



United Nations Population Fund  
Jordan Office



# Analytical Report of the Situation of Migration Data in Jordan

**2012**

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# **Analytical Report of the Situation of Migration Data in Jordan**

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## Foreword

Today, Migration is considered one of the most important issues in the area of development, and at all the national and international levels due to its close association with humanity. In addition to the fact that Migration is an important source for population change and natural increase, thus placing additional burdens on countries receiving and sending immigrants. Accordingly, increasing attention must be paid to immigration issues in developmental plans. Based on that, and on the importance of immigration issues in all their entitlements, the Higher Population Council felt the need for a system to monitor and count Migration in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. To achieve this goal, the Higher Population Council formed the National Technical Committee for Migration representing all stakeholders concerned with immigration data to come up with a proposed system to count all different types of Immigrations into Jordan.

In order to address the shortcomings in monitoring international Migration from and to Jordan, as well as the legal and illegal flows of immigrants into Jordan, the report addressed a number of recommendations and suggestions to improve the quality of data on Migration , such as the expansion of automated links among all concerned organizations , and the provision of a simple card to determine the purpose of movement for arrivals and departures and expected duration of stay in order to determine the numbers of non-Jordanians in Jordan .The report also recommended the development of an independent national center on immigration and foreigners to be linked to all terminal borders in order to count the numbers of non-Jordanians entering Jordan. It also recommended a thorough survey of the social, demographic and economic characteristics of Migrants, with the activation of the role of the Jordanian embassies and consulates worldwide to monitor the actual numbers of Jordanians abroad, whether they emigrate for work, study, join their spouse or for medical treatment or otherwise.

While the Higher Population Council looks forward for decision makers to benefit from this national effort, it hopes that the recommendations of this report will be implemented and Jordan will be able to implement an integrated system to monitor the Migration data.

The Higher Population Council presents this achievement to her Royal Highness Princess Basma Bint Talal for her noble efforts and contributions in supporting the population and development issues, and the Higher Population Council's work.

May God guide us all to serve our beloved country under the leadership of his Majesty King Abdullah II Bin Al-Hussein, may God bless him.

Secretary General

Prof. Raeda Al Qutob.

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## Acknowledgment

The Higher Population Council, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), is pleased to issue the Analytical Report of the Situation of Migration Data in Jordan, which was prepared as a reference to be used by the Council and all stakeholders to achieve the desired objectives of identifying the size of Migration in the Kingdom, and the monitoring methods implemented by the concerned parties to ensure the optimum utilization of Migration for the purposes of the sustainable development of Jordan. Since the regulation of immigration flows into Jordan will achieve major positive contributions in the countries that send and receive migrants, as well as awareness of the economic and social dimensions of Migration on various development issues.

The Council deeply thanks and appreciates all concerned ministries, institutions and departments for their contributions in issuing this report, also the members of the National Technical Committee for Migration, the technical team who reviewed the report and provided all required documents, headed by Mr. Mohammad Al Assaf,. We also thank the national expert Dr. Abdel Baset Athamneh for his contributions in editing the report and drafting it in its final form. Thanks also to the Higher Population Council for reviewing; editing and publishing the report in its final form, we also appreciate the efforts of the United Nations Population Fund for their support to have this report ready.

God is the source of success

Secretary General

Prof. Raeda Al Qutob

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# 1: Executive summary

## 1.1 Importance and objectives of the report

The Analytical Report of the Situation of Immigration Data in Jordan is considered a qualitative diagnosis of the reality of the phenomenon that has a direct link with many political, economic and social issues and the daily life details of the citizens, where people tend to migrate from one place to another within the borders of their own state, or outside where they immigrate to another state in order to improve the standard of living of their families.

This report provides an overview of the efforts of the ministries and official institutions concerned with migration, specifically describing the mechanism used to capture the numbers of immigrants and their characteristics, and the information systems used in each of these institutions. It also reviews the strengths, weaknesses, challenges and opportunities; and presents recommendations to develop a mechanism to monitor immigration data in Jordan, provides a description of the role of the concerned institutions and the coordination mechanism between them. The report also presents the means of activating the role of all stakeholders to improve immigration data.

Since Jordan is very concerned to emphasize the importance of providing data on the status of immigrants and emigrants in order to develop policies, plans and taking the right decisions to address some of the socio-economic phenomena associated with immigration such as employment, unemployment, poverty, , brain drain, numbers of non-Jordanian workers in Jordan and their impact on the population structure , security, economic and social implication of the non-Jordanian workers on the Jordanian society. In addition, the integration of the non-Jordanian workers in the community requires that they and their families are granted their full labor rights equivalent to those of Jordanians; such as health insurance, social security coverage, registration in the Department of Civil Status and Passports and Borders & Residency Department, enrollment in schools and universities, etc. This all requires that the decision maker must have accurate data on immigration.

The report aims to:

1. Describe the situation of immigration and emigration data in Jordan with the location of their resources.
2. Define the reasons of variation in numbers and statistics related to immigration in Jordan.
3. Propose a suitable mechanism to modify the methods used by stakeholders in measuring migration movements in Jordan .

## 1.2 Sources of Migration Data in Jordan

The report refers to the official bodies concerned with migration, and their respective roles in dealing with this phenomenon in general and its data in particular, where the Ministry of Interior and its various bodies working in border checkpoints in controlling the arrivals and departures according to relevant laws and regulations. Whereas the Ministry of Labor grants work permits for non-Jordanian workers of different nationalities, and inspects all institutions employing such workers, as well as the application of the provisions of the Jordanian labor Act. The Department of Statistics carries out surveys and census of population to obtain information about the numbers of Jordan's population including non-Jordanians residing in Jordan.

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## 1.3 Report Methodology

The report is based on a descriptive approach that included the presentation and analysis of secondary data and information provided by various ministries and departments under the “Technical National Committee for migration” and through representatives of these bodies. The report includes tables and graphs, data collection methods, models and software systems used. It also reviewed the strengths and weaknesses of existing data and systems. It identified gaps, challenges and obstacles compared to the international standards on migration data and proposals for improvement, and the mechanism of flow of data between the concerned institutions. Coordination with key stakeholders at various levels and with decision makers, technical experts and the staff at the institutions dealing with migration data was organized.

### **These parties included:**

- Ministry of Interior
- Borders & Residence Department/Public Security Directorate
- General Intelligence Department
- Ministry of Labor
- Civil Status and Passports Department
- Department of Statistics
- Social Security Corporation
- Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

## 1.4 Key findings of the report

### **The report concluded the following:**

- The difference in the nature of the data required for the forms used by the institutions concerned with migration creates difficulty in identifying migration data, and its comprehensiveness.
- The poor coordination among agencies concerned with organizing and managing migration creates a motive for non-Jordanian workers to migrate illegally taking advantage of the easy movement from neighboring countries to the Kingdom. In addition to the weakness of the measures taken against violators, whereby such immigrants constitute an obstacle to the policies and plans to organize the labor market and regulate the flow of such employment.
- There are opportunities available to improve migration data in addition to the challenges and obstacles facing the stakeholders, such as the difficulty of collection of migration data, analysis of the data and matching its indicators with international indicators and standards. Another obstacle is the difference in electronic systems used the difficulty of exchanging information among the various bodies in Jordan.

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## 1.5 Key Recommendations

**The report indicated the necessity to adopt a number of general recommendations that would improve the quality of data and information exchange and the cooperation at local, Arab and international levels, including:**

- Electronic link between the institutions concerned with migration and training the cadres in these institutions.
- The adoption of new technologies and the provision of modern equipment to monitor the movement of migrants at the borders in the Kingdom, such as iris recognition or machine readable passports, etc.
- The adoption of a personal number for non-Jordanians proposed by the Ministry of Interior for all personal transactions, this number must be fixed on the passport document.
- Expansion of the electronic link on Secure Government Network (SGN)
- Study the experiences of developed countries in the area of migration management and related data processing.
- Intensify communications and coordination with international organizations specialized in migration.
- Monitor national reports on migration issues and comparing them with international reports issued in accordance with international standards.
- Activate laws and legislations relating to the law of residence of non-Jordanians and make adjustments in some existing legislations, or issuing new legislation, (if necessary) to limit their numbers and identify their characteristics.
- Consolidate national efforts to link migration and development.
- Adopt the United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migrant' flows and on the measurement of numbers relevant to the study of international migration in 1997 (United Nations, 1998).
- Introduce a system to control migration data in Jordan whereby a clear mechanism is applied to handle all arrivals and departures through using the iris recognition at all border checkpoints in the Kingdom, in addition to be applying it to non-Jordanians whose iris recognition was not taken before. This must be done at the first opportunity of contact at any department concerned with migration in Jordan. The mechanism also includes practical arrangements to estimate the number of Jordanians abroad, especially in the traditional labor markets for Jordanian emigrant workers.
- The creation of a national center for migration and expatriates specialized in statistics and information which would not have a security nature. This center must have financial and administrative independence, with a legal status under a private law stating its establishment. The center must be specialized in all migration from and to Jordan issues, and in analyzing all related data. The report suggests that the center must have a board of trustees headed by the Prime Minister, with the head of the center, the general directors and directors of all institutions concerned with migration as members. The goal is to give more power to the proposed center as regards to access and exchange of information with partners in the migration system and its sources.

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## 2: Report Subject and Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

Jordan is considered as a sending and receiving country of all kinds of migration, whether the migrations were for economic reasons such as labor migration, or forced migrations.

The voluntary and forced migration that Jordan has received have increased the population growth which was originally high. These migrations have expanded the population base leading to greater opportunities for natural growth due to the increasing number of annual births. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) estimated the size of the first wave of forced migration that accompanied the Palestinian Nakba in 1948 to be approximately five hundred and six thousand refugees. The second wave of forced migration resulting from the June 1967 War was estimated to be three hundred and fifty thousand displaced people. The third wave in 1991 due to the Gulf War, where the number of Jordanians returning from the Gulf states was estimated approximately two hundred and twenty thousand which is the number that the 1994 census showed. On the other hand, it has been the policy of governments to encourage importing unskilled labor since 1973, especially from the neighboring Arab countries, where these governments adopted unconditional migration policy from these countries.

Jordan also used the exporting migration policy as a solution to the problems of unemployment in the Jordanian economy. The open door policy towards immigration that Jordan adopted aimed at modifying the balance of payments, which has been suffering for decades from chronic deficits, but Jordan was subject to many challenges that led to adjusting the open door policy towards labor migration and started trying to nationalize jobs and replace foreign workers with locals.

### 2.2 Report Background

The migration, both internal and external, is considered one of the factors affecting population and demographics. Since the population and development policies and strategies depend on the availability of accurate and reliable data and information at the right time, particularly those relating to the numbers and characteristics of the population living in Jordan in order for proper planning to meet the development requirements of the population change caused by the movement of non-Jordanians to the Kingdom, and Jordanians in and outside Jordan (internal and external migration).

The role of the Higher Population Council is to coordinate with the partners concerned with population and development issues to develop policies, strategies and action plans, and work to raise awareness and generate support for such plans and strategies at the national level, thus there is an urgent need to provide accurate information and data for policy makers and decision makers, particularly with regard to immigration data. To this end and with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, the Higher Population Council invited concerned stakeholders in migration data to meet on 31 March 2011 at the Higher.

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Population Council, to consult about the importance of the topic and the tasks to be carried out by the stakeholders. It was agreed that a national technical committee was to be established to include all national partners. The Committee's work was to address and improve migration data in Jordan to assess the current status of migration data, as well as develop a mechanism to monitor this issue in coordination with all the relevant authorities. All this was due to the importance of migration as a determinant of population growth coupled with the natural increase (births and deaths), in other words, changes in the size of migration affect the size and composition of the population, rates of economic growth and the standard of living of the population.

**One of the most important tasks of the National Technical Committee for migration was:**

- Preparing an analytical report on the situation of migration data in Jordan.
- Proposing a mechanism to monitor and improve migration data in Jordan.

### 2.3 Report subject and objectives

This report addressed the lack and variation of data on migration. In an attempt to find a mechanism for capturing the number of immigrants entering and leaving Jordan in coordination and in collaboration with all concerned institutions to unify the numbers and statistics of migration. The report aimed at:

1. Describing the internal and external migration data in Jordan and identifying its sources.
2. Determining the reasons of the variation of numbers and migration statistics in Jordan.
3. Proposing a mechanism to modify the methods used by concerned institutions in migration statistics to measure streams of migration to and from Jordan.

To achieve the previous goals, two important issues were to be addressed:

1. The variation in the sources of information in various agencies in their estimates of the size and trends of international migration to and from Jordan, but none have any estimates of the number of Jordanian emigrants abroad.

For example; the size of foreign workers data in Jordan varies immensely between the Ministry of Labor and Borders & Residence Department in the Public Security Directorate. The Ministry of Labor's estimates depend on the number of foreign workers with work permits, but not all migrants coming to Jordan to work have work permits or, if they have, they do not renew them when they expire. In addition, the foreign worker may leave the country without the knowledge of the Ministry of Labor, accordingly is the Ministry counts him/her as a resident that did not renew his/her permit or it considers him/her that s/he is still in the country and did not actually leave. As for the number of non-Jordanians residing in Jordan according to the Public Security Directorate publications depends on the difference between the number of arrivals and departures (regardless of their intent to reside) of non-Jordanian nationality. For example, until the end of 2008, the number of arrivals from all non-Jordanian nationalities exceeded the number of departures of all non-Jordanian nationalities by about 200 thousand inhabitants, the leads to the need to question the reason of this difference.

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In 2009 and 2010, there was a dramatic increase recorded in the number of arrivals and departures, this may be attributed to the increased flow of Iraqis to Jordan during that time; in addition to the fact that the transit statistics method is not an accurate way to calculate the size of migration and its rates.

2. Address the current lack of data; this problem makes it difficult to answer basic questions on demographic issues and workforce planning, by knowing the number of new entrants into the labor force and its role in disrupting the equivalency of population resources in the long term, since migrant flows, if they happen at rates exceeding the population growth rates, this will lead to hindering the development process in the country receiving the migrations.

The importance of this report comes from its attempt to achieve the following:

- Address the weaknesses in the data systems available in departments and ministries concerned with migration statistics and monitoring their numbers, in order to promote cooperation between all parties to ensure the production of accurate and reliable data.
- Identify the most important challenges, proposals and opportunities in collecting migration data including benefiting from others' experiences, especially with the developments of concepts and mechanisms pertaining to individual and group migrations.
- Attempt to layout ambitious future plans to enhance the production of migration statistics in Jordan.

## 2.4 Report Methodology

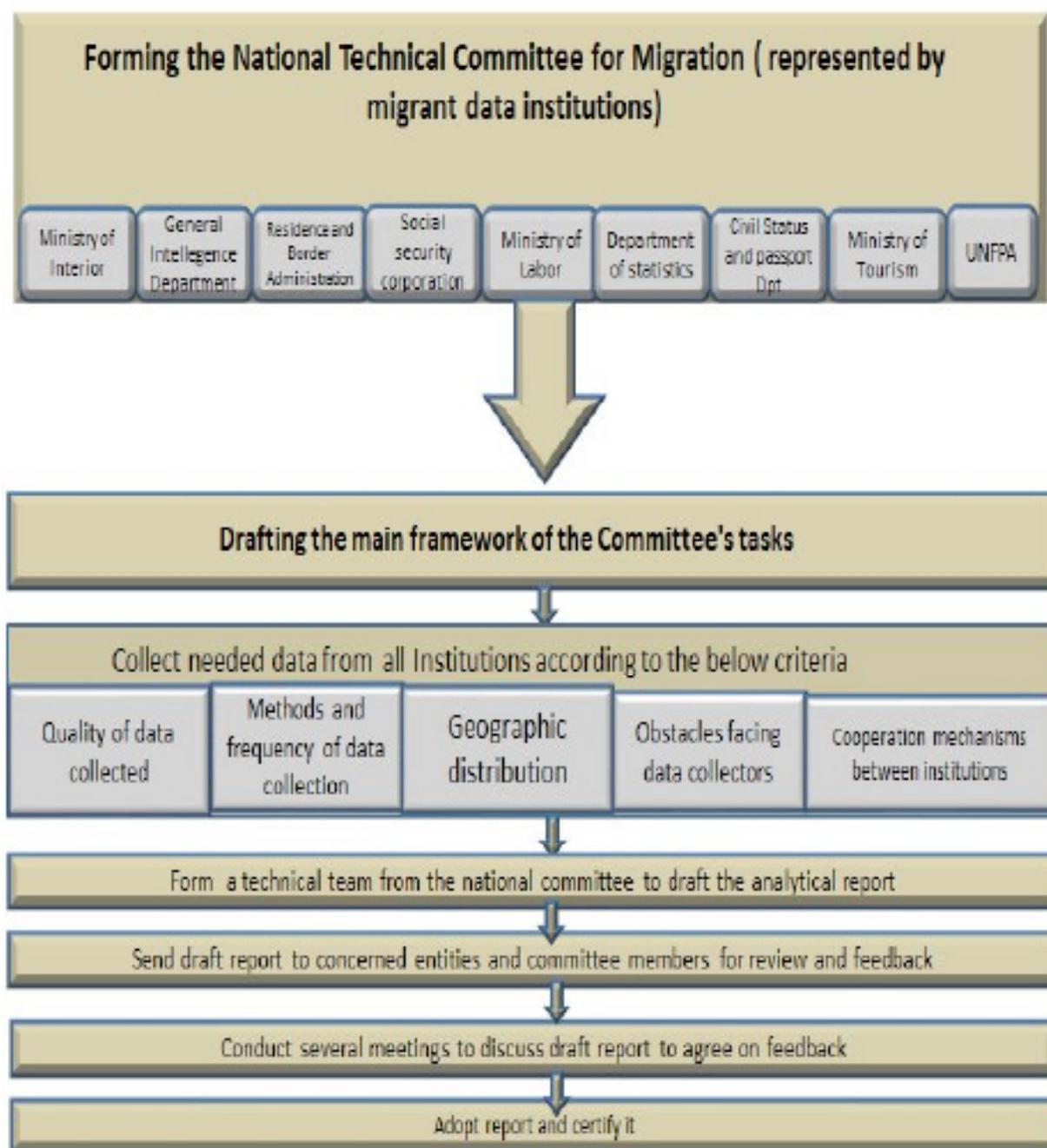
The descriptive method was used to prepare this report which included the presentation of data and information provided by different ministries and departments under the framework of "the National Technical Committee for migration" through representatives of these organizations, by categorizing their experiences and methods to capture the numbers of migrants in tables and graphs. The report also included the review and analysis of data collection methods and software systems used, as well as the findings and recommendations in this regard.

## 2.5 Stages of the report preparation

The preparation of the report went through four main stages shown in Figure (1). The stages were as follows:

- Creating the National Technical Committee for migration including representatives of institutions concerned with migration, and the formulation of the Committee's main tasks. Its main task was to provide the necessary data and follow up on the progress of work on the report.
- Forming a professional team from the National Technical Committee for migration. This team was tasked to formulate an analytical report on the current situation of migration data in Jordan.
- A review of the report by a national advisor in the field of migration to ensure that the report is produced in the desired format.
- The adoption of the report by the concerned institutions.

**Figure (1): phases of work progress**



## 2.6 Definitions and Classifications

The Jordanian Government is committed to cooperation and coordination at the local, Arab and international levels regarding the definitions, terms and classifications used in the field of migration, including the labor market in Jordan in order to be compatible with international standards and classifications. The reasons for this being to find a common language to enable researchers and decision makers to compare between countries and regions in a specific field or economic activity. Jordan is a member of many international and Arab specialized organizations, such as Arab Labor Organization part of the Arab League and the International Labor Organization of the United Nations, as well as the International Organization for Migration, and the International Centre for Migration. Jordan is associated with all of these organizations through programs and activities where all migration vocabulary,

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definitions and terms and labor market indicators are unified, in addition, international experts are being hired to strengthen technical cooperation among the parties.

The participation of local institutions concerned with migration in many sessions, workshops and conferences held by local and international specialized parties in the past years is evidence of the attention given to improving migration data issue. It also stresses the importance of this report on the national level, where these conferences confirmed that there is a uniform base on which countries can work on all labor market issues. Also the establishment of specialized national and international observatories in certain labor market issues including migration is clear evidence of the existence of a common language and clear concepts for immigration data between various states, their contribution in knowledge transfer, information dissemination, and the definition of new methods for data analysis. The ILO holds a periodic international conference in Geneva/Switzerland every five years on labor statistics from an international perspective; the agenda includes various items on labor statistics and the analysis of its statistical indicators at global level.

**Annex (2)** includes migration concepts, classifications and measurements used in Jordan and adopted internationally.

## 2.7 Experiences of some Arab countries

The reality of migration to and from Jordan differs from many Arab countries, especially that Jordan is considered as a sending and receiving country of workers at the same time, and thus it follows the open door policy to take advantage of differences in workers' financial transfers. However, there is a need to include a brief presentation of the experiences of some Arab countries in this respect.

### **The Egyptian experience:**

The Egyptian experience in dealing with migration and expatriates' issues is considered the richest in the Arab counties. Egypt is considered to be a major exporter of migrants, especially labor migration to traditional markets in the Arab World, mainly to the Arab Gulf states, Jordan and Libya. In Egypt, there is an official body responsible for migration in all its dimensions, it is the Ministry of Manpower and migration, specifically the migration Affairs Sector in the Ministry which aims to conduct a variety of surveys and studies on the needs and requirements of foreign labor markets. This sector also collects information on the special legislation on migration in the countries receiving Egyptian migrants in cooperation with Egyptian embassies and consulates abroad. The Sector also works on identifying the human and financial resources resulting from the Egyptian migration phenomenon in order to benefit the developmental projects in Egypt.

In 2001, Egypt launched a project for an integrated migration information system, in cooperation with the Migration Affairs Sector and the Italian Government as a donor, executed by the International Organization for Migration. This project is a tool for technical and capacity building mechanism for the systematic management of the migration flows from Egypt, in addition to improving the social conditions of Egyptian migrants in host countries. The main outputs of the project were to set up a website for employment opportunities abroad and create a window for Egyptians on the internet. The International Organization for Migration – in cooperation with the Egyptian

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Government- implemented the project through capacity building that included administrative capacity building, information technology management and improving the language skills of the employees in the Migration Affairs Sector and Egyptians abroad; and training the research unit in the sector.

### **The Arab Maghreb Countries experiences**

The experiences to the Arab Maghreb countries are also considered rich due to the continuous migration flow to Europe; they are also transit countries for African workers migrating to Europe. These countries are considered the most Arab countries that send workers to Europe for several reasons including the language factor where the residents of these countries speak fluent French and work in occupations that do not need high skills, as well as the high rates of female migrants that work in houses or factories. The Arab Maghreb Countries encourage their citizens to migrate abroad with the aim of strengthening the balance of payments in their countries through remittances.

These countries also signed bilateral agreements with the countries of the Northern Mediterranean like France, Italy and Spain to regulate migration between the two shores of the Mediterranean, in order to reduce the illegal migrations which have become a phenomenon of African migrants to Europe especially from the Arab Maghreb Countries.

### **The Bahraini experience:**

The migration for the purpose of work is the most common migration in Bahrain. The Bahraini experience tried is exemplified in their efforts to regulate the labor market through achieving harmony between the government, employers and workers, as well as balancing the needs of enterprises and businessmen of foreign workers , and enabling the Bahrainis to become the preferred option holders and have the first priority in employment through a policy of replacing expatriate labor by determining a certain proportion of migrant workers in enterprises, as well as through the gradual increase in the costs of bringing these expatriate workers.

