



International
Labour
Organization

► ASSESSMENT OF LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS

JORDAN Country Profile

To be read with Tables 1, 2 and 3
24 August 2022



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Jordan is a country of origin for nationals migrating abroad, as well as a destination country for migrant workers and refugees. Over one million Jordanian migrants were recorded as residing abroad in the late 2010s,¹ of whom close to many in Saudi Arabia alone, the main destination for Jordanian migrants.² Jordan also hosted an estimated 3,328,000 non-Jordanians of all legal statuses by the end of 2019,³ a figure which excludes most of the 2.4 million Palestinian refugees recorded with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in the country.⁴

I. Jordan’s statistical apparatus

1. Major sources of immigration data

The **Department of Statistics (DoS)** is officially in charge of collecting and disseminating Jordan’s demographic, social, economic, and agricultural statistics. In the framework of the National Statistical Strategy 2018- 2022, the DoS works at standardizing statistical methodologies for other statistics-producing bodies and at developing administrative records through mutual agreements with the ministries and government institutions with the aim to develop the statistical system in Jordan. The DoS seeks to develop data collection, analysis and dissemination methods and work methodologies in line with international standards. It strengthened cooperation and coordination with international organizations such as the UN organizations, the World Bank, the IMF, PARIS 21 and the MedStat. Jordan was the fourth Arab country to join the SDDS (Special Data Dissemination System) in 2010.⁵

Since its creation in 1949, Jordan’s DoS organised six population and housing censuses (in 1952, 1961, 1979, 1994, 2004 and 2015), which comprise data on non-Jordanians and Jordanians abroad.⁶ Among other surveys, the DoS has conducted Labour Force surveys on a quarterly basis since 2001, which incorporate and disseminate data on non-Jordanian workers since 2017 only (Table 1). The DoS also gathers and disseminates administrative statistics from other bodies, for instance in its Statistical Yearbooks (See Table 1).

The **Ministry of Labour (MoL)** supervises labour and workers’ affairs. It contributes to the organization of the Jordanian labour market, and the employment of Jordanians at home and abroad is among its stated priorities. The Directorate of Foreign Labour regulates the access of selected professions to the recruitment of foreign workers in the private sector, gives clearances to employers to bring foreign employees (quotas; closed sectors; closed occupations; maximum number of work permits), and issues the electronic work permits. The MoL’s Directorate of Domestic Workers organises the recruitment and reception of domestic workers and on-site labour inspections. It regulates the recruitment agencies and the insurance coverage of workers. The Syrian Refugees Unit (SRU) specifically deals with the employment of Syrian refugees; the Unit compiled a monthly newsletter on permits issued to Syrian workers until December 2020 (Table 1).

The MoL’s publications (Table 1) are mostly centred on Jordanian workers, but share basic figures of work permits, employment and unemployment from DoS surveys, as well as Social Security registrations. MoL’s Statistical Yearbooks are only published in Arabic, but some data disaggregated by workers’ nationality was reproduced in English on the website of The Human Resources Information (HRI) database of Al-Manar project at the National Center for Human Resources Development (NCHRD), until 2017.⁷

The Jordanian government expressed its intention to cancel the Ministry of Labour by 2025. The issuing of work permits for foreign workers will become the domain of the Interior Ministry.⁸

The **Borders and Residence Department of the Ministry of Interior (MoI)’s Public Security Directorate** handles entry and departure procedures for Jordan, from all border crossings and computes arrival and departure data by nationality. The use of border cards was gradually phased out until the

1 UNDP-RBAS. The Socio-Economic Impact of Covid-19 and Low Oil Prices on Migrants and Remittances in the Arab Region, UNDP-RBAS Research Papers, 2020 (forthcoming as of November 2021), Table 1.

2 2021 data, Saudi Arabia authorities (<https://www.ammonnews.net/article/641310>).

3 Department of Statistics’ estimates (see line 11, Table 1 of this report), in: Ministry of Labour. The National Labour Market Figures (2016-2020), Sept. 2021.

4 Most of these refugees are Jordanian citizens and are thus not counted among non-Jordanians by Jordan. They do not fall under the definition of a “migrant” either, because most are born in Jordan after 1948 and consequently, did not change their place of usual residence. Palestinian refugees are therefore singled out from the Jordanian population in this report.

5 <http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/history/>.

6 Data on Jordanians abroad are collected from Jordanian migrants interviewed in Jordan at the time of the census, or from family members in Jordan.

7 <http://www.almanar.jo/en/home-page/aboutus>.

8 <https://www.thenationalnews.com/mena/2022/07/31/jordan-to-scrap-ministry-of-labour/>; <https://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/plan-abolish-labour-ministry-evokes-mixed-re-sponse>.

mid-2000s, and a computerised system has been introduced. Under the new system, a computerised record is assigned to each passenger with a passport and the information needed for administrative and security purposes is entered into a computerised system directly by the border police.⁹ Detailed tabulations on the number of arrivals and departures are produced by the MoI and supplied quarterly and annually to the DoS and the other Ministries (see Table 1, line 67).

The **Citizenship, Foreigners Affairs and Investment Directorate of the MoI** reviews the applications concerning citizenship and temporary passports,¹⁰ conducts deportations of foreign residents in irregular situations, and issues and renews visas and residence permits to all nationalities. It also grants residence permits and visas to refugees and refugee status applicants. The MoI’s website stopped publishing aggregated figures of residency permits issued since 2015 and these figures are not available anywhere. Created in 2014 by the MoI, the **Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate (SRAD)** is the main government entity for coordination of refugee issues in the country. The Directorate issues Syrian refugees¹¹ a biometric “service” card (“MoI-card”), valid for a one-year renewable period, which grants “protection from refoulement and facilitates access to public services such as free education and subsidized healthcare.”¹²

Social Security Corporation (SSC): The Social Security Law (No. 1 of 2014) provides for legal (de jure) coverage for schemes that fall under the mandate of the Social Security Corporation, namely, old age, disability and death benefits, work injury, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance. By law all Jordanian and non-Jordanian private-sector employees, public-sector employees not covered by a special system, self-employed persons, and citizens of Jordan working at diplomatic missions or for non-UN international organizations in Jordan should benefit from the social security protection “without any discrimination as to nationality, and regardless of the duration or form of the contract” and regardless of the number of employees in the establishment. A few categories of employees are, however, excluded from mandatory (de jure) coverage based on their contract type or sector of work, namely, employees working 16 days or less per month, most agriculture workers and domestic workers. Own-account workers, employers and contributing family workers may obtain coverage from the Social Security Corporation if they wish, through the “voluntary programme”, although coverage under this scheme is restricted to Jordanians only.¹³ Jordan aims to unify its social security system where both public and private sector workers will be solely covered by one agency, the SSC.¹⁴

2. Major sources of emigration data

Jordan has no systematic registration system for expatriates. One possible reason for this is that the general highly skilled profile of Jordanian migrants enables them to secure employment abroad through their own resources, without large numbers relying on governmental or other institutional employment programmes.

The **Department of Expatriates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (MoFAE)** maintains consular records, through the consular services of Jordanian embassies abroad. These include data collected on expatriates who visit the embassy for a variety of services. The types of services commonly include passports services, citizenship claims and vital records. Since 2009, the MoFAE has been compiling a searchable database of expatriates which incorporates the consular records. A database referred to as Izwitna aims to collect data on expatriates by means of voluntary registration.¹⁵

The **Ministry of Labour (MoL)** encourages and facilitates Jordanian labour emigration by collating job vacancies abroad. Through electronic plaforms,¹⁶ the MoL maintains its employment office and online portal, which is managed by the Employment Directorate. The Recruitment Offices Division regulates and supervises the activities of private recruitment agencies and operates under the Employment Directorate of the MoL.¹⁷ The Directorate of International

9 Cantisani, G., Farid, S., Pearce, D. and Perrin, N. Guide on the Compilation of Statistics on International Migration in the Euro-Mediterranean Region, Publication MEDSTAT II, Ed. ADETEF, September 2009, p. 20.

