



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN



Jordan-HIMS

Jordan Household International Migration Survey
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Preface

The 2014 Jordan Household International Migration Survey (Jordan-HIMS) is the first international Migration Survey conducted in Jordan. Jordan-HIMS was carried out by the Department of Statistics (DoS) with a financial support from the Delegation of the European Union located in Amman.

The main objective of the survey is to study the recent trends, causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences of international migration from Jordan, and the inter-linkages between migration and development; and to explore scenarios for closer cooperation in the area of migration and development between Jordan as a sending country and the main receiving countries.

The sample is nationally representative and has been designed to produce estimates of major survey variables at the national level.

It is hoped that the 2014 Jordan-HIMS data will meet its objective of facilitating important government policies and programs. Furthermore, the survey will also be useful to those interested in the fields of population, and Demographers.

This report presents the final results and the most important indicators relating to the principal topics covered in the 2014 Jordan Household International Migration Survey.

The DoS would like to express its thanks and appreciation to all individuals and organizations that contributed to the success of the survey. The timely and high quality data are the result of hard work from all the survey staff. Thanks go to all of the households interviewed during the survey for their time and willingness to provide the required information. Acknowledgment also goes to the European Union in Amman for their financial support.

Dr. Qasem AL Zoubi
Director General

Contents

Preface	i
Contents	iii
List of Tables	Vii
List of Figures	xiii
1. Survey Design and Implementation	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 The Land	1
1.3 Population	2
1.4 Jordanian Migration at a Glance	4
1.5 The Sample	6
1.6 The Questionnaires	7
1.6.1 Scope of the questionnaires	7
1.6.2 Concepts and definitions	8
1.6.3 Outline of the questionnaires	9
1.7 The Pre-test	11
1.8 Training of Field Staff	11
1.9 Main Fieldwork	11
1.10 Data Management	12
1.11 Results of the Household and Individual Interviews	13
2. Characteristics of Households	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Households and Population	15
2.3 Population by Age and Sex	16
2.4 Household Composition	18
2.4.1 Headship of households	18
2.4.2 Size of households	20
2.5 Education of the Household Population	21
2.6 Housing Characteristics	23
2.7 Household Possessions	26
2.7.1 Household appliances	26
2.7.2 Ownership of assets	28
3. Current Migrants	31
3.1 Introduction	31
3.2 Characteristics of Current Migrants	31
3.2.1 Age-sex composition	31
3.2.2 Other characteristics	32
3.3 Who and Where: Migration Patterns and Trajectories	34
3.3.1 Age at migration	35

3.3.2 Who migrates where	35
3.3.3 Choice of destination	38
3.3.4 Migration trajectories	39
3.4 When: Year of Migration	40
3.5 Length of Migration	41
3.6 Why: Motives for Migration	42
3.6.1 Motives for first migration	42
3.6.2 Migration decision-making	45
3.7 How: The Migration Process	47
3.7.1 Pre-migration contact with recruiters	47
3.7.2 Contact with private recruiters	48
3.7.3 Type of recruiter contacted	49
3.7.4 Means of contacting recruiter	49
3.7.5 Pre-migration provision of written contract	51
3.7.6 Compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract	52
3.7.7 Payment to facilitate the migration	52
3.7.8 Financing migration	53
3.8 Admission Documents and Compliance with Regulations	55
3.9 The Role of Networks	56
3.9.1 Links to social networks	56
3.9.2 Composition of networks	57
3.9.3 Assistance provided by networks	57
3.10 Employment Status and Occupation Before and After Migration	58
3.10.1 Employment status	58
3.10.2 Source of help in getting the first job	59
3.10.3 Labour force participation in current residence	60
3.10.4 Occupation before and after migration	60
3.10.5 Economic activity	61
3.10.6 Benefits provided to migrants by current employer	62
3.11 Migration Intentions	63
3.11.1 Return migration intentions	63
3.11.2 Reason for intending to stay in receiving country	64
3.11.3 Reason for intending to leave receiving country	65
3.11.4 Timing of intended plan to leave	67
3.11.5 Intended next country of residence	67
3.12 Transnational Ties	67
3.13 Perceptions of current migrants about the migration experience	69
3.14 Remittances	69
3.14.1 Money taken or transferred to support the migration	70
3.14.2 Remittances sent by current migrants	71
3.14.3 Channels used most by current migrants to send money to Jordan	72
3.14.4 Uses of remittances	73
3.14.5 Goods sent by current migrants	74

4. Return Migrants	75
4.1 Introduction	75
4.2 Characteristics of Return Migrants	75
4.2.1 Age-sex composition	75
4.2.2 Other characteristics	76
4.3 Motives for Moving Abroad and Migration Decision-making	78
4.3.1 Motives for moving abroad	78
4.3.2 Migration decision-making	81
4.4 Migration History	82
4.4.1 Age at first/last migration and at return	82
4.4.2 Employment status before first migration	83
4.4.3 Last occupation before first migration	84
4.4.4 Number of moves	85
4.4.5 Contact with recruiters	86
4.4.6 First versus last destination	87
4.4.7 Possession of legal documents allowing entry to first destination	88
4.4.8 Financing first migration	89
4.4.9 Length of residence in last destination	91
4.5 Migration Networks and Assistance	93
4.5.1 Presence of relatives / friends at arrival in country of last destination	93
4.5.2 Assistance provided by relatives or friends at arrival in last destination	95
4.6 Work History	98
4.6.1 Job situation upon arrival in country of last destination	98
4.7.1 Time of intended migration	99
5. Forced Migrants	101
5.1 Introduction	101
5.2 Households and Population	101
5.3 Population by Age and Sex	101
5.4 Household Composition	103
5.5 Level of Education	104
5.6 Employment Status	105
5.7 Year of Arrival in Jordan	106
5.8 The Migration Process	108
5.8.1 Age-sex composition	108
5.8.2 Main reason for leaving country of origin	109
5.8.3 Who accompanied forced migrants on leaving country of origin?	109
5.8.4 Migratory route decision-making	110
5.8.5 The journey to Jordan	111
5.8.6 Reason for moving onward from first country of asylum	112
5.8.7 Difficulties encountered during migration journey	112
5.8.8 Financing the migration journey	114
5.9 Situation of Forced Migrants in Jordan	115

5.9.1 Main reason for coming to Jordan	115
5.9.2 Asylum applications	115
5.9.3 Refugee status determination	116
5.9.4 Current status of refugees	117
5.9.5 Identity documents	117
5.9.6 Assistance received since arrival	118
5.9.7 Work status	119
5.10 Prospects and Intentions	120
5.10.1 Plans for the future	120
5.10.2 Conditions for moving back to country of origin	121
5.10.3 Intention of family members left behind to move to Jordan	122
5.10.4 Advice to relatives back home regarding moving abroad	122
6. Annex	123
6.1 Questionnaires	125

List of Tables

Table No.		Page
	1. Survey Design and Implementation	
Table 1.1	Basic demographic indicators, Basic demographic indicators for selected census years, Jordan	2
Table 1.2	Final sample distribution across strata, Jordan-HIMS 2014	6
Table 1.3	Results of the household and individual interviews, Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to urban-rural residence (unweighted), Jordan-HIMS 2014	14
	2. Characteristics of Households	
Table 2.1	Survey households and population, Distribution of the households and the <i>de jure</i> population by urban-rural residence, according to household migration status, Jordan-HIMS 2014	16
Table 2.2	Household population by age, sex, residence and migration status, Percent distribution of the <i>de jure</i> household population by age, according to urban-rural residence, sex, and household migration status, Jordan-HIMS 2014	17
Table 2.3	Household headship and composition, Percent distribution of the households by sex of head of household and household size, according to urban-rural residence and household migration status, Jordan-HIMS 2014	19
Table 2.4	Educational attainment of the household population, Percentage of the <i>de jure</i> household population by level of education achieved at selected age groups, according to household migration status, Jordan-HIMS 2014	21
Table 2.5	Housing characteristics, Distribution of households by selected characteristics, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014	24
Table 2.6	Household Possessions, Percentage of households possessing various household appliances, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014	27
Table 2.7	Household Assets, Percentage of households possessing various assets, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014	29
	3. Current Migrants	
Table 3.1	Age-sex composition of current migrants, Percent distribution of current migrants according to current age and sex, Jordan-HIMS 2014	31
Table 3.2	Selected Characteristics of current migrants, Percent distribution of current migrants aged 15 years or more, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	33
Table 3.3	Current migrants by age at first migration, current age, and destination, Percent distribution of current migrants by: (a) age at first migration, and (b) current age, according to destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	35
Table 3.4	Who migrates where, Percent distribution of all current migrants by current destination, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	36
Table 3.5	Changing educational attainment of migrants, Percent distribution of selected age cohorts of current migrants by educational attainment, Jordan-HIMS 2014	38
Table 3.6	First and current destinations, Percent distribution of current migrants by first and current destinations, Jordan-HIMS 2014	38
Table 3.7	Current migrants and number of destination countries, Percent distribution of all current migrants by the number of all destination countries lived in for 3 or more months, (including country of current residence), Jordan-HIMS 2014	40

Table 3.8	First versus current destinations of out migrants, Percent distribution of all current migrants by country of current residence according to country of first destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	40
Table 3.9	Year of migration, Percent distribution of all current migrants by year of migration to first destination and current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	41
Table 3.10	Length of residence in current destination, Percent distribution of all current migrants by length of residence since arrival in current destination, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	42
Table 3.11	Most important motive for first migration by current migrants, Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by most important motive for migration, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	43
Table 3.12	Who made the migration decision, Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by the person making the decision for current migrant to migrate, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	46
Table 3.13	Pre-migration contact with recruiters, Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percentage who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, and the percent distribution by type of recruiter, Jordan-HIMS 2014	48
Table 3.14	Pre-migration means of contacting recruiter, Among out migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who had pre-migration contact with a recruiter, the percent distribution by means of contacting recruiter, Jordan-HIMS 2014	50
Table 3.15	Pre-migration provision of written contract, and compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract, Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, the percentage provided with pre-migration written contract, and the percentage of employers at destination who complied with pre-migration contract, Jordan-HIMS 2014	51
Table 3.16	Payment to facilitate the migration, Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percent distribution by whether money was paid to get a work contract or to facilitate the migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014	52
Table 3.17	Amount paid to get work contract or facilitate the migration, Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who paid money to get a work contract or to facilitate the migration, the percent distribution by the amount of money paid, Jordan-HIMS 2014	53
Table 3.18	Financing migration, Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to country of current residence since the beginning of the year 2000, by source of financial support received to cover the cost of migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014	54
Table 3.19	Possession of admission documents , Percent distribution of current migrants, who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by type of admission document, Jordan-HIMS 2014	55
Table 3.20	Possession of admission documents by background characteristics, Percent distribution of current migrants, who moved to current country of destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by type of admission document, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	55
Table 3.21	Links with social networks at time of migration, Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percentage who had relatives or friends in current destination before migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014	56

Table 3.22	Composition of migration network in destination country, Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000 and who had a link to a network in the country of destination, the percentage who had specified types of links to persons in current destination before migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014	57
Table 3.23	Assistance provided by networks, Among current migrants who moved to current destination since 1/1/2000, and who had a link to a network at current destination, the percentage who received specified types of assistance from relatives and or friends at time of arrival, Jordan-HIMS 2014	57
Table 3.24	Employment status before and after migration, Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000: (a) employment status in the 3 months preceding migration, and (b) job situation upon arrival in current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	58
Table 3.25	Source of help in getting the first job in current destination, Among current migrants who moved to current destination since 1/1/2000, and who have ever worked since arrival, excluding those who had a job waiting for them, the percent distribution by source of help received in getting the first job, according to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	59
Table 3.26	Labour force participation in current destination, Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to country of current residence since 1/1/2000 by labour force participation, according to sex of migrant, Jordan-HIMS 2014	60
Table 3.27	Occupation before and after migration, Among current migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by occupation before and after migration to current destination, according to origin type of place of residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014	60
Table 3.28	Major activity of work place at current destination, Percent distribution of current migrants, who are currently working, by major activity of the place of work, according to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	62
Table 3.29	Benefits provided to migrants, Among current migrants who are currently working, the percentage who receive specified benefits from current employer, Jordan-HIMS 2014	62
Table 3.30	Migration intentions of current migrants, Percent distribution of current migrants by migration intentions, according to region of current residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014	63
Table 3.31	Intention of current migrants to remain in country of current residence, Percentage of current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	64
Table 3.32	Most important reason of intending to stay in country of current residence, Among current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to stay, according to region of current residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014	65
Table 3.33	Most important reason of intending to leave host country, Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to leave, Jordan-HIMS 2014	66
Table 3.34	Timing of intended plan to leave country of current residence, Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by the timing of intended plan to leave, Jordan-HIMS 2014	67
Table 3.35	Next destination of current migrants intending to leave country of current residence, Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by the next destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	67
Table 3.36	Intensity of current migrants' contacts with origin household, Percent distribution of current migrants by intensity of contacts with origin household in Jordan in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	68

