



# **Polling Suggests Iran's 2024 Parliamentary Election Will See Record Low Turnout**

**Analytical Report**

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## 01-Executive Summary

This report details the key findings of the surveys conducted by Stasis Consulting, among 1264 Iranian citizens living within the country. The survey is a representative sample of the entire population of Iranian adults, aged 18 and more with a 95% confidence level and a  $\pm 2.76\%$  margin of error. The survey is weighted by three main demographic variables, including gender, age, and location (urban or rural) as well as the province of Tehran.

This survey consists of three types of questions:

- Seven questions directly about Iranian youth, aged 18-29 including six statements rated in a 4-scale spectrum (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, and strongly disagree). An additional question was posed to determine the most urgent issues currently facing this population.
- Five questions measure Iranians' views on the government's performance, including presidential job approval, parliamentary job approval and the direction of the country.
- Six questions regarding Iran's March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024, parliamentary election to analyze voter turnout, general views on the election, and the reasons that citizens may not want to participate.
- One question about potential candidates in the next presidential election and one question about the political tendencies of the major political groups within the country.
- Five demographic questions including gender, age, location (urban and rural area), province, and education.

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

The results of the survey are all categorized by gender, age group, location, and education.

## 02-Main Findings

Analysis of the survey results show that the majority of Iranians disapprove of President Raisi's job performance as well as that of the parliament (65 % and 61% respectively). Moreover, most respondents were pessimistic about the future prosperity of the nation's youth (76%) and most young people would rather emigrate than stay in the country (77%). The main issues that concern both the general population and the youth population are the state of the economy and unemployment (57% and 33% respectively).

This survey predicts a record low election turnout among Iranians at the March 1<sup>st</sup> congressional election (34%). Moreover, around 50% of Iranians have no idea when this election will be held, which is concerning given only three weeks' time stand between the date the survey was conducted and the election date.

Distrust of the candidates is the main reason that citizens report as preventing them from being interested in voting (20%), followed by the belief that their participation doesn't matter and distrust in the government in general (each accounting for 17% of responses).

Respondents in this survey were also asked their opinion about a hypothetical presidential face-off between current President Raisi and former Minister Zarif. The results have Mr. Raisi winning out over Mr. Zarif 30% to 16%.

More detailed findings of this survey are explained in the following.

### 2-1 Unemployment is the most important issue facing Iranian youth.

Thirty-three percent of Iranians named unemployment as one of the "most important" issues facing Iranian youth today. This is followed by general economic concerns at 24 percent, marriage at 14 percent and affordable housing at 9 percent (This is a multi-response question, meaning that respondents could name more than one issue, resulting in the sum of responses in excess of 100 percent).

This was an open-ended question and among the issues that were raised by respondents were problems such as substance abuse/addiction and a general sentiment among youth that there is no reason to be hopeful for the future.

In this survey, respondents were also asked about the main issues are facing all Iranians (regardless of Age). General economic concerns ranked first with 57 percent, followed by unemployment, and affordable housing, at 16, and 6 percent, respectively (this is another multi-response question).

## **2-2 Iranian youth have serious concerns about their future and have limited faith in government officials.**

To track national sentiment on youth-related issues, the survey employs a 4-scale spectrum, asking respondents about statements framed with four possible responses: strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, and strongly disagree.

According to respondents, most Iranians believe that the youth are pessimistic about their future in Iran (76%) and would rather emigrate than remain in the country (68%). Young respondents, aged 18 to 29, are even more concerned about the future (82%) and exhibit even greater preference to emigrate rather than stay in Iran (77%).

Another statement posed in the survey prompted respondents to reflect on their beliefs about government interference in matters of lifestyle and political liberties pertaining to the youth population. Results indicate that 48% of respondents believe that government officials restrict the liberty of Iranian youth by interfering in their lifestyle compared to 41% who hold the opposite view. While the general population is more evenly distributed across these views, the gap between responses in the youth demographic is much larger. Only 34% of the youth report feeling that the government does not intervene in their liberties and lifestyles compared to 61% who find the government officials' actions do constitute interference.

