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Jordan General Population Survey

2018

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Introduction

In 2018, the USAID/Jordan Monitoring and Evaluation Support Project (MESP) conducted a nationally representative survey in Jordan (N=11,963). The survey was designed to support USAID/Jordan learning and decision making by providing a better understanding of the broader context in which projects and activities are implemented, explore determinants of indicator performance, and to provide implementing partners data critical to their activity planning and implementation. The survey provides critical data on key international economic and social development indicators, and data relevant to USAID performance indicators and learning agenda questions.

Survey Report Overview

This report begins with an overview of the survey methodology and moves to a summary of key findings. The report then reviews the survey data relevant to Jordan's Journey to Self Reliance and USAID's Journey to Self Reliance metrics. The remaining sections of the report cover seven development themes that are particularly relevant to USAID/Jordan.

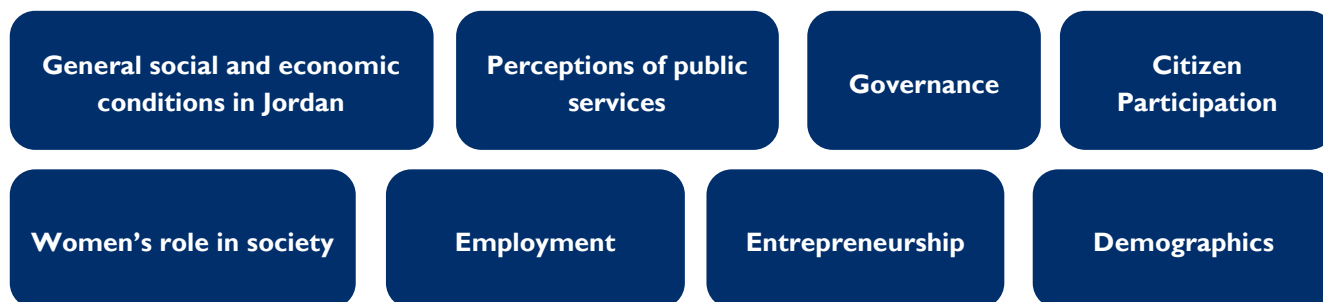
- 1) Democracy, Human Rights and Governance**
- 2) Economic Development and Energy**
- 3) Education**
- 4) Population and Family Health**
- 5) Water Resources and Environment**
- 6) Youth**
- 7) Gender**



This report presents top-level findings and analysis and should not be viewed as exhaustive. The breadth of the survey data invites further use and analysis. The full General Population Survey dataset and codebook are available on the USAID/Jordan Knowledge Management Portal (<https://jordankmportal.com>) and the USAID Development Data Library (<https://data.usaid.gov>).

Methodology

To design the survey, MESP began with a formal data and document review followed by discussions with four USAID/Jordan technical teams, including Democracy, Rights, and Governance (DRG), Economic Development and Energy (EDE), Education and Youth (EDY) and Water Resources and Environment (WRE). The purpose of these discussions was to identify the learning needs of technical teams that may be addressed through a large-scale survey. The final questionnaire contained eight modules covering the following development themes:



In order to ensure the survey could provide relevant and accurate data to inform Mission program discussions, the survey was designed to be representative at the municipal, governorate and national levels. The original sample size of the survey was 12,000 interviews distributed across the 12 governorates in the Kingdom. The sample was proportionally divided to reflect the existing population of each governorate.

The survey was implemented by MESP's local partner Mindset. Between June and September 2018, a team of 100 enumerators and 25 supervisors collected data for the survey. Survey respondents were selected using Kish grid randomization. In total, the team completed 11,963 valid interviews achieving a 95% confidence level and a +/-5 margin of error overall. The survey produced an overall response rate of 76%, which is significantly higher than the global average for surveys. A full methodology report can be found on the USAID/Jordan Knowledge Management Portal.

Survey Implementation

Survey Implementation Overview:

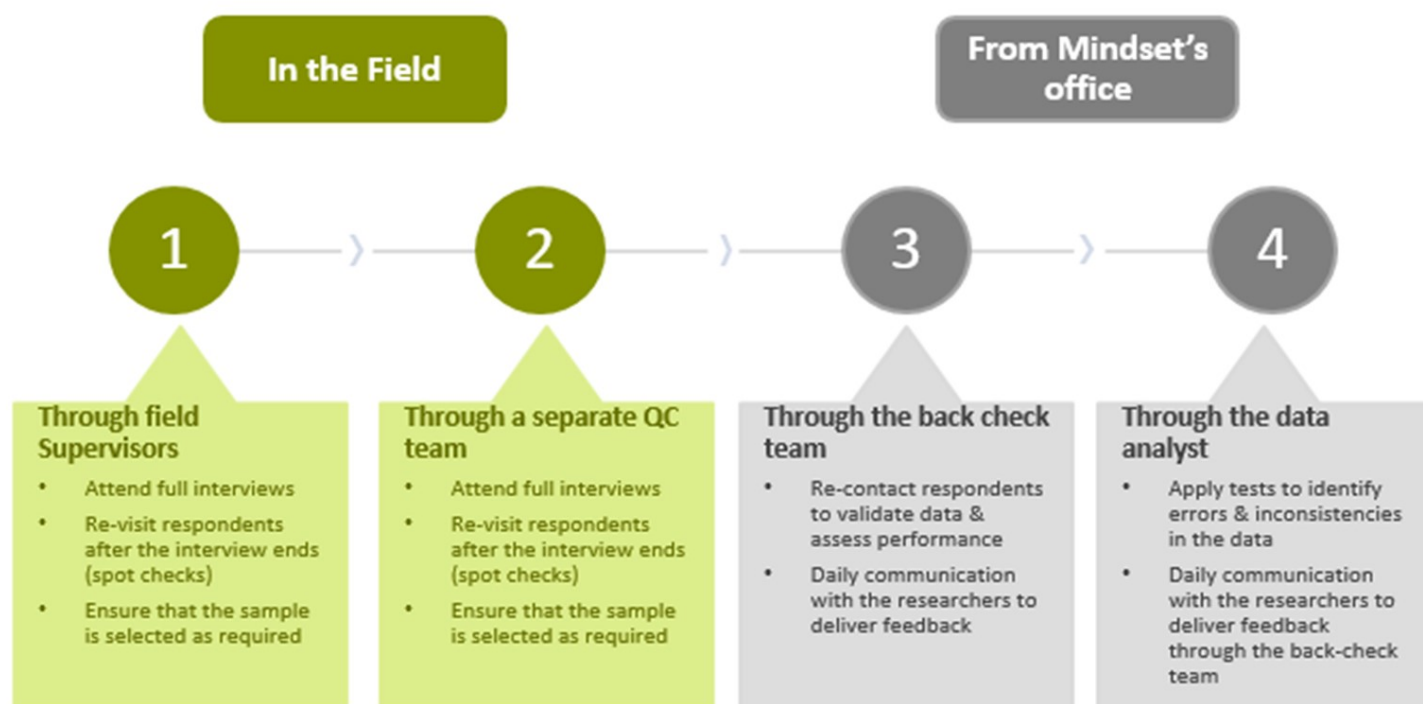
- A team of 100 enumerators and 25 supervisors collected data for the survey.
- The survey consisted of face-to-face interviews with randomly selected respondents; questionnaires were administered on tablets through ODK software
- In 55% of male interviews and 41% of female interviews respondents were accompanied by another member of their household. The majority of enumeration teams comprised of women, which may be why there is higher amount of male accompanied interviews. An analysis of the survey data found that there was no meaningful difference in responses between accompanied and unaccompanied interviews.
- In total, the survey had a response rate of 76%, which is significantly higher than the global average for surveys.

Targeted Sample: 12,000

Achieved Sample: 11,963

**Data Collection:
June-September 2018**

Survey Quality Assurance Approach



Icon Key

The data analyzed across four key demographic variables: Gender (Male/Female), Employment Status (Employed/Unemployed), Age (Youth/Non Youth), and Urban vs Rural. Icons representing each demographic are placed **where there is an observed difference of 10% or more**.



Gender: Respondents' self-identified sex: Male and Female



Employment: Respondents who reported working full time part time and/or having a money making activity in their home are classified as employed. All other respondents (including students, retirees and homemakers) are classified as unemployed.



Youth: The range of ages for the youth variable varied depending on the USAID Development objective. For Education and Youth, Gender and Water respondents who reported being between the ages of 18 and 30 are classified as youth, for Population and Family Health respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 are classified as youth, for Democracy, Rights and Governance and Economic Development and Energy respondents between the age of 18 and 35 are classified as youth.



Urban vs. Rural: Respondents whose households were located in rural municipalities (as classified by the Department of Statistics) are classified as Rural. Respondents whose households were located in urban or peri-urban municipalities (as classified by the Department of Statistics) are classified as Urban.

Other Key Demographics

Income

Lower Income: Household income less than 300 JDs a month

Lower Middle Income: Household income between 301 JDs and 750 JDs a month

Middle Income: Household income between 751 JDs and 1,500 JDs a month

Upper Middle Income: Household income between 1,500 JDs and 3,000 JDs a month

Upper Income: Household income of 3,001 JDs a month or more

Region

North: Ajloun, Irbid, Jerash, and Mafrq

Central: Balqaa, Madaba, and Zarqa

Amman: Greater Amman Municipality*

South: Aqaba, Karak, Maan, and Tafileh

Key Findings

General Social and Economic Conditions in Jordan

- The survey data show a slight trend in increasing income between jobs. The trend is steepest in the South. On average, respondents in the south noted a 20% increase in income between their previous and current jobs as compared with 2% of respondents nationally.
- In their current jobs youth earn, on average, 21% less than non-youth.
- Among a variety of factors, household income seems to have the greatest bearing on educational achievements amongst youth.
- Overall, youth respondents replied to personal perception questions in a positive manner. However, youth from less affluent households and youth with lower levels of education gave more negative responses to questions aimed at perceptions around personal worth and wellbeing.
- Women and youth report higher levels of engagement with their children's education, as compared with men and older adults.
- The vast majority of respondents (75%) use the municipal or other sources of public water as their main water supply.
- Urban respondents reported paying less for their water bills than their rural counterparts.
- The majority of respondents (57%) agreed that the issue of violence occurring at school is very serious. More respondents from urban areas (41%), compared to rural areas (28%), report seeing violence in school as a significant issue

Perception of Public Services

- In general, most respondents were satisfied with public services in their community.
- Most respondents saw no change or small improvements in government services in the last year.
- Public health clinics/hospitals and the electricity utility were the most frequently visited service/offices. Police stations and courts were the least frequently visited service/offices.
- Fewer women and youth respondents reported visiting municipal/government offices, with the exception of public health clinics/hospitals and schools.

Governance

- Most respondents reported not knowing about the responsiveness and effectiveness of their Local, municipal and governate councils and their work.
- The majority of respondents report being aware of the decentralization law; however, there remains confusion over the roles and responsibilities of different levels of government.
- Close to two-thirds of respondents believed that they had little say in the decisions of municipal councils.

Citizen Participation

- Citizen participation with government is low across the Kingdom, with the exception of voting.
- Community participation (e.g., volunteering to help within a community, belonging to a common interest group) is also low across the kingdom.

Key Findings, Continued

Women's Role in Society

- Men and women have different perceptions of women's role in society.
- While most respondents agree that women should have equal rights with men, a greater percentage of male respondents, compared to female respondents, strongly disagree with this statement (21% vs 11%, respectively).
- The data suggests that women are excluded from and disadvantaged within the workforce.

Employment

- The public sector employs the most survey respondents nationally (25% of working respondents work in the public sector).
- Comparatively, 89% of women do not participate in any income generating activity (employment or work from home) vs. 48% of men. Most women (57%) work in the education field, compared to only 10% of men. More men than women report working in the private sector (28% vs 9% respectively).

Entrepreneurship

- Limited access to finance remains a key challenge in increasing entrepreneurship.

Self-Reliance

USAID is realigning and reorienting its policies, strategies, and program practices to improve how it supports each country on the Journey to Self-Reliance — or, put another way, a country's ability to plan, finance, and implement solutions to address its own development challenges. This approach to development — which prioritizes fostering stable, resilient, prosperous, and self-reliant countries — is good for USAID's development partners around the world, US security, and the American taxpayer.

To facilitate this shift, USAID needs to understand how self-reliant each of its partner countries is overall — as well as each country's self-reliance strengths and challenges — and tailor its partnerships accordingly. The figure below describes Jordan's Journey to Self-Reliance "Roadmap," based on cross-national data associated with 17 indicators selected by USAID as key factors in self-reliance.

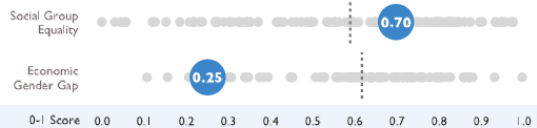
Jordan's Journey to Self-Reliance

COMMITMENT

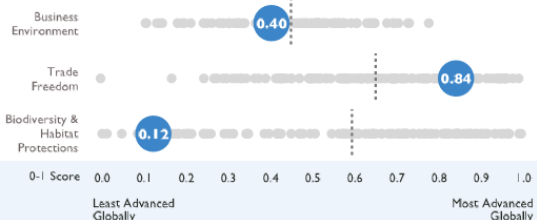
OPEN AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE



INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT



ECONOMIC POLICY



LEGEND



CAPACITY

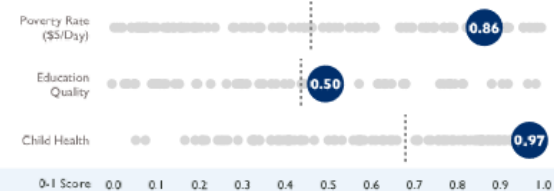
GOVERNMENT CAPACITY



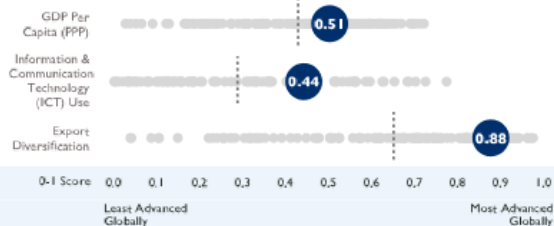
CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY



CITIZEN CAPACITY



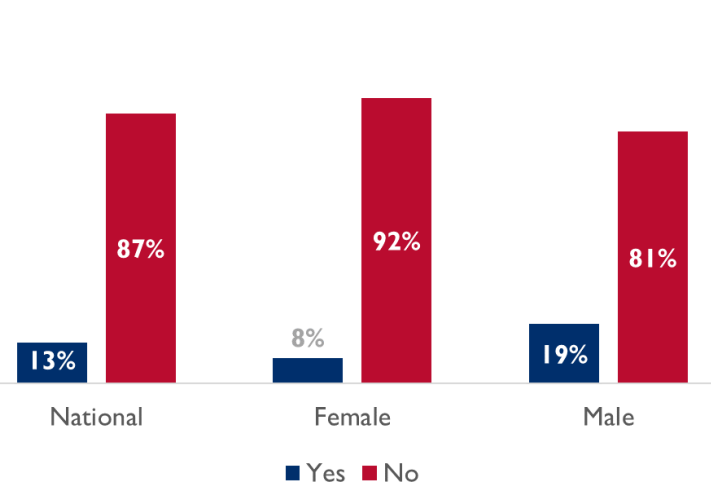
CAPACITY OF THE ECONOMY



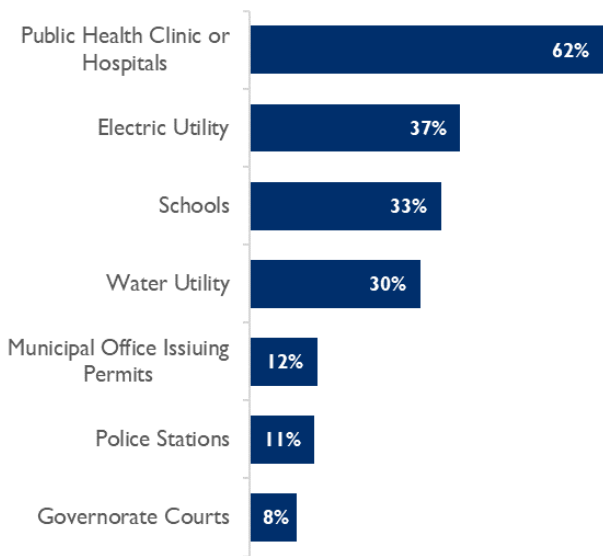
Self Reliance: Citizen Participation

Respondents to the General Population Survey reported low levels of engagement with their government. Very few respondents reported attending a public meeting hosted by a local or municipal council. 64% of respondents believed that they had little say in the decisions of municipal councils.

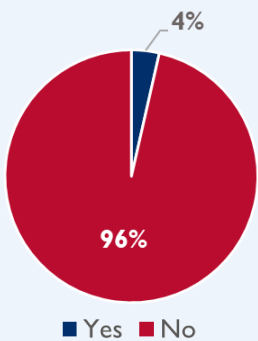
Have you ever contacted or visited a public official at any level of government, to share your opinion or express a concern?



Have you visited or interacted with the following? (percent answering 'yes')

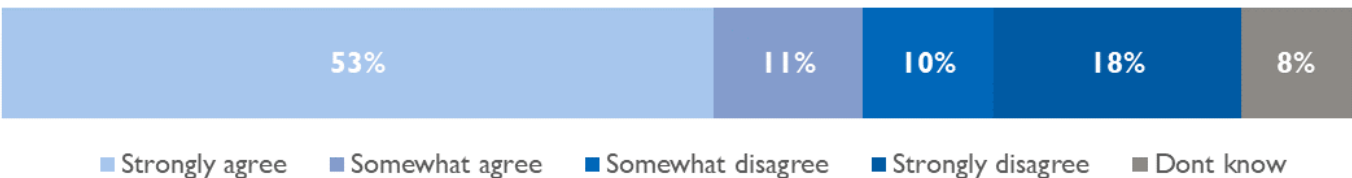


In the past year (previous 12 months), have you attended a public meeting with the local or municipal council?



Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

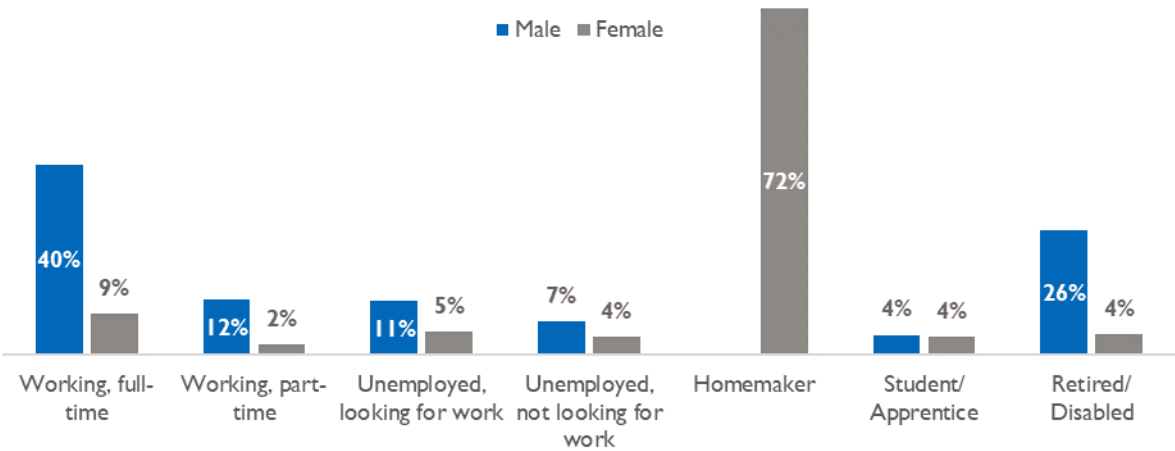
'People like me have no impact on the decisions of municipal councils.'



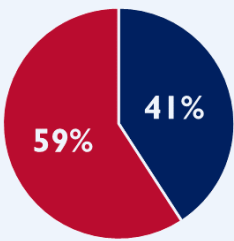
Self Reliance: Economic Gender Gap

Far fewer women than men are formally employed. Most employed women work in education and, on average, women reported lower monthly salaries than men. 41% of self-identified homemakers reported that they would rather be working.

What is your current employment status?

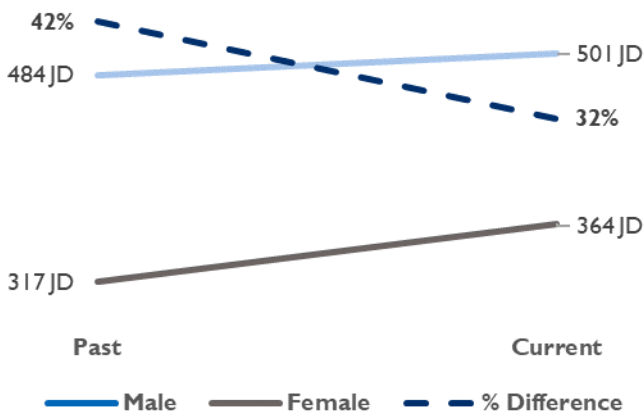


For Homemakers, would you rather be working?

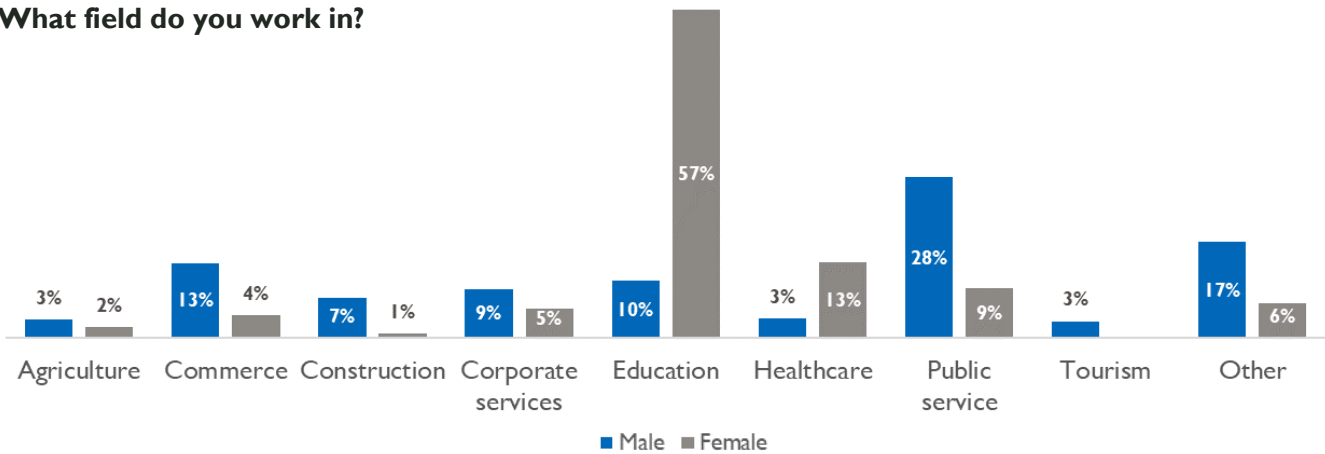


■ Yes ■ No

What is your current and most recent salary (JD)?



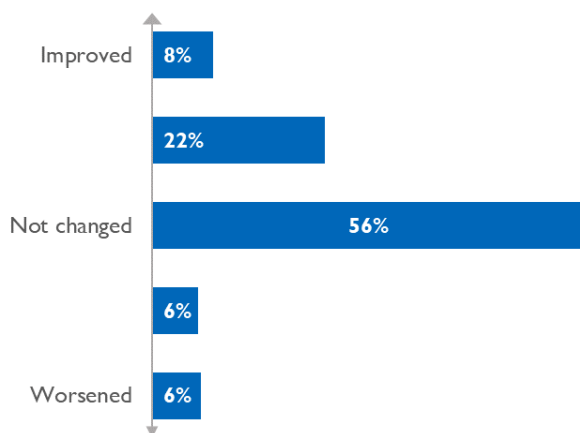
What field do you work in?



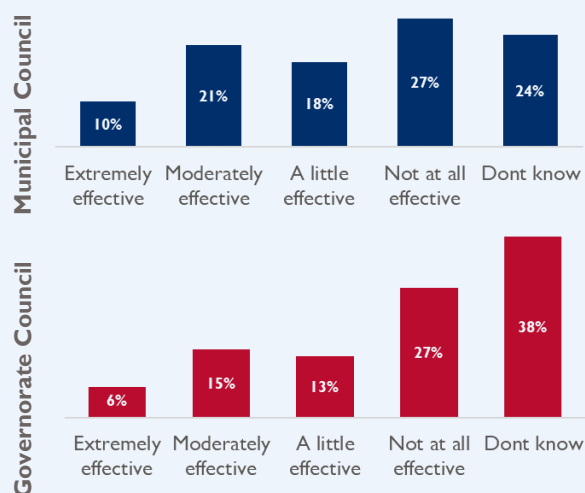
Self Reliance: Government Capacity

In general, most respondents were satisfied with public services in their community. Most respondents saw no change or small improvements in government services in the last year. The majority of respondents don't know how effective their governorate council is, suggesting a lack awareness and knowledge of governorate council work. More respondents were able to answer about the effectiveness of their municipal council than their governorate council. However, 24% reported not knowing about municipal councils' effectiveness.

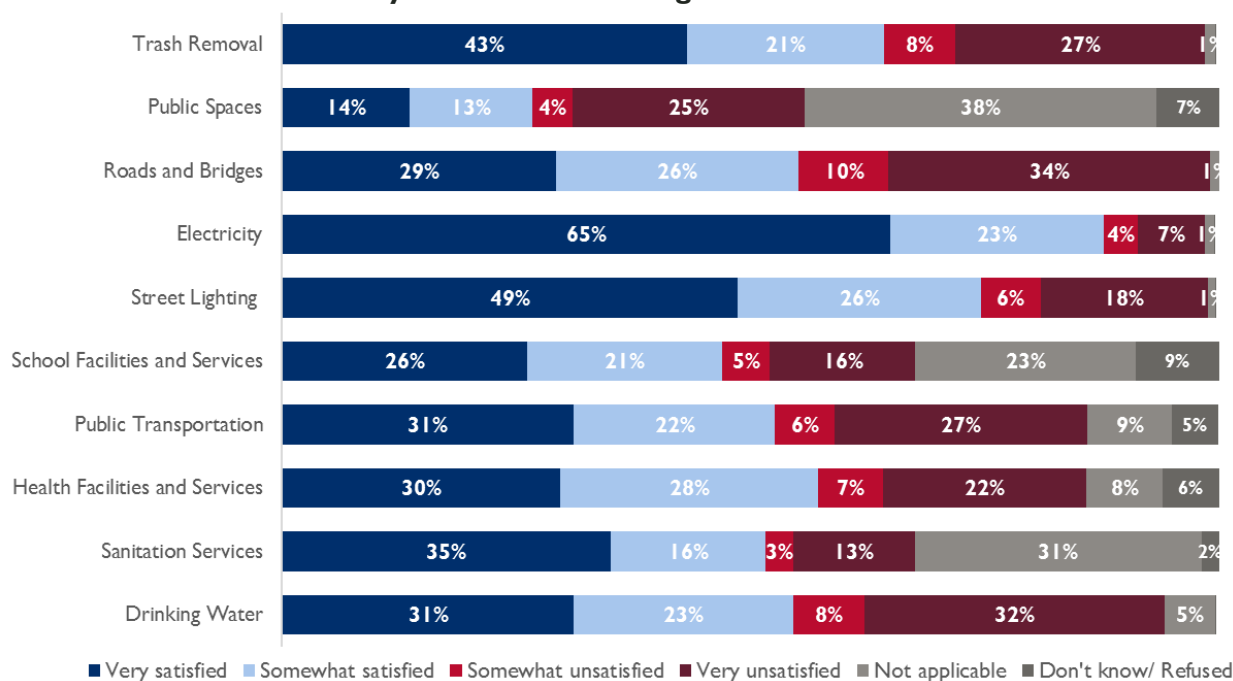
Do you think that services from the government in this area have improved, worsened, or not changed in the past year?



How effective (successful) do you think your council is in delivering services to the local people in your area?



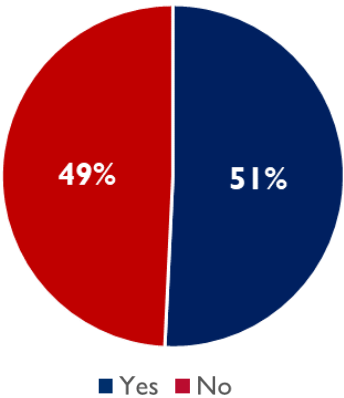
How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the following services?



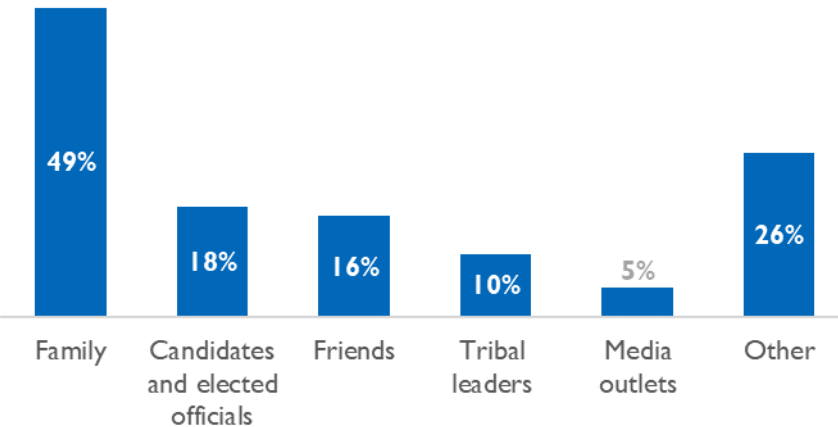
Self Reliance: Civil Society Capacity

By and large, respondents reported they do not use social media to engage with political and social issues. Most respondents rely on family for advice on who to vote for; very few turn to the media for advice. 36% of respondents reported volunteering to help their community. Fewer women than men reported volunteering.

Did you vote in the August 15, 2017 elections?



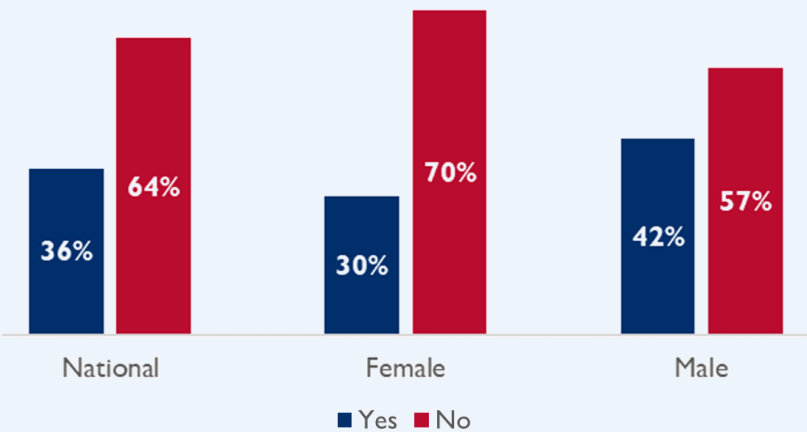
Whom do you turn to most when making a decision about who to vote for?



How often do you engage with friends and family on social networking sites about social or political issues?



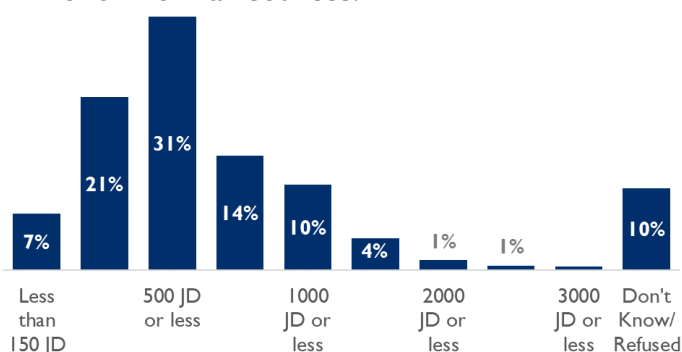
Have you ever volunteered your time to address an immediate need facing your community?



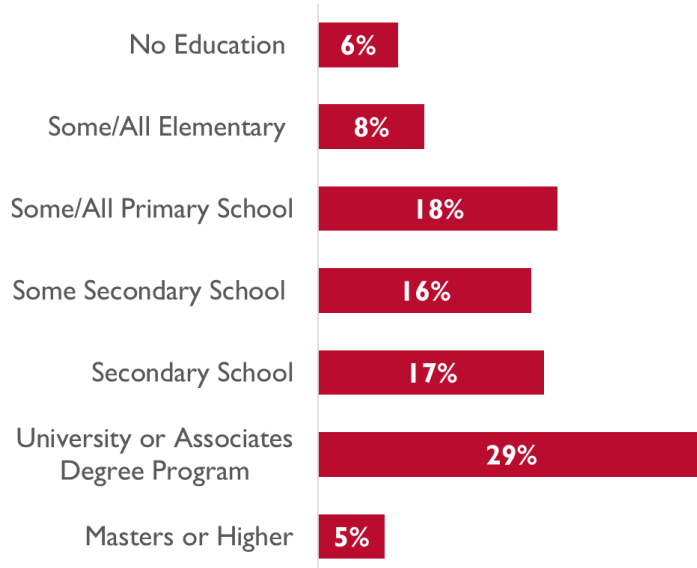
Self Reliance: Citizen Capacity

The majority of households have an income of 500 JODs or less. Education rates in Jordan are high. Only 6% of respondents reported having no formal education and 34% of respondents have a post-secondary education. Substantial percentages of respondents in North (40%), Central (40%) and Amman (43%) reported the issue of violence in school to be very serious. By comparison, 33% of respondents in the South reported it to be not an issue at all. Survey respondents who had higher levels of education reported higher levels of self confidence.

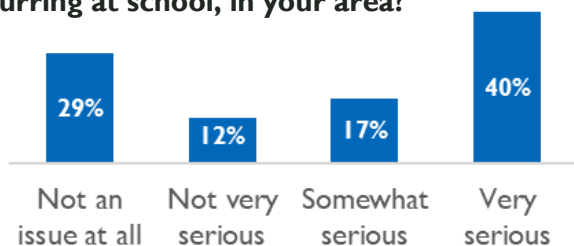
What is your total household's income per month from all sources?



What is the highest level of education you have reached?

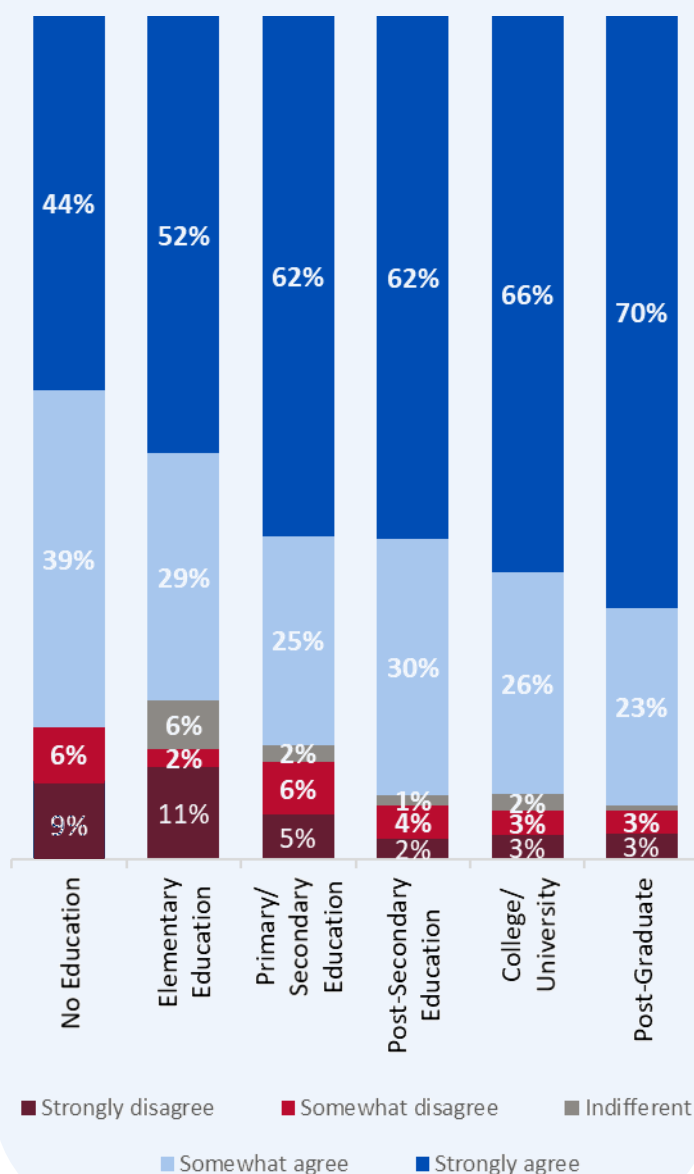


How serious of an issue is violence occurring at school, in your area?



To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

"I am strong enough to overcome life's struggles"





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Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance

Key Findings

Public Services and Institutions

- **In general, most respondents were satisfied with public services in their community.**
 - Half of respondents were satisfied with drinking water, sanitation, health, street lighting, roads and bridges and trash removal services.
 - Across all services, the majority of respondent who were unsatisfied were very unsatisfied.
- **Most respondents saw no change or small improvements in government services in the last year.**
 - 53% of respondents reported no change in government services and 22% reported a little improvement.
 - Only 12% of respondents reported a worsening of government services.
- **Public health clinics/hospitals and the electricity utility were the most frequently visited service/office. police stations and courts were the least frequently visited service/office.**
 - Across all services/offices, the majority of respondent who reported visiting a service/office were satisfied with their experience.
- **Fewer women and youth respondents reported visiting municipal/government offices, with the exception of public health clinics/hospitals and schools.**

Local government

- **64% of respondents believed that they had little say in the decisions of municipal councils.**
- **A plurality of respondents reported not knowing about the responsiveness and effectiveness of their local, municipal and governate councils and their work.**
 - More women than men reported not knowing about the effectiveness and responsiveness of councils.
 - 36% of respondents reported volunteering to help their community.
- **The majority of respondents report being aware of the decentralization law; however, there remains confusion over the roles and responsibilities of different levels of government.**

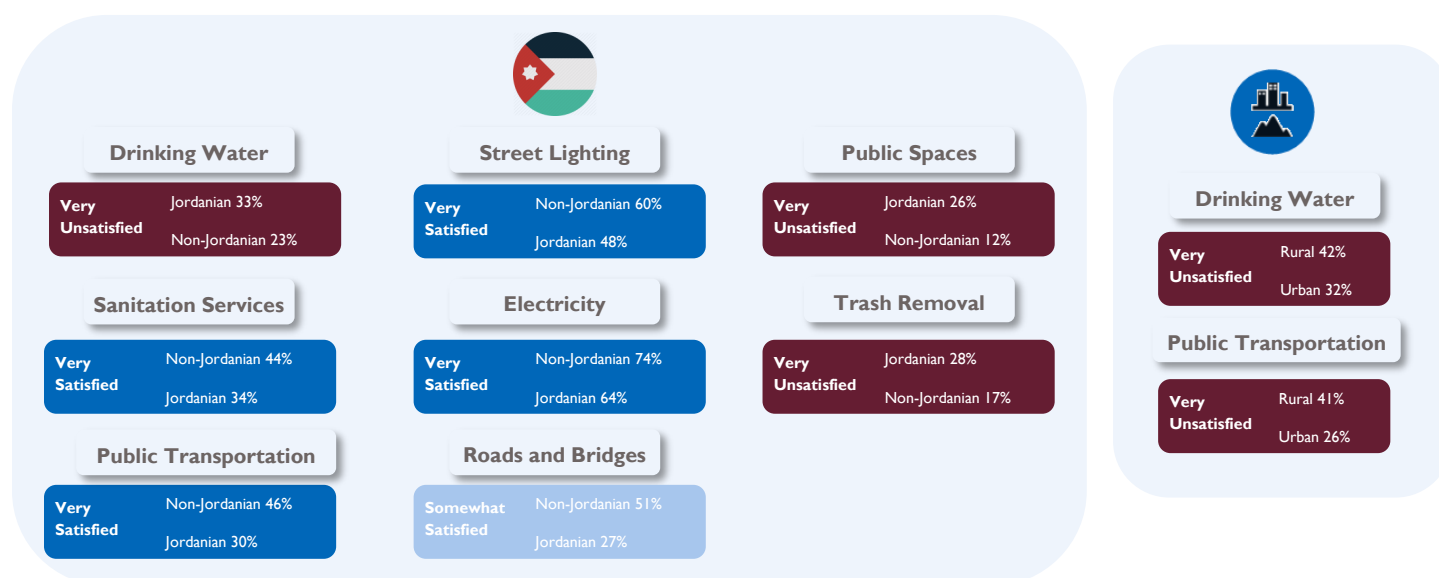
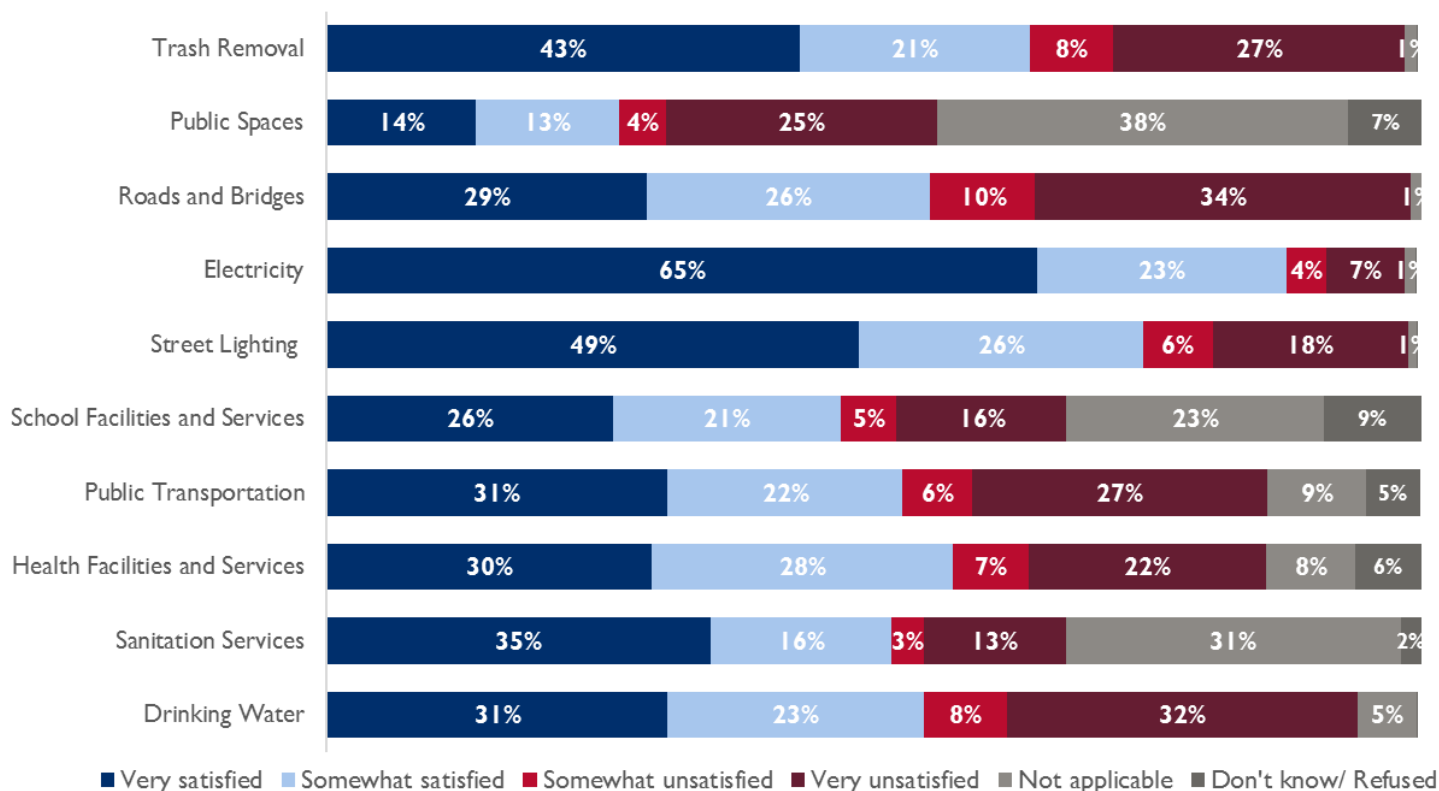
Citizen Participation

- **Citizen participation with government is low across the Kingdom, with the exception of voting.**
 - 4% of respondents reported attending a public meeting at the local/municipal level.
 - 13% of respondents reported contacting or visiting a public official to address a concern.
 - 51% of respondents reported voting in the 2017 Elections.
- **Community participation is also low across the kingdom.**
 - 13% of respondents belong to group, club or society.
 - 36% of respondents reported volunteering to help their community.

Public Services

In general, most respondents were satisfied with public services in their community. Half of respondents were satisfied with drinking water, sanitation, health, street lighting, roads and bridges and trash removal services. Across all services, the majority of respondent who were unsatisfied were very unsatisfied.

How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the following services?



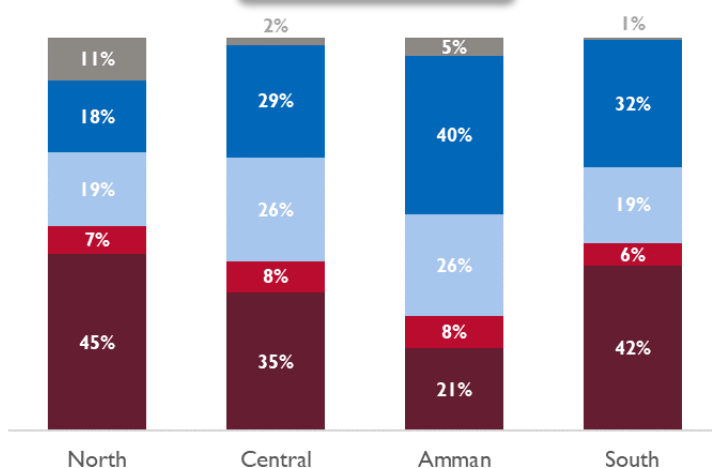
Public Services

How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the following services?

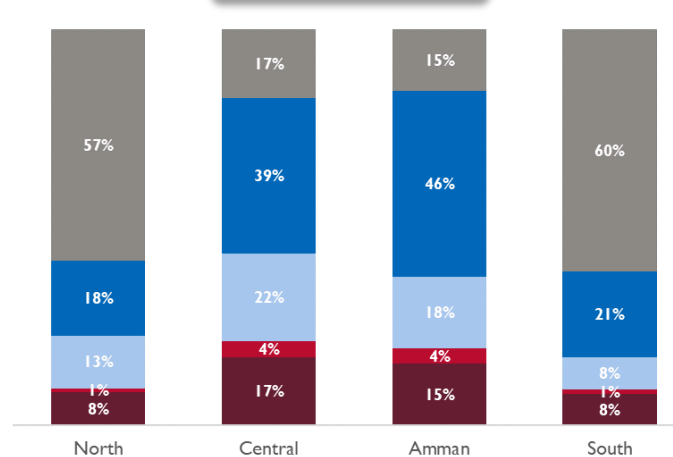
By Region

Very satisfied Somewhat satisfied Somewhat unsatisfied Very unsatisfied Not applicable Don't know

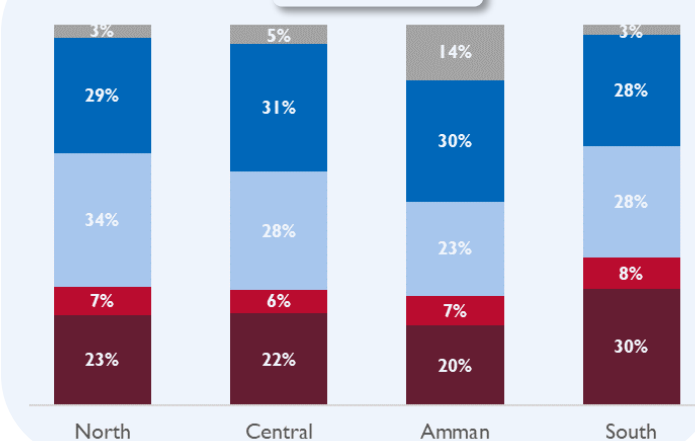
Drinking Water



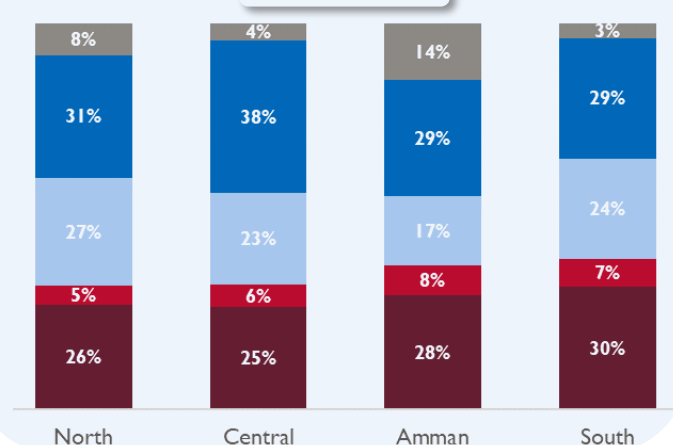
Sanitation Services



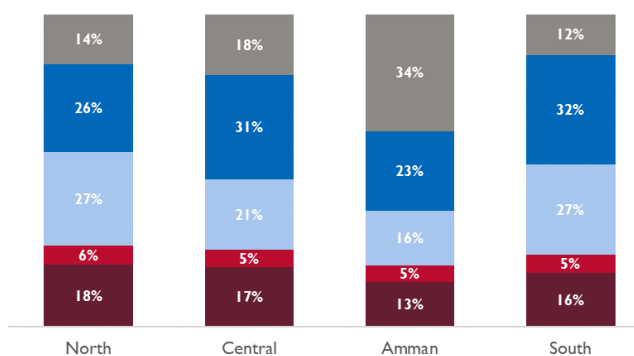
Health Services



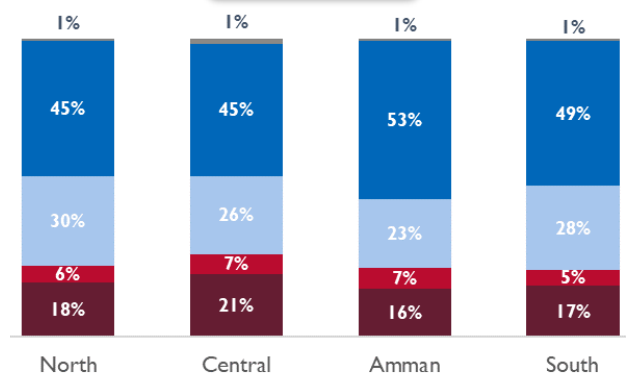
Public Transport



School Services



Street Lighting



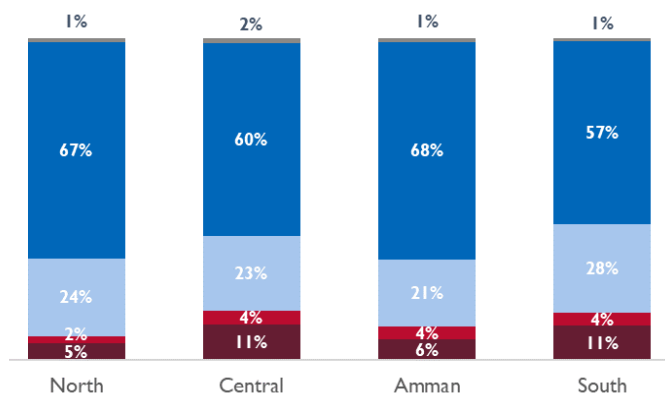
Public Services

How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the following services?

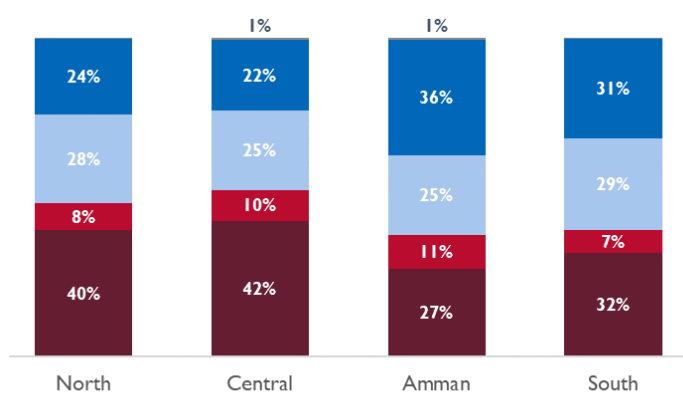
By Region

Very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied
Somewhat unsatisfied
Very unsatisfied
Not applicable
Don't know

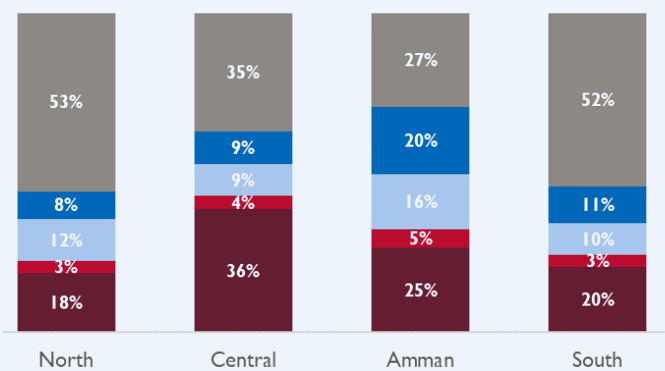
Electricity



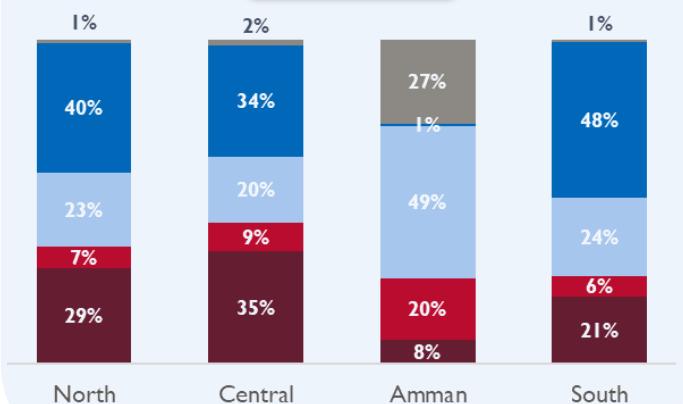
Roads and Bridges



Public Spaces



Trash Removal

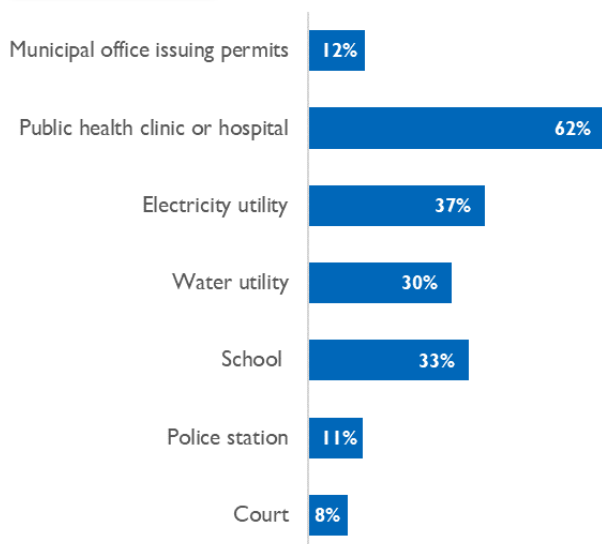


Public Services

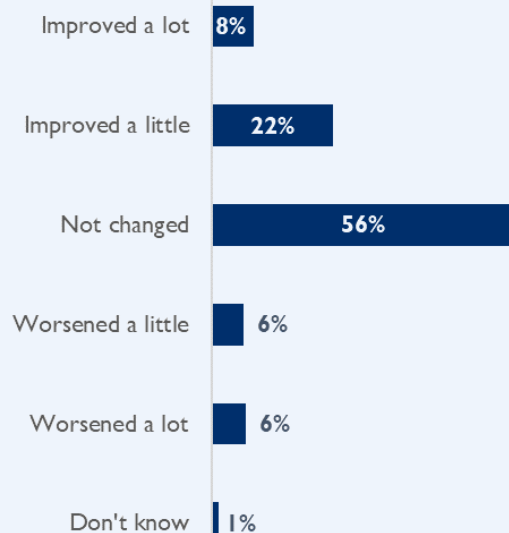
Most respondents saw no change or small improvements in government services in the last year. 53% of respondents reported no change in government services and 22% reported a little improvement. Only 12% of respondents reported a worsening of government services. Public Health Clinics/Hospitals and the Electricity Utility were the most frequently visited service/office. Police stations and Courts were the least frequently visited service/office.

Have you had an interaction with the following services or employee?

National



Do you think that services from the government in your area have improved, worsened, or not changed in the past year?

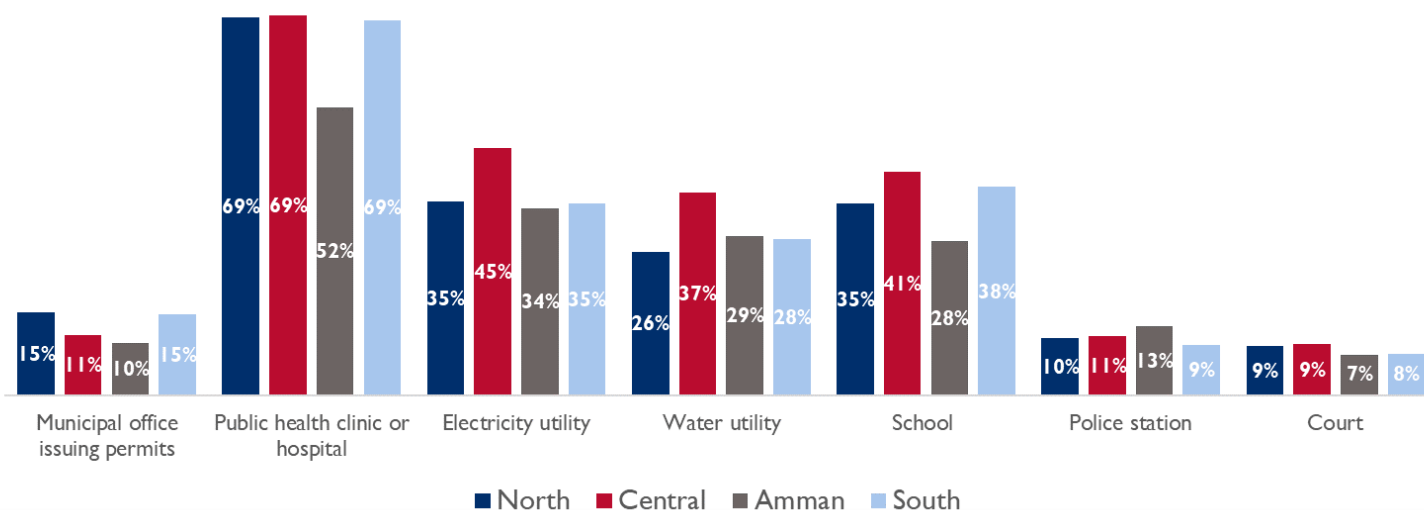


Electricity Non-Youth 42%
Youth 27%



Water Utility Non-Youth 36%
Youth 19%

By Region



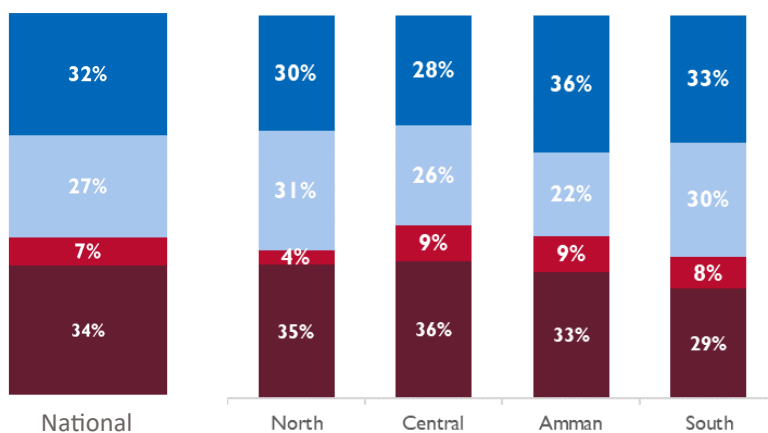
Public Services

Across all services/offices, the majority of respondents who reported visiting a service/office were satisfied with their experience. Fewer women and youth respondents reported visiting municipal/government offices, with the exception of public health clinics/hospitals and schools.

If yes, how satisfied or unsatisfied were you with the interaction?