10 Temporary (2-years and 5-years) passports are regular passports without a national number. These passports are issued to stateless Palestinians who reside in Jordan (for example, Gaza refugees who hold Egyptian travel documents), or in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

11 Including to Syrian refugees who came to Jordan before 2011, and asylum-seekers. Refugees should register with UNHCR and be issued either a “proof of registration” in formal camps or an “asylum seeker certificate” (ASC) if they reside in host communities <https://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/securing-status-syrian-refugees-and-documentation-legal-status-identity-and-family>.

12 Burlin, A. and Ahmad, R. “Recognition beyond RSD: Civil and legal documentation for Syrian refugees in Jordan”, RLI Blog on Refugee Law and Forced Migration, September 25, 2020. <https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2020/09/25/recognition-beyond-rsd-civil-and-legal-documentation-for-syrian-refugees-in-jordan/>.

13 ILO. Opportunities for extending social security coverage in Jordan, ILO-RBAS, 2021.

14 World Bank. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Social Security Corporation (SSC): Toward Coverage Expansion and a More Adequate, Equitable and Sustainable Pension System, April 2021. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/560551617132436893/pdf/Hashemite-Kingdom-of-Jordan-Social-Security-Corporation-SSC-Toward-Coverage-Expansion-and-a-More-Adequate-Equitable-and-Sustainable-Pension-System.pdf>.

15 <http://www.mfa.gov.jo/ar/القائمةالرئيسية/بوابةالمغتربين/tabid/186/Default.aspx>.

16 The National Electronic Employment Services (nees.jo), replaced by the National Employment Platform (Tashghil) (<http://sajjil.gov.jo/>) as of 2021.

17 http://www.mol.gov.jo/EN/Pages/Private_Employment_Offices_Directory.

Relations also coordinates with international partners to promote the employment of Jordanians abroad.¹⁸ The recently created Labour Market Studies Units has the following two departments: the Labour market Information Department and Surveys and Studies Department.

Statistics on the flows of Jordanians who were matched with job opportunities abroad are not available, as of mid-2022.

The **Borders and Residence Department of the Ministry of Interior** (Public Security Directorate) handles departure procedures, from all border crossings and computes departure data by nationality.

Table 2 suggests that the items of data collection on migrants’ stocks defined as minimal by the ICLS 2018 Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration,¹⁹ are all collected in the identified major sources of migration and labour migration data (census 2015, the Employment and Unemployment Surveys since 2017, and the work permits records), although the publication of data on foreign workers as percentages only limits the scope of the information available. The coverage of work permits data is also questionable, as will be discussed in section III.

Flow data on international migrants and refugees are unavailable to the public, as indicated in Tables 1 and 3. However, Jordan is one of the very few countries in the region which publishes estimates of workers’ inflows and outflows (job creations/ job left), disaggregated by nationality and by a set of demographic and economic variables (lines 60-62, Table 1, col. I, Table 3). Nonetheless, Table 3 indicates that the data available are not readily usable to calculate the core indicators²⁰ on migrants’ stocks. The publication of data on foreign workers in Employment and Unemployment Surveys as percentages only poses a great obstacle to the processing of data for research. Published flow data, on the other hand, lack the precision required to accurately capture the composition of migrant workers’ inflows and outflows. In Jordan like elsewhere in the region, no data is available on changes of status (from inactive to active, especially), and on non-resident workers.

II. Methodologies, classifications, and definitions: compliance with ICLS Guidelines, and limitations

Methodologies

The population of interest in census 2015 incorporated all persons present within the country’s borders during the night of reference. However, it is unclear if those recorded as seasonal workers, having temporary or irregular jobs (census table 5.2),²¹ are actually usual residents. The de facto sampling of the census does not allow matching duration/patterns of stay and employment characteristics (short-term migrants, temporary migrants). Labour Force (Employment and Unemployment) and other surveys only conduct interviews with resident households, but do not consider the intended duration of stay of migrants.

Labour Force and other household surveys in Jordan exclude residents in collective housing units²² (hotels, prisons, labour compounds), which affects the surveys’ representativity. It would indeed suggest that foreign workers in Development Zones (formerly Special Economic Zones and Qualifying Industrial Zones),²³ for instance, are excluded from the sample, since these workers are most often housed within the compounds. Registered non-Jordanian QIZ workers numbered 48,332 in 2020 according to the MoL data,²⁴ thus making up close to 4 percent of all foreign workers.²⁵ This is a minimal estimate,

18 http://www.mol.gov.jo/ebv4.0/root_storage/ar/eb_list_page/%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9_%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%86_%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A.pdf.

19 ILO. Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 10-19 October 2018, ICLS/20/2018/Guidelines, §46.

20 ILO, 2018, §40 and 41.

21 http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_a/main/population/census2015/WorkForce/WorkingForce_5.2.pdf.

22 Collective households are defined in Census 2015 as “a group of 6 people or more residing in a traditional house (apartment, house, barrack ...) and who have no close relationship with each other, depending on their own in living and sharing some meals with others. DoS. Housing Conditions and Family Characteristics. An Analytical Study based on Population and Housing Census, 2015, p. 23. (http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/population/census2015/Housing%20Conditions.pdf). Collective households may be divided further, between “collective households in traditional buildings” (villas, apartments, barracks, ...) and “collective households in public housing and hotels” (DoS. General Population and Housing Census Guide 2015, p. 118 (in Arabic). Collective housing units excluded from Employments and Unemployment Surveys are presumably the latter. (http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/Census2015/General_Population_and_Housing_Census_Guide_2015.pdf).

23 Special economic zones set up in Jordan in the aftermath of the peace process with Israel. It introduced export-led, labour intensive industrial plants, mainly in the sectors of apparel assembly, textile and garment. QIZs offer duty- and quota-free access to the US and EU markets for products manufactured by "qualifying" enterprises located in those enclaves, which must meet certain criteria regarding foreign participation to qualify under the programme.

24 See Table 1; lines 33 and 36.

25 48,332/(estimates of foreign workers in Table 3, cell F9+48,332)*100.

considering that other migrant workers, employed outside QIZs in activity sectors such as construction, for example, are hosted in collective housing units. Bypassing this population in surveys' sampling may affect the accuracy of labour-related data, as well as wage-related data.

The undercounting of specific migrant populations, such as domestic workers, is another issue. For example, EUS 2020 reported only 2 per cent of employed female migrant workers in the domestic sector.²⁶ One possible reason behind such an underestimation of women domestic workers in statistics is the high prevalence of undocumented workers among them. A study conducted on a sample of 303 domestic workers in Jordan (live-in, live-out and freelance) showed that only 54 per cent of them were holding work and residence permits. Estimates of the total numbers of women domestic workers were in the range of 100,000 in 2016, of whom only 35,000 held a work permit.²⁷ Employers of undocumented domestic workers, who are mostly live-in employees, would thus conceal their presence as members of the household. More generally, heads of families surveyed often omit listing domestic employees among the members of their households.

The Social Security Corporation's figures also underestimate the number of foreign workers. A processing of unpublished data on foreign workers' insurance coverage for 2018 indicated that 97 per cent of workers in agriculture and domestic work sectors, which quasi-exclusively employ foreigners, were not covered, as well as nearly 94 percent of all Egyptian workers and 96 percent of Syrian workers.²⁸ In 2019, non-Jordanian subscribers numbered 163,808.

Beyond the issue of domestic worker numbers' underestimation, however, available statistics point to some inconsistencies concerning this population in Employment and Unemployment Surveys. ISIC rev. 4 classification of activities classifies domestic workers under Section T "Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use", class 9700 "Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel", which includes the "activities of households as employers of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries, etc.". ²⁹ EUS 2020 classified 36 per cent of employed migrant workers, and 67 per cent of women among them, in this activity category.³⁰ This result seems consistent with figures of migrant workers' distribution in the Gulf states, for instance. However, it does not match the distribution of employed migrant women workers by sector in the same survey, discussed in the previous paragraph. Only percentages and no numbers are available in EUS publications. It is therefore impossible to assess whether irreconcilable figures of female migrant workers recorded as 1. Employed in the domestic sector and 2. Employed in the section T of ISIC rev. 4 classification of activity sectors, refer to the same population of reference but distributed differently by sector and by activity, due to imprecise definition of domestic work, and to the same source of data (survey, or administrative data).

