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## THE 2007 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN JORDAN:

### An Exit Poll Conducted in Six Electoral Districts Located In Six Municipalities

Irbid, Al-Karak, Madaba, Al-Rusaifeh  
Al-Hasa and Al-Oyoun

*Number of Completed Interviews: 3993*

23 August 2007

This poll was conducted on Election Day, July 31, 2007.  
Margin of error is  $\pm 2\%$  at 95% confidence level.

The field work for this poll was conducted by  
**Middle East Marketing and Research Consultants**  
which mobilized for this purpose 151 interviewers, polling station supervisors  
and coordinators; 36 technicians for data collection, entry and processing;  
two system analysts and six executive staff.

**For further information or inquiries,**  
**contact Dr. Musa Shteivi at the above address.**

This poll was supported by the International Republican Institute (IRI)



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## **MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN JORDAN:**

### **An Exit Poll Conducted in Six Electoral Districts**

*Located in the Municipalities of Irbid, Oyoum, Madaba, Rusaifeh, Karak & Hasa*

#### **BACKGROUND**

Municipal elections were held in Jordan on July 31, 2007, the first elections since 1999 in which mayors and municipal council members were directly elected (with the exception of the capital Amman which will continue to have an appointed mayor and half appointed municipal council.)

2,720 candidates competed for a total of 965 seats in 93 municipal councils including mayors and municipal councilors. Female candidates were guaranteed a minimum of 220 of those seats under a 20% quota for women. (Figures according to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.)

In addition, approximately 150,000 youth became eligible voters under the 2007 amended law which reduced the voting age from 19 to 18.

Candidate registration took place on July 22-24. The official campaign period lasted six days from July 25 -30.

In the early afternoon on Election Day, the opposition Islamic Action Front (IAF) withdrew all 33 of its municipal candidates from the elections in response to what the party described as rigging by the government. The IAF accused the Jordanian authorities of using army personnel for duplicate voting in favor of pro-government candidates with buses carrying plain-clothed soldiers from polling station to polling station. (Military voting was allowed for the first time during these municipal elections.)

According to official statistics, the total turnout nationwide was 56.0%.

This is the first exit poll in Jordan's history and the fourth in a series of surveys conducted by the Jordan Center for Social Research (JCSR) and its partners that focuses on local governance in the Kingdom.

The exit poll was conducted in six electoral districts in six municipalities located throughout the country varying in size and composition of population: Hasa in Tafleleh Governorate; Karak (Main City district); Madaba (Main City district); Oyoum in Ajloun Governorate; Irbid (Barha district) and Rusaifeh in Zarqa Governorate (Rashid district.) [See Appendix I for map and description of electoral districts.]

The exit poll was conducted during polling hours in a total of 37 polling stations in the six electoral districts. Polls were open on Election Day from 7:00 am to 5:00 pm. The computation of results was carried out in four runs at 10:00 am, 1:00 pm, 4:00 pm and the close of the polling stations.

With this poll, JCSR and its partners hope to shed light on voting patterns, voter behavior and electoral culture in Jordan's 2007 municipal elections for the benefit of decision makers, elected officials and the general public.

## **MAIN FINDINGS**

### **Summary**

#### **Tribalism Still Dominates, But Undecided and Swing Voters Matter**

The exit poll shows that two-thirds of voters had already decided on their candidate for mayor over a month before Election Day.

In many cases, winning candidates had secured tribal and family consensus well before the elections. Therefore, it is doubtful that any decisive shifts away from these candidates could have taken place in the run-up to Election Day. However, in certain districts where the races were very close, “undecided” and “swing” voters could have had an influence on the outcomes. [See page 4 for more information on “undecided” and “swing” voters.]

An official campaign period of only six days limits the influence of issue-driven election campaigns over voters’ decisions. However, we can see an upward trend in the importance of campaigns and issues in these elections when compared to previous elections. Allowing a longer campaign period could shape electoral behavior in Jordan by allowing candidates to influence voters through more relevant and meaningful issue-driven electoral programs. These types of campaigns could affect “neck-and-neck” races by attracting “undecided” or “swing” to one competitor or another.