Table 3.37	Means of contact with origin household, Among current migrants who contacted origin household in Jordan, the percent distribution by the most frequently means of contact used in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	68
Table 3.38	Perception of migration experience in country of current residence, Percent distribution of current migrants by perception of migration experience in country of current residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014	69
Table 3.39	Money taken at time of move to current destination , Percentage of various sub-groups of current migrants who took money or transferred any funds at time of move to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	70
Table 3.40	Source of money taken or transferred by current migrants at time of move to country of current residence, Among current migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of current residence, the percent distribution by the main source of money, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	70
Table 3.41	Frequency of remittances from current migrants in the past 12 months, Percent distribution of current migrants by the number of times they sent any money to their origin households in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	71
Table 3.42	Channel used most by current migrants to send money to origin households in the past 12 months, Percent distribution of channels used most by current migrants to send money to the origin household or others in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	72
Table 3.43	Uses of remittances from current migrants, Main uses of remittances received from current migrants in the past 12 months, Jordan-HIMS 2014	73
Table 3.44	Types of goods received from current migrants in the past 12 months, Percentage of current migrants who sent or gave goods to members of the origin household in the 12-months preceding the survey, according to type of residence of origin household, Jordan-HIMS 2014	74
4. Return Migrants		
Table 4.1	Age-sex composition of return migrants, Percent distribution of return migrants according to current age and sex, Jordan-HIMS 2014	76
Table 4.2	Characteristics of return migrants, Percent distribution of all return migrants according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	77
Table 4.3	Most important motive for first migration by return migrants, Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by the most important motive for first migration, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	79
Table 4.4	Who made the decision for return migrant to migrate, Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by the person making the decision for return migrant to migrate, according to sex, Jordan-HIMS 2014	81
Table 4.5	Median age of return migrants at first/last migration and at return to Jordan, Among migrants who returned to Jordan since 1/1/2000, the median age at: (i) first migration, (ii) last migration, and (iii) return to Jordan, Jordan-HIMS 2014	82
Table 4.6	Employment status before first migration , Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percentage who were in employment in the 3-month preceding first migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014	83

Table 4.7	Last occupation before first migration of return migrants, Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 and who were reported to have ever worked prior to migration, the percent distribution by last occupation before first migration, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	85
Table 4.8	Return migrants and number of destination countries, Percent distribution of all return migrants by the number of all destination countries lived in for 3 or more months, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	86
Table 4.9	Pre-migration contact with recruiters among return migrants, Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by whether they had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, Jordan-HIMS 2014	87
Table 4.10	First versus last destinations of return migrants, Percent distribution of all return migrants by region of last destination, according to region of first destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	88
Table 4.11	Admission documents and compliance with regulations by return migrants, Percent distribution of return migrants, who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, by type of admission document, according to sex, Jordan-HIMS 2014	89
Table 4.12	How return migrant financed first migration, Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percentage who financed the move by one or more of the sources specified, according to sex of return migrant and selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	90
Table 4.13	Return migrants and length of residence at last destination, Among all return migrants, the percent distribution of return migrants, according to length of residence in country of last destination and region of last destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	92
Table 4.14	Presence of relatives or friends in country of last destination at time of migration, Percentage of return migrants who had relatives or friends at arrival in country of last destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	94
Table 4.15	Type of assistance provided by relatives or friends in country of last destination to return migrants at time of arrival, Percentage of return migrants who received specified types of assistance from relatives or friends at time of arrival in country of last destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	97
Table 4.16	Job situation upon arrival in country of last destination, Percent distribution of all return migrants by the job situation upon arrival in country of last destination, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	98
Table 4.17	Time of intended migration, Among return migrants intending to re-migrate, the percent distribution by the planned time of intended migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014	99
5. Forced Migrants		
Table 5.1	Forced migrants households and population, Distribution of the households and population enumerated in the forced migration survey according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	101
Table 5.2	Household population by age, according to sex and nationality, Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey, by broad age groups, according to sex and country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	102
Table 5.3	Household headship and composition, Percent distribution of households enumerated in the forced migration survey, by sex of head of household, and household size, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	103
Table 5.4	Educational attainment of household population (ages 10+), Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey at ages 10 years and over by highest level of education attended, according to sex and country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	104
Table 5.5	Employment status of household population (ages 15+), Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey aged 15 years or more, by employment status during the week preceding the survey, according to sex and country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	105

Table 5.6	Year of arrival in Jordan, Percent distribution of forced migrants by year of arrival in Jordan, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	107
Table 5.7	Age-sex distribution of forced migrants in the individual survey, Percent distribution of forced migrants selected for the individual interview, by age, according to sex and country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	108
Table 5.8	Main reason for leaving country of origin, Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for leaving country of origin for the first time, Jordan-HIMS 2014	109
Table 5.9	Family members who accompanied forced migrants, Percentage of forced migrants who were accompanied by family members or relatives when leaving country of origin for the first time, Jordan-HIMS 2014	110
Table 5.10	Migratory route decision-making, Percentage of forced migrants who reported reasons specified for choice of migratory route when they left their country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	110
Table 5.11	The journey to Jordan, Percent distribution of forced migrants by the number of countries visited before arriving in Jordan, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	112
Table 5.12	Reason of moving onward from first country of asylum, Among forced migrants who arrived in Jordan via one or more other countries, the percentage who reported reasons specified for moving onwards from the first country of asylum, Jordan-HIMS 2014	112
Table 5.13	Difficulties encountered during migration journey, Among forced migrants who were confronted with difficulties during the migration journey, the percentage reporting specified type of difficulties encountered, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	113
Table 5.14	Financing the migration journey, Percentage of forced migrants who reported specified sources of financing their journey from country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	114
Table 5.15	Main reason for coming to Jordan, Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for coming to Jordan, Jordan-HIMS 2014	115
Table 5.16	Asylum applications, Percentage of forced migrants who applied for asylum, according to country of origin, and percent distribution of applicants for asylum by source of assistance, Jordan-HIMS 2014	115
Table 5.17	Refugee status determination, Percent distribution of asylum applicants by refugee status determination, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	116
Table 5.18	Refugee status determination, Percent distribution of asylum applicants by refugee status determination, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	117
Table 5.19	Identity documents, Percentage of forced migrants by type of identity documents they have in Jordan, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	117
Table 5.20	Assistance received from any source in Jordan, Percentage of refugees who received specified types of assistance from persons or organizations in Jordan, Jordan-HIMS 2014	118
Table 5.21	Work status, Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by current work status, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	119
Table 5.22	Reason for not seeking work, Among forced migrants who were not working and not seeking work, the percentage who cited specified reasons for not looking for work, Jordan-HIMS 2014	120
Table 5.23	Refugees plans for the future, Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by plans for the future, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014	121
Table 5.24	Conditions to move back to country of origin, Among forced migrants who reported planning to move back home under certain conditions, the percentage who reported specified conditions for returning home, Jordan-HIMS 2014	121
Table 5.25	Advice to relatives back home regarding moving abroad, Percent distribution of forced migrants by advice they would give to relatives and friends back in countries of origin about moving abroad, Jordan-HIMS 2014	122

List of Figure

Figure No.		Page
	2. Characteristics of Households	
Figure 2.1	Distribution of survey households by urban-rural residence and migration status	15
Figure 2.2	Distribution of survey households by region and migration status	15
Figure 2.3	Percent distribution of the de jure household population by age, residence, and household migration status	17
Figure 2.4	Percent distribution of the current migrant household population by age, sex and urban-rural residence	18
Figure 2.5	Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household, urban-rural residence and household migration status	19
Figure 2.6	Mean household size according to urban-rural residence and household migration status	20
Figure 2.7	Percent distribution of households by household size, and household migration status	20
Figure 2.8	Educational attainment of household population according to migration status	22
Figure 2.9	Distribution of households by type of dwelling, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence	23
Figure 2.10	Distribution of households by type of tenure, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence	25
Figure 2.11	Mean number of rooms per household, according to residence and household migration status	25
Figure 2.12	Possession of selected household appliances, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence	28
	3. Current Migrants	
Figure 3.1	Percent distribution of current migrants according to current age	32
Figure 3.2	Percent distribution of current migrants by sex	32
Figure 3.3	Percent distribution of current migrants by place of residence of origin household	32
Figure 3.4	Percent distribution of current migrants by region of residence of origin household	32
Figure 3.5	Percent distribution of current migrants by current educational status	33
Figure 3.6	Percent distribution of current migrants by marital status at first migration and currently	34
Figure 3.7	Percent distribution of current migrants by destination at first migration	34
Figure 3.8	Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to the Arab region by age at first migration, and by current age	34
Figure 3.9	Percent distribution of current migrants by current destination, according to region of residence of origin household	36
Figure 3.10	Percent distribution of current migrants by current destination, according to current educational level	37
Figure 3.11	Percent distribution of selected age cohorts of current migrants by educational attainment	37

Figure 3.12	Percent distribution of current migrants by first and current destinations	39
Figure 3.13	Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by most important motive for migration, according to age at first migration	44
Figure 3.14	Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination, by the person making the migration decision	46
Figure 3.15	Percent distribution of female current migrants who moved to first destination, by the person making the migration decision	46
Figure 3.16	Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination, by the person making the migration decision, according to educational level	47
Figure 3.17	Percentage of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, according to first destination	48
Figure 3.18	Percent distribution of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, by type of recruiter	49
Figure 3.19	Percent distribution of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, by means of contacting recruiter	50
Figure 3.20	Percent distribution of employers at destination by compliance with pre-migration contract	52
Figure 3.21	Percent distribution of current migrants who paid to get work contract or facilitate the migration by the amount of money paid (in Jordanian pounds)	53
Figure 3.22	Percent distribution of current migrants who paid to get work contract by source of financial support	54
Figure 3.23	Percentage of current migrants who had relatives or friends in current destination before migration	56
Figure 3.24	Among current migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by occupation before and after migration to current destination	61
Figure 3.25	Percentage of current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, according to residence of origin household and current work status	64
Figure 3.26	Intensity of current migrants' contacts with origin household in Jordan in the past 12 months	68
Figure 3.27	Percent distribution of current migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of current residence by the main source of money	71
Figure 3.28	Uses of remittances received from current migrants in past 12 months	74
4. Return Migrants		
Figure 4.1	Percent distribution of return migrants according to current age and sex	75
Figure 4.2	Percent distribution of return migrants by age at return	76
Figure 4.3	Percent distribution of return migrants by current educational status	78
Figure 4.4	Percent distribution of return migrants by most important motive for first migration	80
Figure 4.5	Percent distribution of return migrants by the person making the migration decision	81

Figure 4.6	Median age of return migrants at return to Jordan, according to region of last destination	82
Figure 4.7	Return Migrants' last occupation before first migration	84
Figure 4.8	Return migrants' sources of funding for first migration	89
Figure 4.9	Percent distribution of return migrants by length of residence in last destination (years)	93
Figure 4.10	percent of relatives or friends in country of last destination at time of migration	95
5. Forced Migrants		
Figure 5.1	Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey, by broad age groups, according to sex	102
Figure 5.2	Percent distribution of refugee households by size, according to country of origin	103
Figure 5.3	Educational attainment of household population (ages 10+)	104
Figure 5.4	Employment status of the refugee population aged 15 years or more	105
Figure 5.5	Percentage of the household population of forced migrants, aged 15 years or more, who worked during the week preceding the survey, according to sex and country of origin	106
Figure 5.6:	Percent distribution of forced migrants by year of arrival in Jordan, according to country of origin	107
Figure 5.7	Main reason for leaving country of origin for the first time	109
Figure 5.8	Percentage of forced migrants who were accompanied by family members or relatives when leaving country origin for the first time	109
Figure 5.9	Percentage of forced migrants who reported reasons specified for choice of migratory route when they left their country of origin	111
Figure 5.10	Percent distribution of forced migrants by the number of countries visited before arriving in Jordan	111
Figure 5.11	Among forced migrants who were confronted with difficulties during the migration journey, the percentage reporting specified type of difficulties encountered	113
Figure 5.12	Percentage of forced migrants who reported specified sources of financing their journey from country of origin	114
Figure 5.13	Percent distribution of asylum applicants by source of assistance they received for their asylum application	116
Figure 5.14	Percentage of forced migrants by type of identity documents they have in Jordan	118
Figure 5.19	Refugees plans for the future	121

1 Survey Design and Implementation

1.1 Introduction

The Jordan Household International Migration Survey (Jordan-HIMS) was conducted in 2014 by the Department of Statistics (DoS) of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The survey was carried out as part of the ‘Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey Programme’ (MED-HIMS), which is a joint initiative of the European Commission, the World Bank, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO, IOM and LAS, in collaboration with the National Statistical Offices of the Arab countries in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.

The main objectives of the Jordan-HIMS are:

- (i) to study the recent trends, causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences of international migration from Jordan, and the inter-linkages between migration and development; and
- (ii) to explore scenarios for closer cooperation in the area of migration and development between Jordan as a sending country and the main receiving countries.

The Jordan-HIMS methodology is designed to provide information on why, when, where and how migration has occurred, and to deal with various dimensions of international migration and mobility by the collection of representative multi-topic, multi-level, retrospective and comparative data on out-migration from Jordan, return migration to Jordan, intentions to migrate, and forced migration of citizens of other countries residing in Jordan.

This report presents the final results and the most important indicators relating to the principal topics covered in the 2014 Jordan Household International Migration Survey.

1.2 The Land

Jordan, one of the most modern countries in the Middle East, was part of the Ottoman Empire until the end of World War I. It was declared a political entity known as Transjordan under the mandate of the British government in 1923, until it gained independence and was declared a kingdom in 1946. In 1950, Transjordan and the West Bank were united and assumed the current name of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The next major change for the kingdom came in 1967, when the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip by Israeli forces caused a massive wave of migrants to flow into the East Bank. Two decades later, in accordance with the desires of the Arab states and the Palestinian National Authority, the West Bank was administratively disengaged from the kingdom in order to facilitate the establishment of the Palestinian state.

Geographically, Jordan is almost entirely landlocked. The port of Aqaba in the far south is Jordan’s only outlet to the sea, as Palestine and Israel separate Jordan from the Mediterranean. Saudi Arabia lies to the south and east, Iraq to the northeast, and Syria to the north. Three climatic zones characterize Jordan, running from the west to the east of the country. These include the Jordan Valley, which is largely below sea level and considered

semitemperate; the highlands east of the Jordan Valley, which range in elevation from 100 to 1,500 meters above sea level, and can be considered to have a Mediterranean climate; and the low-lying desert to the east of the highlands. The total area of Jordan is 89,318 square kilometres, of which over 80 percent is characterized by semi-desert conditions.

Administratively, the country is divided into 12 governorates, which are then grouped into three regions—the North region (Irbid, Jarash, Ajloun, and Mafraq), the Central region (Amman, Zarqa, Balqa, and Madaba), and the South region (Karak, Tafielah, Ma'an, and Aqaba). The major cities are Amman (the capital), Zarqa, and Irbid.