Regarding emigrants, the population of interest in censuses and surveys conducted by, or in cooperation with DoS, is limited to "Jordanians away from home for less than one year and keeping a home in Jordan. Their departure may be either for work purposes or when accompanying other migrants. On the other hand, students, people treated in hospitals abroad and members of the Jordanian contingent in the UN are counted regardless of their duration of stay."³¹ Citizens on long-term contracts or who durably settle abroad are not counted. Census data, as well as the Jordan Labour Market Panel Surveys (LMPS) of 2010 and 2016, therefore, do not capture the totality of expatriate Jordanians and returnees. The census and the two LMP surveys captured a subset of short-term emigrants: the surveys are carried out among households residing in Jordan, and thus could not collect data on whole households that moved and had no one left to provide responses. These sources are thus likely to underestimate the scale of Jordanian emigration, as well as return. The HIMS Survey suffered the same limitation, added to the fact that its sample size for expatriates and returnees is too limited to be representative (table 1).

Figures of expatriates extracted from consular records are not public. Additional limitations to using consular records as a potential source to estimate and locate expatriates are: 1. figures are limited to expatriates who request being included in the records, i.e., visit the embassy or use its services; 2. Most expatriates do not inform the embassy of their departure from a foreign country and may thus remain on record as residing in that country; and 3. Consular records incorporate all nationals, regardless of their country of birth. Figures of expatriates potentially extracted from consular records thus include Jordanian migrants and born abroad second- or third- generation descendants of Jordanian migrants, which does not conform to the UN definition of who is a migrant.

Classifications

Jordan's statistical system uses international standards and classifications of activities and occupations (ISIC rev.4; ISCO-08), as well as ISCED classification on education.³² However, some publications use a slightly adapted version of this classification (see Table 1, col. L). Since 2017, ILO has been delivering technical as-

26 http://www.dos.gov.jo/owa-user/owa/emp_unemp_y.show_tables1_y?lang=E&year1=2020&t_no=80.

27 Tamkeen. Invisible Women. The Working and Living Conditions of Irregular Migrant Domestic Workers in Jordan, Amman: Tamkeen Fields for Aid, 2015 (https://dashboard.tamkeen-jordan.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Invisible_Women_English_Colored_amended.pdf).

28 ILO. Opportunities for extending social security coverage in Jordan, ILO-RBAS, 2021.

29 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf, p. 269-270.

30 http://www.dos.gov.jo/owa-user/owa/emp_unemp_y.show_tables1_y?lang=E&year1=2020&t_no=78.

31 See definition of "Jordanians abroad" (Al-Urduniyyūn fī al-kharīj): http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_a/main/population/census2015/methdology/Chap_2definitions.pdf, p. 24. The same definition is used for previous censuses.

32 <http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/ar/manuals-and-classifications/>.

sistance to Jordan, whereby Employment and Unemployment Surveys’ concepts and definitions “were updated in line with the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Therefore, the concept of ‘employment’ was narrowed down to persons working for pay or profit, hence excluding the unpaid forms of work, such as own-use production of goods for own final use.”³³

Definitions

As discussed in the previous section, the definition of “Jordanians abroad” in surveys does not permit capturing the number of citizens on long-term contracts or who durably settle abroad. Another major issue is posed by the definition of international migrants in Jordan, which is citizenship-based, although no definition exists of an international migrant in Jordanian statistical productions. Naturalisations are not impossible in Jordan.³⁴ However, Jordan is opposed to the settlement of foreign refugees,³⁵ and is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. It later dealt with the Iraqi and Syrian refugees in the framework of MoUs with UNHCR. Another motivation to reject the settlement of migrant populations, be they refugees or migrant workers, is the high employment levels affecting the country.³⁶ For this reason, Jordan restricts or forbids the access of foreign workers to many sectors and professions.³⁷ For this reason, Jordan’s commitment to legally integrate 200,000 Syrian refugees into its labour force in 2016 was conditional on large international aid packages. Since they are not meant to settle in the country, international migrants are thus labelled “guests” or *wafidîn*,³⁸ and referred to as “non-nationals” (non-Jordanians), like in Gulf states.

This has a major implication, as regards the consistency of concepts and definitions used in Jordan, with those of the ILO. The categories of “wafed” (guest labourer), or “non-Jordanian” is not consistent with the concept of international migrant as defined in the ICLS Guidelines 2018 (§13), which “include[s] all those residents of a given country who have ever changed their country of usual residence.” Since the birth right for citizenship and maternal transmission of citizenship do not apply in Jordan, a share of the foreign residents, born in Jordan but not naturalised, are not “migrants” according to the UN definition, which takes as a criterion the change of usual residence. Children of a foreign father and a Jordanian or of a foreign mother, for instance, are unduly counted as migrants.

III. Coherence/ discrepancies between sources of data; estimates of the migrant population

The exclusion of collective households from the Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS)’ samples, as discussed earlier, created discrepancies in figures of migrant workers between sources. The results of EUS 2019, for instance, recorded only 8 per cent migrant workers involved in the “Manufacturing” activity sector, which is one of the most represented in QIZs (Development Zones). Work permit data released by the Ministry of Labour, by contrast, reported that 28 per cent of work permit holders were in that sector.

Table 3, however, shows that the coverage of work permit data is very low, as illustrated in the previous section with the case of the domestic workers. The figure of 1,085,594 employed migrant workers at the end of 2020, calculated on the basis of EUS survey data, is underestimated because it does not comprise the migrant workers in collective housing units, among whom the QIZ-Development Zones’ workers. However, the figure is almost five times higher than the recorded work permits holders on the same date (i.e., 221,833). The scale of irregular labour is indeed very high in Jordan. Government officials estimated in mid-2016, that foreign workers in the country could amount to 800,000. The figure included only about 300,000 holders of regular workers permits that year.³⁹ In specific sectors like agriculture, especially, it was estimated that only 40 per cent were holding valid permits. Other estimates released by the Minister of Labour even suggested that figures of employed foreigners in Jordan were as high as 1.4 million in early 2017.⁴⁰ This implied (after the subtraction of about 350,000 work permit holders that year) that over one million foreign workers were undocumented. The gap between the two

33 https://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS_555754/lang--en/index.htm.

34 After annexing Palestine’s West Bank region in 1949, Jordan naturalised all Palestinian refugees on the East and West Banks, together with the residents of the West Bank.

35 Because Jordan’s official stance was always to defend Palestinians’ right of return, in line with UN resolution 194 (UNGA resolution 194 (III), voted 11 December 1948). This position extends to other refugees’ nationalities.

36 Around 27 per cent unemployment before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic; 33 per cent in Q3 2020 (http://dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/archive/Unemp/2020/EU-Q3.pdf)

37 <http://www.mol.gov.jo/Pages/viewpage.aspx?pageID=206>; <http://www.mol.gov.jo/Pages/viewpage.aspx?pageID=205>.

38 The Arabic term used to designate foreign residents in these countries (*wafed*, pl. *wafidîn*), designates foreigners who arrived, and is generally used for students and workers.

39 <http://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/800000-guest-workers-are-jordan-%E2%80%944-ministry>.

