

The background of the entire page is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in shades of blue, red, and white.

**2013**  
**NATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY**  
*of*  
**IRANIAN AMERICANS**

*Commissioned by*  
**Public Affairs Alliance of  
Iranian Americans (PAAIA)**  
&  
*Conducted by*  
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Center for Social Science Research**



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In February of 2013, the Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans (PAAIA) commissioned George Mason University to conduct its fifth scientific national public opinion survey of Iranian Americans to gather accurate attitudinal and demographic information about the Iranian American community. The 2013 survey follows similar surveys previously commissioned by PAAIA. The surveys are an integral component of better understanding the Iranian American community and having its voice heard through the availability of ongoing, accurate scientific data. The survey's margin of error is +/- 5%, consistent with previous surveys.

### PAAIA 2013 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

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The results of the 2013 PAAIA survey indicate that Iranian Americans continue to retain close ties to family and friends in Iran. A majority of Iranian Americans have family in Iran. **Thirty two percent (32%)** of those surveyed stated that they have a parent living in Iran, while **forty-four percent (44%)** said they have a sibling in the country. A total of **sixty-six percent (66%)** indicated that they communicate with family or friends in Iran at least several times a month. Moreover, **seventy percent (70%)** said that they very closely or somewhat closely follow news from Iran.

**Fifty-two percent (52%)** of Iranian Americans believe that internal developments in Iran and the state of U.S.-Iran relations are core issues for them. These issues correlate with and are at the heart of domestic issues involving Iranian Americans in the United States (e.g. civil rights, the impact of sanctions or immigration), which **twenty-one percent (21%)** of the respondents cited as being most important to them. In contrast, another **twenty-one percent (21%)** chose issues that affect their life, family and community and that are not unique to Iranian Americans..

Iranian Americans want to see change in Iran. The survey indicates that from among a list of seven issues relating to U.S.-Iran relations, the greatest number of Iranian Americans, **fifty-six percent (56%)**, cited the promotion of human rights and democracy as the most important, followed by **thirty-one percent (31%)** who chose promotion of regime change.

While Iranian Americans want to see a democratic Iran that respects human rights, they differ on how this can be achieved. **Forty-two percent (42%)** believe either the promotion of regime change or the promotion of human rights and democracy would be in America's best interest, while **thirty-five percent (35%)** cite diplomatic negotiations or establishing diplomatic relations. Only **three percent (3%)** of Iranian Americans favor a military option against Iran.

When asked about potential U.S. strikes against Iran's nuclear facilities, a total of **sixty-four percent (64%)** of Iranian Americans said they were opposed to such strikes, while **eleven percent (11%)** said they would support them and **seventeen percent (17%)** might support them in some circumstances. **Nine percent (9%)** were not sure. **Forty-nine percent (49%)** were concerned that U.S. hostilities with Iran have the potential for increasing discrimination against Iranian Americans.

Iranian Americans are divided over President Obama's overall handling of Iran. While **sixty-three percent (63%)** voted for him in the 2012 presidential election, **fifty-three percent (53%)** rated his overall handling of Iran as "excellent" or "good," while **forty-seven percent (47%)** rated it as "fair" or "poor." A larger majority, **fifty-nine percent (59%)**, said they approved of the president's handling of Iran's nuclear program. When asked whether they believe the Obama administration's efforts to counter Iran's nuclear program will be successful, opinion was mixed, with **forty percent (40%)** saying yes and **thirty-two percent (32%)** no, while **twenty-nine**



**percent (29%)** were unsure. A large majority of Iranian Americans surveyed, **sixty-eight percent (68%)**, would support the removal of sanctions on Iran if the Iranian regime reached an agreement with the U.S. and the international community concerning its nuclear program. **Thirty-nine percent (39%)** said that the sanctions have had an impact on them and/or their family members.

Despite an expressed desire for a democratic Iran, there is very little support among Iranian Americans for any opposition groups or figures. Only **fifteen percent (15%)** of Iranian Americans surveyed support any such opposition groups or figures. This result, however, should not be interpreted to mean that there is significant support for the current Iranian regime. In fact, in the 2011 PAAIA survey, **sixty-seven percent (67%)** of Iranian Americans stated that they would like Iran to be secular and democratic. Only **two percent (2%)** said that Iran should continue to be an Islamic republic.



## REPORT AND SURVEY FINDINGS

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Publicly launched in April of 2008, PAAIA is a national organization aspiring to build on the tremendous individual achievements of Iranian Americans across all walks of life in the United States to create a truly representative, nationally recognized voice to further empower Iranian Americans in the public arena.

To truly represent the community, however, it is important that we move past personal opinions and establish the facts as to who Iranian Americans are, what issues are important to them and explore their views on domestic and international issues that impact their day to day lives and success in the United States.

To that end, as one of its very first undertakings, in August of 2008, PAAIA commissioned its first nationwide scientific public opinion survey of Iranian Americans. To our knowledge, this was the first ever national survey of its kind that was specifically focused on Iranian Americans, shedding much needed light on the demographics and attitudes of our community. Subsequent national public opinion surveys of Iranian Americans were conducted in 2009, 2011, and 2012. The survey results have been presented to the United States Congress, the White House, the media, and the general public to wide acclaim.

In continuing to serve as an accurate source of information about the Iranian American community, PAAIA, through George Mason University, has once again taken the lead by conducting its fifth nationwide scientific survey of Iranian Americans. The 2013 survey explores the attitudes and views of Iranian Americans on the issues they consider most important, the community's links to Iran, U.S.-Iran relations, President Obama's handling of relations with Iran, discrimination against Iranian Americans, and support among Iranian Americans for opposition groups and figures in Iran.

### KEY FINDINGS

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The key findings of PAAIA's 2013 public opinion survey of Iranian Americans are as follows:

#### 1. IRANIAN AMERICANS' LINKS TO IRAN

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Iranian Americans retain close ties to family in Iran. A significant number have immediate family in the country. In the 2013 survey, thirty-two percent (32%) of respondents reported having at least one parent living in Iran, and forty-four percent (44%) said they had siblings living there. Nine percent (9%) said their spouse was living in Iran, and six percent (6%) said they had children who were. Twenty-six percent (26%) of those surveyed reported having grandparents living in Iran, while a large majority, seventy-two percent (72%), stated they had cousins, aunts, or uncles there. Sixty-one percent (61%) reported having other relatives living in Iran.

Iranian Americans retain close ties to family in Iran. Sixty-six percent report that they communicate with family members there at least several times per month.

According to the 2013 survey results, Iranian Americans communicate with family in Iran relatively frequently—consistent with results found in 2011 and 2009. More specifically, six percent (6%) of the respondents communicate with family in Iran daily, twenty-four percent (24%) communicate several times per week, and thirty-six percent (36%), several times per month. In



contrast, nineteen percent (19%) of Iranian Americans surveyed communicate with family in Iran only several times a year, and nine percent (9%) do not communicate at all with relatives in Iran.

