

Public Opinion Survey of Jordanian University Students on Regional Issues and the Implications of the Iran–Israel War



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Introduction

In recent months, the region has witnessed a series of rapid and significant transformations driven by the repercussions of the war between Iran and Israel. These developments have reshaped the political and security landscape at both the regional and international levels. Recognizing the vital role that university youth play in understanding and engaging with such transformations, the Policy and Society Institute conducted a field study targeting students from Jordanian universities. The aim was to explore their views and attitudes toward the current situation in Jordan and the broader region.

This study was carried out as part of the Institute's broader mission to provide data and insights that support decision-makers, in line with its commitment to promoting evidence-based policymaking and bridging the gap between policymakers and society, especially the youth.

The importance of this research lies in the fact that it sheds light on the perceptions of a key segment of Jordanian society. Universities serve as a dynamic space where political and social awareness is shaped. The study relied on a structured survey focusing on students' engagement with regional events, their perceptions of Jordan's position and role amid these transformations, and their assessment of relations with various regional and international powers.

Ultimately, this study not only aims to measure students' political awareness and engagement but also to analyze the values and orientations that frame their views of current challenges and future opportunities. The findings seek to enrich national dialogue, strengthen societal resilience, and support Jordan's political modernization process, reflecting the Institute's mission to bridge research and practice and to translate knowledge into actionable tools for policymaking.

About the Policy and Society Institute

Established in 2020 and headquartered in Amman, Jordan, the Policy and Society Institute (PSI) is an independent research institution and a leading center in the fields of public policy and political analysis. The Institute is dedicated to fostering knowledge-based public discourse and promoting evidence-driven decision-making. Since its inception, PSI has established itself as a dynamic hub for research, dialogue, and strategic engagement, guided by its core mission to bridge the communication gap between policymakers and society, particularly grassroots communities, civil society organizations, and youth groups.

In a period marked by rapid political, economic, and social transformations, the Institute seeks to provide decision-makers with accurate, data-based insights while amplifying citizens' voices and aspirations. Through inclusive dialogue and the production of actionable knowledge, PSI plays a vital role in strengthening democratic governance, supporting political modernization, and enhancing societal resilience in Jordan and the wider region.

The Institute's work spans a broad range of thematic areas, including political modernization, democratic reform, youth empowerment, gender equality, social



inclusion, and regional dynamics. PSI adopts a multidisciplinary approach that combines quantitative and qualitative research methods, policy analysis, and participatory dialogue platforms, ensuring that research findings are translated into practical and impactful policy solutions.

PSI's competitive advantage lies in its ability to connect research with practice by transforming complex data into accessible knowledge that enriches public debate and informs policymaking. The Institute regularly collaborates with leading international organizations, development agencies, and global think tanks to design and implement initiatives that advance deliberative democracy and inclusive governance. These partnerships have helped establish PSI as a credible, innovative, and trusted actor within Jordan's public policy landscape.

Executive Summary

The Policy and Society Institute conducted this study to explore the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors of Jordanian university students toward the regional transformations that followed the Iran–Israel war. The study was based on a representative sample of 896 students from eight public and private universities, with a 95% confidence level and a margin of error of 3.72%.

1. Media Follow-Up and Information Sources

The results show that students follow the news to varying degrees: 67.4% reported following it either regularly or occasionally. This percentage rose significantly when it came to the Iran–Israel war, as 90% said they had followed the events closely, reflecting a heightened sensitivity to regional issues affecting Jordan's security. Arab satellite channels and local media were the top sources of information (36.6% and 32.3%, respectively), followed by social media platforms (26%). This indicates that while traditional media remains the primary source, digital platforms have become an important complementary channel for news consumption.

2. Perceptions of Power Balance and Regional Stability

When asked about the outcome of the war, 37.5% believed that the United States emerged stronger, compared to 18.5% who said Iran gained power, while nearly one-quarter saw no clear winner.

A large majority (75.2%) expected the war to lead to greater tension and conflict in the region, and 62.1% believed that Jordan would be indirectly affected by its repercussions.

As for taking sides, the majority of students were neutral — 80.5% stated that they do not sympathize with either party, while 11.7% expressed sympathy with Iran.

Among those who sympathized with Iran, the main reasons cited were related to its stance of “resisting Israel” and “defending Palestine and Gaza.”

3. Assessment of Jordan’s Position and Foreign Policy

The study revealed high confidence in Jordan’s diplomatic performance. More than half of the respondents (53.2%) evaluated the performance of Foreign Minister Ayman Safadi since October 7 as strong and effective, while 31.9% considered it balanced and traditional.

An overwhelming majority (85%) expressed satisfaction with Jordan’s official stance on the war in Gaza, reflecting strong alignment between the government’s position and youth public opinion.

Regarding Jordan’s regional role, 32.9% preferred a neutral position, 25.6% supported Jordan acting as a mediator in regional conflicts, while 24.2% favored focusing solely on domestic issues.

4. The Palestinian Issue and Regional Transformations

The survey revealed widespread pessimism toward the two-state solution, with 74.9% believing it is no longer viable under current circumstances. However, 53.3% supported expanding Jordan’s role and presence in the West Bank, reflecting recognition of the importance of Jordan’s involvement in the Palestinian file.

5. Regional Perceptions and Alignments

The results highlight a clear pattern of alignment in students’ attitudes toward regional and international actors:

- Israel: 92.6% view it as a main enemy.
- United States: 57.5% consider it an enemy, indicating declining trust in the American role.
- Iran: 51.9% classify it as an enemy, though a small minority remain sympathetic.
- Syria and Iraq: 77.3% and 67.3%, respectively, view them as friendly countries, reflecting cultural and geographic proximity that shapes students’ perceptions.

Overall Trends



The findings indicate that Jordanian university students show a high level of interest in regional affairs, relying on a mix of traditional and digital media for information. Their regional outlook is characterized by realism tinged with pessimism, particularly regarding prospects for stability or a two-state solution.

Nationally, young Jordanians demonstrate strong confidence in the official Jordanian stance, especially concerning Gaza, yet they favor a balanced and cautious role for Jordan in regional politics, somewhere between neutrality and mediation.

The regional perception map reflects the centrality of the Palestinian issue in shaping youth consciousness, with a pronounced hostile stance toward Israel, deep skepticism toward both the United States and Iran, and positive sentiment toward Syria and Iraq.

Methodology and Sample Design

The study population consisted of all students enrolled in Jordanian universities, both public and private, to ensure representation across different geographic regions, types of institutions, and academic disciplines.

The total sample size was set at 896 respondents, calculated using the simple random sampling formula with a 95% confidence level and a margin of error of 3.72%.

To account for variations in university population sizes, adjustments were made to ensure adequate representation of smaller universities. The study adopted a non-proportional stratified sampling approach, ensuring that no university had fewer than 80 respondents, while additional participants were allocated to larger universities.

To enhance the generalizability of the findings, statistical weights were applied based on the ratio of each stratum's (university's) total student population to the number of actual respondents from that stratum.

