



Middle East within Asia

Research Report Series

No. 10 (2010.7)

Amman Household Survey 2008

Edited by the Administration Office

Need-Based Program for Area Studies

Middle East within Asia: Law and Economics



This report was edited by the office for the Need-Based Program for Area Studies: Middle East within Asia, sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

This report consists of the papers presented by two distinguished speakers, Dr. Haidar Fraihat, Director General of the Department of Statistics in Jordan (DOS) and Ms Ikhlas Aranki, Director of Household Surveys Directorate, Department of Statistics, DOS, at the workshop in Hitotsubashi University on 27 March, 2010.

The workshop was held, entitled “Construction of Longitudinal Network with Middle Eastern Countries: Toward the Mutual Understanding and Development of Joint Researches 2” under the auspices of Need-Based Program for Area Studies: Middle East within Asia and Global COE (Center of Excellency) Program of Hitotsubashi University, “The Research Unit for Statistical and Empirical Analysis in Social Sciences”.

The Need-Based Program has conducted a joint household survey with DOS since 2006. We deeply appreciate Dr. Haidar Fraihat and Ms Ikhlas Aranki for permitting us to publish their papers and the photos taken during the fieldwork of the household survey.

Opening Speech by Prof. Hiroshi Kato

This is the second of the Workshops, entitled “Construction of a Longitudinal Network with Middle Eastern Countries: Toward the Mutual Understanding and Development of Joint Research”, inviting representatives and specialists in statistical data from statistical institutions in Arab countries.

The first such event was held in 2008, to which the president of the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics in Egypt (CAPMAS) was invited. It is now our honor and pleasure to again hold this meeting, inviting Dr. Haidar Fraihat, Director General of the Department of Statistics in Jordan (DoS) and Ms. Ikhlas Aranki, Director of Household Surveys Directorate, Department of Statistics, DoS.

The workshop is organized as part of the Need-Based Program for Area Studies: Middle East within Asia on 27 March, 2010. Its aim is to develop mutual understanding between Japan and the Middle East in direct response to current social needs. In this project, we seek to open up a new horizon for area studies on the Middle East from which it may be viewed within the context of Asia, including Japan. For this purpose, the project employs an interdisciplinary and trans-regional approach involving direct collaboration between Japan and the Middle East, and with special focus on the statistical data that is the basic source material for the empirical studies of social sciences from a comparative perspective.

Our project is certainly academic in nature, given the requirement to produce analytical results, but also practical in discussing how to organize and collect statistical data on Middle East countries and compare them from a comparative perspective.

On this point, Jordan is one of the key countries in the Middle East. Although known as a small nation, recent years have seen Jordan gain acclaim as a country that adopts a multi-lateral political policy in the Middle East, suffering many political and social conflicts. Jordan cannot survive without good relationships with other countries in regional and international politics.

The workshop is composed of two lectures. The first is by Dr. Haidar Fraihat on the statistical situation in Jordan. The second is by Ms. Ikhlas Aranki on some academic results of a joint project between Hitotsubashi University and DoS, based on originally collected statistical data.

It is our honor to invite, as a welcome speaker, Dr. Konosuke Odaka, Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University, and former representative of a major project on Asian Historical Statistics, which was organized by the Institute for Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University. I am a member of the same research project, and hope to link our project on the Middle East within Asia with this big project on Asian Historical Statistics, since both share the same perspective and with a special focus on the statistical data.

Workshop and Special Lecture
“Construction of Longitudinal Network with Middle Eastern
Countries: Toward the Mutual Understanding and Development
of Joint Researches 2”

Date 27 March, 2010

Place Mercury Tower, Hitotsubashi University

Program

14:00-14:05

Opening Speech by Prof. Hiroshi Kato, Representative of “Need-Based Program for Area Studies: Middle East within Asia: Law and Economics”

14:05-14:15

Welcome Speech by Dr. Konosuke Odaka (Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University) “On Asian Historical Statistics Project”

Special Lectures

14:15-15:15

- 1) Dr. Haidar Fraihat, Director General of the Department of Statistics, (DoS)
“Statistical Situation in Jordan”

15:15-16:45

- 2) Ms Ikhlas Aranki, Director of Household Surveys Directorate, Department of
Statistics, (DoS)
“Main Results of the Amman Household Survey 2009”

