Pre-Municipal Elections 2021 Survey

TECHNICAL & ANALYTICAL

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THINK ▶ DO

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KONRAD
ADENAUER
STIFTUNG

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1. ABOUT KAS

KAS is a German political foundation, closely associated with the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU). Since 1982, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has been present with its office in Jordan where it promotes democracy and the rule of law as it does throughout the region and worldwide. Moreover, KAS Jordan Office intends to provide a sustainable contribution to the development and deepening of social and market-based structures. By offering political education, KAS supports the development of political parties, civil society, local self-administration and free and independent media.

In the Middle East, KAS is taking part in the political, economic and social stabilization of the region. The Jordan Office therefore intends to combat terrorism and causes of migration. In order to prevent violent conflicts, KAS aims at promoting the consolidation of cooperation within the region and with Europe as well as the constructive dialogue of cultures and religions.

The partners of KAS Jordan Office are mainly civil society institutions, ministries, parliaments, universities, think tanks, employers' associations, local media and political parties.

2. ABOUT NAMA

NAMA is a technology driven strategic intelligence solutions provider to key stakeholders in the public and private sectors. NAMA strives to advance political, social and economic development in the MENA region, and more specifically in Jordan by utilizing over 100 years of combined collective experience in polling, research, security, business consultancy, investments, monitoring and evaluation, and sustainable socio-economic development.

We retain a highly experienced and agile team of researchers, consultants, experts, economists and analysts that enrich and drive our multi-disciplinary approach to transforming raw and big data into actionable intelligence that enable strategic decision making with our clients; who share our mission of enabling an environment that facilitates socio-economic development and policy making.

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipal Elections are expected to take place in the upcoming year (2022). In light of the current conditions, which play a role in the performance of municipalities as well as their corresponding elections, NAMA Strategic Intelligence Solutions conducted a nationally representative survey, in collaboration with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, exploring Jordanians' perceptions towards the elections. A booster sample compromising of university students was also surveyed to further gain insight on the perspectives of youth.

The survey was conducted during the months of November and December 2021 with an overall sample of 2,365 adult Jordanians, whereby the national sample consisted of 1,561 respondents and the booster sample comprised of 804 university students. The survey tool was designed by KAS and NAMA, cooperatively, and it comprised of four main sections: participation, royal committee to modernize the political system, ideological spectrum, and media.

As for the data analysis, it mainly focused on comparing the perceptions of youth with the perceptions of the nationally representative sample, which provided the opportunity to study the insights of different generations and allocate gaps within their ideologies.

Looking at the main results, about a third of the total number of respondents illustrated they would definitely not vote in the upcoming municipal elections while over a half of the respondents showed an interest in voting. Further analysis shows that Jordanians mainly disengage in elections because they do not trust the integrity of elections and find it useless as indicated by 46.82% of the national sample. The universities' sample illustrated similar results, with the lack of trust and incompetent candidates being the top reasons for not wanting to vote in the upcoming elections. When the respondents were asked about reasons that would entice them to vote, both samples illustrated that the system needs to be improved and the importance of integrity (18.92% for the universities sample and 24.32% for the national sample). Further, 36.94% of the youth sample and 23.90% of the nationally representative sample agreed that they would participate if honest and competent candidates ran. However, about a quarter of the total respondents stated that nothing would entice them to vote.

Looking at the necessity of several traits and characteristics that need to be present in the desired candidates, both samples showed similar perceptions. However, it is interesting that youth were more interested in a socially active candidate who is outspoken and has presence on social media. Further, 31.55% of the universities sample and 47.83% of the national sample believe that a candidate needs to provide services and improvements to get their votes.

As for the level of satisfaction of the services provided by the municipalities, over two thirds of the total respondents have shown satisfaction to a medium and great extent in relation to garbage collection, level of cleanliness, and street lighting. However, 45.5% of the nationally representative sample and 42.5% of the universities sample were not satisfied at all with the street maintenance services.

In terms of decentralization, over 70% of the total respondents support the allocation of competences and budget from the central government to the municipalities. Most of the respondents indicated that they were not informed about the activities and the decisions taken by the municipalities, as illustrated by over 64% of the nationally representative sample and over 76% of the youth sample.

When examining Jordanians' support toward younger candidates, the majority indicated that their willingness to vote for younger candidates. They reasoned that younger candidates are generally ambitious, energetic, and enthusiastic (25.66% national sample and 18.5% universities sample). Respondents reasoned that younger candidates are well-grounded to reality, and they tend to be well-informed, as indicated by 21.79% of the national sample and 31.9% of the university students interviewed.

As for the Royal Committee to Modernize the Political System, most respondents (75.3% national sample and 85.1% universities' sample) stated that they have not heard of the committee. Of those who heard of the committee, 39.6% of the national sample and 34.9% of the universities sample do not trust it at all.

Moreover, over 80% of the respondents agree to some degree on dedicating no less than 30% of elected councils of municipalities and governorates for women. However, 63.2 % of the national sample and 54.9% of the universities sample do not agree with lowering the minimum age of candidacy for municipal and governorate councils' elections from 25 to 22 years. When respondents were asked about the level of education of the mayor, over 80% of both the youth and the national samples believe that the candidate being nominated to be mayor needs to have an undergraduate degree.

The survey also looked to measure the ideological spectrum of Jordanians, on a scale from 1 to 10, corresponding to leftist or rightist mentality in relation to a series of statements. As such, 45.1% of the national sample and 53.1% of the universities sample demonstrated an extreme right mentality in regard to providing greater incentives s for individual effort instead of the extreme left mentality (a score of 1) which states that incomes should be equal. The overall results leaned to the right with about half of the respondents believing that "competition is good" and over a third believing that "on the long run, hard work usually brings a better life".

As for the last section, media sources, both the national sample and the university sample get most of their news from social media (42.8% and 67.29% respectively), with Facebook being a notable platform to acquire news for both the national and the university samples (74.5% and 91.3% respectively).

4. METHODOLOGY AND WORK PLAN

Relying on its rich quantitative research expertise, NAMA conducted the assignment between November and December 2021 through a survey of a nationally representative sample comprising of 1,561 adult Jordanians and a booster sample of 804 Jordanian university students drawn from a probability stratified sample design. The survey tool was designed cooperatively with KAS' team and NAMA's survey experts.

Our methodology was designed to fulfill the tasks and to produce optimal results as well as to accomplish its sought objectives. The sampling frame is drawn from department of statistics census data of 2015. The margin of error in this poll is estimated at about ± 2.5 points, with a 95% confidence rate.

4.1 Data Collection

The data collection phase has been implemented by researchers using electronic tablets. At the end of each day, the supervisor receives all the tablets and synchronizes the outcomes directly to the team.

After receiving the completed questionnaires, a data cleaning team goes over each survey to ensure its completion. The team makes sure to review open ended answers and edit them accordingly. There are two functions specifically assigned to the data analysis team. They simultaneously handle the statistical analysis of the close-ended questions in addition to the coding and analysis of the open-ended answers through statistical analysis software such as SPSS & CSPro.

5. KEY RESULTS

5.1 Participation

This section discusses the respondents' participation in the upcoming elections as well as previous elections. It also explores the drivers behind opting to vote or choosing to abstain. As an opening question, respondents were asked whether they believed that Jordan is heading in the right direction. Over half of the nationally representative and the universities sample (56.7% and 53.9% respectively) believe that things in Jordan are going in the wrong direction to an extent.

Concerning the last municipal election held in 2017, the number of Jordanians who had voted was somewhat equal to those who have not voted (45.23% and 47.7% respectively). As for the universities sample, 46.8% of respondents have stated that they have not voted because they were below the age of 18. Of those who have not participated in the municipal elections of 2017, over 60% of the respondents (in the national sample) reported that there was no point in elections, that they did not have time, and that there is no worthy candidate. Youth demonstrated similar perceptions, with 19.1% of the respondents indicating that there is no point in elections, 13% stated that they did not have the time, and 13% believed that there are no worthy candidates.

When asked about whether or not respondents plan on voting in the upcoming 2022 municipal elections, the respondents were for the most part consistent with their 2017 municipal elections voting behavior, as 53.4% of the national sample and 57.1% of the universities sample stated that they will "vote for sure" or "probably will vote". Such intentions were similar to how they reported their voting intentions for the previous municipal elections.

For those who said they will not vote, they expressed a great lack of trust in the upcoming elections and a belief that the elections did not have integrity (46.82% for the national sample). Youth illustrated similar results, as lack of trust and no integrity was cited as the main reason behind their unwillingness to participate in the upcoming elections. It is worth noting that 27.84% of the universities sample stated that they will not vote because they are not interested in comparison to only 5.23% of the national sample.

This segment was followed by a series of questions about the characteristics necessary for electing the right candidate. The report will address each of the 16 characteristics individually ranging from knowing the candidate on a personal level to the candidate being a member of a political party. Overall, the answers of both the nationally representative and the universities samples are similar. The respondents were asked what a candidate needs to do to gain their vote, both the national and the universities samples ranked the candidate's ability to provide services and improvements as the top answer (47.83% and 31.55% respectively). The second highest ranking answer was the candidate having integrity and work ethics (23.54% for the national sample and 25.6% for the universities sample). Respondents were then asked about their level of satisfaction of multiple services provided by the municipalities. Overall, the results of both the universities and national samples were similar. However, the total answers vary in accordance with which service they are asked about and there is no clear pattern. Throughout this report, the level of satisfaction of each service will be closely analysed.

The overall results show that respondents support decentralization with 72.6% of the national and 75.9% of the universities sample agreeing that more allocation of competences and budget from the central government should be directed to the municipalities. When respondents were whether they believe the outcome of the municipal elections will affect the services offered to their neighbourhood, the scores were somewhat evenly distributed between those who believe that it will have an impact to great or medium extents (50.5% of the national and 54.4% of the universities samples) and those who believe that it will not affect the services provided by the municipalities to a small extent or not at all (46.2% of the national and 43.8% of the universities samples).

In terms of having a younger mayor, 48.3% of the national and 59.1% of the universities' samples believe that a younger mayor will better address the problems in their neighbourhoods to a great extent or to some extent. While over a third of the respondents from both samples believe that a younger mayor will not have an impact, only a small minority believes that a younger mayor will have a negative impact.

Analysis shows a clear indication that respondents are not up-to-date in regards to the actions taken by the municipalities or the projects implemented as the majority of both the national and universities samples have indicated that they are not aware of the decisions taken place by their municipalities (70.3% and 62.6% respectively).

Nonetheless, over 70% of the total respondents are willing to elect a young candidate (25-30 years old) to great or medium extents. Analysis of the nationally representative sample indicated the top reason for electing a younger candidate is the belief that they would be ambitious, enthusiastic, and energetic (25.66%). The main reason for the universities sample, on the other hand, was their belief that a younger candidate is well-grounded to reality, connected to their generation, and well-informed (31.9%). The final segment of this section includes a series of questions on whether the respondent is a member of a range of different organizations. The vast majority of both the national and universities samples confirmed that they are not members of organizations.

5.2 Royal Committee to Modernize the Political System

This section addressed the perceptions of Jordanians of the royal committee to modernize the political system and the extent to which they support its recommendations. Over 75% of both the national and universities samples indicated that they have not heard of the committee, which entails the extent to which they follow domestic news. Nevertheless, of those who have not heard of the committee, 63.17% were males and 87.95% were females.

In general, the more educated the respondents were, the more likely they were to be aware of the royal committee to modernize the political system. In terms of the respondents' income level, there was a clear indication that the higher the level of income, the higher is the awareness of the committee. Of those who have heard of the committee, 39.6% of the national and 34.9% of the universities' samples indicated that they did not trust the committee at all.

However – and despite moderate levels of awareness and trust, the respondents were positive toward the committee's recommendations. In fact, the majority of both samples agreed to different statements including establishing shadow councils, dedicating no less than 30% of elected councils of municipalities and governorates for women, and dedicating a seat for PWD in elected councils of municipalities and governorates. Most respondents believe that the

mayor of Amman should be elected directly by the people of Amman (58.7% for the national sample and 68.4% for the universities sample).

5.3 Ideological Spectrum

This section seeks to allocate the ideology of the respondents on a 1 to 10 scale ranging from an extreme leftist mentality to an extreme rightist mentality based on the 5 different questions. Nearly half of both the national and universities samples strongly believe that there should be greater incentives for individual effort, thus indicating a rightist mentality. On the other hand, nearly half of the total respondents from both samples strongly agree that the government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for, therefore indicating a leftist mentality.

5.4 Media

This section addresses the sources that respondents receive information. The majority of respondents reported they get their news from social media (42.8% for the national and 67.29% of the universities samples). The second highest ranking news source was TV (39.23% for the national and 18.96% of the universities samples). Of those who have stated that they receive their information from TV, "Roya" is reported as the most popular channel (39.30% for the national and 48.53% of the universities samples) followed by "AlMamlaka" with 16.86% of the national and 31.37% of the universities' samples.

As social media was reported to be the highest-ranking source of information, it was reported that 74.5% of the national and 91.3% of the universities' samples receive their information from Facebook. Twitter was less prominent with 10.6% of the national and 34.1% of the universities' samples. Interestingly, 15.98% of males receive news from Twitter in comparison to 5.38% of females. Moreover, it was analyzed that as the level of income and educational level increase, there is a higher chance that the respondents receive information from Twitter. As for Instagram, 71.8% of the universities sample receive news from Instagram in comparison to only 21.9% of the national sample.

6. SURVEY REPORT

6.1 Participation

6.1.1 Overall, is Jordan headed in the right or wrong direction?
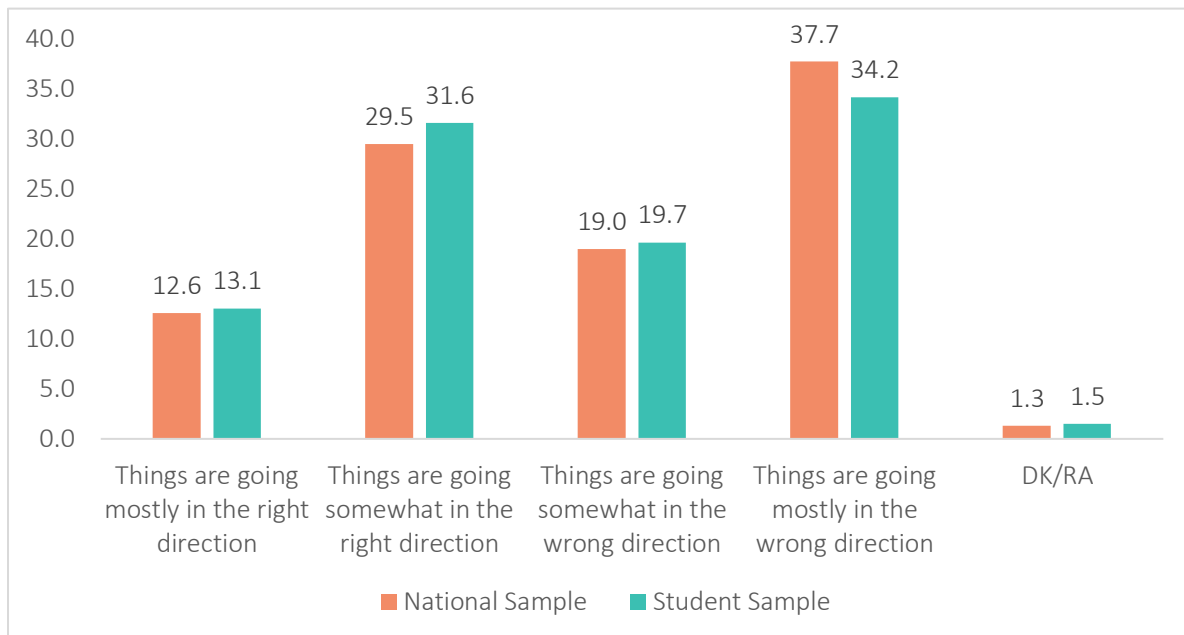
When the respondents were asked to indicate whether they thought Jordan was headed in the right or wrong direction, (42.1% of the national and 44.71% of the universities samples) indicated that things are going mostly or somewhat in the right direction, while (56.7% of the national and 53.9% of the universities samples) said that things were going somewhat or mostly in the wrong direction.

6.1.2 Did you participate in the 2017 Local administration elections? (Municipality, Decentralization)
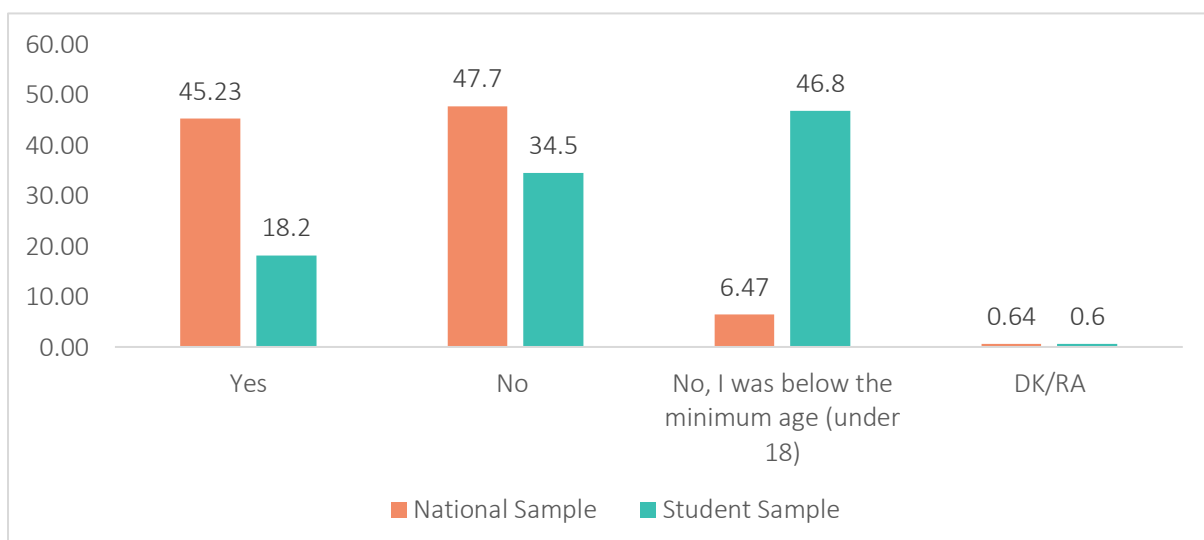
6.1.3 What is the reason for not voting in the past election?

Chart legend: National Sample, Student Sample

Reason	National Sample	Student Sample
There is no worthy candidate	24.7	13.0
No point in elections	22.0	19.1
Other…Specify	17.9	27.1
I did not have enough time (personal and/or family matters)	13.7	13.0
Because of the nature of my work	8.2	1.4
Not convinced that municipalities and other decentralization councils can do their job	6.9	9.7
Not convinced of the current elections law	2.7	3.2
I don't trust the integrity of elections	2.0	2.9
Don't know	1.9	9.4
Refused to Answer		1.1

19.1% of the Universities and 22% of the national representative sample see no point in elections.

Chart legend: National Sample, Student Sample

Reason	National Sample	Student Sample
Below the election age	25.19	70.67
Being busy/ travelling	16.79	9.33
Far distance from polling station/ station in is in another area	13.74	4.00
Health/ pregnant	12.21	
No reason/ not interested	9.16	8.00
Does not trust it	6.87	
Husband does not allow	2.29	
Other	13.74	8.00
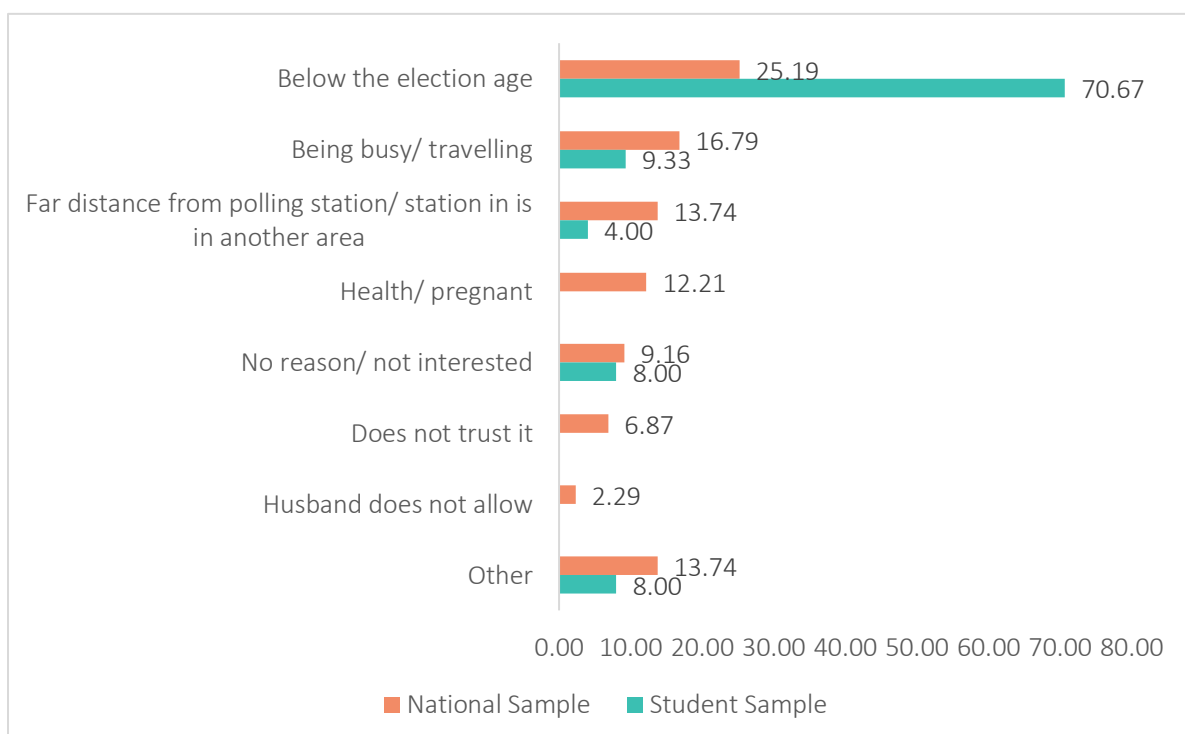
6.1.4   It is expected that the municipal and decentralization elections will be taking place next year (2022). Are you going to…
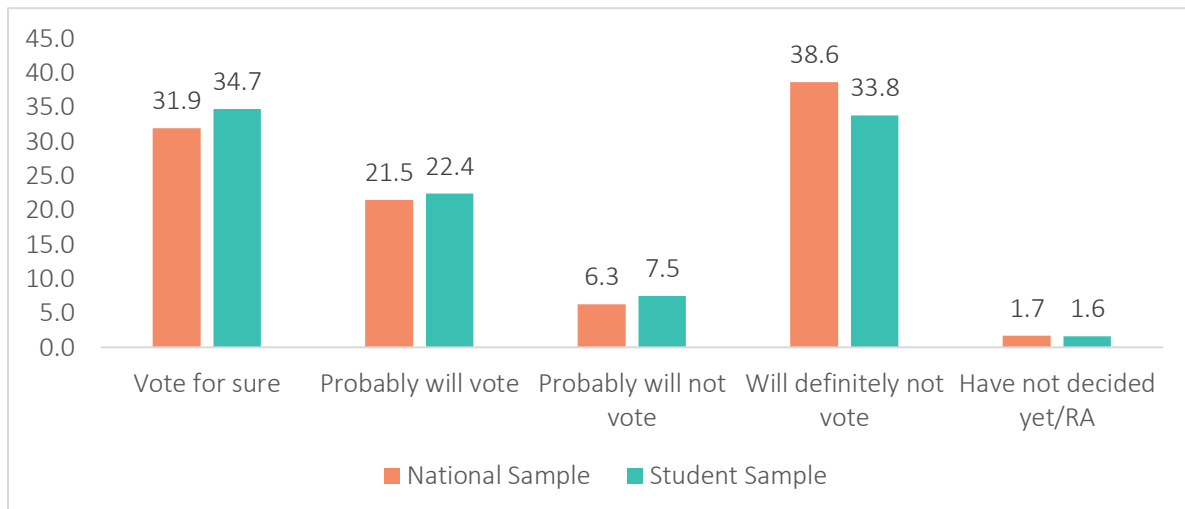
Over a third of the respondents from both samples will definitely note vote. While 53.4% of the national and 57.1% of the universities samples will vote for sure or will probably vote.