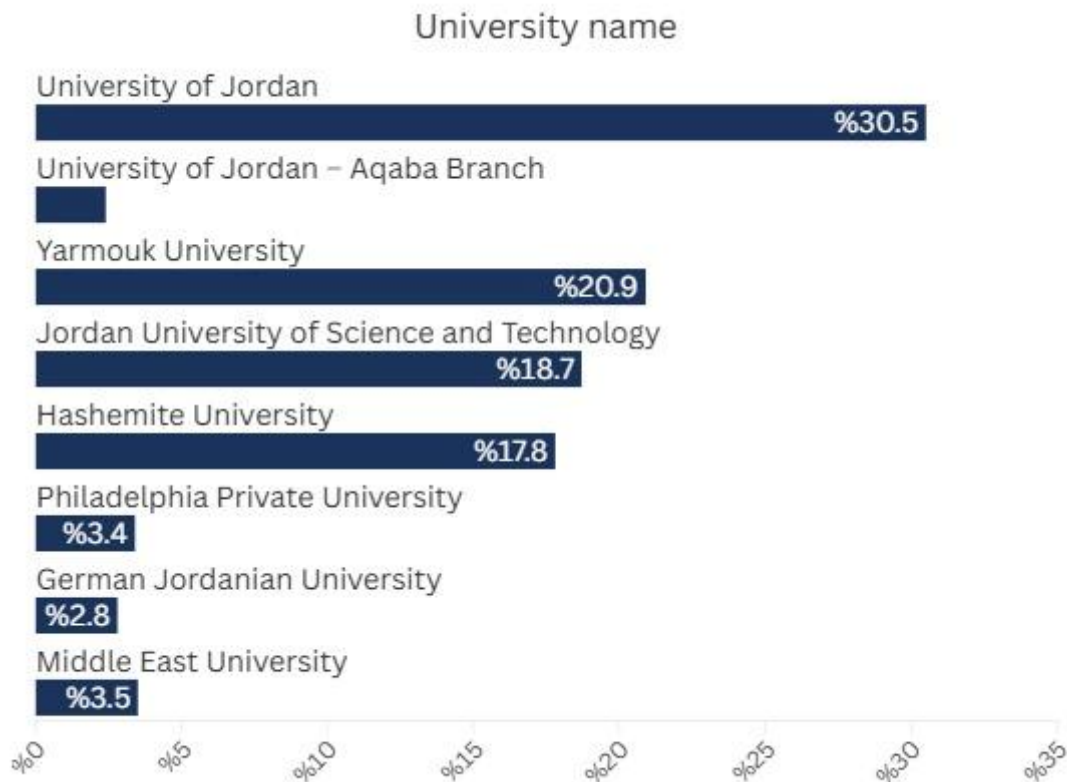
The final sample distribution across universities was as follows:

Note: Additional adjustments were made to ensure fair representation of universities with smaller student populations.

UNIVERSITY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	UNWEIGHTED PERCENTAGE	WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE
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UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN	190	%21.20	%30.50
UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN – AQABA	85	%9.50	%2.40
YARMOUK UNIVERSITY	124	%13.80	%20.90
JORDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	119	%13.30	%18.70
HASHEMITE UNIVERSITY	117	%13.10	%17.80
PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY	88	%9.80	%3.40
GERMAN JORDANIAN UNIVERSITY	87	%9.70	%2.80
MIDDLE EAST UNIVERSITY	86	%9.60	%3.50
TOTAL	896	%100	%100



Data Collection Tool and Procedures

The study relied on a specially designed questionnaire as the primary data collection tool. The questionnaire covered three main thematic areas, as follows:



- 1- News engagement and follow-up.
- 2- Perceptions and analysis of the Iran–Israel war.
- 3- Attitudes and positions of Jordanian youth toward national and regional issues.

Data Collection Process

Data were collected through face-to-face field interviews conducted on university campuses using a simple random sampling method, following the necessary official approvals. The fieldwork was carried out by a team of 18 trained field researchers, supervised by experienced field coordinators with at least three years of data collection experience.

Enumerators used pre-programmed electronic tablets to record responses directly, which helped minimize errors and ensure efficiency throughout the process. The data collection period extended from August 14 to August 28, 2025.

Quality Assurance and Supervision

Field researchers underwent comprehensive training on data collection protocols, emphasizing neutrality, objectivity, and adherence to professional standards. The training also included practical sessions on using electronic data collection tools, data entry procedures, and a detailed explanation of the study's objectives and parameters.

Supervisors closely monitored the fieldwork through unannounced site visits and daily reviews of submitted data. They also maintained systematic documentation of the dates, times, and locations of data collection to ensure the reliability, accuracy, and consistency of the information gathered across all field sites.

Ethical Considerations and Data Protection

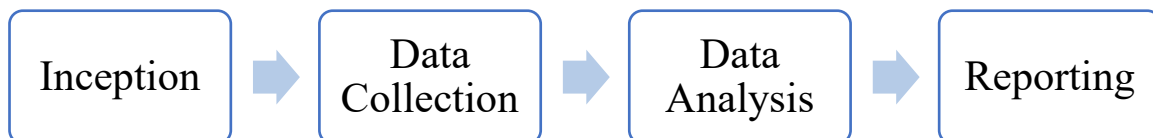
The study adhered strictly to the ethical principles of scientific research. Before beginning the questionnaire, field researchers read an introduction to each respondent, emphasizing the confidentiality of information, clarifying that participation was entirely voluntary, and assuring respondents that there were no right or wrong answers. Explicit informed consent was obtained from all participants before proceeding.

All field team members signed legal confidentiality agreements to ensure data protection. In addition, secure and reliable digital applications were used for data collection and analysis, guaranteeing the highest standards of privacy and data security.

Risk Management

To ensure the smooth implementation of the study, potential risks were identified in advance and corresponding mitigation strategies were developed, as follows:

- Access challenges: Addressed through early coordination with relevant authorities to obtain the necessary permits and facilitate entry procedures.
- Low response rates: Mitigated by adopting flexible timelines and providing clear assurances regarding the confidentiality of information.
- Data quality concerns: Minimized through intensive training for field researchers and continuous verification of the collected data.



Software Used

Program name	version	Definition
SPSS	V26.0	a program for quantitative data analysis; it will be used for analyzing quantitative data.
Cspro	V8.0	a program used for data collection; it will be used for collecting quantitative data.
MS Excel	Office16	one of the Microsoft Office suite programs, and it will be used for data analysis and graphical representation of data. Additionally, data can also be visualized using other specialized programs.
MS Word	Office16	one of the Microsoft Office suite programs, and it will be used for writing forms and research tools.



Survey Findings

Demographic Data

The demographic section of the questionnaire collected basic information from the respondents, and the results showed the following:

- All respondents held Jordanian nationality.
- The sample was almost evenly distributed between genders, with 50.7% male and 49.3% female participants.
- In terms of age, the majority (73%) were between 18 and 21 years old, followed by 24% in the 22–25 age group, while only 2% were aged 26 and above.
- Geographically, most respondents were from Amman (34.5%) and Irbid (27.8%), with smaller proportions from Zarqa, Ajloun, Balqa, and other governorates across Jordan.

