



Survey Findings

July 2026



Summary

Public Attitudes toward Politicians

Among the politicians examined, Gadi Eisenkot is the politician who receives the most positive public evaluation among Israelis, with an overall score of 4.9 (on a scale of 1 to 10).

Israel–United States Relations

Compared with a previous survey, there is a significant decline in the proportion of Israelis who believe that the war with Iran strengthened Israel–United States relations.

Commission of Inquiry

Fewer than half of Israelis prefer the body examining the events that preceded October 7 to be a State Commission of Inquiry whose composition is determined by the President of the Supreme Court. Approximately one-third of the public prefer that the examination of the events preceding October 7 will be conducted by a National State Commission of Inquiry whose composition is determined by agreement between the opposition and the governing coalition.

Violence and Crime in Arab Society in Israel

The factors identified by the Israeli public as making the most significant contribution to violence and crime in Arab society are the takeover of communities and populations within Arab society by criminal organizations, the high availability of illegal firearms, and the lack of law enforcement. Among the Jewish population, 78% also believe that social and cultural norms contribute to this phenomenon, compared with 34% of the Arab population who hold this view.

Participation in the 2026 Elections

Only 36% of Arab citizens in Israel are certain that they will vote in the upcoming elections. The level of confidence regarding participation in the upcoming elections is higher among supporters of the opposition than among coalition supporters.

Public Trust

In July, public trust in government institutions remained stable, with the Knesset maintaining its position as the least trusted institution, which is shared by various demographic and political groups. Alongside the high level of trust received by the Supreme Court among the general population, the data indicate a significant gap between younger and older adults in their level of trust in this institution.

The findings are based on a survey conducted by iPanel between July 12 and 14, 2026, among a sample of 813 respondents (657 Jews and 156 Arabs).

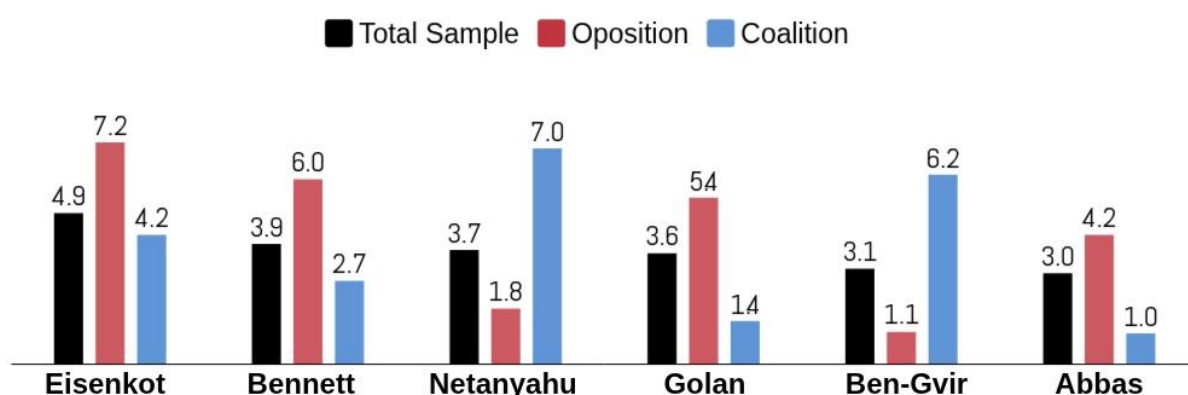
Estimates for the total sample were weighted by voting behavior.



Among the politicians examined, Gadi Eisenkot receives the most positive evaluation from the Israeli public, with a score of 4.9 (on a scale of 1 to 10). Naftali Bennett ranks second, with a score of 3.9, while Benjamin Netanyahu and Yair Golan rank third and fourth, respectively, with scores of 3.7 and 3.6.¹

Eisenkot is also the politician who enjoys the broadest consensus across political camps. The gap in the level of favorability toward Eisenkot between coalition supporters and opposition supporters is the smallest among all the politicians examined. In contrast, Benjamin Netanyahu is the politician who receives the most polarized evaluations; the gap in favorability toward him between coalition voters and opposition voters is the largest among the politicians examined.

