

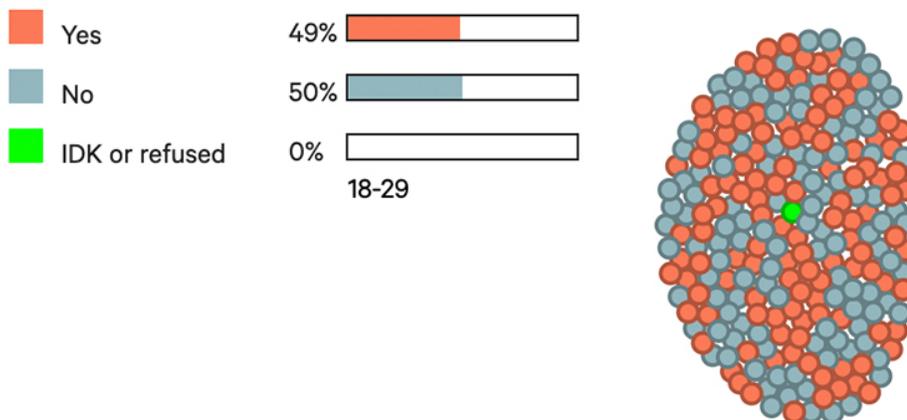
5 in 10 Iranian Youth Want to Leave the Country

Stasis Consulting: A recent study found that most young Iranians are pessimistic about the possibility of prosperity in their lives under the administration of current President Ebrahim Raisi. Moreover, a full third of the total population, including almost half of all Iranians between the ages of 18-29, would like to leave the country if given the chance. This information is based on a poll conducted by Stasis Consulting between July 19-21, 2022, and July 26-29, 2022.

According to this study former President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad is the most favorable political figure in Iran. Sixty-five percent of Iranians “very much” or “to an extent” like Ahmadinejad.

Iranian Youth (age:18-29) Prefer Living Abroad

If you have a chance to go and live in a foreign country, would you do that or not?



Stasis conducted this study via phone interviews with a random sample of 1,246 Iranian residents aged 18 and older, between July 19-21, 2022, and July 26-29, 2022. Based on the sample, there is a 95 percent confidence that the margin of sampling error is within ± 2.7 percentage points.

The results of this poll have been interactively visualized in this [link](#). This is an interactive platform detailing the results of every question, distinguished by gender, age group, location, and education in a bar chart.

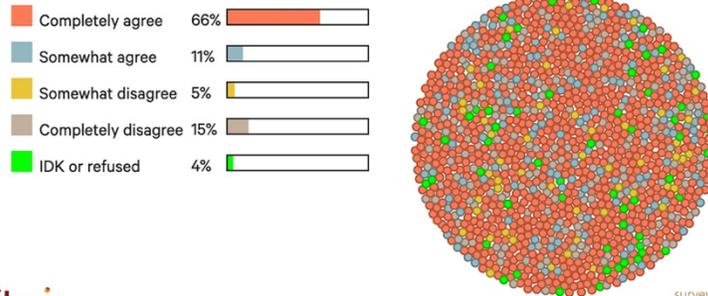
Iranian Youth Do Not See Prosperity in Their Futures

Respondents of this survey were asked if they agree or disagree with a statement that says: “Iranian youth do not see prosperity in their future.” Seventy-seven percent respond affirmatively to this statement, including sixty-six percent who are in completely agreement and eleven percent who somewhat agree. Just twenty percent hold an opposing view.

Question: To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement: Iranian youth do not see prosperity in their future.

Iranian Youth's Prosperity in their Future

To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement: Iranian youth do not see prosperity in their future.



