

Iranian Opinions on Foreign Policy, Contradiction between Diplomacy and Military Action

Main Findings

Iranians overwhelmingly believe that the country's foreign policy is the cause for the economic problems of ordinary citizens. Seventy-eight percent of Iranians say Iran's foreign policy is very much or to an extent a cause of the economic problems facing the country. Moreover, most Iranians denounce Iran's current foreign policy in terms of its ability to advance the well-being of ordinary citizens. Sixty-three percent of survey respondents answered, "not at all" or "not very much" in response to the question "how much do you think Iran's foreign policy today advances the well-being of ordinary citizens like you?"

The majority of survey respondents (61 percent) are in favor of a nuclear agreement and believe Iran should negotiate with the West to resolve disputes regrading Iran's nuclear activities. Iranians are also in favor of a normalized relationship with the United States; 68 percent support this proposition and only 25 percent oppose it. However, Iranians do not back normalizing Iran's relationship with Israel. Just a quarter of respondents are in favor of this proposition, whereas 67 percent are opposed to it. Fifty-nine percent of Iranians also said that after the recent conflicts between Iran and Israel, Iran is now in a stronger position in the Middle East. Only 26 percent of Iranians disagreed.

Forty-three percent of the population believes that Iran's foreign policy is contributing to tensions in the Middle East as opposed to 18 percent who have the opposite view. However, in general, Iranians support Iran's military presence in the Middle East. Sixty-one percent back the policy of providing military support to Iran's proxy groups in the Middle East, the so-called "Axis of Resistance" (Jebhe Moqavemat); thirty-one percent are opposed. However, respondents are almost evenly split in their beliefs about providing financial assistance to the Axis of Resistance. Forty-nine percent say they are in favor of funding the proxy groups, compared with 45 percent who are opposed. Moreover, almost half of the population says Iran's own military forces should be present in Syria, nearly a full 10 percentage points more than those who are opposed (40 percent).

Respondents also widely believe Iran's military presence in the Middle East makes them safer at home-69 percent agreed with this view. Similarly, 66 percent say Iran's support for its proxy groups in the region makes them safer at home. Iranians holding contrasting views to these two statements comprise only 25 and 28 percent of respondents, respectively.

Although Masoud Pezeshkian was elected president just one month prior to this survey's execution, only 39 percent of respondents approved of his job as president while 35 percent disapproved. Iranians are still conflicted about Pezeshkian's presidency as more than a quarter of respondents (26 percent) reported that they did not have an opinion of the president or refused to respond. During the ten years that Stasis has measured presidential job approval, this is the largest segment of the population that has not held an opinion of the president's performance. In the last three surveys conducted by Stasis, which evaluated President Raisi's job approval, the share of respondents who did not have an opinion or refused to answer was less than 10 percent.

To track national sentiments on youth-related issues, this survey employed the second round of a 4-point scale questionnaire, asking respondents about six statements related to youth. The first set of opinions on these statements were collected in February 2024. For all six of these questions, there has not been significant change in public opinion over the course of the last six months. Iranians still have



serious concerns about the future of the country's youth and have limited faith in government officials to tackle the problem. According to this survey, 77 percent believe that Iranian youth are pessimistic about their futures in Iran and 72 percent say youth would rather emigrate than remain in the country.

Iranians overwhelmingly blame the country's foreign policy for the economic problems of ordinary citizens.

Seventy-eight percent of Iranians say Iran's foreign policy is very much or to an extent a cause of the economic and social problems facing the country. These results are unchanged across demographic groups regardless of the respondents' age, gender, location, or educational level. Just a slim part of the population, 13 percent, disagrees with this view.

Moreover, 63 percent of the population express their overwhelming dissatisfaction with the effects of Iranian foreign policy on domestic life. When asked "How much do you think Iran's foreign policy today advances the well-being of ordinary citizens like you?" a striking 59 percent answered in the strongest terms: "not at all."

Plurality of Iranians believe Iranian foreign policy is contributing to the tensions in the Middle East

Forty-three percent of survey respondents believe Iran's foreign policy is contributing to the tensions in the Middle East as opposed to 18 percent who hold an opposite view. Another 21 percent of respondents say Iran's foreign policy makes no difference with respect to tensions in the region.