16:45-17:00

Break

17:00-18:00

Questions and Answers

Discussion

Sponsored by:

Need-Based Program for Area Studies, “Middle East within Asia: Law and Economics”

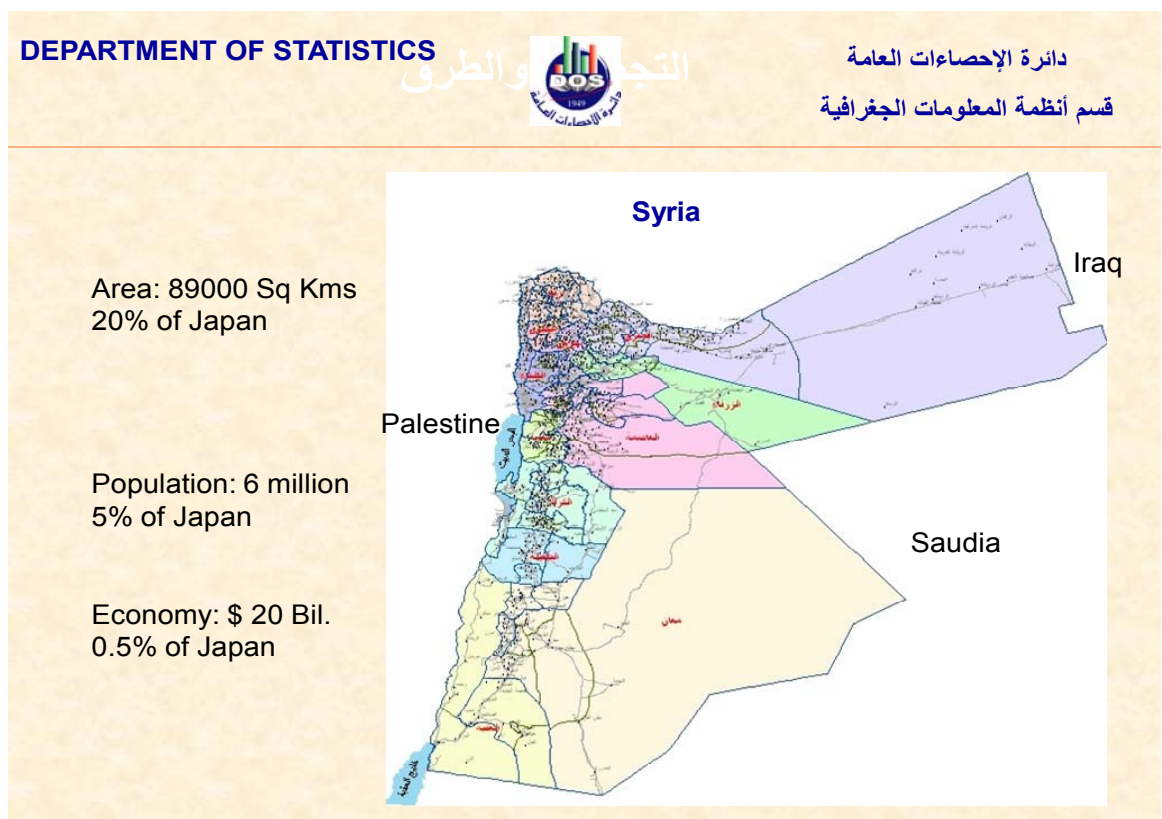
Hitotsubashi University Global COE Program, “Research Unit for Statistical Analysis in Social Sciences”

Lecture 1. Statistical Situation in Jordan

Dr. Haidar Fraihat, DG,
Jordan Department of Statistics

1. Jordan location and size

Jordan is located in the heart of the Middle East (almost in the central part of western Asia), bordering Israel and the Palestinian National Authority to the West, Syria to the North, Iraq to the East and Saudi Arabia to the South. Jordan has access to the Red Sea via the port city of Aqaba at the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba. The total area is 89,213 sq.km (34,445 sq. miles), while the land area is 88,884 sq.km (34,318 sq. miles) and the water area is 329 sq.km (127 sq. miles).