## **2-3 Iran's parliamentary election 2024 suffers from record low turnout.**

The survey results predict a record low voter turnout among Iranians at the upcoming congressional election to be held March 1<sup>st</sup> (34%). Moreover, Iranian youth (aged 18-29) and respondents without college education reported they are less likely to participate in this election compared to older respondents and those respondents who hold a college degree.

To find likely voters and measure the participation rate, Stasis uses a proprietary, experimental likely voter model combining the results of different questions (questions 9 to 14) to evaluate which respondents are most likely to vote. The criteria below represent which demographics are considered as likely voters based on this survey:

- 1- Respondents who say it is "very likely" or "somewhat likely" that they will vote in the election (question 10, option 1 or 2),
- 2- he/she knows, at least approximately, that the election will be held on March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024 (question 10, option 1 or 2).

Once these respondents were identified, Stasis also analyzed their responses to other important questions, such as their views on effectiveness of their participation (Q.12), the perceived freedom of election (Q.13), the capacity of parliament to solve the people's issues (Q.14), and the reasons they might not vote in the election (Q.11), to finally determine which respondents are truly likely to vote.

This model estimates only 34% of the electorate is likely to vote in the upcoming election. Moreover, there is a significant disparity between the rates of likely voter participation rate based on two key demographic variables: age and education. Just 19% of Iranian youth (aged 18-29) are highly likely to vote in this election compared with 45% of respondents who are 60+.

## **For the first time, expected voter turnout among less-educated Iranians is lower than among their highly educated counterparts.**

One of the most surprising findings among these survey results is that respondents without a college education are less likely to participate in the election (31%) than those who hold a college degree (40%). Historically, Stasis has tracked the opposite relationship between education level and voter participation rates; meaning that respondents who had earned a college degree have been less likely to vote than those who have not earned a college degree. This survey found that less educated Iranians were less likely to participate in the election than those Iranians with a college degree. Stasis ran and reran different likely voter models, but every model returned the same result. There may be several different reasons for the low turnout this

election cycle, including the “Woman Life Freedom” movement in 2023 or the uprisings in 2019 and 2021, which all involved many marginalized Iranians including those without college education. Determining the exact causes is beyond the scope of this survey.

### **Awareness of the election time among Iranians is not that much.**

According to this survey, just 28% of respondents know exactly when the March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024, parliamentary election is going to be held. The same number of respondents were just as likely to be aware of the election and could approximate the date with language like “in the coming weeks,” or “in the month Esfand” (which includes the English month of March). Among young respondents, only 13% could identify the exact date of the election, which is less than any other age demographic polled.

### **Lack of faith in candidates and the government are among the main reasons listed by those who do not wish to participate in the upcoming election.**

The survey also measures the main reasons that respondents may refuse to participate in the election via an open-ended question. Since the turnout rate is predicted to hit a record low in the history of the Islamic Republic, this question is critical to answer. We did not ask this question among the respondents who reported that they are highly likely to vote, whether they answered the question truthfully. Among those respondents who reported they were not highly likely to vote, 20% said it was because they don’t trust the candidates, 17% said it was because they don’t trust the government, and 17% claimed it was because they believe their votes simply don’t matter.

### **President Raisi’s approval matters to likely voters in deciding how to cast their votes.**

The Iran parliamentary election does not limit voters to selecting a single candidate. For example, all denizens of Tehran (regardless of neighborhood) can vote for 30 representatives because Tehran has 30 seats in the parliament. Often in the bigger cities, voters find it easier to vote for an entire list of candidates endorsed by a political organization or figure (like a straight-party ticket).

So, respondents were asked if they were most likely to vote for a list endorsed by one of the following political figures: Mr. Khatami (former president), Rouhani (former president), Raisi (current president), or Qalibaf (current speaker of the parliament). Analysis of this data shows that regardless of whether respondents are considered likely voters, or not, 18% would choose candidates endorsed by President Raisi, followed by 12% who would follow former president Khatami’s endorsement. Five percent reported that they would vote following Mr. Ahmadinejad’s recommendations. Another 5% listed Speaker Qalibaf as the figure whose list they would endorse and only 4% named former president Rouhani. It’s worth pointing out here that Mr. Ahmadinejad was not named in the question posed to respondents. This suggests that he has considerable influence in the election and overall political atmosphere of the country. A [survey](#) conducted by Stasis in August 2022 revealed that Mr. Ahmadinejad is considered the most favorable political figure in Iran. He was not named in this question because he did not offer any endorsements of candidates in this election.