Iranians support a nuclear deal and engagement with the West

The majority of respondents support the idea of making an agreement with Western powers regarding Iran's nuclear activities (61 percent). Only 20 percent of Iranians believe Iran should not make an agreement with Western countries. A considerable 19 percent answered that they did not know about this topic or preferred not to respond.

Almost 11 years ago, an interim agreement between Iran and the West on Iran's nuclear program was signed (November 24, 2013). At that time IPOS, a survey company formerly managed by Arash Ghafouri, the pollster of this survey, posed this same question. That November 2013 survey found that 65 percent of Iranians supported an agreement, 11 percent opposed, and 9 percent supported an agreement contingent upon terms that would favor the Iranian national interest. Despite the range of developments on this issue over the last decade, public opinion of a nuclear agreement remains almost unchanged.

Iranians are in favor of diplomatic relationship with USA

Iranians also overwhelmingly favor the normalization of relations with the US; 67 percent of respondents supported this idea while only 25 percent opposed it. Male respondents are more likely to support diplomatic ties with the US than female respondents, with 73 and 62 percent approval, respectively. Iranians who live in urban areas strongly support of normalization (71 percent) while a smaller majority in in rural areas feel the same way (57 percent). Additionally, 73 percent of those who have college degrees prefer normalization, while those without a college degree were less likely to agree, though are still broadly in favor (65 percent).

Iranians do not support the idea of normalization of Iran – Israel relations



Although Iranians prefer the Iran-USA relationship become normalized, they do not back the normalization of an Iran - Israel relationship. Just a quarter of respondents are in favor of this idea, compared to the 67 percent who reject it.

Iranians are split on their preference for relations with China and Russia vs. USA and UK

When asked if they would prefer Iran to have stronger relations with countries like China and Russia or with Western countries like the US and UK, respondents were exactly split between 34% favoring Russia and China and 34% favoring the West. Another 16% answered "both" while 16% were undecided.

Educated Iranians (those with a college degree), held a slight preference for stronger relations with Western countries (35 percent), as opposed to China and Russia (29 percent). Respondents without a college degree remained split with 36 percent favoring China and Russia, and 34 percent preferring the USA and UK. However, this group was almost twice as likely (9 percent) than their college educated peers to hold no opinion or refuse to respond.

Iran's military support and financial assistance in the Middle East

The majority of respondents are invested in the idea of providing military support to Iran's proxy groups, the so-called "Axis of Resistance" (*Jebhe Moqavemat*) in the Middle East. Sixty percent are in favor of this policy and 31 percent are against it. However, respondents are almost evenly split in their beliefs about providing financial assistance for the Axis; 49 percent say they are in favor of it compared to 45 percent who are opposed. Half of the population (exactly 50 percent) thinks Iran should have a military presence in Syria, whereas 41 percent are opposed.

Iran's military presence in the Middle East makes Iranians feel safer

Most Iranians believe Iran's military presence in the Middle East makes them feel safer at home (69 percent). Similarly, 66 percent say Iran's support for its proxy groups makes them safer at home. Those who disagree with these two statements total 25 and 28 percent, respectively.

Iranian opinions on recent conflict between Iran and Israel

Most participants in this survey also believe that after recent conflicts between Iran and Israel, Iran is now in a stronger position in the Middle East (59 percent). On the other hand, 26 percent say Iran is weaker in the region after the country's confrontation with Israel.

Rural respondents and respondents without a college degree are most likely to say Iran is stronger after the recent Iran – Israel conflict (68 and 62 percent, respectively). Urban and college educated Iranians also largely agree with this sentiment, though their conviction on the issue is not as strong as that of their counterparts. Fifty-six percent of Iranians residing in urban areas say Iran is stronger, as opposed to 28 percent who believe Iran is weaker; 51 percent of Iranians with a college degree consider Iran's position in the Middle East strengthened, as opposed to the 33 percent who disagree.

President Pezeshkian job approval

Although Masoud Pezeshkian was elected president just one month prior to this survey's execution, only 39 percent of respondents approved of his job as president while 35 percent disapproved. Iranians are still conflicted about Pezeshkian's presidency, as more than a quarter of respondents (26 percent) reported that they did not have an opinion of the president or refused to respond. During the ten years that Stasis has measured presidential job approval, this is the largest segment of the population that has not held an opinion of the president's performance. In the last three surveys conducted by Stasis, which evaluated President Raisi's job approval, the share of respondents who did not have an opinion or refused



to answer was less than 10 percent. Mr. Pezeshkian's first approval rating is better than that of President Raisi, which Stasis measured for the first time in June 2022 (ten months after he took office) and found to be 28 percent, versus a 64 percent disapproval. President Raisi's sudden death in a helicopter accident ended his presidential term prematurely in May 2024. After his death, Raisi's approval rating soared to an all-time high 66 percent approval (26 percent disapproval), which clearly shows the influence of posthumous sympathy.