Very unsatisfied Somewhat unsatisfied Somewhat satisfied Very satisfied

Municipal Office Issuing Permits

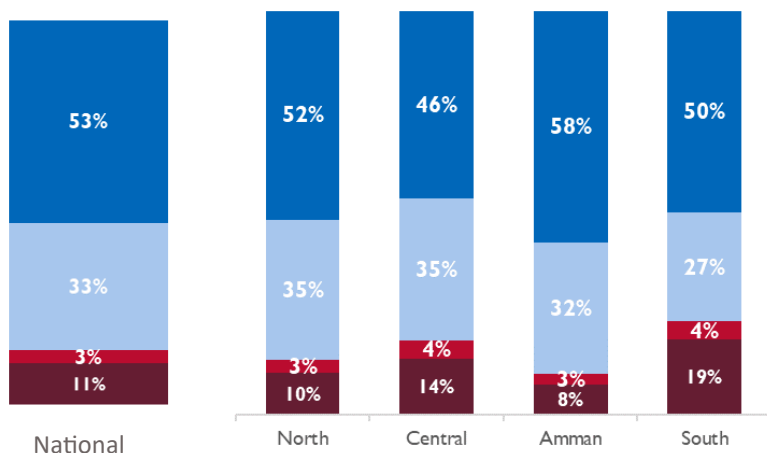


Very Satisfied Non-Youth 35%
Youth 21%

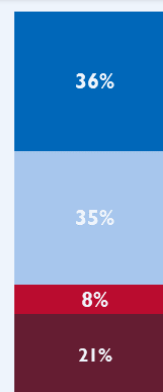


Very Satisfied Non-Jordanian 35%
Jordanian 31%

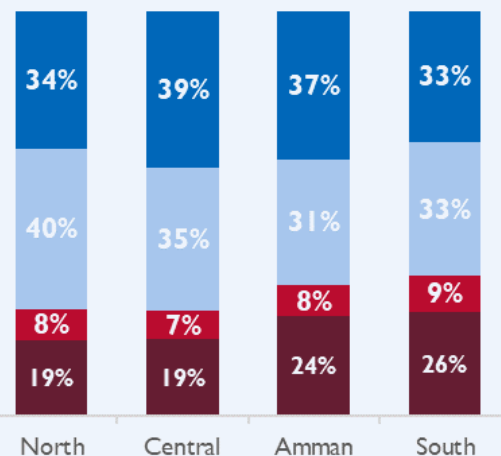
Electricity Utility



Public health clinic or hospital



National

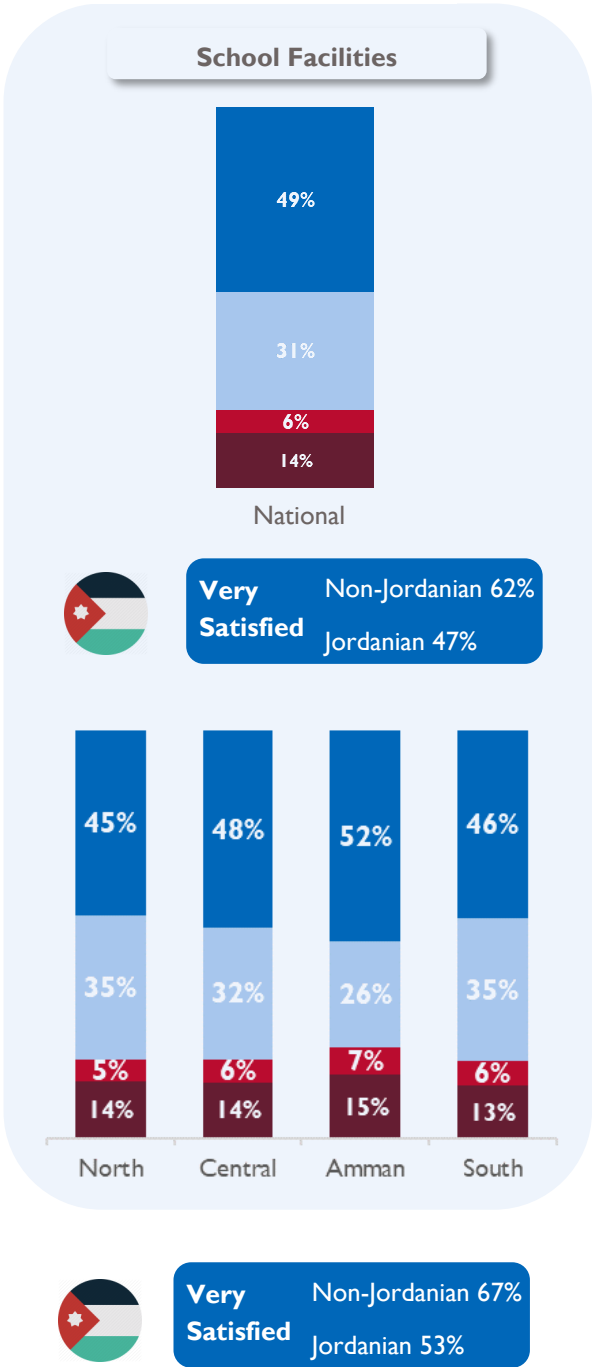
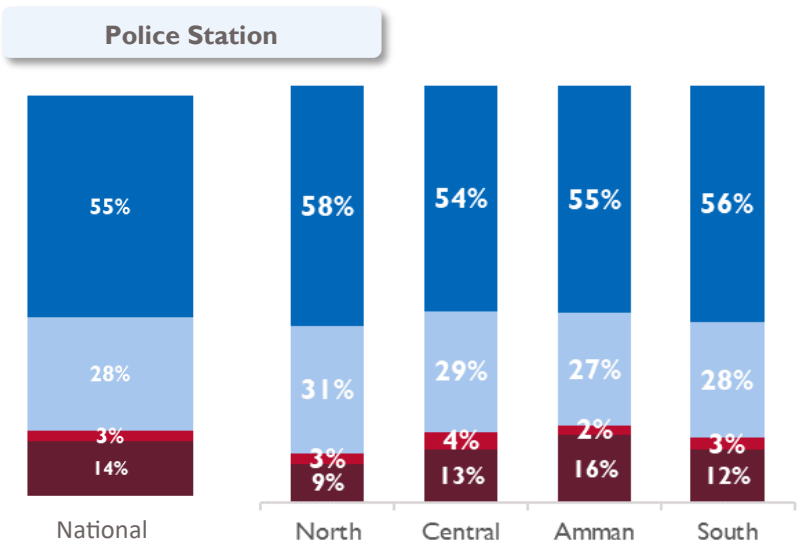
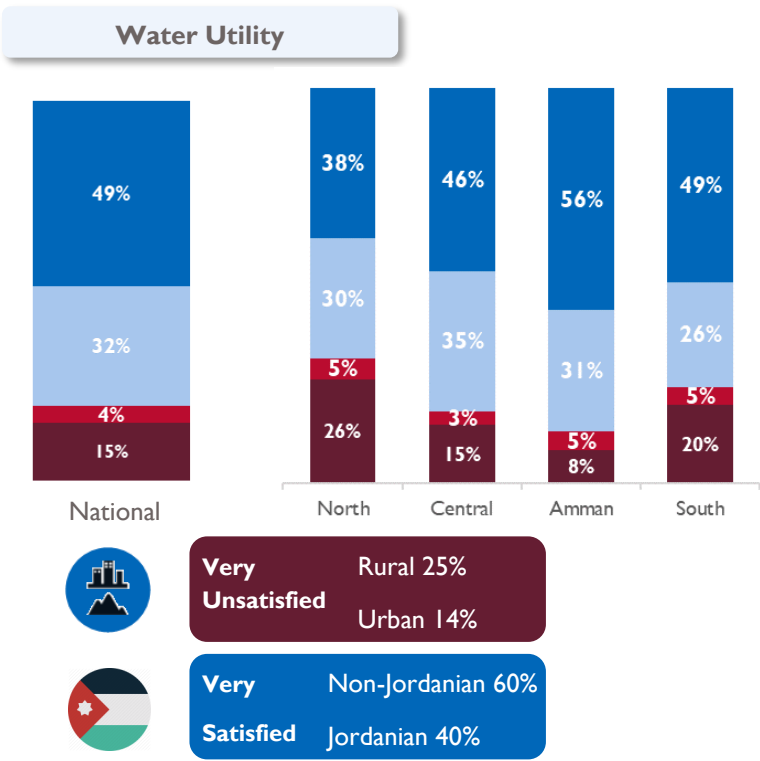


Very Unsatisfied Non-Jordanian 65%
Jordanian 52%

Public Services

If yes, how satisfied or unsatisfied were you with the interaction?

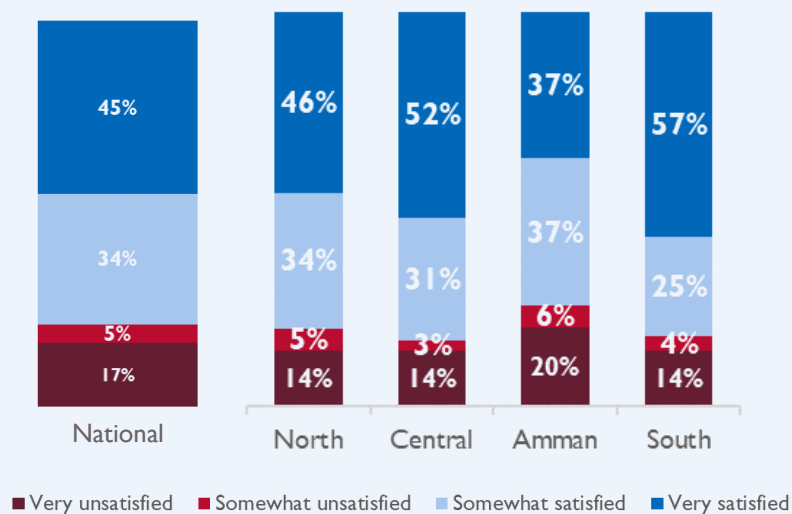
Very unsatisfied
Somewhat unsatisfied
Somewhat satisfied
Very satisfied



Public Services

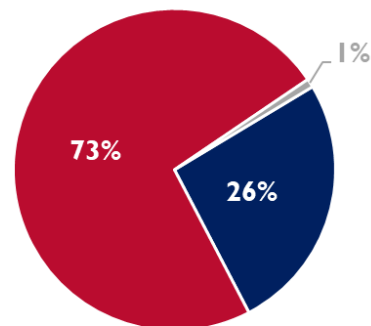
If yes, how satisfied or unsatisfied were you with the interaction?

Court

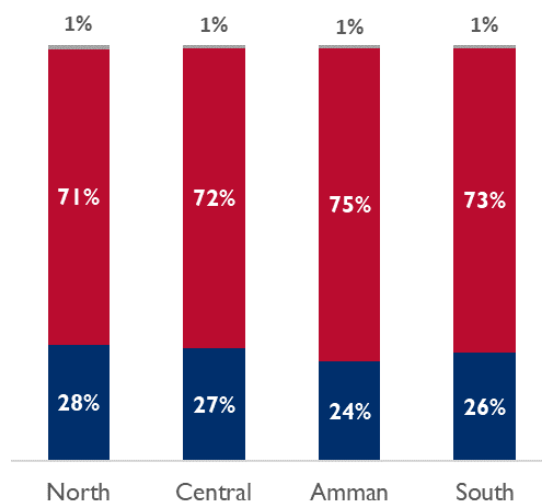


Very Satisfied
Jordanian 46%
Non-Jordanian 33%

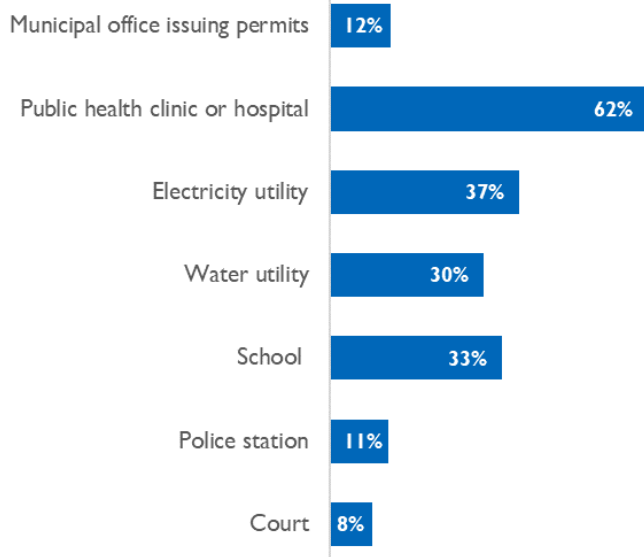
In the last year, have you seen or heard about any projects to improve public services in your local area?



Yes No Don't know



In the last year, have you seen or heard about any projects to improve public services in your local area?

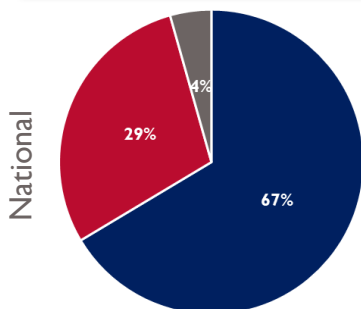


Electricity
Rural 28%
Urban 18%

Public Services

If so, do you consider the project to be successful?

Drinking Water



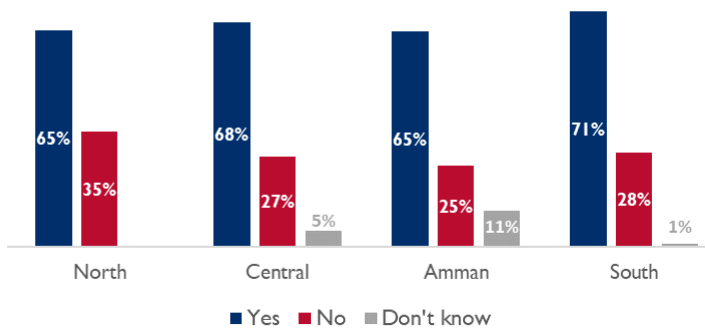
Yes

Rural 76%
Urban 65%



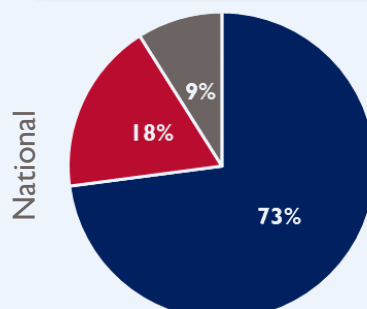
Yes

Women 76%
Men 60%



■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

Irrigation/Water Maintenance



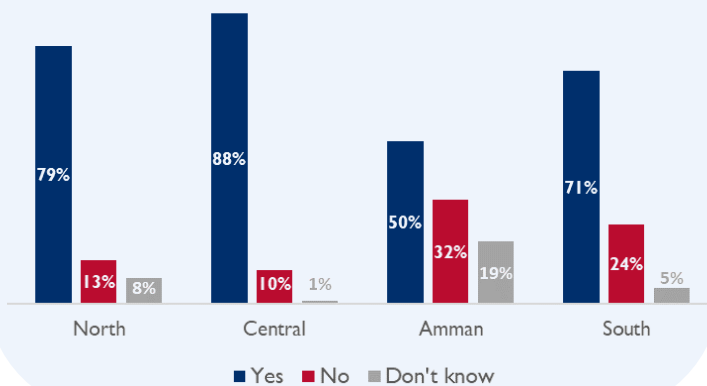
Yes

Non-Youth 84%
Youth 56%



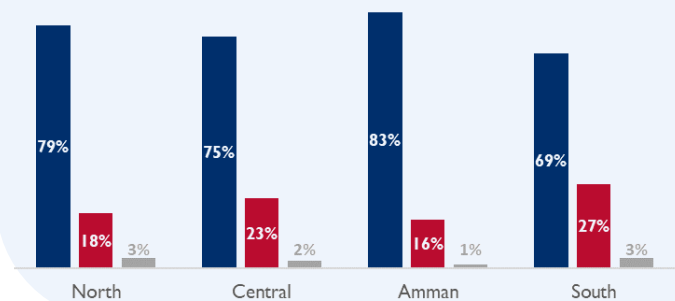
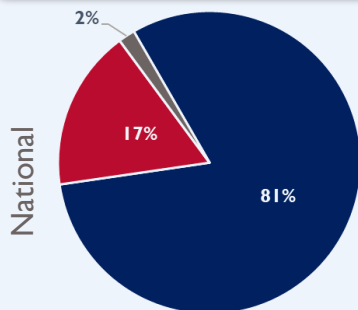
Yes

Men 77%
Women 67%

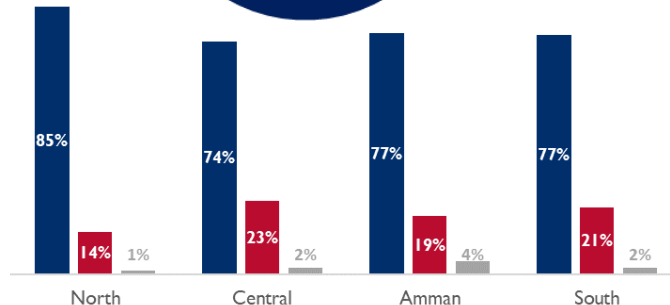
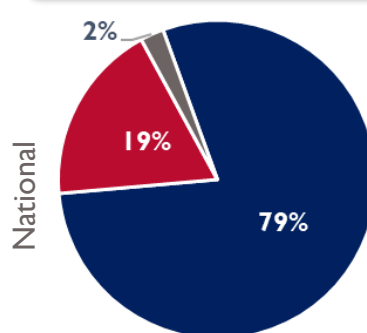


■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

Sanitation

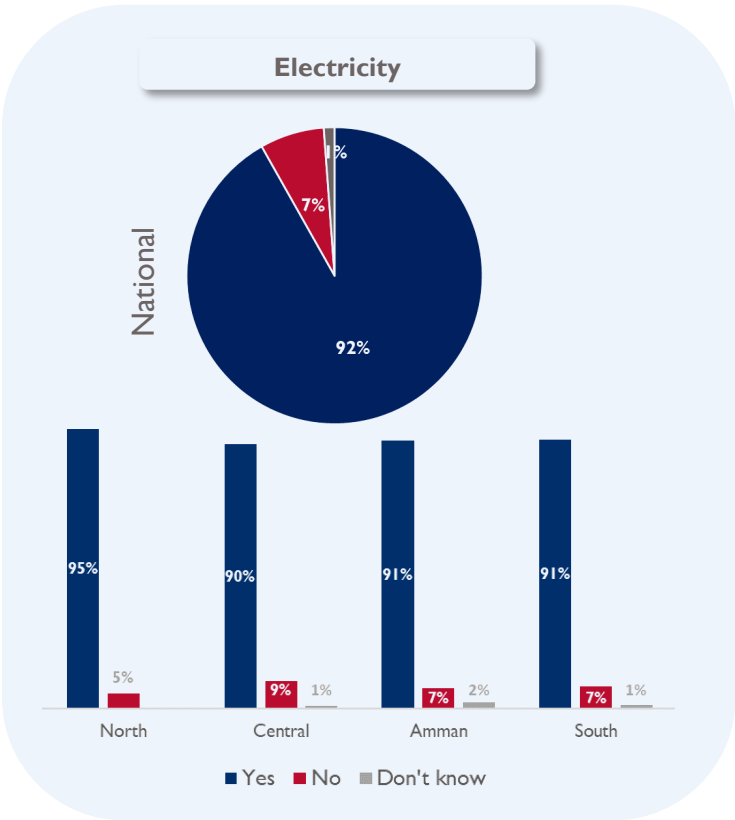
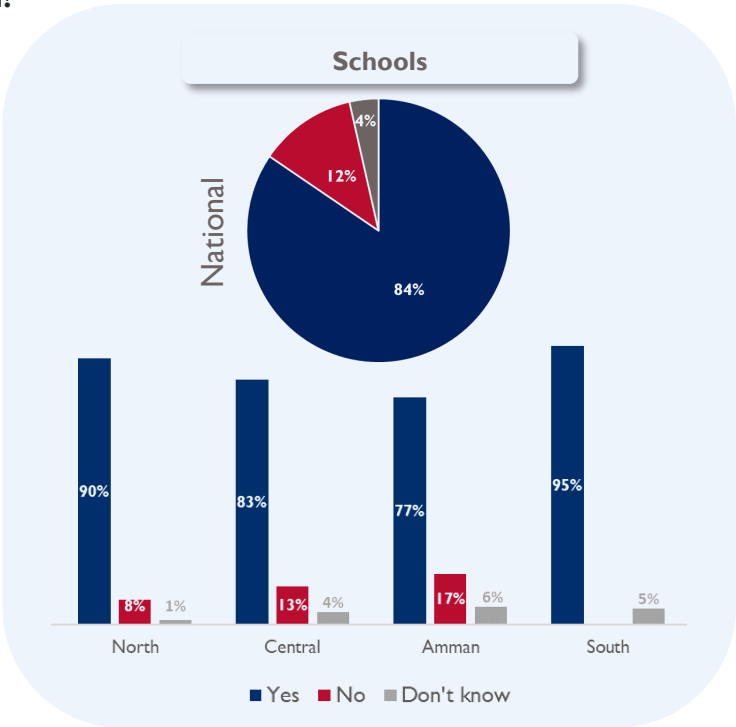
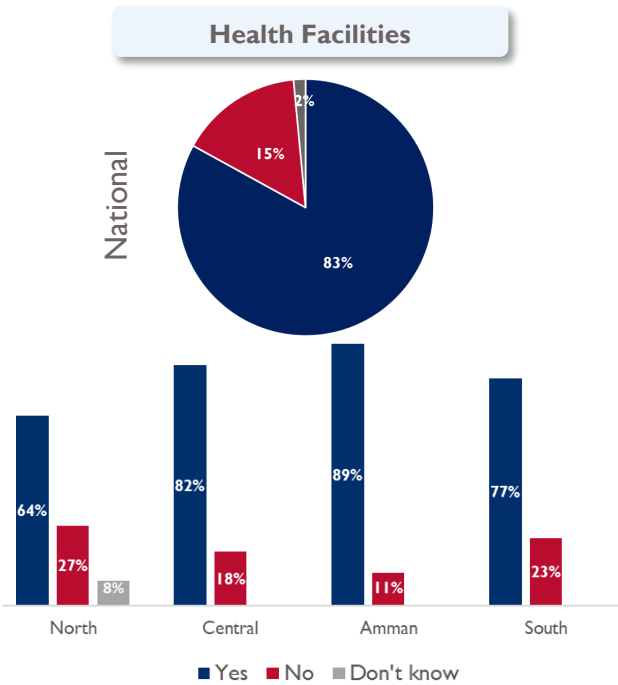


Roads and Bridges



Public Services

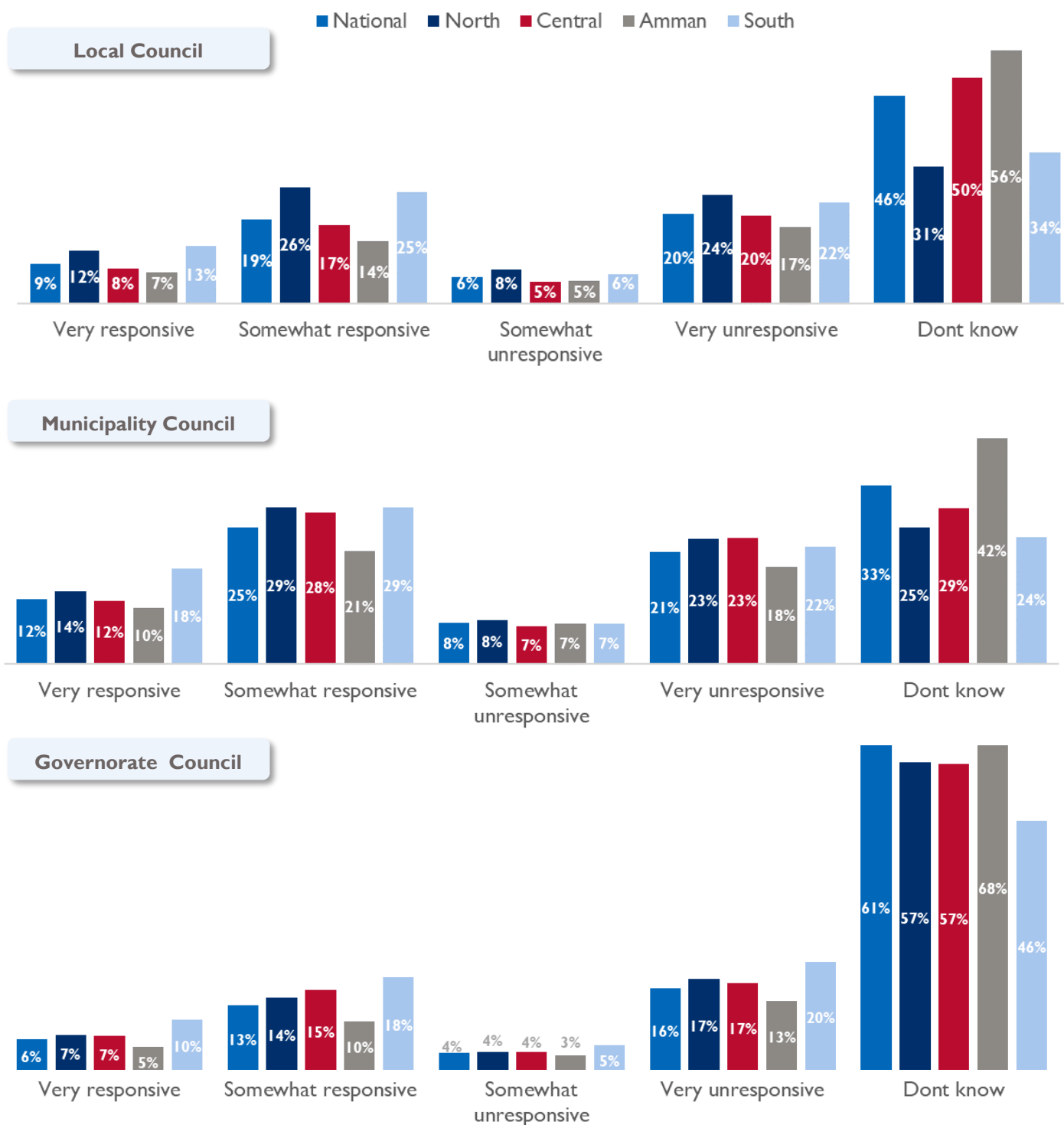
If so, do you consider the project to be successful?



Public Responsiveness

A plurality of respondents reported not knowing about the responsiveness and effectiveness of their local, municipal and governorate councils and their work. More women than men reported not knowing about the effectiveness and responsiveness of councils. 36% of respondents reported volunteering to help their community.

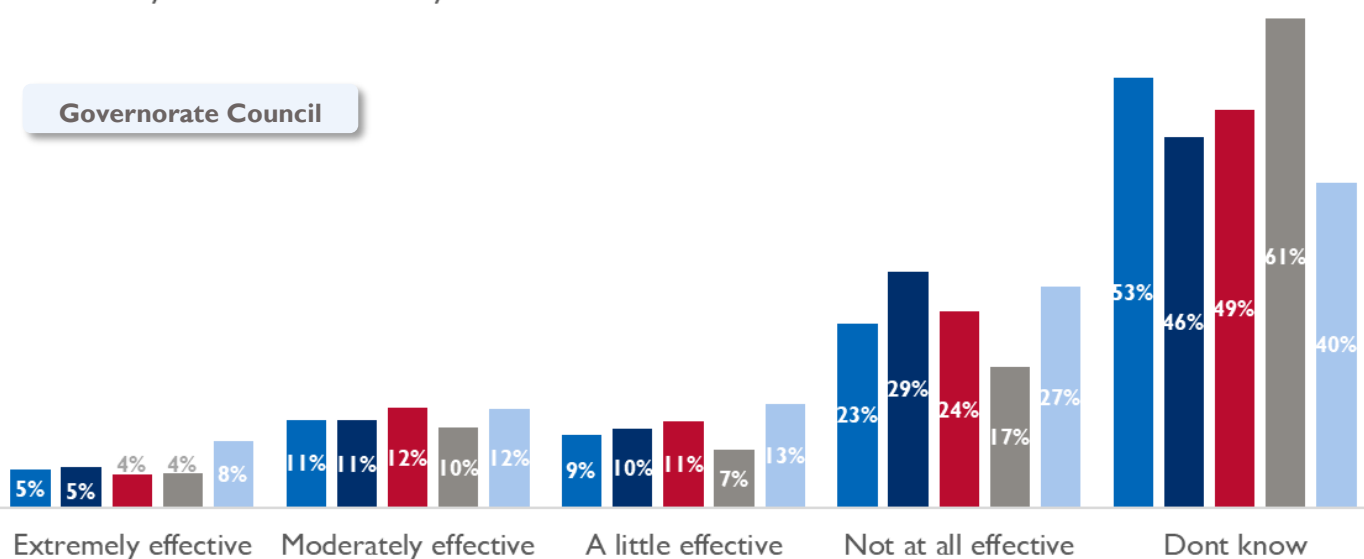
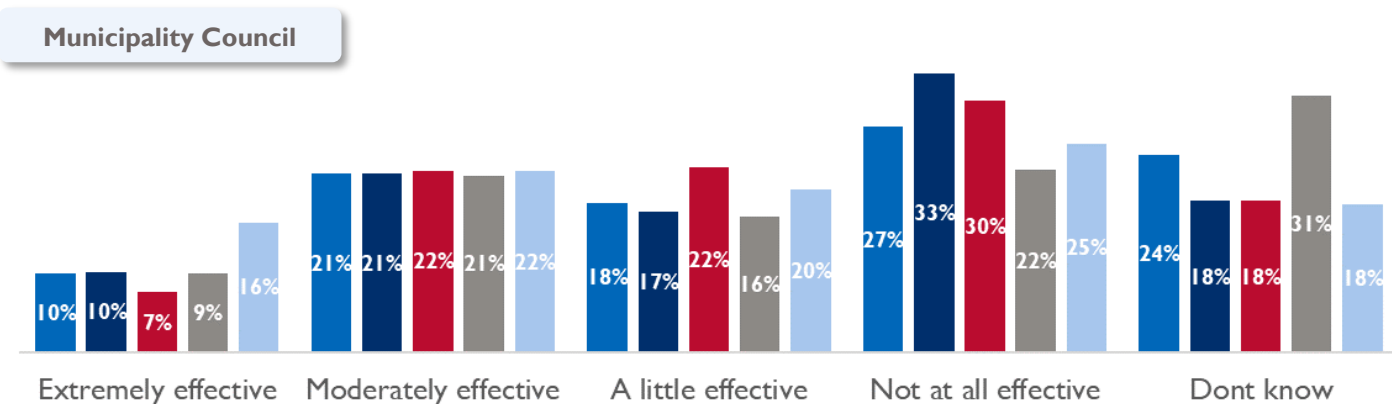
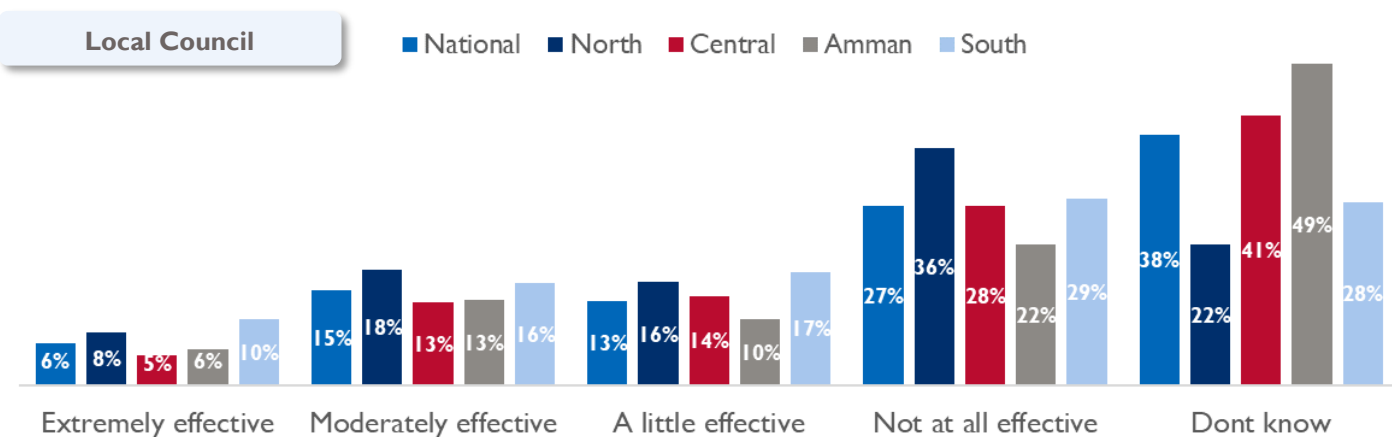
How responsive do you think your local leaders are to the needs of the local people in your area?



Public Services

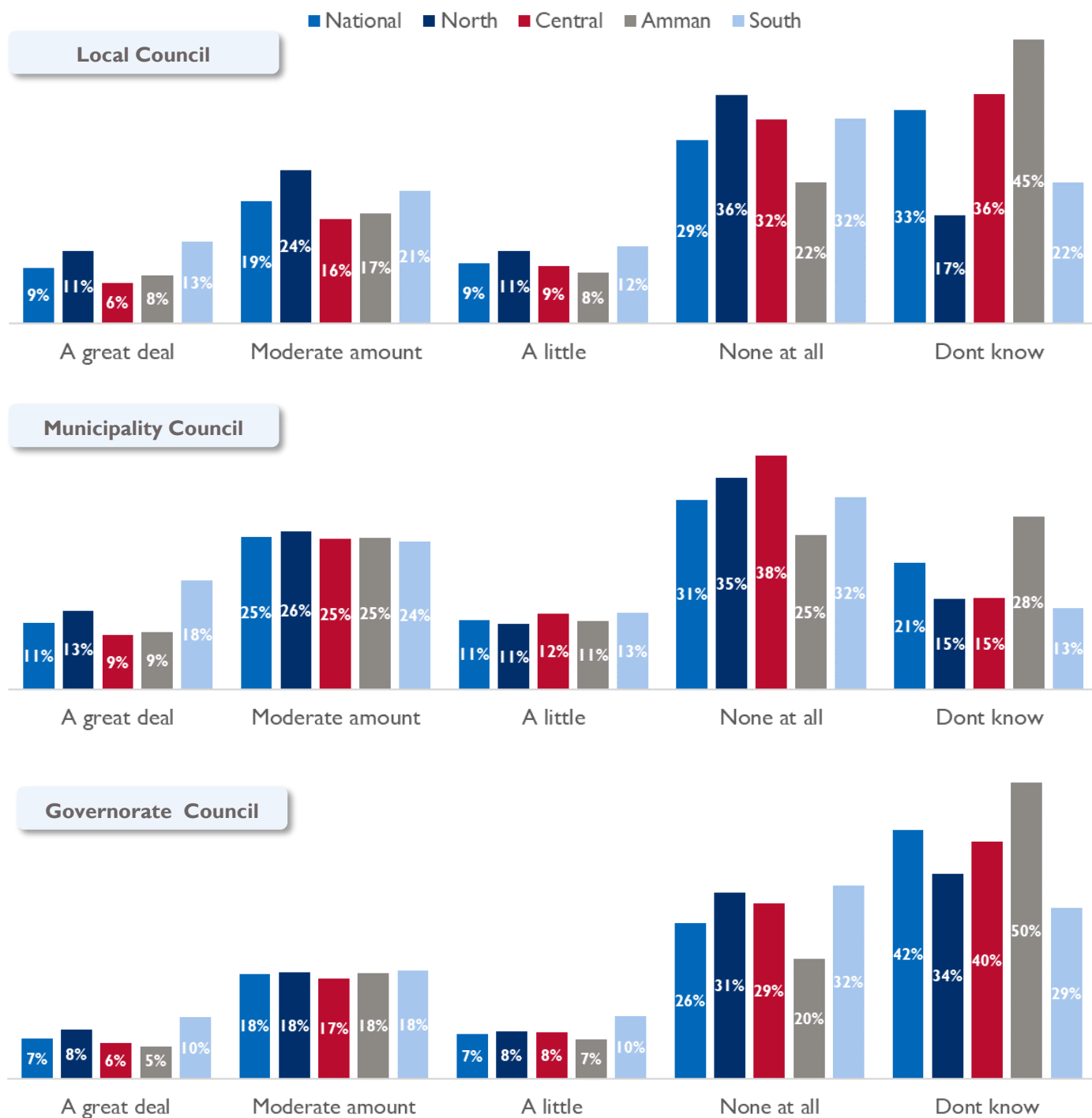
A plurality of respondents reported not knowing about the responsiveness and effectiveness of their Local, Municipal and Governorate councils and their work. More women than men reported not knowing about the effectiveness and responsiveness of councils. 36% of respondents reported volunteering to help their community.

How effective (successful) do you think your local leaders are in delivering services to the local people in your area?



Public Services

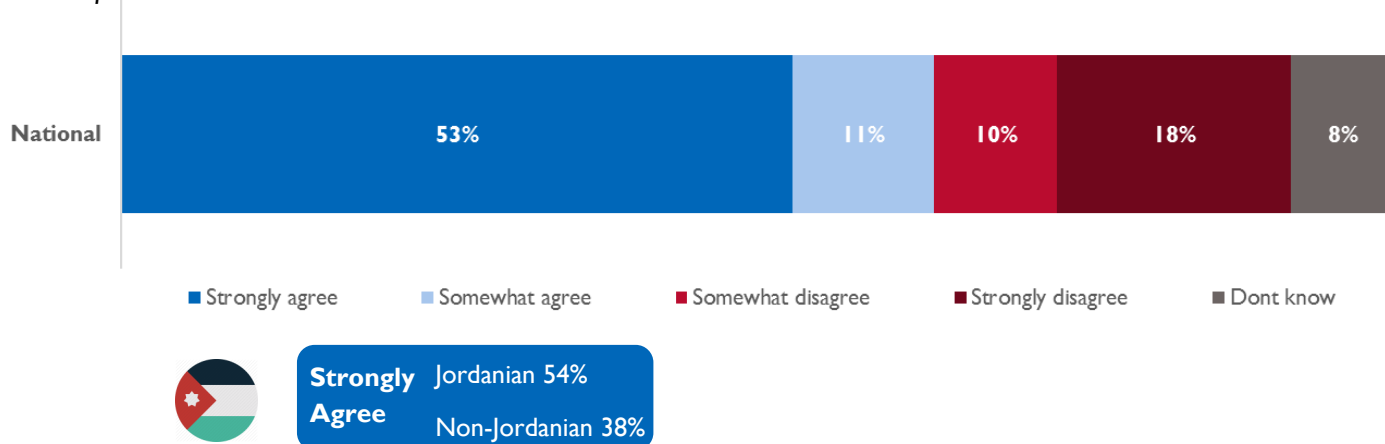
How much confidence do you have in your local leaders?



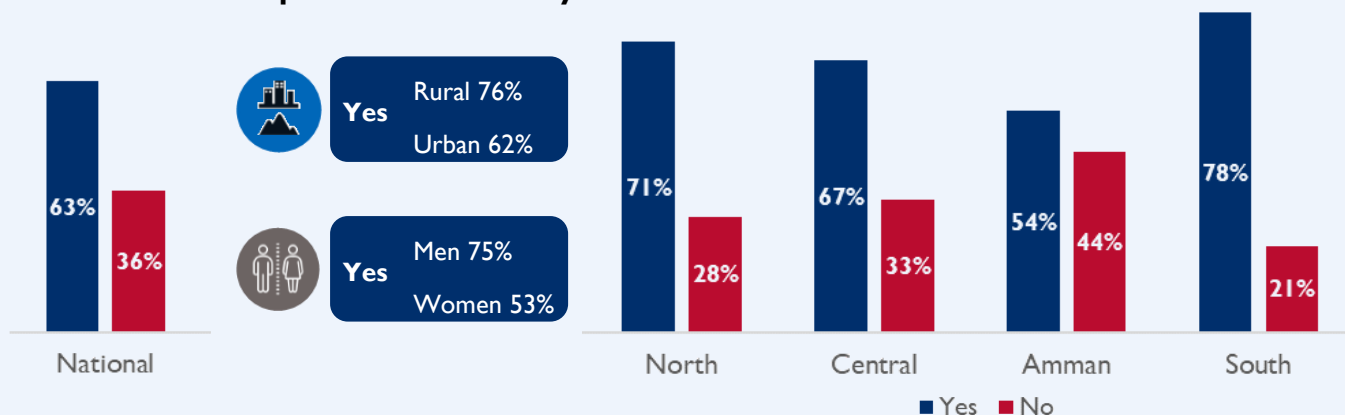
Public Services

64% of respondents believed that they had little say in the decisions of municipal councils. The majority of respondents report being aware of the decentralization law; however, there remains confusion over the roles and responsibilities of different levels of government. Community participation is also low across the kingdom. 13% of respondents belong to a group, club or society.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'People like me have no impact on the decisions of municipal councils.'

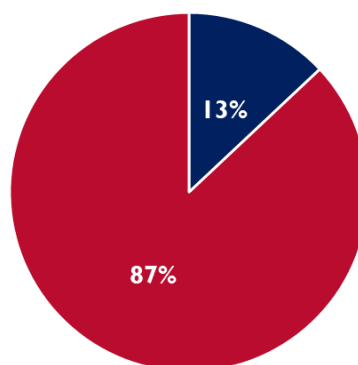


In 2015, the Government of Jordan passed two important new laws: the Decentralization Law and the Municipalities Law. Have you heard about either of these laws?



Do you belong to any types of groups where people get together to discuss issues of common interest or to do certain activities together?

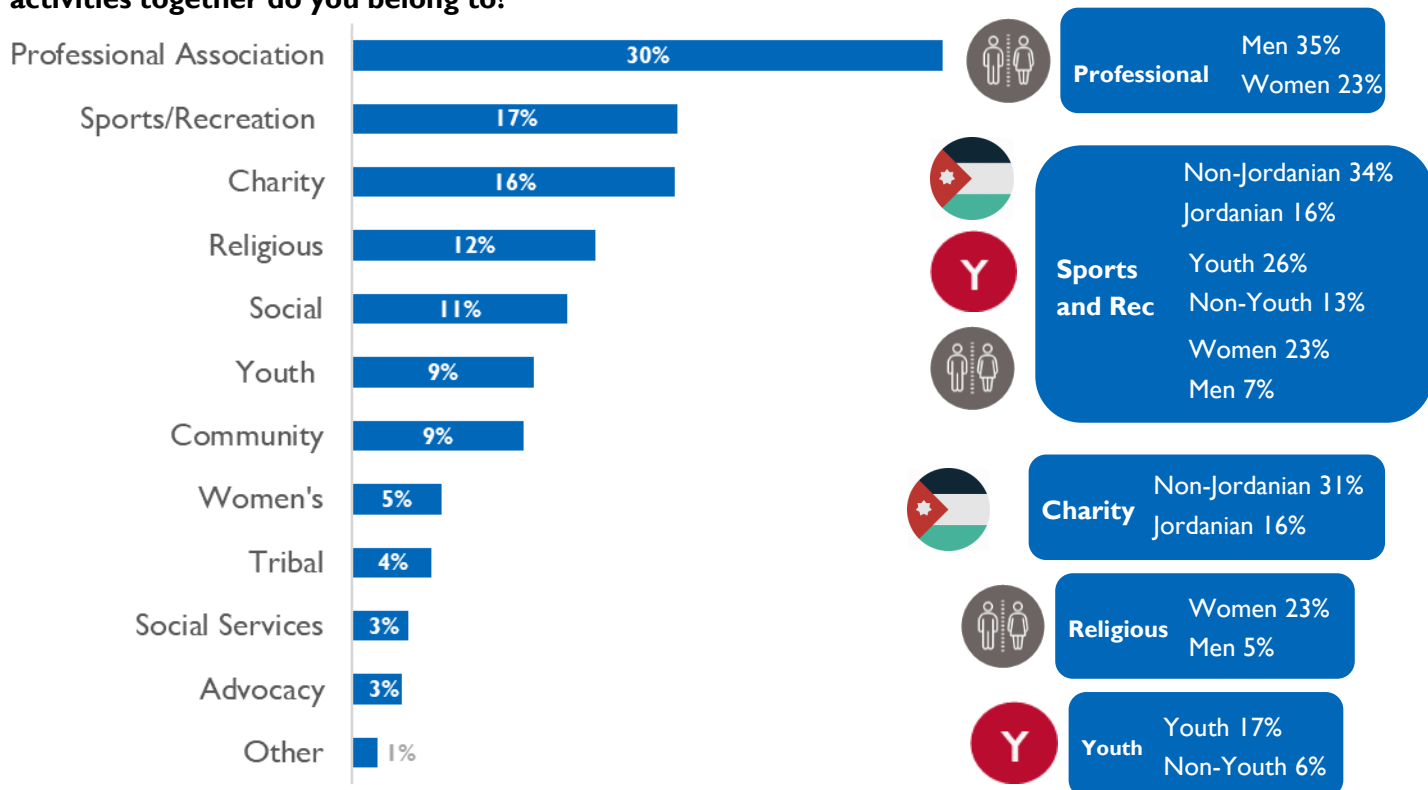
■ Yes ■ No



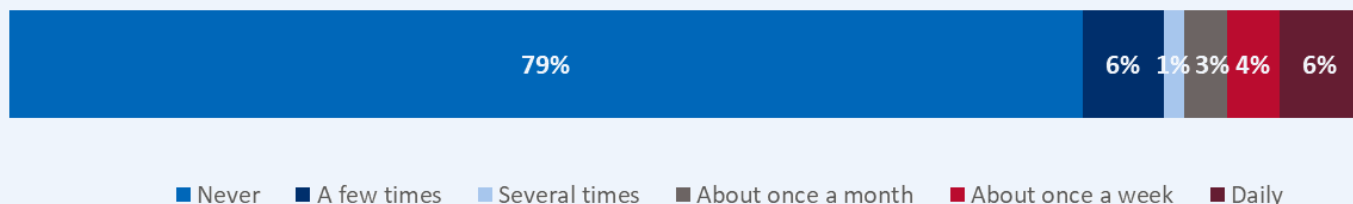
Citizen Participation

Community participation is low across the kingdom. 13% of respondents belong to group, club or society.

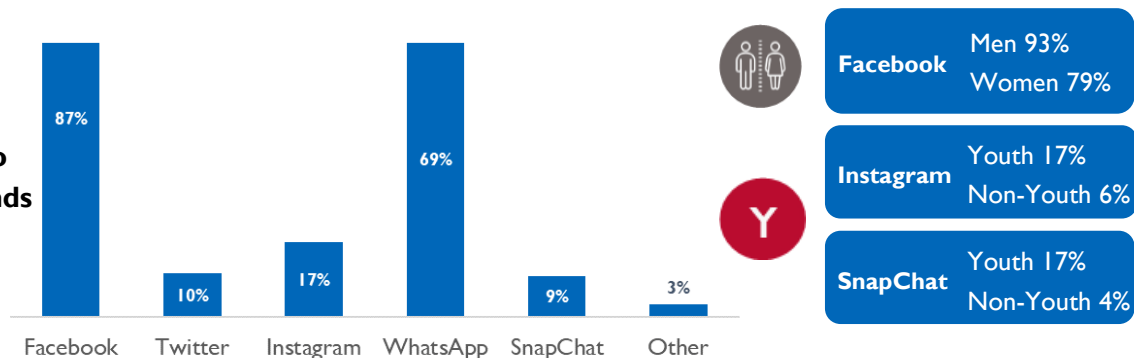
If yes, what groups where people get together to discuss issues of common interest or to do certain activities together do you belong to?



How often do you engage with family or friends on social networking sites about social or political issues?



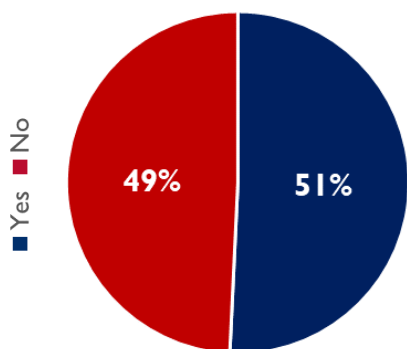
If a few times or more, what social networking sites do you to engage friends and family about social or political issues?



Citizen Participation

Citizen participation with government is low across the Kingdom, with the exception of voting. 51% of respondents reported voting in the 2017 elections. 4% of respondents reported attending a public meeting at the local/municipal level.

Did you vote in the August 15, 2017 elections?



National



Yes

Rural 74%

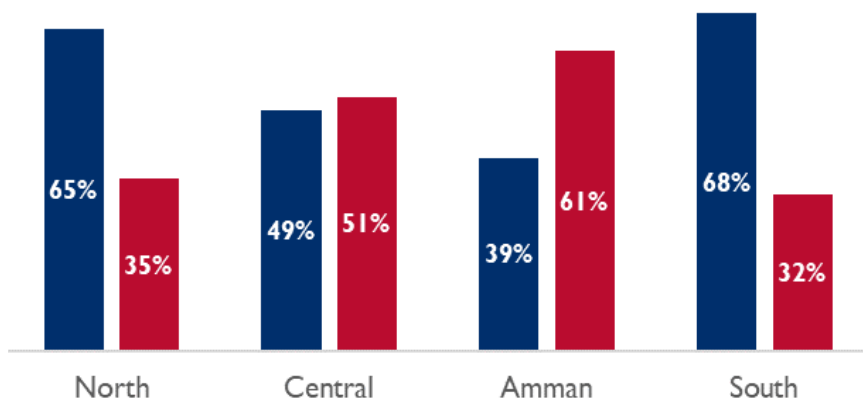
Urban 48%



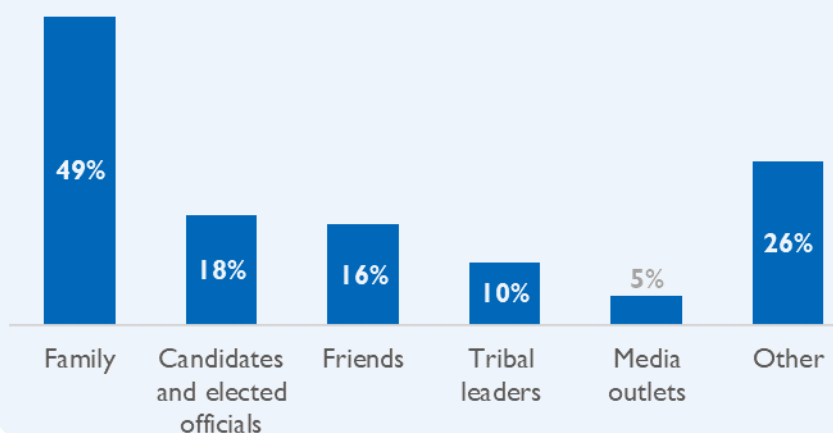
Yes

Non-Youth 54%

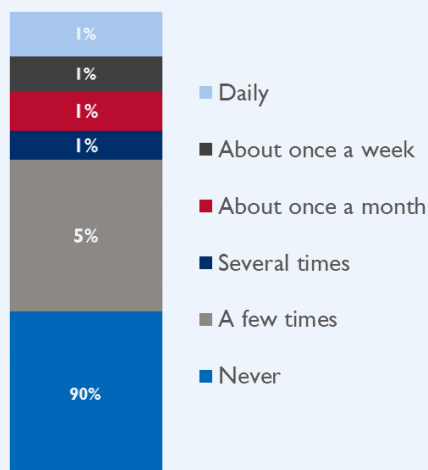
Youth 44%



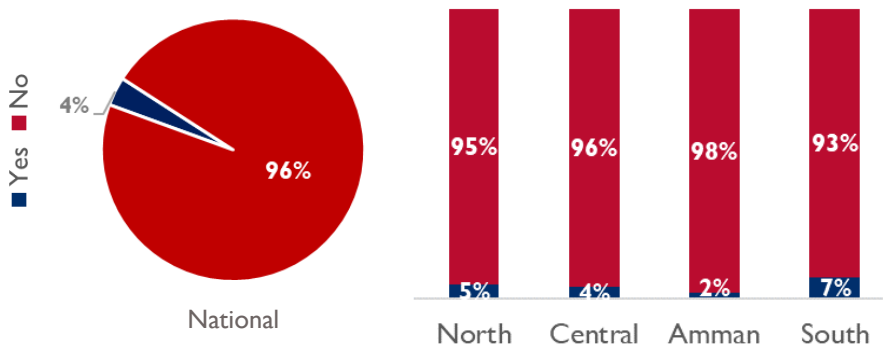
Whom do you turn to most when making a decision about who to vote for?



In the past year (previous 12 months), how often have you visited the website or social networking page for your municipality?

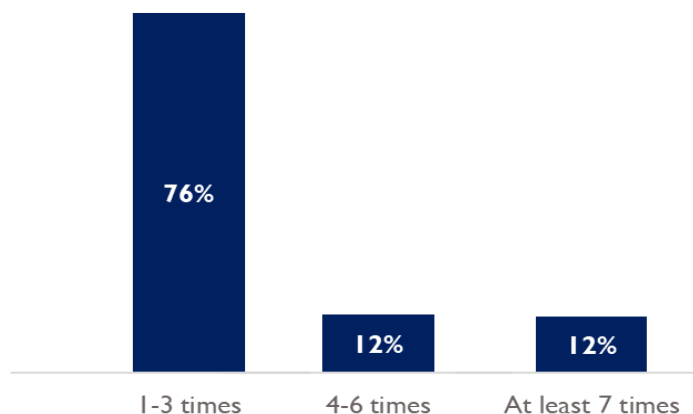


In the past year (previous 12 months), have you attended a public meeting with the local or municipal council?



Citizen Participation

How many times have you attended a public meeting in the last year (previous 12 months)?

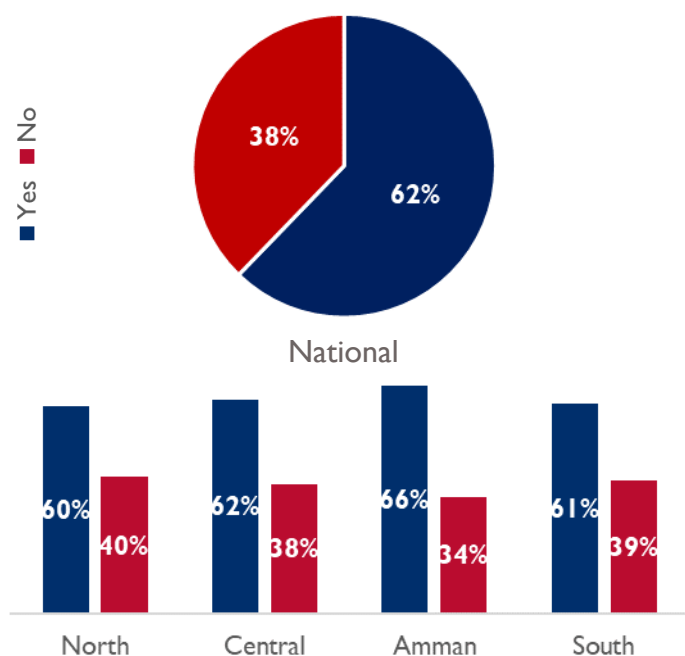


1-3 Times
Jordanian 77%
Non-Jordanian 46%



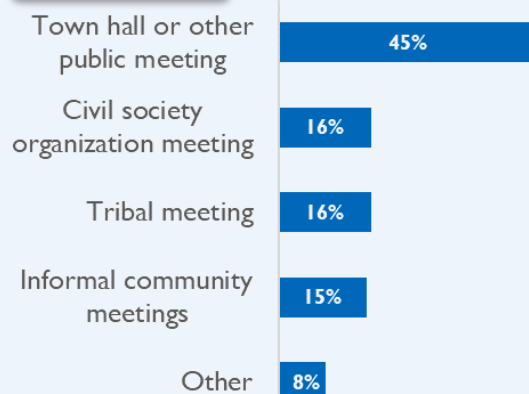
At least 7 Times
Non-Jordanian 31%
Jordanian 11%

Did you speak at any of the meetings you attended?

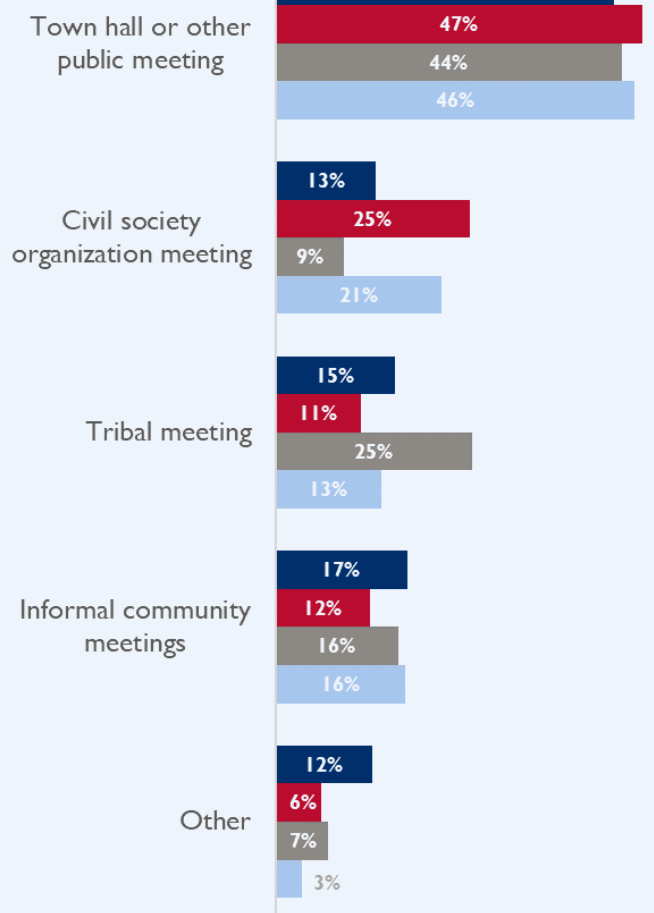


If yes, what type of meeting?

National



Regional

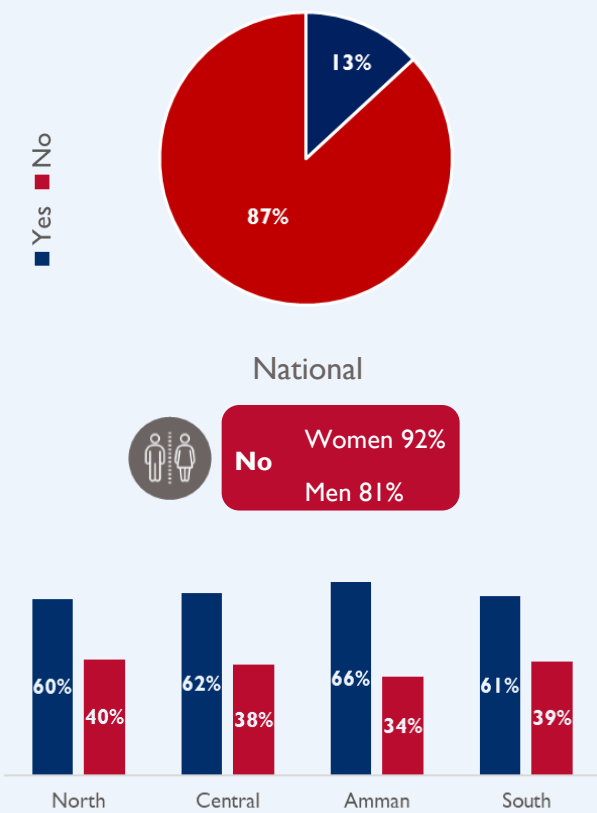


■ North ■ Central ■ Amman ■ South

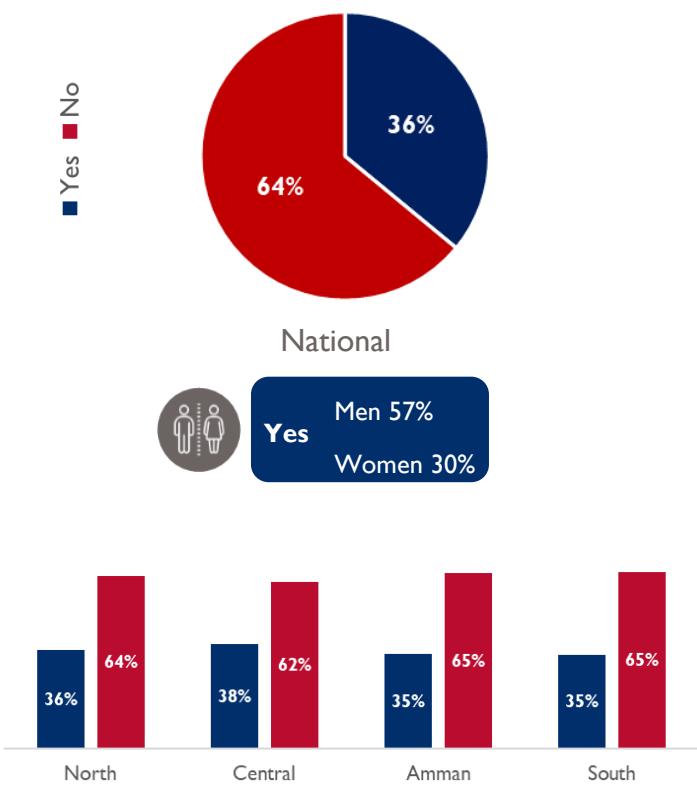
Citizen Participation

Citizen participation with government is low across the Kingdom, with the exception of voting. 13% of respondents reported contacting or visiting a public official to address a concern. Community participation is also low across the kingdom. 36% of respondents reported volunteering to help their community.

