



Iranian Public Opinion on JCPOA post Biden

State of Iran Survey Series (Mar 2021 wave), a Joint
IranPoll-Chicago Council on Global Affairs Survey

Amir Farmanesh, PhD
CEO at People Analytics (IranPoll)

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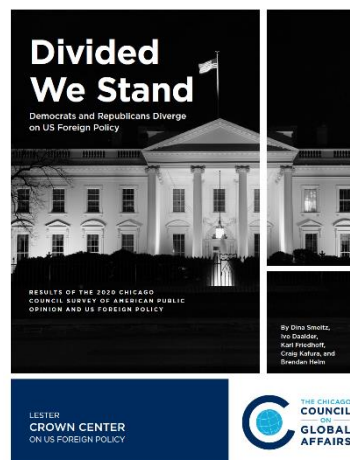
Introduction to The Chicago Council on Global Affairs

The Chicago Council on Global Affairs is an independent, nonpartisan organization that provides insight on critical global issues, advances policy solutions, and fosters dialogue about what is happening in the world and why it matters to people in Chicago, the United States, and around the globe. As the premier, nonpartisan global affairs organization in America's heartland, we believe an informed, engaged public with access to fact-based and balanced views on global issues helps to ensure effective US engagement and supports a more inclusive, equitable, and secure world.

The Chicago Council Survey is a project of the *Lester Crown Center on US Foreign Policy* at the Chicago Council on Global Affairs. Conducted every four years since 1974, biennially since 2002, and now annually, the Survey is a trusted and widely cited source of longitudinal data on American public opinion about a broad range of US foreign policy and international issues. With its combination of time series and comprehensive coverage, the Chicago Council Survey is a valuable resource to policymakers, academics, media, and the general public because of its unique ability to capture the sense of particular eras—post-Vietnam, post-Cold War, post-9/11—and to define critical shifts in American public thinking.

The Chicago Council Surveys are highly respected and widely used in policy circles and academic research both in the United States and abroad. Several scholarly works have drawn on Chicago Council survey data, including *The Foreign Policy Gap* (Page, Bouton), *Public Opinion and American Foreign Policy* (Holsti), *Faces of Internationalism* (Wittkopf), and *The Rational Public* (Page and Shapiro). All of the Chicago Council Survey data sets are available to the public via the Roper Center, ICPSR, or the Council's website at www.thechicagocouncil.org

In addition to the annual Chicago Council Survey of American public opinion and US foreign policy, the Chicago Council's polling has often expanded to international polling in Europe, Russia, Asia, and Mexico. The Council has also reintroduced a leaders' survey as an important component of the 2014 and 2016 and 2018 Chicago Council Surveys. Besides these comprehensive reports, the Chicago Council Survey team publishes and disseminates short opinion briefs on topical issues such as international trade, immigration, North Korea's nuclear program, China, and Iran. These short reports can be found on the Council's website and on the Chicago Council Survey blog www.RunningNumbers.org



Introduction to IranPoll®

IranPoll® is an independent full-service opinion research firm focusing exclusively on Iran. Believing in the scientific method, IranPoll provides its clients with tailored research services, evidence-led counsel, and a dispassionate understanding of the Iranian people that is based on empirical evidence and sound scientific methods. It is directed by Dr. Amir Farmanesh, an Iranian/Canadian scholar, with a doctoral degree from University of Maryland School of Public Policy.

A division of People Analytics Inc. and operating from Toronto, Canada, IranPoll conducts research on Iranian public opinion using various modes of data collection including telephone polling (including a monthly Omnibus), in-depth interviews, focus groups, and online panel (B2B and 51k-member B2C).

IranPoll operates multiple polling call centers with 106 active calling stations and conducts over 160,000 interviews per year in Iran. Relying on scientific opinion research methods, IranPoll was able to provide a fully accurate prediction of the outcome of Iran's May 2017 presidential election, which was published by The Economist before the initial official results were declared.

Complementing its extensive field capacity, IranPoll's databank is the single most comprehensive databank of Iranian opinion polls containing more than 3,000 questions on 430 topics and subtopics from more than 350 probability sample surveys conducted from 2006 to present. Through its exclusive access to this databank, IranPoll provides its clients with evidence-based consultancy on issues relating to Iran and the Iranian people.

IranPoll is a member of American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) and World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) and follows their industry standards.



One of IranPoll's call centers in Toronto

Joint IranPoll-CCGA State of Iran Methodology

IranPoll and The Chicago Council on Global Affairs have conducted their second joint coordinated study of both Iranian and American public opinion on key national and international issues.

The Iranian part of the study was conducted as a part of IranPoll's 'State of Iran Survey Series' utilizing our standard nationally representative sampling from February 8 to 28, 2021 through telephone interviews from 1,006 Iranians. The sampling margin of error was +/- 3.09%. All interviews were monitored in real-time by call-center supervisors.