40 Neme, B. “How can the Kingdom’s troubled economy benefit more from Syrian migrant workers?” Diwan, Carnegie Middle East Centre, 21 March 2017 <http://carnegie-mec.org/diwan/68330>.

sources proposed in Table 3 suggests a similar scale of non-documentation among migrant workers at the end of 2020. A recent ILO/FAFO survey confirms the prevalence of irregularity among Syrian and Egyptian migrant workers in Jordan.⁴¹

IV. Suggestions for improvement of the data and indicators

Possible improvements of available data sources produced by Jordan have been mentioned in the report:

- ▶ Strengthening the Employment and Unemployment Surveys and the Job Creation Surveys as major sources of information on international work migration to Jordan. This would require:
 - a. Expanding the sample size to incorporate workers in collective housing and Development Zones;
 - b. Developing data collection to better capture the changes of status, especially, the transfers from categories of inactivity (student, etc.) to categories of activity (unemployed/employed);
 - c. Breaking down data by category of migrant (for-work migrant; refugee, for instance), and non-resident workers;
 - d. Disseminating collected data as numbers, not percentages. This would help clarify issues pinpointed in this report, such as the definition and subsequent classification of domestic workers, for example.
- ▶ Making administrative data (residence permits) available to researchers, by type (duration category), purpose of permit (work, family reunion, etc.), socio-demographic characteristics of the holder of the permit, among which country of citizenship and migration status;
- ▶ Creating incentives for employers to regularise their employees. Waiving work permit fees was said to have increased the number of permits issued to Syrian workers. 3 suggests a similar scale of non-documentation among migrant workers at the end of 2020. A recent ILO/FAFO survey confirms the prevalence of irregularity among Syrian and Egyptian migrant workers in Jordan

41 Stave, S.E., Kebede, T.A. and Kattaa, M. Impact of work permits on decent work for Syrians in Jordan, ILO; September 2021, Chapter 3.

► Table 1: JORDAN. Sources of statistical data on migration and work migration to Jordan and their characteristics (as of 30/09/2021)

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Data collection						
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method
Stocks	Department of Statistics (DoS)	population census	Field survey in Jordan	All individuals in household: sex, relation to HH, date of birth, age, religion, country of citizenship, health insurance and type, place of residence of mother at birth, place of usual residence (in Jordan: locality and governorate/ outside Jordan: name of country; duration of stay in place of current usual residence; previous place of usual residence; place of residence in November 2014; Main reason for coming to Jordan/ leaving Jordan (choice); Non-Jordanians only: Asylum status: asylum seeker: Yes/ no; registration as asylum seeker: UNHCR records/ Governments of Jordan records; country of departure: date of arrival in Jordan (month, year); Education of asylum seekers (age 4+: current enrollment, stage, grade, sector (gvmnt, private, UNRWA, etc.), (persons 15+): Educational attainment, specialisation, marital status, age at first marriage; Data on household members (Persons aged 9 year and above): permanent or temporary job, or performing of any productive or service activity irrespective of cash or kind earning (performed last week; person looking for a job); deaths during last 24 months (details); housing characteristics. (http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/population/census2015/Questionare_en.pdf)	ad hoc (1952; 1961; 1979; 1994; 2004; 2015)	household visits+experimentation in web Census application
		Population statistics	estimates	population by administrative regions and sub-regions	annual	estimates based on last census results, using components method http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/Demograghy/Methodology.pdf
		Employment & Unemployment Surveys	Field survey	a) Identify different demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population and manpower. b) Identify the professional structure, economic activity and the work status of the workers. c) Identify the reasons that made employees to seek new or additional work. d) Measure the participation rates in the economic activity (i.e., labor force is attributed to the total population aged 15 years and above). e) Identify different characteristics of the unemployed. f) Measure the unemployment rates (i.e., total number of unemployed persons attributed to the total economically active population) according to different characteristics of the unemployed and the related changes. g) Identify the most important methods followed by the unemployed in order to obtain a job, in addition to measuring the periods of unemployment for those unemployed. h) Identify changes in these variables over the years. i) Measure the underemployment associated with time. j) Measure the potential work force. The Labor Force Survey-2017 methodology increases the sample size from (1336) clusters to (1656) clusters per round, thus providing a representation level for non-Jordanians. The survey questionnaire was developed and new chapters were added as follows: Questions related to migration of non-Jordanians (such as the date of arrival, country of origin and main purpose for coming to Jordan; work as a prime purpose or not, etc.). Developing the questions and characteristics of the employed within the context of the new international definition. Questions about underemployment associated with time that reflect the phenomenon of workers working less hours than the average working hours and looking for other work. New questions on the potential workforce (i.e., individuals available for work but do not search or individuals not available for work but search). New questions about the informal sector. The results will be representative of Jordanians and non-Jordanians. Results will be in absolute numbers and ratios. http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_a/main/Emp_Unemp/Labor_Force_Survey_questionnaire.pdf	quarterly	interviews

Data collection							
	Data-producing body	Source	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Department of Statistics (DoS)	population census		individuals, households	The census covers Jordanians, non-Jordanians, residents or visitors on the territory of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and its territorial waters, airports and border areas during the counting period. Also includes: • Jordanians away from home for less than one year and keeping a home in Jordan. Their departure may be either for work purposes or when accompanying other migrants. • Students, people treated in hospitals abroad and members of the Jordanian contingent in the UN are counted regardless of their duration of stay (See definition of “Jordanians abroad” (Al-Urduniyyūn fī al-kharīj): http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_a/main/population/census2015/methdology/Chap_2definitions.pdf, p. 24. The same definition is used for previous censuses). • Citizens on long-term contracts or who durably settle abroad are not counted. • Refugees holding proof of their status	Education levels: JISCED (Jordanian adaptation from ISCED-UNESCO)	No definition of international migrant. De facto: non-Jordanian person. Employment: compliance with ILO definitions (presumably: 13th International Labour Conference of 1982); education: Jordanian classification
		Population statistics	last census results, vital statistics records and migration statistics, DoS	individuals	Total resident population (Jordanians and non-Jordanians)		No definition of international migrant. De facto: non-Jordanian
		Employment & Unemployment Surveys		households	Sample of non-Jordanians too small to be representative, before 2017. After 2017: nationally, urban-rural and regionally representative sample of the Kingdom's population (16,500 households distributed over all governorates). Residents living in remote areas (mostly nomads) are excluded from the frame. In addition to that, the frame does not include collective housing units (persons staying in hotels, hospitals, labor camps, prison inmates... etc.). The Labor Force Survey-2017 methodology increases the sample size from (1336) clusters to (1656) clusters per round, thus providing a representation level for non-Jordanians.	Education (ISCED-11); Status in employment (ICSE-93); Economic activity (ISIC-Rev.4); Occupation (ISCO-08)	No definition of international migrant worker. De facto: non-Jordanian worker. Employment concepts and definitions: comply with ILO concepts and definitions. Since 2017: definitions updated as per 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians of 2013.

	Data collection					
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method
Stocks	Department of Statistics (DoS)	Employment and compensations of Employees Survey (Establishments survey)	field survey	a. Number of establishments operating in the public and the private sectors by various economic activities. b. Number of employees in the public and the private sectors and their characteristics, such as sex, nationality, educational level and specialization. c. Levels of cash salaries and wages paid to different occupation categories as well as regular and irregular cash allowances and remunerations. d. Compensations of employees by major occupation categories. e. Usual work hours during the month except week end days by occupation categories in both the public and the private sectors. f. Size of employment in both the public and the private sectors.	Annual since 1992	personal interviews. In case of large-size establishments the enumerators left the questionnaire by the concerned person in the establishment and fixed a later appointment to complete or collect the questionnaire.
		Jordan-HIMS survey	sample survey	Current migrants (Jordanians); Return migrants (Jordanians); Forced migrants (refugees): socio-demographic characteristics (place of birth, age, sex, marital status, fertility, educational status); motives for moving abroad and information on the decision-making process, migration history of interviewees, including employment status before migration, number of times they moved, how they financed their migration, the length of time they resided at their previous destination, work history, and future migration intentions, migration networks and process, information about recruiters, perceptions of migration, information on remittances	ad hoc (2014)	interviews in Jordan;
	Directorate of Foreign Workforce, Ministry of Labour (MoL)	Labour permits statistics	processing of administrative data	socio-demographic and employment characteristics of permit holder	annual	administrative records
	Social Security Corporation (SSC)	Social Security affiliates' statistics	processing of administrative data	socio-demographic and employment characteristics (including wages and salaries) of affiliates	quarterly	administrative records

