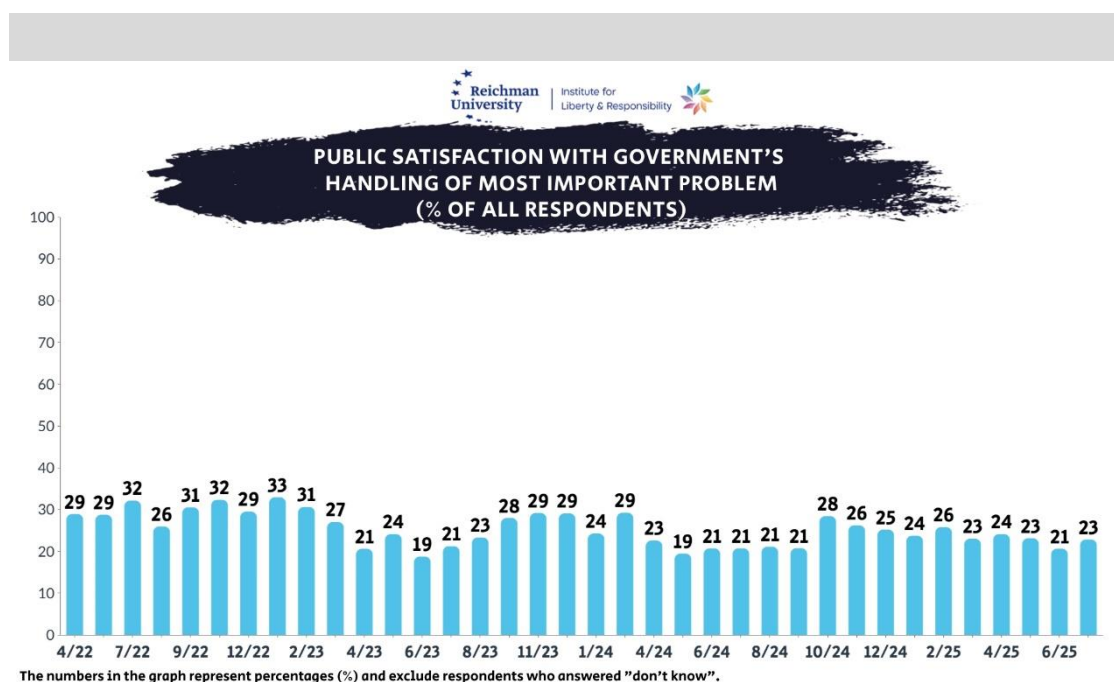
In July 2025, **18%** of citizens assessed that the government is responsive to public desires. After improvement from 17% in March to 20% in April, the figure dropped to 18% in May, reached a low of 16% in June, and returned to 18% in July. This means only one in five Israelis believes the government is responsive to their desires, a figure reflecting a deep sense of disconnect between the government and the public.



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).

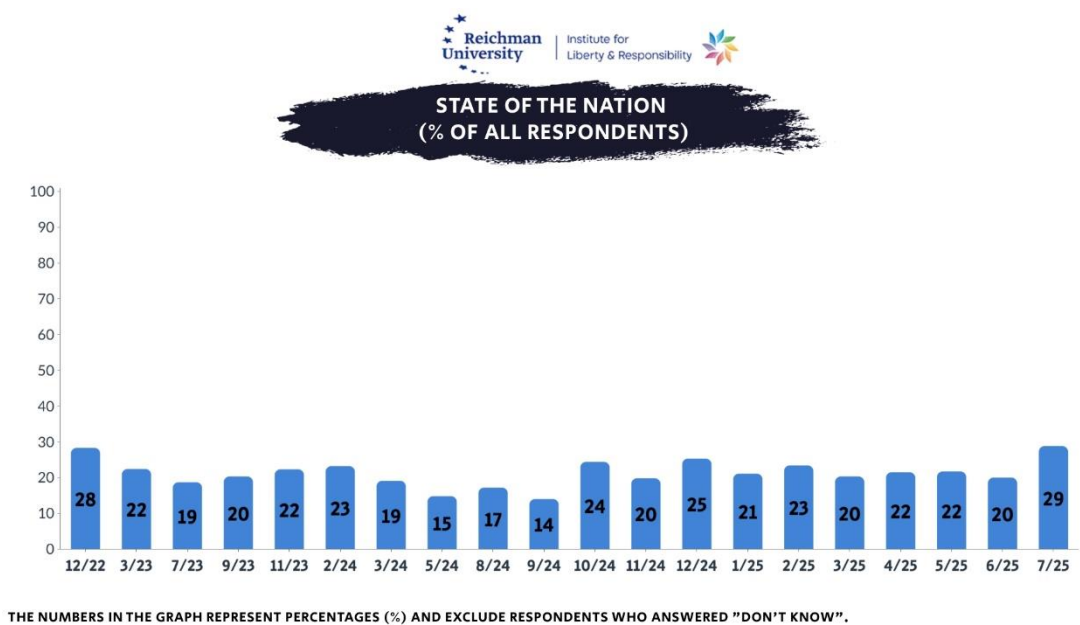
In July 2025, **23%** of the Israeli public is satisfied with how the government handles the most important problems facing the country. The quarter showed relative stability with 24% in April, 23% in May, a decline to 21% in June, and return to 23% in July. This means only a quarter of Israeli citizens feel satisfied with the government's handling of problems they consider most important to the country.



