



גבעת חביבה چقعات حبیبة

Givat Haviva

Agenda

- Introduction of Adi
- Adi Sidi reporting on the Partnership Index - 20 min
- Introduction of Michal
- Michal reporting on the GH Conference 2026 - 10 min
- Video about conference (in Hebrew and Arabic)
- Mohammad reporting on the Friends Conference - 5 min
- Conclusion - 10 min
- Q&A - 5-10 min

Comparative Attitudes Survey on Jewish—Arab Relations and the Promotion of a Shared Society 2026

With Adi Sidi

Fieldwork conducted on
December 2-10, 2025

Methodology

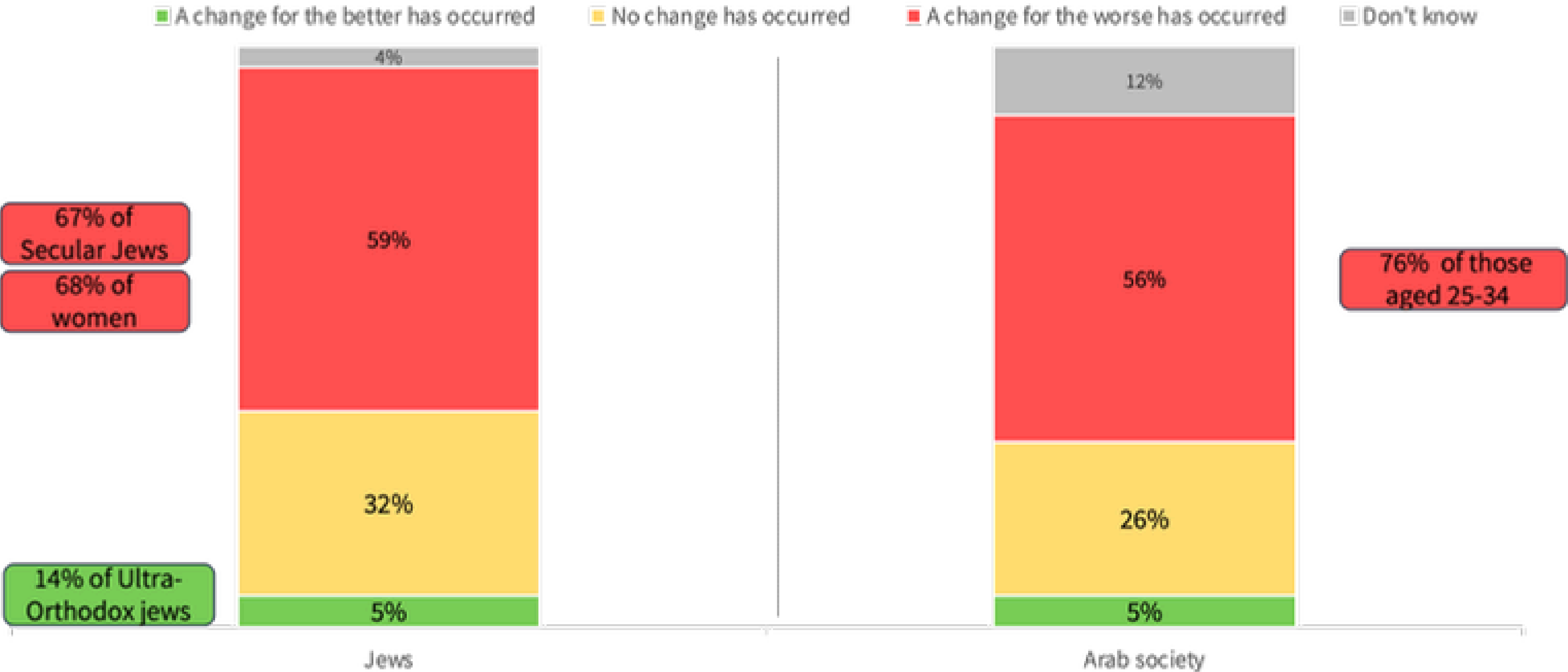
The survey was conducted among 422 respondents, constituting a nationally representative sample of the adult Jewish population in Israel. Maximum Margin Of Error: $\pm 4.8\%$

and 280 respondents, constituting a nationally representative sample of Arab society in Israel. Maximum Margin Of Error: $\pm 5.9\%$

The survey was a combination of online responses through the iPanel survey panel and telephone interviews by the Midgam call center

* Level of religiosity was based on self-identification

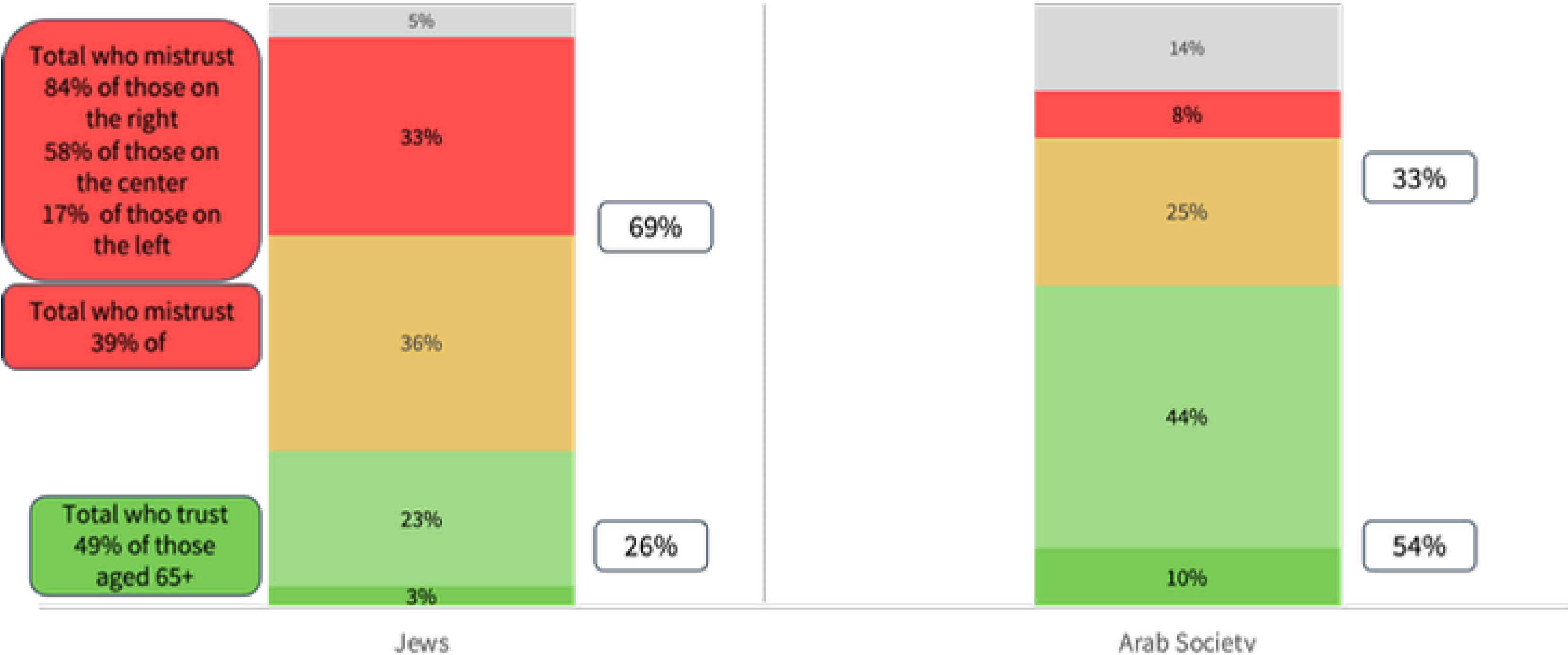
Following the events of the past year, has there been or has there not been a change in your sense of personal security?