6.1.5   Why do you not want to participate in the upcoming elections?
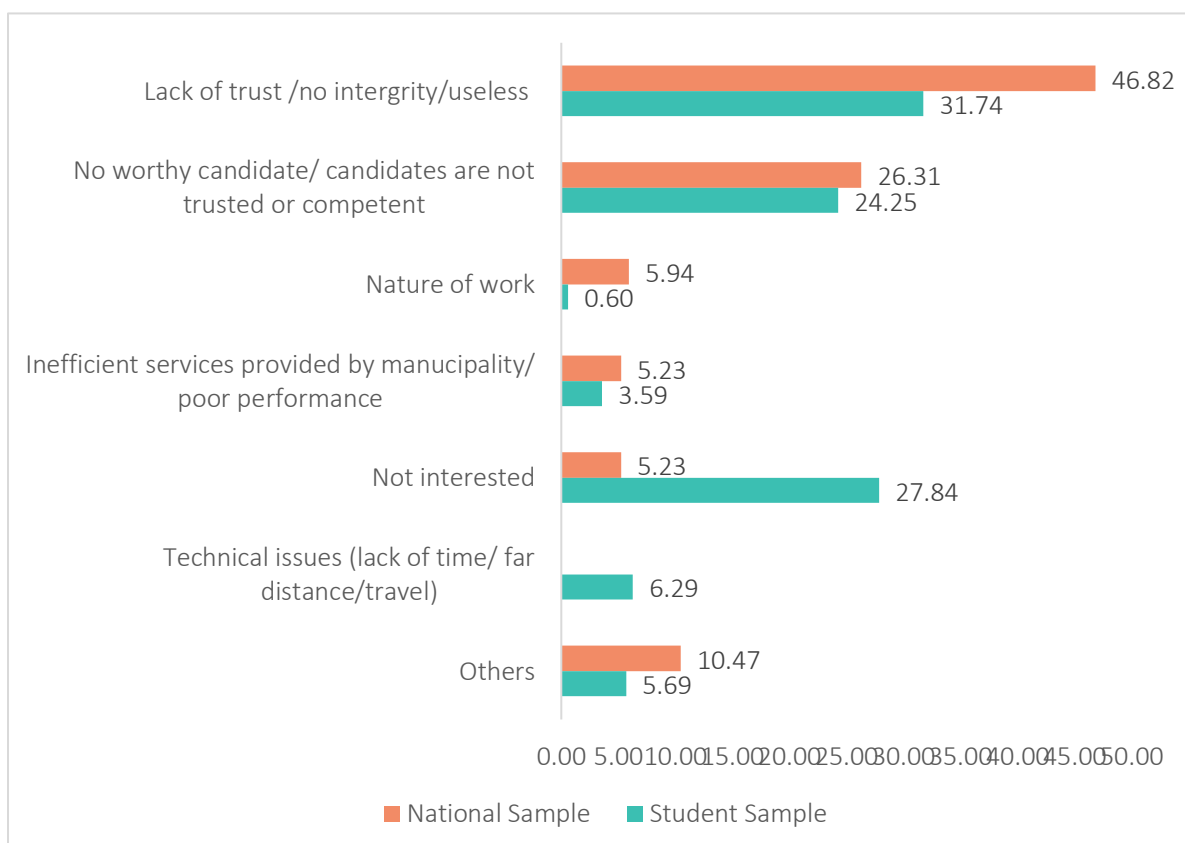
6.1.6 **What could change your mind and will entice you to participate in the upcoming 2021 elections?**
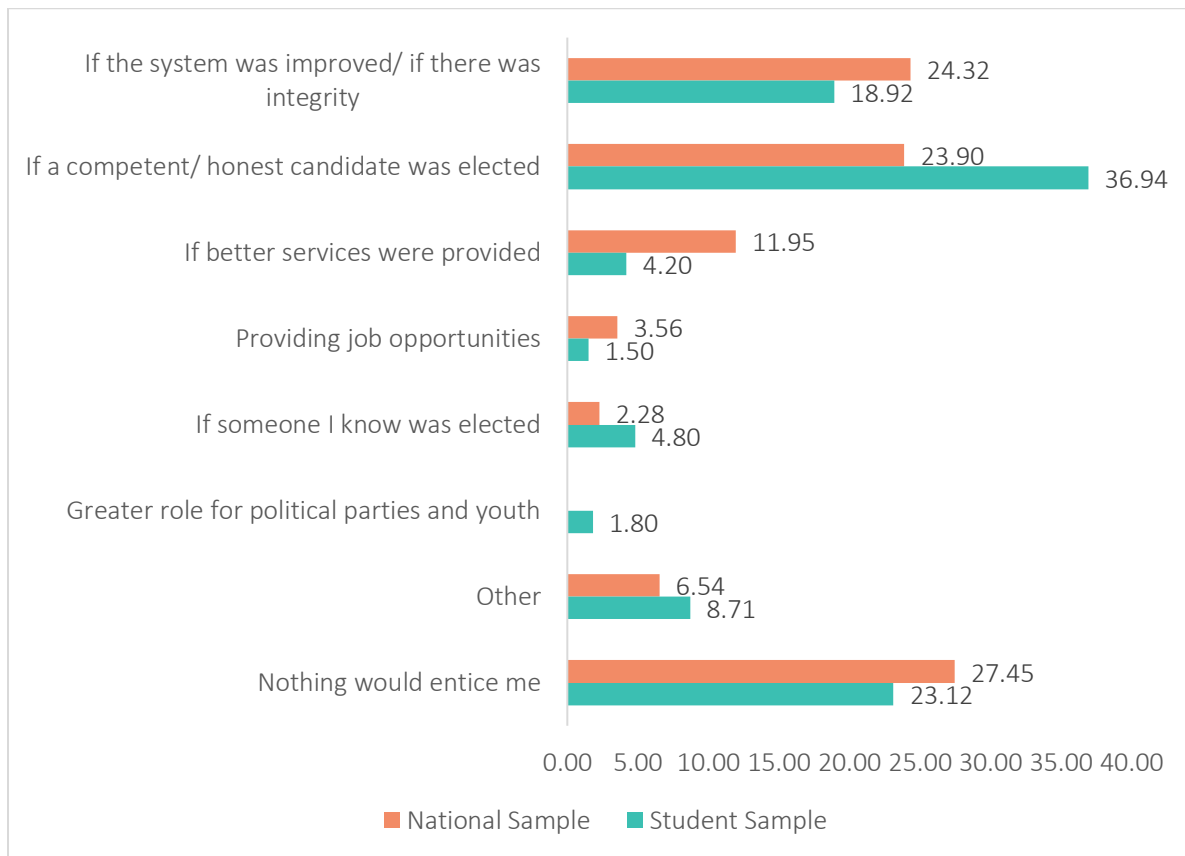
6.1.7 **Is the candidate being a relative / Family or tribal member necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?**
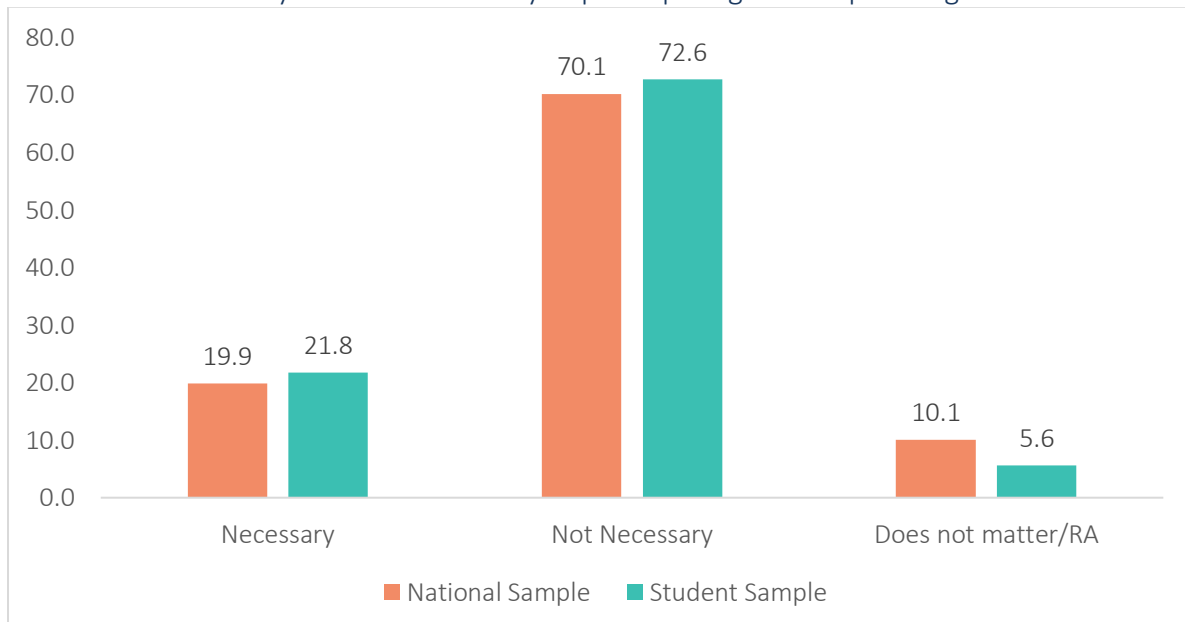
6.1.8 Is the candidate being religious necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
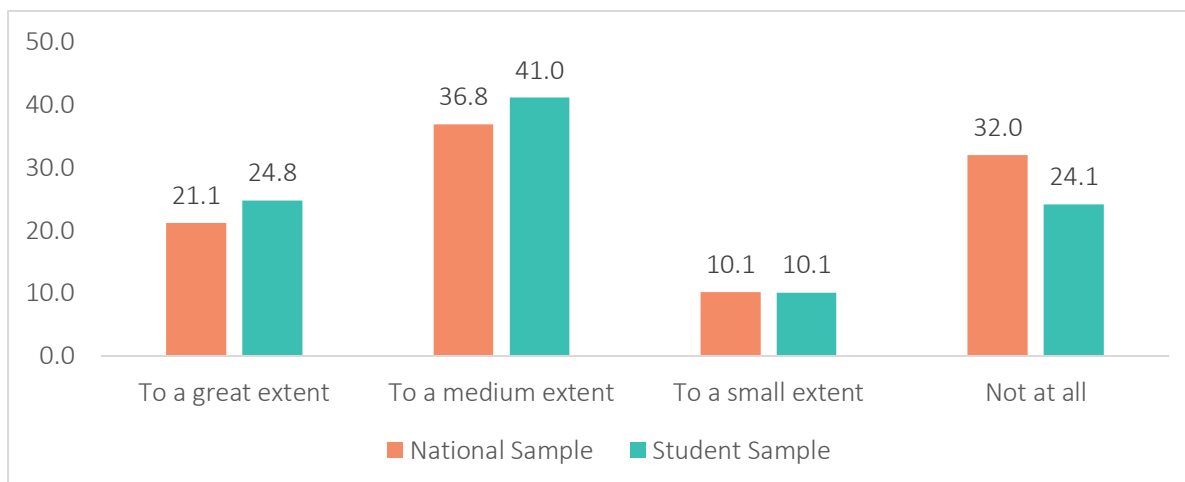

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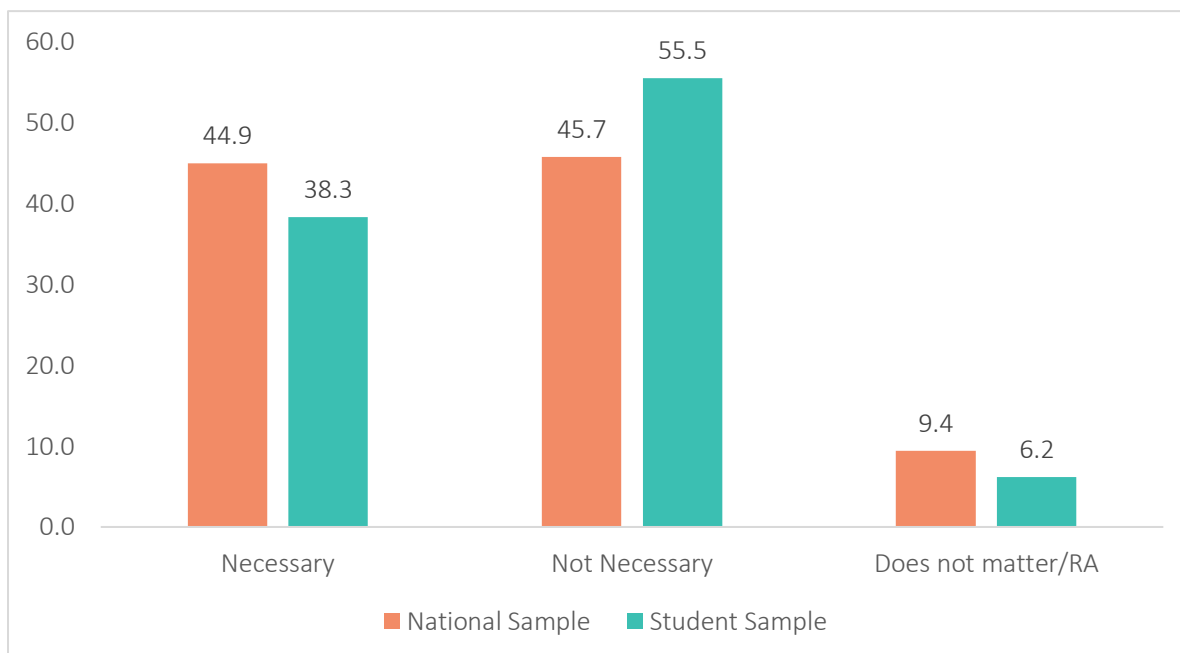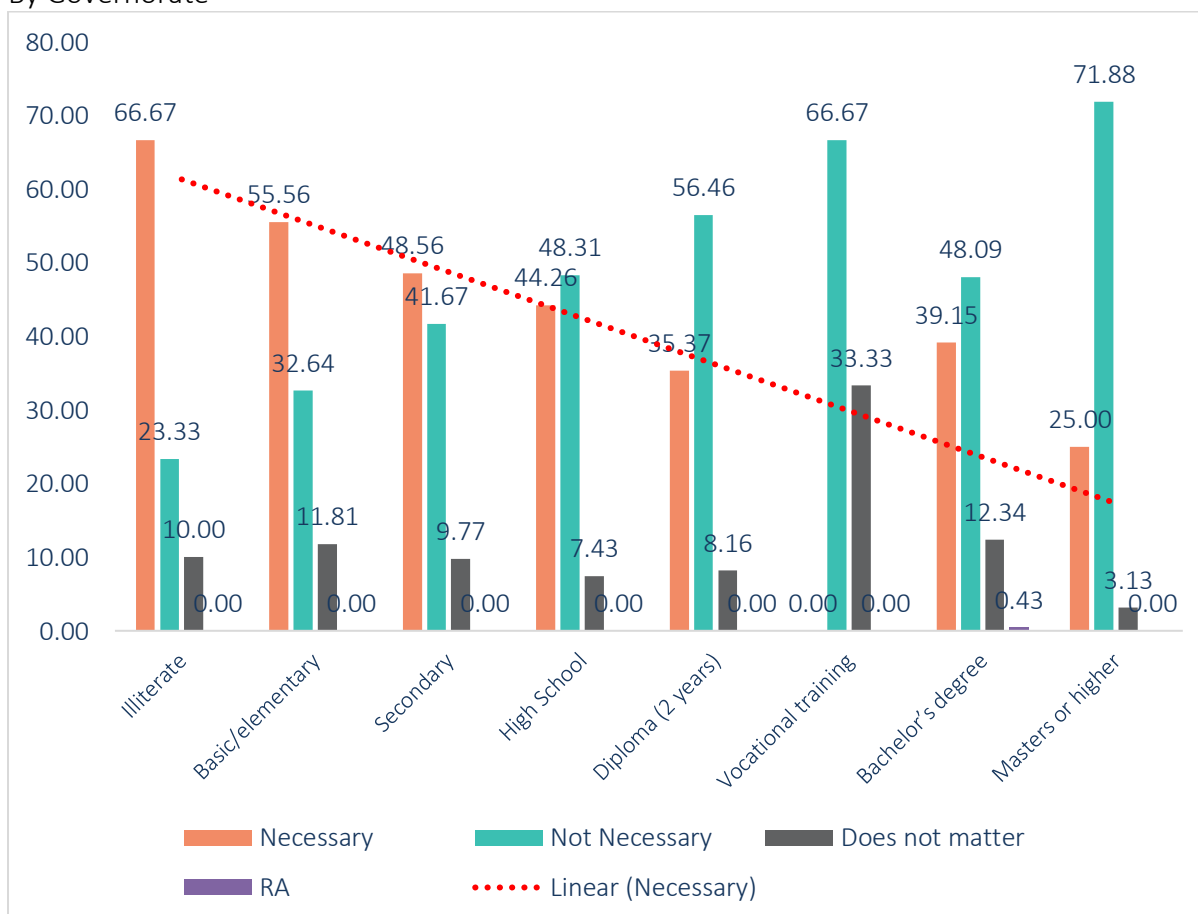
6.1.9   Is the candidate being young necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
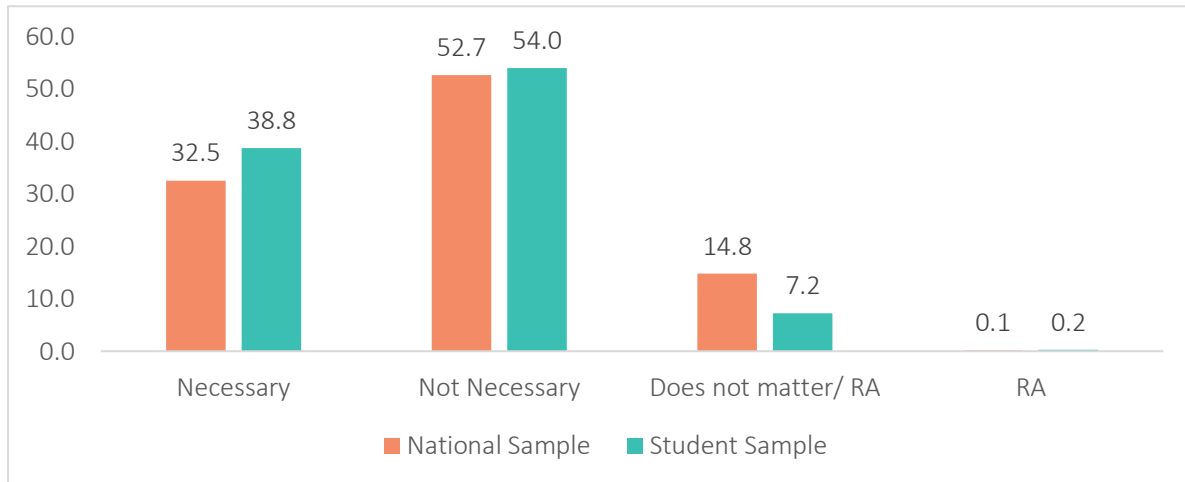
6.1.10 Is the candidate being a holder of a higher education certificate necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
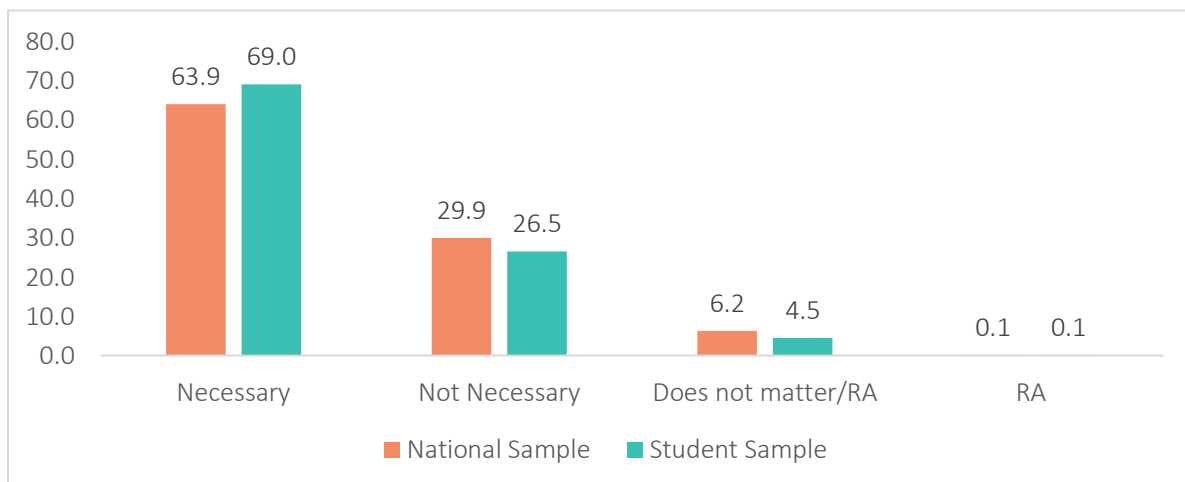
6.1.11 Is the candidate having prior service provision necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
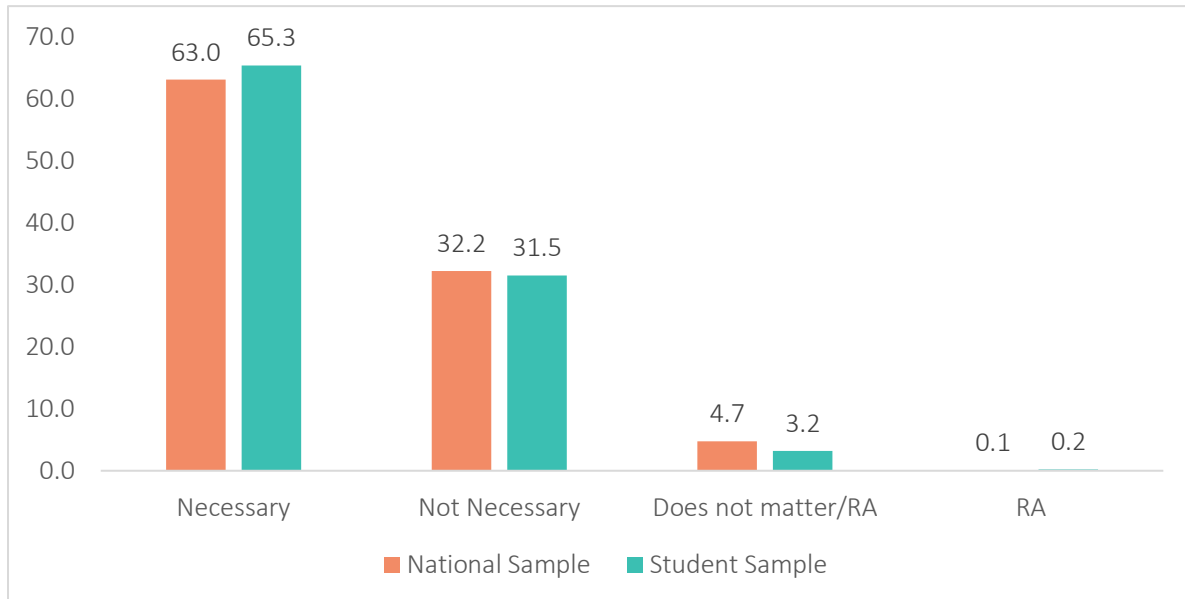
6.1.12 Is the candidate belonging to the Islamic Action Front Party necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
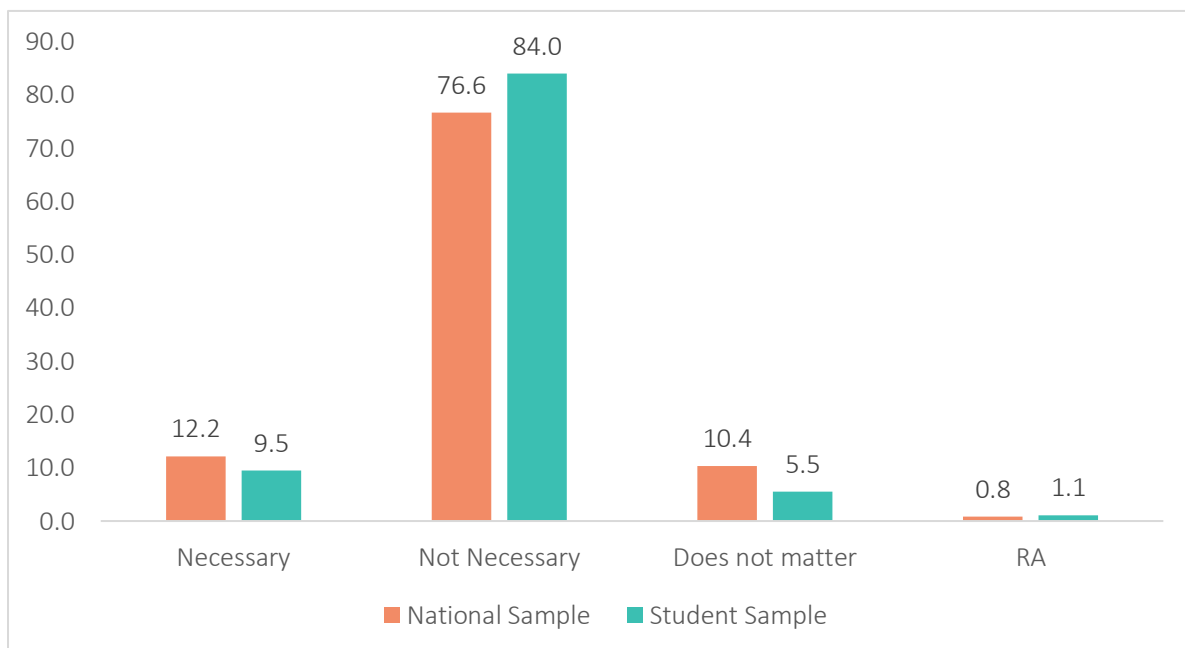
6.1.13 Is the candidate belonging to a political party (other than IAF) necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
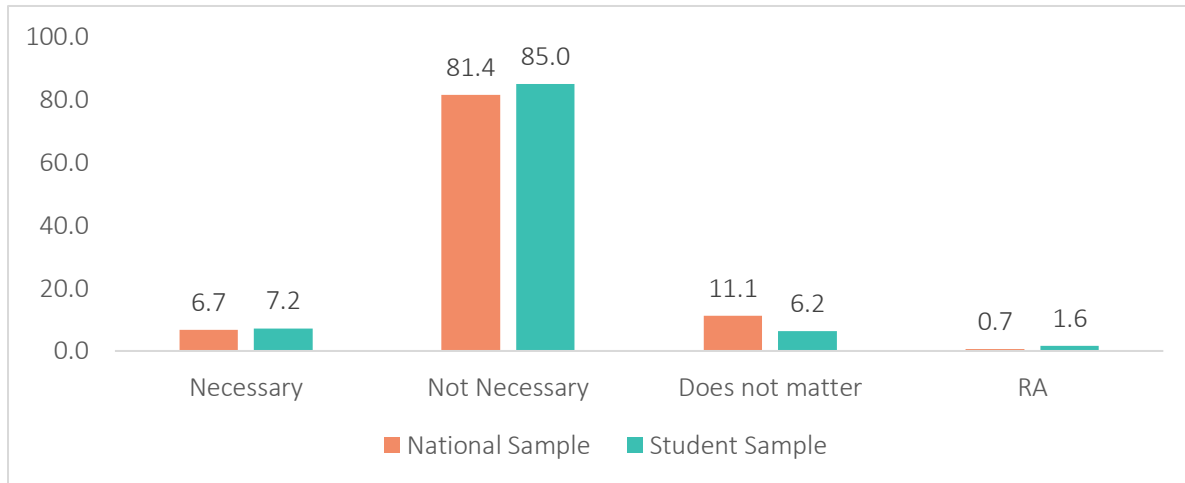
6.1.14 Is the candidate being able to speak and persuade necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
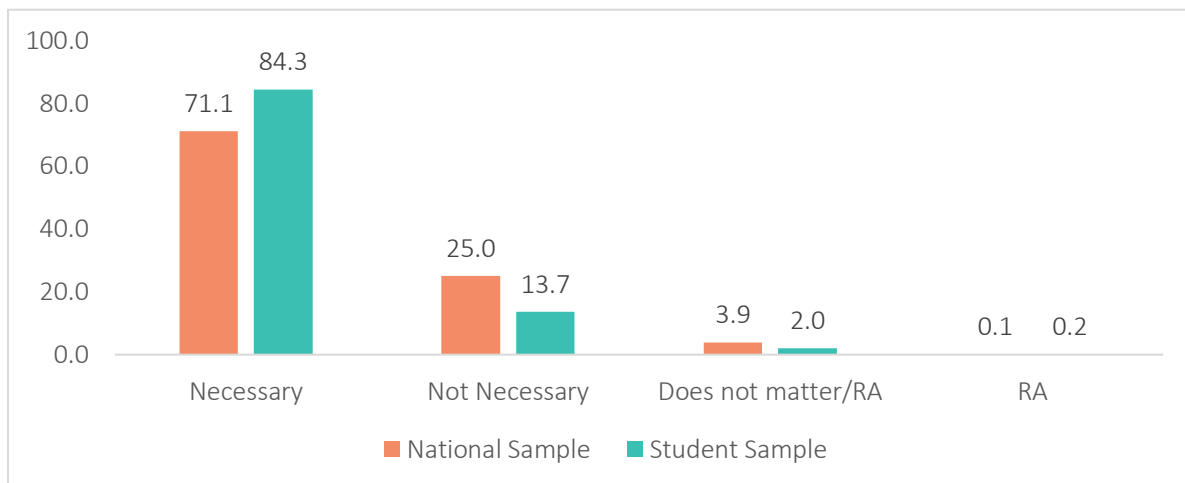
6.2 Is the candidate being socially active necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
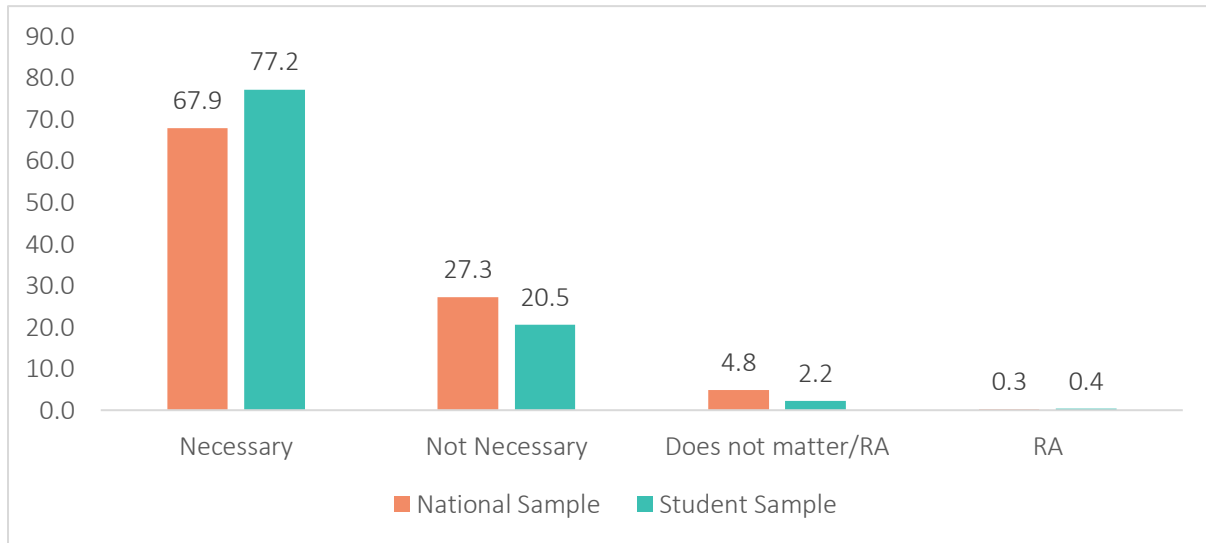
6.2.1   Is the candidate having presence on social media necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
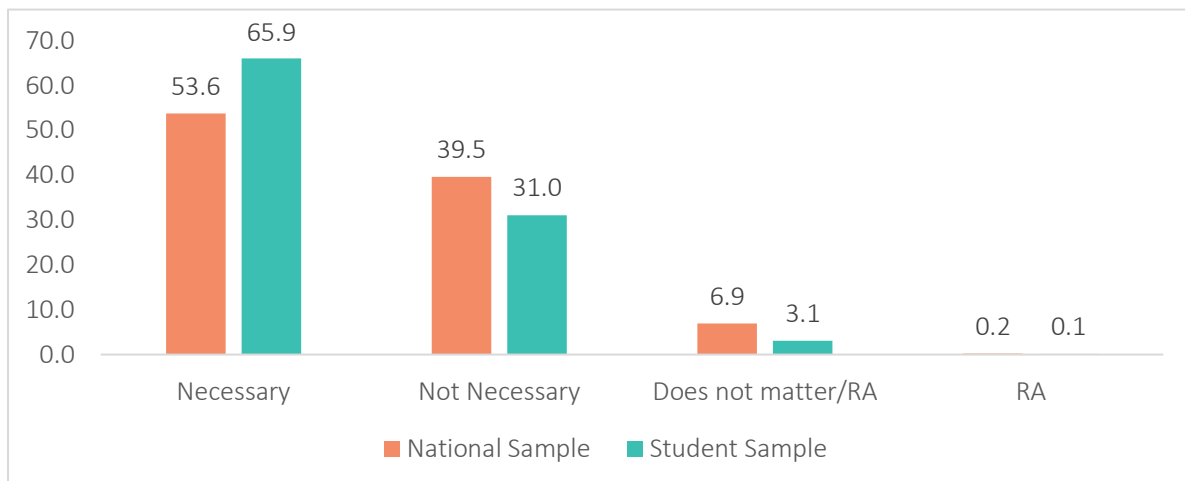
6.2.2 Is the candidate being a veteran necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
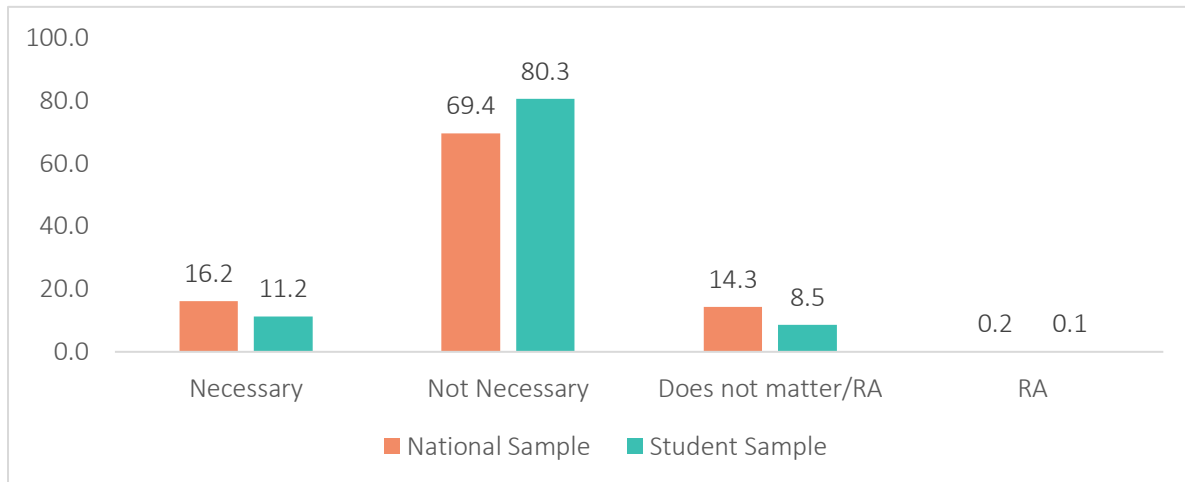
6.2.3 Is the candidate being known on a personal level by you necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
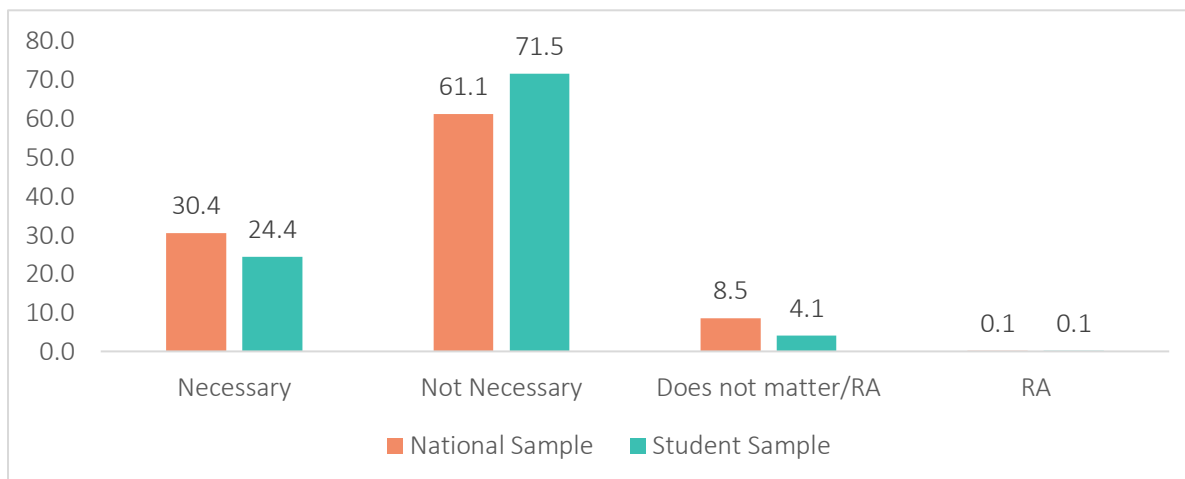
By Educational Level
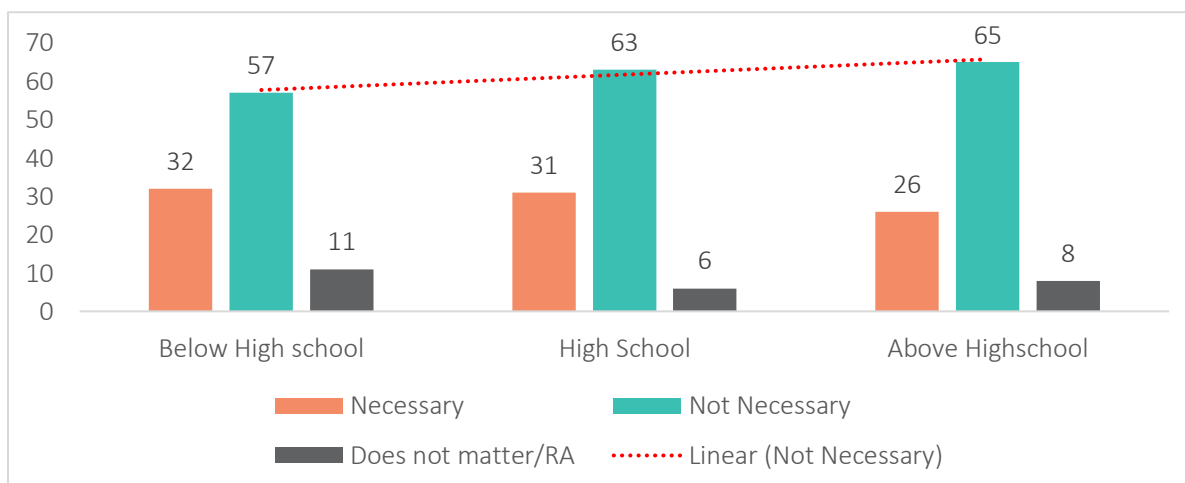
6.2.4   Is the candidate being from the opposition necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
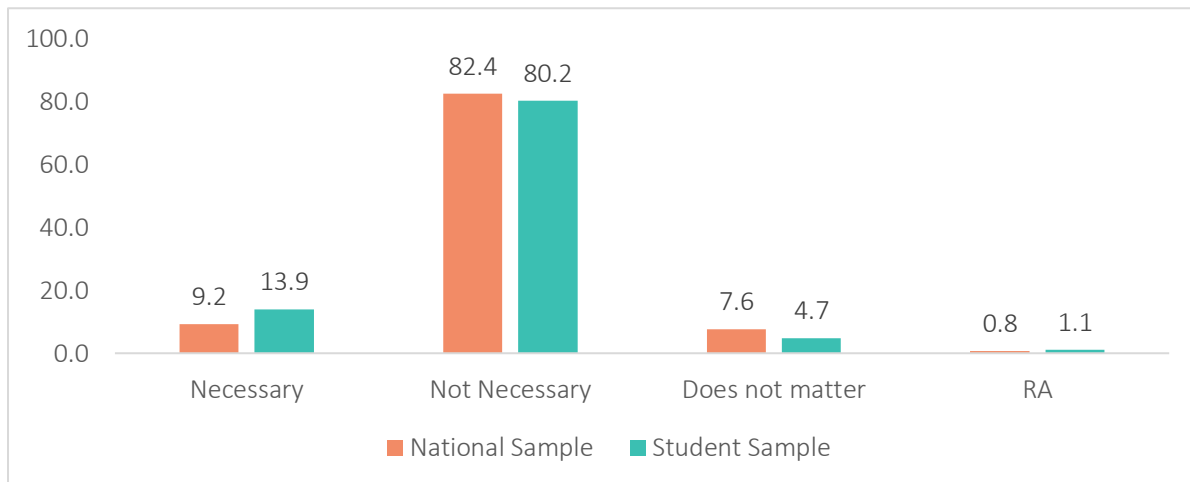
6.2.5   Is the candidate being known, connected and has already been in senior government position necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
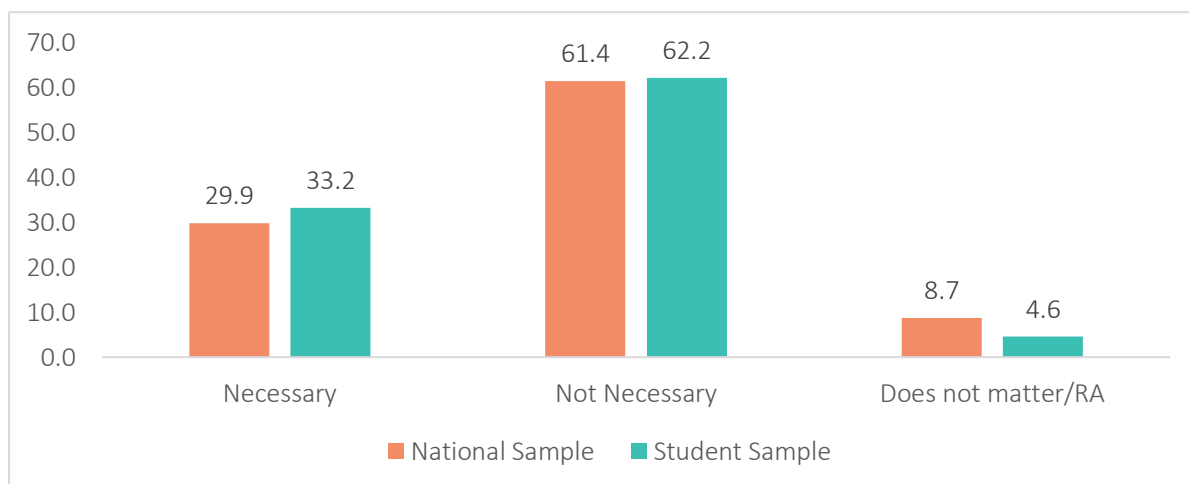
6.2.6   Is the candidate's political program necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
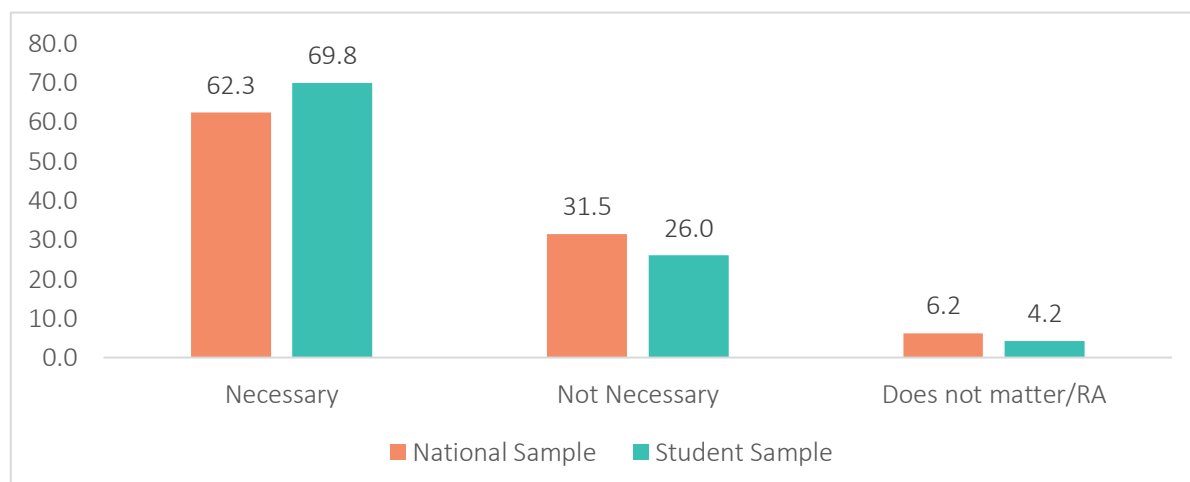
6.2.7   Is the candidate being female necessary or not necessary when it comes to you participating in the upcoming elections?
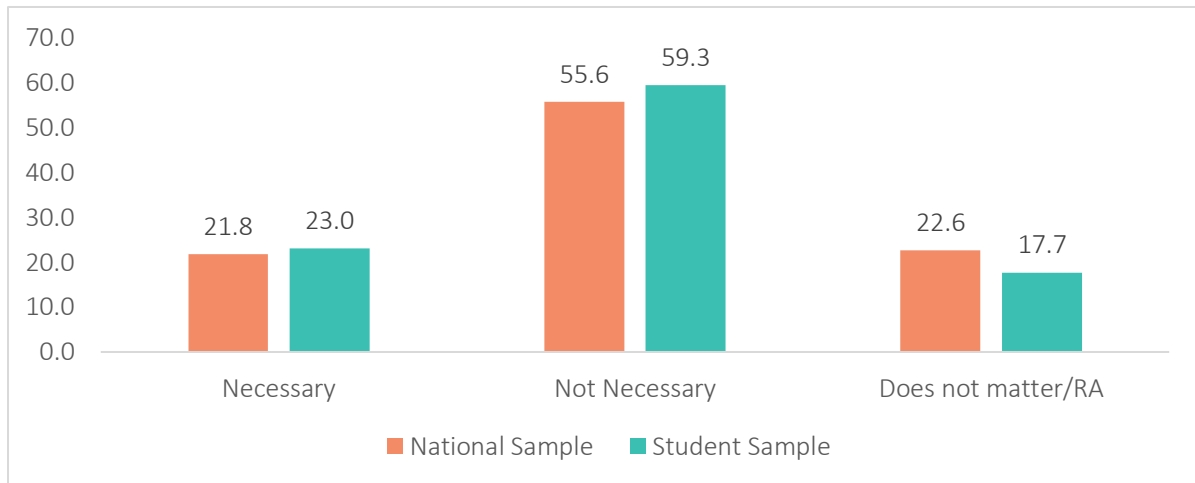
6.2.8   What does a candidate have to do to get your vote?
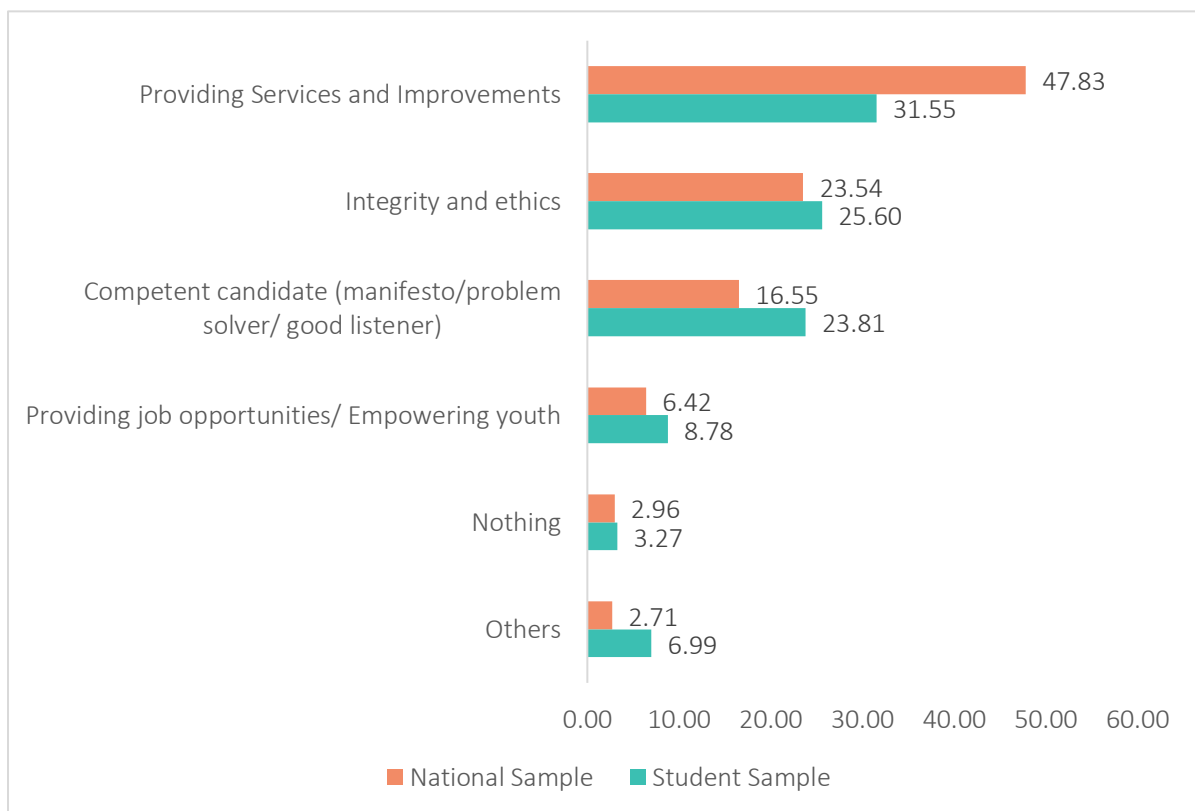
6.2.9   To what extent are you satisfied with the level of cleanliness services provided by your municipality?