Data collection							
	Data-producing body	Source	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Department of Statistics (DoS)	Employment and compensations of Employees Survey (Establishments survey)		establishment	The sample of the 2017 survey was designed to include: a. All establishments of the public sector excluding military and security establishments, with a total number of 283 establishments. b. All establishments of the private sector engaging 50 workers and more excluding the agricultural sector. c. A sample was drawn from the remaining establishments. The Department of Statistics (DoS) began in 1999 to include small establishments (employing four persons or less) in the survey The total sample size of the survey was 7573 establishments. Does not include workers in the informal sector.	Activity: International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC4); Education level and specialisation: Jordanian Standard Classification of Education (JISCED) (based on UNESCO's ISCED classification); occupation: Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08).	complies with ILO/UN concepts and definitions, except for classification of education levels
		Jordan-HIMS survey		Households; Individuals	Sample survey: 50,699 Jordanian households residing in Jordan. Among the forced migrants identified in these households, 2,008 migrants aged 15 years or more were randomly selected and successfully interviewed. The sample also included 1,340 current Jordanian emigrants aged 15 and above, interviewed in Jordan directly or indirectly through proxy, who were asked to provide information about persons from their households who have moved, as well as 1,164 return migrants aged 15 and above.		complies with ILO/UN concepts and definitions, except for classification of education levels (4 broad categories)
	Directorate of Foreign Workforce, Ministry of Labour (MoL)	Labour permits statistics	MoL's labour permits records	Individuals	Foreign population legally employed in the formal sector	ISIC4; ISCO 08, education: 5 categories	
	Social Security Corporation (SSC)	Social Security affiliates' statistics	SSC records of affiliates	Individuals	All workers, including foreign nationals, employed in sectors governed by the labour law are mandatorily affiliated to a Social Security scheme if they have completed sixteen years of age. SSC branches cover work injuries, deaths, retirements, unemployment.		

	Data collection					
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method
Stocks	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)/Fafo	The living conditions of Syrian refugees in Jordan	Sample survey	Demographic characteristics (Origin in Syria; UNHCR registration and access to status identity documents, Birth registration, Population structure, Marriage, Household size and structure) Housing conditions (Housing, Tenure) Household economy (Income sources, Income level, Assets and wealth, Expenditure, Savings, Debt, Food security) Health and health services Education (Attainment, Literacy, Enrolment) Labour force (Labour force participation, Unemployment, Employment characteristics; Child employment, Unemployment characteristics, Perception of the labour market, Attitudes to the Special Economic Zones).	2017-2018	Interviews
	Economic Research Forum (ERF), Cairo	Jordan Labour Market Panel Survey	Panel survey; 2 waves longitudinal study	Household questionnaire, individual questionnaire, and questionnaire that elicits information about household enterprises and current migrants and remittances. Data collected: 1- basic demographic and work characteristics, 2- the characteristics of employment, unemployment, and underemployment, 3- labor mobility, 4- the family enterprise (to study the characteristics of informal sector employment), 5- women's work, 6- health, 7- in-migration (non-Jordanians), 8- information technology, 9- savings & borrowing, 10- gender attitudes 11- earnings. (http://www.erfdataportal.com/index.php/catalog/139).	ad hoc 2010; 2016-2017	interviews with family members in Jordan; with Jordanians residing abroad if present in the country at the time of survey
	UNHCR	Refugees' statistics	processing of administrative data	socio-demographic and migration characteristics of asylum-seekers and registered refugees	monthly	administrative records

Data collection							
	Data-producing body	Source	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)/Fafo	The living conditions of Syrian refugees in Jordan		Households; Individuals	Survey of Syrian refugees inside and outside camps in Jordan. Definition of a Syrian refugee: any Syrian individual who fled to Jordan from Syria as a consequence of the crisis and war there and arrived in Jordan after 15 March 2011, and who acknowledges or defines him- or herself as a refugee; any Syrian national who resided in Jordan before 15 March 2011 and became a refugee because he or she could not return to Syria; or any children of these two categories of people born after 15 March 2011. Sample: 7,632 households and 40,950 individuals. Sampling was based on the DoS sampling frame constructed on the 2015 population census. A total of 1,121 clusters (locations) outside camps and 82 clusters inside camps were randomly selected.		The survey applies ILO framework from the 13th International Labour Conference in 1982, and not the most recent framework adopted at the 19th conference in 2013, for the following reasons: household production for own use is no longer an activity that qualifies an individual to be registered as part of the labour force in new framework. Unpaid apprentices are also no longer classified as employed.
	Economic Research Forum (ERF), Cairo	Jordan Labour Market Panel Survey		Households; Individuals	2010' sample: 5,000 households in Jordan, or about 25,000 individuals. The second wave (2016) recontacted origin households and their split-offs, and also added a large refresher sample that oversampled neighbourhoods with a high proportion of non-Jordanian household heads.The final JLMPS 2016 sample is made up of 7,229 households, including 3,058 that were part of the original 2010 sample, 1,221 split households and 2,950 refresher households. The JLMPS 2016 sample captured a total of 33,450 individuals.	ISIC-4; ISCO-08	complies with ILO/UN concepts and definitions
	UNHCR	Refugees' statistics	UNHCR records	Individuals	all registered asylum-seekers and refugges		

Data dissemination								
	Name of publication/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	1DoS website, "censuses" section, "data bank"	Jordanians abroad	demographic characteristics, administrative region of origin in Jordan	ad hoc	2015	English/ Arabic	DoS	http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/censuses/population_housing/census2015/
		Foreign refugees	citizenship (selected nationals only), country of origin, detailed place of birth (including Jordan), sex, age group, education level, registration status, refugee status, current place of residence, previous place of residence, place of residence 1 year earlier (Nov. 2014), duration of stay in Jordan, main reason for coming to Jordan					
		Foreign residents	country of citizenship, sex, age group, Urban/ Rural and Governorate, education level, marital status, place of previous residence, place of current residence, place of residence one year before, duration of residence in current place in years, main reason for coming to Jordan, health insurance status.					
		Foreign population aged 9-14	sex, Urban/ Rural and Governorate, Economic Activity Status, Type of Work					
		Foreign population aged 15+	sex, Urban/ Rural and Governorate, Economic Activity Status, labour force participation status					
	1National Labour Market Figures	Foreign population	none	annual	2020 (2019 data)	English/ Arabic	Ministry of Labour (MoL)	
	1Employment and Unemployment	Foreign population	for each sex, percent distribution by age group, administrative region of residence	quarterly	Q1 2021	Arabic/ English	DoS	http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/labourforce/employment-and-unemployment/
		Foreign population aged 15+	for each sex, percent distribution by age group, administrative region of residence, education level, marital status, activity status					
		Foreign population aged 15-24	Percent distribution by educational enrollment category, economic activity status category, activity rate, unemployment rate					
		Employed foreign persons aged 15+	for each sex, percent distribution by age group, administrative region of residence, education level, activity, occupation, employment status and sector, Actual Weekly Hours of Work					
		Employed foreign persons with income from employment	For each sex and age category / education level category: monthly income category					
		Unemployed foreign persons	for each sex, percent distribution by age group, administrative region of residence, education level, marital status, ever-work status, duration of unemployment in months					

