



Hayat Center - Rased

Contact person

Amer Bani Amer, PhD

General Director

 Cell: +962 79 591 1121

 Tel: +962 6 582 6868

 Fax: +962 6 582 6867

 Email: info@hayatcenter.org

Follow us on social media

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33.7% OF JORDANIAN INTEND TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTIONS

- 19.8% of Jordanians are yet to decide on their participation in the elections.
- 46.5% of Jordanians will not participate in the elections.
- 49% of Jordanians will participate in response to a family or tribal trend.
- 57% justify their lack of participation by stating that the next parliament will not be effective.
- 17% justify their lack of participation due to the lack of a suitable candidate.
- 63% of Jordanians were not communicated with by any of the candidates directly.
- 13% of Jordanians have heard of violations related to buying votes from reliable sources.
- 69% of Jordanians have confidence in the Independent Election Commission»
- 80% of the respondents in Amman do not see the necessity for a citizen to be a member of a party in order to exercise his political role.
- 16% of the respondents in Amman think that religious slogans affect their voting behavior.
- 58% of the respondents in Amman do not think that the slogans related to the Palestinian cause affect their voting behavior.

* This work was carried out by long-term monitors as part of the process of monitoring the parliamentary elections 2020



هذا المشروع ممول من الاتحاد الأوروبي



USAID
من الشعب الأمريكي



November 02, 2020

Amman, Jordan

Hayat - RASED: The RASED Election Monitoring Coalition carried out a study on the trends of Jordanian voters towards the 2020 parliamentary elections. The study was carried out during the period of 2210/ to 2810/ and targeted a sample of 2,680 respondents using the random sampling methodology, with the sample being divided according to the proportions of the distribution of voters at the electoral district level and the adoption of the population grouping system. The percentage of females of the target sample was 51%, with the study being carried out by 15 supervisors and 70 researchers who were trained according to a form that was specially built to implement this study.

Dr. Amer Bani Amer stated that this study aims to measure voters trends two weeks before the polling date, and Dr. Bani Amer also stated that there is an increase in interaction with the electoral process due to the large increase in the number of candidates, the approaching polling date, and the opening of a group of electoral headquarters. Dr. Bani Amer called for candidates to enhance communication with voters, as the study showed that 63% of voters were not contacted directly by any of the male or female candidates.

The results of the study showed that 33.7% of voters who are entitled to vote will participate in the upcoming elections, while 19.8% of them stated that they have not made a decision yet regarding their participation, while 46.5% of the respondents answered that they will not participate.

To further understand the reasons behind those who stated that they would participate in the elections, a question was raised regarding the reason why they would participate, with 49% stating they would participate in response to the political direction of the family or tribe, 29% stated that they would participate with the aim of supporting a candidate only, while the percentage of those who stated that the reason for participation is a personal interest reached 12%, with 10% stating that they will participate in support of a political trend.

Regarding the reasons that prompted the respondents to take the decision not to participate in the elections, it was found that 57% of them do not believe that the next parliament will be effective, 17% stated that they did not find a suitable candidate, 12% stated that they are not interested in political affairs, while 8% stated that they do not believe that their participation will develop the democratic process, while 4.8% stated that their abstention is due to their fear of the elections being corrupt, with 1.2% stating that the election law is not appropriate.

The study presented results related to the capital, Amman, as it showed that 22.3% of voters in Amman intend to participate in the elections, while the results indicated that 15.3% have not made a decision yet regarding their participation, with the percentage of those who do not intend to participate in Amman, reached 62.4% of the total number of voters, and with regard to measures related to the Covid-19 pandemic, 16% of those who intend to participate stated that their participation is linked to the established mechanisms and procedures for the Covid-19 pandemic.

Regarding candidates communicating directly with the electoral bases, 63% stated that none of the candidates contacted them, while 28% of the respondents stated that they were contacted by only one candidate, and more than one candidate contacted 9% of respondents.

Regarding vote-buying violations, the results showed that 40% of the respondents did not hear about violations related to vote-buying, while 47% stated they heard about vote-buying in general, with only 13% stating that they heard about vote-buying from reliable sources.

As for the confidence of voters in the Independent Election Commission's procedures, the percentage of those who have a high confidence in the Commission's procedures reached 18%, 33% have moderate confidence, 18% have limited confidence, with 31% not having any confidence in the commission's procedures.