This system for regulating labor market in Bahrain included the creation of an online database containing the names of reported migrant workers absent from work, the detailed data of each worker, vital registration and legal status of the worker, and the procedures taken when a foreign worker moves to another employer.

Bahrain has adopted an operational mechanism by issuing administrative decisions to implement the regulation of labor market law, and by giving a period of time to have all illegal conditions of workers and employers corrected, as the most important factors for the success of the Bahraini experience is the coordination and cooperation with the relevant authorities to regulate labor market, as well as the funds needed for implementation.

## **2.8 Implications of Migration Data and Indicators**

The Jordanian labor market has seen several developments recently and after all official entities adopted the official e-Government program, where most of the work of these entities was computerized. Some entities were linked electronically to improve the quality of services provided to the public and facilitate their transactions on the one hand, and to insure the quality of the data on the other hand. These entities have managed to produce realistic, accurate data on the size of such workers, specializations and sectors where employment is concentrated. Analyzing the data demonstrated the impact of some

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indicators such as the increase in the percentage of foreign workers to Jordanian labor force in some sectors such as the garment sector exceeded the size of Jordanian employment, this indicated the need to review existing policies and plans that led to this result. Accordingly, the following points were worked on:

- According to the current available data and the estimates of the size of the population in Jordan for the coming years, the Higher Population Council launched a number of studies including the “Demographic Opportunity” document (2009). The document indicated that the population of the age group (15-64 years) will grow at rates beyond the growth of the dependent categories (under 15 and over 65 years). It is expected that (69%) of the population will be of working age at the peak of the demographic opportunity which is expected to be reached in 2030.
- It is no secret that the immigrants to Jordan are mostly members of the age group (15-64 years), which will accelerate the growth of the population within this category, and may lead to an effect on the demand for public services and utilities, in addition to jobs. Emphasis was made on the importance of providing accurate and factual data to enable monitoring the population’s shifts due to unexpected migrations, such as new forced migrations, or the return of Jordanian workers working abroad, or internal migration among Jordanians. A National Employment Strategy was developed to deal with several issues including foreign workers in Jordan and the sectors where they work., The strategy also included the mechanism for of foreign workers by Jordanian, in addition to the establishment of numerous initiatives for the replacement process. The migration data and its components were also reflected in the strategies and action plans of the ministries for the period 2011-2013, in addition to developing performance indicators for the policies and projects included in the operational developmental program for the same period.
- In response to the requirements of foreign labor affairs follow up, the organizational structure of some of the concerned ministries and institutions was reviewed and new departments were developed, such as the Directorate of Labor Immigration in the Ministry of Labor, in addition to the separation of employment directorates from the labor directorate in the governorates. In addition the Borders & Residence Department in the Public Security Directorate was also established.

## 2.9 Jordanian emigrant labor force

There are different views on labor migration abroad, where some economists consider it a catalyst to economic development through foreign exchange remittances contribution to improving the balance of payments, also in stimulating investments, while others think that it leads to massive losses in the national economy as a result of the brain drain which would have been capable of contributing to the development of the national economy. Jordan is considered one of the Arab countries that exports labor especially to the Gulf oil producing countries. This phenomenon goes back to the beginning of the 1950s. The general population and housing census in 1961 (which is the only census that included questions on international migration) stated that the number of Jordanians abroad was (62.862). The number of Jordanian workers in the Arab countries at that time reached (25.901) equivalent to (79.1%) of the overall Jordanian workers, while this percentage of workers was (0.32%) in Asia and Africa, (5.1%) in Europe, (15%) in the Americas and (0.5%) in other countries.

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Official estimates today also vary regarding the size of Jordanian labor abroad. Today the number reaches around (350-450) thousand workers, (75%) of them work in the Gulf, while the rest are distributed in the rest of the world.

The lack of detailed data and information about the number of Jordanian immigrants still represents an obstacle to researchers and decision makers, and a weakness in designing migration policies and developing these policies. Because the migration of Jordanians abroad is mostly motivated personally and not systematically, thus estimates are problematic, since some refer to the number of Jordanian workers abroad, while others consider that the figures refer to all Jordanians abroad (workers and their families).

According to the reports of the Ministry of Labor's Labor Attaches, the cumulative total of the number of Jordanian workers in the Gulf until the end of 2010 was about (140) thousand, concentrated mostly in the U.A.E. and Saudi Arabia. The Jordanian immigrants working in the public and private sectors, mainly in medical, engineering, education and information technology fields in addition to the advisory and technical fields.

Sources from the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC) show that the Jordanian labor force comes second in terms of skill among all arrivals from other Arab countries. In 2010, the number of workers of different nationalities in the Gulf countries was approximately (12.3) million, of whom (4%) were Jordanians.

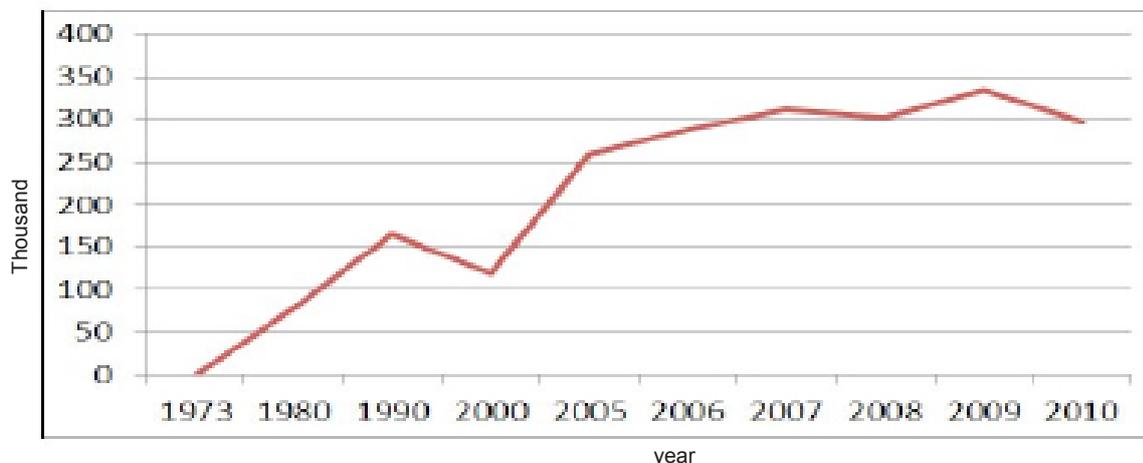
Remittances of Jordanian workers abroad contributed in supporting the Jordanian economy with hard currency and increase savings in the Kingdom in addition to strengthening its reserves which stood at an average of about 2 billion Jordanian Dinars per year. In 2010, remittances reached (2.585) billion Jordanian Dinars, equivalent to (20%) of the Kingdom's exports of goods and services equivalent to (8.650) billion Jordanian Dinars making up (13.4%) of GDP in the same year.

## **2.10 Labor Immigration to Jordan**

Workers began to immigrate to Jordan in 1973 coinciding with the rise in national income, and the resultant high labor demand externally and internally. This caused the number of registered immigrant workers coming to Jordan to increase from (376) in 1973, to (79.566) thousand in 1980, to (165.0) thousand in 1990, then to fall to (141.186) thousand in 2000, then it returned to increase to (335.707) thousand in 2009 and dropped again to (298.342) thousand in 2010 (Ibrahim, 1989, Ministry of Labor, 2010).

**Figure (2): Changes in the number of foreign workers in Jordan (1973-2010)**

Numbers of Foreign workers (in thousands)



Source: Ministry of Labor, Annual Reports, Different Years

The characteristics of foreign workers coming to Jordan can be summarized as follows:

1. Low educational level in general during the years 1973-2010, where the proportion of those educated but without secondary school certificate increased from (60.9%) in 1973 to (92.3%) in 2010 while the percentage of those with a bachelor's degree dropped from (8.2%) to (0.33%) for the same years.
2. Employment was concentrated in the construction sector that hired (42.0%) in 1973 versus (8.8%) hired by the agricultural sector. In 2010, the agricultural sector ranked first in hiring foreign workers (28.7%), followed by the social and personal services (25.3%), the manufacturing sector (21.5%), trade, hotels and restaurants (13%), then the construction sector (8.3%) (Department of Statistics and Ministry of Labor, Labor Statistics Report 2006-2010).
3. Production workers were hired most among the foreign workers, the percentage increased from (33.0%) in 1973 to (38.1%) in 2010. As for the technicians and technical experts, their percentage dropped immensely in the previous two years mentioned from (21.0%) to (2.08%) respectively.
4. Egyptian workers formed the majority of foreign workers in 2010 in Jordan (68.9%). There was a continuous increase during the period (1973-2010) starting with (12.5%) in 1973, and reaching the peak in 2010 (82.3%).
5. The vast majority of foreign workers in Jordan were males, despite the drop in their proportion from (96.8%) in 1973 to (83.27%) in 2010.
6. The Middle Region (Amman, Zarqa, Balqa and Madaba) had (72.6%) of the total foreign workers in 2010. This region has (62.8%) of Jordan's population. These two convergent percentages reflect the size of the economic activities, the urban services and the construction in the region (Department of Statistics, 2010).

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### 3 Migration Data sources in Jordan

#### 3.1 National Institutions Concerned with Migration Data

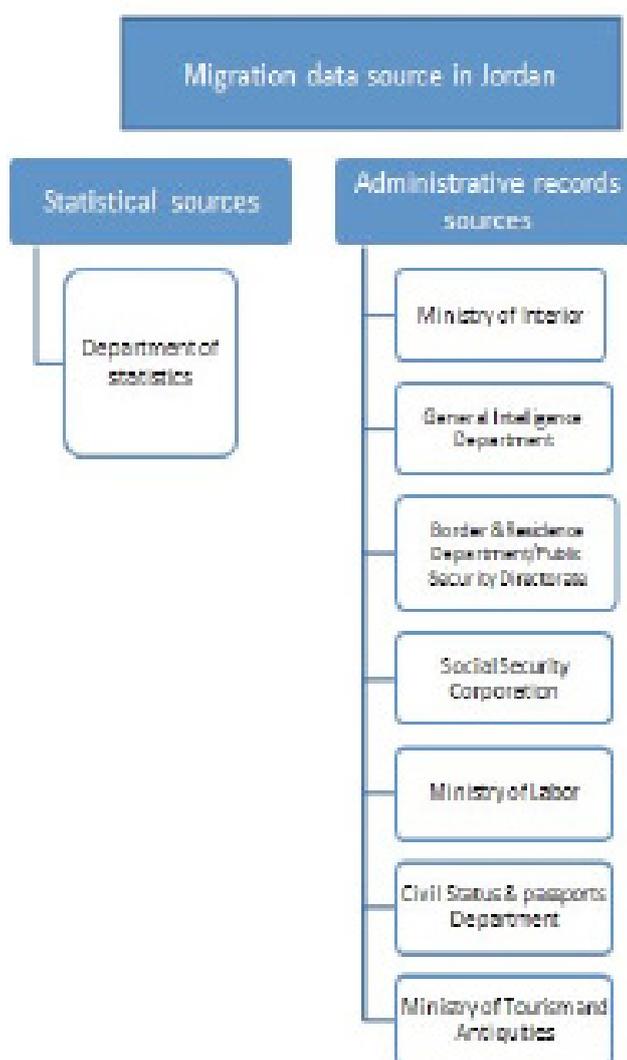
- **Ministry of Labor:** it compiles detailed data about legal foreign workers in Jordan; it issues periodic reports on such employment in terms of numbers, characteristics and distribution according to a number of statistical variables (Annex 1).
- **Department of Statistics:** it provides data about non-Jordanians residing in Jordan the moment the population census is done; it also provides data about non-Jordanians in the labor market through periodic surveys of employment, unemployment, as well as other population surveys.
- **National Centre for Human Resources Development:** it analyses all data released by the Department of Statistics and Ministry of Labor on foreign workers, it also compiles periodic reports containing many statistical indicators.
- **Central Bank of Jordan:** its periodic publications are used in determining the size of remittances by non-Jordanian workers in Jordan and from Jordanians abroad in addition to other financial analysis.
- **Public Security Directorate/ Borders & Residence Department:** it is responsible for border crossings into Jordan, therefore it deals with all arrivals and departures to and from the Kingdom, and in other words, it monitors all migration movements in and out of the country.
- **Ministry of Interior:** it monitors the number of immigrants through its records; it also supervises foreigners and regulates their entry and exit to and from the Kingdom.
- **Department of Civil Status and Passports:** some of the recorded data for non-Jordanians in the Kingdom and all changes on their records like births, deaths, marriage, divorce, etc. are available at this Department.
- **Social Security Corporation:** provides important data for non-Jordanians members covered by social security and data for Jordanians abroad also covered by social security.
- **Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities:** it provides data for non-Jordanians arriving and departing on border checkpoints, as well as visitors to the archaeological and touristic sites and non-Jordanian hotel residents.
- **Jordanian General Intelligence Department (GID):** this is where all data on arrivals and departures on different border checkpoints; it is considered the first major reference for this data which is released to other departments like PSD or others at a later stage.

## 3.2 Sources of Migration Data

There are two major sources of migration statistics in Jordan as shown in (figure 3), and they are:

- 1- Secondary sources that include administrative records supervised and prepared by several governmental institutions such as the Ministry of Interior, Borders & Residence Department/Public Security Directorate, Jordanian General Intelligence Department, Ministry of Labor, Civil Status and Passports Department, Department of Statistics, Social Security Corporation and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.
- 2- Primary sources which are the population censuses and sample surveys, these are carried out by the Department of Statistics. The Department also uses the administrative records released by other national institutions concerned with migration data to calculate the indicators of migration.

**Figure (3): Sources of Migration Data**



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### 3.3 Challenges facing Migration Data Sources

Data currently available pertaining to the internal and external migration flows is considered insufficient for several reasons, the most important are:

- The variation in the tasks of migration institutions and in the mechanisms of releasing data according to the legislation by which they were established.
- Migration details are not given sufficient attention by policy makers and decision makers, particularly with regards to policy and strategy making. This is attributed to the lack of awareness of the importance of migration data as a major point for development planning.
- The existence of the seasonal migration phenomenon and its impact on migration data, specifically the land border facilities which facilitate the transit procedures, this reflects negatively on accurate inventory of migrants' numbers in those seasons.
- The cancellation of the arrivals and departures card at border checkpoints and airports. This card used to provide information on the characteristics of migrants desiring to stay in the Kingdom whether legally or illegally.
- The absence of a national strategy to direct Jordanian embassies and consulates in the world on the importance of the registration of Jordanians residing abroad
- The forms used to collect information on the migration flows do not provide data needed for monitoring and controlling the size of migration in and out of the Kingdom.
- The absence of a single point of reference that has the jurisdiction and professional competence to identify who is migrant, thus capturing the size of internal and external migration in the Kingdom.
- The limited skills of employees working on administrative migration records.

Accordingly, overcoming all the above mentioned challenges is a prerequisite to building a national controlled system that has a jurisdiction over the issues of migration and migrants, with a legal status and full independence, and able to consult and coordinate among all institutions concerned with migration, as well as ensure the flow and exchange of the data among them.

## 4: Tasks of Institutions that collect Migration Data

### The tasks of institutions that collect migration data and the nature of this data are as follows:

There are many types of data collected on migrants by all institutions concerned with migration and in accordance with their tasks. The Ministry of Interior is considered the main institution with direct contact with non-Jordanians residing or willing to reside in the Kingdom, or even with those who are just crossing the Jordanian borders for their final destination in other places in the world. The most important data that the Ministry is concerned with is related to visas, residencies, travel documents, deportation resolutions, fine exemption due to exceeding the period of residency, nationalization, renunciation of nationality and its restoration. The Ministry also coordinates with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the embassies of concerned countries to follow up on cases of asylum seekers to the Kingdom and to take appropriate decisions on transactions received by the Ministry in this regard.

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As for the Borders & Residence Department in the Public Security Directorate, it accounts for the numbers of arrivals and departures to and from the Kingdom through border checkpoints, according to nationality and on a daily basis. The Tourism Police Department compiles statistics on the number of arriving and departing tourists in terms of numbers, nationalities, duration of stay in the Kingdom. The Jordanian General Intelligence Department has the major role in data entering of all Jordanians, Arabs and foreigners travelling across the border checkpoints according to name, passport number, address inside Jordan and the country of destination.

The Ministry of Labor documents the number of foreign workers coming to Jordan through issuing work permits. At the same time, it makes a great effort in estimating the size of Jordanians working abroad. For this purpose, 7 labor attaches were appointed in the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC), Egypt and Libya.

The Department of Civil Status & Passports has an incomplete database on marriages, divorces, births and deaths for the non-Jordanians. This problem is due to the weakness in the registration processes and reporting those events. The Department has 16 offices for expatriates; there is also a department for embassies and consulates issues to serve Jordanians abroad in cooperation with the Jordanian embassies and consulates there, in addition to the Directorate for the West Bank and Gaza Strip (temporary passports).

As for the data collected by Social Security Corporation, it is linked with services provided by the Corporation and in particular those covered by social insurance or social security retirees, whether Jordanians, Arabs or foreigners, including Jordanians residing abroad, insured non-Jordanians and non-Jordanian retirees and their place residence.

The Ministry of Tourism documents the number of visitors to touristic sites with other data pertaining to tourists staying in hotels according to nationality, and non-Jordanians working in the tourism sector.

The Department of Statistics collects data from sample surveys and censuses. Through these two methods internal and external immigration is measured in a specified time period, where they give a clear picture of the number and characteristics of non-Jordanians residing in the Kingdom.

**The tasks of the migration data collection institutions and the nature of this data are shown in the following detailed table (Table #1) with the parties performing the tasks:**

**Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data**

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
<p><b>Ministry of Interior</b></p>	<p>The Ministry of Interior functions under the provisions of the administrative organization rules of the Ministry of Interior No. 22/1999, most important of which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supervise the affairs of foreigners in the Kingdom and regulate their entry, exit and residence.</li> <li>● Account for the number of migrants through the Ministry's records in terms of numbers of arrivals and departures by land, air and sea and studies their cases, residence intentions and residence registration. Some of the mechanisms initiated by the Ministry of Interior to document migration data are:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The E-government project: provides integrated services (service recipient) through easily applied electronic mechanisms where anyone can apply for the service required, initially through getting the application when accessing the Ministry of Interior website, all applications and services provided by the Ministry are there. When the project is completed, the (service recipient) can apply through the internet without going to the Ministry; his request will be studied and answered within a specified time, without the need to go to the Ministry unless requested or to receive the final approval.</li> <li>2. One of the services developed by the electronic project and provided by the Ministry of Interior is the service of inquiring through SMS, the (service recipient) can inquire about his application and stages reached without going to the Ministry, he will be answered through SMS in a very short time.</li> <li>3. The Ministry of Interior supervises the affairs of foreigners in the Kingdom in terms of organizing and studying granting visas for citizens of restricted countries holding permanent and temporary passports and for those document holders. It also works on granting and renewing annual residence permits for all foreigners in the Kingdom through the application of Foreigners act No. 24 of 1973 and its amendments and all regulations issued thereunder.</li> <li>4. Of its existing projects, the Ministry is studying assigning a personal number for a visitor: this is done in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Public Security Directorate, where every visitor entering the Kingdom will be given a personal number upon arrival, this number will remain with him/her all through his/her stay in Jordan, and can apply for any request and follow up through this personal number, this helps the person to track his/her application accurately and at the same</li> </ol>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
	<p>time save time and effort. The purpose of this project is statistical as well as organizational, but this project is still pending awaiting the necessary legislation for approval and implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Facilities provided to service recipients by the Ministry are:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SMS</li> <li>2. Electronic link system between the Ministry of Interior and the Jordanian General Intelligence Department for security consultations, and with the Ministry of Labor regarding maids and domestic workers' visas.</li> <li>3. E-government service project to be operational soon.</li> <li>4. Facilities provided to touristic groups coming to the Kingdom for tourism where clearances are issued within one to three days.</li> <li>5. The development of a Detachment for Residence and Borders at the Ministry of Interior to facilitate delivery of visas and residency permits to the service recipient</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Directorates concerned with migration statistics in the Ministry of Interior</b></p> <p><b>1.1 Directorate of Citizenship and Arab and Foreign Affairs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Directorate of Citizenship and Arab &amp; Foreign Affairs is one of the largest departments of the Ministry of Interior, it works side by side with various other directorates in the Ministry to carry out the tasks assigned under the legislation. This Directorate serves both the Jordanian citizens and foreigners to complete all documents pertaining citizenship, temporary passports, entry visas for restricted countries citizens, annual residencies and issuing instructions to organize the work of the Directorate supported by the provisions of relevant laws.</li> <li>● The Directorate works closely with institutions and security agencies to regulate the entry and residence of foreigners; it also works with diplomatic missions abroad and coordinates with them through the section of embassies in the Directorate.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
<p><b>Sections of the Directorate of Citizenship and Arab and Foreign Affairs and services provided:</b></p> <p>1.1.1. Visa Division</p>	<p>The Visa Division does the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers the applications for visas to visit, work, reside, study and tour for citizens of restricted countries holding permanent passports or travel documents.</li> <li>● Considers the applications to transfer entry seals from passports and travel documents to other passports of travel documents.</li> <li>● Considers the applications of entry and exit permits for the displaced from Gaza Strip residing in the Kingdom.</li> <li>● Considers the applications of entry and exit permits through the King Hussein Bridge.</li> <li>● Prepares studies and projects on the instructions controlling the entry of foreigners to the Kingdom.</li> <li>● Considers the applications for visa cancelation.</li> </ul> <p>The Visa Division has the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Visit and Transit Visa Section</li> <li>● Study, Work and Resident Visa Section</li> <li>● Tourist Visa Section</li> <li>● Visa Renewal, granting entry and exit visa and transfer seals Section</li> <li>● Domestic Workers Visa Section</li> <li>● Bridges' Permits Section</li> </ul> <p>Tasks of Visit and Transit Visa Section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This division takes care of granting entry or transit visas for citizens of restricted countries for one or multiple trips.</li> </ul> <p>Tasks of Work, Study and Resident Visa Section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers applications from universities and institutions to grant foreign students annual resident visas</li> <li>● Considers application to grant entry visas for work in the Kingdom after obtaining approval from the Ministry of Labor</li> <li>● Considers applications to grant entry visas for residence according to the jurisdiction of article 26 from the Law of Residence and Foreigner Affairs</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
	<p><b>Tasks of Visa Renewal, Granting Entry and Exit Visa and Transfer Seals Section:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers applications for entry visa renewal.</li> <li>● Considers applications for granting entry and exit visas.</li> <li>● Considers applications to transfer entry seals from a passport or entry document to another passport or entry document for the purposes of correcting the situation in the Kingdom.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tasks of Domestic Workers Visa Section:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Grants entry visas for domestic workers through applications from the Ministry of Labor using an electronic system for this purpose</li> <li>● Considers applications for waiving from one sponsor to another</li> <li>● Considers applications for domestic workers visa cancellation</li> </ul> <p><b>Tasks of Bridges' Permits Section:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers applications to grant entry and exit permits for foreigners of various nationalities across the King Hussein Bridge.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tasks of Tourism Section:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers application for granting group entry visas of restricted countries citizens for tourism</li> <li>● Considers applications for granting transit visas to touristic groups of restricted countries citizens</li> <li>● Considers applications for granting entry and exit visas through King Hussein Bridge for touristic group of all nationalities</li> <li>● Coordinates continuously with other institutions (Ministry of Tourism, General Investigation Department, Public Security Directorate) to overcome and the difficulties that may encounter tourist groups</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
	<p>The most important services provided in the Visa Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transit visa</li> <li>● Work visa</li> <li>● Study visa</li> <li>● Tourism visa</li> <li>● Visa renewal</li> <li>● Entry and exit visa</li> <li>● Transfer entry seals</li> <li>● Visa cancellation</li> </ul> <p>Entry and exit permits for foreigners crossing King Hussein Bridge</p>
<p>2.1.1 Residence Division</p>	<p>The Residence Division studies granting and renewing annual residence permits of various kinds to citizens of Arab and foreign countries subject to the provisions of the Law on Residence and Foreigner Affairs, as well as the extension of temporary residence permits for citizens of restricted countries willing to extend their visit in the Kingdom. It is also responsible for processing fine exemption applications for exceeding the period of residency, in addition to applications related to deportation cases, also the removal of entry prevention procedures, and preparation of studies and instructions draft related to foreigners' residency in the Kingdom.</p> <p>The Residency Division consists of the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Annual residencies section</li> <li>● University and institute students' residency section</li> <li>● Temporary residencies and exemption section</li> <li>● Deportation cases section</li> </ul> <p>Tasks of Annual Residencies Section: this section grants annual residences and renewal for foreigners. This section is responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Work residencies</li> <li>● Residencies without work</li> <li>● Residencies for minors and dependents (joining the provider)</li> <li>● Adding the children to the residence permit</li> <li>● Separation of children from the residence permit</li> <li>● Residence transfer from one sponsor to another</li> <li>● Granting residence permit for period of 5 years and renewal of the permit</li> <li>● Cancellation of residence permit</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
	<p>The tasks of University and Institute Students Residences Section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers the applications to grant residence permits to students studying in Jordanian universities and institutes</li> <li>● Considers the applications of the sons of Jordanian females who are foreigners and who wish to study in the Kingdom's public schools</li> </ul> <p>The tasks of the Temporary Residence and Exemption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers the application to renew the temporary residences for foreigners from restricted countries who wish to extend their visit</li> <li>● Considers the applications of exemption from fines due to exceeding the period of residency</li> <li>● The tasks of deportation and transfer section:</li> <li>● Considers the applications to cancel deportation decision</li> <li>● Considers the applications to cancel transfer</li> <li>● Considers the applications for entry clearance procedures</li> </ul> <p>Most important services provided by the Residence Section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Granting annual residence/ work, study or none</li> <li>● Separation from the annual residence</li> <li>● Adding to the annual residence</li> <li>● Transferring the residence from one sponsor to another</li> <li>● Transferring the residence from one nationality to another</li> <li>● Renewing annual residency</li> <li>● Granting a residence permit for five years</li> <li>● Renewing a residence permit for five years</li> <li>● Cancellation of the residence permit</li> <li>● Extending the temporary residence</li> <li>● Exemption of fines for exceeding the period of residence</li> <li>● Issuing a deportation decision</li> <li>● Cancellation of a deportation decision</li> <li>● Entry clearance procedures</li> <li>● Implementation of the Ministry of Labor deportation decisions</li> <li>● Implementation of the Ministry of Labor decisions to cancel deportation</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
<p>3.1.1 The Nationality and Passports Division</p>	<p>The tasks of the Nationality and Passports Division:</p> <p>This division examines the applications for granting Jordanian nationality or renunciation and restoration, as well as renewing the temporary Jordanian passports, in addition to granting emergency travel documents. This division consists of the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Jordanian nationality section</li> <li>● Temporary passports section</li> <li>● Marriage contracts section</li> </ul> <p>The tasks on Nationality Section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers applications for granting nationality</li> <li>● Considers applications for granting nationality to the non- Jordanian wives of Jordanians</li> <li>● Considers applications for renunciation of Jordanian nationality to get another nationality</li> <li>● Considers applications for the restoration of Jordanian nationality</li> </ul> <p>The tasks of Temporary Jordanian Passports Section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers applications for emergency travel documents.</li> <li>● Considers applications for granting temporary Jordanian passports.</li> <li>● Considers applications for renewal of temporary Jordanian passports.</li> <li>● Considers applications for separation, adding to temporary Jordanian passports.</li> </ul> <p>Tasks of Marriage Contracts Approvals Section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers applications referred from the Shari 'a courts to approve marriages if both parties are non-Jordanians or one of them is non-Jordanian.</li> <li>● Considers applications to register marriages issued from the Civil Status and Passports Department.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
	<p>The most important services provided by the Division of Nationality and Passports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● granting the Jordanian nationality</li> <li>● granting the Jordanian nationality to non-Jordanian female married to Jordanian</li> <li>● renunciation of the Jordanian nationality</li> <li>● restoring the Jordanian nationality</li> <li>● granting temporary Jordanian passport</li> <li>● renewing temporary Jordanian passports</li> <li>● granting emergency travel documents</li> <li>● granting travel documents to non-Jordanians</li> <li>● granting approvals to non-Jordanians marriages if both sides are non-Jordanians or one of them is non-Jordanian</li> </ul>
4.1.1 Embassies Division	<p>Tasks of the Embassies division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Processes applications for visit or transit entry visas to the Kingdom sent by the Jordanian missions abroad through faxes and e-mails</li> <li>● Processes annual residences applications for non-Jordanians working in non-Jordanian and international missions in the Kingdom</li> <li>● Processes applications for emergency travel documents sent by the Jordanian missions abroad through faxes and e-mails</li> </ul> <p>The Embassies Division consists of the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Visa section</li> <li>● Non-Jordanians working in foreign and international missions residence section</li> <li>● Emergency travel documents section</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
	<p><b>The tasks of the Visa Section:</b></p> <p>Considers applications for granting transit or visit entry visas through the territory of the Kingdom sent by the Jordanian missions abroad through faxes and e-mails.</p> <p><b>The tasks of Non-Jordanians working in Foreign and International Missions Residence Section:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers applications for granting annual residence permits for non-Jordanians working in foreign and international missions in the Kingdom</li> <li>● Cancellation of workers residences for those who have finished working with foreign and international missions</li> </ul> <p><b>The tasks of emergency travel documents section:</b></p> <p>Considers application for granting emergency travel documents sent by the Jordanian missions abroad through faxes and e-mails</p> <p>The most important services provided by the embassies section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Grants entry visas through diplomatic missions abroad through faxes and e-mails</li> <li>● Grants and renews workers residences working in foreign and international missions in Jordan through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Emergency travel documents are granted for urgent cases.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Tasks and nature of data	
<p>5.1.1 IT Division</p>	<p>The tasks of the E-government and Technical Support Section are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Preparation of all technical studies to develop the work in the directorate</li> <li>● Designing and updating all the computer systems designed for the directorate work</li> <li>● Following up the E-government program pertaining services provided by the Directorate</li> <li>● Technical coordination with all governmental departments and institutions related to the Directorate</li> <li>● Registration of companies and institutions in the Borders &amp; Residence Department services system within the E-government project.</li> </ul> <p>Tasks of Follow-up and Statistics Section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Preparation of all statistics required for the work of the Directorate</li> <li>● Coordination with Borders &amp; Residence Department in the Public Security Directorate to follow up those violating Residence and Foreigners' Affairs Law in the Kingdom</li> <li>● Data entering of all applications on the computer</li> <li>● Data entering of all procedures taken on all application (saving, additional information)</li> </ul> <p>The most important services in the Computer Section are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Nationality and foreigners' affairs</li> <li>● Inquiry service through SMS</li> </ul>
<p>6.1.1 Administrative Affairs Division</p>	<p>The most important services in the Administrative Affairs Section are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Queue system</li> <li>● Inquiry about applications</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Tasks and nature of data	
Concerned Entity	
7.1.1 Residence and Borders Section	<p>The most important services in the Residence and Borders Section are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Data entering of all visa and residence approvals within the Borders &amp; Residence system</li> <li>● Checking all applications on the Borders &amp; Residence system</li> </ul>
2.1 Local Development Directorate	<p>The tasks of Local Development Directorate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Contributing to studying the developmental situation in the governorates</li> <li>● Following up on the implementation of development strategies, plans, programs and projects</li> <li>● Following up on all issues relating to the executive, advisory and municipality boards</li> <li>● Considering applications pertaining to administrative divisions</li> <li>● Any other tasks related to the development and strategic planning for the governorates</li> </ul>
Divisions of Local Development Directorate and their roles  1.2.1 Developmental Programs and Projects Follow-up Division	<p>The tasks of the Developmental Programs and Projects Follow-up Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Participation in the governorates capital budgeting with stakeholders</li> <li>● Prepare the reference document that specifies all technical and financial details for all development projects in coordination with development units in the governorates</li> <li>● Direct follow up and supervision of the implementation of development plans and programs in the governorates and their administrative units including the preparation of reports for the stages of completion and identification of constraints.</li> <li>● Periodic reporting of the technical, human, logistic and training needs for the administrative units in governorates, and working on providing the needs in coordination with institutions.</li> <li>● Activation of the role of social organizations and civil society organizations in developing the community in the governorates to attract, encourage and localize investment</li> <li>● Comparing and analyzing expenditures on the development projects and programs, and provide necessary reports and recommendations</li> <li>● Any other tasks related to the follow up of the development programs and projects in the governorates.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
<p>2.2.1 Development Information Section</p>	<p>The tasks of Development Information Section are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Participation in the preparation of proposed development plans for the community in the governorates and their administrative units in coordination with stakeholders</li> <li>● Participation in the preparation and follow up of the implementation of the economic and social studies to develop the governorates and their administrative units, and provide them with the results of the studies.</li> <li>● Monitoring and dissemination of successful development and investment programs and projects to all various administrative units with similar characteristics</li> <li>● Establishing a comprehensive computerized information system containing detailed data on all aspects of the economic, social and demographic status in the governorates and their administrative units.</li> </ul>
<p>3.2.1 Advisory, Executive and Municipal Boards Division</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The participation in governmental and non-governmental efforts aimed at developing Jordanian Badia and monitoring all related information</li> <li>● Monitoring of the results of royal and ministerial visits and tours to governorates and their administrative units in coordination with all stakeholders.</li> <li>● Follow up on the implementation of all agreements and memorandums of understanding on areas relevant to the developmental role of the Ministry of Interior.</li> <li>● Monitoring and follow up on the outcomes of the ministerial committees' work on the development issues where the Ministry of Interior is a member.</li> </ul> <p>The tasks of the Advisory, Executive and Municipal Boards Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Follow up on the administrative and executive boards affairs</li> <li>● Follow up on the advisory boards affairs</li> <li>● Follow up on the municipal and developmental boards affairs</li> <li>● Any other tasks related to the tasks of the municipal, executive and advisory boards</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Tasks and nature of data	
<p><b>Concerned Entity</b></p> <p>4.2.1 Administrative Divisions Division</p>	<p>The tasks of the Administrative Divisions Division are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Preparation of necessary studies concerning requests for the upgrading, combining or cancellation of administrative units in coordination with stakeholders.</li> <li>● Consideration of requests to add names of new villages and communities to the administrative divisions or renaming, naming, or transferring their administrative dependency.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.1 Investment Directorate</b></p>	<p>The tasks of Investment Directorate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers applications from stakeholders in the investment sector</li> <li>● Considers applications from investors and investment companies</li> <li>● Any other tasks related to investment</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Directorate's Divisions and their roles</b></p> <p>1.3.1 Residence Division</p>	<p>The tasks of Residence Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers applications for entry visas, temporary and annual residence permits for investors and their families, investment company's workers and foreigners.</li> <li>● Considers applications from Arab and foreign investors and businessmen to get temporary Jordanian passports (special case)</li> <li>● Any other tasks related to residences</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Tasks and nature of data	
<p><b>Concerned Entity</b></p> <p>2.3.1 Real Estate Division</p>	<p>The tasks of the Real Estate Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Considers Arabs and foreigners applications to buy real estate sent from the Department of Lands and Survey.</li> <li>● Addresses the concerned authorities with regard to the immovable property sales.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.1 Refugees and International Organizations Affairs Coordinator Office</b></p>	<p>The tasks of the Refugees and International Organizations Affairs Office are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Holding meetings and coordinating with the foreign countries embassies and international organizations on refugees issues</li> <li>● Working closely with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees to alleviate the suffering of the refugees in Jordan through the coordination between the Office of High Commissioner in Amman and the Jordanian Government.</li> <li>● Following up cases of asylum seekers and refugees recognized by the Office of the coordinator of refugees affairs in the Ministry of Interior through direct coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on a daily basis, and taking necessary actions regarding all requests based on a memorandum of understanding signed between the Jordanian Government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) such as:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Permitting the delegates of the Office of UNHCR to meet with the asylum-seekers and refugees detained by the security authorities or correctional and rehabilitation centers</li> <li>● Releasing the refugees recognized by UNHCR detained in the security centers where they were being held for violating Residency Law and Foreigners Affairs.</li> <li>● Stamping asylum cards for refugees with the seal of the Ministry of Interior.</li> <li>● Exemption of refugees recognized by UNHCR while leaving the Kingdom for resettlement in a third country of fines for exceeding the period of their residence and also the exemption of paying the departure tax.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
<p>2. Residence &amp; Borders Department/ Public Security Directorate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is one of the specialized departments of Public Security Directorate concerned with regulating the entry and departure of foreigners, supervising the arrivals and departures to and from the Kingdom, implementing laws and regulations on this matter, as well as supervising the border checkpoints (land, sea and air). It is linked to the Ministry of Interior, and considered the basic unit in building and setting up a database on migration statistics in Jordan because of the availability of data for all arrivals and departures to and from Jordan including their various characteristics.</li> <li>- The role of the Public Security Directorate/Department of Residence &amp; Borders is limited in organizing the number of arrivals and departures of foreigners and Arabs to and from the Kingdom according to Arab nationalities/ non-Jordanians/ Jordanians. This data is provided to the Residence &amp; Borders Department by the Border checkpoints on a daily basis according to postings on the computer by a specialized employee in the border checkpoints.</li> </ul> <p>The tasks of the Residence &amp; Borders Department/ Public Security Directorate are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Department of Information Technology in the Public Security Directorate is the main source for extracting data and statistics entered by the General Intelligence Department which registers the passenger's information when arriving and departing, where there are no forms for the passenger to fill when arriving or departing, but there are forms for those wishing to reside (annual or temporary residence) in the Kingdom when contacting the Residence &amp; Borders Department and branches.</li> <li>● The role of the Tourist police is to prepare statistics on the tourists arriving and departing from and to the Kingdom in terms of numbers, nationalities and duration of stay.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Tasks and nature of data	
<p><b>3. General Intelligence Department</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In cooperation with the Residence &amp; Borders Department, the General Intelligence Department provides all means of entry and exit of all persons, after the security check to maintain the country and the citizen's safety and security.</li> <li>● GID introduced and applied a unified automated system on all the border checkpoints on 1/1/2008; this led to obtaining high quality data in terms of accuracy, thoroughness and content.</li> <li>● GID has the major role in data entry for Arab and foreign passengers at border checkpoints, where all passengers' data (name/passport number/address in Jordan/country to come) is entered at the border checkpoints.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Ministry of Labor</b> (Directorates dealing with foreign workers)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Labor is concerned with organizing foreign workers coming to Jordan to work, through granting them recruitment or employment work permits to meet the needs of private enterprises in various sectors within specified instructions and regulations , since the foreign workers registered in the Ministry of Labor (24%) of Jordanian workforce, in addition to following up on the affairs of the immigrant Jordanian workers abroad through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Appointing 7 labor advisors in the Jordanian embassies in GCC countries, Libya and Egypt.</li> <li>● The Ministry has implemented a project since 2007 to develop the role of the labor advisors in collecting data pertaining to Jordanian workers in these countries.</li> <li>● A database was created on Jordanian employment abroad in the countries where the advisors are located in cooperation with Al Manar Center.</li> <li>● Supervising the performance of private employment offices where 50 offices were approved for marketing qualified Jordanians abroad.</li> </ul> <p>The Ministry of Labor deals with two types of immigration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Legal immigration for work: deals with the entry of immigrant workers across the Jordanian borders by land, sea and air to work in accordance with the laws and regulations agreed upon with the original country, in addition to the completion of work and residence permits.</li> <li>● Legal immigration with the intention of not working (not allowed): where the immigrant worker crosses the Jordanian Borders as a tourist.</li> </ul>

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
	<p><b>Statistical indicators on immigration issued by the Ministry for the year 2010:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Number of work permits granted (314,761)</li> <li>● Total financial charges on work permits (71.3) million Jordanian dinars</li> <li>● Number of foreign workers in Jordan (298,341)</li> <li>● Number of foreign workers in the Qualified Industrial Zones (27816), which represents (77%) of the total workers in the Qualified Zones.</li> <li>● Number of domestic workers (45,930)</li> <li>● Number of applications to the Recruitment and Employment committee in the Ministry (63,789)</li> <li>● Percentage of approved applications granted to the Recruitment and Employment Committee (26%) of the total applications.</li> <li>● Percentage of rejected applications (74%) of the total applications.</li> <li>● Number of visit invitations for Egyptian workers in the Kingdom (718) invitation</li> <li>● Number of labor complaints received through the hot line (891) complaint</li> <li>● Percentage of complaints resolved (92%)</li> <li>● Number of deportees violating the law (3,848)</li> <li>● Number of violations and warnings for institutions hiring illegal labor (14,300)</li> <li>● Distribution of foreign workers according to a number of variables for males and females (37 statistical tables)</li> <li>● Number of Jordanian workers abroad especially in countries where labor attaches were appointed</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
<p><b>6. Civil Status and Passports Department</b></p>	<p>The Civil Status &amp; Passports Department has all the data for Jordanian citizens registered, information related to their personal documents and some data for non-Jordanians pertaining births, deaths, marriages and divorces occurring in Jordan, as the data sources in the Department cover the civil registry and vital records and personal files but this data suffers from problems of discontinuity and incompleteness to cover the events especially deaths. Data is collected through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Civil Status and Passports Department which has 75 offices through which the place of residence of Jordanians in the Kingdom and abroad and all events are registered.</li> <li>● 16 offices for Jordanian Citizens abroad</li> <li>● Legal Affairs Office/Nationality Section (granting non-Jordanians wives married to Jordanians the Jordanian nationality, and the Jordanians who abandoned their nationality or Jordanians willing to restore their nationality).</li> <li>● Embassies and Consulates Section (Jordanian citizens abroad) in cooperation with (53) Jordanian Embassies.</li> <li>● West Bank and Gaza Strip Directorate (temporary passports)</li> </ul> <p>The Civil Status &amp; Passports Department contributes to monitoring the internal and external migration data through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Data pertaining to the residence of Jordanians in the Kingdom including all procedures done for them.</li> <li>● Data pertaining to the residence of Jordanians abroad including all procedures done for them.</li> <li>● Data pertaining to the place of the event that has occurred for non-Jordanians residents in the Kingdom including all procedures done for them.</li> <li>● Data pertaining to the place of residence of the West Bank and Gaza Strip residing in the Kingdom including all procedures done for them.</li> <li>● Data of non-Jordanian wives married to Jordanians or Jordanian wives married to non-Jordanians and their children.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Tasks and nature of data	
<p><b>7. Social Security Corporation</b></p>	<p>The Social Security Corporation provides data on foreign workers joining the social security and data on Jordanian working abroad and covered by social security</p> <p>Types of migration data provided by the Corporation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Non-Jordanian labor force and their characteristics</li> <li>● Numbers of Jordanian and non-Jordanian population (for population projections)</li> <li>● Jordanians living abroad (Arab Gulf countries and others)</li> <li>● Insured non-Jordanians</li> <li>● Non-Jordanian retirees (place of residence)</li> <li>● Other information for studies purposes</li> </ul> <p><b>Social Security Corporation data sources:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Statistics</li> <li>2. Ministry of Labor</li> <li>3. Central Bank of Jordan</li> </ol>
<p><b>7. Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Ministry of Tourism has monthly data on the numbers of arrivals and departures according to entry points and nationality, in addition to visitors to the archaeological and touristic sites, also data on tourists staying in hotels according to nationality, and data on employment in the tourism sector.</li> <li>● The Ministry of Tourism issues statistics on arrivals and departures to and from the Kingdom by nationality. GID provides the data on arrivals and departures and classified by the Department of Statistics according to international standards, where the Ministry gets the rate of tourist residence period, average spending, place of residence, tourist classification and purpose of visit.</li> </ul>

