

Executive summary

The results of the census of economic establishments 2018 showed the following main indicators:-

1. The total number of establishments stood at 308,721, of which 58.5% of the total number of establishments is operating, followed by empty establishments at 23.1%, and supporting activity facilities at 8%, while the rate of inoperative and under processing establishments reached 7.2%, and 3.2% of the establishments were governmental establishments.
2. The number of operating economic establishments reached about 181 thousand establishments, distributed according to the economic organization by 89.5% a main center without branches, 2.6% a main center with branches, and less than 1% a branch without holding accounts, against 7.3% of establishments, which were branches that do not hold independent accounts, branches of foreign non-working companies and regional offices.
3. The results of the census of the economic establishments indicated that the number of operating establishments reached 167,519, which represent independent statistical units for which the data of the enterprise census form were fully updated; these are the main centers without branches, the centers with branches, and the branches holding separate accounts only.
4. The results showed that the central region occupied the first position in the number of operating establishments by 68.3%, followed by the North at 22.9%, while the percentage of the operating establishments in the South region reached 8.9% of the total number of operating establishments.
5. The results indicated that the Amman was ranked the highest in the number of its operating establishments by 44.7%, followed by Irbid at 15.6%, Zarqa at 14.6%, Balqa at 6.7%, Karak at 3.7%, Mafraq at 3%, Aqaba at 2.4%, Madaba at 2.3%, Jerash at 2.2%, Ajlun at 2.1%, Ma'an at 1.6% and Tafila at 1.2%.
6. The results of the census of the economic establishments showed that 98.3% of the economic establishments operate in the sectors of internal trade, services and industry, were distributed at a rate of 56.1% for internal trade, 29.3% for services and 13% for

industry, against 1.7% of establishments operating in the sectors of transportation, construction, finance, banks and insurance.

7. Individual establishments ranked first with 89.6% of the total number of establishments operating according to the legal entity, followed by solidarity establishments with 5.5%, and those with limited liability by 3.4%, while the percentage of establishments of other legal entities reached 1.5% of the total number of establishments operating.
8. The results showed that the establishments that formed their individual legal entity or solidarity accounted for 94% in the industrial sector, and that they represented 77.9% in the construction sector, 97.8% in the trade sector, 75.4% in the transport sector, 91.6% in the services sector, and 38.8% in the finance and insurance sector.
9. The results indicated that 83.1% of the operating economic establishments have a registered capital of less than 5 thousand JD in return for 10.7% of the establishments whose capital ranges between 5 thousand and less than 20 thousand JD, and 6.2% of the establishments whose registered capital reached more than 20 thousand JD.
10. The results showed that the industrial establishments with capital less than 10 thousand JD reached 88.3 % against 95.4 % for those operating in the trade sector, whereas their rate in the services sector reached 91.5 %.
11. The results indicated that 85.2 % of the operating economic establishments were established in the period after 2000, while the establishments that were established in 1991 - 2000 reached 9.6 %, in return, the percentage of the institutes established in 1990 and before reached 5.2 % of the total number of the operating economic establishments.
12. The results of the establishments' census showed that 83.4% of the establishments operating in the central region were established after 2000, whereas this percentage of those operating in the North region, which was established during the same period, reached 88.9%, against 89.9% of the establishments operating in the South region.
13. The results showed that the establishments in which 4 workers or less work, reached the rate of 89.7% of the total number of operating establishments, this percentage of establishments with 5-9 employees was 6%, compared to 4.3% for those with more than 10 employees.

