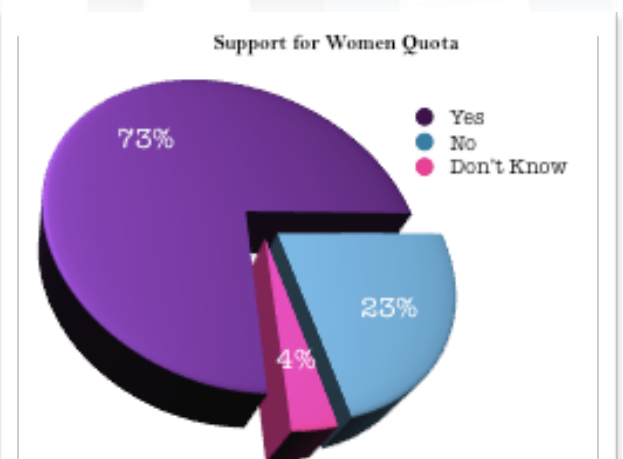
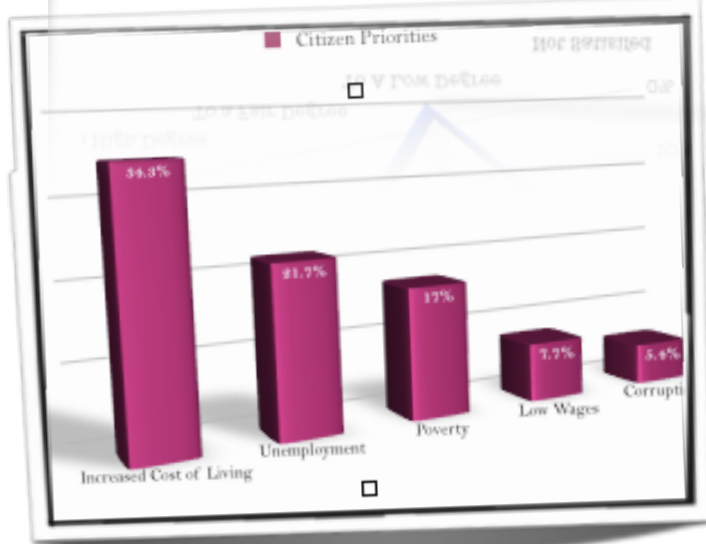
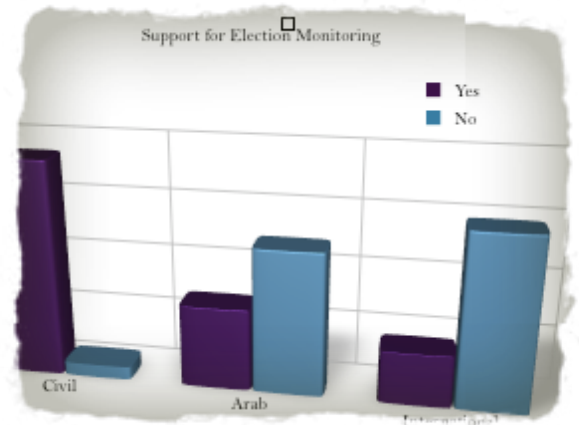
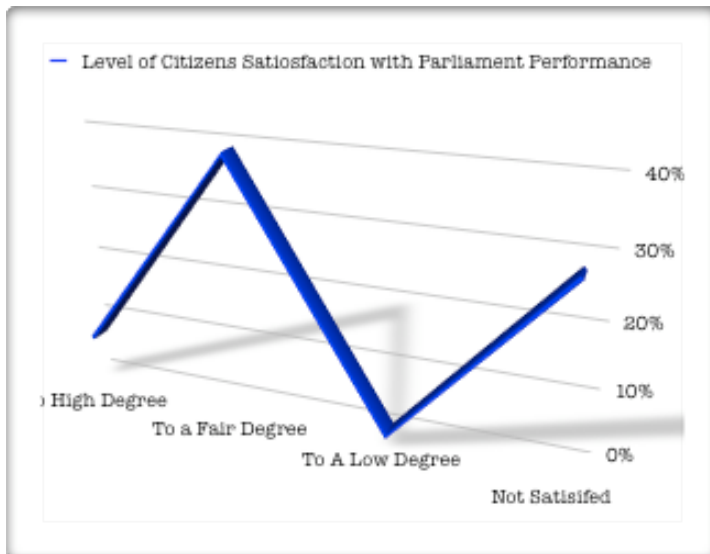


## Jordanian Opinion Poll

### “Parliament and the Electoral Law”



April 2009

## Introduction

Al-Quds Center for Political Studies conducted a poll of the Jordanian opinion on “The Parliament and Parliamentary Elections” during the period March 6-13, 2009 in order to identify: (i) how the citizen views the fifteenth parliament and appraises its performance, (ii) main problems (and national priorities) as viewed and ranked by the Jordanian citizen, and (iii) how the Jordanian citizen view the Parliament and what electoral law they want. The national sample included 1200 individuals of the age 18+ from the several governorates of the Kingdom (as illustrated in Table No. 1), with a confidence rate of 95% and a permissible error margin of 4±.

TABLE NO. (1)				
DISTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF BLOCKS IN GOVERNORATES				
Governorate	Number of blocks per sample	Number of families per sample	Number of individuals per sample	Number of individuals in weighted sample
Amman	35	350	350	485
Balqa'	8	80	80	85
Zerka	15	150	150	182
Madaba	5	50	50	29
Irbid	20	200	200	212
Ma'raq	7	70	70	49
Jerash	5	50	50	33
Ajlun	5	50	50	20
Kerak	6	60	60	46
Tafila	5	50	50	17
Ma'an	4	40	40	22
Aqaba	5	50	50	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>1200</b>

In order to achieve these objectives, the multiple strata sample method was used (three phases). The first phase included a block sampling, the second phase included a household sample, and the third phase included an individual sampling as one individual was selected from the household selected in the previous sample.