## 2. ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO IRANIAN AMERICANS

As noted in Figure 1, top priorities for Iranian Americans in 2013 include foreign policy issues involving Iran, chosen by forty percent (40%) of respondents, and issues that affect their lives in the United States, selected by twenty-one percent (21%). Domestic issues involving Iranian Americans - for example, civil rights, immigration, and the impact of U.S. sanctions against Iran on the Iranian American community - were also selected by twenty-one percent (21%), representing a significant increase over the 2011 figure of thirteen percent (13%). In 2008, local issues dominated Iranian American concerns. However, foreign policy issues moved to the top as a result of the upheavals that erupted in Iran and the government crackdown that followed the 2009 elections. In 2011, the two issue concerns were statistically tied in importance.

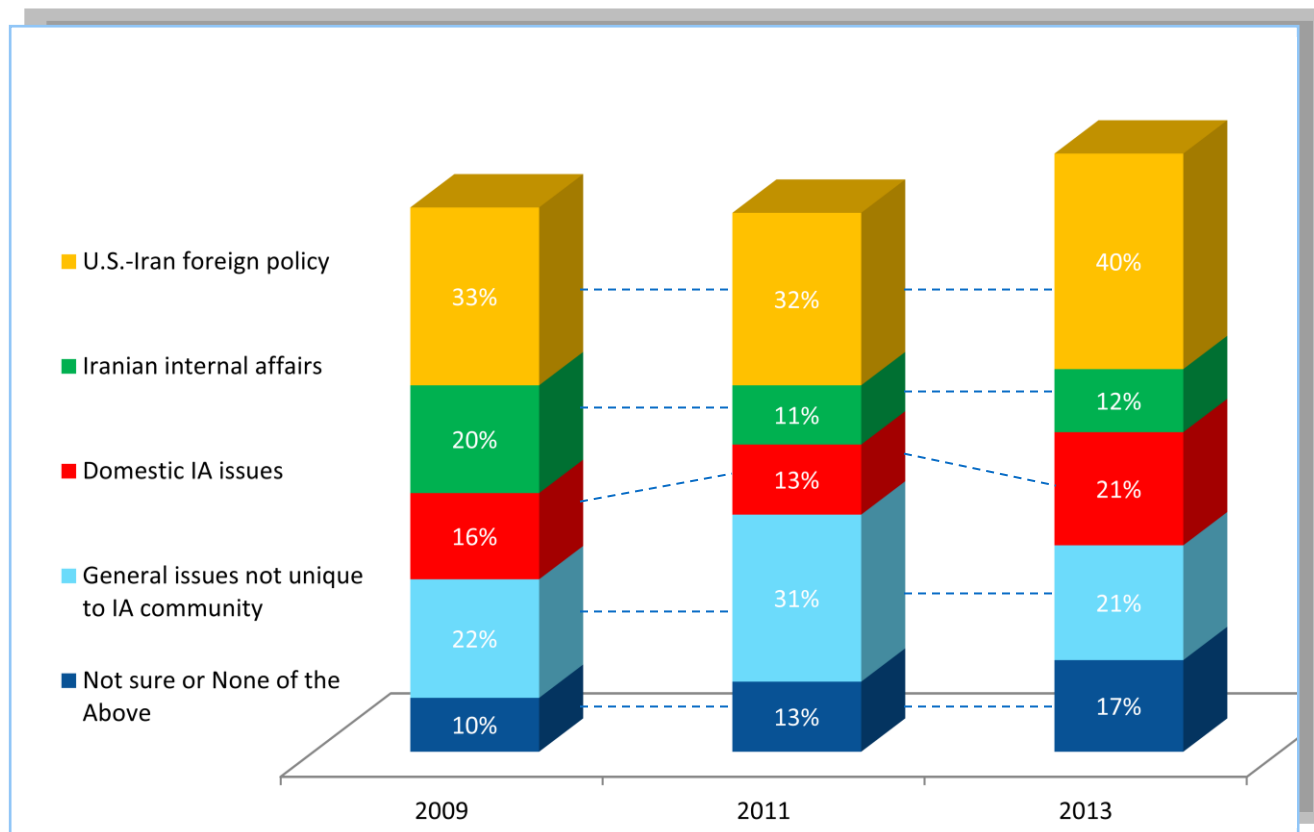


FIGURE 1 - MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES TO IRANIAN AMERICANS



### 3. MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES RELATING TO U.S.-IRAN RELATIONS

U.S.-Iran relations continue to be a core issue for Iranian Americans. As seen in Figure 2, fifty-six percent (56%) of Iranian Americans surveyed in 2013 cited the promotion of human rights and democracy in Iran as one of the two most important issues in this area (respondents were asked to choose two issues). Although this represents a decline of seven percentage points from the 2011 survey, the promotion of human rights and democracy continues to be the number one issue of importance to Iranian Americans. The issue chosen by the second largest percentage of respondents was promoting regime change, with thirty-one percent (31%) citing it as one of the two most important. These and the ratings given to other policy options demonstrate very little change from the 2011 survey ratings. The promotion of regime change was not an option in the 2008 survey.

