Support to the Mobility Partnership (MP) between the European Union (EU) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Methodologies for collection of data and information on Jordanians abroad

A practical guide
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Prepared by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, Vienna – Austria

Funded by the European Union

International Centre for Migration Policy Development | November 2018
The authors would like to acknowledge the support and contributions made by partners in Jordan during the development of the Methodologies for collection of data and information on Jordanians abroad: a practical guide, in particular the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates and the Department of Statistics.
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<tr>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
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<td>ALO</td>
<td>Arab Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>BLS</td>
<td>U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics</td>
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<td>CARIM</td>
<td>Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration</td>
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<td>CDSI</td>
<td>Central Department of Statistics &amp; Information</td>
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<td>CIO</td>
<td>Central Informatics Organisation</td>
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<td>CSB</td>
<td>Central Statistical Bureau</td>
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<td>CT</td>
<td>Clean Technology</td>
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<td>CPS</td>
<td>Current Population Survey</td>
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<td>DHS</td>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
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<td>DoS</td>
<td>Department of Statistics</td>
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<td>DSC</td>
<td>Dubai Statistics Center</td>
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<td>EIDA</td>
<td>Emirates Identity Authority</td>
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<td>ERF</td>
<td>Economic Research Forum</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAIC</td>
<td>Federal Authority for Identity and Citizenship</td>
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<td>FCSA</td>
<td>Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAStat</td>
<td>General Authority for Statistics (Saudi Arabia)</td>
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<td>GCC</td>
<td>Gulf Cooperation Council</td>
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<td>GDCS</td>
<td>General Directorate of Civil Status</td>
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<td>GDRFA</td>
<td>General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs</td>
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<td>GLMM</td>
<td>Gulf Labour Markets and Migration</td>
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<td>GOSI</td>
<td>General Organisation for Social Insurance</td>
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<td>HLS</td>
<td>Healthcare and Life Sciences</td>
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<td>ICMPD</td>
<td>International centre for migration policy development</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communications Technology</td>
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<td>IMI</td>
<td>International Migration Institute</td>
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<td>IMD</td>
<td>International Migration Database</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labor Organization</td>
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<td>IPUMS</td>
<td>Integrated Public Use Microdata Series</td>
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<td>IRCC</td>
<td>Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada</td>
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<td>JEMPAS</td>
<td>Support to the Mobility Partnership (MP) between the European Union (EU) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</td>
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MADLSA Labour and Social Affairs office of the Ministry of Administrative Development
MDPS Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics
MED HIMS Households International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries
MENA Middle East and North African
MIEUX Migration EU Expertise
MLSD Ministry of Labour and Social Development
MOFAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates
MOI Ministry of Interior
MOHRE Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation
MOL Ministry of Labour
MPC Migration Policy Center
MPI Migration Policy Institute
NCHRD National Centre for Human Resources Development
NEES National Electronic Employment Services
NRS National Registration System
OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
ORCA Owners of Recruitment Companies’ Association
PA Palestinian authority
PACI Public Authority for Civil Information
PFC Public Fund Commission
PPC Permanent Population Committee
SCAD Statistics Center Abu Dhabi
SSC Social Security Corporation
UAE United Arab Emirates
UIS Institute for Statistics
UN United nations
UNDESA United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
1 Introduction

In an era of complex transborder interdependencies, assessing the implications of international migration for socio-political and economic development presents both a challenge and an opportunity for the states of the Middle East and North African (MENA) region. A crucial precondition for understanding the consequences of emigration on domestic processes is whether the country of origin has devised a solid mapping strategy with a view to assessing the number and characteristics of its expatriate population. The aim is to ensure that migration data and statistics inform the development of migration policies on the one hand, and the consolidation of engagement strategies with the country’s expatriate communities on the other. In this vein, the 2011 United Nations Practical Guide on Statistics of Migration stresses the importance of mapping as a prerequisite for formulating a sound migration policy:

A country can’t easily evaluate positive or negative outcomes of migration if it doesn’t have information about the scale and composition of the migration. In such cases, the aims of policies on migration are blurred, and the funds allocated for achieving those objectives are unlikely to relate to the reality. Migration policy, if not supported by reliable quantitative data and statistical reference points, becomes a waste of time and money.

This methodological guide develops a multi-layered framework to map outward migration in Jordan. It draws on both statistical and qualitative methods from a complementary perspective. In addition to providing a roadmap for a statistical mapping of Jordanian expatriates, it suggests an agenda for filling in existing knowledge gaps on the characteristics and profiles of Jordanians abroad. The guide grapples with a spectrum of methods ranging from counting Jordanians abroad, analysing statistics on stocks and flows, developing a literature review methodology, conducting surveys, and establishing research synergies with migration institutes worldwide.

While the handbook targets all those interested in migration studies, it is of particular relevance to practitioners and policy makers dealing with Jordanians abroad, namely government officials with emphasis on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (MOFAE), the Department of Statistics (DoS), the Ministry of Labour, Jordan Investment Commission, and Jordanian embassies. The guide is also of interest to professors, scholars, students, and journalists who seek to illuminate an understanding into the phenomenon of Jordanian emigration and its implications for socio-political and economic development.

Though the handbook is not concerned with the ways in which to engage Jordanians abroad, it is based on the premise that compiling and analysing data on Jordanians abroad would lay the groundwork for informing the Jordanian government’s policy cycles and actions towards its expatriates. Given that Jordan is one of the top 20 countries of the world where remittances have a pronounced weight in the GDP.

this guide lays a solid methodological basis for effective policy formulation processes and for the development of engagement strategies with Jordanians abroad.

1.1 Objectives

The handbook’s primary objective is to provide practical information on how government stakeholders can collect and update information on expatriates. It recommends a mixed mapping approach that intertwines quantitative and qualitative methods. While statistical methods allow for generating and updating information on Jordanian migration flows and stocks, qualitative methods, which revolve around collecting information through a variety of methods such as surveys, interviews and literature review, shed light on the individual narratives and sociological characteristics of Jordan’s expatriate communities.

Against this backdrop, the handbook provides the foundations to support the development of a multi-layered mapping framework that accounts for both macro and micro scales. At a macro scale, the aim is to acquire a global picture of Jordanian emigration waves and trends in addition to identifying popular countries of destination and collecting socio-economic information on Jordanians living abroad. Acquiring a global picture of expatriate populations’ volume (stocks), movements (flows), distribution, and sociodemographic characteristics enables us to, among other things, account for the countries that attract a higher number of skilled Jordanians, obtain information on the levels of educational attainment of Jordanians within the same country of destination, as well as that of their labour force participation. It also enables us to conduct a comparative analysis across national contexts. At a micro scale, the overarching aim is to gain a detailed insight into Jordanians’ individual profiles and collect information on their skills, life pathways and challenges in each of the destination countries. Building on this mixed approach that twins quantitative and qualitative analyses, the following five overarching mapping strategies are proposed:

1. Collect quantitative data via international (e.g., United Nations (UN), World Bank), external (statistical institutes of destination countries) and national sources (DoS in Jordan);
2. Establish synergies with migration institutes abroad to fill in existing knowledge gaps on Jordanians abroad and to familiarise researchers and practitioners with new research tools and literature;
3. Develop surveys to generate both qualitative and quantitative data on Jordanians abroad;
4. Draw on social media platforms (such as Facebook groups and twitter) to take inventory of networks and associations of Jordanians abroad as well as to trace their worldwide distribution and connectivity;
5. Refine and supplement the qualitatively oriented literature on Jordanian expatriate communities by commissioning new studies on Jordanian expatriate populations and teaming up with Jordanian universities working on the phenomenon of international migration.
1.2 Structure

The guide is divided into two chapters: (1) Mapping statistical data and (2) Mapping data beyond statistics. The first chapter, “Mapping Statistical Data” guides the reader in developing a road map for collecting information on the volume (stocks), movements (flows) and sociodemographic characteristics of Jordanian expatriate communities. Subsequently divided into four sections, the first section of this chapter outlines the most prominent international resources for counting Jordanian expatriates, such as the UN and the World Bank. The second section presents an overview of the databases of relevant think tanks and academic institutes that provide information on Jordanian expatriates in accordance with the destination countries’ data sources. The third section identifies key stakeholders in Jordan that collect statistical information on Jordanians abroad. The fourth and final section provides detailed instructions on how to utilise data collection resources and systems in major destination countries in the West and the Gulf.

The second chapter of the guide, “Mapping Data beyond Statistics,” guides the reader through a qualitatively oriented mapping methodology that rests on four pillars: developing a structured literature review database, collecting targeted information on Jordanians abroad through various methods such as surveys, focus groups and interviews, initiating research synergies with migration institutes worldwide to broaden the knowledge base of Jordanian emigration, and generating data on Jordanian expatriate networks via social media tools. The first section of the second chapter argues for the necessity of developing a structured literature review on Jordanian emigration and suggests ways to conduct desk research with a view to acquiring insights on Jordanians abroad, their life pathways and socio-economic contexts. The second section elaborates on relevant methods such as contacting specific stakeholders in destination countries and conducting surveys and interviews with a view to collecting information on individuals for targeted outreach. The third section suggests a strategy for establishing research synergies with international migration institutes in order to provide a deepened understanding of Jordanian expatriates’ individual profiles, perceptions and associational initiatives. The fourth section outlines some key online strategies to map Jordanians abroad, their webs of connectivity and networks through social media tools.

The conclusion reviews key lessons derived from the chapters on quantitative and qualitative mapping methodologies. Furthermore, it provides a list of recommendations aimed at harnessing the potential of a mapping methodology for the consolidation of the Jordanian government’s migration policy and its engagement strategy with communities abroad. Readers are encouraged to periodically return to these recommendations, to reassess their relevancy or merit.
2 Mapping Jordanian Expatriates Abroad: Statistical Data Collection

2.1 Introductory overview

International migration is a key policy concern for Euro-Mediterranean cooperation. This is especially the case for mapping Jordanian expatriates, their number and characteristics, and understanding the causes and the consequences of migration. The intentions of migrants, with respect to future moves (return, stay, remigration, "transnational" circular movements between Jordan and other countries), is crucial for Jordan. With one of the highest ratios of higher education establishments per capita in the Middle East, only a few of these highly-educated and skilled professionals can find suitable jobs in the domestic labour market. As such, Jordan relies heavily on overseas employment opportunities. Jordan’s economy also depends on investments from abroad, as well as on expatriates’ remittances.

In the mid-2010s, Jordanian emigrants numbered approximately 785,000; most residing in the Gulf region (about 70 percent) and in North America (about 10 percent). Jordan has recently developed tools to study its emigrants, such as two sample surveys organised in 2010 and 2014, following the census’ modules on short-term expatriates. Yet only some expatriates can be reached from the origin country: those who left family members behind, and those having kept their dwelling and belongings in Jordan during a planned short-term stay abroad. A more systematic and comprehensive view of Jordanian expatriates is needed to snapshot those who remain abroad long-term, who are prone to progressively loosening ties with Jordan as their time abroad continues.

While compiling and analysing statistics on expatriates is a first step to achieving this goal, especially from receiving countries, it cannot replace direct interaction with migrants. For instance, it does not shed light on the various reasons for migrating. Statistical data of various types and sources nonetheless allows a glimpse on the volume (stocks), movements (flows) and sociodemographic characteristics of Jordanian expatriates while still abroad. One should, however, bear in mind that statistical procedures are country-specific, which will in turn affect the definition of a Jordanian expatriate (See Chapter Annex: Box 1).

The present chapter supplements the theoretical volume “Guidelines on Interinstitutional Approaches and Practices to Enhance and Harmonise Migration Data Management in Jordan”, completed under the framework of EU-funded Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX) programme, Phase I of Action 2013-03 which provided Short-Term Technical Assistance to The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It seeks to instruct practitioners and government stakeholders on where to collect statistical data for mapping locations, movement trends and sociodemographic characteristics of Jordanian expatriate communities. It also focuses on the resources available in key locations and data-processing institutions, their features and limitations. Informative tables and textboxes, which clarify key definitional and methodological issues relevant


for studying, identifying and assessing the characteristics of Jordanian expatriates, are provided in the Chapter Annex.

The first section of this chapter lists and assesses the most prominent international resources for mapping populations, and Jordanian migrants among them, such as the World Bank, the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Eurostat resources. The second section reviews think-tanks’ and relevant academic databases’ websites that offer information on Jordanian migrants. All these sources rely on destination countries’ data sources. The third section identifies the main Jordanian offices and departments that collect and use statistical and other information relevant for mapping expatriate communities and clarifies the means by which Jordan is currently collecting data. In the fourth section, the data collection resources of top destination countries for Jordanian expatriates have been surveyed. Detailed instructions on how to access them, with special emphasis on the less publicly known data-collecting systems and bodies in major destination countries of the Gulf region (See Chapter Annex: Box 2) is also provided. With few exceptions, institutions in Gulf countries do not break down their immigrant populations by country of citizenship in their public data. Jordanian stakeholders would have to approach these bodies to obtain this level of detail.

2.2 Institutions and statistical sources on emigration and return migration

2.2.1 International Sources

Many international institutions process data on expatriates, although they usually do not produce them. One exception to this general tendency is for dedicated bodies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). These institutions collect data from both sending and receiving countries, which means that the volume and accuracy of their information depend on the goodwill of bodies supplying the information.

