

Israel and Trump's Plan: Insights from Public Opinion Research

Methodology. The study was conducted as a targeted online survey among 1,000 respondents aged 18 and older, representing a sample of the Israeli population across Jewish and Arab sectors, proportional to their share of the total population. The survey, based on a questionnaire developed by the Dor Moria Analytical Center, was administered by the Geocartography Research Institute in early October 2025. The maximum margin of sampling error for the sample is ± 3.1 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.

Note: Tables report N=1,009, reflecting the final achieved sample size.

Executive Summary

The study highlights several paradoxes and tensions in Israeli public opinion regarding Trump's plan and related geopolitical issues:

1. The Superficial Consensus Paradox

97% of Israelis have heard about the plan, but only 9% are very familiar with it. This creates an illusion of an informed society, while actual awareness of the details of a potentially decisive document remains limited.

2. The Divide Between Two Israels

A clear divide exists between secular and religious Israelis:

- Secular Israelis are 20 percentage points more likely to believe the plan aligns with security interests (46.5% vs. 26.4%)
- Religious Israelis, however, express greater confidence in military victory (64.4% vs. 53%)
- Among those who doubt a military solution, religious Israelis prefer permanent occupation (46.5%), while secular Israelis favor regional diplomacy (18.3%)

3. The Global South Blind Spot

Almost 40% don't know how the plan will affect BRICS countries and Africa, and only 14% see this as a problem. This suggests a potential blind spot regarding shifts in the global landscape and a worrying disconnection from emerging global dynamics.

4. Feasibility Cognitive Dissonance

- Only 13% are confident in the plan's full feasibility
- Yet 71% consider implementation possible without the participation of Russia, China, and India
- This combination of skepticism and optimism reflects a cognitive dissonance regarding geopolitical realities

5. Economics as Taboo

Less than 7% see Gaza's economic development as a path to security (among religious Israelis—only 0.8%). This represents a denial of the fundamental link between poverty and radicalization.

6. Underestimating Ideology

Only 6.7% believe the plan fully accounts for the Muslim Brotherhood factor—the ideological foundation of Hamas. Israelis focus on the military aspect while downplaying the ideological dimension.

The findings reveal a concerning mix of informational superficiality, social fragmentation, and geopolitical shortsightedness in assessing a plan that could shape the country's future.

Table 1

Do you know, and if so, to what extent, about U.S. President Donald Trump's plan to resolve the situation in the Gaza Strip, presented on September 29, 2025?

Response	Total
I know the main principles	59.9%
I've heard about it but don't know the details	27.7%
Very familiar	9.3%
Haven't heard about the plan	3.2%
Total	100%
N	N=1,009

Interpretation. As shown in Table 1, 97% of Israelis have heard about Trump's plan to some extent, with 9% reporting being very familiar with it.

Context: Trump's plan proposes a ceasefire within 72 hours, the return of all hostages and withdrawal of troops from Gaza, as well as amnesty for Hamas members who renounce violence. A temporary Palestinian government under international control without Hamas participation will be established in Gaza. The program will be managed by an international council chaired by the United States.

Table 2

To what extent, in your opinion, can President Trump's plan be practically implemented?

Response	Total
To a very large extent	13.4%
To a large extent	30.5%
To a moderate extent	39.5%
To a small extent	11.7%
Not at all	4.9%
Total	100%
N	N=1,009

Interpretation. Only 13.4% are fully convinced of the plan's feasibility. The majority of Israelis view it as feasible to a large (30.5%) or moderate (39.5%) extent. A combined 16.6% of respondents rate it as minimally feasible or not feasible at all.

Table 3

In your opinion, to what extent does the strengthening of the role of regional actors (Egypt, Jordan, and others), as well as Great Britain, in ensuring stability in Gaza, as proposed in Trump's plan, align with Israel's security interests?