2. Climate and Geography

Jordan has a combination of Mediterranean and arid desert climates, with Mediterranean prevailing in the North and West of the country, while the majority of the country is desert. Generally, the country has warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters, with annual average temperatures

ranging from 12-25 c° (54 – 77F) and summertime highs reaching the 40 c° (105 -115 F) in the desert regions. Rainfall averages vary from 50 mm (1.97 inches) annually in the desert to 800 mm (31.5 inches) in the northern hills, some of which falls as snow in some years. Jordan enjoys a range of geographical features, starting from the Jordan Rift Valley in the West ending at the desert plateau of the East, with a range of small hills running the length of the country in between. The lowest point is at the Dead Sea with minus 408 meters (-1338.6 feet), while the highest point is at Jebel Rum with 1734 meters (5689 feet).

3. Jordan Economy

Since getting his constitutional authorities in 1999, the economic issue was the first priority of King Abdullah the second. He led the situation toward improving the living standards of the citizen. This leadership is built on clear and ambitious vision to achieve sustainable social and economic development that is based on real public-private partnership, preparing legislative and regulatory environment to attract investment, public sector reform and improving government services, decreasing centralization problems in order to allow the participation in the development process, the efficient usage of advanced telecommunication and information technology, building the basis of informative economy and economic openness and trade liberalization.

In the area of foreign and domestic private investment attraction and changing the government from participation in production process to the role of supervision and monitoring, the economic plans concentrated on a number of priorities. The most recognized one is increasing the speed of privatization in energy, mining, transportation, communication and other sectors, besides increasing the speed of implementing large development projects.

In the economic openness framework, it was assured on the importance of following the steps that Jordan has walked through this area which was represented in joining the great free Arab Trade Agreement, World Trade Organization WTO, European partnership Agreement and Free Trade Agreement with the USA, in addition to Qualified Industrial Zones QIZ and its expansion, beside the expansion in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone. Unfortunately, no similar agreements were signed with the countries of the East including Japan.

In the legislative, institutional and monitoring framework, there was a concentration on implementing a large package of legislative reforms that included a great number of social and economic laws and regulations, like securities law telecommunications law, electronic deals law and civil

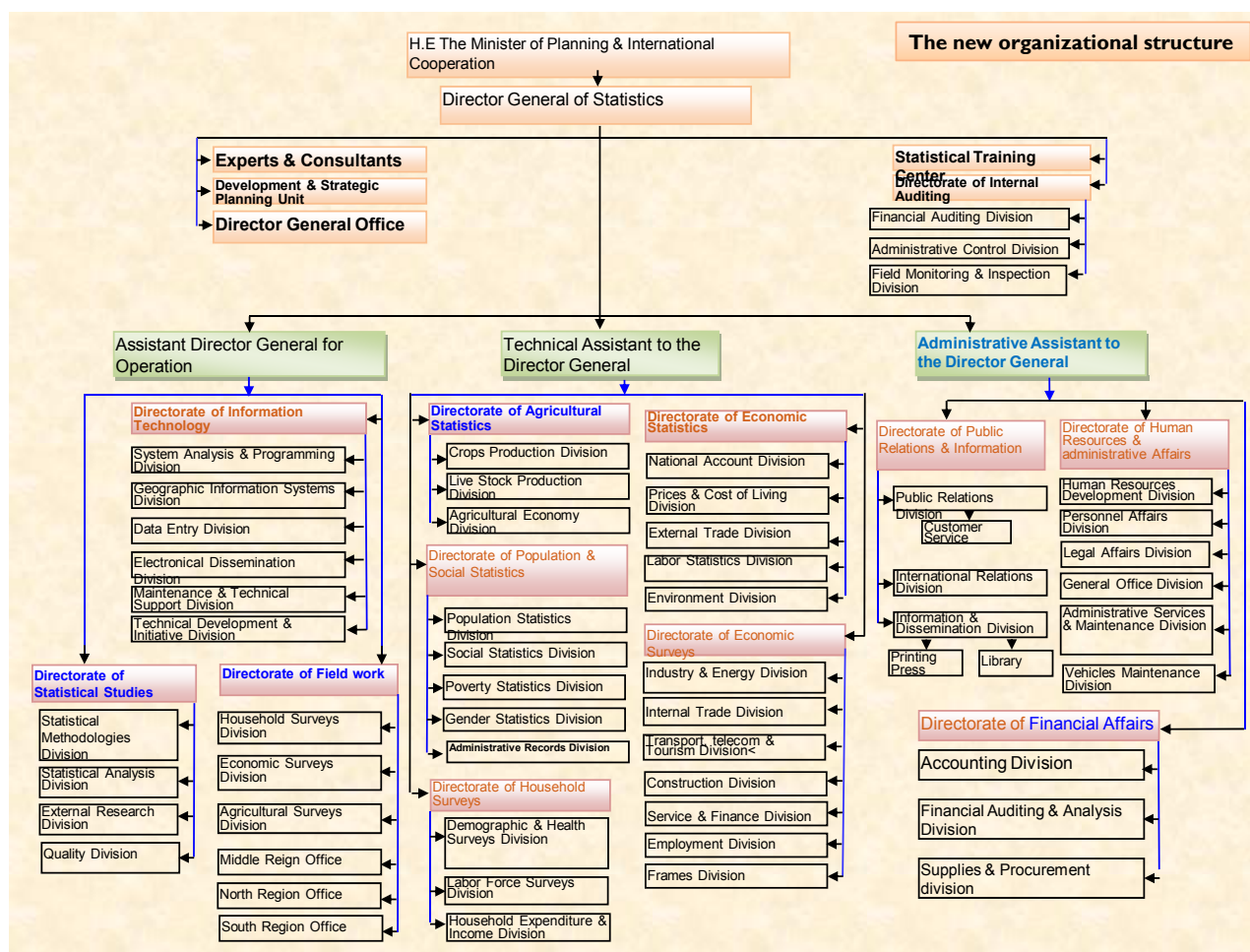
service bureau with assuring on the importance of review in detail the way of government decision making by institutionalizing decision making to programs and national policies to be implemented in an examined period of time.