What is your attitude toward the following politicians:



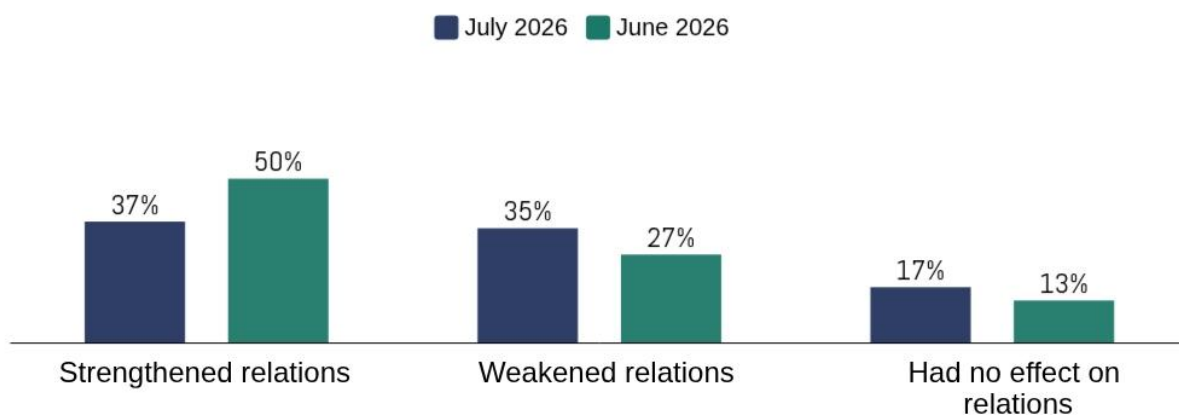
Based on a survey conducted for the Institute for Liberty and Responsibility between July 12-14, 2026, by iPanel among 813 respondents (657 Jews and 156 Arabs). The total sample also includes respondents who voted for parties that did not pass the electoral threshold, as well as respondents who did not vote.

¹ The overall score is based on the scores received by the politicians among the entire sample. The sample also includes respondents who did not vote in the election or who voted for parties that did not pass the electoral threshold. Therefore, the overall score does not represent an average of the score received by a given politician from opposition and coalition supporters.



It appears that the public has somewhat changed its views regarding the implications of the war with Iran for Israel–United States relations. The survey indicates a significant decline in the proportion of Israelis who believe that the war with Iran strengthened relations between Israel and the United States. In July 2026, only 37% of Israelis believed that the war strengthened relations between the two countries, compared with 50% who held this view in June 2026.

In your opinion, how did the war with Iran affect relations between Israel and the United States?

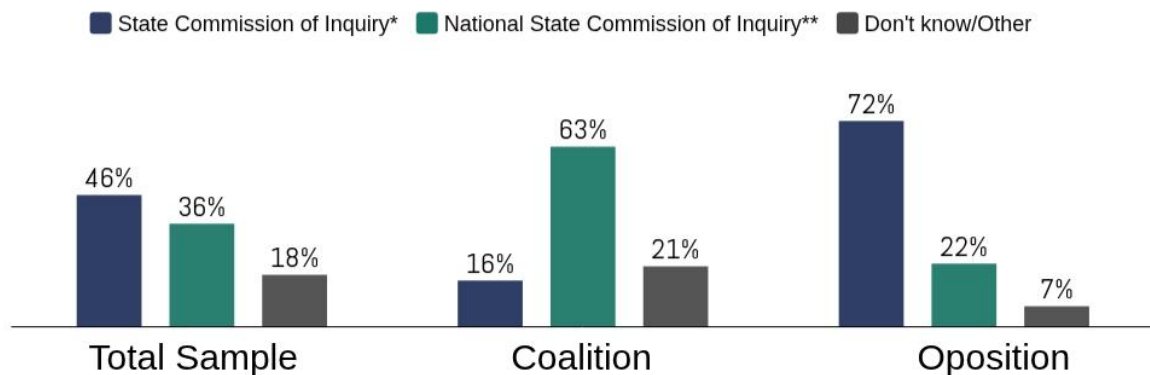


Based on a survey conducted for the Institute for Liberty and Responsibility between July 12-14, 2026, by iPanel among 813 respondents (657 Jews and 156 Arabs). The total sample also includes respondents who voted for parties that did not pass the electoral threshold, as well as respondents who did not vote.



Fewer than half of Israelis prefer the body responsible for examining the events that preceded October 7 to be a State Commission of Inquiry whose composition is determined by the President of the Supreme Court. Approximately one-third of the public prefer that the examination of the events preceding October 7 be conducted by a National State Commission of Inquiry whose composition is determined by agreement between the opposition and the governing coalition. Given the political discourse surrounding this issue, it is unsurprising that there are substantial differences on this matter between opposition and coalition voters.²

Which of the following options would you prefer for investigating the events leading up to 7 October?



