

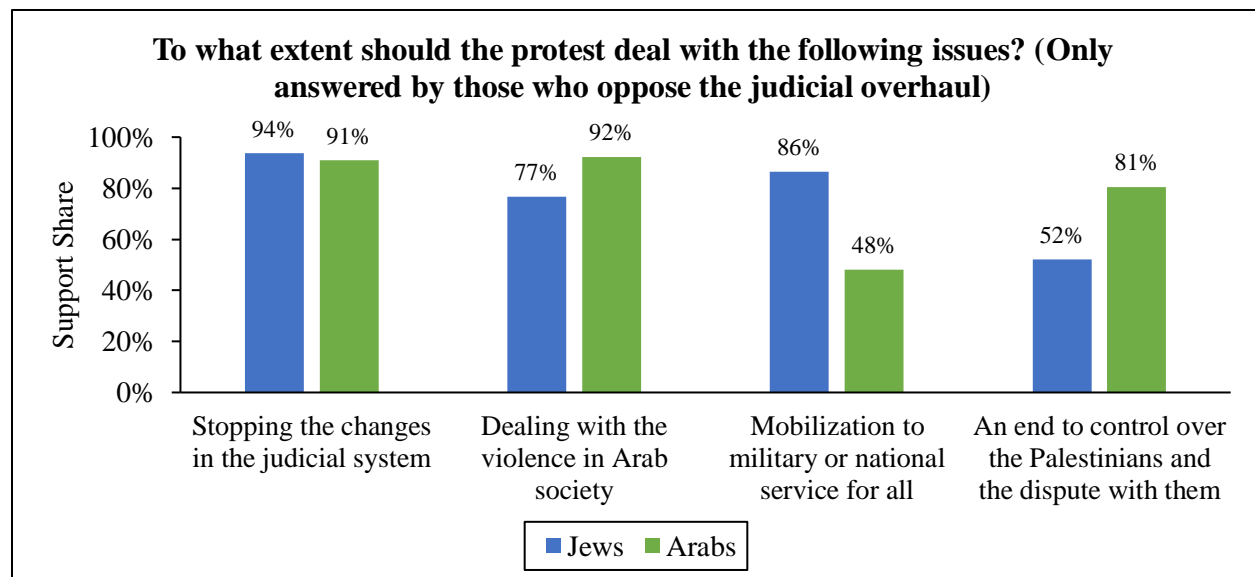


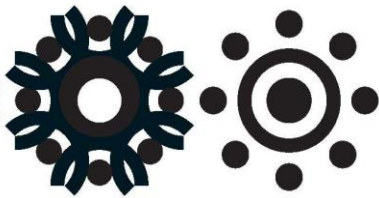
## Peace Index -September 2023

Dr. Nimrod Rosler and Dr. Alon Yakter

### The Struggle over the Judicial Overhaul

- Similar to many other surveys on the issue of the judicial overhaul, it is evident **that the changes the government is advancing in the judicial system are not popular**: An absolute majority of the respondents (51%) oppose them, while only about a third (37%) support them and about 12% do not know what their position is. As expected, **these differences of opinion reflect the main political divide in the country**. Thus, the changes are supported by the majority of coalition voters and those who identify as right-wing in terms of security, while a clear majority of opposition voters and those who identify security-wise as center or left are opposed.
- **Among the opponents of the changes, there is agreement that the protest should deal with a variety of social and political issues and not only with eliminating the changes in the judicial system**. However, alongside agreement on the protection of the judicial system, **certain differences are evident in the priorities of Jewish and Arab respondents, in particular in matters relating to the military and the conflict**. On the one hand, the opponents of the legislation from both groups agree that the protest should also deal with the government's handling of violence in Arab society. On the other hand, Jewish respondents would like the protest also to focus on equal recruitment for military or national service, while Arab respondents are divided on this question. At the same time, most of the Arab respondents would like the protest to deal with the issue of the conflict and control over the Palestinians, while on this issue the Jewish respondents are hesitant and divided.