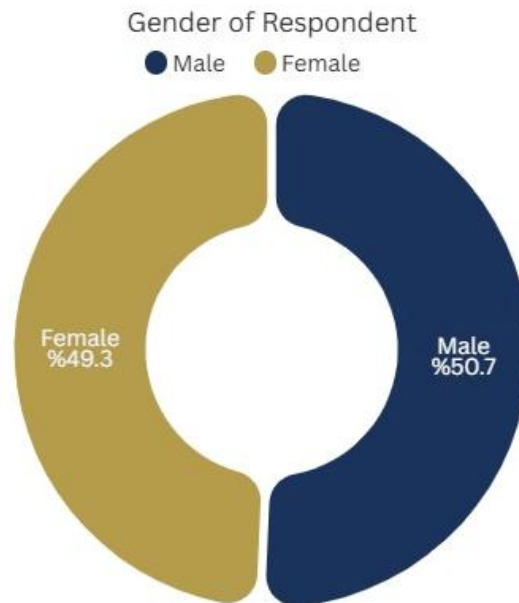


Figure 1 Gender Distribution of Respondents

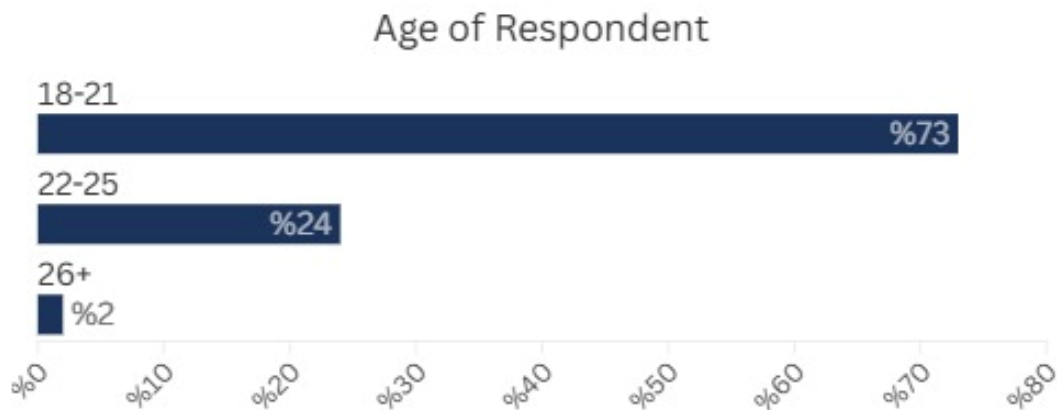




Figure 2 Age Distribution of Respondents

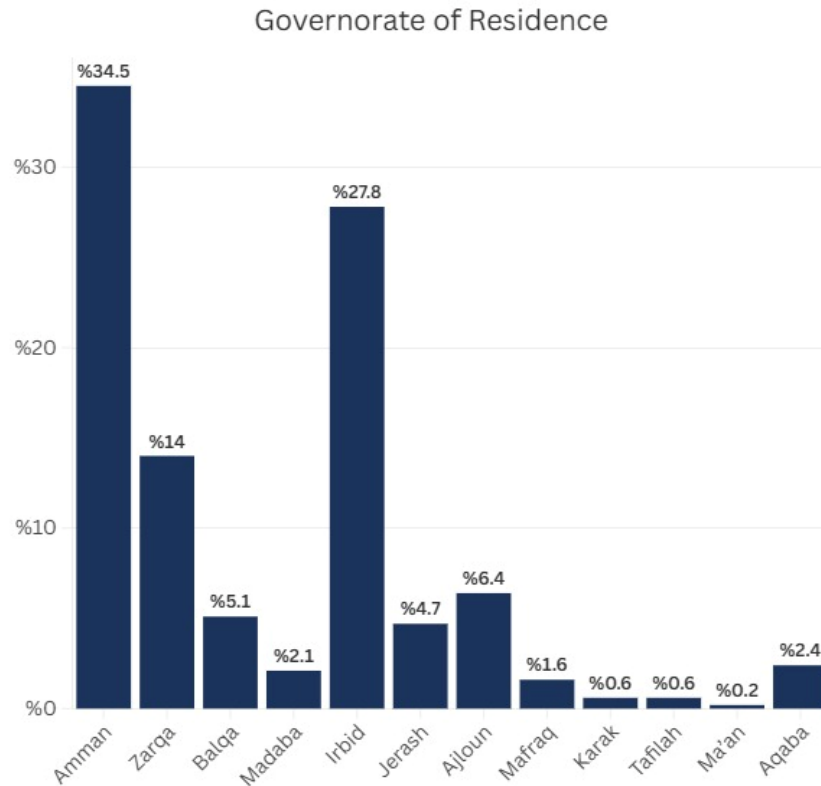


Figure 3 Geographic Distribution of Respondents by Governorate

Section One:

The level of university students' engagement with local, regional, and international news serves as a key indicator of their involvement in public affairs and their awareness of the political developments affecting their country and the region. This issue has gained particular importance in light of the recent war between Iran and Israel, which represented a major regional event that attracted widespread attention and reshaped the priorities of public discourse in the Middle East.

This section aims to measure the extent to which students follow different news sources, assess their engagement with major events, and identify the main media outlets and information channels they rely on. Understanding media consumption patterns among university youth helps explain their political attitudes and reveals the balance, or the gap, between their reliance on traditional media versus modern digital platforms and informal information sources.

To gauge the level of students' interest and engagement with surrounding events, respondents were asked about the extent to which they follow regional and international news, as an indicator of their awareness of broader political contexts and their implications for Jordan.



The results show that the vast majority of students exhibit some degree of interest in regional and international news: 40.2% reported that they “sometimes” follow such news, while 27.2% said they “always” keep up to date. In contrast, 22.2% said they “rarely” follow the news, and a much smaller proportion (10.1%) reported that they do not follow the news at all. The percentage of those who selected “I don’t know” was negligible, at just 0.3%

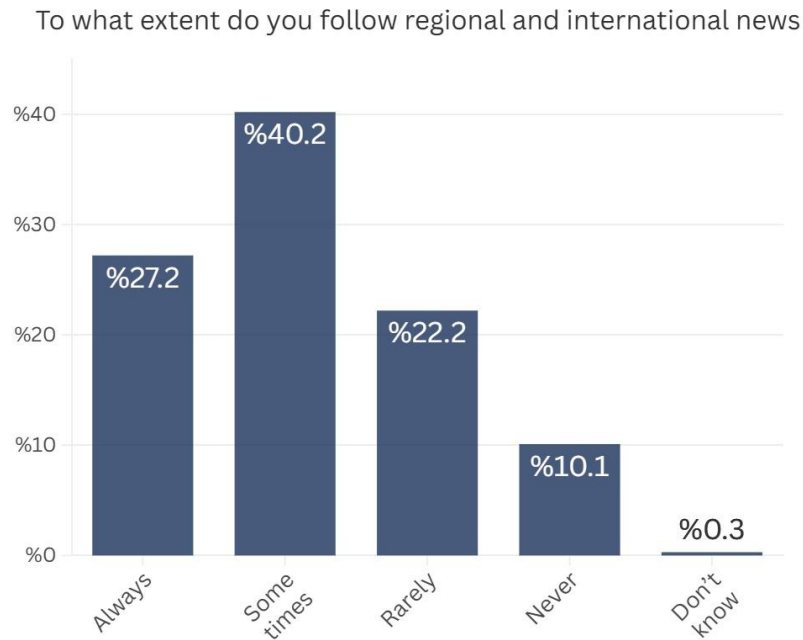


Figure 4. Students' Follow-up on Regional and International News

The results indicate that the vast majority of students showed clear interest in following the recent war between Iran and Israel. A total of 90% of respondents reported that they followed the events closely, while 6% said they followed them partially, and 3.7% stated that they did not follow the news at all. Only 0.3% selected the “I don’t know” option. These findings highlight the strong interest of Jordanian university students in regional conflicts, reflecting their growing awareness of how regional developments impact domestic and political affairs.

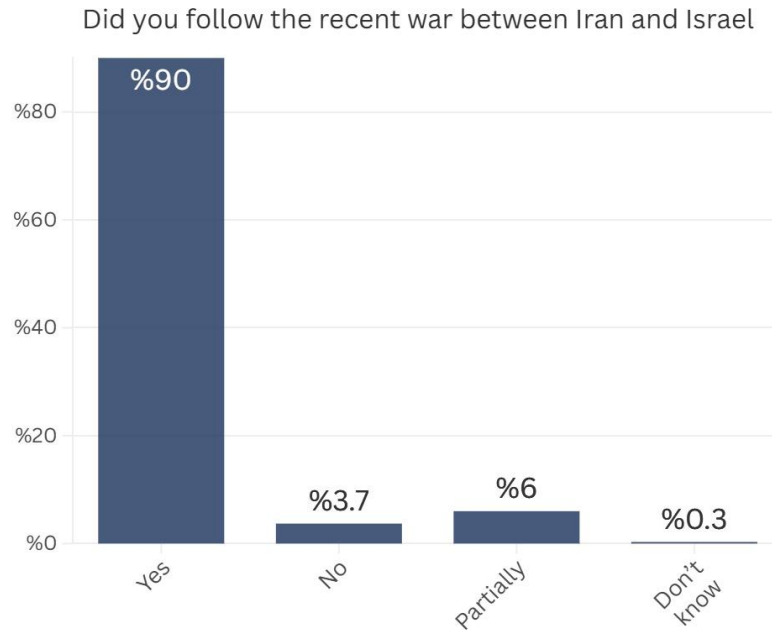


Figure 5 Students' Follow-up on the Recent War between Iran and Israel

To understand how students formed their awareness regarding the recent war between Iran and Israel, they were asked about their main sources of information. Respondents were requested to identify both a primary and a secondary source of information.