#### **Did the IAF Jump or was it Pushed Out of the Elections?**

Exit poll runs taken at 10:00 am and 1:00 pm on Election Day show that most IAF candidates were losing by a wide margin to their independent/tribal competitors, particularly in cities like Madaba, Rusaifeh and Irbid where a greater IAF presence is supposedly felt. This poor showing could have been a contributing factor in the IAF’s decision to boycott half way through the elections under the pretext of rigging by the government. The results could also be interpreted as an indication of a declining “Islamist” support in places where the IAF traditionally has been strong.

#### **Youth Voters and Women Voting for Women: Where Were They?**

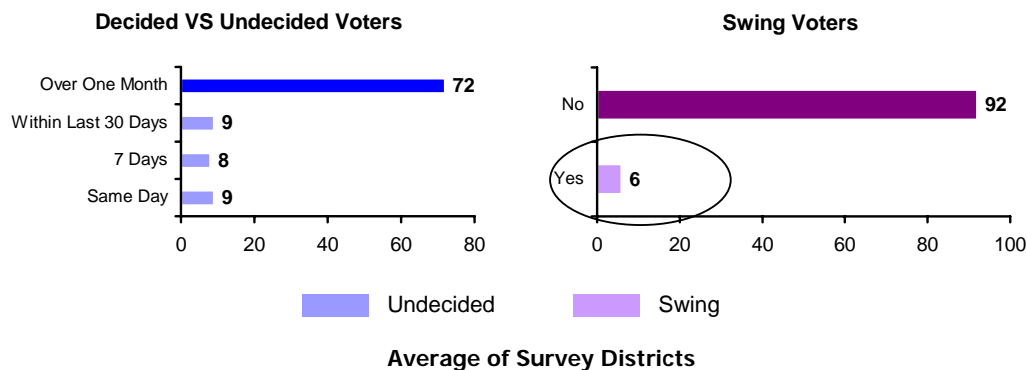
Youth turnout was lower than their share of the population.

Turnout for women was representative, however the numbers of women voting for women and men voting for women were disappointingly low.

## **Part I: Elections for Mayor**

### **Voting Patterns and Electoral Behavior**

- The exit poll shows that the majority of voters in the survey districts were already decided on their candidate for mayor over a month before Election Day. The percentage of “locked” votes ranges from 63% in certain districts to as high as 85% in others or an average of 72% in all survey districts.
- The percentage of voters who claim to have made a choice within the past four weeks ranges from 14% up to a considerable 33% in Karak-Main City, 34% in Rusaifeh-Rashid and 35% in Oyoun. These could be described as the “undecided voters” in the survey districts.
- Among these “undecideds”, the percentage of voters who made a choice within the past 7 days and on the same day of the elections ranges between 11% up to 22% in Oyoun and 25% in Karak-Main City.
- The poll results show clearly that certain candidates who secured the support of tribe and family were well positioned to win on Election Day having locked in the necessary number of voters to win.
- Results also show that there was a small percent of “swing voters” who responded “yes” to having considered at any time giving their vote to a different candidate.



- Given the strength of mayoral candidates who received tribal or family consensus well before the elections, it is doubtful that any decisive shifts away from these candidates could have taken place in the run-up to Election Day. The mayoral races in Hasa, Rusaifeh-Rashid, Karak-Main City, Madaba-Main City and Oyoun clearly indicate this trend. The mayors elected in these districts won by a wide margin.
- However, in certain districts where the races were very close, “undecided” and “swing” voters could have had an influence on the outcomes. We see this more clearly in municipal council races than in the mayor races in the survey districts. For example, in Oyoun there was a very close race among municipal council seat winners Hamdan Darwish (479 votes), Saitan

Zawateen (477 votes) and Nabila Raja (466 votes) who won under the women's quota. Similarly in Hasa, Faisal Al-Hamran won his municipal council seat with 136 votes and Awwad Al-Swailhiyeen lost the race with 126 votes. The candidate's ability to convince "undecided" and "swing" voters in the days leading up to the elections could have made the difference between winning or losing a seat on the municipal council.

