



TWINNING CONTRACT

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Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics in terms of compilation, analysis and reporting of statistical data in line with International and European best practices

MISSION REPORT

on

Component 1

Road map for the development of an integrated administrative data system in Jordan with pilots on Statistical Business registers (SBR) and population statistics

Activity 1.1.1

Road map for the development of an integrated administrative data system to strengthening population and housing statistics in Jordan

Mission carried out by

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Amman, Jordan

8-11 May 2023

Version: Final

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List of Abbreviations

BC	Beneficiary Country
DoS	Department of Statistics
ESS	European Statistical System
MS	Member State
RTA	Resident Twinning Advisor
STE	Short Term Expert
ToR	Term of References

1. General comments

This mission report was prepared within the Twinning Project “Strengthening the capacity of Jordan’s Department of Statistics in terms of compilation, analysis and reporting of statistical data in line with International and European best practices”. This was the second implementation Short Term Mission on the use of administrative data to strengthening population and household statistics in Jordan. The actions planned for this activity were carried out as scheduled.

The purposes of the mission were:

1. Develop the road map for the General Population and Housing Census Project 2025 using administrative registers.
2. Implementing the pre-test (purpose, sample, methodology, questions included in the supplementary questionnaire with the administrative data currently available to the department and presenting the advantages of the pre-test).
3. Develop a methodology and working mechanism to build a population and an address register
4. Methodology and mechanism for evaluating the quality of administrative registers data based on recommended best international methodologies and practices¹.

The consultants would like to express their sincere thanks to all officials and individuals met for the kind support and valuable information which they received during the stay in Jordan and which highly facilitated their work. The views and observations stated in this report are those of the consultants and do not necessarily correspond to the views of EU, Federal Statistical Office Destatis (DE) or Statistics Lithuania – State Agency.

2. Assessment and results

The study visit started with a presentation of expectations of Department of Statistics Jordan (DoS). As a clear expectation it was expressed, that reliable and comparable Jordanian Census data have to be guaranteed. But also, administrative data sources have to be used at least in a limited dimension as a first step towards a future register-based census in order to improve the quality of the results and to spare the costs. The amount and mode of administrative data sources that could be used have to be identified after analysis of data received, but it was explained by DoS that for the next Census a field work will also be necessary. Experience from the experts was considered as needed in order to help with the integration of administrative data sources for Census purposes.

The expectation of this mission was explained as

- to assist the preparation of a first draft of a Census Road Map in order to help DoS to plan their activities for conduction of combined Census.
- advices would be helpful in order to plan activities related to the integration of administrative data sources.
- practical advises for an assessment of the quality of data of registers was needed from the experts since DoS received administrative data sources recently and has no experience in

¹ Please consult: Guidelines for Assessing the Quality of Administrative Sources for Use in Censuses United Nations Geneva, 2021 (https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/ECECESSTAT20214_WEB.pdf)

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assessing the quality of administrative data. The system for evaluation of quality of administrative data has to be created.

In two presentations experiences from assessing quality of administrative data in Lithuania and Germany were presented.

In Lithuania quality of register-based census consist of two parts: quality of input data (quality of administrative data) and quality of output data (quality of results, based on administrative data). Lithuanian quality guidelines for administrative data (prepared in 2021) was presented, also an English version of those guidelines was sent to DoS team. Census metadata files were also presented, which are available online in English and include description of quality of the results.

For Germany four steps in order to assess data quality of registers were presented. First of all, a profile of each register with its possible benefit for a register census was produced. The profile helps to systematically list and update all findings of the register. The profile also helps for the communication with the register owner. Secondly a possible register has to match the demands of the census model and divergences in terms of coverage have to be addressed. In a third step each register has to be assessed in terms of quality of the variables needed (missing entries, actuality, miscoding etc.). In the last step it is crucial to find ways to match the data to other data – regardless if they are collected by field work or by other registers.

To show the different forms of a census, the experts developed a very basic chart during the mission to show roughly different forms of conducting a census in terms of the use of registers, risks, costs, quality and time investments. Furthermore, the different forms of a combined census were ranked in terms of the level reached by now in Jordan. The numeric grades should be rather understood as tendencies than absolute ranks and show only the experts' opinion.