If we filter these responses to only consider likely voters, Mr. Raisi’s influence reaches 31% as opposed to Mr. Khatami whose numbers decline to just 9%.

### **Iranians disapprove of the parliament.**

Iranians also disapprove of the way the current parliament is handling its job. Just 30% of Iranians approve of this parliament’s performance as opposed to 61% who disapprove.

Respondents were asked about three statements to measure their overall views regarding 1- the effectiveness of voter participation in resolving the issues that matter most to citizens, 2- the perceived freedom of the election, and 3- the capacity of the parliament to address the issues that matter to most Iranians.

Respondents were slightly less likely to believe that voter participation will be effective (very or to an extent) than those who held the opposite view (43% to 49%, respectively).

When asked about whether the upcoming parliamentary election would be free, meaning that citizens will be able to send their real representatives and whichever candidates they want to the parliament, 49% felt confident it would be (very or to

an extent) compared with 29% who were concerned that it would not be free. Twenty-one percent refused to answer this question or weren't sure.

Fifty-seven percent reported confidence in the parliament's ability to address the issues that matter most to Iranian citizens (very or to an extent) whereas 36% held disagreeing views.

#### **2-4 President job approval is low at 32%.**

The results of this poll indicate an overall disapproval of Mr. Raisi in his third year in office as the President of the Islamic Republic. Only 32% of Iranians approve of his job performance. Sixty-five percent disapprove of his presidency, which includes 49% who strongly disapprove of him. Although presidential job approval is low, this is a 4-point improvement over the 2022 findings ([link](#)).

The president's approval rating ranges somewhat across age demographics. Younger Iranians were more likely to say that they disapprove President Raisi than older generations. Only 24 percent of Iranians aged 18-29 approve of his job performance compared to a 33 percent approval rating among Iranians aged 30+.

#### **2-5 President Raisi beats Minister Zarif in a hypothetical presidential election, by a shrinking margin.**

The respondents of this survey were also asked about the next presidential election and a potential face-off between Mr. Raisi and former foreign minister Zarif. Thirty percent of Iranians would choose Mr. Raisi and sixteen percent would vote for Mr. Zarif. The difference between these two potential candidates is less drastic among young Iranians than in the general population. Twenty-four percent of respondents aged 18-29 would support Mr. Raisi and twenty-one percent prefer Mr. Zarif.

Although there is a double-digit gap in favor of Mr. Raisi, the numbers are better for Mr. Zarif and worse for Mr. Raisi compared with the last time Stasis polled Iranians on the question. In May 2021, approximately a month before the last presidential election, 65 percent of respondents selected Mr. Raisi and just 11 percent chose Mr. Zarif.

#### **2-6 Iranians are split on their support of the two major political groups in the country.**

Around 10% of Iranians lean toward the Reformist party, which is equal to the support reported for the Principlists. During the 2021 presidential election, the share of Iranians who identified as pro-Principlist was double that of the pro-Reformists (20% to 10%). However, after the first year of Mr. Raisi's presidency, only 9% would claim to support either party, based on the 2022 poll conducted by Stasis.

### **03-Remarks**

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

This is an interactive platform detailing the results of every question, broken down 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 the bar chart for easy comparison.

Regarding election turnout, we should keep in mind that some of the voters who cast ballots leave them blank or write in an invalid name. Iran's electoral system counts these as invalid votes but still considers them when announcing the turnout rate. Although historically the number of invalid votes was not significant, in the last two elections — the 2020 parliamentary election and the 2021 presidential election — it was enormous. In the 2021 presidential election, 13% of the votes were invalidated. In the 2020 parliamentary election, the participation rate and number of invalid votes for major cities, including Tehran, Mashhad, and Tabriz, were so bad that they were not even announced. For this reason, and because we have no reliable data to crosscheck the possibility of invalid ballots, we cannot reliably distinguish valid votes from invalid ones or measure how these invalid votes might change the participation rate in the upcoming parliamentary election.