- However, as the official campaign period covered only the six days before the elections, it is unlikely that election campaigns in general and/or promises made by candidates to solve municipal issues could seriously influence voters' decisions, especially in the races for mayor.
- By themselves, neither the candidate's election campaign nor his/her campaign promises to solve municipal issues were considered important factors by voters in determining for whom to vote. However, when these two factors are taken together they compare fairly well with other factors determining voters' decisions, like the candidate's religiosity or personal acquaintance with the candidate.
- Of course, electoral campaigns and programs have never had a great deal of influence on voter decisions in Jordanian elections. However, if we use the 1993 parliamentary elections as a benchmark, we can see an upward trend in the importance of campaigns and issues in the 2007 municipal elections from an average of 2% in 1993 to 6-8% in the latest elections. And this trend is apparent even though municipal elections in Jordan are generally considered to be more tribal in nature than parliamentary elections.
- An extension of the campaign period beyond a mere six days would certainly help reshape electoral behavior and culture in Jordan by allowing candidates to influence voters through more relevant and meaningful issue-driven electoral programs. Moreover, keeping in mind that "undecided" voters in some districts amounted to over one-third of the turnout, outcomes in districts where there are neck-and-neck races could be influenced by serious campaigns and platforms. Such possibilities were evident in the elections of council members in all survey districts.

#### Electoral Culture

- In almost all of the survey districts, the poll results show that considerable majorities of voters were motivated primarily by considerations of tribal/family and township/neighborhood affiliations. These ranged from 28% to as high as 45% and 49% in Oyoun and Irbid-Barha, respectively.
- The candidate's reputation as a good service provider ranked a low second from 6% to as high as 31% in Rusaifeh-Rashid while the candidate's integrity ranked only a low third from as low as 5% to as high as 23% in Madaba-Main City.
- The results also reveal that election campaigns and campaign promises played a limited role in the electoral process from a combined 4% to around 8% in most of the survey districts to 12% in Madaba-Main City.

- The poll results show that religiosity is not a major consideration affecting voter decisions. In the past few years, surveys that have measured voter attitudes in parliamentary elections indicate a much stronger inclination to vote for pious/religious candidates than is evident in this municipal exit poll. Religiosity in this survey scored a mere 0% in Hassa, 2% in Rusaifeh-Rashid, 3% in Oyouun, but increases up to 5%, 6% and 7% in Karak-Main City, Madaba-Main City and Irbid-Barha respectively. Coincidentally, the latter three are cities where a greater IAF presence is felt. Such a weak consideration of the candidate's religiosity could be interpreted as an indication of a declining 'Islamist' constituency particularly when correlated with the actual showing of IAF candidates in these three districts (see below.)
- Nevertheless, when the factor of religiosity is combined with the considerations of party affiliation and recommendations by a friend (considered a typical IAF vote canvassing procedure), the results are 10% in Irbid-Barha, 11% in Madaba, and 13% in Karak. Such results are commensurate with previous national and municipal surveys conducted by JCSR and its partners measuring the IAF's potential strength in elections. It is important to keep in mind that IAF members and core voters tend to think of the Front as a religious "movement" and not as a "political party."

## **Part II: Elections for Municipal Council Membership**

### Voting Patterns and Electoral Behavior

- The case looks very similar in municipal council races. The percentage of "locked" votes ranges from 54% to as high as 82% in Hasa.
- The percentage of voters who claim to have made a choice within the past four weeks ranges from 18% up to as much as 40% in Rusaifeh-Rashid and 41% in Oyouun. As noted above, these might be described as the "undecided voters" in the survey districts.
- Among those "undecideds", the percentage of voters who made a choice within the past 7 days and the same day of elections ranges from 12% up to 24% in Madaba-Main City, 25% in Oyouun and 27% in Karak-Main City.

### Electoral Culture

- Poll results show that even higher majorities of voters in council races are motivated primarily by considerations of tribal/family and township/neighborhood affiliations than in mayoral contests. These range from 38% to as high as 65% and 60% for Hasa and Irbid-Barha respectively.
- The candidate's integrity ranks a low second from as low as 5% to as high as 16% in Madaba, while being a good service provider ranks a low third from 5% to 14% in Rusaifeh-Rashid.

