**Press Release**

**July 2024 Israeli Voice Index**

**Across Political Orientations; Jewish and Arab Israelis Have Negative Feelings Toward the Government**

*Across the Left, Right and Center, rates of Jewish Israelis who say they feel "anger," "disappointment" or "frustration" are considerably higher than "satisfaction," "pride," or "trust."*

The Israel Democracy Institute's July 2024 Israeli Voice Index—conducted by IDI’s Viterbi Family Center for Public Opinion and Policy Research—provided a number of different options for Israelis to characterize their feelings toward the government. As seen in the graph below, there were only small differences between Jewish and Arab Israelis, with negative feelings clearly dominant (frustration, anger, and disappointment). The percentage of those with positive feelings toward the government (pride, satisfaction, trust) was slightly higher among Jews than among Arabs.

**Of the following feelings, which best characterizes your attitude toward the government? (Jews and Arabs; %)**

**Additional Findings:**

**Feelings about the protest movements are varied; largely negative**

Compared to the previous question on feelings toward the government, we found much larger differences between Jews and Arabs when we asked about their feelings toward the protest movement. Overall, as seen in the graph below, the main feelings expressed toward the protest movement are negative ones—in particular, anger among Jews, and frustration and disappointment among Arabs.

**Of the following feelings, which best characterizes your attitude toward the protest movement? (Jews and Arabs; %)**

**Plurality of Jewish Israelis support launching an assault deep into Lebanon; striking infrastructure**

Following the deadly missile strike on the football field in Majdal Shams but before the assassinations of the Hezbollah and Hamas leaders, we asked what Israel should do on the northern front. Almost half of Jewish Israelis support launching an assault deep into Lebanon that includes striking at its infrastructure, and more than a quarter think that Israel should respond more aggressively to Hezbollah but refrain from striking at Lebanon’s infrastructure. Among Arabs, a very large share responded that they don’t know what Israel should do, which may indicate disagreement with all the possibilities presented and support for a non-military solution. Preferences also vary across political orientations, as shown in the graph.

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

**Israelis give Prime Minister Netanyahu good grades on his speech to US Congress**

The majority of Jewish Israelis (59.5%) rate the prime minister’s speech as good or excellent, while only a small minority of Arab Israelis (18%) hold the same view. Breaking down responses by political orientation, we found that 72% on the Right think that the speech was good or excellent, as do 46% in the Center. Surprisingly, the share of respondents on the Left who rated the speech as poor or very poor (35%) was similar to the share who rated it as good or excellent (30%). It is worth noting that more than one-fifth didn’t watch the speech or have no opinion about it.

**Record-high rate of Israelis characterize Israel's overall situation as bad**

In the total sample, a record high of 62.5% of Israelis define the overall situation as bad or very bad, while a record low of 12% characterize it as good or very good; 25% say it is “so-so.” While a majority of both Jewish and Arab Israelis have a negative assessment of the situation, the majority is much larger among Arab Israelis (85%) than among Jewish Israelis (58%). Among Jewish Israelis, there are also large differences according to political orientation: On the Left, 81% think that the situation is bad or very bad, compared to 65% in the Center and 50% on the Right.

**Most Israelis continue to support a deal to release all the hostage and end the war**

Similar to the last time we asked this question, a small majority of Israelis (53.5%) would prefer a comprehensive deal for the release of all the hostages in return for an end to the war and a full withdrawal from Gaza. This share is almost double that of Israelis (28.5%) who are in favor of a deal for the release of some of the hostages in return for a temporary ceasefire in Gaza. The overwhelming majority of Arab Israelis (89%) support a comprehensive deal, and among Jewish Israelis a plurality (46%) support such a deal.

**Overwhelming majority of Israelis support establishing an Oct. 7 commission of inquiry**

Across the total sample, 90% of Israelis somewhat (20%) or strongly (70%) support the establishment of some form of inquiry. Among Jews we found high levels of support of at least 80% among all religious groups, as well as in all three political camps. There was no broad agreement, however, on the question of the timing of such an inquiry, though a majority of both Arab and Jewish Israelis think that an inquiry should be set up as soon as possible (63% and 55%, respectively).

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*The July 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 July 30 and August 4, 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)*.*