Owing to the repercussion of the global financial crisis, the Jordanian economy continued its deceleration during the first three quarters of 2009. The rate of the economic growth, at constant market prices, stood at 2.7 percent against a growth amounting to 9.1 percent during the same period in the preceding year, a drop of 6.4 percentage points. Further, the growth rate, at current market prices, grew at 8.3 percent, down from 26.3 percent in the first three quarters in the previous year, a drop amounting to 18.0 percentage points. The considerable difference between the rates of growth during the period of comparison will affect several indicators when they are referred to GDP, such as indebtedness, budget deficit and external deficits/ surpluses.

The GDP growth rate based on the quarterly indicators for 2009 was 2.8 compared with 2008 (7.8 percent) the GDP per capita for 2008 was 2595.86 JD (US\$ 3645.87), while it was 2720.10 JD (US\$ 3820.36) for 2009. The inflation rate for 2008 was 13.9 percent, while it was – 0.7 percent for 2009. The debt to GDP ratio is about 60%. Japan is on top of the list of Jordan creditors. About 20% of Jordan's foreign debt is to Japan.

4. Department of Statistics

The Department of Statistics (DoS) was established in late 1949 and assumed its activities in accordance with the Statistics law No 24 for the year 1950, which identified its responsibilities and duties. During that period, basic Statistics data covering the socio-economic aspects in the Kingdom had been produced, moreover during the first years of this millennium, the DoS has focused its efforts on enhancement of Statistics capacity, including the infrastructures and human resources. It assigned special importance on enhancing Statistical awareness among the public which is positively reflected on the quality of Statistical products. It also worked on strengthening contacts with data users through employing all available means of communication for maintaining links of trust with them.



DoS's vision is to maintain standards that favorably compare with those of the best international Statistics organization and to develop in to becoming a reliable national benchmark for high-quality Statistics, with a mission to produce and disseminate a timely and high-quality Statistical data that meet the different users and their changing needs.

DoS is working towards contributing effectively in the implementation of several national initiatives as well as the National Statistical strategy 2008-2012, which was drafted to deal with the increased demand for Statistical data, by the decision makers and analysts to measure and understand the performance of the national economy, specially monitoring periodic and structural changes which affect productivity, compositeness and growth.

The Jordanian Government is keen to solve problems such as, inter-governorate disparity, unemployment, poverty and corruption, and to steady march towards democracy and transparency and achieving such goals repairs the use of high quality of Statistical data not only to implement policies and measures but also to monitor and evaluate them.

On the other hand, the advances of regional and international cooperation, market liberalization and growing aspects and impacts of globalization

have created new demands for Statistical data which enable the users to measure national performance and compare it with other countries. One of the vital requirements for the measurement of the national performance is the ability of the Jordanian Statistical system to produce Statistical data which are of high quality, timely, conforming to the basic guidelines, definitions and classifications adopted by the United Nations, and consistent with the international best practices.