1.3 Population

The first comprehensive population census in Jordan was carried out in 1961. The population then totalled 901,000 (Table 1.1). As a result of the Arab-Israeli wars in 1948 and 1967, and the subsequent Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, a large number of Palestinians moved into the East Bank. In 1979, the population of Jordan numbered 2.1 million; it nearly doubled to 4.1 million by 1994, and increased to 5.1 million by 2004.

Table 1.1 Basic demographic indicators					
Basic demographic indicators for selected census years, Jordan					
Indicator	1961 census	1979 census	1994 census	2004 census	2015 census*
Population (millions)	0.9	2.1	4.1	5.4	6.6
Intercensal growth rate (percent)	--	4.8	4.4	2.6	5.3
Density (population/km ²)	10.1	24.0	46.6	60.3	107.4
Percent urban	59.1	70.0	78.7	82.6	90.3
Life expectancy (years)	--	--	69.3	71.5	74.4
Male	--	--	68.5	70.6	72.7
Female	--	--	69.2	72.4	76.7
*Excluding all Syrian refugees and Arab and foreign labour					
Source: Department of Statistics 2016					

According to the preliminary results of the 2015 census, the total population was 9.5 million, of which 6.6 million were Jordanian nationals, representing around 70 percent of the total number enumerated in the census. The remaining 30 percent of the overall population included 1.3 million Syrian nationals (13.2 percent), 636 thousand Egyptians (6.7 percent), 634 thousand Palestinians who do not have national ID numbers (6.6 percent), with a further 3.6 percent of persons of other nationalities.

Population growth averaged 4.8 percent during the period 1961-1979, 4.4 percent between 1979 and 1994, 2.6 percent between 1994 and 2004, and 5.3 percent between 2004 and 2015. The high rates of growth have been due to the influx of immigrants to the East Bank from the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the late 1960s, the inflow of large numbers of foreign workers, the high rate of natural increase, and the return of about 300,000 Jordanians from the Gulf States as a result of the 1990 Gulf Crisis, as well as the return of some tens of thousands of Jordanians and the migration of hundreds of thousands of Iraqis as a result of the 2003 Second Gulf War.

The rapid increase in the population has created several problems for the country—namely, shortages in food, water, housing and employment opportunities, as well as placing a heavy burden on the education system, health services, and urban infrastructure. Fertility declines in Jordan have contributed to a slowing down in the population growth rate from 3.2 percent in the second half of the 1990s, to 2.3 percent in 2007, and to 2.2 percent in 2014. The average size of private households decreased from 6.7 persons in 1979 to 6.0 persons in 1994 and to 5.4 persons in 2004. In 2014, the average is estimated at about 5.4 persons.

Jordan is relatively more urbanized than most other countries at a comparable stage of development. Historically, rural-to-urban migration, as well as immigration, has contributed to rapid urban growth. The recent international crises in Iraq and Syria have also impacted urban growth in Jordan. The urban population increased from 59 percent in 1961, to 70 percent in 1979, and to nearly 83 percent since 2004.

The spatial distribution of the population presents a classic example of high metropolitan primacy. According to the 2015 census, 42 percent of the overall population lived in the capital city Amman which had a population of 4 million. The figures also show that 49.7 percent of the non-Jordanians residing in the Kingdom live in Amman, while 38.6 percent of Jordanians live in the capital, (DoS, 2016).

The education system in Jordan has expanded rapidly during the past four decades and the country has achieved considerable progress in terms of increased enrolment rates at all levels and reduced gender gaps. In 2014, illiteracy among Jordanians at ages 15 years and over was 6.7 percent (3.7 percent among males and 9.8 percent among females) (DoS, 2014).

One consequence of Jordan's recent demographic trends is an increasingly notable youth bulge. One in every three people living in the country is between ages 10 and 24 and one in five people is between the ages of 15 and 24—the age group defined as “youth.” The current number of “youth” in Jordan is unprecedented: almost 1.4 million in 2015. This young population provides momentum for continued population growth in the country, even with declining fertility.

Although mortality in Jordan began its rapid decline in the early-1950s, the decline in fertility (births per woman) did not occur until the early-1970s. As a result, the second half of the 20th century witnessed high population growth as births far outnumbered deaths. Currently, the population of Jordan is growing at about 2.2 percent a year, which is double the world average of 1.1 percent a year. Jordan's current growth rate represents a doubling time of population of 31.5 years compared with a doubling time of 63 years for the world's population (Farid, 2009).

The combination of a significant decline in child mortality and the relatively slow onset of fertility decline led first to an increase in the proportion of children under 15, and then to an increase in the proportion of young people ages 15 to 24, as the proportion of children fell after fertility began to decline. The increase in the proportion of 15-to-24-year-olds in the total population, referred to as the “youth bulge,” combined with the rapid growth in the overall population, has resulted in the most rapid growth in the number of young people in the country's history. The rate of growth in the youth population is expected to slow in the next two decades as Jordan experiences further fertility decline. The overall share of youth in Jordan's population is expected to decline from 20.4 percent in 2010 to 17.8 percent by 2030 (Farid, 2009).

This large crop of young people also needs jobs and training. The overall unemployment rate among Jordanian labour force at ages 15 years and over has decreased from 14.8 percent in 2005 to 11.9 percent in 2014 (DoS, 2014). The majority of unemployed workers are relatively well-educated and first-time job seekers.

In Jordan, despite the current level of unemployment, there are substantial inflows of migrant workers, especially from Egypt. At the same time, many Jordanians leave to work in abroad, particularly in the GCC countries and the United States, (Al Khouri, 2004).

1.4 Jordanian Migration at a Glance

Jordan is a major sending and receiving country for migration. Jordan supports the emigration of Jordanians for employment or investments purposes, and especially emigration to the Arab Gulf states (CARIM, 2010). The Jordan economy benefits from the remittances sent by Jordanians working abroad to their families and from their resulting investments in the country. In virtually all discussions of the role of migration in population change, Jordan may be cited as a classic example as well as a unique case in the context of the Middle East. Largely because of regional economic and political change, Jordan has experienced a massive inflow of refugees, extensive labour emigration and immigration. Indeed, these movements represent one of the country's most distinctive features and are responsible, to a large extent, for the orientation of its socio-economic development.

The Jordanian labour force began to emigrate from Jordan in the early 1950s, especially to the Arab Gulf states. It is generally acknowledged that Jordanian emigrants to the Gulf in this early phase were mainly located in Kuwait, Dubai, and Saudi Arabia. This emigration can be described as an organized one as it was governed by agreements between Jordan and those countries that were in need of trained and experienced persons in different areas (Saleh, 2005).

By the early 1960s, Jordanian emigration to the Gulf States was accelerated and changed to be unregulated. The flow of migrants continued from Jordan to Kuwait, in particular, and then to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states after that. The impact of the 1967 war and the increased emigration during the 1970s following the 1973 war had created a new phenomenon in the Jordanian labour market which was the shortage of labour in certain economic sectors, especially those requiring skilled workers. This shortage of labour opened the Jordanian labour market for foreign labourers to work in different economic sectors such as agriculture, construction, trade and services.

Although Jordan briefly experienced a period of domestic skill shortages in the late 1970s, the government maintained its overall commitment to a largely open-door emigration policy for a number of reasons. First, and probably most important, was the level of remittances and their significance to the Jordanian economy especially as the total amount of remittances exceeded that of external budgetary aid. Secondly, placing restrictions on labour outflows might have had negative effects on the level of external support from the Arab Gulf states as the close association between foreign aid receipts from these states and the supply of labour to them was noted in several official reports. Third, domestic labour market expansion alone could not for long absorb the growing labour force, given the paucity of resources, the high

birth rate, but also the degree of state investment and economic restructuring this would have required.

By 1977, the number of Jordanian citizens working abroad was around 150,000. In 1980, the Ministry of Labour estimated that the number of Jordanians working in the Gulf region was 261,500 with another 43,900 working in the developed countries of the West. During the first half of the 1980s, the number of Jordanian workers abroad continued to increase. In 1985, around 235,000 Jordanian citizens were working in the Arab oil-producing countries, accompanied by around 427,000 family members. During the late 1980s, significant numbers of Jordanians residing in the Gulf states started their return to Jordan due to the economic depression experienced by those countries following the sharp decline in oil prices and the suspension of development projects on the one hand, and the strong competition that Jordanian employment faced from Asian labour characterized by low wages on the other. In mid-1990, on the eve of the Gulf crisis, it was estimated that around 761,000 Jordanians (including family members) were in the Gulf countries for purposes of employment. The Gulf crisis resulted in the return home of 300,000 Jordanians particularly from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The sudden influx of return migrants increased the total Jordanian population by 10 percent. It exerted heavy pressure on infrastructure, public services, and housing, thus destabilizing the system of resource and capital redistribution. It hastened the demise of the economic system upon which a welfare state had been established. By 1993, remittances had fallen to the point of accounting for only 10 percent of GDP (Saleh, 2005).

By 1995, the Ministry of Labour stated that 330,000 Jordanians were working abroad, of whom about 200,000 were located in the Gulf region. Meanwhile, policy interventions, in particular through the development of labour laws, segmented the labour market into two independent sectors. One sector was reserved for nationals and provided relatively high wages and employment stability both in the private and public sectors. However, its development and maintenance was dependent on the revenues the state derived from remittances. The other sector (agriculture, construction, and services) was dominated by foreign workers, mainly from Egypt, and was characterized by low wages and high turnover. This is why labour immigration to Jordan cannot be seen as direct replacement migration. Foreign migrant workers did not take the place of skilled Jordanian expatriates, but of unskilled non-migrants who experienced a professional upward mobility, leaving agriculture and moving to the cities, and contributing to the growth of the capital, Amman, and other main cities in Jordan (Saleh, 2005).

Thus by the mid-1990s, a new channel of Jordanian emigration to the Gulf was reopened for highly skilled, mobile individuals such as accountants, computer experts, lawyers, managers, and academics. Also, increasing numbers of Jordanians began migrating and settling in industrialized countries such as Germany, Britain, Canada, and the United States (Dumont, 2006). For the first time, the perception of brain drain loomed. In 2001, it was estimated that roughly 400,000 Jordanians were working abroad. Their remittances amounted to \$2.06 billion, or 24 percent of the country's GDP. Unofficial estimates indicate that in 2011 around 670,000 Jordanians (including family members) were residing abroad, with about 80 percent living in the Arab Gulf states (Saleh, 2005).

1.5 The Sample

The 2014 Jordan-HIMS sample was designed to produce reliable estimates for the main migrant groups covered in the study for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for the three regions in the country: North, Central, and South.

The sampling frame for the survey was the nationally representative based on the results of the 2004 Jordan Population and Housing Census. The frame excludes the population living in remote areas (most of whom are nomads), as well as those living in collective housing units such as hotels, hospitals, work camps, prisons, and the like. Another source of data used in the stratification of the sample is the Job Creation Survey of 2012. Using both sets of data which provided basic data on international migration, a stratified, three-stage probability sample was selected.

The frame included 51 districts and 89 subdistricts. Based on a review of the two data sources, and taking into account census data on the prevalence of return migrants and out-migrants, the country was divided into the following three strata:

- The first: high stratum, which included 14 subdistricts;
- The second: medium stratum, which included 25 subdistricts;
- The third: low stratum, which included 50 subdistricts.

It was then considered desirable to select a geographically concentrated sample of areas both: (a) to find as many households with international migrants as possible, and at the same time (b) to concentrate fieldwork to make it more efficient. Therefore it was decided *a priori* that a sample of around 30 subdistricts would be sufficient to constitute the primary sampling units or PSUs.

Thus in the first stage the following number of subdistricts was selected in each stratum:

- The first: high stratum, 13 subdistricts;
- The second: medium stratum, 11 subdistricts;
- The third: low stratum, 6 subdistricts.

The second stage in the three-stage sample design was the selection of units called ‘localities’ from the 30 sample subdistricts. Data were computed on the prevalence of migrants in all localities in the 30 subdistricts, and disproportionate sampling of localities was carried out, involving selecting a higher proportion of localities in each sample subdistrict in the high stratum compared to the other two. Similarly, in the third-stage of selection, disproportionate sampling of blocks (clusters) within selected localities was carried out, involving selecting more blocks per locality in the high stratum compared to the other two strata. The final sample is indicated below in Table 1.2.

Stratum	Subdistricts	Localities per Subdistrict	Blocks per Locality	Total Blocks in Stratum
High	13	8	4	416
Medium	11	4	4	176
Low	6	4	2	48
Total	30			640

To meet the survey objectives, each house in sample block visit in order to identify those households with international migrants of interest and the vast majority which will not contain migrants of interest (and hence be referred to as non-migrant households); and whether the households contains someone who has come to live in the households to escape civil strife or persecution in his/her origin country. As a result, the 2014 Jordan-HIMS sample is not self-weighting, and weights have to be applied to the data to obtain national-level estimates.

It should be pointed out that since the survey is carried out only on out migration, return migration and intentions to migrate among members of households residing in Jordan, it cannot collect data on *whole households that moved*, since there is no one left to report on the migrants and the circumstances of their departure. This is an inherent limitation of *all migration surveys carried out only in countries of origin* (Bilsborrow, 1988).

1.6 The Questionnaires

1.6.1 Scope of the questionnaires

The Jordan-HIMS questionnaires provide the core set of questions needed to obtain population-based estimates of the determinants and consequences of international migration and mobility from Jordan. The target population includes four groups: out (current) migrants, return migrants, non-migrants, and forced migrants.