Census Type	Amount of use of register	Use of Registers	Advantages	Risks [0; 1]	Costs [0; 1]	Quality [0; 1]	Time Investment [0; 1]	Level reached by now
Traditional Census		No use of register data		0	1	0,9	0	
Combined Register Census		... for quality check / improvement		0	1	1	0,1	
		... for prefilling		0	0,94	1	0,1	
		... for estimating some variables instead of asking		0,2	0,9	1	0,3	
		... to ask only a sample of the population		0,4	0,25	0,8	1	
Full Register Census		Only use of register data		0-1 depends on quality of registers and time for preparation	0,2	0,8-1	0,8	

access to via e-linking, namely (1) the Civil Status and Passport Department, (2) the Health Insurance Department, (3) the Social Security Corporation, and (4) the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. In addition, DoS presented six other target sources for which access via e-linking is not established yet, namely (a) the Ministry of Education, (b) the Supreme Judge Department, (c) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, (d) private health insurance companies, (e) the Royal Medical Services, and (f) Borders and Residence Department. The experts found that those six other target sources seem to be promising to be added to cover a wider range of Jordan's population and the census questionnaire. Further, especially the administrative data from Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources could be a

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core source for generating a statistical housing register or updating the already existing address data from census 2015 in DoS. However, a conclusive assessment of the fit of the four data sources already accessible for DoS as well as those six other target sources in respect to their fit to Jordan's census model could not be made at the moment.

Regarding the assessment of the administrative data received, the experts recommended, firstly, the production of a profile for each potentially to be used register. An example frame of the questions to be addressed in such a profile was given by the experts in advance of the study visit and a filled out and translated in English version after the visit. Questions in understanding the profile were finally discussed during the mission. It was agreed upon the importance of acquiring comprehensive knowledge of a register in order to assess its quality and its usage for the implementation in Jordan's census data structure. It was argued, that understanding a source's original purpose for the data owner is a key in the evaluation if variables of the source can be used – and if so, in which way – for the census purpose. If for example DoS might like to use a certain variable, which is not of interest to the data owner and therefore the maintenance as well as the consequent variable quality in respect to accuracy and timeliness is poor, the usage of this variable should be reconsidered.

Secondly, it was recommended to establish regular meetings between DoS and register owners to discuss technical and practical questions that may arise when DoS starts working with the respective register. Especially when dealing with missing or implausible values in variables, it is important to establish a feed back chain so DoS can discuss these issues directly with the data owner. By doing so, DoS can deepen their knowledge on the register's pros and cons. On the other hand, the register owner might benefit from the feed back by being pointed to data quality issues they might be unaware of. In consequence, these quality issues could be solved in a way that increases the overall data source quality for both DoS's usage in Jordan's census structure as well as the data owner's original purpose.

Thirdly, with respect to the actual process of assessing register data quality, the experts referred to the UN guidelines as an overall frame of administrative data quality assessment in a census. But it was emphasized that local criteria have to be found by DoS, which fit the specific administrative register's use in Jordan's census model. Further, the importance of a reference date in the course of assessing administrative data quality was discussed. Setting a reference date in the process of finding reasonable local criteria is needed to find out about the time lag between the status in the register actually reflecting the reality adequately. This time lag has to be assessed for every register or even every core variable. Not necessarily all events of interest have been reported timely and thus this information might have not entered the register. To know about the time lag in each register is crucial as timeliness and validity of information of administrative data from register differs from timeliness and validity of information gathered from questionnaires.

Moreover, the necessity to check for completeness and accuracy of each single variable potentially to be used was discussed. For the later purpose, it was recommended to compare the administrative data's variables' distributions to the Jordan Census 2015's results as well as other sources on aggregated levels. It is recommended by the experts to do this assessment at least for one data source in an upcoming mission together with experts from DoS.

Fourthly, checking the possibility of linking different registers with each other was recommended. In case of no ID-number available in one or both registers, the experts recommended exploring methodologies for linking by using quasi-identifiers as a

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combination of name, birthdate and address that could meet the respective needs. For this methodological work international cooperation with Arabic speaking countries as well as local Universities could be helpful. Also linking two sources with no common identifier by using another source should be considered, e.g. using geo-coordinates to transcode building information in one source with building information from another source. In addition, it was recommended to train DoS staff in coding in statistical software.