State of the Nation

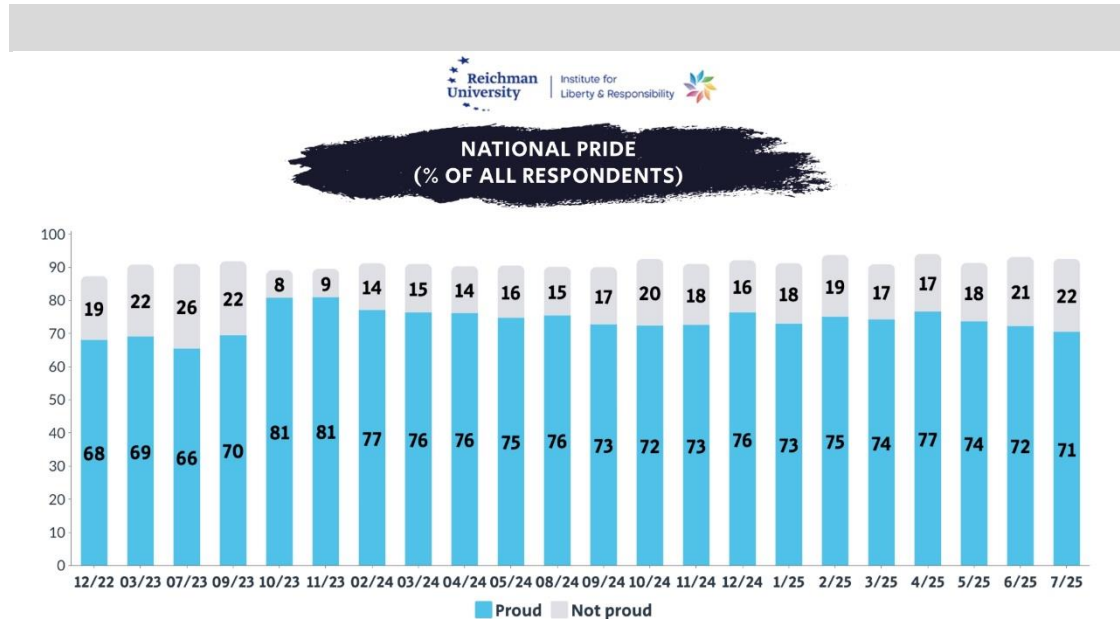
State of the Nation

Data from the second quarter of 2025 shows some improvement in assessment of the nation's state toward the end of the period. While in most months only about one-fifth of the public (20%-22%) rated the situation as good, July showed a significant increase to 29%. The July improvement may be related to the military operation against Iran and a sense of security achievement.