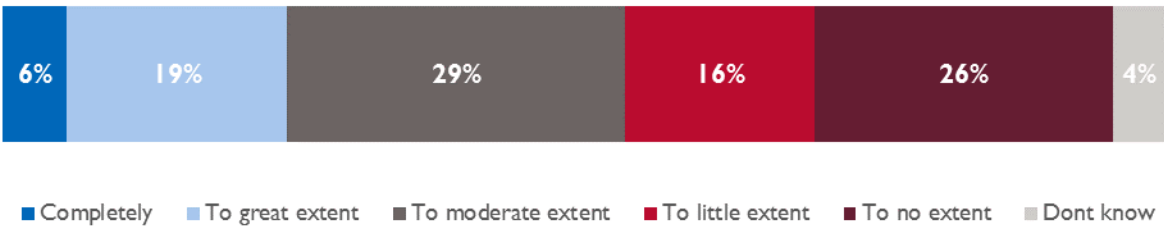
In the past year (previous 12 months), have you ever contacted or visited a public official at any level of government, in order



In the past year (previous 12 months), have you ever volunteered your time to address an immediate need facing your community?

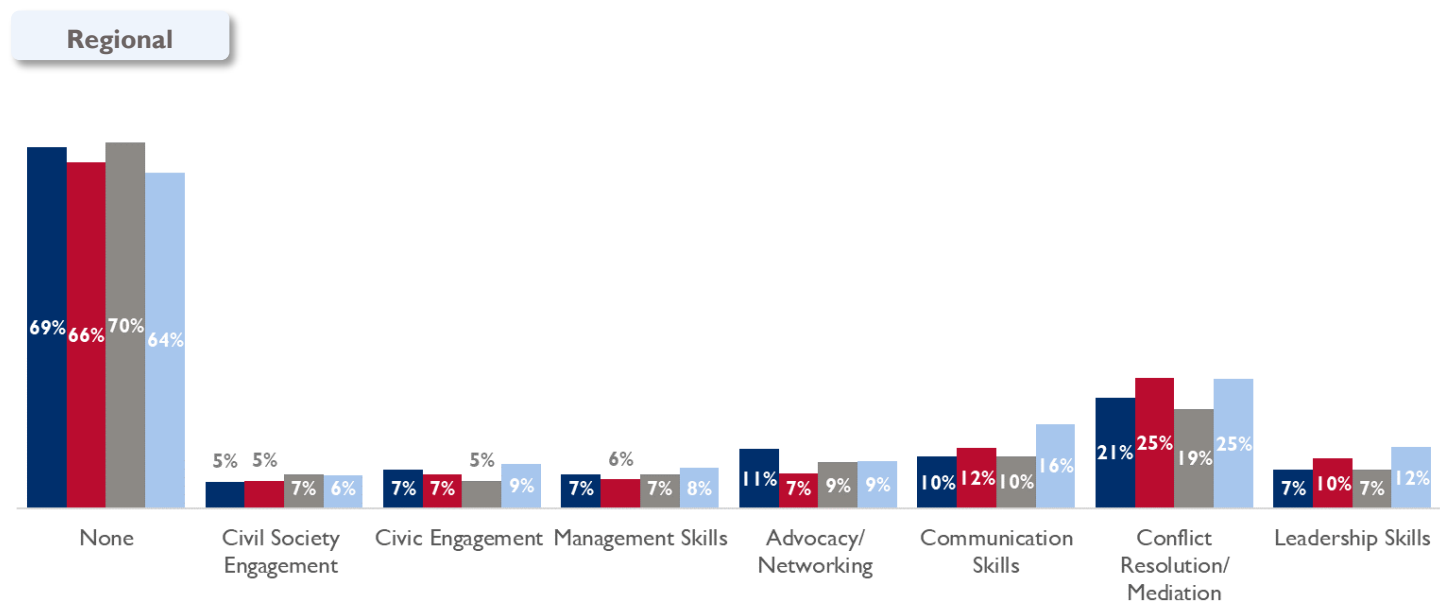
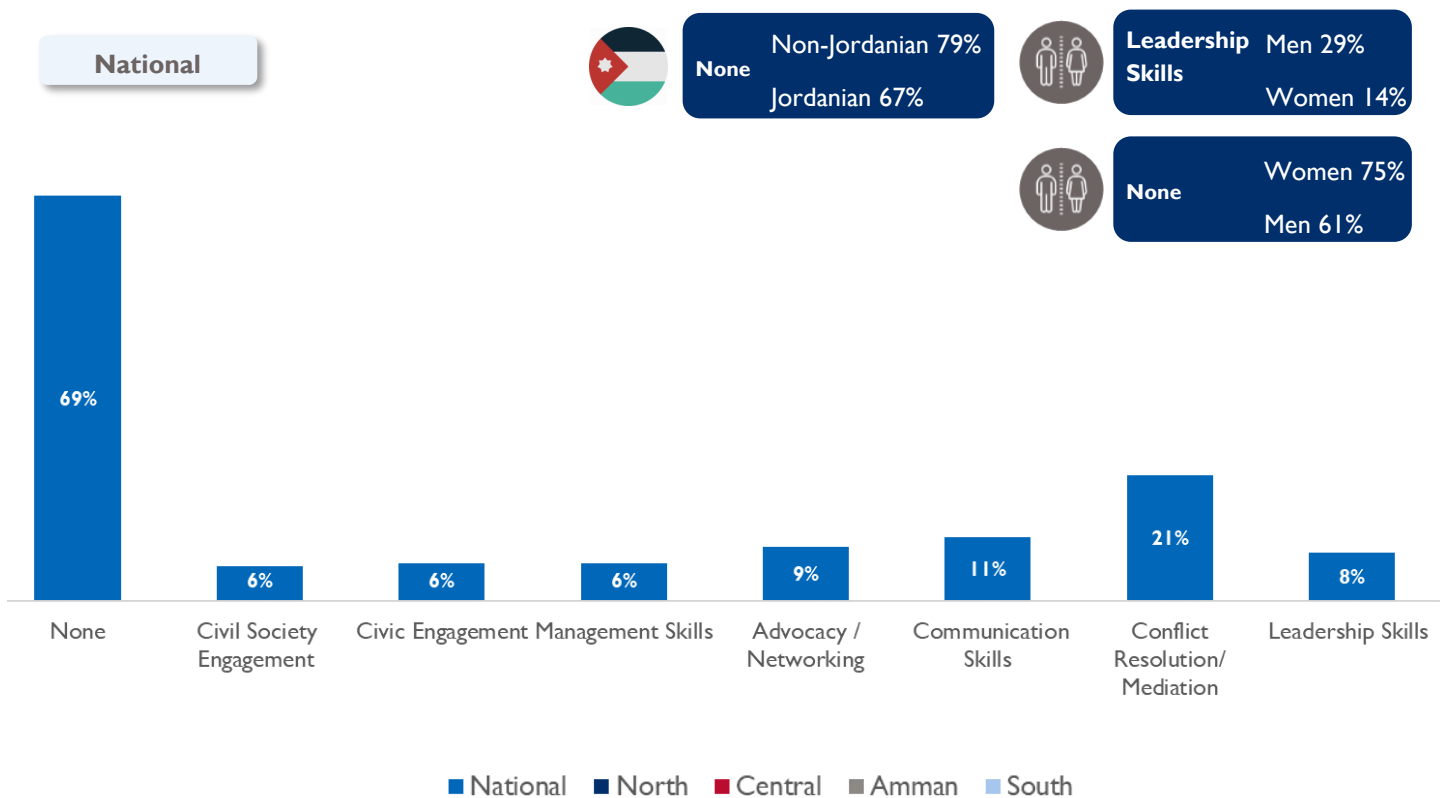


Consider the current problems and challenges that face your community. To what extent is your community able to manage these challenges?



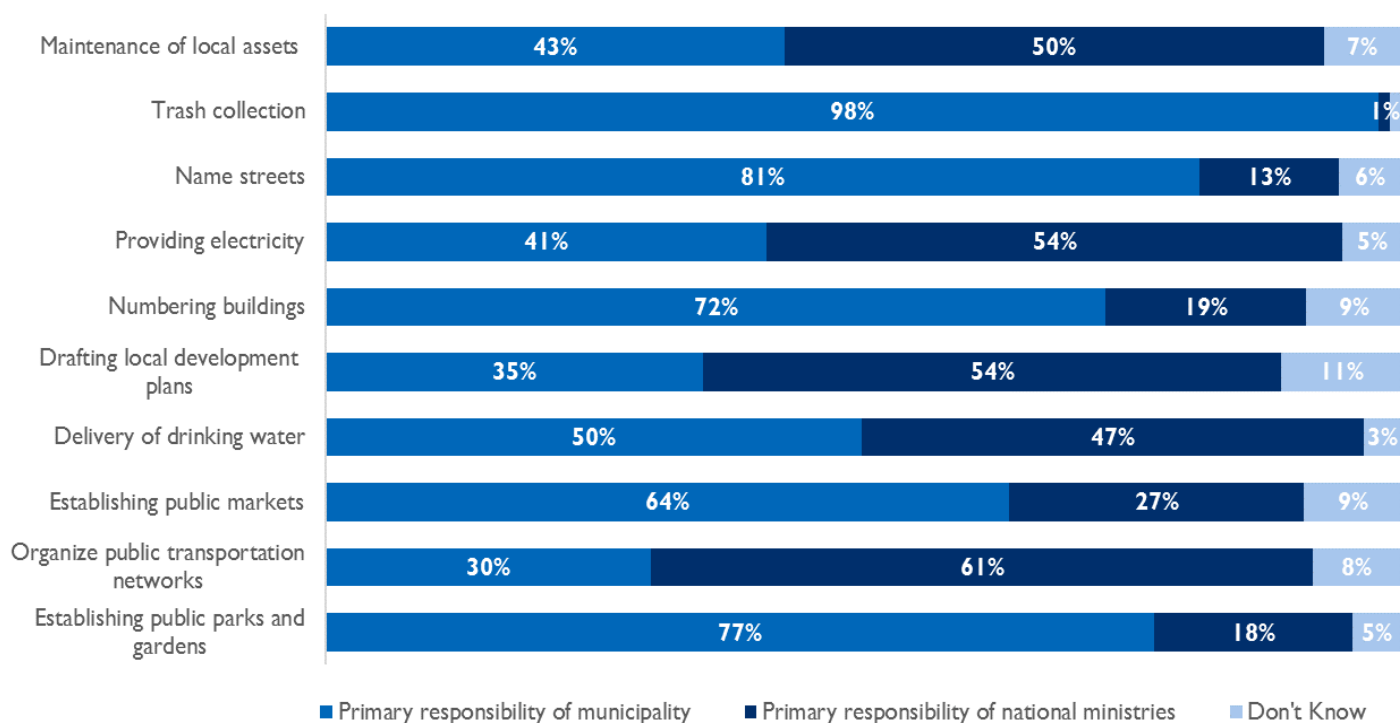
Citizen Participation

In the past year (previous 12 months), have you participated in any activity involving the following?

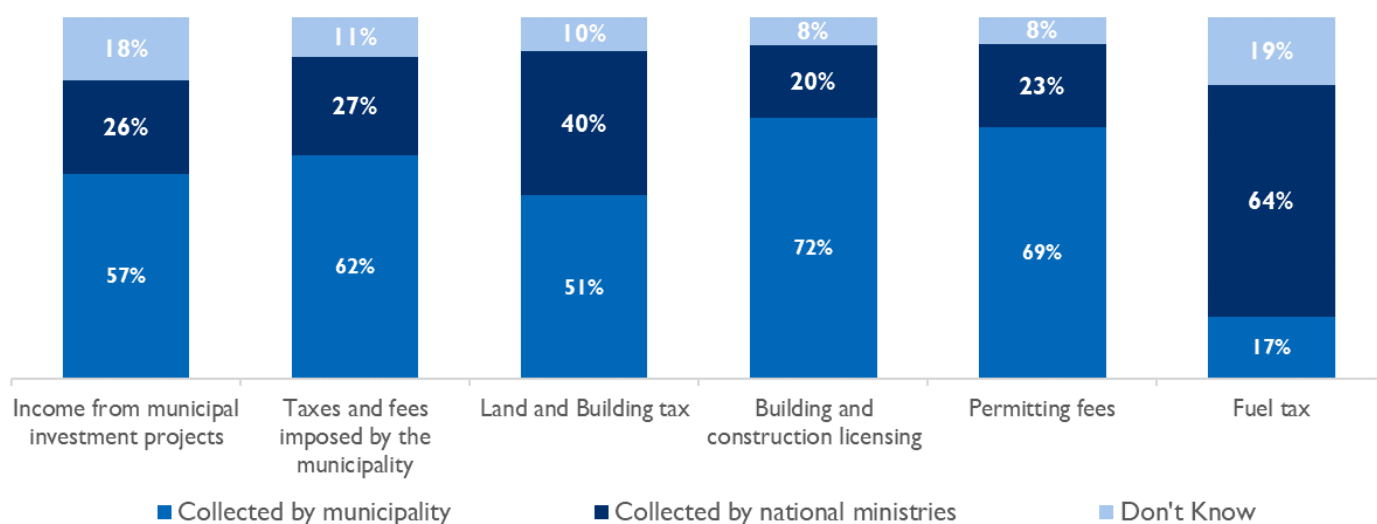


Citizen Participation

Do you think the primary responsibility of the below function lies with your municipality or elsewhere in the government?



Revenues are raised in order to deliver services. For each of the following, do you think the legal authority to collect this revenue lies with your municipality or elsewhere in the government?





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Economic Development and Energy

EDE

Key Findings

Gender

- **Women report being excluded from and disadvantaged within the workforce**
 - 89% of women do not participate in any income generating activity (employment or work from home) vs. 48% of men.
 - Women report longer gaps between employment than men (39% of women reported waiting two or more years between jobs vs. 24% of men—14 points higher than the national average).
 - Women, on the national average, earn 137 JODs less than men. In fact the reported average salary for women is less than the average salary for any other demographic.

Employment

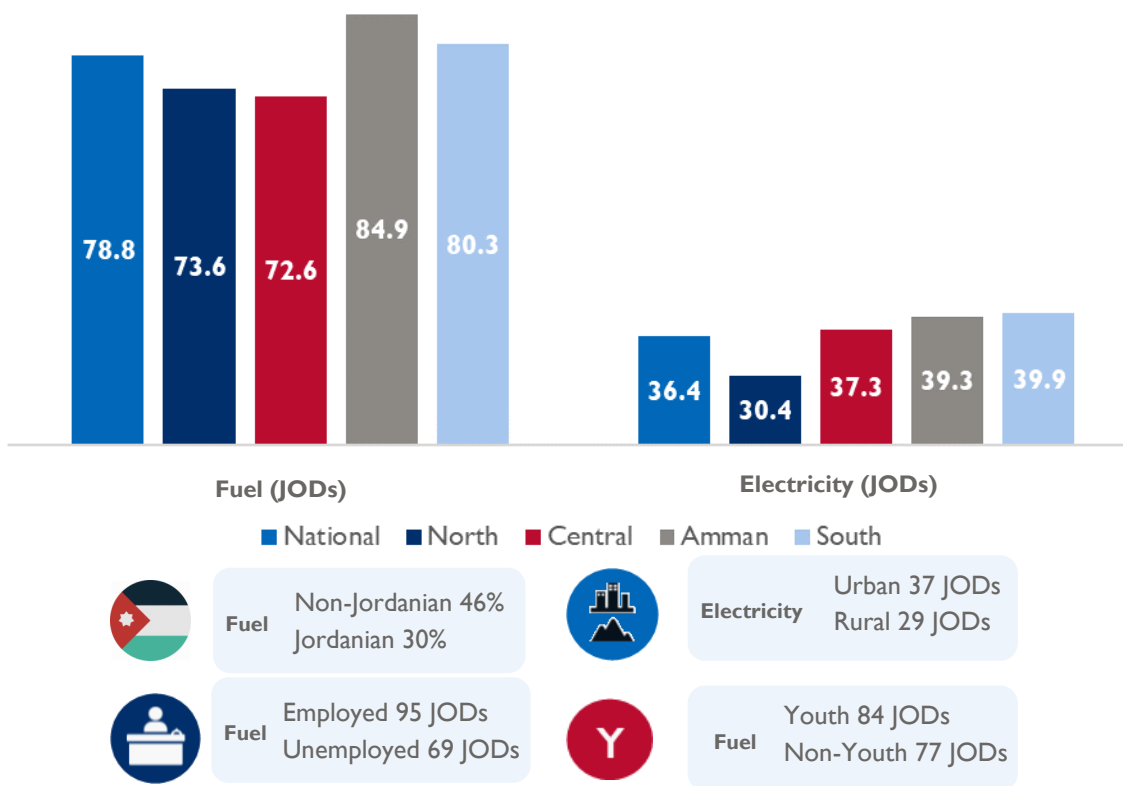
- **The data show a slight trend in increasing income between jobs. The trend is steepest in the South. On average respondents in the south noted a 20% increase in income between their previous and current jobs versus 2% of respondents nationally.**
 - The average reported monthly salary of working respondents was 476 JODs. Salaries were significantly lower among female and rural respondents (364 JOD and 392 JOD respectively).
- **The public sector employs the most survey respondents nationally (25% of working respondents work in the public sector).**
 - The sector that employs the most women is education (57% of working women work in education). This includes both public and private sector educational institutions.

Access to Finance

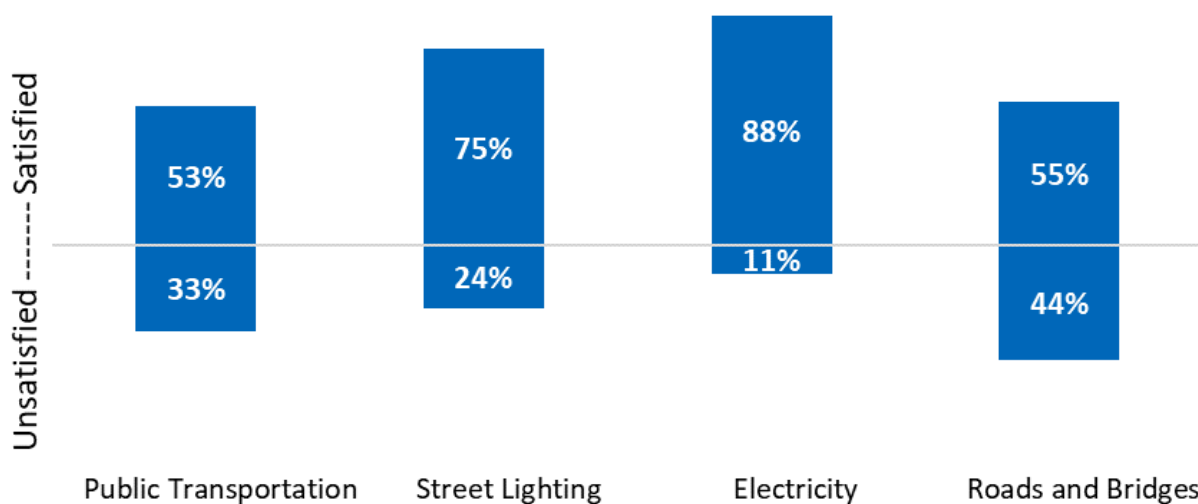
- **Limited access to finance remains a key challenge in increasing entrepreneurship.**
 - Only 8% of survey respondents currently own their own business or income generating activity from home. 38% of survey respondents have considered starting but never opened their own business or income-generating activity.
 - 75% of those who considered starting but never opened their own business cited lack of capital and finance as the main reason why they did not pursue the idea.

Public Services

How much money (JODs) did you spend on fuel and electricity in your last bill?



How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the following Government Services in your community?



Satisfied



Non-Jordanian 46%
Jordanian 30%

Non-Jordanian 47%
Jordanian 60%

Non-Jordanian 74%
Jordanian 64%

Non-Jordanian 51%
Jordanian 27%

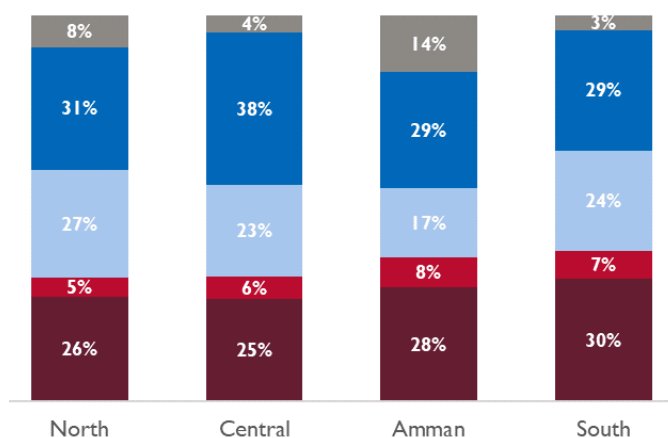
Public Services

How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the following Government Services in your community?

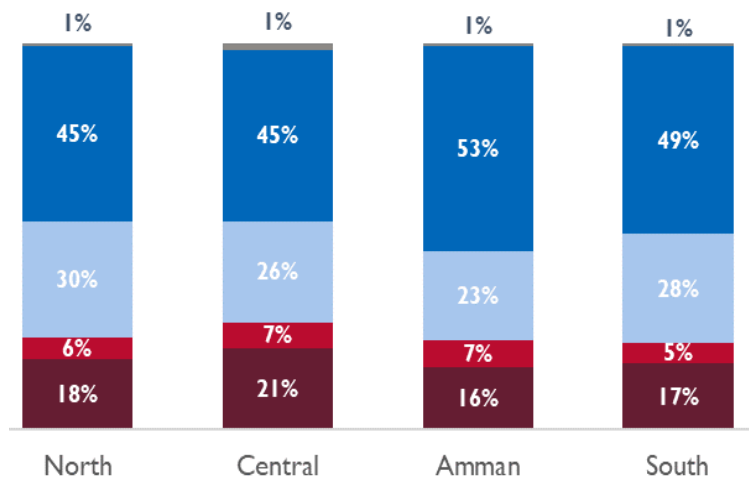
By Region

■ Very satisfied
■ Somewhat satisfied
■ Somewhat unsatisfied
■ Satisfied
■ Not applicable
■ Don't know

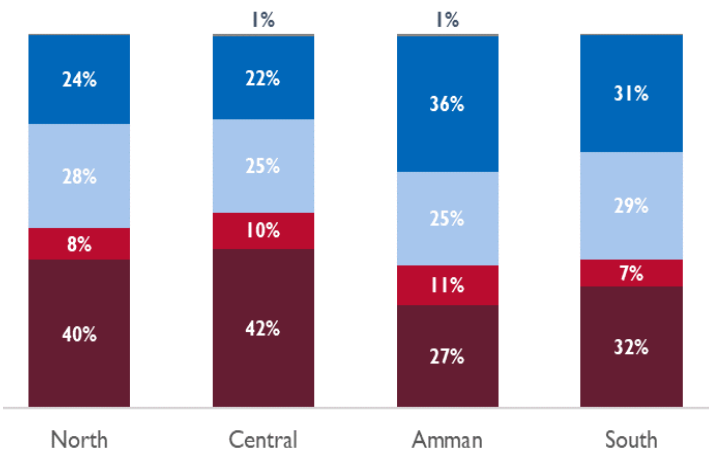
Public Transportation



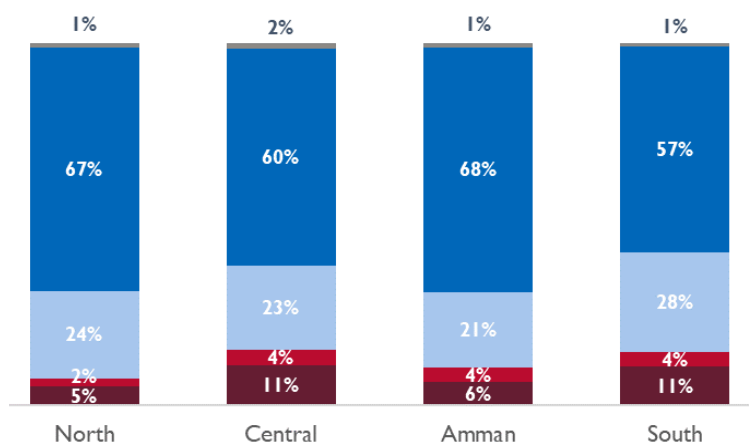
Street Lighting



Electricity

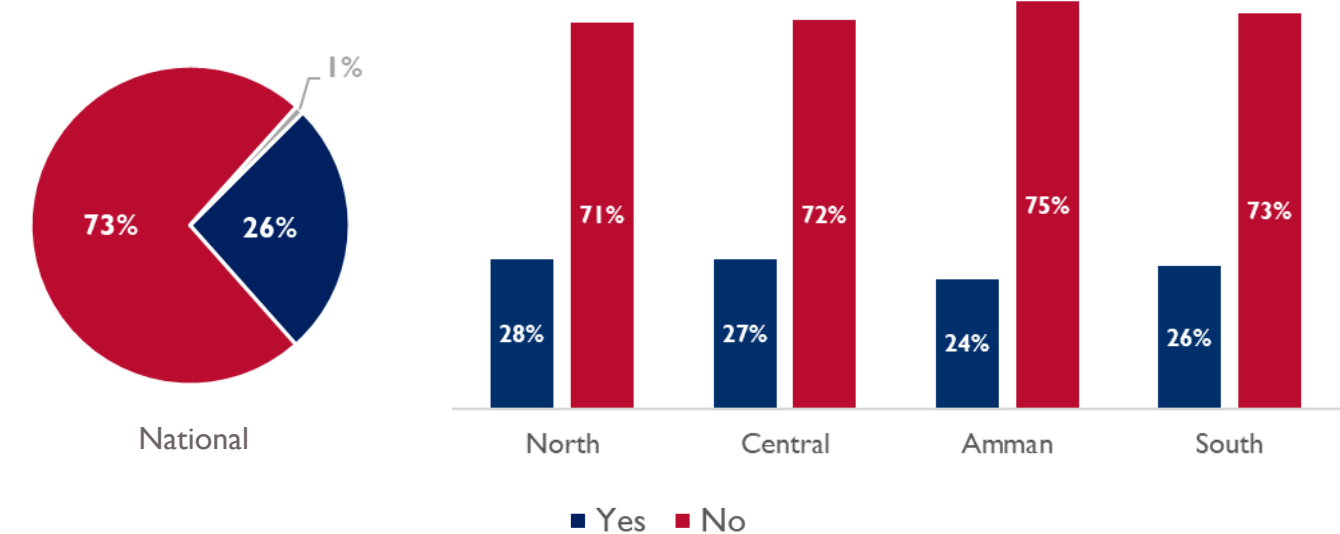


Roads and Bridges

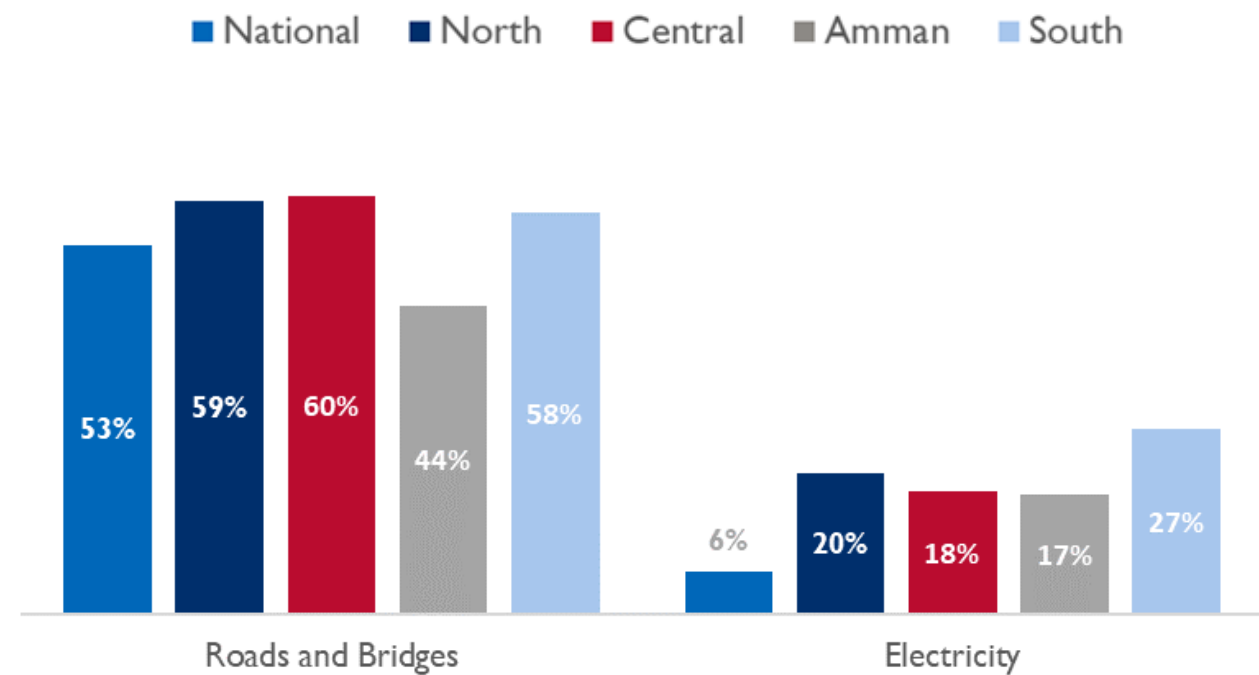


Public Services Projects

In the last year, have you seen or heard about any projects to improve public services in your local area?



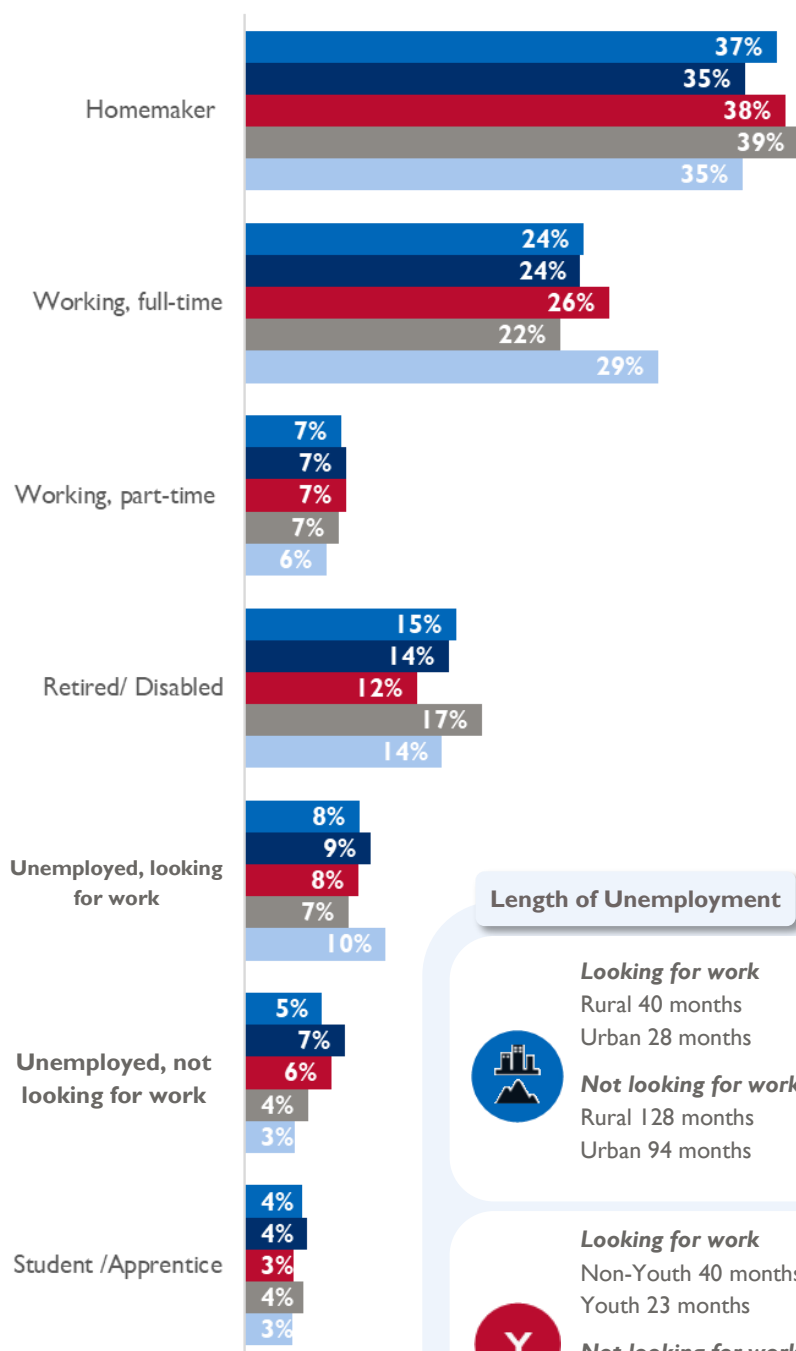
If yes, have you seen or heard about any ‘roads and bridges’ or ‘electricity’ related projects in your municipality?



Employment

89% of women do not participate in any income generating activity versus 48% of men. Length of unemployment and of periods of looking for work are notably longer in rural than in urban areas.

What is your current employment status?



Length of Unemployment



Looking for work

Rural 40 months
Urban 28 months

Not looking for work

Rural 128 months
Urban 94 months



Looking for work

Non-Youth 40 months
Youth 23 months

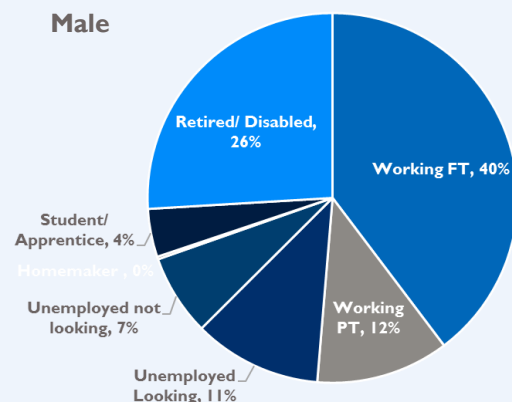
Not looking for work

Non-Youth 115 months
Youth 47 months

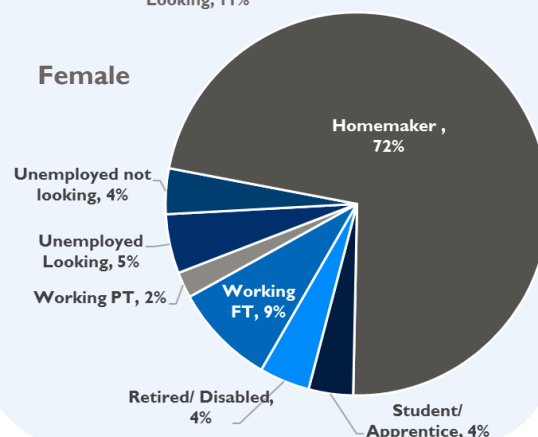


By Gender

Male

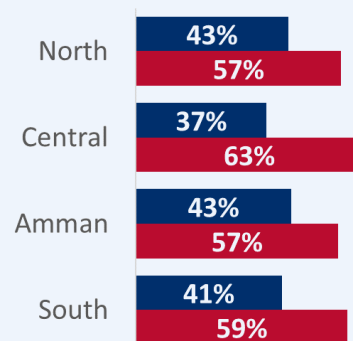


Female



Homemakers

Homemakers, would you prefer to be working?

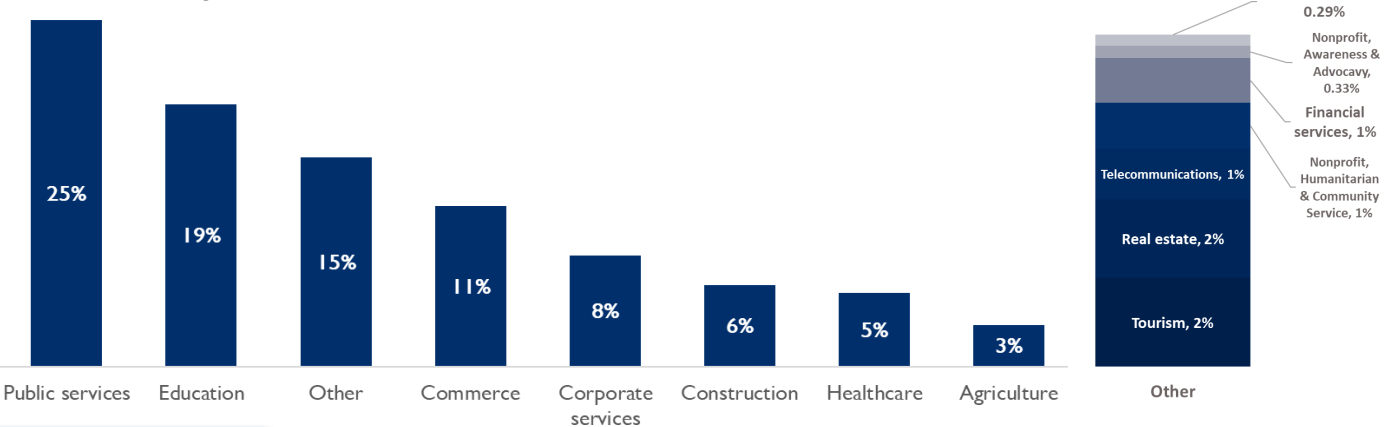


■ Yes ■ No

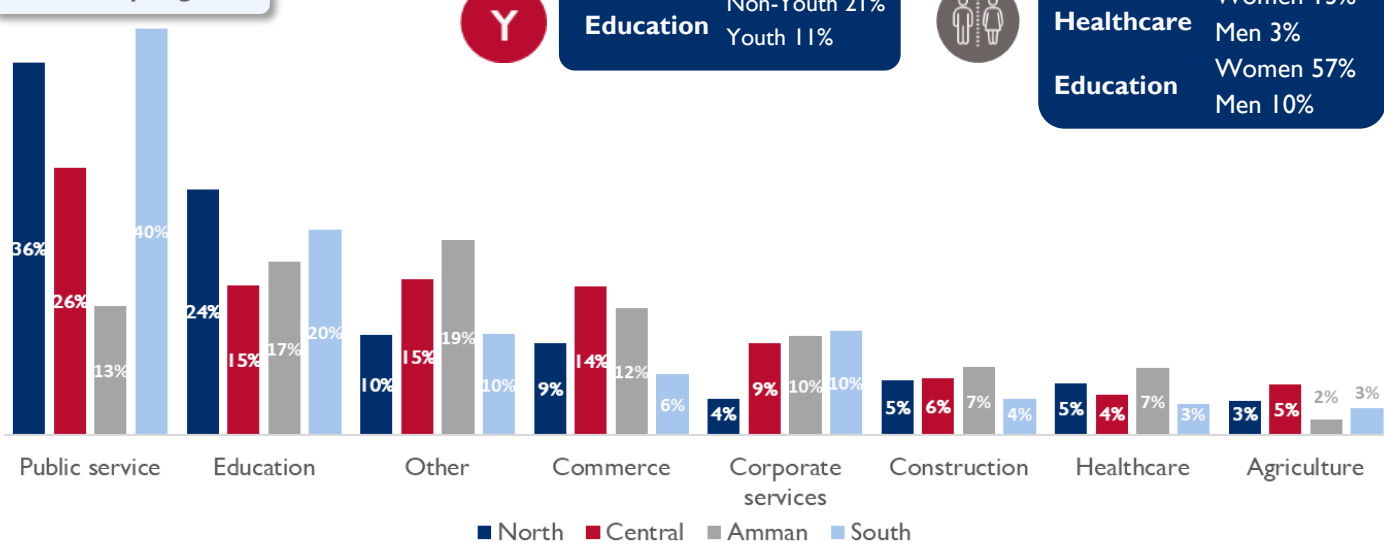
Employment

Women report participating in the healthcare and education sectors at a higher rate than men.

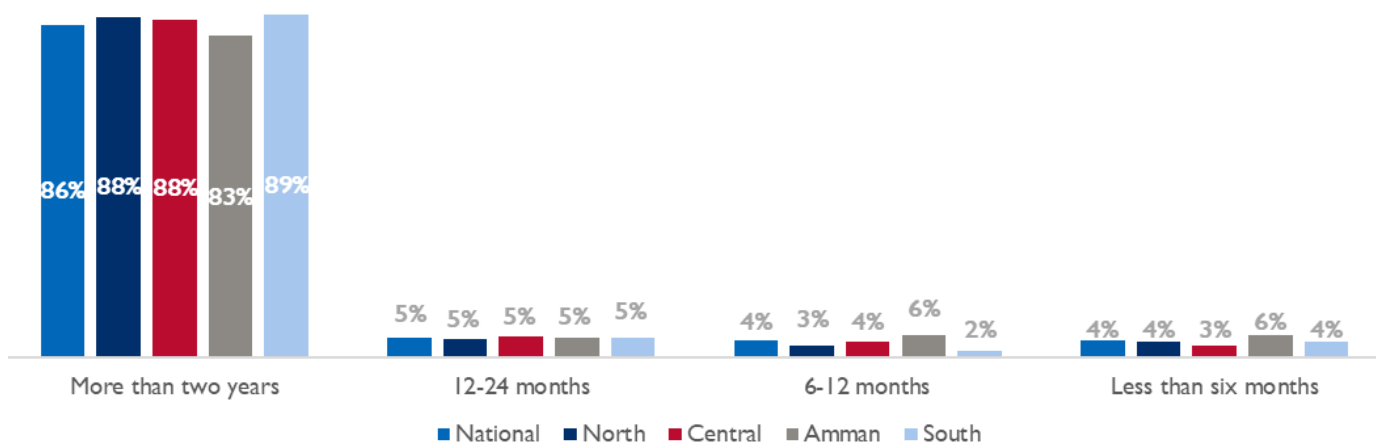
What field do you work in?



Sector By Region



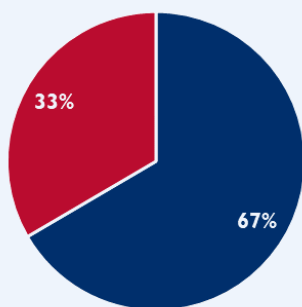
For how long have you been doing this work?



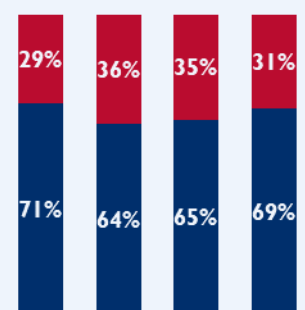
Employment

Women report longer gaps between periods of employment than men (39% of women reported waiting two or more years between jobs versus 24% of men—14 points higher than the national average). The average reported monthly salary of working respondents was 476 JODs. On average, respondents in the South noted a 20% increase in income between their previous and current jobs, versus 2% of respondents nationally.

Is this your first employment?



National



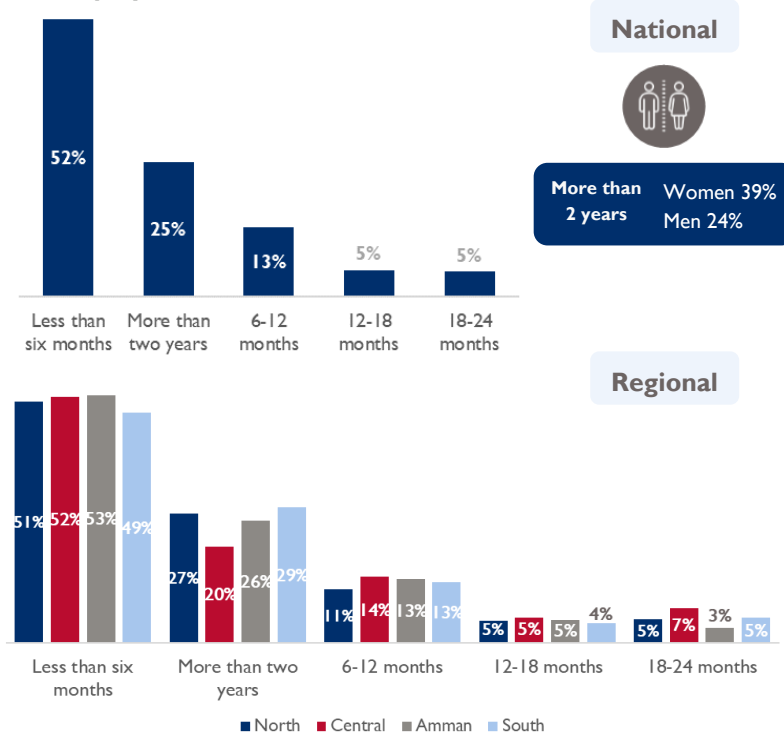
North Central Amman South

■ Yes ■ No

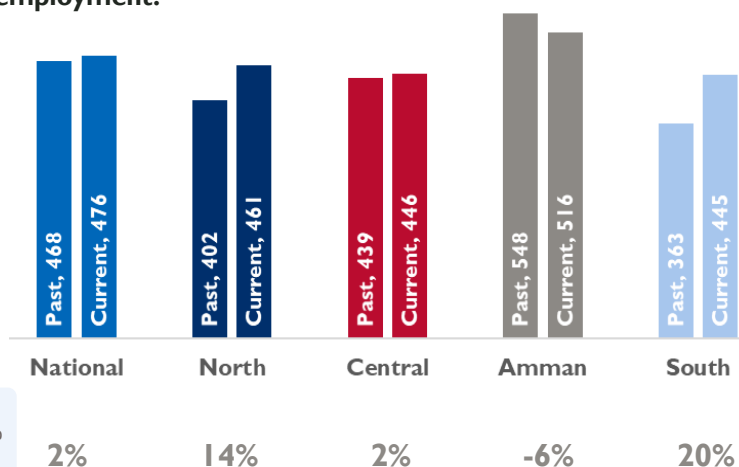


Yes
Women 82%
Men 63%

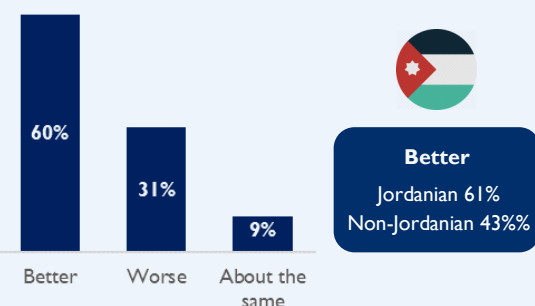
How long was the gap between the end of your most recent *prior* employment and your *current* employment?



What is the monthly income (JOD) at your current and last employment?



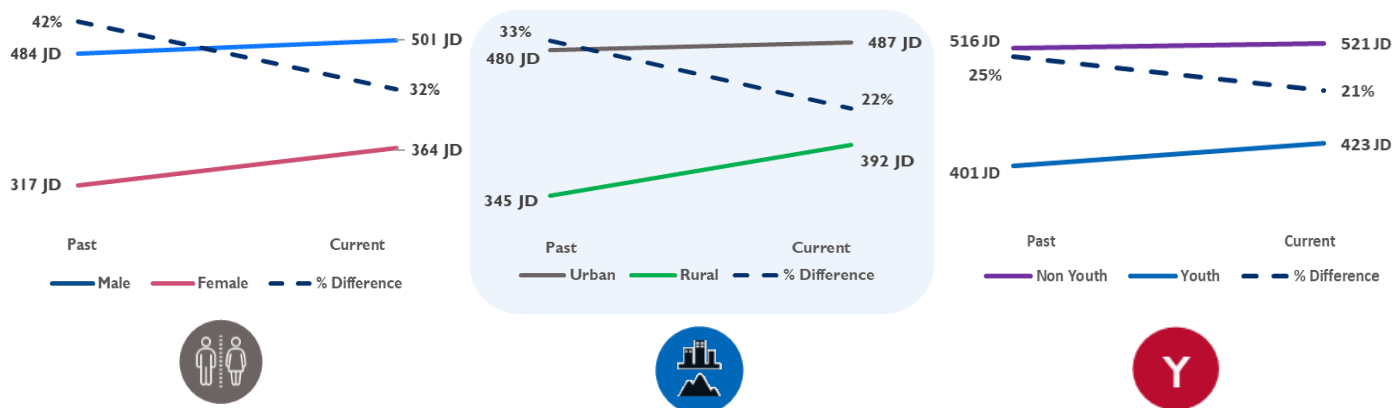
Would you consider your current employment to be better than, or worse than, or about the same as your last employment?



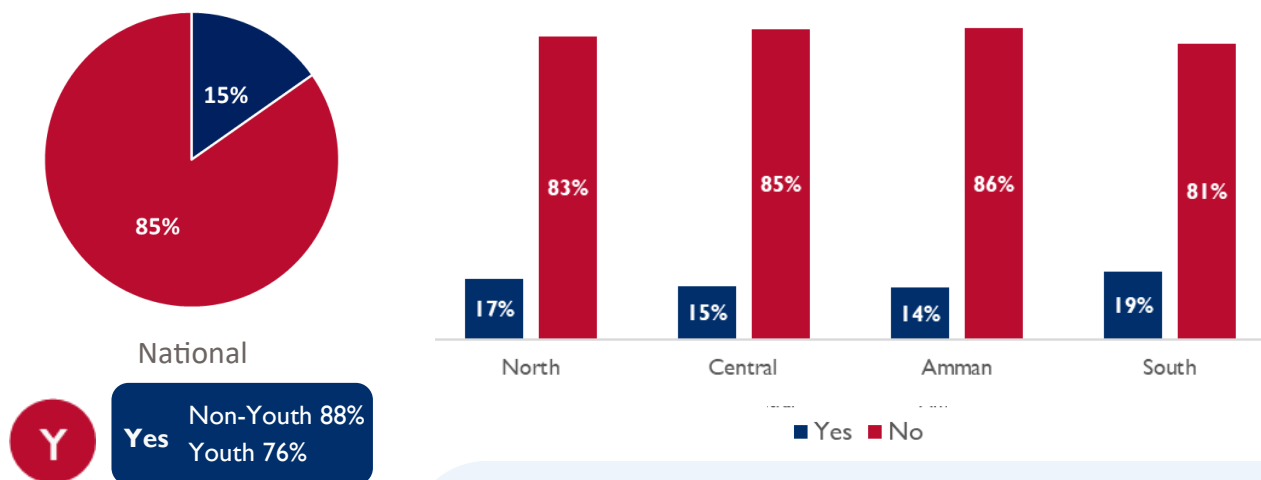
Employment

The data show a slight trend in increasing income between jobs. However, women, on the national average, earn 137 JODs less than men. In fact the reported average salary for women is less than the average salary for any other demographic. Salaries were significantly lower among female and rural respondents (364 JOD and 392 JOD respectively).

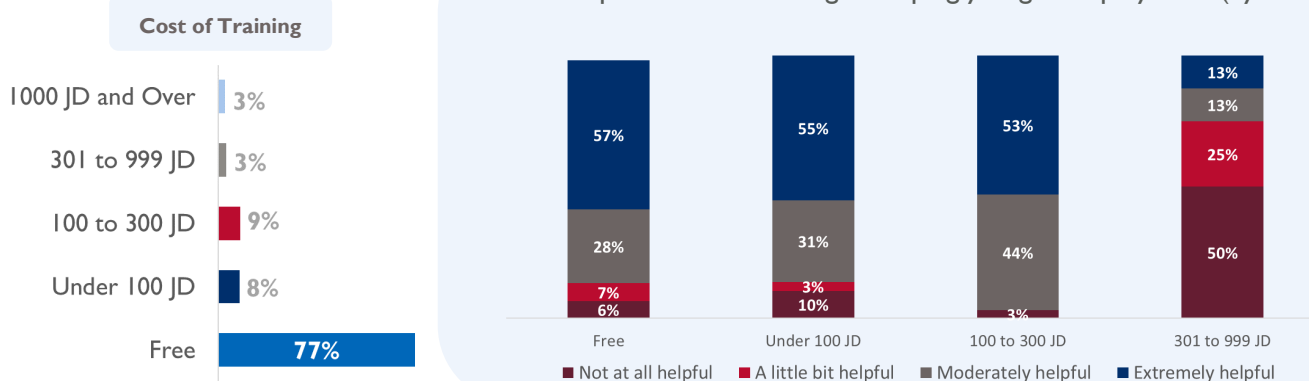
What is the monthly income (JOD) at your current and last employment?



In the past two years have you participated in any training to improve your job skills?



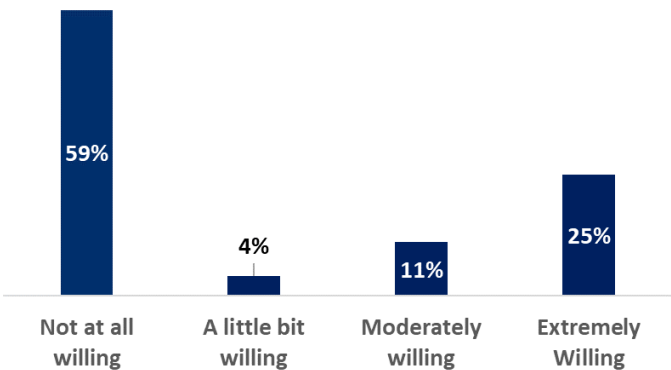
How helpful was the training in helping you get employment (by cost)?



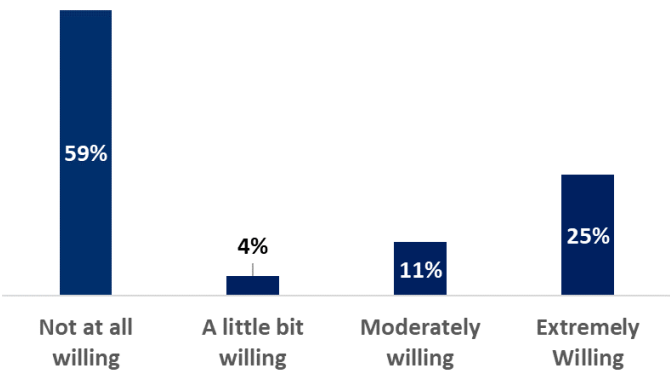
Employment Expectations

How willing would you be to work in the following jobs?

Trash Collector



Plumber



Not at all willing

Trash Collector
Women 71%
Men 47%

Plumber
Women 80%
Men 38%

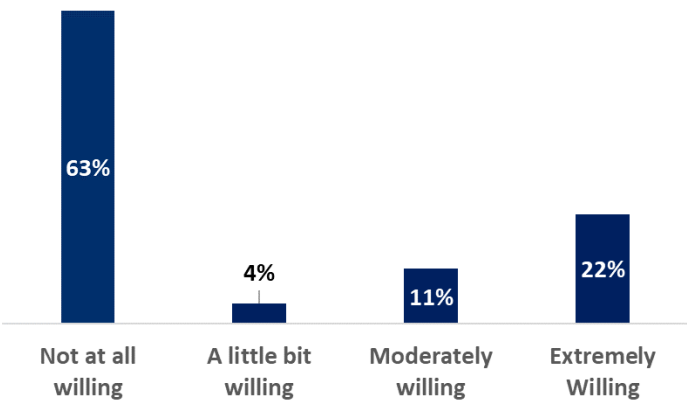
Waiter/Waitress
Women 75%
Men 50%

Clerical Worker/Secretary
Women 38%
Men 28%

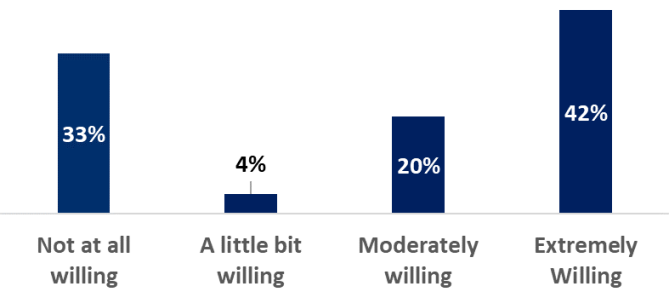
What would you consider to be a fair salary?

| National | North | Central | Amman | South |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 472 JD | 429 JD | 513 JD | 483 JD | 444 JD |

Waiter/Waitress



Clerical Worker/ Secretary



What would you consider to be a fair salary?

| National | North | Central | Amman | South |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 418 JD | 412 JD | 405 JD | 431 JD | 408 JD |

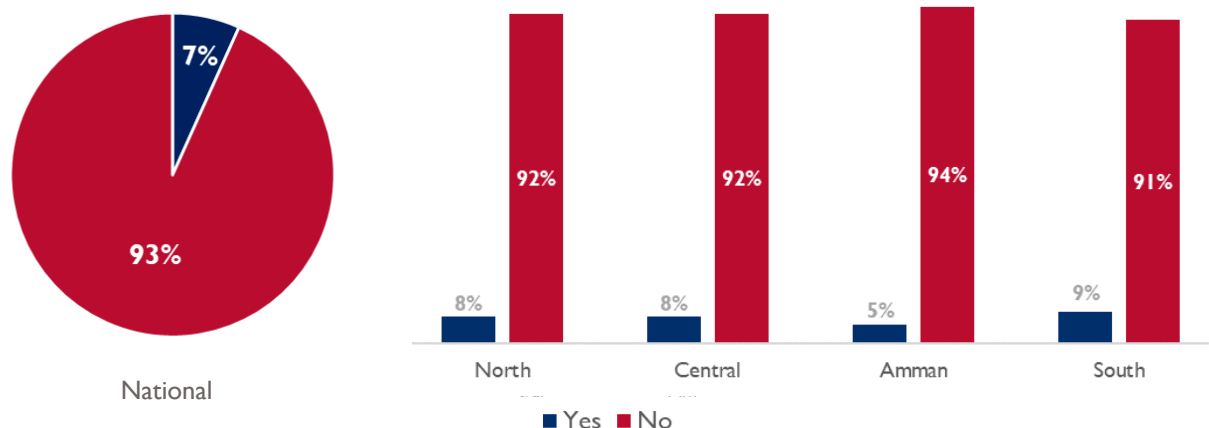
What would you consider to be a fair salary?

| National | North | Central | Amman | South |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 435 JD | 436 JD | 414 JD | 449 JD | 412 JD |

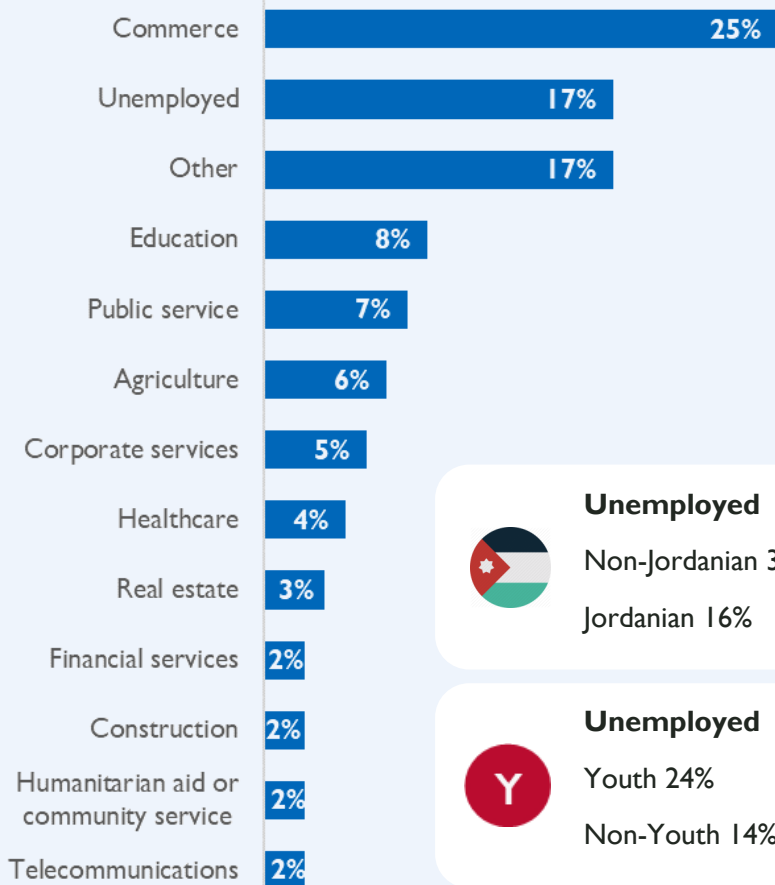
Business Ownership and Self Employment

Only 8% of survey respondents currently own their own business or income-generating activity from home. 38% of survey respondents have considered starting but never opened their own business/income generating activity.

Do you currently own your own business or have an income-generating activity from your home?



What was your primary occupation before you started this business?