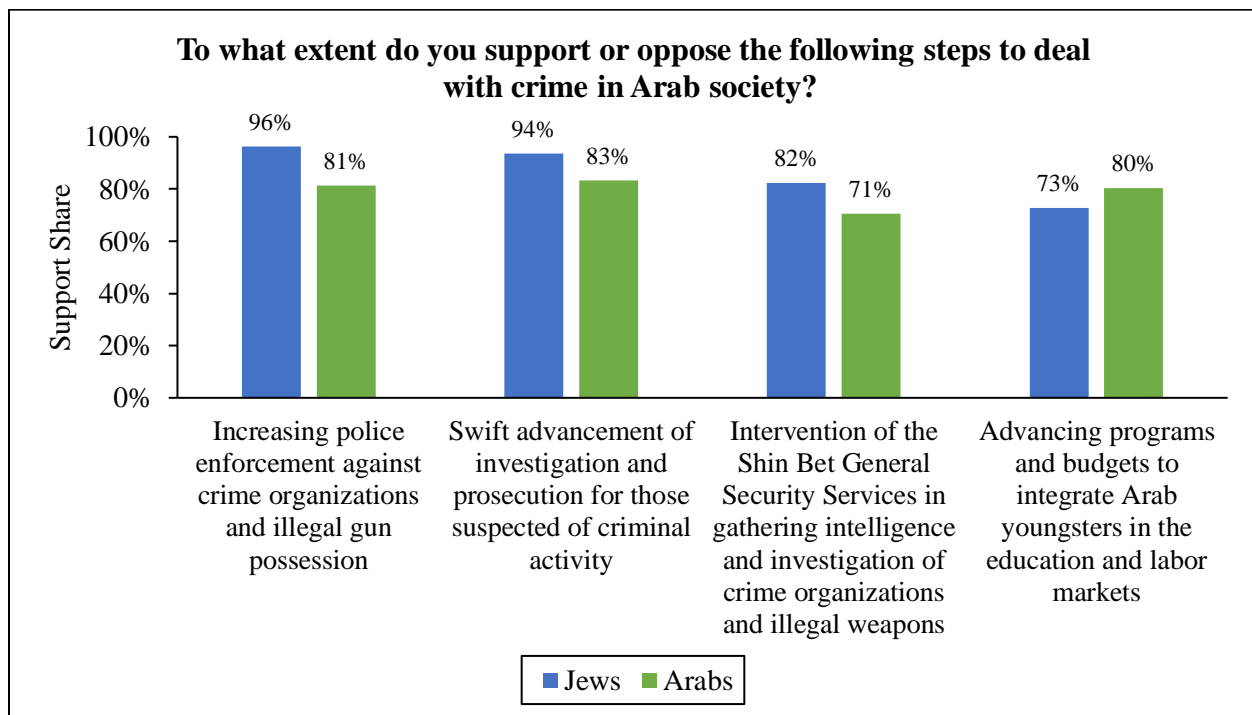
## The International MA Program in Conflict Resolution and Mediation

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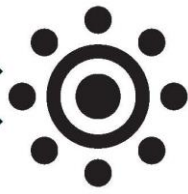
- Among the supporters of the judicial changes, there is overwhelming agreement that the government should complete the changes in the judicial system (93%), but also promote changes in the education and higher education systems (90%). In addition, the supporters of the changes also express a high agreement regarding the need for steps to promote settlement in Judea and Samaria (85%), and finally, to a slightly lesser extent, also changes in the media (76%).

### Crime in Arab Society

- Considering the rising crime rate in Arab society, there is great support among the respondents for taking a variety of additional steps to address the problem. This sweeping agreement is shared by both Jews and Arabs, even when it comes to measures related to enforcement and prosecution, including involvement by Shin Bet Security Services. This support also applies to social measures such as expanding budgets and programs to integrate young Arab people.