**This study is a part of the ongoing “Jordan Parliament Monitor” project which is currently implemented by the Al-Quds Center for Political studies, with support and cooperation from the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI)**

### Size of Sample

In order to identify the size of required sample for this study, the following equation was used:

$$n = Z^2 * pq / d^2 * d.f$$

where:

n: size of the required sample

z: the standard value at a confidence level of 95%

p: 0.5

q: 1-p

d: value of permissible error margin (4%)

d.f: Effect of the sample design (2)

### **Stratum of the Sample**

The general framework provided by the public census of houses and population in 2004 was adopted. The community was divided into 12 strata according to each governorate. The sample was distributed among strata in prorata method as relevant to the size and amending the sample distribution at strata by increasing the sample size for small strata. This method was meant to increase the effectiveness and accuracy of the sample representation.

### **Sampling Method**

In order to ensure a good coverage by the sample and to include all groups of population gatherings, the primary sampling units were arranged in the framework (blocks) according to the stratum followed by the geographic location for each gathering and according to the gathering size. This was aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the sample by means of providing the implicit stratum method. The block sample was taken in the first phase using the prorata sampling relevant to size and regularly taken. In the second phase, however, the household sampling was done from blocks taken in the first phase. A sample of 10 households was taken from each block using the regular sampling method as the numbers of houses express the location of those houses in the block in order to ensure the sample coverage of all parts of the block. This results in reducing the effect of internal relevance and the design effect while increasing the sample effectiveness. In the third phase, one individual was selected from each household using a random table especially prepared for this purpose. All household members (18+years old) were arranged in a descendent order from the elder to the younger.

### **Calculation of Weight:**

In order to have estimates of the sample of a certain survey representative of the community, the sample data must be weighed in order to have the same representation as in the study population. The sample data are multiplied by "weighted factor" for each sample (individual) as it equals the reversed sampling or selection probability (calculated by multiplying probabilities for each sampling phase). However, this sample is not self-weighted at the macro level; it's rather self-weighted at the stratum level.

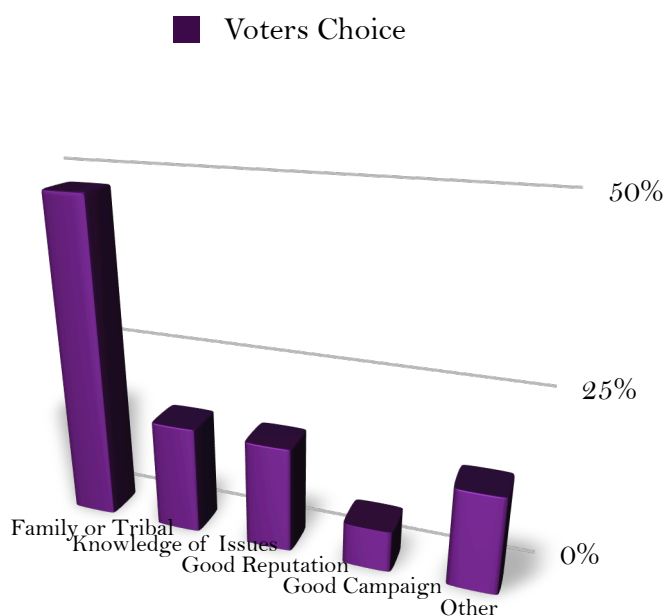
## **First Part: How Jordanians View the Fifteenth Parliament**

There are 58.7% of the Jordanians who said that they participated in 2007 elections. This rate is almost identical with the rate of those participating in voting as announced by the Ministry of Interior; 5.6% of respondents said that they were not 18 years old on the date of elections against

35.6% of the sample members who said that they did not participate in the election process for several reasons.

☑ When asked about the reasons for not participating in 2007 elections, 36.2% mentioned that they did not participate for personal conditions that prevented them from participation. One quarter of the sample respondents (23.1%) attributed the non-participation to logistic reasons such as their names were not fixed on voter lists, they don't hold an ID card, or their ID cards are expired...etc. Other 19.6% of respondents mentioned the reason as voting will be in vain against 14.4% who mentioned that no candidate appeals to them; 4.4% mentioned other reasons whilst 1.3% refused to answer this question.

<b>Table No. (2)</b>		
<b>Directives of Voters to Choose their Candidate in Parliamentary Elections</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Their political or partisan affiliation	11	1.6
For a family or tribal tie	336	47.7
He is religiously committed	37	5.2
Because he is educated and familiar with the issues of both the country and the citizens	114	16.2
He is a businessmen	5	0.6
He is influential	13	1.9
The candidate is a woman	2	0.3
A former PM who served his constituency very well	30	4.3
His campaign is satisfactory as a whole	43	6.1
Integrity and good reputation of the candidate	110	15.7
Don't know	3	0.4
Refused to answer	1	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>100</b>



☑ Asking those participating in the Parliamentary elections about the directives and reasons for voting for a certain candidate, half of respondents approximately (47.7%) mentioned family, marriage and tribal relations with the candidate. Other 16.2% mentioned that the candidate is “educated and familiar with the issues of both the country and the citizen”; 15.6% mentioned “integrity and good reputation of the candidate”; 6/1% mentioned that the candidate’s campaign was satisfactory against 5.2% who said that the candidate is religiously committed. Other 4.3% mentioned that because he is a former PM who served his constituency very well. Only 1.6% voted for a certain candidate on the ground of political and partisan reasons.

☑ Only 16.3% of those participating in elections showed enthusiasm to participate in the electoral campaigns for their candidates against 83.7% who said that they did not participate.

☑ Among those who participated in 2007 elections, 87.3% mentioned that they are convinced that their voting has an effect on the elections' results; 10% mentioned that their voting holds no impact; and 2.7% said, "I don't know."