The Jordan-HIMS utilized the following six questionnaires:

1. Household Questionnaire
2. Individual Questionnaire for Current Migrant
3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant
4. Individual Questionnaire for Non Migrant
5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant
6. Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire

Among the topics covered in the survey sample are: the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants; behaviours, attitudes, perceptions and cultural values of people with regard to international migration; migration histories and the migration experiences and practices; the processes leading to the decision to migrate; migration networks and assistance; work history and the impact of migration on labour dynamics; migration of highly-skilled persons; type and use of remittances and their impact on socioeconomic development; migration intentions; the skill-level of return migrants; and the overall awareness of migration issues and practices. Information on socio-economic status of the household was also gathered.

The main topics covered in the sample of forced migrants residing in Jordan are the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of forced migrants; the mixed migration (migration asylum nexus) and secondary movement of refugees.

1.6.2 Concepts and definitions

The Jordan-HIMS is a specialized single-round cross-sectional survey with retrospective questioning. A number of key concepts and definitions are adopted for the purpose of this study. The concept of the household and the definition of migration are particularly important in this respect. In addition, the concept of the ‘multi-level eligibility’ has been developed, essentially to allow the gathering of data on different migrant groups during different time periods.

Household: In Jordan-HIMS the usual concept of household is extended to include not only those persons who live together and have communal arrangements concerning subsistence and other necessities of life, but also those who are presently residing abroad but whose principal commitments and obligations are to that household and who are expected to return to that household in the future or whose family will join them in the future. Therefore, both the household and the ‘shadow’ household are captured within the definition, a necessary extension for migration studies. It should be pointed out that a household which has moved abroad as a whole is no longer accessible to be interviewed in the survey.

Migration is defined as a move from one country in order to go and reside abroad in another country for a continuous period of ‘at least 3 months’, a period in contrast to the UN recommendations on statistics on international migration which draws the line at residing abroad for at least one year as main reference. In this survey, the line has been drawn at ‘more than 3 months’ to allow for the inclusion of seasonal migration across international borders.

Therefore, modules in the survey questionnaires ask for those countries in which someone has lived for ‘more than 3 months’, however with the possibility to comply with the UN recommendations or the ‘more than 6 months’ threshold as more frequently adopted in several countries.

Multi-level eligibility and reference periods: The concept of multi-level eligibility has been introduced to allow the administration of different sets of questions to different groups of migrants. Hence, various reference periods have been adopted in the Jordan-HIMS. For example, in the current migrant questionnaire, a set of questions is administered to all out-migrants regardless of the year of their last migration. A distinction is then made between ‘recent’ and ‘non-recent’ international migrants. Recent migrants are those who have migrated from Jordan at least once within a ‘reference period’ starting from ‘1 January 2000’. Consequently, a non-recent migrant is someone whose last migration from Jordan began before the start of the ‘reference period’. Thus a set of questions is administered to both recent and non-recent migrants (e.g. questions on the background and remittances of migrants), while a second set of questions is administered to only recent migrants. In the latter case, there are modules gathering data with regard to the ‘first migration’ that occurred within the ‘reference period’ and other modules gathering data with regard to the ‘country of current residence.’ For return migrants, a reference period starting from ‘1 January 2000’ has been adopted.

1.6.3 Outline of the questionnaires

Q-1. Household Questionnaire

Eligibility: For every household in the sample.

This questionnaire serves four purposes:

- (i) to identify the members of the household;
- (ii) within households, to identify nuclear units, i.e. couples and their own children;
- (iii) to collect basic demographic information on each of the household members; and
- (iv) to identify persons eligible for each of the three migrant survey interviews (current, return and forced) and persons eligible for the non-migrant survey interview.

The Household Questionnaire includes the following five sections:

- Section 1: Household Composition and Demographic Characteristics
- Section 2: Identifying Current Migrants
- Section 3: Identifying Return Migrants and Non Migrants
- Section 4: Identifying Forced Migrants (Non-Citizens)
- Section 5: Education and Economic Activity

Q-2. Individual Questionnaire for Current Migrant

Eligibility: For every person who used to live in the sample household and who is currently abroad and aged 15 years or more. This questionnaire gathers data directly from the migrants themselves if they happen to be in Jordan during the fieldwork period or indirectly from (proxy) respondents who are asked to provide information about persons who have moved from their household, to whom they are usually related.

The individual questionnaire for Current Migrant includes the following eight sections:

- Section 1: Short Migration History and Citizenship
- Section 2: Out Migrant's Background
- Section 3: Marital Status and Reproduction
- Section 4: Pre-Migration Situation and Motives for Moving Abroad
- Section 5: Migration Networks and Assistance
- Section 6: Work History
- Section 7: Migration Intentions & Perceptions about Migration Experience and Transnational Ties
- Section 8: Current Migrant Remittances

Q-3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant

Eligibility: For every member of the household who last returned from abroad to Jordan since (1/1/2000) and who was 15 years of age or more on last return.

This questionnaire includes the following eight sections:

- Section 1: Migration History
- Section 2: Return Migrant's Background
- Section 3: Pre-Migration Situation and Motives for Moving Abroad

- Section 4: Migration Networks and Assistance
- Section 5: Work History
- Section 6: Marital Status and Reproduction
- Section 7: Motives for Return Migration & Perceptions about Migration Experience
- Section 8: Return Migrant Remittances

Q-4. Individual Questionnaire for Non Migrant

Eligibility: One non-migrant is selected at random from among members of the household who are currently aged 15-59 years and:

- (i) who never moved to another country;
- (ii) or have last returned from abroad to Jordan before the beginning of the year 2000;
- (iii) or have last returned from abroad to Jordan since the start of the beginning of the year 2000 but were under 15 years of age on last return.

This questionnaire includes the following five sections:

- Section 1: Non Migrant's Background
- Section 2: Work History
- Section 3: Short-term Migration (Less than 3 Months)
- Section 4: Intentions to Migrate
- Section 5: Marital Status and Reproduction

Q-5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant:

Eligibility: For every non-citizen residing in Jordan who is identified as potential 'Forced Migrant' and is currently 15 years of age or more. A non-citizen residing in Jordan was considered to be a 'forced migrant' if the main reason for coming to Jordan was one of the following: insecurity/war in country of origin, persecution related reasons, transit to another country, trafficking/coercion, or to obtain asylum/refugee status.

This questionnaire gathers data on the causes, consequences and experiences of forced migrants, and includes the following three sections:

- Section 1: Migration Process
- Section 2: Situation in Host Country
- Section 3: Prospects and Intentions

Q-6. Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire

Eligibility: For every household in the sample in which an individual questionnaire for one of the four target groups in the study is successfully completed.

This questionnaire includes the following four main sections:

- Section 1: Housing Characteristics
- Section 2: Ownership of Objects and Household Assets
- Section 3: Transfers to Non-household Members Residing Abroad
- Section 4: Remittances Received from Non-household Members Residing Abroad

1.7 The Pre-test

The Jordan-HIMS pre-test was planned as a miniature version of the full-scale survey reflecting its important features and organizational procedures. Among the main objectives of the pre-test were the following:

- to give the survey staff a chance to practise execution of the survey on a small scale;
- to test the questionnaires;
- to obtain information about operating characteristics of the interview such as its average duration, the number of interviews that an interviewer could do per day, etc.; and
- to obtain an indication of general receptivity or resistance to the survey.

A two-week training course was held at DoS headquarters in Amman to train field supervisors and interviewers. The pre-test was carried out in 8 non-sample areas in the governorates of Amman, Balqa, Zarqa and Madaba. Three teams each consisting of 3 interviewers and a field supervisor carried out the fieldwork of the pre-test. All dwellings in the selected areas were visited and a total of 568 households were successfully interviewed.

The completed questionnaires together with the interviewers' reports and information obtained from the interviewers debriefing sessions were analysed. The pre-test proved to be a success in the sense that only minor modifications to the contents of the questionnaires or the phrasing of the questions were required.

1.8 Training of Field Staff

Training of the 2014 Jordan-HIMS field staff took place over a four-week period in January-February 2014 by senior experts from DoS and MED-HIMS. The training was held at the main building of the Institute of Public Administration in Amman.

A total of 150 field staff were recruited based on their educational level, prior experience with household surveys, maturity, and willingness to travel and spend up to five months on the project. Field staff was trained to serve as supervisors, field editors, and interviewers. The training course consisted of instruction on interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of the questionnaires, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, and practice interviews with real respondents in areas outside the sample clusters. Lectures on international migration topics covered in the survey were given by DoS and MED-HIMS experts. During this period, team supervisors and field editors were provided with additional training in methods of fieldwork coordination, field editing, and data quality control procedures.

1.9 Main Fieldwork

Fieldwork for the 2014 Jordan-HIMS was carried out between 19 February and 11 August, 2014, by 27 interviewing teams, each consisting of one supervisor, three female interviewers, and one driver.

Each team proceeded as follows: the three interviewers were each assigned by the supervisor about a third of the households in the sample area. Each interviewer administered the first part of the Household Questionnaire to every household in their third of the list. For any household encountered with any current migrant or return migrant or forced migrant, the interviewer continued with the full household questionnaire and appropriate individual-level surveys (to each migrant plus one randomly selected non-migrant in the household aged 15-59). In each cluster, each interviewer also interviewed one household not containing a migrant. This would be the first, second or third non-migrant household in their assigned list, as determined randomly prior to their beginning fieldwork in the sample area.

If the sampled household was not available, there was to be no replacement household. Similarly, if among the migrant or non-migrant household the randomly selected non-migrant person was not available, even with the assigned two call-backs, there was to be no substitution of any other eligible non-migrant in the household.

In households of forced migrants, the interviewer proceeded as follows. If household members were blood related, the interviewer administered an 'Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant' to the head of the household or an eligible member of the household. If the household members were not blood related, the interviewer selected a number of forced migrants to be interviewed using Kish table, and assigned an 'Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant' to every selected forced migrant.

Data quality measures were implemented through several activities. There were three regional quality control teams from DoS. They were sent to the field to coordinate supervision of fieldwork activities and monitor data collection. They observed interviews, re-interviewed some sampled households, and checked whether the selected sample households were visited and eligible respondents were properly identified and interviewed. To ensure good data quality, interviewers were asked to conduct fewer interviews during the first three days of data collection; the completed questionnaires were then checked by the field editor and the team supervisor to ensure completeness and consistency of data. Debriefing sessions were held between interviewers, supervisors and regional coordinators to discuss problems encountered in the field, clarifications, and administrative matters. Fieldwork was also monitored through visits by representatives from the MED-HIMS Central Implementation Unit.

The main problem encountered in the field was that in several of the sample households no competent respondent was at home at the time of the first call. Instructions were issued to field supervisors to schedule the second and third calls after 'office hours' and also during the week-ends to successfully complete the interviews. Once data collection in a cluster was completed, the questionnaires and the fieldwork control sheets were delivered to the DoS central office in Amman for processing.

1.10 Data Management

Data processing began shortly after fieldwork commenced. Data processing consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, editing of computer-identified errors, recode of variables, calculation of sample weights, and the production of statistical tabulations.

Special teams were formed to carry out office editing and coding and data entry. Most of the open-ended questions relate to: (a) occupation, (b) economic activity; and (c) country of: birth / citizenship / first country abroad / last country abroad / current country of residence. Variables of types (a) and (b) are coded using international standard classifications. Variables of type (c) are coded using DoS country codes classification.

Data entry and verification began four weeks after the start of fieldwork and continued concurrently with the fieldwork by a specially trained team of data processing staff. The process of data entry, including 100 percent re-entry, editing and cleaning, was done by using PCs and the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing) computer package. The CSPro program allows data to be edited while being entered.

As the 2014 Jordan-HIMS sample is not self-weighting, weights have been calculated and applied to the data files of each of the four target groups of migrants in the study. Unless otherwise mentioned, all the results presented in this report are based on weighted data.

1.11 Results of the Household and Individual Interviews

Table 1.3 summarizes the outcome of the fieldwork for the 2014 Jordan-HIMS. The table shows that, during the fieldwork and callback phases of the survey, out of 75,533 dwellings selected for the 2014 Jordan-HIMS, 59,851 dwellings were found to be occupied. Interviews were successfully completed in 50,699, or 84.7 of occupied households.

A total of 1,389 current migrants aged 15 years or more were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for current migrant in 2014 Jordan-HIMS. Out of these current migrants, 1,340 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 96.5 percent.

A total of 1,335 return migrants, who last returned to Jordan since the beginning of the year 2000 and who were 15 years of age or more on last return, were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for return migrant in 2014 Jordan-HIMS. Out of these return migrants, 1,164 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 87.2 percent.

A total of 3,432 non-migrants aged 15-59 were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for non-migrants in 2014 Jordan-HIMS. Out of these non-migrants, 3,297 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 96.1 percent.

The household response rate exceeded 99 percent in all residential categories, and the response rate for eligible migrants and non-migrants exceeded 97 percent in all areas.

A total of 1,966 forced migrants aged 15 years or more were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for forced migrants in 2014 Jordan-HIMS. Out of these forced migrants, 1,963 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 99.8 percent.