Therefore, the National Statistical Strategy requires that Statistical operations in Jordan must conform to the best international standards and best practices in order to prove that Jordan is able to effectively and Jordan must conform to the best international standards and best practices in order to prove that Jordan is able to effectively and efficiently provide for the new needs of Statistical data and indicators, ensure that all Statistics produced in Jordan are in conformity with the best international standards, hence, enabling the comparison of such Statistics with those in developed and developing countries, utilize all available data sources from administrative records and otherwise in order to minimize the data collection burden on individuals and households, and to build databases on individuals, households and establishment that are consistent, coherent, conforming to confidentiality standards and analyzable over time.

The DoS enjoys a distinguished relationship with the United Nations organizations such as, the UNSD, WHO, WTO, FAO, ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ESCWA, as well as with the donor agencies such as, UNSD, GTZ, JICA, Paris 21, and World Bank. Jordan has also subscribed to the General Data Dissemination system and to the Special Data Dissemination System of the International Monetary Fund.

At global level, the DoS has signed cooperation agreement and memos of understanding with regional and international Statistical offices such as, the US Census Bureau, the Central Statistical Office of Yemen the Central Statistical Office of Palestine, the United Emirates Statistical Office Etc.

Locally, the DoS has signed several cooperation agreements with different governmental department and institutions, aiming at enhancing cooperation between it and these departments in terms of data flow and data provision as well as implementing ad hoc surveys when needed. This also applies to the local, regional and global agencies that request the implementation of ad hoc surveys.

Lecture 2. Main Results of the Amman Household Survey 2009

Ikhlas Aranki, Director of Household Surveys Directorate

Survey Objectives

- ❖ Analysis of social transformations resulting from the process of change as a result of globalization, through a focusing on groups that suffer from unemployment in the urban agglomerations and the various migrations.
- ❖ To identify the living conditions of persons, and households and show the relationship of various socio- economic factors, such as occupation and educational level of the head of household, members and others.
- ❖ Study the characteristics of the poorest and make comparisons with other Arab and of Asia countries, which carried out such a survey.

Survey Sample Size

The Amman Household Survey 2009 covered a sample size of about 1200 households distributed in some areas of Greater Amman. The sample was designed using Two-stage cluster stratified method, in the first stage were drawn using probability proportion to size, in the second stage using the systematic method to be represent at the capital level.

