2021 Chicago Council-IranPoll Survey

TOPLINE REPORT
General Population

Detailed Findings

Note: Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding[*]

Joint IranPoll-CCGA State of Iran
February 2021

**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? [Iran, February 2021]
/
CCGA8: Here is a list of countries. Thinking about the role each of these plays in the world, how important is each country to the United States? [US, Jan. 2021]**

Q1.1 / CCGA8_1 Germany	Iranians	Americans
Very important	10.6	25
Somewhat important	38.3	47
Not very important	20.1	19
Not important at all	24.6	6
DK/NA	6.5	

Q1.2 France	Iranians
Very important	9.6
Somewhat important	31.9
Not very important	22.3
Not important at all	29.8
DK/NA	6.4

Q1.3 / CCGA8_3 Japan	Iranians	Americans
Very important	12.7	30
Somewhat important	44.3	48
Not very important	24.4	14
13.6	13.6	5
DK/NA	5.0	

Q1.4 Syria	Iranians
Very important	42.6
Somewhat important	31.0
Not very important	11.0
13.6	13.0
DK/NA	2.3

[*] Knowledge Networks calculated numbers to 2 decimal places before final rounding on all questions.

Q1.5 India	Iranians
Very important	5.9
Somewhat important	36.8
Not very important	23.8
Not important at all	28.1
DK/NA	5.5

Q1.6 United States	Iranians
Very important	31.4
Somewhat important	21.9
Not very important	9.8
Not important at all	34.6
DK/NA	2.3

Q1.7 Iraq	Iranians
Very important	39.3
Somewhat important	37.4
Not very important	10.4
Not important at all	11.4
DK/NA	1.5

Q1.8 / CCGA8_6 Saudi Arabia	Iranians	Americans
Very important	9.7	13
Somewhat important	28.4	54
Not very important	21.0	23
Not important at all	37.9	7
DK/NA	3.0	

Q1.9 Lebanon	Iranians
Very important	34.2
Somewhat important	33.8
Not very important	12.8
Not important at all	15.4
DK/NA	3.8

Q1.10 / CCGA8_8 China	Iranians	Americans
Very important	46.2	33
Somewhat important	37.2	42
Not very important	6.1	13

Not important at all	8.1	9
DK/NA	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? [Iran, February 2021]
/
Q144: 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? [US, Jan. 2021]

Q2.1 / Q144/2 Russia	Iranians	Americans
More respected than ten years ago	35.1	9
Less respected than ten years ago	19.5	51
Same as ten years ago	36.1	36
DK/NA	9.3	

Q2.2 / Q144/1 China	Iranians	Americans
More respected than ten years ago	52.5	15
Less respected than ten years ago	20.3	60
Same as ten years ago	21.2	22
DK/NA	6.1	

Q2.3 / Q144/8 United States	Iranians	Americans
More respected than ten years ago	11.5	12
Less respected than ten years ago	64.0	67
Same as ten years ago	20.7	19
DK/NA	3.8	

Q2.4 / CCGA3_6 Iran	Iranians	Americans
More respected than ten years ago	35.7	6
Less respected than ten years ago	29.1	53
Same as ten years ago	32.5	38
DK/NA	2.7	

Q2.5 / CCGA3_5 Saudi Arabia	Iranians	Americans
More respected than ten years ago	15.7	10
Less respected than ten years ago	56.4	38
Same as ten years ago	22.2	49
DK/NA	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? [Iran, February 2021] [US, Jan. 2021]

Q3	Iranians	Americans
Improve	28.3	31
Worsen	8.5	30
Stay the same	56.5	37
DK/NA	6.7	3

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? [Iran, February 2021]

Q6	Iranians
Mostly Support	69.0
Mostly Oppose	23.4
Depends	2.1
DK/NA	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? [Iran, February 2021]

Q6.1	Iranians
It will make it easier	46.9
It will make it more difficult	6.5
It will have no significant effect	41.7
Depends	0.5
DK/NA	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: [Iran, February 2021]

Q6.2	Iranians
Improve greatly	14.2
Improve somewhat	42.3
Not change much	27.0
Worsen somewhat	2.3
Worsen greatly	1.8
Depend	0.5

DK/NA	1.9

Q6.3 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: [Iran, February 2021]

Q6.3	Iranians
Improve greatly	6.0
Improve somewhat	39.2
Not change much	44.5
Worsen somewhat	5.6
Worsen greatly	2.0
Depend	1.2
DK/NA	1.6

Q7. How likely do you think it is that economic sanctions against Iran would be loosened during the Biden presidency? [Iran, February 2021]