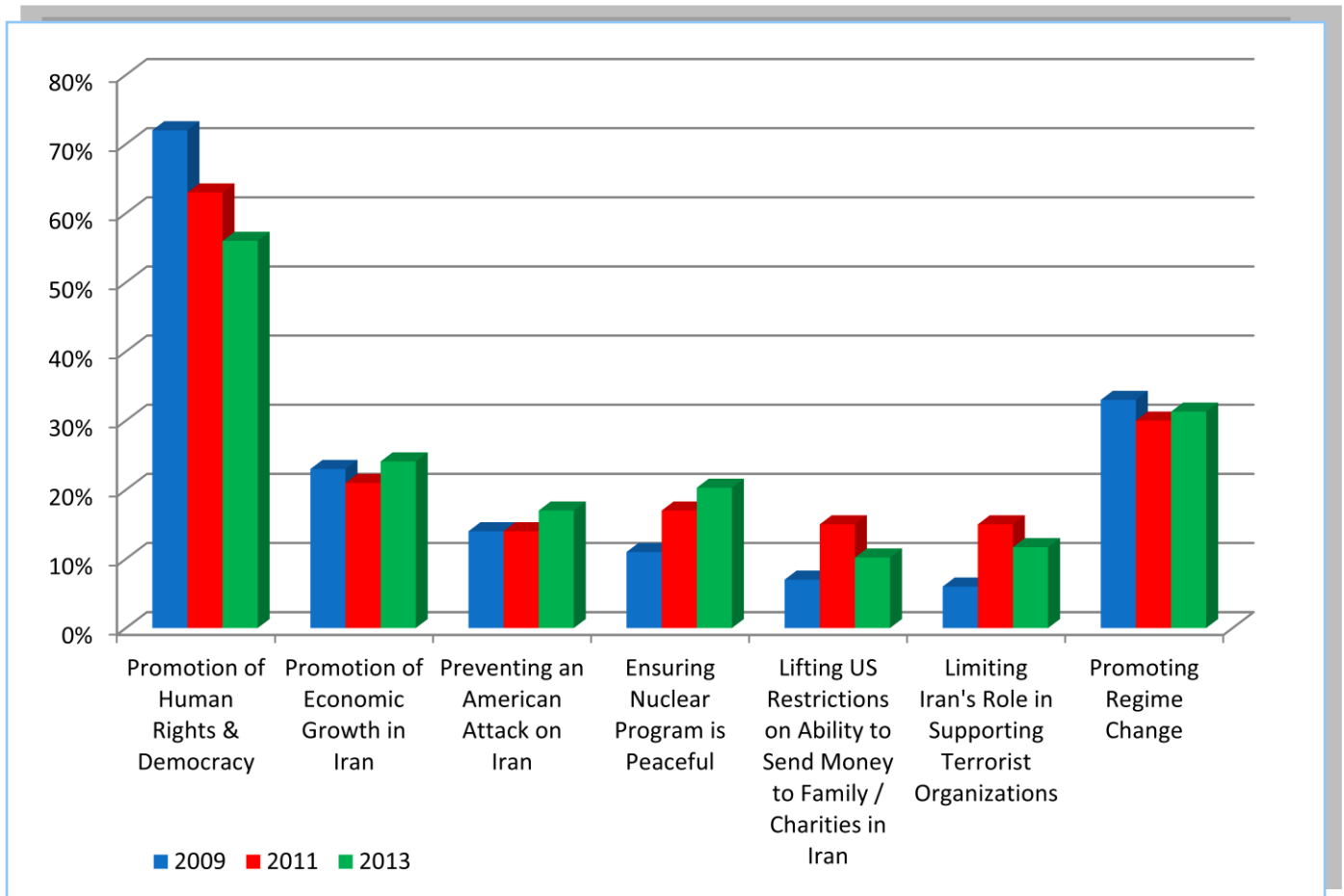


Figure 2 – MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES RELATING TO U.S. – IRAN RELATIONS<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The results presented in this section are in response to a question asking the respondents to choose their top two choices, and as such add up to more than 100%.





#### 4. U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAN

Iranian Americans in 2013 are divided on the question of which U.S. policy towards Iran would best serve American interests. Twenty-one percent (21%) of respondents to the 2013 survey cited promotion of regime change as the most appropriate option (this was not one of the available options in the 2008 survey), while another twenty-one percent (21%) chose promoting human rights and democracy (the latter was not a poll option in previous surveys). Nineteen percent (19%) cited diplomatic negotiations, and sixteen percent (16%) mentioned the establishment of diplomatic relations with Iran. Twelve percent (12%) said that removing economic sanctions would best serve U.S. interests, whereas five percent (5%) favored the tightening of economic sanctions. Only three percent (3%) believed U.S. military action to be in the best interests of the United States.

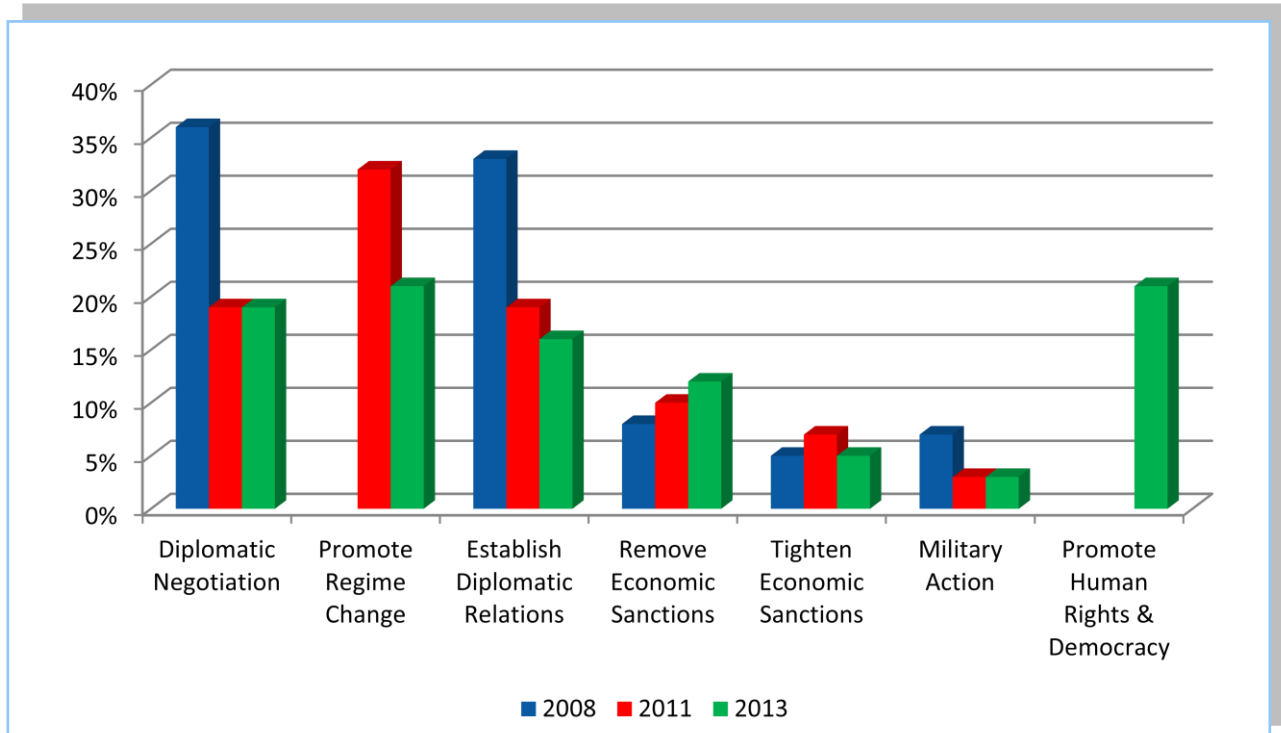


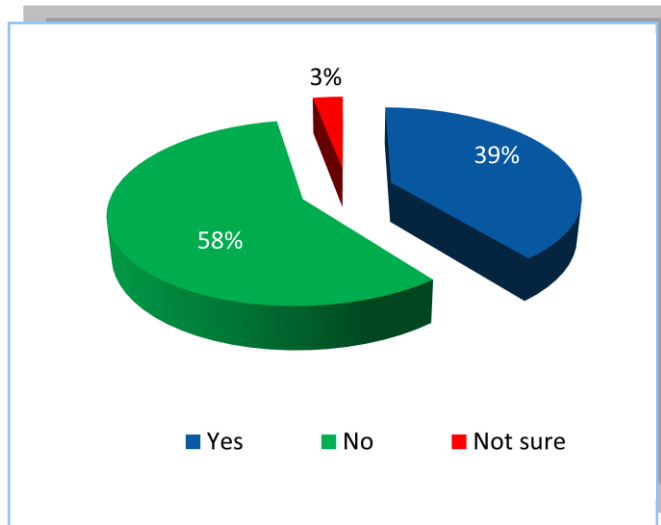
FIGURE 3 - ACTION THAT WOULD BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE U.S.