This section gives an overview of the most commonly used sources from international institutions. The utility of such sources lies in the fact that they may have been given access to undisclosed figures, or have processed existing data in a more user-friendly way than what was followed by primary data-producing bodies. The different criteria used for defining migrants (e.g. the person’s country of birth or country of nationality) are also clarified in this section (See Chapter Annex: Box 1). Furthermore, the practical considerations to be taken into account whilst collecting and assessing information are briefly elaborated.

It is worth noting that international organisations such as the UNHCR and the International Labor Organization (ILO) are not covered as part of this guide. While these organisations collect data on migrants, they are already well-known to Jordanian stakeholders, and many projects conducted in partnership with those institutions are currently in place. The Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) previously maintained data on Arab workers in Arab countries, which was publicly available in the late 2000s and otherwise unavailable in the national statistics. However, its recent publications suggest that this is no longer the practice.

7) ALO Homepage: http://www.alolabor.org/
2.2.1.1 STOCK data: Jordanian emigrants abroad

The United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affair (UN/DESA), Population Division

Estimates for the numbers (stocks) of international migrants by countries of origin and destination, disaggregated by gender for the years 1990 to 2017, may be found in the International Migrant Stock dataset.

Source of data: Earlier UN estimates and records from statistical institutes in receiving countries.

Definition of migrant by the source: Country of birth (when available) or country of nationality.

Practical Considerations:

- This is the most comprehensive and user-friendly information tool on worldwide emigrant stocks by region and country of residence.
- Data is often missing, lagging, or lacks cross-country comparability owing to the use of different definitions and the lack of consistent collection methods.
- In situations where underlying recent data is missing, methodologies for figure updates are not disclosed and may rely on assumptions rather than scientific evidence. This is apparent in the discrepancies found at times between UN and receiving country data, for instance in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states.
- Metadata is scarce and some countries do not provide data by place of birth (migrants), rather only apply nationality as the criteria, as is the case in some countries in the Gulf for example. The result of this is that a share of the recorded foreign nationals does not match the definition of a migrant, which affects data on migrants born abroad, second- or third-generations, and foreign nationals born within the Gulf.
- In the specific case of Jordan, a large number of residents of the West Bank and Gaza are recorded as “migrants” because they are “born in Jordan”. However, the figure should be regarded with caution, given the historical specificities of Jordan (See Chapter Annex: Box 1)

The World Bank

The World Bank developed a method to estimate emigrant stocks, derived from a global estimation of bilateral remittance flows worldwide.

- Migrants’ stocks by country of origin and countries of destination 2013: “Bilateral Migration Matrix 2013”

- Recent estimates are based on the Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016 (See Jordan: p. 153)
**Definition of migrant by the source:** Born abroad (country of birth criteria) or foreign national (nationality criteria), according to the source of the data used in the data bank (See Chapter Annex: Box 1).

**Source of data:** Receiving country data, UN’s “Trend in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision” datasets, any applicable receiving country census data from 2010-11, and GCC receiving country records as taken from the Gulf Labour Markets and Migration (GLMM) database (see section II: Think tanks and academic sources).

**Practical Considerations:**
- This is a comprehensive user-friendly source of information.
- The World Bank authors have acknowledged that data is often missing, lagging, or lack cross-country comparability. This is caused by the use of different definitions and general ambiguities in the definition of migrants, such as what occurs when comparing those who are foreign-born versus “foreigners” or citizens, and in understanding seasonal or permanent migration. Also contributing to these issues is a lack of consistent collection methods.
- There is no way to capture remittances flowing through informal and unrecorded channels.
- The World Bank also suffers the same shortcomings as the UN data, concerning residents of the West Bank and Gaza.

2.2.1.2 STOCK and FLOW data: stocks of Jordanian expatriates and inflows of Jordanians to destination countries

**OECD**

The **International Migration Database** uses basic variables to compute stock and flow data on the foreign-born population in OECD member countries which share data among each other. Data includes the following categories:

- Stocks of migrants by country of birth
- Foreign population by nationality
- Inflows and outflows of foreign population by both nationality or country of birth
- Inflows of asylum seekers by nationality
- Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality
- Stocks of foreign-born labour by country of birth
- And stocks of foreign labour by nationality.

*Note that Data can also be disaggregated by sex.*

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15) The OECD countries are: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Chile; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Korea; Latvia; Luxembourg; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; United Kingdom; United States.
Definition of migrant by the source: By country of birth

Source of data: Receiving country records. Stock data is taken from population registers, censuses and labour force surveys. Flow data is derived from population registers, labour and residency permit statistics, as well as other specific surveys. Figures for asylum seekers are taken from UNHCR records, while nationality acquisition data is taken from relevant administrative sources in the OECD country of residence. Data on labour is taken from work permits files and from population registers, when available.

The Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) and DIOC-E databases 2010-2011\(^\text{16}\) on immigrants in OECD and selected non-OECD countries, 34 and around 100 respectively, offer very detailed possibilities to tabulate immigrants to these countries of residence. The resources allow tabulation by country of birth, nationality at birth, sex, age group, both broad and detailed descriptors for education level and duration of stay, labour force status and any information on whether they are considered overqualified for that status, occupation, and skill level.

Source of data: OECD receiving country statistical institutes. Following on previous references such as the DIOC-2000-2001 and DIOC 2005-6, the database compiled data originating from population censuses and population registers. Also used were a variety of specific surveys, namely Labour force Surveys, Household Surveys, as well as the American Community Survey conducted in the US.

Publications based on DIOC-2011 data:


Practical Considerations:

- The two databases offer a wealth of variables and rich possibilities for generating a variety of cross-tabulations on the characteristics of immigrants in OECD countries. They are useful for data by country of birth, which can be particularly helpful to target Jordanians.

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\(^{16}\) OECD DIOC: [http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm](http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm)


Most stock data is from 2010-2011 and it may become increasingly outdated. The DIOC database is especially limited in this regard. Although the databases provide rich information, it is important to consider the changes to Jordanian migration that occurred since this period.

EUROSTAT

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union, with its mission to provide European statistics that enable comparisons between countries and regions.

Demography and Migration Module: Computes stock and flow data on population residing in EU member states, at country level as well as NUTS 2 and 3 regional levels. Stock data may be tabulated for the period of reference by country of birth, citizenship, and socio-demographic variables like sex, age group, marital status, educational attainment. Flow data can be tabulated by country of birth and basic demographic characteristics. Flow data includes vital statistics, which are live births, deaths, marriages and divorces and are tabulated by both country of birth of the mother and the person. It also includes immigration and emigration flows during the past calendar year, as well as other data on EU citizenship acquisition and loss by country of former citizenship.

Asylum and Managed Migration Module: Computes stock and flow data on asylum applications to EU countries by citizenship, age and sex, status of and date sensitive dispositions for the application, as well as other administrative data pertaining to irregular migrants. The module also includes stock and flow data for residence permits by citizenship of holder. Such information includes the number of first-time permits, renewals and others changes to permits by purpose, the lengths of validity, and durations of stay all disaggregated by demography. Statistics pertaining to the permits of the highly skilled are also available.

The Census Hub (2011 Censuses database) provides users with easy access to detailed census data from the 2010-11 Population and Housing Censuses in Europe, in such a way that is comparable between countries.

Data by individual country of birth (here, Jordan) may be disaggregated by EU country of residence, sex, age group, activity status, country of citizenship (national/foreigner) and presence in the current EU country of residence since 2000. Data by individual country of citizenship (here, Jordan) may be disaggregated by EU country of residence, sex, age group, activity status, and presence in the EU country since 2000.

Source of data: EU Member States statistical authorities.

Periodicity of data: Data tabulated in the database ("Demography and Migration" and Asylum and Managed Migration" Modules) is collected every year. Countries report their population to Eurostat on January 1st, along with breakdowns of the population by various characteristics. Vital statistics and migration data are also updated annually, while census data is usually collected every ten years.

19) EUROSTAT Homepage: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat
Practical Considerations:

- The database ("Demography and Migration" and Asylum and Managed Migration" Modules) offers a wealth of variables and rich possibilities for generating a great variety of cross-tabulations on the characteristics of immigrants (demographic, economic, migration-related) in EU Member States by country of birth, updated every year. Eurostat provides equivalent data that is easier to tabulate than statistical production from individual Member States.

- The Census Hub is more user friendly than the dataset OECD-DIOC 2011. Its database-sorting tool allows for quick tabulations and cross-tabulations.

- Eurostat’s Census Hub represents similar limitations as the OECD-DIOC dataset with regards to data timeliness: new data are incorporated only after census rounds (held every five years) are completed and data are processed.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)²²

**UIS database:** The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)²³ is the statistical office of UNESCO and is the UN depository for cross-national statistics on education, science and technology, culture, and communication. It contains a section on international student mobility in tertiary education (ISCED: levels 5, 6 and beyond). It would furthermore allow users to capture the figures of Jordanian university students abroad, according to their country or region of study. Data covers the period 1999 to 2015 (http://data.uis.unesco.org/).

**Source of data:** Education statistics are compiled by UNESCO on the basis of national administrative sources, reported by Ministries of Education or National Statistical Offices of receiving countries.

Practical Considerations:

- In the UNESCO-UIS database, metadata is scarce, for instance, regarding the system of classification of education levels used by each country in the database.

- Some data relies on UIS estimates.

### 2.2.2 Think tanks and academic sources

#### 2.2.2.1 Examples

University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) Project²⁴

**IPUMS** is the world’s largest individual-level population database. IPUMS consists of microdata samples from United States and international census records, IPUMS-USA or IPUMS-CPS and IPUMS-International respectively. The records are converted into a consistent format and made available to researchers through a web-based data dissemination system.

IPUMS-USA draws on every United States census from 1850 to 2000, from the American Community Survey since 2000 and the Current Population Survey (CPS) since 1962. IPUMS-International includes similar data since 1960 from countries in

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²² UNESCO Homepage: https://en.unesco.org/
²³ UIS Database: http://uis.unesco.org/
²⁴ IPUMS Homepage: https://international.ipums.org/international/about.shtml
Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. The database currently includes 159 samples from 55 countries around the world, where Jordanian migrants, nationals or people of Jordanian descent may reside. The database includes migration-related variables, such as a person’s place of birth or residence prior to the census. An additional set includes the duration of current residency, year of immigration, urban–rural status of their previous residence, nationality, and available reasons for their migration. Datasets are downloadable in SPSS, STATA and SAS formats.

Practical Considerations:

- The IPUMS provides consistent variable names, coding schemes, and documentation across all the samples in order to facilitate the analysis of long-term changes and allow for comparisons across countries.
- Data for some countries may be integrated to IPUMS datasets, while being simultaneously unavailable to the public, from the statistical institutes’ websites or documents published in those countries.
- Latin American countries are included in the database, which may be of particular utility to researchers on Jordanian emigration due to the scarcity of information available on Jordanians in these countries of destination.
- The relatively small size of Jordanian or Jordan-born communities in many receiving countries may mean that Jordan is not separately listed as a country of birth or place of residence prior to the census.
- Gulf State sources are not included in the IPUMS-International.

Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub

The MPI is an independent, nonpartisan, non-profit think tank based in Washington D.C. It is dedicated to the analysis of immigration to the US and the movement of people worldwide.

The Data Hub showcases the most current national and state-level demographic, social, and economic facts about immigrants to the United States. It includes data on stock, flow, citizenship, net migration, as well as historical data for countries in Europe, North America, and beyond. It re-tabulates immigration related data produced by the Census Bureau and the US Department of Homeland Security, by country of origin, residence, legal status, deportations, and languages spoken, among others. The purpose of the hub is to tackle most frequent questions about immigration. MPI also produced interactive tools and maps on international migration flows and stocks taken from UN, World Bank and Eurostat data, which can be adapted for searches according to country of origin and destination, on remittances, as well as on humanitarian migration.

Practical Considerations:

- MPI’s Data Hub is a user-friendly resource.
- Since the number of Jordan-born or Jordanian citizens may be small in a particular country, it may be difficult to find all these variables in every dataset or table.

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25) MPI Homepage: https://www.migrationpolicy.org/
26) MPI Data Hub: https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/migration-data-hub
The CARIM-South project database provides a wide range of detailed demographic, socioeconomic and migration-related information on migration. Data is collected both in countries of origin and destination to provide data to and through the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries, which includes Jordan. The database is searchable by both country of birth and citizenship, from a large variety of national sources and relies on a standardised list of 70 indicators on flows and stock. The database has a set of tables on Jordanian expatriates or Jordanian nationals listed by country of destination, purpose of stay, and even a distribution of Jordanian students worldwide. Some publications tackling Jordanian expatriates are also available in the project’s website, as well as among MPC’s publications:


Also relevant is the MPC Migration Profile for Jordan (November 2016), with its section on stocks of Jordanians abroad and flows of Jordanian emigration, using data from countries of destination: http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/44065/MPC_PB_201606.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

**Definition of migrant by the source:** Country of birth or country of nationality, as defined by each receiving country/ region listed in the database’s tables.

**Practical Considerations:**

- CARIM-South database, including the MPC Migration Profiles on Jordan, is the only resource that provides a general view of Jordanians abroad, by country of destination.
- The CARIM-South project and database were interrupted in December 2015 and is no longer actively maintained. This will make the information increasingly outdated if the project does not resume.