Q7	Iranians
Very likely	6.3
Somewhat likely	43.2
Not very likely	31.7
Not likely at all	14.9
Will probably be tightened	1.0
Depends	2.9
DK/NA	--

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? [Iran, February 2021]

Q8	Iranians
Willing	28.9
Unwilling	61.9
Depends	0.5
DK/NA	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? [Iran, February 2021]

Q9	Iranians
A great deal	18.3
A fair amount	49.6

Not very much	13.7
Nothing at all	17.8
DK/NA	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: [Iran, February 2021] /
CCGA7: What impact do you think the attack on the capital building will have on US influence in the world? [US, Jan. 2021]

Q10 / CCGA7	Iranians	Americans
It will permanently increase US influence	1.6	4
It will temporarily increase US influence	5.2	6
It will temporarily decrease US influence	41.9	46
It will permanently decrease US influence	20.5	15
It will have no effect	27.0	28
DK/NA	3.8	

Q11. Do you think the policies of President Rouhani has improved or worsened or had no effect on the following: [Iran, February 2021]

Q11.2 The strength of the Iranian economy	Iranians
Improved	13.3
Worsened	61.1
No effect	23.4
DK/NA	2.2

Q11.3 Iran's political influence in the Middle East	Iranians
Improved	28.7
Worsened	24.6
No effect	37.5
DK/NA	9.2

Q11.4 Iran's political influence internationally	Iranians
Improved	28.0

Worsened	28.3
No effect	36.5
DK/NA	7.2

Q11.5 Iranian standards of living	Iranians
Improved	13.0
Worsened	62.6
No effect	21.8
DK/NA	2.6

Q11.6 Income equality in Iran	Iranians
Improved	13.9
Worsened	63.9
No effect	20.3
DK/NA	1.9

Q11.7 Iran's relations with the United States	Iranians
Improved	9.2
Worsened	32.0
No effect	54.6
DK/NA	4.2

Q11.8 Iran's relations with its neighbors	Iranians
Improved	32.7
Worsened	19.8
No effect	43.5
DK/NA	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?

Q12	Iranians
A lot more secure	55.6
Somewhat more secure	29.3
Somewhat less secure	7.5
A lot less secure	3.4
DK/NA	4.3

Q13. How effective have the following countries and organizations been in handling the coronavirus pandemic? [Iran, February 2021]
/

Q802. How effective have the following countries, organizations, or individuals been in handling the coronavirus pandemic? [US, July 2020]

Q13.1 Iran	Iranians
Very effective	25.0
Somewhat effective	48.2
Not very effective	17.4
Not effective at all	8.3
DK/NA	1.0

Q13.2 / 802_A1 United States	Iranians	Americans (Jan 2021)
Very effective	7.1	7
Somewhat effective	27.8	29
Not very effective	28.0	41
Not effective at all	32.4	22
DK/NA	4.7	

Q13.3 / 802_D The World Health Organization	Iranians	Americans (July 2020)
Very effective	15.2	9
Somewhat effective	40.8	36
Not very effective	23.0	24
Not effective at all	17.5	18
DK/NA	3.6	13

Q13.4 Saudi Arabia	Iranians
Very effective	7.0
Somewhat effective	25.3
Not very effective	19.2
Not effective at all	24.4
DK/NA	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: [Iran, February 2021]
/
Q803. Which of the following statements comes closest to your view? The coronavirus outbreak has made it clear that it is more important for the United States to [US, July 2020]:

Q14 / Q803	Iranians	Americans
Coordinate and collaborate with other countries to solve global issues	32.6	62

Be self-sufficient as a nation so we don't need to depend on others	63.9	36
Both equally	1.3	N/A
Neither/Other/Depends	1.3	N/A
DK/NA / Refused	.9	2

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? [Iran, February 2021]

Q15	Iranians
Very likely	48.1
Somewhat likely	24.9
Somewhat unlikely	11.2
Very unlikely	14.9
DK/NA	14.9

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? [Iran, February 2021]

Q16	Iranians
Supporters of President Rouhani	16.7
Criticizers of President Rouhani	62.7
Neither	3.7
Other/Depends	7.5
DK/NA	8.4

Q17. From among the political figures you know, who do you wish to become Iran's next President? [Open-Ended] [Iran, February 2021]

Q17	Iranians
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	0.0
Azari Jahromi	0.7
Ali Larijani	0.5

Other	2.1
No one	1.4
DK/NA	34.6

Q18. Who do you think will become Iran's next president? [Open-Ended] [Iran, February 2021]

Q18	Iranians
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
DK/NA	53.8

January 2021 Omnibus – Overall Results

Q802: How effective have the following countries, organizations, or individuals been in handling the coronavirus pandemic?