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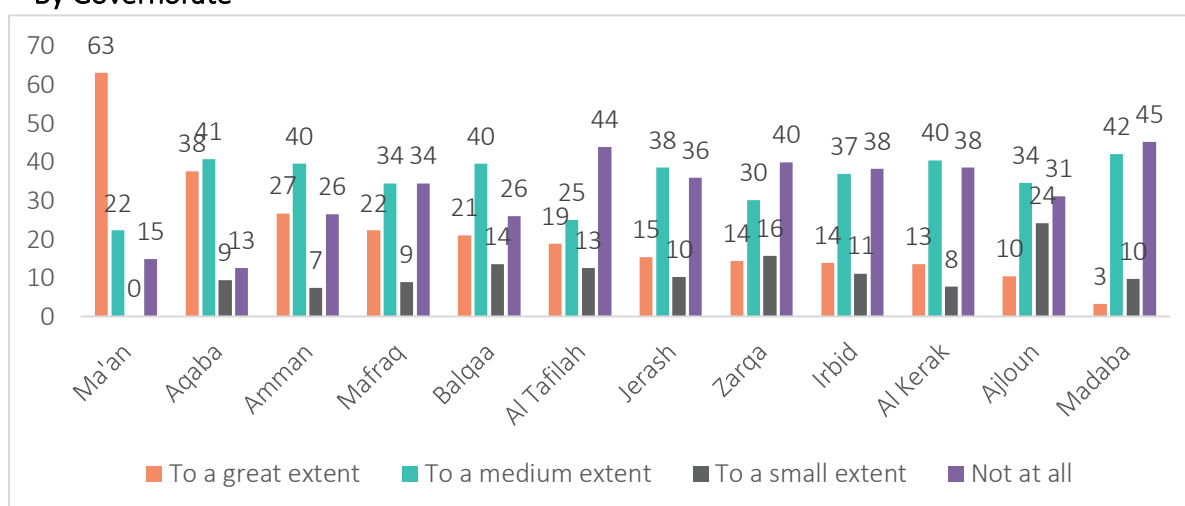
6.2.10 To what extent are you satisfied with the garbage collection services provided by your municipality?
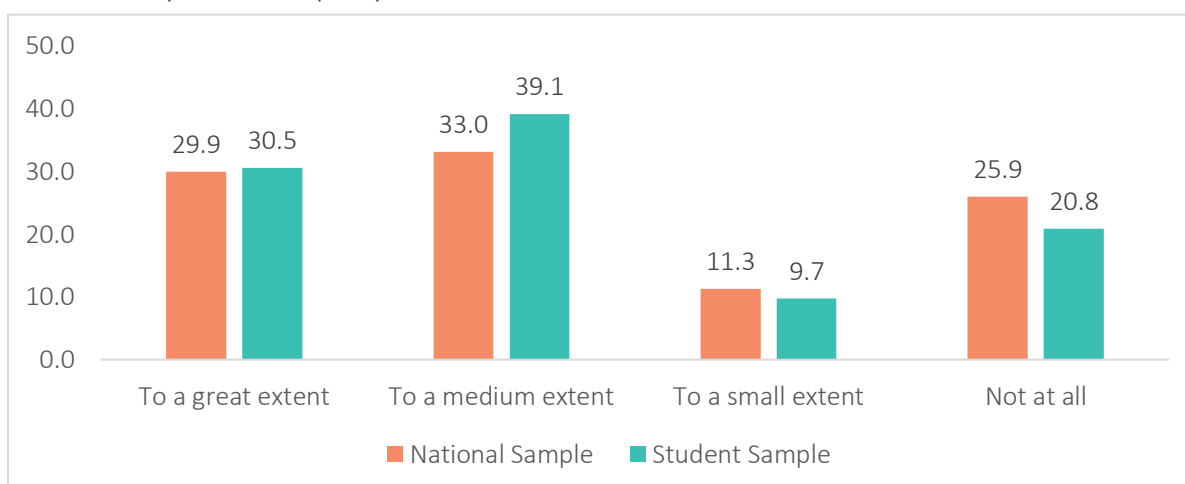
6.2.11 To what extent are you satisfied with the street lighting services provided by your municipality?
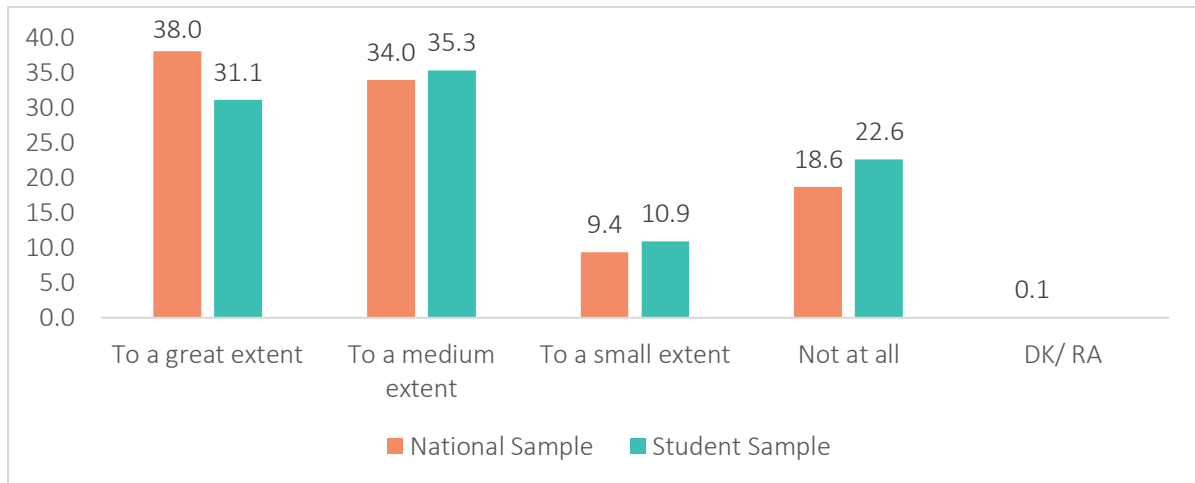
6.2.12 To what extent are you satisfied with the sewage services provided by your municipality?
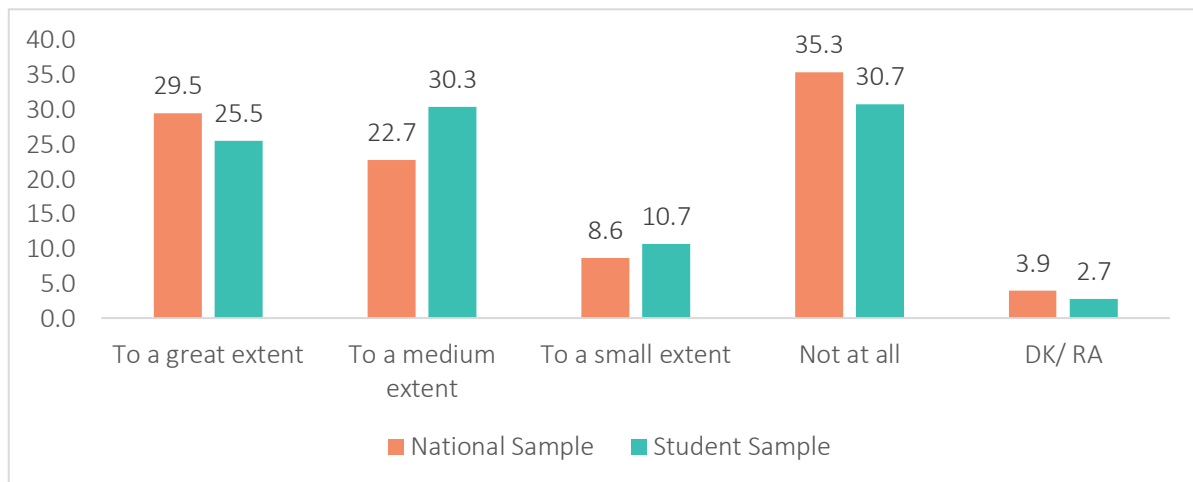
6.2.13 To what extent are you satisfied with the street maintenance services provided by your municipality?
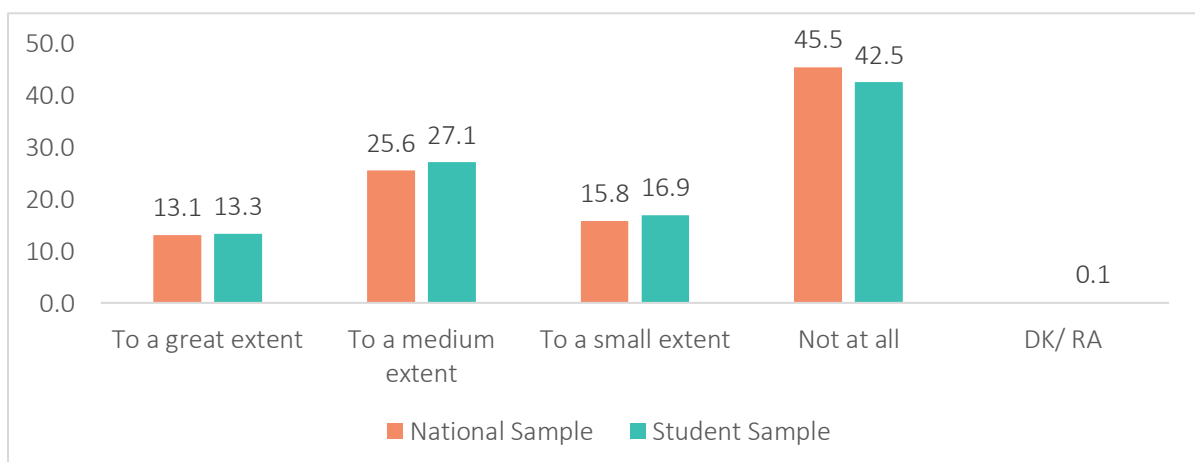
6.2.14 To what extent are you satisfied with the new road construction services provided by your municipality?
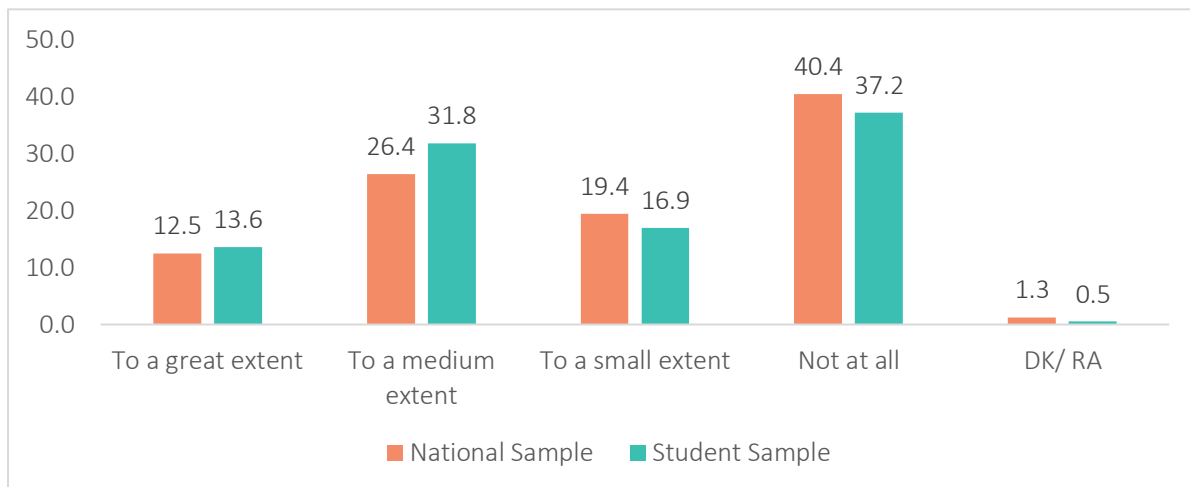
6.2.15 To what extent are you satisfied with the provision of licensing services provided by your municipality?
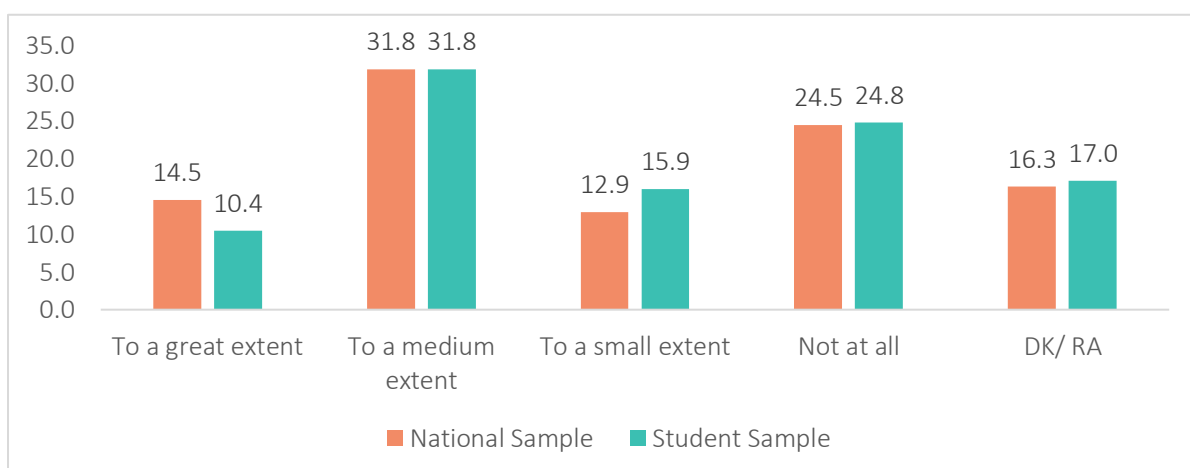
6.2.16 To what extent are you satisfied with planting and maintaining trees services provided by your municipality?
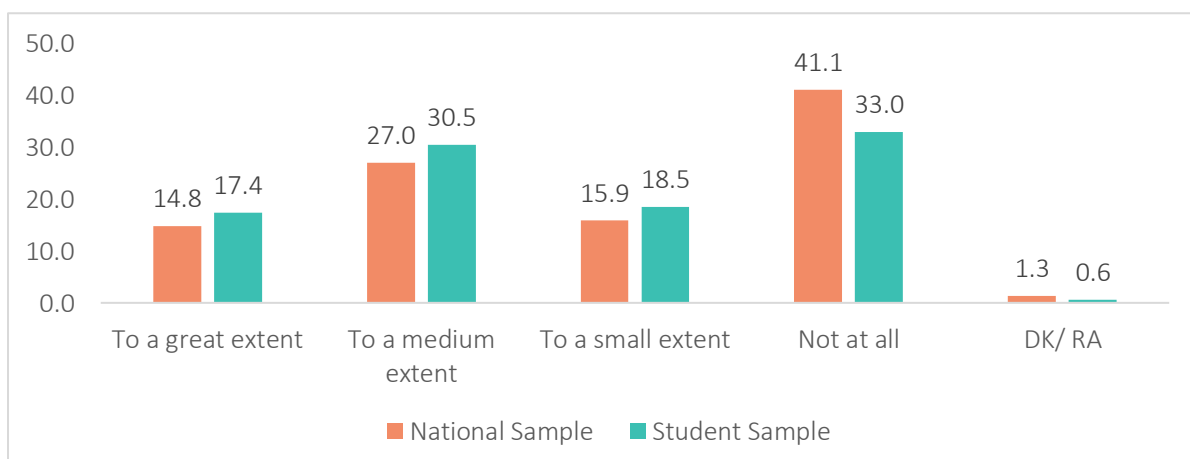
6.2.17 Would you like to see more allocation of competences and budget from the central government to the municipalities?
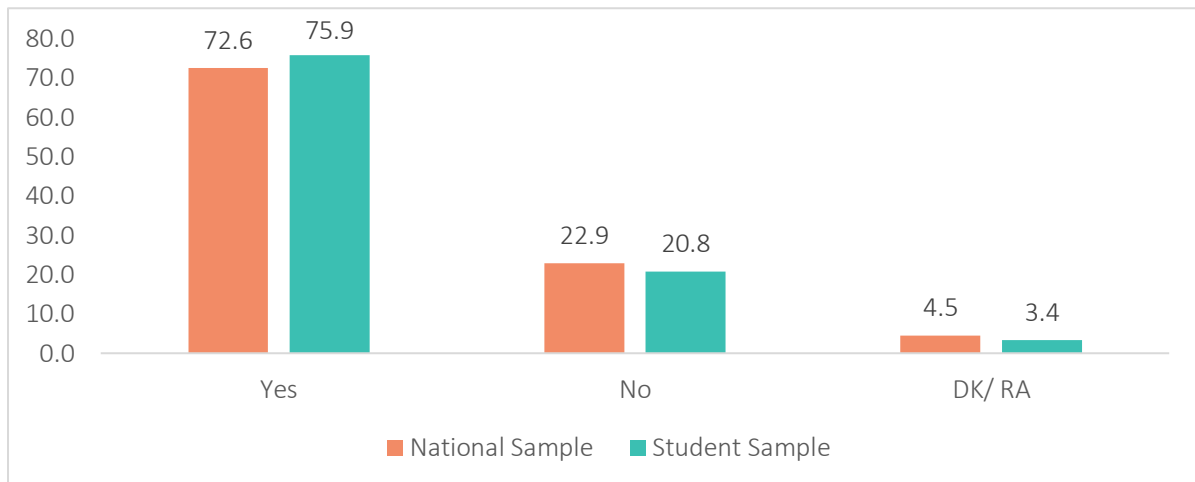
6.2.18 To what extent do you believe that the outcome of the Municipal elections affects the services offered to your neighbourhood positively?
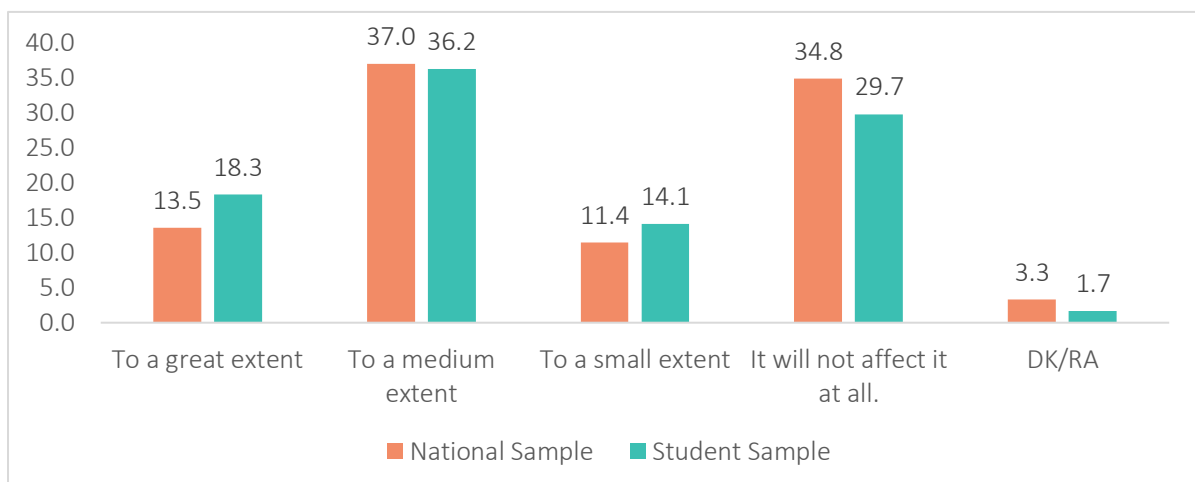
6.2.19 Do you think the problems in your neighbourhood would be better addressed if the Mayor were younger?
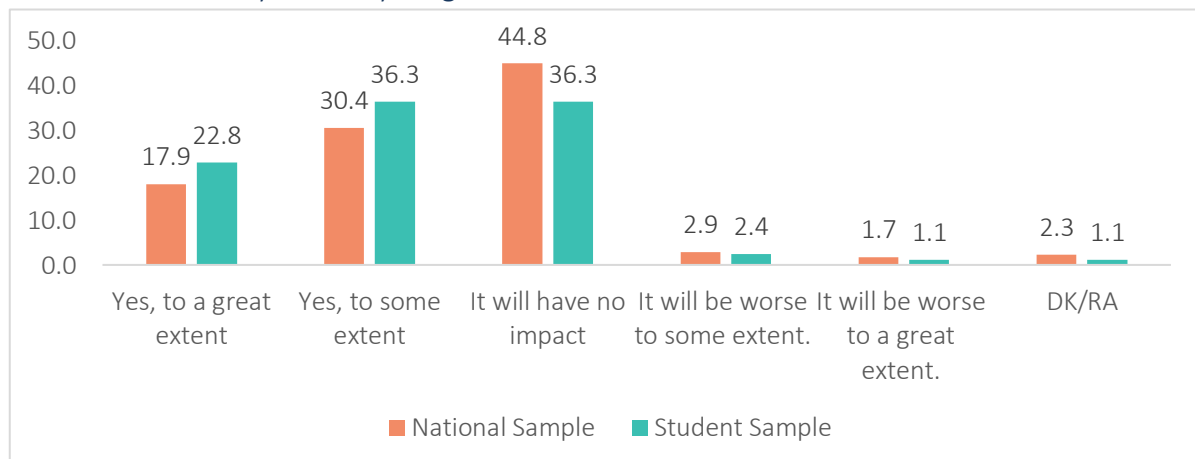
6.2.20 To what extent it is important for you to have a younger Mayor and younger municipality council members?