Table 1.3 Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to urban-rural residence (unweighted), Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household Interviews			
Households selected	50427	25106	75533
Households occupied	39674	20177	59851
Households interviewed	32530	18169	50699
Household response rate ¹	82.0	90.0	84.7
Individual Interviews			
A) Interviews with current migrants age 15 or more			
Number of eligible current migrants	942	447	1389
Number of eligible current migrants interviewed	906	434	1340
Eligible current migrants response rate ²	96.2	97.1	96.5
B) Interviews with return migrants age 15 or more on last return			
Number of eligible return migrants	882	453	1335
Number of eligible return migrants interviewed	770	394	1164
Eligible return migrants response rate ²	87.3	87.0	87.2
C) Interviews with non-migrants age 15-59			
Number of eligible non-migrants	2234	1198	3432
Number of eligible non-migrants interviewed	2155	1142	3297
Eligible non-migrants response rate ²	96.5	95.3	96.1
D) Interviews with forced migrants age 15 or more			
Number of eligible forced migrants	1364	602	1966
Number of eligible forced migrants interviewed	1361	602	1963
Eligible forced migrants response rate ²	99.8	100.0	99.8
¹ Households interviewed / Households occupied			
² Respondents interviewed / Eligible respondents			

2 Characteristics of Households

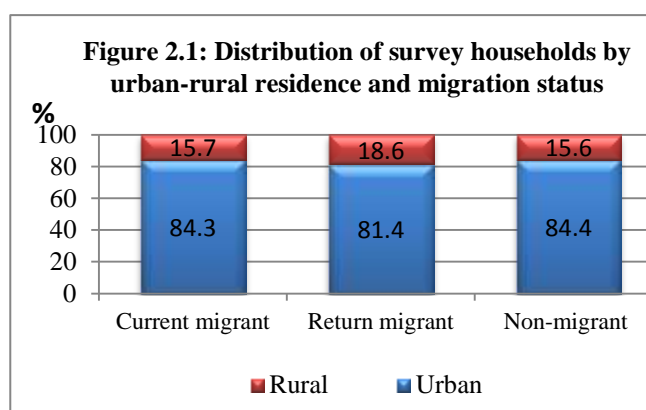
2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a demographic and socioeconomic profile of Jordanian households interviewed in the 2014 Jordan Household International Migration Survey (Jordan-HIMS). Information is presented on households and household population according to household migration status.

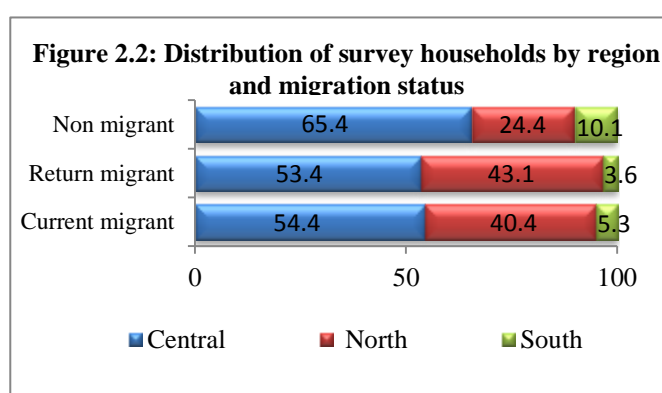
In the 2014 Jordan-HIMS, information was collected from 50,699 households residing in Jordan. Of this number, 1047 households reported to having 1389 of their members residing abroad and 945 households were identified as having 1335 of their members as return migrants. These two types of households will be designated hereafter as ‘current migrant households’ and ‘return migrant households’, respectively. Information is also available on a sample of 3,432 ‘non-migrant households’. Listing of household members was done on a *de jure* (usually resident in the household) basis.

2.2 Households and Population

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of households and the *de jure* population enumerated in the household survey by urban-rural residence and region of residence, according to the household migration status. In both the ‘current migrant’ and ‘non-migrant’ households, 84 percent reside in urban areas and 16 percent reside in rural areas. The corresponding figures in the return migrant households are 81 percent in urban and 19 percent in rural.



The regional distribution of current migrant households indicates that 54 percent reside in the Central region, 40 percent in the North region and only 6 percent in the South region. A similar regional pattern is also observed for return migrant households.



Around 83 percent of the population of both current migrant and non-migrant households reside in urban areas, compared with 78 of the population of return migrant households. These results indicate that emigration of members of households residing in Jordan is much more common in the urban than it is in rural areas of Jordan, and that most migrants come from households residing in the Central and North regions.

Table 2.1 Survey households and population						
Distribution of the households and the <i>de jure</i> population by urban-rural residence, according to household migration status, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
Residence	Households			Population		
	Household migration status			Household migration status		
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Non-migrant	Current migrant	Return migrant	Non-migrant
Urban-rural residence						
Urban	84.3	81.4	84.4	82.5	78.0	82.7
Rural	15.7	18.6	15.6	17.5	22.0	17.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region of residence						
Central	54.4	53.4	65.4	52.5	48.6	63.1
North	40.4	43.1	24.4	41.3	47.9	26.4
South	5.3	3.6	10.1	6.2	3.4	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	1047	945	3432	5554	5136	18974

2.3 Population by Age and Sex

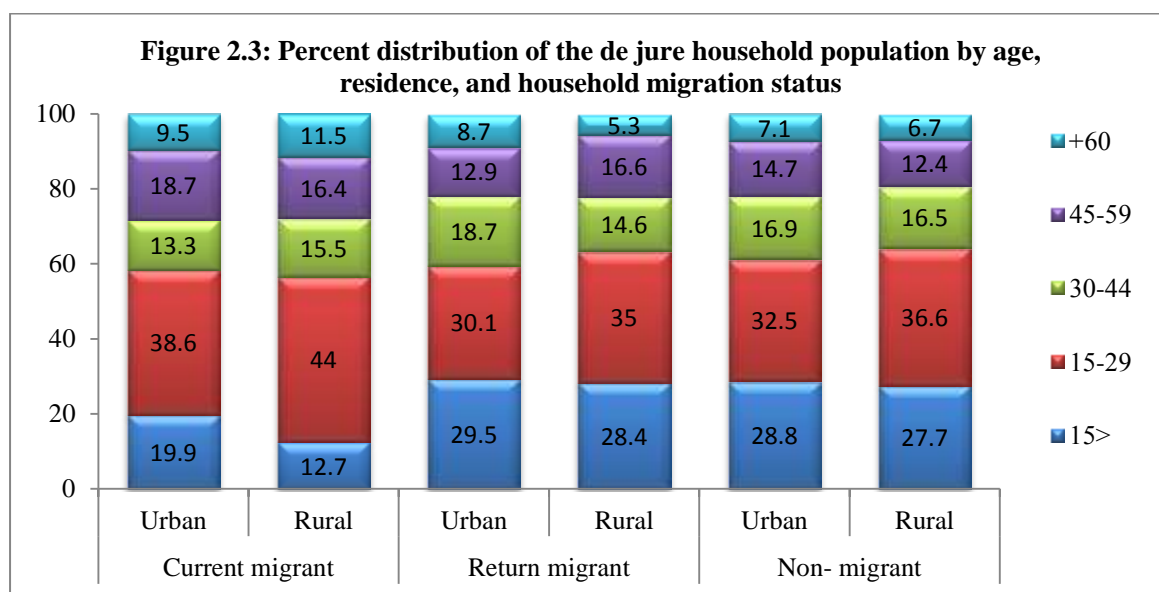
Table 2.2 shows the percent distribution of the *de jure* population enumerated in the survey by broad age groupings, according to sex, urban-rural residence and household migration status.

The *de jure* population in the households selected for the survey included 5554 individuals in the current migrant households, 5136 in the return migrant households, and 18,974 in the non-migrant households. In the three groups of households considered, males slightly outnumber females.

The age structure of the *de jure* household population reflects the effects of recent demographic trends in Jordan, particularly in fertility and migration. The figures show a young population for Jordan and conform to the pattern observed in most developing countries. A detailed evaluation of the quality of age reporting in the 2014 Jordan-HIMS has revealed that there are shifts in the age distribution of males and females of moderate magnitude, and that the impact of these irregularities can be defused by presentation of results in broad age groupings.

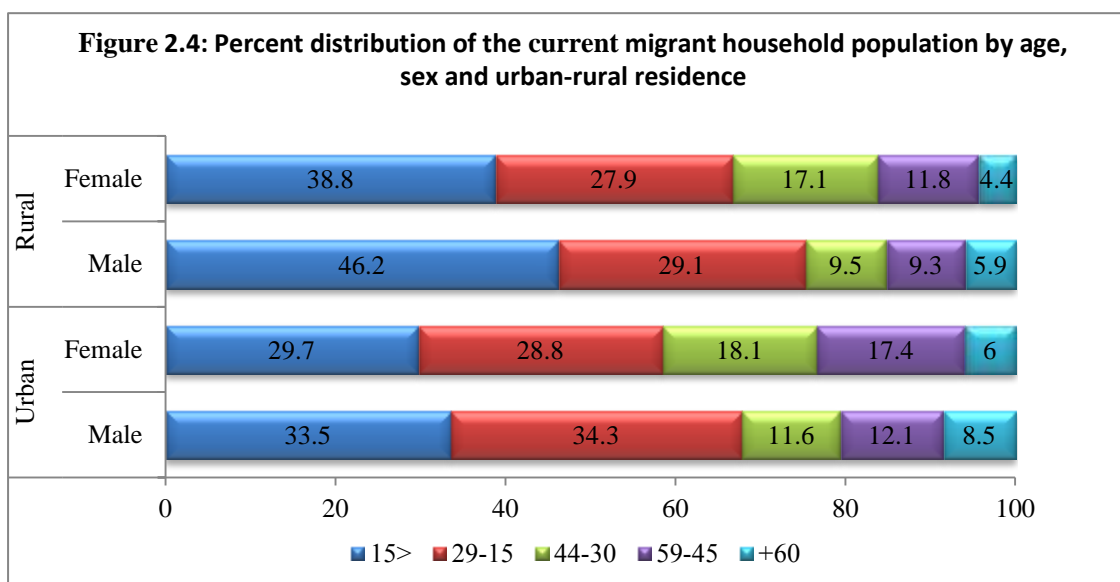
Around 29 percent of the population in the non-migrant households and the return migrant households is under 15 years of age, an indicator that fertility remains high. Among the population in current migrant households, the proportion under 15 is lower (19 percent), reflecting the effect of migration.

Table 2.2 Household population by age, sex, residence and migration status									
Percent distribution of the <i>de jure</i> household population by age, according to urban-rural residence, sex, and household migration status, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Migration status & age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A. Current migrant households									
<15	17.6	22.3	19.9	15.5	9.7	12.7	17.2	20.1	18.6
15-29	43.8	33.1	38.6	45.1	42.8	44.0	44.0	34.8	39.5
30-44	12.9	13.8	13.3	15.3	15.7	15.5	13.3	14.1	13.7
45-59	15.5	22.0	18.7	12.8	20.2	16.4	15.0	21.7	18.3
60+	10.2	8.8	9.5	11.3	11.6	11.5	10.4	9.3	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2355	2226	4581	503	469	973	2859	2695	5554
B. Return migrant households									
<15	30.3	28.5	29.5	35.2	21.2	28.4	31.4	26.8	29.3
15-29	32.0	27.8	30.1	30.0	40.4	35.0	31.6	30.7	31.2
30-44	16.8	21.1	18.7	13.4	15.9	14.6	16.1	19.9	17.8
45-59	11.3	15.0	12.9	16.8	16.4	16.6	12.4	15.3	13.8
60+	9.5	7.6	8.7	4.6	6.1	5.3	8.5	7.3	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2199	1805	4004	585	547	1132	2785	2351	5136
C. Non- migrant households									
<15	28.5	29.0	28.8	29.8	25.4	27.7	28.8	28.4	28.6
15-29	34.9	30.1	32.5	36.6	36.7	36.6	35.2	31.2	33.2
30-44	14.9	18.9	16.9	15.7	17.3	16.5	15.0	18.7	16.8
45-59	14.0	15.5	14.7	11.4	13.6	12.4	13.5	15.2	14.4
60+	7.7	6.5	7.1	6.4	7.0	6.7	7.4	6.6	7.0
Number	7929	7770	15699	1743	1532	3275	9672	9302	18974



Differences in the proportions of persons in the five broad age groups are found in urban and rural areas according to household migration status. Thus, among the non-migrant, and the return migrant, households, the proportion under age 15 is slightly higher in urban areas (29 percent) than it is in rural areas (28 percent). In current migrant households, the proportion under 15 is considerably higher in urban areas (19 percent) than it is in rural areas (13 percent). There is also a slightly higher proportion of persons aged 60 and older in urban households (6.6 percent) than in rural households (4.9 percent).

The most striking feature of the figures in Table 2.2 is seen among the current migrant households where women in the broad age group 30-44 outnumber men by seven percentage points, in both urban and rural areas. This feature is also found in the age group 45-59 but to a lesser extent; women outnumber men by about 5 percentage points in urban areas and by three percentage points in rural areas, reflecting the effects of the migration of male members of the households considered.



2.4 Household Composition

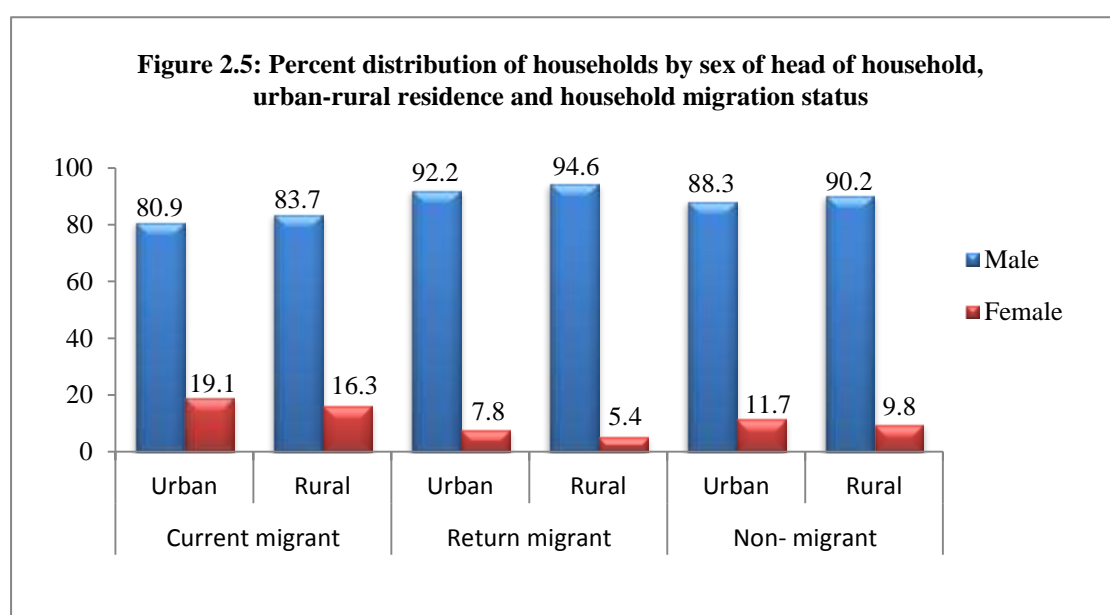
2.4.1 Headship of households

Table 2.3 presents information on the distribution of households by sex of head of household, and by household size, according to urban-rural residence and household migration status. The household size distributions are aggregated into three groups: small households with 1 or 2 members, medium households with 3 to 5 members, and large households with 6 or more members. It should be noted that the household size distributions for the 'current migrant households' are based on members of the households residing in Jordan.

