**Quality of Declaration**

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| **Name (please insert survey name)**  Annual Account Department | Content  Time  Accuracy  Comparability  Data Accessibility |
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| **Sector (survey sector: social, economic, agricultural, etc.)**  Economic , Agricultural, Administrative Records |
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| **Directorate and contact person (the directorate conducting the survey and the responsile person, and contact details)**  Annual Account Department – Head of Department Mr. Abdelnaser Obeidat – Tel. 5300700, ext. 1419- Nasiro@dos.gov.jo | |
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| **Purpose and historical reference**  **Purpose (please write down the survey purposes)**  Estimating annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) using several methods: production approach at current and constant prices, and expenditure and income approach at current prices. Also, estimating annual growth rates and the relative contributions of economic activities. | |
| **Historical reference (please indicate the year the survey started)**  "The first estimate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was in the year 1968."  Top of Form  Bottom of Form |  |
| **Users and Applications:**  Users: Decision-makers and policy makers, economic experts, researchers in economic fields, central bank, ministry of finance, private sector.  Applications: Formulating and implementing government fiscal policies, constructing economic decisions."  . | |
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| **Source (please write all data resources)**  Data collected through economic and agricultural surveys and administrative records. | |
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| **Authorized organization to collect and publish data**  Department of Public Statistics under Law No. 12 of 2012 | |
| 1. Contents |  |
| **1-1 Content description**  The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is published at current and constant prices according to economic activities (ISIC4) – (1-Digit). Production output, intermediate consumption, growth rates, relative contributions of economic activities, and GDP deflator are also published.  Additionally, GDP is published according to the expenditure approach at current prices and the income approach at current prices. | |
| **1-2 statistical definitions:**  **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Production Approach:**  **Gross Domestic Product at basic prices is also known as Gross Value Added (GVA). It is calculated as the total of primary and secondary production minus total production inputs. To achieve this production, production inputs such as raw materials and energy must be used. By subtracting these inputs from total production, we obtain the Gross Value Added at basic prices.**  **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Expenditure Approach:**  **Gross Domestic Product at current market prices by the expenditure approach is calculated as the sum of final uses minus total imports.**  **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach:**  **This represents the total income of the factors of production used in the production process. It includes labor costs (wages and monetary and in-kind benefits), total operating surplus and mixed income (operating surplus is usually referred to as profit), and taxes on production (such as vehicle licenses and work permit fees, etc.) minus production subsidies.**  **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Prices:**  **It is the market value of all final goods and services produced by the economy during a specified period, usually a year. It is also defined as the total value added at basic prices achieved by all resident production units, plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products.**  **Gross Value Added (GVA):**  **It is the result of subtracting intermediate consumption at purchaser prices from total production at basic prices.**  **Intermediate Consumption:**  **It is the total value of goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process, excluding the consumption of fixed capital. Goods and services may be transformed or fully consumed.**  **Gross Production:**  **An activity carried out under the responsibility of an institutional unit that uses labor, capital, goods, and services as inputs to produce outputs of goods and services. There must be an institutional unit responsible for the production process and owns the goods or services that have a right to receive a price or compensation.**  **Compensation of Employees:**  **This includes the total monetary and in-kind amounts payable by an employer to employees in a project for work performed during the accounting period, whether paid in advance, concurrent with work, or after work is completed.**  **Operating Surplus and Mixed Income:**  **This is a measure of the surplus generated from production operations before deducting any direct or indirect interest, rent, or other property incomes payable on financial assets, land, or other non-produced tangible assets necessary for continued production.**  **Economic Activity:**  **This term refers to a process that integrates a set of actions and activities carried out by a specific unit using labor, capital, goods, and services to produce specific products (goods and services).**  **GDP Deflator:**  **An index used to measure the rate of change in the prices of all goods and services included in the GDP for a specific year, expressed as the ratio of GDP at current prices to GDP at constant prices.**  **Final Consumption Expenditure of Households:**  **The value of spending by resident households on goods (durable and non-durable) and services minus their sales of used goods.**  **Government Final Consumption:**  **The value of government spending to produce goods and services consumed by itself. It equals the total gross production of the government minus the total marketed and non-marketed sales.**  **Gross Fixed Capital Formation:**  **The total values acquired by producers of fixed assets minus the value of fixed assets disposed of by producers (additions minus disposals) during the accounting period.**  **Change in Inventories:**  **The market value of changes occurring during the accounting period in inventories of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, animals for slaughter, and goods purchased for resale. It represents the difference between the value of inventories at the beginning and end of the period.**  **Growth Rate:**  **One of the most important economic indicators. It is defined as the increase in the quantity of goods and services produced by a particular economy or a positive change in the level of production of goods and services in a country over a certain period. Economic growth generally means an increase in the income of a particular country. Economic growth is measured using the percentage growth rate of GDP, comparing the rate in a given year with the previous year.**  **Relative Contribution:**  **This is the relative importance of an economic activity in the total GDP compared to other activities.**. | |
| **1-3 variables**  Economic activity, enterprise category, worker numbers, intermediate consumption, main production and secondary production, workers' compensation, capital formation, production taxes, and product taxes. | |
| **1-4 Classifications (basis of details in the tables)**  Consolidated Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Fourth revision.(ISIC4) | |
| 2- Time |  |
| **2-1 reference period (during which the data is collected)**  Data is collected annually | |
| **2-2 date of dissemination**  Data is published annually | |
| **2-3 commitment to date of dissemination**  Publication dates are adhered to. | |
| **2-4 periodicity**  Annually, there are some surveys that may be two years or more, such as a survey of family income and expenses, and administrative records. | |
| **2-5 availability of time series (mention available time series of this survey)** | |
| A time series from 1976 to 2009 published in excel format, and PDF is available on the Statistics Department website.  A series of 2008-2021 published in interactive data format is available on the Statistics Department website. | |
| 3- Accuracy |  |
| **3-1 overall accuracy (very high if all items in checklist are implemented, high if two thirds are implemented, medium if less than half the items are implemented)**  High | |
| **3-2 sources of inaccuracy**  A slight deviation in the sample and compensation for lost values. | |
| **3-3 available accuracy measures**  Comparison to a year earlier. | |
| 4- Comparability |  |
| **4-1 comparability over time (ability to compare data with previously published data)**  This data is comparable to previously produced data due to the use of the same methodology and the application of international standards. | |
| **4-2 comparability with other statistics (ability to compare data with figures in other surveys, and with other countries)**  These data are comparable to other statistics that use the same international definitions and characterizations relating to indices and economic surveys. | |
| 5- data accessibility |  |
| **5-1 publication formats (how can the user access the data, e.g. DOS website, paper copies, etc..)**  The data is published in printed and electronic format on DOS website:  <http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_a/main/economic/price_num> | |