Values (National Sample / Student Sample):
- To a great extent: 19.9 / 25.0
- To a medium extent: 37.9 / 38.4
- To a small extent: 7.4 / 10.1
- Its not important at all: 34.0 / 25.4
- DK/RA: 1.0 / 1.1
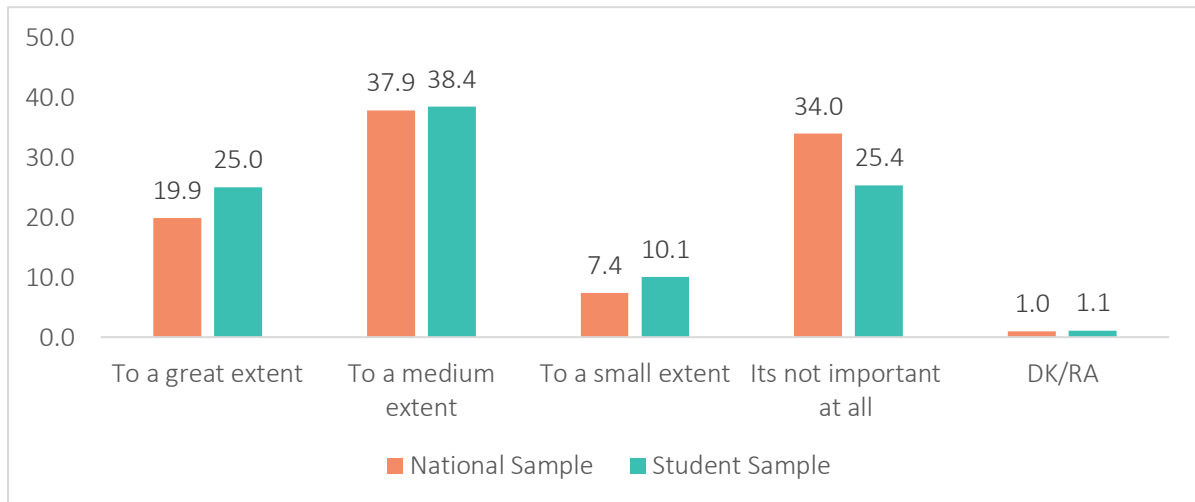
6.2.21 To what extent do you think the upcoming elections will be impartial?

Values (National Sample / Student Sample):
- To a great extent: 10.3 / 8.6
- To a medium extent: 33.6 / 37.7
- To a small extent: 15.4 / 18.8
- It will not be impartial at all: 31.8 / 29.7
- DK/RA: 8.9 / 5.2
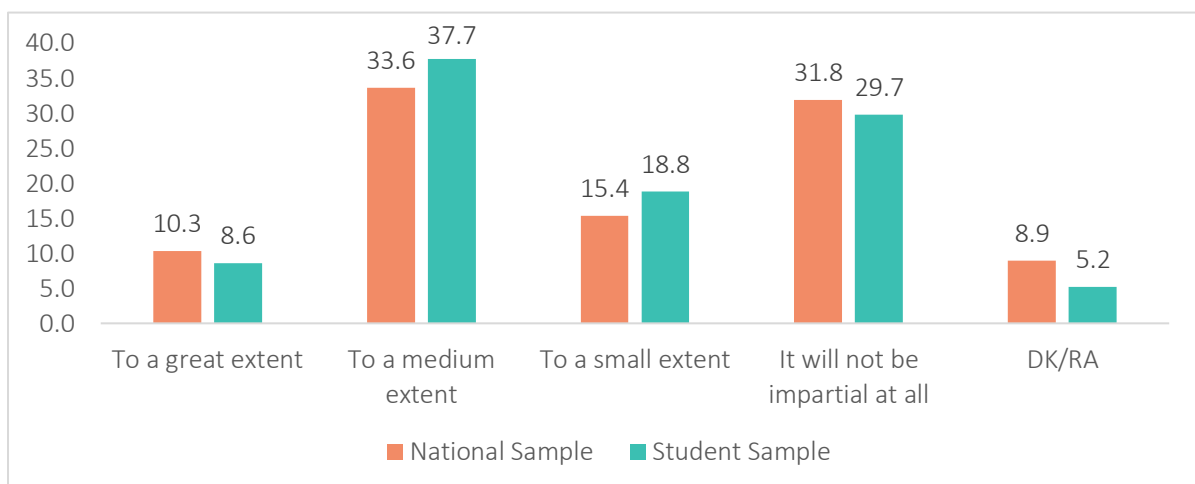
6.2.22 To what extent are you informed about the following aspects by your municipality: The decisions taken by the Municipal Council

Values (National Sample / Student Sample):
- To a great extent: 4.0 / 4.0
- To a medium extent: 15.8 / 18.3
- To a small extent: 9.7 / 13.1
- Not at all: 70.3 / 62.6
- DK/ RA: 0.2 / 2.1
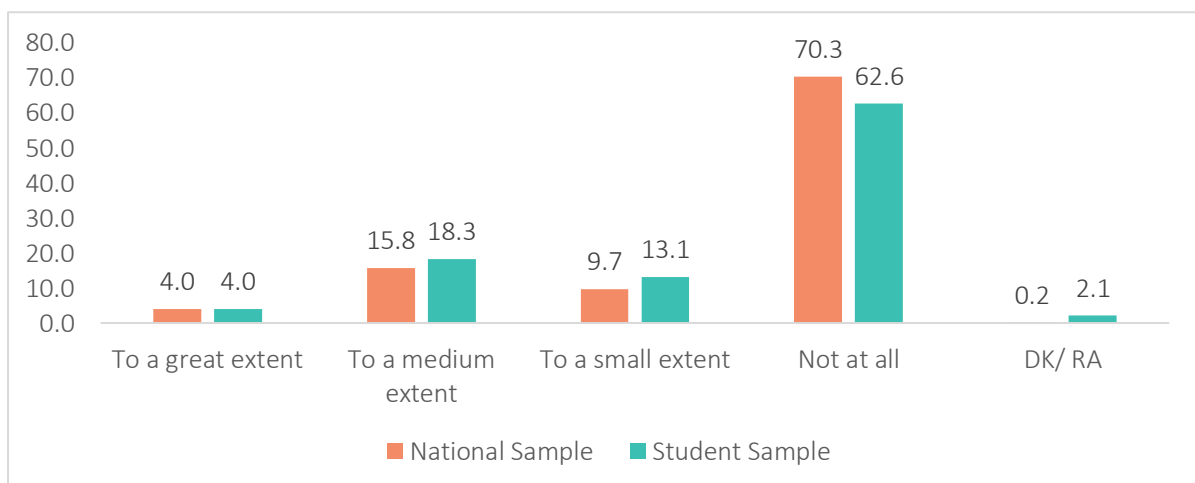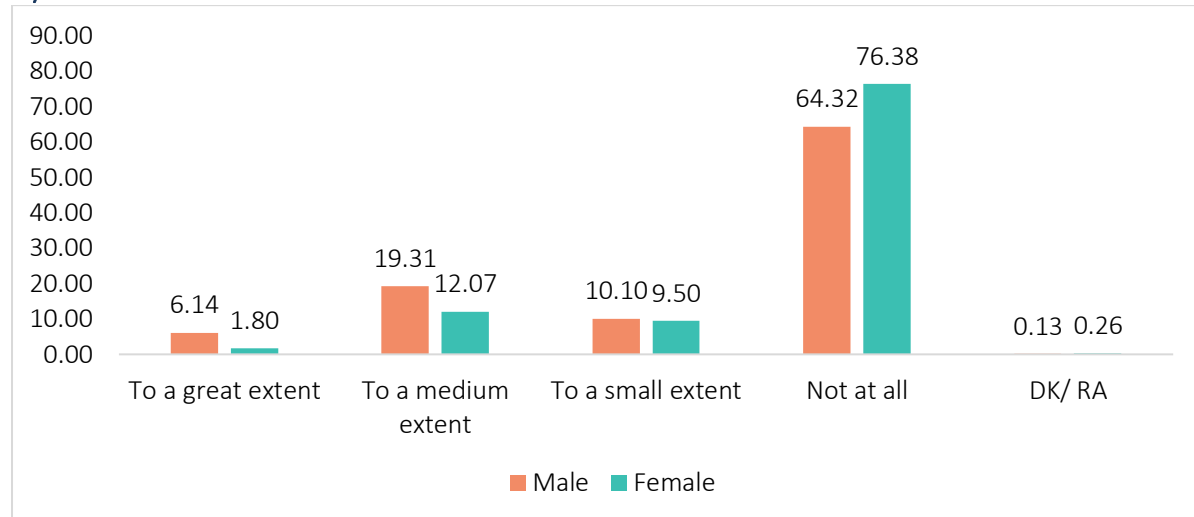
6.2.23 To what extent are you informed about the following aspects by your municipality: Developmental projects implemented by your municipality (such as renewable energy, recycling, agricultural).
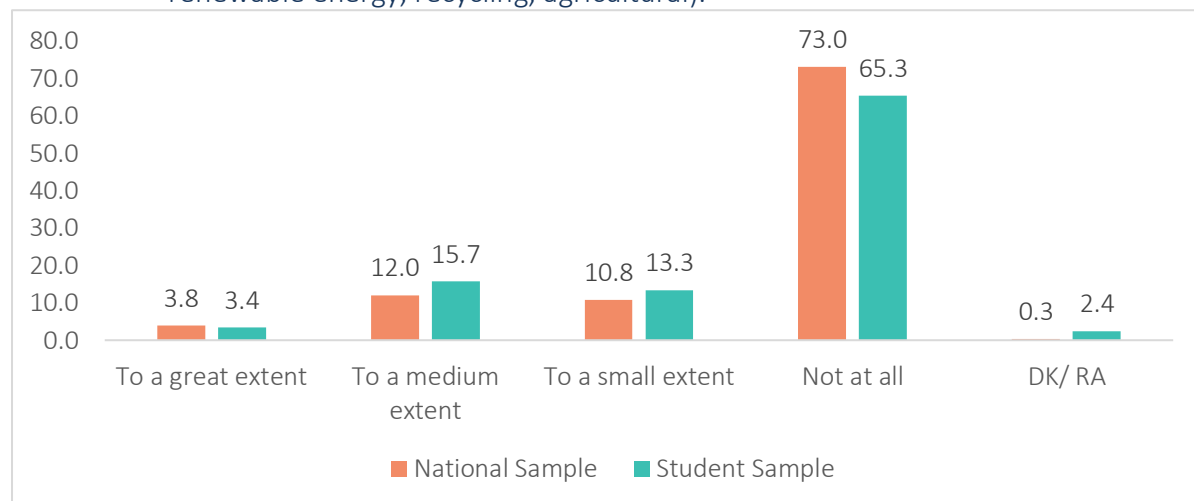
6.2.24 To what extent are you informed about the following aspects by your municipality: Developmental projects licensed by your municipality (such as tourism, industrial, etc.)
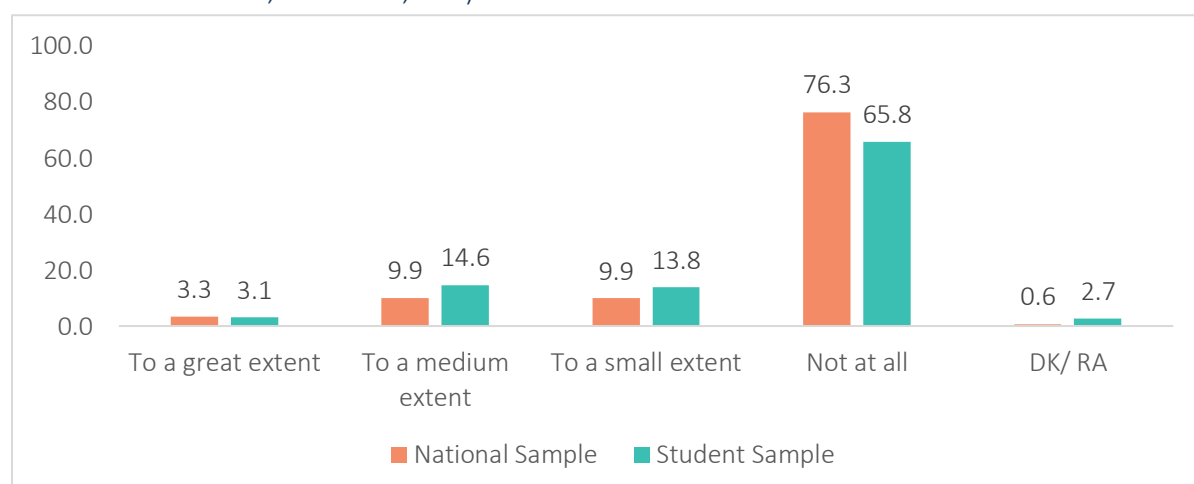
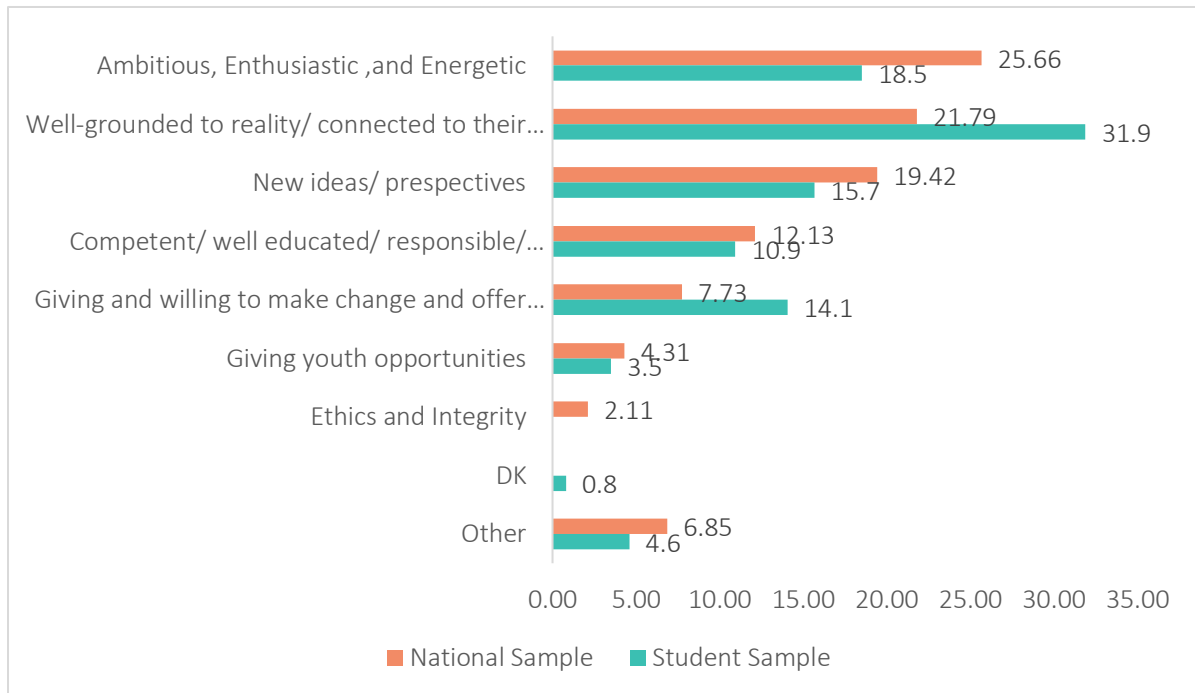6.2.25 To what extent are you informed about the following aspects by your municipality: Volunteering activities
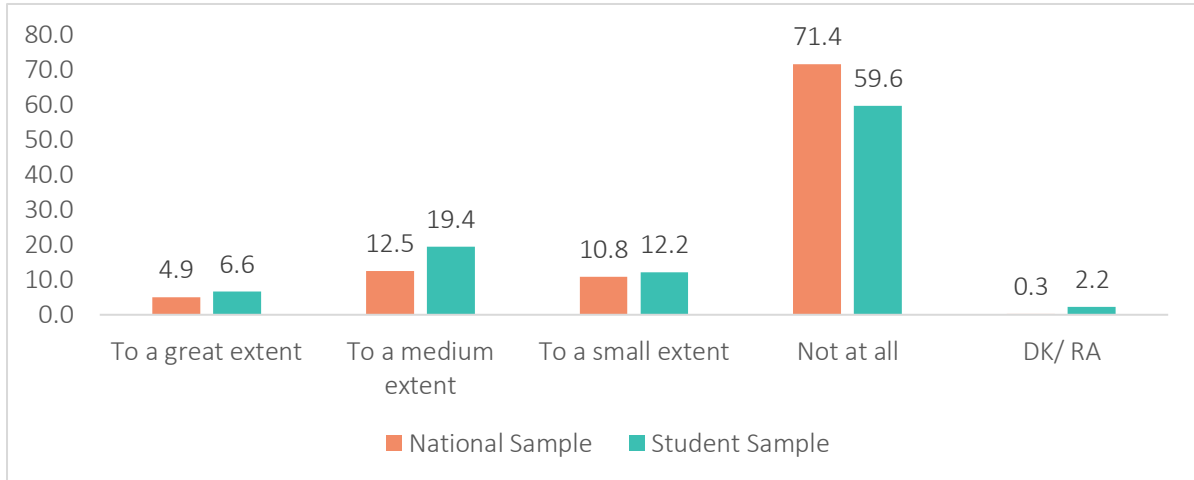
6.2.26 To what extent are you informed about the following aspects by your municipality: Community Meetings
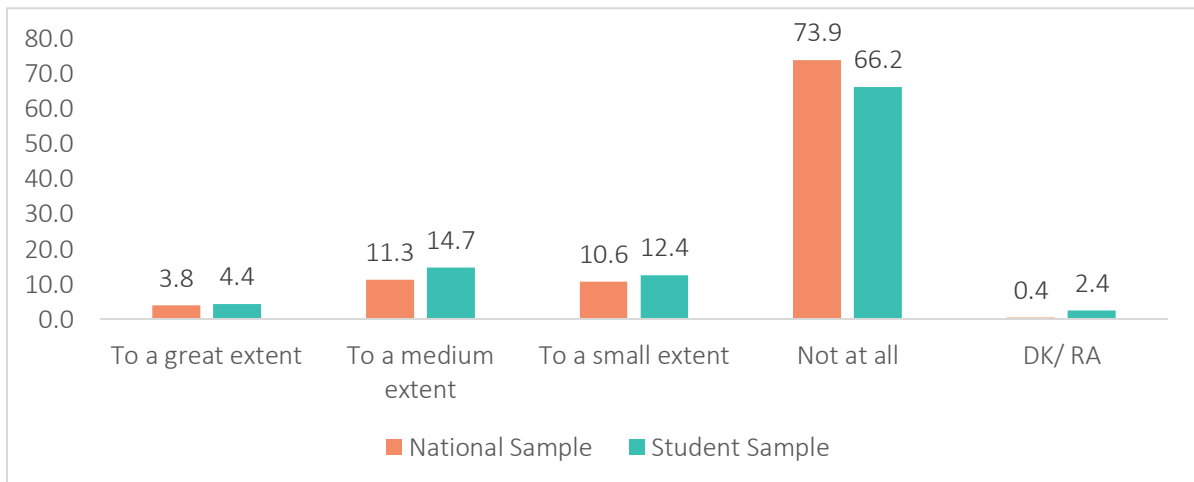
6.2.27 To what extent are you willing to elect a young candidate (25 – 30 years old) as Mayor?
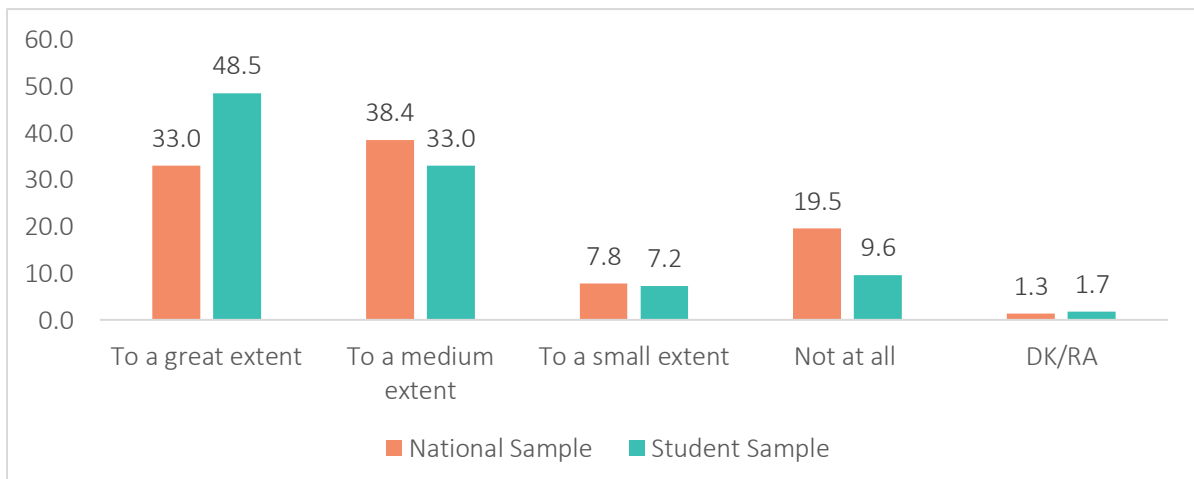
6.2.28 Why are you willing to elect a younger candidate?