#### 5. IMPACT OF U.S. SANCTIONS ON THE IRANIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY

A total of thirty-nine percent (39%) of Iranian Americans surveyed in 2013 stated that existing U.S. sanctions against Iran have had an impact on them and/or their family members living in the U.S., while fifty-eight percent (58%) said they have not.

In 2011, twenty-one percent (21%) of Iranian Americans surveyed indicated that restrictions on transferring money between Iran and the U.S. were very burdensome and twenty-three percent (23%) said that such restrictions were somewhat burdensome, while twelve percent (12%) indicate that the restrictions were not very burdensome and thirty-five percent viewed them as not at all burdensome. Ten percent (10%) of Iranian Americans were not sure.



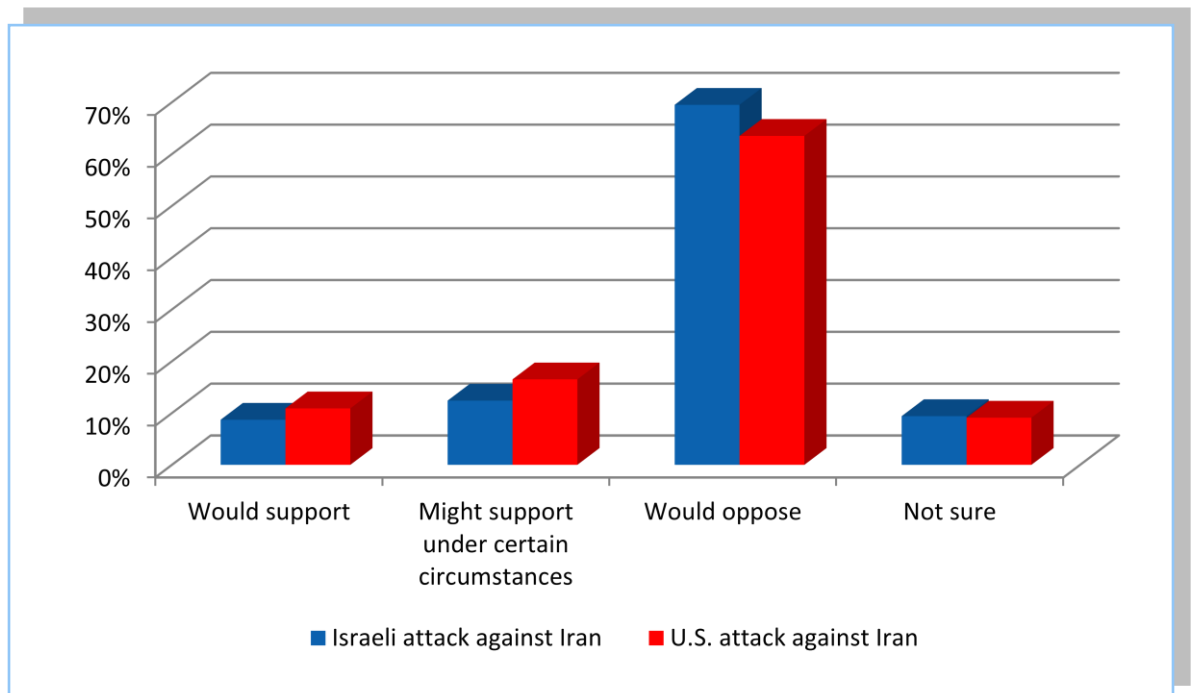


**FIGURE 4 - IMPACT OF U.S. SANCTIONS ON IRANIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY**

## 6. ATTITUDES TOWARD POSSIBLE U.S. MILITARY STRIKES ON IRAN'S NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Nearly half of Iranian Americans surveyed in 2013, forty-eight percent (48%), stated that they were worried that U.S. or Israeli military strikes against Iran's nuclear facilities are now more likely than not. This figure represents a significant decline from 2012, when sixty-six percent (66%) of those questioned felt that way.

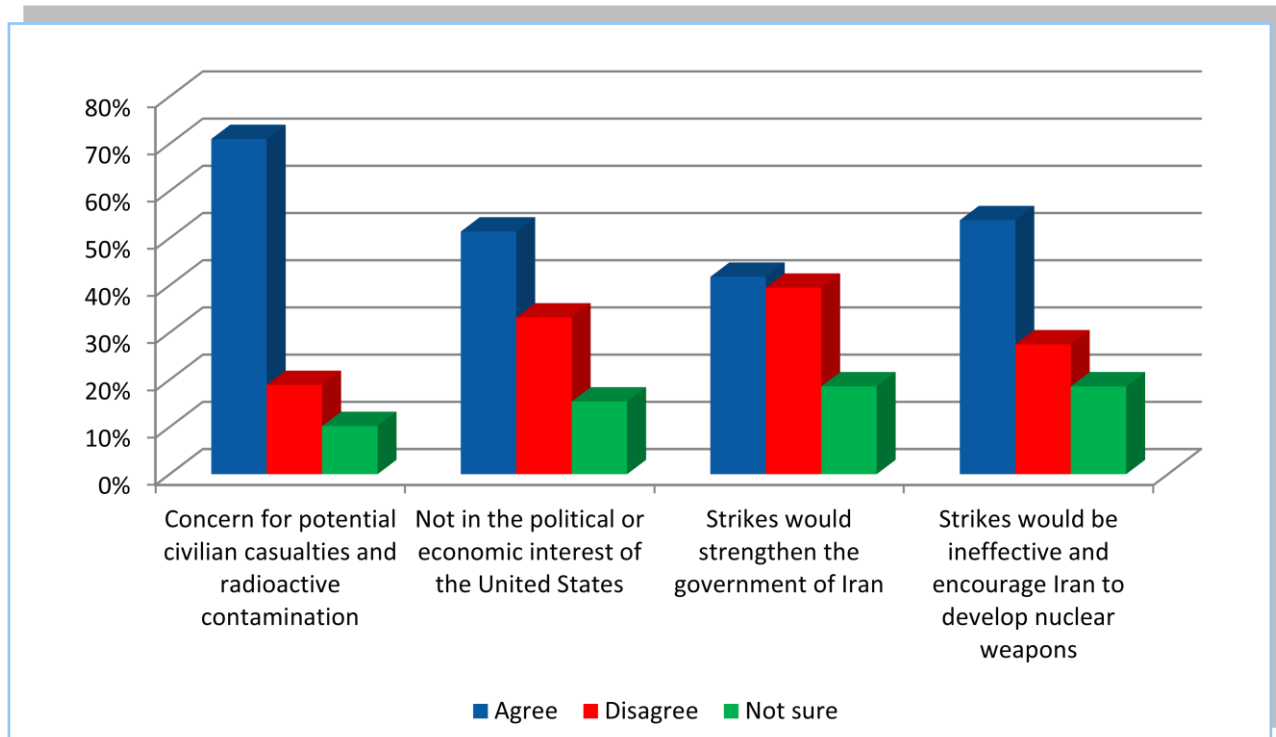
Almost two-thirds (64%) of Iranian Americans would oppose possible U.S. military strikes on Iran's nuclear facilities. Seventeen percent (17%) of respondents noted that they might support such military action under some circumstances, while eleven percent (11%) would support it in general. Nine percent remain unsure. A total of seventy percent (70%) were opposed to similar Israeli strikes. These results demonstrate very little change from the 2012 survey ratings.