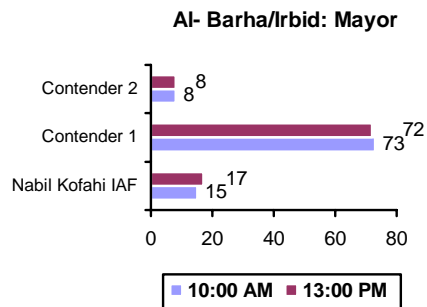
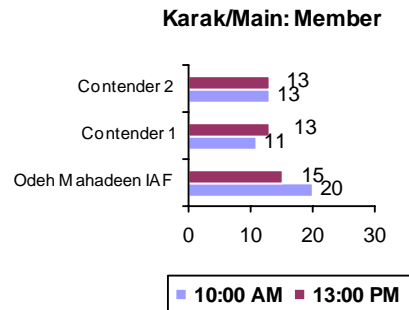
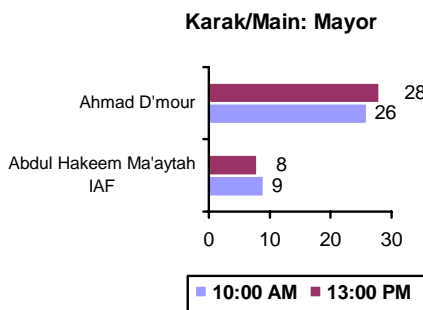
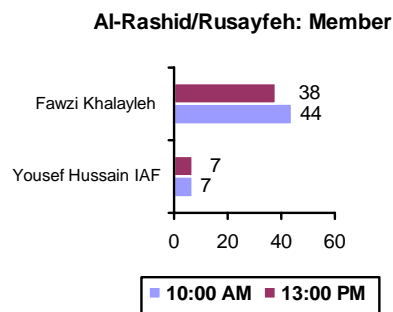
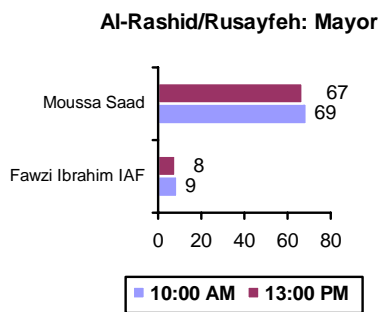
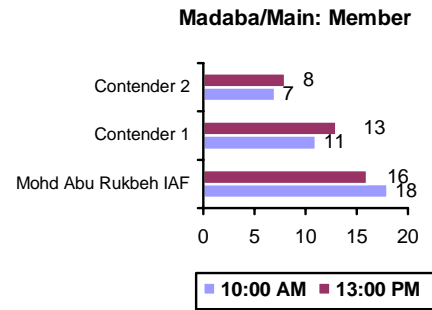
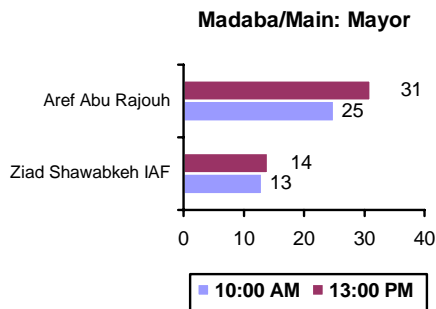
- Here also, poll results show that election campaigns and campaign promises played a limited role in the electoral process.
- Again, religiosity alone was not a major consideration, from 2% to just 5%.
- However when religiosity is combined with considerations of party affiliation and recommendations by friend (typically an IAF party vote canvassing procedure), the resulting percentages could account for the level of IAF popularity and in certain districts: from 3% up to 8% in Irbid-Barha and Rusaifeh-Rashid, 9% in Madaba and 12% in Karak.

### **Part III: Priorities for the New Municipal Councils and Perceptions of the Voting Process**

- When voters were asked what should be the first priority of their new municipal council, road building and maintenance came in first place, followed by hygiene inspection, public sanitation and epidemic control at food outlets and factories in second place, while street cleanliness & garbage collection was the third most important priority.
- Percentages of voters who considered the elections “free and fair to a large degree” ranged from 35% in Irbid-Barha, to 54% in Madaba-Main City, to 59% in Rusaifeh-Rashid, to 62% in Karak-Main City, to 68% in Oyoum, and as high as 83% in Hasa.
- Coincidentally, the poll shows high “not free and fair at all” ratings in those survey districts where there were strong allegations of irregularities, namely Madaba and Irbid.

### **Part IV: Exit Polls Results for IAF Candidates**

- An analysis of the results in four of the six survey districts shows that at 10:00 am and 1:00 pm on Election Day the IAF candidates for mayor and municipal council in Irbid-Barha, Rusaifeh-Rashid, Karak-Main City and Madaba-Main City were lagging far behind their main independent or tribal competitors. The exceptions were Mohamed Abu Rukbeh in Madaba who had a chance to win a council seat but withdrew, and Odeh Mahadeen who actually won a council seat in Karak.