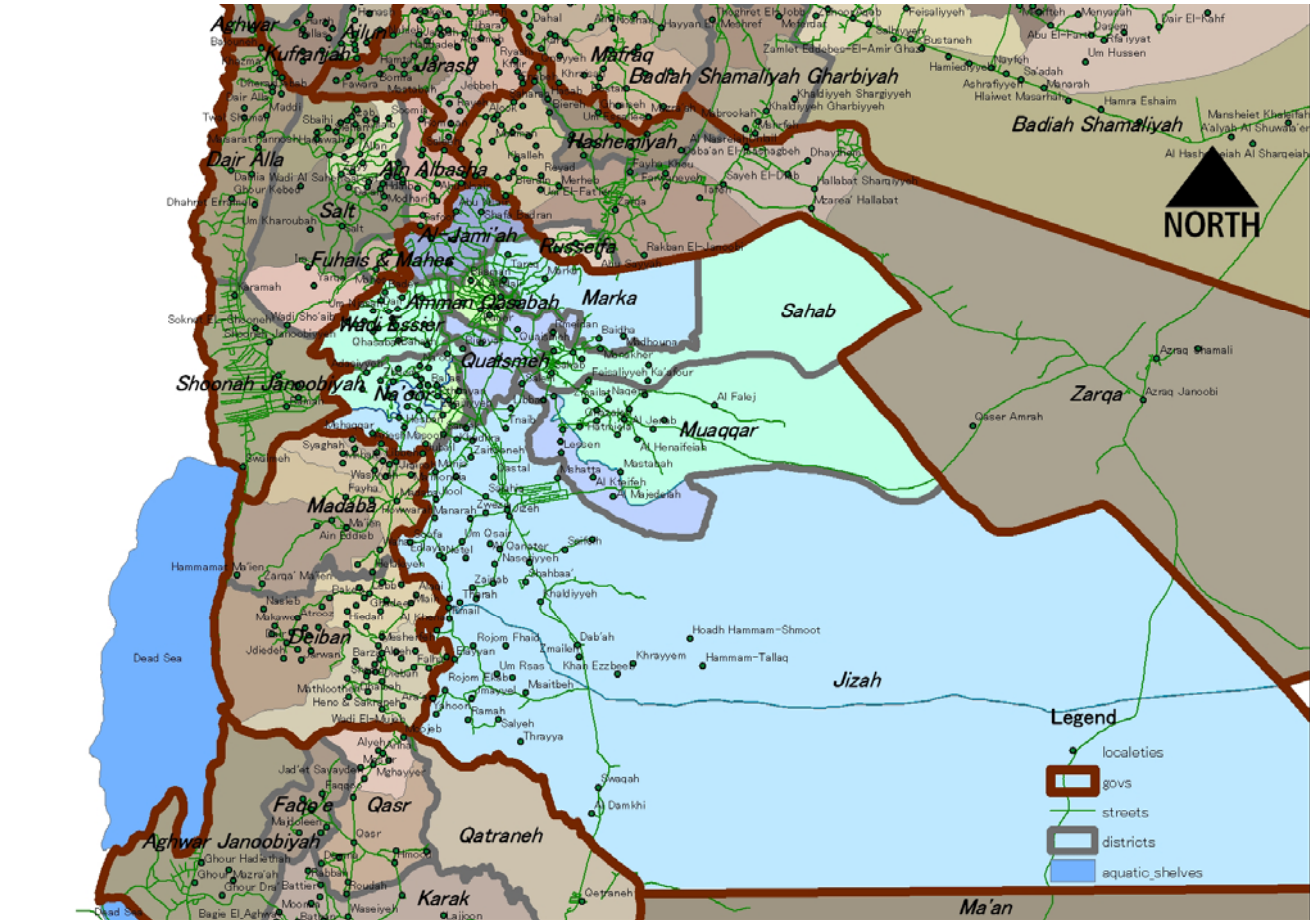
Survey Sample

This survey was conducted on a sample size of 1200 households distributed over some areas of Greater Amman as follows:

Table 1: Distribution of the sample survey in Amman Governorate

Area	Number of clusters	Number of households
Amman	30	240
Marka	26	208
Al-Quesmeh	16	128
Al-Jamaa	20	160
Wadi Essier	18	144
Sahab	10	80
Al-Jizah	10	80
Al-Muaqqar	10	80
Naoor	10	80
Total	150	1200

Districts in Amman



(Source) Digital map of administrative border in Jordan, Department of Statistics.

Schedule of the Survey

- 2007 March Conclusion of the survey project
- 2007 April – 2009 January Elaboration of the questionnaire, sampling
- 2008 November – 2009 January Finalization of the questionnaire
- 2009 February Training of the interviewers, pretest
- 2009 March – April Fieldwork
- 2009 May – August Data entry

Originality of the Survey



The survey has been conducted in relation with the Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2008. The samples were chosen from this nation-wide household survey, so that detailed information on income and expenditure would be gathered. Also, the linkage with this Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2008 enables to understand the characteristics of the household samples in comparison with the samples that are representative of whole Jordan. Its results will be presented in near future.

Questionnaire structure

The questionnaire consists of following sections regarding the household's housing, members' basic attributes

1. Housing
2. Transfer from and to household
3. Borrowing of money, credit and savings
4. Migration within Jordan
5. Attitudinal questions
6. Basic attributes of household head's parents
7. Information on household members
- (1) Basic attributes
- (2) Wage employment (primary and secondary job)
- (3) Unemployment
- (4) Rotation saving
- (5) Migration outside Jordan
- (6) Self-employment inside Jordan