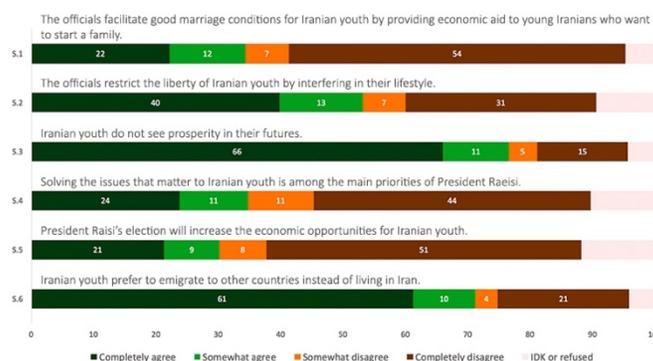
Fifty-three percent of respondents say that government officials restrict the liberties of Iranian youth by interfering in their lifestyle. This number is even worse among young people aged 18 to 29; sixty-four percent believe this statement to be true.

Iranians show no confidence in President Raisi regarding the issues that matter most to young Iranians. Just thirty-five percent believe that solving the issues that matter to Iranian youth is among President Raisi's main priorities, whereas fifty-five percent hold the opposite view. Among young people aged 18 to 29, sixty-five percent disagree with this statement; only twenty-seven percent completely or somewhat agree. Moreover, the majority of Iranians do not believe that President's Raisi election will increase economic opportunities for Iranian youth (fifty-nine percent).

Below are the questions that were asked of respondents regarding the issues that matter to Iranian youth and a chart for each question that categorizes the responses in terms of the extent to which respondents agree or disagree with the statements.

Question: For each statement, please say to what extent you agree or disagree, selecting your choice from: completely agree, to an extent agree, to an extent disagree, or completely disagree.

Questions Regarding Young Iranians' Concerns - %



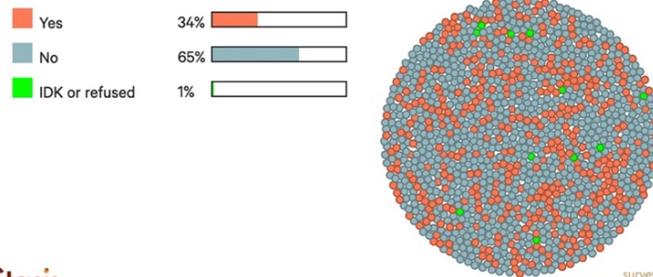
One-third of Iranians seek opportunities to live abroad

Thirty-four percent of Iranians say they would leave the country if given an opportunity to do so.

Question: If you have a chance to go and live in a foreign country, would you do that or not?

Iranians Prefer Living Abroad – Yes, or No?

If you have a chance to go and live in a foreign country, would you do that or not?



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This number is significantly higher among young Iranians (age 18-29). Forty-nine percent of young Iranians would prefer to live abroad.

Iranians Prefer Living Abroad – Yes, or No? – Based on Age

If you have a chance to go and live in a foreign country, would you do that or not?



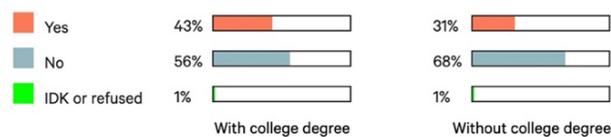
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Moreover, those who reside in urban centers and who hold a college degree are more likely to say that they would prefer to leave Iran than Iranians who live in rural communities and who do not hold college degrees. Forty-three percent of Iranians who have a college degree say they would prefer to live a foreign country.

Iranians Prefer Living Abroad – Yes, or No? – Based on Education

If you have a chance to go and live in a foreign country, would you do that or not?