Category	National Sample	Student Sample
Ambitious, Enthusiastic ,and Energetic	25.66	18.5
Well-grounded to reality/ connected to their…	21.79	31.9
New ideas/ prespectives	19.42	15.7
Competent/ well educated/ responsible/…	12.13	10.9
Giving and willing to make change and offer…	7.73	14.1
Giving youth opportunities	4.31	3.5
Ethics and Integrity	2.11	
DK		0.8
Other	6.85	4.6

6.2.29 Why are you not willing to elect a young candidate?

Category	National Sample	Student Sample
Lack of Experience	47.85	54.8
Lack of Sense of Responsibility	8.16	3.7
Lack of Awareness	7.71	3.7
Lack of Maturity	6.80	3.7
Lack of Capability	5.67	8.9
Dissillusiouned with voting in General (nothing changes/ no use)	2.95	9.6
DK	1.36	
Other	19.50	15.6
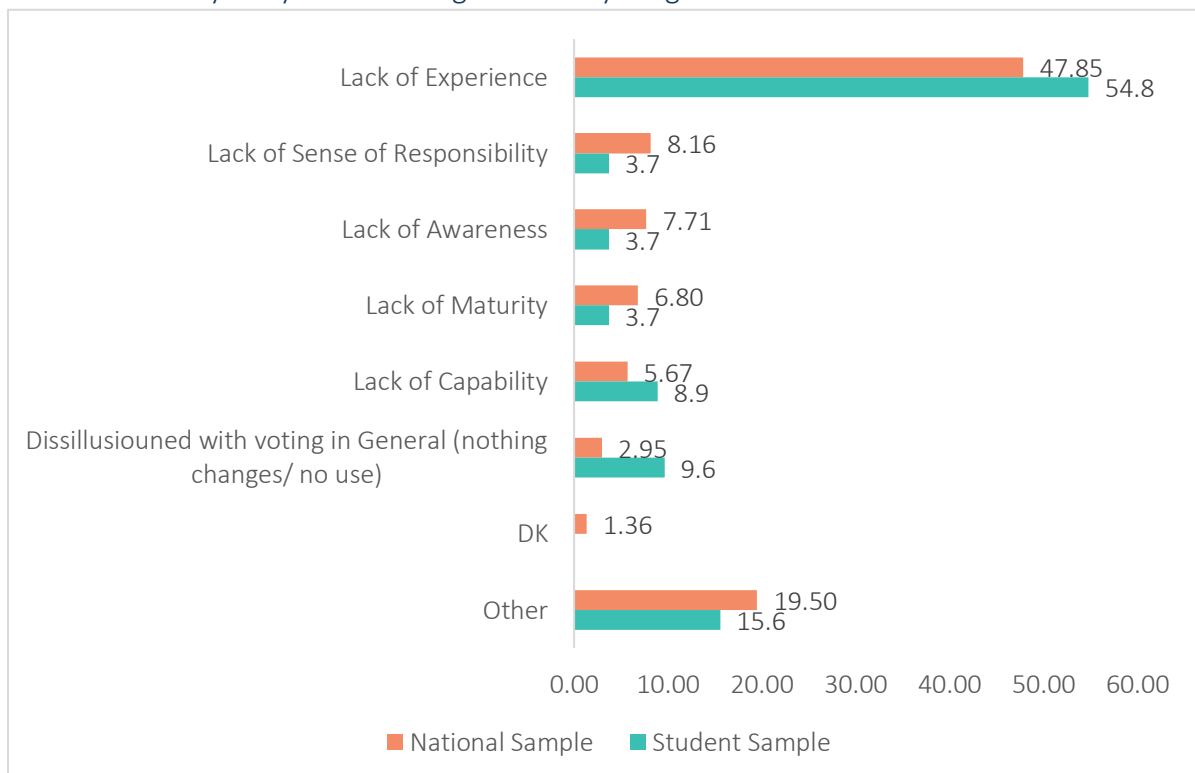
6.2.30 What would encourage you to elect a young candidate?

Competency (Experience & Past Accomplishments, Education, Qualifications, Responsible, Maturity of Thoughts) — 32.56

Nothing will get me to vote — 28.41

Manifesto and New Innovative Ideas — 8.08

Serves The Community and Provides Job Opportunities — 6.93

Ethics & Integrety — 3.93

Aware & Supportive of the Youth — 3.23

Social Reputation (Good Reputation and Well Known) — 2.54

Personal Relation (Family Member, Personal Relation, Relatives, Friend) — 1.85

Aware of Peoples Needs — 1.62

Religious — 0.46

Don't Know/ Refused to Answer — 8.08

Other — 2.31

(Axis: 0.00 10.00 20.00 30.00 40.00)

6.2.31 Are you a member of a charitable organization?
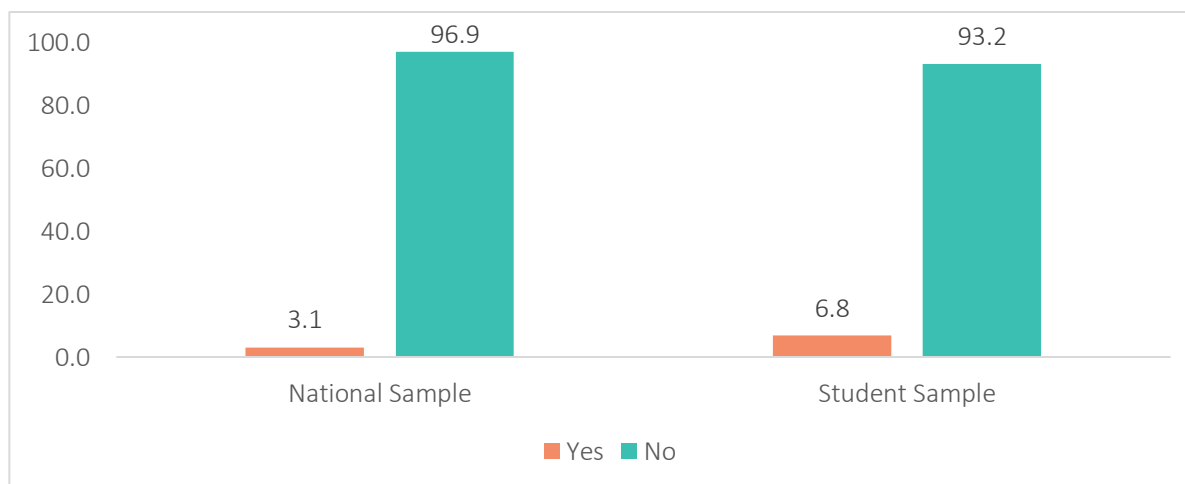
6.2.32 Are you a member of a religious organization?
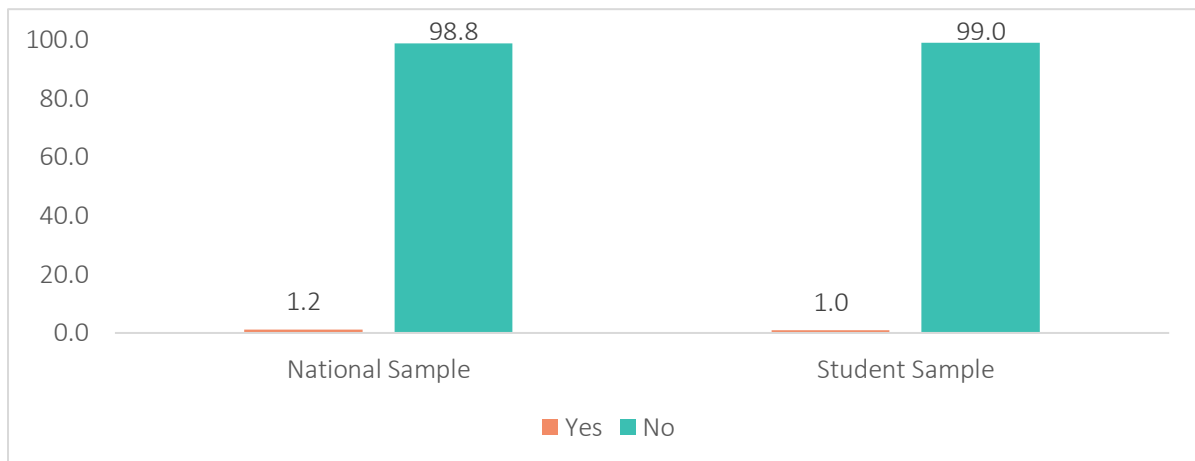
6.2.33 Are you a member of a family/ tribal organization?
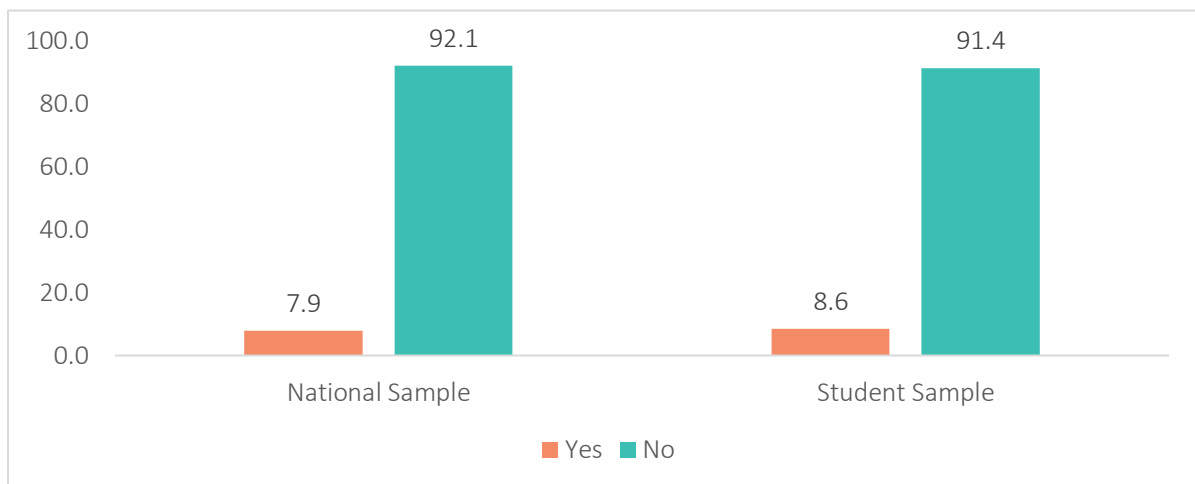
6.2.34 Are you a member of a cooperative society?
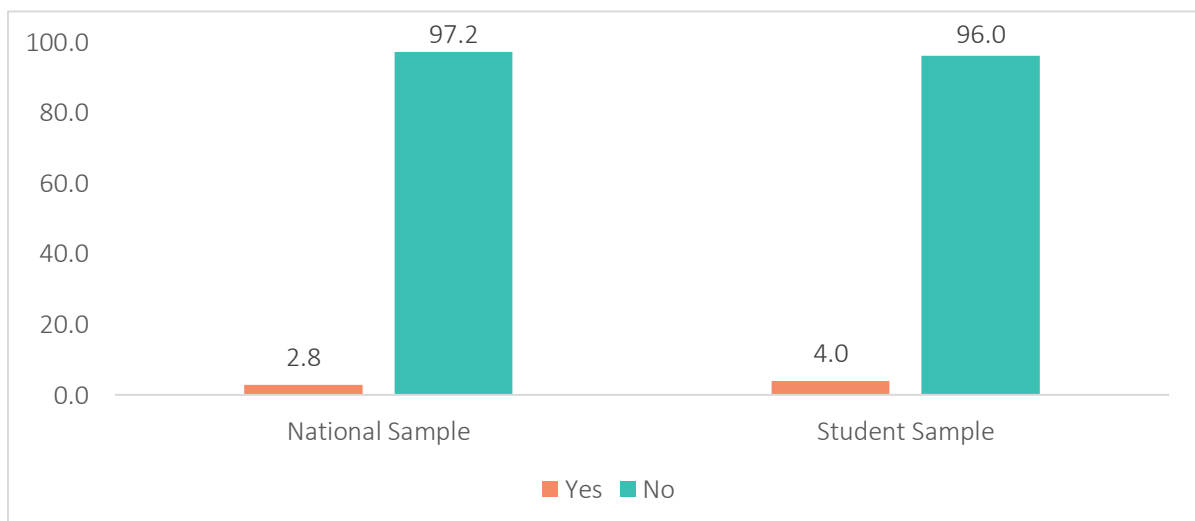
6.2.35 Are you a member of a labour or trade union or professional association?
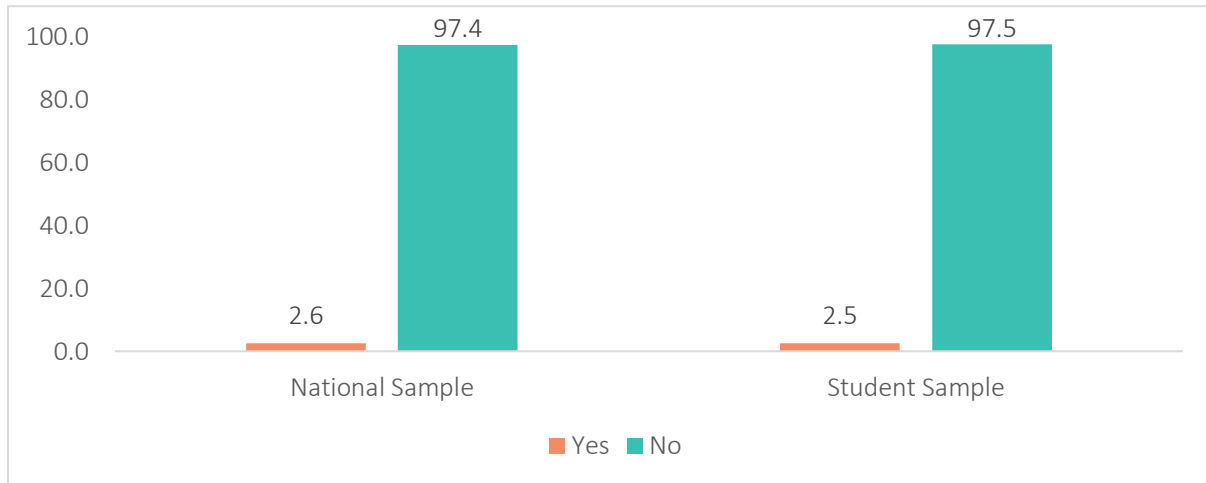
6.2.36 Are you a member of a political party?
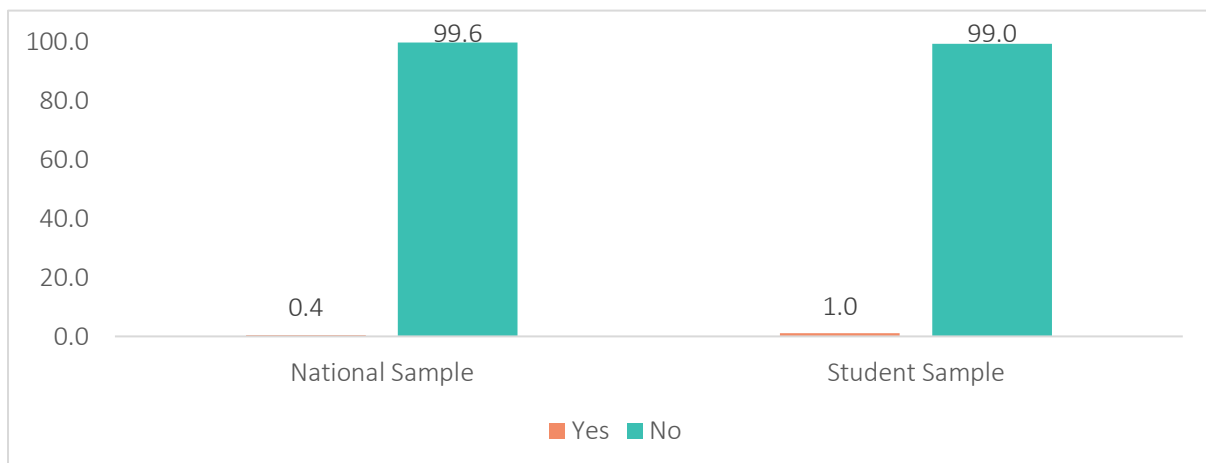
6.2.37 Are you a member of a Youth, sport or cultural club?
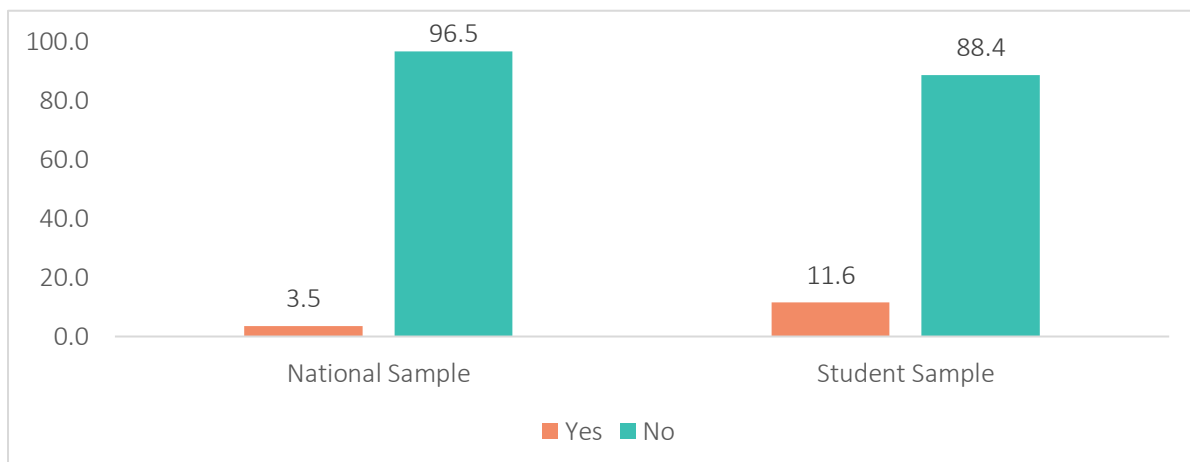
6.3 Royal Committee to Modernize the Political System