The approval of the Iranian presidential job performance over time has been visualized in this link.

Iranians have serious concerns about the youth's future and have limited faith in government officials

To track national sentiments on youth-related issues, the survey employs a 4-point scale, asking respondents about six statements framed with four possible responses: completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, and completely disagree on a biannual basis. The first set of these statements were tested in February 2024.

For all six of these statements, there has not been significant change in public opinion from February to October 2024.

According to this survey, most Iranians believe that the youth are pessimistic about their future in Iran (77 percent) and would rather emigrate than remain in the country (72 percent).

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 52 percent of respondents believe that officials restrict the liberty of Iranian youth by interfering in their lifestyle, compared to 41 percent 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 39 percent of the youth aged 18-29 report that the government does not intervene in their liberties and lifestyles compared to 57 percent who do feel asense of interference.

Most of the population also believes that Iranian officials do not care about solving the issues that matter to the Iranian youth (76 percent). Moreover, just a slim segment of respondents say that officials listen to the needs and ideas of young people (23 percent). Additionally, just 31 percent completely or somewhat agree with the statement that "Iran's political system welcomes Iranian youth with diverse beliefs to peruse high level government employment." Fifty-one percent have the opposite view.

Remark

During the fieldwork for this survey Hassan Nasrullah, the leader of Lebanese Hezbollah, was killed on September 27, 2024, by an Israeli air force attack on the group's headquarters in Beirut, along with other Hezbollah commanders and high-ranking officers of Iran's Revolutionary Guard's Qods Force. During this period of increased tensions, Iran's state TV aggressively promoted arguments for retaliation and attempted to stimulate Iranian nationalism. Moreover, at the conclusion of the fieldwork period, Iran launched such a retaliatory strike against Israel (October 1, 2024).

These rapid changes in the political environment of the region could potentially affect public opinion regarding some survey questions, especially those directly related to Iran's foreign affairs, the role of Iran's military presence in the region, and the financial and military support of its proxies.

Generally speaking, citizens are more likely to be in line with their leaders during wartime or other periods when citizens perceive that their country is under threat of external attack. This "moment of



nationalism," encouraged by state media, has the potential to briefly impact respondents' impressions of current events, particularly among those who do not already possess strong views of foreign policy.

The results of this poll have been interactively visualized in this <u>link</u>. 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

The field study was conducted over telephone with a sample size of 1,246 Iranian adults, aged 18 and older living in Iran, between September 21 to October 03, 2024. Among these respondents, fifty-seven were removed from the final results due to lack of honesty and candor. So, the total number of respondents are 1,189. Considering that the total population of Iranian adults is approximately 62 million people, this sample size is representative of the whole population of adult Iranians, with a 95% confidence level and ±2.8% margin of error.

The total number of responses recorded for all questions is 1,189.

The response rate for this study was 21.9%. Of the 5,679 people we contacted, 1,246 responded to the questionnaire. Another 71.2% of respondents said they prefer not to participate in the survey (4,043 people), and 6.9% dropped the call in the middle of the survey (390 people). In this survey, the response rate was lower than our previous experiments, mainly because the crisis found people less likely to participate in the survey than we've encountered in previous surveys.

To validate responses (interviews) in order to provide data analysis, Stasis uses two main criteria. If any response cannot pass these criteria, it will be removed from the final sample.

- 1- The candor and reliability of respondents were appraised by the interviewers on a five-scale spectrum (Very high to very low). Those respondents who a) measured very low in both criteria or b) measured very low in one criteria and low in the other, were removed from the sample. The total number of people removed from the sample on these criteria is 54.
- 2- Additionally, rates of non-applicable, don't know/refused (DKNA) responses across the questionnaire were analyzed and 11 cases (interviews) exceeding 70% DKNA responses were revealed. Eight of these interviews had been removed by the previous criteria, then the three remaining cases were also removed.

So, the total number of invalid responses is 57, and total number of valid responses in this survey is 1,189.