Primary Source:

The results showed that Arab media outlets (such as Al Jazeera, Al Arabiya, Al Mayadeen, etc.) ranked first, cited by 36.6% of respondents, followed by Jordanian media at 32.3%, and social media platforms at 26%. In contrast, smaller proportions relied on Western media (1.5%), WhatsApp/Telegram groups (1.6%), or friends and acquaintances (1.3%).

Secondary Source:

When it came to the secondary source, social media platforms emerged as the most relied upon channel at 34.8%, followed by Jordanian media (27.7%) and Arab media (24.5%). Western media accounted for 3.7%, while 5.1% relied on friends and acquaintances, and 3.3% on WhatsApp/Telegram groups.

These results indicate that students combine both traditional and new media to form their perceptions. Arab media remains the most influential as a primary source of information, while social media platforms play a key role as a secondary source.



What are your main sources of information about these events

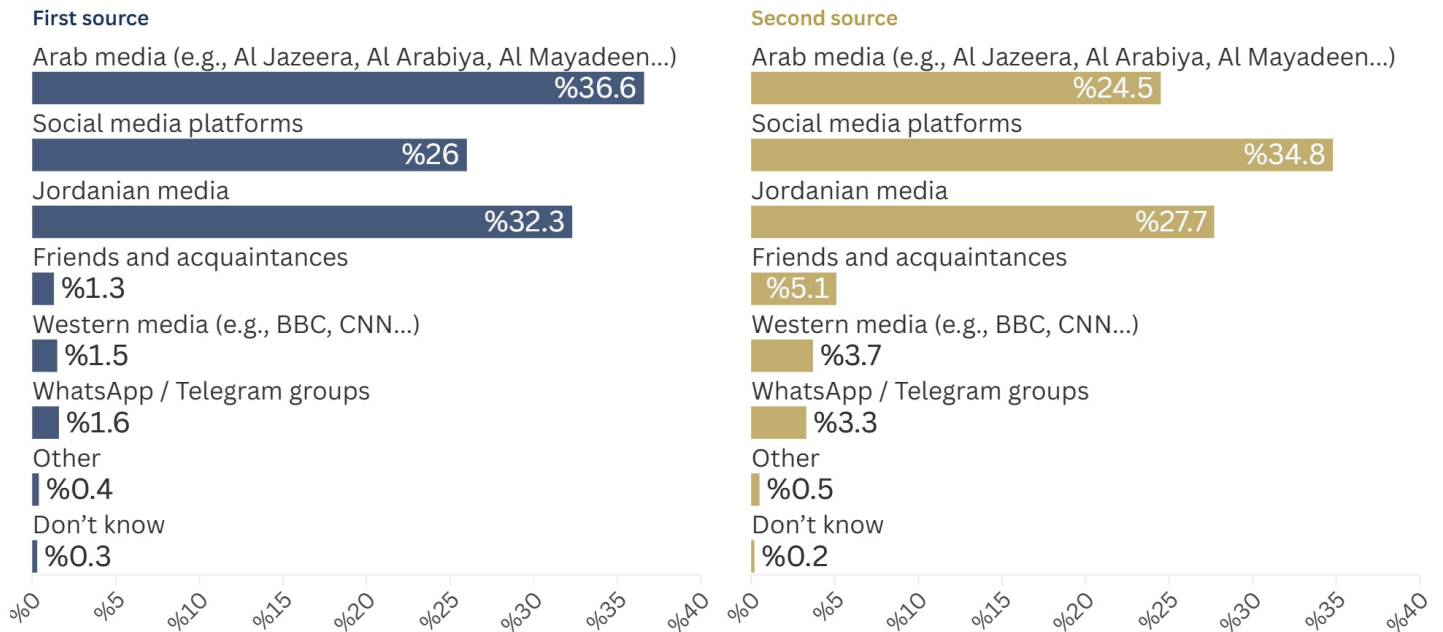


Figure 6 Main Information Sources Among Students Regarding the Recent War Between Iran and Israel (First and Secondary Sources)

The findings of this section indicate that university students demonstrate a relatively high level of awareness and engagement with regional and international events. More than two-thirds of respondents (67.4%) stated that they follow the news always or sometimes, compared to 32.3% who follow it rarely or never. However, major turning-point events, such as the recent war between Iran and Israel, proved to be a notable exception: 90% of respondents reported following the war, a percentage far higher than their usual level of daily news engagement.

This contrast suggests that major regional issues, particularly those that directly affect security and stability in the region, draw significantly more attention and motivate even those who are typically disengaged to follow developments closely.

Regarding information sources, Arab media ranked first as the primary source (36.6%), followed by Jordanian media (32.3%) and social media platforms (26%). When asked about their secondary source, students prioritized social media (34.8%), followed by Jordanian media (27.7%) and Arab media (24.5%).

These findings reflect a balanced reliance between traditional media and modern digital platforms as main sources of information among students, with a noticeable shift toward digital media as a complementary and increasingly influential channel.

Section Two:



This section aims to explore university students' attitudes and perceptions toward the recent war between Iran and Israel, not only in terms of news engagement, but also through analyzing the perceptions and viewpoints that have formed in the aftermath of the events.

While the previous questions focused on the level of news follow-up and sources of information, this section seeks a deeper understanding that goes beyond mere monitoring, by shedding light on several key dimensions: identifying which party is perceived as having emerged stronger after the war, assessing expectations regarding the war's impact on the region's overall stability, and examining its potential implications for Jordan. The section also addresses the degree of inclination or bias among students toward either side of the conflict, and the underlying motivations for such positions, whether related to sympathy with Iran or with Israel. In addition, it highlights the nature of the intellectual and political reactions among university youth when confronted with sensitive regional crises.

When asked which party emerged stronger after the recent war between Iran and Israel, respondents' views varied significantly, reflecting the diversity of political and media perceptions among them.

The largest proportion (37.5%) believed that the United States was the party that gained the most strength and benefit from the war, indicating broad awareness of the American role in managing regional power balances and expanding its influence. In contrast, 25.6% of respondents believed that none of the parties emerged victorious, reflecting a conviction that the war did not produce any fundamental changes in the balance of power. Meanwhile, 18.5% considered Iran to have emerged stronger, while 14.6% believed Israel did. A small percentage (3.1%) responded with "I don't know."