GLMM is an international independent, non-partisan and non-profit joint programme between the Gulf Research Center and the MPC. Based in the European University Institute in Florence, the programme provides data, analyses, and recommendations that contribute towards understanding and managing labour migration, population, and labour markets in the six GCC states. The GLMM programme has developed a standardised list of tables on stocks by main characteristics and flows, which include an array of information such as arrivals and departures for both migrants and asylum seekers, naturalisations, movements in labour markets, students’ circulation, as well as money transfers. The GLMM programme is modelled after the CARIM-South template and lists of indicators. First and foremost, it relies on the national data and documents from the GCC countries to assess the quality of the data for availability in a

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27] CARIM-South Homepage: http://carim-south.eu/
29] GLMM Homepage: http://gulfmigration.eu/
user-friendly format. Some recent estimates of Jordanian nationals in the six countries are available, either from press or embassy estimates from around 2015, or from labour and residence permit records that are updated monthly or annually. Some originally unpublished 2012 data on Jordanians in Kuwait provides information on migration purpose and some socio-demographic characteristics. Except for the United Arab Emirates (UAE), data on entries and exits by citizenship are also generally available.

**Definition of migrant by the source:** Country of citizenship, as categorised by receiving Gulf States.

**Practical Considerations:**

- The database is widely used by a diversity of researchers, as Gulf statistics are otherwise not centrally available.
- Since the majority of destination countries for Jordanians in the Gulf usually do not reveal data on the citizenship of their foreign residents, the database currently contains limited set of data on Jordanian nationals, beyond estimates at a given date. However, the database can be used to identify other migrant related institutions and the type of data they produce.

### 2.2.3 Domestic Sources (Jordanian institutions)

Jordan has no system of registration for expatriates, unlike other countries in the region such as Egypt. It is thus difficult for Jordanian authorities to map their expatriates. One possible reason for this is that the general highly skilled profile of Jordanian migrants enables them to secure employment abroad through their own resources, without large numbers relying on the Ministry of Labour’s employment programmes. The MoFAE is currently developing a database referred to as Izwitna that aims to collect data on expatriates by means of voluntary registration to access a gateway which will make targeted services available to Jordanians abroad.

### 2.2.3.1 STOCK sources: Jordanian emigrants abroad and stocks of returnees in Jordan

**Department of Statistics**

**Population Census**


Census data only provides estimates for a subset of Jordanians abroad and for returnees. Data that can be used for estimates of short-term expatriates and returnees:

- **Socio-demographic characteristics** such as sex, age group, marital status, relation to head of household, educational enrolment or level of study, economic activity status, and source of health insurance.

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• **Migration-related characteristics** such as residence of mother at birth, usual place of residence and duration at current residence, previous usual place of residence including in the year before the census, as well as reasons for being abroad.

**Practical Considerations:** For two reasons, census data does not capture the totality of expatriate Jordanians:

- The definition of expatriates used in the census is such that it only counts Jordanians away from home for less than one year and keeping a home in Jordan. Their departure may be either for work purposes or when accompanying other migrants. On the other hand, students, people treated in hospitals abroad and members of the Jordanian contingent in the UN are counted regardless of their duration of stay.\(^\text{33}\) Citizens on long-term contracts or who durably settle abroad are not counted.
- The data is collected from household members remaining in Jordan, and those who emigrated as a household are thus not reached.

**Surveys**

- **Jordan Labour Market Panel Survey (2010 and 2016).** The two waves of the panel survey were designed and administered by the Economic Research Forum (ERF) in cooperation with the DoS and the National Centre for Human Resources Development (NCHRD).

  **Sample:** 5,000 households, covering about 25,000 individuals.

  **Topics covered:** The household questionnaire contains questions on expatriate household and family members, focusing on their socio-demographic profile, education and skills, destination country and migration history, as well as employment history and current activity.

  **Practical Considerations:**

  - Researchers must consider that the share of the Jordanian expatriates born abroad may not be reflected in the questionnaires due to the nationality criteria followed.
  - The second wave not only recontacted origin households and their split-offs, but also added a large refresher sample that oversampled neighborhoods with a high proportion of non-Jordanian household heads.
  - The survey is carried out among households residing in Jordan, and thus could not collect data on whole households that moved and had no one left to provide responses. The JLMPS is, therefore, likely to underestimate current migration.


- **DoS conducted the Jordan-HIMS survey** (2014) as part of the Households International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries programme (MED-HIMS).\(^\text{34}\) The main objectives of the Jordan-HIMS were:

  1. to study the recent trends, causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences of international migration from Jordan and the interlinkages between migration and development; and

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2) To explore scenarios for closer cooperation in the area of migration and development between Jordan as a sending country and the main receiving countries (HIMS, 2016: 1).

Sample: **50,699 Jordanian households residing in Jordan.**

Of all modules, two covered:

- Current migrants: **1,340 current migrants** aged 15 and above. Respondents were interviewed in Jordan directly or indirectly through proxy, who were asked to provide information about persons from their households who have moved.
- Return migrants: **1,164 return migrants** aged 15 and above. Respondents were interviewed in Jordan directly.

**Topic covered:** The questionnaires include the socio-demographic characteristics of place of birth, age, sex, marital status, fertility, educational status. It covers information related to migration such as motives for moving abroad and information on the decision-making process, the migration history of a person including employment status before migration, number of times they moved, how they financed their migration, the length of time they resided at their previous destination, their work history, and future migration intentions. The questionnaires include details on the migration networks and process, as well as information about what contacts the person had with recruiters, the person’s perceptions of migration and even other information on remittances. (HIMS, 2016: 9).

**Practical Considerations:**

- Researchers must consider that the share of the Jordanian expatriates born abroad may not be reflected in the questionnaires due to the nationality criteria followed.
- The sample size for expatriates and returnees is limited, as is the sampling method.
- The survey is carried out among households residing in Jordan, and thus could not collect data on whole households that moved and had no one left to provide responses. (HIMS, 2016: 7).


Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, Department of Expatriates

Consular records are maintained by Jordanian embassies abroad and include data collected on expatriates who visit the embassy for a variety of services. The types of services commonly include passports services, citizenship claims and vital records. Since 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been compiling a searchable database of expatriates which incorporates the consular records.

**Practical Considerations:**

- Figures of expatriates extracted from consular records are not public. So far, only partial estimates have been released by the DoS and appear in various media sources.

35) [MoFAE, Department of Expatriates Homepage:](http://www.mfa.gov.jo/ar/ةيسيئرلاةمئاقلا/نيبرتغملاةباوب/tabid/186/Default.aspx)

36) [MoFAE Database :](http://mfa.gov.jo/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=eCSNbVTEWLE%3d&tabid=71)
• Available information is only provided by expatriates who visit the embassy or use its services.

• Consular records incorporate Jordanian nationals regardless of their country of birth. Figures of expatriates thus include Jordanian migrants and others who were born abroad or are descendants of Jordanian migrants.

• Most expatriates do not inform the embassy of their departure from a foreign country and may thus remain on record as residing in that country.

Social Security Corporation (SSc)\(^{37}\)

Since 2008, the Jordanian SSC began programmes of including Jordanian expatriates residing in Gulf countries. Records from these programmes may hold helpful information for the socioeconomic characteristics of expatriates and their affiliates. The SSC website intermittently releases figures on affiliates in some Gulf countries through featured profiles of its operations abroad.

**Practical Consideration:**

The SSC information only includes a limited subsample of Jordanians abroad and may only be relevant for exploring ad hoc migration-related questions.

“National-cultural”, professional and business associations abroad, professional networks

Some mapping leads

• **“National-cultural” associations** include for instance the Jordanian Associations abroad (the JOSAD-Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, etc.).

• **Several business associations** may be helpful sources of information. These might include the Jordanian Engineers Association\(^{38}\), the Jordanian Business Council in Dubai or the Northern Emirates.

• The professional association “Connect.jo” is a network of diaspora professionals working in several fields, such as Healthcare and Life Sciences (HLS), Clean Technology (CT), and Information and Communications Technology (ICT). The network was launched in the US in November 2014, and aims to address Jordan’s brain drain challenge. It serves to establish a strong link between professionals abroad\(^ {39}\) to help individuals and start-ups from Jordan.

**Practical Considerations:**

• These associations only include a limited subsample of Jordanians abroad and may only be relevant for exploring ad hoc migration-related questions.

• Associations may be reluctant to share member details with researchers or Jordanian authorities.

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\(^{37}\) SSC Homepage: [https://www.ssc.gov.jo/Arabic/pages/homepage.aspx](https://www.ssc.gov.jo/Arabic/pages/homepage.aspx)


\(^{39}\) In the present stage Connect.JO only focuses on the US. More information is at [https://www.connect.jo/vmo/](https://www.connect.jo/vmo/) and [info@connect.jo](mailto:info@connect.jo) for inquiries.
2.2.3.2 FLOW sources: outflows and inflows of Jordanian nationals across Jordan’s borders

Border and Residence Department (Ministry of Interior, Public Security Directorate)

The Borders and Residence Department handles entry and departure procedures for Jordan, from all border crossings. The Department computes arrival and departure data by nationality.

The number of arrivals and departures are contained in the DoS Statistical Yearbook by month, means of transport, site of crossing and nationality (see chapter “Travel, Tourism and Services”).

Practical Considerations:

• Data is comprehensive and should encompass all entries and exits of Jordanian nationals. It allows researchers to calculate net migration flows in a given period.

• Border cards that included useful details of travellers have been cancelled, which means that less information is available on a purpose of stay following the mid-2000s, and no information is available on the purpose of a departure.

• The accuracy of border crossing data can be unreliable (See Chapter Annex: Box 4)

• There do remain current technical obstacles for data collection, such as incomplete computerisation of border crossing infrastructure. Researchers should also consider that timely and accurate data transmission to the Ministry of Interior central device may also be incomplete.

Department of Civil Status and Passports (Ministry of Interior)

The Department of Civil Status computes births and deaths that took place abroad, which is transmitted from consular posts. Vital statistics are contained in the DoS Statistical Yearbook according to place of occurrence. (See chapter “Vital statistics”)

Employment Directorates and labour attachés abroad (Ministry of Labour)

• The Ministry of Labour (MoL) encouraged and facilitated Jordanian emigration abroad by collating job vacancies in the Gulf countries through labour attachés within some Jordanian embassies. They would also verify the diplomas and work experience of Jordanian workers for potential employers. However, these attachés were recalled and no longer deployed as of 2017.

• Through the National Electronic Employment Services (NEES), the MoL maintains its employment office and online portal, which is managed by the Employment Directorate. The services include both the national and international vacancy searches that are verified for accuracy.

• The Section of Employment Offices and Workers Abroad regulates and supervises the activities of private recruitment agencies and operates under the Employment Directorate of the MoL.

40 Border and Security Department, Public Security Department, MOI Homepage: https://www.psd.gov.jo/index.php/ar/2015-03-03-12-33-53
Owners of Recruitment Companies’ Association (ORCA)

A network of 73 licensed private recruitment agencies match jobseekers with potential employers, ensuring they have requisite qualifications and professional aspirations. They are also involved in the contracting process by monitoring wages and working conditions, but also follow up on the worker’s situation during their first year abroad. The follow-up process is comprehensive, and the Association’s records may provide some good insight on the expatriate placement process and their experiences.

Practical Considerations:

• ORCA records only contain a subsection of all expatriate Jordanian workers (those who used the services of the recruitment agencies affiliated to ORCA). Moreover, many Jordanian professionals find jobs abroad through other means and are not within company records.

• The vast majority of users of these services are employed in Gulf States and may not be representative of all Jordanians abroad.

• Although ORCA’s follow up process is broad, there is no follow up on the general migration process which would provide information on duration of stay, return, change of employment, or onward migration.

2.2.4 Receiving Country Sources

Sources in receiving countries offer data on migrant stocks and flows, both with and without socio-demographic characteristics. These are the most accurate sources to use, as records of outflows are usually of low reliability and surveys conducted on emigrants from the origin country do not include the long-term migrants, many of whom migrate as a complete household (See Chapter Annex: Box 2)

This section focuses on the major destination countries for Jordanians from Table 1. European countries host much smaller numbers of Jordanian migrants, and their immigration statistics are readily available on several user-friendly databases already described in Section I. Similarly, Bahrain and Oman are minor destinations, and this Section will primarily focus on other Gulf countries. However, these countries do not frequently publish migration data that is disaggregated by country of citizenship. This Section therefore concentrates on their data-producing institutions and the types of data that is collected but not disseminated. Finally, while Libya and Iraq host sizeable numbers of Jordanian nationals, no first-hand data on migrants are available from those countries.
2.2.4.1 United States

US Census Bureau

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey that produces demographic, social, housing, and economic statistics in the form of 1-year and 5-year estimates that are based on population thresholds. The 5-year estimates are available for all areas, while 1-year estimates are available for areas with a population of 65,000 or greater. The Bureau provides a yearly estimate of the foreign-born stocks by country of birth since 2005, which is found on table B05006 and accessible through the Bureau’s FactFinder tool.

Prior to 2010, the centennial census offered estimates with detailed demographic, social and housing characteristics. In 2010, only a short form questionnaire was distributed to residents, which did not collect data on the country of birth or citizenship status. This data is collected during the sample ACS.

The CPS is jointly sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS). The CPS is the primary source of labour force statistics for the United States and is conducted monthly, with a sample of 50,000 to 60,000 households. The CPS collects information on the country of birth of the respondent and both parents, as well as their current citizenship status, all available since 1994. The CPS also includes useful insurance and health variables.