The samples were RDD samples drawn from all landline telephones in Iran. The samples were stratified first by Iranian provinces and then in accordance to settlement size and type. All 31 Iranian provinces were represented in proportions similar to their actual populations, as were rural and urban areas.

When a residence was reached, an adult was randomly selected from within that household using the random table technique. An initial attempt and four callbacks (total of five attempt) were made in an effort to reach and complete an interview with the randomly selected respondents.

Further details of the methodology could be found here: www.IranPoll.com/method



AAPOR Calculations

IranPoll utilizes AAPOR's (American Association for Public Opinion Research) standard definitions for its survey calculations. You can read further about AAPOR's 9th edition standard definitions here: www.aapor.org/Publications-Media/AAPOR-Journals/Standard-Definitions.aspx

In this survey, the AAPOR2 contact rate of the survey was 89.3%. The AAPOR2 cooperation rate of the survey was 79.6%. The overall response rate of the survey based on AAPOR2 was 67.7%.

Using AAPOR's Ninth Edition of Standard Definitions, the following is the outcome rates of the survey:

Total sample used	2,903
I=Complete Interviews (1.1)	1,006
P=Partial Interviews (1.2)	193
R=Refusal and break off (2.1)	216
NC=Non-Contact (2.2)	61
O=Other (2.0, 2.3)	91
Calculating e:	0.581
UH=Unknown Household (3.1)	134
UO=Unknown other (3.2-3.9)	71

Response Rate	
Response Rate 1	
$I / (I + P) + (R + NC + O) + (UH + UO)$	0.568
Response Rate 2	
$(I + P) / ((I + P) + (R + NC + O) + (UH + UO))$	0.677
Response Rate 3	
$I / ((I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e(UH + UO))$	0.597
Response Rate 4	
$(I + P) / ((I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e(UH + UO))$	0.711

Cooperation Rate	
Cooperation Rate 1	
$I/(I+P)+R+O$	0.668
Cooperation Rate 2	
$(I+P)/((I+P)+R+O)$	0.796
Cooperation Rate 3	
$I/((I+P)+R)$	0.711
Cooperation Rate 4	
$(I+P)/((I+P)+R)$	0.847

Refusal Rate	
Refusal Rate 1	
$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + UH + UO)$	0.122
Refusal Rate 2	
$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))$	0.128
Refusal Rate 3	
$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O))$	0.138

Contact Rate	
Contact Rate 1	
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC+ (UH + UO)$	0.850
Contact Rate 2	
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO)$	0.893
Contact Rate 3	
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC$	0.961

State of Iran Results

Q1. Here is a list of countries. Thinking about the role each of these countries plays in the world, how important is each one to Iran?

1. Germany	February 2021
Very important	10.6
Somewhat important	38.3
Not very important	20.1
Not important at all	24.6
DK/NA [vol.]	6.5

2. France	February 2021
Very important	9.6
Somewhat important	31.9
Not very important	22.3
Not important at all	29.8
DK/NA [vol.]	6.4

3. Japan	February 2021
Very important	12.7
Somewhat important	44.3
Not very important	24.4
Not important at all	13.6
DK/NA [vol.]	5.0

4. Syria	February 2021
Very important	42.6
Somewhat important	31.0
Not very important	11.0
Not important at all	13.0
DK/NA [vol.]	2.3

5. India	February 2021
Very important	5.9
Somewhat important	36.8
Not very important	23.8
Not important at all	28.1
DK/NA [vol.]	5.5

6. United States	February 2021
Very important	31.4
Somewhat important	21.9
Not very important	9.8
Not important at all	34.6
DK/NA [vol.]	2.3

7. Iraq	February 2021
Very important	39.3
Somewhat important	37.4
Not very important	10.4
Not important at all	11.4
DK/NA [vol.]	1.5

8. Saudi Arabia	February 2021
Very important	9.7
Somewhat important	28.4
Not very important	21.0
Not important at all	37.9
DK/NA [vol.]	3.0

9. Lebanon	February 2021
Very important	34.2
Somewhat important	33.8
Not very important	12.8
Not important at all	15.4
DK/NA [vol.]	3.8

10. China	February 2021
Very important	46.2
Somewhat important	37.2
Not very important	6.1
Not important at all	8.1
DK/NA [vol.]	2.5

Q2. Do you think that the following countries are respected more in the world today than they were ten years ago, respected less, or are respected about as much now as ten years ago?