14. The census results indicated that 94.7% of the establishments operating in the central region employ less than 10 workers, while 98.1% in the northern region and 97.5% in the southern region.
15. The results of the establishments' census showed that the establishments that achieve annual income less than 45 thousand JD reached 83.7% of the total number of operating establishments, whereas the establishments that achieve annual revenues reached 45 - 90 thousand JD is 9.9%, against 6.4% of the establishments that achieve revenues of more than 90 thousand JD annually.
16. The results of the establishments' census showed that 79.9% of the establishments operating in the central region achieve annual revenues of less than 45 thousand JD, whereas this rate of the establishments operating in the northern region reached 92.9%, against 88.9% of the establishments operating in the southern region.
17. According to the main economic sectors, the industrial sector which generates annual revenues of less than 45 thousand JD reached 79.8% of industrial establishments, which reached 87.2% in the trade sector and 80.6% in the services sector, while the construction sector reached 54.2% and transport sector reached 56.5%, and in the financial and insurance sector 23.4%.
18. According to the results of the general census of economic establishments, the number of individual establishments reached about 150 thousand establishments, 83.6% of which achieved annual revenues less than 45 thousand JD, while the number of solidarity establishments reached about 9 thousand establishments, which achieved revenues less than 45 thousand JD, 55.3%, against about 8 thousand other legal entities, from which they achieved annual revenues less than 45 thousand JD which equals 32.2%.
19. The census results indicated that 13.3% of the operating establishments only maintain regular accounting records, in return for 86.7% of the total operating establishments do not maintain regular accounting records.
20. The results showed that 14.3% of industrial sector establishments maintain accounting records, that percentage of those working in trade sector 9.5%; services sector 17.8%, construction sector 44%, transport sector 46%, finance and insurance sector 87.1%.

21. The census results showed that the number of workers in the economic establishments reached about 838 thousand persons, of whom the male workers accounted for 76.9%, against 23.1% of the females.
22. The results showed that the central region occupied the first position in the total number of workers in the economic establishments by 77.3%, followed by the North by 16.1%, whereas the percentage of workers in the establishments in the South region reached 6.6% of the total number of workers in the economic establishments.
23. The results indicated that Amman was ranked higher in the number of workers in the operating establishments by 62.2%, followed by Irbid at 12.7%, followed by Zarqa at 9.9%, Balqa at 4.3%, Aqaba at 3%, and Karak at 2.1% and 5.8% in the rest of the governorates.
24. The results indicated that the general average number of workers reached 5 persons per establishment, as this rate reached 5.7 persons in the middle region, while it reached 3.5 in the north region, and in the south region 3.7 persons.
25. The results of the economic establishments' census showed that 34.3% of the workers in the economic establishments work in the services sector, 29.5% in the industry sector, 27.7% in the trade sector, 3.6% in the finance and insurance sector, 3.1% in the transportation sector and 1.8% in the construction sector.
26. The results of the general establishments' census showed that 76.1% of workers in industrial establishments are male, while the percentage of male workers in the trade sector was 91.4%, in the services sector 65.5%, in the construction sector 91.7%, and in the transport sector 89.2%, while in the finance and insurance sector it reached 66.1%.
27. The results of the general establishments' census showed that the total number of female workers reached about 194 thousand, and the service sector was ranked higher by 51.8% of the total female workers, followed by the industry sector by 30.5%, then the trade sector by 10.3%, and in the rest of the sectors 7.4% of the female workers in the economic establishments.
28. According to the results of the general establishments' census, industry workers averaged 11.4 per establishment; trade was 2.5 people, services 5.8 people, construction sector 14, transport sector 19 and 80.2 in finance and insurance.

29. The census results showed that the number of Jordanian workers in the working economic establishments reached about 732 thousand persons, representing 87.3% of the total employees against 106 thousand non-Jordanians, who represent 12.7% of the total number of workers in the working economic establishments.
30. The results of the census of the economic establishments indicated that the percentage of Jordanian workers in the central region reached 90.9% of the total workers in the central region, and the percentage of Jordanian workers in the northern region reached 76.6%, while the percentage of Jordanian workers in the southern region reached 71.7%.
31. The results of the general establishments' census showed that 71.6% of the workers in the industrial establishments were Jordanians, 93.3% of the Jordanian workers in the trade sector, 94% in the services sector, 84.6% in the construction sector, 97.3% in the transportation sector, and 99.6% in the finance and insurance sector.
32. The census results showed that the number of wage-earners in the working economic establishments reached about 712 thousand persons, representing 84.9%, against about 126 thousand persons who work without payment, who represent 15.1% of the total number of workers in the working economic establishments.
33. The results of the census of economic establishments indicated that 93.5% of those working in industrial establishments are wage-earners, and the percentage of those working in the trade sector reached 68.8%, in the services sector 87.6%, in the construction sector 94.9%, in the transport sector 96.4%, and in the finance and insurance sector 99.5%.
34. The results of the census showed that the number of economic establishments operating in Amman reached about 75 thousand establishments, where Al Qasaba district occupied 27.8% of the establishments, followed by Marka with 19%, Al Jamaa district with 18.2%, Al Quwaisma with 15.6%, Wadi Al Seir with 11.8%, then Sahab with 4%, while the rest of districts in Amman reached 3.7% of Amman's total establishments.
35. The results of the general census of economic establishments indicated that less than 1% of the active economic establishments use electronic commerce in their transactions.
36. The results of the census of economic establishments showed that 3.2% of the economic establishments work with the electronic government portal.