Definition of migrant by the source: The U.S. Census Bureau uses the term “foreign born” to refer to anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth. The Census Bureau collects data from all foreign-born people who participate in its studies, regardless of legal status.

Practical Considerations:

- Detailed data by subnational level or detailed socio-demographic characteristics are only broadly available by region of origin. Online data tables are not customisable and the FactFinder tool is not user-friendly.
- Country of birth data is estimated based on the ACS. However, individual records from IPUM databases allow customisation of collected data by country of birth. The OECD International Migration Database will also tabulate data on Jordanian migrants in the US.

US Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The US DHS records, analyses and disseminates data on the characteristics of immigration flows and law enforcement actions, which includes the legal status of the individuals. The Yearbook of Immigration Statistics is a compendium of tables that provides data on foreign nationals who are granted lawful permanent residence, admitted as temporary non-immigrants, granted asylum or refugee status, or are naturalised. The Yearbook also presents data on immigration enforcement actions.

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42) US Census Bureau Homepage: https://www.census.gov/
43) Factfinding Tool, US Census Bureau: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml
45) CPS: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/about.html
46) US DHS Homepage: https://www.dhs.gov/
including apprehensions and arrests, removals, and returns\textsuperscript{47}.

2.2.4.2 Canada

Statistics Canada\textsuperscript{48}

Statistics Canada is the central governmental statistical office. It conducts a census\textsuperscript{49} every five years, with the most recent occurring in 2016. Immigration data was collected from a 25 percent sample and categorised as “immigration and ethnocultural diversity”. Data collected on the respondent’s country of birth, as well as that of both parents, citizenship or immigration status, year of immigration and age at the time, languages spoken, and employment status. It also includes information on the respondent’s admission category, applicant type, and period range for their immigration. Data is disaggregated by country of birth, age, sex and Canadian region or territory of residence.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)\textsuperscript{50}

IRCC is a governmental office that facilitates the arrival of immigrants, provides protection to refugees, and offers programming to help newcomers settle in Canada. It is also responsible for granting Canadian citizenship. IRCC statistical publications provide information on permanent and temporary residents, as well as immigration and citizenship programmes. IRCC provides inflow data\textsuperscript{51} for new residents by type of permit, application category as well as figures for citizenship applicants. Data following the year 2000 is disaggregated by country of birth and year of arrival, all of which is updated monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Practical Considerations:

- Both online portals are very comprehensive and user friendly for searching information on Jordanian migrants and their descendants. It is also an easy tool for researching of migrant stocks, flows, and evolution over time.
- Statistics Canada offers many surveys of interest, such as those on labour force or income.

2.2.4.3 Gulf States

This section identifies the various bodies and institutions that produce data relevant to mapping Jordanians residing in each Gulf State, as well as the types of data a country of origin can request from these authorities. Gulf countries generally define migrants as any foreign national, but do not disaggregate their published data by country of citizenship. Furthermore, the sources generally do not reflect real inflows, as those numbers rely on visas delivered, but the share of unused visas is not counted. The centralising data institutions are more important for establishing a population registry (See Chapter Annex: Box 5)

\textsuperscript{47} Yearbook Immigration Data and Statistics : https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics
\textsuperscript{48} Statistics Canada Homepage: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm
\textsuperscript{49} Census dataset, Statistics Canada: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/datasets/Index-eng.cfm?Temporal=2017&Theme=120&VNAMEE=&GA=-1&S=0
\textsuperscript{50} IRCC Homepage: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship.html
It is worth noting that the GCC-Stat Center, established in Oman, seeks to centralise and disseminate data on the six GCC countries, including foreign residents. However, GCC-Stat depends on member information supplied by member states, which are incomplete, and data produced by this body remains very scarce.

Saudi Arabia

The General Authority for Statistics (GAStat)\(^2\) is Saudi Arabia’s Statistical office and was formerly named the Central Department of Statistics & Information (CDSI). It conducts surveys, studies and research, in order to centralise, record, analyse, and disseminate the statistics produced by other public entities.

Data is usually collected through censuses and sample surveys covering migrant stocks with their sociodemographic and employment characteristics organised by country of citizenship. However, the last Saudi census\(^3\) conducted in 2010 only includes information of nationality as either Saudi or not, and does not seem to have recorded the citizenship of respondents. The same procedure seems to have been applied during Demographic Surveys\(^4\), which were annual sample surveys conducted since 2016.

Labour Force Surveys are conducted quarterly since 2016 on a nationally-representative sample of households, and based on the census framework. The surveys collect data on the sociodemographic composition of interviewed households, as well as detailed employment status, characteristics and income of household members who are aged 15 and above, including citizenship data.


- **Ministry of Interior**\(^5\)

  The MoI uses flow data, tracks visas and residence documents, through several offices:

  - The **Border Police** records movements at border posts, as well as figures for the number of irregular entrants captured, detained and returned. This necessarily includes citizenship data.
  
  - The **General Directorate of Passports** issues entry and exit visas, and manages residency permits.

- **Ministry of Labour and Social Development**\(^6\)

  The Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MLSD) is responsible for manpower planning and the general monitoring of matters relating to private sector employment affairs. The MLSD handles activities relevant for flow data, such as labour visas and permits, records transfers of residency sponsorship, changes in professions and activity sector. It also records stocks of labour permit holders employed in the private sector by occupation, activity, and socio-demographic characteristics.

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\(^2\) GAStat Saudi Arabia Homepage: [https://www.stats.gov.sa/ar](https://www.stats.gov.sa/ar)


\(^5\) MoI Saudi Arabia Homepage: [https://www.moi.gov.sa/](https://www.moi.gov.sa/)

\(^6\) Ministry of Labour and Social Development: [https://mlsd.gov.sa](https://mlsd.gov.sa)
In the UAE, in Qatar for example, population statistics are particularly sensitive, due to the small native population. No census has been conducted at the federal level since 2005. The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA) and its counterparts at the Emirate’s level, such as the Statistics Center Abu Dhabi (SCAD) and Dubai Statistics Center (DSC), may not hold unique data on Jordanian expatriates.

- **Federal Authority for Identity and Citizenship (FAIC)**

  FAIC, formerly the Emirates Identity Authority (EIDA), is tasked to establish the “Population Register and Emirates Identity Card Program.” This programme includes collecting and maintaining an electronic database of personal and vital data for all residents, in coordination with the competent authorities. It also issues the Emirates ID Card for each resident, whether they are nationals or expatriates. Similar to the Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI) for Kuwait, the FAIC would be the relevant institution to approach when looking for comprehensive data on expatriates. Unlike PACI, however, FAIC does not publish any data on the United Arab Emirates (UAE) population. It is important to note that UAE population figures are disputed and may be overestimated. The population estimates for 2016 are based on identity cards registration, which is not fully completed and is based on personal representation from applicants. It is impossible to say if figures of Jordanians in the UAE would be affected by this statistical uncertainty.

- **General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs (GDRFA)**

  There are GDRFA offices in each of the seven Emirates. Under the MoI, these offices issue employment visas and residence permits, which allow the prospective workers to enter the UAE. They also cancel residence upon departure. The MoI will also communicate the cancellation decision to the FAIC for the individual’s ID to be cancelled as well. Together, the GDRFA and FAIC are likely to hold comprehensive information on all foreign residents, be they workers, employees, employers, or family dependents, regardless of where they were born.

- **Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation (MoHRE)**

  The MoHRE deals with employment in the private sector, which is the largest employer of expatriates. It monitors work contracts, and issues work permits or labour cards. It will also cancel such documents upon a sponsor’s application, which is a first step before the worker departs, and it will also cancel residency documents. MoHRE thus holds information on socio-demographic and skill profile of workers, as well as effective employment characteristics and mobility. It does publish some aggregate statistics, so it is likely that information is tabulated in a format allowing for dissemination.

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58) De Bel-Air, F. "Demography, Migration, and the Labour Market in the United Arab Emirates," (fully revised version), Explanatory Note n° 05/2018, Gulf Labour Market and Migration (GLMM) programme of the Migration Policy Center (MPC) and the Gulf Research Center (GRC), http://gulfmigration.eu.
59) GDRFA, UAE MoI Homepage: https://dnrd.ae/en/i-need/residence
60) UAE MoI Homepage: https://www.moi.gov.ae/ar/default.aspx
61) MoHRE UAE Homepage: https://www.mohre.gov.ae/ar/home.aspx
Kuwait

- **Public Authority for Civil Information (PACI)**\(^{62}\)

In Kuwait, the institution of reference for recording stocks of migrants and their sociodemographic and employment characteristics is the PACI, an independent government body in charge of:

- Centralising all population and labour force data in order to manage a fully computerised population register; and
- Issuing mandatory civil identification cards to every resident of the country, regardless of age and nationality.

The database maintained by PACI is electronically connected with other administrations and bodies that register demographic events and administrative data. The records PACI maintains on the movements of residents is regularly updated. The statistics section of PACI’s website provides population data by a wealth of socio-demographic variables and employment characteristics.

- **Central Statistical Bureau\(^{63}\) (Ministry of Planning)**

The Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) has conducted ten population and housing censuses since its inception in 1957. However, since 1995 a marked discrepancy was witnessed between PACI and CSB population figures, and it was shown that residents were undercounted during CSB census operations.\(^{64}\)

CSB also publishes MoI border-crossings records in the Annual Statistical Bulletin of Transport. Those are tabulated by country of citizenship, which allows pinpointing the movements of Jordanian nationals at Kuwait’s borders.

- **Directorate of Migration (Ministry of Interior)**

In Kuwait, residency permits are assigned a number indicating the type of permit, the purpose of migration and the work sector. For instance, the number 14 is for temporary permits, number 18 is for private sector employment, and family dependents are given the number 22. These flow numbers are managed by MoI, which also records stocks through its records on permit categories by year and selected sociodemographic variables. For an example of MoI data processing, see [http://gulfmigration.eu/non-kuwaiti-population-by-sex-migration-status-and-country-of-citizenship-of-holder-2012/](http://gulfmigration.eu/non-kuwaiti-population-by-sex-migration-status-and-country-of-citizenship-of-holder-2012/). MoI is also responsible for migration law enforcement through its police operations against irregular stays and entries, or through its deportation measures.

Qatar

- **Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS)**\(^{65}\)

The MDPS is in charge of implementing national development strategies, in coordination with the concerned authorities. It also prepares studies and population policies related to such strategies. It has a variety of mandates, such as to establish an integrated statistical system; conduct, organise and supervise formal statistical

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\(^{62}\) PACI, Kuwait Homepage: [http://www.paci.gov.kw](http://www.paci.gov.kw)

\(^{63}\) CSB Kuwait Homepage: [https://www.csb.gov.kw/default_en](https://www.csb.gov.kw/default_en)

\(^{64}\) See: Shah, N. Population of Kuwait. Structure and Dynamics, Kuwait: Kuwait University Academic Publication Council, 2010, chapter 1

\(^{65}\) MDPS Qatar Homepage: [https://www.mdps.gov.qa/ar/pages/default.aspx](https://www.mdps.gov.qa/ar/pages/default.aspx)
operations; implement various censuses and surveys; and, disseminate statistical data and products. Given this breadth of activity, it is thus likely that comprehensive data on expatriate profiles by country of origin are available in the Ministry, even if census operations conducted by MDPS did not collect such data. (See: https://www.mdps.gov.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/General/Census/Population_Households_Establishment_QSA_Census_AE_2010_1.pdf).

- Ministry of Interior
  - The Expatriates Affairs Department manages issuance of all kind of entry visas and residence permits, monitors ID numbers and ID cards for Expatriates, prepares statistical information about expatriates for use by concerned authorities in the country, and collects biometric information about the expatriates.
  - The Border Passport Department organises border crossings, issues on visas on arrival and entry visas for those who have stayed outside the country for more than six months. It also oversees exit permits, as well as entry and exit statements for expatriates.

- Labour and Social Affairs (Ministry of Administrative Development)

The Labour and Social Affairs office of the Ministry of Administrative Development (MADLSA) does not deliver permits but does approve contracts proposed by prospective local sponsors for foreign workers, as well as other sponsorship arrangements. For this reason, MADLSA records contain data on all foreign workers. Moreover, it will have data on family members of sponsored expatriate workers who are allowed to freely work in Qatar, after registering in the Recruitment Department at the MADLSA.

Some disaggregated data on family dependants may also be obtained from the Ministry, as well as Arab foreign workers (2013). (See: Babar, Z. “Working for the Neighbours. Arab Migrants in Qatar”, in Zahra Babar, ed. Arab Migrant Communities in the GCC, London: Hurst and Co, 2017.)

- Permanent Population Committee (PPC)

The main objective of the PPC, a national body, is to develop population policy for the State of Qatar. One of the PPC’s tasks is to analyse the statistical production on population, such as the census, survey and administrative flow data. It is thus likely that the PPC has data on the profile and numbers of Jordanians in Qatar. Reaching out to the Committee may therefore be an option for Jordanian public bodies to obtain data. Yet, governmental bodies in Qatar are highly centralised and a clearance from the Ministry of Planning may be necessary.