In various sessions theoretical ideas of how to build a road map for the General Population and Housing Census Project 2025 using administrative registers as well as a first draft were produced. As the use of administrative registers is considered important by DoS, but it cannot yet be definitely decided in which way registers will be used in Jordan's 2025 census, the experts pointed out, that the road map should reflect profoundly risk-aspects related to the overall goal of producing a timely and qualitative census. Especially as DoS has so far only begun to get access and be able to produce all necessary knowledge for register use. To bear in mind this uncertainty, firstly, the presented steps of a road map of a rather traditional census have to be parallelized with the ongoing work of assessing and evaluating register data.

Secondly, it is recommended by the experts to go on getting access and assessing register data as complete as possible for a use on the mid or long run. For the 2025 census on the other hand resources should be concentrated within the next six months on the most likely beneficial administrative data.

The road map produced therefore contains a block with general to dos for using registers and two blocks for using the civil register and in order to update an address register. Where necessary steps in the new road map parts are linked to the road map provided by DoS.

Regarding the pre-test, the experts recommended to reconsider the aim of the pretest when using administrative data. If prefilling is considered, several aspects should be investigated further: Firstly, the interviewees acceptance of prefilling needs to be checked. It was discussed that interviewees might feel uncomfortable when being confronted with prefilled information, which in turn might lead to termination of the interview. Secondly, by comparing the prefilled information from administrative data with the corrections made in the course of the interview, the accuracy of the administrative data can further be assessed. Thirdly, prefilling could affect the duration of the interview by presumably shorten the time needed. If that is the case, and prefilling is widely accepted by the interviewees and the administrative data accuracy is found to be of fair quality, the number of devices as well as the number of interviewers needed for field work could be reorganized.

3. Conclusions and recommendations

Based on information received, DoS has already started assessing the quality of administrative data sources. The profiles of some registers were already filled in before the mission and questions in understanding the profile were discussed during the mission. Experts recommend to continue assessment of quality of administrative data sources, including

- to continue filling in the profile of each register based on recommendations received during the mission.
- to establish regular meetings between DoS and register owners to discuss technical and practical questions.

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- create an overall frame of administrative data quality assessment in a census, taking into account the UN guidelines, but local criteria have to be found by DoS.
- check for completeness and accuracy of each single variable potentially to be used for Census.
- check the possibility of linking different registers even without corresponding IDs.
- to compare the register's data with the Census 2015 results and demographic statistics results.

In various sessions theoretical ideas of how to build a road map for the General Population and Housing Census Project 2025 using administrative registers as well as a first draft were produced. The road map produced therefore contains a block with generals to do for using registers and two blocks for using the civil register and in order to update an address register. Certain steps in the road map are linked to the road map provided by DoS. It is recommended to assess the feasibility of the road map produced during the mission and start implementing activities as soon as possible.

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4. Actions needed for moving forward as well as for preparing the next mission.

Action	Deadline	Responsible
Produce a (complete) list of possible sources for building address registers (mapping)	15 June 2023	DoS
Produce a profile for each source (using the Destatis template) aimed to be used for building the address register or any other purpose for census 2025	15 June 2023	DoS
Select relevant variables for each register	15 June 2023	DoS
Get access to electricity data if possible to full dataset if not access to a sample.		
Get access to a sample of GIS data on buildings from The Royal Jordanian Geographical Center (not a prerequisite)	15 June 2023	DoS
If possible get access to full dataset or sample dataset from other administrative sources mapped by DoS but not yet available (in cases where it seems relevant)	15 June 2023	DoS
Prepare aggregated population tables from the admin source civil register AND a comparable current database (e.g. population statistics). The tables should include the following dimensions: Age, sex, geographical areas (aggregation level comparable in both sources). Foreigners should not be considered in the population statistics as they are missing systematically in the civil register.	15 June 2023	DoS
Prepare aggregated tables on number of addresses from 4 sources, by municipalities (or other regional breakdown): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil register • Electricity register • GIS data on buildings from The Royal Jordanian Geographical Center • Census 2015 	15 June 2023	DoS