Charts may not equal 100% due to rounding.

## 04-Methodology

- Telephone interviews were conducted between Feb. 5 and Feb. 14, 2024, among 1,264 respondents aged 18 and older living in Iran. Native Farsi speakers conducted the interviews during local daytime hours.
- The proportional two-stage sample includes respondents from every province. Provinces have been sampled based on their population.
- Out of 1,264 respondents in unweighted data, 78% live in urban areas and 22% live in rural areas. Additionally, the sample consists of 58% male and 42% female respondents. Nineteen percent fall into the 18-29 age group, 73% in the 30-64 age group, and 8% in the 65 and up age group. All provinces except Tehran are represented in the sample by no more than  $\pm 2\%$  of their population share. The sample for the province of Tehran is underrepresented by 4.3% in this sample.
- Results are weighted by gender, age, location (urban vs. rural areas), and adjusted for Tehran's province, based on the Iranian national census of 2016, the 2018 statistical yearbook, and demographic predictions from Iran's Statistical Center for the year 2024.
- Based on the sample, there is a 95% confidence that the margin of sampling error is within  $\pm 2.76$  percentage points.
- Rates of respondent candor and reliability were appraised by experienced interviewers. Forty-three persons found to be lacking in these areas were removed from the sample and are not included in the final sample or in this report.
- This poll was carried out by Stasis in association with the Middle East Institute.
- Full analytical report and detailed methodology can be downloaded through this [link](#).

## 05-More on Technical Analysis

The total number of responses recorded for all questions except questions 11 and 17 is 1264. In question 17, some respondents (126 people refused to rate the president performance on a scale of 0 to 20.

Question 11 was conditioned upon question 10 and so only tallied 683 valid responses. Only interviewees who responded affirmatively to options 2 till 98 in question 10 were asked question 11.

Question 10 - How likely or unlikely is it that you will vote in the next Iranian parliamentary election?

Very likely ..... [Go to the question 12.](#)

Somewhat likely

Somewhat Unlikely

Very unlikely

It depends.

I have not made my decision yet / It's too soon to decide.

IDK

Refused to answer ..... [Go to the question 12.](#)

Question 11 - ..... [Ask those who mentioned somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, very unlikely, it depends, I have not made me decision or I don't know in the previous question](#) May I ask you what the main reasons are you might not cast your ballot in the coming parliamentary elections?

The questions 8 and 18 are multi-responses, the total number of responses for these questions are 1845 and 2671 respectively.

The response rate for this pilot survey was 35.4%. Of the 3692 people we contacted, 1307 responded to the questionnaire. Another 54.4% of respondents said they prefer not to participate in the survey (2009 people), and 10.2% dropped the call in the middle of the survey (376 people). Additionally, the candor and reliability of respondents were appraised by the interviewers. forty-three people were removed from the sample on these criteria. So, the total number of valid respondents in this survey is 1264 people.

Response Rate		
	Percentage	Frequency
Successful	35.4%	1,307
Preferred not to participate	54.4%	2,009
Dropped the call in the middle of the survey	10.2%	376
Total	100.0%	3,692

In this table, we changed the percentage of Iran’s population in different age ranges from our previous surveys. In previous surveys, we used Iran’s 2016 census report with minor adjustments based on the 2018 statistical center report. However, recent data shows changes in the age demographics of the country; the share of Iranian youth is smaller than before. For this reason, we combined this new data published by Iran’s statistical center, including the 2022 workforce report and 2024 Iran’s population estimation in our adjustments. In previous surveys, the weighting procedure was nested among variables including age, gender, and location. However, in this poll, since we have no reliable data separated by population, each weighting variable had to be adjusted independently.

Stasis typically does not weight its responses based on education. The main reason is that we are missing adequate data on this variable from the yearly Iran Census report.