- As the poll shows, the situation of the IAF's candidates had not improved by 1:00 pm; the party announced its decision to withdraw all its candidates from the municipal elections at around that time.
- This poor showing could have been a contributing factor in the IAF's decision to boycott half way through the elections under the pretext of rigging by the



government. Moreover, as noted above, the apparent decreasing relevance of the religiosity factor could indicate a dampening of enthusiasm for the 'Islamist' vote.

#### **Part V: Women and Youth Turnout, Voting for Women Candidates**

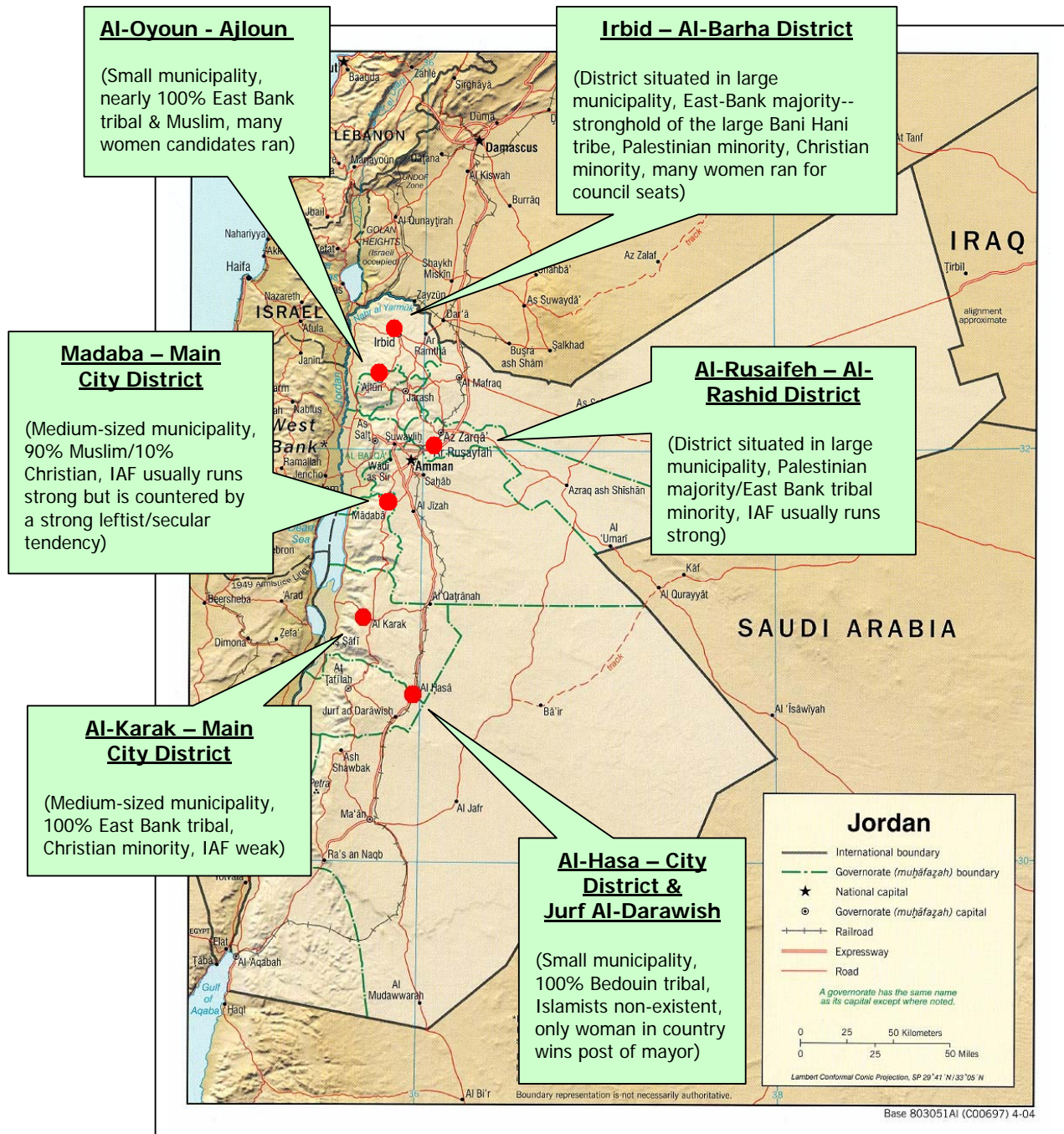
- The national official turnout was 56%.
- Among the six survey districts overall participation of women was 48%
- For youth aged 18-29, turnout was 39%.
- Although the turnout for women in the six survey districts was 48%, women voting for women did not exceed 11%.
- Men voting for women did not exceed 9%.
- Hence, only 20% of all voters gave their vote to a woman candidate:
  - 13% to a woman candidate for council membership
  - 6% to a woman candidate for mayor
  - 1% to a woman candidate for mayor/ council member.
- The highest percent of voting for women was in the districts of Hasa and Oyoum. If we take these out of the total average, we end up with a mere 5% for women giving their vote to women and men giving their vote to women.
- In spite of low voting for women, a number of women in the six survey districts did well in their races for mayor and municipal councilor: Rana Khalaf Al-Hajaya in Hasa, who became the only woman in the country elected mayor; Nabila Mousa Raja in Oyoum as council member; and Haifa Karadsheh in Madaba-Main City, who won as council member in a neck-and-neck race with two male competitors. In all, twenty women nationwide won their races outright, i.e. outside the 20% quota.
- Youth turnout (18-29) was generally lower than their share of the population and disappointingly less than expected. Major efforts and initiatives have been undertaken in Jordan to mobilize youth to engage more actively in public life and make their voices heard during the electoral process. Turnout was particularly low within the 25-29 age group. One would have expected much more participation from this segment of society who are usually more or less settled down in their career and family lives and are expected to be more engaged in social and political issues.
- Youth voting patterns do not differ from their parents or the bulk of voters. In fact a slightly higher tribal commitment was apparent if we look at factors impacting voting decisions of young people aged 18-29.