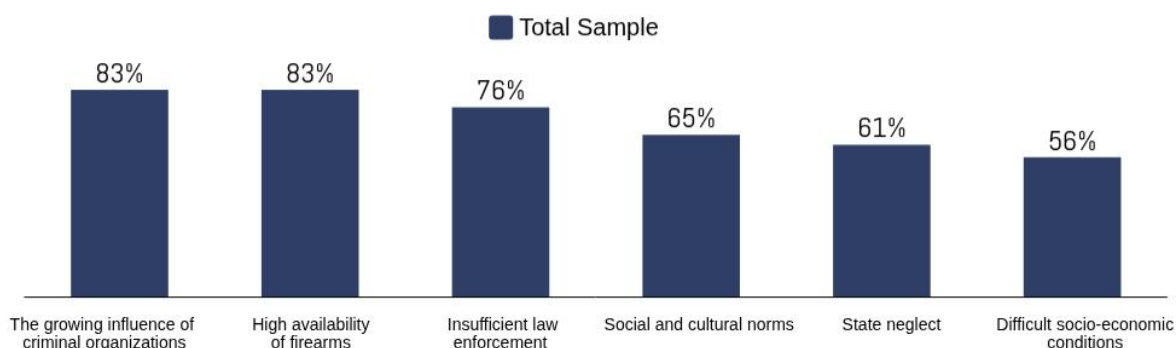
*A State Commission of Inquiry appointed by the President of the Supreme Court. **A State Commission of Inquiry appointed by agreement between the governing coalition and the opposition.

Based on a survey conducted for the Institute for Liberty and Responsibility between July 12-14, 2026, by iPanel among 813 respondents (657 Jews and 156 Arabs). The total sample also includes respondents who voted for parties that did not pass the electoral threshold, as well as respondents who did not vote.

² In December 2025, we asked whether the public preferred the body responsible for examining the events of 7 October to be a State Commission of Inquiry, whose composition would be determined by the President of the Supreme Court, or a Government Commission of Inquiry, whose composition would be determined by the government. At that time, 55% supported the establishment of a State Commission of Inquiry, while 20% supported a Government Commission of Inquiry.

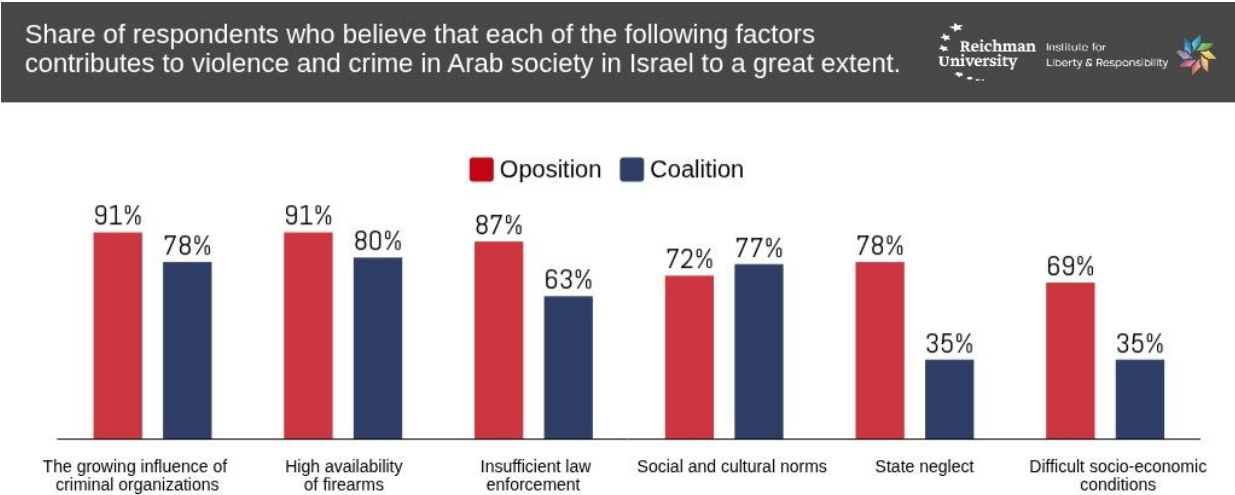
The factors identified by the Israeli public as making the most significant contribution to violence and crime in Arab society in Israel are the takeover of communities and populations within Arab society by criminal organizations and the high availability of illegal firearms. Two-thirds of Israelis believe that social and cultural norms contribute to violence and crime in Arab society in Israel to a great extent. Only 56% of the public believe that difficult socio-economic conditions, including poverty, unemployment, and a lack of opportunities, contribute to violence in Arab society to a great extent.

Share of respondents who believe that each of the following factors contributes to violence and crime in Arab society in Israel to a great extent.