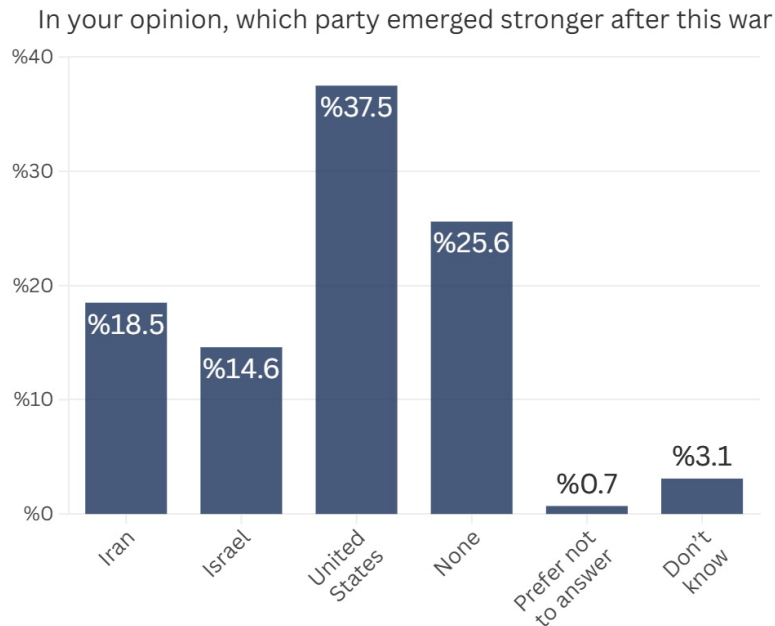


Figure 7 Respondents' Views on Which Party Emerged Stronger After the War Between Iran and Israel

The survey results show that the majority of respondents (75.2%) believe that the recent war between Iran and Israel will lead to heightened tension and increased conflicts in the region. This reflects a broad conviction that the conflict has added a new layer of regional instability. In contrast, 11.7% think that the war will not have a significant impact on the region's stability, while 10.4% believe it could open the door to negotiations.

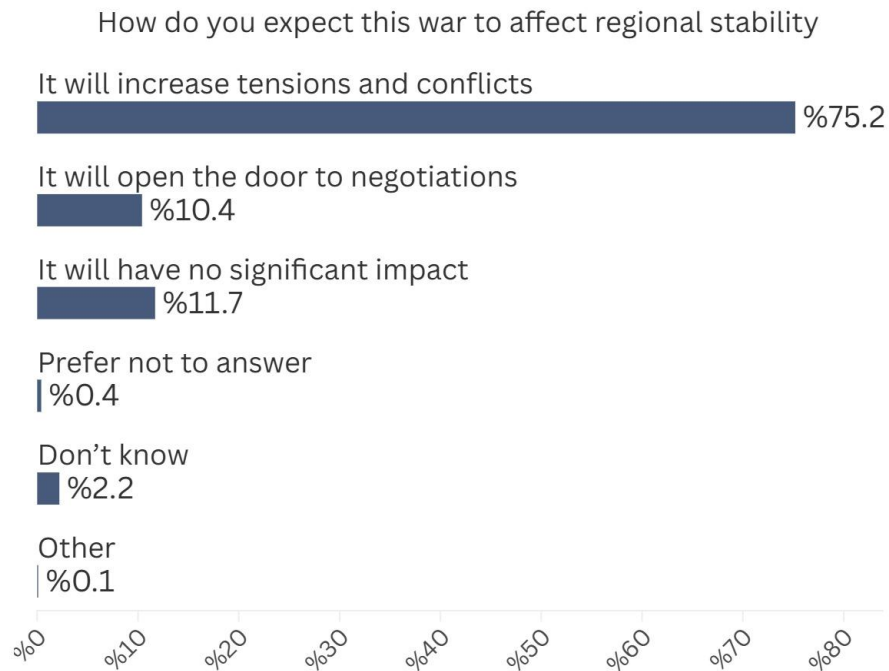


Figure 8 Respondents' Expectations Regarding the Impact of the War on Regional Stability



The survey results indicate that most respondents believe the recent war between Iran and Israel will have an impact on Jordan, whether directly (25.3%) or indirectly (62.1%). In contrast, only 11.1% think these events will have no noticeable effect on the Kingdom, while a small proportion (1.6%) expressed uncertainty. These findings reflect a general awareness among students that, given Jordan's geographic location and regional ties, the country cannot remain isolated from the developments and conflicts in the region, even if the impact is mostly indirect, whether political, economic, or related to security.

Do you think these events could affect Jordan

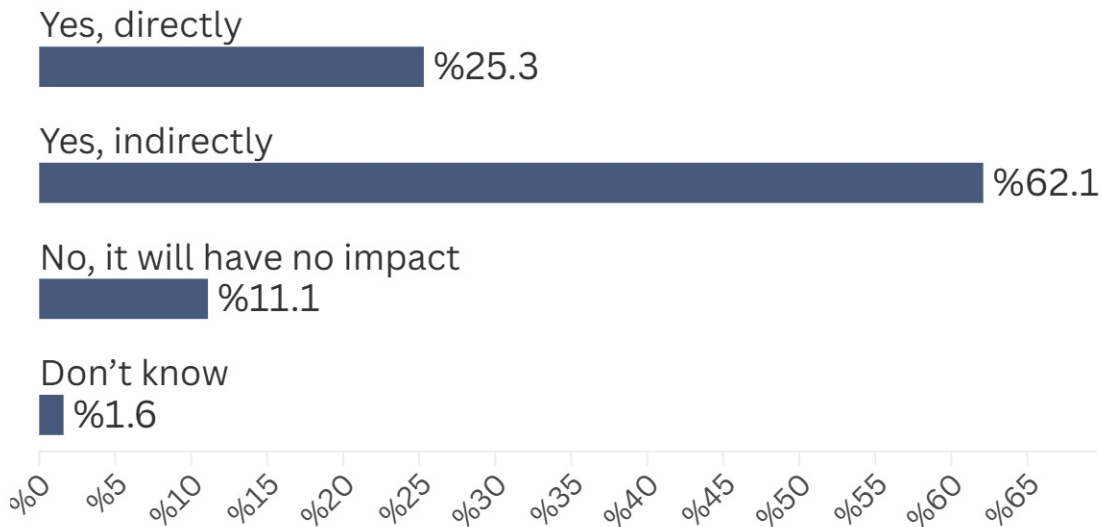


Figure 9 Respondents' Perceptions of the Extent to Which the War May Affect Jordan

The results showed that the vast majority of students (80.5%) stated that they do not sympathize with either side in the recent war between Iran and Israel, while 11.7% expressed sympathy with Iran. Additionally, 6.5% of respondents said they were not interested in the topic, while a small proportion (0.9%) reported that they did not know.

These findings reflect a general tendency among university youth to avoid favoring either side in the conflict or taking a direct stance, indicating a preference for neutrality and disengagement from regional polarization. A small minority, however, views Iran as a party deserving of sympathy, whereas Israel is almost entirely absent from respondents' choices.

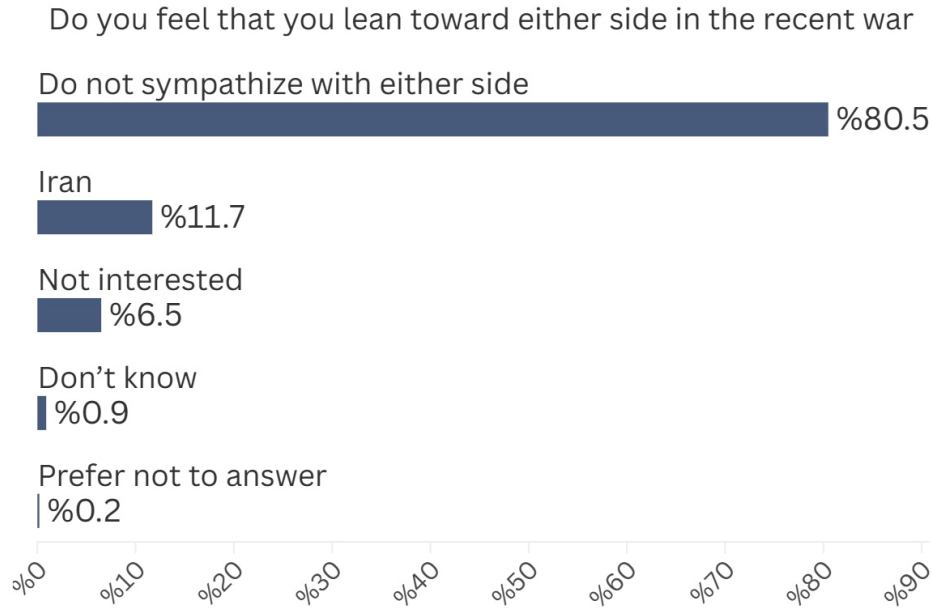


Figure 10 Respondents' Attitudes Toward Alignment or Neutrality in the Recent War

Following up on the previous question, respondents who expressed sympathy with Iran in the recent war against Israel were asked to explain their position.