- However, there are intergroup gaps in perceptions of the causes of the problem. On the one hand, the Jewish and Arab respondents agree that crime stems from structural problems related to government policy, in particular the lack of police presence and enforcement. A majority in both groups also agree that crime results from the lack of infrastructure and sufficient social budgets. But the percentage of Jews who agree

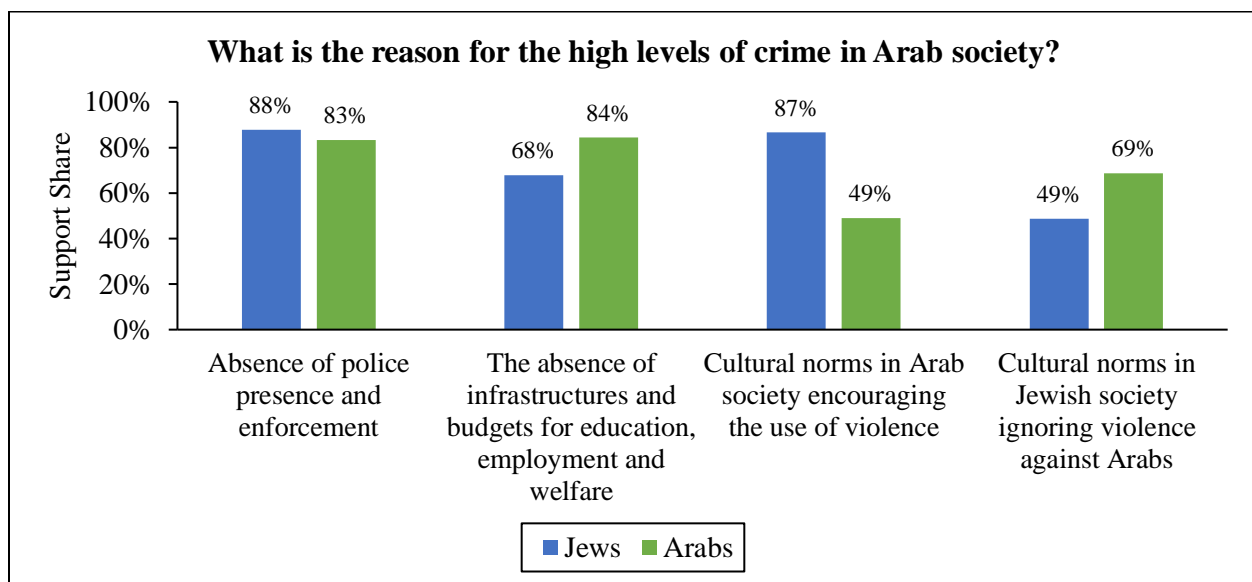


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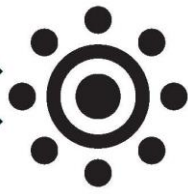
with this statement is lower in comparison to the previous cause (68% compared to 88% who agree that there is insufficient police enforcement).

- On the other hand, **there is significant disagreement about the role of cultural factors.** A large majority of Jewish respondents believe that crime also reflects violent cultural norms characterizing Arab society, while less than half of Arab respondents agree. As a mirror image, most of the Arab respondents believe that the extent of crime is also related to cultural norms in Jewish society of ignoring violence against Arabs, but only half of the Jewish respondents agree that this is true.