**Methodology of
The General Census of
Economic Establishments
2018**

1. Introduction

The General Statistics Law No. 12 of 2012 is the legal basis for conducting the census. The Act stipulates that a general census shall be conducted every ten years at the latest by the date decided by the Council of Ministers on the basis of the Minister's placement in the fields of housing, population, agriculture, industry, establishments and any other area decided by the Council of Ministers on the basis of a recommendation made by the Minister, pursuant to the Decree No. 31284/1/11/32 in 10/7/2017 that includes the approval of conducting the general census of economic establishments 2018, accordingly, The Department of Statistics had conducted the census of economic establishments.

The general census of economic establishments is defined as the overall process of collecting, processing, disaggregating, analyzing and disseminating comprehensive digital data on the various tariff and economic data of all establishments in various sectors of the national economy, without deleting or repeating during the counting period. The counting operations include collecting data on different economic establishments in all regions of the Kingdom and covering all economic activities by establishments, their compilation and dissemination according to the different variables around which data was collected.

2. Census goals

The objective of the census of economic establishments is to achieve the following objectives:-

- Provide detailed disaggregation of economic establishments in terms of their geographical distribution, categories of employment, economic organization, size of capital, category of income, legal entity and others.
- Give a clear picture of the economic activity that the establishment is engaged in and identify the elements of this activity.
- Provide data on the size of establishments in each economic activity.
- Provide updated economic statistical frameworks for the implementation of various economic surveys and studies over the coming years.
- Meeting the needs of the public and private sectors, researchers, planners and policy makers from economic data.

3. The previous censuses of the economic establishments

The Census of Economic establishments 2018 is the fourth census conducted by the Department of Statistics, where the Department conducted three economic censuses, the first was in 1999, provided general information on the general status of the economic establishments in the Kingdom. The second census was conducted in 2006 and the third census in 2011 in which the United Nations Standard International Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (Amendment IV) has been used for the first time.

4. Methodology of the general census of economic establishments 2018

Due to the diversity of economic activities and the spread of economic establishments in various regions, districts and non-residential areas and in order to ensure a more comprehensive and expanded coverage of these establishments, all the buildings were visited, and inquired about organized economic establishments and updating of the application data in all areas of the Kingdom to meet national and international data needs. The census therefore covered detailed data on organized and operating establishments in the private sector.

4.1 The comprehensiveness of the establishments' census

This census covered all economic establishments operating in the Kingdom in all economic activities in a comprehensive manner, and was classified in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.4 of the United Nations. These activities are:

- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing industries
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supplies
- Water supply, drainage, waste management and processing activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade: Repairing motor and motorcycle vehicles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and dining services activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities

- Administrative and support services activities
- Education
- Activities in the field of human health and social work
- Arts and entertainment
- Other service activities
- Activities of organizations and entities not under national jurisdiction

The following were excluded:-

- Agricultural establishments
- Public administration establishments
- Military establishments
- Diplomatic embassies and consulates

4.2 Data collection mechanism and the use of electronic systems

The census was carried out through the interview process, this census distinguished from the previous censuses of establishments by using the data-collection method, where the Department employed the latest technology in the census, and conducted the census by using tablets at all stages, benefiting from the infrastructure and the Department's own expertise, which was gained from the successful experience of the Department in implementing the 2015 Population and Housing Census electronically and also at all stages. For this purpose, several software systems have been developed as follows:-

- **Data Collection System:** Where an electronic count form was developed, the data was entered directly by a researcher on tablets in the field, which includes a direct audit mechanism during the input process, thereby shortening the checks, encoding, and input into paper-based approaches, and this mechanism enhances the confidentiality of the data.
- **Geographic Mapping System:** GIS has electronically extracted all maps of the Kingdom's blocks, from the 2015 census, and uploaded these maps to the counting machines according to the tasks assigned to each researcher, enabling enumerators and observers to more accurately identify their work areas, as well as to adjust data quality by closing the input program once the researcher leaves their work area.
- **Field Work Management System:** A field work management system has been developed to enable field staff to assign tasks to enumerators at counting centers

electronically, and it includes all reports that have enabled field administration to follow up on completion in a timely manner.

