



**A report on the most significant achievements of
the Department of Statistics (DoS) during the
second half of 2017**

Preface

The Department of Statistics (DoS) was established in 1949 in the early years of the emergence of the Jordanian state. The (DoS) assumed its duties on the basis of the Statistics Law No. 24 of 1950 which had outlined the (DoS) responsibilities and the delegated powers particularly maintaining data confidentiality and the privacy of individuals. Currently, the (DoS) is practicing its tasks in accordance with the Statistics Law No.12 of 2012.

By virtue of the law, the (DoS) is the sole official body authorized to conduct censuses and surveys in the Kingdom in addition to collecting and disseminating demographic, social, economic, agricultural, environmental and cultural statistics. Since its inception, the (DoS) has strived to develop the quality of its statistical data. It has also conducted a wide range of specialized censuses, surveys and studies. Furthermore, it is responsible for issuing many indicators that constitute the main pillars of policy and decision making.

The following are the most significant achievements of the Department of Statistics (DoS) during the second half of 2017:

- ***The Economic Reform Theme: The following achievements were made:***

- 1 – The *Household Expenditure & Income Survey (HEIS)* using a new methodology. This survey is being implemented in cooperation

with the World Bank (WB) for providing a number of new indicators such as the *Consumption Patterns Prevailing in Society*, the *Consumer Expenditure by the Jordanians and Non-Jordanians*, providing the *Commodity Relative Importance* used for preparing the consumer price index and the household expenditure on all goods and services, education and health care. The new methodology also contributes to collection of indicators on poverty and related pockets in addition to Life Quality. The (*HEIS*) completion ratio has reached 30%.

2 – The *Survey on Preferred Skills and Expertise by the Syrians*. Implementation of this survey began in August 2017 in cooperation with the Institute for Financial Studies of Norway (FAFO) to identify the following:

- Different demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Syrian refugees.
- Contribution rates to the economic activity.
- Basic characteristics of the Syrian refugees' dwellings.
- Health insurance: Number of insured and type of insurance.
- Sources of their income and educational levels.

The Survey completion ratio has reached about 30%.

3 – The *Population and Family Health Survey (PFHS)* – 2017 which is considered to be one of the major periodic surveys and is carried out by the (DoS) every 5 years in cooperation with Macro International and the Ministry of Health. The survey aims to provide estimates of demographic indicators such as; fertility, mortality, family planning , fertility preferences, maternal and child health and nutrition in addition to data on household expenditure on health care for providing a comprehensive health database for use by program directors and policy makers to assess and improve current and future health programs. It also provides data on family violence against women, early childhood development, height and weight measurements and anemia among children. The (DoS) began preparations for the survey as of July 2017 by training of (200) field interviewers. Field work is in progress and the completion ratio has reached about 55%.

4 – Work to implement the *Agricultural Census – 2017* electronically which is conducted periodically every 10 years by the (DoS) is on-going. 850 enumerators and 122 observers in 22 counting centers distributed over the Kingdom work in this project. This Census aims to provide a comprehensive modern frame for the agricultural activities constituting the basis for the annual and quarterly agricultural statistical surveys covering various dimensions such as; the agricultural area, production, inputs, livestock numbers, capital

formation, agricultural prices, fisheries, bees and agricultural nurseries. The census completion ratio has reached 50%.

5 – Producing a number of important economic indicators as follows:

- Extracting the *Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the first quarter of 2017* at current and constant prices which reached to JD.6492.5 million at current prices and amounted to JD. 2727.3 million at constant prices.
- Extracting the *Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the second quarter of 2017* at current and constant prices which reached JD.6799.7 million at current prices and amounted to JD. 2960.4 million at constant prices.
- Extracting the *Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the third quarter of 2017* at current and constant prices which reached JD.7616.6 million at current prices and amounted to JD. 3156.8 million at constant prices.
- Calculating the *Economic Growth Rate* during the three quarters at constant prices.
- Calculating the sectors' contributions for all quarters at current and constant prices.
- Completing the annual *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* estimates using a new base year **(2010)** for a series of years **(2008–2015)**.

6 – The (DoS) has conducted a number of economic surveys during the second half of 2017:

- *Arrivals and Departures Survey*: completion rate 95%.
- *I T Specialized Establishments Survey*: completion rate 100%.
- *Institutional Needs for Jobs and Training Survey*: completion rate 95%.
- *Economic Surveys Project*: completion rate 90%.