Both among the Jewish public and within Arab society, there is a sense of a change for the worse in personal security

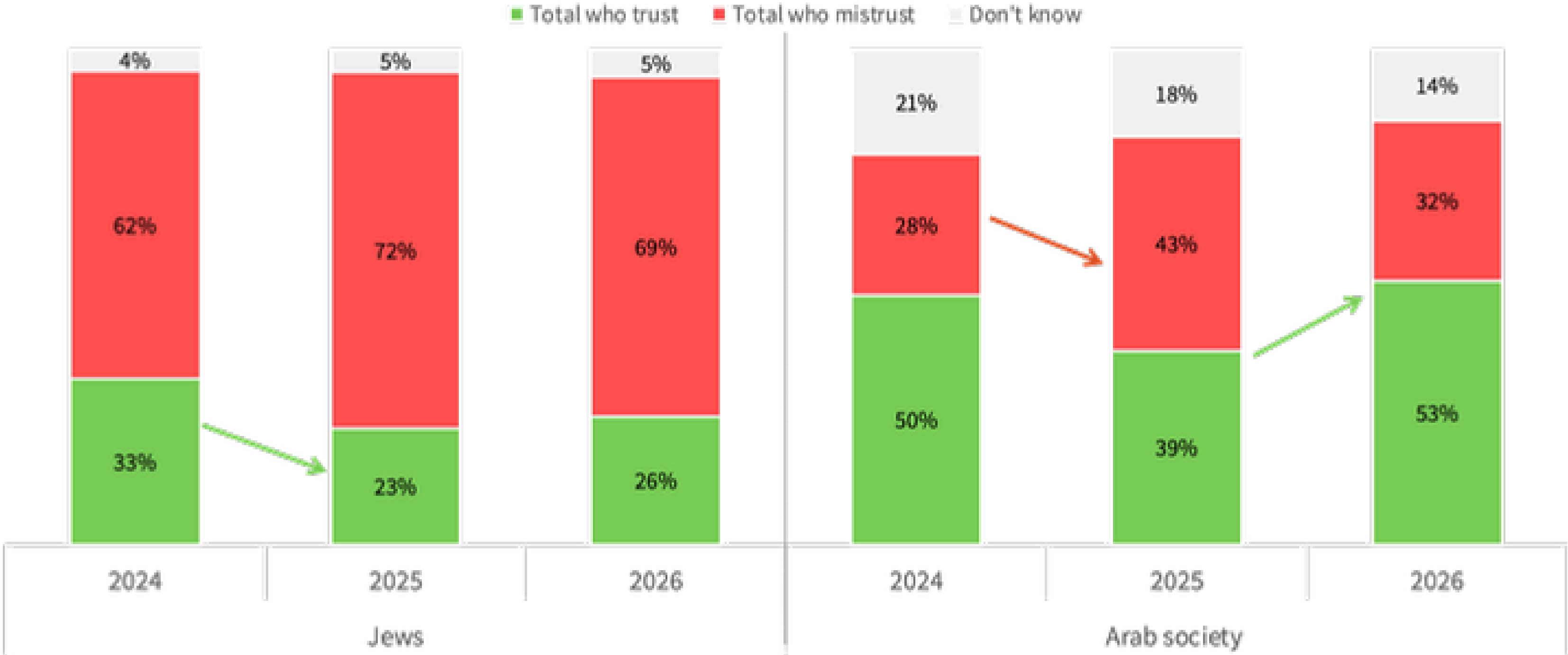
Among Jews – Do you trust or mistrust most Arab citizens of Israel?
Among Arab society – Do you trust or mistrust most Jewish Israelis?

Trust Completely Trust Somewhat Mistrust Somewhat Mistrust Completely Don't Know



The level of trust expressed by Arab society toward Jews is significantly higher than the level of trust expressed by Jews toward Arabs. The percentage of those with no opinion among Arab Israelis was also significantly higher than among Jews

Comparison with previous surveys:
Jews – Do you trust or mistrust most Arab citizens of Israel?
Arab society – Do you trust or mistrust most Jewish Israelis?