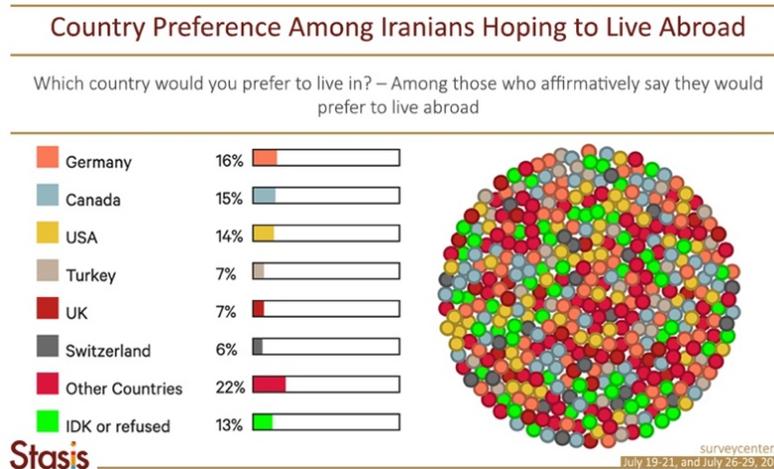


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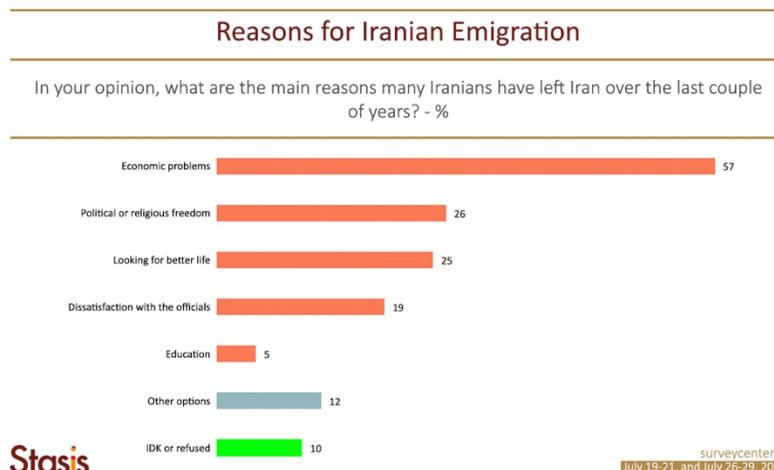
Germany is the first choice of those respondents who would opt to leave Iran if they had an opportunity. Canada and the USA ranked second and third.

Question: Which country would you prefer to live in? – Among those who affirmatively say they would prefer to live abroad



Among the reasons why Iranians have left the country in recent years, the overall state of the economy is the main factor, according to this study. In this multi-response question, the economy was mentioned by fifty-seven percent of respondents, followed by political or religious freedom (twenty-six percent), and hope for a better life (twenty-five percent). Only five percent mentioned looking for higher education is the main reason for Iranians leaving the country.

Question: Many Iranians over the last couple of years have left Iran to live in foreign countries. In your opinion, what are the main reasons those people left the country?

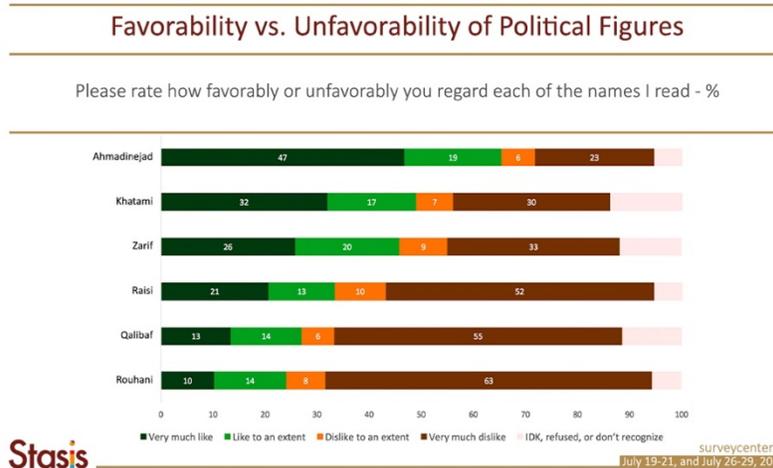


Former President Ahmadinejad is the most favorable political figure inside the country