- **Accreditation and review system:** This system enabled professionals in the center of the department to keep up with the data entered by the enumerators, so that the correct forms were approved and the wrong returned to the field electronically to be reviewed and corrected by the enumerators or to re-visit the information provided to ensure the accuracy of the data.
- **Reports and Results System:** The system has provided all necessary reports to keep up with the key indicators of census data for the immediate purposes of conducting audits and follow-up.
- **Codification system:** This system enabled the technicians at the Department to study and verify economic activities that have been described in the field, thus marking them electronically by the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.4 and adopting the final correct forms.
- **Remote and evening counting system:** This system enabled the technical management of the census to select and re-visit a number of blocks to ensure high coverage rates are achieved. The evening program has helped to re-visit incomplete properties several times to complete the missing data and keep up with the evening dates.
- **Data Transfer System:** Tablets are provided with cell connectivity chips, directly connected to the main server in the center of the Department securely and ensuring data confidentiality. This system enabled enumerators to transfer data from all tablets in the Kingdom to the main server immediately after data collection is completed, to load new tasks assigned to the enumerators, and to add any updates to the counting program.

4.3 Benefits of electronic census execution:-

1. Immediate field-to-data transfer to the data center of the Department.
2. Implement comprehensive quality controls and standards for procedures and data.
3. Managing and controlling field work through effective tools such as mapping and electronic tracking systems.
4. Ensure the confidentiality and security of data at all stages of work from collection, transmission, processing, storage and dissemination.

5. Extract the results on a rolling basis to reach the final results.

5. Stages of the implementation of the general census of economic establishments 2018

5.1 Planning and preparation phase

At this stage, the following were done:-

- A decree by the Council of Ministers to conduct the general census of economic establishments.
- Preparing the organizational structure for the census, forming census committees, such as the Technical Committee, the Administrative and Financial Committee and the Information Committee, as well as other sub-committees such as the Committee on the Coordination of Expenditure, and the coordinating committees in the governorates, and defining their respective tasks, representing all the relevant official institutions within these committees.
- Preparing different census plans, determining the requirements of each stage, the quality and numbers of employees according to the required levels, preparing and implementing their training programs and requirements, scheduling the census stages, which includes the start and end dates of each phase, and census activities within each phase.
- Preparing regional offices and field offices to supervise the field work in different counting areas and providing supplies, equipment, vehicles, stationery, offices, necessary computers, etc.
- Preparing electronic maps containing the blocks and buildings which were prepared for the General Population and Housing Census 2015 by the Department of Geographical Maps of the Department.
- Preparing and approving census output tables that meet user needs and preparing computer analytical tables.
- Establishing audit rules and application instructions by technicians with experience in various economic activities to be covered by the census, preparing the instruction manual, coding tables, and all census documents, and deliver them with the form to the programming team for electronic conversion, preparing the field work management programs and immediate follow-up reports.

- Taking action towards using and receiving the tablets and the needed software for them, and make sure they're technically safe in collaboration with the Department of Technical Support.
- Inspecting and experimenting the software by technicians, introducing a range of practical examples on tablets, ensuring the effectiveness of all audit rules, software flexibility, providing programs with feedback and problems, and finding appropriate solutions in collaboration between economists and programmers.
- Conducting trial counting to test the counting stage to confirm electronic, technical and field readiness.

A group of field teams conducted a 14-day trial count in Zarqa (the free zone), and the trial count was aimed at:-

1. Test the census form in terms of the interrelatedness of questions and electronic auditing rules.
2. Estimate the time required to complete the data.
3. Estimate the number of enumerators required for the actual count.
4. Testing the use of the electronic system of Establishment census from electronic data transfer and instrumentation.