☑ As for the reasons to participate in the elections in first place, about three quarters of respondents (72.7%) mentioned that this is a national duty; 10.2% said that they consider their participation as some complimentary token to the candidates. Other 9.8% mentioned that it is an enhancement for democracy; and 5.1% mentioned that they participated to achieve some personal interests either promptly or after the candidate wins the elections.

### **Participation in the 2011 Elections:**

☑ When asked if they intend to participate in 2011 elections, 73.2% of respondents mentioned that they will; 18.1% mentioned that they will not participate against 8.6% who said that they are not sure; and 0.1% refused to answer.

**Note:** The region of the North marked the highest rate (77.9%) of those who intend to vote in 2011 elections, followed by the region of the South (73.6%), and the region of the Center (71.35).

☑ Only one fifth of respondents (20.6%) will re-elect the same candidate they elected in 2007 elections. Almost a similar percentage (21%) mentioned that they will not do so; and 17.1% said that they are not sure yet or that they do not know who they will be voting for. However, this question did not apply to 41.2% of sample and 0.2% preferred not to answer.

**Note:** The region of the South marked the highest rate (28.2%) of those who want to elect another candidate rather than the current deputy; almost the same rate (23.6%) was marked in the region of the North against 18.9% for the region of the Center.

### **Integrity of Parliamentary Elections- Transfer of Votes and Selling them:**

☑ Out of the respondents, 37.1% mentioned that the 2007 elections witnessed a "large volume" of selling/purchasing of votes; 16% mentioned that this happened to a "fair degree" against 8.4% mentioned that this happened to a low degree, and 21.2% said that the elections did not witness such a phenomenon. Other 17.1% mentioned that they are not sure and don't know, and 0.3% refused to answer.

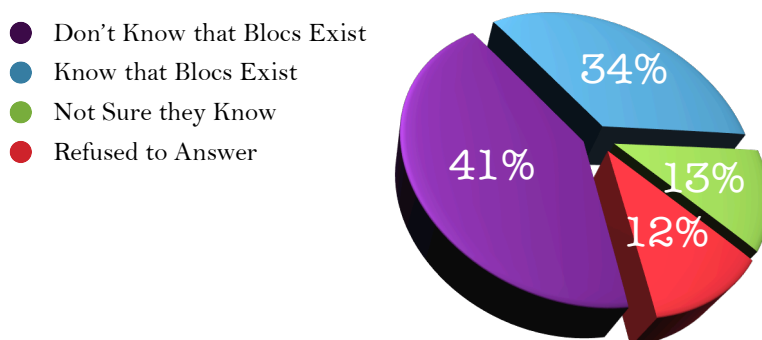
☑ Out of the respondents, 33.2% mentioned that the last elections witnessed group transfer of votes to a large extent; 18.1% mentioned this happening to a fair degree, and 10.6% mentioned that it happened to a low degree. Other 19.6% mentioned that the elections did not witness a group transfer of votes and 18.4% mentioned that they aren't sure and don't know.

☑ The overwhelming majority of Jordanians (85.5%) supported the idea of imposing severer penalties on those involved in selling and purchasing votes against 10.7% who refused to answer; 3.2% who are not sure and don't know what should be done and 0.2% abstained from answering.

☑ Almost the same majority (84.5%) supported to a high degree the idea of preventing the candidate involved in purchasing votes from going on with candidacy; 5.6% of respondents supported this procedure to a fair degree; 5.9% supported it to a low degree or did not support it at all, and 3.9% said, "don't know/unsure".

### Follow up of Citizens with the Lower House Performance and the Degree of Knowledge they Have with the Parliamentary Blocks:

**Citizens Awareness with MPs' Blocs in Lower House**



☑ The poll results revealed that the majority of Jordanians do not follow up the activities and actions of the Lower House. There are 39.6% who mentioned that they do not follow up the Lower House actions at all against 28% who said that they follow up to a low degree and 23.4% follow up to a fair degree and only 7% said that they follow to a large degree.

☑ When asking those who do monitor the Lower House performance about the reason for that, 55.1% said, "I am not interested"; 44.8% said that there is no use of that, and 0.1% refused to answer the question.

☑ When asking the respondents about the degree of their knowledge of the existence of Parliamentary blocks at the Lower House, it has been found that there is a "shortage" in the knowledge of citizens with the Lower House functions and the degree they monitor its activities. Approximately two thirds of respondents mentioned that they do not know that Parliamentary blocks exist in the Lower House; 16.6% mentioned that they know that such blocks exists and 17.1% mentioned, "don't know/not sure", and 0.4% refused to answer.

☑ When asking the minority (16.6%) who knows of the existence of Parliamentary blocks to mention some of them, 37.9% failed to mention right names and it was clear that they are confused between the blocks and the outstanding committees in the Lower House. Other

36.9% mentioned the Islamic Front Party; the National Trend Block was mentioned by some others but in different close names including “the Block of Engineer Abdul Hadi Majali” which 21.1% of respondents mentioned and 4.2% mentioned Al-Ikha’ (Brotherhood) Block.

- ☑ When asking the respondents who know that there are Parliamentary blocks about the blocks that are politically closer to them, 32.5% mentioned that there are no blocks that fulfill their aspirations; 26.9% mentioned names of blocks that do not exist or parliamentary committees. Other 24.3% mentioned that the Islamic Front Party is the closest to them, 12.1% mentioned that this block is the National Trend (under different names sometimes), 2.5% mentioned Al-Ikha’ (Brotherhood) Block, and 1.8% refused to answer this question.
- ☑ As for the reasons for the representatives to gather into parliamentary blocks, the opinions of respondents who know of parliamentary blocks existence were different. However, they believe that it is for personal relationships and sources in addition to tribal regional affiliations. The political and thought proximity came last on list of reasons for creating parliamentary blocks.
- ☑ When asked about the detriments that decide the form and nature of the relation between the deputy and the government, about half of respondents (49%) mentioned that it is the national higher interest, However, 39.2% mentioned that they believe it is the personal interest of the representative and 3.1% summarized these detriments as “revenge” and some mentioned others/don’t know/not sure.