Data dissemination									
	Name of publica- tion/ dataset		Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemi- nation	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	2	Statistical Yearbooks, "Labour" section	foreign workers	sex, occupation, activity, average monthly hours and wages, region, selected citizenships,	Annual	2019	English/ Arabic	Dos	http://dosweb. dos.gov.jo/ product-cate- gory/statisti- cal-yearbook/
			Foreign workers in public sector	occupation					
			Foreign workers in the private sector	occupation, average monthly hours and wages					
	3	National Labour Market Figures (2016-2020)	Foreign population's participation rates	sex, age group	Annual	2021 (2020 data)	English/ Arabic	MoL	mol.gov.jo
			Foreign workers' percentage distribution	sex, age group, activity					
			Unemployed foreign workers' percentage distribution NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2020	sex, age, education level					
	1	Databank: "employment in establish- ments" (2000-2018)	Foreign workers	sector (public, private), sex, selected countries of citizenship or origin (Syria, Egypt, Other Arabs), education level, activity; percentage of non-Jordanians in each activity and occupation category	Annual (until 2018)	2018	English/ Arabic	DoS	http://dosweb. dos.gov.jo/ labourforce/ employ- ment-in-estab- lishment/ tables-of-employ- ment-in-estab- lishment/
	2	Employment and compensa- tions of employees survey	foreign workers in public and private sector establishments	sex, selected origins (Egyptian, Syrian, Arab, Foreigners), major occupation group, activity	Annual (until 2018)	2019 (2017 data)	English/ Arabic	DoS	http://dosweb. dos.gov.jo/ DataBank/ Employment/ Employment2017. pdf
			foreign workers in public sector establishments	sex, selected origins (Egyptian, Syrian, Arab, Foreigners), major occupation group, activity					
			foreign workers in private sector establishments	sex, selected origins (Egyptian, Syrian, Arab, Foreigners), major occupation group, activity					
			Foreign paid employees (public and private sectors, in public sector, in private sector)	sex, selected origins (Egyptian, Syrian, Arab, Foreigners), education level.					
	3	Labour statistics in Jordan 2011-2015	Foreign workers in private sector (2011-2014)	sex, selected countries of origin (Syria, Egypt; Arabs; Foreigners)	ad hoc (2011-2015)	2015	Arabic only	DoS	http://dosweb. dos.gov.jo/ wp-content/ uploads/2017/08/ Job2011-2015.pdf
			Foreign workers in public sector (2011-2014)	sex, selected countries of origin (Syria, Egypt; Arabs; Foreigners)					

Data dissemination									
Name of publica- tion/ dataset		Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemi- nation	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path	
Stocks	1	Jordan HIMS-Final Report	Current migrants; Return migrants; Non-migrants; Forced migrants (refugees): socio-de- mographic characteristics (place of birth, age, sex, marital status, fertility, educational status); motives for moving abroad and information on the decision-making process, migration history of interviewees, including employment status before migration, number of times they moved, how they financed their migration, the length of time they resided at their previous destination, work history, and future migration intentions, migration networks and process, information about recruiters, perceptions of migration, information on remittances		Ad hoc	2016	English	DoS	http://www.dos.gov.jo/ dos_home_e/main/ population/Jordan_ International/Jordan- HIMS.pdf.
	1	MoL Statistical Yearbooks	Labour permit holders	selected countries of citizenship, activity sector	Annual	2019	Arabic	MoL	mol.gov.jo
		Labour permit holders in develop- ment Zones							
	2	National Labour Market Figures	Foreign workers registered by MoL (permit holders?)	sex, governorate of residence, activity, country of citizenship (top sending countries/ group of countries),		2021 (2020 data)	English/ Arabic		
			Number of permits issued to foreign labourers registered in MoL (stocks)	selected nationalities of job beneficiaries					
			Number of foreign workers in Development Zones (formerly Special Economic Zones, Qualifying Industrial Zones)						
	1	SSC Annual Reports	Foreign active persons affiliated to SSC	for each category of insured (by choice/ compul- sory), sex, age, governorate, sector, activity, monthly salary range, average salary	Annual	2019	Arabic	SSC	https://www.ssc.gov.jo/ arabic
			Foreign benefitors of unemploy- ment benefit	sex, age group, governorate, salary range, activity					
			Foreign affiliates who left their job	sex, age group, governorate, salary range, activity					
			Cumulated numbers of retired foreign affiliates	sex, average age in 2019, reason for retiring, average income					
			Work-related injuries, diseases and accidents	duration of leave/level of handicap, type of injury/ accident, activity,					
	2	National Labour Market Figures	Foreign contributors to social security	none	Annual	2020 (2019 data)	English/ Arabic	MoL	mol.gov.jo

Data dissemination								
	Name of publica- tion/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemi- nation	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	1	Syrian refugees in Jordan	origin in Syria (governorates); year of arrival by gender; Self-declared refugee status by gender; refugee status documents held by gender/by governorate of residence in Jordan; Access to Syrian identity documents by gender/by govenorate of residence in Jordan; sex, age group; disability issues;	Ad hoc	2019	English	Fafo	http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/Analytical_Reports/English/Syrian_refugees.pdf
		Birth registration of living children younger than seven;	place of birth of child; education category of HH					
		Ever-married Syrian refugees	% distribution by single year of age (15-40 years); age gap between spouses;					
		Syrian refugees in Jordan aged 10 and above	(10+ years): literacy, age group (10-years), asset index quintile, institutional support to cover education expenses; (refugee children enrolled in basic schooling outside camps): school authority (public; private; UNRWA); (10-25 years): sex, age (single year), level of education, enrolment in formal education; (18-25): % refugees attending post-secondary education; (20-25 years): % of refugees attending higher education;					
		Syrian refugees aged 10-25	; enrolment in secondary education;					
		Syrian refugees in Jordan aged 20 and above	educational attainment; governorate of residence; governorate of origin in Syria; sex;					
		Syrian refugees aged 15 and above	labour force participation (inside/outside camps); type of job perceived as easiest to get; willingness to work in industry/ Special Economic Zones (QIZs).					
		Labour force participation (Syrian refugees aged 15 and above) (% distribution)	governorate; sex; age group (5 and 10 years); educational attainment					
		Unemployed Syrian refugees (aged 15+) and unemployment rates	reason for not finding a job; duration of serach for employment; rates by sex, govenorate of residence in Jordan; age group (10-years categories)					

Data dissemination								
	Name of publication/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	1	The living conditions of Syrian refugees in Jordan	occupation; governorate of residence; category of educational attainment, activity sector; activity sector for each category of educational attainment; last occupation/activity category in Syria; sector of employment; employment status; ways to find current job; location of work; existence of contract; holding of work permits; wp by activity, category of mean and median income during month prior to survey; by activity/ occupation category; non-cash benefits; regularity of payment; regularity of work (permanent/temporary, seasonal, ...); duration of work with current employer; work hours during 7 days prior to survey, by sex; working conditions and stressors/satisfaction items;	Ad hoc	2019	English	Fafo	http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/Analytical_Reports/English/Syrian_refugees.pdf
		Results from the 2017-2018 survey of Syrian refugees inside and outside camps	sex, age, highest education completed in household,					
			size; % distribution of HH size; type (structure) and sex of HH; type of dwelling; number of rooms, caravan units (households in camps); main source of water; tenure (households outside camps); forms of income; type of institutional financial transfers; nuber of sources of income; income category; assets index quintile; mean and median expenditures by type; existence of a debt; debt-related monthly expenditures					
	1	JLMPS microdata		ad hoc	2010; 2016	English/ Arabic	Economic Research Forum; Cairo, Egypt	http://www.erfdata-portal.com/index.php/catalog/29 ; http://www.erfdata-portal.com/index.php/catalog/139
	1	Operational update	Number of Populations of Concern (refugees and asylum-seekers)		30 June 2021	English	UNHCR	https://www.unhcr.org/jo/
	2	Statistics for Registered Syrian Refugees	Registered Syrian Persons of Concern (refugees and asylum seekers)		15 July 2021			
	3	Economic Inclusion of Syrian Refugees Dashboard	Cumulative number of work permits issued to Syrian PoC		June 2021			
	4	COVID-19 situation in refugee camps i	Covid cases, deaths, vaccins (numbers; % of population)		June 2021			

Panel surveys designed and administered by the Economic Research Forum (ERF), Egypt in cooperation with the DoS and the National Centre for Human Resources Development (NCHRD) (Amman).