1. Russia	February 2021
More respected than ten years ago	35.1
Less respected than ten years ago	19.5
Same as ten years ago	36.1
DK/NA [vol.]	9.3

2. China	February 2021
More respected than ten years ago	52.5
Less respected than ten years ago	20.3
Same as ten years ago	21.2
DK/NA [vol.]	6.1

3. United States	February 2021
More respected than ten years ago	11.5
Less respected than ten years ago	64.0
Same as ten years ago	20.7
DK/NA [vol.]	3.8

4. Iran	February 2021
More respected than ten years ago	35.7
Less respected than ten years ago	29.1
Same as ten years ago	32.5
DK/NA [vol.]	2.7

5. Saudi Arabia	February 2021
More respected than ten years ago	15.7
Less respected than ten years ago	56.4
Same as ten years ago	22.2
DK/NA [vol.]	5.8

Q3. What do you expect will happen to US-Iran relations during the Biden presidency; will they improve, worsen, or remain the same?

	February 2021
1. Improve	28.3
2. Worsen	8.5
3. Stay the same	56.5
98. DK/NA [vol.]	6.7

Q6. As you may know, Iran has exceeded some uranium enrichment limits it accepted under the original 2015 JCPOA agreement in response to former US President Trump withdrawing the United States from the agreement. Would you mostly support or mostly oppose Iran returning to the limits called for under the JCPOA agreement if the United States also begins fulfilling its obligations under the JCPOA?

	February 2021
1. Mostly Support	69.0
2. Mostly Oppose	23.4
97. Depends [vol.]	2.1
98. DK/NA [vol.]	5.6

Q6.1. As you may know, our country has many problems and differences with the United States. If both the United States and Iran start to fully comply with the terms of the JCPOA agreement, do you think this will make it easier or more difficult for the two countries to try to resolve other existing problems or will it have no significant effect?

	February 2021
1. It will make it easier	46.9
2. it will make it more difficult	6.5
3. It will have no significant effect	41.7
97. Depend [vol.]	0.5
98. DK/NA [vol.]	4.4

Q6.2. If both United States and Iran start to fully comply with the terms of the JCPOA nuclear agreement, do you think the economic conditions of Iran will in general:

	February 2021
1. Improve greatly	14.2
2. Improve somewhat	42.3
3. Not change much	37.0
4. Worsen somewhat	2.3
5. Worsen greatly	1.8
97. Depend [vol.]	0.5
98. DK/NA [vol.]	1.9

6.3. If both United States and Iran start to fully comply with the terms of the JCPOA nuclear agreement, do you think the economic conditions of ordinary Iranians will in general:

	February 2021
1. Improve greatly	6.0
2. Improve somewhat	39.2
3. Not change much	44.5
4. Worsen somewhat	5.6
5. Worsen greatly	2.0
97. Depend [vol.]	1.2
98. DK/NA [vol.]	1.6

Q7. How likely do you think it is that economic sanctions against Iran would be loosened during the Biden presidency?

	February 2021
1. Very likely	6.3
2. Somewhat likely	43.2
3. Not very likely	31.7
4. Not likely at all	14.9
96. Will probably be tightened [vol.]	1.0
97. Depends [vol.]	2.9
98. DK/NA [vol.]	--

Q8. If the United States returns to the Iran nuclear agreement and fulfills its obligations under the JCPOA, do you think the Iranian government should be willing or unwilling to negotiate a new separate agreement about its missile program?

	February 2021
1. Willing	28.9
2. Unwilling	61.9
97. Depends [vol.]	0.5
98. DK/NA [vol.]	8.6

Q9. How much have you heard or read about the recent attack on the US Capitol building in the United States by some of the supporters of Donald Trump?

	February 2021
1. A great deal	18.3
2. A fair amount	49.6
3. Not very much	13.7
4. Nothing at all	17.8
98. DK/NA [vol.]	0.6

[Only Asked from those who answered 1, 2, or 3 in Q9]

Q10. In your opinion, how will the attack on the US Capitol building and recent political instability in the United States impact US influence in the world? Will it:

	February 2021
1. It will permanently increase US influence	1.6
2. It will temporarily increase US influence	5.2
3. It will temporarily decrease US influence	41.9
4. It will permanently decrease US influence	20.5
5. It will have no effect	27.0
98. DK/NA [vol.]	3.8

Q11. Do you think the policies of President Rouhani has improved or worsened or had no effect on the following:

2. The strength of the Iranian economy	February 2021
Improved	13.3
Worsened	61.1
No effect	23.4
DK/NA [vol.]	2.2

3. Iran's political influence in the Middle East	February 2021
Improved	28.7
Worsened	24.6
No effect	37.5
DK/NA [vol.]	9.2

4. Iran's political influence internationally	February 2021
Improved	28.0
Worsened	28.3
No effect	36.5
DK/NA [vol.]	7.2

5. Iranian standards of living	February 2021
Improved	13.0
Worsened	62.6
No effect	21.8
DK/NA [vol.]	2.6

6. Income equality in Iran	February 2021
Improved	13.9
Worsened	63.9
No effect	20.3
DK/NA [vol.]	1.9

7. Iran's relations with the United States	February 2021
Improved	9.2
Worsened	32.0
No effect	54.6
DK/NA [vol.]	4.2

8. Iran's relations with its neighbors	February 2021
Improved	32.7
Worsened	19.8
No effect	43.5
DK/NA [vol.]	4.0

Q12. In general, do you think the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps' activities in the Middle East region have made Iran more or less secure?