**FIGURE 5 - ATTITUDE TOWARDS POSSIBLE MILITARY STRIKES ON IRAN'S NUCLEAR FACILITIES**



As noted in Figure 6, when asked about their reasons for opposing possible U.S. or Israeli military strikes on Iran’s nuclear facilities, seventy-one percent (71%) cited concern for civilian casualties and radioactive contamination. Fifty-one percent (51%) said the strikes would not be in the political or economic self-interest of the United States, and fifty-four percent (54%) thought they would be ineffective and encourage Iran to develop nuclear weapons. Forty-two percent (42%) believed that the strikes would actually strengthen the government of Iran.

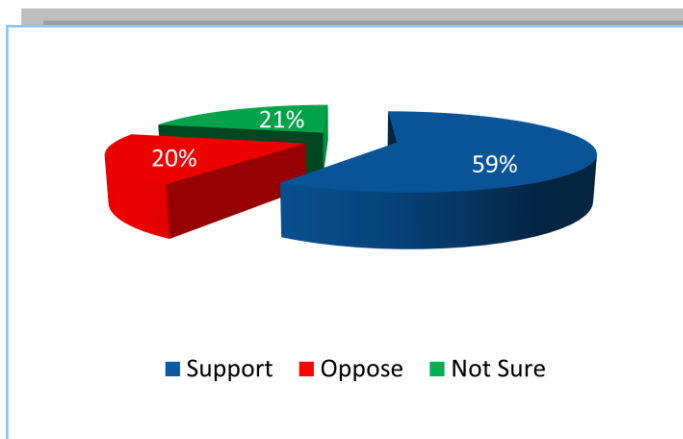


**FIGURE 6 - REASONS WHY IRANIAN AMERICANS OPPOSE A MILITARY STRIKE ON IRAN**

## 7. PRESIDENT OBAMA’S HANDLING OF IRAN

Fifty-three percent (53%) of Iranian Americans surveyed in 2013 gave President Barack Obama a favorable rating for his overall handling of Iran, while forty-seven percent (47%) gave him an unfavorable one (favorable is defined here as excellent or good, while unfavorable is defined as fair or poor).

When asked specifically about Iran’s nuclear program, a majority of fifty-nine percent (59%) approved of the policy of the administration. Twenty percent (20%) disapproved of the president’s handling of Iran’s



**FIGURE 7 - PRESIDENT OBAMA’S HANDLING OF IRAN’S NUCLEAR PROGRAM**



nuclear program, while twenty-one percent (21%) were not sure.

Opinions were far more mixed, however, when respondents were asked if they thought the Obama administration's policy will be successful in countering Iran's nuclear program.

Forty percent (40%) said they believed the policy will be successful, while thirty-two percent (32%) said it will not be successful and twenty-nine percent (29%) were unsure. More than two-thirds of respondents, sixty-eight percent (68%), said that they would support the removal of sanctions if the Iranian regime reaches an agreement with the U.S. and the international community concerning its nuclear program. Fifteen percent (15%) would oppose such a removal and seventeen percent (17%) indicated they were not sure.