Former President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad is the most favorable political figure in Iran among a list of politicians including heads of two main branches of the government (the current President and the Speaker of the Majlis), former presidents, and a former foreign minister. Sixty-five percent of Iranians

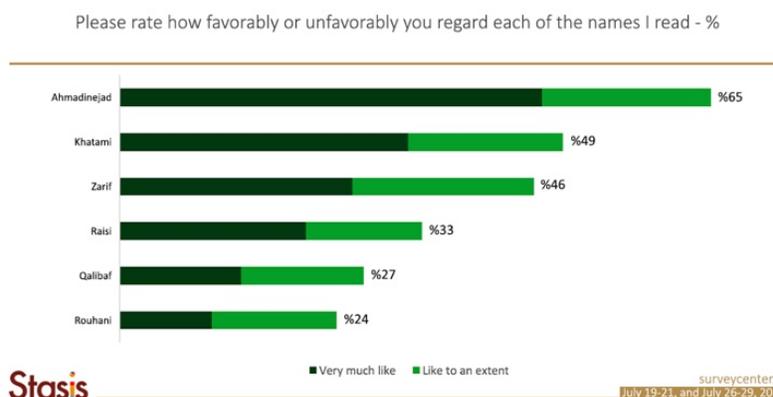
“very much” or “to an extent” like Ahmadinejad. President Ahmadinejad’s favorability has remained stable around this rate since October 2020.

Question: Please rate how favorably or unfavorably you regard each of the names I read



Mr. Ahmadinejad is the only political figure whose favorability rating reaches above fifty percent among the list of political figures studied in this survey. Former President Khatami and former Foreign Minister Javad Zarif follow Mr. Ahmadinejad with forty-nine and forty-six percent favorability, respectively. The least favorable politician is former President Rouhani with just 24 percent favorability.

Favorability of Political Figures (very much like, like to an extent)

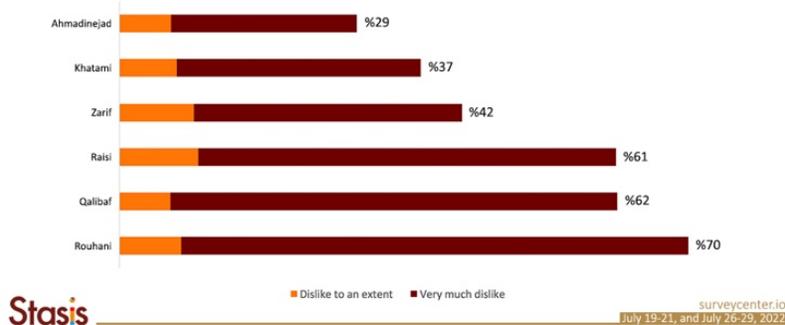


Unfavourability of Political Figures

Former President Rouhani is the most disliked political figure inside the country. Seventy percent of respondents claimed to “somewhat” or “very much dislike” him. Speaker Qalibaf and President Raisi ranked second and third among the most disliked political figures inside the country with sixty-two and sixty-one percent, respectively. Mr. Ahmadinejad is the least unfavorable political figure. Only six percent dislike him to an extent and twenty-three percent very much dislike former President Ahmadinejad.

Unfavourability of Political Figures (dislike to an extent, very much dislike)

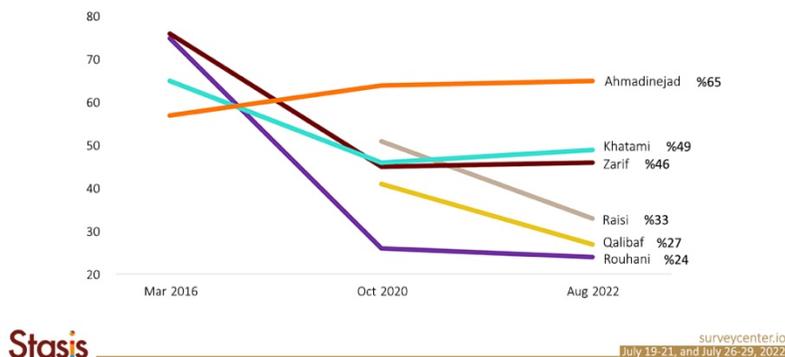
Please rate how favorably or unfavorably you regard each of the names I read - %