CCGA1_2 China	Americans
Very effective	15
Somewhat effective	38
Not very effective	24
Not effective at all	21

CCGA1_3 Russia	Americans
Very effective	4
Somewhat effective	37
Not very effective	40
Not effective at all	15

CCGA1_4 UK	Americans
Very effective	5
Somewhat effective	41
Not very effective	38
Not effective at all	12

CCGA2_1 How much do you trust the information you receive from the following sources about the coronavirus vaccine?

	% great deal/a fair amount	% Not very much/not at all
CCGA2/1. The US government	52	47
CCGA2/2. Medical experts in the United States	73	26
CCGA2/3. The US news media	40	59
CCGA2/4. Social media	15	84

Q144: 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? [US]

Q144/2. Russia	Americans

Respected more	9
Respected less	51
Respected about as much as ten years ago	36

Q144/1. China	Americans
Respected more	15
Respected less	60
Respected about as much as ten years ago	22

Q144/8. The United States	Americans
Respected more	12
Respected less	67
Respected about as much as ten years ago	19

CCGA3_4 Israel	Americans
Respected more	22
Respected less	26
Respected about as much as ten years ago	48

CCGA3_5 Saudi Arabia	Americans
Respected more	10
Respected less	38
Respected about as much as ten years ago	49

CCGA3_6 Iran	Americans
Respected more	6
Respected less	53
Respected about as much as ten years ago	38

Q44. Do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of the following world leaders? [US]

Q44/1. Russian President Vladimir Putin	Americans
% Net favorable	11
% Net unfavorable	87

Q44/2. Chinese President Xi Jinping	Americans
% Net favorable	10
% Net unfavorable	87

Q44/5b. Former US President Donald Trump	Americans

% Net favorable	37
% Net unfavorable	61

Q44/10. US President Joe Biden	Americans
% Net favorable	56
% Net unfavorable	43

CCGA7: What impact do you think the attack on the capital building will have on US influence in the world?

CCGA37	Americans
It will permanently increase US influence	4
It will temporarily increase US influence	6
It will temporarily decrease US influence	46
It will permanently decrease US influence	15
It will have no effect	28

CCGA7a: In your opinion, which of the following best describes the state of democracy in the United States?

CCGA37a	Americans
It is healthy and functioning	4
It has been temporarily weakened but still functioning	47
It has been permanently weakened but still functioning	25
It is permanently damaged and not functioning	21

CCGA8: Here is a list of countries. Thinking about the role each of these countries plays in the world, how important is each country to the United States?

CCGA8_1 Germany	Americans
Very important	25
Somewhat important	47
Not very important	19
Not at all important	6

CCGA8_2 Iran	Americans
Very important	11
Somewhat important	39
Not very important	32
Not at all important	16

CCGA8_3 Japan	Americans
Very important	30
Somewhat important	48
Not very important	15
Not at all important	5

CCGA8_4 Israel	Americans
Very important	25
Somewhat important	46
Not very important	20
Not at all important	6

CCGA8_5 Russia	Americans
Very important	14
Somewhat important	44
Not very important	29
Not at all important	10

CCGA8_6 Saudi Arabia	Americans
Very important	13
Somewhat important	54
Not very important	23
Not at all important	7

CCGA8_7 South Korea	Americans
Very important	22
Somewhat important	47
Not very important	21
Not at all important	8

CCGA8_8 China	Americans
Very important	33
Somewhat important	42
Not very important	13
Not at all important	9

CCGA9: What do you expect will happen to relations between the United States and the following countries or organization during the Biden presidency?

CCGA9_1 Russia	Americans

	Americans
Improve	16
Worsen	46
Remain the same	36

CCGA9_2 Iran	Americans
Improve	31
Worsen	30
Remain the same	37

CCGA9_3 China	Americans
Improve	38
Worsen	29
Remain the same	29

CCGA9_4 European Union	Americans
Improve	53
Worsen	21
Remain the same	23

CCGA10: How much have you heard or read about the Russian hacking of US government agencies and private companies over the past year?

CCGA10	Americans
At least a fair amount	**61**
A great deal	18
A fair amount	43
Not very much	29
Nothing at all	10
Not very much or not at all	**38**

CCGA11: In response to the recently discovered Russian hacking of US government agencies and private companies, would you support or oppose the following actions:

CCGA11_1 Impose additional sanctions against Russia	Americans
Support	75
Oppose	22

CCGA11_2 Conduct cyberattacks against the Russian government's computer systems	Americans
Support	44
Oppose	52

CCGA11_3 Conduct cyberattacks against Russian civilian infrastructure	Americans
Support	23
Oppose	74

CCGA11_4 Conduct airstrikes against Russian military targets	Americans
Support	10
Oppose	86

CCGA12: Based on what you know, do you think the US should or should not participate in the following international agreements?