#### Interaction between the Deputy and the Voter:

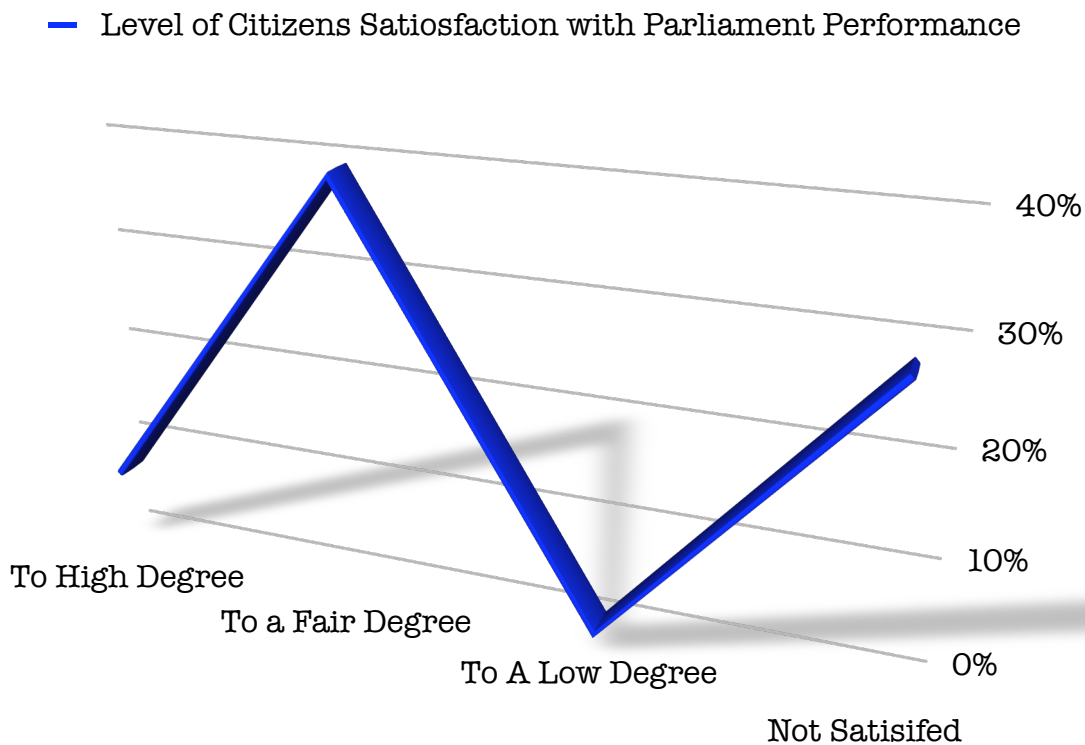
Table No. (4) Methods of Interaction and Places of Gathering for the Representative and his audience		
No %	Yes %	Place
38.1	61.9	On a social occasion
44.0	56.0	At representative’s home
61.6	38.4	at his office
78.6	21.1	In a general meeting he convenes

The Study also revealed that the degree of interaction between representatives and their electors is a very poor degree. The overwhelming majority of respondents (88.6%) confirmed that they don’t interact with their constituency representatives; only 11% mentioned that they interact with their representatives, and 0.4% abstained from answering.

As for the forms of this interaction and the venues for it, the social occasions ranked first, followed by gatherings at the representatives’ houses and offices and the general meetings convened by the representative to interact with his voters and the audience of his electoral constituency came last on the list.

## Degree of Satisfaction with the Parliament and the Constituency Representatives:

- When asking the national sample respondents about the degree of satisfaction with the performance of the current Lower House (after the second ordinary session of the Lower House has ended), 8.9% mentioned that they are satisfied to a high degree and 39.6% to a fair degree against 17.9% who said that they are satisfied to a low degree. Other 29% mentioned that they are not satisfied and 4.3% said “I am not sure/don’t know”; and 0.3% refused to answer the question.



- As for the level of satisfaction with the performance of the electoral constituency representatives for the respondent, 7.1% mentioned that they are satisfied to a high degree; 33.7% mentioned that they are satisfied to a fair degree against 17.1% who said that they are satisfied to a low degree and 35.2% mentioned that they are not satisfied at all. Other 6.6% said, “Not sure/don’t know”, and 0.3% refused to answer.

- Degree of satisfaction with the women deputies performance calls for attention; 28.5% said that they are satisfied to a high degree with their performance, 43.1% said that they are satisfied to a fair degree and 20.7% said that they are not satisfied at all. Other 7.3% said, “not sure/don’t know” against 0.3% who refused to answer.