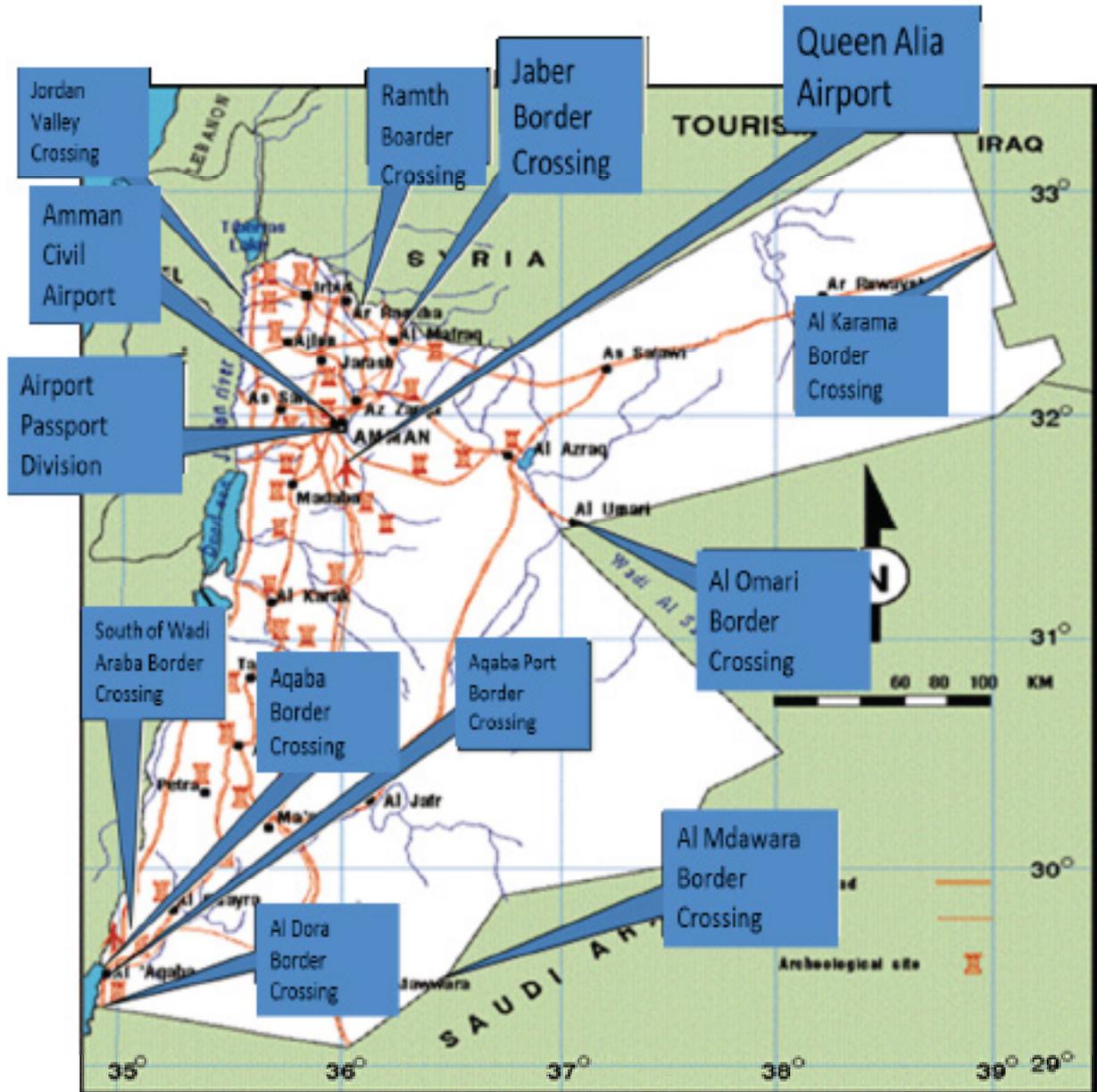
continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
<p>8. Department of Statistics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Data gathered from two main sources:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Statistical sources include :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Surveys and censuses</b></li> </ul> <p>Population censuses are conducted , “ the General Census of Population and Housing ,” every ten years , and specialized surveys for Arrivals and departures in Jordan , as well as household surveys and multi-purpose surveys such as “ multi- purpose Household Survey “ Which is conducted annually or periodically every five years where the Department of Statistics supervises the implementation of these censuses and surveys . The population censuses can be used to measure migration , both internal and external in a specific time period , which is the reference period for the census . specific questions were included in the census questionnaire throw which can be used to capture the numbers of in and out migrants and their demographic socio-economic , health and educational ... Etc. characteristics .</p> <p>The department works on the preparation of a database for migration statistics with assistance of local specialized experts in the department to be a basic reference for all interested , concerned persons , planners and researchers , which enables the calculation of all indicators of migration such as crude migration rate in and out migration rates , net migration rate and Turnover migration rate . The General Census of Population and Housing gives us a high degree of accuracy and confidence, it also gives us a clear vision about the size and distribution of non-Jordanians and their characteristics, especially those who are working, but it's important to mention that the general census does not provide us with data on the numbers of Jordanians abroad, and the level of coverage of illegal non- Jordanians residing in Jordan is low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Sample surveys</b></li> </ul> <p>Adding some direct and specific questions is used to get information about the levels of migration , while through the number of people who changed their mothers place of residence at the time of their birth to reside in other governorates within Jordan we can measure the size of internal migration among the governorates as well as we can determine which governorates are considered as attracting or pushing areas to be linked to the policies and development plans for each governorate separately .</p> </li> </ol> </li> </ul>

continued / Table 1: The tasks of the Migration Data collection institutions and the nature of this data

Concerned Entity	Tasks and nature of data
	<p><b>2. Administrative records:</b></p> <p>These records developed by several institutions concerned with migration data which provided to the Department of Statistics to calculate the most important indicators of migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Data collected in emergency situations when immigrants cross international borders</li> <li>● Lists of arriving or departing passengers which are set up in the air, sea and land crossings</li> <li>● Work permits for non-Jordanian applicants</li> <li>● Social Security data on non-Jordanian employment</li> </ul> <p>The last three Censuses (1979, 1994, and 2004) questionnaires included a series of questions to measure the volume of international migration.</p> <p>The questions that are asked in censuses and surveys to identify levels of immigration to and from Jordan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is the reason for residing abroad (for Jordanians) and the reason for residing in Jordan (for non-Jordanians)? Work, study, escort, tourism, treatment, other</li> <li>● Mother's place of residence at the time of the birth of the individual</li> <li>● Place of usual residence</li> <li>● Duration of stay in the current place of residence (for Jordanians &amp; non-Jordanians)</li> <li>● Place of usual previous residence</li> <li>● Place of father's birth (1994 census)</li> <li>● Place of mother's birth (1994 census)</li> </ul> <p>These types of questions allow that the population that were included in the census to be classified into two groups: migrants who changed their usual place of their mother's residence when born, and non-migrants who did not change their usual place of their mother's residence when born.</p>

Figure 4: Border Crossing Checkpoint at the Borders and Residence Department/ Public Security Directorate



**Figure 5: Summary of Migration Data Institutions and Directorates and the Major Tasks Assigned to Them**

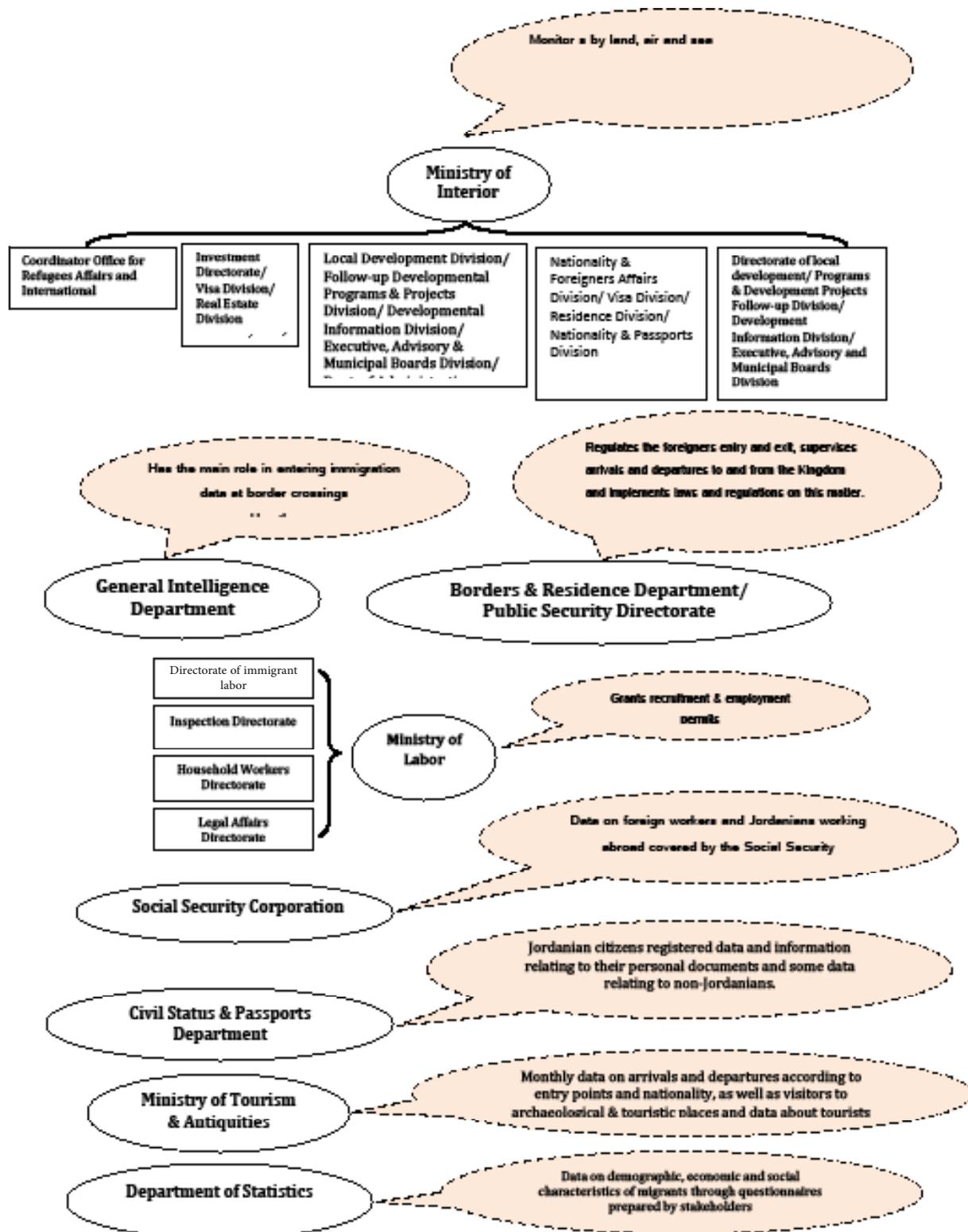
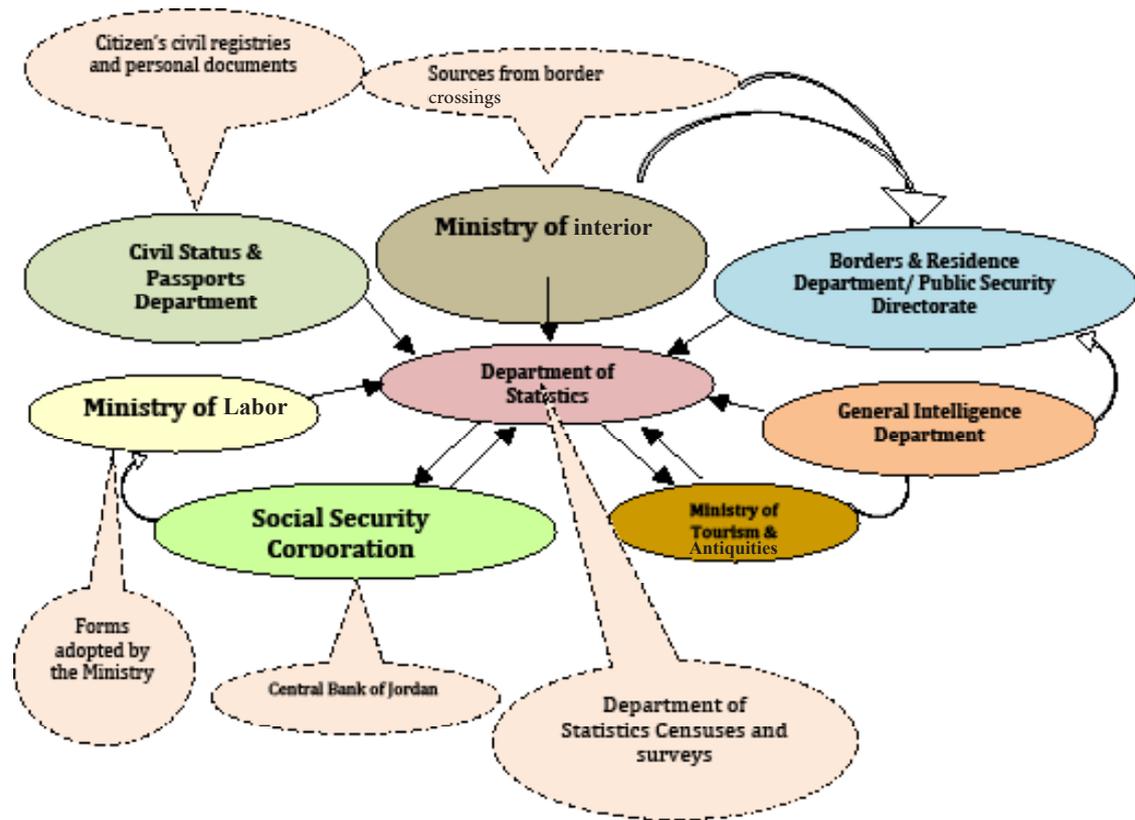


Figure 6: Data Sources for Institutions Concerned with Migration



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## 5. Forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with Migration Data

The following can be drawn from Table 2 which specifies the forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with migration data:

The forms and certified computer systems in organizations and institutions concerned with migration data are diverse because of the nature of the required data in each form is different, but there are some similarities requested by many forms, because most go back to the Ministry of Interior and related in the first place with recruitment, visit, residence, transit, renewal or transfer of the residency permit, or any addition to it. As for the foreign workers, the Ministry of Labor issues work permits for them. Whereas the Jordanians abroad (expatriates in the Gulf countries for example), the Social Security Corporation gives them a number after taking all the data of the person insured after he joins the social security. This also applies to non-Jordanians living in the Kingdom. This highlights the important role for the Civil Status & Passports Department in registering birth, death, divorce and marriage events regardless of nationality.

It should be noted here that the absence of the personal number for non-Jordanians residing in the Kingdom scatters the efforts of institutions concerned with migration, so that each time those non-Jordanians who wish to get a service or fill a certain application, new data is required, this procedure is repeated every time, because there is no database utilizing the personal number (like the national number for Jordanians. Such a number would simplify procedures so that every non-Jordanian coming to the Kingdom will have a special number with a complete record of all data relating to him and his family (if any), and eventually any vital event, social securities, different permits, committing certain offences or otherwise can be added to this record A detailed description of the forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with migration data is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with Migration Data**

Concerned Entity	Forms used	Computer systems
<p><b>1. Ministry of Interior</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Entry request for the purpose of transit</li> <li>● Entry request for the purpose of visit (for Iraqis)</li> <li>● Request for transfer of residence permit</li> <li>● Request for the separation from residence permit</li> <li>● Request for the renewal of entry visa to the Kingdom</li> <li>● Entry request for the purpose of visit</li> <li>● Request for exit and return visa</li> <li>● Request for the granting of a residence permit</li> <li>● Request for the extension of a temporary residence</li> <li>● Request for the renewal of a residence permit</li> <li>● Request for the addition to a residence permit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Regional Information System RIS (Local Development Directorate): It is a comprehensive and computerized system to gather economic and social data at the country level including data on the economic, social and demographic status of the governorates and subordinate administrative units and to monitor all information about them, where they fill out the forms for the program electronically linked to the Ministry of Interior/Local Development Directorate which in turn presents all data to decision makers so that they know that actual economic and social status in the governorate to establish development plans for the governorates and on the other hand for the Kingdom, and to prepare studies for each governorate. The system includes the number of population by administrative classifications and municipalities.</li> <li>● Investment system (Investment Directorate): As investment encouragement is one of the basics that Ministry of Interior is to work on, it has devoted this system to deal with Arab and foreign investors electronically to fit with the requirements of encouraging investment, it includes receiving all applications, entering all necessary data for the application such as (documents for visit, work, residence, land ownership to non-Jordanian investors).</li> <li>● Refugees system: This system stores all data received by the Higher Commission Office for Refugees (UNHCR), this data contains information on refugee identity, date of entry and any formal documents relating to him within the Ministry.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 2: Forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Entity	Forms used	Computer systems
<p><b>1.1 Nationality and Arab and Foreign Affairs</b></p>	<p><b>Visit application</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Entry application to visit</li> <li>● Entry application to visit (for Iraqis)</li> <li>● Special form for recruitment of Iraqis</li> </ul> <p><b>Residence applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residence permit renewal application</li> <li>● Residence permit granting application</li> <li>● Application to transfer the residence permit</li> <li>● Application to add to the residence permit</li> <li>● Application to get separated from the residence permit</li> </ul> <p><b>Passports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Renewal/extension of a temporary passport application</li> <li>● Application to add to the temporary Jordanian passport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Technical system of the Ministry of Interior:</li> <li>○ Oracle g10 Application Server</li> <li>○ All systems in the Ministry built on Oracle Database 10 Release 2 on the Unix operation system</li> <li>○ All system interfaces built on Forms &amp; Oracle Developer Forms, 10g. All was developed to run on the WEB environment</li> <li>○ Applied interfaces are all connected with the database through Oracle g10 Application Server</li> </ul>
		<p>The Nationality and Foreigners' system is concerned with applications like granting citizenship, visas, household workers and residence permits, etc.</p> <p>This system provides an electronic working environment, full speed in achieving work.</p> <p>This system is linked electronically with the General Intelligence Department. This system enables the inquirer to inquire about his application, in addition to the ability to locate place of residence through the website of the Ministry, the system enables one to inquire through SMS.</p>

continued / Table 2: Forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Entity	Forms used	Computer systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Application to detach from a temporary Jordanian passport</li> <li>● Application to be granted a temporary Jordanian passport</li> </ul> <p><b>Visas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Application to renew entry visa to the Kingdom</li> <li>● Exit and return visa application</li> </ul> <p><b>Other</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Application to renew an entry visa to the Kingdom</li> <li>● Application to restore the Jordanian nationality</li> <li>● Application for cancelling of a deportation decision</li> </ul>	

continued / Table 2: Forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Entity	Forms used	Computer systems
<p><b>2. Borders &amp; Residence Department/ Public Security Directorate</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fines and extension of temporary residence form</li> <li>● Entry /departure proof form</li> <li>● Temporary residence renewal form</li> <li>● Form for adding wives and children to residents' files</li> <li>● Residence permission for the first time application</li> <li>● Residence permit renewal application</li> <li>● Exceeding the period of residence fines exemption application</li> <li>● Lost or damaged document application</li> </ul>	<p>System based on Oracle d10 database software</p>
<p><b>3. General Intelligence Department</b></p>	<p>-----</p>	<p>The Department applied the unified automated system on all border checkpoints on 1/1/2008</p>

continued / Table 2: Forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Entity	Forms used	Computer systems
<p><b>4. Ministry of Labor</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jordanian work permit form</li> <li>2. Foreign worker permit application</li> </ol>	<p>Data on foreign workers is collected by filling a form from the Ministry of Labor (application for work permit and contract); in addition to completing all required paperwork to obtain a work permit. Papers are comprehensive medical examination, photocopy of the worker's passport, place of residence, social security statement showing the worker's submission to the provisions to the Social Security Law, in addition to professions practicing license, trade register of the institution, or occupancy permit in case he works in a building or villa, registration document or a recommendation issued by the Directorate of Agriculture if he works in the agricultural sector.</p> <p><b>Information section:</b> this section is fundamental in dealing with foreign workers data and managing the systems used by the Ministry such as foreign workers' operating system, employment system, financial system and other regulations of the Ministry, where the Ministry and around 21 directorate in the field were electronically linked by adopting ORACLE database to deal with foreign workers and migrant Jordanian labor. It is also linked electronically with General Intelligence Department, and is currently preparing to link with the Social Security Corporation, Egyptian Embassy and Labor Force Ministry in Egypt. All other institutions concerned will be also being linked to Government Secure Network (GSN) soon.</p>
<p><b>5. Civil Status and Passports Department</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification card</li> <li>2. Birth reporting</li> <li>3. Death reporting</li> <li>4. Divorce according to nationality reporting form</li> <li>5. Marriage according to nationality reporting form</li> </ol>	<p>The Civil Status and Passports offices are linked together by a computer network in the center of the Department/Amman, where the main servers that are operated by the software "Oracle Database" are located. Data is collected from offices and information is drawn in regard to migration by place of residence, both within and outside the country, the data is then transferred to the Statistical analysis software "SPSS".</p>

continued / Table 2: Forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Entity	Forms used	Computer systems
<p><b>6. Social Security Corporation</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Application to add children to the passport</li> <li>7. Application to add a person to the Jordanian passport</li> <li>8. Passport application</li> <li>9. Application form for the extension of a Jordanian passport</li> <li>10. Certificates application</li> <li>11. Family book application</li> <li>12. Personal registration application</li> <li>13. Statement form</li> <li>14. Correction and endorsement form</li> </ol>	
	<p>Form No. (1): basic information for the insured person when participating in the Social Security. The form is filled with information on the insured to whom a number is given whether Jordanian or non-Jordanian. When issuing the number for the insured, all data and information is posted on this form.</p> <p>Form No. (2): this form is for the optional participation, for Jordanians inside and outside Jordan. Jordanians abroad are those in the Arab Gulf countries. Address is filled in number 7 in the form and then entered on the computer.</p> <p>Form No 4: this form is used to stop the insured's participation; the insurance number highlights the nationality of the insured person.</p>	<p>Data is collected through monthly subscriptions by employers of foreign workers. Such data is divided into two parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inventory data (for previous years)</li> <li>2. Ongoing data (depending on the monthly subscriptions during the current year for those insured)</li> </ol> <p>- ORACLE is the system used</p>

continued / Table 2: Forms and computer systems used by institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Entity	Forms used	Computer systems
	<p>Form No (5): (financial statement), the data of the insured person is filled in this form each time he/she participates in the social security even if s/he has an insurance number.</p> <p>Form No (6): this form is for the basic data of the retirees where it shows information on the retiree's address.</p>	
<p><b>7. Ministry of Tourism</b></p>	<p>The survey of arrivals and departures which is done according to international standards by the Department of Statistics, to obtain the rate of tourist period of stay, average spending, accommodation, and visitor type and purpose of visit.</p>	<p>Excel program is used, through the results of the surveys conducted periodically every four years. Data is extracted for arrivals and departures through all border checkpoints and is obtained monthly from the General Intelligence Department.</p>
<p><b>8. Department of Statistics</b></p>	<p>Questionnaires prepared by migration specialist for surveys include some questions on migration</p>	<p>ORACLE Program</p>

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## 6: Evaluation of Institutions concerned with Migration and Recommendations

Table No. 3 illustrates the weaknesses, strengths and challenges reflecting the reality of the work involved in migration data in Jordan.

### Weaknesses

Much of the available migration data has many weak points which are common among all institutions concerned with the data. Perhaps the most important lies in the weakness of the financial resources necessary for the development of current systems used for monitoring migration. In addition the shortage of highly qualified human resources in the field of migration data analysis according to international standards, this is reflected on the lack of accurate statistics for incoming and outgoing migration to and from the Kingdom even at the level of arrivals and departures, especially for accompanying women and children. Another weakness is the absence of effective electronic linkage between agencies that deal with non-Jordanians entering and residing in and departing out of the Kingdom, making it very difficult to capture their numbers, as well as the issue of tracking their residence cycle since entering the country acquiring residence permit and then leaving. This also applies to foreign workers in the Kingdom in terms of ineffective field follow-up, including the checking up on their working in the authorized professions, this has led to the phenomenon of illegal employment without work permits or outdated permits. While this phenomenon is only a small part in foreign labor issue but it clearly reflects a defect in the monitoring system concerning the non-Jordanians working in the Kingdom.

The major problem in this context is the lack of a national database on the numbers and characteristics of non-Jordanians in the Kingdom as well as Jordanians residing abroad. This is due to the lack of resources to conduct a comprehensive survey on migration in Jordan, in addition to the lack of seriousness to come out with an effective mechanism to estimate the numbers of Jordanians abroad through launching a system that ensures achievement of this goal.

### Strengths

Despite all the negatives that were mentioned on the monitoring system of non-Jordanians entering and departing to and from the Kingdom, but there strengths one of which is that the current system is based on the availability of sophisticated control devices on all border checkpoints connected to the General Intelligence Department, whereby data is analyzed and posted on a daily basis.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Labor exerts great efforts to determine the numbers of foreign workers in Jordan through work permits, as well as through vigorous follow-up in the light of the available resources through the Inspection Directorate in the Ministry and labor directorates in the governorates and districts. The Department of Statistics also exerts maximum efforts to provide data on non-Jordanians through censuses and surveys run mostly in spaced times. It is worth noting that the migration data provided by institutions is basically concentrated on non-Jordanians entering the Kingdom, and those from different nationalities residing, but the institutions are not originally involved in monitoring Jordanians abroad, except from the point of classifying arrivals and departures according to nationality and of course, the Jordanian nationality included.