Based on a survey conducted for the Institute for Liberty and Responsibility between July 12-14, 2026, by iPanel among 813 respondents (657 Jews and 156 Arabs). The total sample also includes respondents who voted for parties that did not pass the electoral threshold, as well as respondents who did not vote.

Coalition and opposition voters agree that persistent lack of law enforcement, the high availability of illegal firearms, and the takeover of communities by criminal organizations, alongside social and cultural norms within Arab society, contribute to violence and crime in Arab society to a great extent. However, opposition voters attribute greater responsibility to the difficult socio-economic conditions in Arab society and to ongoing state neglect, to a much greater extent than voters of coalition parties.

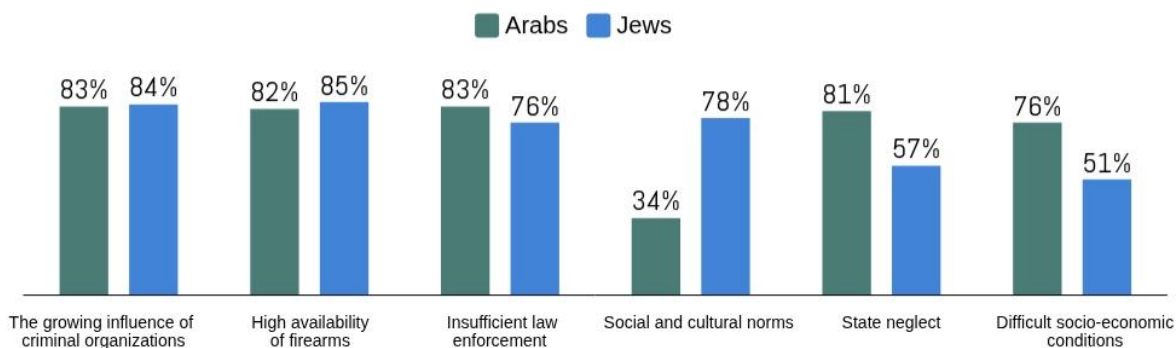


Based on a survey conducted for the Institute for Liberty and Responsibility between July 12-14, 2026, by iPanel among 813 respondents (657 Jews and 156 Arabs).



There is broad agreement among Jewish and Arab respondents that the takeover by criminal organizations, lack of law enforcement, and the high availability of firearms contribute to violence and crime in Arab society in Israel to a great extent. However, the survey reveals a difference regarding the perceived contribution of social and cultural norms. While 78% of Jewish Israelis believe that social and cultural norms contribute to violence and crime in Arab society to a great extent, only 34% of Arab Israelis share this view.

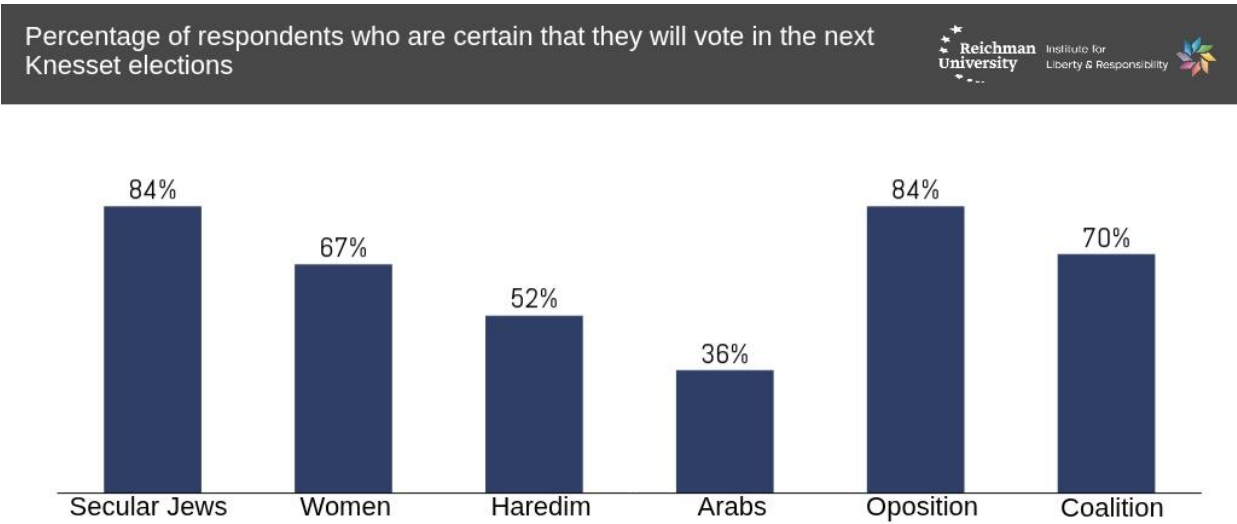
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Based on a survey conducted for the Institute for Liberty and Responsibility between July 12-14, 2026, by iPanel among 813 respondents (657 Jews and 156 Arabs).