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

Demographics Variables - Weighted Sample							
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Age: 18-29	Age: 30-64	Age: 65 plus
Frequency	729	535	984	280	241	928	95
Percentage in unweighted Data	57.7%	42.3%	77.5%	22.5%	19.1%	73.4%	7.5%
Percentage in the Population	50.5%	49.5%	76.6%	23.4%	23.1%	67.9%	9.0%
Percentage in weighted Sample	50.2%	49.8%	77.6%	22.4%	23.8%	67.3%	8.8%

The list of samples sizes for each province in the filed study is detailed below. As shown here, for all provinces but Tehran, there is a minor difference (less than 2 percent) between the sample size and its proportional population. The province Tehran under sampled by 4.3%.

We usually do not weighting the data by province since the difference is minor and weighting technically increases the variance. Moreover, even if we weight the data based on province, we will not expect significant differences in the results (at most, 0.1 or 0.2 percent). However, since the province of Tehran unrepresented by more than 3 percent, the data adjusted for Tehran’s province in this study.

Province Size							
Province	Population	Sample Size - Expected	Sample Size - Observed	Expected minus Observed	Sample Size % - Expected	Sample Size % - Observed	Sample Size % - Difference
Azarbaijan_East	4,075,000	60	57	3	4.8%	4.5%	-0.3%
Azarbaijan_West	3,502,000	52	76	-24	4.1%	6.0%	1.9%
Ardabil	1,298,000	19	21	-2	1.5%	1.7%	0.1%
Isfahan	5,402,000	80	70	10	6.3%	5.5%	-0.8%
Alborz	2,992,000	44	45	-1	3.5%	3.6%	0.1%
Ilam	596,000	9	9	0	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Bushehr	1,265,000	19	26	-7	1.5%	2.1%	0.6%



Tehran	14,287,000	212	157	55	16.7%	12.4%	-4.3%
Chaharmahal	993,000	15	14	1	1.2%	1.1%	-0.1%
Khorasan_South	836,000	12	16	-4	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%
Khorasan_Razavi	7,036,000	104	129	-25	8.2%	10.2%	2.0%
Khorasan_North	876,000	13	16	-3	1.0%	1.3%	0.2%
Khuzestan	5,075,000	75	68	7	5.9%	5.4%	-0.6%
Zanjan	1,114,000	17	15	2	1.3%	1.2%	-0.1%
Semnan	777,000	12	13	-1	0.9%	1.0%	0.1%
Sistan Baluchistan	3,214,000	48	25	23	3.8%	2.0%	-1.8%
Fars	5,111,000	76	67	9	6.0%	5.3%	-0.7%
Qazvin	1,340,000	20	26	-6	1.6%	2.1%	0.5%
Qom	1,435,000	21	20	1	1.7%	1.6%	-0.1%
Kurdistan	1,682,000	25	42	-17	2.0%	3.3%	1.4%
Kerman	3,385,000	50	35	15	4.0%	2.8%	-1.2%
Kermanshah	1,998,000	30	18	12	2.3%	1.4%	-0.9%
Kohgiluyeh	755,000	11	14	-3	0.9%	1.1%	0.2%
Golestan	2,002,000	30	41	-11	2.3%	3.2%	0.9%
Gilan	2,567,000	38	42	-4	3.0%	3.3%	0.3%
Lorestan	1,793,000	27	37	-10	2.1%	2.9%	0.8%
Mazandaran	3,401,000	50	44	6	4.0%	3.5%	-0.5%
Markazi	1,469,000	22	38	-16	1.7%	3.0%	1.3%
Hormozgan	1,989,000	29	34	-5	2.3%	2.7%	0.4%
Hamedan	1,769,000	26	27	-1	2.1%	2.1%	0.1%
Yazd	1,293,000	19	22	-3	1.5%	1.7%	0.2%