The results showed that the vast majority (56.4%) said their sympathy with Iran stemmed primarily from hostility toward Israel, which they identified as the main motivating factor. Meanwhile, 27% attributed their sympathy to Iran's role in defending Palestine and Gaza. A smaller proportion (9.8%) cited religious reasons, while 6.6% mentioned various other factors.

These findings indicate that sympathy toward Iran is not necessarily rooted in comprehensive support for its policies, but rather represents a principled stance against Israel and in solidarity with the Palestinian cause.

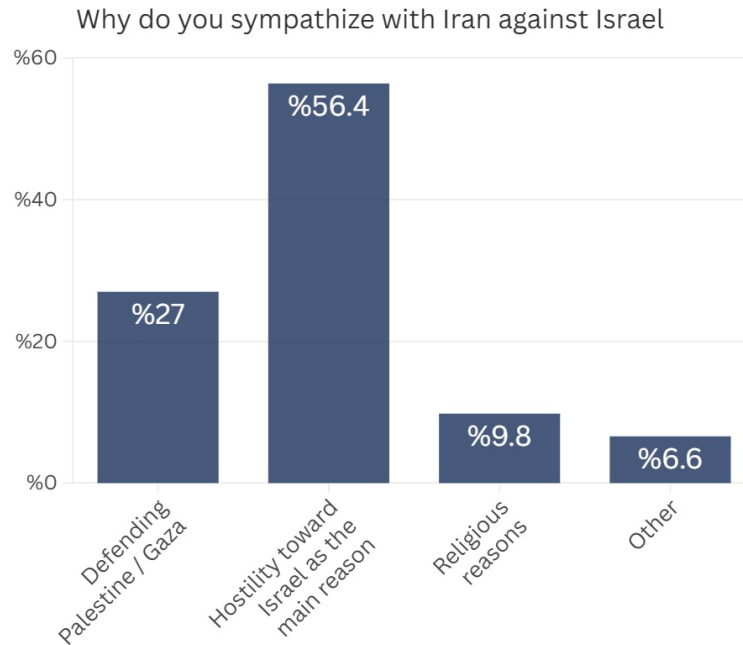


Figure 11 Reasons Cited by Respondents for Their Sympathy Toward Iran

The findings of this section reveal a complex picture of student public opinion regarding the recent war between Iran and Israel. While nearly one-third of respondents believed that the United States emerged stronger from the conflict, about one-quarter thought that no side achieved a clear victory—reflecting a cautious and critical outlook on the war’s outcomes. A large majority (75.2%) also expressed concern that the war would lead to increased tension and conflict in the region, indicating a general sense of regional uncertainty.

At the national level, 62.1% of respondents believed that the events could affect Jordan indirectly, compared to 25.3% who thought the impact would be direct, and this highlights awareness of Jordan’s interconnectedness with regional developments. Regarding sympathy toward the parties involved in the war, most respondents (80.5%) said they did not sympathize with either side, while 11.7% expressed sympathy with Iran, driven mainly by hostility toward Israel or support for the Palestinian cause.

Section Three:

This section focuses on the general perception of students toward Jordan’s regional role amid the current transformations following the war on Gaza and the escalation between Iran and Israel. It included a set of questions aimed at identifying students’ evaluations of the performance of Jordan’s foreign policy, starting with the role required of Jordan in the current stage, the performance of the Minister of Foreign Affairs since October 7, and the level of satisfaction with Jordan’s official position on the war on Gaza. This section also addresses students’ perceptions regarding the future of the Palestinian–Israeli conflict and the two-



state solution in light of recent developments, in addition to their assessment of the necessity of enhancing Jordan's role and influence in the West Bank. It also measures students' impressions of the regional and international roles of a number of key powers, with the aim of forming a comprehensive picture of how students perceive the geopolitical environment surrounding Jordan and its implications for its strategic role in the region.

To understand the general perception among students regarding Jordan's regional position, a question was asked about the role Jordan should play amid the ongoing transformations. The results also reflect a clear variation between those who support an active role on the scene and those who prefer a more cautious approach. A total of 32.9% of respondents stated that Jordan should adhere to a policy of neutrality and avoid direct involvement in regional conflicts, which reflects awareness of the risks of becoming engaged in complex crises. In contrast, 25.6% believe that Jordan should play the role of mediator and facilitator of regional dialogue. In addition, 24.2% indicated that focusing solely on domestic affairs is the best option, considering that local challenges should be the priority, while 14.5% believe that strengthening Jordan's regional and international alliances is necessary to face challenges and ensure stability. These results reflect a state of balance between two orientations: the first calls for openness and an active regional role, while the second prefers withdrawal to preserve domestic stability, which reflects an understanding of the limits of Jordanian national interest on the one hand, and awareness of the importance of the continuity of the diplomatic role on the other.



What role do you think Jordan should play amid the current regional transformations

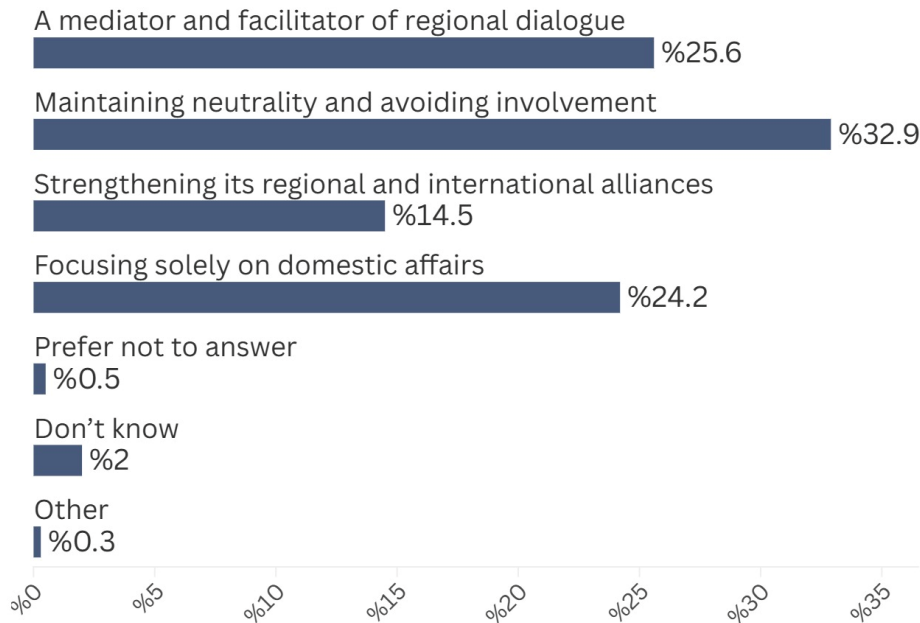


Figure 12 The Role Jordan Should Play Amid Current Regional Transformations

The majority of respondents indicated that they view positively the performance of the Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs (Ayman Safadi) since October 7 and up to the present. A total of 53.2% considered his performance strong and reflective of the state's positions effectively, while 31.9% saw it as characterized by a traditional and diplomatically balanced approach. In contrast, 5.2% described the performance as weak and unresponsive to developments, while 9.4% chose the "I don't know" option, and this indicates the presence of a segment that is uncertain or not sufficiently following up. These results reflect a generally positive image of the Foreign Minister's performance, with an understanding of the importance of his role in representing Jordan's position at the regional and international levels, especially amid the complex circumstances following the Gaza war and regional tensions.