### Turnout by Age and Gender

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Exit Poll	Population	Exit Poll	Population	Exit Poll	Population
18-24	24.6	26.7	22.7	26.6	23.7	26.7
25-29	13.6	16.3	16.0	15.7	14.8	16.0
30-39	22.5	25.4	25.2	25.1	23.8	25.3
40-49	19.1	14.3	20.3	14.5	19.7	14.4
50+	20.2	17.3	15.8	18.1	18.1	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Appendix I

Map of Jordan showing the six exit poll electoral districts located in the Municipalities of Irbid, Oyoun, Madaba, Rusaifeh, Karak & Hasa



## **MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN JORDAN:**

### **An Exit Poll in Six Electoral Districts**

#### **Tables**

*Following is a detailed presentation of the results of the exit poll conducted in six municipalities throughout Jordan.*

## Part I: Elections for Mayor

**Table (1)**  
*Voting Patterns and Electoral Behavior*

*Q. When did you decide to vote for this candidate?*

	AL-BARHA/ IRBID %	AL-RASHID/ RUSAIFEH %	KARAK/ MAIN %	MADABA/ MAIN %	AL- HASA %	AL-OYOUN %
Today	8.2	7.1	11.5	9.9	6.7	10.9
Within Last 7 Days	4.0	9.1	13.7	7.9	4.1	11.2
Within Past 4 Weeks	5.6	18.1	7.5	7.3	3.4	12.4
Over A Month Ago	81.5	64.2	65.4	72.4	84.5	63.4
No Reply	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.3	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table (2)**  
*Voting Patterns and Electoral Behavior*

*Q. Did you consider at any point in time voting for a different candidate?*

	AL-BARHA/ IRBID %	AL-RASHID/ RUSAIFEH %	KARAK/ MAIN %	MADABA/ MAIN %	AL- HASA %	AL-OYOUN %
Yes	8.0	2.9	10.4	8.3	2.6	5.2
No	90.7	96.0	87.7	89.4	96.4	92.4
No Reply	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.3	1.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table (3)**  
***Electoral Culture***

