



Mapping-out Partisan Participation in Jordan's 2016 Parliamentary Elections

1 / 9 / 2016

- 72 candidates affiliated with the IAF, including 14 women
- 12 candidates affiliated with Leftist and Pan-Arab Nationalist parties, including 2 women
- A total of 234 party-member candidates within 99 lists, including 43 women
- 78% of Jordan's political parties are running with candidates in the upcoming elections.

Quantitative analyses were conducted by RASSED, investigating partisan participation. This was conducted after the announcement of the final candidates' list by the Independent Election Commission (IEC). A descriptive quantitative methodology was adopted for data collection through direct communication with party spokespersons and secretary generals. All provided information was triangulated against RASSED's observers' inputs and media coverage of partisan electoral activism.

The mapping outcomes revealed that 39 out of the registered 50 political parties are participating with candidates, while the remaining 11 parties are participating through voting with no candidates. When interviewing party spokespersons, none indicated intentions to boycott the elections.

Partisan competition over parliamentary seats varies significantly. While Irbid's 3rd district's has the highest percentage of party-member candidates with 41% candidates, and Amman's 5th district has the highest number with 27 candidates, Central Badia on the other hand, has no partisan candidates.

National-level mapping revealed that 18% of candidates running for Jordan's 2016 elections are party members, with 234 candidates. When broken-down based on gender, 81.7% of partisan candidates were found to be male and only 18.3% female. Partisan candidates are running on a total of 99 lists in various districts, 73 of which included single party member(s) and 26 alliances of two or more parties.

The Islamic Action Front (IAF) party has the highest number of candidates running, of which 72 are party members (5.6% of all candidates in the kingdom), of which 19% are female. The IAF is followed by the National Current Party, with 23 party-member candidates (1.8% of all candidates). Then the National Congress Party "Zamzam", with 20 party-member candidates. The Centrist Islamic Party and the National Unity Party are running with 16 party-member candidates each. As for Leftist and Pan-Arab Nationalist parties, their candidates totalled 12 in 6 districts, of which only 2 are female.

The analysis also revealed that leftist parties are comprised of mixed tribal/leftist/centrist candidates. Centrist and right-wing parties also tend to random alliances, where no significant patterns of multi-party lists were observed in more than two electoral districts.



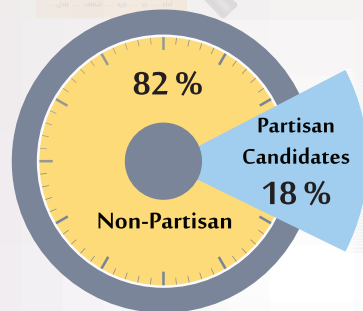
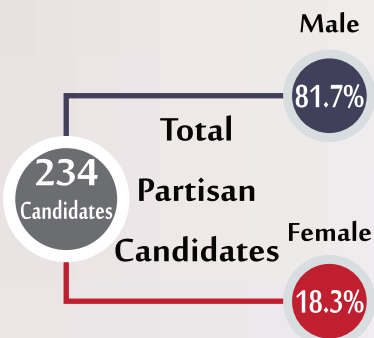
39 Parties Participating with Candidates

11 Parties Participating only through Voting



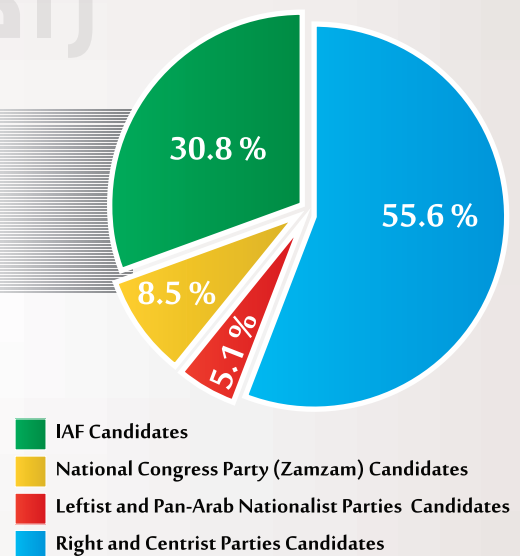
73 Single-Party Lists

26 Multi-Party Lists



Percentage of Partisan Candidates against Total

Partisan Candidates (243)



Percentage of Partisan Candidates Against Total Per Governorate

Amman - First 25 %	Irbid - Fourth 11.1 %	Karak 12.2 %
Amman - Second 25 %	Zarqa - First 27 %	Tafilah 12.2 %
Amman - Third 19 %	Zarqa - Second 21 %	Ma'an 10 %
Amman - Fourth 25 %	Mafraq 19 %	Aqaba 23 %
Amman - Fifth 30 %	Jerash 20 %	Northern Badia 6.7 %
Irbid - First 28 %	Ajloun 3.4 %	Central Badia 0 %
Irbid - Second 2.3 %	Balqa 16 %	South Badia 3.1 %
Irbid - Third 41 %	Madaba 8.3 %	