	Data collection						
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)
FLOWS	DoS	Job Creation survey	sample survey	individuals aged 15 years and above who have undergone a change in their economic status: demographic, social and economic characteristics: work record, occupation, economic activity, sector (public, private, domestic, International Organisations), and work status Number of newly created job opportunities in the Jordanian labor market. Professions and jobs created by the labor market.	bi-annually	interviews	
	Directorate of Foreign Workforce, Ministry of Labour (MoL)	Labour permits statistics	processing of administrative data	socio-demographic and employment characteristics of permit holder	continuous	administrative records	MoL's labour permits records
	Syrian Refugees Unit (SRU), Ministry of Labour	Labour permits statistics- Syrian workers	recording and processing of administrative data	socio-demographic and employment characteristics of permit holder	continuous	administrative records	SRU-MoL's labour permits records
	Citizenship, Foreigners Affairs and Investment Directorate, Ministry of Interior	residence permits statistics	administrative recording		continuous	administrative records	MoI residence permits records
	Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate (SRAD), Ministry of Interior	Recording of Syrian refugees	administrative recording	socio-demographic characteristics of Syrian holders (based on Syrian passport or ID)+place of residence in Jordan	continuous	administrative records	Syrian refugees and residents records
	Border and Residence Department (Ministry of Interior, Public Security Directorate)	Arrivals and departures	processing of administrative data	socio-demographic characteristics+nationality of traveller/migrant; purpose of entry; permanent address	continuous	administrative records	border crossings administrative records
	Social Security Corporation (SSC)	retirements statistics	processing of administrative data	socio-demographic and economic profile of retirees	annual	administrative records	SSC records of benefitors of retirement scheme

	Data collection					
	Data-producing body	Source	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
FLOWS	DoS	Job Creation survey	Individuals	Nationally, urban-rural and regionally representative sample of Jordanian and non-Jordanian households in the Kingdom. Size of sample: 40,000 households Residents living in remote areas (mostly nomads) and those in collective dwellings (persons residing in hotels, hospitals, labor camps, prison inmates ...etc.) were excluded from the sample.	activity: ISIC-4; occupation: ISCO-08; education: JISCED	complies with ILO/UN concepts and definitions, except for education (adaptation from UNESCO-ISCED classification)
	Directorate of Foreign Workforce, Ministry of Labour (MoL)	Labour permits statistics	Individuals	All foreign workers		
	Syrian Refugees Unit (SRU), Ministry of Labour	Labour permits statistics- Syrian workers	Individuals	Syrian refugees		
	Citizenship, Foreigners Affairs and Investment Directorate, Ministry of Interior	residence permits statistics	Individuals	All foreign residents, including refugees		
	Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate (SRAD), Ministry of Interior	Recording of Syrian refugees	Individuals	MoI cards were issued to all Syrians, including non-refugees (https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/JIF-ProtectionBrief-2017-Final.pdf , section 3).		
	Border and Residence Department (Ministry of Interior, Public Security Directorate)	Arrivals and departures	Individuals	All border crossers incl. Jordanians		follows international recommendations on tourism statistics issued by the UN
	Social Security Corporation (SSC)	retirements statistics	Individuals	All workers, including foreign nationals, employed in sectors governed by the labour law are mandatorily affiliated to a Social Security scheme if they have completed sixteen years of age. SSC branches cover work injuries, deaths, retirements, unemployment.		

	Data collection										
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
RETURNS	DoS	Jordan-HIMS survey	sample survey	Return migrants (Jordanians): socio-demographic characteristics (place of birth, age, sex, marital status, fertility, educational status); motives for moving abroad and information on the decision-making process, migration history of interviewees, including employment status before migration, number of times they moved, how they financed their migration, the length of time they resided at their previous destination, work history, and future migration intentions, migration networks and process, information about recruiters, perceptions of migration, information on remittances	ad hoc (2014)	interviews in Jordan;		Households; Individuals	Sample survey: 50,699 Jordanian households residing in Jordan. Among the forced migrants identified in these households, 2,008 migrants aged 15 years or more were randomly selected and successfully interviewed. The sample also included 1,340 current Jordanian emigrants aged 15 and above, interviewed in Jordan directly or indirectly through proxy, who were asked to provide information about persons from their households who have moved, as well as 1,164 return migrants aged 15 and above.		complies with ILO/UN concepts and definitions, except for classification of education levels (4 broad categories)

		Data dissemination							
		Name of publication/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
FLOWS	1	Data bank, "Job cre-ations" datasets	Foreign persons aged 15+ who joined of new job or left it	age, sex, marital status, education level, sector, economic activity, occupation, employment status	bi-annual	H1 2020	English/ Arabic	DoS	http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/labourforce/job-creation/
	2	Statistical Yearbooks (chapter "Labour").	Foreign persons aged 15+ who joined a new job or left it	Sex, sector of work, occupation and economic activity	Annual	2019 (2018 data)	English/ Arabic		http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/product-category/statistical-yearbook/
			Net job creations	nationality, sex, work sector					
	1	The National Labour Market Figures (2020 -2016)	Work permits granted to non-Jordanian workers registered with MoL (new+trans-fers)	country of nationality (a selection)	Annual	2021 (2020 data)	Arabic	MoL	
	1	Syrian Refugee Unit Work Permit Progress Report	Total work permits issued to Syrian refugees	gender, type of permit, location, activity, refugees camps' permit holders.	Monthly (october 2017-January 2020; December 2020).	December 2020	English	UNHCR	https://reliefweb.int/up-dates?advanced-search=%28P-C129%29_%28F10%29&search=-Syri-an+Refugee+Unit+Work+Per-mit+Progress+Report
	No publication of data								
	1	Statistical Yearbooks (chapter "Tourism ").	Arrivals and depar-tures	nationality of traveller/migrant	Annual	2019	English/ Arabic	DoS	http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/product-category/statisti-cal-yearbook/
	1	Annual Reports	Newly retired foreign affiliates	sex, age group, reason for retiring, retirement income range,	Annual	2019	English/ Arabic	SSC	https://www.ssc.gov.jo/arabic
RETURNS	1	Jordan HIMS-Final Report	Return migrants: socio-demographic characteristics (place of birth, age, sex, marital status, fertility, educational status); motives for moving abroad and information on the deci-sion-making process, migration history of interviewees, including employment status before migration, number of times they moved, how they financed their migration, the length of time they resided at their previous destination, work history, and future migration intentions, migration networks and process, information about recruiters, perceptions of migration, information on remittances		Ad hoc	2016	English	DoS	http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/population/Jordan_International/Jordan-HIMS.pdf.

► Table 2: JORDAN. International migrants' characteristics by source and availability (last available date for each source)

	STOCKS					
Source	census 2015		Employment and Unemployment Surveys		Labour permits statistics	
	collected	published	collected	published	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM		IM		employed IMW with permits	
sex	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
age group	Yes	Yes	-	Yes (%) (total; employed pop.)	-	-
relation to head of household	Yes	Yes (employed 9-14 year olds)	-	-	-	-
marital status (15 and above)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (%)	Yes	-
level of education attained (13 years and above) (J-ISCED classification)	Yes	Yes	Yes (15+)	Yes (%) (total 15+; employed pop. 15+)	Yes (15+)	-
place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	Yes	Yes (non disaggregated by nationality)	Collective HH not included in sample		Yes	data on QIZ
nationality (national/ non-national)	non-nationals					
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	-	-	-	-	-	Yes (selection)
country of birth and country of birth of parent(s)	Yes	-	-	-	?	-
country of citizenship	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (a selection)	Yes	Yes (selection)
country of usual residence	Jordan					