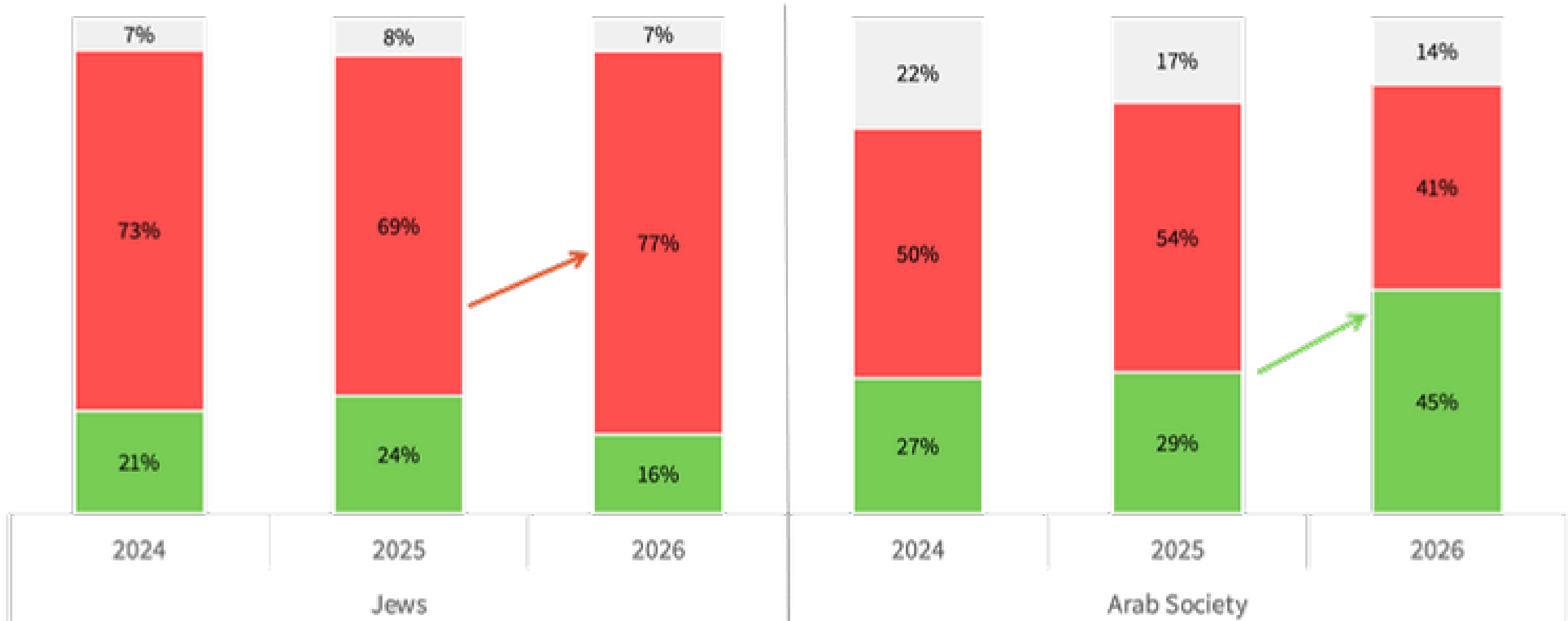


Among Arab society, compared to the previous survey, there has been an increase in the sense of trust in Jewish Israelis.
Among Jews, in the current survey, there has been no change in the sense of trust compared to the previous survey.

Comparison with previous surveys:

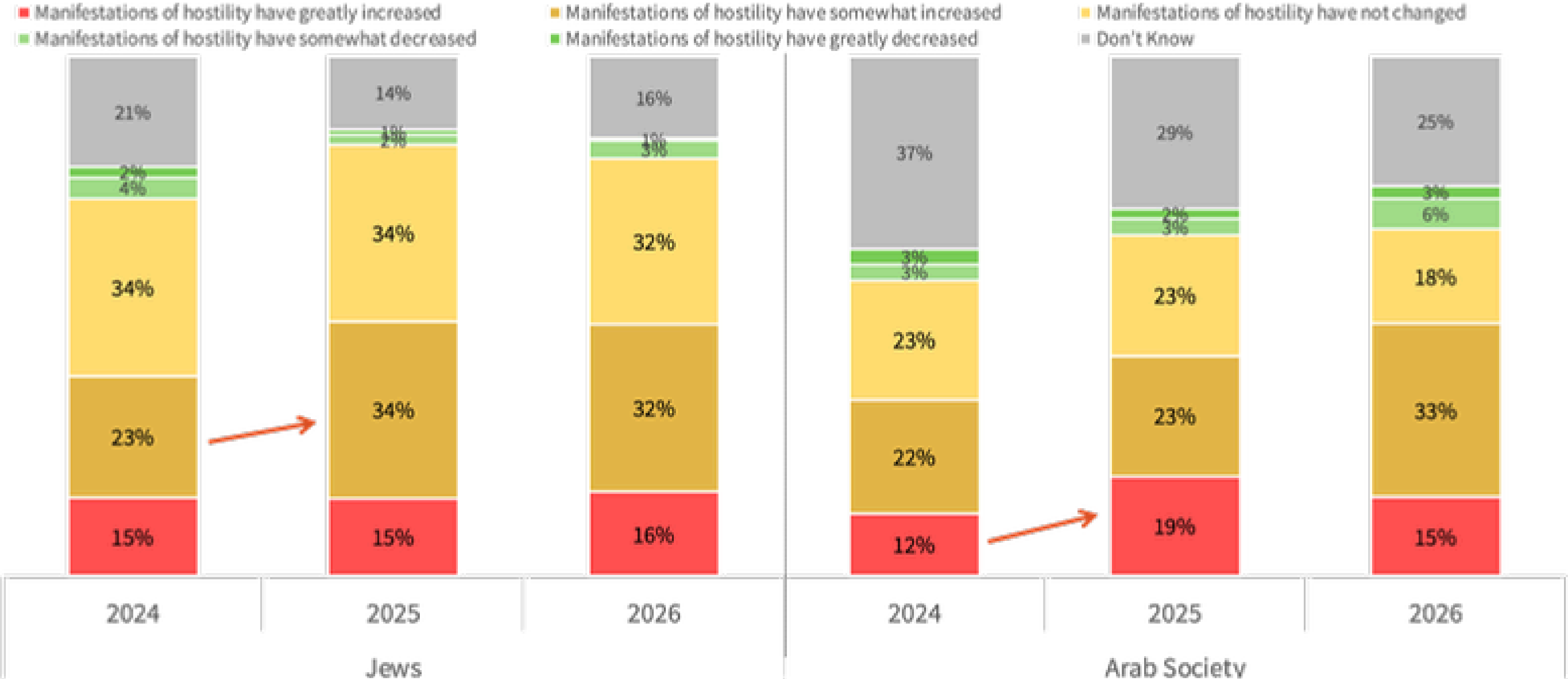
Following the events of the past year (in the 2024 survey: October 7), are you optimistic or pessimistic about the prospects for coexistence between Jews and Arab citizens of Israel?