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## Challenges

All this has imposed challenges, part of which fall under the scientific aspect of dealing with the problem. There is a lack of scientific research directed towards the study of migration to and from the Kingdom, its economic effects on the macro and micro levels, specifically Jordanian migration in the absence of social and official network with the Jordanian communities abroad and especially Jordanians working abroad. Another challenge is highlighted regarding the flow of foreign workers to Jordan from traditional sources of sending workers. This flow is in some manner for non-work goals, considering the fact that the entry visa for such countries is obtained when entering the border checkpoints for tourism, for example, but the expatriate soon heads to work illegally, this is for sure is not included in the Ministry of Labor statistics based on the number of work permits granted and renewed annually. The expectation remains on the awareness of the citizen in correcting data on residence and in registering the vital events this helps in estimating the size of internal migration, On the other hand, the challenge is the importance of the awareness of citizens and national institutions not to hire illegal unregistered foreign workers, and there is a need to assist institutions involved in controlling the inspection of those workers and correcting their situation when possible.

## Opportunities

The opportunity to control immigration to Jordan is highlighted according to the adoption of operational mechanism coupled with the efforts of all concerned parties, based on a government plan for administrative reform according to the royal directions and visions.

All parties concerned agreed on migration issues and through their recommendations on the need for an effective electronic link to ensure the exchange of information on migrants crossing borders, as well as the importance of strengthening the technologies and modern systems at border checkpoints. Also there is a need to train personnel working there on the latest methods for use and maintenance of these technologies and systems including specialized advanced training courses in detecting forgeries of documents, passports, passport and international visa systems, and global regulations on border management.

It was also recommended that a personal number should be assigned to all non-Jordanians entering Jordan, and stressing the importance of this number to decision makers, which is to be recorded on the passport of the people entering Jordan. Another recommendation is the need to review existing legislation on migration to ensure that they are kept up to the international standards and conventions in addition to making sure that they are applied effectively and properly. It was also recommended to establish a national migration observatory to study and analyze the migration and foreign workers policies, in addition to conducting periodic specialized surveys on migration statistics and for non-Jordanians in Jordan especially foreign workers in Jordan, and to include three questions on the nationality state, date of birth and the country where the expatriate was residing in the survey.

Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
<p><b>1. Ministry of Interior</b></p>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All data needs to be developed and updated particularly with regard to entry and exit procedures to and from the Kingdom.</li> <li>● Addressing the weakness of the existing data systems in concerned departments especially those concerned with arrival and departures to and from the Kingdom, to rearrange the process of entry and exit.</li> <li>● Lack of finance needed for the restructuring of the Department of Citizenship, Arab and Foreigners Affairs in accordance with international standards pertaining to migration data.</li> <li>● Limited availability of competencies specialized in migration data analysis according to international standards and classifications.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Most of the departments concerned with immigration data are attached to the Ministry of Interior (Citizenship, Arab and Foreign Affairs Directorate, Local Development Directorate, Public Security Directorate, Civil Status and Passports Department). There is a need to establish a directorate for migrant's statistics to be attached to the Ministry of Interior.</li> <li>● Electronic link between the concerned institutions is the best solution for the process of data to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness.</li> <li>● Exchange of intelligence information.</li> <li>● Strengthening the capacities of personnel.</li> <li>● working in the border checkpoints.</li> <li>● Introductory training course in the Customs Department.</li> </ul> <p><b>Technical side:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provide technologies and modern systems in Borders &amp; Residence Department.</li> <li>● Providing training for the cadre to use modern techniques.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
	<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most of the departments concerned with migration data are departments attached to the Ministry of Interior (Citizenship, Arab and Foreign Affairs Directorate, Local Development Directorate, Public Security Directorate, Civil Status and Passports Department).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical capacity assessment for employees in the border checkpoints.</li> <li>Training in electronic linkage, soft wares and databases.</li> <li>Specialized training in detecting forged documents.</li> <li>Specialized training in passports and visas international systems.</li> <li>Adoption of passports according to international standards for the countries of the region.</li> <li>Provide practical training courses and field visits to countries with borders management experience.</li> <li>Assessment of all the systems of border checkpoints.</li> <li>Assessment of the training needs of the border checkpoints.</li> <li>Exploratory exchange visits in the countries of the region.</li> <li>Training trainers within the cadre of borders management.</li> <li>Involvement of information officers in trainings and future events.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Formation of a group of regional training experts specialized in borders management.</li> <li>● Establishment of a regional traini center specialized in borders management.</li> <li>● Exposure to the global borders management systems such as NEXET between the United States and Mexico, and the development of similar systems between the countries of the region especially the land borders</li> </ul> <p><b>Administrative side:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Training course in the management of border checkpoints and the mechanisms of task distribution.</li> <li>● Training and induction course in customs management.</li> <li>● Training course in monitoring and integrity protection and the protection from corruption.</li> <li>● Training course in deportee's issues.</li> </ul> <p><b>Intelligence side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Training course in information exchange and mechanisms.</li> <li>● Training course in data collection, analysis and classification.</li> <li>● Training course in intelligence report writing.</li> <li>● Training course in the protection and security of airports.</li> <li>● Establish a network on migration and borders data exchange.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
<p><b>2. Borders &amp; Residence Department/ Public Security Directorate</b></p>	<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of control devices in all border checkpoints, through which they are able to obtain data and statistics. These devices are linked with those in the General Intelligence Department to download statistics on a daily basis.</li> <li>- Sneaking through the borders is almost zero due to heavy censorship.</li> <li>- Availability of inspection devices for people entering border checkpoints.</li> <li>- More than one security apparatus dealing with foreigners at border checkpoints.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <p>A Committee chaired by the Director of the Nationality Department at the Ministry of Interior was formed to include representatives from Ministry of Labor and Civil Status &amp; passports Department, Ministry of Interior, General Intelligence Department, Public Security Department to</p>	<p><b>Follow-up</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forming a follow-up and coordination team from the participating countries and the International Organization for Migration.</li> <li>• The International Organization for Migration, in cooperation with representatives of the governments concerned formulate the terms of reference for the work of the follow-up and coordination team.</li> <li>• The International Organization for Migration through its offices in the countries concerned gets the necessary approvals to formulate the follow-up and coordination team.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spreading awareness among decision-makers in all concerned institutions of the importance of the personal number and the benefit for them and for the effective planning process. Coordination with all parties to adopt the personal number for foreigners which requires the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Every alien entering the country has to obtain a personal number from the border checkpoints; this number is to be recorded on the passport document.</li> <li>- This mechanism is limited in the first phase to foreigners not holding Jordanian passports of all kinds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The lack of accurate statistics on arrivals and departures to and from the Kingdom, and some passengers' movements particularly those accompanying their relatives do not appear in statistics because the officer concerned does not comply with entering the movements on the computer.</li> <li>- There is no system for tracking the person's movements when entering the Kingdom from the entry point until obtaining a residence permit, then the expiry of the permit and leaving the country.</li> <li>- Arabs and foreigners coming to the Kingdom do not comply with residence address</li> <li>- Citizens (leaser, guarantor for a foreigner or employer) do not comply with the instructions to report foreign workers thus violating provisions set out in Chapter II and Chapter V of the law of Residency and Foreigners Affairs for the year 1073 and its amendments.</li> </ul>	<p>discuss personal numbers for foreigners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To contact the Public Security Directorate and the General Intelligence Department to ensure full readiness to activate the mechanism of using the personal number for foreigners, and the continuous coordination between them to ensure not to duplicate issued numbers.</li> <li>- All official institutions must not complete any application for an alien if he does not hold a personal number.</li> <li>- Requiring every alien entering the country to have his number recorded on his passport within a maximum period of 6 months from the date of issuing the Prime Ministry circular on the adoption of this number, that is not associated with the follow-up of the alien's legal residence in the country.</li> <li>- After the end of the period prescribed above which is 6 months, the circular is sent to private institutions for the same purpose.</li> <li>- The committee will hold a regular meeting for evaluating the process and deal with any feedback in a timely manner.</li> <li>- Training of human resources in the area of statistics in the Border and Residence Department in cooperation with the</li> </ul>

continued / Table 3 : Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The lack of effective electronic link among institutions dealing with foreigners.</li> <li>- Differing interpretations of terms pertaining to migration, for example the definition of the work of the immigrant.</li> </ul>		<p>Department of Statistics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with information technology representatives from the General Intelligence Department and Public Security Directorate to explain the mechanism of arrivals and departures data collection methods and the systems used, and in the presence of technical specialized experts in programming with representatives from Department of Statistics to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the software used and the harmony with terms used and the definitions of migration according to international standards.</li> <li>- Qualifying, training and developing the statistics section in the Borders and Residence Department on the use of computer software related to migration statistics.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Ministry of Labor</b></p>	<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In order to provide accurate data on Jordanian employment abroad, a form was designed for distribution to the Jordanian embassies in the Gulf countries, in addition to adopting the forms by Jordanians abroad to participate in the Social Security Corporation though limited in number.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The scarcity of research studies prepared by the public institutions concerned on the role and impact of migrant</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The implementation of what had been proposed by the European Union to grant each migrant worker coming to Jordan a number –National ID style-, and to have a permanent continuously updated electronic page, and circulated to all concerned institutions to deal with any application to be processed.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak field follow-up for foreign workers by actual occupation where work permits are granted according to documents provided by the employer which are studied to assess the need for such employment, and often the institution is visited to reflect reality. But in some cases workers are employed in unauthorized occupations or move from one sector to another to work in a different profession.</li> <li>- Real employment is unknown due to illegal immigration without work permits, because the current system counts employment with valid work permits and it does not track worker who left the country or settled in Jordan. The Ministry is currently working on establishing a mechanism for that in cooperation with other institutions.</li> <li>- The credibility of such data depends on the accuracy of entering the data on computers by the Ministry's staff especially if there is much similarity in the names of some nationalities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- remittances on the national economy.</li> <li>- Poor information available on Jordanian workers abroad and their geographical distribution.</li> <li>- Weak social networking with Jordanian communities abroad.</li> <li>- No official reference point works on the collection and analysis of data on Jordanian migrants.</li> <li>- The scarcity of data on the actual aggregate size of foreign workers and migrants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The inclusion of personal biographical data of the worker and all his movements over the years.</li> <li>- In case that the Ministry of Labor is adopted as an official authority on all data on foreign workers, the Ministry then has to coordinate with the other concerned authorities to modify the contents of the employment contract to be more comprehensive..</li> <li>- Expand the electronic link to GSN since the Residence and Foreigners Affairs Directorate has started to apply this system to include all official bodies concerned with migration to Jordan so as to facilitate access to this data through the National Information Centre that serves as administrator of this link.</li> <li>- Assessing the conditions of international migration with all its multiple dimensions to become more comprehensive and explicit, this will serve the sending and receiving countries and facilitates the exchange of information between the parties.</li> <li>- Reviewing the texts and legislation on migration, application level and actual practices and working according to international standards.</li> <li>- Coordination of efforts exerted by</li> </ul>

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The system that the Ministry is currently working on does not keep a record for the expat to show his CV, it only shows occupation, previous working years for other employers, in other words, data saved is very limited.</li> <li>- The weaknesses mentioned earlier represent gaps in the size and quality of data to be provided.</li> <li>- Sequenced dealing with international foreign workers' data before entering the country is through visa applications or applications for admission to universities taking into account the comprehensiveness and quality of this data, thus every newcomer will have a full page that already exists in the Government files before he applies for a work permit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor coordination between receiver and transmitter countries.</li> <li>- Multiple institutions involved in regulating the labor market and the overlap in functions.</li> <li>- Problems in labor legislation.</li> <li>- Unregistered foreign workers who do not want to settle their conditions.</li> <li>- Open borders between some countries causes confusion to institutions to follow-up newcomers of migrant labor.</li> </ul>	<p>institutions to regulate the migrant labor like the ministries and official departments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Standardization of data on migration.</li> <li>- Establishment of a national observatory for migration to study the effects of migration and analyze the policies of the department of migrant and immigrant labor.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of awareness of new migrants coming to work. This is a shared responsibility between their countries before departure and host countries to publicize working conditions and the need to contact the institutions concerned to obtain the necessary documents.</li> </ul>	
<b>4. Civil Status and Passport Department</b>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of financial resources.</li> <li>- Multiple partners in service and the need to compile all sources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Department has a database of citizens and its ability to manage it electronically and to retrieve detailed data when needed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of readiness electronically among partners.</li> <li>- Some citizens do not correct their data found in the Department, when changing the place of residence for example.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The adoption of a uniform model for data needed by all concerned institutions.</li> <li>- Identify one reference point to be supplied with data by the other institutions.</li> <li>- Electronic link with all institutions to facilitate flow of data.</li> <li>- Making use of the Civil Status and Passports Department data for providing information that saves time, effort and money to in collecting the data again.</li> </ul>

continued / Table No. 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Civil Status and Passports Department is considered one of the departments that have large and continuous communication with the citizen.</li> <li>- Electronic infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay in recording events</li> <li>- Place of residence according to job accommodation is not adopted though it is an indication of population movement. The adoption of place of residence is a must. The citizen must register place of residence despite the conflict of interests he may face.</li> <li>- Difficult procedures adopted in case of change of place of residence and its association with the acquired rights of the citizen.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Government's plan based on administrative reform and change.</li> </ul>	

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
<p><b>5. Social Security Corporation</b></p>	<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing institutions with data on Jordanians and non-Jordanians insured under the following classification:</li> <li>1. Providing institutions with data on insured persons under the following classification : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● age</li> <li>● sex</li> <li>● nationality</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Corporation branches in all governorates (workplace) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monthly wage</li> <li>● Economic activity</li> <li>● Work injuries</li> <li>● Physical illness or accident disability for pensioners, In addition to the above, the Corporation provides data on the number of dependents and by types of pensions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2.As for the optional participants,the Corporation provides data on overseas participants by place of residence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royal directions and visions to improve work mechanisms.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The lack of a national database on migrant labor in Jordan.</li> <li>- The lack of data on the numbers of Jordanians working abroad and their characteristics.</li> <li>- The institutions tend to estimate the numbers of non-Jordanians residing in Jordan in indirect ways.</li> <li>- Insurance fraud in not giving the actual number of workers, in particular foreign workers.</li> </ul>	<p>Activating the role of the Department of Statistics among public sector institutions providing and using the migration data (and the statistical number) through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supervising the mechanism of the administrative records documentation automatically and ensuring the quality of data and taking into account the adopted classifications in Jordan.</li> <li>- Training human resources in institutions working in this field.</li> <li>- Requiring institutions to apply the accepted international classification used by the Department of Statistics and related to occupations and others.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
	<p><b>weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Corporation does not require registered foreign workers in the social security any official work permits, this results in the evasion of foreign workers from getting work permits when paid a lump sum compensation by the Corporation – when departing The worker compares the compensation amount and the cost of the permit, if the compensation amount is less than the cost of the permit, then he does not register and does not get a work permit.</li> <li>- Not all the data found in the forms related to the insured person residing abroad is entered.</li> <li>- Forms used lack detailed data for foreign workers such as level of education, occupation, etc.</li> </ul>		

continued / Table 3: Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
<p><b>6. Department of Statistics</b></p>	<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The availability of national expertise in the area of migration.</li> <li>- The availability of migration statistics data through censuses and surveys.</li> <li>- The presence of technical competent committees shared between all the concerned authorities.</li> <li>- Technical support and assistance provided by the dstat project and other international projects.</li> <li>- Link all border checkpoints in a unified electronic system through which all arrivals and departures data can be obtained.</li> </ul> <p><b>weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of funding to conduct a comprehensive survey on migration.</li> <li>- Poor training of the human resources on the use of computerized software related to migration statistics.</li> <li>- Poor informative electronic link between the relevant authorities.</li> <li>- The aim of the registration process differs between the ministries and concerned institutions.</li> <li>- Differences in concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies among relevant authorities.</li> <li>- Noncompliance with all the procedures,</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducting periodic specialized surveys on migration.</li> <li>- Conducting comprehensive survey on non-Jordanians.</li> <li>- Conducting comprehensive survey on foreign workers.</li> <li>- Redirect three basic questions in every official census on population: Country of nationality, place of birth and the country where one was residing already- and then publish the data according to age and sex.</li> <li>- Establishment of a unit for migration statistics.</li> <li>- Establishment of a national observatory for foreign workers in Jordan.</li> <li>- Keep the specialists informed on the experiences of the developed countries in the area of migration statistics.</li> <li>- Standardization of methodologies, definitions and classifications used in migration statistics.</li> <li>- Strengthening the capacities of the Department of Statistics in the area of migration statistics through training.</li> <li>- Signing agreements between Jordan and non-restricted residence law countries.</li> </ul>

continued / Table 3 : Assessing the Institutions concerned with Migration Data

Concerned Institution	Weaknesses and strengths	Challenges and Opportunities	Recommendations
	<p>such as facilitating the procedures in the peak seasons on the expense of the accuracy of data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of funding and support for updating procedures and methods used.</li> <li>- The lack of a national database on foreign workers.</li> <li>- The lack of data on the numbers of Jordanians abroad and their characteristics.</li> <li>- The lack of data on illegal migration.</li> <li>- The lack of agreements between Jordan and non-restricted residence law countries.</li> <li>- The deactivation of some procedures, such as the Jordanian sponsor is not obligated to report the change of residence for non-Jordanians.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a focal point for migration statistics that contain the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Database of migration indicators</li> <li>● Number of migrants from and to Jordan</li> <li>● Data sources</li> <li>● Studies and relevant research</li> <li>● Descriptive data for indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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## 7: Most Important Results, Challenges, Recommendations and Future Expectations

### 7.1 Most Important Results

1. There are Jordanian efforts exerted by many authorities in the field to create a data base on migration to and from Jordan.
2. The Jordanian migration abroad is characterized by its length of time, but suffers from the lack of networking between migrants and the Jordanian embassies and missions which makes the issue of capturing the numbers of migrants and their characteristics and their location very difficult.
3. Multiplicity of forms used by various bodies concerned with immigration is very difficult, and the different types of data required according to the needs of each body.
4. Arrivals and departures data issued by the Jordanian border checkpoints is a major important source to determine the transit traffic but it is scientifically inaccurate to measure the international migration.
5. Ignoring the issue of estimating the number of Jordanians abroad, and the Jordanian migrant employment and those expected to return home in the case of disasters or wars in countries of residence, this should not be shunned in the planning process.
6. Some Arab nationalities have the freedom of entering the Jordanian borders and are not subject to residency permits, such as the Egyptian and Syrian nationality, and this does not require them to contact labor offices to obtain work permits, and thus obtain new data on their movements.
7. The ministries of Labor and Interior follow up the work and residence of migrant workers; they also issue reports containing specific data on these workers. Whereas those who are unemployed and without work permits are not covered by this data.
8. The roles of some other institutions (other than the ministries of Labor and Interior) vary in the collection of data on immigrants coming to Jordan not to work. There are some data provided by the Civil Status and Passports Department (births and deaths) and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (touristic movement) for tourists residing in Jordan six months or more.

Thus, the report addressed the reality of migration data in Jordan from its sources in all governmental departments and institutions related to this phenomenon. The accuracy of this data can be enhanced through cooperation among themselves, and overcome some weaknesses in some areas. In addition there is a need to establish a common reference for all actors in order to reduce the gap in estimates between various actors, thus obtain more accurate and reliable data.

### 7.2 Challenges

1. Arrivals and departures data from and to Jordan suffer from some weaknesses which causes them to be not a credible source for measuring international migration either entering or leaving the country.
2. The difficulty lies in measuring the size of Jordanian international migration abroad being permanent or temporary, as well as the lack of communication between Jordanian migrants in different countries with the Jordanian diplomatic representations.
3. The international migration to Jordan imposed pressure on the national economy and infrastructure, also the Jordanian immigration abroad led to the Jordanian labor market losing an important part of skilled and qualified workers.

- 
4. Jordan suffers from length of time between different censuses and surveys, leading to inadequate availability of data especially those relating to migration.
  5. The absence of a reference point for all institutions and departments that generates migration data.
  6. The variations in the patterns and consequences of migration from and to Jordan, yet there is no project to develop an early warning system to explore the possibilities of this migration movements, and what is applicable is just reactions after the migration movements have occurred.
  7. The lack of analytical studies dealing with migration issues by researchers and Jordanian study centers, universities and institutes.
  8. The limited financial resources allocated to research and development, and the lack of incentives especially for researchers in the field of migration and population.
  9. Poor technical coordination in dealing with specialized Arabic and international donor organizations to address the migration data between various institutions concerned with migration issues.
  10. The absence of standardized electronic government network working to link various different institutions including those concerned with migration, as these institutions can benefit from the consolidated database.
  11. The ineffectiveness of the exchange of information and data with migration observatories at the regional and international level, therefore the possibility of Jordan benefiting is humble.
  12. Conflicting data on the number of Jordanians abroad and their characteristics and location in the absence of a national strategy to keep records or estimate of their numbers.
  13. Lack of attention to the issue of migration as a national priority to contribute to the economic social development process.

With all the efforts, however, the challenge of the scarcity of data and to identify the estimated migration rates accurately, and the characteristics of work for foreign workers and Jordanian migrants still exists. This is due to several factors some of which are: the data of this phenomenon is linked with various countries in the same time and not with one country. The calculation of the numbers is done only through national population spaced surveys, taking into account the residents or their family relationship. Also some countries receiving workers do not publish their statistical indicators considering them as property, thus publishing and blocking information as desired. This confirms the weakness in data exchange between countries which forces some to estimate the numbers of its citizens working abroad.

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One example of this challenge is to count the number of Jordanian employed abroad and their characteristics where there are currently no precise data in any official body around, especially that the vast majority of Jordanians abroad immigrate as individuals and personal choice and without the country's intervention, this prevents capturing their actual numbers, that is why researchers use estimates of such employment.

### 7.3 General Recommendations

The report addressed the status of migration data in Jordan from its sources, in all government departments and institutions that are related to this phenomenon, and the ways in which to enhance the accuracy of this data through overcoming the weaknesses, with the need for a reference point for all those institutions to reduce the gap in the estimates.

However, Jordan achieved a lot through concentrated efforts of all institutions concerned with migration to:

- Establish a special unit for migration statistics which is a specialized independent unit with a legal personality responsible on migration data and foreign workers.
- Establish a national observatory for foreign workers in Jordan.
- A thorough survey of foreign workers in Jordan.
- Establish a system of migration statistics within the comprehensive system of official

**statistics that includes the following:**

- Statistical indicators
- Numbers of migrants to and from Jordan
- Migration data sources
- Studies and research on migration
- Metadata of the statistical indicators
- Institutions concerned
- Migration data analysis

The United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics (Annex No. 6) and the draft on international migration surveys of households in Mediterranean countries (Annex No. 7) were reviewed, to benefit from the ideas and the approaches used in addressing migration issues.

**The most important general recommendations are:**

1. Electronic link between institutions on migration and training the cadres to work according to the technical and professional developments in this field.
2. The adoption of new technologies and providing modern equipment to monitor the movement of migrants at the border checkpoints in the Kingdom.
3. Expand electronic connectivity on the Secure Government Network (SGN), which the Residence & Foreigners Affairs Directorate in the Public Security Directorate effectively began doing, this must include all relevant institutions.
4. The exposure to the experiences of developed countries in the area of migration management and related data processing.
5. To intensify contacts and coordinate with international organizations specialized in migration issues to benefit from their expertise and studies results, and the possibility of them financing projects to increase the efficiency of those dealing with migrants.
6. Monitoring national reports on migration and compare those with international reports issued in accordance with international standards.