Commerce

Men 30% Women 19%

Unemployed

Women 31% Men 8%

Public Service

Men 11% Women 1%



Unemployed

Non-Jordanian 31%
Jordanian 16%



Unemployed

Youth 24%
Non-Youth 14%



Agriculture

Rural 16% Urban 5%

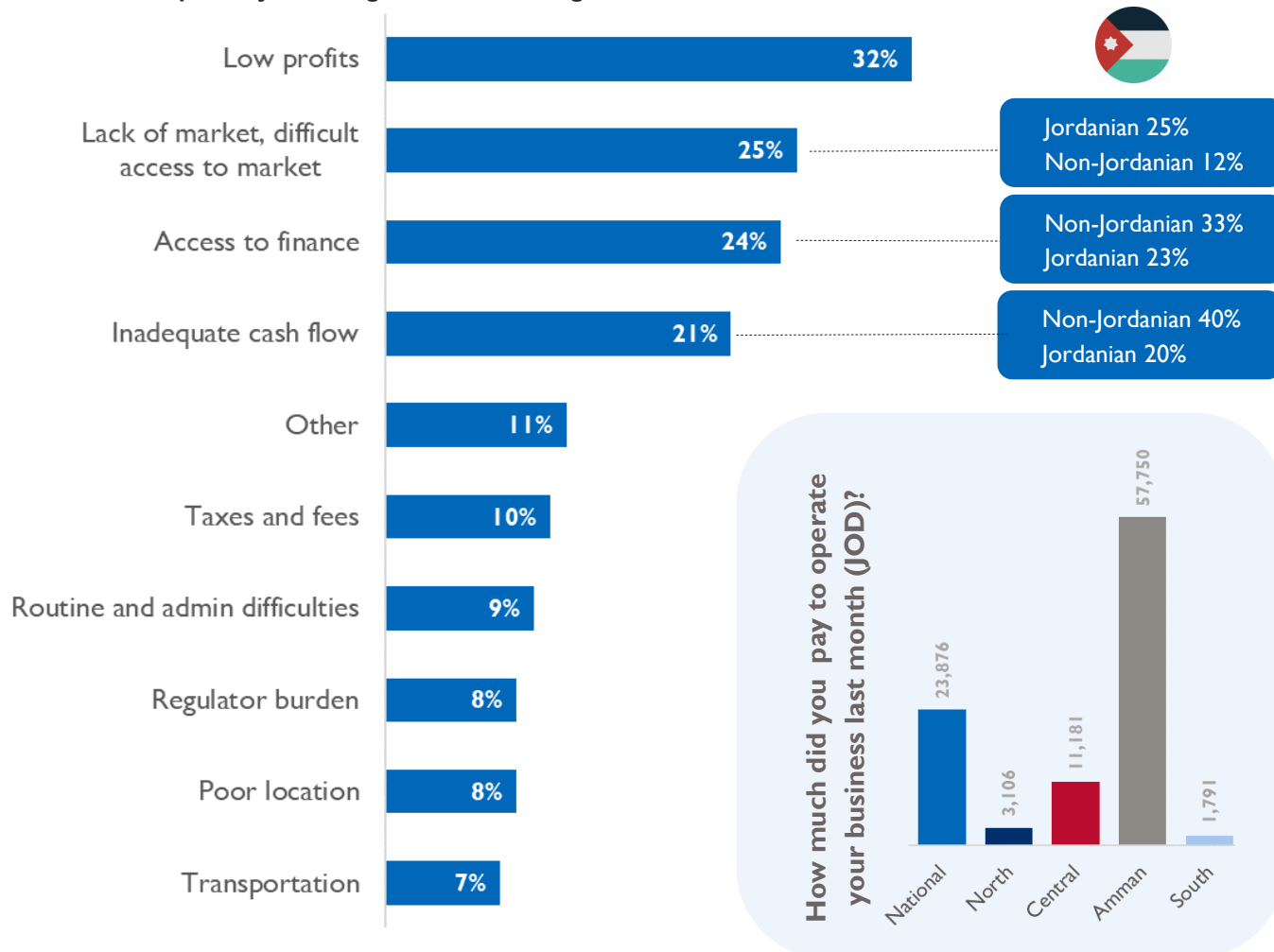
Unemployed

Rural 25% Urban 16%

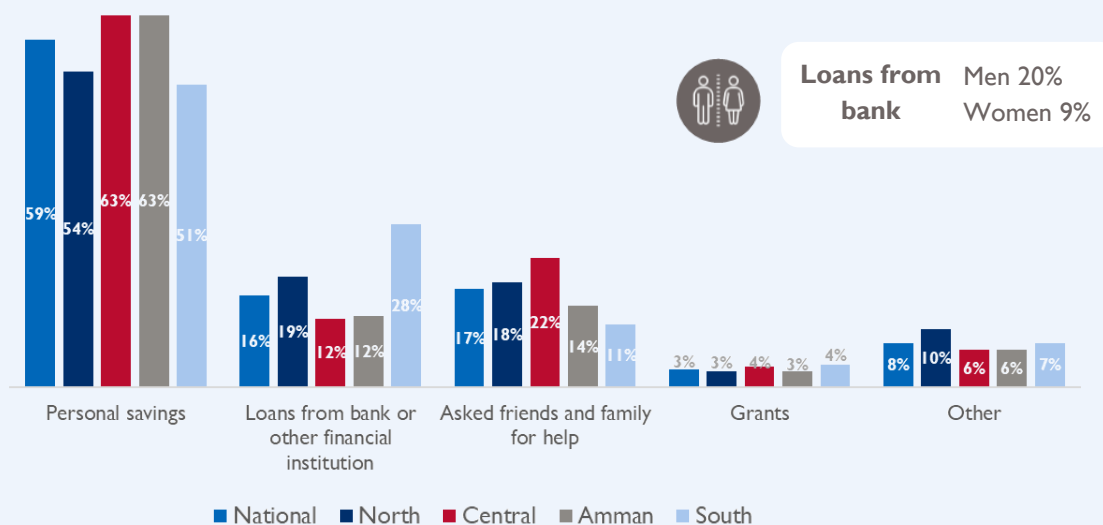
Business Ownership and Self Employment

Limited access to finance remains a key challenge in increasing entrepreneurship.

What are the primary challenges to succeeding in business?

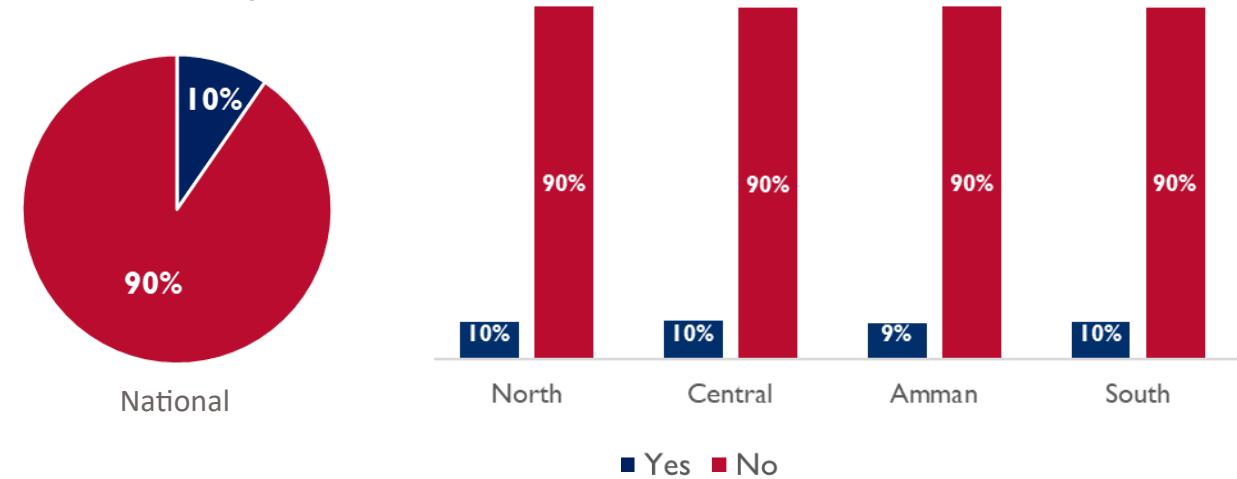


How did you fund the start up of this business? (By region)

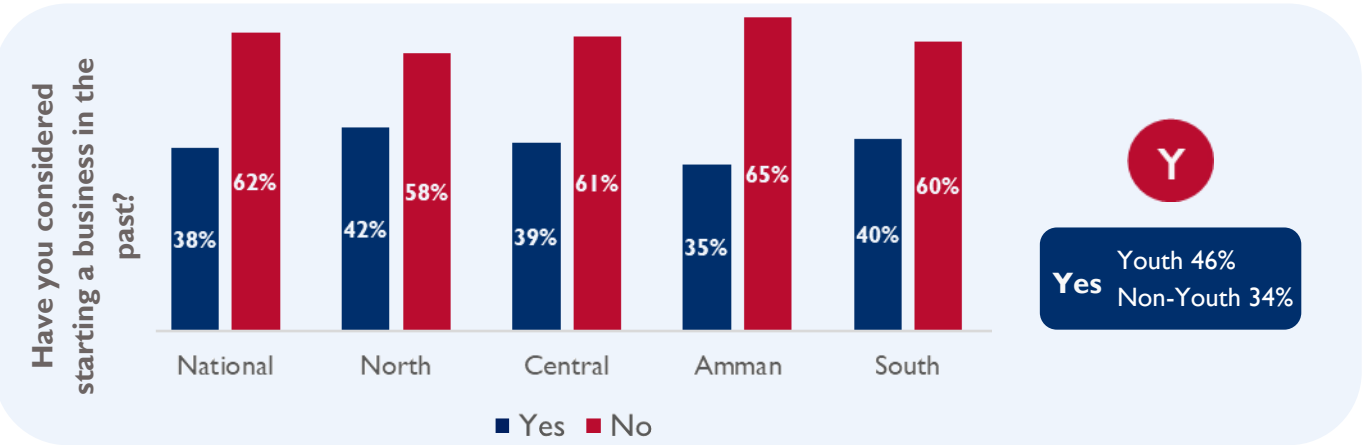
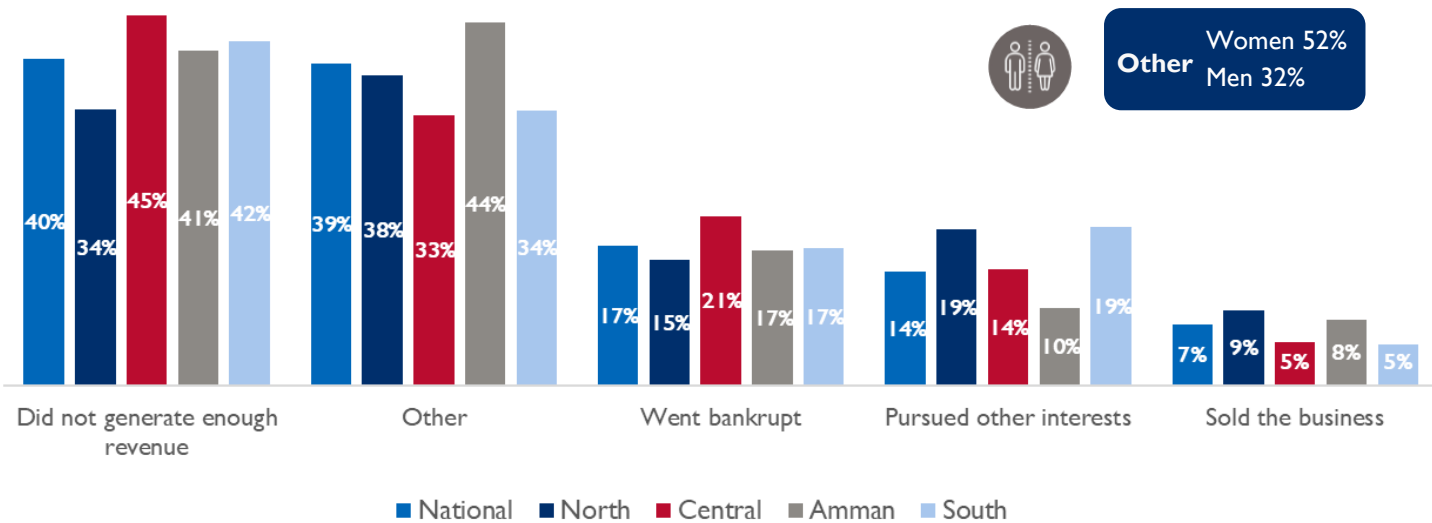


Business Ownership and Self Employment

If you do not currently own your own business or income generation activity from your home, have you ever had one in the past?



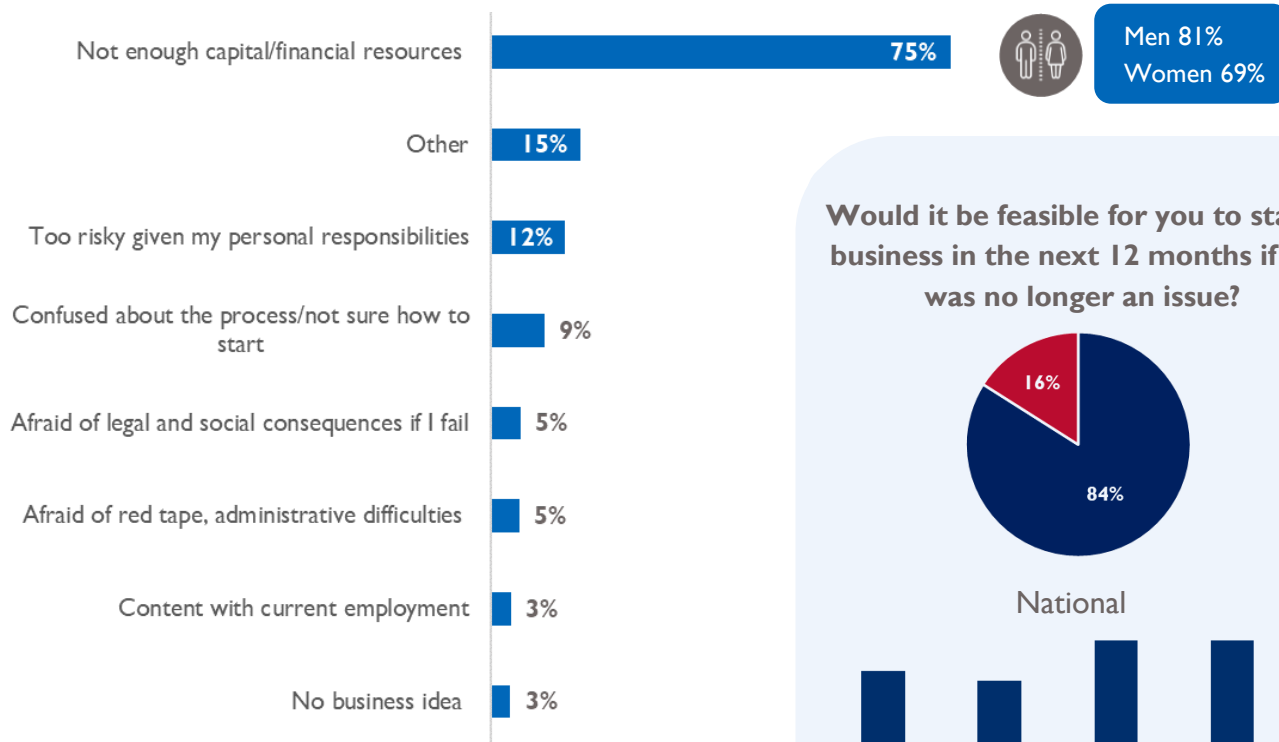
Why did you cease the business or income generating activity?



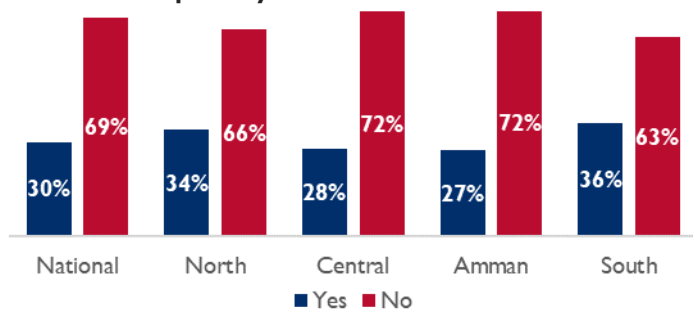
Business Ownership and Self Employment

75% of those who considered starting but never opened their own business cited lack of capital and finance as the main reason why they did not pursue the idea.

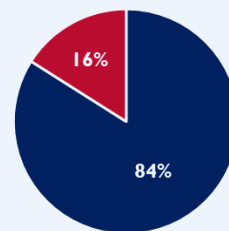
What are the reasons you decided not to pursue the idea?



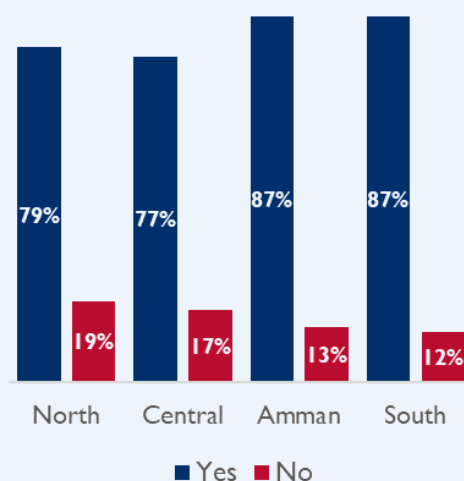
Have any of your close family members or friends started a business in the past 5 years?



Would it be feasible for you to start a business in the next 12 months if this was no longer an issue?



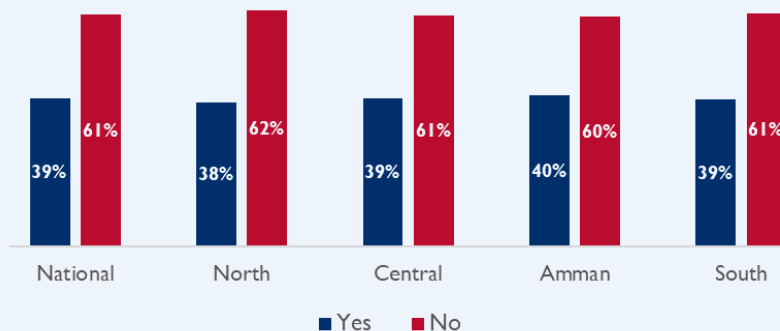
National



Have you ever loaned money or services to a friend or relative to help them with a business?

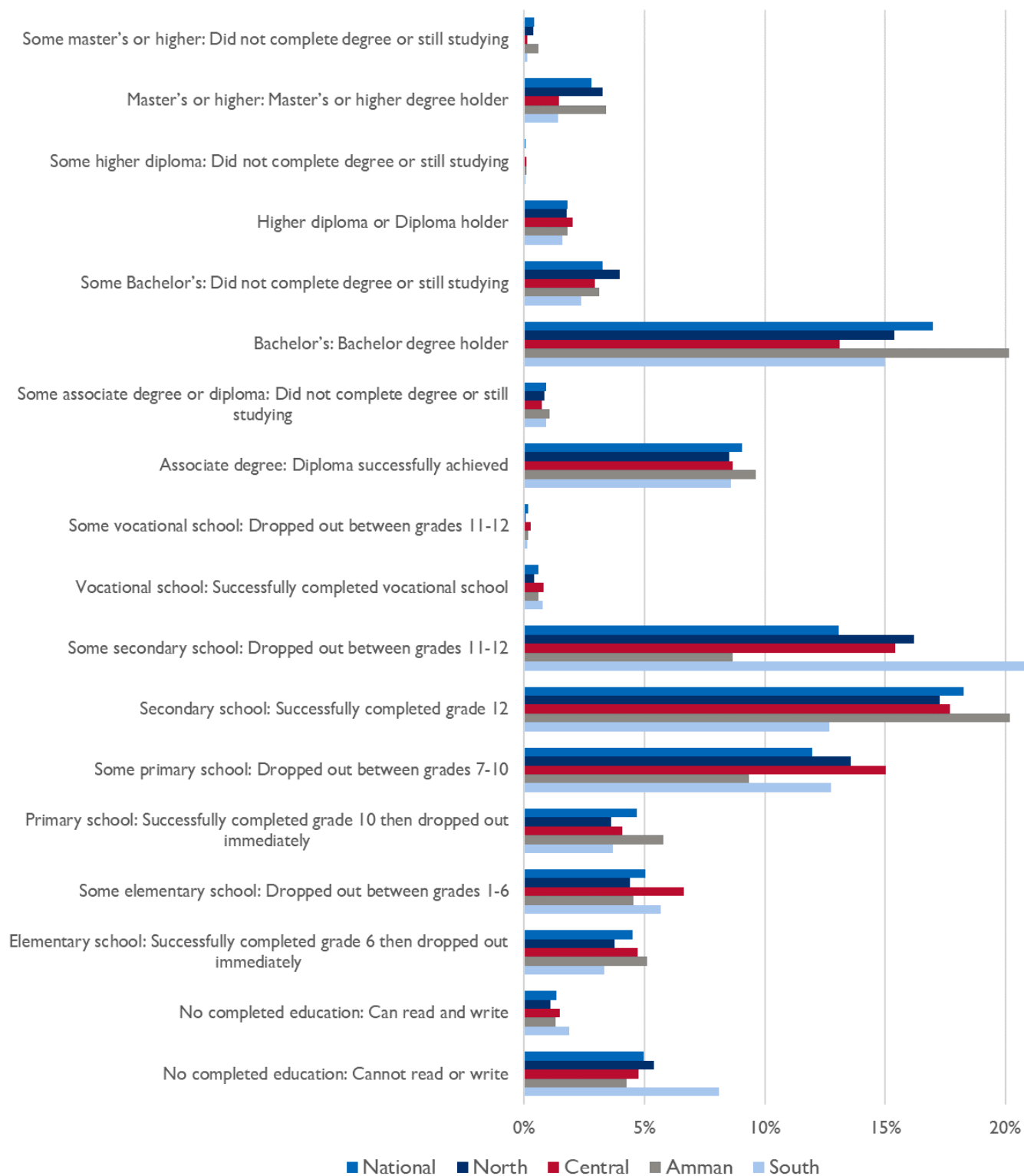


Yes Men 46% Women 31%



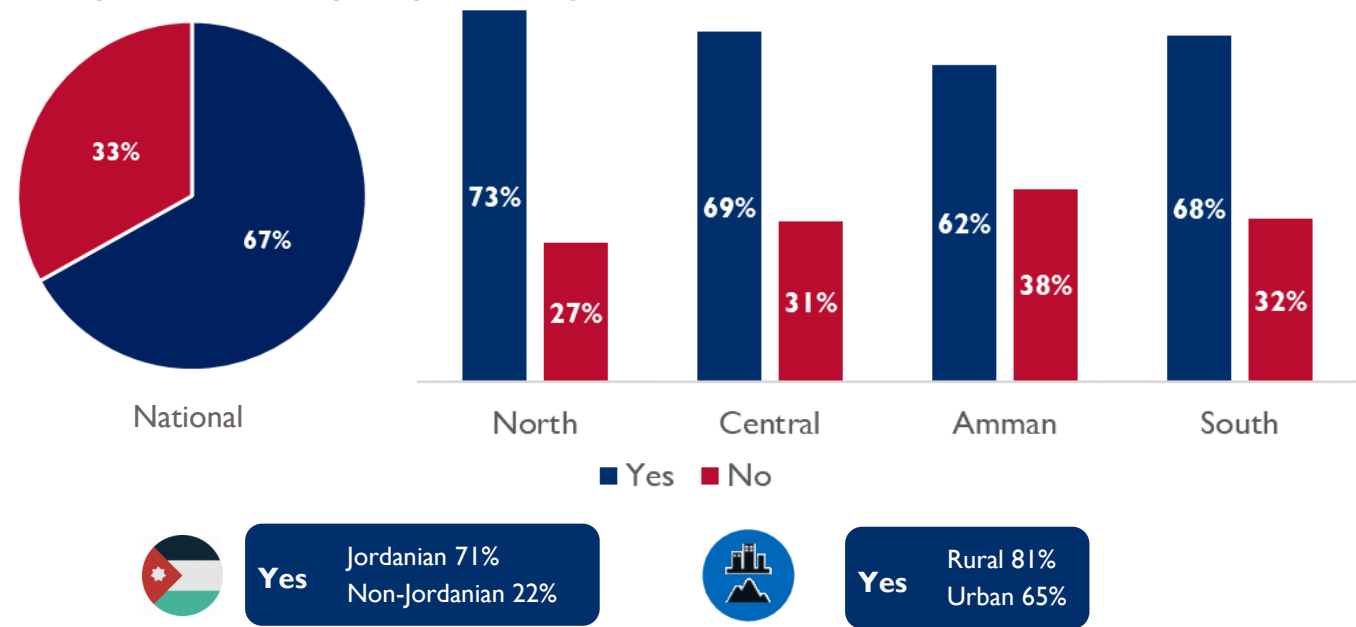
Education

What is the highest level of education you have successfully completed?

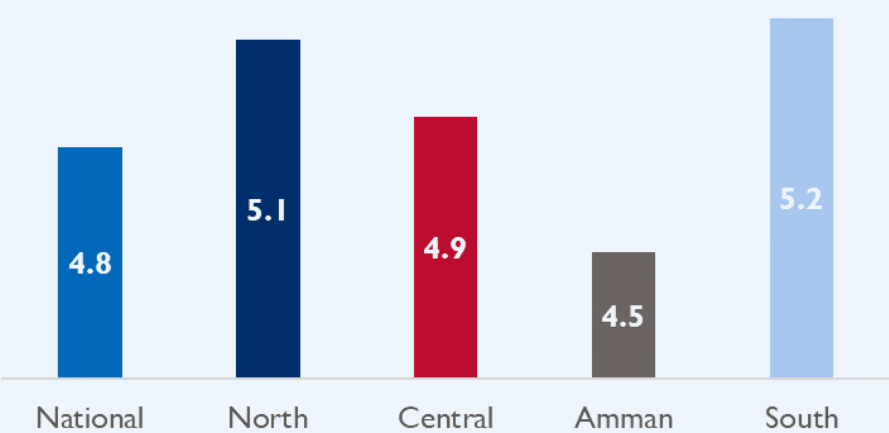


Household

Does your household fully own your dwelling?

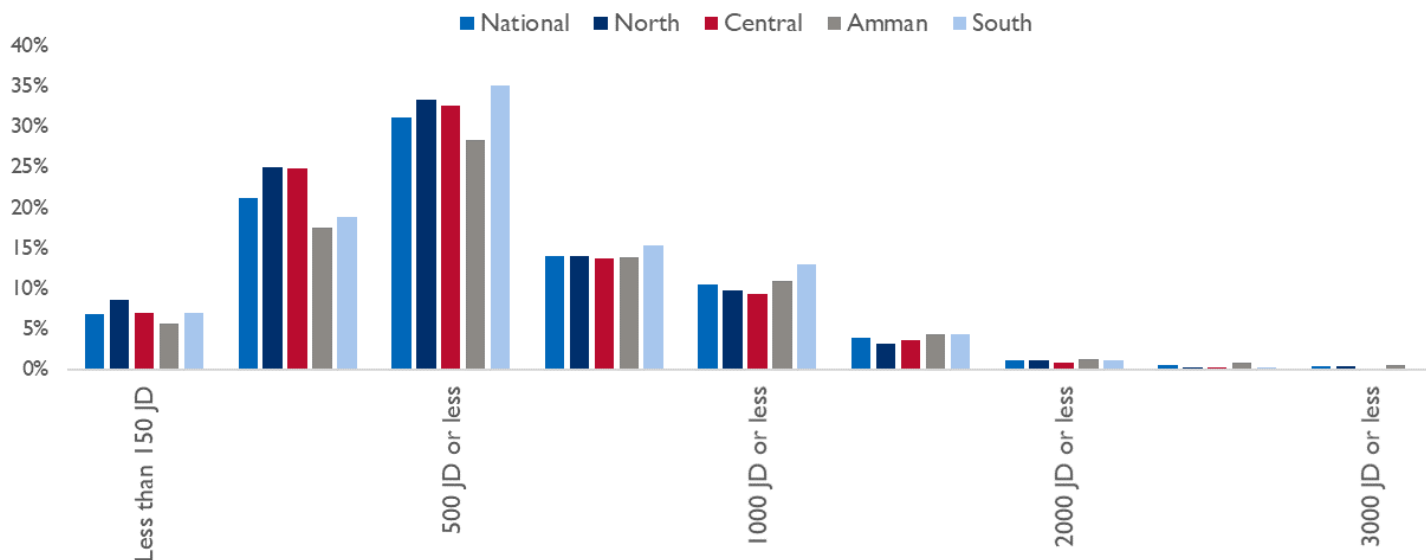


How many people currently live in this household?

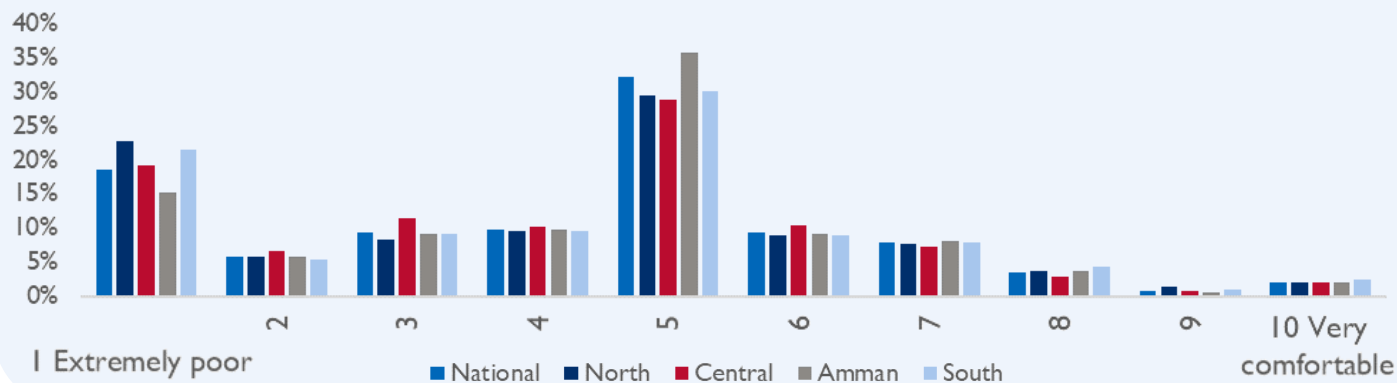


Household

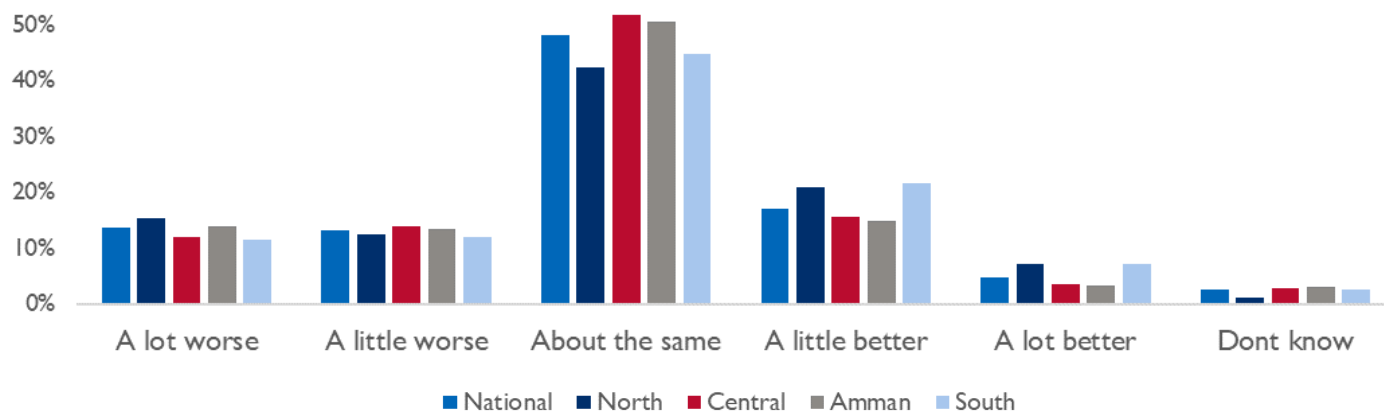
What is the total household monthly income from all sources?



How would you classify the economic situation of your own household?



Would you say your household's economic situation is worse or better than most others in your area?





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Education and Youth

EDY

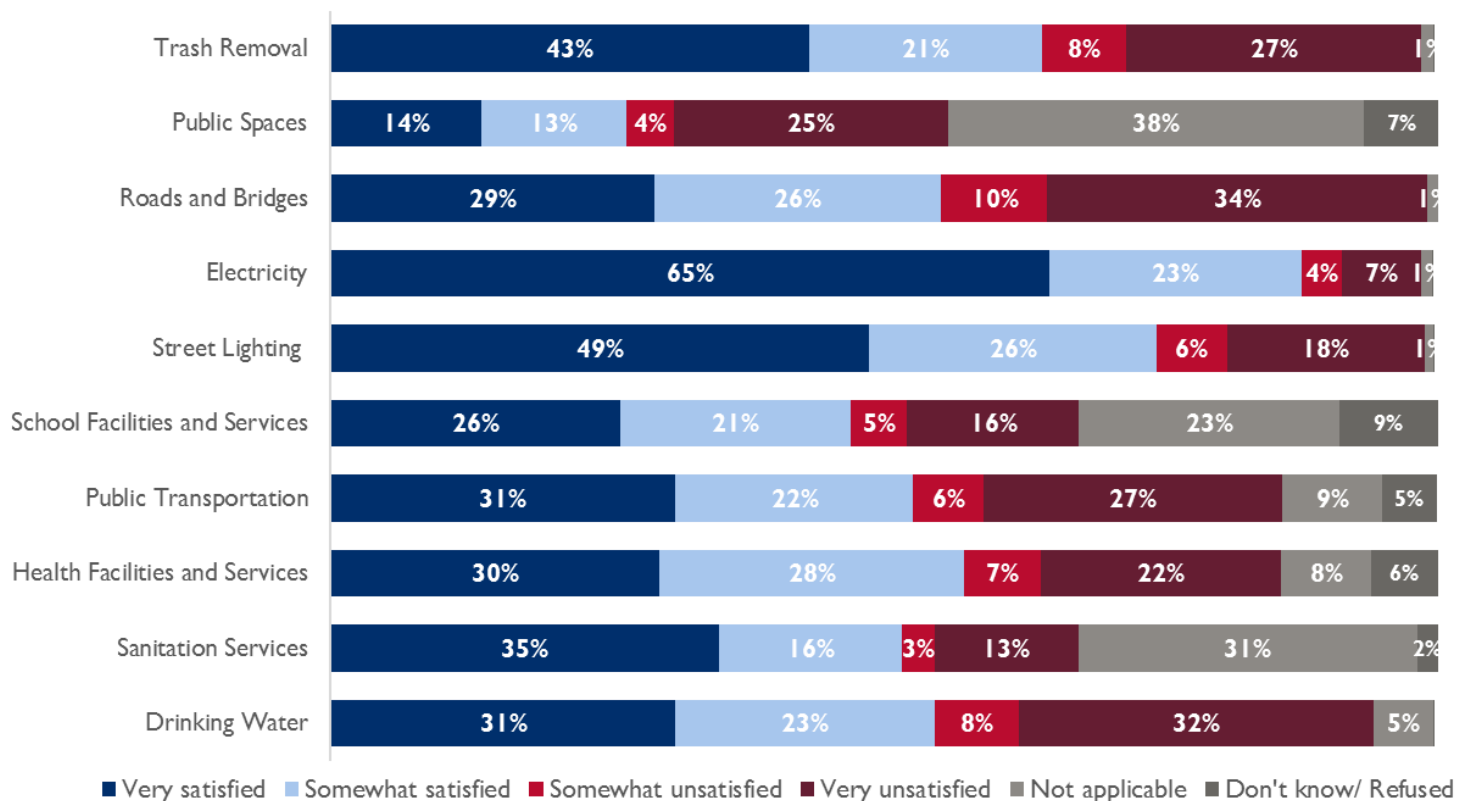
Key Findings

- **Overall, respondents are satisfied with the school facilities in their area.**
 - 47% of respondents reported being satisfied with school facilities and 21% reported being unsatisfied with school facilities.
- **Most respondents who are aware of school improvement projects believe those projects are successful.**
 - 11% of all respondents reported being aware of school improvement projects in their municipality. 85% of those respondents, believed the projects were successful.
 - Amman had the lowest percent of respondents aware of school improvement projects (6%) and the lowest approval rating of the projects (77% considered projects to be successful).
 - Women had greater awareness of the RAMP program than men (36% vs. 19%).
- **Women and Youth report higher levels of engagement with their children's education.**
 - 51% of women compared to 41% of men report meeting with their children's teachers five or more times a year. Similarly, 58% of youth and 42% of non-youth report meeting with their children's teachers five or more times a year.
 - 10% more women than men reported being aware of volunteer opportunities at their child's school (45% and 35% respectively).
 - 10% more women than men and 14% more youth than non-youth report volunteering at their children's school.
 - Fewer youth and women reported never reading to their children than men and non-youth (48% of women vs 62% of men and 42% of youth vs 58% of non- youth).
- **More respondents from urban areas (41%) compared to rural areas (28%) report seeing violence in school as a significant issue.**
- **Findings showed that 59% of those who have heard of the Government of Jordan's early grade reading initiative have school aged children**
- **The majority of respondents (57%) agreed that the issue of violence occurring at school is very serious.**
- **Most respondents who have children who attend private schools strongly disagreed that it is appropriate for teachers and other school authority figures to hit students when they misbehave, do not do their work, or get bad grades. By contrast, parents of children who attend public schools mostly agree.**
- **Those parents who strongly disagree with hitting students when they misbehave and who think that there is a very serious issue in violence have volunteered at school and met in person with their children's teachers more than others.**

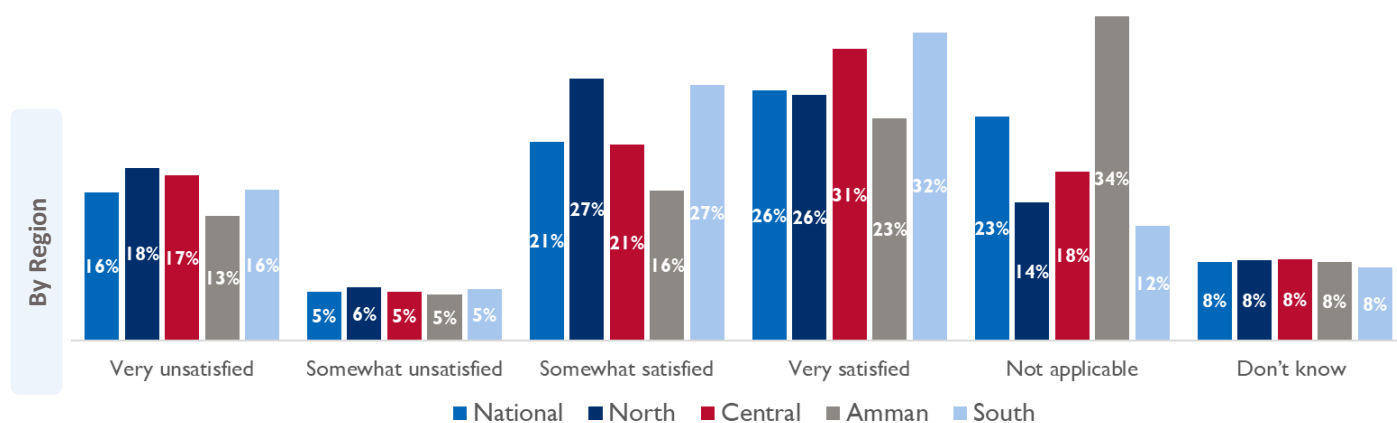
Public Services

Overall, respondents are satisfied with the school facilities in their area. 47% of respondents reported being satisfied with school facilities and 21% reported being unsatisfied with school facilities.

How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the government services in your community?



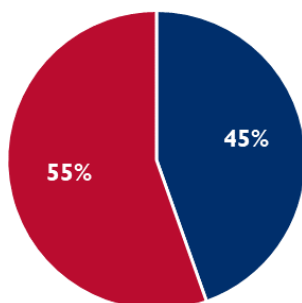
School Facilities and Services



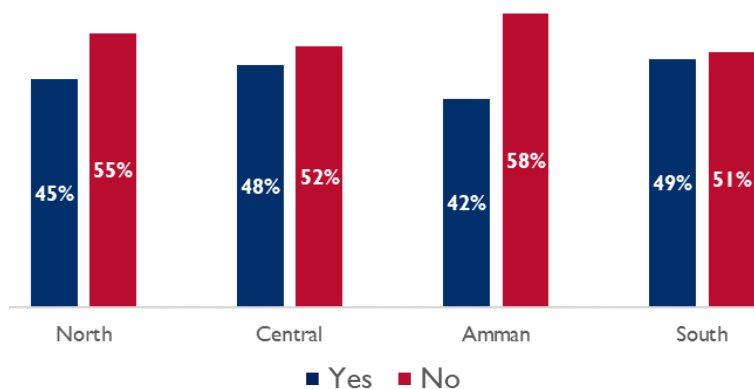
Child Education

Findings showed that 59% of those who have heard of the RAMP initiative to improve reading for students in grades 1-3 have school aged children. More women (36%) than men (19%) had heard of the initiative at a national level.

Are you a primary caregiver for a child of school age?



National



Yes

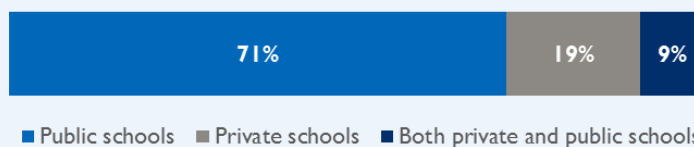
Non-Youth 53%
Youth 18%



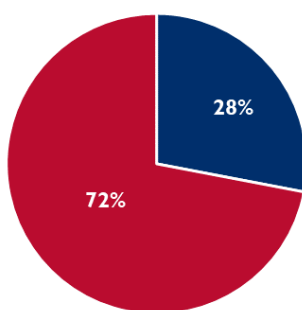
Public Schools

Rural 87%
Urban 69%

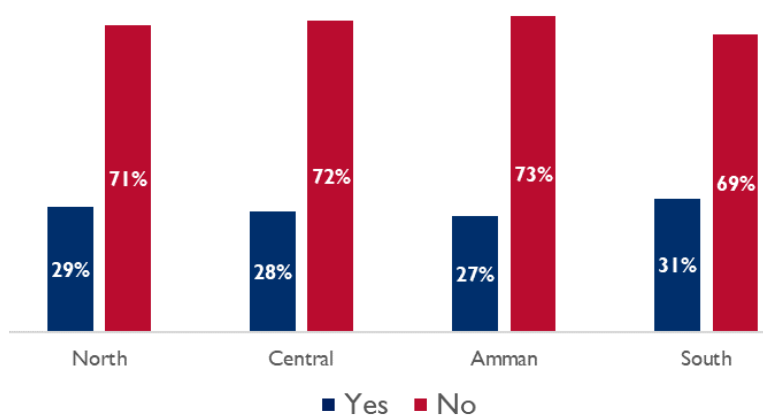
If yes, do your children currently attend public or private schools?



Have you heard about the major initiative recently launched by the Government of Jordan to improve reading for students grade 1-3?



National



Yes

Women 36%
Men 19%

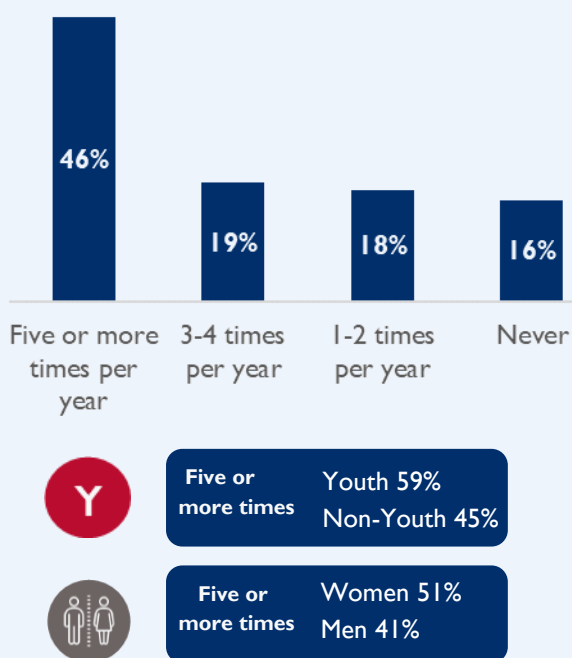
Of those who have heard about the initiative on a national level, which of them have school aged children?



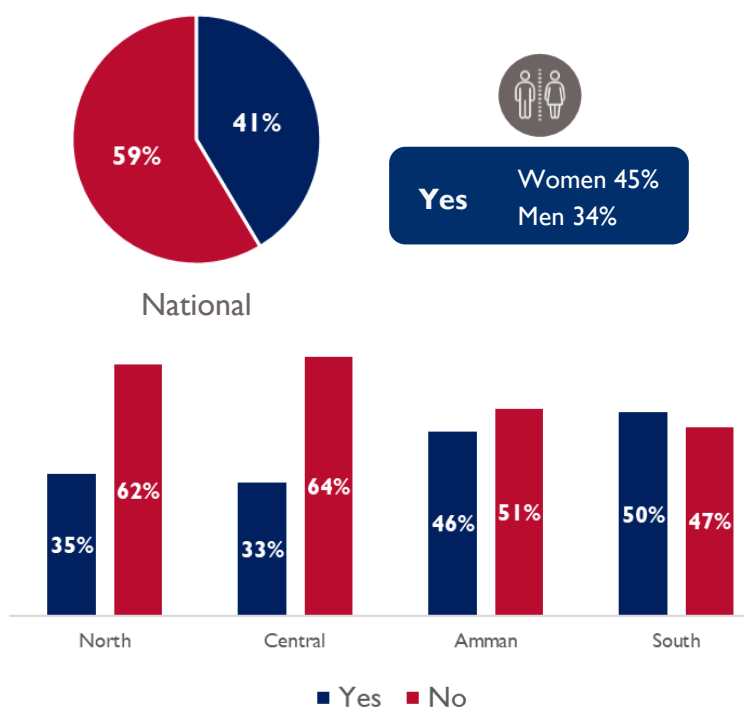
Child Education Engagement

Women and youth report higher levels of engagement with their children's education. 51% of women compared to 41% of men report meeting with their children's teachers five or more times a year. Similarly, 58% of youth and 42% of non-youth report meeting with their children's teachers five or more times a year. 10% more women than men reported being aware of volunteer opportunities at their child's school (45% and 35% respectively).

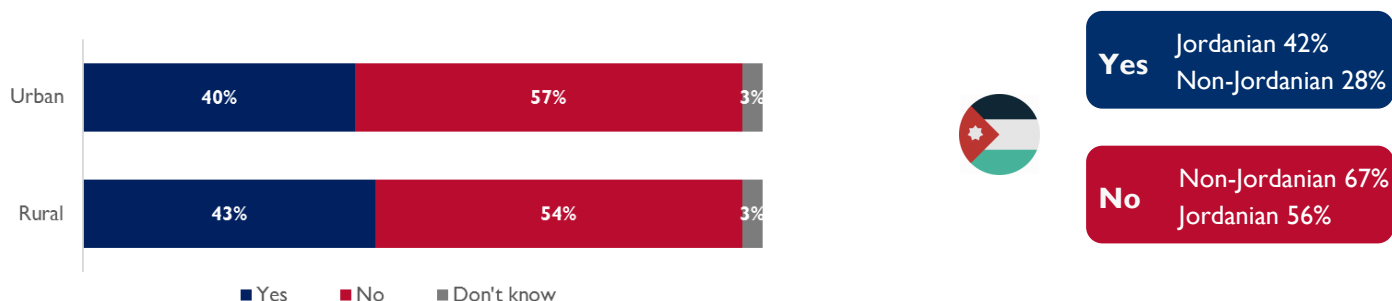
How often do you meet in person with teachers at your child's school?



Are there opportunities to volunteer at your child's school?



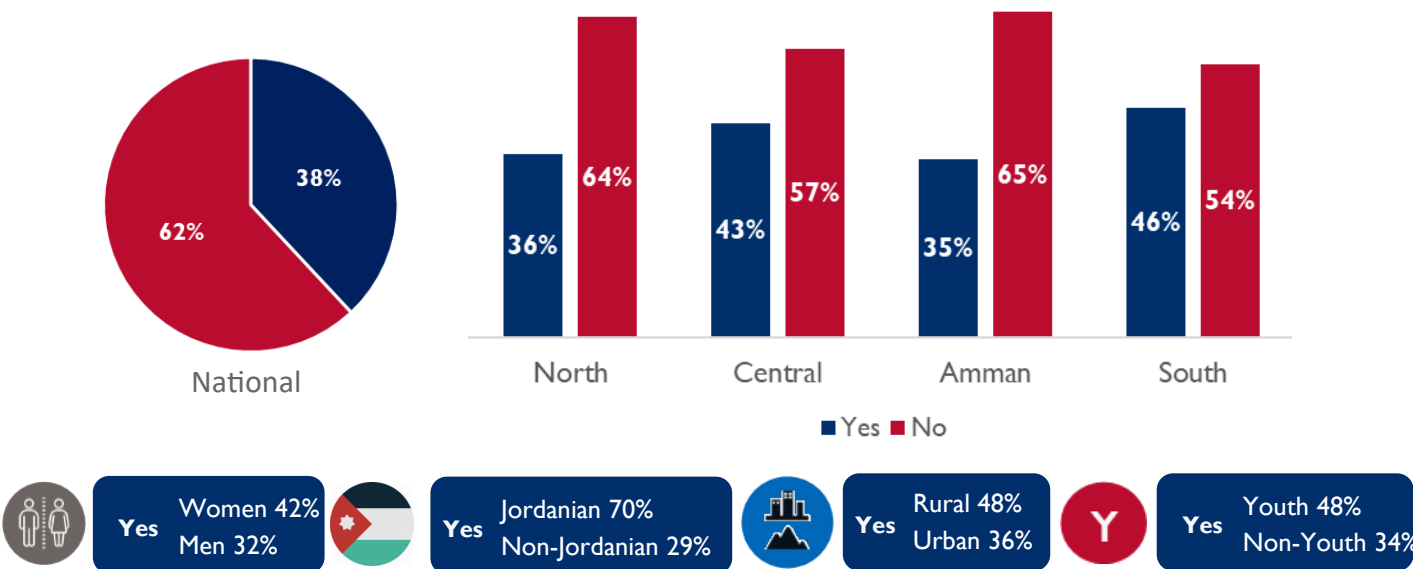
Are there opportunities to volunteer at your child's school?



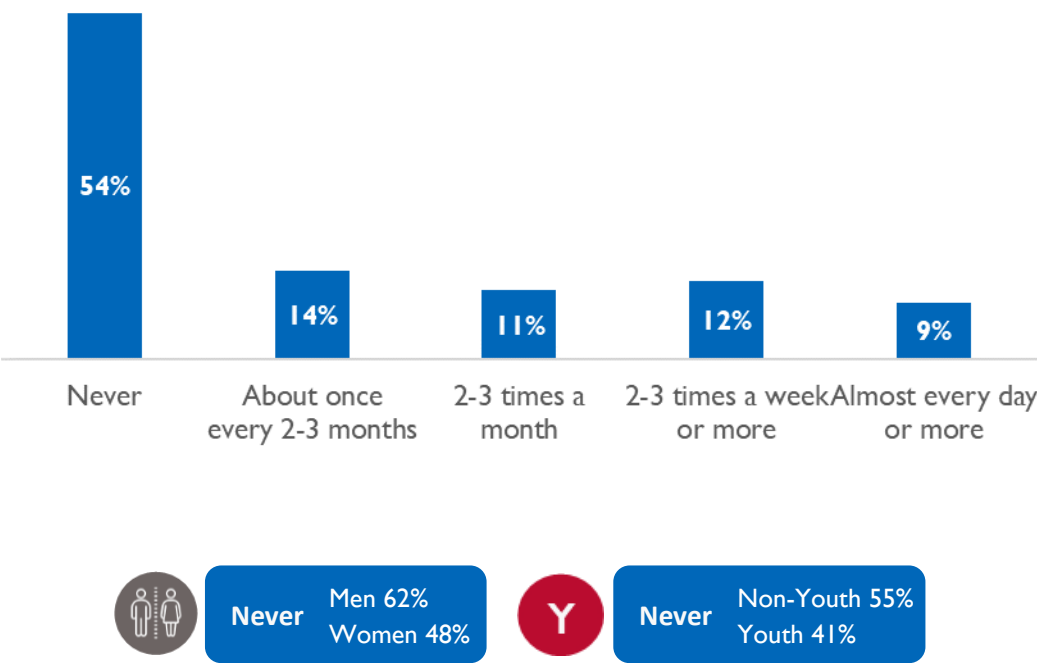
Child Education Engagement

10% more women than men and 14% more youth than non-youth report volunteering at their children’s school. Fewer youth and women reported never reading to their children than men and non-youth (48% of women vs 62% of men and 42% of youth vs 58% of non-youth).

Over the last year, did you volunteer at your child’s school in any capacity?



How often did or do you read with your child/children?

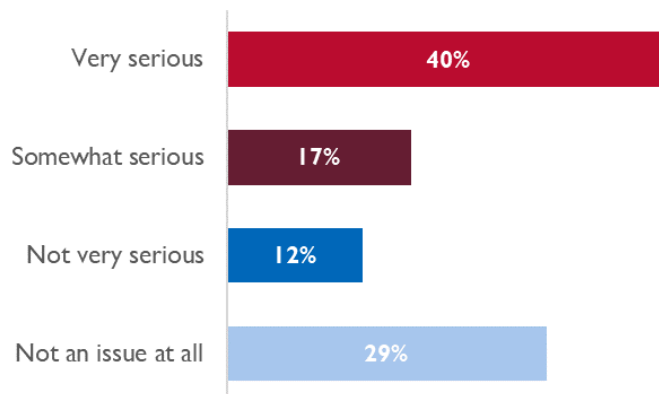


Child Education Engagement

More respondents from Urban areas (41%), compared to rural areas (28%), report seeing violence in school as a significant issue. The majority of respondents agreed on how serious of an issue is violence occurring at school, per Type of School.

Most respondents whom have children who attend private schools strongly disagreed that it is appropriate for teachers and other school authority figures to hit students. Those parents who strongly disagree to hit students when they misbehave and who think that there is a very serious issue in violence have volunteered and met in person with their children's teachers more than others.

In your area, how serious of an issue is violence occurring in school?



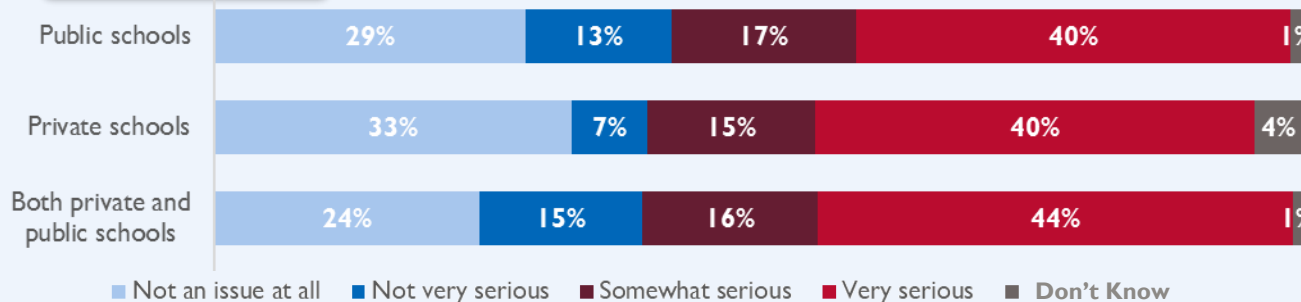
Not an issue at all Non-Jordanian 39%
Jordanian 28%



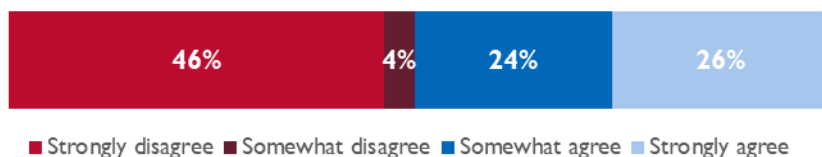
Not an issue Rural 39%
Urban 28%

Very Serious Urban 41%
Rural 28%

By School Type



To what extent do you agree or disagree: *'It is appropriate for teachers and other school authority figures to hit students when they misbehave, do not do their work, or get bad grades'*



Strongly disagree

Women 52%
Men 38%



Strongly disagree

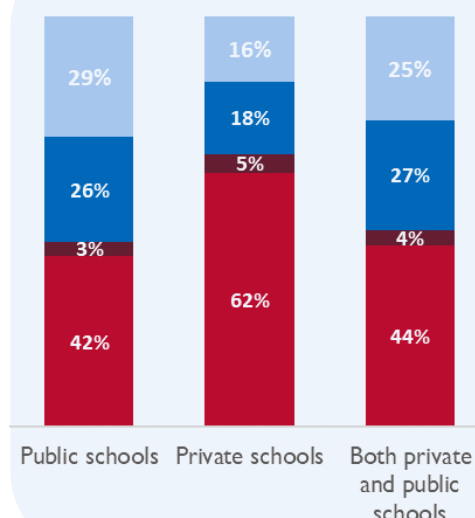
Youth 59%
Non-Youth 44%



Strongly agree

Youth 16%
Non-Youth 28%

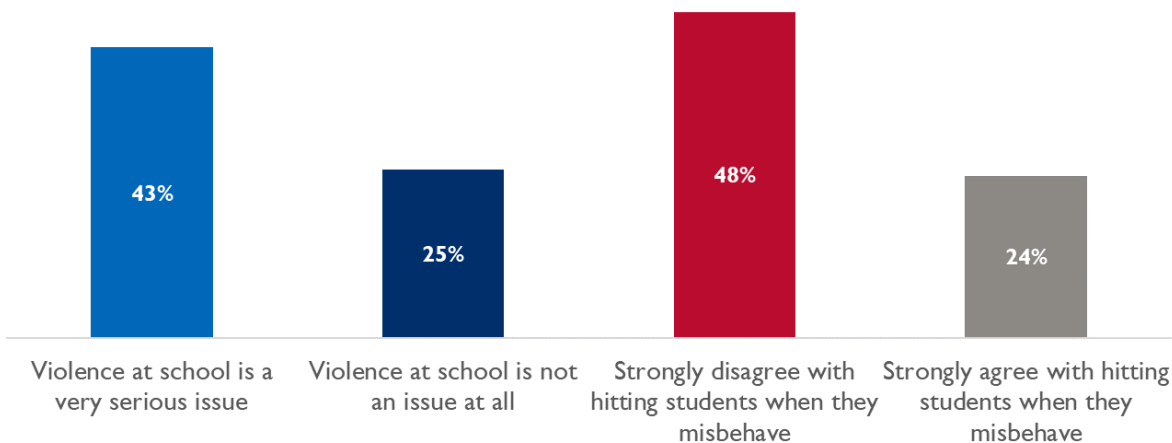
By School Type



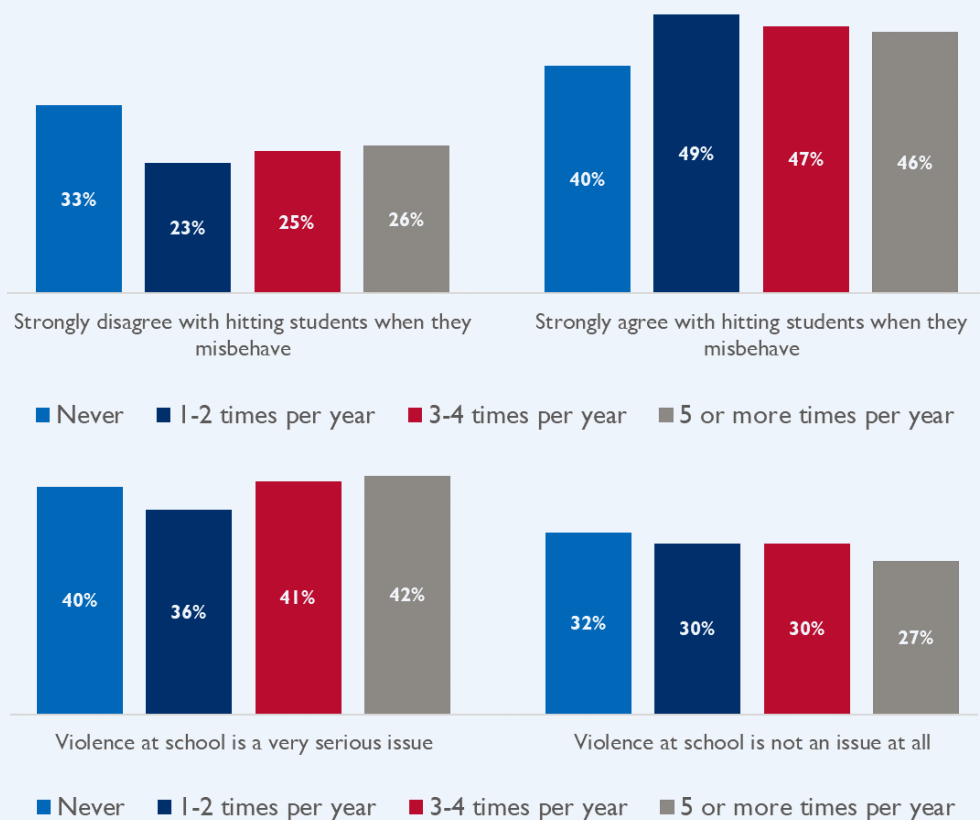
Child Education Engagement

Those parents who strongly disagree to hit students when they misbehave and who think that there is a very serious issue in violence have volunteered and met in person with their children’s teachers more than others.

Responses of parents who had volunteered at their child’s school in any capacity, compared to their opinions on violence in schools and teachers or authority figures hitting students when they misbehave.



Responses of parents who had volunteered at their child’s school in any capacity, by how often they meet in person with their child’s teachers, compared to their opinions on violence in schools and teachers or authority figures hitting students when they misbehave.