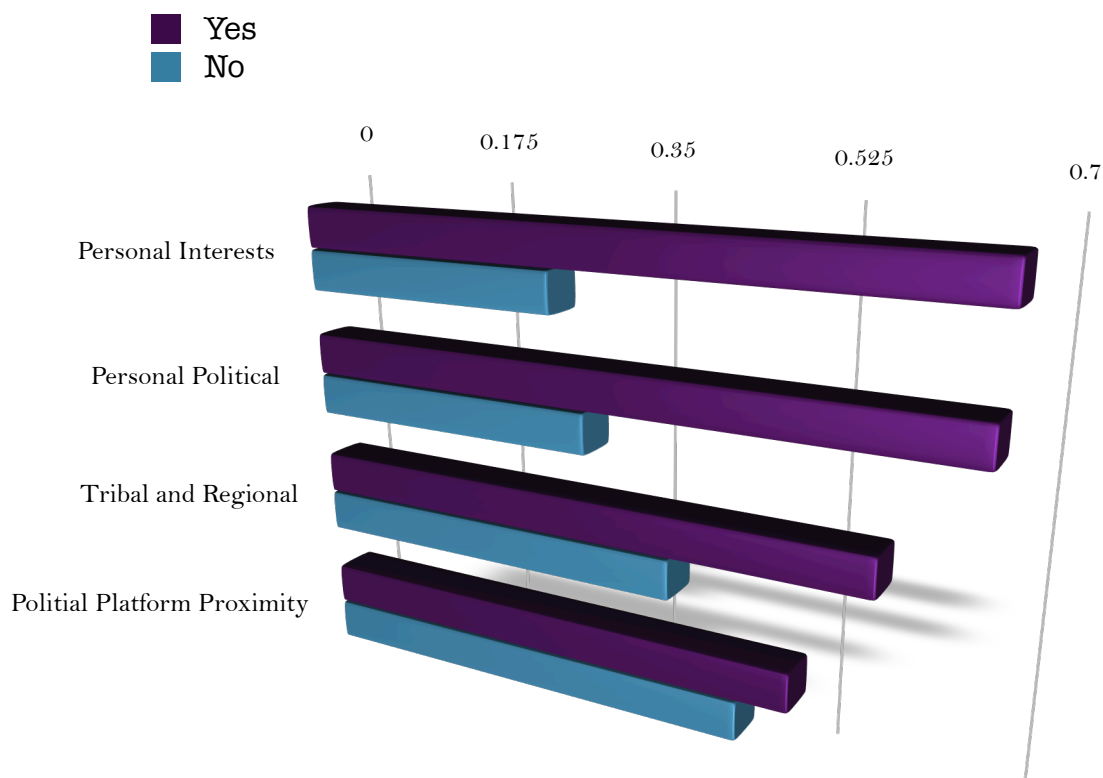
**Note:** It is interesting that the overall average of the degree of satisfaction with the Lower House performance reached 33.23 against the overall average of the degree of satisfaction with the



constituency representative which reached 28.79%. However, the overall average degree of satisfaction with the women deputies performance reached 64.46%.

Table No. (3) Reasons for Creating Parliamentary Blocks as viewed by those who know of the existence of Parliamentary Blocks								
Total		Refused to Answer		No		Yes		Reason
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
100.0	199	5.5	11	27.1	54	67.4	134	Increase opportunities to achieve personal interests
100.0	199	2.9	6	30.4	60	66.7	133	Personal Considerations
100.0	199	2.9	6	38.9	77	58.1	116	Tribal and Regional Considerations
100.0	199	3.4	7	45.8	91	50.8	101	Political and Thought Proximity

Reasons For MPs Blocs in Lower House



## Second Part: Priorities of the Jordanian Citizen

Table No. (5) A Table Illustrating the Descendent ranking of national priorities as seen by Jordanians	
	%
High prices and expensive living	34.3
Unemployment	21.7
Poverty	17.0
Low wages	7.7
Financial and Administrative Corruption	5.4
Shortage of Water	4.2
Higher Education	2.5
Problems of Environment and Infrastructure	2.1
Health Insurance and Treatment Services	1.4
Democracy and Political Reform	1.0
Social and value problems	0.8
Development of the Agricultural Sector	0.4
Others	0.3
Citizenry and National Unity	0.3
Develop competence of the Judiciary and enhance its independence	0.3
Develop schemes of Pension and Social Security	0.3
National Security and anti-terrorism action	0.2
Freedom of the Press and Media Independence	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>

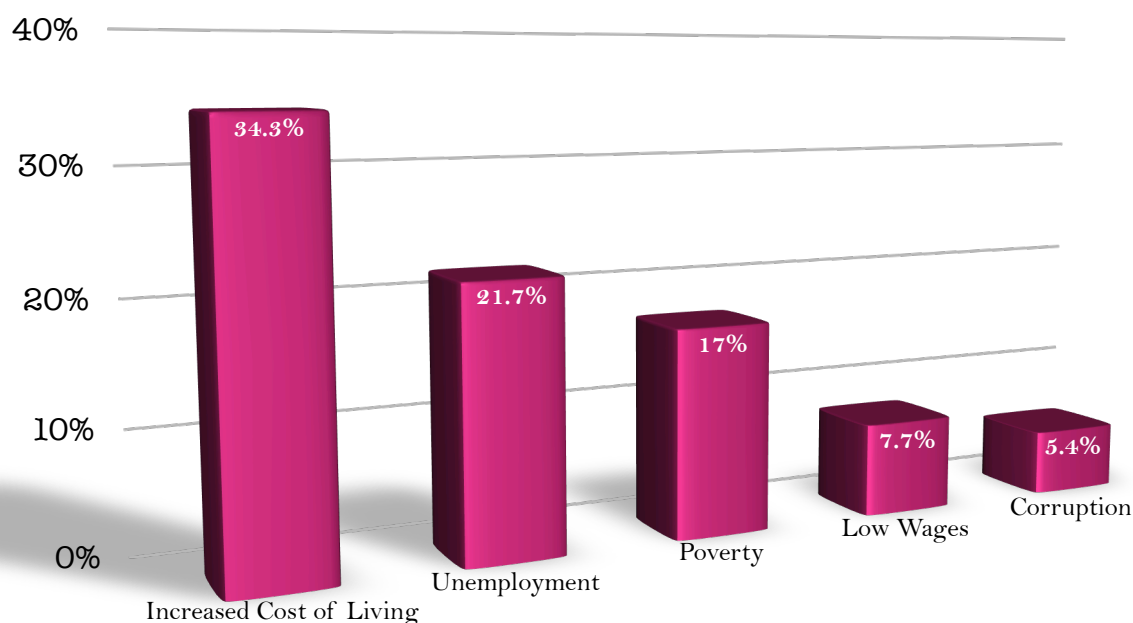
☑ Issues of expensive and high prices (34.3%), unemployment (21.7%), poverty (17%), low wages (7.7%), administrative and financial corruption (5.4%) ranked the first five on the national priority scale as identified in the responses of the national sample respondents to an (open) question to rank the main priorities.