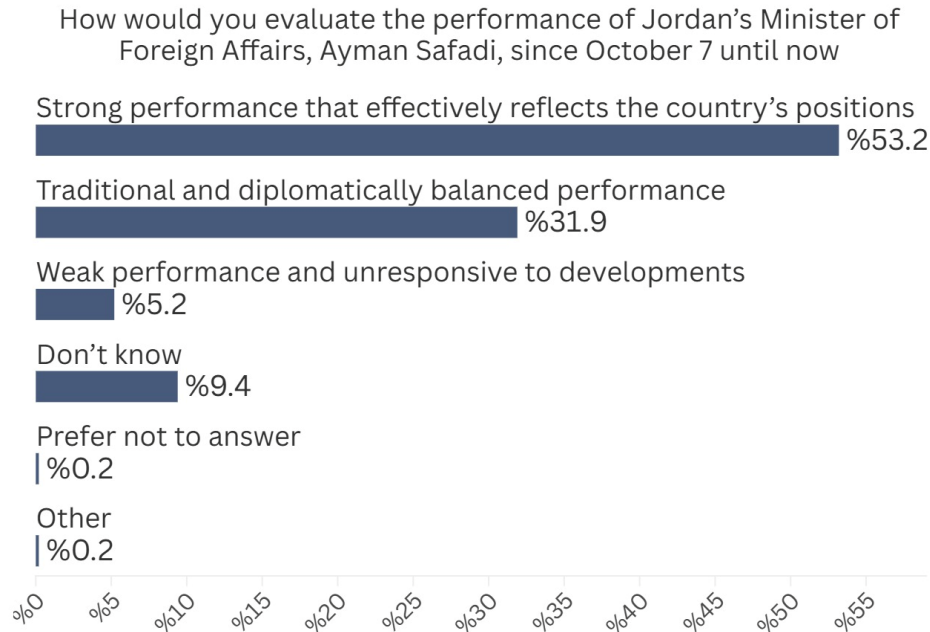


Figure 13 Evaluation of the Performance of Jordan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ayman Safadi, Since October 7

The results indicate a high level of public satisfaction with Jordan's official position on the war in Gaza. A total of 54.3% of respondents expressed complete satisfaction, while 30.7% reported partial satisfaction. In contrast, 7.7% expressed partial dissatisfaction, and 6.3% said they were not satisfied at all. The proportion of those who abstained from answering or did not know was limited, not exceeding 1%. These results reflect a general alignment between public opinion and the official approach of the Jordanian state in handling the crisis, along with broad recognition of Jordan's important role in defending the Palestinian cause and adopting a balanced discourse that combines principled positions with diplomatic considerations.



How satisfied are you with Jordan's official position on the war in Gaza

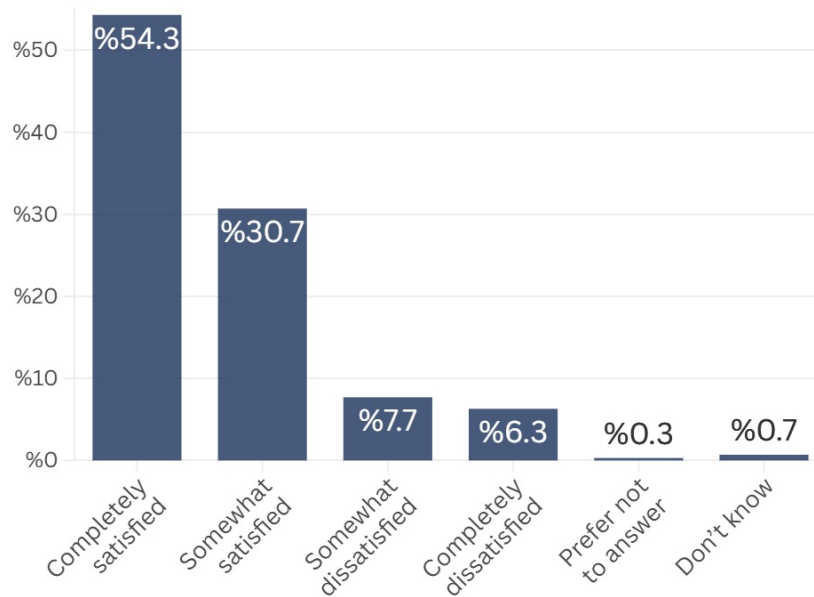


Figure 14 Respondents' Level of Satisfaction with Jordan's Official Position on the War in Gaza

The results showed that the majority of respondents view the recent war between Iran and Israel as a negative factor that threatens the stability of the region. A total of 45% considered it a dangerous escalation that exacerbates regional tension, while 42.4% saw it as a conflict of external interests that does not directly concern Jordan. In contrast, only 9.6% believed that this war is justified in the context of regional defense. The percentage of those who refused to answer or did not know was limited and did not exceed 3%. These results indicate that the general mood among students tends toward concern about the repercussions of the war on regional security, with a clear indication of a feeling of no direct connection to the conflicting parties.



How do you view the recent war between Iran and Israel

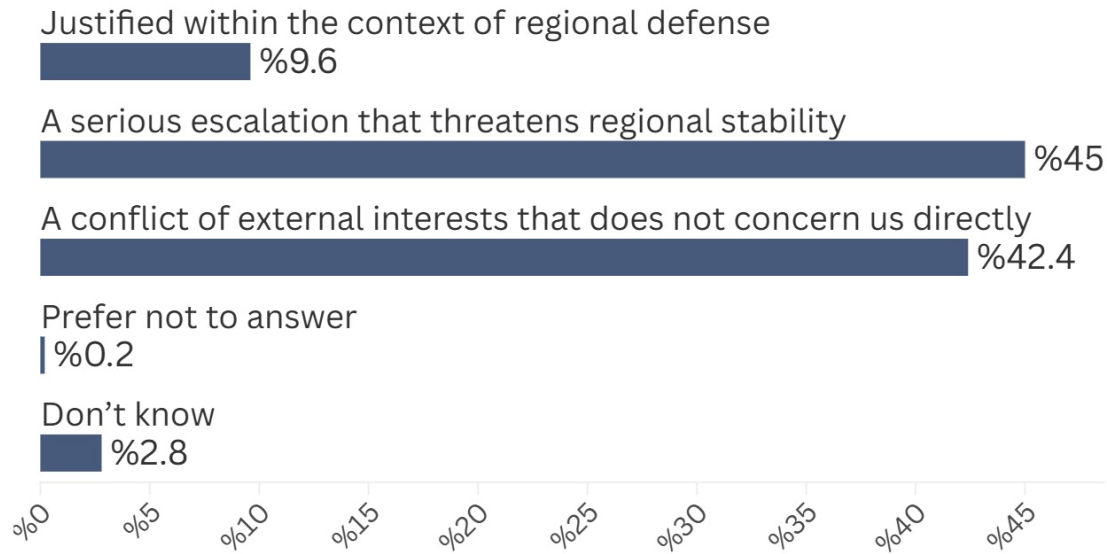


Figure 15 Perceptions of the Nature of the Recent War Between Iran and Israel

The majority of respondents (74.9%) believe that the two-state solution—establishing a Palestinian state alongside Israel—is no longer feasible under the current circumstances and developments. In contrast, only 22.3% expressed belief in the possibility of achieving this solution, while 2.8% either declined to answer or had no clear opinion.