Project Future, Survey 3 Field - Response Rate									
	Percentage	Frequency							
Successful	21.9%	1,246							
Preferred not to participate	71.2%	4,043							
Dropped the call in the middle of the survey	6.9%	390							
Total	100.0%	5,679							



STASIS weighted the respondents by gender, age group, location (rural vs urban), and province (Tehran vs. other provinces). The segmentation of demographic characteristics of the field study compared with the population are detailed in the table below.

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:

Project Future, Survey 3 Field - Demographics Variables - Weighted Sample											
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Age: 18- 29	Age: 30- 64	Age: 65 plus				
Percentage in unweighted Data	58.0%	42.0%	80.2%	19.8%	19.6%	69.0%	11.4%				
Percentage in the Population	50.5%	49.5%	76.6%	23.4%	23.1%	67.9%	9.0%				
Percentage in weighted Sample	50.7%	49.3%	77.6%	22.4%	23.1%	68.1%	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 1.5 percent) between the sample size and its proportional population. The province Tehran under sampled by 2.3%.

We usually do not recommend weighting the data by province since the difference is minor and weighting technically increases the variance. However, in this survey since the province of Tehran unrepresented by more than 2 percent, the data adjusted for Tehran's province in this study.

Project Future, Survey 3 Field - 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	57	55	2	4.8%	4.6%	-0.2%					
Azarbaijan_West	3,502,000	49	43	6	4.1%	3.6%	-0.5%					
Ardabil	1,298,000	18	17	1	1.5%	1.4%	-0.1%					
Isfahan	5,402,000	75	75	0	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%					
Alborz	2,992,000	42	55	-13	3.5%	4.6%	1.1%					
llam	596,000	8	10	-2	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%					
Bushehr	1,265,000	18	20	-2	1.5%	1.7%	0.2%					
Tehran	14,287,000	199	172	27	16.7%	14.5%	-2.3%					
Chaharmahal	993,000	14	16	-2	1.2%	1.3%	0.2%					
Khorasan_South	836,000	12	15	-3	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%					
Khorasan_Razavi	7,036,000	98	113	-15	8.2%	9.5%	1.3%					
Khorasan_North	876,000	12	21	-9	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%					
Khuzestan	5,075,000	71	60	11	5.9%	5.0%	-0.9%					
Zanjan	1,114,000	16	19	-3	1.3%	1.6%	0.3%					
Semnan	777,000	11	12	-1	0.9%	1.0%	0.1%					
Sistan Baluchistan	3,214,000	45	33	12	3.8%	2.8%	-1.0%					
Fars	5,111,000	71	63	8	6.0%	5.3%	-0.7%					
Qazvin	1,340,000	19	11	8	1.6%	0.9%	-0.6%					
Qom	1,435,000	20	15	5	1.7%	1.3%	-0.4%					
Kurdistan	1,682,000	23	27	-4	2.0%	2.3%	0.3%					
Kerman	3,385,000	47	41	6	4.0%	3.4%	-0.5%					



Kermanshah	1,998,000	28	36	-8	2.3%	3.0%	0.7%
Kohgiluye	755,000	11	11	0	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%
Golestan	2,002,000	28	24	4	2.3%	2.0%	-0.3%
Gilan	2,567,000	36	34	2	3.0%	2.9%	-0.1%
Lorestan	1,793,000	25	38	-13	2.1%	3.2%	1.1%
Mazandaran	3,401,000	47	54	-7	4.0%	4.5%	0.6%
Markazi	1,469,000	20	37	-17	1.7%	3.1%	1.4%
Hormozgan	1,989,000	28	16	12	2.3%	1.3%	-1.0%
Hamedan	1,769,000	25	24	1	2.1%	2.0%	-0.1%
Yazd	1,293,000	18	22	-4	1.5%	1.9%	0.3%

The cleaned SPSS (or .xls) file attached under the tab Download Raw Data and will be available 6 month after publishing of this document. Each record of this file includes a unique respondent ID (sample number), Date of interview (start and end time), and Interviewer ID.

All the responses for each question are coded orderly 1 through k, where the k is the number of options according to the field questionnaire. Two options IDK (I don't know) and refused to respond are coded 98 and 99 respectively.

Each question in the SPSS file is named with prefix Q, which represent the word "Question," following by a period or a dot sign (.), the question number, an underline sign (_), and the question short description. For example, "Q.1 Gender" represent the first question which identify the gender of the respondents.