CCGA12_1 The Paris Climate Accords	Americans
Participate	62
Not participate	34

CCGA12_2 The agreement that lifts some international economic sanctions against Iran in exchange for strict limits on its nuclear weapons	Americans
Participate	57
Not participate	39

CCGA12_3 The New START treaty between Russia and the United States to limit the number of long-range nuclear warheads that each country has	Americans
Participate	73
Not participate	23

CCGA12_4 The Open Skies Treaty which allows Russia and the United States to conduct unarmed aerial surveillance over each other	Americans
Participate	52
Not participate	44

CCGA12a: AS you may know, either Russia or the United States have withdrawn from several international security agreements. In general, do you think it is best for US security to:

CCGA12a	Americans
Remain outside these agreements even if it sets off a new arms race	11
Re-sign the original agreements	20

Negotiate new agreements even if the two sides might not agree to terms	65

CCGA13: How great a priority is it for the United States in Russia to work together on the following issues:

CCGA13_1 Limiting the buildup of nuclear weapons in both countries	Americans
It is not important	6
It is important but not essential	23
It is essential	69

CCGA13_2 Negotiating conventional arms control agreements	Americans
It is not important	8
It is important but not essential	36
It is essential	53

CCGA13_3 Working together to confront and prevent future pandemics	Americans
It is not important	6
It is important but not essential	28
It is essential	63

CCGA13_4 Signing an international agreement to refrain from using cyberattacks against other countries	Americans
It is not important	7
It is important but not essential	35
It is essential	54

CCGA13_5 Preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons capabilities / preventing North Korea from developing nuclear weapons capability	Americans
It is not important	4
It is important but not essential	23
It is essential	71

CCGA13_6 Limiting the effects of climate change	Americans
It is not important	16
It is important but not essential	29
It is essential	52

CCGA13_7 Managing China's influence in the world	Americans
It is not important	8
It is important but not essential	36
It is essential	53

CCGA13_8 Signing an agreement to refrain from using this information against other countries	Americans
It is not important	10
It is important but not essential	42
It is essential	46

CCGA14: Over the next 10 years, how do you think the relationship between United States and the following countries will change:

CCGA14_1 China	Americans
Relations will remain as they are now	35
Grow closer together	20
Further apart	42

CCGA14_2 Russia	Americans
Relations will remain as they are now	44
Grow closer together	10
Further apart	43

CCGA14_3 Turkey	Americans
Relations will remain as they are now	54
Grow closer together	12
Further apart	29

CCGA14_4 Iran	Americans
Relations will remain as they are now	43
Grow closer together	13
Further apart	40

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

About the Authors

Dina Smeltz joined the Chicago Council on Global Affairs as senior fellow on public opinion and foreign policy in 2012. She oversees the Council's well-known annual survey of American attitudes toward foreign policy and has authored and co-authored many of the analyses based on that work. She also directs the Council's collaboration with Russian, Mexican, Canadian, Australian, and East Asian research organizations. Smeltz has published commentary on public opinion and international issues in The Washington Post, RealClearWorld, Foreign Policy, and the Council's survey blog (Running Numbers).

Amir Farmanesh is the CEO of People Analytics (IranPoll) and VoxDash focusing on demystifying people's behaviors and opinions in complex societies and difficult contexts. Amir has previously served as a visiting professor at the University of Toronto, an Edmond Safra fellow with Harvard University, a governance consultant with the World Bank Group, and a policy fellow with the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. He holds a PhD in Policy Studies from the University of Maryland, College Park.

Brendan Helm is a research assistant for the Lester Crown Center on US Foreign Policy and Public Opinion teams at the Council. After earning his undergraduate degree in international relations from the College of William and Mary, he worked at Teaching, Research, and International Policy—a survey project which examined the gap between academia and policymaking.

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.

This analysis is based on data from a January–February 2021 Chicago Council Survey of the American public on foreign policy topics, a project of the Lester Crown Center on US Foreign Policy. The Chicago Council survey was conducted January 29–February 1, 2021, by Ipsos using its large-scale nationwide online research panel, KnowledgePanel, among a weighted national sample of 1,021 people 18 or older, living in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The margin of error is higher for partisan subgroups or for partial-sample items.

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 for Iran Survey

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