Favorability of Political Figures over Time

President Ahmadinejad’s favorability has not changed much since the last time Stasis conducted a poll to measure the favorability of political figures inside Iran. In October 2020, President Ahmadinejad was the most favorable political figure with a favorability rating of sixty-four percent among respondents. This is also the case for former President Khatami, former Foreign Minister Zarif, and former President Rouhani, each seeing only slight changes in their standing in popular opinion. However, the favorability of the President Raisi and of Speaker Qalibaf have dropped dramatically compared to October 2020 at rates of seventeen percent and fourteen percent, respectively.

Favorability of Political Figures – Over Time



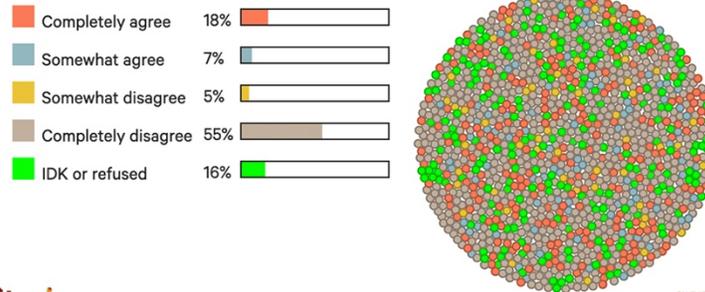
Iranians are against the “Cyberspace Protection Bill”

Most Iranians are against the controversial “Cyberspace Protection Bill” which parliamentary and government officials have sought to pass through the Majlis. Sixty percent of the respondents disagree with this bill, while only twenty-five percent agree.

Question: Do you agree or disagree with the Cyberspace Protection Bill?

Iranian Opinions of the Cyberspace Protection Bill

Do you agree or disagree with the Cyberspace Protection Bill?



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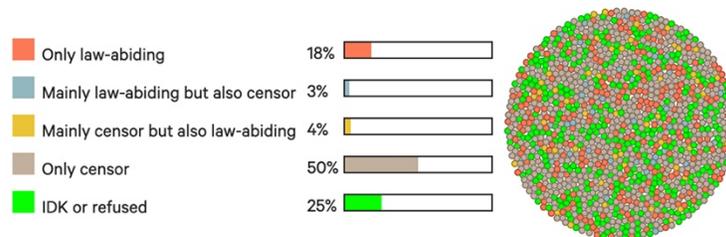
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Public officials in the Majlis and the government claim that the primary reason for enacting the Cyberspace Protection Bill is to ensure law-abiding use of the internet. However, the majority of Iranian believe otherwise. Fifty-four percent of Iranians say the main purpose of this bill is to censor cyberspace as opposed to just twenty-one percent who said the main purpose of the bill is to ensure law-abiding use of cyberspace.

Question: Do you believe that the main purpose for enacting the Cyberspace Protection Bill is to ensure law-abiding use of cyberspace or to censor it?

Iranian Opinions of the Main Reasons Behind the Cyberspace Protection Bill

Do you believe that the main purpose for enacting the Cyberspace Protection Bill is to ensure law-abiding use of cyberspace or to censor it?



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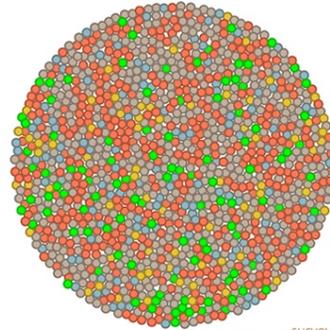
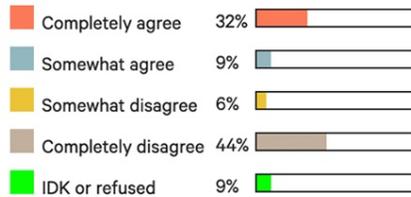
Iranians lean against increasing the national population

Iranians are almost evenly split on the question of increasing the birth rate to raise the national population; fifty percent of Iranians disagree with the idea that there should be an increase to the birth rate, whereas forty-one percent say it is a good idea.