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Population and Family Health

PFH

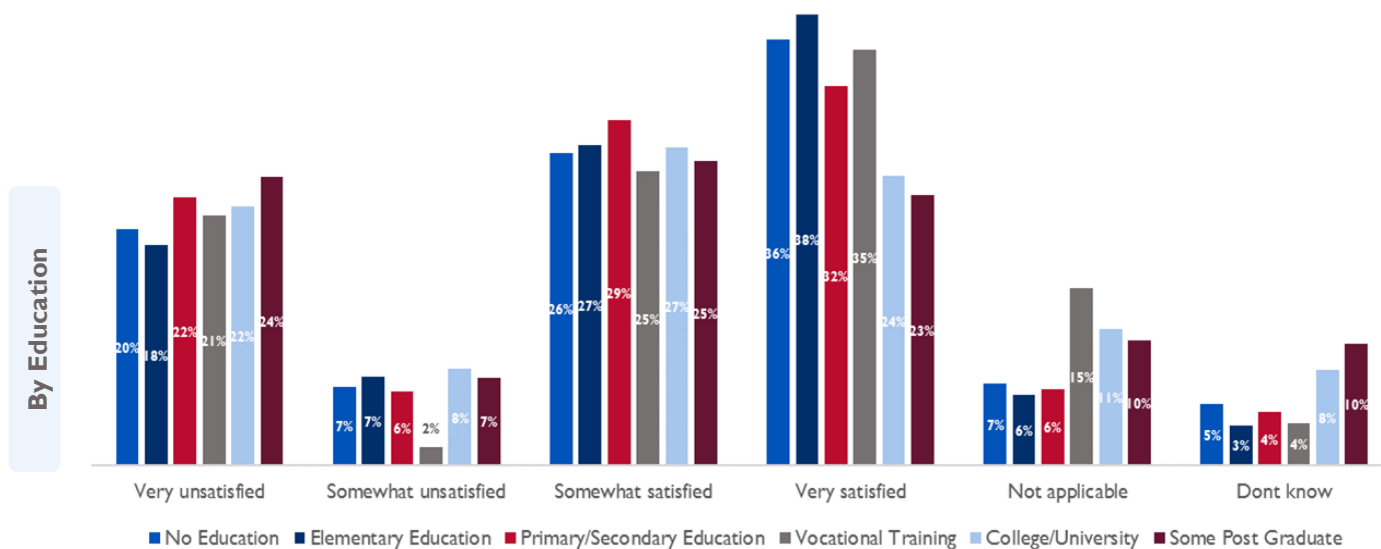
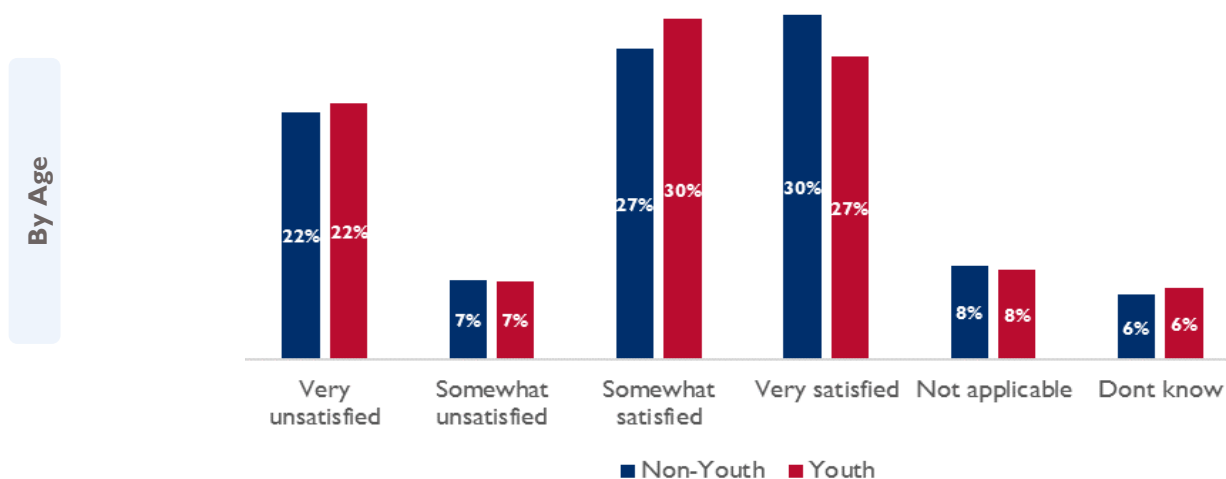
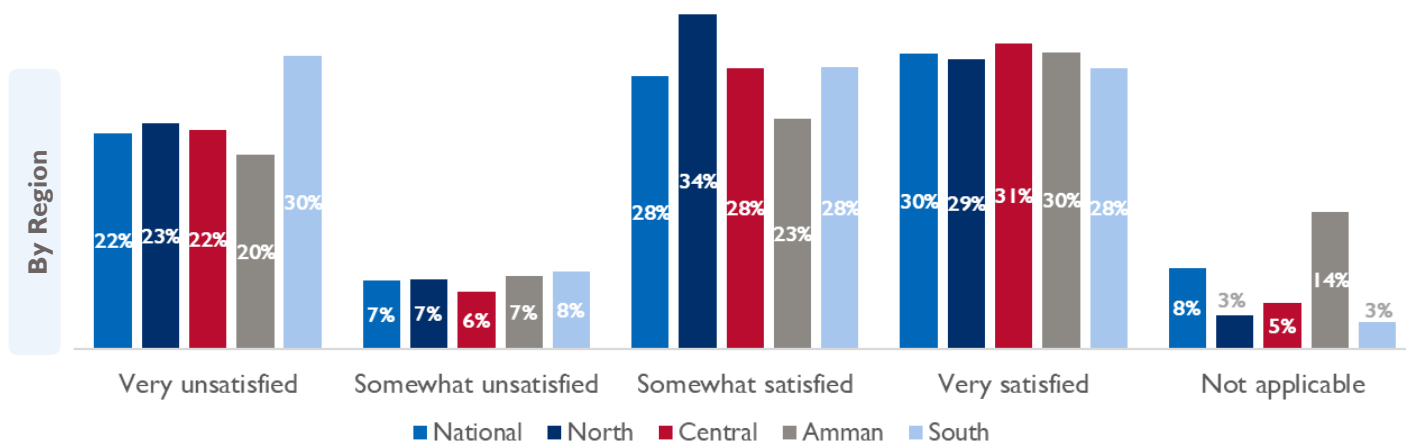
Key Findings

- **The majority of respondents (58%) are satisfied with the health facilities and services in their area**
 - More respondents in the south (30%) reported being very unsatisfied with health services than those in the center (including Amman) and north (ranging from 20-23%). A majority of those respondents expressing being very unsatisfied (85%) were non-youth, while over half (54%) have some primary/secondary educations and are lower middle income status (55%).
- **71% of respondents who reported visiting a public health clinic/hospital were satisfied with their experience**
 - However, a majority of upper class respondents in Amman (73%) reported as being very unsatisfied with their experience.
- **Few respondents reported hearing about a health related development project in their area**
 - More respondents in Amman reported hearing about a health related development project than in any other region. 10% of respondents from Amman reported hearing about such a project compared to 4% from the north, center or south.
 - A majority of respondents who reported hearing about a health related development project (83%) considered the project to be successful.

Public Services

The majority of respondents are satisfied with the health facilities and services in their area.

How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the quality of health facilities in your community?

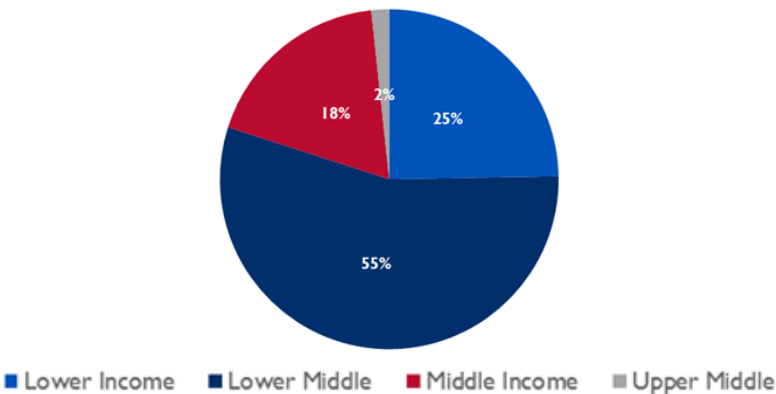


Public Services

More respondents in the south reported being very unsatisfied with health services than those in other regions.

Demographics of respondents from the South who are “very unsatisfied” with health facilities and services in their area.

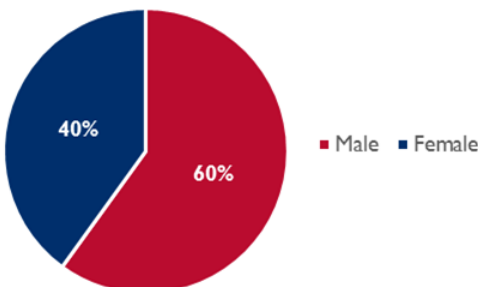
Respondents by Level of Income



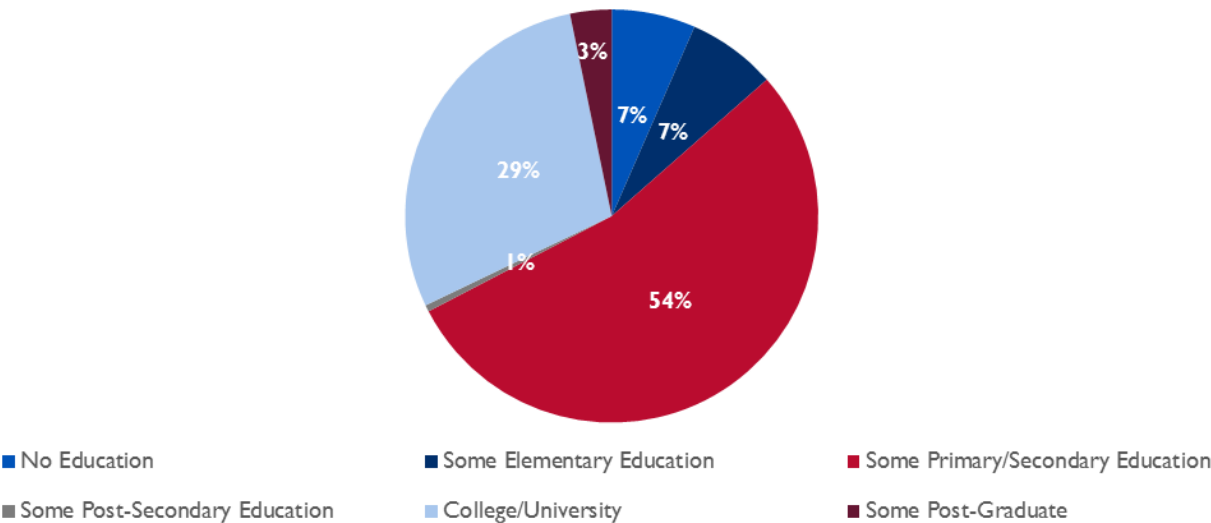
Respondents by Age Group



Respondents by Gender



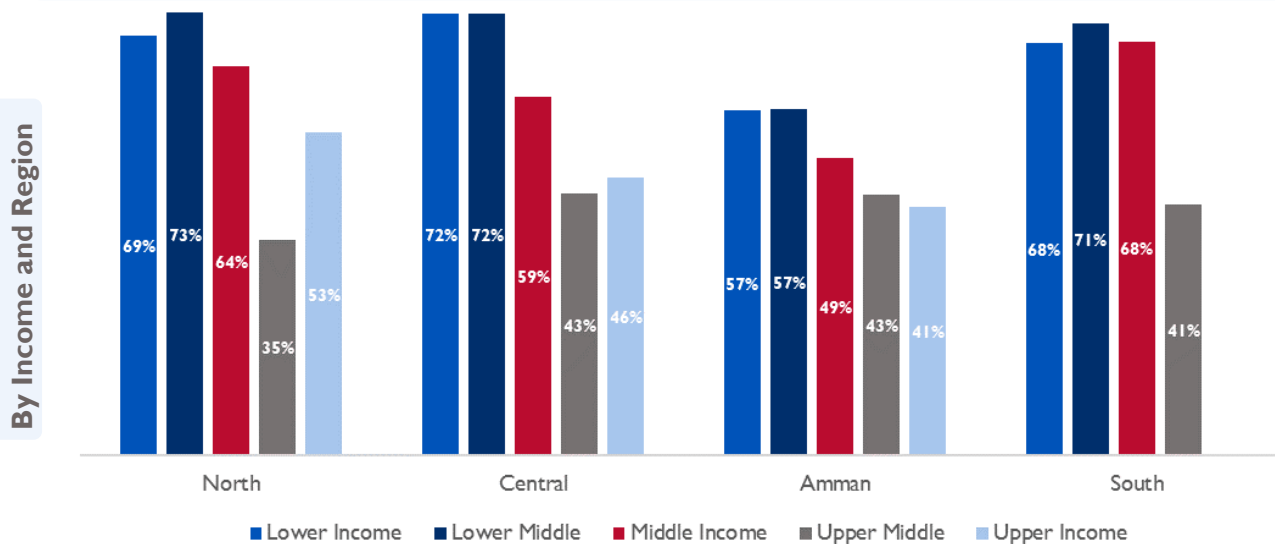
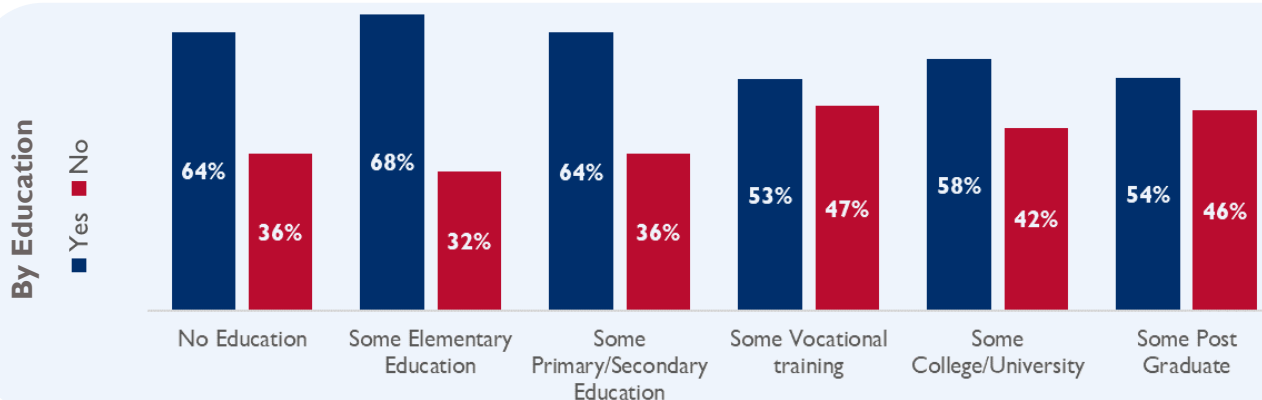
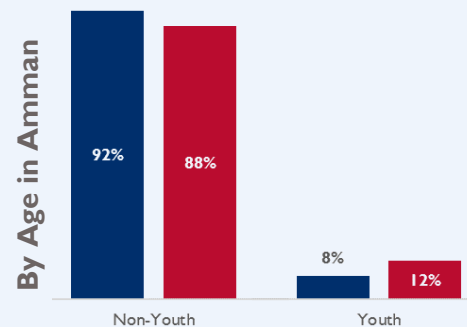
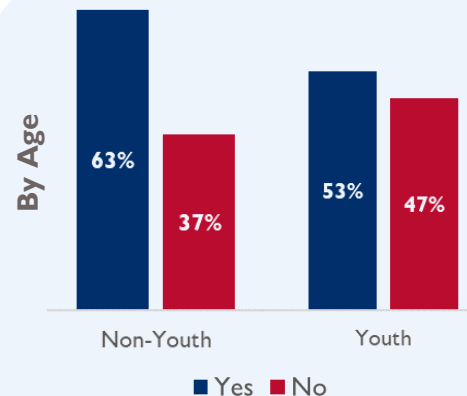
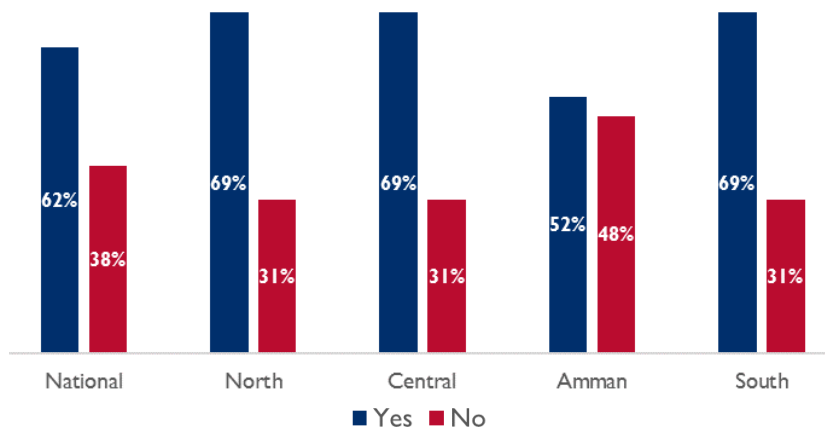
Respondents by Level of Education



Public Services

Public health clinics/hospitals were the most frequently visited service/office.

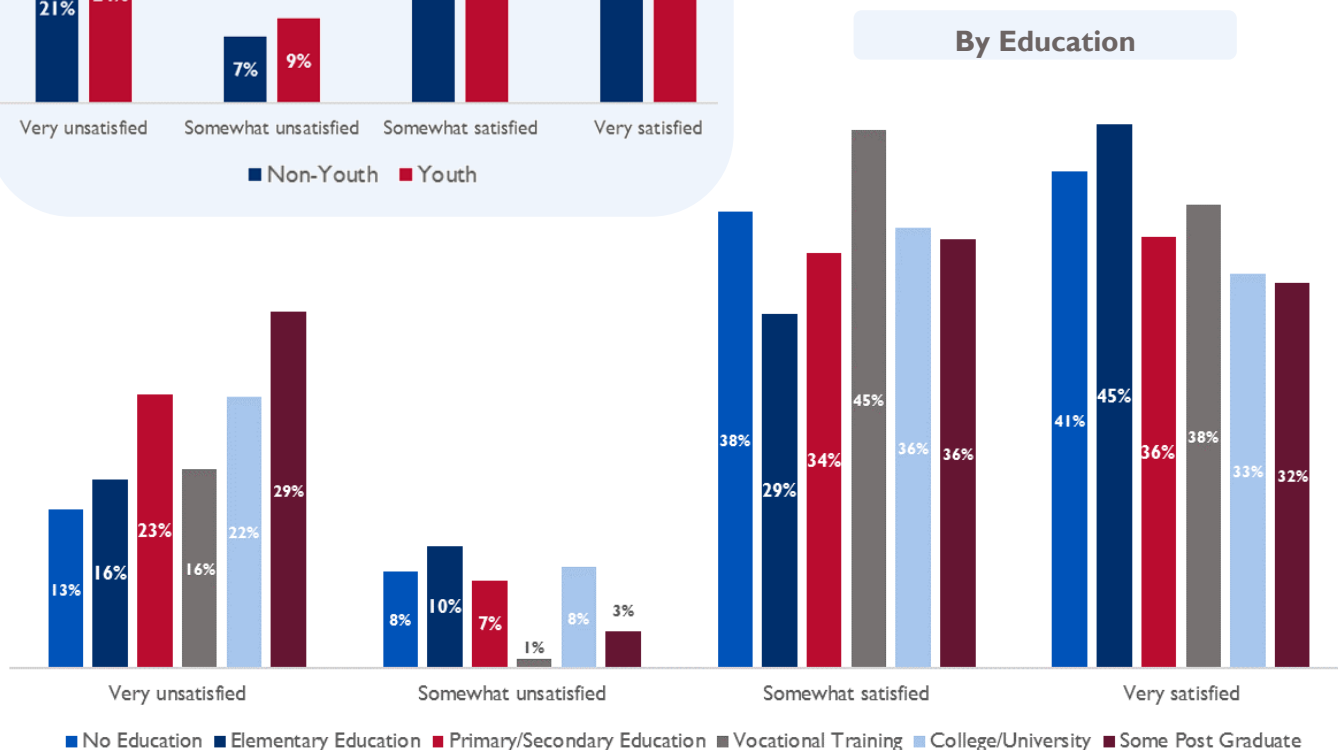
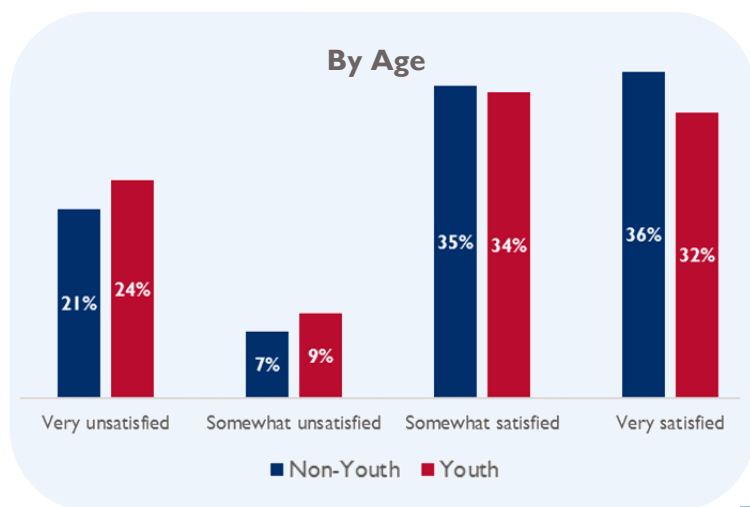
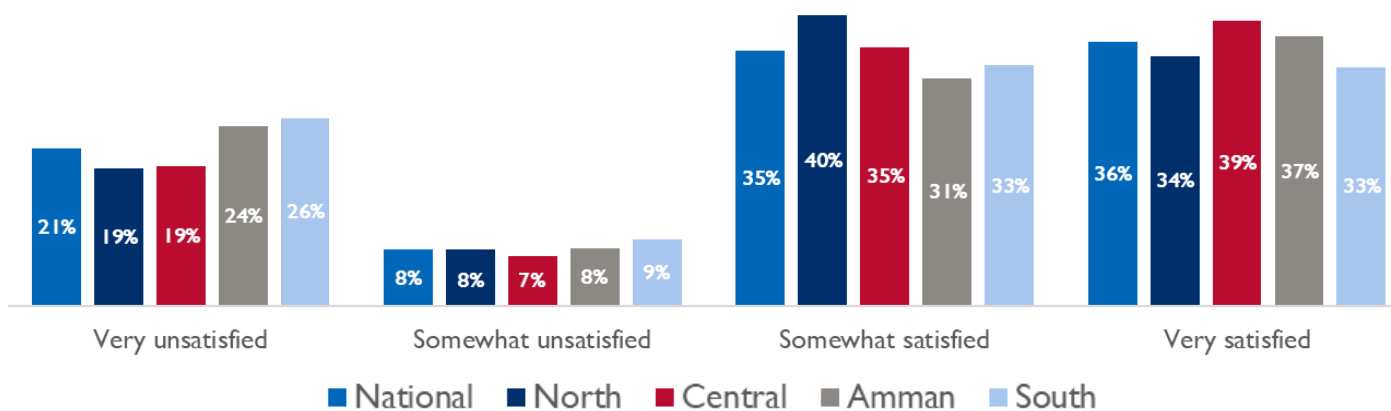
Have you visited a public health clinic or hospital or contacted a public health clinic or hospital employee?



Public Services

71% of respondents who reported visiting a public health clinic/hospital were satisfied with their experience.

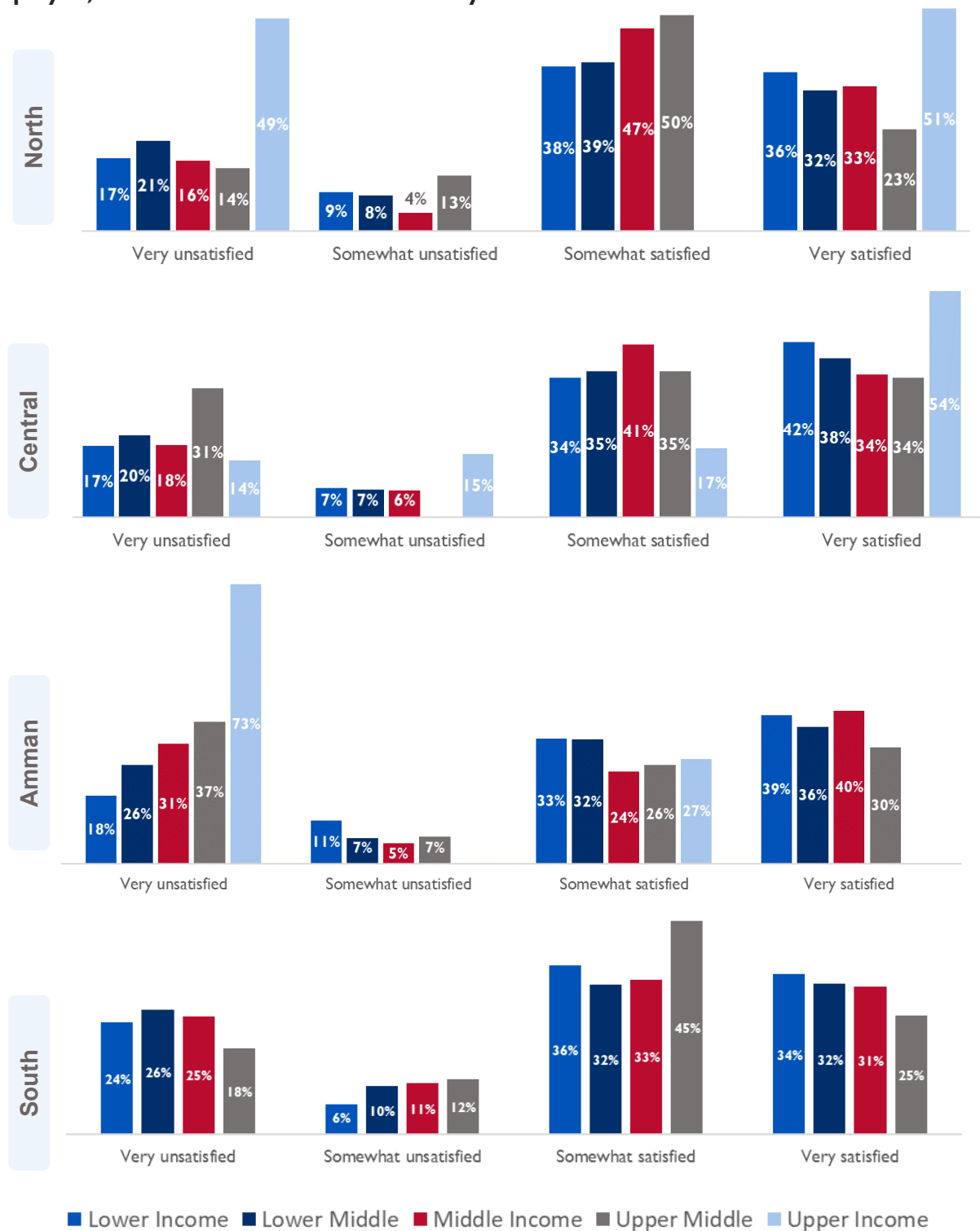
If you have visited a public health clinic or hospital or contacted a public health clinic or hospital employee, how satisfied or unsatisfied were you with the interaction?



Public Services

A majority of upper class respondents in Amman (73%) reported being very unsatisfied with their public health clinic or hospital experience.

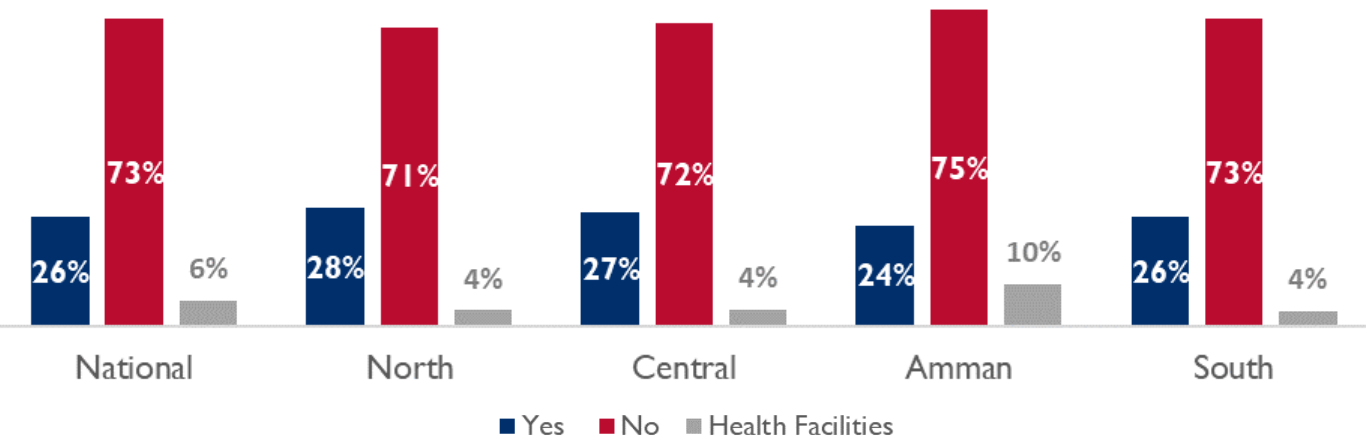
If you have visited a public health clinic or hospital or contacted a public health clinic or hospital employee, how satisfied or unsatisfied were you with the interaction?



Public Services

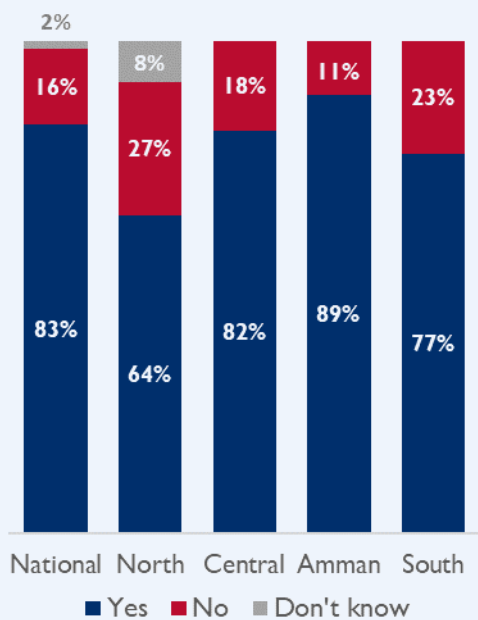
Few respondents reported hearing about a health related development project in their area. More respondents in Amman reported hearing about a health related development project than in any other region. 10% of respondents from Amman reported hearing about such a project compared to 4% from the North, Center or South. A majority of respondents who reported hearing about a health related development project (83%) considered the project to be successful.

In the last year, have you seen or heard about any projects to improve public services in your local area? If yes, have you seen or heard about any health facility related projects?

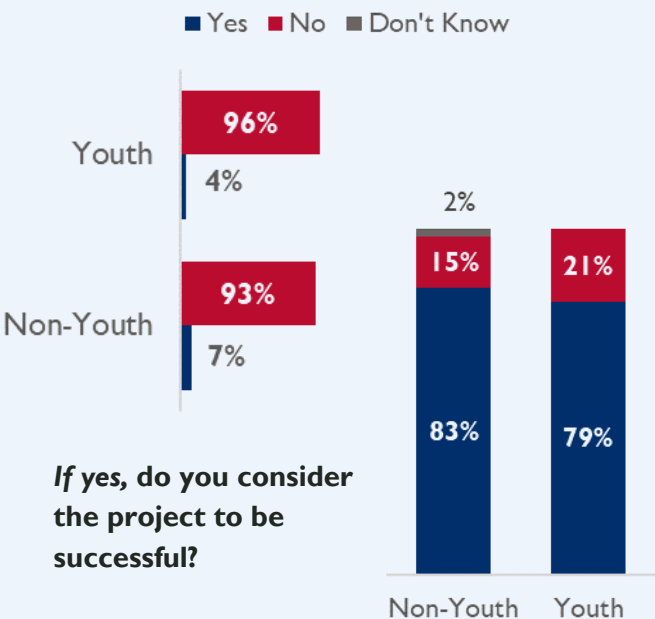


By Age

Do you consider the health facility related project to be successful?



Have you seen or heard about any health facility related projects?

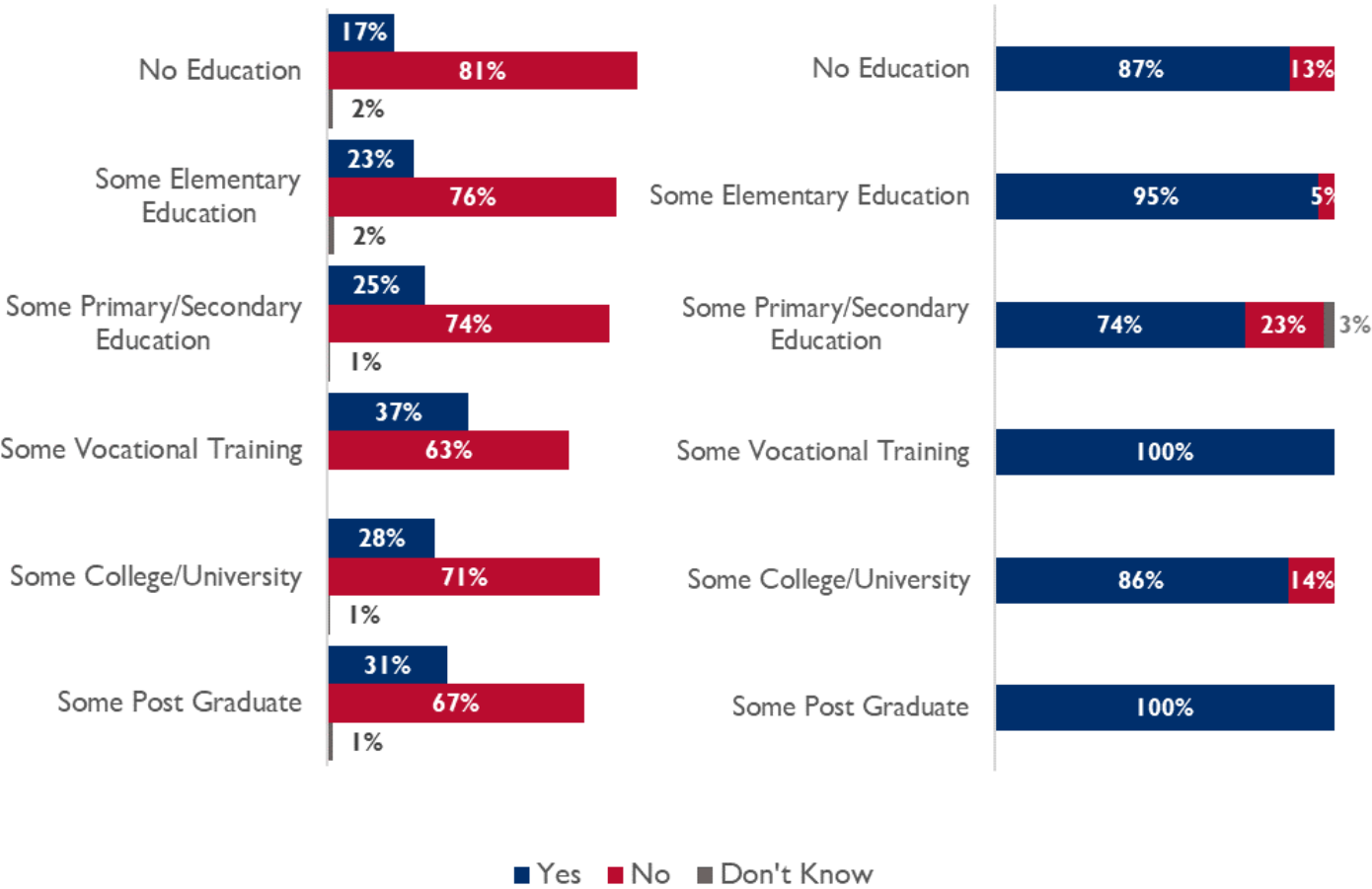


Public Services

By Education

In the last year, have you seen or heard about any projects to improve public services in your local area?

If yes, have you seen or heard about any health facility related projects?





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Water Resources and Environment

WRE

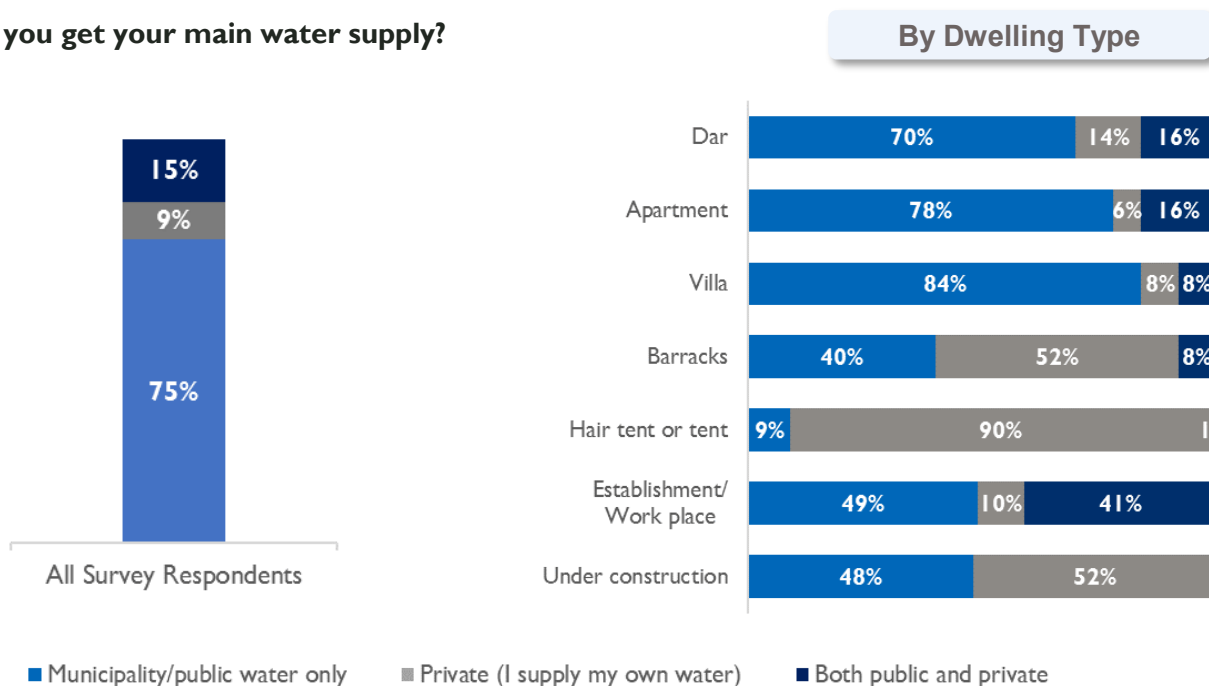
Key Findings

- **The vast majority of respondents (75%) use the municipal or other public sources of water as their main water supply.**
 - Fewer respondents in the North reported using public water supply as their main water source than respondents from the rest of the country: 65% of respondents from North use municipal or public water as their main water supply vs 71% from the Central Region, 81% from Amman, and 79% from the South.
- **Participants living in a dar, villa or apartment rely more on municipal/public water supply while those who reside in tents, barracks and residencies under construction use private water as the main source of water supply.**
- **When Municipal/Public water is not available, the majority of participants go to private sources of water supply**
- **Respondents in the South report having greater access to water from their municipality and paying more for water from their municipality than respondents from the rest of the country.**
 - Respondents from the South reported, on average, having access to water from their municipality three days a week and paying, on average, 43 JODs for their last water bill. In comparison respondents from the Central region (including Amman) report having access to water two days a week and paying an average of 32-35 JODs for their last water bill. Respondents from the north reported having access to water one day a week and paying 33 JODs for their last water bill.
- **Urban respondents reported paying less for their bills than their rural counterparts.**
 - Urban respondents reported paying 34 JODs for their last water bill vs rural respondents who reported paying 40 JODs.
- **Participants living in a villa reported paying more for their bills (78 JODs) compared to other types of dwellings, for example 31 JODs for an apartment dweller.**
- **Most respondents (70%) across all regions reported having no stoppages in their water supply in the last 12 months. Among respondents that did report having stoppages in their water supply, the majority (65%) had stoppages for a week.**
- **Respondents' level of satisfaction with water services tends to be lower when they have faced water stoppages.**
- **Upgrading to water-efficient appliances and plumbing products, and using best practices in water conservation while doing daily chores such as dishwashing, were the most frequently reported water saving techniques used by respondents.**

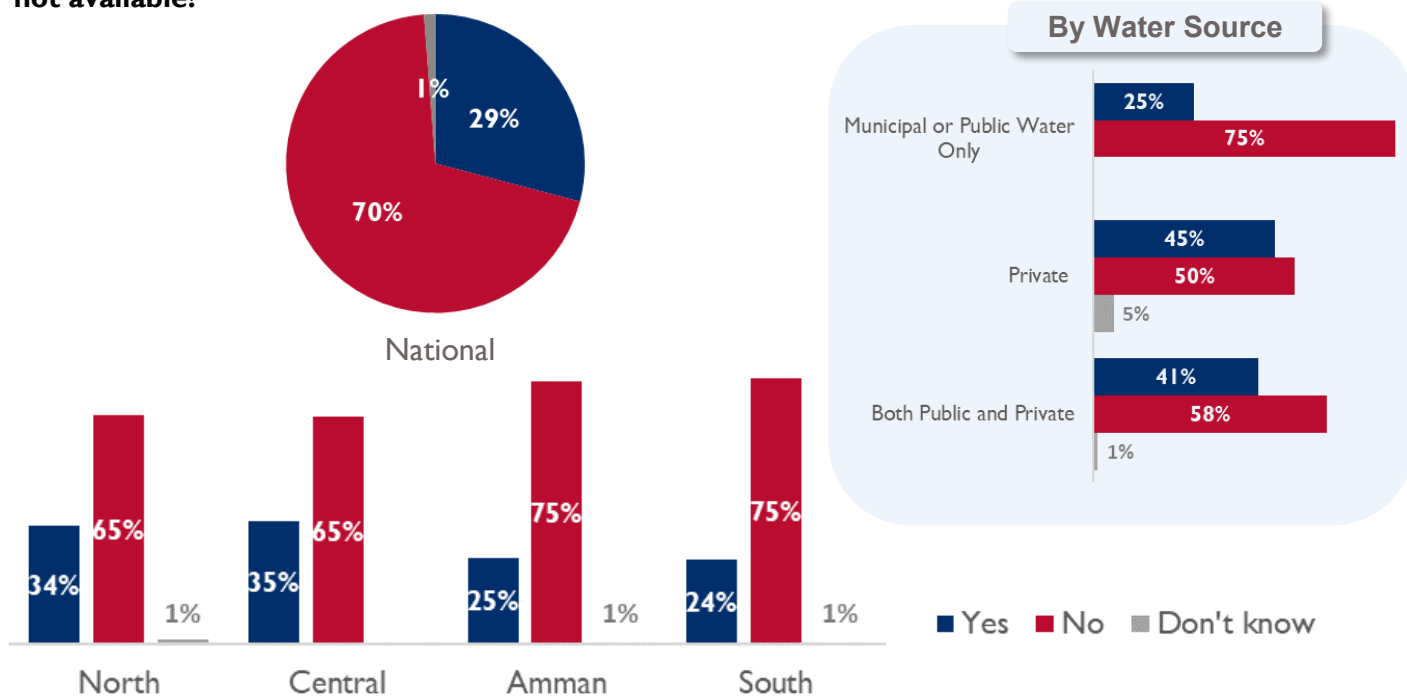
Public Services

The vast majority of respondents use the municipal or other sources of public water as their main water supply. Participants living in a Dar, Villa or Apartment rely more on Municipal/public water supply while those who reside in tents, Barracks and residents under construction use private water as the main source of water supply. Most respondents reported experiencing no stoppages in their water supply in the last 12 months.

Where do you get your main water supply?



During the past 12 months, are there any times when public water (from the municipality) was not available?



Public Services

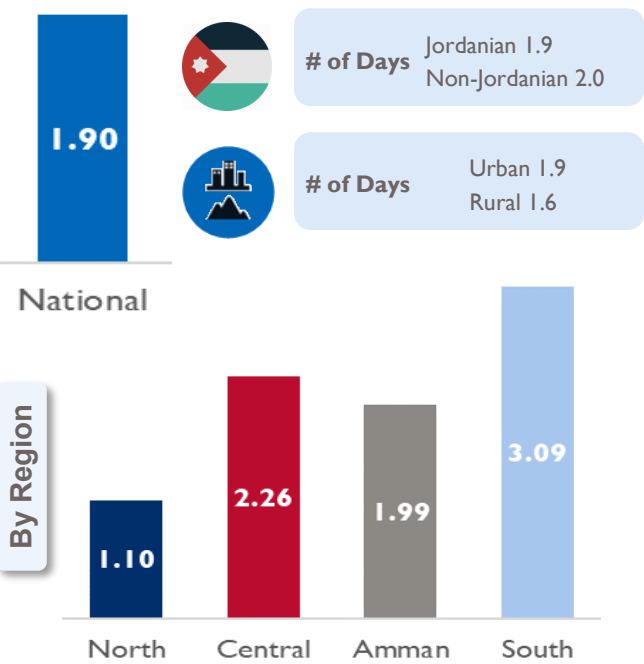
Among respondents that did report experiencing stoppages in their water supply, the majority experienced stoppages for one week. Respondents from the South reported, on average, having access to water from their municipality three days a week and paying, on average, 43JODs for their last water bill. In comparison, respondents from the Central region (including Amman) report having access to water two days a week and paying an average of 32-35 JODs for their last water bill. Respondents from the north reported having access to water one day a week and paying 33 JODs for their last water bill.

If there are any times when public water (from the municipality) was not available, for how long was it unavailable (on average)?

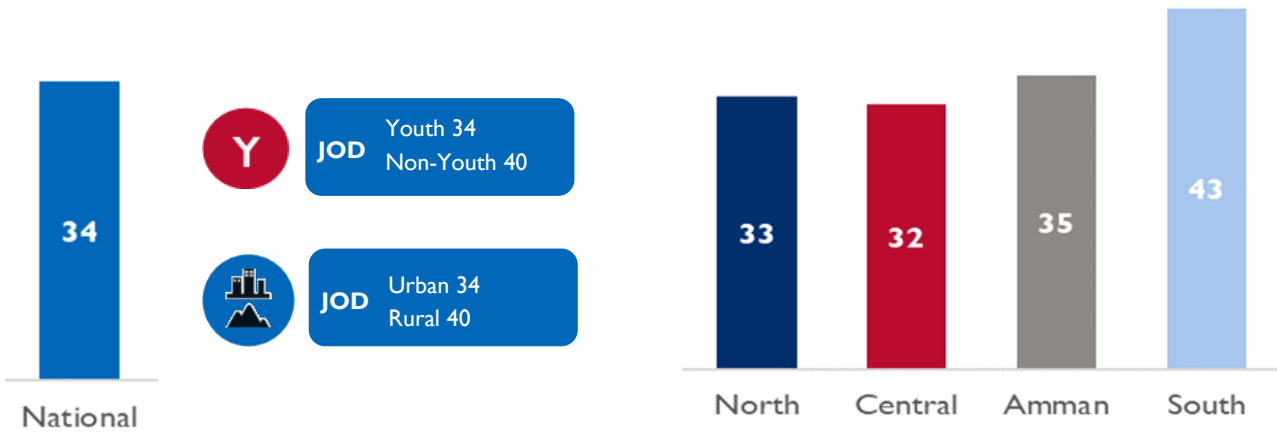


1 week Non-Jordanian 76%
Jordanian 64%

How many days per week does the household have access to the public water (from the municipality)?



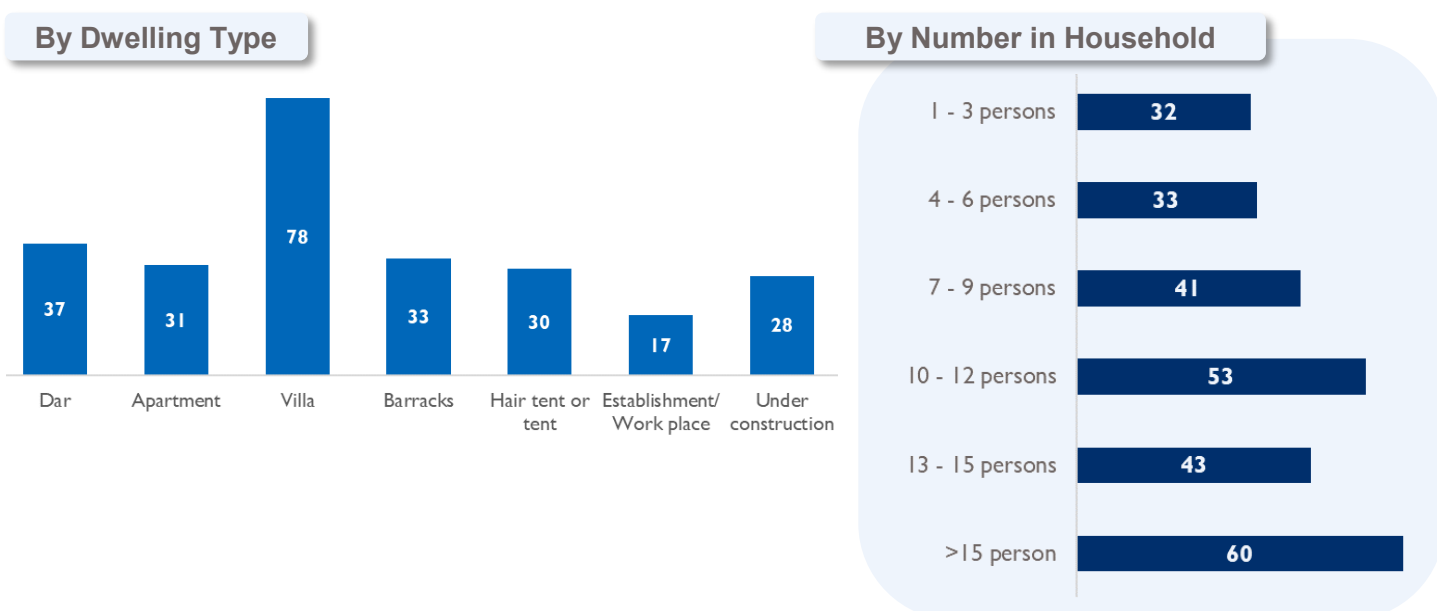
How much was your last public water bill (from the municipality)? (Unit: Average water bill per cycle, in JOD)



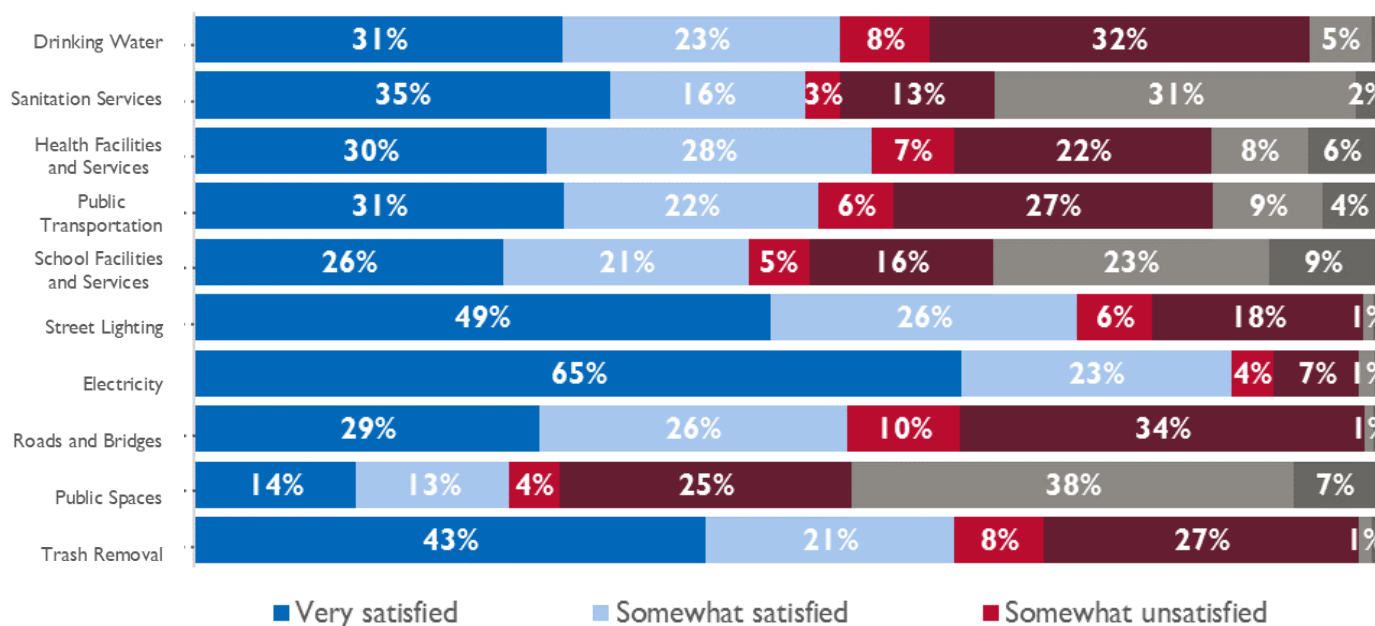
Public Services

Participants living in a Villa reported paying more for their bills compared to other types of dwellings.

How much was your last public water bill (from the municipality)? (Unit: Average water bill per cycle, in JOD)



How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the following services?



Drinking Water

31%

23%

8%

32%

5%



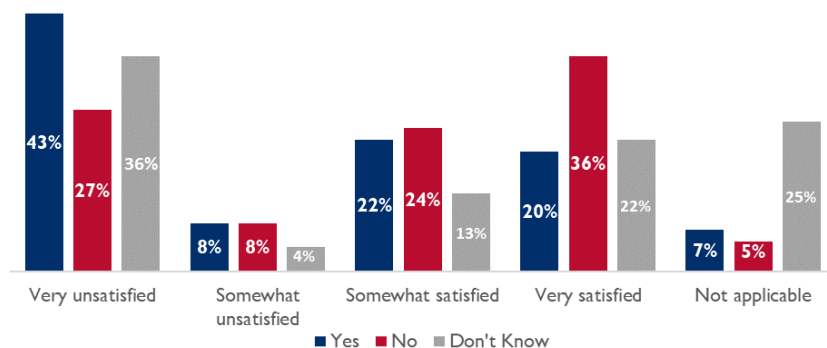
Very Satisfied

Jordanian 33%
Non-Jordanian 23%

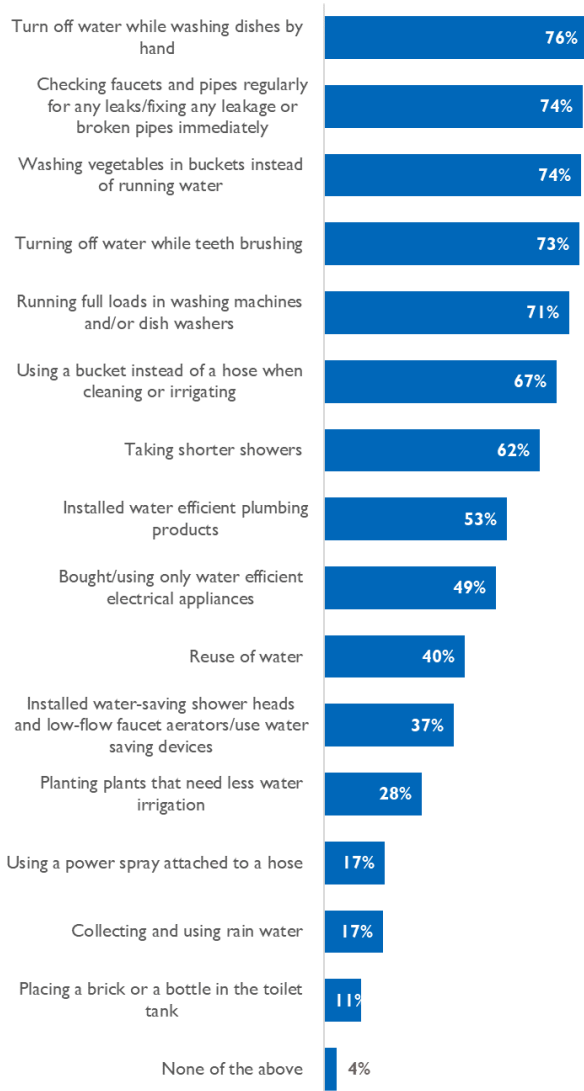
Public Services

Upgrading to water efficient appliances, plumbing products and using best practices in water conservation while doing daily chores were the most frequently reported water saving techniques used by respondents.

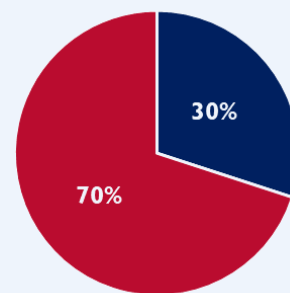
How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the Water services?



What are you currently doing to save water?



Have you had an interaction with the Water Utility service office or employee?



■ Yes ■ No



Yes

Non-Youth 36%
Youth 19%

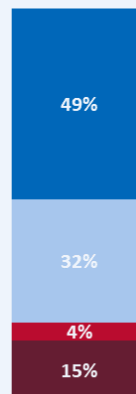


Yes

Men 46%
Women 14%

How satisfied were you with the interaction?

■ Very satisfied
■ Somewhat satisfied
■ Somewhat unsatisfied
■ Very unsatisfied



Water efficient plumbing

Jordanian 54%
Non-Jordanian 43%

Water efficient electrical appliances

Jordanian 51%
Non-Jordanian 37%

Planting plants that need less irrigation

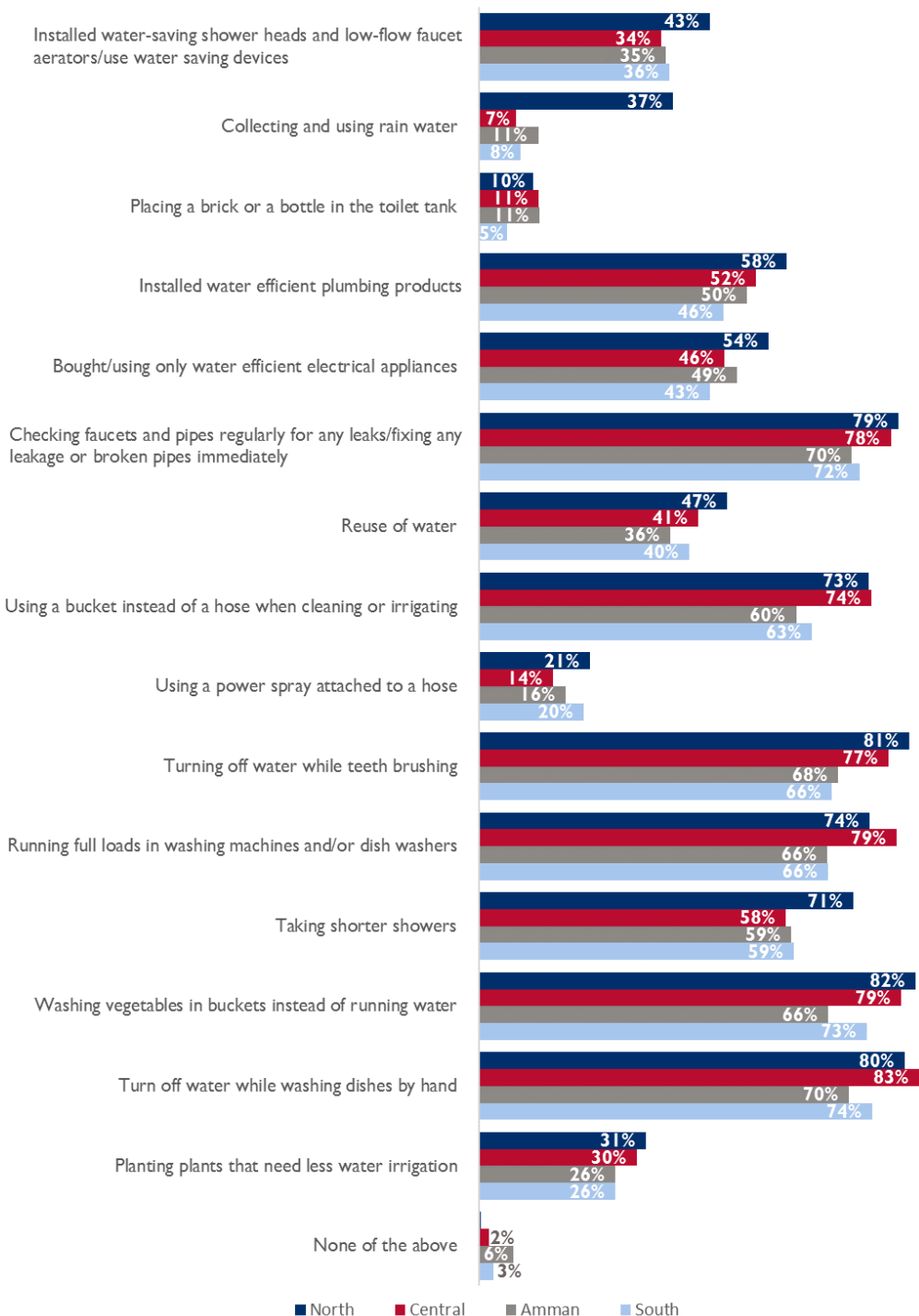
Jordanian 29%
Non-Jordanian 19%



Public Services

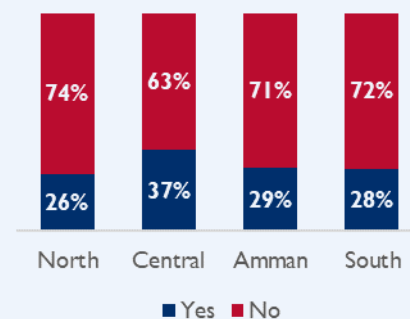
What are you currently doing to save water?