## 06-Results

Date of survey: Feb 5 - 14, 2024												Valid responses	Note
Sample size: 1264													
Margin of error: 2.76													
												1264	
<b>Question 6. To what extent do you follow daily news or current events?</b>													
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree		
Very much or a lot	16	20	12	6	13	22	30	16	17	20	15		
To an extent	29	31	28	26	27	30	36	31	24	35	27		
Not that much	14	12	16	14	16	14	9	13	15	11	15		
Very little or not at all	41	37	44	54	44	34	25	40	44	35	43		
IDK or refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
<b>Question 7. Would you say things in our country are currently headed in the right direction, or are they headed in the wrong direction?</b>													
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree		
Right direction	29	32	26	20	27	33	39	26	38	26	30		
Wrong direction	45	44	46	49	48	46	31	48	36	51	43		
IDK or refused	26	24	29	31	25	21	30	26	26	23	28		
<b>Question 8. In your opinion what are the most important issues currently facing our people? - Multi-response</b>													
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree		Multi-response
Economy in general	57	81	87	55	57	58	59	58	55	54	58		
Unemployment	16	21	26	20	17	15	9	15	19	13	17		
Affordable housing	6	6	10	5	5	6	6	6	4	4	6		
healthcare	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2		
Freedom or political liberties	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	1		
Foreign policy	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	1		
Corruption	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	2		
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Environment	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1		
Education	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1		
Miss/ Mismanagement	2	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	3	2		
Others	6	9	10	4	7	7	7	6	7	7	6		
IDK or refused	3	4	3	3	3	3	6	3	6	3	4		