Cover page of the questionnaire

 مديرية المسوح الاسرية	مسح 2009 ميزانية الأسرة	 المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية
	الرقم المتسلسل للتحقود	البيانات سرية بموجب قانون الإحصاءات الموعود 2002 (1/98)
1. البيانات التعريفية		
111 رة في العقود 112 رقم المبنى في البلوك 113 رقم المسكن في المبنى 114 اسم رب الأسرة 115 العنوان الكامل 116 (رقم الهاتف (إن وجد) 0 9 المسح 117 رقم الفرد 118 عدد أفراد	101 المحافظة 102 اللواء 103 القضاء 104 التجمع السكاني 105 حضر / ريف 106 المنطقة 107 الحي 108 بلوك 109 تقود 110 رقم الطيقة	
نتيجة الزيارة النهائية:		
1 تمت 2 لا يوجد عضو مؤهل 3 المسكن مغلق 4 لم تستكمل 5 رفضت الأسرة 6 المسكن خالي 97 أخرى (حدد)		
مراحل العمل		
الاسم	الرقم xxx	التاريخ
الباحث:		2009/ /
المراقب:		2009/ /
المصدق:		2009/ /
المرموز:		2009/ /
المدخل:		2009/ /

Main Results

1-Distribution of households & members in Amman

The results indicate that the number of households in Amman Governorate amounted to 436,564, and the number of persons is 2,406,588, the distribution of households shows that the most of households are concentrated in the category 5 – 6 persons, with a rate of 34.9%

Table 2: Distribution of households and household members in Amman Governorate by size of households

Household size	No. of households	%	No. of persons	%
1-2	40933	9.4	72504	3.0
3-4	102803	23.5	375500	15.6
5-6	152413	34.9	837263	34.8
7-8	101256	23.2	741784	30.8
9-10	33062	7.6	307995	12.8
11-12	5284	1.2	60616	2.5
13-14	778	0.2	10340	0.4
15+	34		586	
Total	436564	100.0	2406588	100.0

2-Distribution of households by characteristics of head of household

The results reveal that 11.6% of the households in Amman are headed by female, and that the heads of households are concentrated in the age group 40-49 years.

Table 3: Distribution of households and household members by characteristics of head of household in Amman Governorate (%)

	Characteristics of head of household	No. of households	%	No. of members
Sex	Male	386087	88.4	2209323
	Female	50477	11.6	197265
Age	Less than 30	21000	4.8	79374
	39-30	102206	23.4	547397
	49-40	95651	21.9	635927
	59-50	89049	20.4	558509
	60	128657	29.5	585381

3-Type of Housing Unit

The results show that 85.8% of the households of Amman live in apartments, while 12.1% live in *dar*. The results also indicate that 9.7% of urban households in Amman Governorate, living in *dar* compared with 64.5% in rural areas.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of housing units in Amman governorate, urban and rural by type of housing unit (%)

Governorate Urban/Rural	Type of housing unit			Total
	Apartment	Dar	Villa	
Amman	85.8	12.1	2.1	100.0
Urban	88.3	9.7	2.1	100.0
Rural	32.7	64.5	2.8	100.0

4-Type of Tenure

The results also show that 61.5% of the households of Amman own housing units, while 28.6% of households live in rented housing units compared with 9.5% of households live in housing units for free.

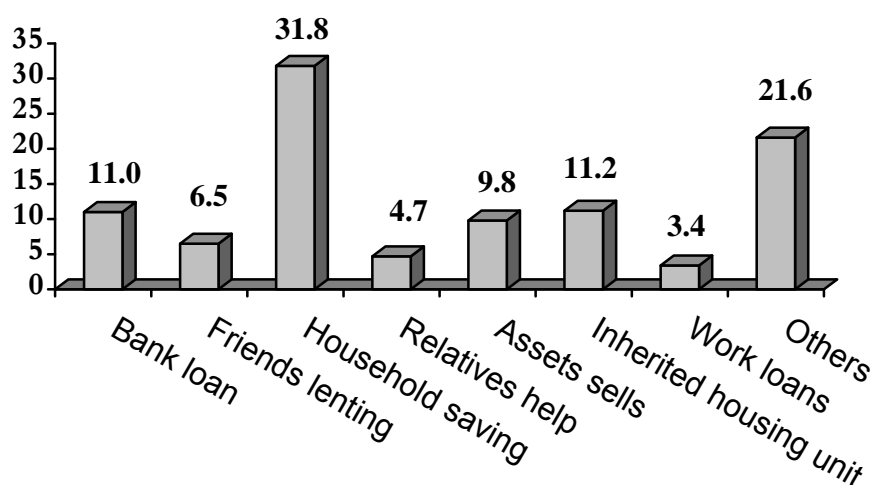
Table 5: Distribution of housing in Amman, urban and rural by type of tenure (%)

Governorate Urban/Rural	Type of tenure				Total
	Owned	Rented	For work	For free	
Amman	61.5	28.6	0.3	9.5	100.0
Urban	60.7	29.7	0.4	9.3	100.0
Rural	80.7	5.9	0.0	13.5	100.0

5-Sources of financing the purchase / construction or advanced payment of rent housing

The results show that the average amount paid by households in Amman Governorate to buy or build housing unit in which they live has reached 14662 JDs, where the sources of financing the construction, buy or rent housing varied, the first source was household savings by 31.8%, followed by loans from banks with 11%.