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Annex 1. Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

EU Twinning Project JO 21 ENI ST 01 22

Component 1:

Road map for the development of an integrated administrative data system in Jordan with pilots on Statistical Business registers (SBR) and population statistics

Activity 1.1.1:

Road map for the development of an integrated administrative data system to strengthening population and housing statistics in Jordan

Dates: 08-11 May 2023

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List of abbreviations

BC	Beneficiary Country
DoS	Department of Statistics
ESS	European Statistical System
MS	Member State
RTA	Resident Twinning Advisor
STE	Short Term Expert
ToR	Term of References

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0. Objective and Mandatory Results for the component

Objective

To prepare a road map for the development of an integrated administrative data system for Jordan, and conduct pilot projects on creating an SBR and strengthening population statistics.

As the development of a fully integrated administrative data system is a long-term project. The main focus of the Twinning project will be on specific pilot projects where the use of administrative records can address key challenges currently faced by the DoS. These pilot projects will constitute the first steps in rolling out a road map for the Jordanian statistical system by providing a template for expanding the use of administrative data across the wider statistical system over time. Specifically, the pilots for the Twinning project will focus on the development of a statistical business register (SBR) and improving the quality of population statistics.

In addition to improving population estimates, administrative data can also contribute to refining the scope of the 2025 General Population and Housing Census (COP) questionnaire, thereby freeing up resources in the DoS.

This sub-component will examine how administrative records can provide new source data to better monitor population inflows and movements across governates and municipalities. A pilot project will assess how administrative data (e.g., from the Civil Status and Passports Department) can be combined with DoS data such as the CoP to strengthen population statistics. The Twinning project may wish to explore data sources other than administrative data – for instance, Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) compiles data at small area level on population movements.

Administrative data on population attributes may also help in replacing data currently collected in CoPs. This sub-component will assess how administrative data can help in framing the questionnaire for the 2025 Census, with particular focus on the potential to free up resources in the DoS.

Recently the [Jordan Economic Modernization Vision 2030](#) was launched and “[Smart Jordan](#)” was identified as one of the eight Growth Drivers to implement the Economic Modernization Vision. The ‘Smart Jordan Driver’ includes seven sectors where data is one of them. This indicates the national interest to ensure constant and reliable data sources, and robust statistical systems that contribute to timely and informed policy making. It is expected that one of the measures that will be taken is to transform Jordan's Department of Statistics (DoS) into an interactive National Statistical Center (NSC).

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Component 1 is sub-divided in five sub-components each with a Mandatory Results (MR) and two to four indicators of achievements associated with the sub-component.

Mandatory results and indicators for achievement for each sub-component

Table 1: Mandatory results and indicators for achievement (IA) for each sub-components within Component 1: an integrated administrative data system for Jordan

MR from the Twinning Fiche	Indicator
MR 1.1: Compile an inventory of administrative data on business and households and an indicative road map for inclusion in an integrated system	<p>Indicator 1.1.A: Inventory of administrative data variables and detailed supporting metadata prepared</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.B: Tentative road map prepared for inclusion of data in integrated system</p>
MR 1.2: Pilot project to develop strategy for integrating administrative data sources for the purposes of creating an SBR	<p>Indicator 1.2.A: Administrative data sources identified and assessed and plan developed for integrating these with Census of Establishments (CoE) information in an SBR</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.B: Documentation prepared on database structures and compliance with statistical standards, classifications (e.g. ISIC, Rev 4) etc. and use of common identifiers etc.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.C: Explore how SBS can benefit other statistical domains in the DoS</p>
MR 1.3: Undertake pilot project on how administrative records can be used to strengthen population statistics and inform framing of the 2025 CoP questionnaire	<p>Indicator 1.3.A: Inventory of data sources prepared and assessed and action plan for incorporation in DoS statistics developed</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.B: Methodology developed for incorporating administrative data</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.C: Documentation prepared on statistical standards, classifications, identifiers, mapping etc.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.D: Review of how administrative data can assist in developing the COP 2025 questionnaires</p>
MR 1.4: Develop strategy for ensuring flows of data between the DoS and counterpart institutions are established on an ongoing basis for pilot projects above	<p>Indicator 1.4.A: Review of technical infrastructure for data transfers and action plan prepared based on 1.1 and 1.2 above</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.B: MoUs agreed between DoS and partner institutions</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.C: Agreement on statistical standards, classifications, identifiers etc. between DoS and partner institutions</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.D: Review of data flows within the DoS</p>
MR 1.5: Implement training programmes and develop training materials both within DoS and with partner institutions on the use of administrative records for statistical purposes, based on pilot projects above	<p>Indicator 1.5.A: Detailed documentation on statistical standards, classifications, identifiers etc. developed.</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.B: Comprehensive training programs and workshops provided for DoS staff and partner institutions</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.C: DoS leadership role in ensuring proper statistical standards applied across the Jordanian statistical system reinforced.</p>