Moreover, all questions are labeled with the question number, followed by a dash sign (-) and then the complete question.

In the SPSS file, Stasis categorized or recoded some of the variables with the suffix "_Category", suffix "_Group" or "_Recoded" correspondingly. For example, in question 2, which asks the respondents' age, we categorized them into four different age groups. The original name of the variable is "Q.2_Age" and the categorized version's name is Q.2Age_Group. In case we use more than two different categories for specific variables, they have been differentiated by numbers (Q.2Age_Group1).

There are some extra variables in the SPSS file including 1- Removed variable and 2- different types of weight factor.

The Removed variable indicates those cases which were removed based on the criteria described in the methodology section. Any removed case was labeled 1. To do analysis of this SPSS file, under the Select Cases option (Data tab), these cases should be removed.

The Main weight variable is named "Weight_Final_SampleSizeAdjusted" and consists of the combination of age, gender, and location as well as the province of Tehran. Moreover, in order to make the weighted sample size equal to the achieved sample size, adjustment factors are incorporated here.

Data Dictionary

Project Future, Survey 3 Field - Data Dictionary										
Name and Value		Lable								
O.1. Condor	1	Male								
Q.1_Gender	2	Female								
Q.2_Age		Age								



	1	18-29
Q.2Age_3Group	2	30-64
4 0-7-1-1-1-1	4	65 and more
	1	18-29
	2	30-44
Q.2Age_3Group		45-59
	3	60 and more
	1	East Azerbaijan
	2	West Azerbaijan
	3	Ardabil
	4	Isfahan
	5	Alborz
	6	Ilam
	7	Bushehr
	8	Tehran
	9	Cheharmahal_va_Bakhtiari
	10	South Khorasan
	11	Khorasan Razavi
	12	North Khorasan
	13	Khuzestan
	14	Zanjan
	15	Semnan
Q.3_Province	16	Sistan_va_Baluchestan
	17	Fars
	18	Qazvin
	19	Qom
	20	Kurdestan
	21	Kerman
	22	Kermanshah
	23	Kohgiluyeh_va_Boyerahmad
	24	Golestan
	25	Gilan
	26	Lorestan
	27	Mazandaran
	28	Markazi
	29	Hormozgan
	30	Hamadan
	31	Yazd
Q.4_Location	1	Urban
	2	Rural
Q.5_Education	1	Illiterate



	2	Less than Diploma
	3	High_School_Diploma
	4	Tow years University
	5	Undergraduate
	6	Graduate school
	7	Phd
	8	Howzavi
O.F. Education Catagonia	1	With college degree
Q.5_EducationCategory	2	Without college degree
	1	Strongly approve
	2	Somewhat approve
	3	Somewhat disapprove
Q.6_Q.6_Soccer	4	Strongly disapprove
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Make an agreement
O.7. Niveleen	20	Do not make an agreement
Q.7_Nuclear	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Strongly approve
	2	Somewhat approve
0.9. Coro	3	Somewhat disapprove
Q.8_Gaza	4	Strongly disapprove
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Completely agree
	2	Somewhat agree
O O Financial Accis	3	Somewhat disagree
Q.9_FinancialAssis	4	Completely disagree
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Completely agree
	2	Somewhat agree
Q.10_MilitaryAssis	3	Somewhat disagree
Q.10_iviliitai yA33i3	4	Completely disagree
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Completely agree
Q.11_Iran_in_Syria	2	Somewhat agree
	3	Somewhat disagree
	4	Completely disagree



	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Completely agree
	2	Somewhat agree
0.40.454	3	Somewhat disagree
Q.12_USA	4	Completely disagree
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Completely agree
	2	Somewhat agree
O 13 James I	3	Somewhat disagree
Q.13_Israel		Completely disagree
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Very much
	2	To an extent
O 14 Facultaria Brahlana	3	Not that much
Q.14_EconomicProblem	4	Not at all
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Stronger
O 15 Strong Mode	2	Weaker
Q.15_StrongWeak	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Very much
	2	To an extent
O 16 WallBaing	3	Not that much
Q.16_WellBeing	4	Not at all
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Contributing a lot
	2	Contribution somewhat
	3	Reducing somewhat
Q.17_Tension	4	Reducing a lot
	5	No difference
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Safer
Q.18_ProxySafe	20	Not safer
Q.10_FTUXYSale	98	IDK
	99	Refused