☑ It was noticed that the issues of political reform, democratic transition and public freedoms including the press and media freedom did not rank high on the Jordanians' agenda as they are busy facing socio-economic challenges as all estimates indicate.

☑ These priorities maintained (almost) the same order even after reminding the respondents of them and asking them to answer "Yes" or "No" if this issue is a problem for the Jordanian citizen at present. The first five issues maintained the same order except for poverty which preceded unemployment but in a percentage that does not have a material effect on statistics.

☑ The political reform issues, public freedoms and democratic transitions continued to be in a low rank on the priority list of the Jordanian citizen at present.

■ Citizen Priorities



### The Lower House and National Priorities

☑ When asking the sample respondents how they view the method applied by the current Lower House to treat such

**Table No. (6)**  
**Relative Distribution of Respondents per their preferred electoral patterns and regions**

	Central Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	General Average
Currently applied system (one man/one vote)	55.4	60	55.2	56.6
Total relative representation	12.5	9.7	11.2	11.7
One vote and seat for each constituency	14.8	11.9	13	13.9
Combined system	13.2	15.9	14.7	14
Unsure	4	2.5	5.9	3.8

problems and handled such priorities, 3.7% only mentioned that the Lower House competence was very good; 20.1% said that it is good; 28.5% mentioned that its fair or acceptable against 41.4% who said that it is a very poor performance

and 6.3% said, “don’t know/not sure”.

☑ Answers of respondents did not differ in substance when the question moved to appraising performance of the representatives of the respondent electoral constituency in dealing with these problems. Out of the respondents, 3.7% described this performance as very good; 16.4% mentioned that it is good and 22.8% mentioned that it is fair or acceptable against 47.4% who mentioned that its very poor and 9.5% said, “don’t know/unsure”.

☑ About 70% of respondents (69.6%) expressed belief that there was no development in handling such problems although about two years have already lapsed since the election of the current Lower House. However, 21.5% mentioned that there has been such a development and 8.7% said, “don’t know/unsure” and 0.1% refused to answer this question.

### Third Part: What Parliament do the Jordanians Want?

#### First: The Electoral System

☑ The Study applied the direct question method about the “electoral system” that Jordanians prefer and find as the most relevant for their community. Other indirect questions were addressed with regard to the image of the Parliament that Jordanians want based on the assumption that: citizens in general select the systems they knew of and experienced. Other systems remain to be vague and relatively unknown for them despite the quick illustrations and explanations provided by the field researchers who received a special training to be able to draw the difference among the several electoral patterns.

☑ In this context, four electoral prevailing patterns were presented to the respondents to choose from them. The majority supported the one man/one vote pattern applied at the Jordanian Parliamentary elections; 13.9% supported the idea of dividing Jordan to a number of constituencies similar to the number of the Parliamentary House seats and 11.7% supported the idea of having all Jordan as one electoral constituency and applying a total relative representation. Other 14% supported the idea of a mixed electoral system based on giving two votes to each voter- one for the partisan/national lists and another to the representative of the constituency representative. However, they said that half or one third of the parliamentary seats must be designated for partisan/national lists and the other seats to representatives of the other electoral constituencies.

☑ Asking about the “fair and just” distribution of the parliamentary seats at the electoral constituencies according to the valid system, Jordanians split into almost 50/50 when answering this question: 44.3% said that it is fair, 41% said that it is unfair, 14.5% said that they don’t know/unsure, and 0.2% refused to answer.

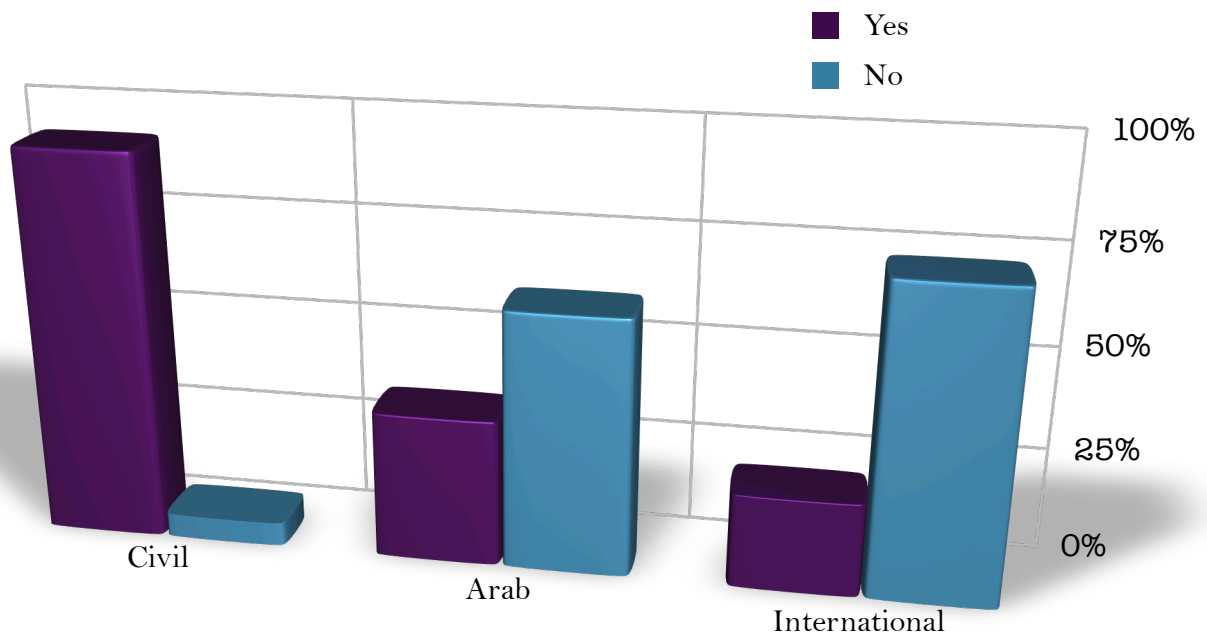
**Note:** The region of the North ranked first in terms of feeling that the system of distributing seats at the electoral constituencies is unfair; 49.2% described the system as unfair, followed by the region of the Center (38.3%), and the South (36.8%).