6.3.1 Have you heard of the Royal Committee to Modernize the Political System that was established in 10/6/2021?
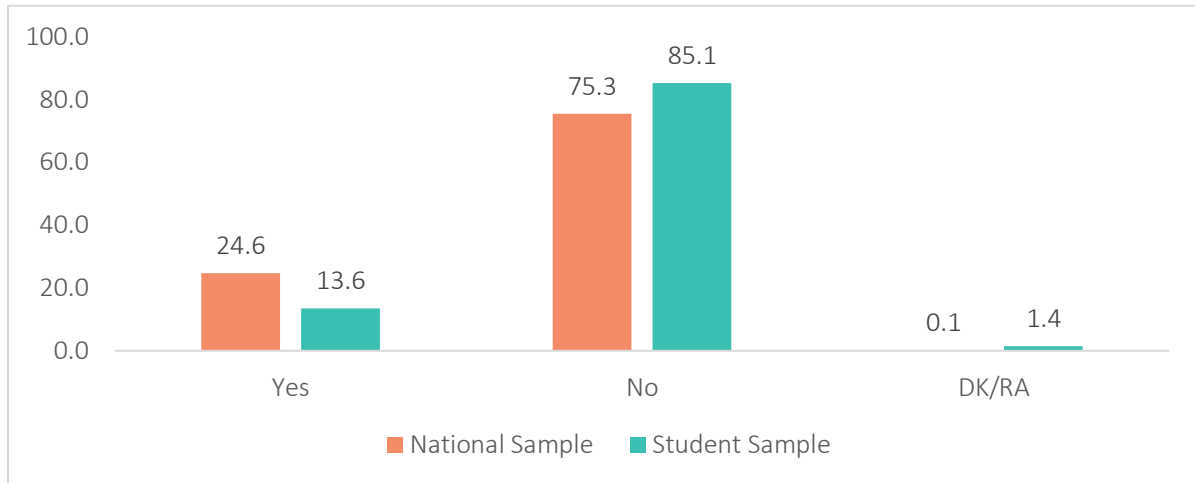
By Gender
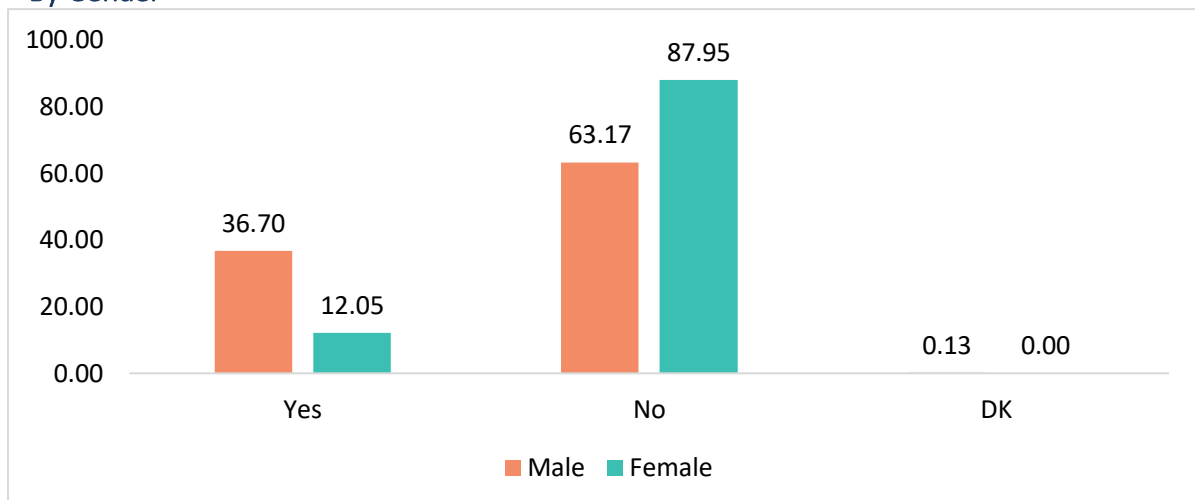
By Educational Level
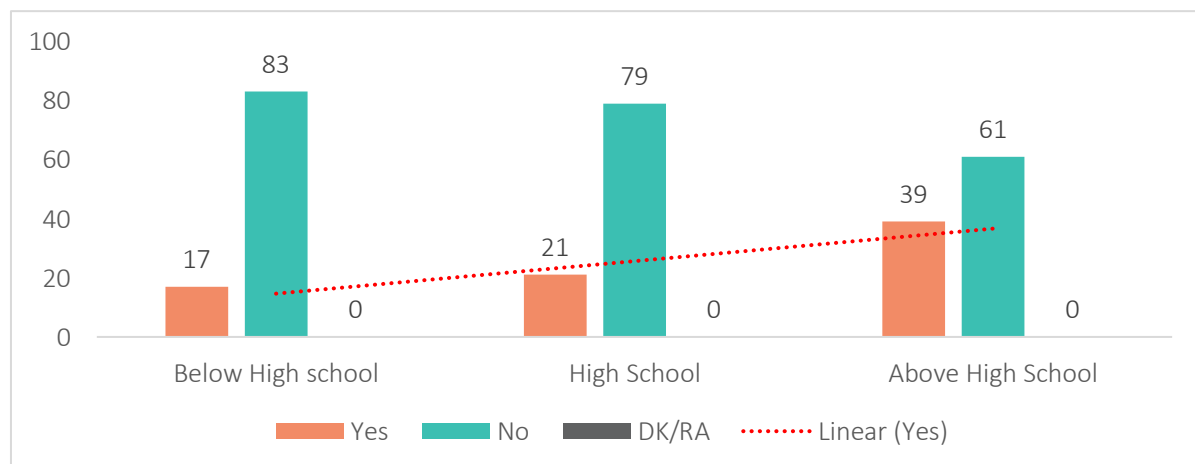
By Income Level
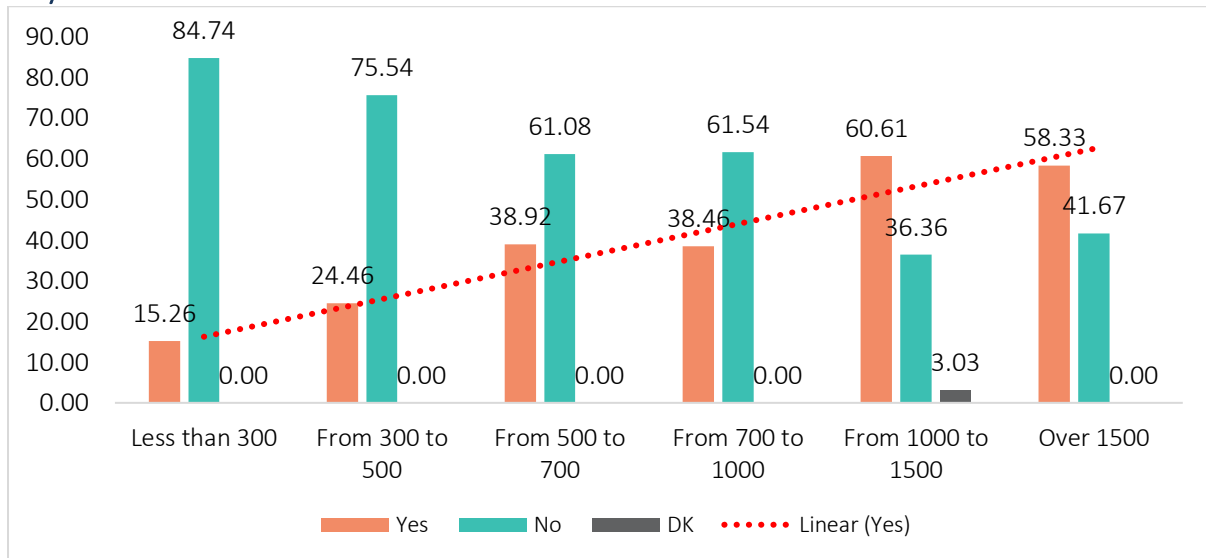
6.3.2 In general, to what extent do you trust this committee?
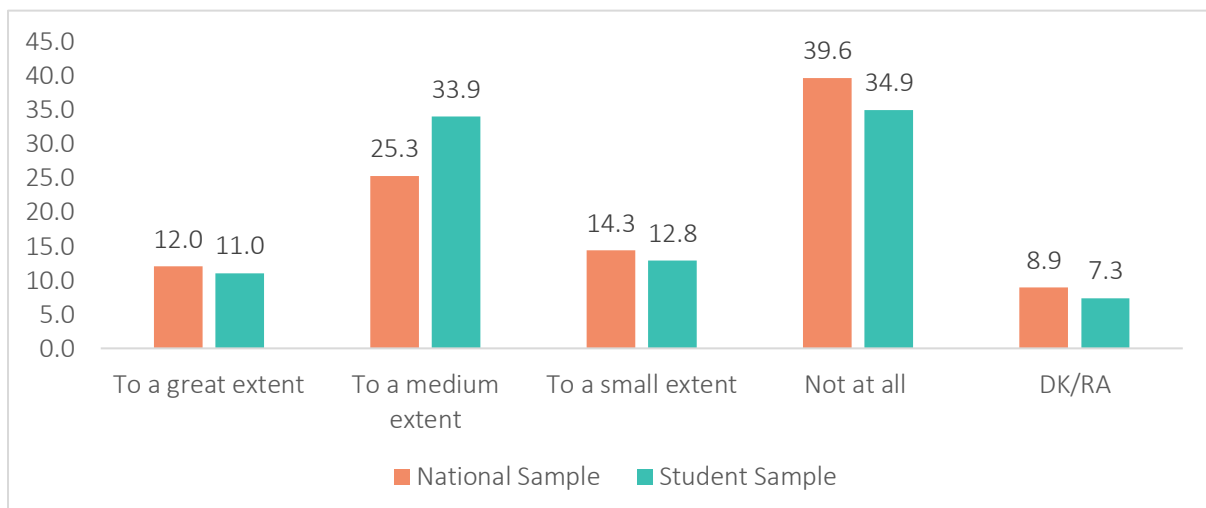
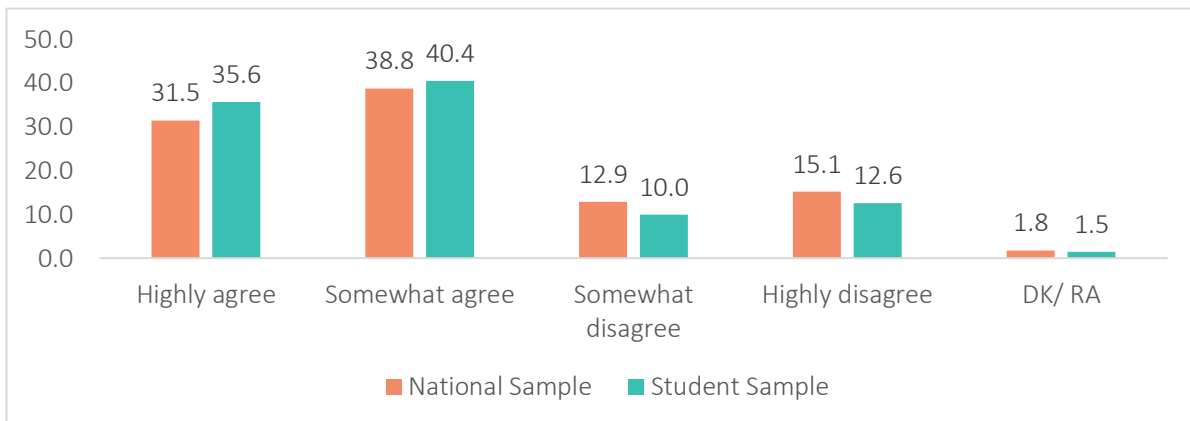### 6.3.3 Did you follow the news and updates that were coming out from the committee?
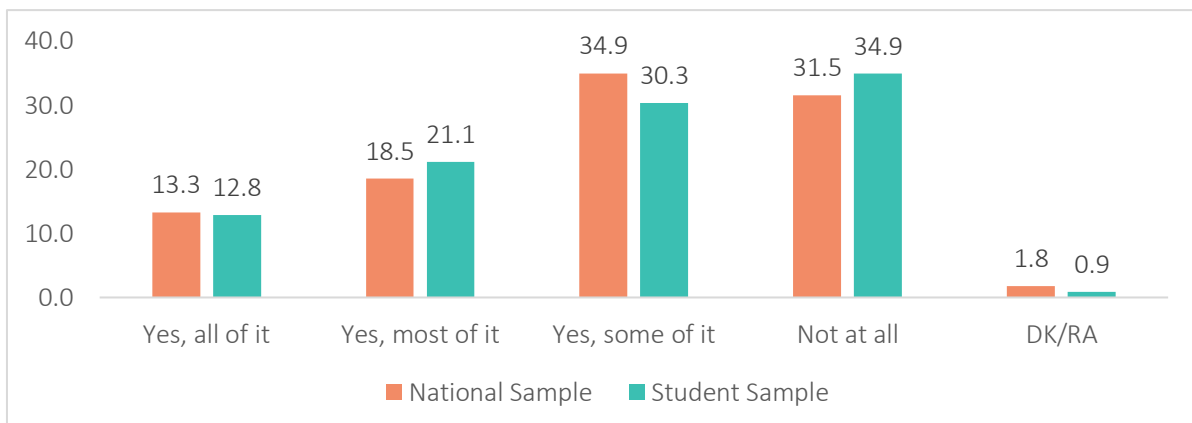
6.3.4   Regardless of if you have heard of the committee or not, to what degree do you agree/disagree with the following selected recommendation: Empowering women, youth, and PWD through forming a 'shadow councils" in order to support elected councils.
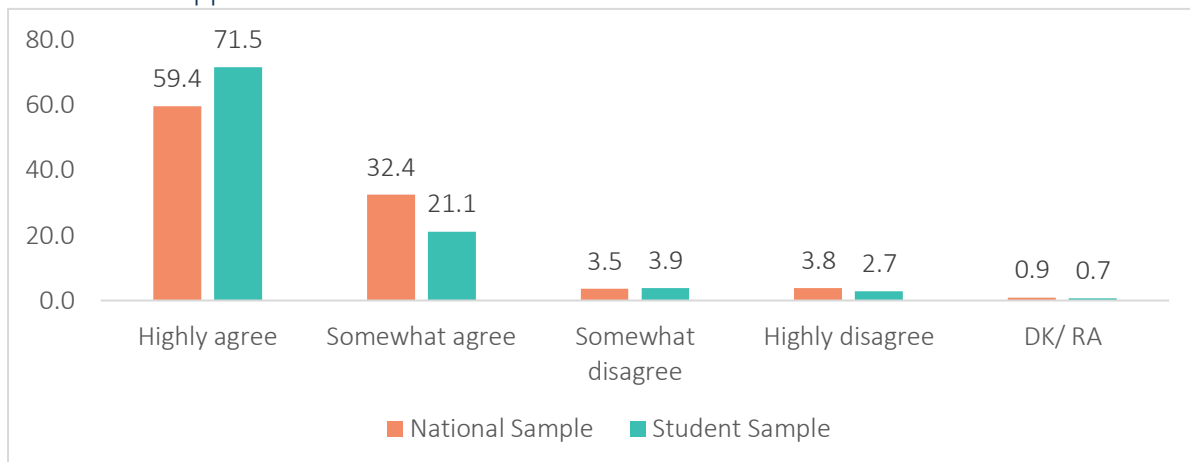
6.3.5   Regardless of if you have heard of the committee or not, to what degree do you agree/disagree with the following selected recommendation: Dedicating no less than 30% of elected councils of municipalities and governorates for women.
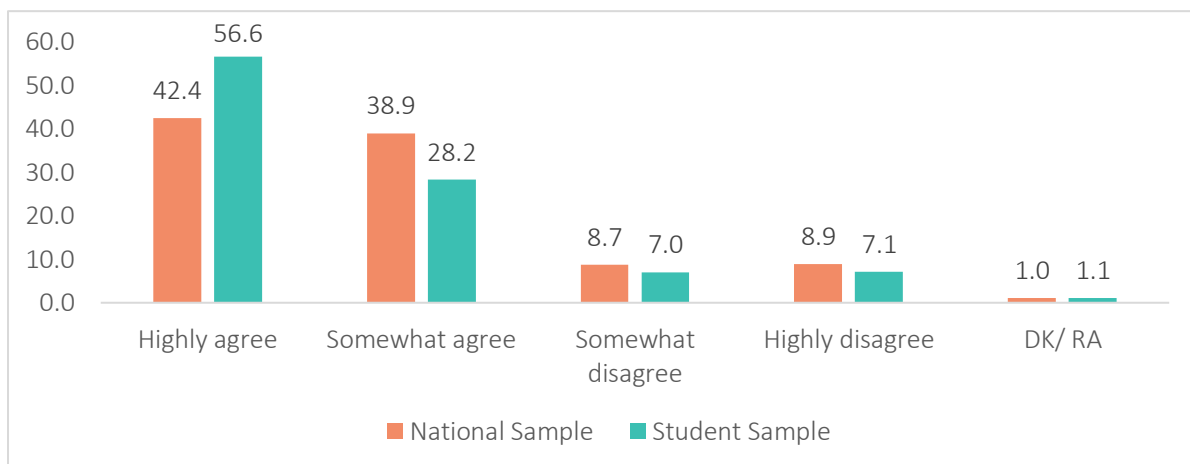
6.3.6   Regardless of if you have heard of the committee or not, to what degree do you agree/disagree with the following selected recommendation: Dedicating a seat for PWD in elected councils of municipalities and governorates.
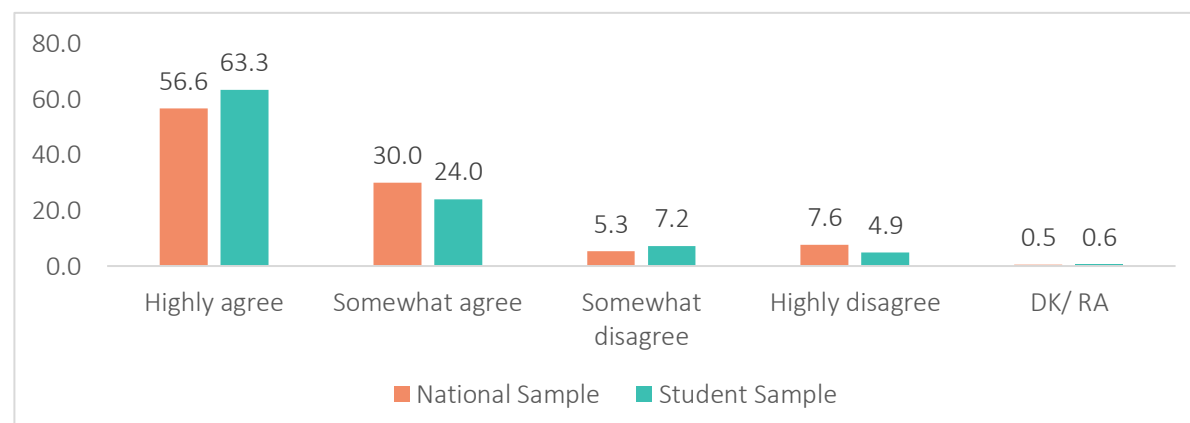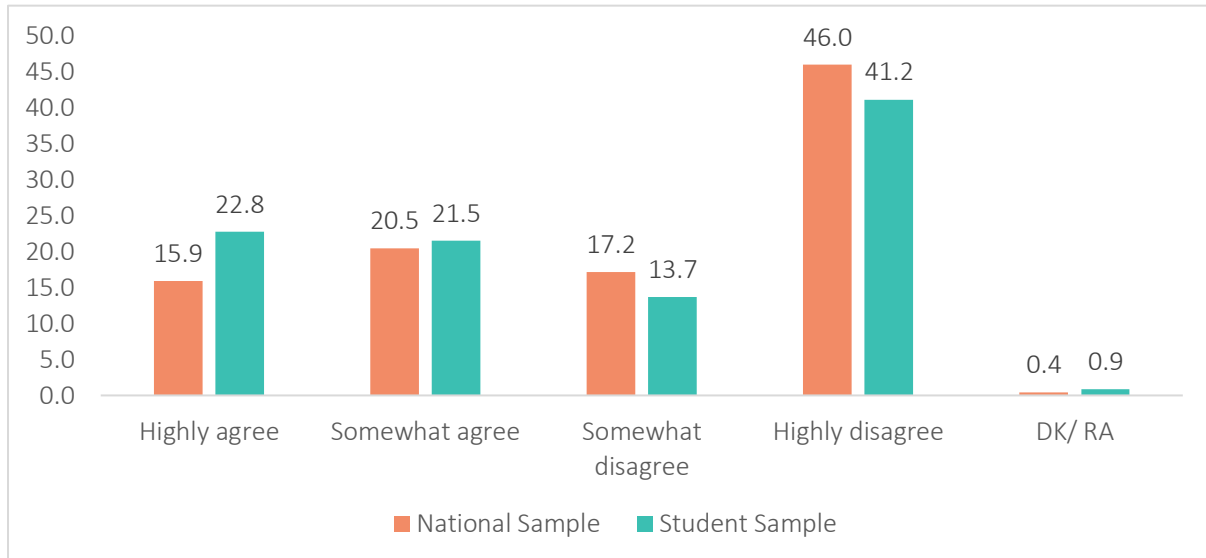
6.3.7 Regardless of if you have heard of the committee or not, to what degree do you agree/disagree with the following selected recommendation: The mayor shall not be elected separately from the council. Instead, the elected municipal council shall elect the mayor internally.
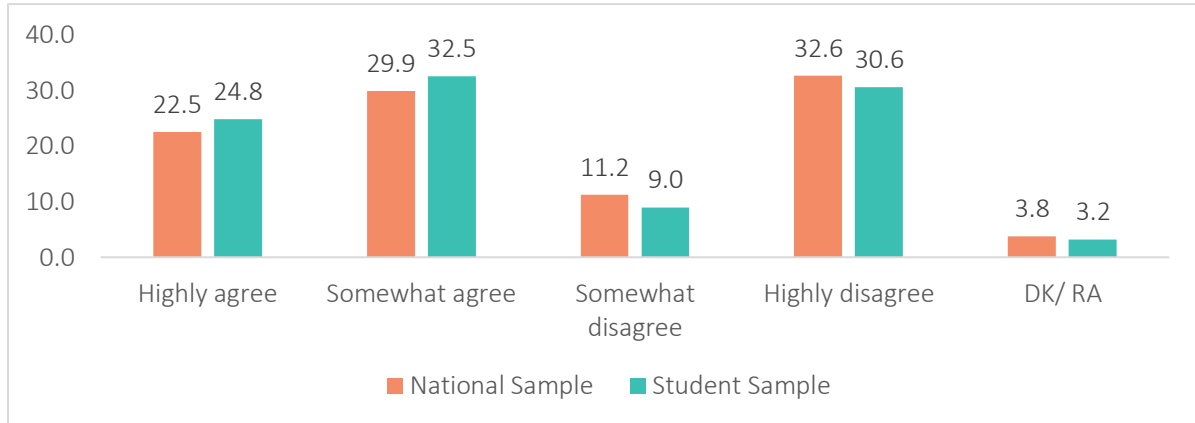

6.3.8 Regardless of if you have heard of the committee or not, to what degree do you agree/disagree with the following selected recommendation: The mayor or the head of governorate council deputy shall be female, in case the mayor and the head of governorate were to be males.

6.3.9 Regardless of if you have heard of the committee or not, to what degree do you agree/disagree with the following selected recommendation: Lowering the minimum age of candidacy for municipal and governorate councils' elections from 25 to 22 years old.


6.3.10 Regardless of if you have heard of the committee or not, to what degree do you agree/disagree with the following selected recommendation: Lowering the minimum age of candidacy for parliamentary elections from 30 to 25 years old.
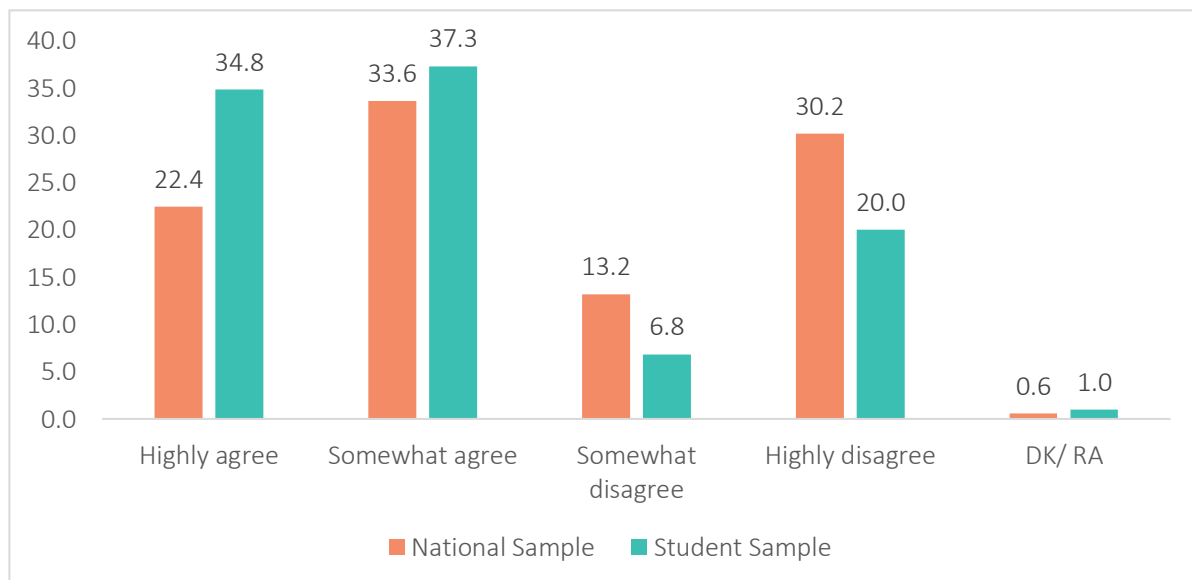
6.3.11 Regarding the Mayor of Amman, which of the following statements best describe your view:
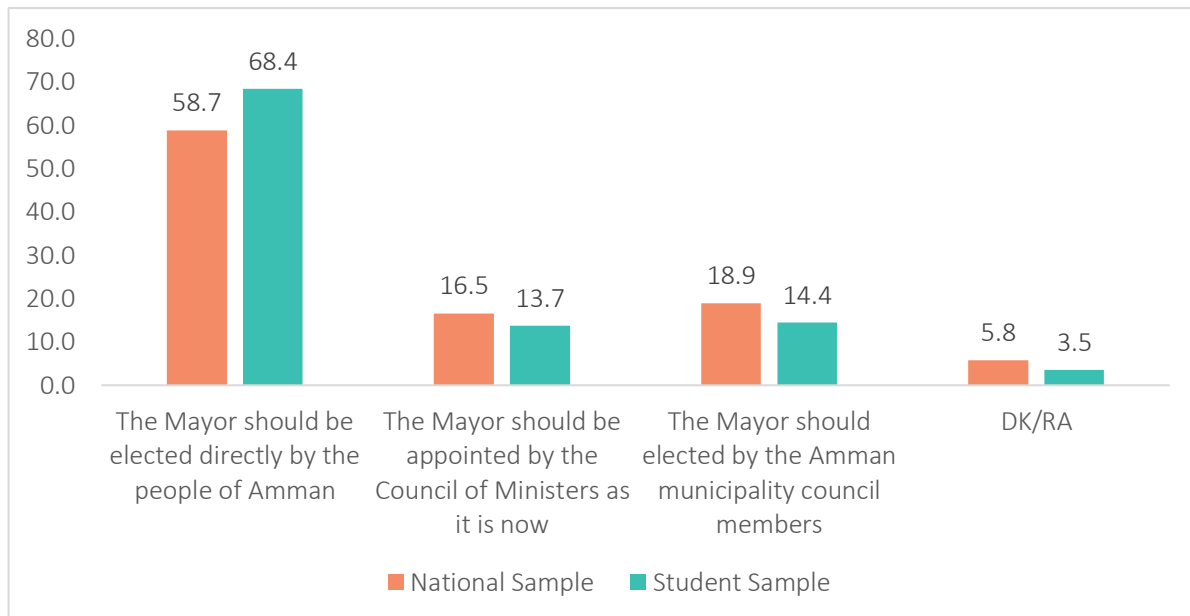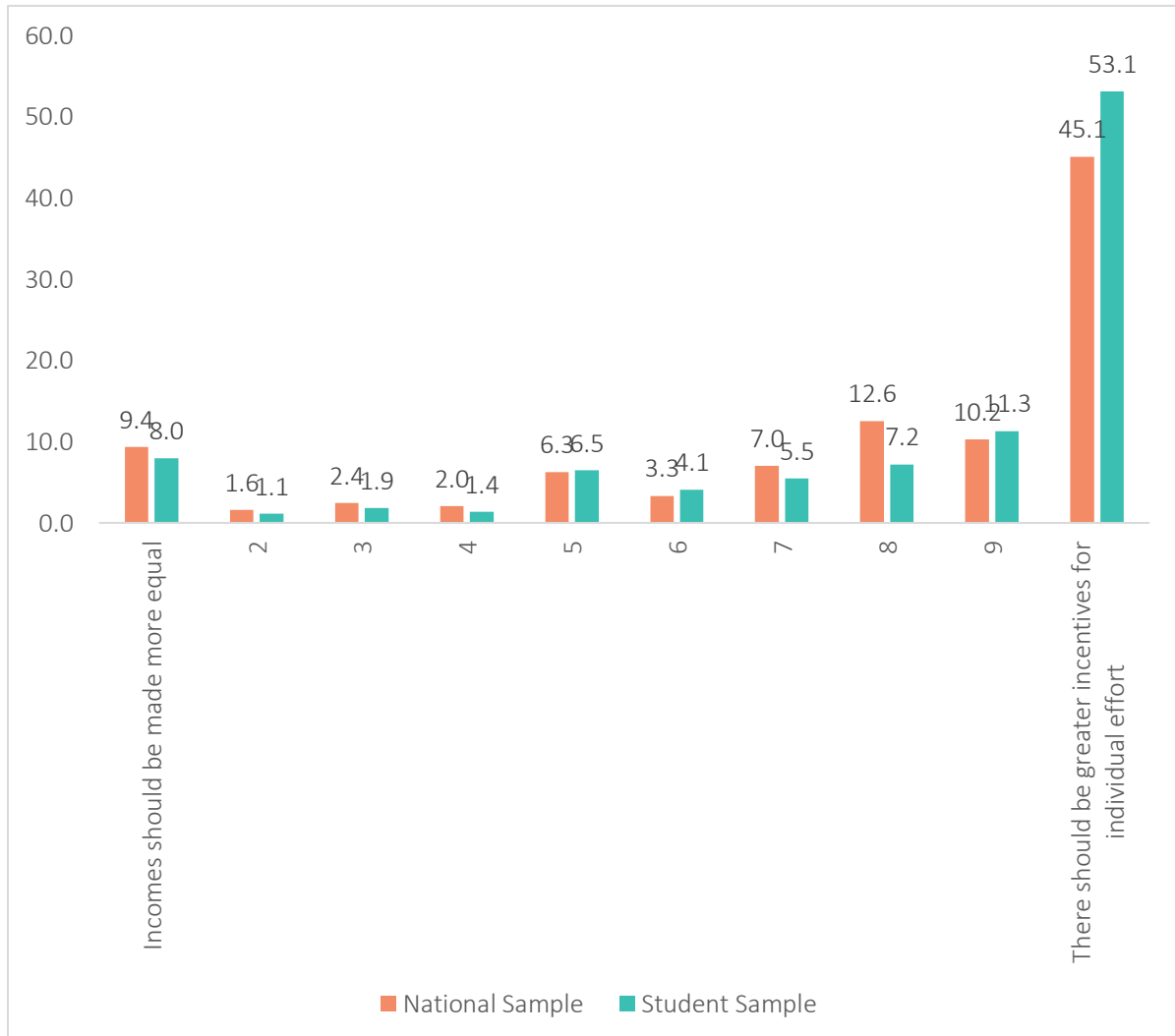