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7. Activate the enforcement of laws and legislations relating to the law of residence of non-Jordanians to capture their numbers and their characteristics.
  8. Adopt the non-Jordanians personal number proposed by the Ministry of Interior for all personal applications and record it on the passport document.
  9. Consolidation of national efforts to link migration and development through the establishment of a mandatory legal entity specialized in foreigners under a special law.
  10. Adopt the proposed system to follow-up immigration issues and processing the data by specialists.
  11. Linking migration to development issues through meeting the needs of the labor market with constant guidance of data as an early warning for the review and assessing these policies.
  12. Give remittances from Jordanian workers considerable interest as a tool to estimate the number of Jordanians abroad and also to calculate the unofficial remittances.
  13. Evaluate the content of the forms used by institutions concerned with migration data to achieve identical numbers of immigrants in Jordan, and to be commensurate with the expected outcomes of the proposed system, according to the following steps:
    - Identify institutions and stakeholders in migration data (internal and external).
    - Review of the collected forms used by these institutions in data collection.
    - Determine the data/variables that are collected through the forms used in different activities and their adequacy.
    - Determine the concepts and definitions of the similar variables between these institutions, especially those that are not related to the labor market and which Jordan exerted a lot of effort in terms of concepts, classifications and became compatible with international standards.
    - Pinpoints the gaps among some of these concepts and their practical applications, submit a report to the National Committee for Migration, so the committee tries to standardize the definition of variables and uses according to international standards and experiences of developed countries.
    - Emphasize the importance of internal and external migration data as a tool for development planning and national interest, since the lack of such data limits the possibility of developing an accurate and effective policy for the management of migration affairs in the light of the growing diversity of the risks associated with migration on sending and receiving countries, such as pressure on public services and water, human trafficking, forced labor and exploitation of women and children in illegal acts. This requires that these countries must provide accurate data about the characteristics of those migrants.
    - Attention must be given to the statistics of all movements of internal migration between governorates and districts of the Kingdom through the population census to calculate migration rates.

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## 7.4 Special Recommendation

### 7.4.1 The establishment of a proposed system to monitor information and data on migration

One of the main recommendations of this report is to create an integrated system to control migration data in Jordan. This system will combine the efforts of all concerned institutions, to enable the decision makers to measure the volume of internal and external migration to and from the Kingdom, in addition to estimate the number of Jordanians abroad.

#### 7.4.1.1 Authorities involved in the system:

- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ embassies and consulates and borders/ the borders checkpoints
- General Security Directorate/ Residence and Borders Department/ borders checkpoints
- General Intelligence Department
- Ministry of Labor
- Civil Status and Passports Department
- Social Security Corporation
- Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
- Department of Statistics

#### 7.4.1.2 Objectives of the proposed system:

The proposed system aims at regulating and controlling information and data for non-Jordanians whether arriving or departing to and from the Kingdom or residents. Under this system, Jordanian and non-Jordanian migrants, as well as the Jordanians leaving the Kingdom for different reasons, especially those willing to permanently reside outside Jordan will be handled.

#### First: Non-Jordanians, this category includes both:

##### a. Arrivals and departures to and from the Kingdom: this category includes the following groups:

- Transit passengers
- Foreign workers
- Others: for treatment, accompaniment, studying, visiting, tourism etc.

##### b. Non-Jordanians residing in the Kingdom: this category includes the following groups:

- Foreign workers
- Non-working non-Jordanians
- Residents for treatment, tourism, business and students
- Employees of Arab and foreign embassies
- Employees of international organizations

## Second: Jordanians

- a. Jordanians departing abroad for any purpose whether for business, education, permanent immigration or treatment.etc.
- b. This group includes Jordanians permanently or semi permanently outside the Kingdom especially in traditional destinations for work mainly in the Gulf countries or to reside permanently in the Americas or Australia or some European countries.It should be noted that it is very important to have statistics on Jordanians abroad, whether long or short term residence.

### 7.4.1.3 Mechanism of the proposed system

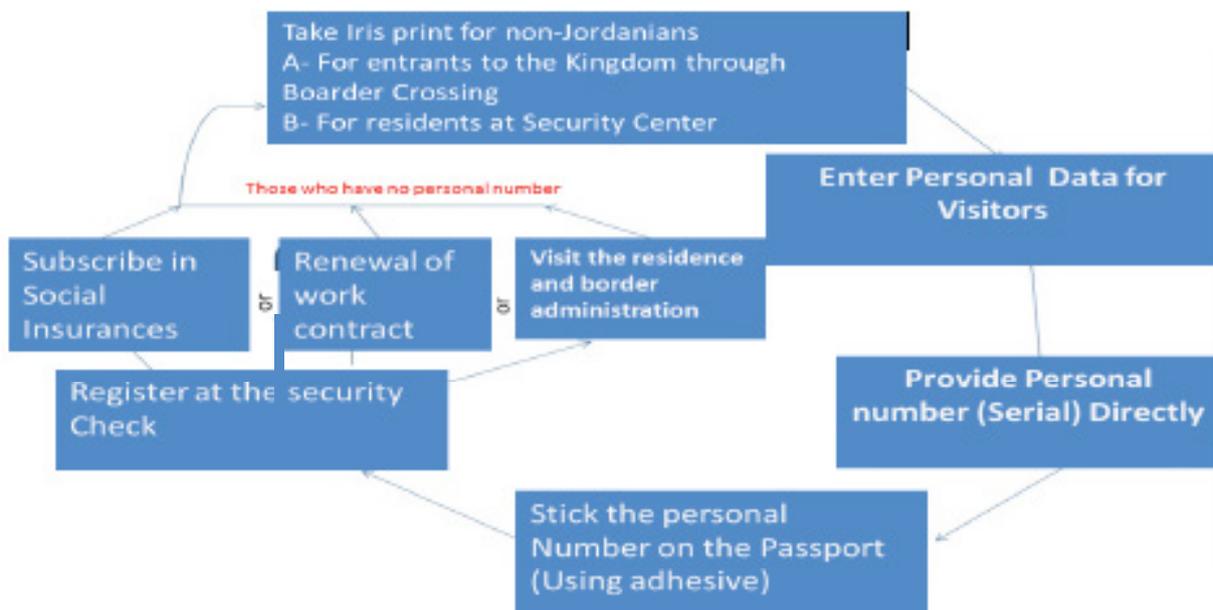
The mechanism of the proposed system is divided into two parts according to the main categories that the system will deal with, while non-Jordanians are classified according to the major categories mentioned in the entry card at all border checkpoints.

Below is a description of these two parts:

- **Dealing with arrivals and departures**

Border checkpoints represent the focal point of the proposed system, as they are the first official authority that the newcomer deals with when entering the Kingdom. It is at the same time the last official authority to deal with them when leaving the Kingdom. The accuracy of arrivals and departures data recording at these checkpoints will be reflect positively on the accuracy of data pertaining to non-Jordanians entering and departing the Kingdom. A sequence of steps taken provides data about arriving and departing non-Jordanians crossing the border checkpoints.

**Figure 7: Non-Jordanian residence cycle in the Kingdom**



- **Sequence of procedures**

- Iris print is taken for those entering border checkpoints with non-Jordanian passports at the border checkpoint directly.
- Iris print is taken for those whose iris print was never taken before the application of the proposed system; this is done in Borders & Residence Department or the nearest police station or police directorate.
- A personal (serial) number is issued automatically by the system after entering all personal data for all arrivals with non-Jordanian passports.
- Each personal (serial) number consists of 12 digits, as follows from left to right.

Country code for the arrival / nationality			Arrival / Sex	Serial number of the arrival among others from the same nationality according to date of taking the eye print						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

1. The first three digits are for the code of the nationality of country. It appears automatically when the arrival nationality is entered.
2. The fourth digit is for the arrival/sex, No. 1 is given to males while 2 for females, for example.
3. The last 7 digits represent serial numbers according to date of eye print taken, and the issue of the arrival personal number, not necessarily by date of entry to the Kingdom, for every nationality male or female.
4. Serial numbers do not need more than 7 digits; it is inconceivable that the number of arrivals to the Kingdom from one nationality reaches ten million persons.

- **Mechanism for estimating the number of Jordanians abroad**

- Taking the iris print for all Jordanians departing to countries considered to be traditional labor markets for Jordanians, with the exception of those departing to Saudi Arabia for pilgrimage and Omra, this is determined by the departing visa, but all others departing to Saudi Arabia must have their iris print
- Cooperation with ministries of labor and employment and the migration departments in countries mentioned above, to try to pin point the numbers of Jordanians who renew their work permits there. Here, bilateral agreements must be signed with these countries to oblige Jordanians working in these countries to contact the Jordanian embassy once when renewing the work permit or signing it for the first time or for any other reason, so as the Jordanian embassy collects data from the Jordanian worker (according to a specific form) to include the following:
  - Name
  - National Number
  - Nature of work
  - Number of family members for married couples
  - Period of residence
- Data mentioned above must be recorded for any Jordanian contacting the Jordanian embassies or consulates abroad for any reason with the addition of:
  - Purpose of residence:
    - Education
    - Work
    - Escorting spouse
    - Official work outside the Kingdom
    - Investment and trade
    - Treatment
    - Other

- The Jordanian embassies provide the proposed center (the National Centre for Migration and Expatriates) with available data depending on the previous mechanism.
- The proposed center analyses and estimates the volume and rate of immigration around the world according to this data which will be linked to the National Number, so that at any point of time, the security parties concerned with the proposed system and depending on the number, will be able to know that the holder of the number is inside or outside of the Kingdom, giving the opportunity to provide a database to help calculating migration rates.

- **Dealing with Non-Jordanians residing in the Kingdom**

Dealing with non-Jordanians residing in the Kingdom is the second part of the mechanism included in the proposed system. Dealing with this category is considered very crucial because the categories of residents are diverse and different, both in terms of reason for residence, nationality, or places of residence in the Kingdom. The data of this category lacks either the number or characteristics or geographical distribution that is why there is an urgent need to develop an effective mechanism within the proposed system aiming at completing the information and data for this category. The proposed mechanism includes the following steps to be performed:

**Iris print to be taken for anyone who wishes to renew his residence or participate in the social security for those without personal number**

**Compare all of the available data**

**Complete the data as a result of the comparison of available data**

**Create a digital system for non-Jordanians similar to systems in developed countries**

**The National Centre for Migration and Expatriates performs the task of following up the implementation of processes related to the output of the previous operations**

Eventually, the data pertaining to non-Jordanians arriving to the Kingdom or originally residing must include all detailed data referred to in table no. (4), by all institutions concerned with migration.

#### **7.4.2 The creation of a National Centre for Migration and Expatriates Affairs**

The proposed system includes the development of a National Centre for Migration and Expatriates Affairs with no security character, only an informative statistical one. The Centre must have financial and administrative autonomy with a legal status under a special law according to which the Centre is established. The report proposes that the Centre shall have a Board of Trustees headed by the Prime Minister and includes as members in addition to the Head of the Centre, the directors and heads of departments concerned with migration. The goal is to give more power to the proposed Centre in obtaining and exchanging information with partners in migration data and sources system.

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### **The Centre aims at:**

1. Organizing and classifying data on non-Jordanians arriving and departing to and from the Kingdom.
2. Following up on the data flow of arrivals and departures through border checkpoints.
3. Exchanging data with other institutions concerned with non-Jordanians as the Ministry of Labor, Social Security Corporation, Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
4. Continuously communicating with Jordanian embassies, consulates and diplomatic missions abroad to benefit from any data on the numbers of Jordanians abroad, especially those who are permanent residents.
5. Communicating with cultural and labor attaches wherever found in the Jordanian embassies to obtain any data on the numbers of Jordanians, workers and students abroad.
6. Carrying out scientific research on migration to and from Jordan, including the follow-up of studies on migration in countries that are traditionally Jordanian migrant destination different types to estimate their numbers and characteristics.
7. Building scientific and institutional partnerships with international organizations and any other local, regional, or global parties concerned with migration issues of different types and their ratings in order to determine the how much Jordan affected and was affected by this phenomenon.
8. Coordinating with authorities concerned with migration to the Kingdom to control the data pertaining to non-Jordanians.
9. The proposed Centre to be a focal point for all data pertaining to the numbers and characteristics of non-Jordanians (this data does not include, of course, security information).
10. Working with institutions concerned with migration to develop and sustain the system periodically to update and ensure the accuracy of the data.
11. Providing advice and counseling to the decision maker regarding the developments of the migrants and expatriates, according to the studies and research carried out by the Centre.
12. Institutional working to build an early warning system for international and regional developments related to migrations of all kinds.

**Table 4: Proposed form for controlling Migration information and data**

Required data	Related institutions								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Public Security Directorate	General Intelligence Department	Ministry of Labor	Civil Status & Passports Department	Social Security Corporation	Department of Statistics	Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities
Number									
Characteristics									
Demographics									
Social									
Economic									
Period of residence									
Profession									
Purpose of Visit									
Place of residence									
Nationality									

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## 8: Appendixes

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**Appendix 1:**  
**Analysis of the reality of migration in Jordan from the  
results of censuses and surveys in the  
Department of Statistics**

## Development of the population situation in Jordan

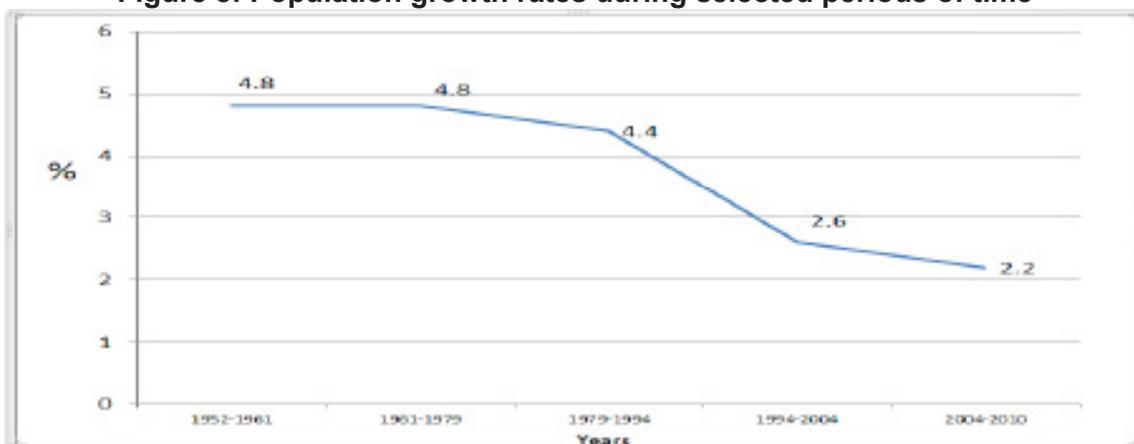
The geographical distribution of the population between the governorates of the Kingdom and between urban and rural areas is not in line with the economic and environmental requirements and achievements of the Millennium Development Goals. It can be noticed that two-thirds of the population of the Kingdom lives in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid governorates (71.4%), and in the southern governorates (Karak, Tafila and Maan and Aqaba), where the proportion of the population is (10%) of the total population in the Kingdom. This has had a significant impact on the population density among the governorates, the highest was in the Governorate of Irbid (692.3 people per km<sup>2</sup>), and the lowest in the Governorate of Ma'an (3.5 people per km<sup>2</sup>) up to and including the end of 2010, and the percentage of the population in urban areas (82.6%) the population in the rural areas (17.4%). It was noted that the unbalanced distribution of population was the result of a different distribution of services and infrastructure, and the availability of employment opportunities in some areas and not others. These factors led to the movement of populations from their places of residence to other regions that meet their requirements.

**Table 5: The number of people in the Kingdom by sex and population growth rates during selected years**

Year	Male	Female	Total	Population growth rate (%)	
				Time Period	(%)
<sup>(1)</sup> 1952	301.7	284.5	586.2	1952-1961	4.8
<sup>(2)</sup> 1961	469.4	431.4	900.8	1961-1979	4.8
<sup>(3)</sup> 1979	1115.8	1017.2	2133.0	1979-1994	4.4
<sup>(4)</sup> 1994	2160.7	1978.7	4139.4	1994-2004	2.6
<b>2004</b>	2757.7	2592.3	5350.0	2004-2010	2.2
<b>2010</b>	3151.0	2962.0	6113.0	2010	2.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Statistical Yearbook, various issues

**Figure 8: Population growth rates during selected periods of time**



Source: Department of Statistics, Statistical Yearbook, various issues

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Table (5) shows the continuing rise in the number of the population during the time period 1952 - 2010, showing that the population doubled about ten times. This continuous increase in the population was a natural result of the substantial increase in the rate of population growth, where this rate was higher than the global average for decades, and also due to fertility rates that increased during that period in addition to the increased the number of arrivals into the Kingdom.

The movement of people within the borders of the Kingdom among the governorates or inside the kingdom from abroad is one of the most important factors that led to the changes in the demographic, economic, and social and other aspects. Whether in terms of transit or reception, Jordan is an exporting and receiving country for migrants at the same time. In order to understand the size and nature of population movements and trends, there is a need for data analysis to be done on internal and external migration data issued by the Department of Statistics.

### **Internal migration**

The population censuses and household surveys are the major sources for the internal migration in Jordan, where they provide data sources that can be used to measure two types of migration: The first type of migration is based on the previous and current places of residence, whereas the second type is the migration based on place of birth and residence of the person at the time of the census or survey. Forms also include two surveys of household surveys and some of the questions related to the internal migration (the survey in 1994 and family-scan for the year 2003). Noting that the General Department of Statistics conducted a special survey on internal and returnable migration in 1986.

## Key findings from the reality of the General Census of Population and Housing 2004:

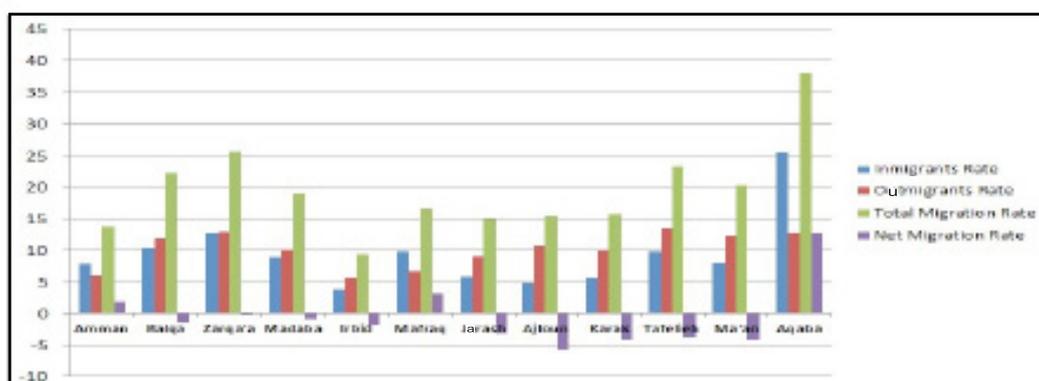
### - Immigration by place of residence:

**Table 6: Size and rates of Inmigrants, Outmigrants and net Migration by governorates in the Kingdom using data of current and previous residence for 2004**

Governorates	The Volume of Migration				Average			
	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Total	Net Migration	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Total	Net Migration
Amman	133216	102008	235224	31208	7.8	5.9	13.7	1.8
Balqa	33710	38149	71859	-4439	10.4	11.8	22.2	-1.4
Zarqa'a	89792	90414	180206	-622	12.7	12.8	25.6	-0.1
Madaba	11082	12350	23432	-1268	8.9	10	18.9	-1
Irbid	32951	50331	83282	-17380	3.7	5.6	9.3	-1.9
Mafrq	22507	15306	37813	7201	9.8	6.7	16.5	3.1
Jarash	7807	12123	19930	-4316	5.8	9.1	14.9	-3.2
Ajloun	5594	12396	17990	-6802	4.8	10.6	15.4	-5.8
Karak	11181	19338	30519	-8157	5.7	9.9	15.7	-4.2
Tafelieh	7212	9965	17177	-2753	9.8	13.5	23.3	-3.7
Ma'an	7094	10769	17863	-3675	8	12.2	20.2	-4.2
Aqaba	21964	10961	32925	11003	25.4	12.7	38.1	12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>384.11</b>	<b>384.11</b>	<b>768220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Ahmad Khawaldeh, levels and trends of internal migration in Jordan, 2007.

**Figure 9: The Average Inflows, Outflows and Net Migration Rates by Governorates in the Kingdom Using Data of Current and Previous Residence, 2004**



Source: Ahmad Khawaldeh, levels and trends of internal migration in Jordan, 2007.