☑ As for the criteria of justice in distribution of seats at constituencies, the overwhelming majority of respondents (72.2%) said that they include the number of population in each constituency; 11.2% said that the less advantaged areas must be given special exceptions; 14.7% mentioned “imperatives to maintain the Parliament identity”; .04 mentioned, “others” and 1.6% said, “don’t know/unsure”.

#### Second: Agency Supervising the Lower House Elections

The majority of respondents (51.2%) supported the idea of creating a higher national independent commission for elections to supervise the process from A-Z. However, such a commission must include national trustful figures known for their competence and integrity. It must also include prominent judges and representatives to the relevant agencies of the State. In the same context, 22.8% supported the idea of the Ministry of Interior to continue to be the agency responsible for organizing and supervising elections; 21.5% requested the Ministry of Justice to be the supervisory agency; 3.9% said, “don’t know/unsure” against 0.6% who requested

Support for Election Monitoring



other entities to supervise elections such as Sheikhs (Chiefs) of tribes and religious leaders.

### Third: Elections Monitoring

Don't Know		No		Yes		Type of Monitoring
%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
.9	10	5.6	67	93.5	1122	Independent Civil
2.5	30	62.0	744	35.5	426	Arab
3	37	74.4	893	22.6	271	International

☑ The overwhelming majority of Jordanians (93.5%) supported the idea of having a local monitoring entity of elections including independent civil institutions such as social and civil society organizations; 5.6% disagreed with the idea.

☑ This rate dropped largely when asking about the opinion of respondents with regard to providing an Arab monitoring for elections. About one third of respondents (35.5%) supported the

idea of having an Arab monitoring function for elections against 62% who opposed the idea and 2.5 who said, “don’t know/unsure”.

☑ Less than one quarter of Jordanians (22.6%) supported the idea of having an international monitoring function for the elections against three quarters (74.4%) who opposed the idea and 3% who said, “don’t know/ unsure”.

#### **Fourth: The Parliament, Parties and Opposition:**

☑ More than half of the Jordanians (54.3%) supported the idea of having a strong opposition and the Parliament; 31.3% opposed the idea, 13.5% said, “don’t know/unsure”, and 0.8% refused to answer.

☑ 37% of Jordanians support the idea of having large and effective partisan blocks at the Parliament against 40.5% who opposed the idea and 22.3% saying, “don’t know/unsure”, and 0.2% abstaining from answering.

☑ 14.4% of Jordanians supported to a high degree the idea of forming the government from the block/trend/party that yields the majority of seats at the Lower House; 18.5% supported the idea to a fair degree, 13.1% supported it to a low degree, 34.1% do not support it at all, 19.1% don’t know/unsure and 0.7% refused to answer.

☑ When asked if they are going to vote for a partisan or an independent candidate if they are to participate in the coming elections, 10.5% said that they will elect a partisan candidate, 71.9% said that they prefer an independent candidate; 11.7% said that they aren’t sure or don’t know yet; 1.4% refused to answer against 4.4% who insisted on refusing an assumptive question and expressed their abstinence from participating in the coming elections.

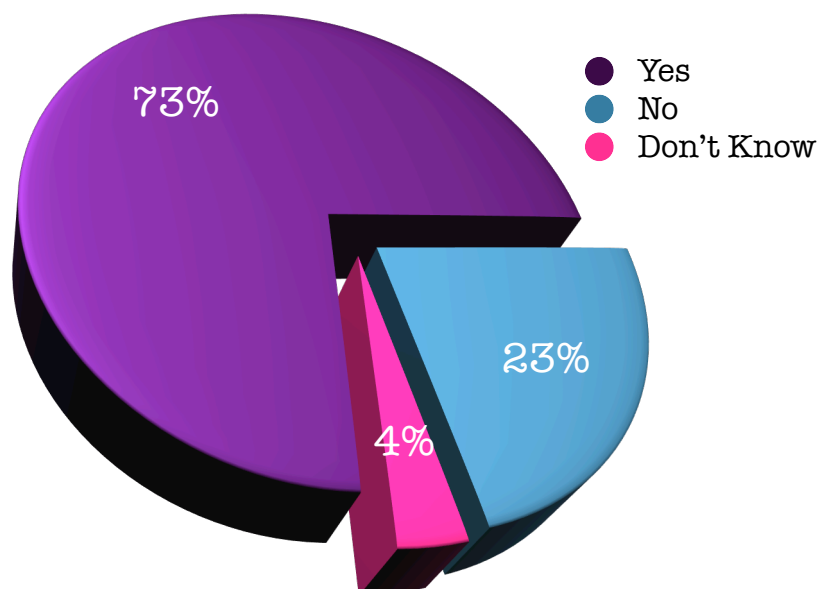
#### **Fifth: Quotas at the Lower House:**

##### **☑ Women Quota:**

- 🗣 About three quarters of Jordanians (**72.4%**) **support the idea of women quota at the Lower House** against 23.1% who do not accept it and 3.5% who don’t know or are unsure.
- 🗣 In order to identify the degree of supporting the women quota and its level, the respondents were asked to answer the question “to which extent do you agree to the set a women quota”. Out of the respondents, 41.1% said that they agree to it to a high degree, 28.4% said that they support it to a fair degree and 5.7% said that they agree to a low degree. However, 21.3% said that they don’t agree at all; 3.2% said that they don’t know/ are unsure, and 0.3 refused to answer the question.
- 🗣 These (70.2%) of Jordanians think that the quota system helped enhance women’s role in the public life against 23.2% who said otherwise and 6.6% who said, “don’t know/unsure”.
- 🗣 An obvious Jordanian majority (61.7%) believe that the method of calculating the quota needs to be modified against 24.3% who said that it should stay as is, 13.2% said, “don’t know/unsure” and 0.9% refused to answer.