■ Total optimistic ■ Total pessimistic ■ Don't know



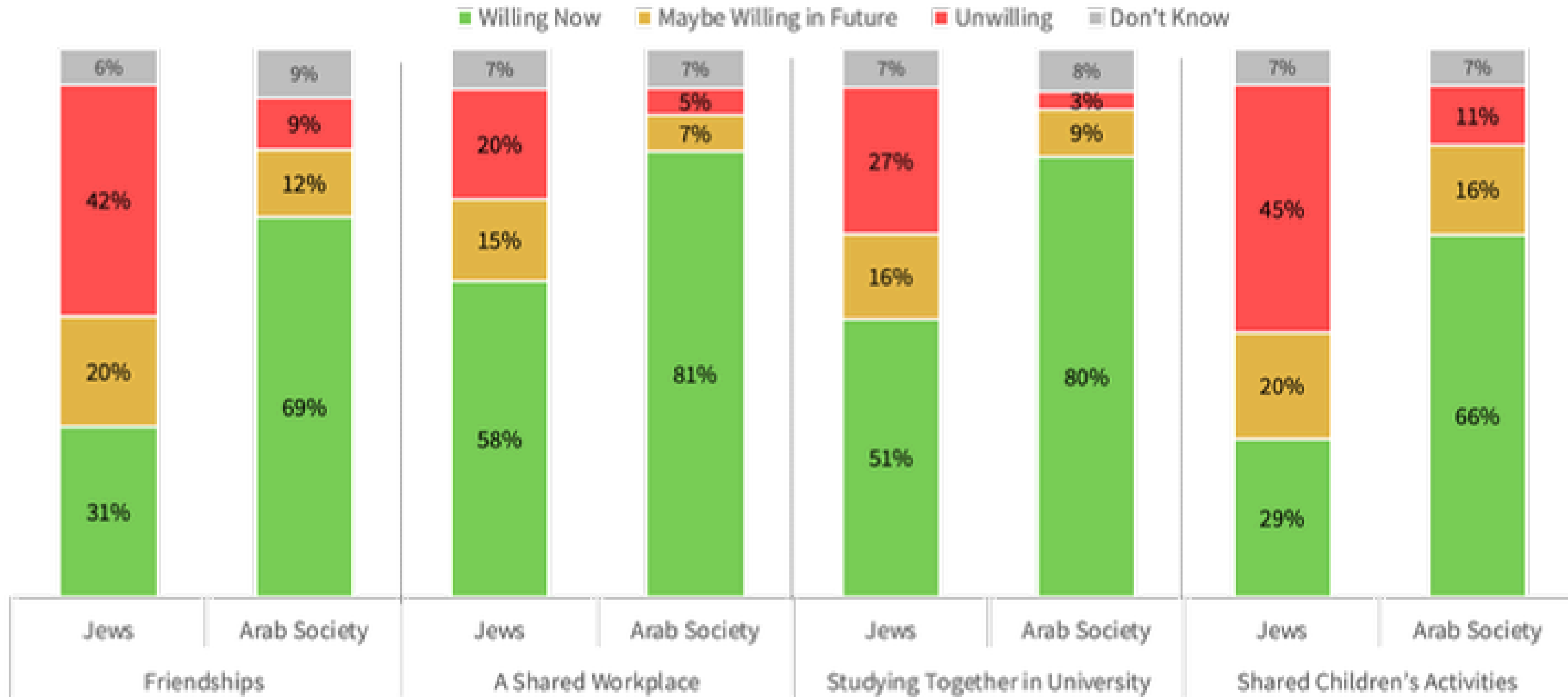
While Arab society has seen an increase in optimism regarding living in partnership between Jews and Arabs who are citizens of Israel, among Jews there has been an increase in pessimism toward this possibility

Comparison with previous surveys: since the events of the past year (in the 2024 survey: October 7), do you feel or do you not feel a change in expressions of hostility from Arabs/Jews?



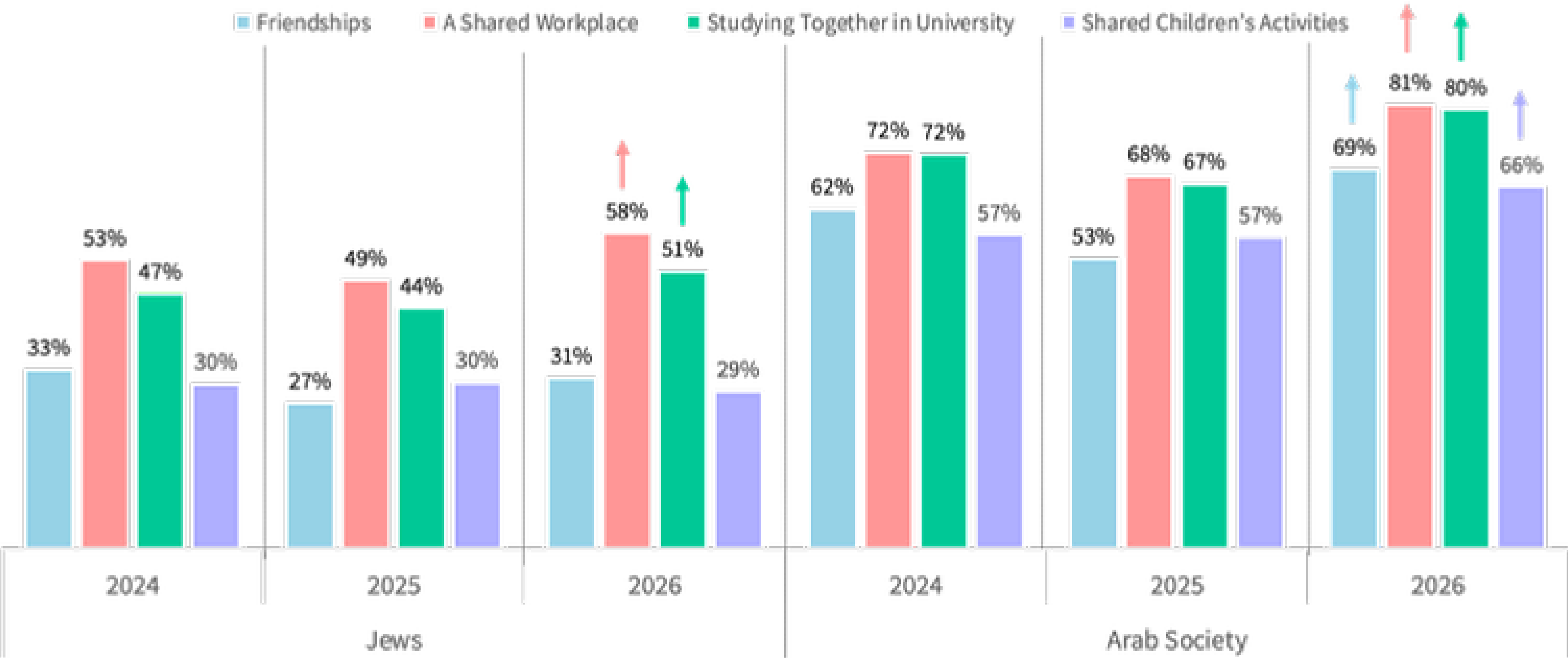
Compared to the previous survey, in both sectors there has been no change in the sense of hostility from Arabs/Jews