	1	Safer						
0.40.44!!!	2	Not safer						
Q.19_MilitarySafe	98	IDK						
	99	Refused						
	1	China and Russia						
	2	USA and UK						
	3	Both						
Q.20_WestEast	4	Neither						
	5	It depends on national interest						
	98	IDK						
	99	Refused						
	1	Strongly approve						
	2	Somewhat approve						
	3	Somewhat disapprove						
Q.21_PresidentApproval	4	Strongly disapprove						
	98	IDK						
	99	Refused						
	1	Completely agree						
	2	Somewhat agree						
	3	Somewhat disagree						
Q.22_S1_Prosperity	4	Completely disagree						
9		IDK						
	99	Refused						
	1	Completely agree						
	2	Somewhat agree						
	3	Somewhat disagree						
Q.23_S2_Liberty	4	Completely disagree						
	98	IDK						
	99	Refused						
	1	Completely agree						
	2	Somewhat agree						
0.24.52.5.1	3	Somewhat disagree						
Q.24_S3_SolvingIssues	4	Completely disagree						
	98	IDK						
	99	Refused						
	1	Completely agree						
	2	Somewhat agree						
0.25 04 0 191 10 1	3	Somewhat disagree						
Q.25_S4_PoliticalSystem	4	Completely disagree						
	98	IDK						
	99	Refused						



	1	Completely agree
	2	Somewhat agree
O 26 SE Emigrata	3	Somewhat disagree
Q.26_S5_Emigrate	4	Completely disagree
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Completely agree
	2	Somewhat agree
O 27 SG Liston Vouth	3	Somewhat disagree
Q.27_S6_ListenYouth	4	Completely disagree
	98	IDK
	99	Refused
	1	Very much
	2	A lot
Q.27_Trust	3	Somewhat
	4	A little
	5	Very little
	1	Very much
	2	A lot
Q.28_Candor	3	Somewhat
	4	A little
	5	Very little
Removed	0	No
Nemoveu	1	Yes
Weight_Final_SampleSizeAdjusted		Main weight factor