Response	Total	Secular	Traditional	Religious
To a very large extent	12.3%	14.2%	8.1%	7.4%
To a large extent	28.7%	32.3%	25.7%	19%
To a moderate extent	36.5%	37.1%	40.5%	31.3%
Minimally aligns	14.2%	10.9%	16.2%	25.2%
Not at all	8.3%	5.5%	9.5%	17.2%
Aligns with Israel's security interests to a very large and large extent (sum)	41%	46.5%	33.8%	26.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	N=1,009	N=402	N=296	N=163

Interpretation. Table 3 reveals significant variation by religiosity. Overall, 41% of respondents see the plan as aligning with Israel's interests to a very large or large extent, 36% to a moderate extent, and 22.5% believe it does not align. Secular Israelis report higher perceived alignment (46.5%) compared to religious Israelis (26.4%)—a difference of 20 percentage points.

Table 4

In your opinion, does Trump's plan harm or not harm the interests of the so-called Global South countries (for example, BRICS, African, and Latin American countries)?

Response	Total
Yes, causes significant harm	2.8%
Yes, causes some harm	11.5%
Not particularly harmful	22.2%
Not harmful at all	24.7%
Don't know	38.9%
Causes significant and some harm (sum)	14.3%
Total	100%
N	N=1,009

Interpretation. Regarding the plan's impact on Global South interests, 14.3% perceive some or significant harm, while 46.9% believe the plan is not particularly harmful or not harmful at all. The high proportion of those who don't know (38.9%) reflects limited awareness of or engagement with Global South implications.

Table 5

In your opinion, to what extent can Trump's plan be implemented without the active participation of India, China, and Russia?

Response	Total
Fully possible	31.2%
Partially possible	40.3%
Difficult to implement	8.3%
Impossible to implement	2.1%
Don't know	18.1%
Fully and partially possible (sum)	71.5%
Total	100%
N	N=1,009

Interpretation. The majority (71.5%) consider implementation fully (31.2%) or partially (40.3%) possible without active participation from India, China, and Russia. Approximately 10% deem such implementation difficult or impossible, while 18.1% are uncertain. This reflects relative optimism regarding the plan's prospects independent of major non-Western powers.

Table 6

To what extent, in your opinion, does Trump's plan account for the factor of transnational radical organizations such as the Muslim Brotherhood?

Response	Total
Fully accounts for	6.7%
Partially accounts for	35.2%
Does not account for at all	31.7%
Don't know	26.4%
Total	100%
N	N=1,009

Interpretation. When asked to what extent the plan accounts for transnational radical organizations such as the Muslim Brotherhood, the majority of respondents believe accounting is limited: 35.2% say the plan partially accounts for them, and 31.7% say it does not account for them at all. Only 6.7% are confident this aspect is fully accounted for, while 26.4% are uncertain. Overall, there is a prevailing perception of insufficient consideration of the radical ideological factor.

Table 7

Do you believe that military victory over Hamas (destruction of the organization's military and administrative infrastructure) will ensure Israel's long-term stability and security regarding Gaza?

Response	Total	Secular	Traditional	Religious
Absolutely yes	15.3%	13.2%	14.9%	22.1%
Rather yes	40.4%	39.8%	45.9%	42.3%
Rather no	23.2%	25.4%	21.3%	20.2%
Absolutely no	9.1%	10.9%	7.1%	5.5%
Don't know	12%	10.7%	10.8%	9.8%
Will ensure stability (sum)	55.7%	53%	60.8%	64.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	N=1,009	N=402	N=296	N=163

Interpretation. Table 7 underscores that religious respondents express higher confidence in military solutions. A majority (55.7%) believe military victory over Hamas will ensure long-term stability. Confidence is highest among religious Israelis (64.4%) and lowest among secular Israelis (53%). Skepticism is more pronounced among secular respondents (25.4% "rather no," 10.9% "absolutely no"), while approximately 12% are undecided.