	STOCKS					
Source	census 2015		Employment and Unemployment Surveys		Labour permits statistics	
	collected	published	collected	published	collected	published
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM		employed IMW with permits			
purpose of migration (declared or documented reason for first entry into the country, specifically the country of actual or intended labour attachment)	Yes	Yes	-	-	can be deduced from adm. Records	-
type of visa, residence permit, work permit		-	-	-	work permit	
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	Yes (module on refugees+incorporation of non-residents in surveyed population)	-	-	-	-	-
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	Yes	Yes	-	-	can be deduced from records	-
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	IM aged 9 and above		employed IMW with permits			
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (15-24; 15+) (%)	Employed	
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	-	-	Yes	Yes (each sector: % of employed)/ numbers: public and private sectors only	Yes	-
branch of economic activity	-	-	Yes	Yes (%) number: public and private sectors only	Yes	Yes
current occupation	-	-	Yes	Yes (%) number: public and private sectors only	Yes	-
previous occupation	-	-	-	-	can be deduced from records	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	-	-	-	-	-	-
reasons for unemployment	-	-	-	-	-	-
status in employment	-	-	Yes	Yes (%)	Yes	-
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary/seasonal/irregular/ looking for a job)	Yes	Yes (aged 9-14 year-olds only)	Yes	-	Yes (permanent, temporary/ seasonal)	-
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	-	-	Yes	Yes (employed population: average monthly hours) (%: each sector; numbers: public and private sectors only))	Yes	-
duration of employment in years	-	-	-		can be deduced from records	-
duration of unemployment/ job search	-	-	Yes	Yes (%)	-	-
employment-related income	-	-	Yes	Yes (employed population: average monthly wages) (%: each sector; numbers: public and private sectors only))	Yes	-

	FLOWS	
Source	Labour permits statistics	
	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	employed IMW with permits	
sex	Yes	-
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	-
age group	-	-
relation to head of household	-	-
marital status (15 and above)	Yes	-
level of education attained (13 years and above) (J-ISCED classification)	Yes (15+)	-
place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	Yes	-
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	Yes	-
nationality (national/ non-national)	non-nationals	
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	-	-
country of birth and country of birth of parent(s)	?	-
country of citizenship	Yes	Yes (selection)
country of usual residence	Jordan	
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	employed IMW with permits	
purpose of migration (declared or documented reason for first entry into the country, specifically the country of actual or intended labour attachment)	can be deduced from adm. Records	-
type of visa, residence permit, work permit	work permit	
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	-	-
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	can be deduced from records	-
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	employed IMW with permits	
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	Employed	
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	Yes	-
branch of economic activity	Yes	-
current occupation	Yes	-
previous occupation	can be deduced from records	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	-	-
reasons for unemployment	-	-
status in employment	Yes	-
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary/seasonal/irregular/looking for a job)	Yes (permanent, temporary/seasonal)	-
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	Yes	-
duration of employment in years	can be deduced from records	-
duration of unemployment/ job search	-	-
employment-related income	Yes	-

Yes: collected/ published
-: Not collected/Not published
Suggested additions to list of items in ICLS 2018
n.a.: not applicable

► Table 3: JORDAN. Core statistics of stocks and flows and indicators pertaining to international migrant workers available in Jordan published sources (most recent relevant/comparable source as of 15/10/2021)

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks	STOCKS			Discrepancy (%)	FLOWS
				Population statistics (estimates)	Employment and Unemployment Survey	Labour permits		Job Creation survey
				End 2020				
A	stock of international migrants at mid point of the reference period (13b)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders		3 328 000				
	Stock of international migrants of working age (16a)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders by age	Author's calculation of estimate, using 1. the figure of total non-Jordanian population from DoS' "population estimates"; 2. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by age group from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020; 3. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by relation to labour force from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020*	2 329 600				
B	stock of international migrant workers (labour force) (14) (16b)	Observed (survey), or stock of holders of residency permits for the purpose of working; or stocks of work permits holders	No numeric figure available for this date from EUS. Author's calculation of estimate, using 1. the figure of total non-Jordanian population from DoS' "population estimates"; 2. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by age group from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020; 3. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by relation to labour force from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020*		1 269 632			
	usual residents (14a)							
		non-residents (14b)	observed (survey), or holders of temporary work permits for non-residents	No indication on non-resident labour force				
C	inflow of international migrants	new residency permits issued to newcomers	No figures of residence permits available					
D	inflow of for-work international migrants	new residency permits issued to newcomers for the purpose of working						
E	inflow of international migrant workers	(a) number of international migrants already present in the country of measurement before the beginning of the specified reference period, who were outside the labour force at the beginning of the reference period but entered the labour force of the country of measurement during the reference period;	Number of workers who joined a new job during 2020 (all sectors including domestic sector; workers in collective dwellings (labour camps) excluded from sample)*					17 977
		(b) inflow of international migrants who entered the country of measurement during the reference period – whether as for-work international migrants or for whatever other reason – and entered the labour force of the country of measurement during the reference period;						
		(c) non-residents of the country of measurement who became non-resident international migrant workers in the country during the reference period.						
		(a+b+c)						

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks	STOCKS			Discrepancy (%)	FLOWS
				Population statistics (estimates)	Employment and Unemployment Survey	Labour permits		Job Creation survey
				End 2020				
F	outflow of international migrant workers	(a) number of international migrant workers who left the country of measurement (or died) during the specified reference period; and non-resident international migrant workers in the country of measurement whose labour attachment in that country terminated during the reference period, for whatever reason	Number of workers who left their job during 2020 (all sectors; workers in collective dwellings (labour camps) excluded from sample)*					23 275
		(b) number of international migrant workers who remained in the country of measurement but left the labour force of the country during the reference period						
		(c) non-resident international migrant workers in the country of measurement whose labour attachment in that country terminated during the reference period, for whatever reason						
		(a+b+c)						
G	change in the stock of international migrant workers	(E-F)	No numeric figure available for this date from EUS. Author's calculation of estimate, using 1. the figure of total non-Jordanian population from DoS' "population estimates"; 2. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by age group from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020; 3. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by relation to labour force from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020.*					
H	labour force participation (activity) rate	(a) IMW 14a, 16b			1 269 632			
		(b) IM of working age 16a			2 329 600			
		a/b*100 (%)			54,5			
I	employment-to-population ratio	(a) Employed IMW 14a, 16c			1 085 594	221 833	-79,57	
		(b) IM of working age 16a			2 329 600			
		a/b*100 (%)			46,6			
J	Unemployment rate of international migrants	(a) Unemployed IMW 14a, 16d			184 038			
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b			1 269 632			
		a/b*100 (%)			14,5			
K	share of inflow of for-work international migrants in the total inflow of international migrants during the reference period	D/C	No figures of residence permits available					
L	Share of women in migrant labour force	(a) females IMW 14a, 16b	Share of women among migrant employed persons, as given in Employment and Unemployment Survey results (no figures of total foreign population disaggregated by sex=no possibility of recalculating share of women in labour force, using percent distribution of foreign migrant workers by sex in survey)					
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b						
		a/b*100 (%)			11,8			

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks	STOCKS			Discrepancy (%)	FLows
				Population statistics (estimates)	Employment and Unemployment Survey	Labour permits		Job Creation survey
				End 2020				
M	Migrant youth participation rate (15-24)	(a) IMW aged 15-29 14a, 16b	Author's calculation of estimate, using 1. the figure of total non-Jordanian population from DoS' "population estimates"; 2. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by age group from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020; 3. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by relation to labour force from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020		343 277			
		(b) IM aged 15-29 16a			805 376			
		a/b*100 (%)			42,6			
N	Share of highly-skilled workers in foreign labour force	(a) IMW in the 3 upper categories of occupation (ISCO and Unified Arab Gulf Directory for Occupational Classification)	Author's calculation of estimate, using 1. the figure of total non-Jordanian population from DoS' "population estimates"; 2. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by age group from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020; 3. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by relation to labour force from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020; 4. Non-Jordanian population's percent distribution by occupation from Employment and Unemployment Survey Q4 2020*		28 225			
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b			1 269 632			
		a/b*100 (%)			2,6			

*The Employment and Unemployment Survey and Job Creation Survey do not include labourers in collective households. Therefore, the percent distribution of foreign populations by age group and relation to labour force and other variables may be biased.

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