Do you think the two-state solution (establishing a Palestinian state alongside Israel) is still possible given the recent developments

● Don't know ● Yes ● No ● Prefer not to answer

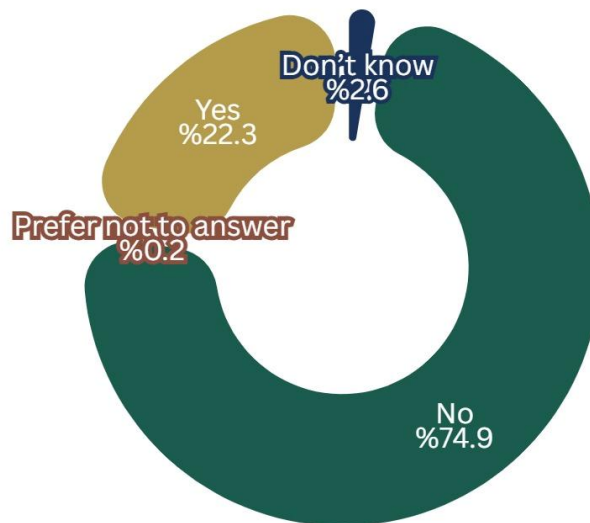


Figure 16 Perceived Viability of the Two-State Solution Amid Current Regional and Political Developments



The majority of respondents (53.3%) believe that Jordan should expand its presence and active engagement in the West Bank, while 38.2% think it would be better for Jordan to maintain its traditional stance without expansion. In contrast, only 5.4% stated that Jordan should remain distant from the details of the Palestinian situation, while the remaining respondents were divided between those who chose not to answer (0.9%) and those who did not know (2.2%).

To what extent do you think Jordan should expand its role and influence in the West Bank

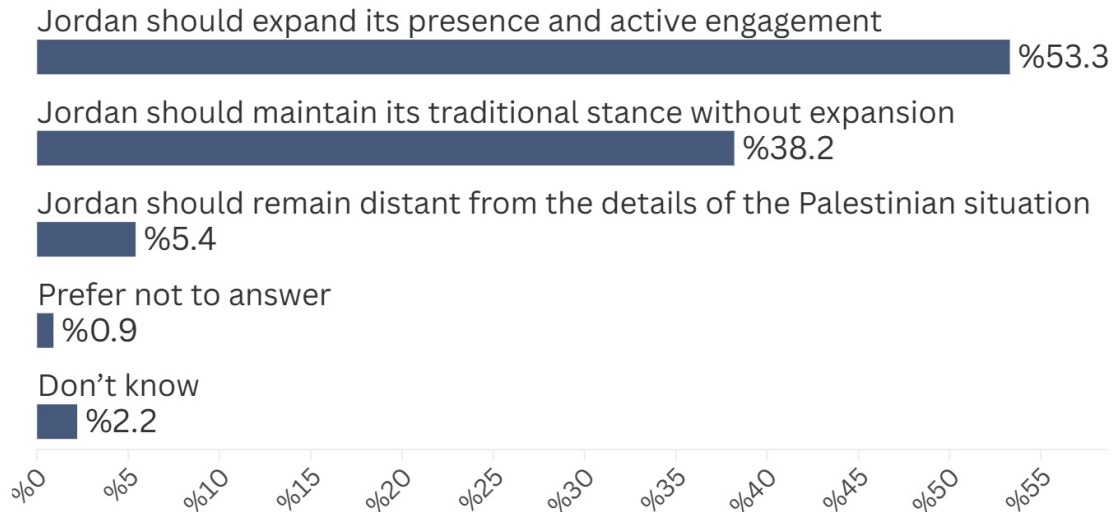


Figure 17 The Extent to Which Jordan Should Expand Its Role and Influence in the West Bank

The results reveal students' perceptions of the regional roles of a number of influential countries. Syria (77.3%) and Iraq (67.3%) emerged as the countries most widely viewed as "friendly." Meanwhile, Turkey (41.8%) and China (29.2%) occupied a middle position in terms of positive perception.

Regarding the United States, more than half of respondents (57.5%) considered it an "enemy," while only 14.6% described it as friendly and 26.1% as neutral. Students also viewed Iran largely as an adversary (51.9%), although 35.4% considered it neutral and only 9.4% friendly. Israel, on the other hand, was viewed almost unanimously as an "enemy" (92.6%).



How do you view the regional role of each of the following countries

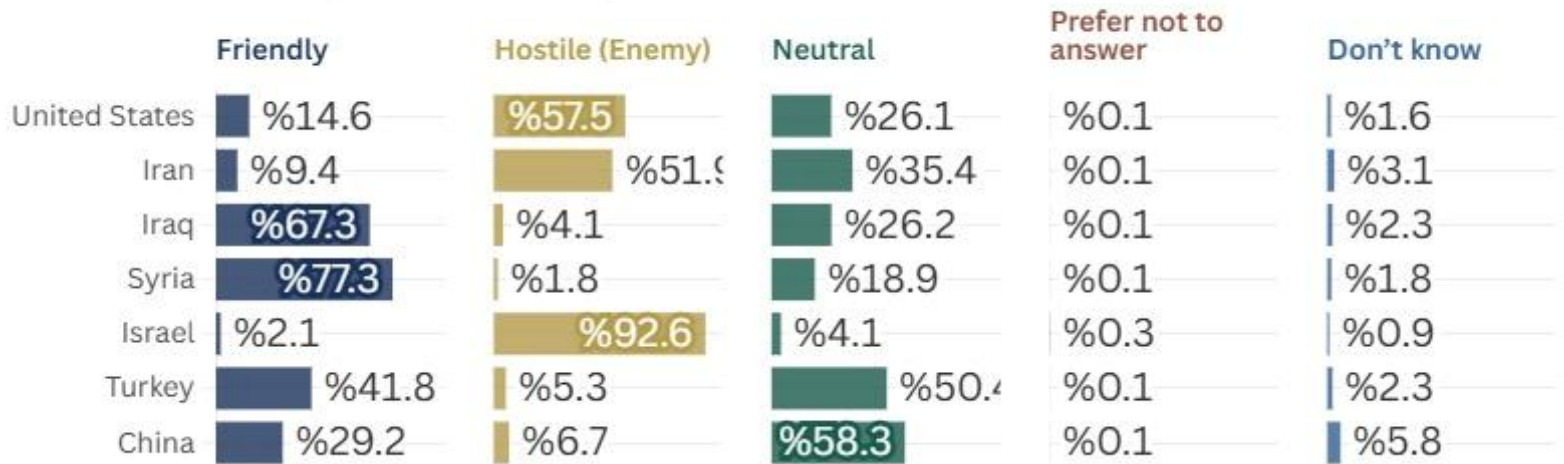


Figure 18 Respondents' Assessment of the Regional Role of Selected Countries: Friendly, Hostile, or Neutral

The results of this section indicate that students tend to view Jordan as a neutral state or a regional mediator rather than a direct party in conflicts, with a clear emphasis on prioritizing domestic affairs. They also expressed high confidence in the diplomatic performance of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and in Jordan's official position on the war in Gaza, reflecting general public alignment with the state's adopted policies. In contrast, most students perceive the Iran–Israel war as a dangerous escalation or an external conflict, and they believe that the two-state solution is no longer viable under the current circumstances. Nevertheless, the majority of respondents emphasized the importance of expanding Jordan's presence in the West Bank. Regarding the regional roles of other countries, Israel remains the most prominent enemy, while both the United States and Iran are viewed with varying degrees of skepticism. Syria and Iraq are seen positively, whereas Turkey and China are perceived with relative neutrality.