Question: Do you agree or disagree with this idea that we should be working on increasing the national population?

Increasing the National Population, Agree or Disagree?

Do you agree or disagree with this idea that we should be working on increasing the national population?



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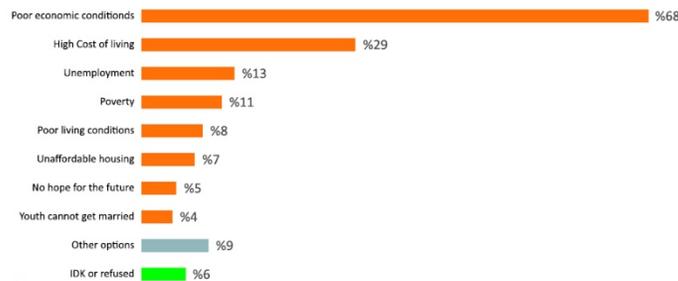
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Among the main reason for the country's currently low birth rate, poor economic conditions rank first. In this multi-response question, sixty-eight percent of respondents report that the economy is to blame for Iran's low birth rate. The high cost of living and unemployment rates came in as the second and third most common reasons.

Question: In your opinion, what are the main reasons for our country's currently low birth rate?

Main Reasons for Iran's Currently Low Birth Rate

In your opinion, what are the main reasons for our country's currently low birth rate?



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Remarks

The results of this poll have been interactively visualized in this [link](#).

This is an interactive platform detailing the results of every question, distinguished in a bar chart by gender, age group, location, and education.

For each question, there is also a bubble chart (consisting of many small circles), detailing the respondents' information. Each circle represents a single respondent; clicking on any given circle will generate the complete answer set for that particular respondent. The color coding is consistent between the bubble chart and bar chart for easy comparison.

Methodology



- Telephone interviews were conducted between July 19-21, 2022, and July 26-29, 2022, among 1246 respondents aged 18 and older living in Iran. Native Farsi speakers conducted the interviews during daytime hours.
- The proportional two-stage sample includes respondents from every province. Provinces have been sampled based on their population.
- Results are weighted by gender, age, and location (urban vs. rural areas) based on the Iranian national census of 2016 and 2018 statistical yearbook.
- Based on the sample, there is a 95 percent confidence that the margin of sampling error is within ± 2.7 percentage points.
- Rates of respondent candor and reliability were appraised by experienced interviewers. Forty-two persons found to be lacking in these areas were removed from the sample.
- The response rate for this pilot survey was 32.8 percent. Of the 3932 people we contacted, 1288 responded to the questionnaire. Another 59 percent of respondents said they prefer not to participate in the survey (2321 people), and 8.2 percent dropped the call in the middle of the survey (323 people)

More on Methodology

The response rate for this survey was 32.8%. Of the 3932 people we contacted, 1288 responded to the questionnaire. Another 59.0% of respondents said they prefer not to participate in the survey (2321 people), and 8.2% dropped the call in the middle of the survey (323 people). Additionally, the candor and reliability of respondents were appraised by the interviewers. Forty-two people were removed from the sample on these criteria. So, the total number of respondents in this survey is 1246 people.

Response Rate		
	Frequency	Percentage
Successful Call	1,288	32.8%
Preferred not to participate	2,321	59.0%
Dropped the call in the middle of the survey	323	8.2%
Total	3,932	

The survey's results categorized the respondents by gender, age group, location (rural vs. urban) and education as main independent variables. Moreover, since there are some differences between the sample and these demographic variables, Stasis weights the results based on gender, age group, and location (urban vs. rural), using the 2016 Iran Census Center report, and its 2018 yearly report.