Are you willing or not willing for you or someone from your immediate family to have contact with Arabs who are citizens of Israel / Jews in each of the following areas?



In general, in Arab society, significantly higher proportions are now willing to have contact with Jews in all areas, compared to Jews

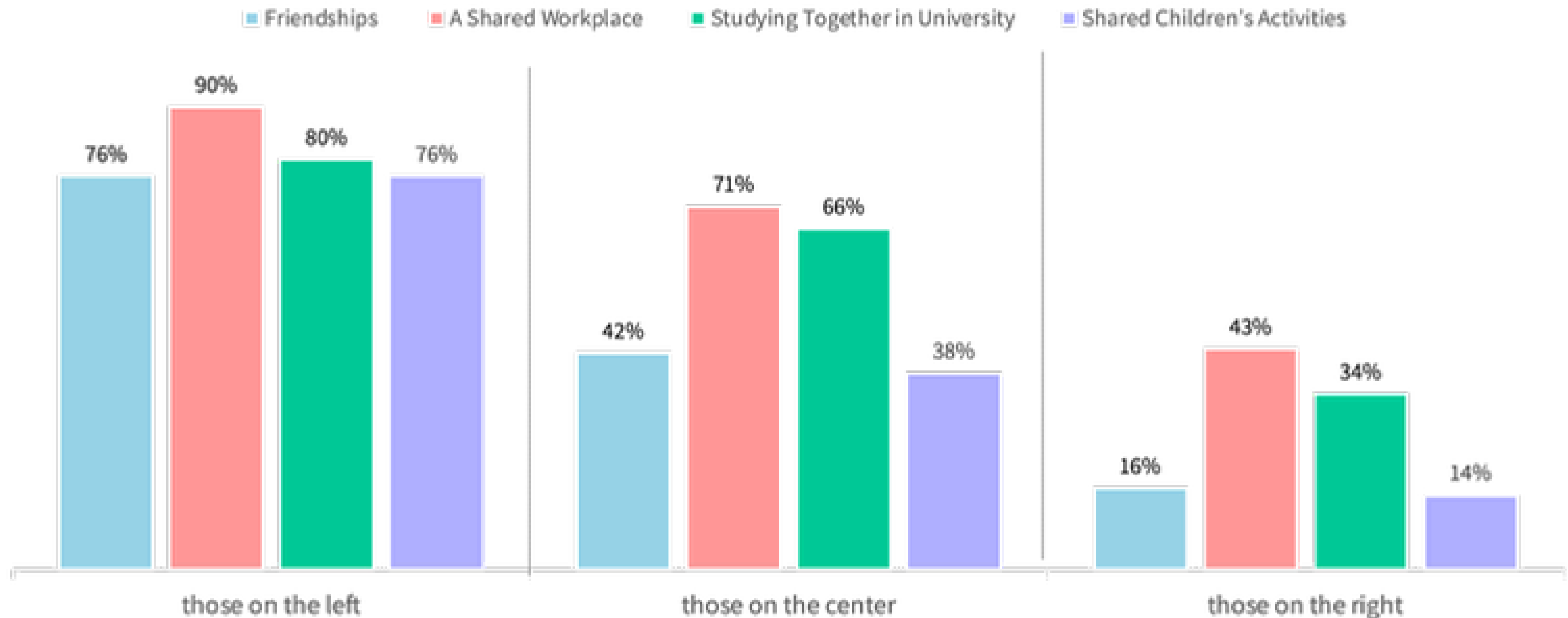
Compared with previous surveys:
are you willing or not willing, for you or someone from your immediate family to have contact with Arabs who are citizens of Israel / Jews in each of the following areas- willing now



Arab society -compared to the previous survey, there has been a significant increase in willingness to form friendships with Jews across all areas.