The enumerators gained good experience at the trial counting stage in completing the census form using tablets and identifying and solving field problems, and based on the results of the trial counting stage, the necessary modifications were made to the electronic census form and some items.

- Launching the media campaign, issue a competition to design and adopt the slogan of Establishment Census 2018, and approving the brochures of the census of economic establishments.

5.2 The actual implementation phase of the census

This phase has included:-

- Training and distribution of enumerators by area of work, where training of census enumerators is a key issue that requires a lot of effort and preparation due to the large number of participants, and ensuring that the capacity of enumerators is built to carry

out the count. A two-phase plan was prepared: The first is to train the inspectors' team and the supervisors theoretically and practically through the execution of the trial counting, and the second is to train the teams working in the actual counting stage by visiting buildings and establishments.

- The first two-week training course was held from the beginning of October for the 20 technical support team hired at the expense of the temporary projects, and was trained by the technical support staff of the Department on software loading and hardware maintenance issues and familiarized them with their different duties during the count, while the second one was held for a week in October at three centers selected in Amman, Irbid and Karak cities, during which trained observers enumerators and technical support staff of about 300 temporary project personnel were recruited at the expense of temporary projects.
- The training program included the definition of census goals, the methodology for data collection, definitions and terminology, the method of filling the census form, the identification of participants at different levels of their duties and responsibilities within their respective tasks, as well as their training in the use and technical handling of tablets.
- Intensification of the media campaign: preparing a plan media campaign for the census, forming a committee on the matter and distributing roles cover various aspects of the media that meet the campaign's objective and according to the implementation stages, interviews conducted by the Director-General/National Director of Establishments' Census, providing information messages to the media, preparing three news reports in the three regions and broadcasting them through daily news bulletins.

5.3 The data collection phase

The data collection process was carried out during the second half of October by the administrative, technical and field staff. The functional structure for the data collection phase was formed as follows:-

- General Director of the Department of Statistics (National Census Director)
- Executive Director of Census (Director of the Directorate of Economic Statistics)
- The Technical Director of the census
- Managing Director of the census

- The financial manager of the census
- Director of Information Technology
- Census field manager
- The Assistant Technical Manager of the census
- Assistant Managing Director of the census

Field cadres include the following functions and tasks:

- The Coordinator: The person responsible for conducting the census in one or more governorates, supervises all workers in the region, and is dedicated to the whole census process, and has been selected from among the well-experienced leading figures in the area under his supervision.
- Inspector: He is responsible for conducting the census in part of the Coordinator's work area and supervises all workers in the area.
- Observer: Is responsible for conducting the census in a part of the inspector's work area that may be a city, village or block of blocks in a city, and supervises a group of enumerators.
- Enumerator: He is responsible for working in a specific counting area assigned to him by the observer and the enumerator is devoted to the whole counting.
- Technical Support: Responsible for maintaining equipment at counting centers, repairing malfunctions, communicating with the programmers to solve problems and ensuring that data is properly transmitted.

5.4 Extract phase and analyze results

- Office Audit (Accreditation)

The Office Accreditation phase included the audit and approval of completed forms on the ground. At this stage, emphasis was placed on refining the description of economic activity so that it could be detailed so that the coders could later determine the economic activity and coding of the establishments.

- Encoding

Creating digital metadata codes for ease of use, based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC4) Guide for encoding economic activity.

-Results classification and dissemination

After all office and electronic processing operations have been completed; the tables have been first extracted, representing the final results using the latest software available from the Department.

The result tables have been checked to be correct and error-free in form and content. This required that the proper format and wording of the headings and concepts used be checked and translated, as well as that of all the data contained in each table be checked according to their detail, specifications and consistency within the same table as well as with other tables. This was followed by the preparation of the final report, which included the results classification and methodology in the census.

6. Data quality

The Quality Assurance Department participated in the census of establishments in its early stages to ensure the proper conduct of the processes and procedures that ensure the achievement of sound quality data, where the universally applicable international quality principles were applied at all stages from the inception of the operations, the development and discussion of the material with stakeholders, documentation of questions, answers and discussions, the training of trainers processes and monitoring of the entire course through which standardized concepts of training were agreed. Evaluations and tests have been conducted for all these operations.