By Region

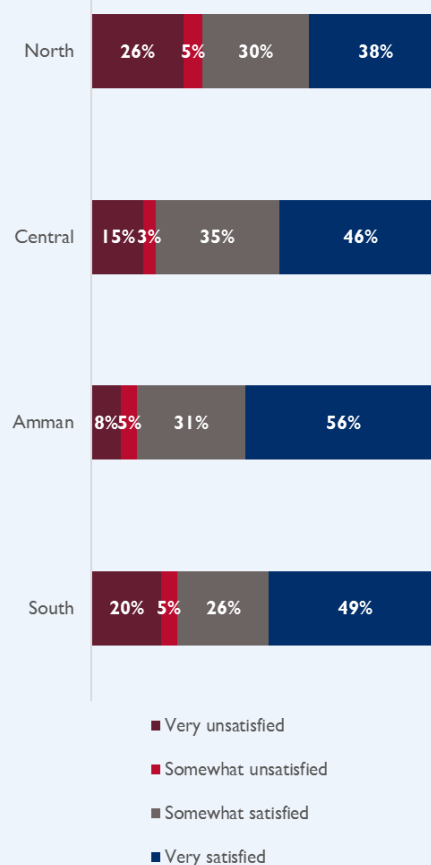


By Region

Have you had an interaction with the Water Utility service office or employee?

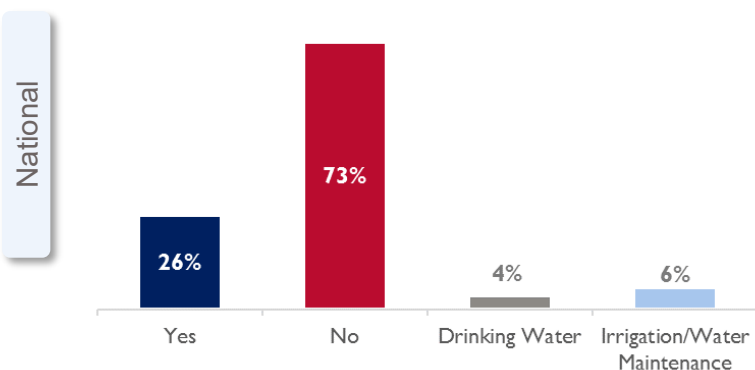


How satisfied were you with the interaction?

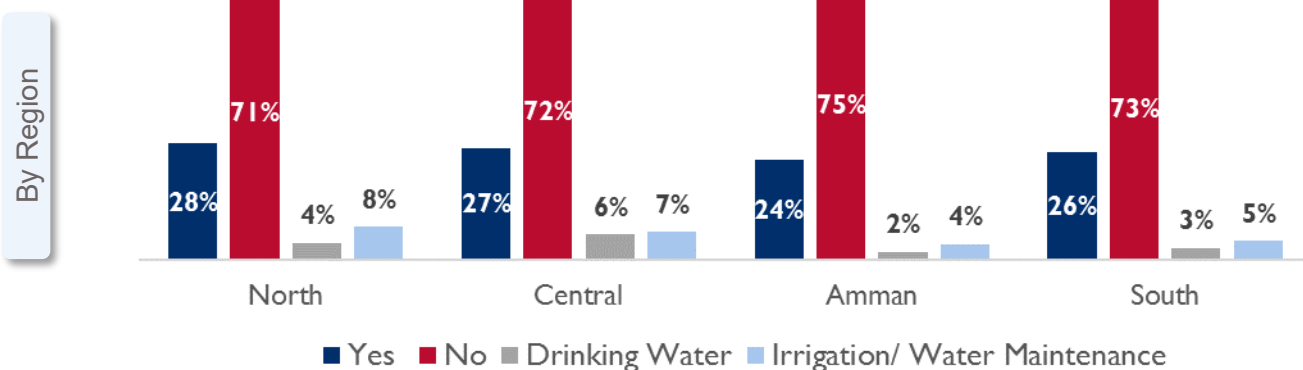
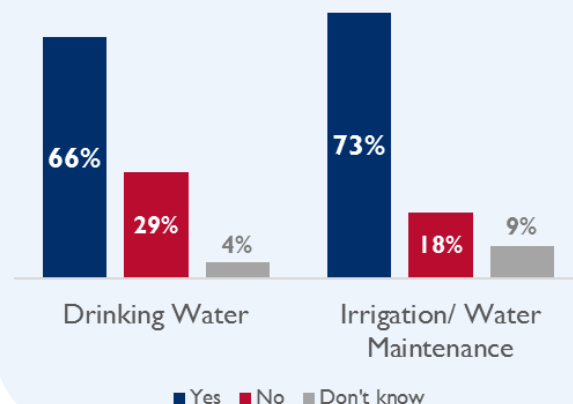


Public Services

In the last year (previous 12 months), have you seen or heard about any projects to improve public services in your local area? If yes, have you seen or heard about any water projects in your municipality?

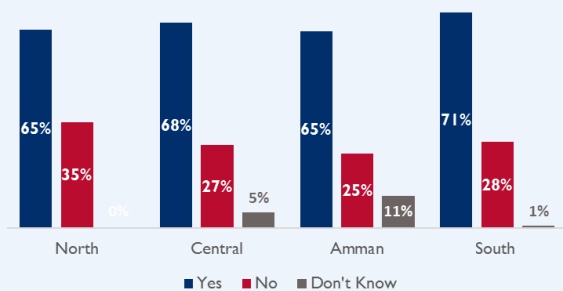


Do you consider the project to be successful?

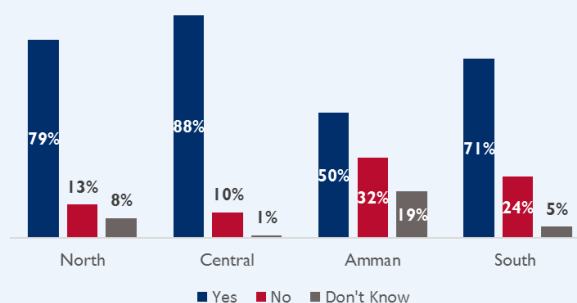


Do you consider the project to be successful?

Drinking Water



Irrigation/Water Maintenance





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Gender

**Cross-cutting
Theme**

Key Findings

Women and Society

- Men and women have different perceptions of women's role in society.
- While most respondents agree that women should have equal rights with men, a greater percentage of male respondents, compared to female respondents, strongly disagree with this statement (21% vs 11%, respectively).
- More men than women strongly disagree with the statement that women and men should have equal opportunities in obtaining a job, including senior managerial positions (20% vs 8% respectively).
- The majority of respondents agree that women and men should be paid equally for work of similar value and that women's political and economic participation are essential for the development of society. However, most respondents also agree that when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. Moreover, there is an even split (agree/disagree) with the statement that men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women.
- More men than women strongly disagree that women should have the right to choose how they dress in public (56% vs 35% respectively).
- The vast majority of respondents (more than 90%) have not heard about or attended any activity focused on gender equality, female empowerment, or gender-based violence in the past year.
- Of the few respondents who have joined to take some action, there is no consensus on how successful the group action was in addressing the issue.

Public Services and Institutions

- A larger proportion of men than women report visiting or contacting most municipal/government offices, especially the Electricity Utility and Water Utility.
- More women than men reported not knowing about the responsiveness and effectiveness of their Local, Municipal and Governorate councils and their work.

Local Government

- More men than women report knowing about the 2015 Decentralization and Municipalities laws (75% vs 53% respectively). However, there is confusion on the responsibilities and functions of the municipality.
- More men than women assign primary responsibility to national ministries for the provision of electricity, delivery of drinking water, and organization of public transportation. More women than men assign primary responsibility to national ministries for establishing public markets.

Key Findings

Education

- A larger proportion of women than men report having heard of the Government of Jordan's initiative to improve reading for students grade 1-3.
- Women report higher levels of engagement with their children's education (meeting with teachers and volunteering) than men respondents.
- While more than half of respondents report never reading with their children, more men than women report this (62% vs 48% respectively).
- More women than men strongly disagree that it is appropriate for teachers and school authority figures to hit students (52% vs 38%).

Citizen Participation

- Men and women report belonging to different types of groups in their community.
- More women are involved in charity, community, women's, and religious groups, whereas more men are more involved in professional associations, tribal, social, sports/recreation, and youth groups.
- Citizen participation is low, but more men than women report contacting or visiting a public official to address a concern as well as volunteering to address an immediate need facing their community.

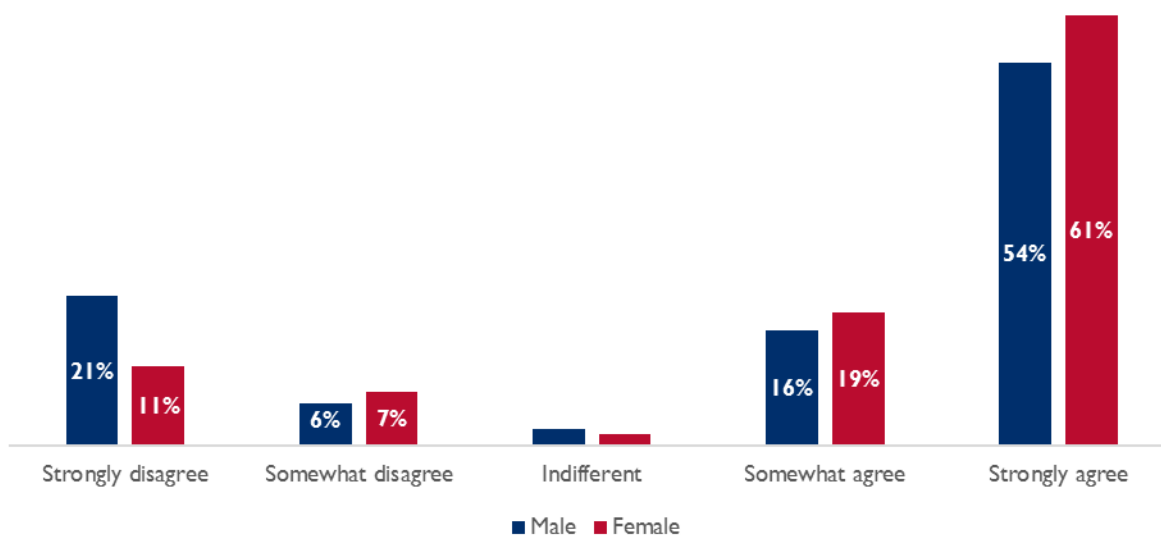
Employment

- Women are excluded from and disadvantaged within the workforce.
- Comparatively, 89% of women do not participate in any income generating activity (employment or work from home) vs. 48% of men. Most women (57%) work in the education field, compared to only 10% of men. More men than women report working in the private sector (28% vs 9% respectively).
- Women report longer gaps between employment than men (39% of women reported waiting two or more years between jobs vs. 24% of men—14 percentage points higher than the national average)
- Women, on the national average, earn 137 JODs less than men. In fact, the reported average salary for women is less than the average salary for any other demographic.
- The data shows a slight trend in increasing income between jobs. The trend is steeper for women, who reported a 15% increase, on average, in income between their previous and current jobs vs. 3% for men.

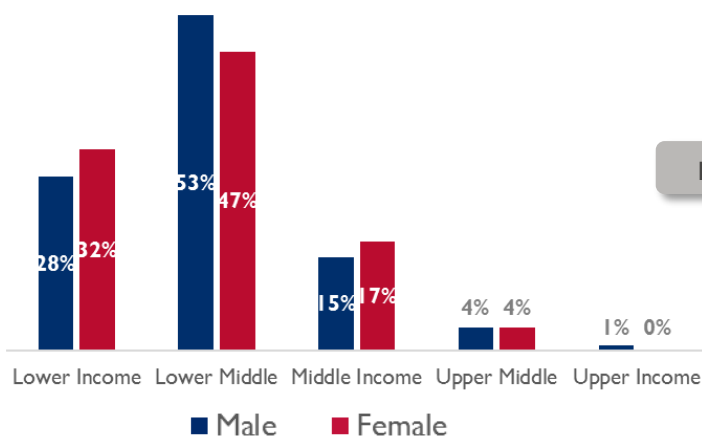
Women and Society

Men and women have different perceptions of women's role in society. While most respondents agree that women should have equal rights with men, a greater percentage of male respondents (21%), compared to female respondents (11%), strongly disagree with this statement.

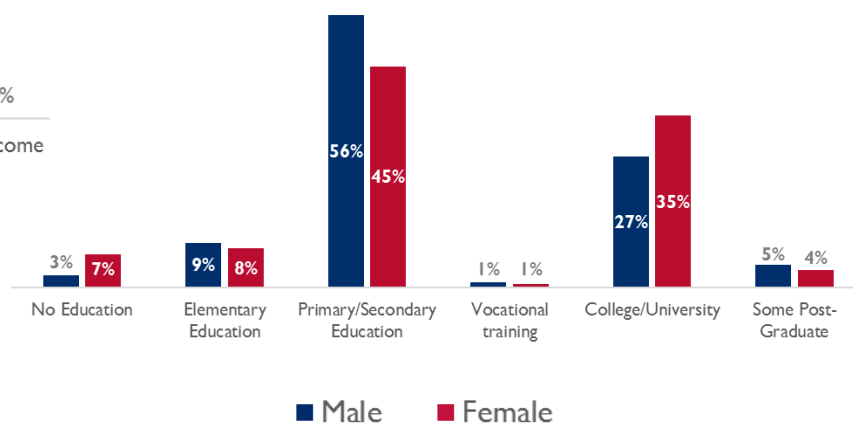
Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do



Respondents who strongly disagree by gender and income



Respondents who strongly disagree by gender and education



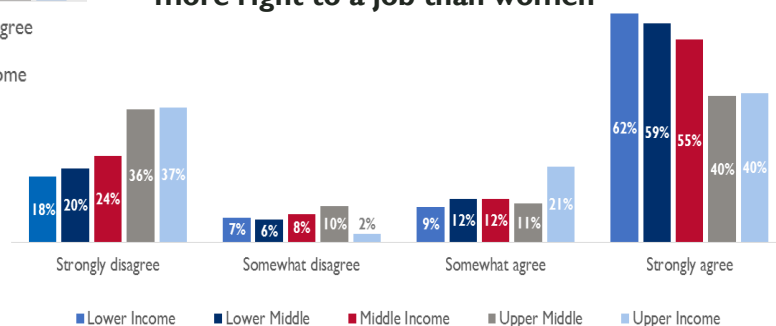
Women and Society

The majority of respondents agree that women and men should be paid equally for work of similar value and that women's political and economic participation are essential for the development of society. However, most respondents also agree that when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. Moreover, there is an even split (agree/disagree) with the statement that men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women.

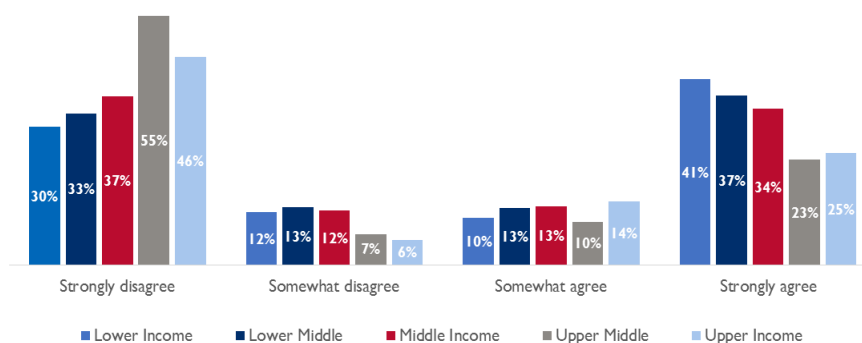
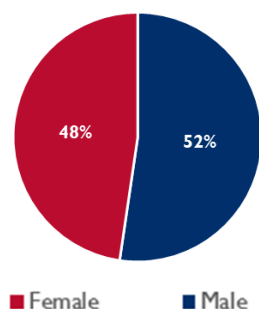
Women and men should be paid equally for work of similar value



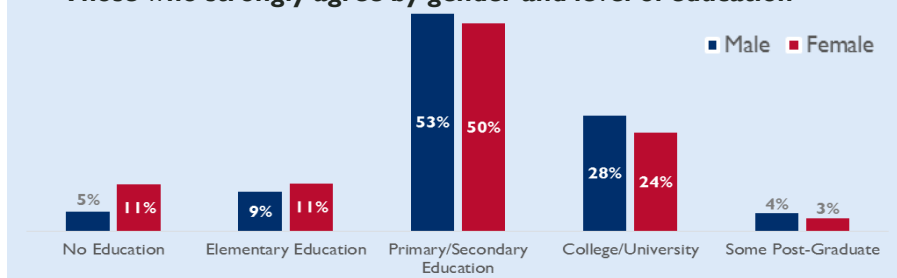
When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women



On the whole, men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women.



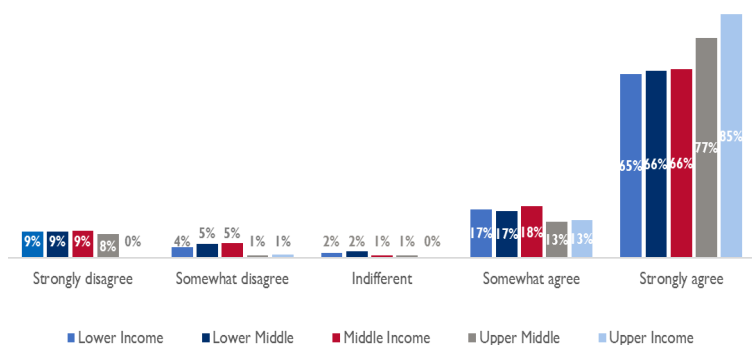
Those who strongly agree by gender and level of education



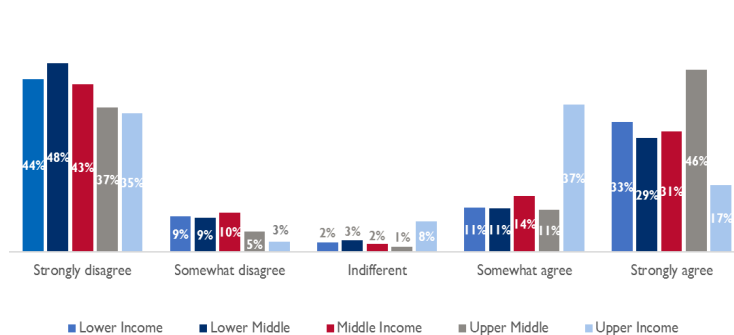
Women and Society

More men than women strongly disagree that women should have the right to choose how they dress in public (56% vs 35% respectively). The vast majority of respondents (more than 90%) have not heard about or attended any activity focused on gender equality, female empowerment, or gender-based violence in the past year. Of the few respondents who have joined to take some action, there is no consensus on how successful the group action was in addressing the issue.

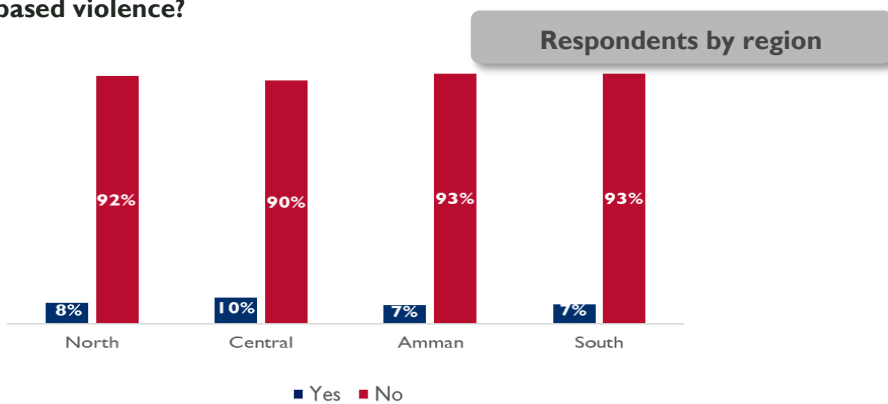
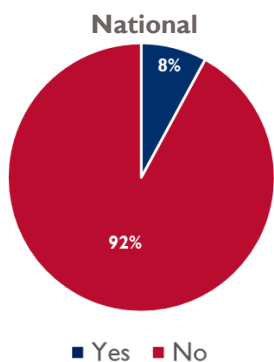
Women's political and economic participation are essential for the development of society



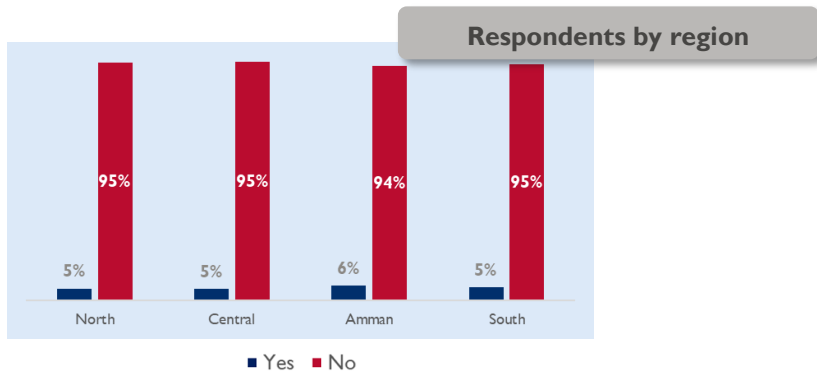
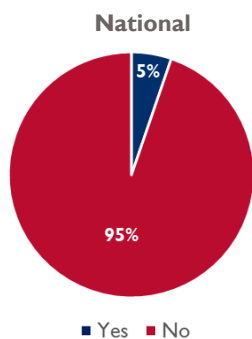
Women should have the right to choose how they dress in public



In the past year (previous 12 months), have you heard about any activity in your community focused on gender equality, female empowerment, or gender based violence?

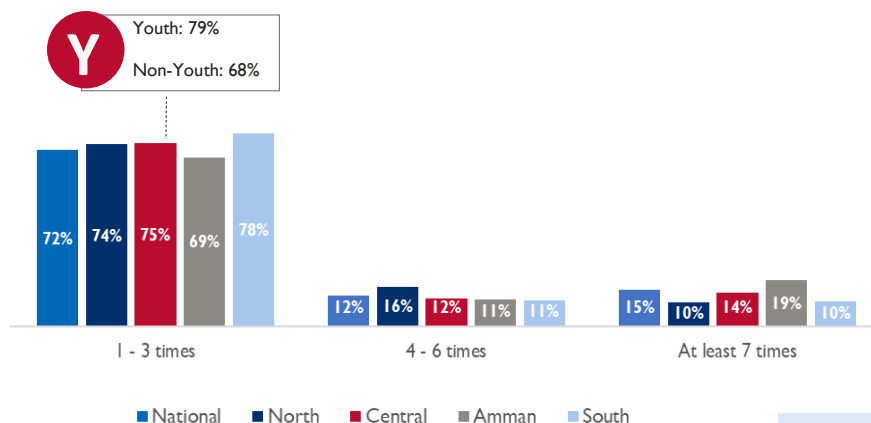


Have you attended any public meeting focused on gender equality, female empowerment, or gender-based violence?

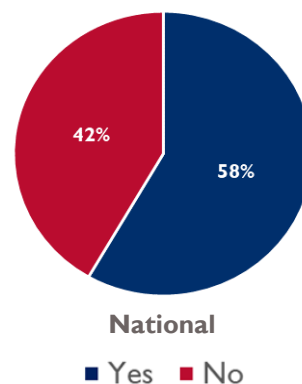


Women and Society

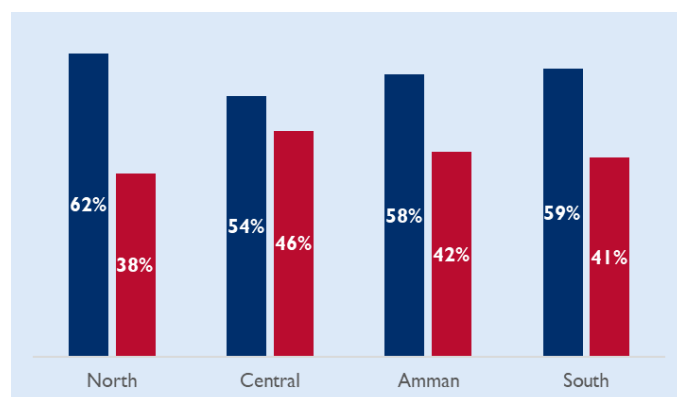
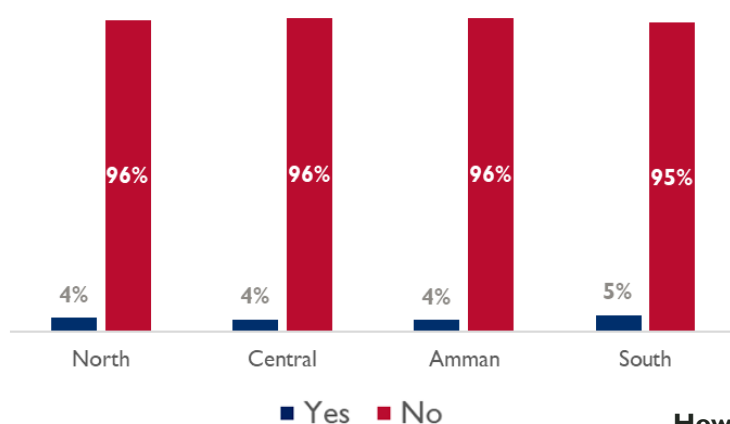
About how many times have you attended such a meeting?



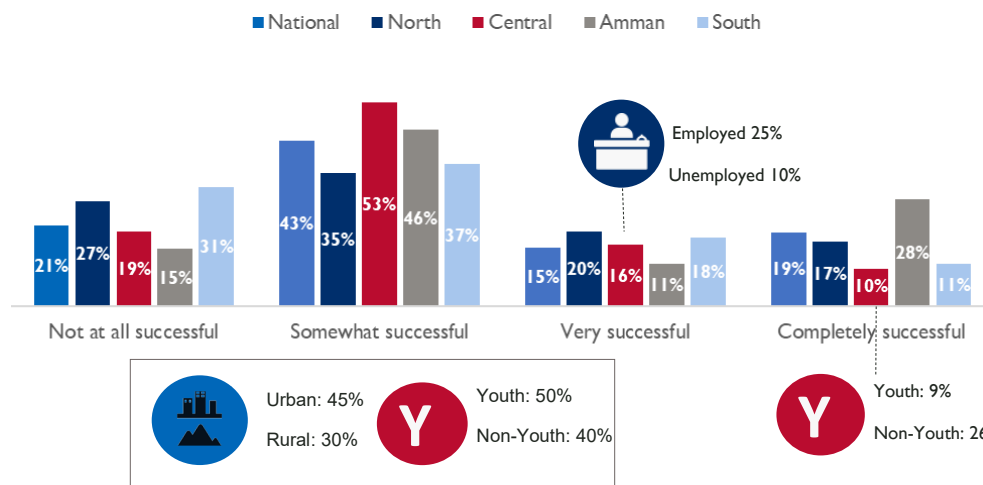
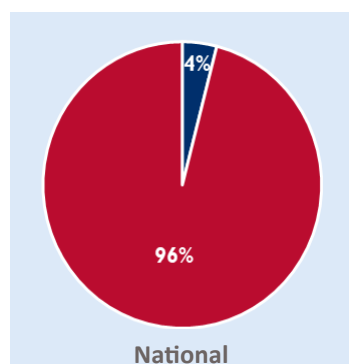
Did you speak at any of the meetings you attended?



In the past year, have you ever joined with other like-minded citizens to take some action in support of gender equality, female empowerment, or gender-based violence?



How successful was the group action in addressing the issue?



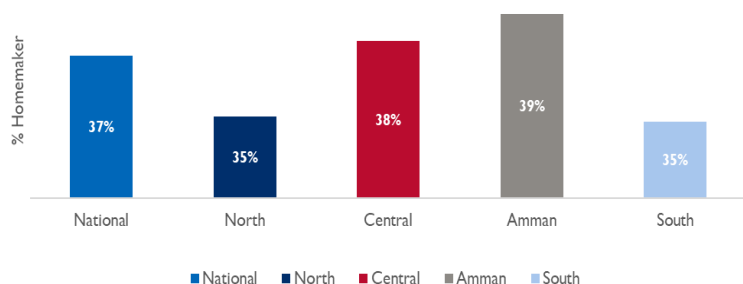
Employment

Women who are homemakers were asked if they would rather be working, 59% of homemakers would not rather be working while on the other hand 41% would rather be working.

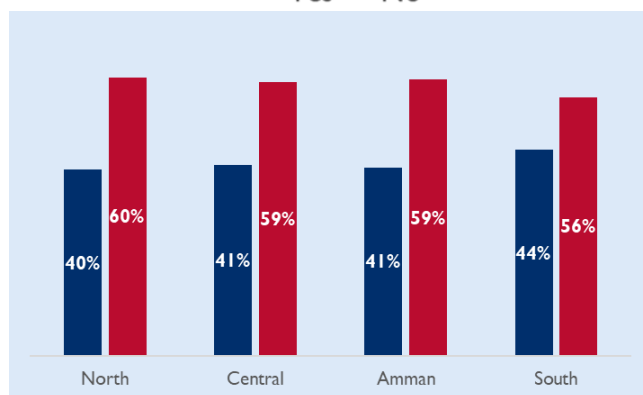
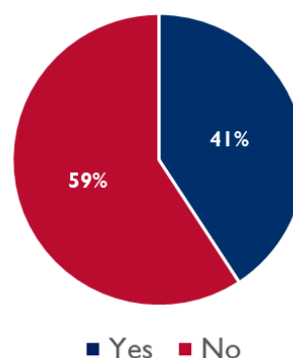
Women are excluded from and disadvantaged within the workforce. Comparatively, 89% of women report not participating in any income-generating activity (employment or work from home) versus 48% of men. Most women (57%) work in the education field, compared to only 10% of men. More men than women report working in the private sector (28% vs 9% respectively).

What is your current employment status?

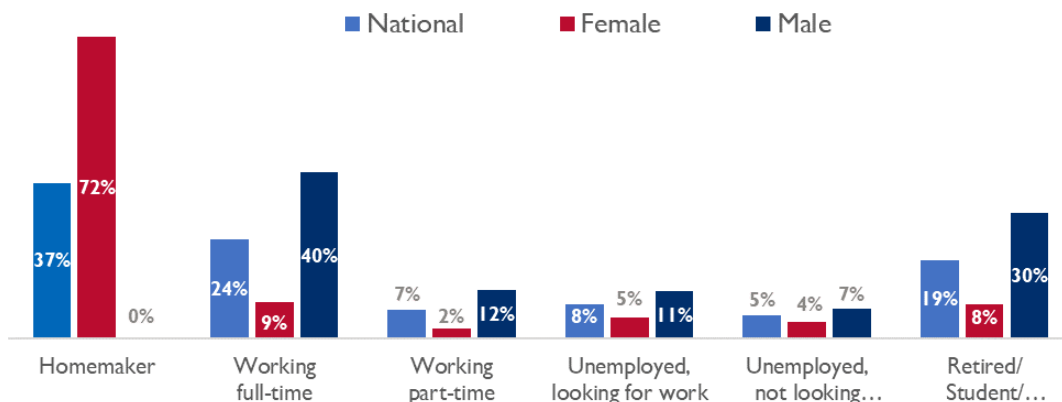
(% Homemaker)



Would you rather be working?



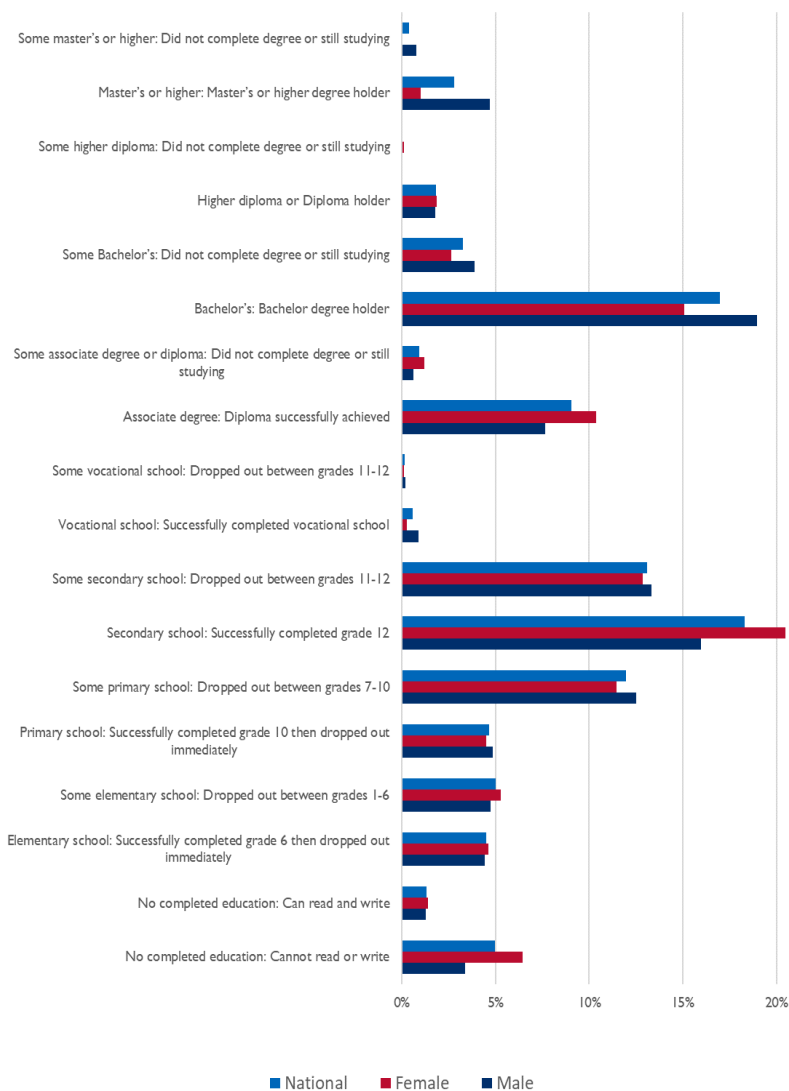
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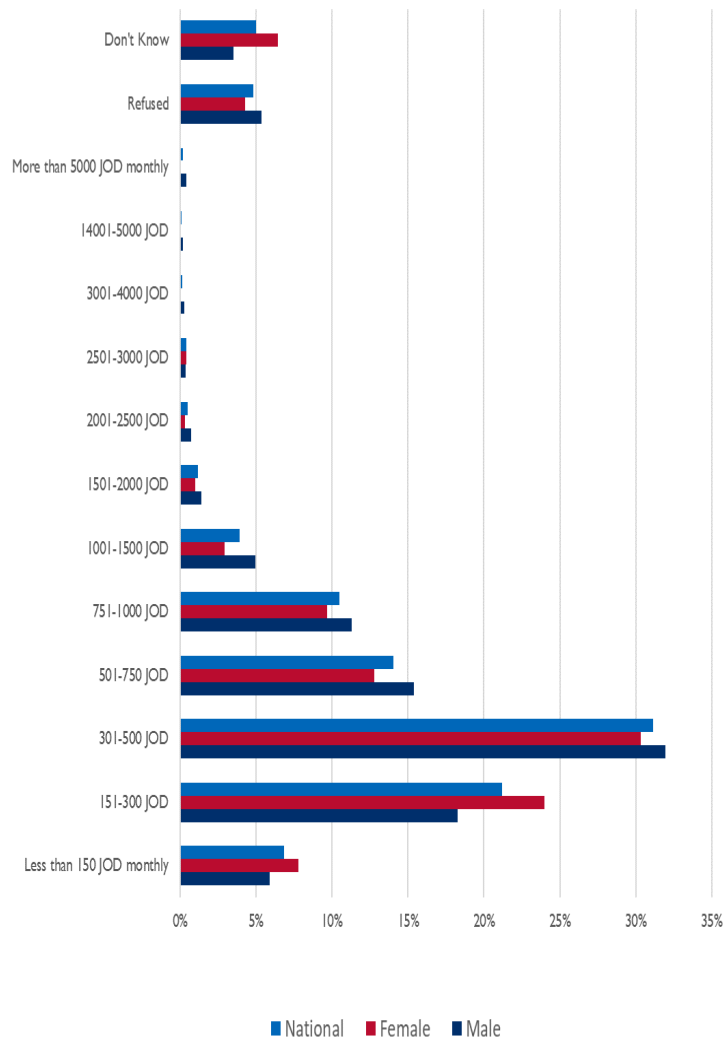
Employment

Women report longer gaps between employment than men (39% of women reported waiting two or more years between jobs vs. 24% of men—14 percentage points higher than the national average). Women, on the national average, earn 137 JODs less than men. In fact, the reported average salary for women is less than the average salary for any other demographic.

What is the highest level of education you have successfully completed?



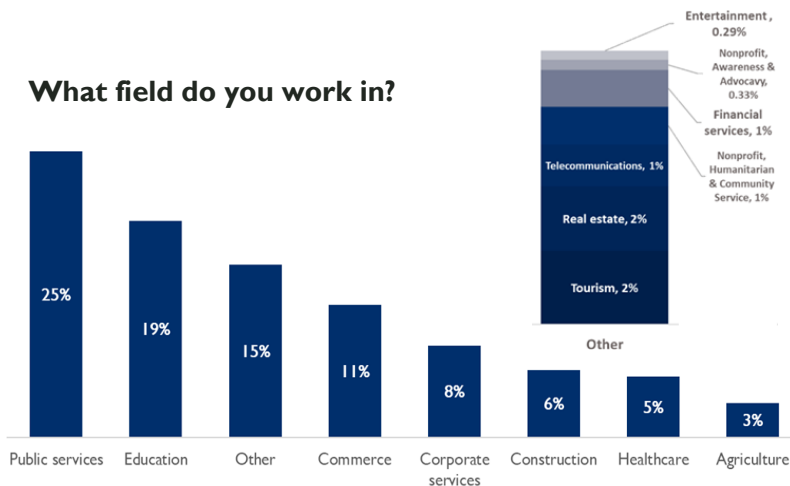
What is the total household monthly income from all sources?



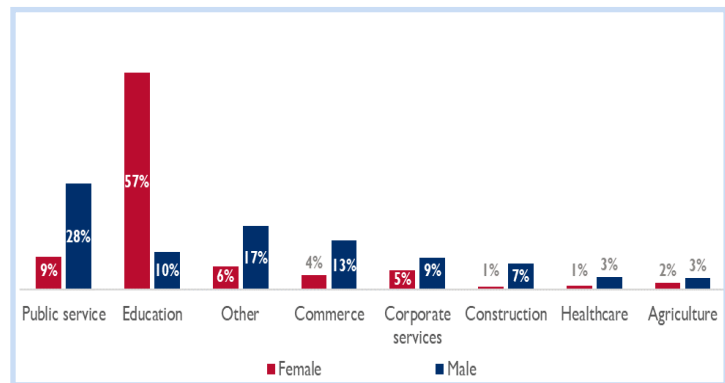
Employment

The data shows a slight trend in increasing income between jobs. The trend is steeper for women, who reported a 15% increase, on average, in income between their previous and current jobs vs. 3% for men.

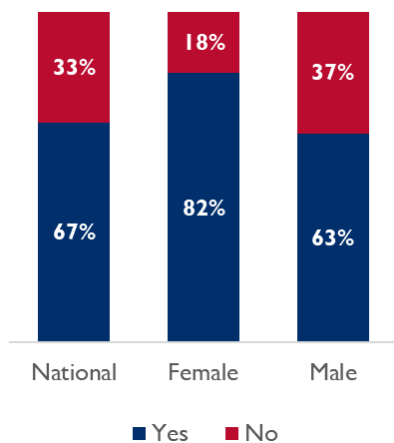
What field do you work in?



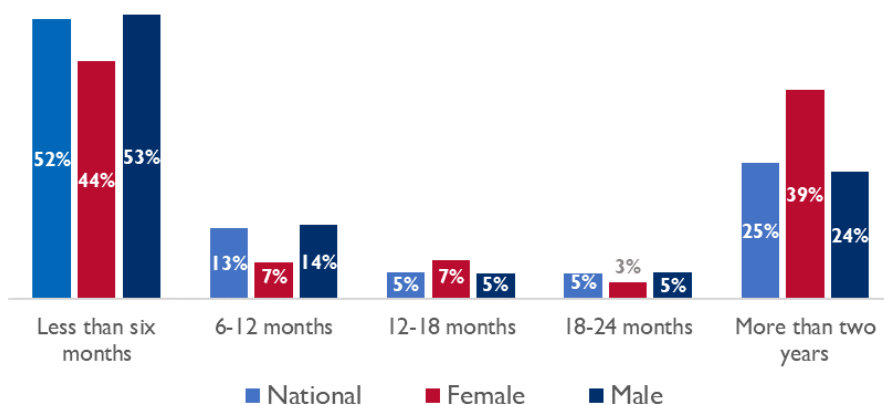
By Gender



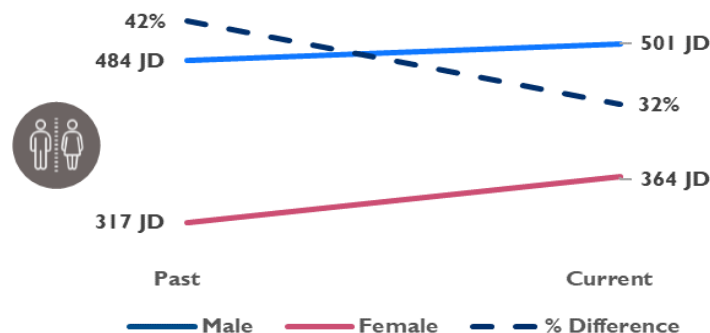
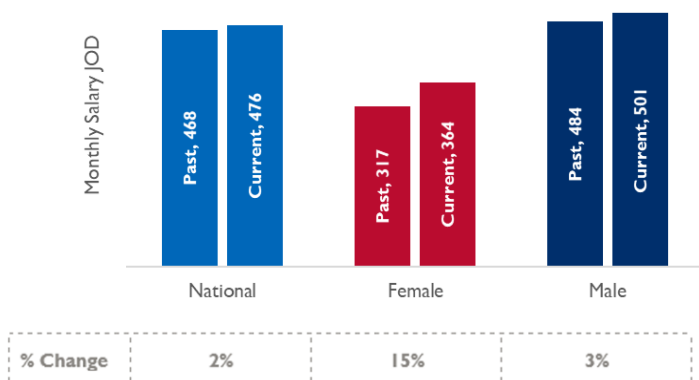
Is this your first employment?



How long was the time between the end of your most recent *prior* employment and your *current* employment?



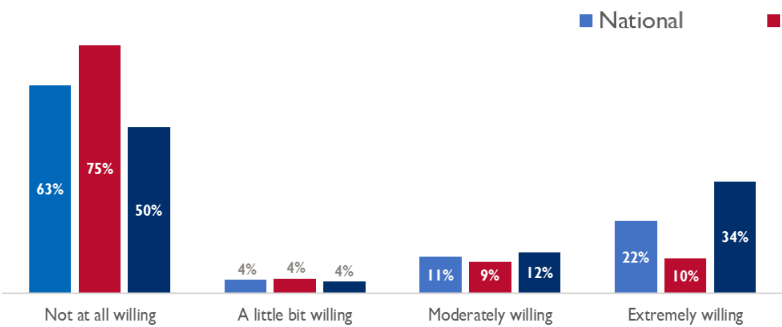
What is your monthly income (JOD) at your current employment and what was your monthly income at your last employment?



Employment

How willing would you be to work the following jobs? And what would you consider a fair salary (monthly JOD) for this role?

Waiter/Waitress

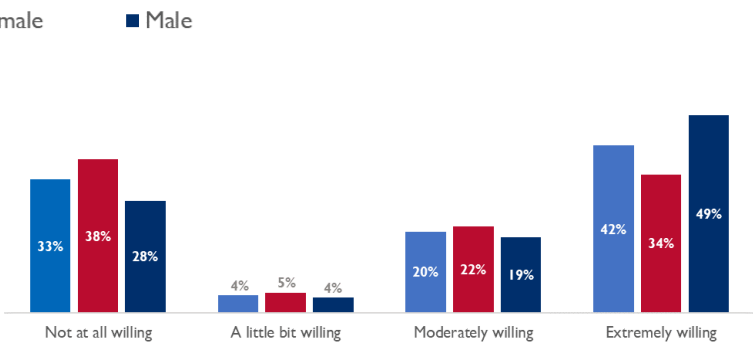


National
418 JD

Female
404 JD

Male
433 JD

Clerical Worker/ Secretary

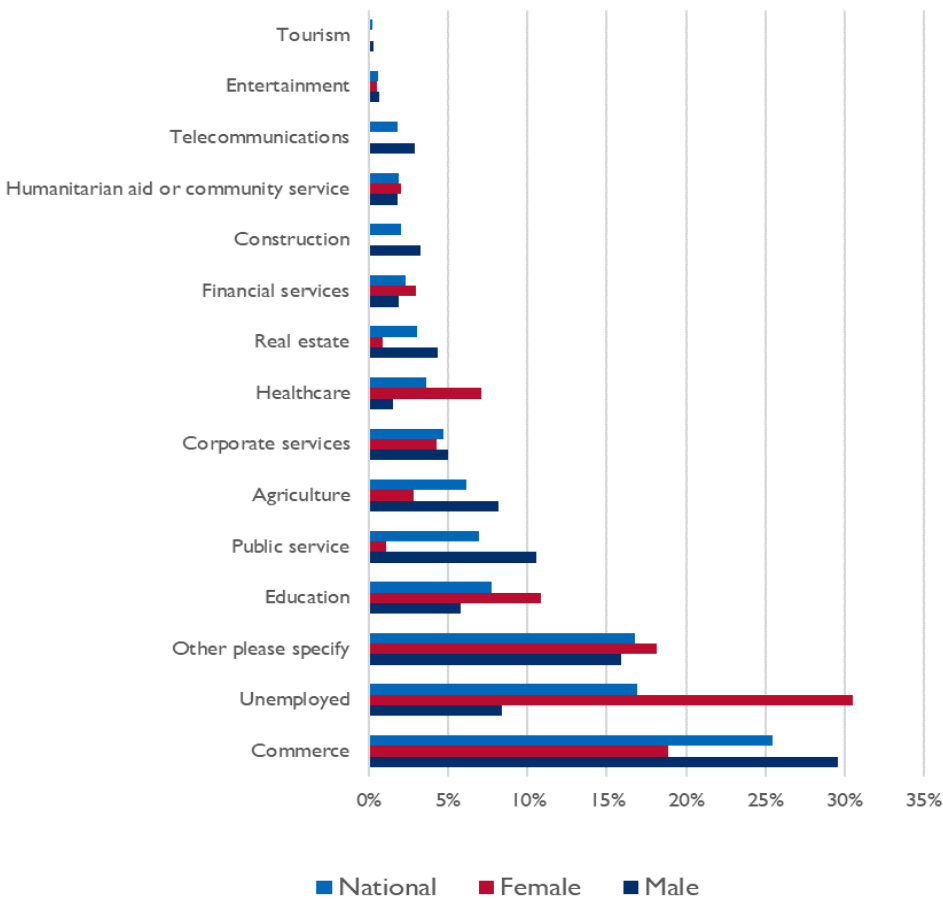


National
435 JD

Female
434 JD

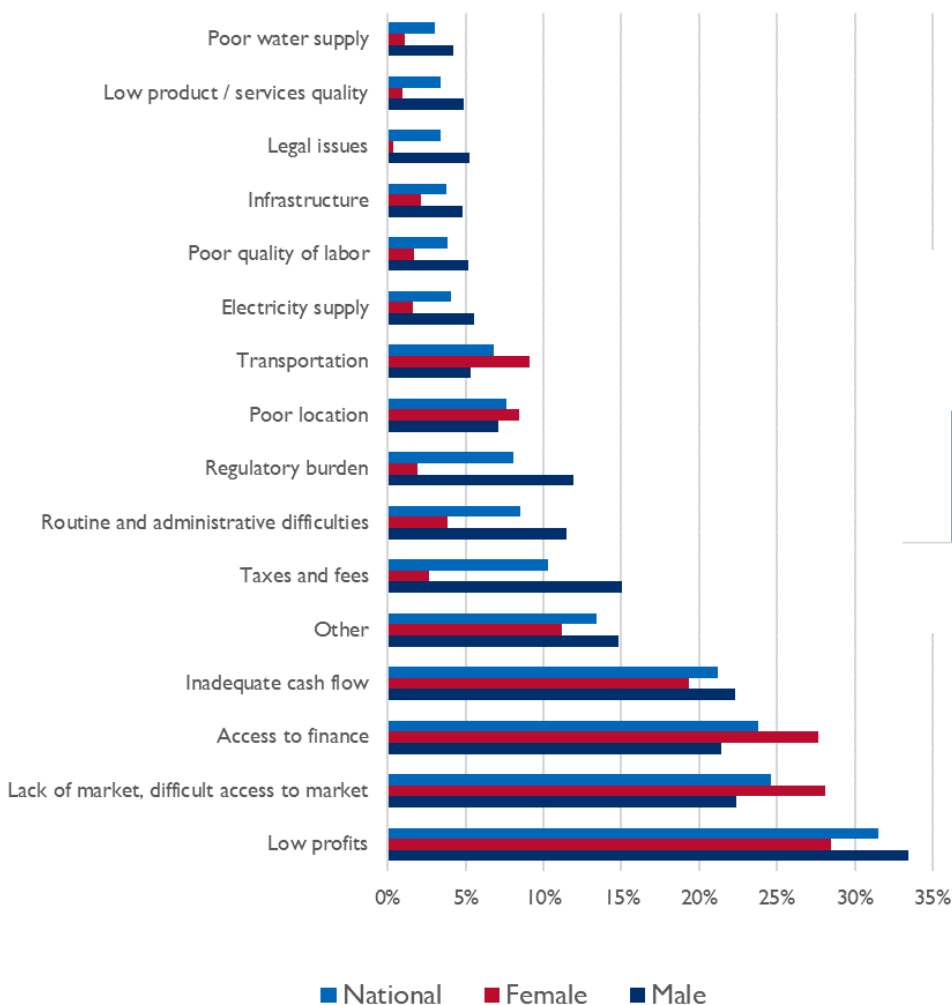
Male
436 JD

What was your primary occupation before you started your own business?

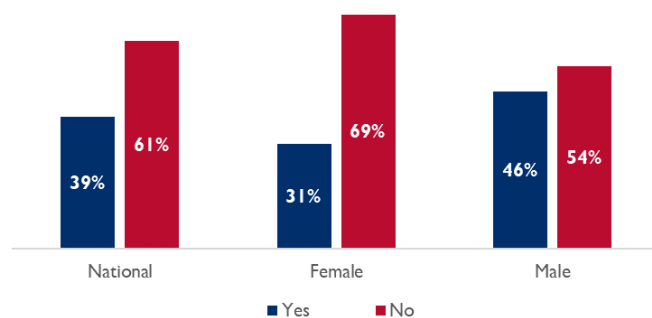


Employment

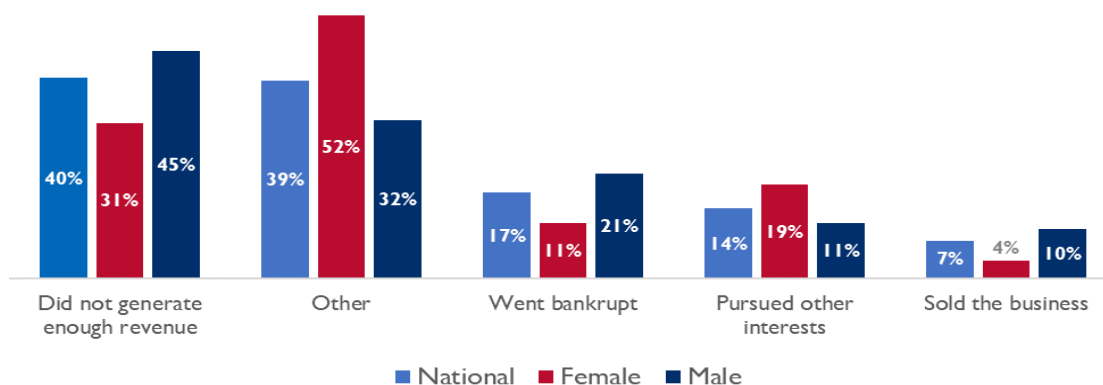
What are the primary challenges to succeeding in business?



Have you ever loaned money or services to a friend or family members to help them with a business idea?

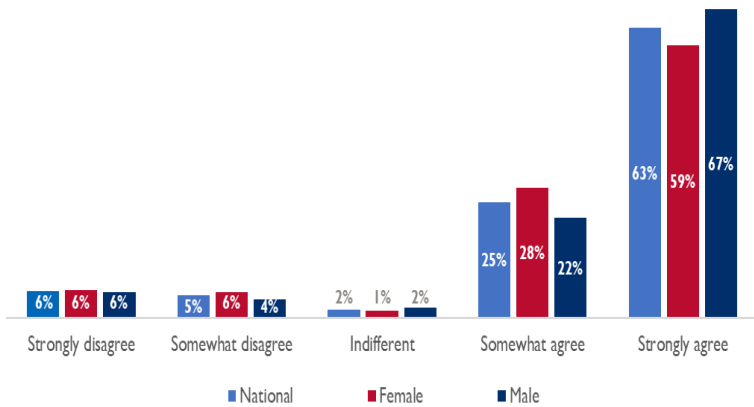


Why did you cease the business or income generation activity?

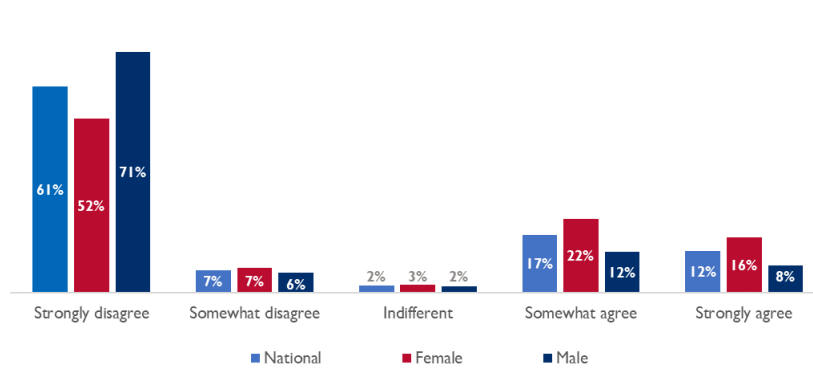


Self-Worth Perceptions

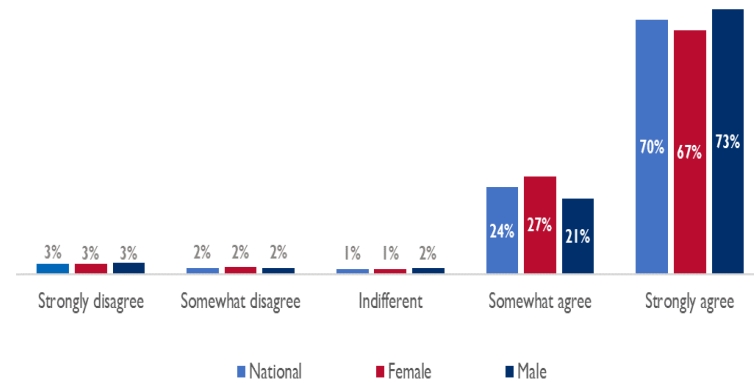
I am strong enough to overcome life's struggles



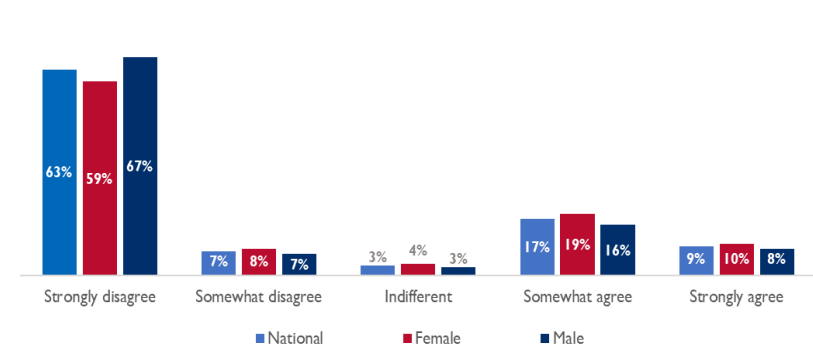
At root, I am a weak person



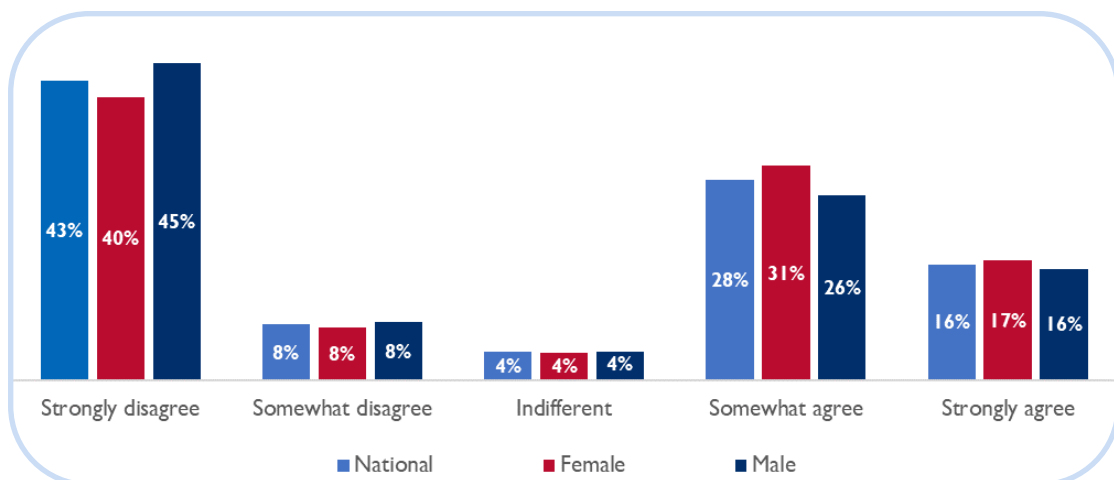
I can handle the situations that life brings



I usually feel that I am an unsuccessful person

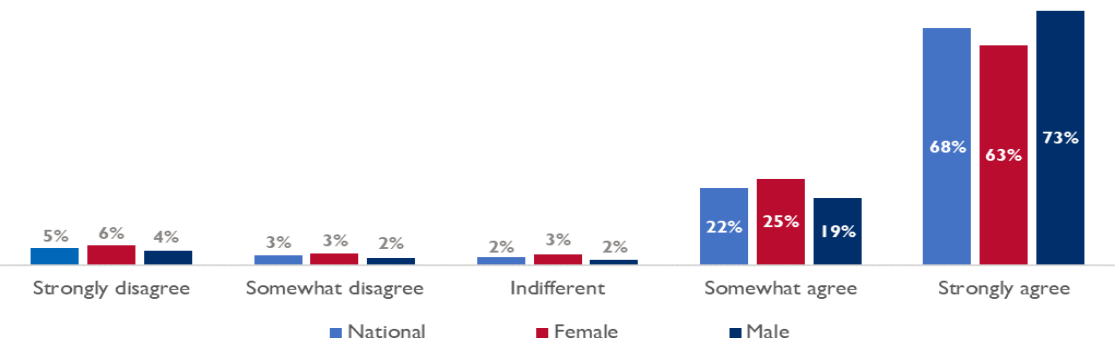


I often feel that there is nothing I can do well

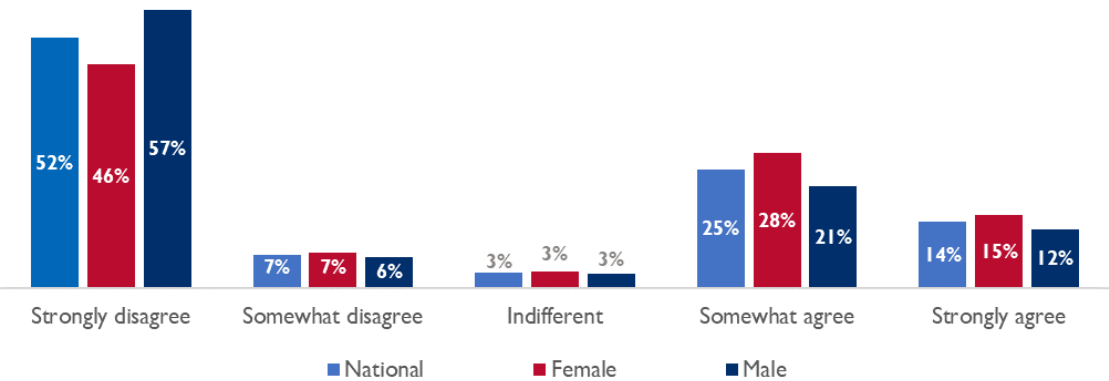


Self-Worth Perceptions

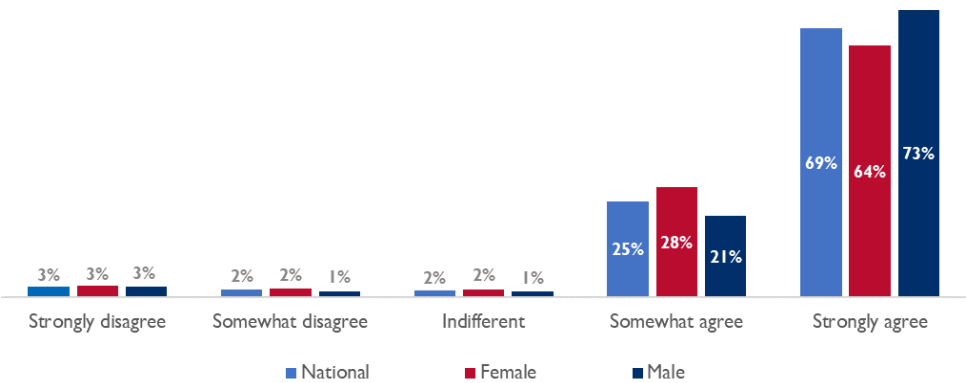
I feel competent to deal effectively with the real world



I often feel like a failure



I usually feel I can handle the typical problems that come up in life

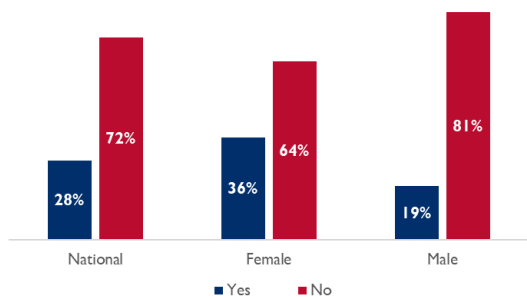


Education

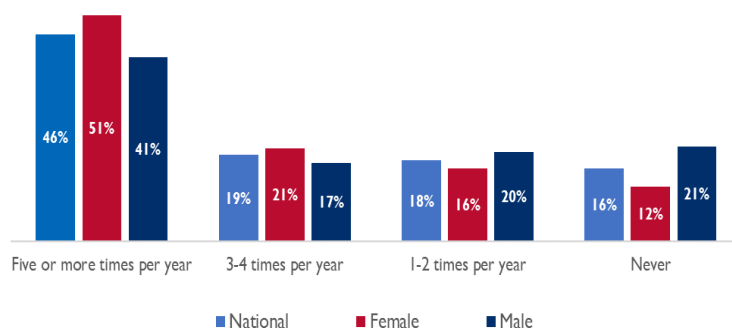
A larger proportion of women than men report having heard of the Government of Jordan's initiative to improve reading for students grade 1-3. Women report higher levels of engagement with their children's education (meeting with teachers and volunteering) than men respondents. While more than half of respondents report never reading with their children, more men than women report this (62% vs 48% respectively).