1. Current Status

Current status for administrative data in Jordan to be used for population and housing registers

- **Available administrative data on person level has been received from:**
 - Civil status and Passport Department
 - Ministry of Health Insurance
 - Ministry of Higher education and Science (data on students)
 - The social Security Department (with some errors but a new delivery will be provided)

- **Other administrative data owner that has been contacted but where no data has been received**
 - Ministry of Education
 - Supreme Judge Department

- **Other potential data sources**
 - SANAD - The gateway to digital government services for people in Jordan²
 - Residency and Boarder Control Department (DoS might not be able to receive micro data. However, it should be explored if aggregated data can be received in order to be used for estimating under and over coverage)
 - The Tax Department
 - Data from municipalities
 - Data from Electricity
 - The Royal Jordanian Geographical Center (GIS data on buildings)
 - *NB There are ongoing projects related to addresses where cooperation might be established. They are (a) A UNDP project with local administration and (2) Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) that compiles data at small area level on population movements.*

- **Data that received for SBR that might be useful?**
 - Social Security Corporation (Occupation)
 - Greater Amman municipality

- **Relevant surveys (NB Does not contain personnel iD number)**
 - HEIS
 - LSF
 - 2015 Census

² The "Sanad" application offers access to more than 100 digital services for the following institutions and ministries: Civil Status and Passports Department; Greater Amman Municipality; Department of Lands and Survey; Ministry of Justice; National Aid Fund; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Industry, Trade and Companies Control Department

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2. Purpose of the activity

The purpose of this activity is:

- Compile an inventory of administrative data on population and households;
- Define activity tracks for an integrated administrative data system for population statistics in Jordan;
- Breaking activity tracks into concrete activities that are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART);

In order to support the purpose of this Short Term Mission the following activity tracks will as a minimum be covered:

1. Develop the road map for the General Population and Housing Census Project 2025 using administrative registers.
2. Implementing the pre-test (purpose, sample, methodology, questions included in the supplementary questionnaire with the administrative data currently available to the department and presenting the advantages of the pre-test).
3. Develop a methodology and working mechanism to build a population and an address register
4. Methodology and mechanism for evaluating the quality of administrative registers data based on recommended best international methodologies and practices³.

Specific questions to be addressed can be found in Annex B

On a practical level it might be needed dividing attendees into the following two teams that will work in parallel in part of the mission (a) Data quality team and (b) A managerial team.

3. Expected output of the activity

- Activity report;
- An inventory of administrative data on population and households compiled
- First draft for a road map for a of an integrated administrative data system for population and housing statistics in Jordan outlined including as a minimum the following activity track;
 - Evaluating the quality of administrative data
 - Population register
 - Address register
 - General Population and Housing Census using administrative registers
 - Pre-test (sample, methodology, questions)

³ Please consult: Guidelines for Assessing the Quality of Administrative Sources for Use in Censuses United Nations Geneva, 2021 (https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/ECECESSTAT20214_WEB.pdf)

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4. Participants

MS Short Term Experts (STE's)

Mr. Stefan Dittrich, Head of the Census Division, Destatis (DE)

Mr. Stefan Dittrich, has more than 20 year of experience in official statistics. E-Mail: stefan.dittrich@destatis.de

Mr. Moritz Wittmaack, Assistant Head of Section for wage and Income Tax, Destatis (DE)