Among the non-migrant households, the traditional pattern of male-headed households is most intact in both urban and rural areas. The overall percentage of male-headed households is 89 percent. The tendency toward female-headed households is slightly more prevalent in urban areas (12 percent) than in rural areas (10 percent). Female headship is customarily associated with a wide range of circumstances, among which are widowhood, internal migration of men, and marital instability.

A similar pattern is also shown for the ‘return migrant households’ but with a higher proportion of households headed by males (93 percent). The urban-rural pattern is also similar to that shown for the non-migrant households; the percentage of female-headed households among the return migrant households is slightly higher in urban areas (8 percent) than in rural areas (5 percent).

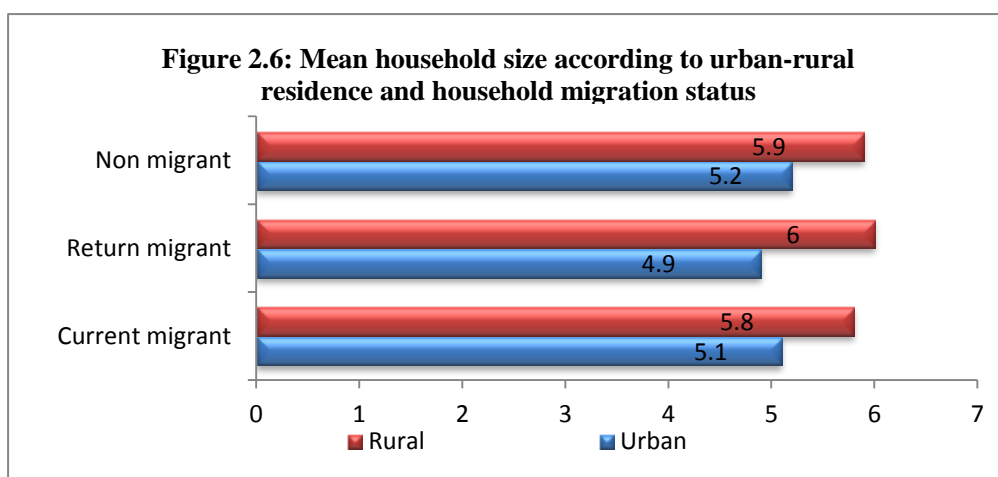
Table 2.3 Household headship and composition									
Percent distribution of the households by sex of head of household and household size, according to urban-rural residence and household migration status, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Characteristic	Current migrant households			Return migrant households			Non-migrant		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
A. Household headship									
Male	80.9	83.7	81.4	92.2	94.6	92.7	88.3	90.2	88.6
Female	19.1	16.3	18.6	7.8	5.4	7.3	11.7	9.8	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. Household size									
Small (1-2)	10.9	9.5	10.7	12.8	2.3	10.9	8.8	5.4	8.3
Medium (3-5)	48.7	36.9	46.8	48.3	26.8	44.3	47.2	38.5	45.9
Large (6+)	40.4	53.5	42.5	38.9	70.9	44.9	43.9	56.1	45.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.9	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.3
Number of households	883	164	1047	769	176	945	2898	534	3432



A different pattern is observed among the ‘current migrant households’ where only 81 percent of these households are male-headed. Female headship is more prevalent among the migrant households in urban areas (19 percent) than in rural areas (16 percent).

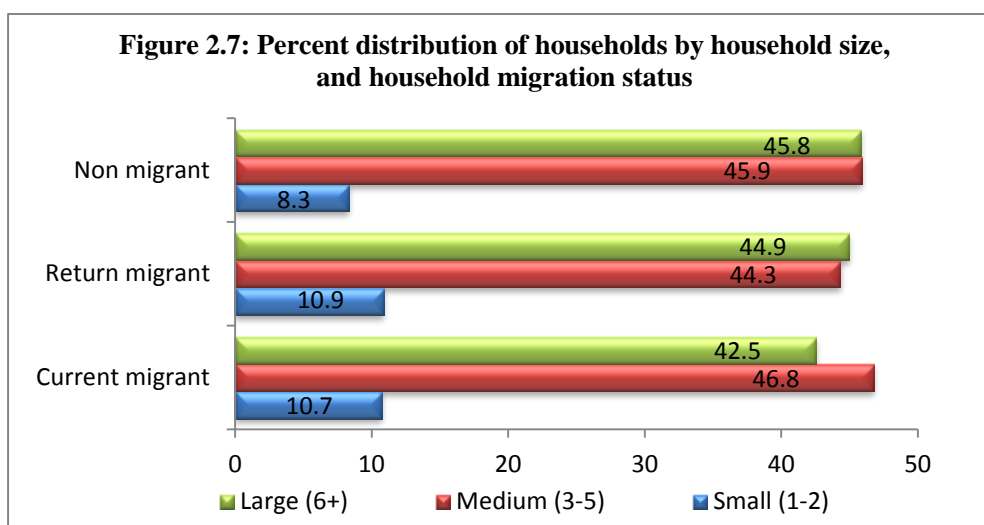
2.4.2 Size of households

Mean household size is larger in rural areas than it is in urban areas. It varies between 4.9 persons among urban return migrant households and 6.0 persons among rural return migrant and rural non-migrant households. Taking into consideration that the distributions of current migrant households by size exclude—by definition, members of the household residing abroad, it is clear that current migrants come from larger households than non-migrants in both urban and rural areas.



The distribution of current migrant households by size peaks at the medium size with 47 percent of households having 3 to 5 members. Return migrant and non-migrant households have more or less equal proportions with medium and large households. Small households (1 or 2 members) account for 8 percent among the non-migrant households, rising to 11 percent among both the current and the return migrant households.

By urban-rural residence, the distribution of urban households by size peaks at the medium size with around 48 percent having 3 to 5 members regardless of the migration status of the household. In rural areas, the distribution of households peaks at the large size (6 or more members) in current migrant households (53 percent), rising slightly to 56 percent in non-migrant households, and to a high of 71 percent in return migrant households.



The results thus suggest that larger household size increases the probability that a household member emigrates and remains abroad. This relationship may simply reflect the fact that among a larger number of household members, it is more likely that someone had the desire and ability to migrate. It is also consistent with the view that, often, migration is a decision made by households to diversify their income sources and potentially increasing household well-being.

2.5 Education of the Household Population

The educational attainment of household members is closely associated with other socioeconomic determinants of migration. Table 2.4 shows the percentage of the *de jure* population by level of education achieved at selected age groups, according to household migration status.

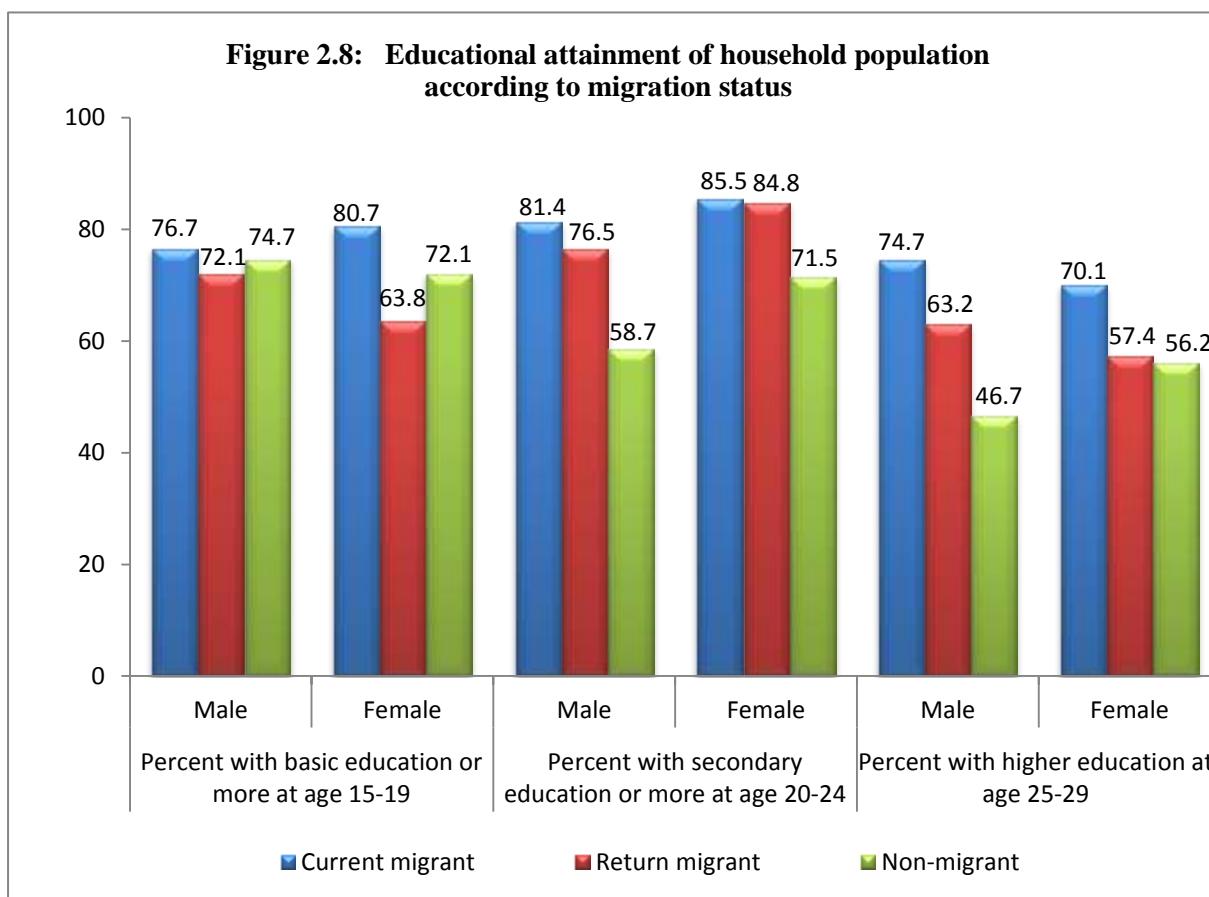
Broadly speaking, the educational system in Jordan has two tiers: basic education which is free and compulsory, starting at age 6 and consists of ten years of schooling, and a further two-year period, known as the secondary cycle, which is virtually cost-free.

Table 2.4 Educational attainment of the household population						
Percentage of the <i>de jure</i> household population by level of education achieved at selected age groups, according to household migration status, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
Educational attainment	Current migrant households		Return migrant households		Non-migrant households	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Percentage with no education at age 10 or more	1.2	5.4	0.7	4.9	1.8	5.9
Percentage with no education at age 10-14	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.4
Percentage with completed basic education or above at age 15-19	76.7	80.7	72.1	63.8	74.7	72.1
Percentage with completed secondary education or above at age 20-24	81.4	85.5	76.5	84.8	58.7	71.5
Percentage with completed higher education at age 25-29	74.4	70.1	63.2	57.4	46.7	56.2

As Table 2.4 shows, there is a gap in level of literacy between males and females. Among the male population aged 10 years or more, the proportion with no education is lowest in the return migrant households (0.7 percent), rising to around 1.2 percent in the current migrant households, and to 1.8 in the non-migrant households.

Among the female population aged 10 years or more, the proportion with no education is much higher than it is among males, but variation by household migration status follows the same pattern shown for males. The lowest proportion of females with no education is found in the return migrant households (4.9 percent), increasing to 5.4 percent in current migrant households, and 5.9 percent in the non-migrant households.

The higher level of the overall proportion with no schooling among females reflects the lack of educational opportunities in the past among the older cohorts. An examination of the figures in Table 2.4 indicates that there has been substantial improvement in educational attainment as we approach the more recent and younger cohorts of both men and women. Thus the proportion with no education among boys and girls aged 10-14 years indicates that illiteracy among this young cohort has virtually disappeared.



The level of completed basic education and above among males at age 15-19 is highest in current migrant households (77 percent), decreasing slightly to 75 percent in non-migrant households and to 72 percent in return migrant households. This percentage among females of the same age shows the same pattern with regard to migration status but with a much wider variation; it is highest in current migrant households (81 percent), decreasing to 72 percent in non-migrant households and dropping further to only 64 percent in return migrant households.

An important observation is that in the age cohort 20-24 years, females are more likely than males to have completed secondary education or more with a gender gap of 4 percentage points in current migrant households, increasing to 8 percentage points in return migrant households, and to a high of 13 percentage points in the non-migrant households.

Male migrants are more likely to have completed higher education than female migrants, with a gender gap of 4 percentage points in current migrant households, increasing to 6 percentage points in return migrant households. In contrast, the proportion with completed higher

education at age 25-29 in the non-migrant households is higher among females (56 percent) than it is among males (47 percent).

The results thus show that individuals residing in ‘current migrant’ households are, with only few exceptions, better educated than those residing in ‘return migrant’ households, and that these two groups of individuals are likely to be much better educated than members of non-migrant households.

2.6 Housing Characteristics

In the 2014 Jordan-HIMS, information was collected on environmental conditions and socio-economic status of the sample households. Table 2.5 shows the distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence. The table brings out in sharper focus the differences in most of the housing characteristics between migrant and non-migrant households. Generally speaking, migrant households appear to have better housing characteristics than non-migrant households in both urban and rural areas.