	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree		
<b>Question 9. Do you know when the next parliamentary election will be held in Iran?</b>												1264	
Yes Right answer	28	28	28	14	27	36	40	29	24	38	24		
Yes Approximately right answer	28	30	25	25	30	28	28	28	28	34	25		
Yes Wrong answer	8	7	9	9	10	6	3	7	9	5	9		
IDK or refused	37	35	38	53	34	31	28	36	39	23	43		
<b>Question 10. How likely or unlikely is it that you will vote in the next Iranian parliamentary election?</b>												1264	
Very likely	44	44	44	32	44	50	54	39	60	38	47		
Somewhat likely	10	7	13	13	11	7	7	12	4	13	9		
Somewhat unlikely	6	6	7	12	5	4	3	6	5	7	6		
Very unlikely	30	33	28	33	31	29	26	32	25	31	31		
It depends or not made decision yet	7	7	7	8	7	7	6	7	5	10	6		
IDK or refused	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3		
<b>Question 11. May I ask you what the main reasons are you might not cast your ballot in the coming parliamentary elections?</b>												683	
I dont trust the government	17	22	12	13	19	16	22	17	15	22	15		
I dont trust the candidates	20	21	19	19	18	22	23	21	13	16	22		
Our votes or parliament decisions dont matter	17	15	19	21	16	18	11	17	17	22	15		
I have no reason to cast my ballot	12	12	13	13	15	12	4	13	10	11	13		
Because of bad economic situations	7	8	7	5	6	9	11	6	13	5	8		
Our vote will not be counted	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	3		
It depends or not made decision yet	8	6	10	8	10	5	10	8	11	11	7		
Others	8	7	9	12	5	10	7	7	12	8	8		
IDK or refused	8	7	9	9	7	7	11	8	9	5	10		
<b>Question 12. How effective do you believe that voter participation in the election will be in resolving the issues our people in the country are now facing? Would you say that it will be effective or not effective?</b>												1264	
Very much or a lot	29	28	30	24	30	31	35	27	37	28	30		
To an extent	14	14	15	14	13	16	14	14	15	13	15		
Not that much	9	8	10	14	7	8	6	10	8	10	9		
Very little or not at all	40	43	37	42	43	39	33	43	30	45	38		
IDK or refused	7	7	8	6	7	6	12	7	10	4	9		
<b>Question 13. To what extent will the coming parliamentary elections be free? By free, I mean that citizens will be able to send their real representatives and whichever candidates they want to parliament. Do you think the election will be free, or unfree?</b>												1264	
Very much or a lot	40	41	39	33	39	44	45	39	43	40	40		
To an extent	10	9	11	7	10	11	10	9	11	11	9		
Not that much	6	7	6	9	7	4	4	7	5	8	6		
Very little or not at all	23	27	20	27	23	23	20	26	16	29	21		
IDK or refused	21	17	25	24	22	18	21	20	26	13	25		
<b>Question 14. Generally speaking, how capable is the Iranian parliament when it comes to addressing issues that matter most to Iranians? Highly capable, or completely incapable?</b>												1264	
Very much or a lot	37	38	37	30	38	44	38	35	44	35	39		
To an extent	20	17	23	23	19	20	19	20	21	19	21		
Not that much	9	9	10	14	10	6	5	10	8	15	7		
Very little or not at all	27	31	22	29	27	24	26	29	19	27	26		
IDK or refused	7	6	8	4	6	7	13	7	7	5	8		
<b>Question 15. If either Mr. Khatami, Rouhani, Raisi, or Qalibaf, were to endorse a list of possible election candidates in the coming parliamentary election, whose list would you vote for?</b>												1264	
Khatami	12	14	10	8	15	13	8	12	10	11	12		
Rouhani	4	4	5	7	4	5	1	4	4	3	5		
Raisi	18	18	18	16	18	18	19	16	23	18	18		
Qalibaf	5	4	5	6	4	5	5	5	4	3	6		
Ahmadinejad	5	6	4	4	5	6	5	5	5	3	6		
None or other options	29	32	27	28	33	25	29	32	21	38	26		
I will not vote	3	3	4	3	2	5	3	4	3	5	3		
It depends or not made decision yet	13	12	15	12	11	13	18	12	16	10	14		
IDK or refused	11	8	14	15	8	9	13	10	14	10	11		
<b>Question 16. To date, President Raisi has been in office for more than two years. Generally speaking, do you approve or disapprove of the way Mr. Raisi is handling his job as president?</b>												1264	
Strongly approve	16	16	15	10	15	18	22	15	19	15	16		
Somewhat approve	16	17	15	14	17	14	18	15	19	15	16		
Somewhat disapprove	16	13	19	18	18	14	11	15	18	15	17		
Strongly disapprove	49	51	46	55	46	51	39	51	40	51	47		
IDK or refused	4	2	6	2	4	3	9	4	4	4	4		
<b>Question 17. Oscale of 0 to 20, with 0 being the worst and 20 being the best, generally speaking how would you rate President Raisi's performance?</b>												1138	
Mean	9.3	8.9	9.6	8.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	8.8	11.0	8.7	9.5		
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	10.0		
Mode	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
<b>Question 18. In your opinion what are the most important issues currently facing Iranian youth in the country?</b>												2671	Multi-response
Economy in general	24	23	25	30	25	21	20	25	23	25	24		
Unemployment	33	33	33	33	34	34	31	32	35	31	34		
Affordable housing	9	10	8	6	8	11	13	9	10	8	10		
healthcare	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Freedom or political liberties	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2		
Foreign policy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Corruption	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	2		
Immigration	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	1		
Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Education	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	1		
Marriage	14	15	14	10	13	16	18	14	16	12	15		
Hopeless	3	3	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	4	2		
Drug	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3		
Others	6	6	6	6	5	6	7	6	6	7	5		
IDK or refused	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