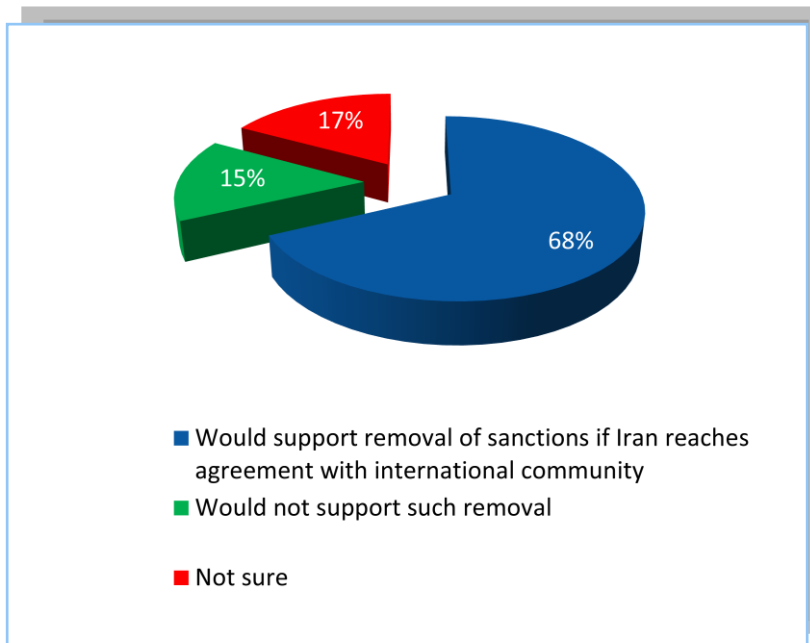


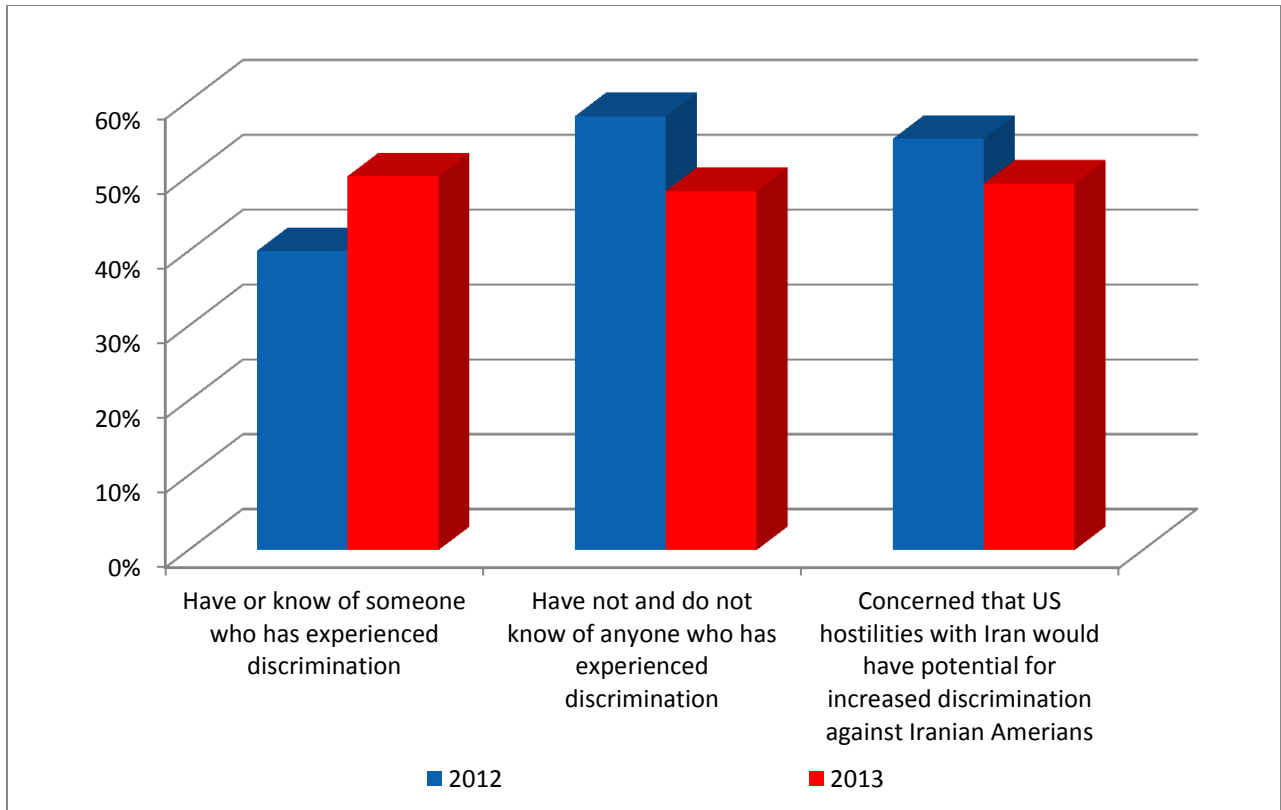
FIGURE 8 - SUPPORT FOR REMOVAL OF SANCTIONS

## 8. CONCERNS OVER DISCRIMINATION AND HEIGHTENED SCRUTINY RESULTING FROM U.S. HOSTILITIES TOWARD IRAN

As noted in Figure 9 on the following page, fifty percent (50%) of Iranian Americans polled in 2013 stated that they experienced discrimination or know another Iranian American who has experienced discrimination because of their ethnicity or country of origin, while forty-eight percent (48%) said that they did not. This represents a change from the 2012 results, in which forty percent (40%) of respondents stated that they or someone they knew had experienced such discrimination and fifty-eight percent (58%) said they had not. The 2012 results were consistent with the 2008 survey.

Nearly half of those surveyed in 2013, forty-nine percent (49%), said they were concerned that U.S. hostilities with Iran have the potential for increasing discrimination against Iranian Americans. This figure is slightly less than the one for 2012, when a majority of respondents, fifty-five percent (55%), voiced this concern.



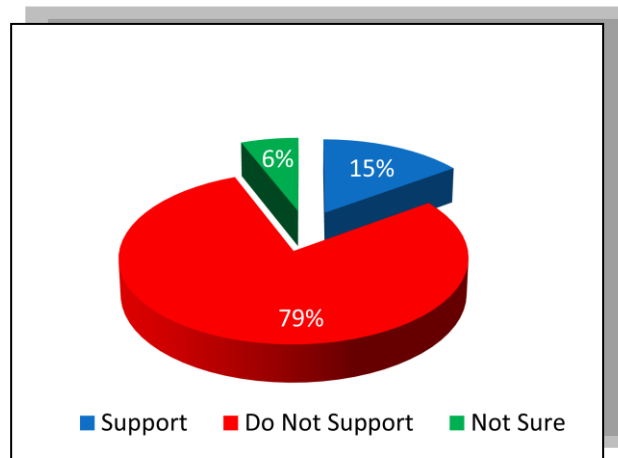


**FIGURE 9 – CONCERN OVER DISCRIMINATION AGAINST IRANIAN AMERICANS**

## 9. IRANIAN AMERICAN SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION GROUPS IN IRAN

A total of fifteen percent (15%) of Iranian Americans polled in the 2013 survey stated that they supported “opposition groups or figures” in Iran. Seventy-nine percent indicated that they did not support any opposition groups or figures, while 6% were unsure.

Those who indicated that they supported such groups or figures were asked to identify who they supported. The Green Movement was identified by the largest number of respondents as having their support, with thirty-five percent (35%), followed by Reza Pahlavi, the son of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the late Shah of Iran, with twenty percent (20%), and Mujahedin-e-Khalq (MEK), with five percent (5%). Fifteen percent (15%) said they would support any group or individual that promotes human rights and democracy, while twelve percent (12%) said they would support any opposition group or person against the current government of Iran. Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents were unable to identify any particular groups or figures.



**FIGURE 10 – IRANIAN AMERICAN SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION GROUPS**



## 10. 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION & CIVIC PARTICIPATION

In 2008, sixty-five percent (65%) of Iranian Americans polled voted for President Obama. According to the 2013 survey, nearly the same percentage surveyed did so in 2012, sixty-three percent (63%).

In regard to their participation in American political and civic life, twenty-nine percent (29%) stated in 2013 that they have written a letter or made a call to a public official, compared with twenty-three percent (23%) who reported having done so in the 2011 survey. Thirty-one percent (31%) said they have donated money to a political candidate or campaign, a significant increase over the twenty-two percent (22%) who said they had done so in 2011.