Type of Dwelling

Differences in the type of dwelling according to migration status are small, but these differences are found mainly between households residing in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the percentage of households living in an apartment or a single dwelling/villa is around 61 percent among current migrant and non-migrant households and 65 percent among return migrant households. The corresponding figures in rural areas are 24 percent among current migrant households, 21 percent among return migrant households, and only 13 percent among non-migrant households. In rural areas, most households live in traditional houses known as *Dars*, which are homes that are built with an enclosed central courtyard, which form around 78 percent of the dwellings of current migrant and return migrant households and 87 percent of non-migrant households.

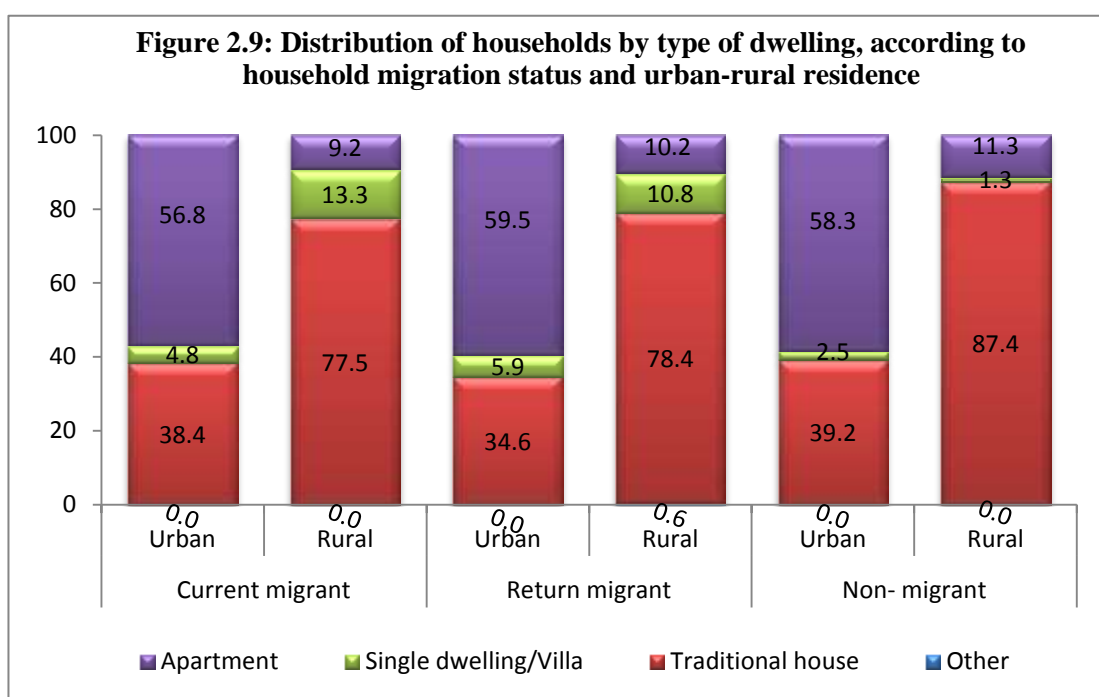
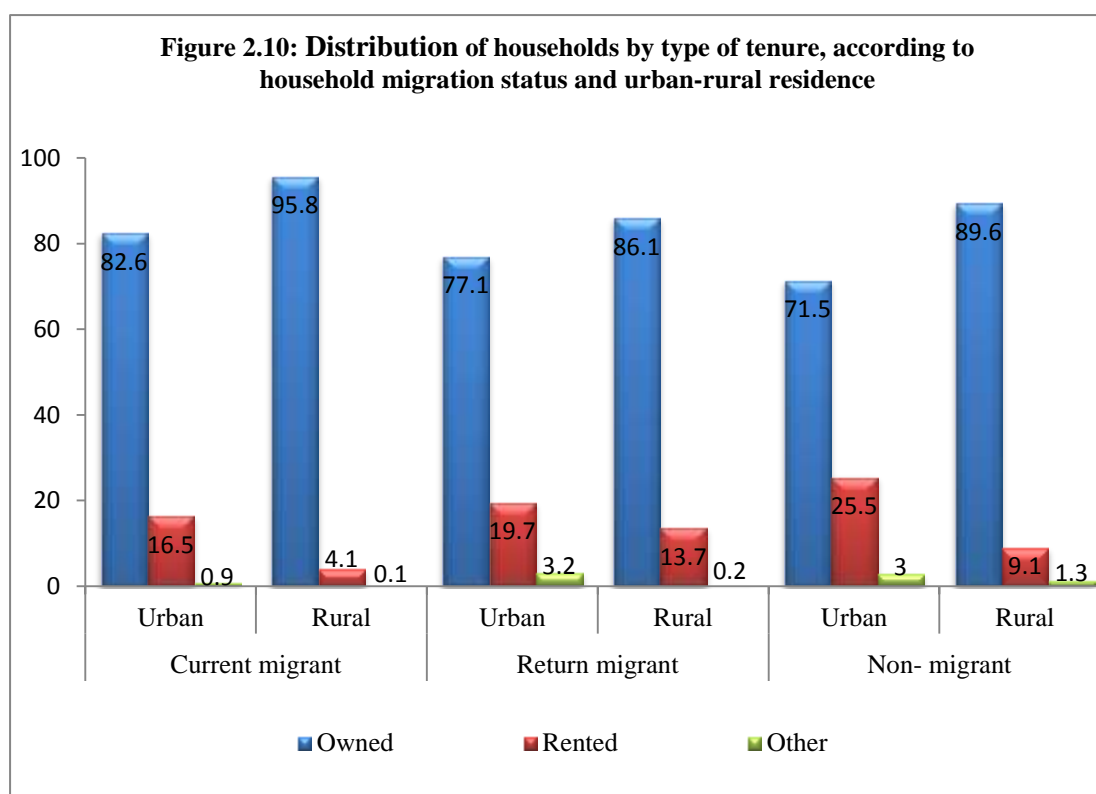


Table 2.5 Housing characteristics									
Distribution of households by selected characteristics, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Characteristic	Current migrant households			Return migrant households			Non-migrant households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of dwelling									
Apartment	56.8	9.2	49.3	59.5	10.2	50.2	58.3	11.3	51.0
Single dwelling / Villa	4.8	13.3	6.1	5.9	10.8	6.8	2.5	1.3	2.3
House	38.4	77.5	44.5	34.6	78.4	42.8	39.2	87.4	46.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tenure									
Owned/partly owned	82.6	95.8	84.7	77.1	86.1	78.8	71.5	89.6	74.4
Rented	16.5	4.1	14.6	19.7	13.7	18.5	25.5	9.1	22.9
Other	0.9	0.1	0.7	3.2	0.2	2.7	3.0	1.3	2.7
Crowding									
Mean number of rooms per household	4.27	4.73	4.34	3.96	4.70	4.10	3.88	4.04	3.91
Mean number of persons per room	0.84	0.81	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.80	0.75	0.69	0.73
Flooring material									
Cement	3.0	11.4	4.3	2.8	6.9	3.6	6.3	7.7	6.5
Cement Tiles	70.7	60.5	69.1	67.7	59.6	66.2	70.3	69.6	70.2
Ceramic/Marble	22.1	23.7	22.4	26.9	27.7	27.1	18.9	9.6	17.5
Other	4.2	4.4	4.3	2.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	13.0	5.8
Lighting									
Percentage having electricity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Drinking water									
Piped supply	49.3	43.7	48.5	46.5	64.4	49.9	61.5	64.9	62.0
Rain	5.7	12.4	6.8	6.0	9.0	6.6	4.4	6.4	4.7
Bottled Water	42.8	37.5	42.0	45.8	23.0	41.5	33.3	26.1	32.1
Other	2.1	6.4	2.8	1.6	3.6	2.0	0.9	2.6	1.2
Sanitation facility									
Flush toilet connected to sewer network	68.3	17.9	60.4	72.5	19.2	62.5	72.8	27.2	65.7
Flush toilet connected to septic tank	31.7	82.1	39.6	27.2	80.0	37.2	27.2	72.8	34.3
Other (specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking facilities									
Percentage having separate room used as kitchen inside dwelling	99.5	100.0	99.6	100.0	98.2	99.7	99.6	99.2	99.5
Cooking fuel									
Natural gas	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.8	100.
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0
Disposal of waste									
Collected from home	21.7	12.7	20.3	30.6	17.3	28.1	27.7	13.5	25.5
Collected from container/empty plot in	77.2	87.2	78.8	69.4	82.7	71.9	71.7	86.1	73.9
Burned	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number of households	883	164	1047	769	176	945	2898	534	3432

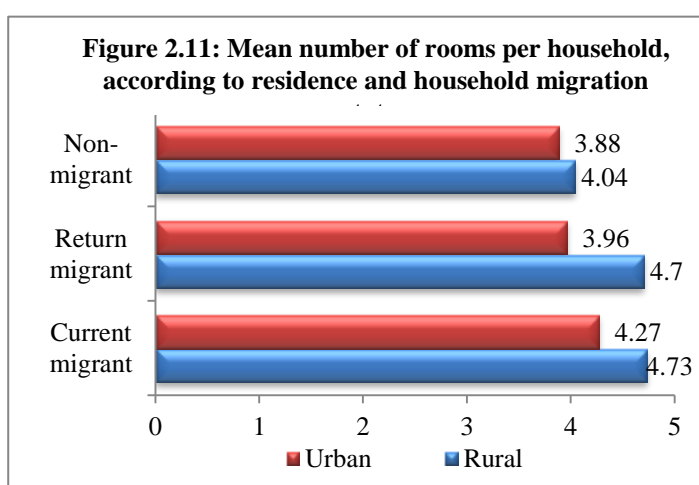
Tenure

In contrast, migration is associated with ownership of the dwelling among households residing in urban areas. Thus, the percentage owning their dwelling in urban areas is lowest among the non-migrant households (71 percent), and it increases to 77 percent among the return migrant households and to 83 percent among current migrant households. In rural areas, the percentage owning their dwelling is highest in current migrant households (96 percent), and lowest among the return migrant households (86 percent).



Crowding

The average number of rooms per household is 3.9 in the non-migrant households, rising to 4.1 in the return migrant households and to 4.3 in the current migrant households. This average is higher in rural households than it is in urban households. The crowding index is highest among the current migrant households (0.83 persons per room) and lowest among the non-migrant households (7.3 persons per room). Rural households are somewhat less crowded than urban households.



Drinking Water and

Access to an improved source of drinking water is universal in Jordan (98 percent). Almost half of migrant households use piped water compared with 62 percent in non-migrant households. The use of bottled water for drinking is more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas, and also among migrant households (42 percent) than among non-migrant households (32 percent).

Sanitation Facility

Table 2.5 shows that almost all households in Jordan have access to an improved toilet facility, for the sole use of the household. In urban areas, most households have flush toilet connected to sewer network, while most households in rural areas have flush toilet connected to a septic system, with little variation by household migration status.

Electricity

Access to electricity is universal in Jordan (100 percent), with no difference by place of residence or household migration status.

Cooking Facility and Fuel

Virtually all households in Jordan have separate room used as kitchen inside dwelling, and almost all use natural gas for cooking.

Waste Disposal

Most households in both urban and rural areas report waste is collected from container or empty plot in the street. Waste is collected at the dwelling from only 20 percent of current migrant households, 26 percent of non-migrant households, and 28 percent of return migrant households. More households in urban than in rural report waste is collected at the dwelling, while more rural than urban households report waste is collected from a container or empty plot in the street.

2.7 Household Possessions

2.7.1 Household appliances

The availability of durable consumer goods is a good indicator of household socioeconomic status. These goods also have specific benefits; e.g., having access to a radio or television exposes household members to innovative ideas. Table 2.6 provides information on household ownership of durable goods and other possessions.

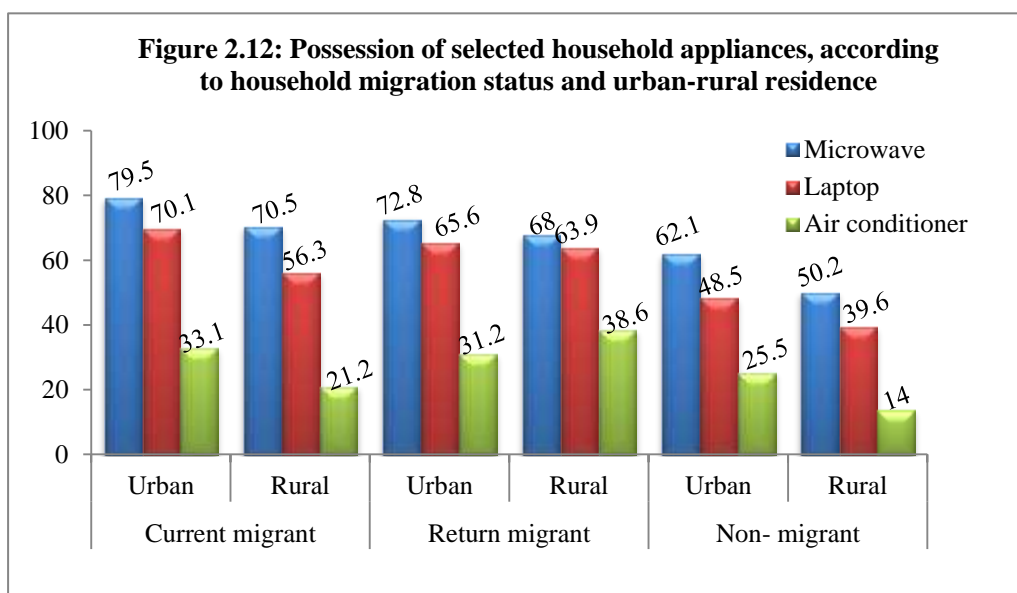
The results indicate that most households in Jordan own most of the modern household appliances, with little variation by residence and migration status. Thus, almost all households have a television, a satellite dish, a gas/electric stove, a refrigerator, a washing machine, and a mobile phone.