More women than men strongly disagree that it is appropriate for teachers and school authority figures to hit students (52% vs 38%).

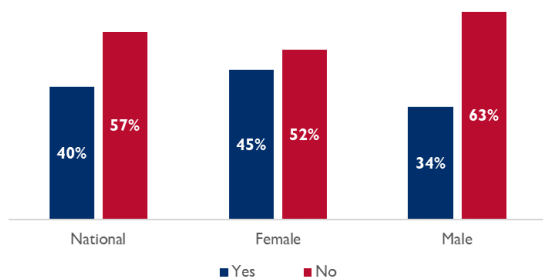
Have you heard about the major initiative recently launched by the Government of Jordan to improve reading for students grade 1-3?



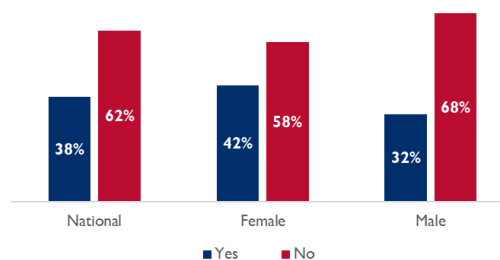
How often do you meet in person with teachers at your child's school?



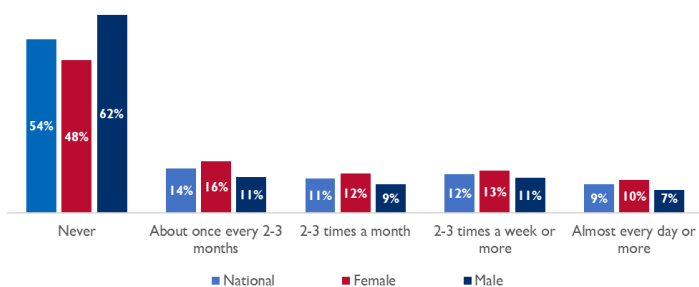
Are there opportunities to volunteer at your child's school?



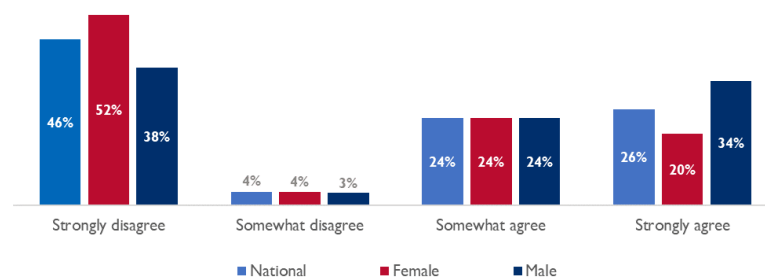
Over the last year, did you volunteer at your child's or children's school in any capacity?



How often did or do you read with your child/children?



To what extent do you agree or disagree 'It is appropriate for teachers and other school authority figures to hit students when they misbehave, do not do their work, or get bad grades.'

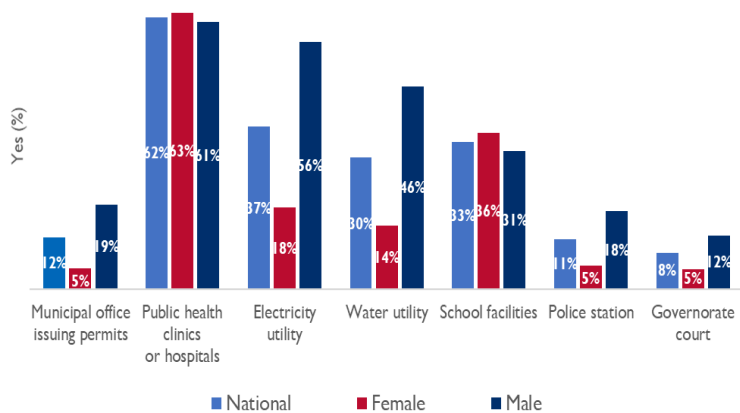


Public Services and Institutions

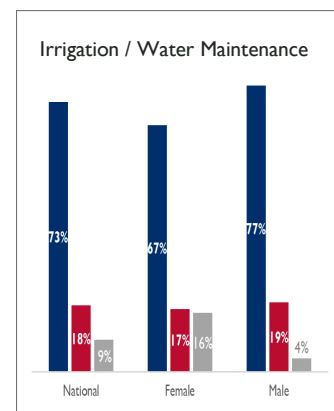
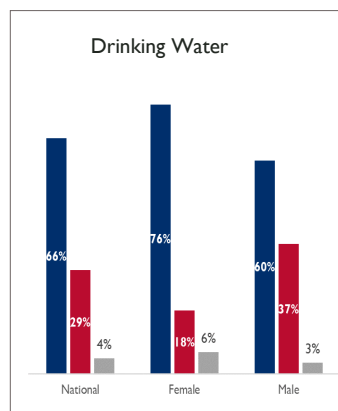
A larger proportion of men than women report visiting or contacting most municipal/government offices, especially the Electricity Utility and Water Utility.

More women than men reported not knowing about the responsiveness and effectiveness of their Local, Municipal and Governorate councils and their work.

Have you visited or contacted the following service office or employee in the previous 12 months?

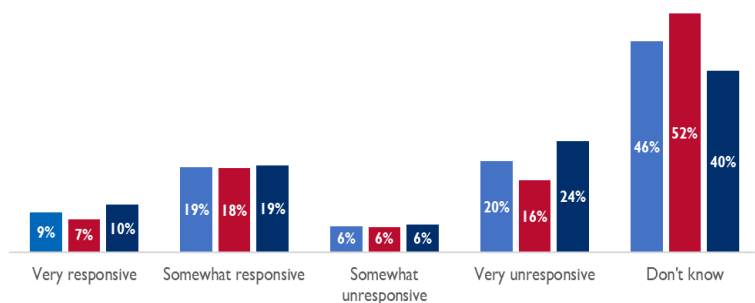


Do you consider the project to be successful in helping provide services to the people in

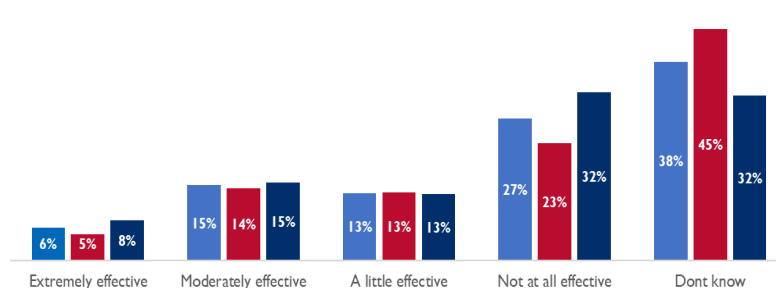


■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

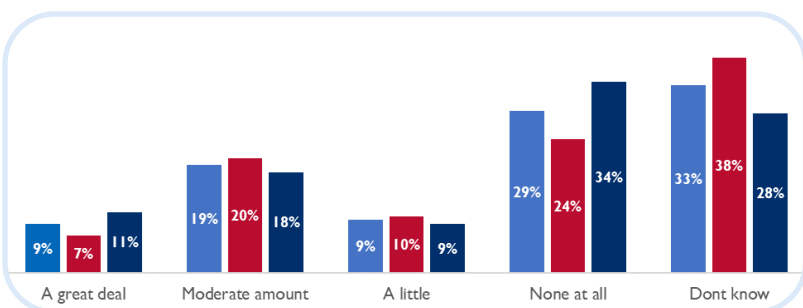
How responsive do you think your local council is to the needs of the local people in your area?



How effective (successful) do you think your local council is in delivering services to the

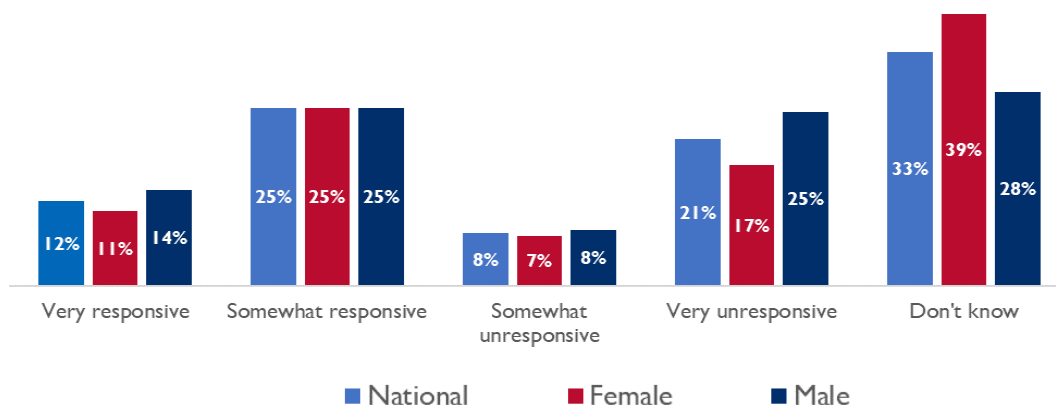


How much confidence do you have in your local council?

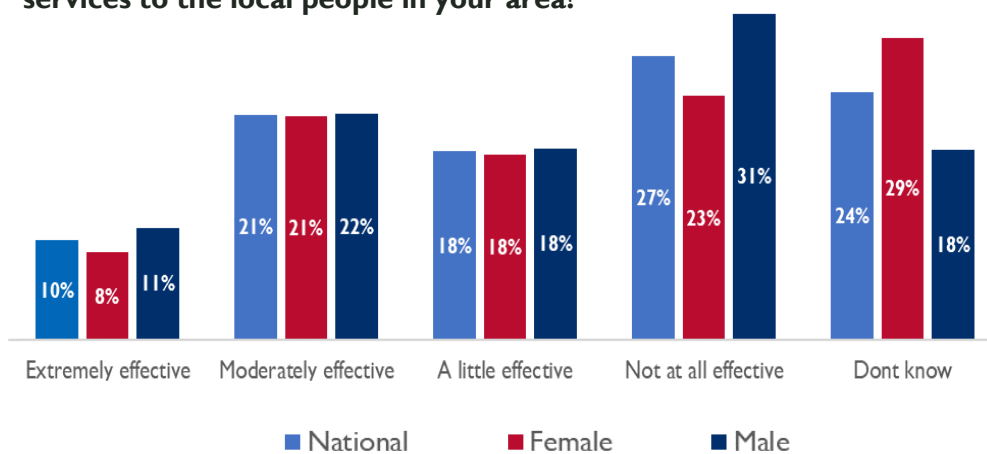


Public Services and Institutions: Municipal Council

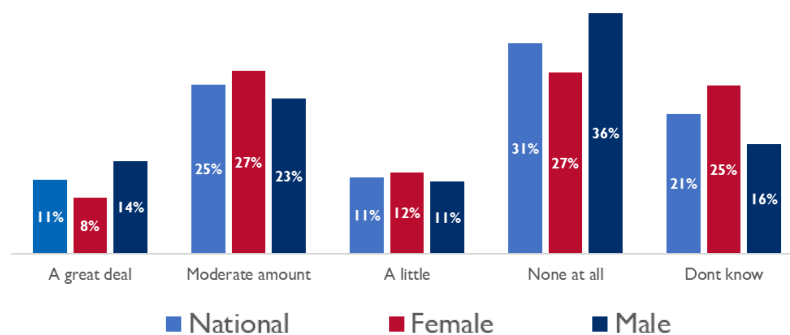
How responsive do you think your municipal council is to the needs of the local people in your area?



How effective (successful) do you think your municipal council is in delivering services to the local people in your area?

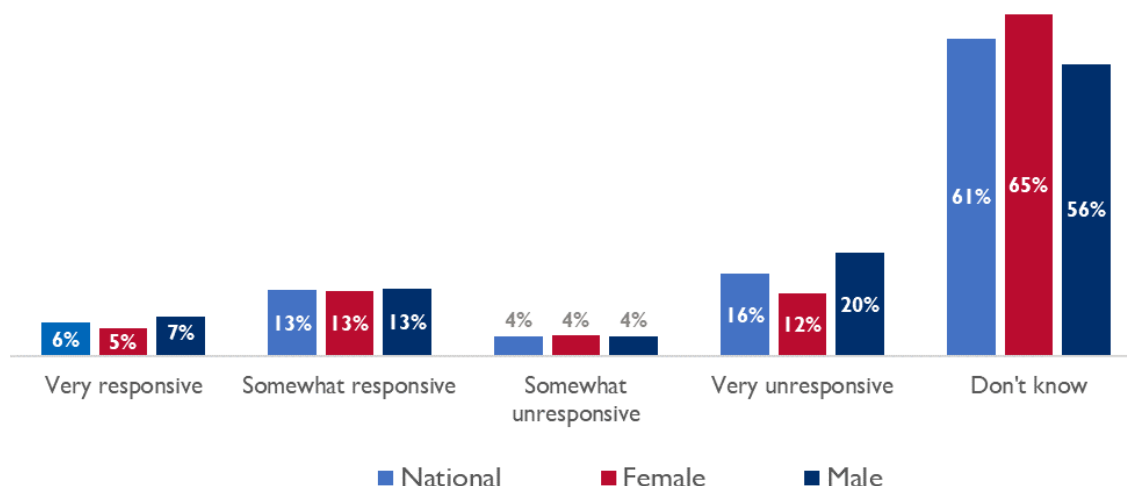


How much confidence do you have in your municipal council?

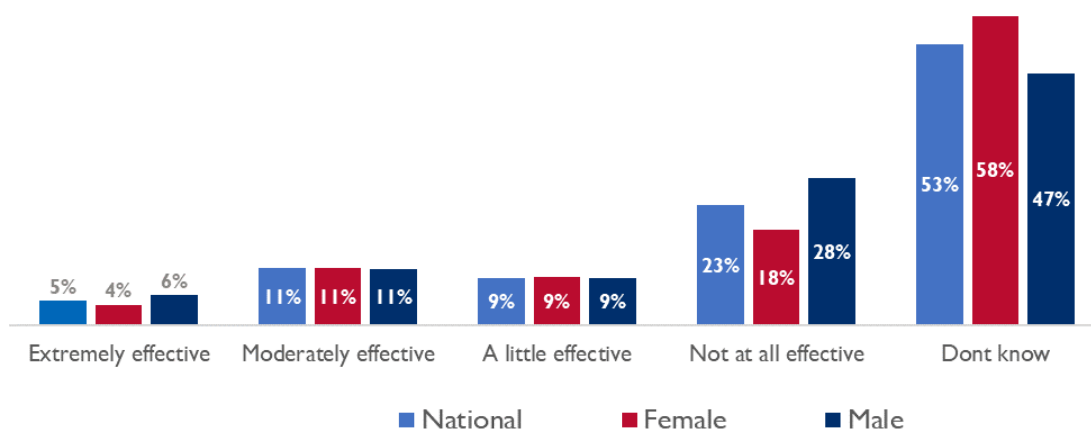


Public Services and Institutions: Governorate Council

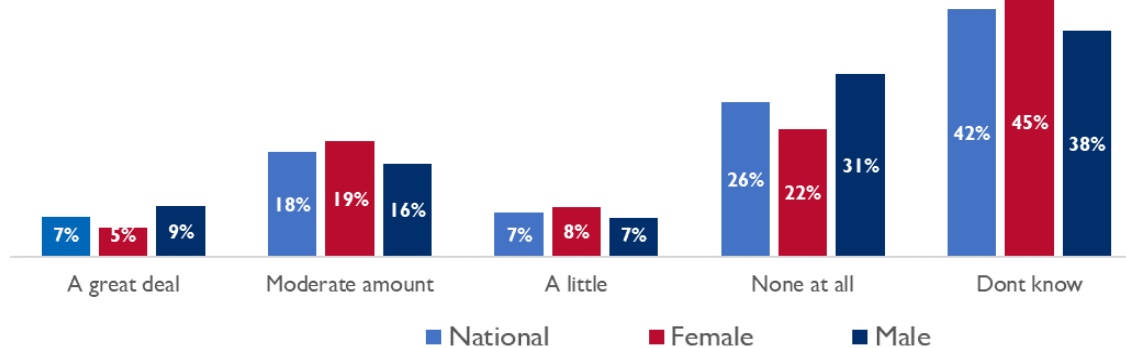
How responsive do you think your governorate council is to the needs of the local people in your area?



How effective (successful) do you think your governorate council is in delivering services to the local people in your area?



How much confidence do you have in your governorate council?

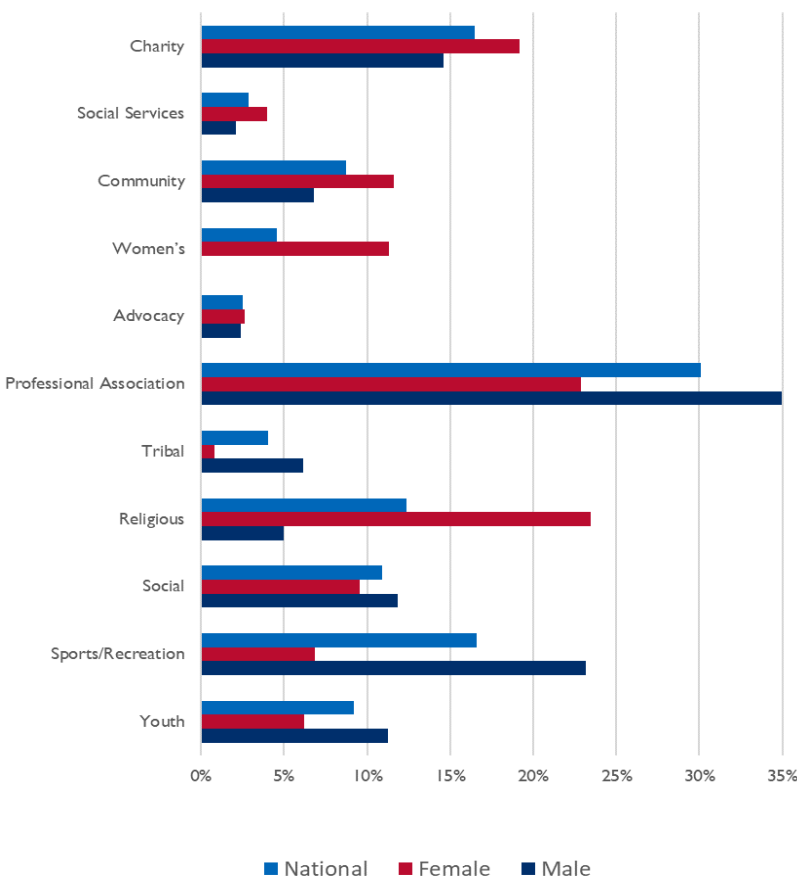


Citizen Participation

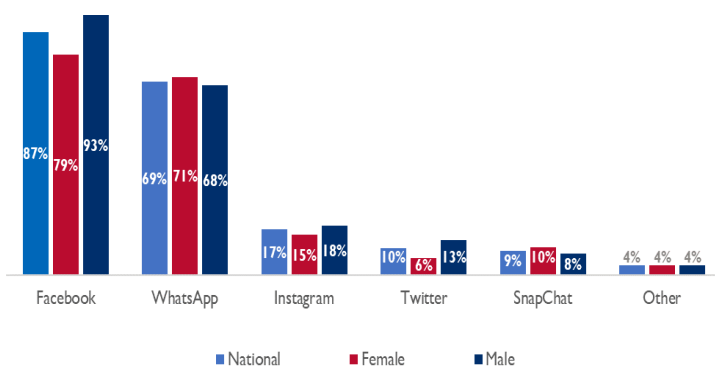
Men and women report belonging to different types of groups in their community. More women are involved in charity, community, women's, and religious groups, whereas more men are more involved in professional associations, tribal, social, sports/recreation, and youth groups.

Citizen participation is low, but more men than women report contacting or visiting a public official to address a concern as well as volunteering to address an immediate need facing their community.

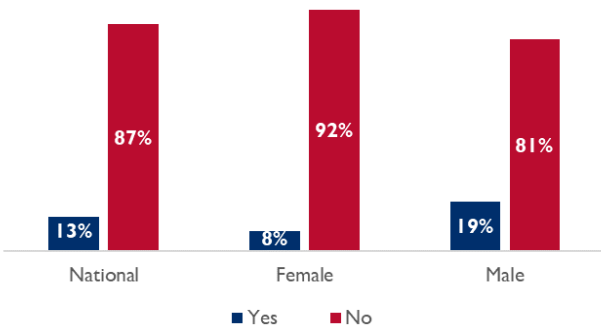
Which groups do you belong to?



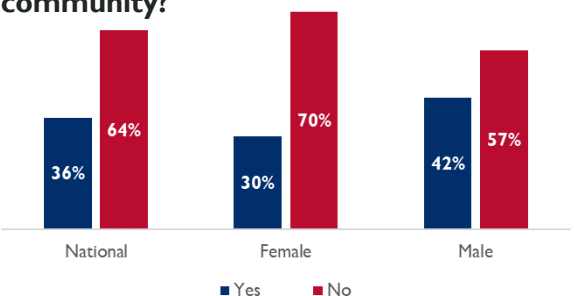
If a few times or more, what social networking sites do you use to engage friends and family about social or political issues?



In the past year (previous 12 months), have you ever contacted or visited a public official at any level of government, in order to share your opinion or express a concern?

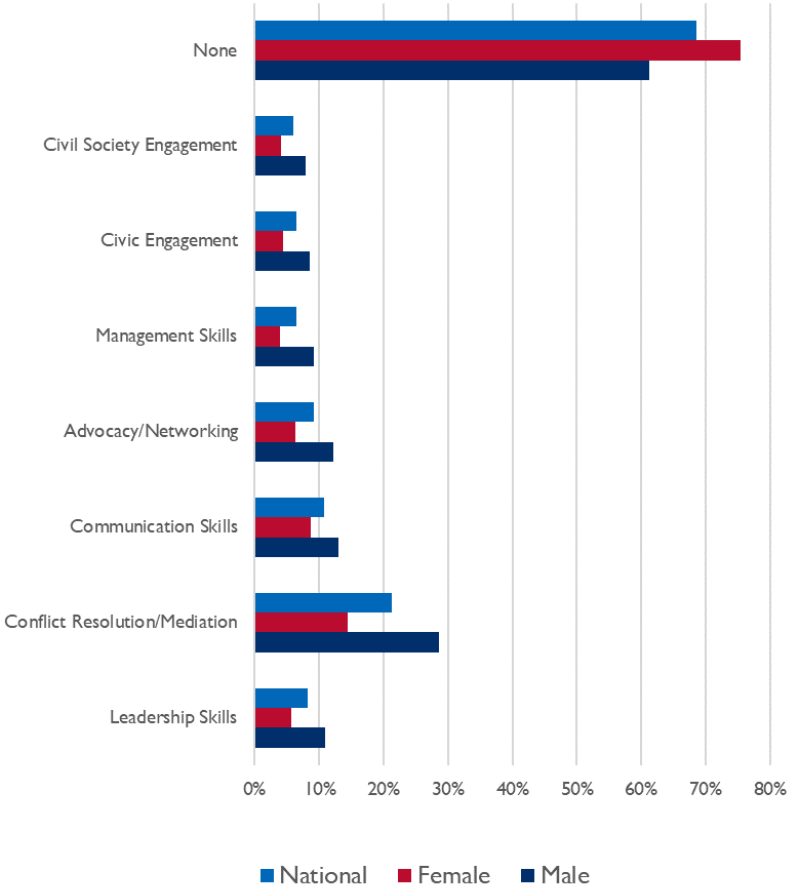


In the past year (previous 12 months), have you ever volunteered your time to address an immediate need facing your community?



Citizen Participation

In the past year (previous 12 months), have you participated in any activity involving the following?

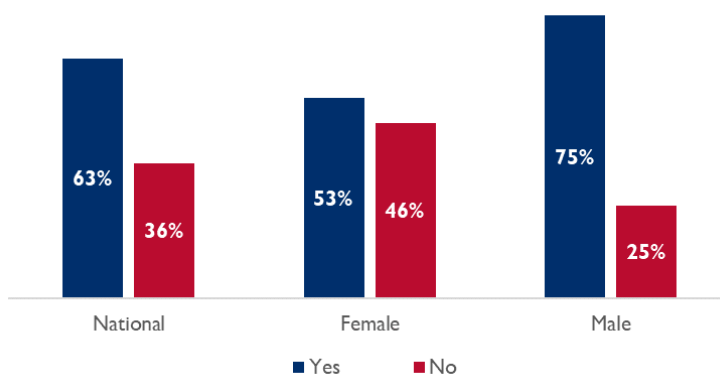


Local Government

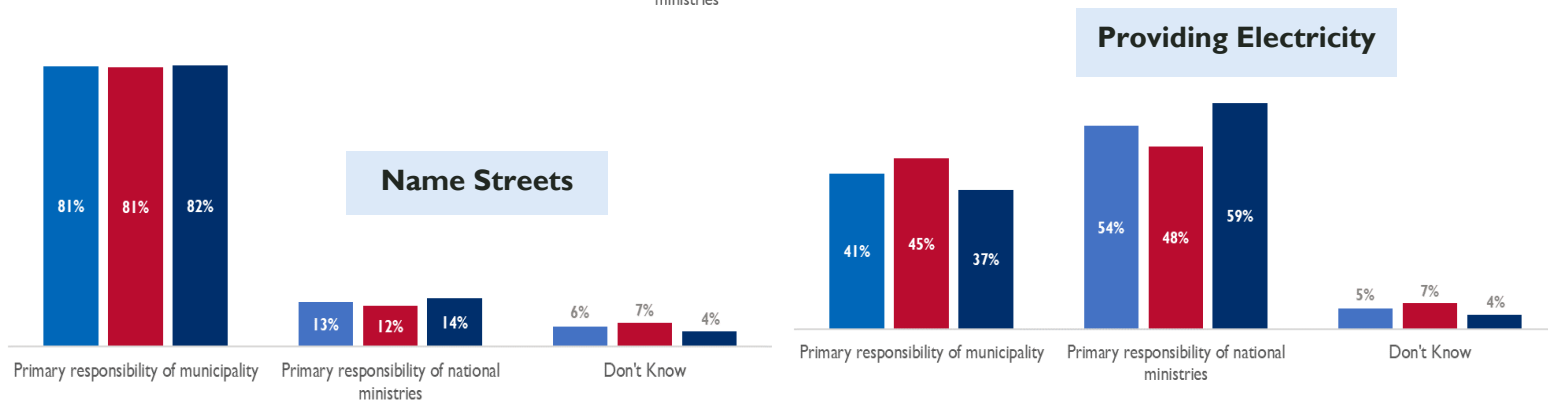
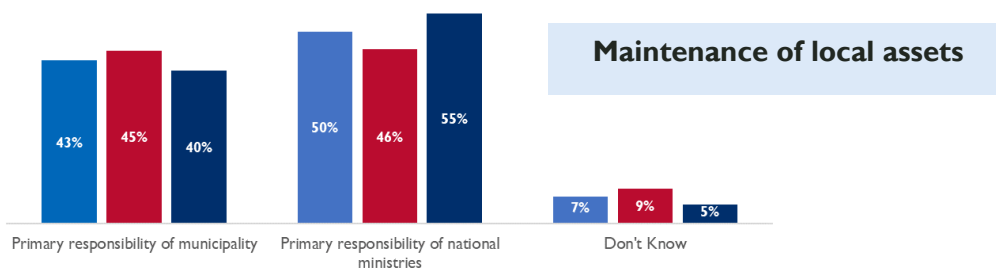
More men than women report knowing about the 2015 Decentralization and Municipalities laws (75% vs 53% respectively). However, there is confusion on the responsibilities and functions of the municipality.

More men than women assign primary responsibility to national ministries for the provision of electricity, delivery of drinking water, and organization of public transportation. More women than men assign primary responsibility to national ministries for establishing public markets.

In 2015, the Government of Jordan passed two important new laws: the Decentralization Law and the Municipalities Law. Have you heard about either of these laws?



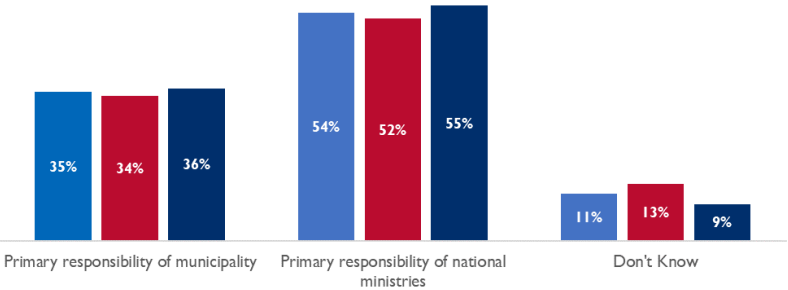
Do you think the primary responsibility of below function lies with your municipality or elsewhere in the government?



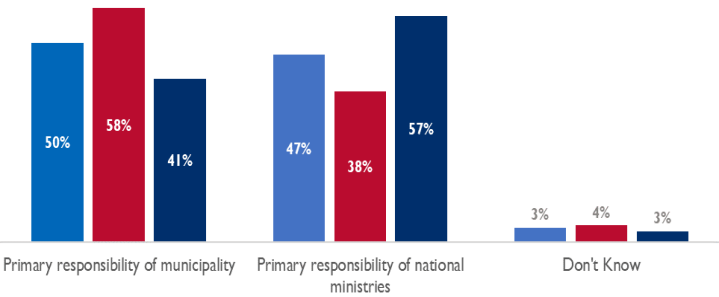
Local Government

Do you think the primary responsibility of below function lies with your municipality or elsewhere in the government?

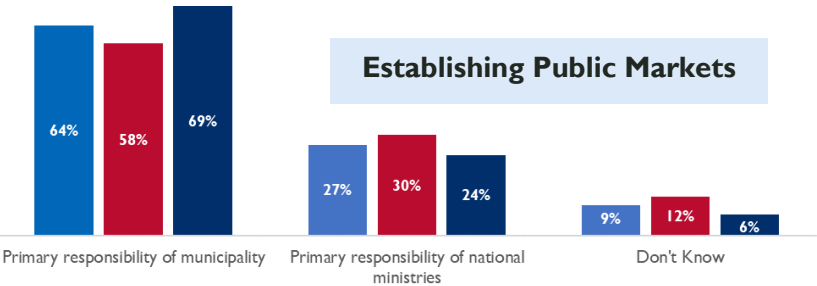
Drafting Local Development Plans



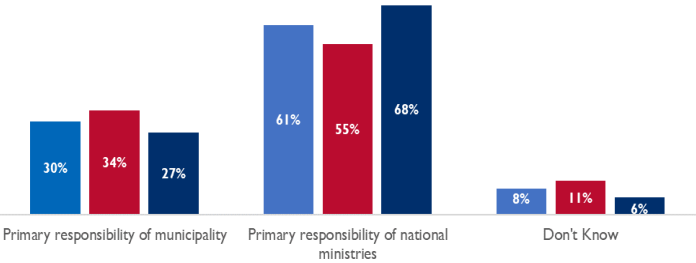
Delivery of Drinking Water



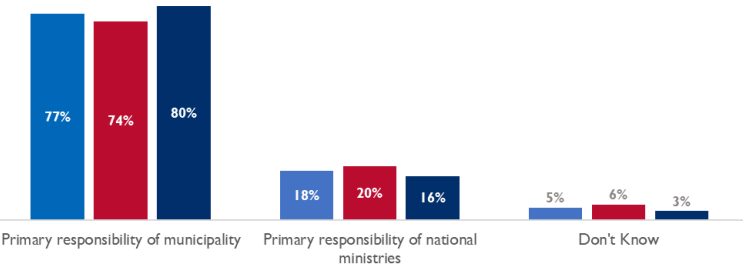
Establishing Public Markets



Organize Public Transportation



Establishing Public Parks

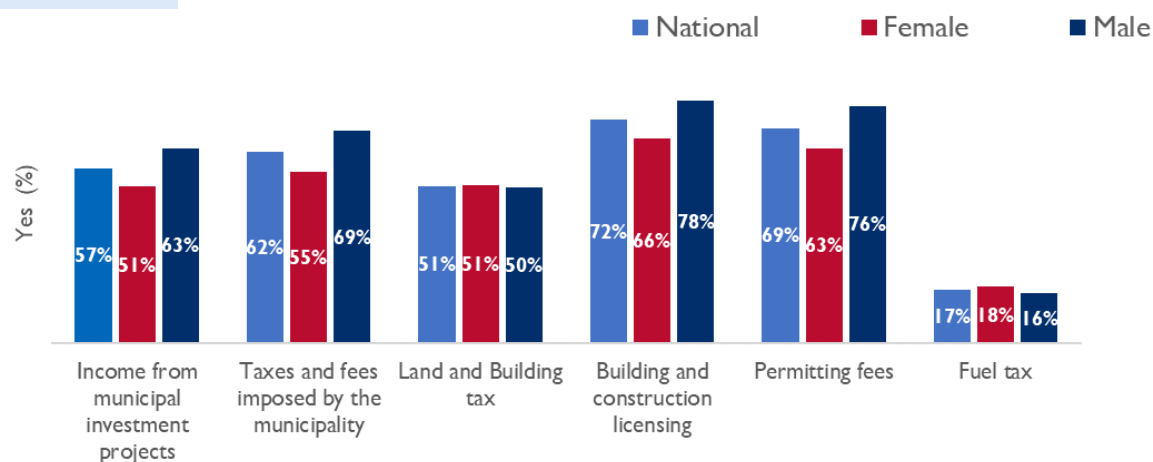


■ National ■ Female ■ Male

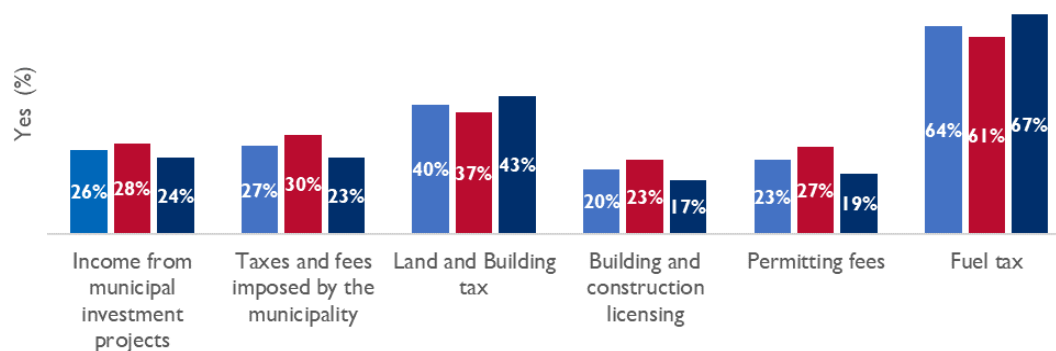
Local Government

Revenues are raised in order to deliver services. For each of the following, do you think the legal authority to collect this revenue lies with your municipality or elsewhere in the government?

Municipality



National Ministries





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Youth

**Cross-cutting
Theme**

Key Findings

Education

- **Household income seems to have the greatest bearing on educational achievements among youth.**
 - 62% of youth from lower income households and 65% of youth from lower-middle income households have some secondary or secondary education as their highest level of education. In comparison, 28% of youth from upper income households and 8% from upper-middle income households reported some secondary or secondary education as their highest level of education.
 - 65% of youth from upper income households and 63% from upper-middle income households reported receiving a bachelors degree/university degree as their highest level of education. In comparison, only 11% of youth from lower income households and 29% from lower-middle income households reported the same.
- **Youth report higher levels of engagement with their children's education.**
 - 59% of youth report meeting with their children's teachers five or more times a year, compared to 45% of non-youth. The percent of youth reporting higher frequencies of engagement with teachers is 13 points above the national average.
 - Fewer youth reported *never* reading to their children than non-youth (41% of youth vs 55% of non-youth).
 - When asked what extent they agree or disagree with the statement 'It is appropriate for teachers and other school authority figures to hit students when they misbehave, do not do their work, or get bad grades,' 59% of youth respondents strongly disagreed while 44% of non-youth respondents strongly disagreed. 61% of female youth respondents strongly disagreed and 41% of male youth respondents strongly disagreed.

Employment

- **In their current jobs youth earn, on average, 21% less than non-youth.** On average, Youth reported earning 423 JODs per month at their current job. Non- youth respondents reported earning 521 JODs per month. The national reported average monthly salary was 476 JODs.

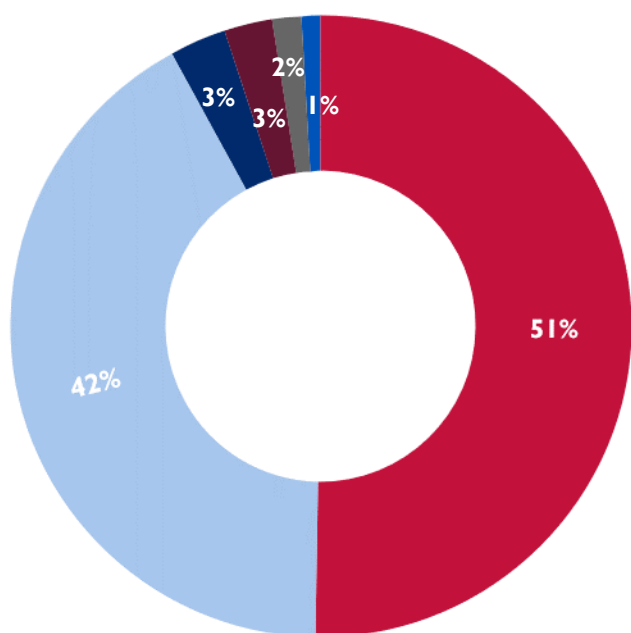
Sense of Self worth and Wellbeing

- **Overall, youth respondents replied to personal perception questions in a positive manner. However, youth from less affluent households and youth with lower levels of education gave more negative responses to questions aimed at perceptions around personal worth and well being.**

Demographics

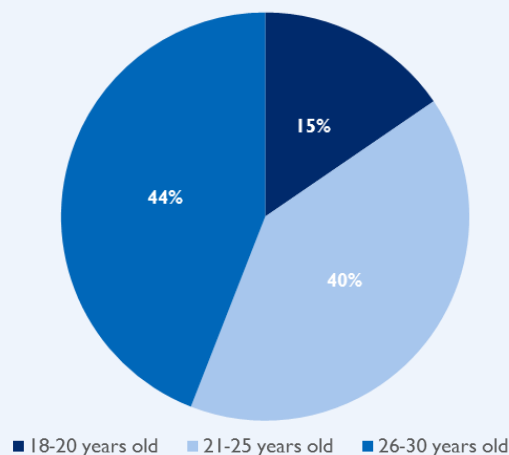
- ◇ **The majority of youth respondents are over 21 years old.**
 - * 44% of respondents were 26-30 years old while another 40% of respondents were 21-35 years old.
 - * Gender of youth respondents is nearly equally split amongst age groups.
- ◇ **The majority of youth have completed at least some primary/secondary education.**
- ◇ **83% of youth respondents come from lower or lower middle income households.**
 - * Like non-youth respondents the majority of youth come from households making 500JODs or less a month.

Youth Respondents by Education



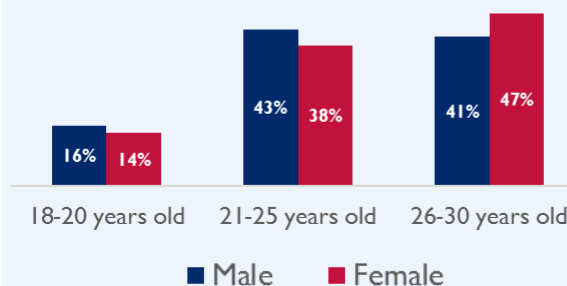
■ No Education ■ Elementary Education ■ Primary/Secondary Education
■ Vocational training ■ College/University ■ Some Post-Graduate

Youth Respondents by Age Group



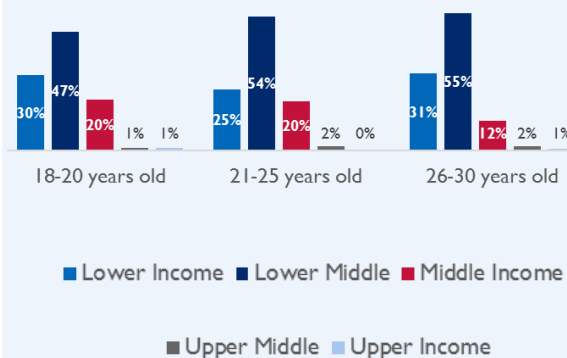
■ 18-20 years old ■ 21-25 years old ■ 26-30 years old

Youth Respondents by Age Group and Gender



■ Male ■ Female

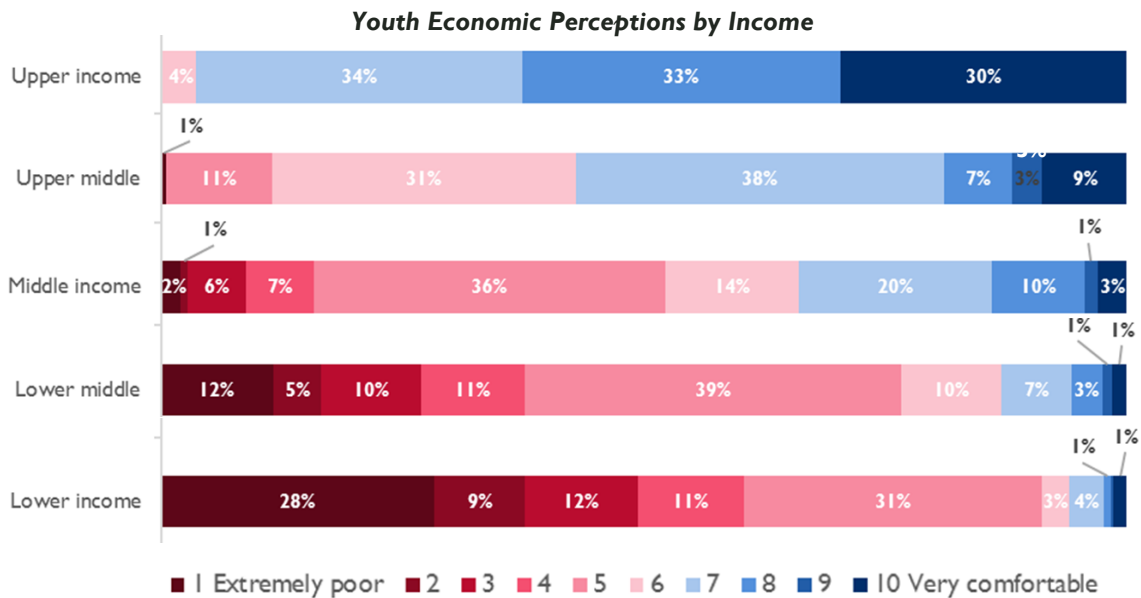
Youth Respondents by Age Group and Income



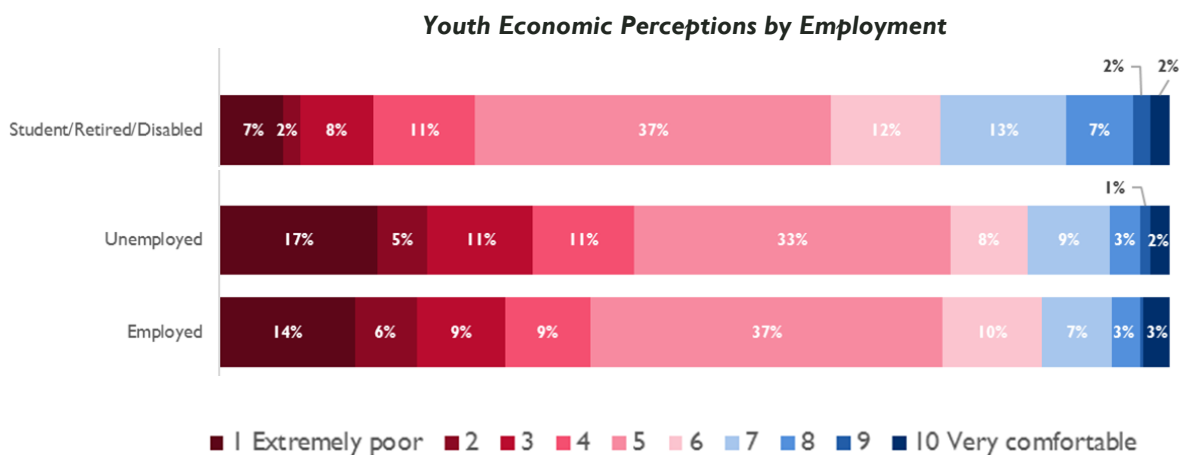
■ Lower Income ■ Lower Middle ■ Middle Income
■ Upper Middle ■ Upper Income

Youth Economic Perceptions

- ◇ **Youth respondents in the upper income bracket report being most comfortable with the economic situations of their households.**
 - * 30% of respondents rated their economic situation a 10 on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being “extremely poor” and 10 being “very comfortable.”
 - * Conversely, a third of lower income respondents (37%) classified their economic situation as a 1 or 2 on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being “extremely poor” and 10 being “very comfortable.”



- ◇ **These economic perceptions shift slightly when viewed by employment status.**
 - * Few respondents (2-3%) rated their economic situations a 10 or on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being “extremely poor” and 10 being “very comfortable.”



Personal Perceptions

◇ Overall, youth respondents replied to personal perception questions in a positive manner.

- * 89% agreed that they are “strong enough to overcome life’s struggles.” When asked if they usually feel they can handle the typical problems that come up in life, 94% of youth respondents agreed.

Overall Youth Personal Perceptions

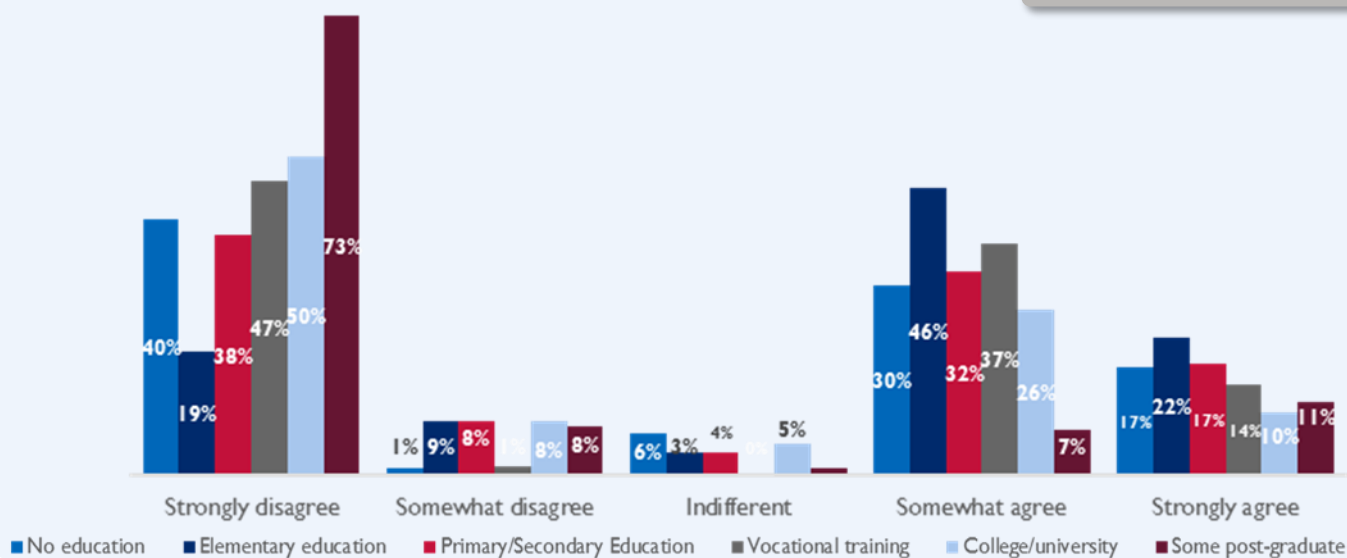
| Youth Personal Perceptions | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Indifferent | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| I am strong enough to overcome life's | 4% | 4% | 2% | 26% | 63% |
| At root, I am a weak person | 65% | 7% | 2% | 15% | 10% |
| I can handle the situations that life brings | 3% | 2% | 2% | 26% | 68% |
| I usually feel that I am an unsuccessful | 60% | 6% | 3% | 20% | 8% |
| I often feel that there is nothing I can do | 43% | 8% | 4% | 30% | 14% |
| I feel competent to deal effectively with the real world | 4% | 2% | 2% | 22% | 69% |
| I often feel like a failure | 53% | 7% | 2% | 26% | 11% |
| I usually feel I can handle the typical | 3% | 1% | 2% | 25% | 69% |

◇ Youth from less affluent households and youth with lower levels of education gave more negative responses to questions aimed at perceptions around personal worth and well being.

- * 22% of youth with only elementary level education and 10% of youth with university level education strongly agreed with the following statement: “I often feel that there is nothing I can do well”.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Respondents by education



Personal Perceptions

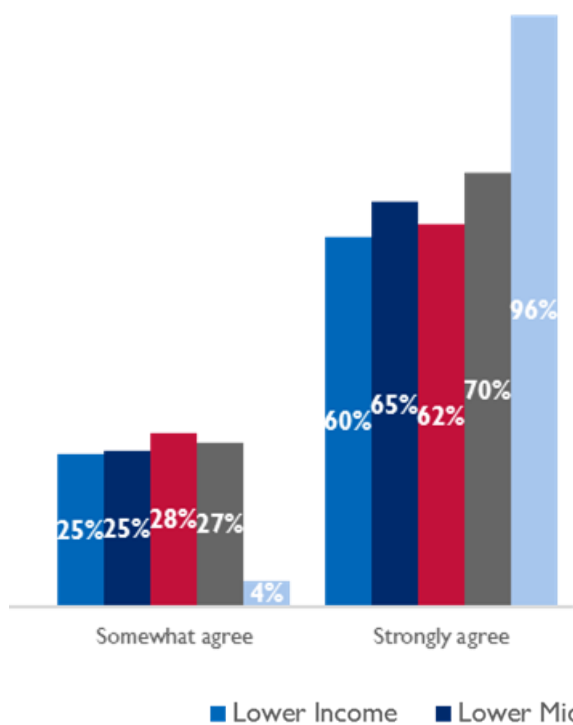
- ◇ **Youth from less affluent households and youth with lower levels of education gave more negative responses to questions aimed at perceptions around personal worth and well being.**

- * 96% of youth from upper income households and 60% from lower income households strongly agreed with the following statement “I am strong enough to overcome life’s struggles”.
- * When asked if they agreed or disagreed with the statement, “I often feel like a failure,” 52% of youth from lower income households and 93% of youth from upper income households strongly disagreed.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

“I am strong enough to overcome life’s struggles”

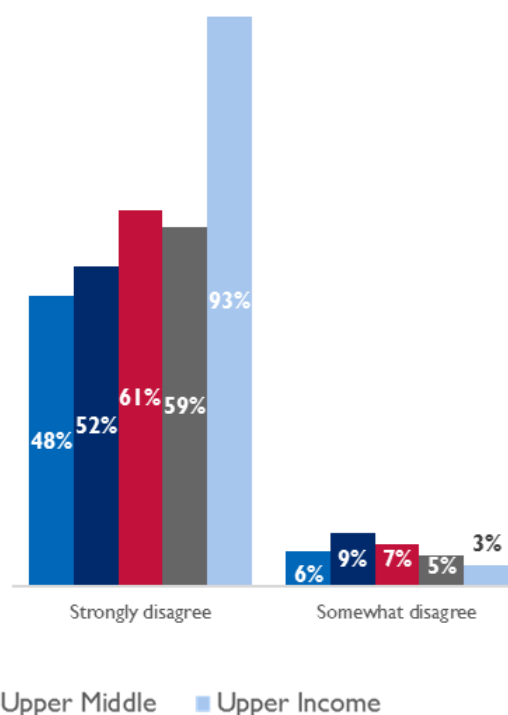
Respondents who agree by income



To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

“I often feel like a failure”

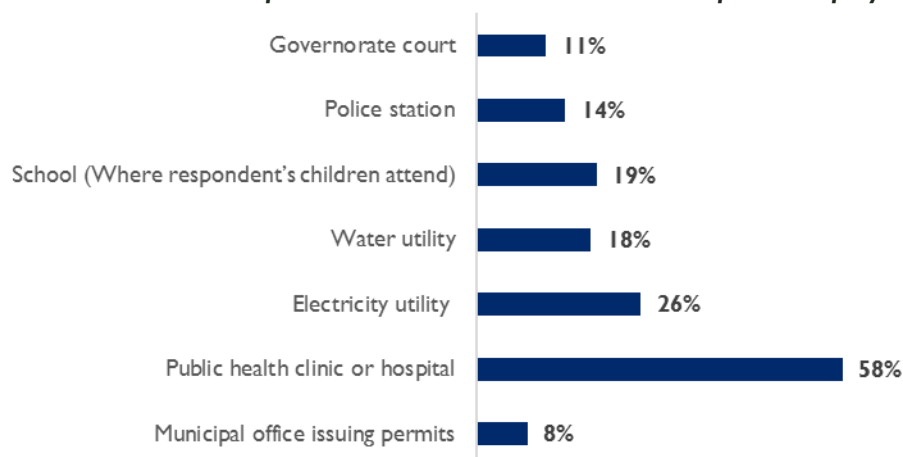
Respondents who disagree by income



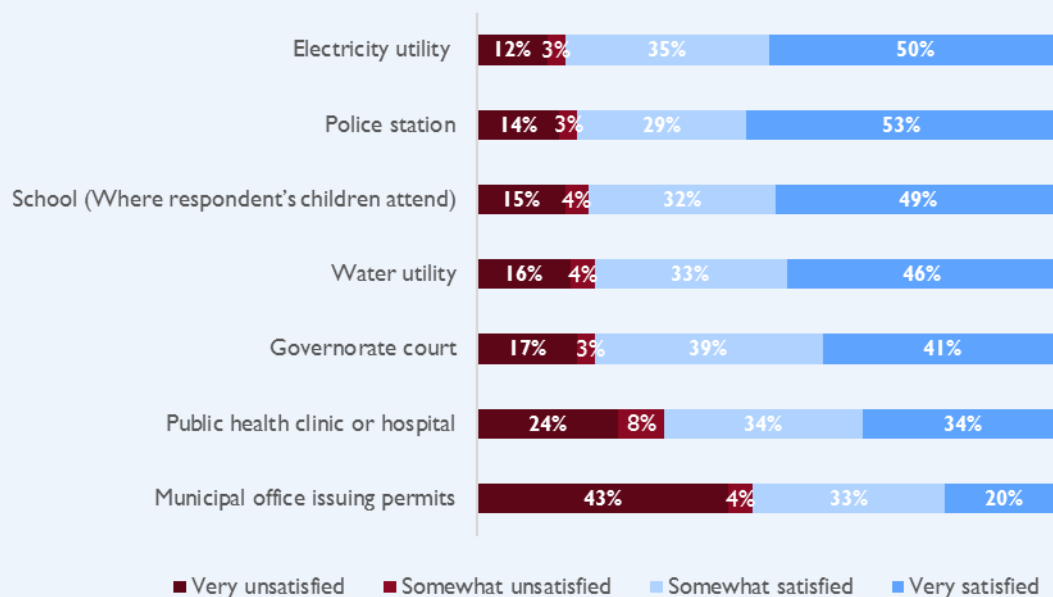
Public Services

- ◇ Overall, most youth interaction with public services and public service employees was low. Public health clinics or hospitals were the most frequented public services with 58% of youth respondents reported visiting a public health clinic or hospital within the past year, while only 8% of youth respondents reported visiting a municipal office issuing permits.
- ◇ Most youth respondents who reported interaction with public services or employees over the past year were satisfied with their interaction.
 - * However, 47% of youth respondents visiting a municipal office issuing permits reported being unsatisfied, with 43% reporting being “very unsatisfied.”

Youth respondents who accessed a public service or interacted with those public employees within the past year



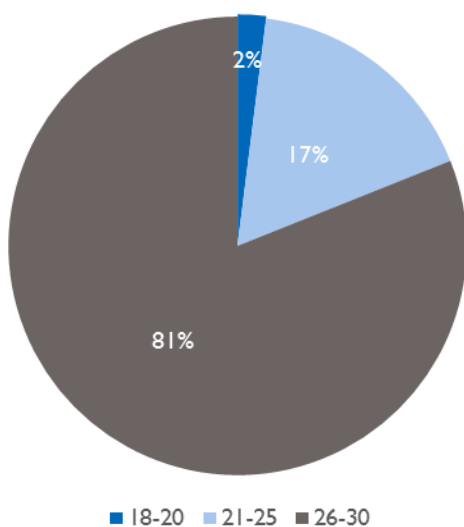
Satisfaction of youth respondents reporting interaction with public services and public service employees within the past year



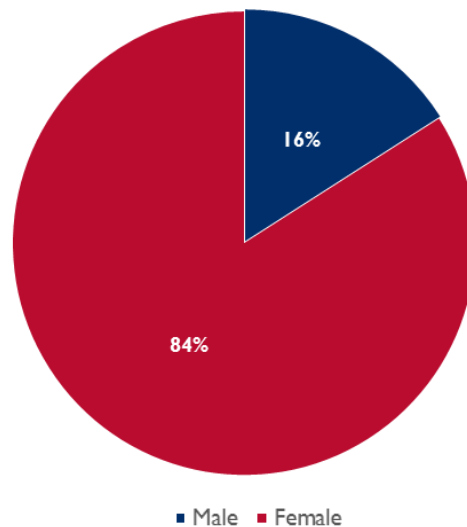
Child Education Engagement

- ◇ **18% of overall youth respondents reported being the primary caregiver for a child of school age.**
 - * Most youth caregivers are 26-30 years old (81%).
 - * A majority of respondents reported as primary caregivers were women (84%), while 16% were men.
 - * Youth respondents with lower levels of education reported being responsible for a child of school age with more frequency than respondents with higher levels of education (college/university degree and some post graduate work.)