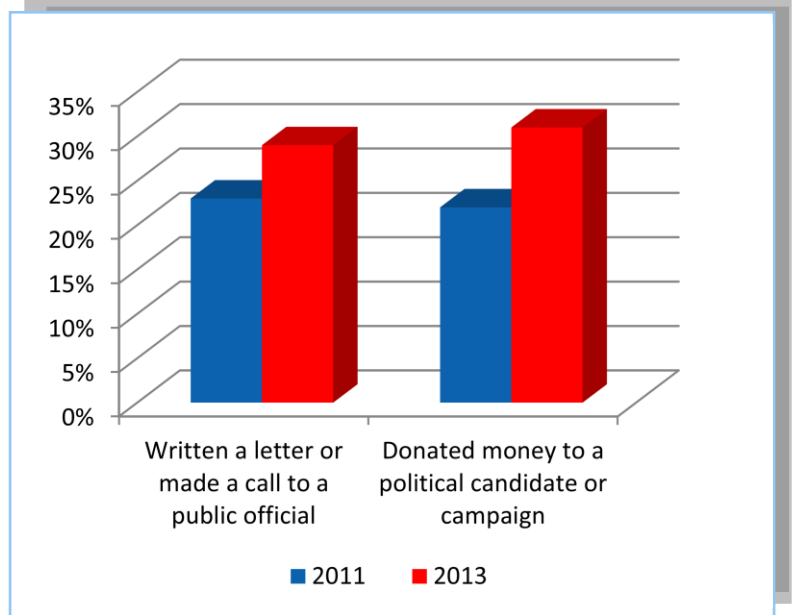


FIGURE 11 - IRANIAN AMERICAN CIVIC PARTICIPATION



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### III. ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

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#### PUBLIC AFFAIRS ALLIANCE OF IRANIAN AMERICANS (PAAIA)

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PAAIA is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, nonsectarian, independent organization that represents the domestic interests of the Iranian American community before U.S. policymakers, opinion makers, and the American public at large. PAAIA seeks to achieve its mission by focusing on three major areas of activities: Community Building, Image Building, and Influence Building. For more information about PAAIA, you can visit our website at [www.paaia.org](http://www.paaia.org).

For more information about or questions regarding this survey and its content, please contact PAAIA at [info@paaia.org](mailto:info@paaia.org) or at (202) 828-8370.

#### GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY-CENTER FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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The Center for Social Science Research (CSSR) is a multidisciplinary research center within the College of Humanities and Social Sciences of George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia. The center draws on faculty from various disciplines—sociology, political science, psychology, communication, and others—who bring their expertise to bear on some of the most pressing social, behavior, and political problems facing contemporary society. The CSSR provides a platform that brings together social science theories and methods to conduct state-of-the-art research on important social problems and basic social science questions. Studies employ a range of quantitative and qualitative research methods including survey research, focus groups, interviews, analysis based on leading social indicators and the exploration of virtual world environments.



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## IV. APPENDICES

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### METHODOLOGY

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The primary data used in this report were collected using a Random Digit Dial (RDD) telephone survey method. To better understand the strengths and limits of this method, it is useful to review the sample design, and the telephone survey process.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

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Scientific Telephone Surveys (STS), a national vendor of residential and business telephone samples, (<http://www.stssamples.com/index.asp>) provided the telephone numbers used in the survey. The STS sample contained a total of 8,031 phone numbers. A nationwide listed sample was used with 90% of the sample drawn households with Persian surnames and 10% drawn from households with Kurdish surnames. The interview was only conducted if someone in the household verified that they were of Iranian American descent.

### TELEPHONE SURVEY PROCESS

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CSSR telephone surveys are conducted using the *OnQ* survey software, which manages the sample of telephone numbers, provides interviewers with a survey script to read when they are on the phone, and stores the responses over the course of each interview.

Before working on the project, all interviewers were trained to use the *OnQ* system, and were familiarized with the specifics of the survey. All CSSR interviewers are required to complete human subjects training in compliance with Federal regulations. In this regard, the survey instrument and process were reviewed by the George Mason University Human Subjects Review Board (IRB) and found to be in compliance with all Federal regulations. A lab supervisor was present during all interviewing shifts to provide quality control and to answer any interviewer or respondent questions. The supervisor also spoke with respondents at the end of each survey to verify successful completion.

Prior to the start of interviewing, the original RDD sample was randomly divided into seven subsamples, known in survey research as “sample replicates.” Interviewers worked through the sample, one replicate at a time, making at least nine efforts to contact each number before moving on to the next replicate. This procedure is designed to broaden participation in the survey, so as to capture reluctant respondents (those who are rarely home or are unlikely to pick up the phone), as well as ready respondents (those who are often at home and are likely to answer the phone).

Survey calling began on February 1, and was concluded on February 27, 2013. During this time, a total of 32,956 phone calls were made, including multiple attempts to the same phone number. The average number of calls per number was 4.11 and in 14.7% of cases the maximum number of nine attempts was made without ever reaching a respondent. In all other instances, either a survey was completed, a potential respondent refused to participate, the number was found to be ineligible (e.g., a business number), or the survey calling period ended prior to the completion of nine attempts.





## SURVEY DATA WEIGHTING

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Survey sample data were weighted to reduce the effect of non-response and coverage biases and to improve the generalizability of the results to the U.S. Iranian American population. Selected demographic and social characteristics--gender, age and highest level of education— were extracted from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2006-2010 American Community Survey (5-year estimates) for Iranian Americans across the country and were used to construct sample weights. For each characteristic, the population distribution was divided by the sample distribution to determine the extent to which the characteristic was over-represented or under-represented in the sample. The factors for all characteristic were then multiplied for each individual to yield individual weights. This process was repeated until the distributions in the sample for gender, age and education approximated those found in the Census data.

Results of the weighting procedure for the selected demographic characteristics used in the weighting are provided below. The weighted percentages match the Census estimates closely, particularly when compare to the previous two PAAIA surveys.



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## QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

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### 1. Experience as an Iranian American

How often do you travel to Iran?

	Percent
Once a year or more often	12.5
Once every 2-3 years	18.1
I rarely travel to Iran	35.7
I've never been back to Iran since I left	24.9
I've never been to Iran	8.8
Total	100.0

Respondents' Family and Friends Living in Iran

Which of the following types of family and friends do you have living in Iran?	Percent
A parent	31.8
Spouse	8.9
Children	6.1
Siblings	43.9
Grandparents	25.7
Cousins, aunts or uncles	71.8
Other relatives	60.9
Close friends	53.7
I have no family living in Iran	not asked



How frequently do you communicate with your family in Iran?

	<b>Percent</b>
Daily	6.0
Several times per week	23.8
Several times per month	35.8
Several times per year	18.8
Less frequently	6.4
Not at all	9.2
Total	100.0

*Item was skipped, if no family in Iran*

How closely do you follow news from Iran?

	<b>Percent</b>
Very closely	37.1
Somewhat closely	32.5
Not very closely	21.3
Not at all	9.1
Total	100.0

Have you or another Iranian American you know personally experienced discrimination in the past because of your or their ethnicity or country of origin?

	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	50.3
No	47.5
Not sure	2.2
Total	100.0



How serious a problem do you believe discrimination against Iranian Americans is at the present time?

	<b>Percent</b>
Very serious	14.1
Somewhat serious	25.2
Not very serious	33.3
Not at all serious	20.6
Not sure	6.4
Total	100.0

Are you concerned that U.S. hostilities with Iran have the potential for increasing discrimination against Iranian Americans?