### Positions Regarding the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

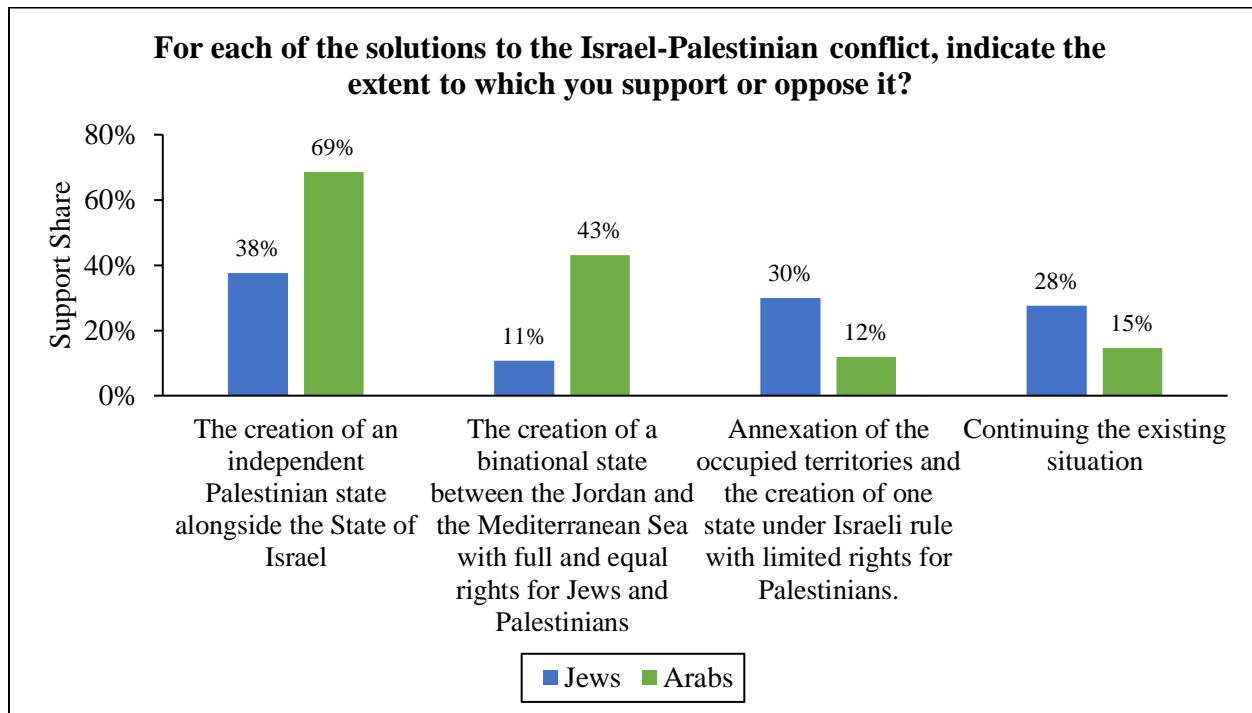
- **Respondents' positions regarding the conflict remain stable compared to the previous index.** A small majority of respondents support peace negotiations with the Palestinian Authority, including a relative majority among Jewish respondents (47% support versus 42% oppose), but approximately 74% of respondents are skeptical about the possibility that such negotiations will lead to peace in the coming years.
- **None of the existing solutions receive the support of a majority of Jewish respondents.** However, **the two-state solution receives more support than the others**, followed by annexation of the territories. The Arab respondents, on the other hand, more unequivocally support the two-state solution, although a considerable percentage (43%) also supports the establishment of a bi-national state with equal rights for all.
- Similar to previous indicators, **a very large majority of respondents (80%), especially the Jewish public (82%), believe that the continuation of the conflict is harmful or very harmful to the State of Israel.** However, the majority of Jewish respondents believe that the continuation of the status quo is the most likely option for the foreseeable future. In contrast,



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about a third of the Arab respondents believe that the realization of the two-state solution is more likely than other options, the same proportion as those who believe that the situation will remain as it is now.



### Negotiation index:

**Jewish sample: 38** (an increase of 1.2 points compared to the previous index)

**General sample: 42.3** (an increase of 2 points compared to the previous index)

The negotiation index is calculated by weighing two questions: the degree of support for negotiations with the Palestinian Authority, and the degree of belief that negotiations with the Palestinian Authority will lead to peace in the coming years.

*The Peace Index is conducted by Dr. Nimrod Rosler from the International Program in Conflict Resolution and Mediation and Dr. Alon Yakter from the School of Political Science, Government and International Relations at Tel Aviv University. The survey was conducted online by the iPanel company on August 29 to September 5, 2023, among 612 interviewees, who are a nationally representative sample of the entire adult population (ages 18 and over) in Israel. The maximum sampling error for the whole sample +/-4.1% at a confidence level of 95%.*