**Press Release**

**June 2024 Israeli Voice Index**

**Most Israelis Support Deal to Release All Hostages and End the War in Gaza; Israelis Divided on How to Handle the Northern Front**

*Across the total sample, 56% of Israelis support such a deal; 29.5% support a deal to release some hostages in exchange for a temporary ceasefire; 14.5% don't know.*

The Israel Democracy Institute's [June 2024 Israeli Voice Index](https://en.idi.org.il/articles/55018)—conducted by IDI’s Viterbi Family Center for Public Opinion and Policy Research—asked Israelis their preference between two options for a deal with Hamas. 50% of Jewish Israelis and 88% of Arab Israelis support a deal to release all hostages in exchange for the end of the war; 34% of Jewish Israelis and 8% of Arab Israelis prefer a deal to release some of the hostages in exchange for a temporary ceasefire in Gaza; 16% of Jewish Israelis and 4% of Arab Israelis said they don't know.

Support varies across political orientations. Among Jewish Israelis, a large majority on the Left and in the Center support a deal to release all hostages (86% and 63%, respectively), while a plurality on the Right support a partial deal (45%). The [full survey](https://en.idi.org.il/articles/55018) includes further breakdowns by age, gender, and religiosity, and also looks at the question of the extent to which Israelis agree with the statement from the Hostages and Missing Families Forum that any deal must include the return of all the hostages, both alive and dead.

**Additional Findings:**

**Israelis divided on how to handle the northern front**

Against the backdrop of the complicated military situation in the north, 42% of Israelis think that Israel should pursue a diplomatic agreement with Hezbollah, despite the chances of an additional conflict in the future, and 38% think it should pursue a military victory against Hezbollah, even at the cost of significant damage to civilian areas. Some 10% of Israelis think that the fighting should be continued at the current intensity, and approximately the same proportion say they don’t know. A large majority of Arab Israelis (75%) support a diplomatic agreement, while among Jewish Israelis, the largest share (43.5%) support a military campaign—a view shared by 11.5% on the Left; 28% in the Center; and 59% on the Right (Jews).

**What do you think Israel should do now on the northern front? (%)**

**Across political orientations, Jewish Israelis think society is less able to endure continued fighting**

Against the backdrop of the continuing war, we once again asked: “In your estimation, how much longer can Israeli society bear the burden of continued fighting in Gaza and the north?” As shown in the graph, all three political camps among Jews showed a decline in the share of those who think it is possible to persevere as long as necessary since the last time the question was asked in March 2024. Overall, a plurality of Jewish Israelis think the Israeli society is able to fight for as long as it takes (34%, down from 39.5% in March), while a plurality of Arab Israelis think society can endure only a few months longer (47%, up from 37% in March).

**In your estimation, how much longer will Israeli society be able to bear the burden of continued fighting in Gaza and the confrontation in the north? (Jews; %)**

**Jewish Israelis say life has returned to normal; Arab Israelis say it has not**

We repeated a question that we asked in December 2023, and in January and February/March 2024, about life returning to normal. Among Jews, a similar majority of respondents now and at the beginning of 2024 (around 70%) reported normalization in their lives. By contrast, a majority of Arab Israelis report that their lives have **not** returned to normal (63%).

**Most Jewish Israelis: IDF should send draft notices to all draft-eligible ultra-Orthodox (Haredim)**

We asked, “In light of the Supreme Court ruling and the declarations by Haredim that they will not agree to be drafted even at the cost of severe sanctions, what do you think the IDF should do?" The following options were provided (percentages refer to Jewish Israelis only): (1) Send out draft notices to all young Haredim, and in practice draft those that the IDF is able to absorb (51%); (2) Wait until the Knesset decides what law to pass (23%); (3) Announce that the IDF is prepared for Haredi conscription and hopes that they show up for military service willingly (20%). A number of additional survey questions relating to Haredi conscription can be found in the [full survey](https://en.idi.org.il/articles/55018).

**Israelis believe tensions with ultra-Orthodox political parties most likely to bring about fall of the current government**

We asked: “What is the main issue that could bring about the fall of the government?” The most interesting finding was that in all groups, the continuation of the war in Gaza, the continuation of the fighting in the north, and failing to reach a deal for the release of the hostages are **not** seen as factors that could lead to the fall of the government. The issue most commonly viewed (44.5% of the total sample) as having the potential to bring down the government is that of tensions between the Haredi parties and the other parties in the coalition, against the backdrop of the conscription of Haredim and the “Rabbis Law” (Jews, 47%, Arabs, 32%).

**Feeling closer or further from religion since the start of the war**

We once again asked: “Compared to the period before the outbreak of the war, do you now feel closer to or further from religion?” In December 2023, just over half of Jewish Israelis (53%) reported that their relation to religion had not changed, while in the current survey, this share has fallen to 45%. Around a third of the respondents in both surveys said that they now feel closer to religion, while the share of those who feel further from religion has risen from 10% in December to 22% in June.

**Compared to the period before the outbreak of the war, do you now feel closer to or further from religion? (Jews, by religiosity; %)**

*The June 2024 Israeli Voice Index was prepared by the Viterbi Family Center for Public Opinion and Policy Research at the Israel Democracy Institute. The survey was conducted via the internet and by telephone (to include groups that are under-represented on the internet) between June 30 and July 2, 2024, with 600 men and women interviewed in Hebrew and 150 in Arabic, constituting a nationally representative sample of the adult population in Israel aged 18 and over. The maximum sampling error was ±3.58% at a confidence level of 95%. Field work was carried out by the Dialogue Research and Polling Institute. The full data file can be found at:* [*https://dataisrael.idi.org.il*](https://dataisrael.idi.org.il)*.*