Results



Project Future - Survey 3											-	
Date of survey: September 12 - October 03, 2024 Sample size: 1189												
Margin of error: ± 2.8												
· · · · · ·												Valid response
Question 6. To date, Mr. Amir Ghalenouee has been the coach of the Iranian national soccer team (Team Meli) for more										With	Without	
than a year. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Mr. Ghalenouee is coaching the Team Meli?							60 and			college	college	11
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Strongly approve	17			14	18	16	21	15		18		
Somewhat approve	8	10	6		7	8	11	9		9		
Somewhat disapprove Strongly disapprove	11	14	7	15	10	11	6	3 10		3 11		
DK or refused	62		71	60	63	62	60	63		59		
Question 7. When we talk to people about Iran's dispute with the West about Iran's nuclear activities, some believe that										With	Without	
ran should reach an agreement with West to resolve the issue. Others believe that Iran should not compromise with							60 and			college	college	1
Western countries. What do you think? Should we make an agreement with western countries about our nuclear	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Make an agreement	61	64	58	59	59	65	62	63	56	65		
Oo not make an agreement	20	20	20	19	24	18	20	19	23	21	20	
DK or refused	19	16	21	22	17	18	18	18	21	14	21	
Question 8. You might have heard lately of the situation in Gaza and war between Palestinian's Hamas and Israel. Do you										With	Without	1
approve or disapprove the role of Hamas in this situation?	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	college degree	college degree	
itrongly approve	39	42	36	38	36	41	41	37	46	40	38	
Somewhat approve	4	4	4	5	6		4	5		6		
Somewhat disapprove	6	5	7	7	6	6	5	7		6		
itrongly disapprove	36		37	32	36	37	39	37		34		
DK or refused	15	13	16	18	16	13	12	15	16	15		
Question 9. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement: Iran should provide financial assistance to its proxy							60 1			With	Without	1
groups which is called axis of resistance (Jebhe Moqavemat) in the Middle East.	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	college	college	'
Completely agree	All 41		Female 42	18-29	30-44	45-59	more 42	Urban 40		degree 39	degree 43	
Completely agree	8	8	8	11	7	8	5	8		10		
Somewhat disagree	3	3	3	2	5	2	1	3		4		
Completely disagree	42		41	40	38	44	47	43	38	41	42	
DK or refused	6	6	6	5	7	6	5	6	5	6	6	
Question 10. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement: Iran should provide military support to its proxy										With	Without	
groups which is called axis of resistance (Jebhe Moqavemat) in the Middle East.							60 and			college	college	1
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Completely agree	50	53	47	56	53	47	44	47	60	47	52	
Somewhat agree	10	9	12	14	10	10	8	10		11		
Somewhat disagree Completely disagree	29		28	25	25	31	36	32		35		
DK or refused	8				9		9	8		6		
DN OF ICIDAL	-		- 10									-
) A Clair	Mariah	T
Question 11. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement: Iran's military forces should be present in Syria.							60 and			With college	Without college	
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Completely agree	41	43		37	44	40	40	39				1
Somewhat agree	9		10	10	10	9	7	9		12		
Somewhat disagree	3	3	3	5	3	2	1	3		4		
Completely disagree	38						39	39				
DK or refused	10	9	11	8	6	12	13	10	10		10	
										With	Without	
Question 12. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement: Iran should normalize its relationship with USA.							60 and			college	college	1
Completely agenc	All 55	Male 60	Female 50	18-29 52	30-44	45-59 60	more 57	Urban 58	Rural 46	degree	degree 54	
Completely agree Somewhat agree	12				14		10	13		58 15		
Somewhat disagree	1	1		2	1	1	1	1				
Completely disagree	24				27	21	25	22				
DK or refused	8				7		7	6				
										With	Without	
Question 13. To what extent you agree or disagree with this statement: Iran should normalize its relationship with Israel.							60 and			college	college	
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Completely agree	19			20	18		20	20		18		
Somewhat agree	6	6		8	6		8	7		7		
Somewhat disagree Completely disagree	64			62	67		62	63		63		
DK or refused	8	6		8	6		9	7		9		
			1	_ ·		100				With	Without	
Question 14. To what extent is Iran's foreign policy a cause of Iran's economic problem? To a great extent or not at all?							60 and			college	college	1
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Very much	64				61		64	65				
To an extent	14	15	13	16	15	11	12	14	14	20	11	
Not that much	3				5		2					
Very little or not at all	10						9					
DK or refused	10	9	11	9	9	10	13	9	14			
Question 15. After recent conflicts between Iran and Israel, do you think that Iran is now stronger in the Middle East or							60 224			With	Without	
weaker?	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	college degree	college degree	1
Stronger	59				62		56	56				
Neaker	26	26	25	26	22	27	28	28	18	33	22	
DK or refused	16	13	18	13	16	17	17	16	14	16	16	
Question 16. How much do you think Iran's foreign policy today advances the well-being of ordinary citizens like you? By										With	Without	
low much I mean very much or not at all?							60 and			college	college	
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
/ery much	12				13		10	11		14		
o an extent	13				16		11	13		19		
lot that much 'ery little or not at all	59			55	59		60	61		53		
ery little or not at all DK or refused	12	10		12	8		15	10		53		
	12	10	14	12		13	15	10	18	-		
Question 17. Do you think Iran's current foreign policy is contributing to or reducing tensions in the region, or is it making							60 25 3			With	Without	
no difference?	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	college degree	college degree	'
	All			18-29	30-44		more 42	Urban 41				
Contributing a lot	20					- 30						
	38			4	6	5	3	5	3	5	4	
Contribution somewhat	38 5 5	5	4	4 5	6		5	5				
Contribution somewhat Reducing somewhat Reducing a lot	5 5 13	5 5 15	4 5 11	5 14	6 14	4 12	5 12	5 14	5 10	6 15	12	
Contributing a lot Contributing somewhat Reducing somewhat Reducing a lot No difference No contributed	5 5	5 5 15 23	4 5 11 20	5 14 24	6 14 21	4 12 21	5	5 14 20	5 10 28	6 15 15	12 24	