Jews - there has been an increase in willingness only for joint studies at university and working in a shared workplace

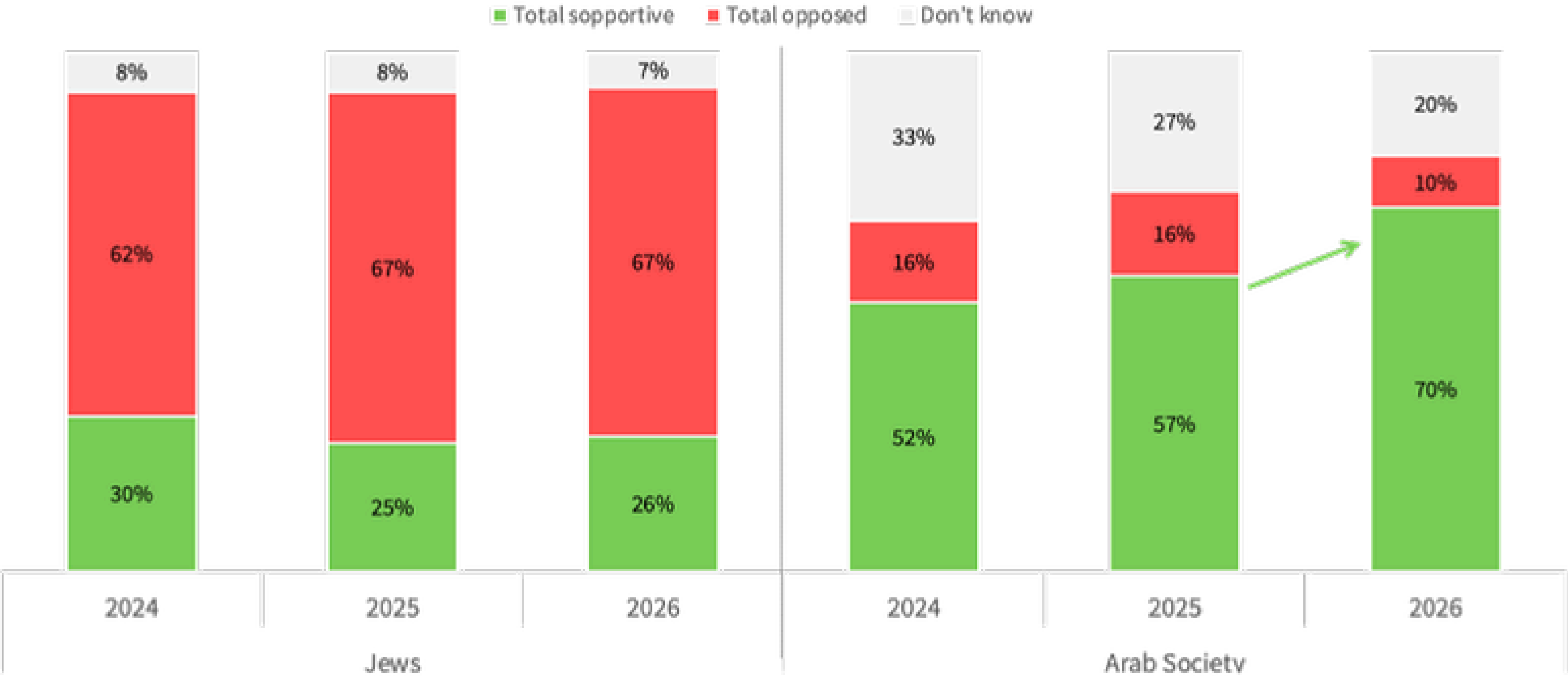
Jews only: Are you willing or not willing for you or someone from your immediate family to have contact with Arabs who are citizens of Israel – willing now , by ideology



Those on the left – 90% are currently willing to work with Arabs who are citizens of Israel, compared to only 43% of those on the right.

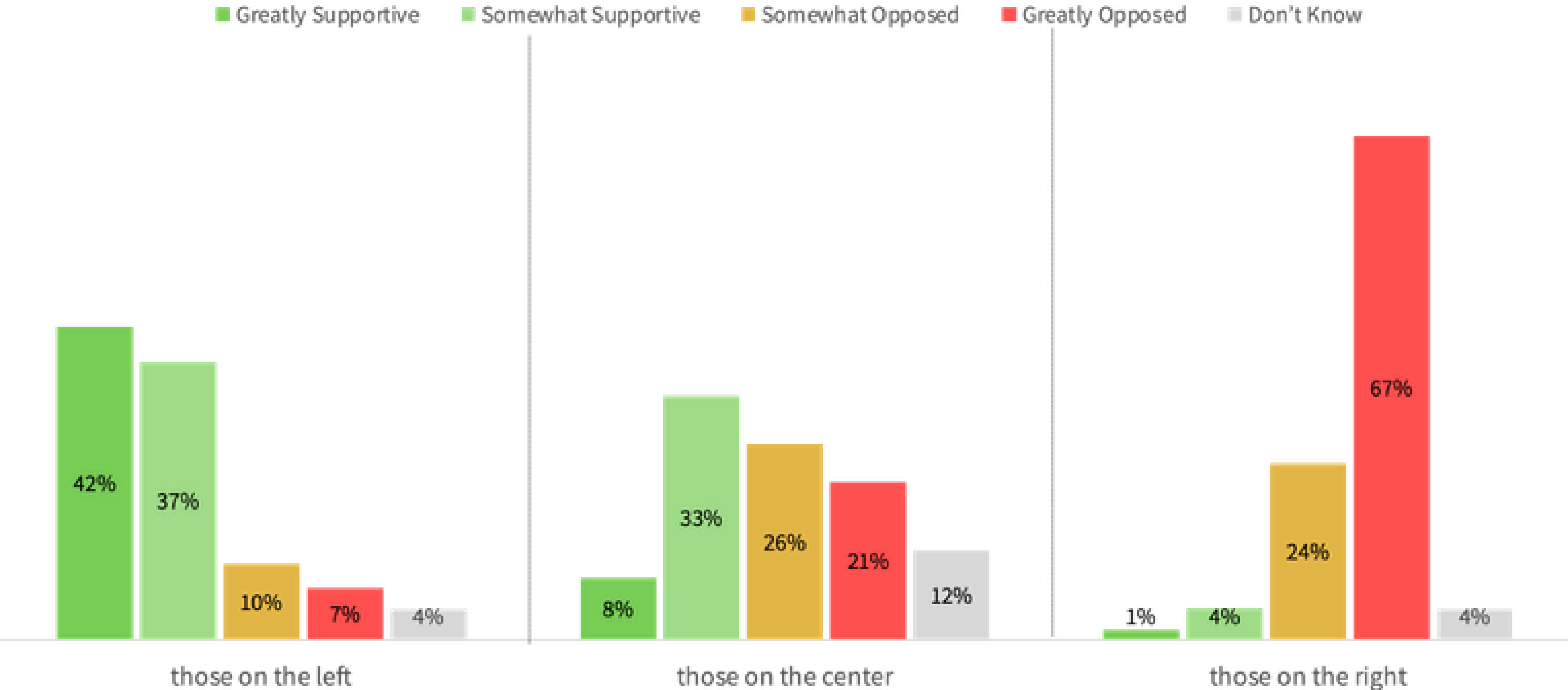
Only about 15% of those on the right currently agree to friendships and shared activities for children

Comparison with previous surveys: Do you support or oppose the participation of an Arab political party in the governing coalition?