Participation in the 2026 Elections

The survey reveals substantial gaps in the level of certainty among different groups regarding their intention to vote in the upcoming elections. Only 36% of Arab citizens in Israel are certain that they will vote in the upcoming elections. The level of certainty regarding participation in the upcoming elections is higher among opposition voters (84%) than among coalition voters (70%).



Based on a survey conducted for the Institute for Liberty and Responsibility between July 12-14, 2026, by iPanel among 813 respondents (657 Jews and 156 Arabs).

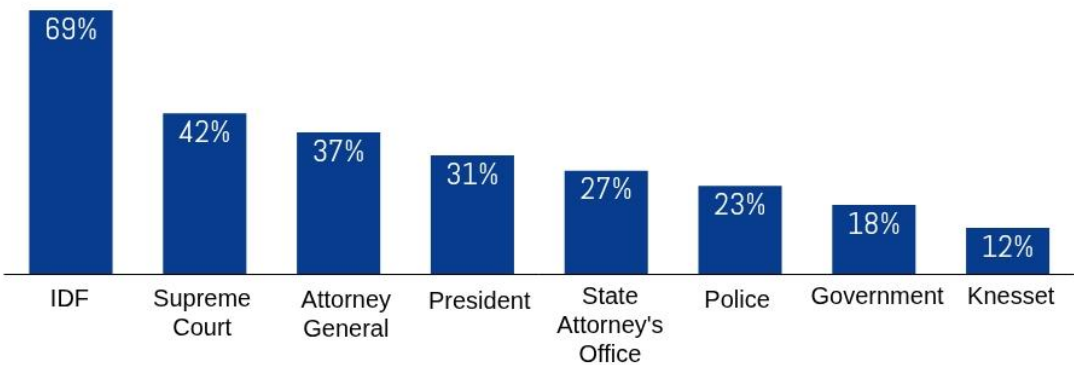
In July, public trust in government institutions remained stable. The government and the Knesset continue to receive the lowest levels of public trust.

Public Trust In State Institutions (July 26)

**Reichman University**

Institute for Liberty & Responsibility





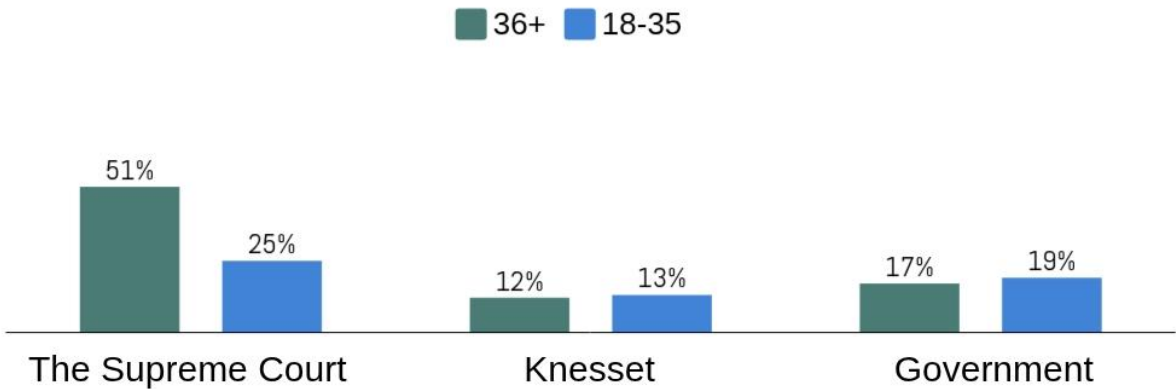
Alongside the high level of trust received by the Supreme Court among the general population, the data indicate a significant gap in the level of trust in this institution between younger and older adults. Only 25% of respondents aged 18–35 express trust in the Supreme Court, compared with 51% among those aged 36 and above.

Trust in government authorities by age

**Reichman University**

Institute for Liberty & Responsibility





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The Institute for Liberty & Responsibility

The Institute for Liberty and Responsibility at Reichman University (IDC Herzliya) is a platform for academic research of Israeli politics and democracy. The Institute seeks to advance the values, policies, and institutions vital to the survival of liberal democracy in Israel. It is a place of research and university instruction, but also an active participant in the public discourse on political institutions and political behavior.

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