6.3.12 Regarding the educational level of the mayor, which of the following statements best describe your view:
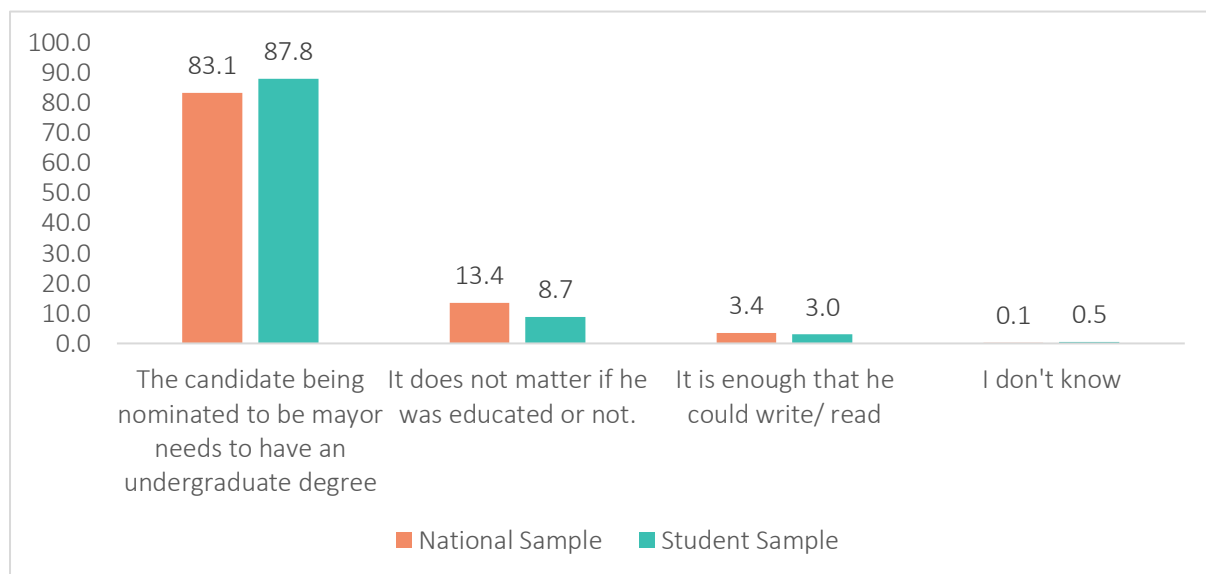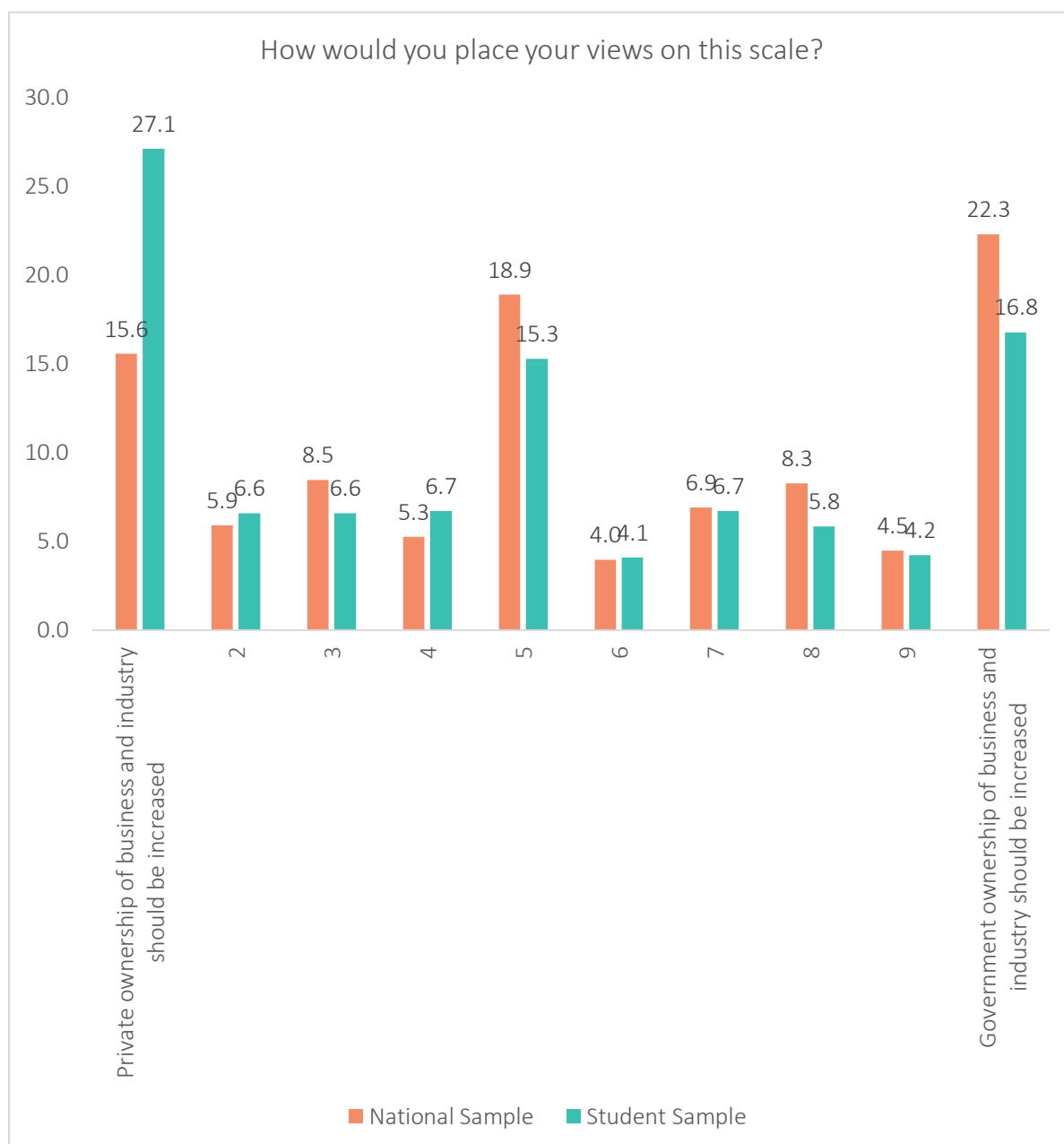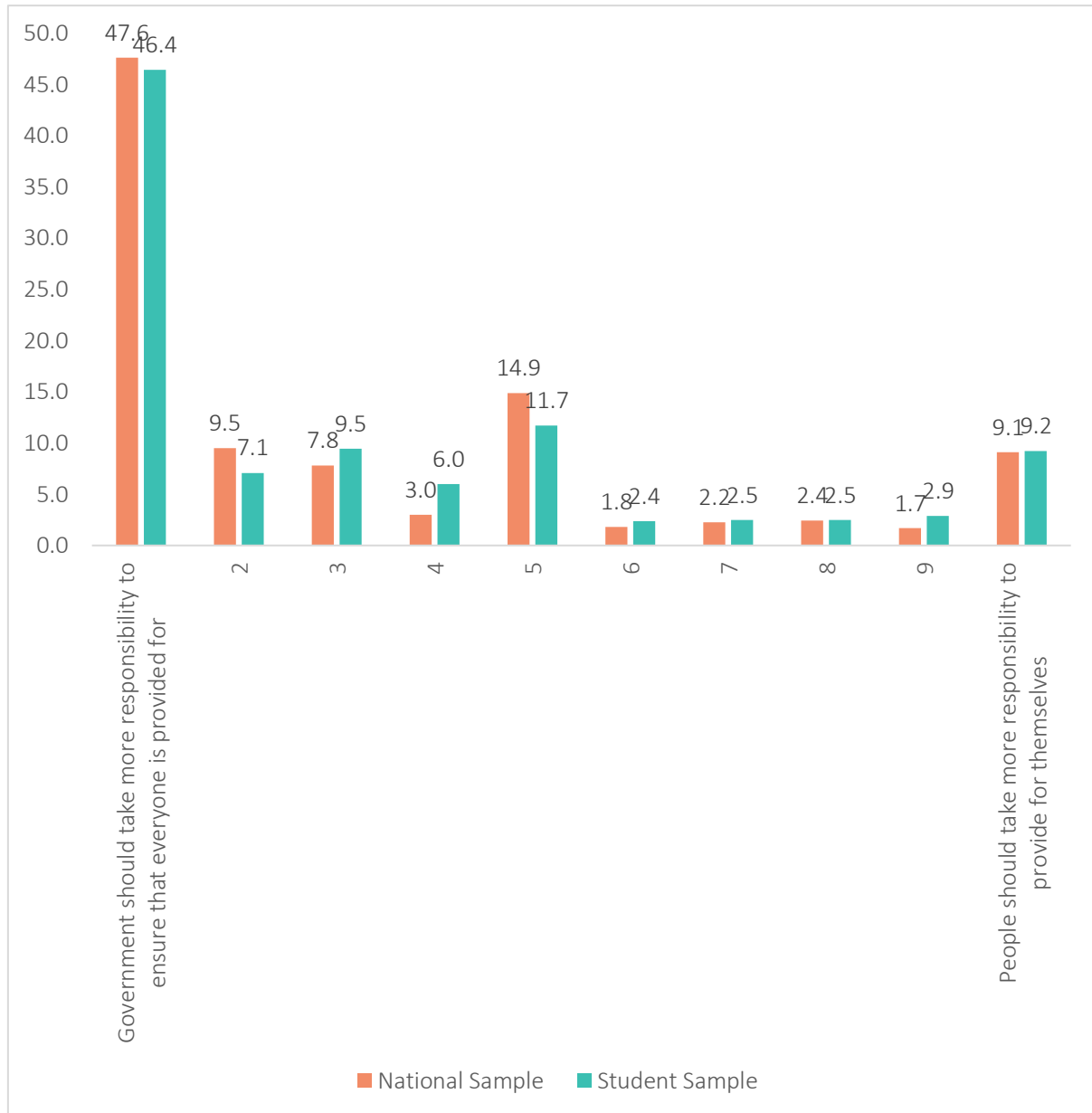
6.4 Ideological Spectrum

6.4.1 Now I'd like you to tell me about your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

KONRAD
ADENAUER
STIFTUNG

NAMA
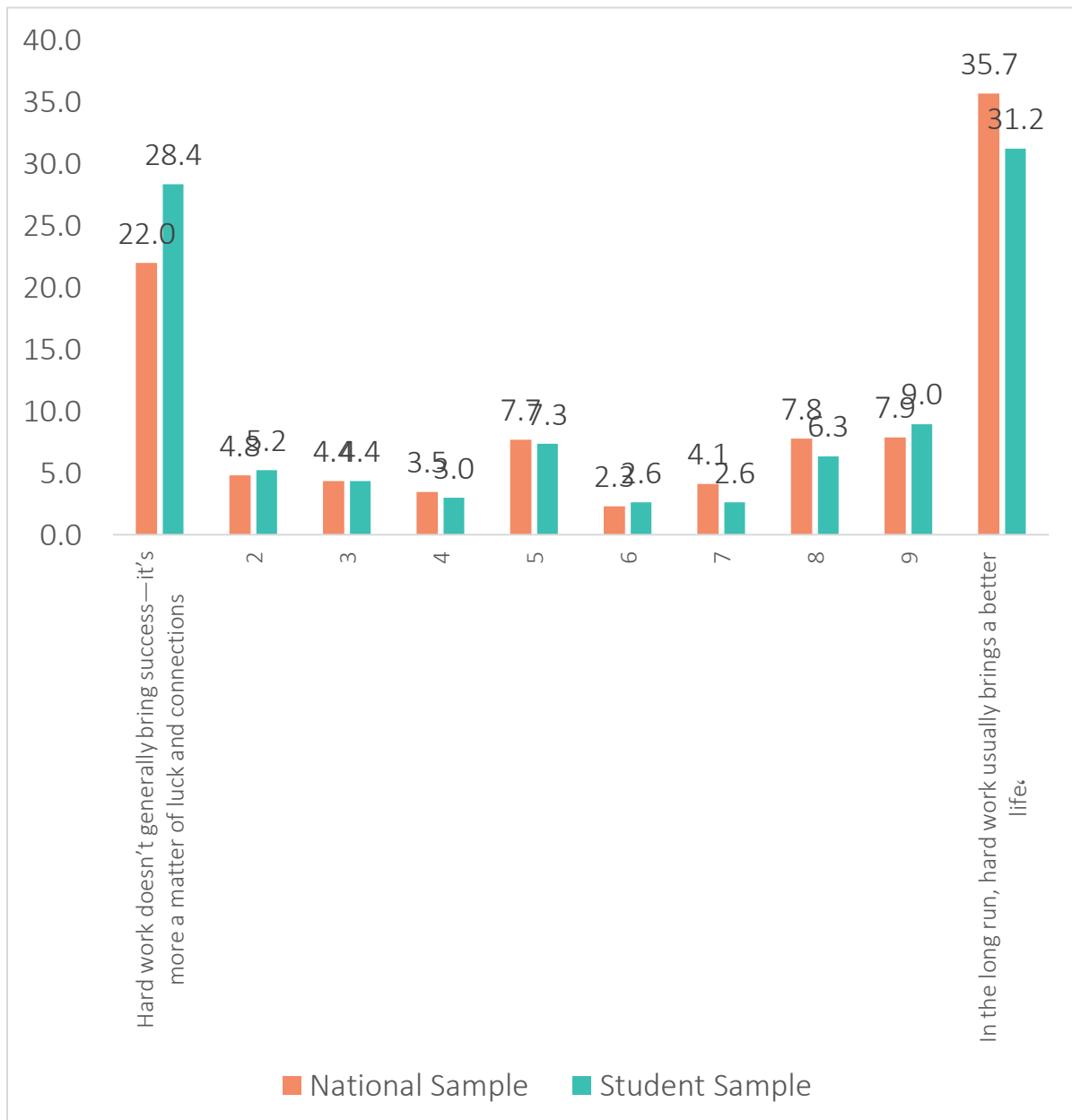STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE SOLUTIONS
نمـــاء للإستشـــارات الإســـتراتيجية

6.4.2   Now I'd like you to tell me about your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale?

How would you place your views on this scale?

National Sample ■ Student Sample

KONRAD
ADENAUER
STIFTUNG

N A M A
STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE SOLUTIONS
نمـــاء للإستشــــارات الإســـتراتيجية

6.4.3 Now I'd like you to tell me about your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale?

6.4.4   Now I'd like you to tell me about your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale?
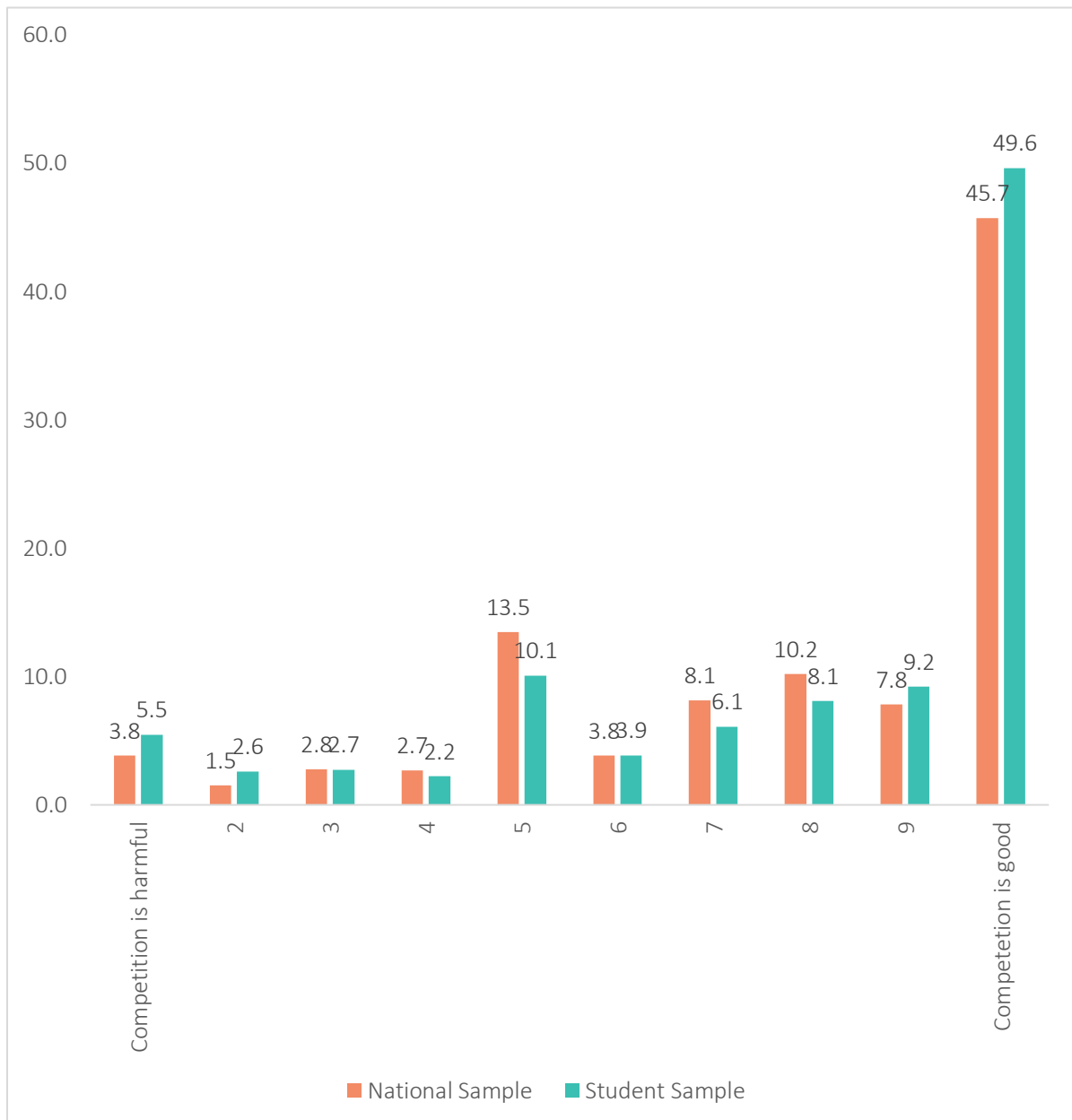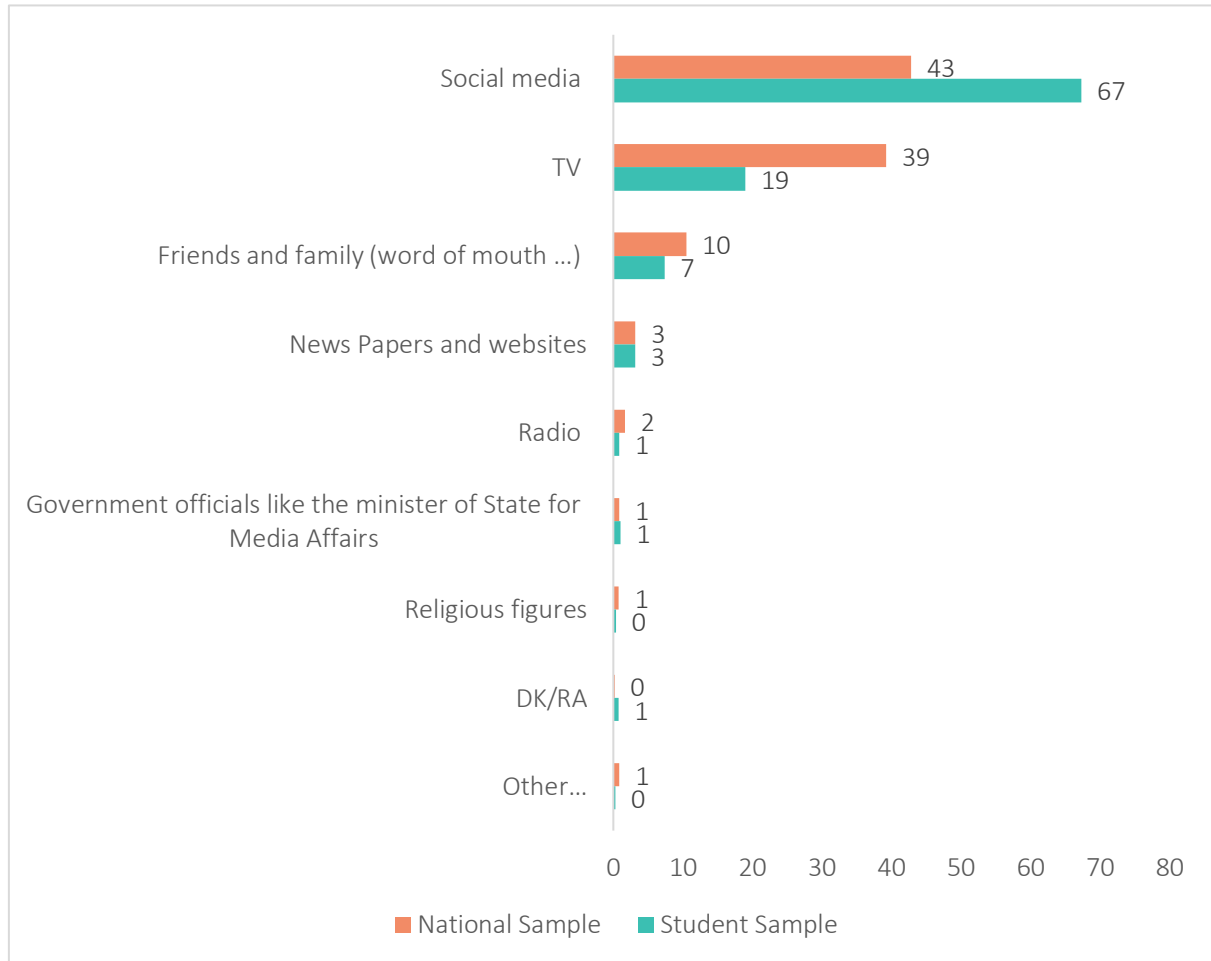
6.4.5   Now I'd like you to tell me about your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale?
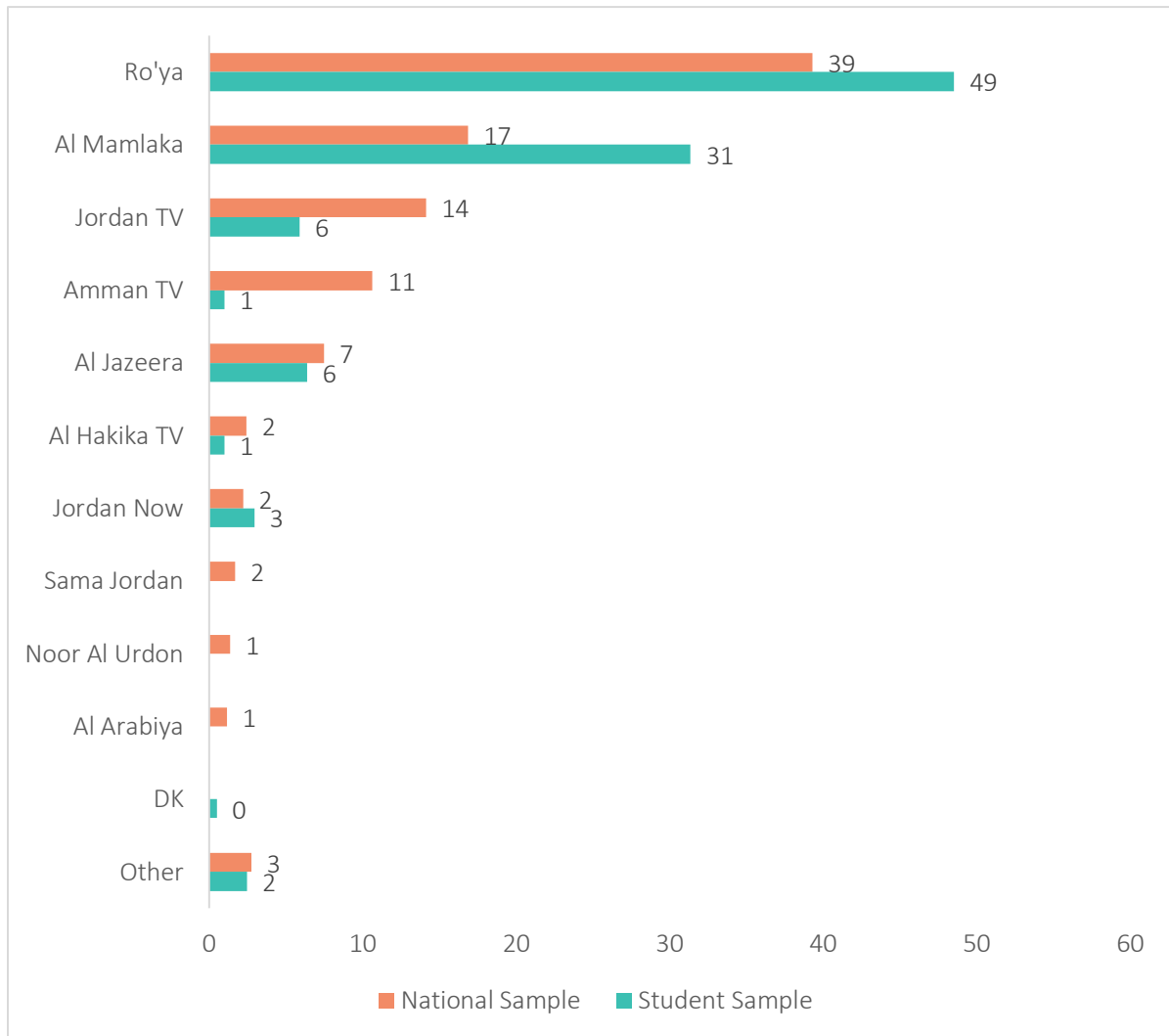
6.5 Media
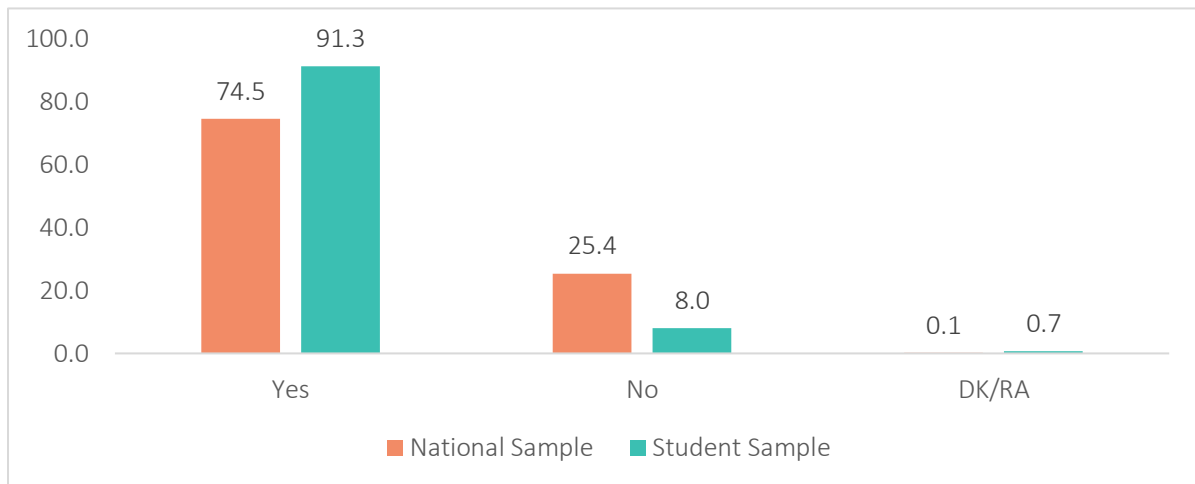
6.5.1 Where do you get your news from?