In Arab society - there has been a significant increase in the level of support for including an Arab party in the coalition. Among Jews, levels of support and opposition have remained unchanged

Do you support or oppose the participation of an Arab political party in the governing coalition? – Jews by ideology



The main opposition within the Jewish sector to including an Arab party in the coalition is on the right (over 90%), but more than 40% in the center also oppose it

Summary

The events of October 7 and the subsequent events of the past year have had a significant impact on Jewish-Arab relations in Israel. Approximately 80% of Jews and about 40% of Arab citizens of Israel are pessimistic about living in partnership. Compared to the previous survey, the impact is divergent: within Arab society there has been an increase in optimism, while among Jews there has been an increase in pessimism. As before, Arab society remains more optimistic than Jewish society; however, there is concern about a process similar to the events of October 2000, which led to a deep rupture that took nearly a decade to repair.

Additional perceptions among Jews following the events of the past year include a decline in the level of trust toward Arabs, with about half reporting that expressions of hostility toward them from Arab society have intensified.

Among Arab society as well, the events of the past year led to a moderate decline in the level of trust toward Jews, at rates significantly lower than in the previous survey. In contrast, about half reported that expressions of hostility from Jews have intensified following the events of the past year.

The participation of an Arab party in the coalition is perceived more positively by Arab society, where more than half express support, compared to about a quarter of Jews. Within Arab society, approximately 90% of those who support participation in the coalition also support participation in the government in ministerial roles.

Givat Haviva Partnership Index

Jewish-Arab Partnership Chapter

The labor market and academia as shared spaces between Jews and Arabs:

Last year saw an increased willingness among both groups to engage with one another in the labor market and academia.

- 58% of Jews and 81% of Arabs are willing to work in a shared space.
- 43% of right-wing voters are willing to work in a shared space. So are 74% of secular voters, 60% of religious voters, and 19% of ultra-Orthodox voters.
- About half (51%) of Jewish society is prepared for joint studies at university, as is 80% of Arab society.

Givat Haviva Conference for a Shared

— 2026 —

**Healing.
Renewal.
Partnership.**

6.1.2026

Tuesday | 9:00-15:00

ת חביבה چقعات حبيبة Givat Haviva



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Friendship: reservations on the part of the Jews alongside willingness on the part of the Arabs

- Less than a third of Jews are currently open to cultivating friendship with Arabs, while 70% of Arabs are prepared to have Jewish friends.
- An additional ~20% of Jews and ~12% of Arabs say they may be willing to form such friendships in the future.
- In both groups, younger respondents are less willing to meet members of the other group.



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Pessimism toward shared society.

16% of Jews are optimistic about living in partnership, compared to almost half (45%) of Arabs.

Trust between Jews and Arabs:

About a quarter (26%) of Jews trust Arabs.
Over half (54%) of Arabs trust Jews.



Givat Haviva Partnership Index Jewish-Arab | Partnership Chapter

Now in its third year, the Index examines Jewish—Arab relations in Israel. Our findings published on January 6, 2025, present a complex social picture. Nearly two years after October 7 and following the end of the Gaza war, trust has declined and pessimism about the feasibility of shared living has increased—particularly among Jews—alongside greater optimism among Arabs.

At the same time, willingness to engage in public spaces, especially the labor market and universities, is rising among Jews and even more so among Arabs. In personal spheres, Jews remain more reserved, though about half express current or future openness to friendship, while most Arabs report readiness to befriend Jews in Israel.

Partnership at work:

Willingness to work in shared spaces has increased among both groups. 58% of Jews report willingness (up from 49% last year), alongside a large majority of Arabs (81%, up from 68%). An additional 15% of Jews and 7% of Arabs indicate potential willingness to explore this in the future.

Among Jews, willingness to work in shared spaces varies by political camp: 43% of right-wing, 71% of centrist, and 90% of left-wing voters. By religious affiliation, willingness is highest among secular Jews (74%), followed by religious (60%), traditional (49%), and ultra-Orthodox (19%).

Younger respondents are less willing to work together: 46% of Jews (aged 18—24) are willing to work together, compared to 71% of those 65+. Similarly, 64% of young Arabs express willingness, compared to 87% of Arab adults.

Givat Haviva Partnership Index Jewish-Arab | Partnership Chapter

Joint academic studies:

51% of Jews are open to studying at an integrated university, with another 16% indicating possible future readiness. Among Arabs, a large majority (80%) support joint studies, with an additional 9% open in the future.

Among Jews, openness varies by political camp: 80% of the left, 66% of centrists, and 34% of the right are willing to study together.

Social relations with members of the other group:

Willingness to form friendships has risen sharply among Arabs (69%, up from 53% last year), while among Jews it remains below one-third (31%, compared to 27% last year). In both societies, additional respondents express future openness: 20% of Jews and 12% of Arabs.

Younger respondents are less willing: among those aged 18—24, 61% of Arabs and 20% of Jews are open to friendship.

Among Jews, willingness varies widely by political camp: 76% on the left, 42% in the center, and 16% on the right. By religious affiliation, 47% of secular Jews are open to social relations, compared to ~25% of traditionalists, 16% of religious, and just 2% of ultra-Orthodox respondents.

Givat Haviva Partnership Index Jewish-Arab | Partnership Chapter

Partial trust of the other group:

26% of Jews trust or somewhat trust most Arab citizens of Israel, compared to 54% of Arabs who trust most Jews. The gap is most striking in absolute distrust: 33% of Jews report no trust at all, versus just 8% of Arabs.

Pessimism toward shared society:

Following the past year's events, Arab society has seen an increase in optimism regarding living in partnership to 45% today, compared to only 29% last year. In Jewish society, the number of optimists has dropped from 24% last year to 16% today.