The sample size for each variable before and after the weighting is executed is detailed in the table below:



Demographics Characteristics								
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Age: 18-29	Age: 30-44	Age: 45-59	Age: 60 plus
Frequency	680	566	938	308	235	486	328	197
Percentage in unweighted Data	54.6%	45.4%	75.3%	24.7%	18.9%	39.0%	26.3%	15.8%
Percentage in the Population	50.6%	49.4%	74.7%	25.3%	29.2%	36.8%	21.2%	12.9%
Percentage in weighted Sample	50.4%	49.6%	75.1%	24.9%	29.1%	36.9%	21.1%	12.9%

The list of samples sizes for each province in this study is detailed below. As shown here, for all provinces but Tehran, Khuzestan, and Sistan Baluchistan there is a minor difference (less than 1 percent) between the sample size and its proportional population according to Iran's Census Center report. The exceptions are the provinces of Khuzestan, Tehran, and Sistan Baluchistan which under sampled by 1.4%, 1.3%, and 1.1% respectively.

Province Size							
Province	Population	Sample Size - Expected	Sample Size - Observed	Expected minus Observed	Sample Size % - Expected	Sample Size % - Observed	Sample Size % - Difference
Azarbaijan_East	3,985,000	60	64	-4	4.9%	5.1%	0.3%
Azarbaijan_West	3,357,000	51	40	11	4.1%	3.2%	-0.9%
Ardabil	1,289,000	20	26	-6	1.6%	2.1%	0.5%
Isfahan	5,240,000	80	83	-3	6.4%	6.7%	0.3%
Alborz	2,816,000	43	52	-9	3.4%	4.2%	0.7%
Ilam	592,000	9	8	1	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1%
Bushehr	1,209,000	18	23	-5	1.5%	1.8%	0.4%
Tehran	13,635,000	207	191	16	16.6%	15.3%	-1.3%
Chaharmahal	970,000	15	12	3	1.2%	1.0%	-0.2%
Khorasan_South	796,000	12	23	-11	1.0%	1.8%	0.9%
Khorasan_Razavi	6,663,000	101	112	-11	8.1%	9.0%	0.9%
Khorasan_North	884,000	13	12	1	1.1%	1.0%	-0.1%
Khuzestan	4,831,000	73	56	17	5.9%	4.5%	-1.4%
Zanjan	1,084,000	16	13	3	1.3%	1.0%	-0.3%
Semnan	734,000	11	13	-2	0.9%	1.0%	0.1%
Sistan Baluchistan	2,912,000	44	31	13	3.5%	2.5%	-1.1%
Fars	4,959,000	75	68	7	6.0%	5.5%	-0.6%
Qazvin	1,307,000	20	27	-7	1.6%	2.2%	0.6%
Qom	1,347,000	20	17	3	1.6%	1.4%	-0.3%
Kurdistan	1,639,000	25	23	2	2.0%	1.8%	-0.2%
Kerman	3,256,000	49	46	3	4.0%	3.7%	-0.3%
Kermanshah	1,978,000	30	35	-5	2.4%	2.8%	0.4%
Kohgiluyeh	734,000	11	7	4	0.9%	0.6%	-0.3%
Golestan	1,924,000	29	32	-3	2.3%	2.6%	0.2%
Gilan	2,552,000	39	45	-6	3.1%	3.6%	0.5%

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Lorestan	1,784,000	27	29	-2	2.2%	2.3%	0.2%
Mazandaran	3,340,000	51	59	-8	4.1%	4.7%	0.7%
Markazi	1,456,000	22	32	-10	1.8%	2.6%	0.8%
Hormozgan	1,862,000	28	22	6	2.3%	1.8%	-0.5%
Hamedan	1,760,000	27	31	-4	2.1%	2.5%	0.3%
Yazd	1,190,000	18	14	4	1.4%	1.1%	-0.3%