Table 8

You indicated that you do not consider military victory over Hamas sufficient to ensure Israel's long-term security regarding Gaza. If so, what, in your opinion, is primarily necessary to ensure Israel's long-term security? (Among those who answered "rather no" or "absolutely no")

Response	Total	Secular	Traditional	Religious
Permanent Israeli military presence in Gaza	28.3%	22.1%	37.3%	46.5%
Fighting the ideology of radical Islamism and networks of Islamic extremists, primarily the Muslim Brotherhood	15.7%	17.5%	15.5%	13.4%
Working with regional actors (Egypt, Jordan, Arab countries)	14.2%	18.3%	13.1%	7.1%
Creating alternative Palestinian leadership	13.7%	19.2%	8.7%	8.7%
Economic development of Gaza and improvement of living conditions for the population	6.8%	5.7%	4%	0.8%
Other answer	6.1%	5.4%	6.3%	11%
Don't know	15.3%	11.7%	15.1%	12.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	N=855	N=349	N=252	N=127

Interpretation. Among those who doubt that military victory alone is sufficient, the most common prescriptions are: permanent Israeli military presence in Gaza (28.3%), fighting the ideology of radical Islamism (15.7%), working with regional actors (14.2%), and creating alternative Palestinian leadership (13.7%). Religious respondents significantly more often favor permanent military presence (46.5%), while secular respondents more often emphasize working with regional actors (18.3%) and forming new Palestinian leadership (19.2%).

Traditional respondents align more closely with religious ones, also prioritizing military presence (37.3%).

Table 9

In your opinion, how does Trump's plan relate to the development of the Abraham Accords and Israel's relations with Arab countries?

Response	Total	Secular	Traditional	Religious
Will promote their development	48.3%	56%	43.9%	45.4%
Will not affect	15.7%	13.9%	14.9%	18.4%
Will hinder development	9.4%	6.2%	14.5%	4.9%
Don't know	26.7%	23.9%	26.7%	31.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	N=1,009	N=402	N=296	N=163

Interpretation. When asked how the plan relates to the development of the Abraham Accords and Israel's relations with Arab countries, a plurality (48.3%) believe it will promote their development. About a quarter (26.7%) are uncertain, 15.7% expect no effect, and only 9.4% see it as an obstacle to development. Optimism is most pronounced among secular Israelis (56%), while traditional (43.9%) and religious (45.4%) Israelis are somewhat less confident. No fundamental differences between groups are observed for other response options.

Conclusions

The results indicate broad awareness but limited understanding of President Trump's plan. Key findings include:

1. **Awareness vs. knowledge:** Nearly all respondents (97%) have heard of the plan, but only 9% report being very familiar with its details.
2. **Perceived feasibility:** While only 13% view the plan as fully realistic, approximately 70% consider it generally feasible, albeit with limitations. Skepticism is expressed by 17%.
3. **Security alignment:** 41% believe the plan aligns with Israel's security interests, while 22% believe the opposite. Secular Israelis rate alignment higher than religious Israelis.
4. **Global South considerations:** Only 14% anticipate harm to Global South interests, while nearly 47% expect no harm.
5. **Implementation without major powers:** 31% say implementation is fully possible without India, China, and Russia; 40% say it is partially possible; approximately 10% express skepticism about this independence.
6. **Military victory confidence:** More than half (56%) believe victory over Hamas would ensure long-term stability, with confidence highest among religious Israelis (64%).
7. **Alternative security measures:** Among those who doubt the sufficiency of military victory alone, the leading prescriptions are permanent military presence in Gaza (28%) and counter-ideological efforts (16%).
8. **Regional diplomacy optimism:** 48% assess the plan as promoting the development of the Abraham Accords and strengthening Israel's relations with Arab states.

Overall, Israeli public opinion reflects optimism about regional diplomatic prospects alongside internal divisions regarding the plan's security implications, feasibility, and geopolitical context.