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66) Expatriate Affairs Department Qatar Homepage: https://portal.moi.gov.qa/wps/portal/MOIInternet/departmentcommittees/expatriatesaffairs
   (See also the Unified Services Department: https://portal.moi.gov.qa/wps/portal/MOIInternet/departmentcommittees/unifiedservices)

67) PPC Qatar Homepage: https://www.ppc.gov.qa/en/Pages/default.aspx
Bahrain

Bahrain is not a major destination for Jordanians. Nevertheless, the Labour Markets Regulation Authority is an independent government body that centralises actions and policymaking linked to labour issues. It is responsible for issuing entry visas, as well as identification cards for foreign workers in coordination with the competent bodies, which include the General Directorate of nationality, Passports and Residence, Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and Central Informatics Organization and Social Insurance Organization. It also collects all fees related to the process, coordinates on labour policies, as well as collects and disseminates relevant data. The LMRA “Bahrain Labour Market Indicators” section (sections “data:” [http://blmi.lmra.bh/2017/06/data/ems/Table_07a.pdf; http://blmi.lmra.bh/2017/06/mi_data.xml]) publishes some data from its “Expatriates Management System”, disaggregated by country of citizenship and purpose of residency permit. ([http://blmi.lmra.bh/2017/06/data/ems/Table_60.pdf](http://blmi.lmra.bh/2017/06/data/ems/Table_60.pdf))

Information may be also available from the social security registration systems, which are mandatory in Bahrain. For private sector employees, this is the General Organisation for Social Insurance (GOSI), and the Public Fund Commission (PFC) is for the public sector. However, it is important to note that public security employees are not covered by either of these schemes. Moreover, some Jordanians enrolled on Bahraini Security Services have in fact been naturalised in Bahrain.

Oman

- The General Directorate of Civil Status (GDCS)[48], under the Royal Oman Police, maintains the National Registration System (NRS). The NRS records all vital statistics and identity data for nationals and foreign residents.

Some data by country of citizenship from the most recent census[49], held in 2010, was published by Oman’s statistical office, the National Centre for Statistics and Information (NCSI). NCSI also publishes monthly figures of workers by country of citizenship, but Jordan does not appear due to the small number of its residents there.

---


Table 1. Estimates of Jordanian migrants’ stocks by region and selected countries of residence (2010-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Def.</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>% of all emigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arab Countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Around 660,000</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>[B]</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>55,081</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,403</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Arab countries</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>55,709</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which Palestine</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>[B]</td>
<td>20,408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,336</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75,018</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>65,618</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe 28+Switzerland+Norway</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>31,541</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which Germany</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>8,836</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>3,898</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>(2); (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which Australia</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>[A]</td>
<td>5,960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total emigrants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Around 785,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
(2) UN/DESA, rev. 2015;
Definition of migrant: (A) country of birth; (B) country of nationality.
“Others” refers to non-Arab African and Asian countries, South America, Turkey, Russia and Ukraine. For “Palestine”, (See Chapter Annex: Box 1)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 1. Who is a Jordanian migrant? Caution to diverging definitions and meanings.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The UN definition is the most commonly used:</strong> “an international migrant is a person who is living in a country other than his or her country of birth. For estimating the international migrant stock, data on place of birth are generally given precedence.” UNDESA (2016). <em>International Migration Report 2015: Highlights</em> (ST/ESA/SER.A/375), p.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The duration of stay abroad</strong> may also come into consideration: “temporary migration” designates short-term movements, for less than one year (see definition used in Jordanian censuses). Temporary migrants usually have to hold a permit for durations of stay of three months to one year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In “Western” countries:</strong> the UN definition of a migrant, based on the <strong>place of birth criteria</strong> is used in most immigration (destination, host or receiving) countries in Western Europe and North America. These countries usually permit the naturalisation of foreign immigrants. Therefore, a migrant will be: 1- a born-abroad, foreign national AND 2- a born-abroad, naturalised person. The descendant of a migrant (second- or third-generation), if born in the host country, is <strong>not</strong> a migrant in that country, whatever citizenship he or she holds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gulf countries</strong> use the <strong>nationality criteria</strong>. Foreign nationals are not supposed to settle durably in the Gulf, and naturalisations are extremely rare. Therefore, second- and third-generation descendants of foreign migrants born in a GCC host country do not match the UN definition of migrant. Yet, they are considered as such by receiving State’s authorities. These second-generation migrants are not distinguished in published statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The changes in Jordan’s borders and the Jordan-born migrants in Palestine:</strong> Palestine’s census of 2007, later updated by the UN (Table 1), recorded 50,350 Palestinian individuals (i.e., holders of Palestinian Authority’s (PA’s) documents) as being born in Jordan. However, a share of these may not technically be classified as migrants from Jordan (i.e., born Jordanian in the territory East of the Jordan River): between 1948 and 1967, the West Bank was annexed by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Therefore, Palestinians born there during the period have reported themselves as being born in Jordan. Yet, they did not physically migrate, but borders shifted; the two Banks were one country and some West Bank residents may have been commuting to the East Bank: originally moving within one country, they became migrants after 1988 (severing of the ties between the two banks) and 1993 (Oslo Agreements).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Box 2. Pitfalls of using sending countries’ sources to estimate the numbers and characteristics of emigrants**

Sending countries carry out surveys among household members residing in the migrant’s origin country. No data can therefore be collected on whole households that moved, since there was no one left to report on the migrants and the circumstances of their departure. Long-term migrants, some of them married and naturalised abroad, are especially difficult to enumerate with this method.

Embassies abroad do not have the means to comprehensively record the presence and characteristics of their resident nationals, which relies on expatriates’ will or need to frequent consular services to declare their presence and departure.

Comprehensive account of national communities thus must rely on the receiving country’s records of residents, directly from the data-producing body, or from the international databases (OECD, Eurostat, MPI, and GLMM).
### Box 3. Data resources on Jordanian migrants abroad in destination countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key topics</th>
<th>Key indicators/sources</th>
<th>Key resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Jordaniann migrants’ stocks and their sociodemographic characteristics**| • Receiving countries’ censuses or sample surveys on residents by country of birth/nationality and other characteristics  
• Stocks of residency permit holders, by socio-demographic characteristics+Jordan-born, naturalised citizens | • National statistical institutes  
• Population registries  
• Ministries of Interior’s records of permits granted and citizenship acquisitions  
• EU and OECD databases |
| **Purpose of stay abroad**                                                | • Distribution of permits granted to Jordanian nationals by category/purpose (work, family, study, humanitarian, ...) | • Population registries  
• Ministries of Interior’s records of permits granted  
• EU and OECD databases |
| **Duration of stay abroad**                                               | • Censuses and surveys in host countries (question on duration of stay)  
• Distribution of permit holders by duration of permit held | • National statistical institutes  
Ministries of Interior’s records of permits granted by duration and citizenship acquisitions  
• EU and OECD databases |
| **Employed population and its employment characteristics**               | • Labour Force or Employment Surveys  
• Stocks of labour permit holders (all durations), disaggregated by socio-demographic and employment characteristics | • National statistical institutes  
• Population registries  
• Ministries of Interior’s or Labour’s records of permits granted  
• EU and OECD databases |
| **Employed population and its skill profile**                            | • Labour Force or Employment Surveys  
• Stocks of labour permit holders (all durations), disaggregated by socio-demographic and employment characteristics | • National statistical institutes  
• Population registries  
• Ministries of Interior’s or Labour’s records of permits granted  
• EU and OECD databases |
| **Refugee population**                                                   | • Stocks of refugee or humanitarian permit holders by country of citizenship  
• Stocks of refugees/ asylum-seekers | • Ministries of Interior’s records of permits granted  
• EU and OECD databases  
• UNHCR database |
| **Student population**                                                   | • Holders of study residence permit  
• Students enrolled in higher education establishments | • Ministries of Interior’s records of permits granted  
• Ministries of Higher Education statistics  
• EU, OECD and UNESCO/UIS databases |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOW DATA</th>
<th>Arrivals and departures</th>
<th>Inflows and outflows</th>
<th>Citizenship acquisitions</th>
<th>Refugee flows</th>
<th>Student flows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Entries and exits at all entry points, by country of citizenship</td>
<td>• Permit applications by category</td>
<td>• Naturalised persons by country of first citizenship</td>
<td>• New asylum applications</td>
<td>• Newly-enrolled Jordanian students in receiving country’s universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• New/first residence permits granted by country of citizenship</td>
<td></td>
<td>• New/first permits granted for humanitarian reasons</td>
<td>• New/first permits delivered for the purpose of studying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Cancelled residence permits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ministries of Interior, Border Authorities’ records of border crossings</td>
<td>• Ministries of Interior’s records of permits granted and citizenship acquisitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Population registries</td>
<td>• EU and OECD databases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ministries of Interior’s records of permits granted and citizenship acquisitions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• EU and OECD databases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• UNHCR database</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

70] By broad region of destination. Resources available in certain individual countries only cannot be singled out here.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key resource</th>
<th>Possible pitfalls to keep in mind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECEIVING COUNTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National statistical institutes in receiving countries</td>
<td>• Possible incomplete coverage of censuses and other statistical operations;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Residents in irregular situation are not always/ accurately counted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population registries; Ministries of Interior’s records of permits granted and citizenship acquisitions</td>
<td>• In “Western” countries: MoI records of permits only account for foreign nationals;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unrecorded departure of migrant from host country (non-GCC countries): possible overcount of migrants;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Migrants in irregular situation or residents on tourist visas: not counted;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Incomplete or accurate coverage of migrant’s status by permit category (students, refugees or family dependents working);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Changes of category of permit: registered as a first allocation of permit;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Duration of stay: permits may be renewed/ migrant may leave before permit expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministries of Labour’s records</td>
<td>• (GCC states): usually do not match NSI’s records of workers (differences in data collecting methodologies; existence of workers without permits: irregular workers, or working legally under family dependents’ visas, for instance).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS statistical operations</td>
<td>• Captures only a share of expatriates: those who left some family members behind and those having planned a short-term stay abroad and kept their dwelling and belongings in Jordan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cannot collect data on whole households that moved. Long-term expatriates, expatriates with loose ties to Jordan are missed;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Information collected from household or family members in Jordan may be inaccurate;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Risk of double-count of expatriated households if two or more members of the family are interviewed in the same survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Interior, Border Police’s records</td>
<td>• Departures are usually less meticulously computed than entries;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The entry of young children is sometimes ignored (i.e., computed with that of parents), especially in the event of massive inflows;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Only records movements that occur through official border points;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The system cannot distinguish between international migrants and all other international travellers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Data collected by border officers, if any, reflect the stated intentions for leaving Jordan or returning, rather than outmigrants’ real intentions (working rather than staying as tourists, etc.);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassy and Consular records</td>
<td>• Incorporation in the consular records is conditional on the expatriate’s will to visit the embassy and or need to use its services;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Consular records incorporate all Jordanian nationals, regardless of their country of birth (Jordan, current country of residence, third country). Figures of expatriates thus include Jordanian migrants and born-abroad, second- or third- generation descendants of Jordanian migrants;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Most expatriates do not inform the embassy of their departure from the foreign country, thus remain on the records.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Box 5. Centralisation of information on residents in the GCC states.

The six GCC countries have either finalised or nearly finalised comprehensive recordings of every national or foreign resident in each country, within the realm of the “smart identity-cards” compulsory delivery programmes conducted across the region since the mid-2000s. The data recorded on each card-holder, (biometric, socio-demographic, events pertaining to the migration and economic status and more), constitute a \textit{de facto} population registry. Moreover, this register is updated in real time: arrivals, departures, returns, visa applications, permits granted, renewed, cancelled by category of stay, changes of permit category, of sponsorship, change of address, births and deaths.

Information pertaining to the residents is increasingly centralised in one single institution in each country: The PACI in Kuwait; the FAIC in the UAE; the Ministries of Interior in Saudi Arabia and Qatar; the Central Informatics Organisation (CIO) in Bahrain and the Royal Oman Police.
3 Mapping data beyond statistics

3.1 Introductory overview

Establishing a quantitative overview of Jordan’s emigration waves, flows and stocks is paramount to understanding the demographic and socio-economic features of Jordanians abroad. Still, our mapping exercise remains incomplete without an in-depth probing into Jordanian expatriate groups’ characteristics, perceptions and associational initiatives. Jordanian emigration trends and motives are known to be heterogeneous and complex. While emigration to Germany has had humanitarian-based and family reunion motives, emigration to the UK has been predominantly student-centered. Emigration to the Gulf states is rather of a temporary nature and has been traditionally driven by labour schemes of the Gulf states. Moreover, characteristics of expatriates abroad vary from one context to the other. For instance, Jordanian communities in the US are mostly middle-aged and highly skilled professionals.

Given that a paucity of research has heretofore engaged with the varying characteristics of Jordanian groups abroad, little do we know about the distinctive features of Jordanians in various continents and within the same country of destination, and little do we know about how policy makers can capitalise on this information to consolidate already existing engagement strategies. Though information notes, policy papers and research articles do exist, they remain limited in scope, and do not allow for tracking the variation and commonalities in expatriate groups’ characteristics and perceptions across and within national contexts. Conspicuous research gaps exist when it comes to establishing a nuanced understanding of Jordanian expatriate networks and associations and when it comes to capturing the differences and similarities between various kinds of Jordanians’ expatriate associations across national contexts.

The present chapter suggests a qualitative mapping methodology that will support the reader to:

- Collect systematic, structured, targeted and in-depth information on Jordanian expatriate groups;
- Design new studies on expatriate groups’ characteristics and initiatives; and
- Develop tailored methodologies with a view to gaining a deeper understanding into the various characteristics of expatriates, their activities, skills, associational initiatives, evolving priorities and perspectives towards the sending country alongside the challenges they face across national contexts.