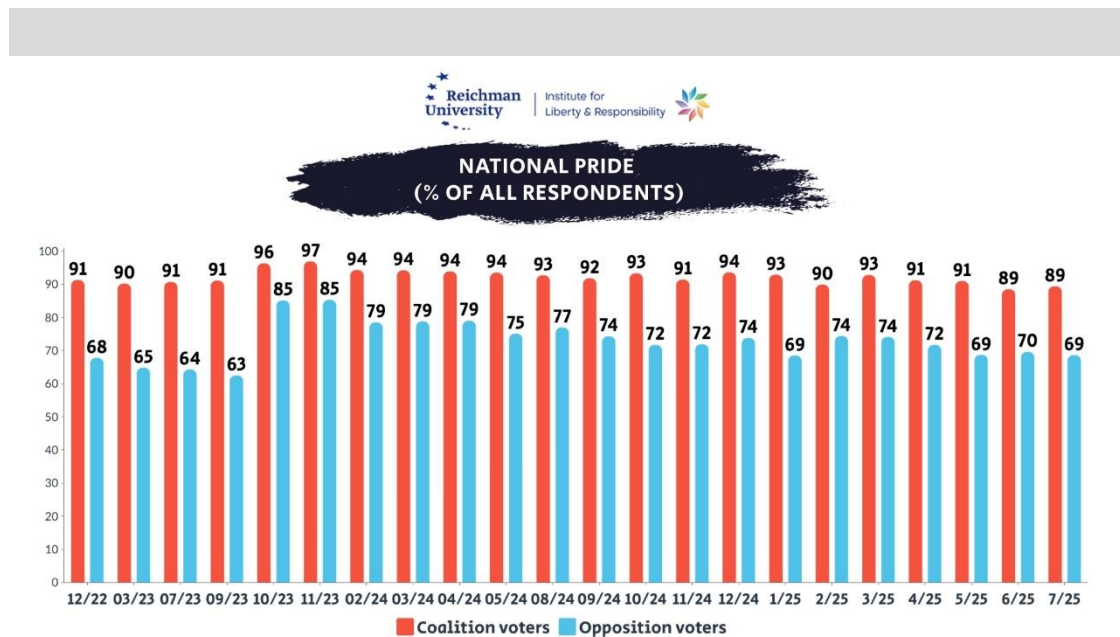


National Pride

Data from the second quarter of 2025 show a gradual decline in pride levels from 77% in April to 71% in July. Gaps between different groups remained significant - coalition voters express high levels of pride (89%) compared to opposition voters (69%-70%), a gap of about 19-20 percentage points. Significant gaps also persist between Jews (82%-84%) and Arabs (38%-43%), a gap of 40-44 percentage points.

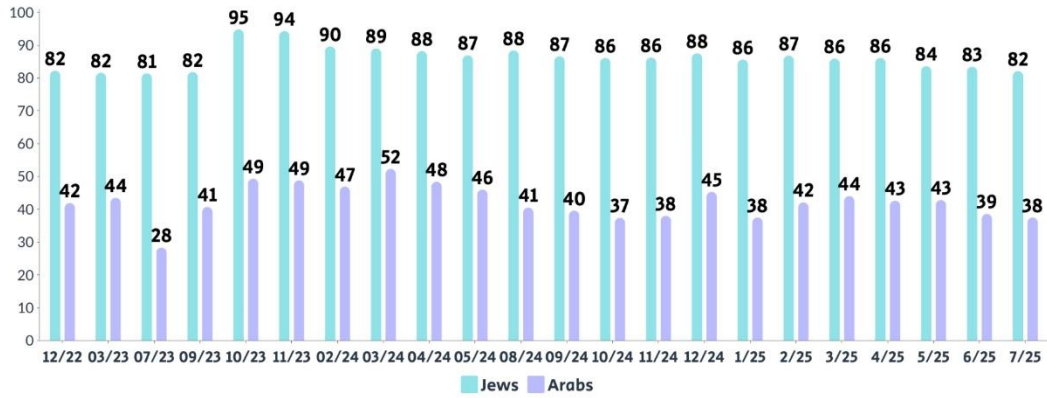


THE NUMBERS IN THE GRAPH REPRESENT PERCENTAGES (%) AND EXCLUDE RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED "DON'T KNOW".



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

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%

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.

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.

Democratic Pulse Index

The Democratic Pulse Index

The index weighs several questions that regularly appear in the Institute for Liberty and Responsibility's public opinion surveys. Two of the questions address citizens' general feelings toward Israeli democracy: the level of satisfaction with the functioning of democracy, and the rating of the level of democracy. These questions constitute 50% of the index:

Question asked: To what extent, in your opinion, is Israel a democratic country?

Response options: Rating on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means "not at all democratic" and 10 means "very democratic" [with a "don't know" option]

Question asked: In general, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way Israeli democracy functions?

Response options: Rating on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means "very dissatisfied" and 10 means "very satisfied" [with a "don't know" option]

Other questions in the index examine Israelis' perceptions regarding specific components of democracy: institutional components (elections and representation, checks and balances) and value components (equality and freedom of expression). These questions collectively account for 50% of the index:

- **Institutional components:**

- Competition and representation: "Citizens elect their leaders in free elections" (16.7%)

- **Value components:**

- Freedom of expression: "The media is free to criticize the government" (16.7%)
- Equality: average of "All citizens have equal rights" and "Courts treat all people equally" (16.7% for both questions combined)

Question asked: Now, please indicate to what extent, in your opinion, the following characteristics currently exist in the State of Israel:

- The media is free to criticize the government
- All citizens have equal rights
- Courts treat all people equally
- Citizens elect their leaders in free elections

Response options: For each of these questions, responses range from 0 "The characteristic does not exist at all in Israel today" to 10 "The characteristic exists in Israel today to the greatest extent" [with a "don't know" option]

Note: In the complete index to be implemented in the future, additional questions will be introduced to measure the checks and balances component, and the weights will be adjusted accordingly.