	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	48.5
No	41.5
Not sure	10.0
Total	100.0

#### Participation in Political and Civil Life

<b>Have you done the following?</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Met with city or state officials about an issue	16.5
Met with a federal official about an issue	14.9
Volunteered for a political candidate or campaign	19.4
Wrote a letter or made a call to a public official	29.0
Donated money to a political candidate or campaign	30.9
Joined an interest group	22.9



<b>Have you done the following?</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Joined a civic or professional organization	33.3

Do You Consider Each of the Following among the Two Most Important Activities that an Iranian American Community or Civic Organization Can Undertake

	<b>Percent</b>
Improve the image of Iranian Americans	32.1
Educate Iranian Americans about the U.S. political process and increase the political influence of the Iranian American community	25.8
Preserve and promote the culture and heritage of the Iranian American community	30.5
Provide business and social networking opportunities to Iranian Americans	16.9
Influence U.S. policy toward Iran	11.4
Promote democracy and human rights in Iran	43.7
Managing the impact of U.S. Iran sanctions on the Iranian American community	15.6

## 2. Policy Issues

Which of the following issues is most important to you?

	<b>Percent</b>
Domestic issues involving Iranian Americans (for example, civil rights/the impact of sanctions or immigration)	20.8
Foreign policy issues involving U.S.-Iran relations	39.7
Internal Affairs of Iran (Iranian government, Iranian society, etc.)	11.7
Issues that affect my life, family and community and are not unique to Iranian Americans	21.3
None of the above	11.6
Not sure	4.9
Total	100.0



Do You Consider Each of the Following among the Top Two Issues Related to US-Iran Relations?

	<b>Percent</b>
Promotion of human rights and democracy in Iran	56.0
Promotion of economic growth in Iran	24.1
Ensuring Iran's nuclear program is for peaceful purposes	20.3
Lifting U.S. restrictions on the ability of individuals to send to and/or bring money from Iran	10.2
Limiting Iran's role in supporting terrorist organizations	11.7
Preventing an American military strike against Iran	17.0
Promoting regime change	31.3

Which of the following actions toward Iran do you think is most likely to be in the best interest of the United States?

	<b>Percent</b>
Military Action	2.9
Diplomatic Negotiations	19.0
Remove Economic Sanctions	12.2
Tighten Economic Sanctions	4.6
Establish Diplomatic Relations	15.5
Promote Regime Change	20.7
Promoting human rights and democracy	21.0
None of the above	1.9
Not sure	2.3
Total	100.0



Have U.S. sanctions against Iran had an impact on you and/or your family members living in the US?

	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	39.3
No	57.7
Not sure	3.0
Total	100.0

### **3. U.S.-Iran Relations/Foreign Affairs**

Are you worried that an Israeli or U.S. military attack against Iran is now more likely than not?

	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	48.3
No	44.2
Not sure	7.5
Total	100.0

Which of the following best describes your attitude toward a possible U.S. bombing of Iran's nuclear sites or other facilities?

	<b>Percent</b>
I would support this	10.9
I might support this under some circumstances	16.5
I would oppose this	63.5
Not sure	9.1
Total	100.0



Which of the following describes your attitude toward a possible Israeli bombing of Iran's nuclear sites or other facilities?

	<b>Percent</b>
I would support this	8.7
I might support this under some circumstances	12.4
I would oppose this	69.5
Not sure	9.4
Total	100.0

Reasons for opposition to a possible U.S. or Israeli bombing of Iran

	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>
Concern for potential civilian casualties and radioactive contamination	70.8	18.9	10.2
Not in the political or economic self-interest of the United States	51.4	33.2	15.4
Strikes would strengthen the government of Iran	41.8	39.5	18.6
Strikes would be ineffective and encourage Iran to develop nuclear weapons	53.8	27.5	18.6

Do you support President Obama's handling of Iran's nuclear program?

	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	59.0
No	19.9
Not sure	21.1
Total	100.0





Do you think that the administration's policy will be successful in countering the Iranian nuclear program?

	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	39.5
No	31.7
Not sure	28.8
Total	100.0

Would you support the removal of sanctions, if the Iranian regime reaches an agreement with the U.S. and the international community concerning its nuclear program?

	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	67.8
No	15.4
Not sure	16.8
Total	100.0

Overall, how would you rate President Obama's handling of Iran?

	<b>Percent</b>
Excellent	16.7
Good	36.4
Fair	32.1
Poor	14.8
Total	100.0



Given the current situation in Iran are there any opposition groups or figures that you support?

	Percent
Yes	15.0
No	79.3
Not sure	5.7
Total	100.0

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**DEMOGRAPHICS**

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	American Community Survey 2010*	PAAIA 2013 (unweighted)	PAAIA 2013 (weighted)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	52%	57%	52%
Female	48%	43%	48%
<b>Age</b>			
18 - 24	5%	2%	6%
25 - 34	14%	9%	16%
35 - 54	44%	44%	44%
55 - 69	23%	35%	23%
70 and older	13%	10%	11%
<b>Education</b>			
Less than BA	48%	11%	45%
BA or higher	52%	89%	55%

\* An additional 5% did not respond to the 2012 education question.



Politically do you consider yourself to be a

	<b>Percent</b>
Republican	7.1
Democrat	47.6
Independent	26.3
Not politically active	19.1
Total	100.0

For whom did you vote in the 2012 presidential election?

	<b>Percent</b>
Barack Obama	63.0
Mitt Romney	10.7
Other	4.0
Did not vote	22.3
Total	100.0

With which of the following ethnicities do you most closely identify?

	<b>Percent</b>
Persian	76.9
Azeri	1.8
Kurd	5.8
Arab	.6
Lur	3.4
Baloch	.6
Turkmen	1.2
Other	9.6



Total	100.0
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What is your religious preference?

	Percent
Muslim	33.9
Jewish	9.2
Protestant	3.0
Roman Catholic	3.5
Atheist	8.8
Agnostic	7.8
Other	32.0
Total	100.0

Would you call your religious preference to be strong or not very strong?

	Percent
Strong	34.5
Not very strong	65.5
Total	100.0

What is your household income?

	Percent
More than \$60,000	54.3
Less than \$60,000	32.9
Refused	10.7
Don't know	2.1
Total	100



What is your household income? (Detailed, less than \$60,000)

	<b>Percent</b>
Under \$20,000	30.6
\$20,000 - \$39,000	34.1
\$40,000 - \$59,000	24.2
Refused	4.5
Don't know	6.6
Total	100

What is your household income? (detailed, more than \$60,000)

	<b>Percent</b>
\$60,000 - \$99,999	30.6
\$100,000 - \$200,000	34.1
\$200,000 or more	24.2
Refused	4.5
Don't know	6.6
Total	100





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