Question 18. Does Iran's support for its proxy groups which is called axis of resistance (Jebhe Moqavemat) in the Middle										With	Without	1189
East make you feel safer at home or not?	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	college degree	college degree	1105
Safer	AII 66	iviale 66	Female 67	18-29	70	45-59	more 62	65	73	degree 60	degree 69	
Not safer	28	30	27	27	25	30	32	31	20	36	25	
IDK or refused	5	5	6	5		5	6	5	7	4	6	
Question 19. How about Iran's military presence in the Middle East region. Does Iran's military presence in the Middle East make you feel safer at home or not?							60 and			With	Without	1189
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Safer	69	69	69	69	73	68	65	67	77	61	73	
Not safer	25	26	24	28	21	26	26	28	15	33	21	
IDK or refused	6	5	7	4	6	6	10	6	8	6	6	
Question 20. If you had to choose which of the two, would you prefer—for Iran to have a strong relationship with countries like China and Russia, or for Iran to have a strong relationship with western countries like the USA and UK?	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1189
China and Russia	34	29	38	35	36	32	32	32	41	29	36	
USA and UK	34	38	31	38	36	34	29	36	28	35	34	
Both	16	18	13	13	12	18	19	16	14	22	13	
Neither	4	5	4	3	5	5	6	5	3	6	4	
It depends on national interest	4	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	
IDK or refused	8	4	12	8	6	7	11	7	10	4	9	
Question 21. To date, President Pezeshkian has been in office for more than one month. Generally speaking, do you approve or disapprove of the way Mr. Pezeshkian is handling his job as president?	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1189
Strongly approve	22	22	22	26	19	22	23	20	29	23	22	
Somewhat approve	17	18	16	17	17	18	16	17	18	17	17	
Somewhat disapprove	6	5	6	4	7	6	5	6	5	6	5	
Strongly disapprove	29	28	30	30	32	28	28	31	25	27	30	
IDK or refused	26	26	26	23	25	26	29	26	24	26	26	
Question 22. Iranian youth do not see prosperity for their future in Iran.	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60 and more	Urban	Rural	With college degree	Without college degree	1189
Completely agree	68	68	67	67	67	71	66	70	60	64	70	
Somewhat agree	9	9	8	10	7	8	10	8	10	11	8	
Somewhat disagree	5	4	5	5	4	3	7	5	5	6	4	
Completely disagree	17	17	18	18	21	15	15	16	22	18	17	
IDK or refused	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	1	2	

										With	Without	
Question 23. The officials restrict the liberty of Iranian youth by interfering in their lifestyles.							60 and			college	college	1189
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Completely agree	41	45	37		37	38	47	41	37			
Somewhat agree	11		10		10		8	11	8			
Somewhat disagree	6					_			- 6			
Completely disagree	35	30	40		40		29		34	36		
IDK or refused	8	8		4	6	11	11	6	15	6	9	
										With	Without	
Question 24. Iranian officials do not care about solving the issues that matter to the Iranian youth							60 and			college	college	1189
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Completely agree	60		60	60	58	64	57	60	60	50		
Somewhat agree	16		18			15	17	18	11			
Somewhat disagree	5						6		5			
Completely disagree	16		16	16	18	14	17	15	20			
IDK or refused	3		2				3		5			
				_	_	-						
Question 25. Iran's political system welcomes Iranian youth with diverse beliefs to pursue high level governmental										With	Without	1189
employment.							60 and			college	college	1105
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Completely agree	22	22	22		29	22	18	22	24	24		
Somewhat agree	9	8	9		6	8		8	9	10		
Somewhat disagree	6		6						5			
Completely disagree	45	49	41	50		46	39		37	50		
IDK or refused	19	15	22	16	16	19	26	17	25	9	23	
										With	Without	
Question 26. Iranian youth prefer to emigrate to other countries instead of living in Iran.							60 and			college	college	1189
	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	
Completely agree	59	59	58	59	58	59	58	62	48	59		
Somewhat agree	13	13	14	15	13	12	13	13	14	18	11	
Somewhat disagree	5	5	5	3	5	6	7	5	6	5	5	
Completely disagree	19	20	19	20	20	18	19	17	27	17	20	
IDK or refused	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	
										With	Without	
Question 27. The officials listen to the needs and ideas of young people.							60 and			college	college	1189
question 271 the officials listen to the needs and lacks of young people.	All	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	more	Urban	Rural	degree	degree	1103
Completely agree	18	18	17	15-25	22		17	17	22			
Somewhat agree	5	5	6		6	5	7		6			
Somewhat disagree	16	15	16		14	16	15		11			
Completely disagree	57		56		56				54	49		
IDK or refused	4						4					
DK 01 Iciu3cu	- 4					- 4	- 4					