3.2 Collecting information on Jordanian expatriates

The process of collecting and compiling information on Jordanian expatriates and their profiles encompasses a variety of methods ranging from carrying out desk research and requesting targeted information on expatriate communities, to conducting surveys, interviews and focus groups.
3.2.1 Structured literature review and desk research: assessing the current knowledge base and determining knowledge gaps

Consensus prevails that there is not much research on Jordanian expatriates particularly when it comes to mapping their networks and understanding their perceptions, priority concerns towards Jordan, and the challenges they face in the countries of destination. Notwithstanding this, it is paramount to compile from key academic journals and research organisations extant studies on Jordanian expatriates and to categorise collected articles and literature strands around distinct thematic clusters (e.g. socio-economic profiles in various countries, motives underlying emigration, characteristics of expatriate organisations, etc.). The overarching objective is to produce a structured literature review database which allows for a review what is already known about Jordanian expatriate groups and to determine research lacunae that are yet to be filled.

Table 2 lists key academic journals on migration research that could provide an entry point to establishing a database literature review on Jordan expatriate communities. This table is non-exhaustive.

Table 2. Selected academic journals on migration research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjms20/current">http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjms20/current</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Migration Review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1747-7379">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1747-7379</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population, Space and Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revue Européene des Migrations Internationales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://remi.revues.org/">https://remi.revues.org/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nordic Journal of Migration Research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mashriq &amp; Mahjar: Journal of Middle East Migration Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://lebanesestudies.ojs.chass.ncsu.edu/index.php/mashriq">https://lebanesestudies.ojs.chass.ncsu.edu/index.php/mashriq</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.2 Requesting information on Jordanian expatriates’ characteristics and taking inventory of their initiatives

Jordanians are scattered worldwide and have various levels of educational attainment. Moreover, their socio-political characteristics and levels of engagement vis-à-vis the origin country vary sharply across national contexts. Jordanians in the US have actively sought to establish diaspora initiatives to stimulate connectivity among Jordanian professionals abroad and to consolidate engagement with the homeland. Jordanian expatriate communities residing in the Gulf tend to be less mobilised.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3. Migrant stock by destination and tertiary students by destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Top 5 countries or areas of destination - Migrant stock</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Top 5 countries or areas of destination - Tertiary students** | Total |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| United Arab Emirates | 3,774 |
| Ukraine | 2,171 |
| United States of America | 1,964 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,493 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 1,342 |
| **Total** | **10,744** |

(Source: UNICEF, 2013)

A strategic step towards compiling information on Jordanians is to request targeted information from specific stakeholders in countries of destination on Jordanian expatriates’ profiles, skills and activities and to take inventory of their initiatives. Against this backdrop, we suggest that a unit at the MOFAE in close coordination with Jordanian embassies abroad reach out both to Jordanian expatriates and to key external and transnational institutions around which Jordanian expatriates tend to gravitate. The objective is two-fold: (a) establish an information database on Jordanians abroad and on their educational and labour data, and (b) trace their connectivity and associational networks.

3.2.2.1 Suggestions for targeted outreach

**Example 1**

The MOFAE Unit is encouraged to establish contact with formal institutions such as the Ministries of Education, Ministries of Labour and professional councils (e.g. Nursing, Medical, and Engineering Councils) in countries of destination with a view to compiling data on Jordanian expatriates’ skills, levels of education and participation in the labour
force according to age and gender. While Gulf countries may be reluctant to disclosing this information, Western countries in which Jordanians reside (namely Germany, the UK and the USA) usually allow and facilitate access to this information.

Table 4. Examples of institutions to target in destination countries

| • Ministries of Education  |
| • Ministries of Labour    |
| • International Chambers of Commerce |
| • Professional Councils  |

Example 2

MOFAE and Jordanian missions abroad pro-actively reach out to expatriate groups by organising community events, informal consultative processes and receptions for specific groups such as students, investors and professionals. Face to face encounters are crucial to building trust between Jordanian institutions and expatriate communities so that Jordanians abroad participate enthusiastically in surveys and focus groups, and exchange information with local stakeholders.

Example 3

As emphasised earlier, Jordanians abroad participate in various transnational educational, cultural, business and social initiatives, which are either of a formal or informal nature. Some expatriate groups have moreover established associations which are either business-related, cultural, social, or veered towards development and philanthropic activities. Many highly skilled Jordanians furthermore are members of alumni programmes and chapters. It is recommended that the MOFAE unit in coordination with Jordanian embassies worldwide establish contact with universities, alumni associations and professional councils abroad to take inventory of (a) networks of Jordanian tertiary students abroad and of their transnational alumni chapters, and (b) of expatriates’ councils and associations.

Table 5. Examples of transnational networks and programmes

| • Exchange programmes between Jordanian and international universities |
| • Alumni programmes and chapters abroad |
| • Transnational business associations |
| • Transnational social and cultural associations |
Box 6. Examples of expatriate and Alumni networks

- British Council Jordan Expatriates Network\(^{72}\)
- British Council Jordan Expatriates Network and Jordanian Alumni\(^{73}\)
- German Jordanian University and Jordanian Alumni\(^{74}\)
- German Jordanian University\(^{75}\)
- Austrian-Jordanian Friendship Society\(^{76}\)
- German-Jordanian Friendship Society via Facebook
- US-based Network of Jordanian scientists\(^{77}\)

3.2.3 Conducting Surveys at regular intervals

While surveys on Jordanians abroad do exist, they are not conducted frequently and do not allow for a longitudinal study of expatriates’ evolving and changing characteristics, preferences and priorities across destination contexts. Moreover, they have been initiated either by academic communities or by external stakeholders, and have not been at the core of Jordan’s policy initiatives\(^{78}\). Against this backdrop, it is not clear whether and if so how Jordan’s policy formulation processes towards Jordanians abroad have been guided by a regular and updated mapping of expatriates’ characteristics, perceptions, concerns and challenges. In close coordination with the Ministry of Planning and research institutes in Jordan, MOFAE is encouraged to conduct surveys at regular intervals (e.g. every three years). A recommendation would be that short survey questionnaires with open-ended questions and in adapted language versions account for the following lead categories\(^{79}\):

**Table 6. Developing survey questionnaires: areas to be targeted**

- Geographical location
- Skills
- Highest levels of educational attainment
- Participation in the labour force
- Reasons for emigration
- Life situation before emigration
- Activities

---

\(^{72}\) British Council Jordan Expatriates Network: https://www.britishcouncil.jo/study-uk/why-the-uk/graduates-membership

\(^{73}\) British Council Jordan Expatriates Network and Jordanian Alumni: https://www.britishcouncil.jo/en/study-uk/why-the-uk/uk-alumni-network

\(^{74}\) German Jordanian University and Jordanian Alumni: http://www.gju.edu.jo/content/about-alumni-4481

\(^{75}\) German Jordanian University: http://www.gju.edu.jo/

\(^{76}\) Austrian-Jordanian Friendship Society: https://jofg.org/

\(^{77}\) US-based Network of Jordanian scientists: http://connect.jo/


\(^{79}\) See for instance the 2016 General Emigration Survey on Irish emigrants
Short surveys with open-ended questions would allow concerned stakeholders not only to gain insights into Jordanians’ profiles and perceptions but also to grapple with more complex phenomena such as the nexus between Jordanian emigration trends and levels of engagement in Jordan. For an in-depth study of Jordanian expatriates’ profiles, concerned stakeholders may also decide to conduct specialised surveys (for instance surveys that target Jordanians in selected countries or surveys that target expatriate communities who have engaged in specific types of activities (e.g. in establishing business associations abroad). Given that survey responses may be low and that surveys have various data limitations, it is important to approach survey results as entry points to capturing the complexity and heterogeneity characterising Jordanian expatriate groups.

Survey responses can be stimulated through contacting Jordanian embassies and consular services worldwide as well as through disseminating questionnaires via Jordanian embassies’ websites and newsletters. To maximise outreach, survey questionnaires should be disseminated by the embassies and consulates in countries of destination and via the ‘Izwitna’ portal and expatriate mailing-lists.

It is worth noting that in 2018, ICMPD conducted a short online survey with expatriates to compile information on their background, gauge their levels of engagement in Jordan and their perceptions of Jordan’s strategy towards its expatriates, and to identify the policy areas in which expatriates would like more support. A recommendation would be that the MoFAE send the survey questionnaire (See Chapter Annex 3.5) in regular intervals to Jordanian embassies and consulates for dissemination to expatriates.

3.2.4 Focus groups with expatriate groups for in-depth analysis

For an in-depth analysis into certain expatriate groups’ socio-economic characteristics, perceptions or into the kinds of associational initiatives that Jordanians establish abroad, it is possible to supplement survey results with follow-up interviews and focus groups. The MoFAE is encouraged to convene (in close coordination with Jordanian embassies abroad) in-depth interviews and/or focus groups with selected Jordanian groups (targeted members of the community, representatives of business associations or transnational networks). Usually, the findings of such focus groups would help gain sharper insight into the complex and distinctive characteristics of Jordanian expatriate groups, and into their challenges, concerns, priorities, and perceptions, and how the latter may vary from one context to the other. It is important that the survey and focus groups results be regularly disseminated and discussed among policy and research circles in Jordan.
In reference to the 2018 ICMPD online survey mentioned above (See Section 3.2.3), ICMPD also conducted semi-structured interviews with 8 expatriates with a view to acquiring deeper insights into their interests, concerns, preferences and challenges. It is recommended that the MoFAE adopt this practice. A suggestion would be to conduct regular interviews with expatriates in collaboration with Jordanian embassies and consulates which draw on the semi-structured interview questions that ICMPD prepared (See Chapter Annex 3.6).

3.3 Producing new knowledge on Jordanian expatriate groups

3.3.1 Initiating research synergies with international migration institutes

As outlined in previous chapters, there is scarcity of information on Jordanian expatriates and on their socio-economic profiles across national contexts. Additionally, little is known about Jordanians’ expatriate councils and associations and their characteristics. This is why reaching out to migration and/or diaspora institutes that have conducted seminal work on expatriate communities and that are based in countries in which Jordanians live, is a crucial step not only towards collecting information on Jordanians abroad but also towards (a) inquiring about innovative methodologies that could be useful to mapping expatriates and compiling information on their pathways and characteristics, and (b) developing cooperative projects with these migration institutes abroad with a view to producing new knowledge on Jordanian expatriate groups’ profiles and characteristics.

From an international context, as underscored, few research initiatives have produced regular and in-depth country profiles on Jordanian expatriates. An exception is the MPC which has produced several migration profiles on Jordan including its expatriates. Nonetheless, a research unit at the MOFAE could be tasked with establishing contact with migration research centres with the aim being three-fold:

1. To inquire whether these migration institutes have conducted any research on Jordanian expatriates and if yes, ask for an exchange of research outputs;
2. To initiate an exchange on methodologies that aim to map expatriates; and
3. To discuss ways to start conducting collaborative research on Jordanian expatriates.

The following are suggestions of key migration and diaspora institutes or departments to contact (go through the respective institute’s research profile, databases and publications, and contact its research team to inquire if any research has been conducted on mapping Jordanians abroad, and to suggest collaborative work around this objective):

Table 7. Institutes researching migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Germany (top destination for Jordanians in Europe)</th>
<th>United States (top destination for highly-skilled Jordanians)</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>Europe (at large)</th>
<th>Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies, Universität Osnabrück, Germany.</td>
<td>• Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University, USA.</td>
<td>• International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, United Kingdom.</td>
<td>• REMESO Institute for Research on Migration, Ethnicity and Society, Linköping University, Sweden. [87]</td>
<td>• Centre for Diaspora and Transnational Studies, University of Toronto, Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Germany.</td>
<td>• MPI, USA.</td>
<td>• Centre for Migration and Diaspora Studies, SOAS University of London, United Kingdom.</td>
<td>• MPC, European University Institute, Italy.</td>
<td>• The Institute for Diaspora Research &amp; Engagement, Simon Fraser University, Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Arab and Muslim Ethnicities and Diasporas (AMED), College of Ethnic Studies, San Francisco State University, USA.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Institute for Migration &amp; Ethnic Studies, Universiteit van Amsterdam, The Netherlands.</td>
<td>• International Migration Research Centre, Simon Fraser University, Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The Nordic Institute for Migration and Refugee Policy, Iceland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Institute of Migration, Finland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

81) Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies, Universität Osnabrück: https://www.uni-osnabrueck.de/en/university/schools_and_interdisciplinary_institutes/institute_of_migration_research_and_intercultural_studies_imis.html
83) Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University: http://isim.georgetown.edu/
84) AMED: http://amed.sfsu.edu/
85) IMI: https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/
86) Centre for Migration and Diaspora Studies, SOAS: https://www.soas.ac.uk/migrationdiaspora/
87) REMESO, Linköping University: http://www.isv.liu.se/remeso?l=enSweden
88) Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, University of Amsterdam: http://imes.uva.nl/
89) Institute for Migration and Refugee Policy: http://www.nordicmigrationinstitute.org/
90) Institute for Migration: http://www.siirtolaisuusinstituutti.fi/en
91) CDTS, University of Toronto: http://www.cdts.utoronto.ca/
92) Institute for Diaspora Research and Engagement, Simon Fraser University: http://www.sfu.ca/diaspora-institute.html
93) IMRC: http://imrc.ca/
3.3.2 Mapping Jordanians abroad through social media online tools

As several scholars have problematized, Diasporas exist both ‘online’ and ‘offline’. Capturing their characteristics necessitates knowledge of their online presence and networks. Indeed, online tools are powerful ways to map ‘digital diasporas’. The objective herein is to spur new knowledge on the networks they have formed, and to fill in existing knowledge gaps not only about their worldwide distribution but also about their activities, initiatives and webs of connectivity. Online tools allow for mapping Jordanian expatriates’ networks and websites in general and Jordanian associations in particular. They also allow for capturing key information on the different kinds of expatriate associations that Jordanians have established, and whether these associations seek to establish linkages with the homeland or are merely focused on expatriate communities.