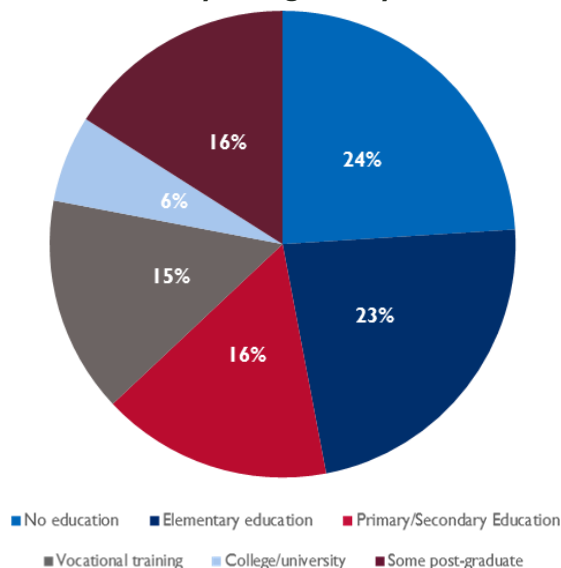
Youth Primary Caregivers by Age Group



Youth Primary Caregivers by Gender



Youth Primary Caregivers by Education

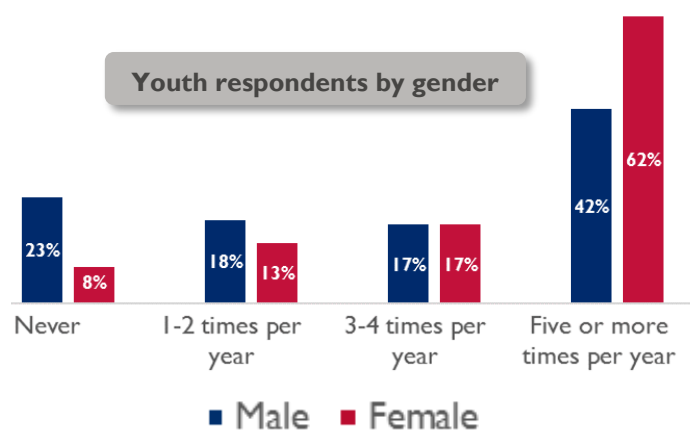
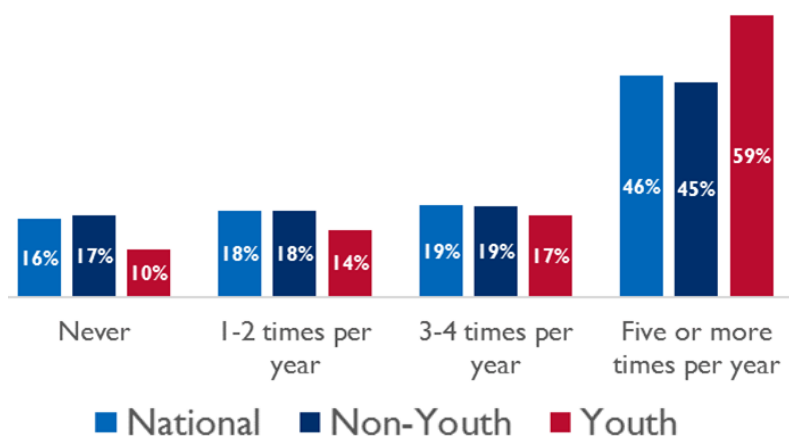


Child Education Engagement

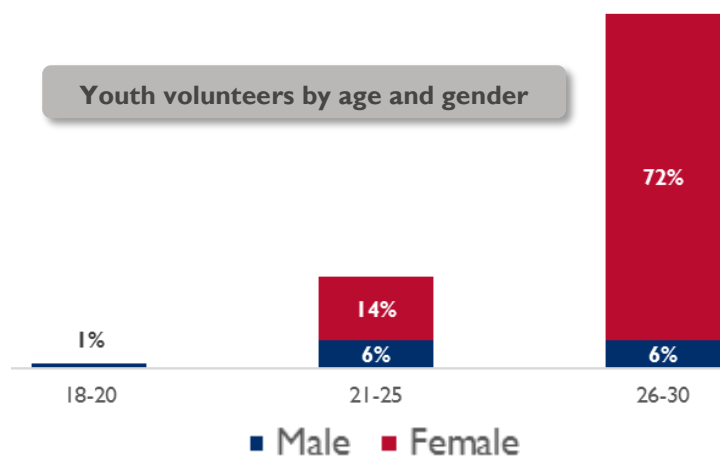
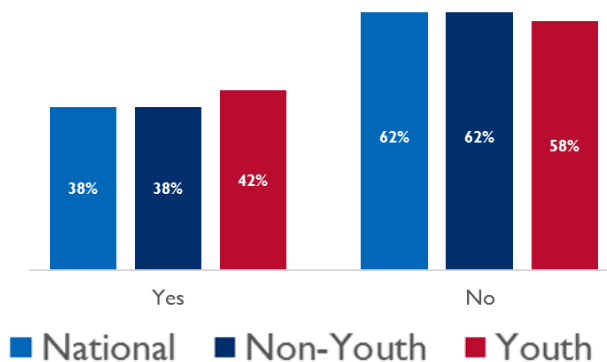
◇ Youth caregivers report higher levels of engagement with their children's education.

- * 59% of youth report meeting with their children's teachers five or more times a year, compared to 45% of non-youth. The percent of youth reporting higher frequencies of engagement with teachers is 13 points above the national average.
- * Of those youth respondents reporting meeting with their children's teachers five or more times a year, 62% are women and 42% are men.
- * 59% of youth report meeting with their children's teachers five or more times a year, compared to 45% of non-youth. The percent of youth reporting higher frequencies of engagement with teachers is 13 points above the national average.
- * Of those youth respondents reporting meeting with their children's teachers five or more times a year, 62% are women and 42% are men.

How often do you meet in person with teachers at your child's school?

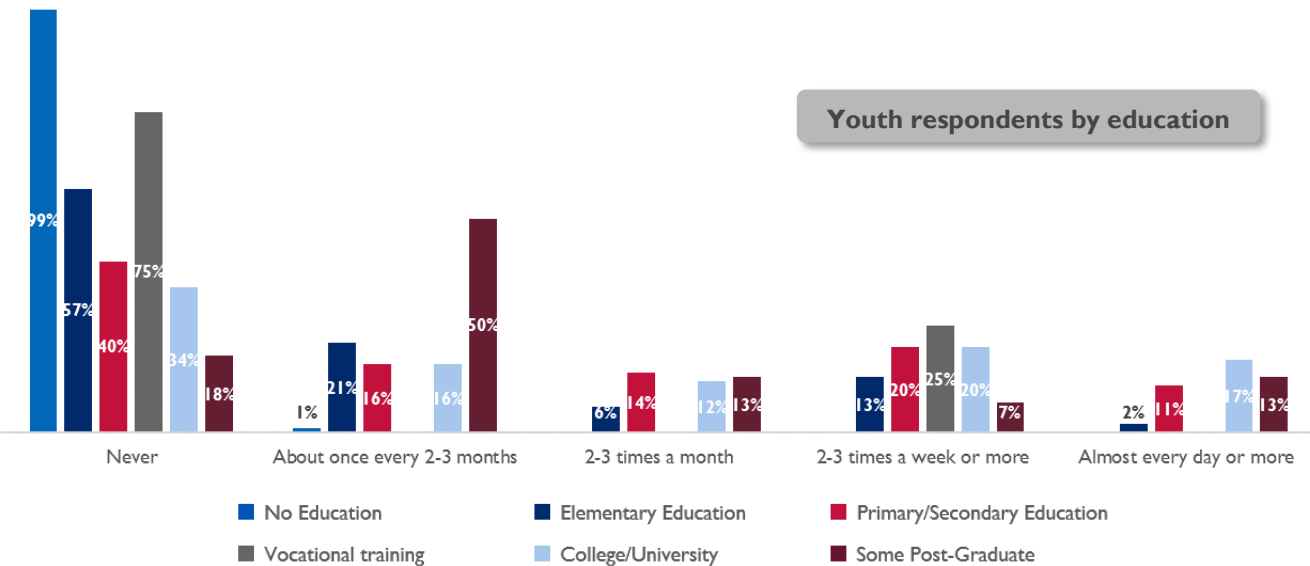
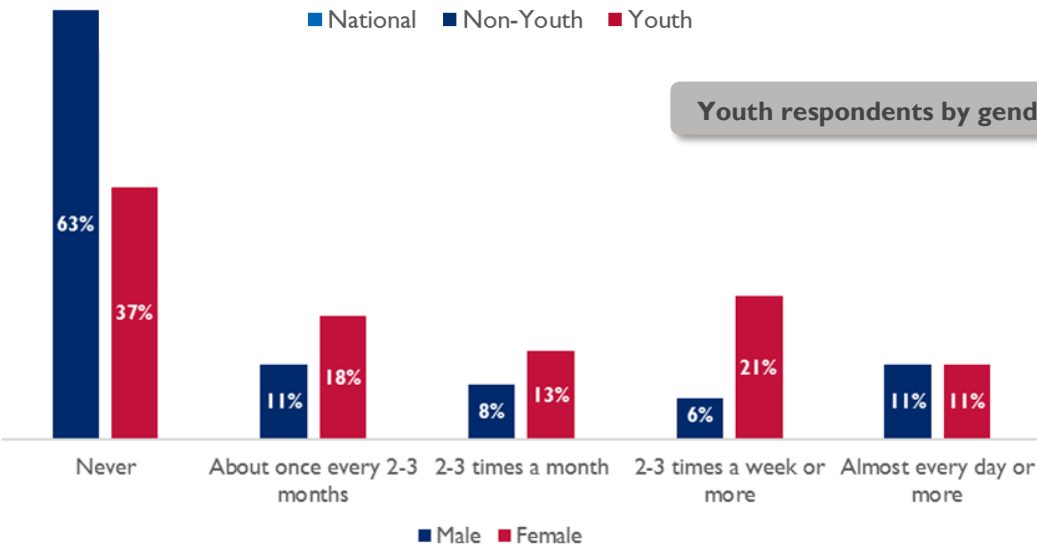
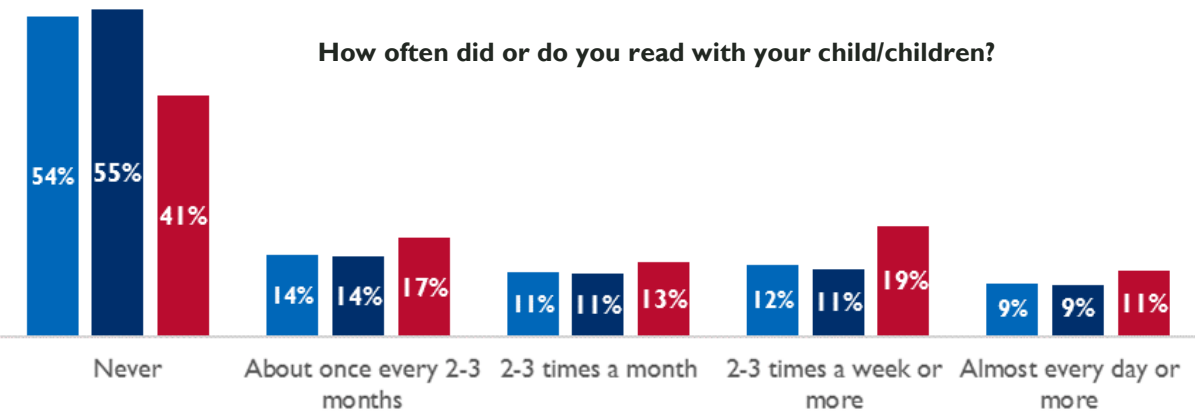


Over the last year, did you volunteer at your child's or children's school in any capacity?



Child Education Engagement

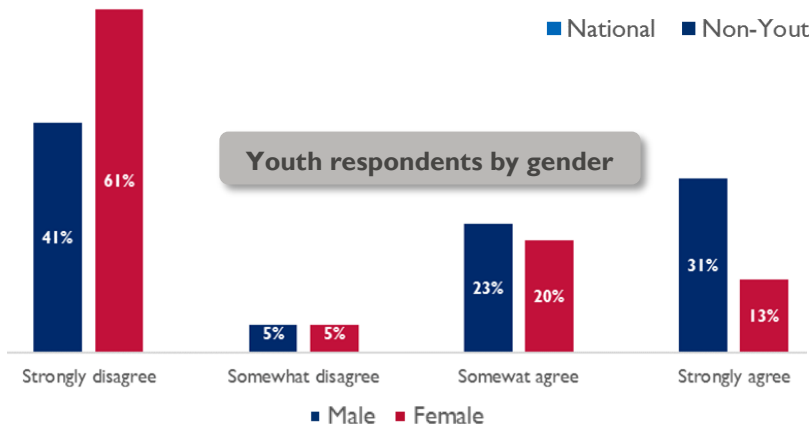
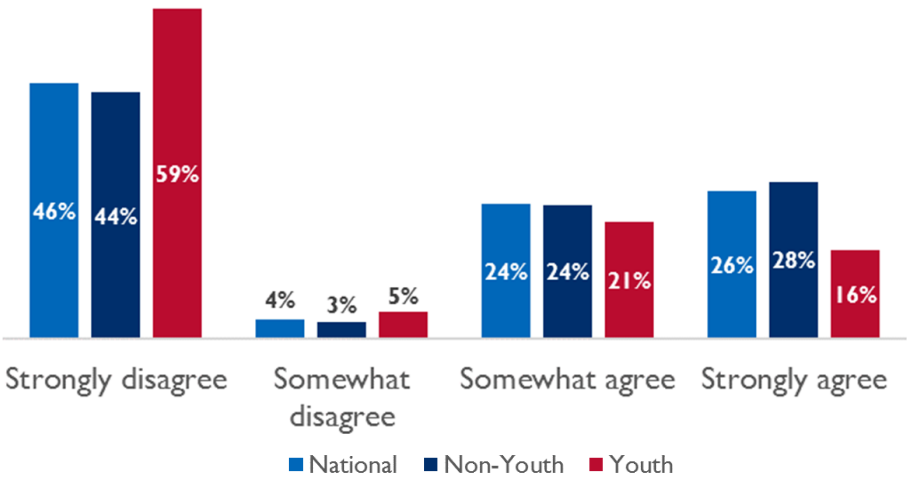
Fewer youth reported *never* reading to their children than non-youth (41% of youth vs 55% of non-youth).



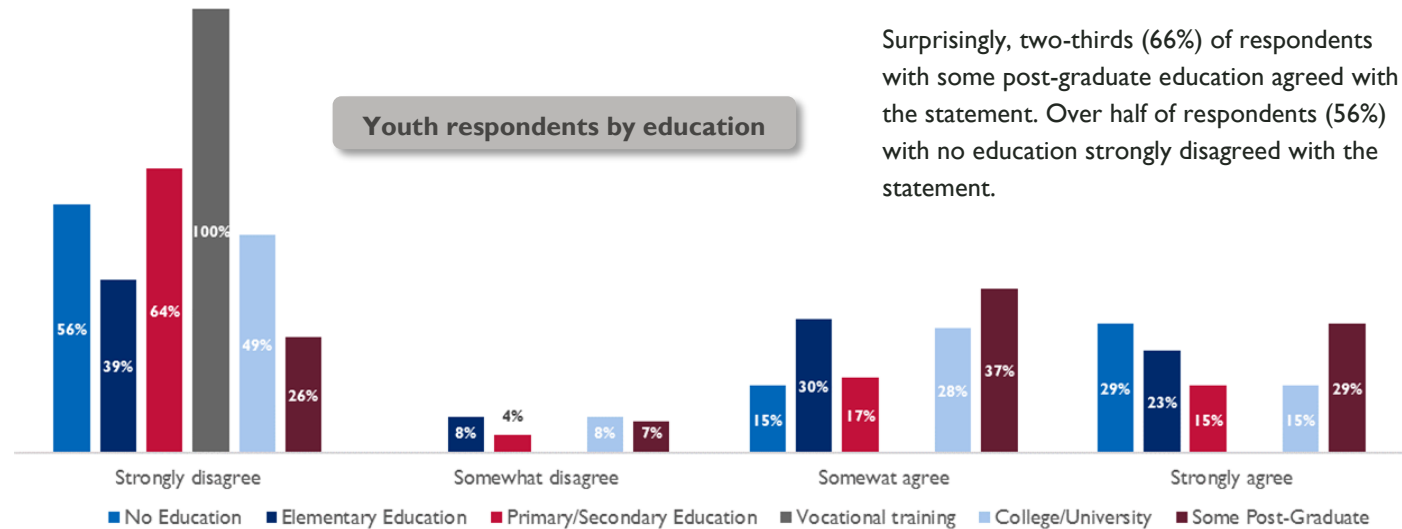
Child Education Engagement

When asked to what extent they agree or disagree with the statement ‘It is appropriate for teachers and other school authority figures to hit students when they misbehave, do not do their work, or get bad grades,’ A greater number of youth respondents strongly disagree (59%) than non-youth respondents (44%).

To what extent do you agree or disagree ‘It is appropriate for teachers and other school authority figures to hit students when they misbehave, do not do their work, or get bad grades.’



More female youth respondents (61%) strongly disagreed with the statement than male youth respondents (41%) while 31% of male youth respondents strongly agreed and 13% of female youth respondents strongly agreed.



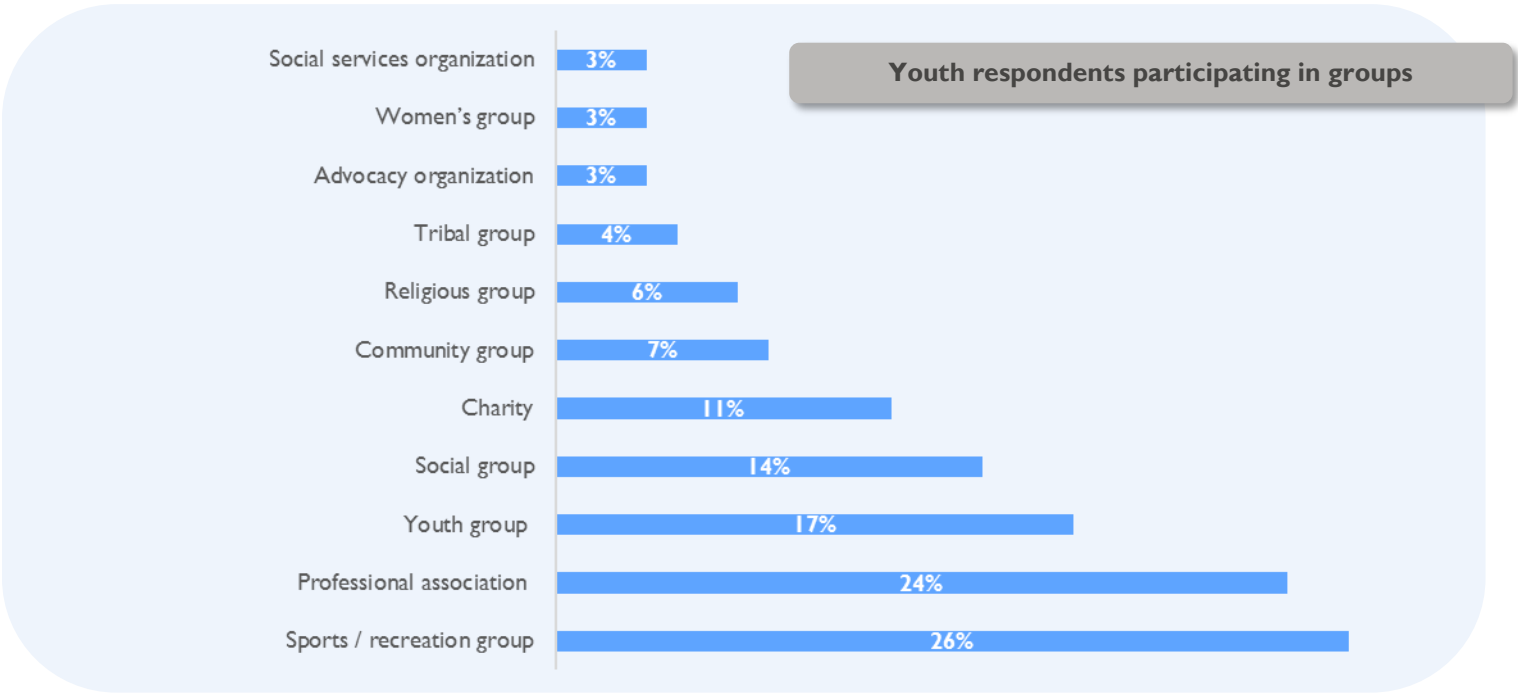
Surprisingly, two-thirds (66%) of respondents with some post-graduate education agreed with the statement. Over half of respondents (56%) with no education strongly disagreed with the statement.

Citizen Participation

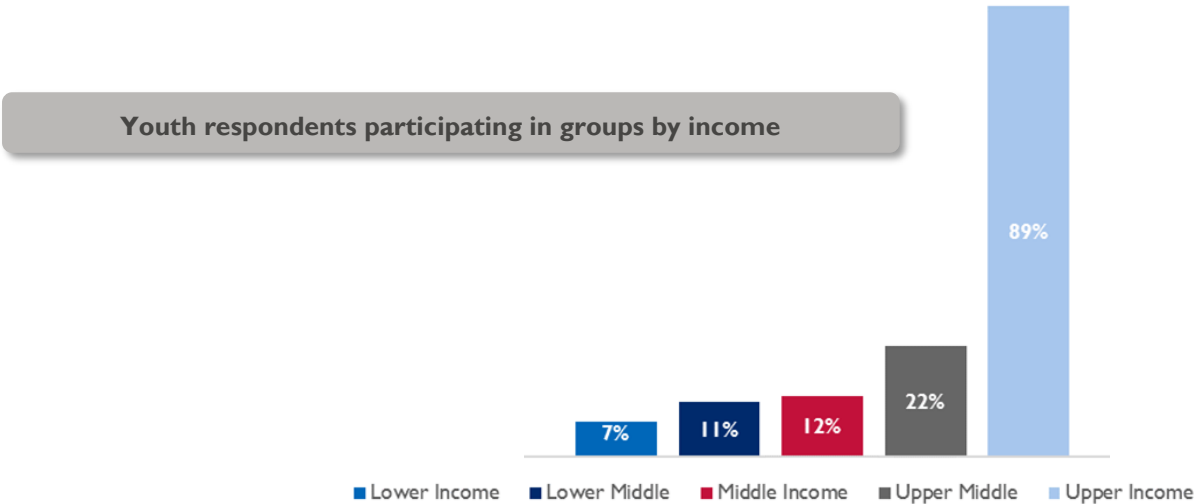
Overall, youth participation in common interest groups is low.

Only 15% of male youth respondents and 7% of female youth respondents reported participating in these groups. Of those youth respondents engaging with these groups, 26% are part of a sports/recreation group, 24% are members of a professional association, and 14% belong to a youth group.

Do you belong to any groups where people get together to discuss issues of common interest or to do certain activities together?



Youth respondents in the upper income bracket participated in groups to a much greater extent than other income classes, with 89% belonging to a common interest group.

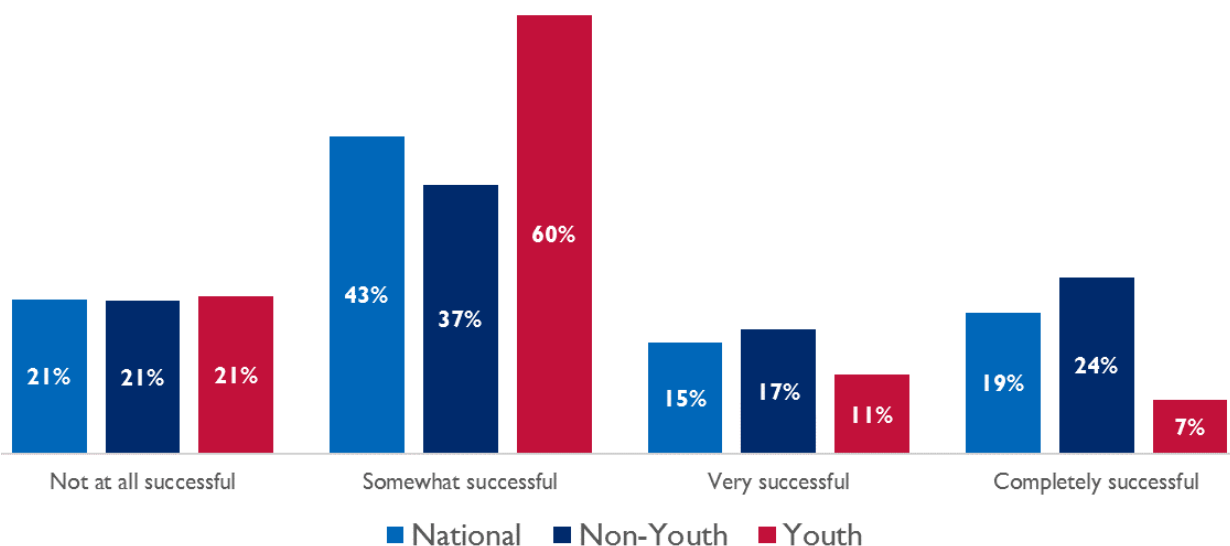


Citizen Participation

Youth engagement regarding issues of gender equality, female empowerment, or gender-based violence is very low.

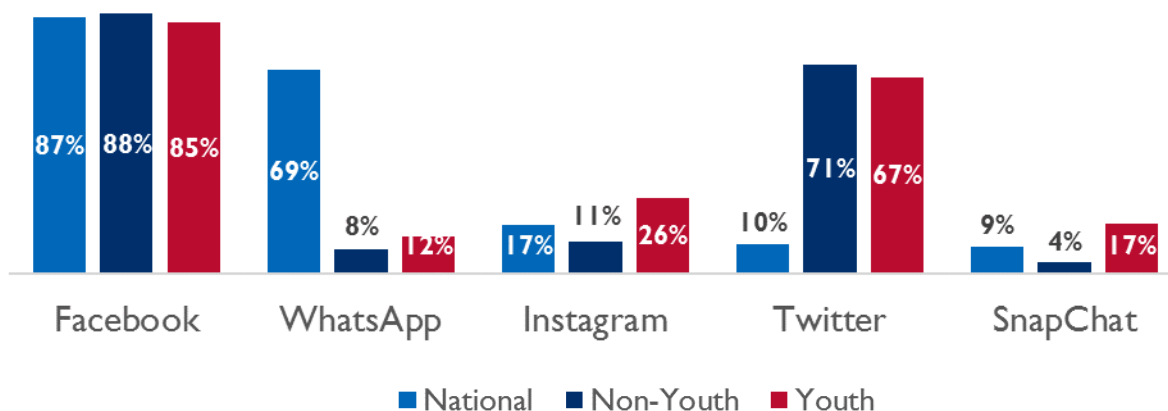
In the past year, only 4% of youth respondents (and 4% of non-youth respondents joined with other like-minded citizens to take some action in support of gender equality, female empowerment, or gender-based violence.

If you have joined an action group for gender equality, female empowerment, or gender-based violence—how successful was the group in addressing the issue?



Youth respondents use Instagram and SnapChat social networking sites more than their non-youth counterparts, while Facebook and Twitter are the most frequently used sites by both youth and non-youth respondents.

What social networking sites do you use to engage friends and family about social or political issues?

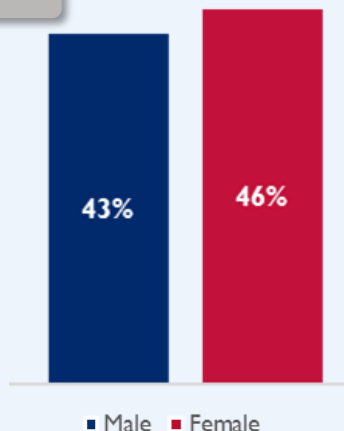


Citizen Participation

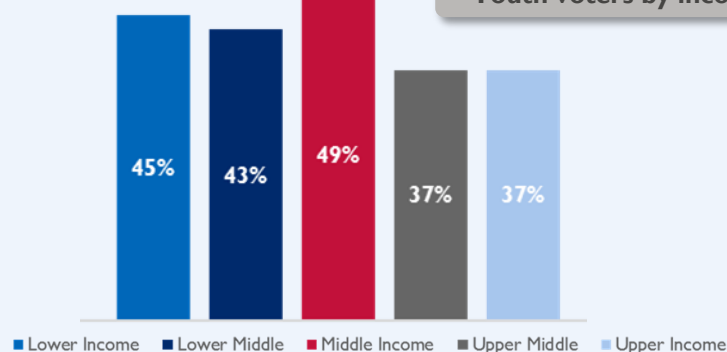
Only 44% of youth respondents voted in the local elections of August 15, 2017 (compared to 53% of non-youth respondents).

Demographics of youth respondents who reported voting in the August 15, 2017 local elections.

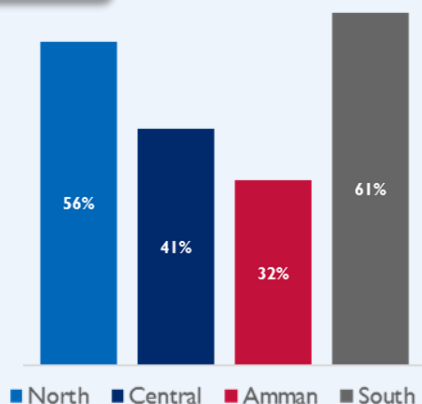
Youth voters by gender



Youth voters by income



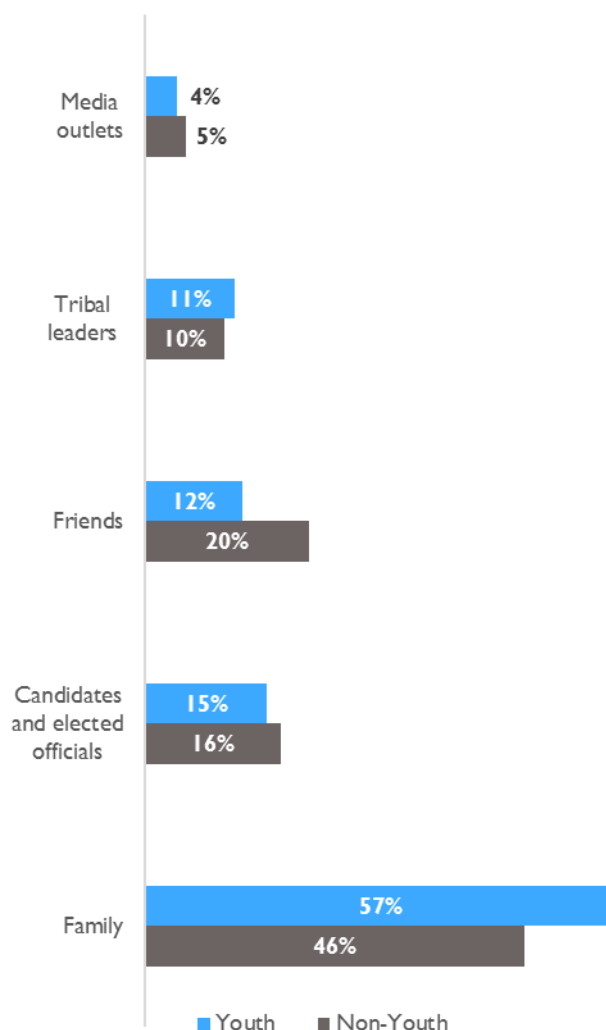
Youth voters by region



Slightly more female youth respondents (46%) than male youth respondents (43%) voted. Almost half of youth respondents in the middle income bracket (49%) voted. Under a third of youth respondents from Amman voted (32%) while 61% of youth respondents from the South reported voting.

Youth respondents rely mostly on family (57%) to inform their decision on who to vote for.

When making your decision about who to vote for in the local election, to whom do you turn most often for information or guidance to help you decide?

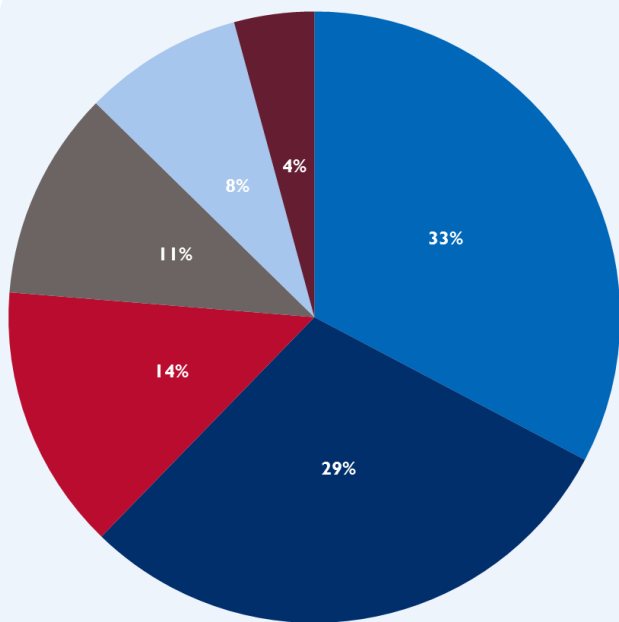


Employment

Close to a third of youth respondents (29%) reported working fulltime, while 14% are currently unemployed and looking for work. A third (33%) of youth respondents are homemakers (all women). 63% of youth respondents in the upper income bracket reported working fulltime.

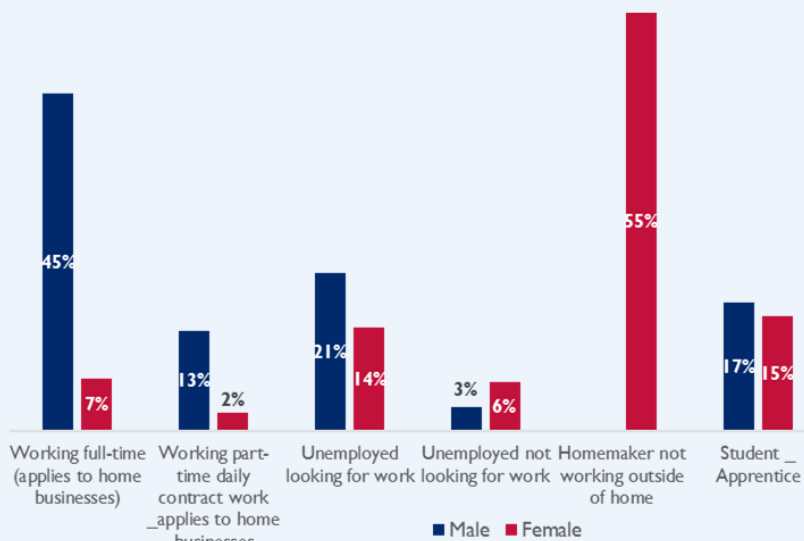
Employment status and demographics of youth respondents

Youth employment status

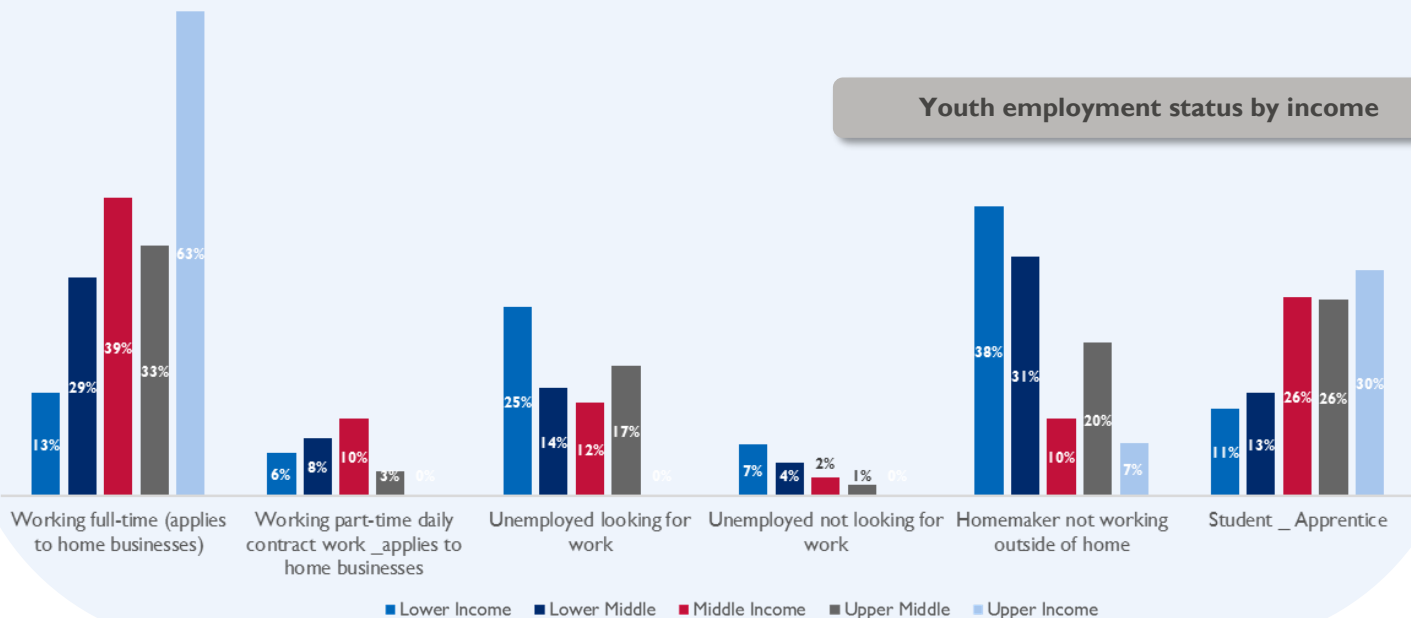


■ Homemaker
■ Working full time
■ Unemployed, looking for work
■ Student/ Apprentice
■ Working, part-time
■ Unemployed, not looking for work

Youth employment status by gender

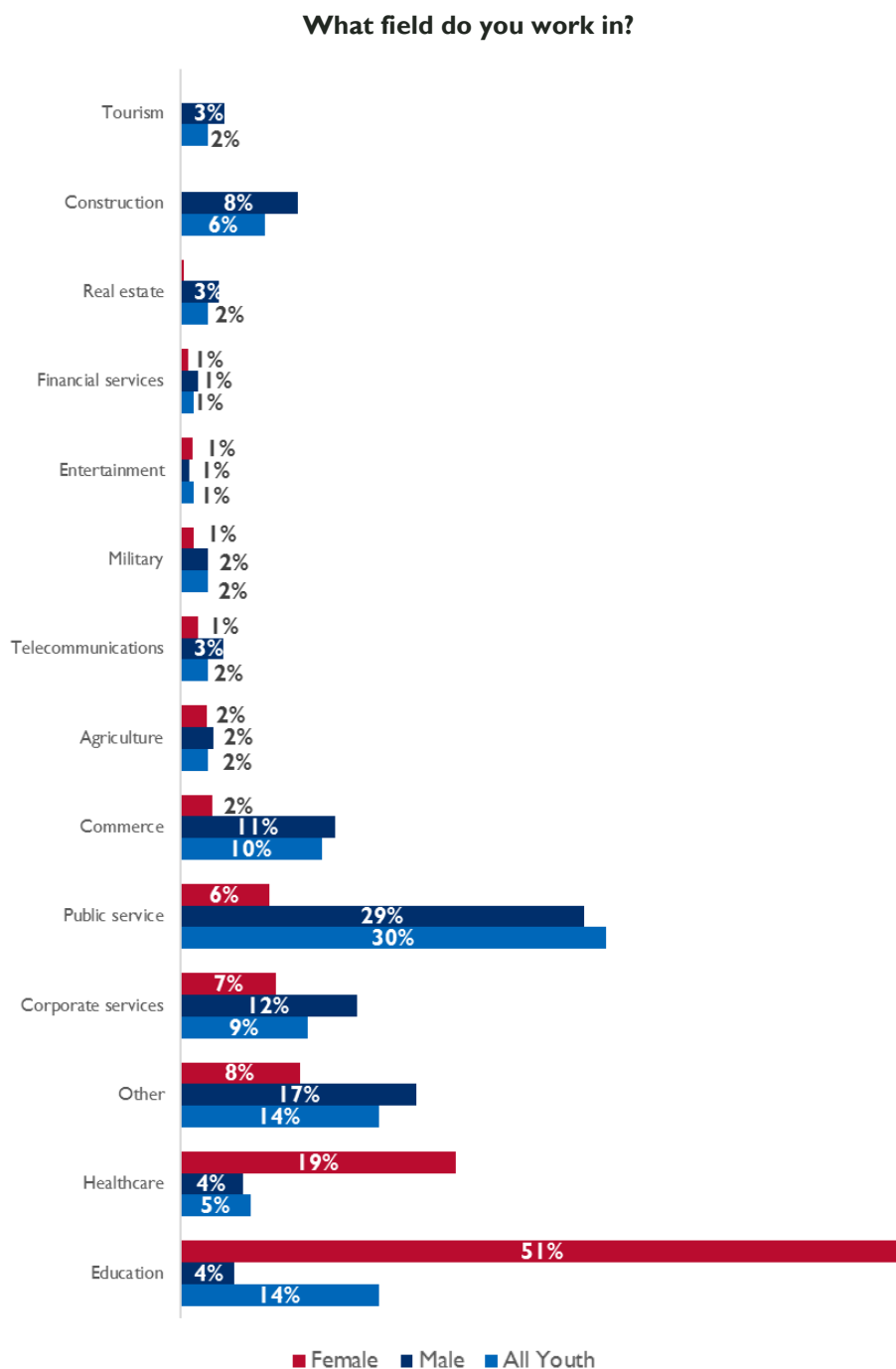


Youth employment status by income



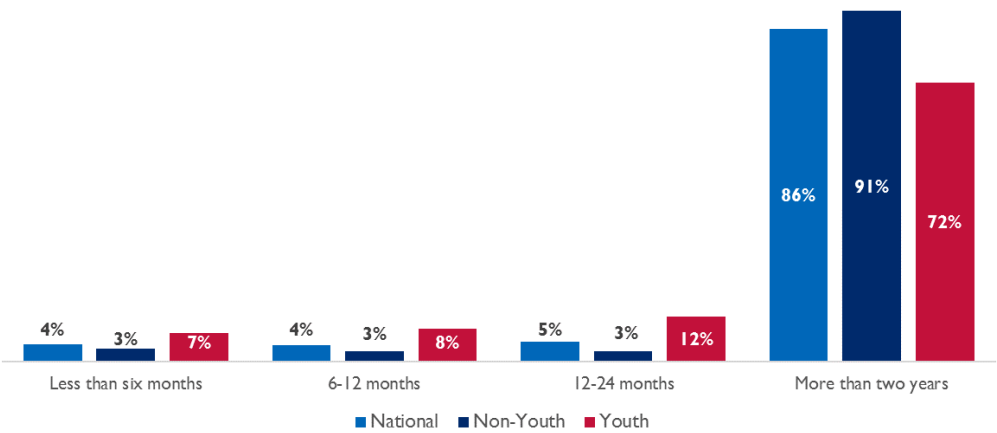
Employment

Almost a third (30%) of youth respondents reported working in public service, while another 14% reported working in education. Looking at youth respondents by gender, 51% of female youth respondents reported working in education (compared to 4% of male youth respondents) and 19% reported working in healthcare (compared to 4% of male youth respondents). Close to a third of male youth respondents (29%) reported working in public service (compared to 6% of female youth respondents).

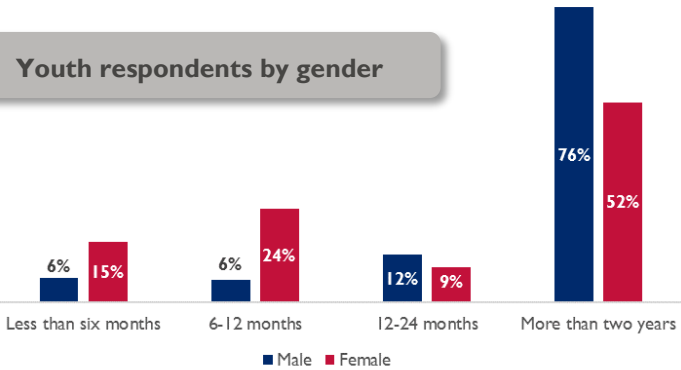


Employment

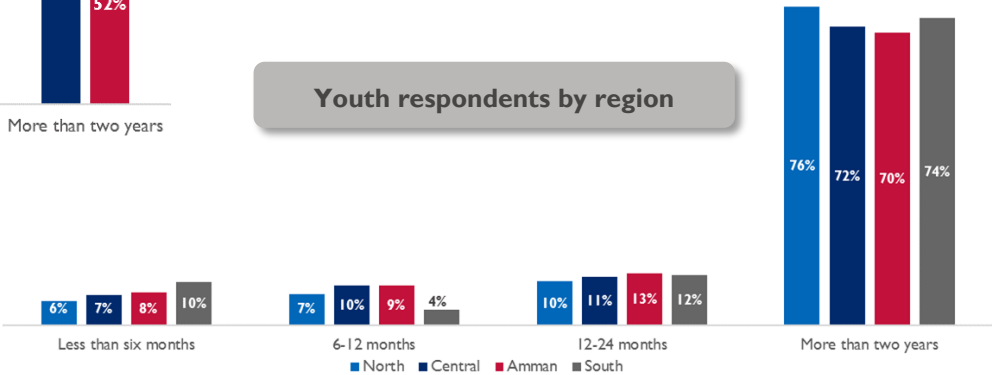
How long have you been doing this work?



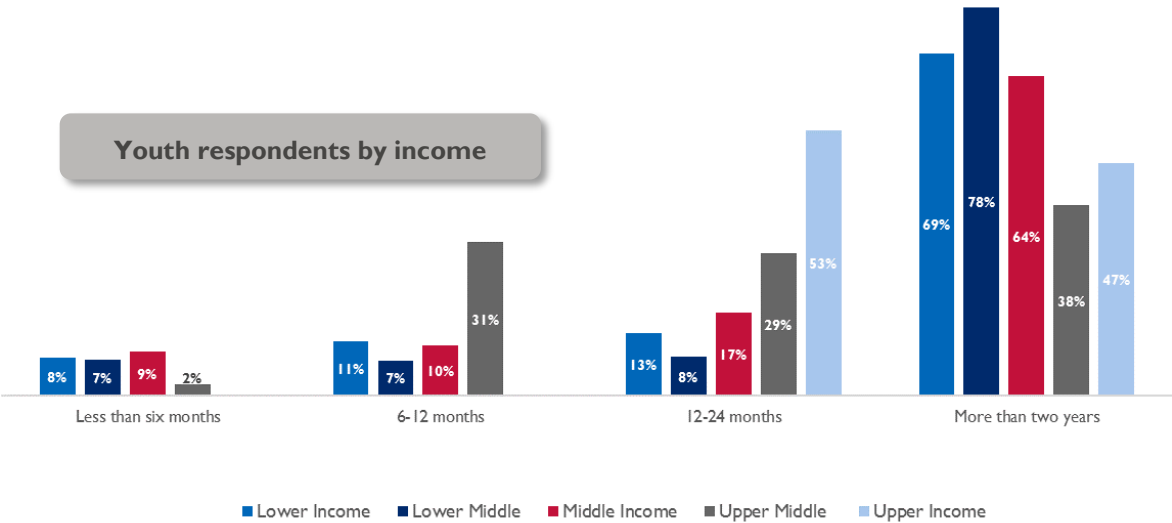
Youth respondents by gender



Youth respondents by region

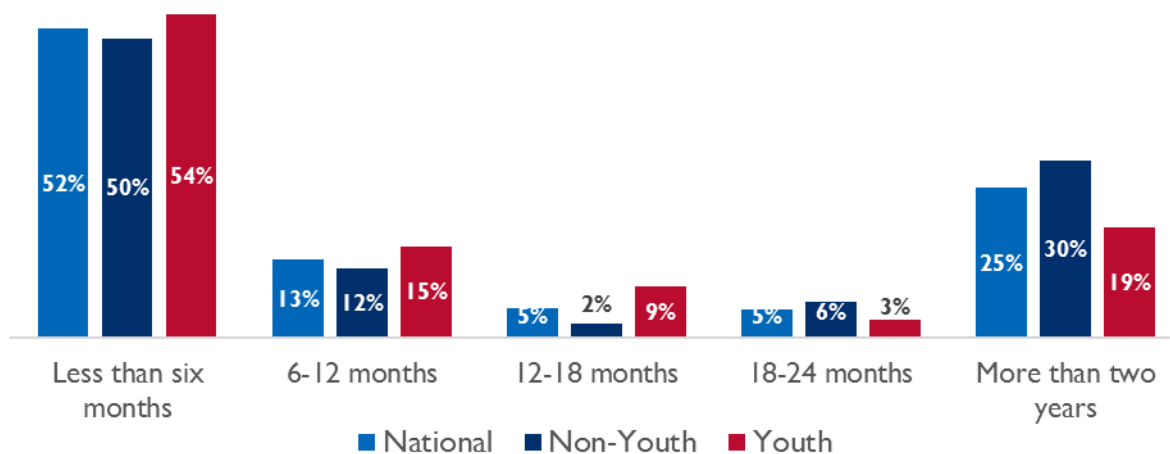


Youth respondents by income

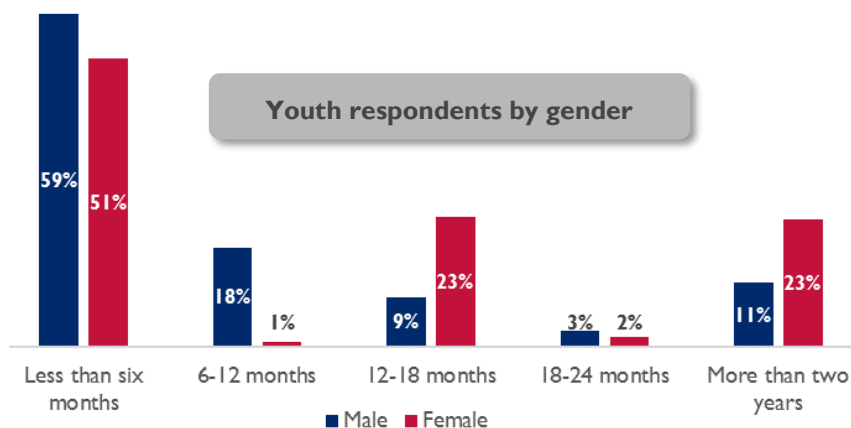


Employment

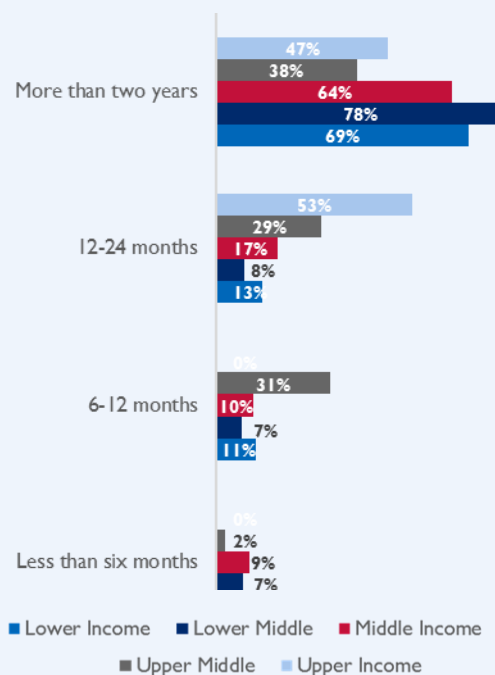
How long was the time between the end of your prior employment and the beginning of your current employment?



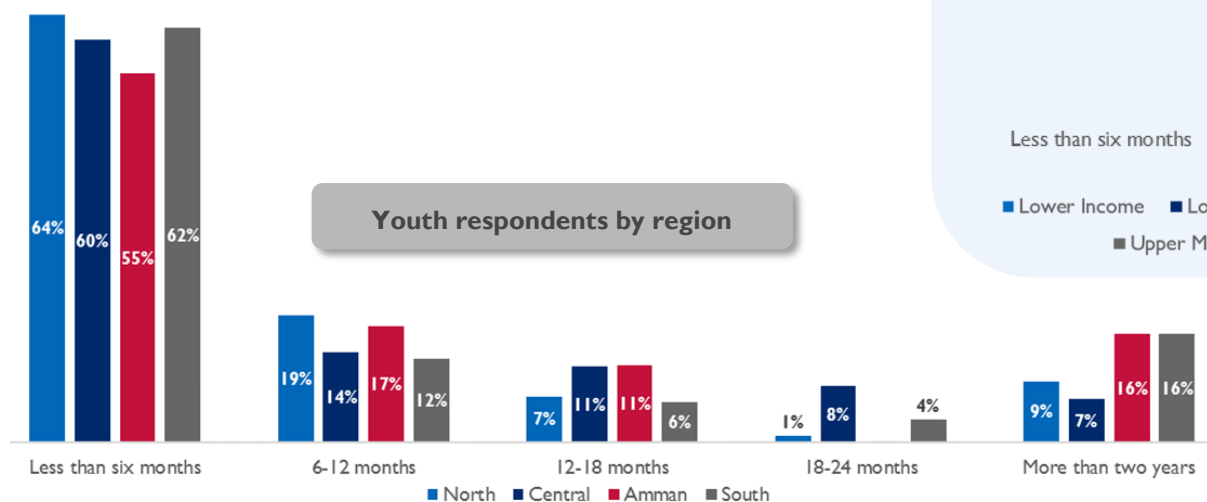
Youth respondents by gender



Youth respondents by income

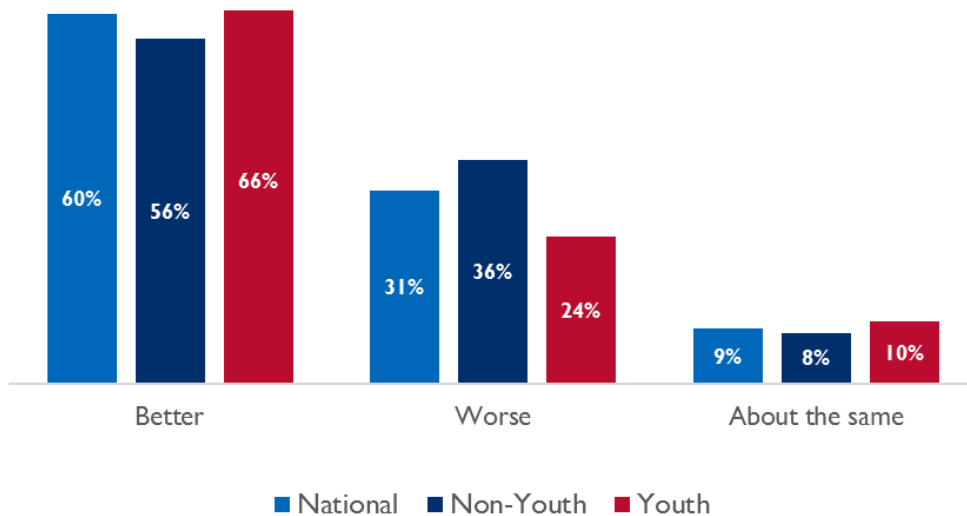


Youth respondents by region

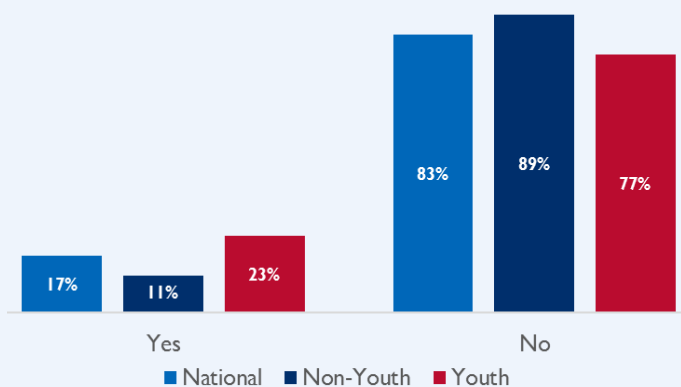


Employment

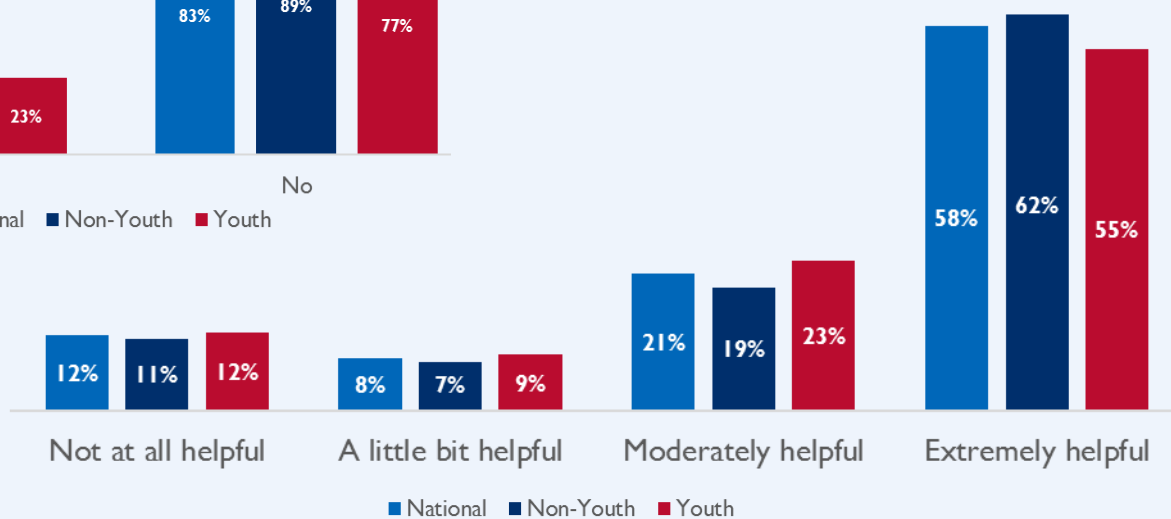
Would you consider your current employment to be better than your most recent employment?



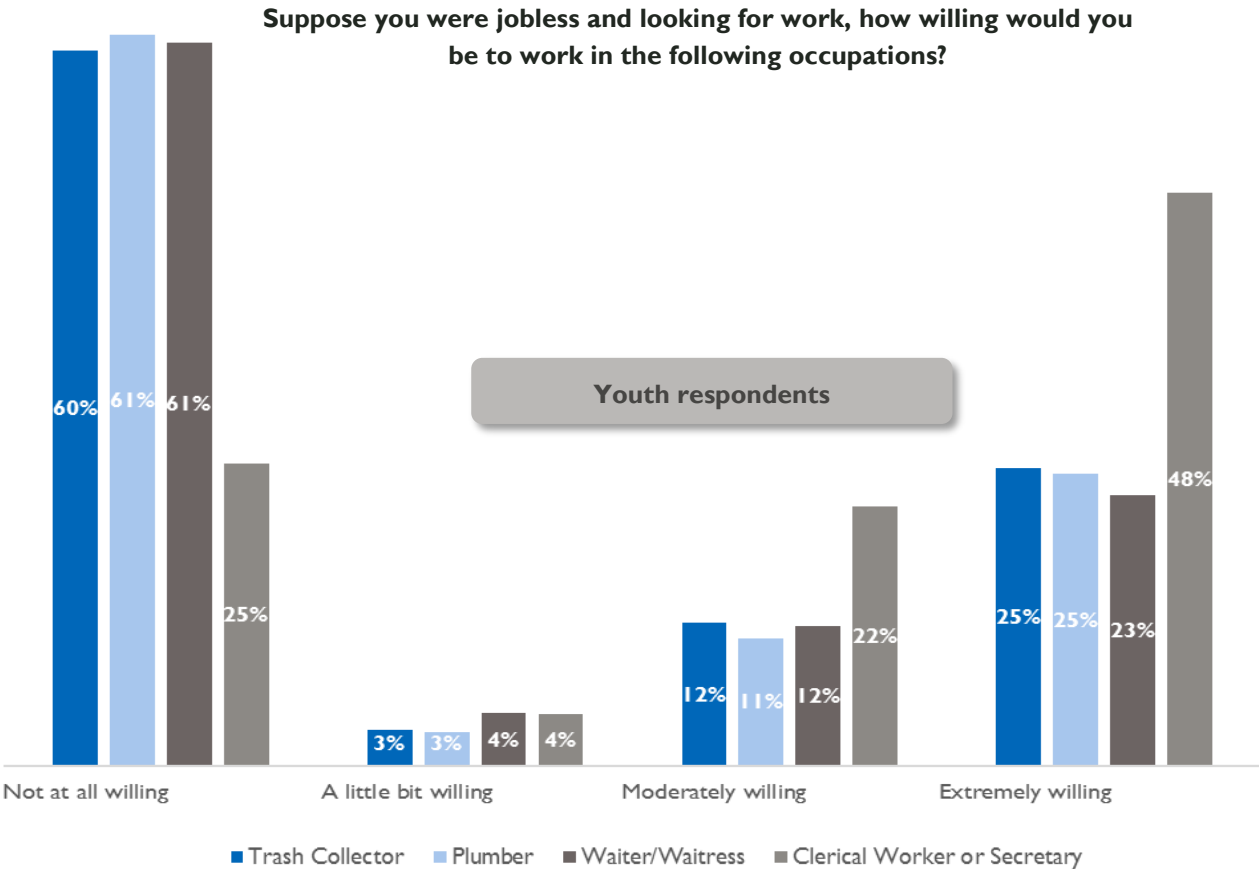
In the past two years, have you participated in any training to improve your job skills?



How helpful was this training in helping you gain your current employment?



Employment



If you do not currently own your own business or have an income generation activity from your home, have you ever considered starting one?