The results obtained at the level of the capital, Amman, showed that 17% of the respondents stated that the outcome of the elections would be significantly better if they were on a partisan basis, 24% stated that the outputs would be moderately better, while 59% stated that the outcomes would be better in a limited way if the elections were on a party basis.

In the same context, 49% of the respondents at the level of the capital, Amman, agreed that "the increase in the number of parties contributed to weakening the citizens' involvement with them", while 27% of the respondents stated that they do not agree with the statement "the increase in the number of parties contributed to weakening the citizens' involvement with them", while 24% were neutral.

As a continuation of the trends of the voters at the level of the capital, Amman, 80% of the respondents stated that it is never necessary for a citizen to be a member of a political party in order to exercise

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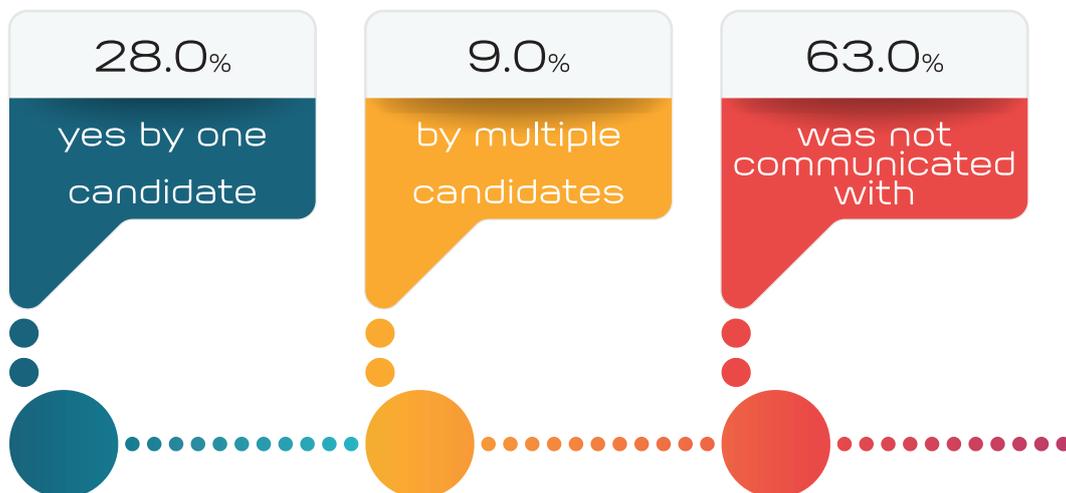
his or her role in political participation, 9% stated that there is a great necessity, while 7% stated that there is a moderate necessity, and finally, 4% stated that there is a limited necessity for a citizen to be a member of a political party in order to exercise his or her role in political participation.

Regarding the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the participation rate, 53% stated that the pandemic will reduce participation rates significantly, 18% stated that the pandemic will reduce participation rates in a moderate way, and 5% stated that the pandemic will reduce participation rates in a limited way, only 1% stated that the pandemic will increase participation rates, with 23% stating that the pandemic will not affect the rate of participation in the elections.

Now for the influence of religious slogans, 16% of the respondents believe that they always affect their voting behavior, 21% believed that religious slogans affect their voting behavior sometimes, 56% believed that religious slogans do not affect their voting behavior, while the percentage of those who believe that religious slogans rarely affect their voting behavior reached 7%.

As for slogans related to the Palestinian cause, 58% believe that their voting behavior is not affected if the candidates used slogans related to the Palestinian cause, 19% stated that their voting behavior is always affected, 18% stated that their voting behavior is affected sometimes, while 5% stated that their voting behavior is rarely affected.