The training was conducted with the participation of the Quality Assurance Section, in which the training environment was fully monitored in terms of the evaluation of trainers and trainees, measuring their understanding of the material and their interaction within the training room, testing the form electronically, monitoring and documenting the notes and writing in a detailed report submitted to senior management on a daily basis, and attaching evaluation results and tests conducted for the trainees in cooperation with the trainers.

The field teams were accompanied in the pre-trial process of the electronic form, ensure the effectiveness of the program, collecting notes and items related to this process,

carrying out more than one test of this form by the field quality assurance team and initiating the quality assurance department plan before implementation. The quality assurance teams also accompanied the operation, conducted the remote counts, checked the integrity of the updated data and monitored all feedback received and processed with those concerned.

7. Terminology and definitions:

- **The Population Locality:** is the place where the population resides as individuals or as communities in fixed or mobile buildings and dwellings. It may be the center of one or more economic activities. Population groups vary considerably in size. The population group usually has a name that distinguishes it from other groups and it consists of one or more blocks. The outer limits of the locality have been fixed electronically (according to the General Population and Housing Census 2015); as well as special package signals that distinguish it from neighboring population localities.
- **Block:** A group of buildings that form a population locality or part of a population group that has artificial boundaries such as paved and unpaved streets, entrances, walkways, stairs, electricity pillars, telephone and railroad... Etc. or natural boundaries such as mountains, rivers, and valleys by which can easily be recognized on nature. The boundaries of each block have been marked with external boundary markers and a number that distinguish it from neighboring blocks, as well as electronic packets.
- **Building:** Each stand-alone constructed on land or water permanently or temporarily composed of any material, consisting of one or more floors with a ceiling, used for human habitation, work, worship or recreation, with one or more doors leading from a public or private path to all or most of its facilities. The building's annexes (garage, toilet) are the main building's annexes and not separated buildings. All that is abandoned is not considered a building, or bridges, parking umbrellas for buses and power kiosks.
- **The location of the establishment:** where the establishment is located at the time of the count, and the areas are:-
- **General Free Zone:** A part of the Kingdom's territory is defined and fenced, allocated for the purpose of storing goods and for economic activities and is considered outside the customs area, and within which goods and economic activities are treated as being outside the Kingdom.

- **Private free zones:** Areas to which the definition of public free zones is applied, administered and invested by private sector owners or founders of such zones, established with the approval of the Investment Authority on the basis of the placement of the Board of Directors of the Free and Development Zones Group.
- **Jordan's Development Zones:** The Jordanian Free Zones and Development Zone Group is a major development for the development areas (the Dead Sea Development Zone and Ajlun area) which are owned by the Jordanian government.
- **Industrial Development Zones:** Areas under the Jordanian Industrial Cities Company, which is based on the establishment, development and management of industrial cities across the Kingdom in the holistic concept of these cities, which combines the provision of basic services and infrastructure services such as water, electricity, roads, communications and support services that are the main support for industrial production operations and diversification to include banking, customs, health and security services, which lead the company to succeed and accomplish its goals in building, developing and horizontal and vertical expansion in its various projects.
- **Regular areas:** Those areas where the establishments are not within the above mentioned areas, i.e. those where the establishments are located within the normal population groups.
- **The description of the building occupancy:** The description of the building occupancy is one of the following purposes:-
 1. **For Work:** If the building is used by one or more establishments for economic activity only.
 2. **For work and residence:** If part of the building is used for economic activities, the other part is for residence.
 3. **For residence:** If the building is used for residence only.
 4. **Under construction:** The building that is in the construction phase and has not been completed so that it will not fit in its current residence or work situation.
 5. **Storage depot:** The entire building is intended to store goods, provided that there are no personnel or economic activity, and it does not fall into a "storage warehouse" of the banana ripening rooms or refrigerating warehouses for rent, where it is considered to be just for work.
 6. **Organized Farm:** Not considered among the establishments covered by this census. The farm here is meant for raising and fattening animals for dairy production and food, as well as to raise poultry and birds for egg and meat

production. The plant nurseries are not included in the establishments covered by this census.