Table No. (8) Degree of Jordanians Supporting the Several Quotas as Applied upon the Law of Electing the Lower House Members								
Sarcaesians and Chechens		Christians		Badia		Women		Degree
%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	
22.8	274	26.2	315	36.9	442	41.1	493	To a high degree
30.7	369	32	384	32.3	387	28.4	341	To a fair degree
14.6	175	13.1	157	8.7	105	5.7	68	To a low degree
23.3	279	21.5	258	188	15.7	21.3	256	Don't agree at all
96	8	6.6	79	72	6	3.2	39	Don't know
7	0.6	0.6	7	6	0.5	0.3	3	Abstained from answering
<b>100</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

### Support for Women Quota



- There are 58.5% of Jordanians who support the idea of increasing the number of “additional seats” designated for women; 37.2% opposed the increase; 4.3% said, “don’t know/unsure” and 0.1% abstained from answering the question.
- Asking the sample respondents about the best method to represent women at the Parliament- is it the quota or by “secured” seats on parties’ lists within a fully or mixed relative electoral system, 41.3% of Jordanians preferred the quota system; 39.8% preferred “secured” seats on lists of parties; 16.7% said that they were not sure or didn’t know and 2.2% refused to answer.
- The majority of Jordanians (54%) urged parties to present women candidates on their electoral lists and in “secured” seats if applying a fully relative or combined system. Out of them 30.4% opposed this directive and 14.4% said that they were not sure/didn’t know, and 1.3% refused to answer.



### Christian Seats Quota:

There are 26.2% of Jordanians who support to a high degree designation of a number of seats at the Lower House for Christian citizens; 32% supported a “Christian quota” to a fair degree; 13.1% supported it to a low degree and 21.5% do not support it at all; 6.6% don’t know/are unsure, and 0.6% abstained from answering the question.

#### **Sarccaesian and Chechens Quota:**

22.8% of Jordanians support to a high degree designation of seats for citizens of Sarccaesian and Chechen origins; 30.7% supported the idea to a fair degree; 14.6% supported the idea to a low degree; 23.3% do not support the idea at all, 8% don’t know/are unsure and 0.6% abstained from answering the question.

#### **Badia Quota- Closed Constituencies:**

-  There are 36.9% of Jordanians who support to a high degree the idea of designating seats for Bedouins at the Lower House; 32.3% supported it to a fair degree; 8.7% supported the idea to a low degree; 15.7% absolutely refused the idea; 6% don’t know/are unsure and 0.5% refused to answer.
-  On the other hand, about one quarter of Jordanians (25.6%) supported to a high degree the idea of adding the Bedouins quota (closed constituencies) to the seats of similar Governorates and integrate them therewith. However, 30.8% of Jordanians supported the idea to a fair degree and 13.1% supported the idea; 22.1% don’t support it at all; other 8.1% said that they didn’t know/were unsure, and 6% refused to answer.

#### **Sixth: Requirements to Run for Candidacy for Parliamentary Elections:**

**Age of Candidate:** The majority of Jordanians (71%) opposed the idea of lowering the age of a candidate for elections from 30 to 25 years; only 28% supported the idea and 1.1% said that they didn’t know/were unsure.

**Education Level of the Candidate:** The overwhelming majority of Jordanians (86.2%) supported the point that it has become imperative to have the Electoral Law explicitly stipulate in the article of requirements to run for candidacy that there must be “a reasonable minimal” for the education level of the candidate; 12% opposed, 1.7% said that they didn’t know/were unsure and 0.1% abstained from answering.

**Minimal Educational Level for the Candidate:** As for the educational level of the candidate, about three quarters of Jordanians suggested that a candidate must hold the first university degree (B.A./License), 17.9% said that they must have a higher study degree (M.A. or Ph.D.), 9.1% said that they must have a General Examination Certificate (High School) and 0.9% said that they must hold a preparatory stage certificate.

#### **Seventh: General Rules and Principles:**



**Defenses:** Half of Jordanians (49.8%) supported the idea of having the Judiciary consider decisions in relation with defenses pertinent to results of parliamentary elections; 34% said that this must be responsibility of the agency supervising elections; only 10.9% said that the issue should be left for the Parliament per se as is the case at present. Other 5.3% suggested other agencies (ad hoc committees, and a constitutional court....etc).

**Political Money- Cost of Campaigns:** More than two thirds of Jordanians (68.1%) requested a ceiling to be set for costs of electoral campaigns and their expenses in order to avoid the so called “political money”; 23.5% rejected the idea, 8.3% said that they didn’t know/were unsure and 0.1% refused to answer.

**Jordanians Abroad:** Three quarters of Jordanians (74%) supported the idea of Jordanians abroad participating in the Parliamentary elections and to take the procedures to enable them to exercise this right and duty, 24.1% said otherwise, 1.9% said that they didn’t know/were unsure.

**Voting by the Military:** The majority of Jordanians (69.8%) supported the idea of having the military vote in the Parliamentary elections, 25.7% opposed the idea, 3.9% didn’t know/were unsure, and 0.6% refused to answer.