7 – The *Population Projection Report* until 2050 has been prepared and published noting that work is in progress to prepare the *Population Projection Report* at the governorates level.

8 – Work has already begun for preparing an *international Guide* to conduct population censuses using modern technologies based on the successful and distinct experience of the (DoS) in implementing the 2015 census taking into account that the best international practices in data collection electronically have been used. Jordan has been chosen to participate in the preparation process of this *Guide* by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). This manual will be adopted globally by all countries that intend to collect data using modern technologies. This *Guide* is expected to be finalized and published in early 2018.

9 – Compilation of the *Jordanian Statistical Atlas* which contains a wide range of statistical indicators that reflect the population size and characteristics such as sex, nationality, health insurance, education

and functional difficulties in addition to the number of refugees represented on maps within administrative levels (governorates, districts and sub-districts). The Atlas completion ratio has reached 100%.

- **The Education and Human Resources Theme: The following achievements were made:**

1 – Holding of specialized statistical and supportive administrative courses and workshops in the *Jordanian Statistical Training Center (JSTC)* to raise the efficiency and capabilities of the (DoS) staff, public and private sector institutions. Fourteen (14) training courses were conducted for (277) employees from inside and outside the (DoS).

- **The Administrative Reform Theme: The following achievements were made:**

1 – The (DoS) has completed the preparations for the National *Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2018–2022* in a participatory manner in cooperation with statistical data stakeholders.

During the last few months, many meetings, seminars and workshops were held within this framework in partnership with all national institutions (represented by the advisory, guidance, technical and sectors' committees) and relevant international experts who extended valuable support. Through the (NSDS), the (DoS) endeavors to develop a national statistical system with the participation of various statistical-data producing institutions and also help to develop other statistical-

data producing directorates within the (DoS) and in public institutions in accordance with the best international standards, constructing of unified national statistical databases, as well as providing indicators of sustainable development for serving the objectives of the Jordanian state by providing the planners and decision makers with their needs.

2- Reconsidering the *Organizational Structure* of the (DoS) in accordance with the actual needs to implement the (NSDS 2018–2022) for achieving the national and institutional objectives. The completion ratio has reached about 70%.

- **The Services Sector Theme: The following achievements were made:**

1 – Providing the statistical indicators that measure the extent of Jordan's accomplishment of the *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* of 2030. The (DoS) began to prepare a national statistical indicators database for realizing the (17) objectives and the (169) goals of the SDGs.

2 – The *Information Technology and Communications Use at Homes Survey*. This survey is conducted once a year side by side with the fourth round to the *Labor Force Survey* using a sample size of (4140) households in cooperation with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and aims to get information on the proportion of households that use the Internet at homes and the services they would

like to acquire through the Internet. The completion ratio of this project is 60%.

3 – Constructing and launching the new (DoS) website which is distinguished for its new design and content. This step represents an additional contribution in providing the maximum possible statistical data and indicators that serve the needs of users and decision makers quickly and efficiently in order to utilize the accelerated advancement of the IT services keeping in mind its immense impact on statistical work in particular. Time, comprehensiveness and quick access to accurate information have become the main excellence criteria among statistical services producers.

- ***The Employment and Labour Force Sector Theme: The following achievements were made:***

1 – The *Labor Force Survey –2017* using a new methodology in line with the *International Labour Organization (ILO)* standards. The survey provided several new indicators including; the unemployment rates for Jordanians and non-Jordanians, informal labour, underemployment (time related), potential employment, determining the paid or non-paid works or those working in commercial or agricultural activities and economic participation rates for Jordanians and non-Jordanians. The third and fourth rounds were carried out during the second half of 2017 noting that the survey indicators have been produced. The LFS completion ratio has reached 75% during the second half of 2017.

2 – The *Newly Created Jobs Survey – 2016* (First round). This survey is carried out bi-annually with a sample size of (40,000) households. It aims to identify the following:

- ✓ The demographic, social and economic characteristics of the individuals aged 15 years and above who have experienced a change in their economic situation.
- ✓ The extent of job opportunities created in the Jordanian labor market during the reference period.
- ✓ The occupations and businesses created by the labor market.

The *Newly Created Jobs Survey* completion ratio has reached about 20%.