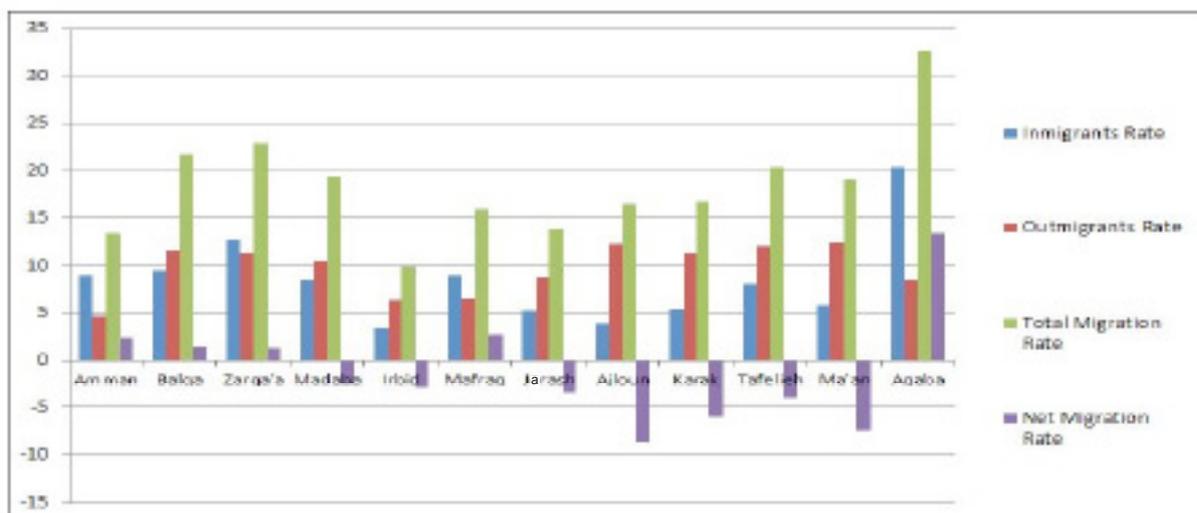
- Migration by place of birth (life time migration)

**Table 7: Size and Rates of Inflows, Outflows and Net Migration by Governorates in the Kingdom Using Residence Data and Time of the Birth of the Individual, 2004.**

Governorates	Migration Size				Rate			
	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Total	Net Migration	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Total	Net Migration
Amman	136531	91325	227856	45206	8.9	4.7	13.3	2.3
Balqa	30729	39766	70495	-9037	9.5	11.5	21.8	1.4
Zarqa'a	85508	76249	161757	9259	12.7	11.3	22.9	1.3
Madaba	10451	13618	24069	-3167	8.4	10.5	19.4	-2.6
Irbid	30560	57166	87726	-26606	3.4	6.4	9.8	-3
Mafrq	21659	14800	36459	6859	8.9	6.5	15.9	2.8
Jarash	6913	11618	18531	-4705	5.2	8.7	13.9	-3.5
Ajloun	4590	14654	19244	-10064	3.9	12.3	16.4	-8.6
Karak	10413	22071	32484	-11658	5.3	11.3	16.7	-6
Tafelieh	6054	9028	15082	-2974	8	12	20.4	-4
Ma'an	5106	11781	16887	-6675	5.8	12.5	19.1	-7.5
Aqaba	20843	7281	28124	13562	20.4	8.4	32.6	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>369.357</b>	<b>369.357</b>	<b>738.714</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Khawaldeh, Ahmed, levels and trends of internal migration in Jordan, 2007, Page 35

**Figure 10: Average Inflow, Outflow and Net Migration Rates by Governorates in the Kingdom Using Data on usual Residence of the Mother at the Time of the Individual's Birth, 2004**



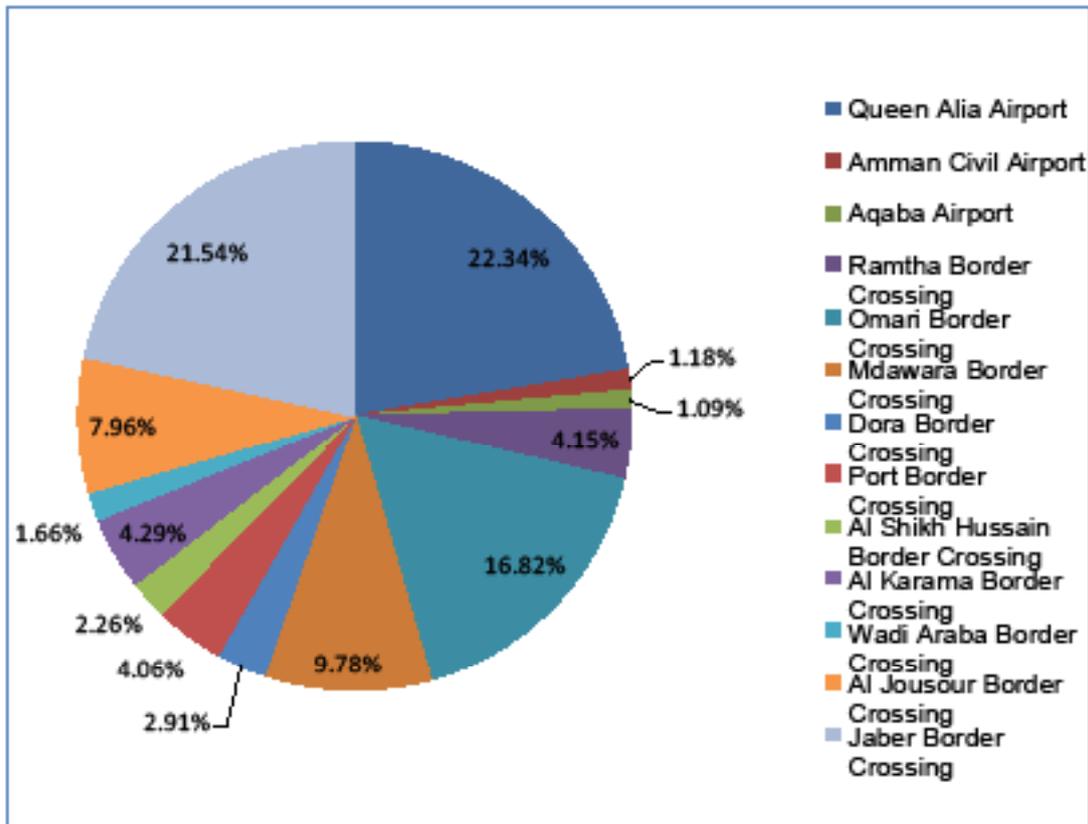
Source: Ahmad Khawaldeh, levels and trends of internal migration in Jordan, 2007, Page 35

### International non-Jordanian migration

The results of the General Census of Population and Housing 2004 showed the proportion of the characteristics of population in the Kingdom (7.7%), and the available large database on the size of immigrants entrants and their geographical distribution, their social and economic, demographic characteristics, and the percentage of Jordanian population abroad (0.6%). But it is worth noting that the results of the population censuses and surveys do not reflect the real size of non-Jordanians due to the violation of many of the residence laws in Jordan, causing them do not appear in the various censuses and surveys. In addition the census does not provide data on the numbers of Jordanians abroad due to a lack of records by the Jordanian embassies and consulates abroad.

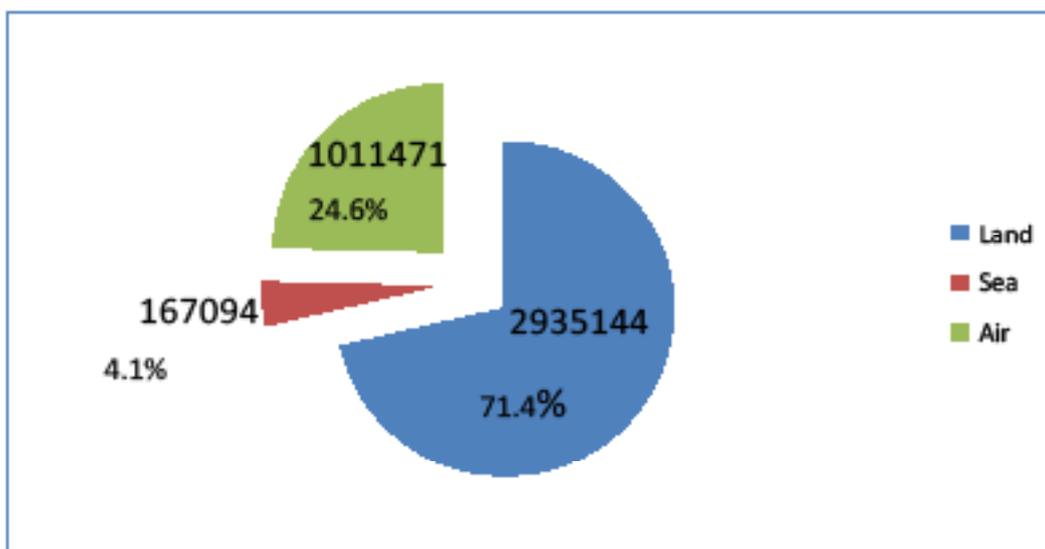
The General Intelligence Department issues semi-annual reports that include the number of arrivals and departures by several different properties. The most important data issued by the General Intelligence Department (GID) with respect to arrivals and departures through border checkpoints is shown in the figures and tables below.

Figure 11: Departure Percentages in the First Half of 2011, by Border Checkpoints



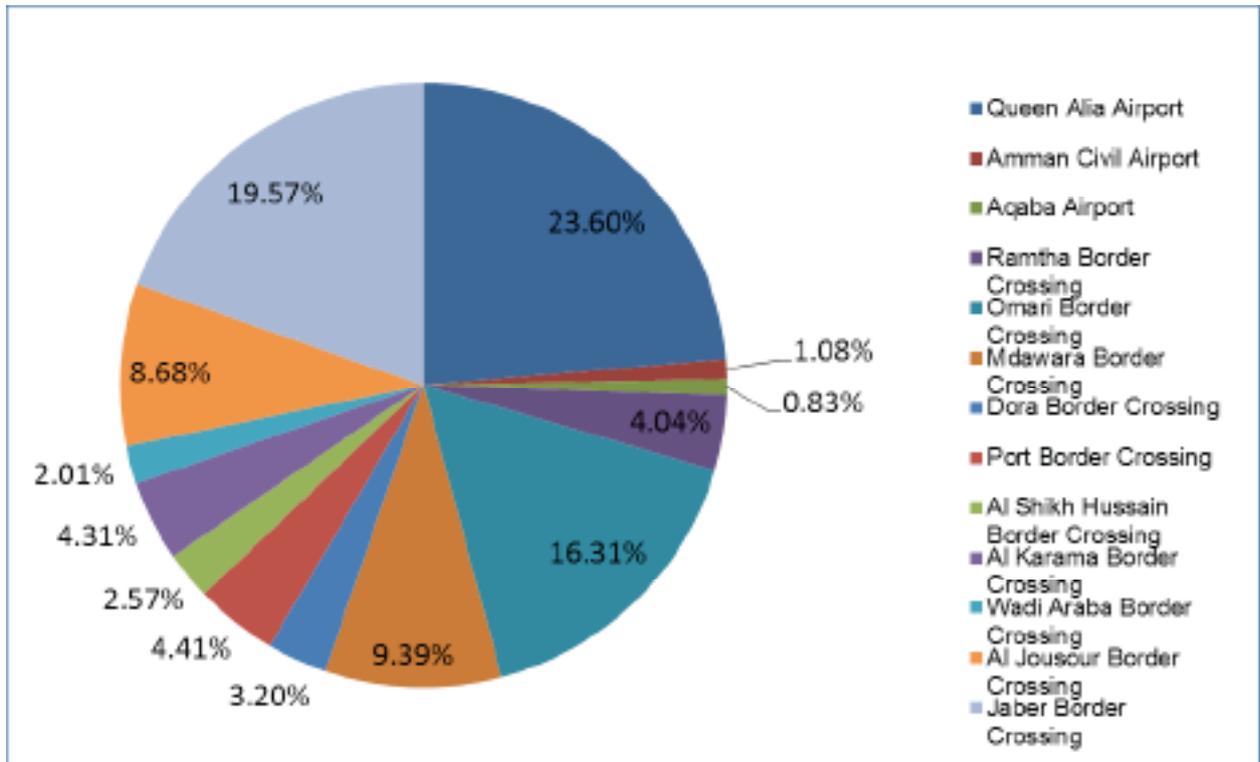
Source: Department of General Intelligence, unpublished data, 2011

Figure 12: Total Departures in the First Half of 2011 by Means of Transport



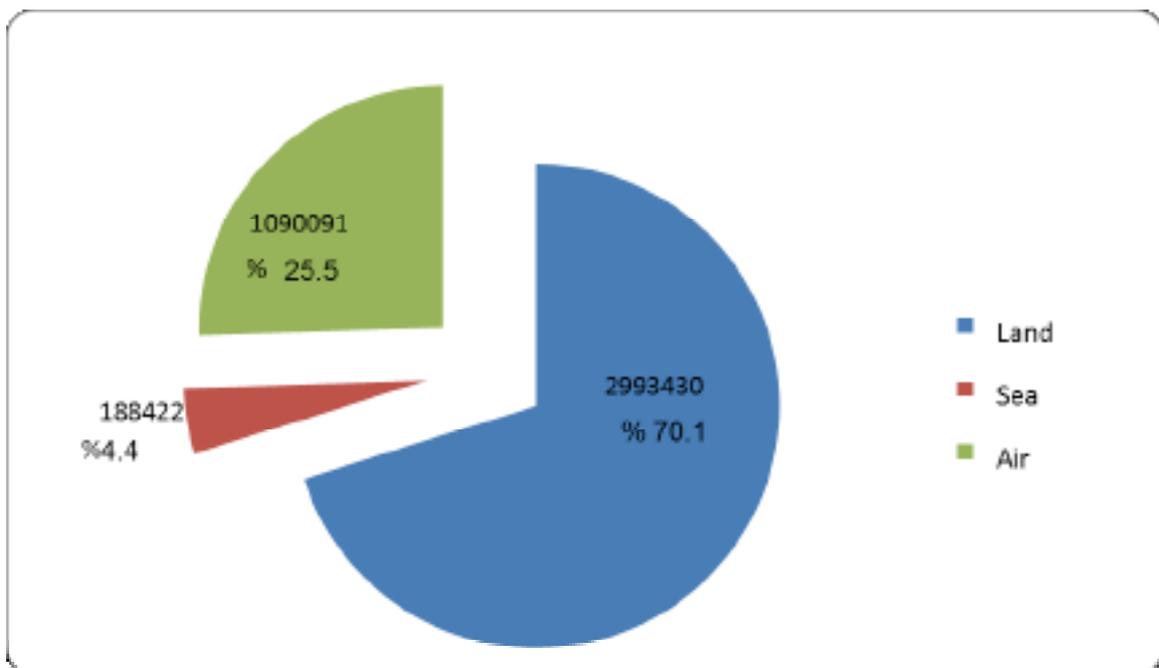
Source: Department of General Intelligence, unpublished data, 2011

**Figure 13: Percentage of Arrivals coming in the First half of 2011, by Borders Checkpoints**



Source: Department of General Intelligence, unpublished data, 2011

**Figure 14: Total Number of Arrivals in the First Half of 2011, by the Means of Transport**



Source: Department of General Intelligence, unpublished data, 2011.

## Statistics of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):

- The total number of Iraqis registered with UNHCR until the beginning of the month of October 2011 (33,753) thousand, of whom (32,638) refugees and (1,109) refugee seekers.
- Those refugees were distributed by sex as follows: (17252) thousand male (51.1%) and (16,501) thousands females (48.9%).
- The number of Iraqis in the Kingdom was much higher than these numbers, it was estimated that their numbers exceeded five hundred thousand people.

**Table 8: Number of Registered Refugees with the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for selected years**

Years	Total Number of Registered with UNHCR								
	Beginning of Year	End of Year	New Entries	Re-Open File	Who Left	Numbers of those who left Voluntarily	Personal Departing	Number of those whose files were closed	Other Cases
2007	21.999	50.635	31.088	392	1.429	.....	62	37	1.316
2008	50.635	52.443	9.79	427	6.639	103	530	18	1.119
2009	52.443	38.744	6.849	455	5.462	274	813	13.598	856
2010	38.744	31.476	7.983	1.066	3.444	107	507	11.334	1.419
2011	33.32	33.753	5.744	828	775	76	196	2758	552

Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - Amman, unpublished data, 2011

**Table 9: Number of Registered Refugees with the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) by Religious Background 2011**

The number of Registered Refugees by religious background 2011	
Sunni Muslims	21853
Shi'a Muslims	7787
Muslims (different ways)	63
Christians	3527
Sabeen	431
Yazidi	35
Others	57

Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - Amman, unpublished data, 2011

**Table 10: Number of registered refugees with the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) by ethnic group 2011**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
<b>Arabs</b>	29839
<b>Armenians</b>	268
<b>Kurds</b>	888
<b>Assyrians</b>	562
<b>Chaldeans</b>	1608
<b>Turkmen</b>	216
<b>Other ethnic groups</b>	372

Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
- Amman, unpublished data, 2011

- The number of refugees who left the Kingdom for resettlement in resettlement countries during the period from 1/1/2007 until 22/09/2011 (17.072) thousand refugees, while the value of fines that were exempted when they left the kingdom (19,086,018) (nineteen million and eighty-six thousand and eighteen) JD.
- The number of refugees who have left the Kingdom since 1995 and up to 22.9.2011 (22,075) refugees while the value of the fines that have been exempted (21,284,982) JDs, approximately twenty-one million, two hundred and four and eighty thousand Jordanian dinars.

**- Ministry of Labor statistics**

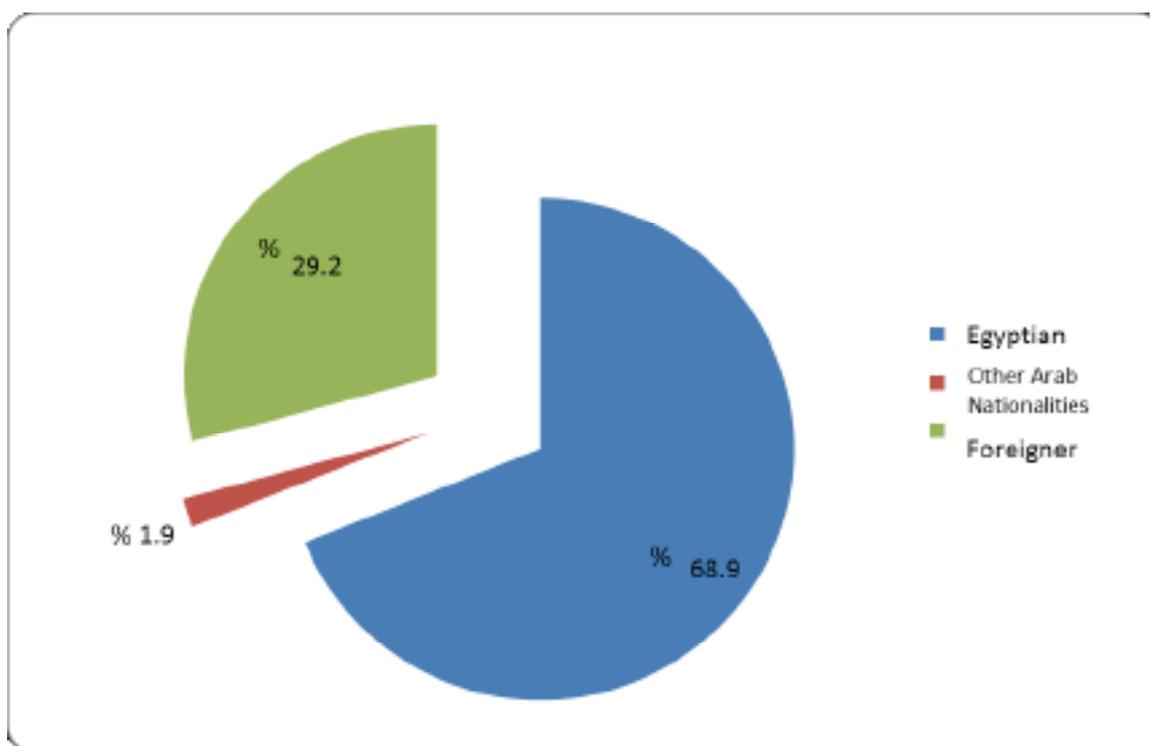
**Table 11: foreign Workers Registered with the Ministry of Labor by Nationality and Month, 2010**

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Egyptian</b>	<b>Syrian</b>	<b>Iraqi</b>	<b>Yemeni</b>	<b>Sudanese</b>	<b>The Rest of Arabs</b>	<b>Foreigners</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Month</b>								
<b>January</b>	12184	151	49	43	25	70	6278	18800
<b>February</b>	12174	201	59	55	26	56	5747	18318
<b>March</b>	16876	221	97	36	28	94	7063	24415
<b>April</b>	18064	240	83	63	30	92	6339	24911
<b>May</b>	22216	238	65	46	44	112	7682	30403
<b>June</b>	19814	287	80	87	26	71	9199	29564
<b>July</b>	18062	172	92	60	37	87	8103	26613
<b>August</b>	17623	159	272	35	32	94	7147	25362
<b>September</b>	15900	139	151	81	27	72	7233	23603

Nationality / Month	Egyptian	Syrian	Iraqi	Yemeni	Sudanese	The Rest of Arabs	Foreigners	Total
October	18458	220	83	30	36	105	8222	27154
November	15596	137	72	27	28	51	5984	21895
December	18716	168	95	75	32	106	8112	27304
<b>Total</b>	<b>205683</b>	<b>2333</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>87109</b>	<b>298342</b>
<b>Percentage%</b>	68.94	0.78	0.4	0.21	0.12	0.34	29.2	100

Source: Ministry of Labor, Annual Report, 2010.

**Figure 15: Percentage Distribution of Foreign Workers by Nationality, 2010**



Source: Ministry of Labor, Annual Report 2010

-Tables issued by the Social Security Corporation

**Table 12: Number of Actively individuals Insured by Sex, Nationality and Governorate as in 31/12/2010**

Governorate	Jordanian				Non-Jordanian				Total	Percentage %
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage %	Males	Females	Total	%		
Amman	486328	173845	660173	84.9	51007	6066	57073	55.1	717246	81.4
Aqaba	11096	1476	12572	1.6	3781	365	4146	4	16718	1.9
Irbid	22321	11154	33475	4.3	9869	5379	15248	14.7	48723	5.5
Zarqa	17563	6073	23636	3	8882	5056	13938	13.4	37574	4.3
Karak	7374	2283	9657	1.2	2615	1211	3826	3.7	13483	1.5
Ajloun	1222	452	1674	0.2	139	0	139	0.1	1813	0.2
Mafraq	4722	1170	5892	0.8	1037	4	1041	1	6933	0.8
Jarash	2106	648	2754	0.4	519	44	563	0.5	3317	0.4
Balqa'	11881	5372	17253	2.2	3312	102	3414	3.3	20667	2.3
Tafeleh	1597	487	2084	0.3	813	4	817	0.8	2901	0.3
Ma'an	4216	859	5075	0.7	1827	15	1842	1.8	6917	0.8
Madaba	2138	947	3085	0.4	1600	18	1618	1.6	4703	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>572564</b>	<b>204766</b>	<b>777330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85401</b>	<b>18264</b>	<b>103665</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>880995</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Social Security Corporation, Annual Report, 2010.

**Table 13: Number of Actively Individuals Insured by Sex, Nationality and Monthly Wage Category as in 31/12/2010**

Wage Category	Jordanian				Non-Jordanian				Total	%	Accumulative Percentage
	Males	Females	Total	%	Males	Females	Total	%			
Less or Equal 150	34527	25560	60087	7.7	45207	13717	58924	56.8	119011	13.5	13.5
151-200	61240	23089	84329	10.8	15394	1027	16421	15.8	100750	11.4	24.9
201-300	178651	51237	229888	29.6	13617	898	14515	14.0	244403	27.7	52.7
301-400	146979	59351	206330	26.5	4640	791	5431	5.2	211761	24.0	76.7
401-500	49260	18408	67668	8.7	1928	434	2362	2.3	70030	7.9	84.7
501-600	24787	8560	33347	4.3	869	232	1101	1.1	34448	3.9	88.6
601-700	16140	4867	21007	2.7	503	148	651	0.6	21658	2.5	91.0
701-1000	26997	7138	34135	4.4	1056	561	1617	1.6	35752	4.1	95.1
1001-1500	18999	4081	23080	3.0	821	205	1026	1.0	24106	2.7	97.8
1501-2000	7009	1233	8242	1.1	656	149	805	0.8	9047	1.0	98.9
2001-2500	2992	518	3510	0.5	224	35	259	0.2	3769	0.4	99.3
2501-3000	1662	280	1942	0.2	119	27	146	0.1	2088	0.2	99.5
3001-3500	939	154	1093	0.1	75	16	91	0.1	1184	0.1	99.7
3501-4000	666	88	754	0.1	62	12	74	0.1	828	0.1	99.8
4001-4500	372	62	434	0.1	37	1	38	0.0	472	0.1	99.8
4501-5000	635	69	704	0.1	93	3	96	0.1	800	0.1	99.9
More than 5000	709	71	780	0.1	100	8	108	0.1	888	0.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>572564</b>	<b>204766</b>	<b>777330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85401</b>	<b>18264</b>	<b>103665</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>880995</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Social Security Corporation, Annual Report, 2010.

**Table 14: The Cumulative Numbers of Retirees by Sex, Nationality, and Type of Pension as in 31/12/2010**

Type of pension	Jordanian				Non-Jordanian				Total	Percentage %
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage %	Males	Females	Total	Percentage %		
Mandatory Aging	36990	5400	42390	33.9	771	84	855	27.2	43245	33.8
Early Aging	42194	8019	50213	40.2	976	63	1039	33.0	51252	40.0
Natural Deficit	15471	1865	17336	13.9	251	23	274	8.7	17610	13.7
Injury Deficit	2814	138	2952	2.4	369	11	380	12.1	3332	2.6
Natural Death	9497	782	10279	8.2	383	11	394	12.5	10673	8.3
Injury Death	1724	92	1816	1.5	196	6	202	6.4	2018	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>108690</b>	<b>16296</b>	<b>124986</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2946</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3144</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>128130</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Social Security Corporation, Annual Report, 2010.