	February 2021
1. A lot more secure	55.6
2. Somewhat more secure	29.3
3. Somewhat less secure	7.5
4. A lot less secure	3.4
98. DK/NA [vol.]	4.3

Q13. How effective have the following countries and organizations been in handling the coronavirus pandemic?

1. Iran	February 2021
Very effective	25.0
Somewhat effective	48.2
Not very effective	17.4
Not effective at all	8.3
DK/NA [vol.]	1.0

2. United States	February 2021
Very effective	7.1
Somewhat effective	27.8
Not very effective	28.0
Not effective at all	32.4
DK/NA [vol.]	4.7

3. The World Health Organization	February 2021
Very effective	15.2
Somewhat effective	40.8
Not very effective	23.0
Not effective at all	17.5
DK/NA [vol.]	3.6

4. Saudi Arabia	February 2021
Very effective	7.0
Somewhat effective	25.3
Not very effective	19.2
Not effective at all	24.4
DK/NA [vol.]	24.2

Q14. Which of the following statements comes closest to your view? The coronavirus outbreak has made it clear that it is more important for Iran to:

	February 2021
1. Coordinate and collaborate with other countries to solve global issues	32.6
2. Be self-sufficient as a nation so we don't need to depend on others	63.9
96. Both equally [vol.]	1.3
97. Neither/Other/Depends [vol.]	1.3
98. DK/NA [vol.]	.9

Q15. As you may know, President Rouhani's second term is ending in less than a year and Iran will be having presidential elections in June, 2021. How likely is it that you would vote in that election?
It is:

	February 2021
1. Very likely	48.1
2. Somewhat likely	24.9
3. Somewhat unlikely	11.2
4. Very unlikely	14.9
98. DK/NA [vol.]	0.9

Q16. Do you want the next president of Iran to be from among the supporters of President Rouhani or to be among those who criticize president Rouhani?

	February 2021
1. Supporters of President Rouhani	16.7
2. Criticizers of President Rouhani	63.7
96. Neither [vol.]	3.7
97. Other/Depends [vol.]	7.5
98. DK/NA [vol.]	8.4

Q17. From among the political figures you know, who do you wish to become Iran's next President? [Open-Ended]

	February 2021
Raisi	27.0
Ahmadinejad	13.4
Ghalibaf	7.5
Zarif	4.4
Khatami	3.9
Saeed Mohammad	1.4
Hassan Khomeini	1.2
Mohsen Rezayi	1.1
Saeed Jalili	0.9
Azari Jahromi	0.7
Ali Larijani	0.5
Other	2.1
No one	1.4
98. DK/NA	34.6

Q18. Who do you think will become Iran's next president? [Open-Ended]

	February 2021
Raisi	23.8
Ghalibaf	6.7
Ahmadinejad	4.6
Zarif	3.0
Saeed Mohammad	1.6
Saeed Jalili	1.3
Ali Larijani	1.2
Dehghan	0.6
Khatami	0.6
Hassan Khomeini	0.6
Mohsen Rezayi	0.4
Azari Jahromi	0.3
Rouhani	0.1
Other	1.6
98. DK/NA	53.8

Demographics

D1. Sex

	February 2021
Male	48.7
Female	51.3

D2. Age Group

	February 2021
Under 25	9.7
25 – 44	45.2
45 – 64	35.1
65+	9.7
Refused	0.2

D3. Education

	February 2021
Illiterate	5.9
Less than High School Diploma	29.3
High School Diploma	30.1
University student / Associates degree	9.2
Bachelors' degree	18.2
Master/PhD	7.3
Refused	--

D4. Ethnicity:

	February 2021
Persian	46.9
Azeri/Turk	20.5
Lur	9.4
Kurd	7.9
Gilak/Mazani/Shomali	10.2
Other	5.1
DK/NA	--

D5. How often do you use the internet?

	February 2021
Almost always	42.9
Sometimes	28.1
Rarely	10.1
Never	18.4
DK/NA	0.4

D6. What is your household monthly income?

	February 2021
Less than 2 million	31.1
2 – 3 million	22.1
3 – 4 million	17.8
4 – 5 million	12.1
Over 5 million	15.5
DK/NA	1.4

D7. Settlement Type

	February 2021
Urban	74.4
Rural	25.6



707-7191 Yonge St.
Toronto, ON, L3T 0C4, Canada
☎ +1-84-IranPoll
Contact@IranPoll.com www.IranPoll.com

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