<b>Question 19. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement - Iranian youth do not see prosperity for their future in Iran.</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Completely agree	64	65	64	66	65	64	61	65	63	61	66	
Somewhat agree	12	10	14	16	10	10	12	13	9	15	10	
Somewhat disagree	5	5	6	3	6	7	3	6	5	6	5	
Completely disagree	15	18	12	13	16	16	16	14	18	17	14	
IDK or refused	4	3	4	3	3	3	8	3	5	2	4	
<b>Question 20. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement - Government officials restrict the liberty of Iranian youth by interfering in their lifestyles.</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Completely agree	36	39	33	41	34	37	32	37	34	38	35	
Somewhat agree	12	13	11	20	10	10	7	13	8	14	11	
Somewhat disagree	8	7	8	7	9	8	5	8	6	9	7	
Completely disagree	33	33	34	27	37	35	31	32	36	35	32	
IDK or refused	11	8	15	5	11	10	24	10	16	5	14	
<b>Question 21. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement - Iranian officials do not care about solving the issues that matter to the Iranian youth.</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Completely agree	54	56	52	55	56	55	46	54	52	52	55	
Somewhat agree	16	15	18	22	16	14	15	18	11	19	15	
Somewhat disagree	9	9	10	6	10	10	12	9	11	7	10	
Completely disagree	15	18	12	13	14	17	14	14	18	17	13	
IDK or refused	6	4	8	4	5	5	13	6	7	5	7	
<b>Question 22. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement - Iran's political system welcomes Iranian youth with diverse beliefs to pursue high level governmental employment.</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Completely agree	20	23	17	18	19	23	21	19	22	20	20	
Somewhat agree	9	10	8	7	10	9	7	10	5	12	7	
Somewhat disagree	6	5	8	9	6	5	4	7	5	10	5	
Completely disagree	38	41	35	44	39	36	31	40	30	47	34	
IDK or refused	27	22	32	22	26	27	37	24	37	11	33	
<b>Question 23. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement - Iranian youth prefer to emigrate to other countries instead of living in Iran.</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Completely agree	55	53	56	64	52	54	48	57	45	60	52	
Somewhat agree	13	11	15	13	14	12	14	14	11	16	12	
Somewhat disagree	6	7	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	7	5	
Completely disagree	22	23	21	14	24	26	25	20	31	15	26	
IDK or refused	5	5	4	5	4	4	7	3	9	2	6	
<b>Question 24. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement - Government officials listen to the needs and ideas of young people.</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Completely agree	19	21	17	15	18	22	20	18	23	18	19	
Somewhat agree	15	12	19	14	16	16	16	16	15	18	15	
Somewhat disagree	9	9	9	12	8	8	10	9	9	9	9	
Completely disagree	48	52	45	49	52	47	41	50	41	49	48	
IDK or refused	8	7	10	10	7	6	13	7	12	7	9	
<b>Question 25. Let's assume the next election for president were held today between Mr. Raisi and Mr. Zarif. If you wanted to vote, who would you vote for? Mr. Raisi, or Mr. Zarif?</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Raisi	30	31	29	24	31	32	34	28	35	27	31	
Zarif	16	18	15	21	14	22	5	17	14	17	16	
Neither or other options	27	30	24	23	31	21	31	29	20	32	25	
I will not vote	5	6	5	8	5	6	2	6	3	7	5	
It depends or not made decision yet	10	9	10	7	9	8	17	9	13	7	11	
IDK or refused	12	7	17	17	10	11	12	11	16	11	13	
<b>Question 26. To date, the present parliament has been sitting for nearly four years. Generally speaking, do you approve or disapprove of the way parliament is handling its job?</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Strongly approve	14	14	13	9	15	15	15	13	17	12	14	
Somewhat approve	16	16	16	14	16	15	19	15	21	15	17	
Somewhat disapprove	11	9	13	14	11	10	7	11	11	8	12	
Strongly disapprove	50	55	45	52	50	53	46	53	42	55	48	
IDK or refused	9	6	13	11	7	8	12	9	9	10	9	
<b>Question 27. To date, President Raisi has been in office for more than two years. Generally speaking, to what extent do you believe President Raisi cares about your issues and concerns as an Iranian citizen?</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Very much or a lot	13	15	12	8	14	13	20	12	18	13	13	
To an extent	22	23	22	20	23	25	22	22	22	23	22	
Not that much	17	14	19	24	16	16	9	17	15	19	16	
Very little or not at all	41	44	39	43	40	43	38	42	36	40	42	
IDK or refused	7	5	8	5	7	5	12	7	8	5	7	
<b>Question 28. Reformists and Principlists are two political groups in Iran. Which of these groups do you tend to lean toward? Reformists or Principlists? This is to say, with which group's ideas do you most agree? Or is it the case that you do not agree with either of them or are leaning toward another group(s)?</b>	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1264
Reformist	10	12	9	11	12	11	6	10	10	14	9	
Principlist	10	10	10	9	9	11	9	10	10	10	10	
Independent or neither	48	51	45	52	46	46	49	51	37	59	43	
Others	3	3	3	1	3	5	5	3	4	3	3	
IDK or refused	29	25	33	28	30	28	31	26	39	14	35	