A two-step process here is envisaged:

1. Mapping and accounting for Jordanians abroad through online tools; and

1. Striking synergies with research institutes that map diaspora websites.

Still, a prerequisite for tapping into social media and social networks entails developing an online research strategy beforehand which has clear and established objectives and steps.

**Box 7. Developing an online research strategy: Determining clear objectives**

| ✔ | Who do you want to map? Jordanian associations abroad? Highly skilled individuals? |
| ✔ | Are you aiming at filling knowledge gaps about Jordanians in a specific country or a regional cluster? |
| ✔ | How will you make sense of the data? To fill in research and mapping gaps? What gaps? |
| ✔ | How will you use this knowledge to build on existing knowledge? |

**Box 8. Developing an online research strategy: Example of a research task**

- Systematically map websites about Jordanian expatriates and their associational initiatives in a certain regional cluster;
- Categorise them in accordance with the following categories: countries, nature and goals;
- Spot recurring names and profiles that are active in several associations;
- Spot networks, and associations that are active in more than one country;
- Determine the levels of connectivity between them;
- Develop a visual map illustrating the names of these associations, their distribution, location and their levels of connectivity; and
- Write down a synopsis explaining the map and relating it to a broader mapping task.

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3.3.2.1 A systematic search into Facebook

In recent years, Facebook has emerged not only as an incontestable social networking tool but also as an ‘ethnographic’ research tool in which it is possible to collect information on expatriates, map their networks and get deeper insights into their profiles. A research unit at the MOFAE could:

- Gather more information on the associations Jordanians abroad establish and who belongs to these associations (delve more thoroughly into their profiles, and at a later stage into their interests); and

- Carry out a thorough region and country-based profiling to generate information on the profiles of Jordanians living abroad, their interests and their characteristics.

The aim here is to draw on Facebook as a research tool that could complement existing knowledge gaps.

Collect Facebook webpages on Jordanian expatriates and their transnational social networks

Example1: type Jordanian expatriates and take note of existing associations and communities abroad

![Facebook search results for Jordanian expatriates](https://www.nextmove.net/uploads/pdfs/Mapping-Diaspora-with-Facebook-.pdf)

Use Graph search for country-based profiling (i.e. type key words that allow you to generate user-specific results)

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Example 2: type Jordanians in the UK and take note of expatriate communities and users

Example 3: type Jordanians the USA
3.3.2.2 Twitter and tweetdeck as a research tool

Like Facebook, twitter has emerged as a powerful research tool in recent years. Social scientists have capitalised on it not only to gauge ‘online sentiment’, recurrent themes and interests but also to gather insights into the networks and profiles driving ‘online sentiments’.

A useful method is to use Tweetdeck\(^76\), both a social media dashboard application for management of Twitter accounts and a research tool.

Open the dashboard through a twitter account, type an expression in the last column of the dashboard and find all profiles, information and sources related to it. The search can be refined in accordance with type of tweets (e.g. with pictures), location, users, engagement and preferences. In addition to collecting data, recurring topics, hashtags, interests and potential references and leads that are noticed could consolidate the mapping exercise. The aim here would be to fill in research gaps about expatriates’ profiles and networks.

Example: open tweetdeck with a twitter account and type ‘Jordanian expatriates’ in the last column of the dashboard

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\(^76\) Tweetdeck: https://tweetdeck.twitter.com/
Step 2

Refine the research (such as by specifying if the search should target ‘all tweets’; tweets with videos or tweets with images; a specific location; or specific users)

Step 3

Think of how to make sense of the data gathered e.g. has it provided leads (hashtags, references, sources) for further research?
3.3.2.3 Other social media tools

Social media tools are not only restricted to Facebook and Twitter but encompass several online social and networking tools such as LinkedIn, Google Plus and social networks (e.g. Internations, a platform where foreigners, including Jordanian expatriates connect and organise events in several locations). Draw on such online platforms as ‘research tools’ that would allow for generating more information on specific profiles, networks and associations.

Example: Internations as an online social platform.
3.3.2.4 Inquiring about digital methods for mapping expatriates

As shown above, expatriates manifest their presence and engage into several activities not only through physical visits to their home country but also online (through establishing websites, online initiatives and online networks). In recent years, several migration institutes and migration-related projects have developed advanced digital methods to map diaspora networks and their websites. The aim is to generate insights into the distribution and location of these expatriate networks and how connected they are with each other. It is possible to archive these websites and explore their connectivity and intensity of their interactions with each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 9. Recommended activity: Designing online research methodologies on ‘online expatriate communities’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In collaboration with the MOFAE and ICMPD, Jordanian researchers could get in touch with the E-Diaspora Atlas, {<a href="http://www.e-diasporas.fr/%7D">http://www.e-diasporas.fr/}</a> at la Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme ICT Migrations program. This Atlas has generated several studies on Tunisian, Palestinian, Egyptian and Lebanese Diasporas. The research team could:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inquire into the digital methods that researchers at the Atlas have used to map ‘online diasporas’ and their connectivity;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Discuss how these methods could be applied in the Jordanian context; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Invite (in coordination with ICMPD) researchers for a training session aimed at familiarising the Ministry with key methods that the Atlas has used {<a href="http://www.e-diasporas.fr/#researchers%7D">http://www.e-diasporas.fr/#researchers}</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4. Chapter Annex

3.4.1 JEMPAS Research Survey on Jordanian Expatriates: Online Expatriate Survey

The International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) is conducting research on Jordanian expatriates for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates as part of the project ‘Support to the Mobility Partnership between the European Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (JEMPAS), funded by the European Union. The aim of this research is to improve our understanding of the needs of Jordanian expatriates, and to ensure the services offered.

In the framework of this research, ICMPD will be surveying Jordanian expatriates and those who have lived as expatriates, working or studying abroad. We would be grateful if you could take the time to complete this short online survey. Completing it should take approximately 15 minutes, and your answers will help improve our understanding of the experiences and needs of expatriates, as well as the services available to them.

Your answers will be anonymous and all data collected will be treated in the strictest confidence, in line with EU, ICMPD and Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (HKJ) data protection policies and procedures. All data collected as part of this research survey will be destroyed at the end of this research project.

If you would like to find out more information about this research, or the JEMPAS project more broadly, please visit https://www.icmpd.org/home/, check our Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/ICMPDinJordan/, or contact the JEMPAS team at Jempas-team@icmpd.org.

Section A): About you:

1) Are you?

- Male
- Female

2) Age:

- 18-25
- 26-35
- 36-45
- 46-55
- 56-65
- 65+

3) Where are you based?

- GCC countries
- Other Middle East
- Europe
- N. America
- Other (please specify)

4) Were you born in Jordan?

- Yes
- No
5) Are you a Jordanian citizen?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

5.1) If no, is one or more of your parents or grandparents Jordanian citizens?

- [ ] Parents
- [ ] Grandparents

6) Do you have dual nationality?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

7) Are you?

- [ ] Working
- [ ] Studying
- [ ] Caring for family
- [ ] Unemployed
- [ ] Retired

8) If you are employed abroad, what sector/industry do you work in?

| Manual work | Engineering |
| IT, science, & technology | Law |
| Finance/investment | Education |
| Agriculture | Business |
| Medicine/ heath | Other (please specify): |

9) If you are studying, are you?

- [ ] Pursuing undergraduate studies
- [ ] Pursuing postgraduate studies
- [ ] Pursuing professional training
- [ ] Pursuing vocational training
- [ ] Other (please specify):

10) As a Jordanian expatriate, what are the most common issues you face that you would like advice, information, or advice about?

Please rank all those that apply in order of importance to you (from 1= most important to 10=least important)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immigration and legal protection issues</th>
<th>Labour issues and workers’ rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family issues (e.g. divorce, child custody)</td>
<td>Business and investment opportunities in Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal justice issues</td>
<td>Health issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property /land issues</td>
<td>Financial issues/ problems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11) How often do you travel back to Jordan? (Please tick one)
- Several times a year
- Once a year
- Once every 2-5 years
- Less than every 5 years
- Never

12) What are your reasons for travelling back to Jordan? (Please tick as many as apply to you)
- See family and friends
- Medical Treatment
- Work
- Business and investment
- Education/training
- Tourism & Leisure
- Religious reasons
- Other (please specify):

Section B) Accessing support and advice as an expatriate

1) Have you visited a Jordanian embassy or mission, or other Jordanian institution, in the last year?
- Yes
- No

1.1) If yes, did you seek advice, information, or support about any of the following issues? (Please tick all that apply to you)
- Passports and citizenship issues
- Work permits and visas
- Finding work opportunities abroad
- Studying abroad
- Sending money home
- Legal issues
- Advice on living abroad
- Family issues (e.g. custody of children)
- Disputes with employers
- Dealing with local authorities
- Registering as a foreign student
- Dealing with university administration
- Dealing with the police
- Jordanian cultural events
- Connecting with other Jordanian workers or professionals abroad
- Opportunities to use their skills and experience in Jordan (working or volunteering)
- Setting up a business in Jordan
- Racism/ xenophobia
- Other (please specify):
- Finding work opportunities in Jordan
2) How useful did you find the advice, information, or support you received?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didn’t help me at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) How aware are you of the services and support available to expatriates from Jordanian institutions, mission, and embassies?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very aware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite aware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very aware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not aware at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) Have you used or participated in any of the following services before?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information on investment and other opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information on cultural and other events for expatriates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordanian Expatriate Conference (JEC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consular services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izwitna e-portal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5) How would you like to access information, advice, or support for expatriates? (Please tick all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting by appointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izwitna e-portal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop-in sessions/meetings without appointment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section C) Maintaining and building links with the homeland

1) As a Jordanian, or someone of Jordanian origin, how do you stay in touch with the homeland? (Please tick all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speaking to friends/family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning back to Jordan for family visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social media/internet/online communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating in Jordanian cultural events abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups or networks for Jordanian or other Middle Eastern professionals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating in community events abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using consular services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student and alumni groups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) Do you belong to, or engage with, Jordanian or other Middle Eastern community groups/associations abroad?

| o Yes     | o No     |

2.1) If yes, what sort of topics would your community group like to exchange about or support from Jordanian institutions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o Mother tongue classes</th>
<th>o Cultural Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o Community Networking events</td>
<td>o Business and investment events and info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Sport and leisure</td>
<td>o Help with accessing authorities and services where you live</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| o Other (please specify:):

3) Which other community groups for Jordanians abroad are you aware of?

Please specify [name]:

4) Which of the following areas would you like advice, information, or support with to help maintain or build your and your family’s connection to the homeland? (Please tick all that apply)

| o Passports and citizenship for expat | o Tourism |
| o Arabic language teaching for children of expats | o Participating in Jordanian community events |
| o Dual citizenship | o Buying Jordanian goods and products |
| o Arabic schools | o Studying in Jordan |
| o Volunteering and internship opportunities | o Participating in Jordanian cultural events |
| o Other (please specify): |

5) In your opinion, how can the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan’s government and other Jordanian institutions provide better services to Jordanian expatriates? (Please tick all that apply)

| o Media/advertising about HKJ services to expatriates |
| o Promotion of Izwitna e-portal |
| o Other social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) |
| o Outreach by mission staff to other Arabic/ Middle Eastern cultural events / Middle Eastern community groups |
| o Information in missions and embassies |
Section D) Opportunities for expatriate investment and business

1) Are you interested in investing or setting up a business in Jordan?

- Yes
- No

1.1) If yes, what are the areas that you need advice, information, or support with, in relation to business and investment? (Please tick all that apply from the following list):

- Dealing with bureaucracy and forms
- Understanding legal issues
- Finance and banking
- Running/setting up a business in Jordan
- Advice on sectors to invest in
- Advice on regions in Jordan to invest in
- Signposting and referral to other agencies or business support services

2) As an expatriate investor or someone involved in business, what sectors for business or investment would you like advice or support with?

- Setting up a SME
- Property/land
- Import/Export
- IT/Technology
- Tourism
- Traditional products, arts, and crafts
- Agriculture
- Renewable energy
- Other (please specify):

3) Is there a specific subject for which you would like to provide your expertise/in which you would like to invest in?

- Community/local development projects
- Education
- Infrastructure
- Environment/Water
- Others (please specify):

You have completed the online survey – thank you so much for your time!

Your answers will help improve HKJ’s understanding of the needs of staff working with expatriates, and also help improve the services offered to Jordanians abroad.
The International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) is conducting research on Jordanian expatriates for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates as part of the project ‘Support to the Mobility Partnership between the European Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (JEMPAS), funded by the European Union. The aim of this research is to improve our understanding of the needs of Jordanian expatriates, and to ensure the services offered meet these better.