TV Channel	National Sample	Student Sample
Ro'ya	39	49
Al Mamlaka	17	31
Jordan TV	14	6
Amman TV	11	1
Al Jazeera	7	6
Al Hakika TV	2	1
Jordan Now	2	3
Sama Jordan	2	
Noor Al Urdon	1	
Al Arabiya	1	
DK		0
Other	3	2

	National Sample		Student Sample	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Amman FM	9	31.0	1	11.1
Police Radio	7	24.1	1	11.1
Wakeel FM	5	17.2	3	33.3
Hala FM	2	6.9	-	-
Yaqeen	2	6.9	-	-
JU Radio	1	3.4	-	-
Hayat FM	1	3.4	-	-
Al Hadath	1	3.4	-	-
Monte Carlo	1	3.4	-	-
Al Hakeeka	-		1	11.1
Rotana	-		1	11.1
Other	-		2	22.2
Total	29	100	9	100

6.5.4 Specify Newspapers and Websites

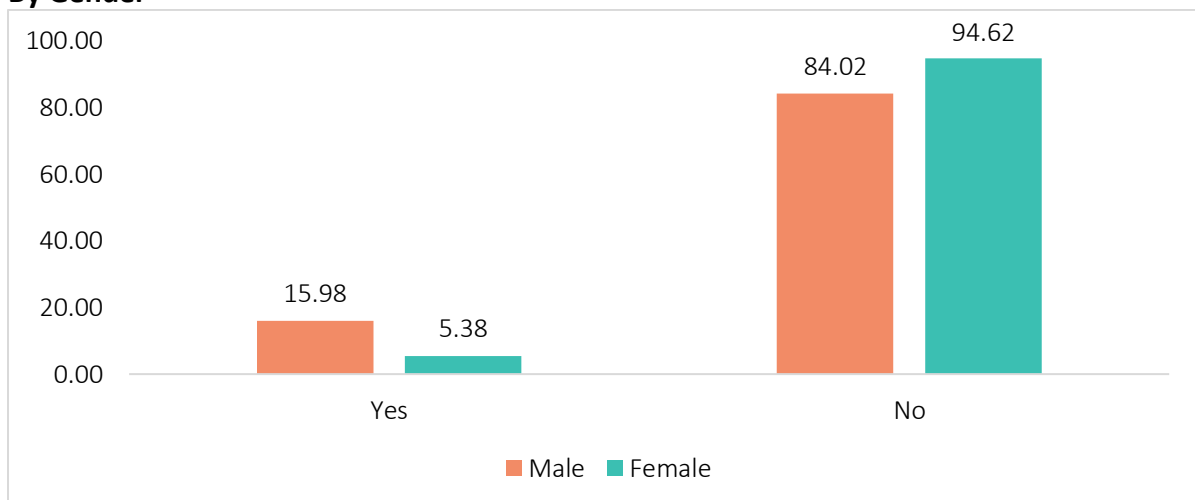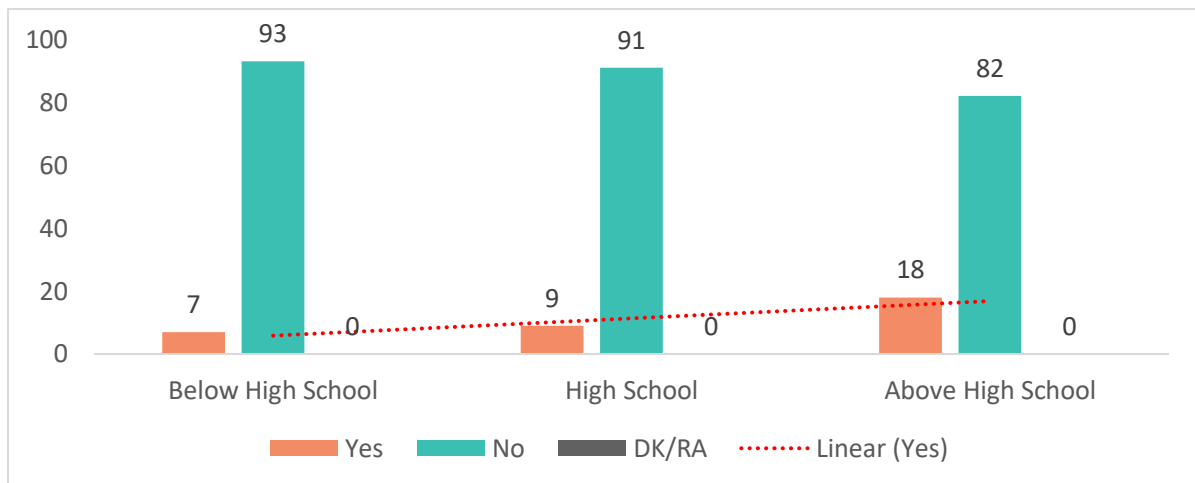|	National Sample		Student Sample	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Roya (Including Nabd-Albalad)	22	30.14	13	36.11
Mamlaka	11	15.07	5	13.89
Rai	8	10.96	1	2.78
Alwakeel	5	6.85	3	8.33
Dustoor	4	5.48	1	2.78
Nabd	4	5.48	2	5.56
Ammoun	3	4.11	1	2.78
Al Ghad	2	2.74	1	2.78
Saraya	2	2.74	3	8.33
Internet	-	-	1	2.78
Faceboook	-	-	1	2.78
Aljazeera	-	-	1	2.78
Jordan News	-	-	1	2.78
Khaberni	-	-	2	5.56
DK	1	1.37	-	-
Other	11	15.07		
Total	73	100	36	100

6.5.5   Do you get your news from Facebook?

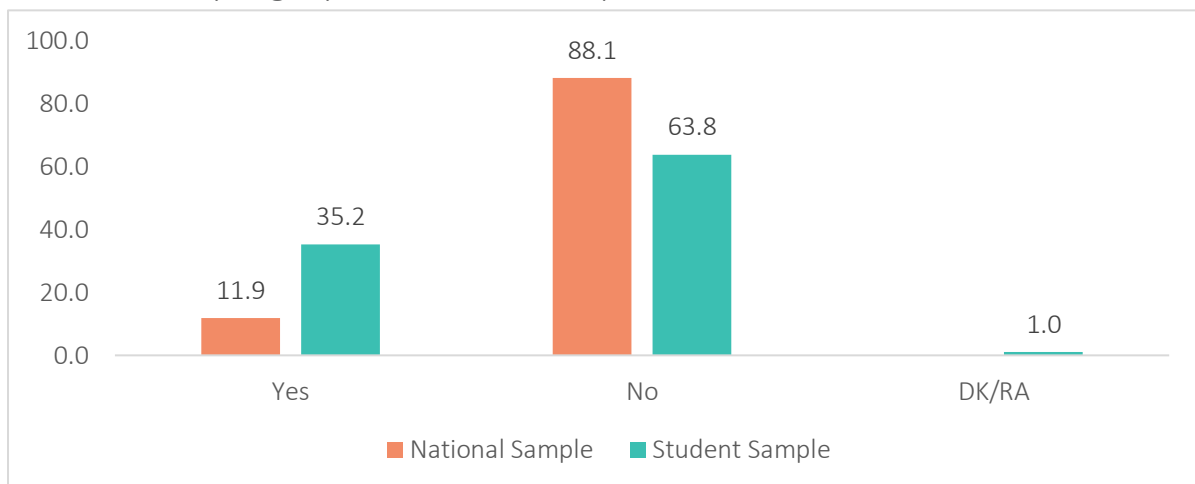6.5.6   Do you get your news from Twitter?
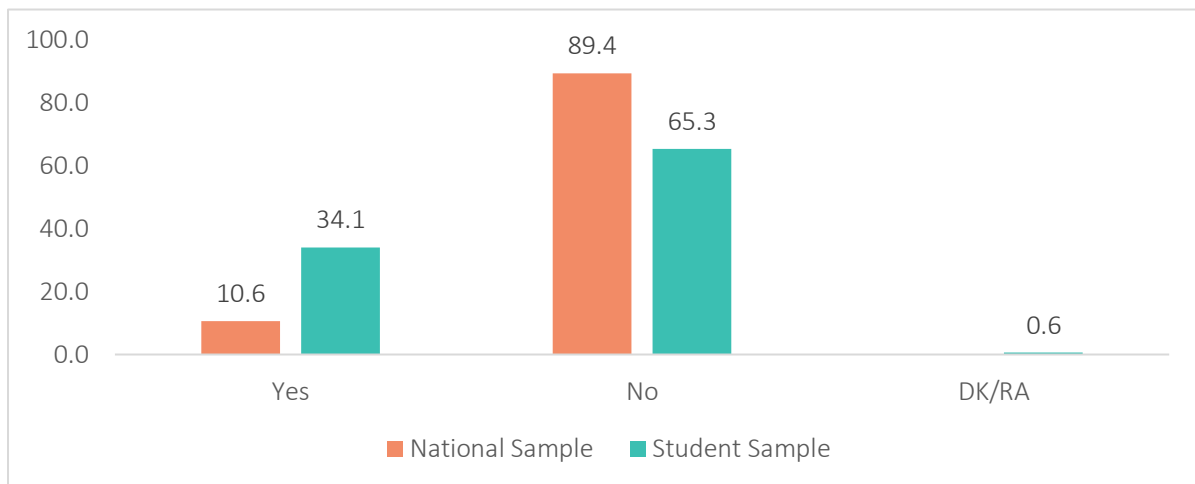
By Gender

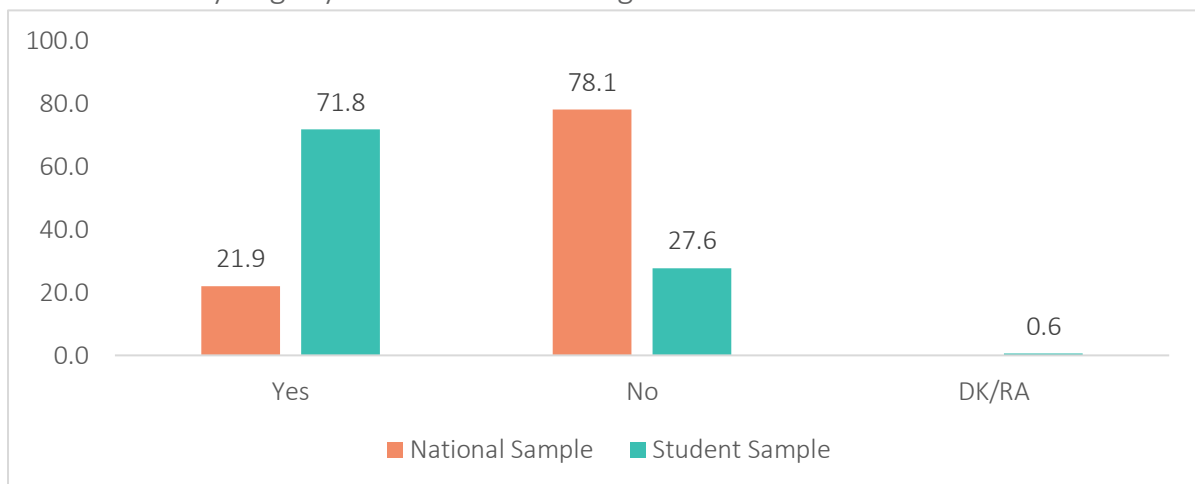**By Educational Level**
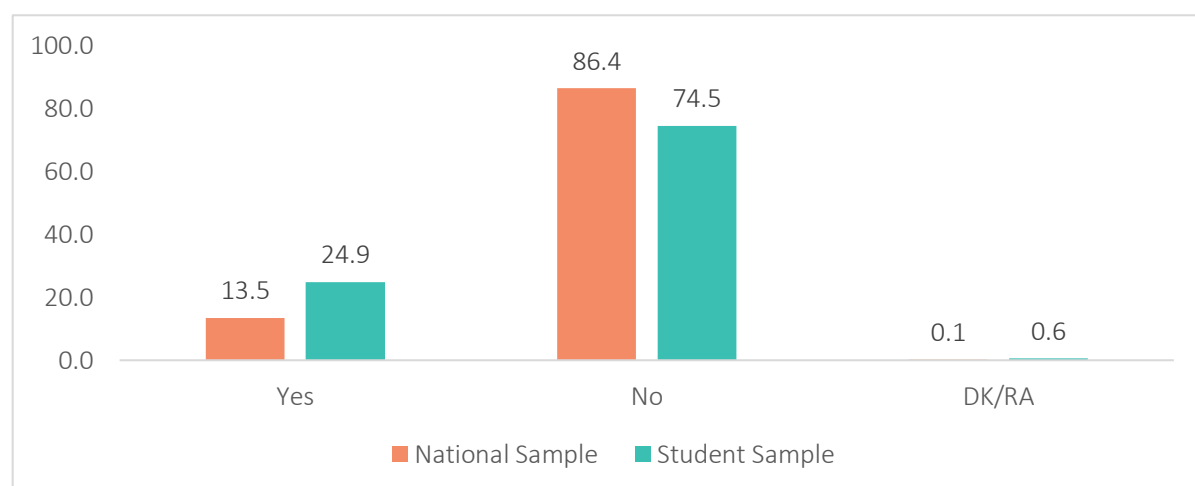

By Income
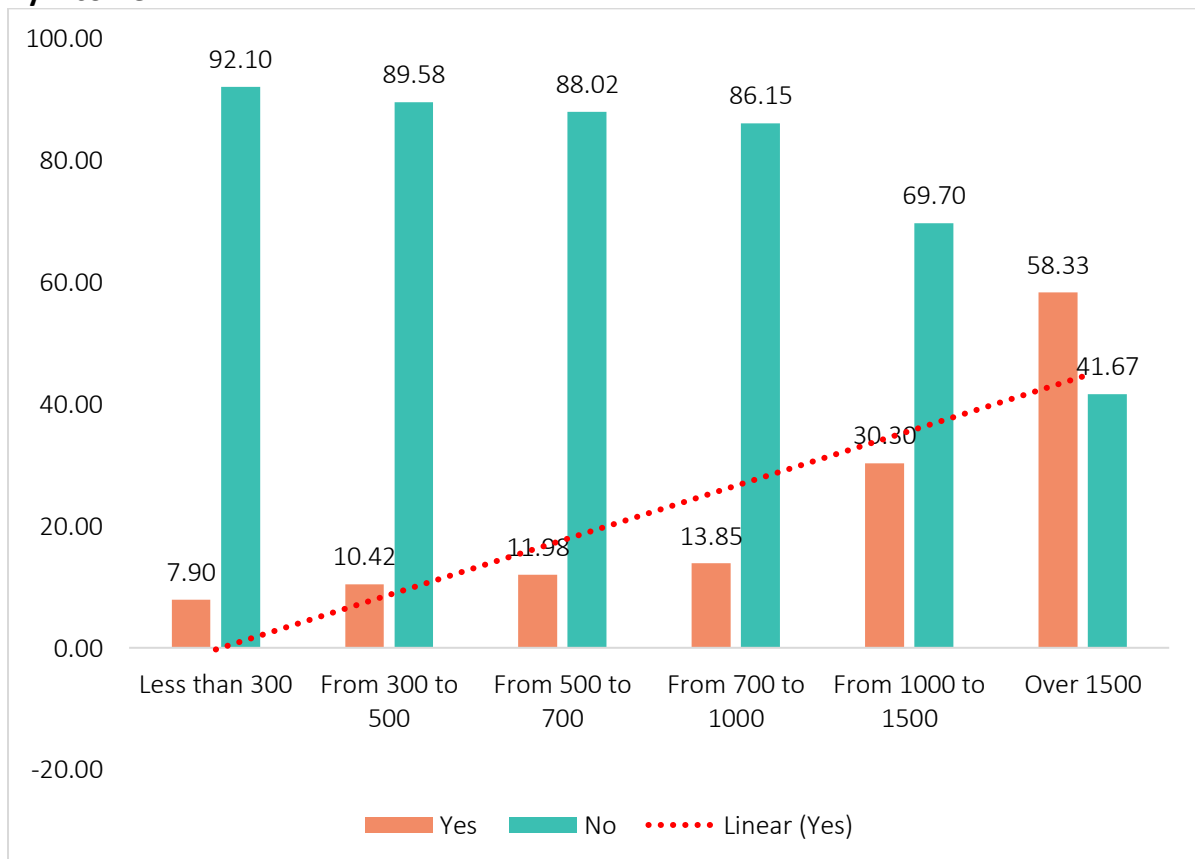
6.5.7   Do you get your news from Snapchat?

6.5.8   Do you get your news from Instagram?
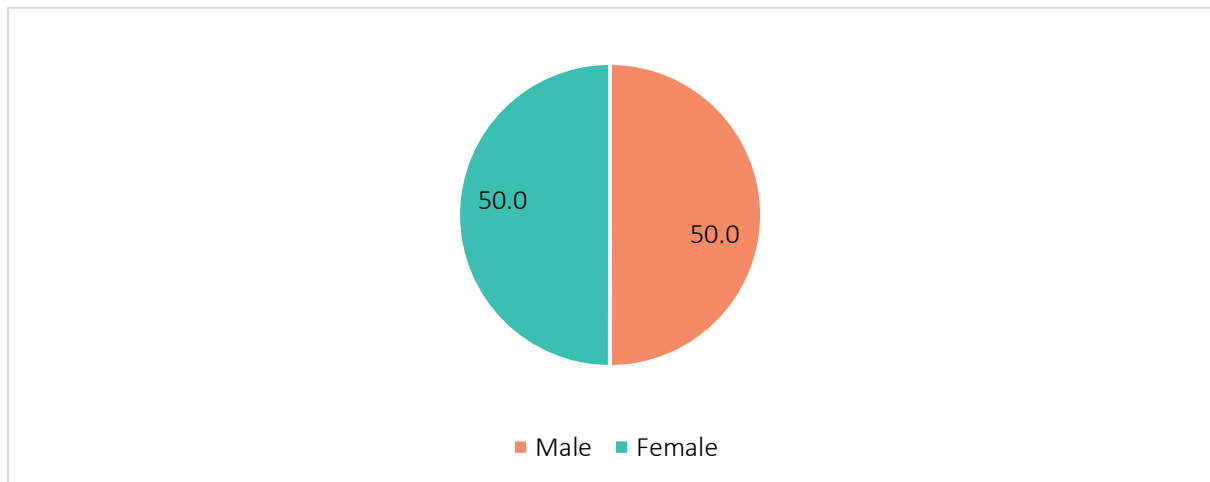

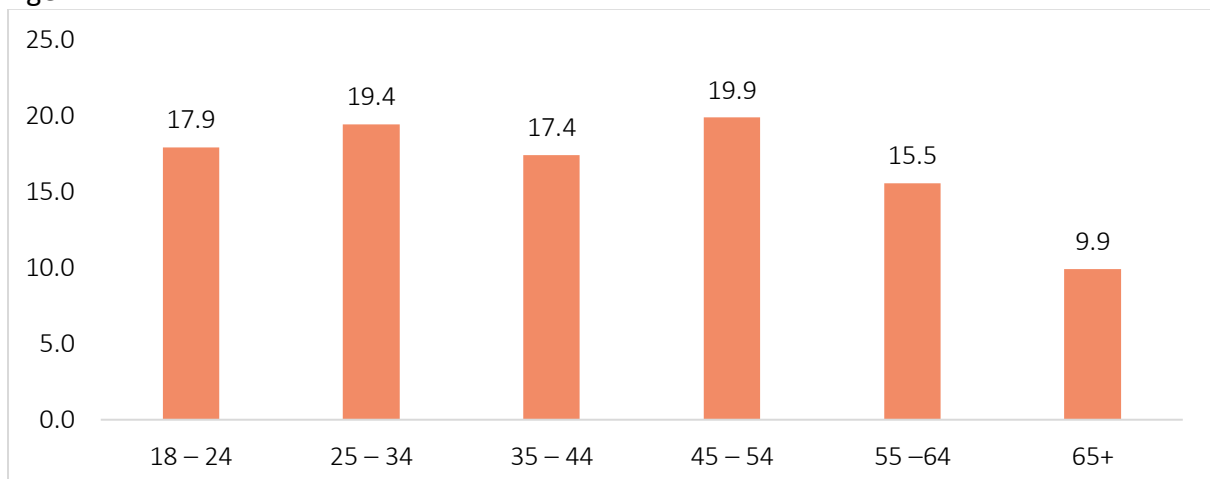### 6.5.9   Do you get your news from TikTok?
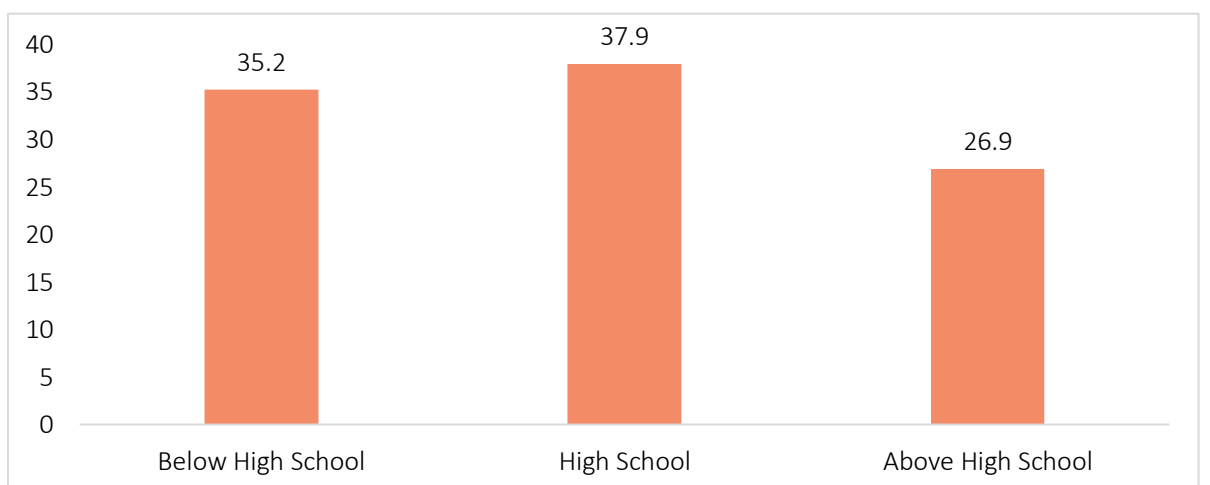
6.6 Demographics
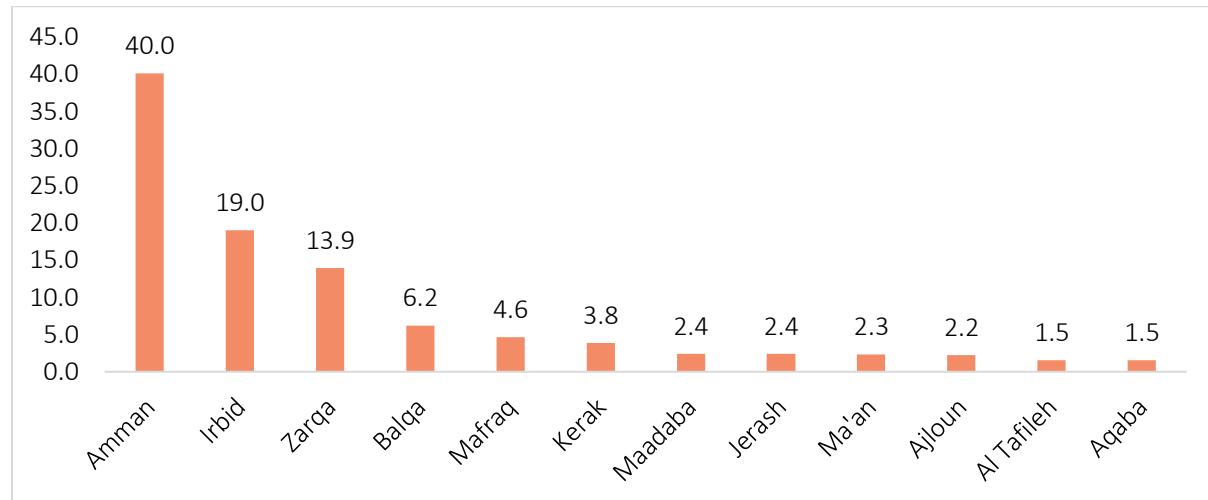
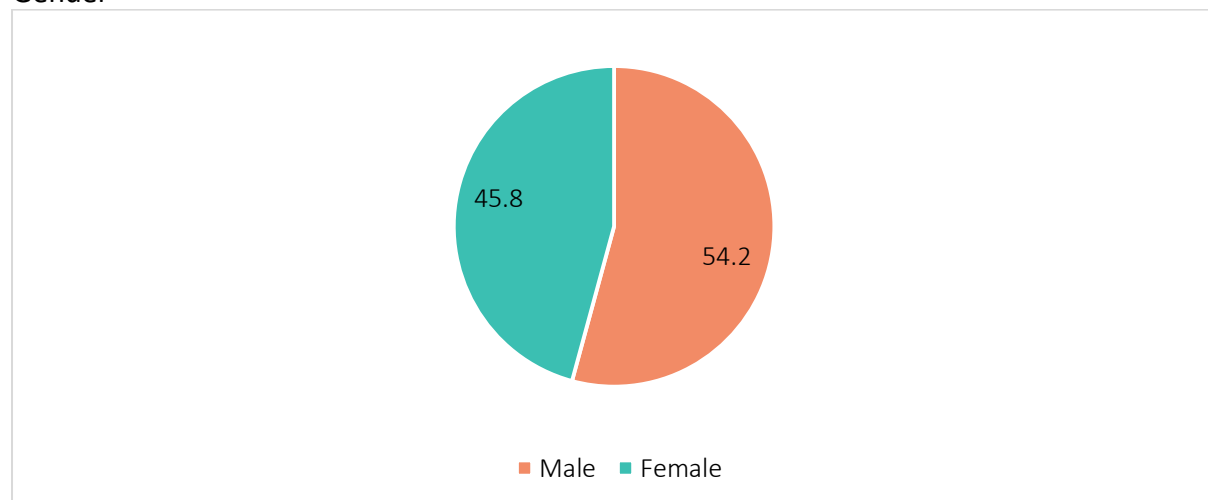### 6.6.1   National Sample
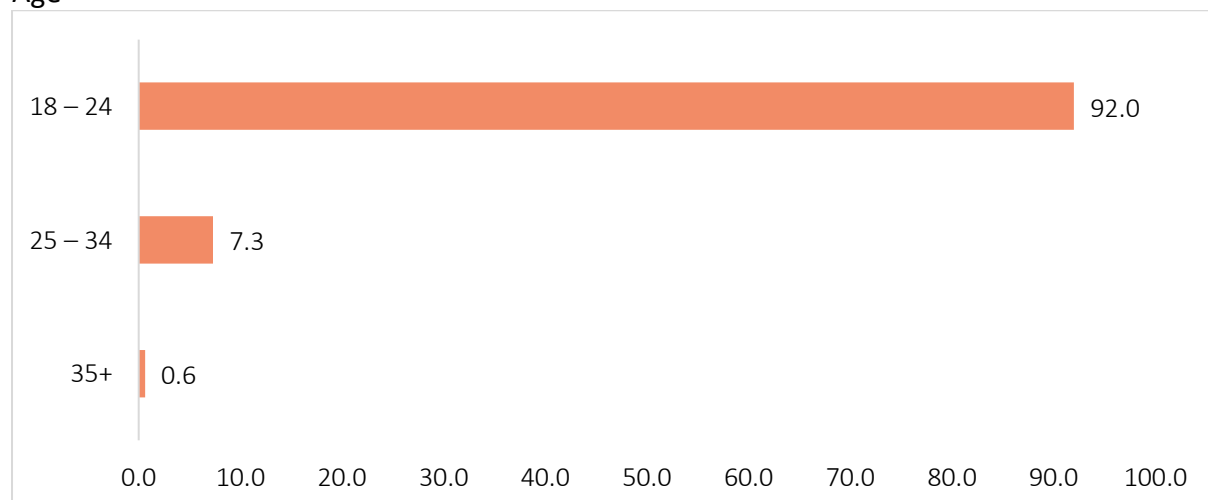
Gender

Age

Education Level

Governorate

6.6.2 Student Sample

Gender

Age

University Classification

Public University	35.57
Private University	33.46
Technical/Applied University	30.97

Universities

University	Value
Mutah University	12.44
University of Jordan	11.94
Middle East University	11.94
Luminus Education	11.82
Al-Ahliyah Amman University	11.44
Alhussein Technical University	11.44
Yarmouk University	11.19
Zitouna University	10.07
Al-Balqa Applied University (polytechnic)	7.71