7. **Embassies:** Foreign embassies in the Kingdom also include consulates and diplomatic organizations. These are not covered by this census and are excluded from the establishments.
 8. **Places of worship and chambers:** Mosques, churches and chambers of some families.
 9. **Empty establishments:** The building is empty if it is completely empty and none of its units have been occupied, if at least one unit is used for work, residence or both, In this case, the appropriate occupancy description shall apply. If the entire building is prepared to be an establishment such as (factory, school... it is considered to be for work and updated in the census form.
- **Statistical Unit (establishment):** The United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) defines the establishment as a project or part of a project in a single location with one major productive activity (non-auxiliary) or with the major productive activity returning most of the added value, with one or more secondary activities likely to be of a small scale compared to the main activity.
 - **The state of the establishment:** it is the state of the establishment at the time of the visit in terms of the conduct of economic activity, and the conditions of the establishment may be summarized as follows:-
 1. **Operating establishment:** the establishment is in place and is active, whether it is in an experimental or permanent phase, or it is temporarily suspended at the time of the visit for an emergency reason such as death, prayer, waiting for the arrival of the goods or maintenance work, in which case it is registered as an operating one and given a serial number in the block.
 2. **Non-operating establishment:** That is, if the establishment found to be not operating for any reason provided that the interruption is not due to an emergency such as death, temporary travel, or waiting for the goods to arrive. The establishment that is considered to be non-operating will be permanently closed, or that the establishment is on sale or under liquidation.
 3. **Under construction:** this means that there is an establishment will be located and that the owner is preparing for work such as installing machines , processing decoration, bringing goods and installing fixtures.
 4. **Government administration:** means buildings belong to government establishment, such as the buildings of ministries, departments, government

institutions and their branches, as well as government schools, health centers and others.

5. **Supporting activity unit:** A "supporting activity unit" status means that the unit is used to support other establishment activity and that clients or customers are not dealt with through this unit, and that it is a place where supportive economic activity is practiced to service the establishment. Warehouses are examples of the unit of supporting activity.
 6. **Empty:** This means that the place is for an establishment but at the time of the visit this place was found empty and has no establishment.
- **Economic organization of the establishment:** it is the description of the establishment, which is one of the following:-
 1. **A main center with no branches:** That the establishment should be independent so that there are no affiliated establishment and not affiliated with another establishment.
 2. **A main center with branches:** an establishment with one or more branches and the main management is at the main center.
 3. **A branch holding separate accounts:** An establishment that engages in similar or complementary economic activity to the main establishment but maintains separate accounts from the main establishment accounts.
 4. **A branch that does not hold separate accounts:** An establishment that exercises similar or complementary economic activity to the main establishment, but does not maintain separate accounts from the main establishment accounts and includes its financial and administrative data within the accounts of the main center or establishment.
 5. **Branch of a foreign non-active company/regional office of a foreign company:** This branch shall be representative of a foreign company located outside the Kingdom whose work shall be to coordinate the company's work abroad. It does not complete a form and moves to the next property.
 - **Major economic activity:** A description of the main work performed by the establishment in the greatest detail possible to replace this description with a symbol of the economic activity of the International Classification of Activities (ISIC4) and at the level of the fourth limit, and the establishment may exercise more than one economic activity without the possibility of separating these activities from each other, in which case it records the activity that achieves the greatest revenue of the establishment.