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**Appendix 2:  
Internationally Accredited Definitions and  
Classifications of Migration**

### First: Internationally Accredited Definitions and Classifications of Migration

There are many definitions for migration. The simple concept of migration is the “movement of individuals from an area to another area, whether it be within the boundaries of the country, a so-called internal migration, or moving outside the boundaries of the country.

The Term	Meaning
<b>Mobility or Migration Period</b>	The period of time between leaving the former place of residence and the day of the interview
<b>Migration Status</b>	The distribution of the population into two main categories based on the comparison by accommodation at two points in time.
<b>Migrant</b>	An individual who has moved from a particular place of residence to reside elsewhere during a period of time

Migrant	Meaning
<b>Area of Origin</b>	Region or place of residence, from which the individual immigrant moved.
<b>Area of Destination</b>	Region or place of residence, to which the individual immigrant moved.
<b>In- Migrant</b>	Individual who is made to stay in a specific area within the specified time period?
<b>Out- Migrant</b>	An individual who left a specific area during the specified time period to stay in another area
<b>Gross Migration</b>	The volume of in and out migration of a specific area during a specific period of time.
<b>Net Migration</b>	The difference between the volume of internal migration to a specific area during a specific period of time and the size of out-migration from the area during the same time period.
<b>Life- Time Migration</b>	Migration occurred between the date of birth and date of the census or any other point in time.
<b>Migration Stream</b>	Internal or external migrant group of individuals who came out of one area and entered the reception area during a specific period of time.

## Second: Concepts and definitions related to migration used in the Department of Statistics.

These concepts have been used in population censuses in 2004, 1994, and 1979 as well as in sample surveys.

Term	Meaning
<b>Category of the population</b>	The form designated for the family is divided into two sections; the first section is for the population living in Jordan, whether Jordanian or non-Jordanian, and the second section is for the Jordanian population category outside Jordan.
<b>Nationality</b>	Legal subordination of the individual to a particular country usually set in the passport or has the right to get it.
<b>Individual migrant</b>	An individual who moved to the usual place of residence of the current last usual place of residence earlier whether this individual Jordanian or non-Jordanian
<b>Returned individual</b>	Everyone returned from one of the Gulf countries (and was living there habitually) and was unable to return to that State, this applies to the returning family members regardless of age and sex.
<b>Return date</b>	Date of return to Jordan (Month, Year)
<b>Reasons of return</b>	The reasons that led to the return of the individual from the country of destination.
<b>Country of return</b>	Last country which the individual returned from, where the individual used to live regularly.
<b>The habitual residence of the mother at the time of birth of the individual</b>	Locality intended inside Jordan or the name of the country of residence of the individual's mother habitual abode at the time of his/her birth.
<b>Current place of residence</b>	Means (locality in Jordan) or the Country, at which the individual spent a period not less than six months on a regular basis (continuous or semi-continuous).
<b>Length of stay in the current place of usual residence for Jordanians and non-Jordanians in the Kingdom</b>	The period of time spent by the Jordanian individual in the current place of residence for not less than six months, as for non-Jordanians, it is the period of time spent from the moment of arrival to Jordan for the last time.
<b>Regular place of residence</b>	Last place the individual resided for six months before he moved to the current place of residence.

Continued / concepts and definitions related to migration used in the Department of Statistics

Term	Meaning
<b>First migration</b>	The migration of the individual for the first time in his/her life, even if followed by migration or other migrations after that (and can be the first and last migration if it is the migrant's only one).

**Third: Types of migration**

Term	Meaning
<b>Migration is divided into two main types:</b>	
-International Immigration	The movement of people from one country to another, crossing international political boundaries with a view to permanent residence.
-Internal Migration	The movement of individuals or groups from one area to another within the same country.
<b>It can also be divided into four types of migration by cause</b>	
Optional migration	Usually by individual initiative and the desire to move to a new place to stay
Forced migration (displacement)	Involuntary movement of individuals or groups
Permanent migration	Permanent movement
Temporary migration	Immigration of the individual or group to a new place of residence on a temporary basis in order to improve the situation of living or for political reasons, but ultimately returns to the previous place of residence.

#### Fourth: Migration measures

Term	Meaning
In migration rate	The number of immigrants within the area relative to the total population in that area.
Crude Migration Rate	This rate represents the number of migrants attributed to the population who may be exposed to migrate within a certain period of time.
Out Migration Rate	The number of migrants immigrating out of the region relative to the population in that region.
Net Migration Rate	The difference between the total of immigrants entering the region and the total if emigrants leaving.
Age-specific Migration Rate	The number of migrants of a particular age group relative to the total population in the same age group.
Demographic Efficiency Rate	The average volume of net migration in the region, relative to the size of the migration into the area and size of the emigration.

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**Appendix 3:  
Mechanism of calculating the indicators of  
Migration**

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## Mechanism of calculating the indicators of Migration

Migration is considered a complicated demographic phenomenon that is difficult to measure, where it is important to understand the size of population movements and trends, as it has direct effect on the labor force and social phenomena in the transmission and reception venue. In the case of availability of accurate data on the numbers of births and deaths in the country, the net migration can be calculated through the following equation:

$$(Min-Mout) = (Pt-Pt-1) - (B-D)$$

### Internal Migration Rate

Measures the rate of internal migration ratio between the number of immigrants into the country and that country's population:

$$\text{Internal Migration Rate} = \frac{\text{the number of migrants into the country}}{\text{Total Population}} * 1000$$

### External migration Rate

Migration rate measures the ratio between the number of migrants out of the country and the population of that country

$$\text{External Immigration Rate} = \frac{\text{the number of migrants abroad}}{\text{Total Population}} * 1000$$

### Net migration rate

Net migration rate measures the numbers of migrants in a given year per thousand of the population

$$\text{Net Rate} = \frac{\text{inmigrants} - \text{outmigrants}}{\text{Total Population}} * 1000$$

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## Migration Rate

Migration rate reflects the contribution of migration in the population growth of the country, and is measured by dividing the net migration to natural increase:

$$\text{Migration Rate} = \frac{\text{Net migration}}{\text{Natural Increase}}$$

## Total Migration Rate

Ratio between the number of out migrants and the number of in-migrants to the total population of the country

$$\text{Total migration rate} = \frac{\text{immigration size} + \text{out migration size}}{\text{Total Population}} * 1000$$

## Effective Migration Index Indicator

Used to compare the size of immigration and the size of emigration, which indicates what is kept by the country or governorate of migrants out of the total population who exchange with other countries or governorates.

$$\text{Effective migration Index Indicator} = \frac{\text{Net migration between the country and other countries}}{\text{Total population in the Country}} * 1000$$

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**Appendix 4:**  
**Some surveys carried out by the Department of  
Statistics included some of the questions that can be used  
in the study of international Migration**

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**Some surveys carried out by the Department of Statistics included some of the questions that can be used in the study of international migration:**

### **1. The study of internal and returning migration and manpower, 1986**

It is the first study in Jordan, which gathered data on returning migrants category and the main objectives of the study were:

- Identify internal migration trends and rates.
- Identify the characteristics for migrants in terms of demographic, social and economic.
- Study attractions and expulsions that affect migration flows and trends.
- Provide statistical data on the demographic characteristics and social and economic development of the returning migrants.
- Identify the most common channels for the flow of returning migrants and savings aspects of disposition.
- Study the positive and negative effects of migration on migrants and their families.

### **2. Employment and Unemployment Survey and Returnees in Jordan 1991: The**

survey focused on migrants returning from the Gulf Countries as a result of the Gulf crisis, to get to know their size, their characteristics and their deployment locations in addition to other basic data, the questions below were for the returnees:

- i. Return date from the Gulf in month and year.
- ii. Reasons for the leaving the Gulf Countries (loss of employment, deportation, poor living conditions, the fear of the war, accompanying the head of the family....).
- iii. Returned from the country of return.
- iv. The status of work in the country from which the individual returned from. individuals aged 13 years and over.
- v. Main occupation of the returning individual, which was a worker in the country from which he returned.
- vi. Status of the returned individual, which was a worker in the country from which he returned.
- vii. The amount of monthly income from working abroad of the individual who was a worker in the country from which he returned.
- viii. The presence of property or savings from working abroad of a returned individual, who was a worker in the country from which he returned.
- ix. Individual's desire to invest in Jordan who was a worker in the country from which he returned.
- x. A property in Jordan for a returned individual, who was a worker in the country from which he returned.

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3. **Jordanian Returnee Study 1991:** This study was carried out as a result of the Jordanian government's attention to the problem of unregulated return of Jordanians working in the Gulf Countries, and the associated negative impact on the economic and social conditions in Jordan.
  
  4. **Accompanying Survey 1994:** This survey was carried out in November 1994 and covered a large sample of household's that amounted to about 10% of the households in Jordan (66,921) families. Immigration in Jordan, both in terms of size, levels or trends was one of the objectives of the study.
  
  5. **Living conditions Survey 1996:** This survey was carried out in collaboration with the [Fafo Institute for Labor and Social Research](#) (Fafo) to provide statistical data concerning the living conditions of the population in Jordan, and the survey questionnaire included questions that can be used in the measurement of internal migration and international immigration are:
    - a. Mother's place of residence at time of birth of the individual.
    - b. The place of residence of the individual five years before the survey.
    - c. The individual's return to Jordan in month and year.
    - d. Nationality.
  
  6. **Multi-purpose Household Survey:** This survey was conducted in the last quarter of 2003 in collaboration with the Norwegian Institute for Social Studies International (FaFo), and has reached a sample of about (10000) families, and included a survey questionnaire. Questions to identify the size of the internal and international migration in Jordan, were as follows:
    - a. Nationality
    - b. Mother's place of residence at the time of birth of the individual.
    - c. Refugee status.
    - d. Registration status in the international relief agency.

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**7. Levels and trends of internal migration in Jordan:** This study aimed to shed light on the phenomenon of internal migration in Jordan from the reality of the results of the General Census of Population and Housing in 2004, the objectives can be summarized as follows:

- a. Measuring the evolution of the volume of internal migration and streams for the years 1994 and 2004.
- b. Total international migration, the expatriate and the net migration.
- c. Exchange movement between the three main regions for the year 2004 and compared with the data of the 1994 census.
- d. Internal migration between urban and rural areas by region for 2004 and compared with the Census 1994 data.
- e. Internal migration flows between the governorates of the Kingdom for the year 2004 compared with 1994 census.
- f. Flow of internal migration between governorates per region for the year 2004 and compared with the 1994 census.
  
- g. Measurement of internal migration rates, total migration rate, immigration rate, emigration rate, net migration rate among the three regions and also between the governorates in order to identify the factors that attract or repel populations
- h. Recognize the economic and social characteristics of migrants' internal migration from the 2004 census and compared with the results of the General Census of Population and Housing in 1994.

**8. Internal migration in Jordan, size, streams, characteristics and effects:** Prepared by Dr. Abdullah Al-Zoubi, Kamal Saleh, Dr. Mohamed Al-Arabi. This research relied mainly on data collected from a survey of internal and returned migration and manpower which was carried out by the Department of Statistics in 1986. The most important objectives of this survey were as follows:

- Provide necessary data that enables the identification of internal migration trends between urban and rural areas and between regions by administrative divisions.
- Demographic, economic and social characteristics of immigrants.
- Provide a database through which attracting and repelling factors can be identified that affect migration flows.
- The data provided by the survey on population characteristics and properties of manpower helped to reach the estimates and conclusions that the research aimed at.

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**Appendix 5:**  
**Some of the laws and procedures relating to  
residence and foreigners affairs in Jordan**

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## **Some of the laws and procedures relating to residence and foreigners affairs in Jordan**

The Jordanian government has constantly regulated and facilitated the ways and procedures for residence and investment in Jordan, through the enactment of laws and regulations relating thereto, the government issued the Law of Residency and Foreigners Affairs No. (24) For the year 1973, and the subsequent legislation developed in this Act.

The only party that takes it upon themselves to activate and modify these laws is the Ministry of Interior through the Public Security Directorate / Border and Residence Department, where they are within the hierarchical approach.

Supplying the following definitions and classifications of the parties of the equation when entering and exiting through the border crossings:

**Citizen:** every Jordanian citizen holds a Jordanian passport.

**Foreign:** “Anyone who does not hold Jordanian citizenship.”

**Border officials:** legal persons who are assigned to register foreigners at the border checkpoints and document it on their passports.

### **Legislation affecting citizens by the Directorate of Citizenship and Foreigners Affairs:**

1. Law of Residency and Foreigners Affairs No. 24 of 1973, and amendments, and the regulations issued hereunder.
2. Jordanian Nationality Act No. 6 of 1954 and amendments.
3. Passports Act No. 5 of 2003 and amendments.
4. Visa system no. (39) For the year 1997.

### **The most important laws concerning residency and alien affairs**

**Article (4):** Law on the entry of foreigners, as it allows an alien to enter the Kingdom or exit if holding a passport or travel document valid and issued by his/her country and considered by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and holds a visa, as well as if s/he has a travel document issued by the Government of the Kingdom because of his/her presence without a passport or travel document issued by a particular government.

**Article (5):** The alien’s entry is valid if arriving to the Kingdom by Jordanian land, sea or air from the border stations or ports or airports allocated to them and after documenting it on their passport or document by the border checkpoint officials.

**Article (8):** Every alien wishing to stay in the Kingdom more than two weeks has to contact before the end of that period the Directorate or one of its affiliates or the police station in the nearby places, and provide information on his/her personal status and other data needed in the form prepared for this purpose, and to provide all the needed identification documents.

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### **Alien's registration:**

**Article (11):** Every alien before changing his or her place of residence is to inform the Directorate – Border and Residence Directorate - or one of its subsidiaries or the police station near in his/her district, about his / her new address within 48 hours.

**Article (15) (a):** Every alien and during the period of his stay in the Kingdom should submit to the competent authorities his/her passport or document that substitutes for it upon request.

**Article (15) (b):** In the case of loss or damage to the alien's passport or document substituting for it, the Security Directorates and centers need to be informed within 48 hours

**Article (16) (a):** Neither Jordanian citizens, companies or Jordanian organizations are allowed to recruit an alien unless s/he holds residence permit in the Kingdom, with the exception of the experts who are hired for scientific and technical purposes, but not to exceed a period of work for three months.

**Article (16) (B):** Anyone who recruits an alien is to submit to the Directorate or its affiliates or the police station where the workplace is located in his/her district a recognition on the form prepared for this purpose within 48 hours.

### **Residence permit:**

**Article (18):** Every alien residing or wishing to remain in the country must have obtained a residence permit in accordance with the provisions of this law, and must leave the Kingdom at the end of the duration of the residence permit unless renewed.

**Article (21) (a):** The application for a (residence permit) must fulfill all the conditions laid down in this Act to the Directorate or one of its subsidiaries or administrative governors, provided that the travel document is valid.

**Article (21) (B):** The duration of the residence permit is one year subject to renewal in the case of the conditions stipulated in this Law.

**Article (25):** At the age of sixteen, during their stay the alien's sons and daughters in the Kingdom have to obtain a residence permit in accordance with the conditions stipulated in this Law.

**Article (26):** The residence permit is granted under the following conditions:

- a. Must have a work contract with a company or a business or with a known businessman in the Kingdom noting that they do not compete with Jordanians in their business, which is to be proved by a certificate from the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Labor or the competent authorities.
- b. To have constant and legitimate income from the country or abroad, this has to be proved by an official certificate.
- c. When coming to invest in commercial or industrial projects, these projects have to be approved by the Ministry of Industry and Trade in Jordan.

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- d. Must be of high efficiency or professional ideals that are not available in the Kingdom, this must be proved by formal written certificates from accredited bodies, and the acceptance of the Jordanian authorities.
  - e. Be employed in a diplomatic mission on the condition of reciprocity.
  - f. To be incapacitated or a minor and his only family resides in the Kingdom.
  - g. To be a student accepted at an educational institute in Jordan.

### **Violations and Penalties**

**Article (34):** Every alien who entered the Kingdom legally and did not get a temporary residence or exceeded the duration of such residence granted to him/her, or did not apply for renewal of his/her annual residence within one month from the date, will be fined an amount of (Forty-five dinars for each month overtaken or part of a month by one JD and a half for each day of that part). The amended law no. (9) For the year 2000.

**Article (35):** Each company or employer employing an alien who does not hold a residence permit or is not allowed to work in the Kingdom is fined a sum of (50) dinars or (75) dinars for each worker, this does not include expert technicians who are recruited for professional consultations in the Kingdom provided not to exceed the length of stay for 3 months as long as they get a permission 3 months prior to their arrival.

**Article (36):** Any violation of the provisions of this law and that do not mention a specific punishment, the person who committed the violation will be either imprisoned for one week to one month, or pay a fine not less than ten dinars, or both punishments.

Amendment in the law of Residency and Foreigners Affairs (24) for the year 1973  
No. (95) For the year 1998 Set System Location:

**Article (2):** Every alien who enters the Kingdom has to get an entry card from border officials, according to the form approved by the Minister for this purpose which shows the following:

- a. Full name of the alien and nationality.
- b. Date and place of birth.
- c. Passport number and place of birth.
- d. Purpose of entering to the Kingdom, address and duration of stay.
- e. Any other data included in the card.

**Article (3):** Entry card consists of two parts, where the border checkpoint official retains the upper part, and attaches the bottom part to the alien's passport.

**Article (4) (a):** Each individual who rents a property to an alien must report to the nearest police station within 48 hours after renting, according to the form prepared for this purpose, and must also report to the police station when the alien leaves the property within seven days.

**Article (5):** The landlord of furnished apartments must inform the nearest police station about any alien renting the apartment within 24 hours and from the date of occupancy until leaving.

**Article (7):** Landlords of property and furnished apartments renting to foreigners, and before this law is issued, must correct their situations.

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**Appendix 6:  
United Nations recommendations on international  
Migration statistics**

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## United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics

In 1976, the United Nations adopted a set of recommendations on international migration (United Nations 1980) then adopted a revised set of recommendations on statistics of international flows of migrants, and on the measurement of the relevant numbers to study international migration in 1997 (United Nations 1998). These recommendations are the product of what has been agreed upon by the international community in the field of migration statistics in general. The aim of the general framework established by the United Nations is to provide a way to answer some of the questions that have been identified as crucial to understanding the dynamics of international migration and its causes and consequences. The questions, regarding any country, include the following:

- a. What is the total annual net change - increase or decrease - in the population as a result of international migration?
- b. How many international immigrants are permitted to enter annually? What are their countries of origin?
- c. In countries where there are provisions relating to freedom of residence for citizens of selected countries, what is the number of immigrants who exercise this right throughout the year, and what are their countries of origin?
- d. How many citizens migrate abroad every year, and what are their destination countries?
- e. How many citizens return from the abroad each year, and from which countries?
- f. How many immigrant workers are permitted to enter annually, and how many of them leave the country permanently each year?
- g. How many refugees arrive each year, and how much is the number of international immigrants allowed for humanitarian reasons (including refugees)?
- h. How many people are allowed to enter for family reunions during the year?
- i. How many people who are not considered tourists, and are allowed to enter for periods of less than one year? How many of them are allowed to work in the country in the future?
- j. What is the number of international immigrants in the country, and how many of them are economically active?

These questions are not on the same level of importance for all countries, and in spite of that, they provide a useful basis for understanding the dynamics of migration in all countries. Based on the previous questions suggested by the United Nations Statistics Division several tabs recommended to measure the flows of international migrants. It is noted that through the current system for collecting data on international migration in Jordan, that it cannot answer many of the previous questions posed by the United Nations in the field of international migration statistics, as they do not meet the needs of the Jordanian institutions inside, which rely on this data in development planning.

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**Appendix 7:**  
**The survey of international Migration of households in the  
Mediterranean countries  
(MED-HIMS)**

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## The survey of international migration of households in the Mediterranean countries

The project was launched in the Euro-Mediterranean Statistical Cooperation Program (MEDSTATA) of the European Commission with the support of the World Bank and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) subsidiary of the United Nations and the United Nations Fund for Population (UNFPA). This project will result in collecting multi-level comparable, retrospective and representative data on the characteristics and behavior of migrants and the consequences of international migration.

A comparative scanning / survey are expected to be implemented on the international migration in Jordan within the project (MED-HIMS) in two phases in seven Arab countries including Jordan in the first phase of 2012.

1. **Project's Goals:** This project aims to address the shortage of international migration data in Jordan through the collection of reliable and comprehensive data on international migration. The main objectives of the project include the following:
  - a. A Study of the current direction of international migration in Jordan, in addition to a study of the causes, determinants, barriers and inter-linkages between migration and development.
  - b. Discovery of scenarios for closer cooperation in the areas of migration and possible development between Jordan and the EU and other countries.
2. **Methodology:** Methodology survey "JOR-HIMS" was designed to cooperate with various international migration trends through the collection of data represented by the multiple threads and retroactively and be comparable with immigration abroad, emigration, forced migration, the intention of migration, circular immigration, the migration of highly qualified persons, irregular migration and about the type and use of immigrant remittances, behaviors and attitudes, perception and cultural values with respect to international migration, and inter-linkages between migration and development, and through the collection of information on individuals, families and the local community. The survey "JOR-HIMS" will depend on the methodology developed by the "MED-HIMS", which contains several examples of forms, tools and instruction manuals, and will be adjusted and adapted when necessary to suit local conditions of the country and the required data.
3. **Justifications of the Project:** Jordan has gone through several demographic, social and many economic changes, and this has led to an increase in the numbers of unemployed youth and the inability of the country to provide job opportunities to accommodate such as the large numbers of youth in the light of the high rate of unemployment, and immigration played an important role in population changes in Jordan in the latter half of the last century, where most of the emerging migrations were to look for job opportunities, especially in the Arab countries and oil-producing countries, countries of southern Europe in light of the country's inability to create jobs to accommodate the growing number of young job seekers. In recent decades, remittances from Jordanians abroad reached billions of dollars, which supported the families of these immigrants and the country's GDP. In the absence of scientific data and comprehensive information on international migration and intentions of migration among young people, an urgent need became a must to provide such data through this survey to bridge the gap in the availability of data on international migration through the



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application of a multi-element through which the data collection unique and distinctive, comprehensive and comparable about international migration.

4. **Implementation:** The organization and implementation of this project needs two years, beginning in January 2012, and this project will be considered a part of the national strategy for statistical development, and the preparations and full implementation of this project will be conducted by the Department of Statistics, and to increase the quality of the results Project Implementation Unit in the program “MED-HIMS” will provide technical support to the Department of Statistics during the different phases of the project.
  
5. **The Results & Publishing:** The results of this survey will be published through several methods, and will be made available to planners, policy makers and project managers, researchers and other users, this will be through project preparation and provide a “national migration” file, so as to create scenarios for immigration, evidence-based policies and measures to address the challenges and create opportunities through dialogue and cooperation between Jordan as posted for immigration between the EU and other countries as receptor for immigration states. The results of this survey will be published through the official website of the Department of Statistics.
  
6. **Project’s Cost:** Estimated costs of the project (825) thousand dollars, including \$ (270) thousand dollars contribution from the Department of Statistics, and the amount of (555) thousand dollars from international donor institutions.



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