Mr. Moritz Wittmaack, has been employed in Destatis since 2019 and before the current position Mr. Moritz Wittmaack worked with the population register, special facilities, household generation and was responsible for the Conceptual and practical development of the data deduplication program for data from population registers and data from primary statistical surveys of the German Census 2022. E-Mail: moritz.wittmaack@destatis.de

Ms. Milda Šličkutė-Šeštokienė, Advisor, Population Statistics Division (LT)

Ms. Milda Šličkutė-Šeštokienė has more than 20 year of experience in social statistics. Since 2016 Ms. Milda Šličkutė-Šeštokienė has been responsible for (a) coordination of methodological work related to preparation for register-based Census 2021; (b) Coordination of creation of the Integrated Social Statistics Data Warehouse, (c) Coordination of creation of methodologies for estimation of census variables based on different administrative sources, (d) Data confidentiality issues and (e) Data quality management. E-Mail: milda.slickute@stat.gov.lt

DoS experts

- Dr. Ali Al-Shibli, Director General Assistant of Operations
- Mr. Mohammed Al-Jundi, Director of the Directorate of Household and Population Surveys
- Mrs. Ghaida Al-Khasawneh, Director of the Directorate of Statistical Methods and Methodologies
- Mrs. Ahlam Al-Rousan, Director of the Directorate of Electronic Transformation and Information Technology
- Mr. Jafar Ababneh Director of the Directorate of Data Management
- Mr. Dred Al Shawoura, Head of the Quality Department
- Mr. Safwat Radaideh, Head of Administrative Data Department, Poverty file
- Mr. Mohammad Al Omari, Employee, Administrative Data Department
- Ms. Lina Al Jazazzi, Employee, Administrative Data Department
- Ms Fatmeh Awamreh, Head of Household Expenditure and Income Division
- Ms. Feddah Ananbeh, Acting Head of Population Statistics Division
- Ms. Manar Aljakh, Employee, Population Statistics Division
- Ms. Rania Abu Dhem, Head of Programming Division
- Mr. Mustafa Al Hiary, Employee, Programming Division

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Twinning team

- Eng. Mohammad Khalaf, Director of Sustainable Development Unit, Department of Statistics (DoS), Jordan (RTA Counterpart)
- Dr. Charlotte Nielsen (RTA)
- Ms. Hala Abdallat (RTA Assistant)
- Ms. Zaina Amireh (Language Assistant)

5. Resources

Translation and interpretation will be provide throughout the activity. Translation will be provided as sequential translation. Therefore, please keep frequent pauses when presenting and talking allowing our project translator to provide as accurate a translation as possible.

The venue will the Meeting room at DoS. Overhead projector, flip-overs and other office material will be available.

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Annex 2: Programme for the mission

Date	Venue	Time	Topic	
Monday 08 May 2023	Meeting room – 1 st floor	09:30 – 10:00	Welcoming, acquaintance, program of the week	
		10:00 – 11:30	BC: Presentation of the current status for administrative data in Jordan to be used for population and housing register;	
		11:30 – 12:30	MS: Best practice for assessing the quality of administrative sources for use in censuses	
		12:30 – 13:30	Lunch break	
		13:30 – 15:00	MS and BC: Inspection of data	
Tuesday 09 May 2023	Meeting room – 1 st floor	09:00 – 09:30	MS: Summary and conclusion from day 1	
		09:30 – 10:30	BC: Presentation of the current draft for a road map for General Population and Housing Census Project	
		10:30 – 12:30	BC and MS: Data team Inspection and quality assessment of data - continued	BC and MS: Managerial team Identification of activity tracks
		12:30 – 13:30	Lunch break	
		13:30 – 15:00	BC and MS: Data team Inspection and quality assessment of data - continued	BC and MS: Managerial team Identification of activity tracks
Wednesday 10 May 2023	Meeting room – 1 st floor	09:00 – 10:30	BC and MS: Summary and conclusion from day 2	
		10:30 – 12:30	BC and MS: Breaking activity tracks into concrete activities – part 1	
		12:30 – 13:30	Lunch break	
		13:30 – 15:00	MS and BC: Breaking activity tracks into concrete activities – part 2	
Thursday 11 May 2023	Meeting room – 1 st floor	09:00 – 10:00	MS: Summary and conclusion from day 3	
		10:00 - 12:30	MS and BC: Summarizing the results and next steps	
		12:00 – 13:00	Lunch break	
		13:00 – 13:30	MS and BC: Presentation of achievement for the management	
		13:30 – 13:45	Coffee break	
		13:45– 14:30	MS and BC: Evaluation of the mission and final remarks	