In the framework of this research, we will be looking to interview Jordanian expatriates, or those who have lived as expatriates, working or studying abroad. We would be grateful if you could agree to participate in a semi-structured interview with our researchers. Interviews will be carried out by phone, in Arabic or English.

These interviews will take approximately 20-30 minutes of your time and will be held by phone or via ‘Go To Meeting’, which operates like Skype. Your answers will help improve our understanding of the experiences and needs of expatriates, as well as the services available to them.

Your answers will be recorded and will then be transcribed, anonymized, and translated. All data collected will be treated in the strictest confidence, in accordance with EU, ICMPD and Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (HKJ) data protection standards, policies and procedures. All data collected as part of this research survey will be destroyed at the end of this research project, or by December 2017 at the latest.

If you would like to find out more information about this research, or the JEMPAS project more broadly, please visit http://bit.ly/2kg3two, check our Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/ICMPDinJordan/, or contact the JEMPAS team at Jempas-team@icmpd.org.

Consent Statement

[This should be read out to the respondent as well as provided in writing via email. Responses via email may be considered the same as giving their signature.]

I confirm that I am 18 years of age or above and I have freely given my consent to be interviewed as part of this research into Jordanian expatriates.

The aims of this study have been explained to me.

I understand that any answers I give will be treated in the strictest confidence, and that any comments or statements I make will be anonymized, and the audio recording of this interview and any subsequent transcriptions or translations will be destroyed at the end of the project.

Signed:        Date:
A) About you

Basic demographic data:

1) Are you?

- Male  
- Female

2) Age:

- 18-25  
- 26-35  
- 36-45  
- 46-55  
- 56-65  
- 65+

3) Where are you based?

4) Tell me a little about yourself? Where are you currently based and how long have you lived there?

Prompts:

- Are you a Jordanian citizen?
- Do you have dual nationality?
- Are you working, studying, retired?
- If you are second or third generation of Jordanian origin, what is your connection with Jordan?
- Are you married?
- To a Jordanian or other national?
- Do you have any children?

5) How do you find living there? Could you please tell me about some of the challenges and opportunities you face/have faced as a Jordanian living abroad?

Prompts - The aim of this question is to find out expats' experience of living as a Jordanian abroad, both positive and negative.

- How long have you lived there?
- What is it like to work/study there?
- Was it difficult settling there?
- How do you find the local bureaucracy?
- Were there any language or cultural barriers you have had to adapt to?
- Did you experience any xenophobia or racism there as a Jordanian, or as an Arab?
- Where is home for you now?
Are you in touch with other Jordanian expats where you are based?

If you have children who are growing up abroad, or 2nd or 3rd generation Jordanian abroad, how do they/you feel their/your connection to Jordan, and to the country where you currently live?

6) Where are you originally from in Jordan? How often do you return to Jordan? What are your reasons for travelling back?

Prompts - The aim of this question is to find out about expats connection to Jordan, where they travel back to, and their reasons for doing so.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Do you miss?</th>
<th>Do you not miss?</th>
<th>Reasons for travelling back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Religious pilgrimage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Expat needs and HKJ Support

1) What are the issues you face as a Jordanian abroad that you would like advice, information, or support on from the Jordanian government or other institutions?

Prompts:

- Immigration and legal protection issues, e.g. work visas, visa difficulties?
- Labour issues and workers’ rights?
- Family issues (e.g. divorce, child custody)?
- Health issues?
- Criminal justice issues?
- Financial issues/ problems?
- Property /land issues?
- Business and investment opportunities in Jordan?
- Education issues?
- Other issues?
2) What are the biggest challenges you face/ have faced as a Jordanian abroad?

Prompts:
- Language/ cultural barriers?
- Xenophobia/ racism?
- Lack of work or study opportunities?
- Difficulty in maintaining links with home?

3) As a Jordanian living abroad, have you ever tried to get information, advice, or support from Jordanian missions and embassies?

Prompts:
- Have you ever been to the nearest HKJ embassy/mission?
- What was the purpose of your visit, consular services?
- When was the last time you went there?
- How was the service, did you find it useful?
- Were the staff helpful?
- Did they understand your issues?

If not a mission...

4) Have you ever been to a Jordanian government department or other Jordanian institution in Jordan for information, advice, or support with the issues you face as an expat? If so, how was your experience?

Prompts:
- land/property
- banks
- universities
- passport and citizenship
- issues for family members
- marriages
- setting up or running a business in Jordan

5) The Jordanian government and other institutions in Jordan provide some information, advice, and support services to its expatriates. What do you know about these, if anything? If you have ever used these types of services, how useful were they?

Prompts:
- consular services
- Izwitna` e-portal
- Jordan Expatriates Conference (JEC)
- cultural and community events
- If they have used consular services or Izwitna, what was their experience?
- How were they treated by HKJ staff?
C) Expatriate Finance

1) Do you send money back home to your family? If so, how much do you send and how often? And how do you prefer to send money home?

Prompts - e.g. The aim of this question is to find out how, why, and when Jordanians abroad send money.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How do you send money home?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Union?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What transfer fee do you have to pay (whether paying via bank transfer, money transfer organisation, etc.)?

2) Do you or your family have any land, property, business or other investments in Jordan? How could the Jordanian government help you get more for your money?

Prompts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How easy is it to do business/ deal with land or property issues?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is bureaucracy (either in Jordan or in country of residence) an issue or barrier for you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If so, why/ what was your experience?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What advice and information would you like to receive from Jordanian institutions that would make it easier to deal with land, property, or business issues?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) If you are an expatriate investor or someone involved in business, what sectors for business or investment would you like advice or support with?

Prompts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting up a SME?</th>
<th>Property/ land?</th>
<th>Import/Export?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT/ Technology?</td>
<td>Tourism?</td>
<td>Traditional products, arts, and crafts?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture?</td>
<td>Renewable energy?</td>
<td>Other (please specify)?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is your interest in this sector/ these sectors?

D) Maintaining links with the homeland

1) What makes you feel Jordanian? As a Jordanian, or someone of Jordanian origin, how do you stay in touch with the homeland?

Prompts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaking to friends/family</th>
<th>Returning to Jordan for family visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social media/ internet</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) What are the areas you would like advice, information, or support with to help maintain or build your and your family’s connection to the homeland?

Prompts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passports and citizenship for expat children?</th>
<th>Tourism?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dual citizenship/heritage?</td>
<td>Participating in Jordanian community events?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating in Jordanian cultural events?</td>
<td>Buying Jordanian goods and products?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic language teaching for children of expats?</td>
<td>Arabic schools?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studying in Jordan?</td>
<td>Volunteering and internship opportunities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues relating to growing up between two cultures?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) Do you engage regularly with the Jordanian community? And other Middle Eastern groups? Do you belong to, or use services of, Jordanian or other Middle Eastern / Arabic community groups?

Prompts:

If not, why not? If yes, what topics or areas would be of interest for you to engage with or get support from Jordanian institutions?

- Mother tongue classes
- Cultural Events
- Community Networking events
- Help with accessing authorities and services where you live
- Business and Investment events and info
- Sport and leisure

Other (please specify):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How about online communities / networks?</th>
<th>Student and alumni groups?</th>
<th>Networks of Jordanian or other Middle Eastern professionals?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Could you name the one(s) you are part of or ones you are familiar with/ have heard of?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We’ve reached the end of our questions now, was there anything else you wanted to add or ask before we finish?

Thank you so much for your time!
4 Conclusions and Recommendations

This methodological guide has developed a road map towards compiling both qualitative and quantitative information on Jordanians abroad. Chapter 1 proposes a compilation and analysis of migration statistics from national, external and international data-collecting systems followed by a thorough process of data harmonisation. Chapter 2 proposes a structured mapping process that entails collecting information through qualitatively oriented methods namely desk research, longitudinal surveys, and tracking the `online’ existence of Jordanian associations abroad.

Chapter 1 introduced the statistical resources available to map Jordanians abroad. It reviewed the key data processing institutions and the databases, which draw upon those bodies. It also explored the main features for each database and outlined its limitations. Chapter 2 developed a road map for reviewing already existing information on Jordanians abroad and spurring new knowledge on the profiles and characteristics of Jordanian expatriates. The mapping methods outlined in both chapters should be regarded as interdependent tools that build on each other. They should furthermore be embedded in a larger research process in which concerned stakeholders make sense of collected information and harmonise datasets.

Key findings derived from this methodological mapping guide are:

- The definition of expatriates, and length of stay in the country of origin and in the host regions, should be clearly stated in expatriate mapping operations.
- Of the 785,000 Jordanian nationals estimated to reside abroad during the mid-2010s (see footnote 2), most resided in the Gulf region (about 70 percent) and in North America (about 10 percent);
- It is important to keep in mind that while returnees can be surveyed in Jordan, expatriates abroad must be only surveyed in their country of residence;
- Embassy records often do not provide a complete picture;
- A wealth of data for use in mapping Jordanian expatriates is available in international databases that rely on receiving country data;
- Data available from the four major GCC countries to where Jordanians emigrate has the potential to be highly useful. These countries are in the process of developing or have already developed a comprehensive system of recording residency. However, at present, only such data from Kuwait is available to the public;
- Compiling administrative data from sources such as recruitment and labour departments is a promising yet underutilised method for mapping expatriate communities;
- Information on the sociological and individual profiles of Jordanians abroad and their life paths and challenges is underdeveloped; and
- A structured review of the existing and disparate literature strands on Jordanian expatriates is yet to be undertaken.
Against this backdrop, the guide formulates the following key recommendations:

- A major recommendation on how Jordan’s government could improve statistical data and information collection on Jordanians abroad is to **strengthen interoffice collaboration**, both among Jordanian stakeholders and with relevant bodies abroad.

- A dedicated high profile **working group** within the Ministry of Planning could be tasked with **coordinating the mapping operations**. The mapping exercise could begin with **cross-referencing all domestic sources** on expatriates both in Jordan and abroad. To this end, the national team on migration (originally set up to improve data collection and thus, migration governance) should be revitalised. It is worth adding that fourteen relevant Jordanian entities are members of this group currently chaired by the DoS.

- Actors involved in the mapping operations should include **universities and scholars**, whether based in Jordan or abroad. Activities such as conducting **small-scale field surveys in the host country**, or training postgraduate students on conducting open online surveys targeting expatriates are key entry points to collecting information. These can provide insight into the socio-demographic and employment characteristics of selected communities and can help to understand motivations underlying decisions to emigrate, stay abroad or return, or even identify their needs. It is worth noting that such an operation was successfully conducted by Nadim Zaqqa in the early 2000s.\(^7\)

- **Exchanges between Jordan and other countries**\(^8\) that already have existing tools to keep track of their expatriates should be explored. The objective is to **build on their experiences and reflect on the relevancy** of such experiences for Jordan.

- An essential action is to establish **longstanding, high profile ties with institutions recording migrants in the Gulf**, where data is not readily available. Governmental bodies in those countries that maintain their own population registries should be the priority for their Jordanian counterparts.

- Any endeavour at compiling **statistical and qualitative data** should ensure the **harmonisation of data across different sources and the harmonisation of research findings**.

- The methodology of **qualitative mapping** should draw on a **variety of research methods**. Desk research and structured literature reviews should be complemented with surveys and interviews to gain sharper insights into the characteristics and views of expatriate communities.

- In the process of compiling qualitative data on expatriate communities, it is crucial that all collected information be synthesised so as to lay the groundwork for a **harmonised overview of Jordanian expatriates groups** and their distinctive features in various contexts.

- The Jordanian government is encouraged to **fund undergraduate, graduate and doctoral research and dissertations** on qualitative and quantitative data collection of Jordanians abroad.

• Government officials should collaborate with universities in Jordan and abroad with a view to exploring ways to fund innovative research work such as mapping Jordanian expatriates’ ‘online communities’ and their associational initiatives abroad.

• Research articles exploring the sociological and individual profiles of Jordanians abroad and their associational initiatives should be initiated in close coordination with a variety of local stakeholders encompassing the Migration Working Group at DoS, the Ministry of Planning, alongside Jordanian research and academic institutes.

• The results of academic research on Jordanian emigration should be showcased and disseminated in Jordanian universities and discussed in wider policymaking circles.

• Synergies between Jordanian stakeholders and research institutes based in key destination countries in which Jordanians reside should be initiated and consolidated.

• It is important to keep in mind that expatriate communities abroad appreciate and accept governmental efforts to identify them and compile information on their profiles and perceptions in return for more sustainable engagement in homeland processes, better protection, and increased sociopolitical rights.
5 Selected References


Methodologies
for collection of data and information on Jordanians abroad: a practical guide

This methodological practical guide sets out to provide a multi-layered framework to assist practitioners map outward migration in Jordan, based on compiling both qualitative and quantitative information on Jordanians abroad.

Chapter 1 proposes a compilation and analysis of migration statistics from national, external and international data-collecting systems followed by a thorough process of data harmonization.

Chapter 2 proposes a structured mapping process that entails collecting information through qualitatively oriented methods namely desk research, longitudinal surveys, and tracking the ‘online’ existence of Jordanian associations abroad.

The Practical Guide is of particular relevance to practitioners and policy makers dealing with Jordanians abroad, namely government officials (with emphasis on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (MOFAE), the Department of Statistics (DoS), the Ministry of Labour, Jordan Investment Commission, the Department of Statistics and Jordanian embassies. The guide may also be of interest to professors, scholars, students and journalists who seek to develop an understanding of Jordanian emigration and its implications for socio-political and economic development.