***Q. Which of the following reasons best describes why you voted for this candidate?***

	<b>AL- BARHA/ IRBID %</b>	<b>AL- RASHID/ RUSAIFEH %</b>	<b>KARAK/ MAIN %</b>	<b>MADABA /MAIN %</b>	<b>AL- HASA %</b>	<b>AL- OYOUN %</b>
<b>Family/Tribal Affiliation</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>
<b>From My Town, Village, Neighborhood</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Candidate Election Campaign</b>	3.6	4.1	1.9	6.8	1.8	2.7
<b>Candidate Promises to Solve Local Municipal Issues</b>	4.0	4.6	2.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
<b>Good Service Provider</b>	12.3	30.7	12.7	11.4	22.7	5.7
<b>His/Her Integrity</b>	12.7	4.9	18.1	22.6	9.0	21.1
<b>His/Her Religiosity</b>	7.2	2.3	5.4	5.8	.3	3.3
<b>Political Party Affiliation</b>	.8	1.2	1.9	1.8		.4
<b>Recommended by Friend</b>	1.6	3.1	5.6	2.5	.8	1.0
<b>Personal Acquaintance</b>	4.2	8.6	6.5	6.9	4.4	5.7
<b>Recommended by Family Member</b>	1.2	5.1	2.1	1.8	3.4	2.3
<b>Other</b>	3.0	2.2	3.5	2.4	22.9	4.9
<b>No Reply</b>	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.0	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Part II: Elections for Municipal Council Membership

**Table (1)**  
*Voting Patterns and Electoral Behavior*

*Q. When did you decide to vote for this candidate?*

	AL-BARHA/ IRBID %	AL-RASHID/ RUSAIFEH %	KARAK/ MAIN %	MADABA /MAIN %	AL- HASA %	AL-OYOUN %
Today	9.5	6.8	14.2	13.8	5.4	11.9
Within Last 7 Days	6.8	11.1	12.9	9.8	6.2	13.4
Within Past 4 Weeks	5.6	22.3	7.3	8.0	5.9	16.1
Over A Month Ago	74.0	58.4	63.5	62.2	81.7	54.1
No Reply	4.2	1.5	2.1	6.2	.8	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table (2)**  
*Voting Patterns and Electoral Behavior*

*Q. Did you consider at any point in time voting for a different candidate?*

	AL-BARHA/ IRBID %	AL-RASHID/ RUSAIFEH %	KARAK/ MAIN %	MADABA /MAIN %	AL- HASA %	AL-OYOUN %
Yes	6.6	8.4	7.3	8.4	2.1	6.8
No	89.3	90.0	90.8	85.5	97.2	88.8
No Reply	4.2	1.5	1.9	6.1	.8	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table (3)**  
***Electoral Culture***

***Q. Which of the following reasons best describes why you voted for this candidate?***

	<b>AL- BARHA/ IRBID %</b>	<b>AL- RASHID/ RUSAIFEH %</b>	<b>KARAK/ MAIN %</b>	<b>MADABA /MAIN %</b>	<b>AL- HASA %</b>	<b>AL- OYOUN %</b>
<b>Family/Tribal Affiliation</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>38.1</b>
<b>From My Town, Village, Neighborhood</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Candidate Election Campaign</b>	2.4	5.7	1.9	6.2	.8	1.8
<b>Candidate Promises to Solve Local Municipal Issues</b>	2.8	4.0	1.3	3.5	2.6	4.5
<b>Good Service Provider</b>	6.8	14.0	6.2	7.4	5.9	4.6
<b>His/Her Integrity</b>	4.8	6.5	11.7	15.5	5.7	14.4
<b>His/Her Religiosity</b>	4.4	2.6	5.2	4.4	1.5	4.0
<b>Political Party Affiliation</b>	.2	1.5	1.3	.7	.3	
<b>Recommended by Friend</b>	3.2	3.7	4.6	4.1	1.3	1.2
<b>Personal Acquaintance</b>	6.4	13.7	9.0	8.6	3.6	7.2
<b>Recommended by Family Member</b>	2.8	4.9	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.7
<b>Other</b>	1.8	3.8	3.3	2.2	9.5	7.1
<b>No Reply</b>	4.2	1.5	2.3	6.0	.8	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