**Distribution of sources of financing purchase/ Construction
or advanced payment of rented housing in Amman (%)**



6-The priority of borrowing

The results show that 37% of households in Amman Governorate prefer to borrow from the Association members, but at the level of sex of head of household, the results show that 37.5% of households headed by male prefers to borrow from the Association members.

Table 6: Distribution of households in Amman according to borrowing preference and sex of head of household (%)

		The Priority of Borrowing					
		Financial foundation/charity foundation	Commercial bank	Islamic bank	Association member	Loan from members	Total
Amman		3.7	11.0	11.9	37.0	36.0	100.0
Sex of head of household	Male	3.9	11.5	12.9	37.5	34.3	100.0
	Female	1.9	7.2	4.6	33.1	53.2	100.0

7-The priority of saving

The results show that households in Amman Governorate, whether headed by male or female prefer to keep savings at home, and then prefer to keep savings in the Islamic bank.

Table 7: Distribution of households in Amman, according to savings preference and sex of household head (%)

		The Priority of Borrowing				
		Saving at home	Islamic bank	Commercial bank	Association member	Total
Amman		45.4	32.0	16.5	6.1	100.0
Sex of head of household	Male	45.1	31.6	17.1	6.1	100.0
	Female	47.3	35.2	11.8	5.6	100.0

8-The priority of work for children

The results show that the majority of heads of households in Amman prefer for their children, both male and female work in the public sector, and 8.5% of the parents refuse female work.

Table 8: Distribution of household heads in Amman Governorate by type of work preferred for his children and sex of children. (%)

Type of work	Sex	
	Female	Male
Public sectors	79.1	73.2
Private sectors	8.9	12.6
Completion project to the family	0.4	1.2
New project	3.1	13.0
Refuse female work	8.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

9- Perception of the level of household income in 2009

The results showed that the majority of households in Amman regardless of the size reported that the level of income for the year 2009 will be as it is in 2008, except for household with a size of 12-11 and 15 + is of to view that the level of income will be lower in 2009 than in 2008 .

Table 9: Distribution of household heads' perception on the level of household income in 2009 compared with 2008 and household size (%)

Household size	Perception of the level of household income for 2009				
	More Income	Same income	Less income	Don't know	Total
1-2	12.5	73.7	12.6	1.2	100.0
3-4	18.3	54.6	27.1	0.0	100.0
5-6	27.4	47.3	25.3	0.0	100.0
7-8	22.9	49.3	27.9	0.0	100.0
9-10	18.3	49.8	31.9	0.0	100.0
11-12	16.5	36.9	40.9	5.7	100.0
13-14	71.8	28.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
15+	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Appendix Photos at the fieldwork in Amman (April 2009)





Research Report Series

- No.1 日本人の対中東・イスラム観 ―現地長期滞在者― 吉年 誠
- No.2 日本人の対中東・イスラム観 ―駐在経験をもつビジネスマン― 谷川達夫
- No.3 日本人の対中東・イスラム観 ―開発援助関係者― 吉年 誠
- No.4 シリア・アラブ共和国における全国世論調査(2007年) 青山弘之
高岡 豊
- No.5 「シリア・アラブ共和国における全国世論調査(2007年)」アラビア語報告書
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- No.7 The Perception of Japanese Abroad Tatsuo Tanigawa
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- No.8 Egypt Poll Survey in 2008 Administration Office (ed.)
- No.9 日本人の中東以外のイスラム社会観 谷川達夫
―長期滞在者ならびに駐在経験者―
- No.10 Amman Household Survey 2008 Administration Office (ed.)

本調査における質問票および調査によって得られたデータの単純集計の結果は、プロジェクトのホームページ(<http://www.econ.hit-u.ac.jp/~areastd/research.htm>)上で掲載されています。



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