- **Minor economic activities:** A description of the minor (if any) activities of the establishment as well as its main activity.
- **The legal entity of the establishment:** The legal status of the establishment of the capital of the profit-making facilities established by the Jordanian Companies Act in force with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and the legal status can be determined as follows:-
 1. **Individual establishment:** A property with a capital of one person.
 2. **Partnership Company:** The partnership consists of a number of persons not less than two and not more than twenty, unless it increases as a result of the inheritance and is registered with an official contract. Each partner in this company is called in solidarity with any other partner who is responsible for the Company's financial obligations under its share of the Company in addition to its own property.
 3. **Minor Recommendation Company:** Minor Recommendation Company consists of the following two categories of partners: - (1) Joint Partners (2) The recommended partners and the joint partners are treated as in the partnership, and the recommended partners share the company's capital without being entitled to run or operate the company and each is responsible for the company's debts and liabilities in the amount of its share in the company's capital.
 4. **Limited Liability Company:** This Company is made up of a number of partners not less than two or more than fifty persons and the partner's liability for its debts, obligations and losses is equal to its share of capital.
 5. **Private joint-stock company:** The private joint-stock company consists of two or more persons and the Minister may, on the basis of a justified placement of the corporate observer, approve the registration of a private joint-stock company composed of one person or the number of its shareholders may become one person. The financial liability of a private joint-stock company is independent of the financial liability of each shareholder, the company, with its own funds and assets, is solely responsible for the debts and liabilities incurred and the shareholder is liable to the company for such debts and obligations only by the amount of its contribution to the company's capital.
 6. **Public Shareholding Company:** The capital of this company consists of the value of shares that are offered for public subscription, and the shareholders shall not be asked about the company's financial obligations except by the amount of shares they have subscribed to.

7. **Cooperative cooperation:** An association of a number of founding and specific-purpose affiliates registered and licensed through the cooperative cooperation systems, usually with profit-making objectives that benefit its members.
 8. **A branch of a foreign active company:** A branch of a company registered outside the Kingdom whose main position in another country is its non-Jordanian nationality, which is divided into two types:-
 - 1) A company that operates for a limited period of time, and that is, the company on which tenders are issued to perform its work in the Kingdom for a limited period, and whose registration ends with the end of those works unless it gets new contracts and then extends to the execution of those works.
 - 2) A company that works permanently in the Kingdom with a license from the competent official authorities.
 9. **Not-for-profit establishment:** Typically, it consists of establishments offering community services that can be different or similar to those provided by facilities that are for profit but at no cost or nominal, such as charitable and social associations, sports clubs, unions and federations.
 10. **Holding:** A financial joint stock company whose activity is restricted to holding shares of the capital of other companies operating in different sectors of the economy, provided that these shares are sufficiently advanced to control the affiliated companies by controlling their boards of directors and determining their major directions.
 11. **Other:** Establishments to which no provision of the above applies, including the joint-stock company, which does not have legal personality and is not subject to licensing and registration procedures.
- **Paid capital:** The total amount actually paid to the business.
 - **Authorized capital:** The capital declared and approved by the Ministry of Industry and Trade for profit-making facilities.
 - **Percentage of contribution to authorized capital (registered):** Is the contribution of different private, governmental, and foreign entities and any other party to the authorized capital registered to the business:-
 1. **Jordanian government:** The ratio of the governmental sector establishments' contribution to the establishment's capital.
 2. **Private sector:** Proportion of the contribution of individuals or local companies (residents/resident) in the Kingdom to the capital of the establishment.

3. **Foreigners:** The proportion of persons, companies or governments not resident in the Kingdom participating in the capital of the establishment, whether Arab or foreign.
 4. **International or regional body:** Proportion of the contribution of international or regional bodies to the capital of the establishment.
 5. **Other (specify):** The proportion of the contribution of any third party, not previously mentioned in the capital of the establishment, and these entities must be identified, or is the unsubscribed portion of the authorized capital and the registrar.
- **Controlling important decisions:** The authority that controls important decisions in the establishment such as the appointment of the general manager and the setting of policies for the establishment as pricing policy, the decision-making bodies are either the board of directors of the facility, the Jordanian government, a foreign authority or any other entity.
 - **Employees of the establishment /workers:** All individuals actually employed in the establishment, male or female, and aged 15 and above, whether self-employed, unpaid family workers, or paid employees, whether cash or in kind, during the time-support period.

The following categories are excluded from the numbers of workers in the establishment:-

1. The trainees at the establishment are the people who are trained during the time support periods, whether they are university students, faculty, or students of the Vocational Training Corporation. If the establishment is subject to training for recruitment purposes (trial period), then the person is considered a worker and not a trainee.
2. Long-term mission appointees or leave: Persons sent by the establishment on training mission or leave lasting more than a year.
3. Seconded: Persons who have been seconded to other establishments for a long time and have not been paid for a year or more.
4. People working in their homes for the establishment: Persons carrying out certain work of the establishment in their homes.
5. Part-time employees of the establishment: Persons who work less than half the time of the establishment.