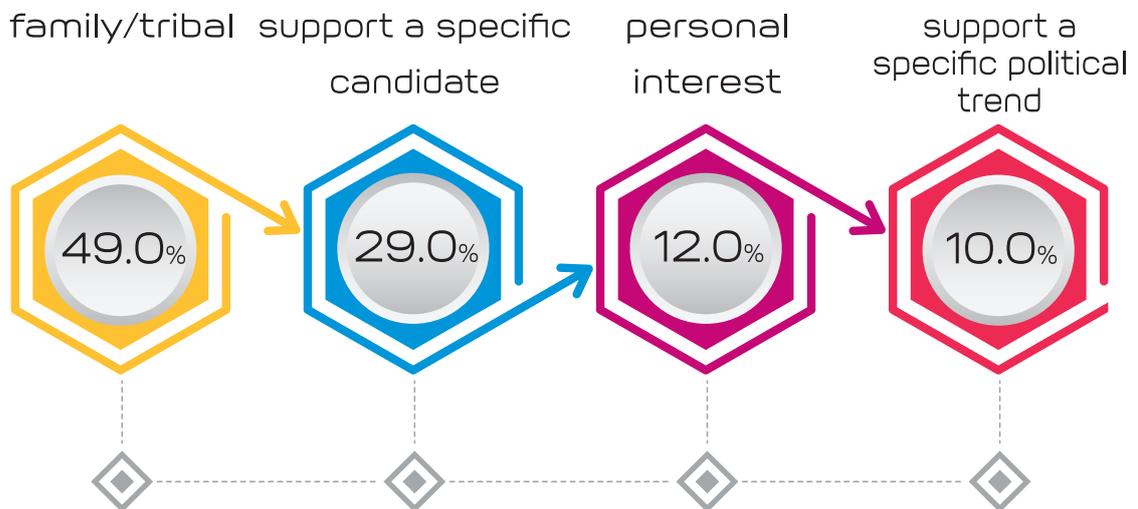
The 2020 parliamentary elections candidates' communication with voters



The 2020 parliamentary elections participation rate

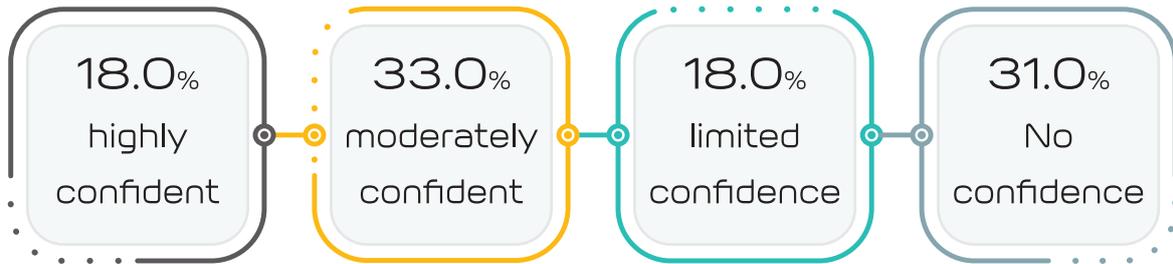


The main reason for participating in the parliamentary elections



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The confidence in the Independent Election Commission's procedures



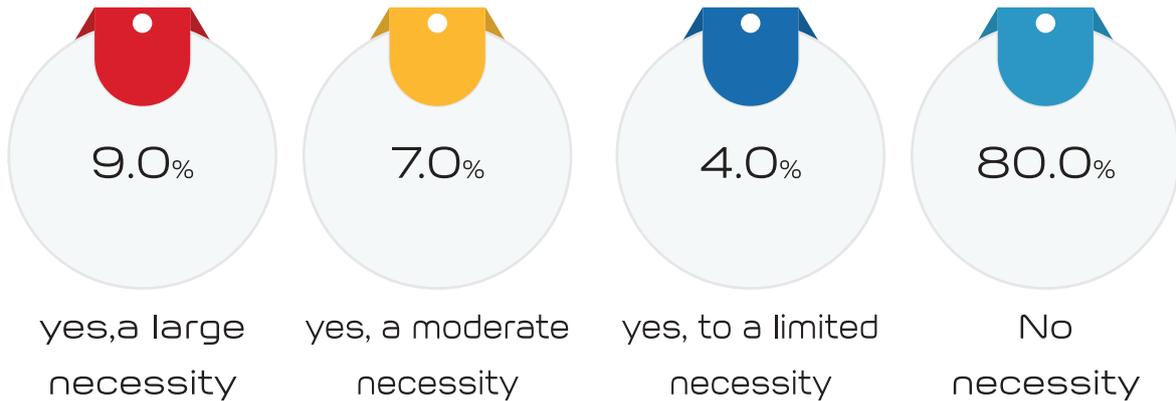
If the elections were on political party basis will the output be better- the results are on Amman's level



The increase of political parties contributed to weakening the integration of citizens in it- the results are on Amman's level



Is there a necessity for a citizen to be a member in a political party to participate politically(elections)- the results are on Amman's level



The effect of the Covid - 19 pandemic on the election output



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The influence of using religious slogans by electoral lists on the voting behavior of voters



The effect of using patriotic slogans by electoral lists on the voting behavior of voters