Abbreviations:*MS = EU Member State (Denmark, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Finland);**DoS = Department of Statistics, Jordan*

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Annex 3. Persons met*DoS experts*

- Dr. Ali Al-Shibli, Director General Assistant of Operations
- Mr. Mohammed Al-Jundi, Director of the Directorate of Household and Population Surveys
- Mrs. Ghaida Al-Khasawneh, Director of the Directorate of Statistical Methods and Methodologies
- Mrs. Ahlam Al-Rousan, Director of the Directorate of Electronic Transformation and Information Technology
- Mr. Jafar Ababneh, Director of the Directorate of Data Management
- Mr. Dred Al Shawoura, Head of the Quality Department
- Mr. Safwat Radaideh, Head of Administrative Data Department, Poverty file
- Mr. Mohammad Al Omari, Employee, Administrative Data Department
- Ms. Lina Al Jazazzi, Employee, Administrative Data Department
- Ms Fatmeh Awamreh, Head of Household Expenditure and Income Division
- Ms. Feddah Ananbeh, Acting Head of Population Statistics Division
- Ms. Manar Aljakh, Employee, Population Statistics Division
- Mr. Mustafa Al Hiary, Employee, Programming Division
- Mr. Mohammad Al-Naqrash, Office of Statistics of the Middle Region
- Mr. AbdelWahad Al-Haraizeh, Data Management Directorate
- Mr. Thafer Al-Shawoura, Department of Quality
- Mrs. Roqia Sanabreh , Quality Department
- Mr. Abdel Al-Naser Al-Jareeri , Statistical Methods and Methodologies Directorate
- Mrs. Fasel Al-Rasheed, Household and Population Directorate - LFS
- Mr. Marzouq Al-Aiefeshat, Household and Population Directorate
- Mrs. Saana Al-Momani , Household and Population Directorate
- Mrs. Saafa Abu-Aita – Data Management Directorate
- Mr. Mohammad Sakhrieh, IT Directorate
- Mr. Hussam Abu-Shukur , Head of Electronic Dissemination
- Mrs. Suhad Haddad, GIS Department

Twining team

- Eng. Mohammad Khalaf, Director of Sustainable Development Unit, Department of Statistics (DoS), Jordan (RTA Counterpart)
- Dr. Charlotte Nielsen (RTA)
- Ms. Hala Abdallat (RTA Assistant)
- Ms. Zaina Amireh (Language Assistant)

Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

Actions needed for moving forward as well as for preparing the next mission.

Action	Deadline	Responsible
Produce a (complete) list of possible sources for building address registers (mapping)	15 June 2023	DoS
Produce a profile for each source (using the Destatis template) aimed to be used for building the address register or any other purpose for census 2025	15 June 2023	DoS
Select relevant variables for each register	15 June 2023	DoS
Get access to electricity data if possible to full dataset if not access to a sample.		
Get access to a sample of GIS data on buildings from The Royal Jordanian Geographical Center (not a prerequisite)	15 June 2023	DoS
If possible get access to full dataset or sample dataset from other administrative sources mapped by DoS but not yet available (in cases where it seems relevant)	15 June 2023	DoS
Prepare aggregated population tables from the admin source civil register AND a comparable current database (e.g. population statistics). The tables should include the following dimensions: Age, sex, geographical areas (aggregation level comparable in both sources). Foreigners should not be considered in the population statistics as they are missing systematically in the civil register.	15 June 2023	DoS
Prepare aggregated tables on number of addresses from 4 sources, by municipalities (or other regional breakdown): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil register • Electricity register • GIS data on buildings from The Royal Jordanian Geographical Center • Census 2015 	15 June 2023	DoS