### **Part III: Priorities for the New Municipal Councils and Perceptions of the Voting Process**

**Table (1)**

*Q. What should be the first priority for the new municipal council?*

	<b>AL- BARHA/ IRBID %</b>	<b>AL- RASHID/ RUSAIFEH %</b>	<b>KARAK/ MAIN %</b>	<b>MADABA /MAIN %</b>	<b>AL- HASA %</b>	<b>AL- OYOUN %</b>
<b>Facilitate Construction &amp; Business Licenses</b>	7.2	4.9	3.7	7.0	4.1	7.1
<b>Road Building and Maintenance</b>	19.9	29.5	25.0	23.5	19.8	24.4
<b>Road Cleanliness</b>	16.9	13.4	10.2	15.0	9.5	7.4
<b>Garbage Collection</b>	1.6	5.8	1.7	4.3	4.1	2.7
<b>Road Lighting</b>	3.8	5.2	3.8	5.6	15.7	4.8
<b>Hygiene Inspection at Food Outlets and Factories</b>	14.7	9.8	11.0	10.8	5.9	10.2
<b>Public Sanitation and Epidemic Control</b>	15.1	12.1	14.0	11.2	13.9	16.9
<b>Public Marketplace Construction and Regulation</b>	5.8	3.5	2.9	5.8	2.8	4.8
<b>Public Park Construction and Maintenance</b>	4.6	3.8	6.3	4.4	4.1	7.8
<b>Other</b>	9.9	11.7	21.3	12.2	19.8	13.4
<b>No Reply</b>	.6	.2		.3		.7
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table (2)

*Q. Do you think today's elections were...?*

	AL-BARHA/ IRBID %	AL-RASHID/ RUSAIFEH %	KARAK/ MAIN %	MADABA/ MAIN %	AL- HASA %	AL-OYOUN %
<b>Free &amp; Fair to a Large Extent</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>67.8</b>
Free & Fair to a Medium Extent	25.8	25.5	28.7	27.2	11.9	24.5
Free & Fair to a Little Extent	14.5	8.9	5.2	6.9	2.8	3.5
<b>Not at all Free &amp; Fair</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
No Reply	1.0	.3		.7		.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### Part IV: Exit Poll Results for IAF Candidates

Name of Candidate	10:00 AM	1:00 PM	4:00 PM
<b><i>Al-Barha/Irbid: Mayor</i></b>			
Nabil Kofahi: <b>IAF</b>	14.5	17.0	17.6
Abdul-Raouf Al-Tell: Elected Mayor	8.1	8.0	10.4
Abdul-Nasser Bani Hani	<b>72.6</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.0</b>
<b><i>Al-Rashid/Rusaifeh: Mayor</i></b>			
Fawzi Ibrahim: <b>IAF</b>	9.3	7.9	9.2
Mousa Al-Saad: Elected Mayor	<b>69.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>
<b><i>Al-Rashid/Rusaifeh: Council Member</i></b>			
Yousef Sabri Hussain: <b>IAF</b>	6.5	6.7	6.7
Fawzi Al-Khalayleh: Elected Member	44.4	37.8	34.0
<b><i>Madaba/Main: Mayor</i></b>			
Ziad Al-Shawabkeh: <b>IAF</b>	12.8	13.8	13.3
Aref Abu Rajouh: Elected mayor	<b>24.8</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>
<b><i>Madaba/Main: Council Member</i></b>			
Mohammed Abu Rukbeh: <b>IAF</b>	18.1	15.6	13.1
Ayman Al-Ma'aytah	11.1	12.7	11.9
Khaled Abu Freijeh	7.1	7.8	8.7
<b><i>Karak/Main: Mayor</i></b>			
Abdul-Hakeem Al-Ma'aytah: <b>IAF</b>	8.6	8.2	7.2
Ahmad Al-D'mour: Elected Mayor	<b>25.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<b><i>Karak/Main: Council Member</i></b>			
Odeh Al-Mahadeen: <b>IAF</b>	19.9	14.9	13.0
Abdul-Raheem Al-Bashabsheh	10.6	12.7	13.3
Mohsen Al-Madadha	13.1	13.1	12.0

### **Part V: Women and Youth Turnout**

District	YOUTH 18 – 29	WOMEN
Al-Barha/Irbid	45.5%	50.7%
Al-Rashid/Rusaifeh	36.6	44.2
Karak/Main	35.0	54.6
Madaba/Main	34.6	42.1
Al-Hasa	39.2	48.7
Al-Oyoun	43.7	54.4
Total Turnout	38.5	48.1