Michal Sella, Givat Haviva CEO: The data shows that the labor market and campuses are the main door to Jewish-Arab partnership. The increase in the Jewish public's willingness to work and study together is important news. The complexity we see, of relative openness at work and reluctance on a personal level, is an invitation for us as a society to invest in building trust. The fact that a fifth of Jews indicate that they may be ready in the future for friendly relations with Arabs, is precisely the opening for education and acquaintance between societies, something that will allow people who are ready for the encounter to get to know the other society. The hand extended by Arab society for a shared life in all areas is a strategic opportunity for the State of Israel. We must take the existing openness to integration in the workplace and translate it into a deeper civil partnership, which will ensure stability and security for the entire public in Israel.

Givat Haviva Partnership Index

The Political Chapter

Partnership in the coalition

43% of the voters in the Change Bloc support inclusion of an Arab party in the governing coalition, in contrast with an overwhelming majority (95%) in the Netanyahu camp who oppose it. Among Arab citizens, 70% support a coalition partnership.

What about outside support?

Among those who do not support a coalition partnership, more than a quarter (26%) approve of an Arab party supporting the coalition from outside, and among right-wing voters opposed to a coalition partnership, 12% agree to outside support.



Givat Haviva Partnership Index

The Political Chapter



Wavering support among opponents

Nearly a third of Jews who oppose a coalition partnership are unsure whether they would favor outside support from an Arab party, including 43% of center-right voters and 23% of right-wing voters.

Serving as Ministers

Among those who support inclusion of an Arab party in a coalition, 88% of Arabs support them serving as ministers in the government, as do 65% of Jews.



Givat Haviva Partnership Index | The Political Chapter

Michal Sella, Givat Haviva CEO:

“Our findings indicate a large gap between the centrist parties’ leaders and their electorate: While the centrist leaders are trying to disavow Arab Knesset members, a significant portion of their public is open to Jewish-Arab political partnership. Moreover, a third of the Jewish respondents who oppose a coalition partnership have no position one way or the other regarding outside support, and this is exactly the time for leaders to get them behind this. Mathematically, ideologically, and morally, the only way for the Change Bloc to form a government is to not rule out cooperation with the Arab parties and not exclude every fifth Israeli from the political game.”

Partnership in a Coalition:

- Arab society: 70% support coalition partnership (up from 57% last year and 52% in 2024).
- By Jewish political bloc: 43% of Change Bloc voters support Arab party participation, compared to 95% opposition among Netanyahu Bloc voters.
- By political orientation (Jews): Center: 41% support, 47% oppose; Left: 79% support, 17% oppose; Right: 5% support, 91% oppose.
- By religiosity: 76% of ultra-Orthodox oppose, while 42% of secular Jews support participation.
- By age: 50% of seniors (65+) support participation, compared to 14% opposition among ages 18—24.



Givat Haviva Partnership Index | The Political Chapter

Outside support among opponents of coalition participation:

Among Jews who oppose Arab party participation in a coalition:

- 54% oppose outside support from Arab parties not in the coalition
- 30% have no opinion
- 16% support outside support

By voting intention:

- Change Bloc opponents: 29% support outside support, 39% oppose, ~33% undecided
- Netanyahu Bloc opponents: 68% oppose, 23% undecided, 9% support

By political orientation:

- Center-right: 26% support, 31% oppose, 42% undecided
- Right-wing: 12% support, 65% oppose, 23% undecided

By religiosity:

- Ultra-Orthodox: ~67% oppose
- Religious: 64% oppose
- Traditional: 61% oppose
- Secular: ~29% support

Opposition to outside support rises with religiosity.



Givat Haviva Partnership Index | The Political Chapter

Ministerial Appointments

The Index also shows that among Jews who support including an Arab party in a coalition, 65% support its members serving as government ministers. Among Arab citizens, the figure is higher: 88% of those who support coalition participation are also interested in having Arab ministers. This figure has been maintained since last year, and indicates stability in positions.



Givat Haviva Partnership Index: Significant lack of trust in the police and the Minister of National Security

60% of Jews and 76% of Arabs rate Minister Ben Gvir's performance as poor. In Arab society, in light of the level of crime, almost 70% do not trust the police.

In Jewish society, over half lack trust.

Only 4% of Jews trust the police very much and 41% trust them somewhat.



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Givat Haviva Partnership Index

Significant lack of trust in the police and the Minister of National Security

Low satisfaction with the Minister of National Security:

- Arab public: 76% rate the minister's performance as poor
- Jewish public: 60% rate performance as poor
- By political camp (Jews): Left: 100% say performance is poor; Center: 75%; Right: 41%
- Detailed evaluations: Jews: 42% "very bad," 18% "quite bad," vs. 20% "quite good" and 11% "very good"; Arabs: 71% "very bad," 5% "bad," vs. 8% "good" and 3% "very good".

A deep crisis of public trust in the Israel Police

- Lack of trust: 52% of Jews and 68% of Arabs do not trust the police
- Jewish public: 4% have a great deal of trust, 41% some trust, 36% little trust, 17% no trust
- By political camp (Jews): Left: 66% do not trust; Center-right: 54% do not trust; Right: evenly split (48% trust vs. 48% distrust)
- Arab public: 7% have a great deal of trust, 17% some trust, 26% little trust, 42% no trust.
- Age note: Among Jews who trust the police, young people stand out: 65% of ages 18—24 express trust.



Givat Haviva Partnership Index

Significant lack of trust in the police and the Minister of National Security

Personal security:

- Jews: 59% report a decline in personal security over the past year; ~33% no change; 5% improvement.
- Arabs: 56% report a decline; 26% no change; 5% improvement.

Michal Sella, Givat Haviva CEO: "The data reflects a dangerous process of disintegration of public trust in the entities that are supposed to provide security, and a serious harm to the sense of personal security. This is not a systemic failure, but rather deliberate policy. It is clear to everyone that Arab society and activists who oppose government policy suffer more at the hands of the police. In order to restore public trust, a professional and egalitarian policy is needed, and the minister and the police must take full responsibility."



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THANK YOU



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Video