Table 2.6 Household Possessions									
Percentage of households possessing various household appliances, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Household object	Current migrant households			Return migrant households			Non-migrant households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Radio	26.2	30.8	26.9	26.5	34.4	28.0	22.6	27.9	23.4
2. Clock or watch	36.3	52.4	38.8	40.8	36.0	39.9	33.3	43.3	34.9
3. Television	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.9	99.7	99.1	99.6
4. Satellite	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.4	99.1	99.5	99.0	99.4
5. Refrigerator	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.9	97.5	99.5	99.8	98.8	99.6
6. Gas/Electric cooking stove	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
7. Microwave	79.5	70.5	78.1	72.8	68.0	71.9	62.1	50.2	60.3
8. Food processor	53.8	62.2	55.2	52.3	49.6	51.8	36.0	36.3	36.1
9. Water heater	92.3	80.2	90.4	87.5	74.1	85.0	80.9	74.6	79.9
10. Electric iron	97.4	98.1	97.5	95.8	92.9	95.3	94.0	92.1	93.7
11. Washing machine	98.7	99.9	98.9	97.8	99.9	98.2	98.1	98.5	98.1
12. Dishwasher	6.1	4.7	5.9	6.3	0.6	5.2	3.4	2.4	3.2
13. Sewing machine	15.9	28.4	17.8	7.5	17.4	9.3	12.0	16.7	12.8
14. Vacuum cleaner	91.2	81.4	89.6	83.1	88.4	84.1	77.3	69.6	76.1
15. Telephone (fixed)	35.9	25.7	34.3	24.9	25.5	25.0	19.8	7.6	17.9
16. Mobile telephone	98.6	99.7	98.8	98.2	99.9	98.6	97.4	95.6	97.1
17. Electric fan	91.0	98.1	92.1	91.7	93.2	92.0	90.0	92.5	90.4
18. Desert/Air cooler	6.6	10.0	7.1	10.6	12.0	10.9	6.6	7.1	6.7
19. Air conditioner	33.1	21.2	31.2	32.4	38.6	33.5	25.5	14.0	23.7
20. Personal computer	45.1	32.0	43.0	41.6	60.1	45.1	40.0	41.5	40.2
21. Laptop	70.1	56.3	67.9	65.6	63.9	65.3	48.5	39.6	47.1
22. Access to Internet	73.8	58.7	71.4	67.1	59.7	65.7	51.4	37.4	49.2
23. Sports equipment	11.3	7.1	10.7	11.1	7.6	10.4	5.8	5.6	5.7
24. Swimming pool	2.7	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.2
25. Special container for	33.9	53.7	37.0	36.0	70.1	42.4	28.6	34.8	29.6
Number of households	883	164	1047	769	176	945	2898	534	3432

More than 4 in ten households own a personal computer. Ownership of a laptop varies by migration status, being highest in current migrant households (68 percent) and in return migrant households (65 percent), compared with 47 percent in non-migrant households. The results, however, indicate that possession of computer-related assets in current migrant households and non-migrant households varies considerably between urban and rural areas; urban households are more likely to own a laptop than rural households (70 and 56 percent of current migrant households, and 49 and 40 percent of non-migrant households, respectively). The proportion of households having access to the internet at home is, in most cases, slightly higher than the proportion of households who own a laptop.

The effect of migration is also apparent in a number of possessions of urban households which are more likely to own other modern household appliances than rural households. For example, among current migrant households, the proportion having a water heater is 92 percent in urban areas compared with 80 percent in rural areas. In urban areas, 33 percent of current migrant households, and 25 percent of non-migrant households have an air conditioner. In rural areas, only 21 percent of current migrant households and 14 percent of non-migrant households have an air conditioner. Similarly, 80 percent of urban migrant

households compared with only 62 percent of urban non-migrant households own a microwave. In rural areas, 70 percent of current migrant households and only 50 percent of non-migrant households own a microwave.



2.7.2 Ownership of assets

Table 2.7 provides information on household ownership of selected assets, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence. As may be seen, rates of ownership of most assets are generally higher among the return and current migrant households than among the non-migrant households.

Around six in ten households in Jordan own a private car. In urban areas, ownership of a private car is highest among current migrant households (63 percent), and it decreases to 58 percent among return migrant households and 55 percent among non-migrant households. In rural areas, a similar pattern is observed but with a narrower variation by migration status; the percentage owning a car is 68 percent among the current migrant households, decreasing to slightly more than three-fifths of return migrant, and non-migrant, households. Only a small number of households own a bicycle.

Current migrant households are more likely to own farm land and farm tractors and tools than other households, particularly in rural areas where, for example, 45 percent of current migrant households own farm land, compared with 30 and 27 percent of return migrant, and non migrant, rural households, respectively.

Ownership of livestock and poultry is found mainly in rural households, with little variation by migration status in the case of ownership of livestock, and a wider variation in the ownership of poultry. For example, in rural areas, 17 percent of return migrant households own poultry, compared with 12 percent of non-migrant households and 8 percent of current migrant households.

Table 2.7 Household Assets									
Percentage of households possessing various assets, according to household migration status and urban-rural residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Household asset	Current migrant households			Return migrant households			Non-migrant households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Bicycle	4.5	10.9	5.5	5.0	15.8	7.0	2.7	7.8	3.5
2. Motorcycle or motor scooter	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
3. Private car	62.5	67.6	63.3	58.0	62.1	58.8	54.6	61.3	55.7
4. Truck / Half truck	2.7	10.8	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.9	8.6	3.8
5. Livestock	0.9	14.5	3.0	1.5	11.1	3.3	2.2	13.3	3.9
6. Poultry	1.5	8.4	2.6	1.9	17.4	4.8	2.4	12.0	3.9
7. Farm land	13.7	45.1	18.6	9.3	29.5	13.1	8.7	26.6	11.5
8. Other land	7.6	21.1	9.8	9.5	21.2	11.7	6.4	15.6	7.9
9. Farm tractors/tools	4.1	17.1	6.1	2.7	12.9	4.6	3.1	9.9	4.2
10. Residential buildings	82.2	95.7	84.3	75.9	86.2	77.8	71.5	89.6	74.3
11. Commercial buildings	2.9	0.6	2.5	3.8	1.1	3.3	2.5	1.0	2.2
12. Industrial buildings	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
13. Industrial machines	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
14. Transport facilities for goods	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
15. Bank / Post Office account	33.3	35.9	33.7	36.8	42.1	37.8	25.2	28.3	25.7
16. Savings	8.9	14.2	9.7	10.5	16.2	11.6	5.7	9.9	6.3
17. Shares	2.1	0.4	1.8	2.0	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
18. Bonds	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5
19. Credit card	23.8	37.2	25.9	23.6	47.9	28.2	20.8	26.1	21.6
Number of households	883	164	1047	769	176	945	2898	534	3432

Return migrant households are more likely to own commercial buildings than other households. Return migrant households are also more likely to have a bank or post office account, savings and credit card, than current migrant, and non-migrant, households. In urban areas, 37 percent of return migrant households and 33 percent of current migrant households have a bank or post office account, compared with only 26 percent of non-migrant households. In rural areas, 42 percent of return migrant households have a bank or post office account, and this percentage decreases to 36 percent among the current migrant households and 28 percent among the non-migrant households.

In urban areas, 11 percent of return migrant households and 9 percent of current migrant households have savings compared with only 6 percent of non-migrant households. The corresponding figures among rural households are 16, 14, and 10 percent, respectively.

3 Current Migrants

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings of the survey on members of households who were residing abroad at the time of the survey (hereafter, designated as ‘current migrants’). The analysis highlights who migrates, why, to where, with what characteristics, and with what impacts. It should be borne in mind that the results presented in this chapter refer to emigrants who come from households residing in Jordan and that the survey did not collect data on whole households that moved abroad since there was no one left to report on the migrants and the circumstances of their departure.

The analysis will be presented in terms of the sample of current migrants as a whole as well as for different subgroups of the sample. These subgroups will be defined by a number of background characteristics which have hypothesized relationships to the survey’s main focus of study.

3.2 Characteristics of Current Migrants

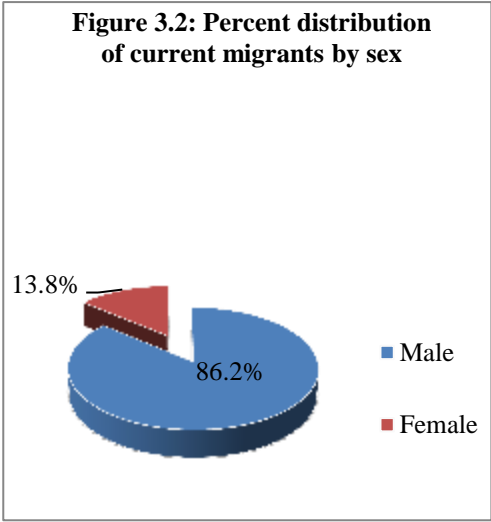
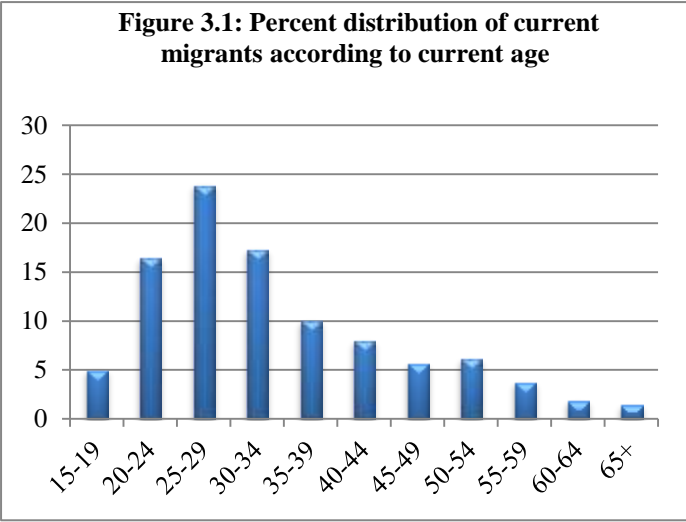
As previously mentioned, of the 50,699 households interviewed in the survey, 1,047 households had one or more of their members residing abroad. The current migrants who were aged 15 years or more at the time of the survey numbered 1,389 persons and 1,340 of these migrants were successfully interviewed. The average number of current migrants per household is 1.33.

3.2.1 Age-sex composition

Table 3.1 shows the percent distribution of current migrants according to age and sex. As may be seen, the population of current migrants is heavily distorted demographically. The age composition of current migrants shows an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to current age. It begins with a low level among young migrants aged 15-19 years (5 percent), then sweeps upward forming a broad peak extending over the age range 20-34 years which includes almost three-fifths of current migrants.

The age group with the largest number of migrants is 25-29 years (24 percent), followed by the age group of 30–34 years (17 percent), and 20-24 years (17 percent). The lowest proportion of current migrants is observed for persons of retirement age (3.4 percent).

Table 3.1 Age-sex composition of current migrants			
Percent distribution of current migrants according to current age and sex, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Age	Males	Females	Total
15-19	4.5	8.4	5.0
20-24	16.9	14.0	16.5
25-29	23.2	28.4	23.9
30-34	17.7	15.2	17.3
35-39	10.0	10.6	10.1
40-44	8.4	5.5	8.0
45-49	6.0	3.4	5.7
50-54	6.2	6.4	6.2
55-59	4.3	0.9	3.8
60-64	1.5	4.8	1.9
65+	1.4	2.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1155	185	1340



The results also show that migration from Jordan is predominantly male— only 14 percent of current migrants aged 15 years or more are females. Thus those who migrate from Jordan are mainly young working-age males, with very few younger than 20 or older than 60.

3.2.2 Other characteristics

Citizenship and residence

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of current migrants according to selected background characteristics. Around 82 percent of current migrants were born in Jordan. Migration of members of Jordanian households is much more common in urban than in rural areas; 86 percent of current migrants come from households residing in urban areas. Around 53 percent of current migrants come from households residing in the Central region, compared with 41 percent who come from households residing in the North region and only 5 percent from households in the South region.

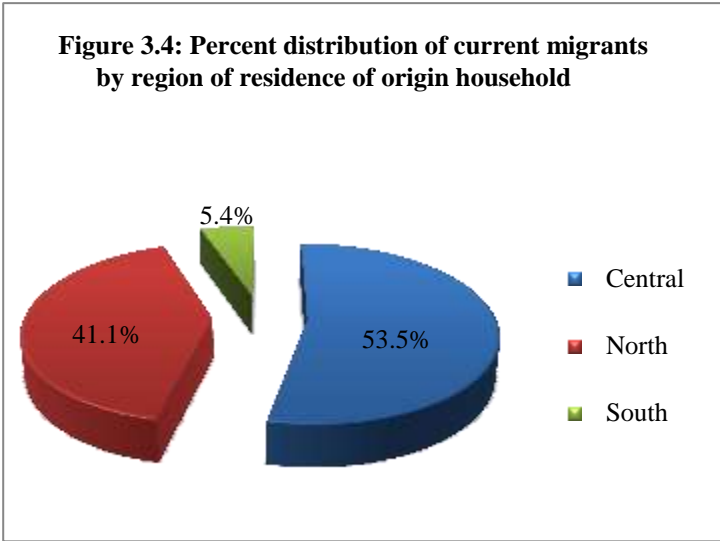
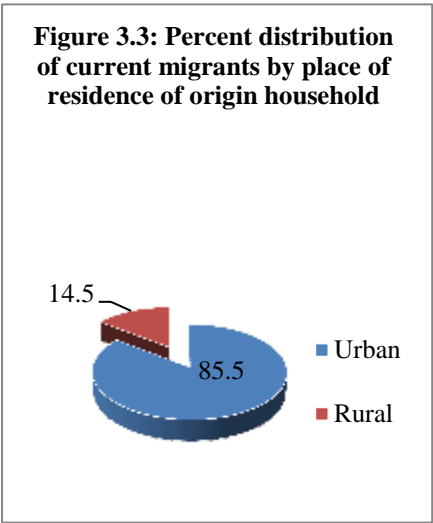
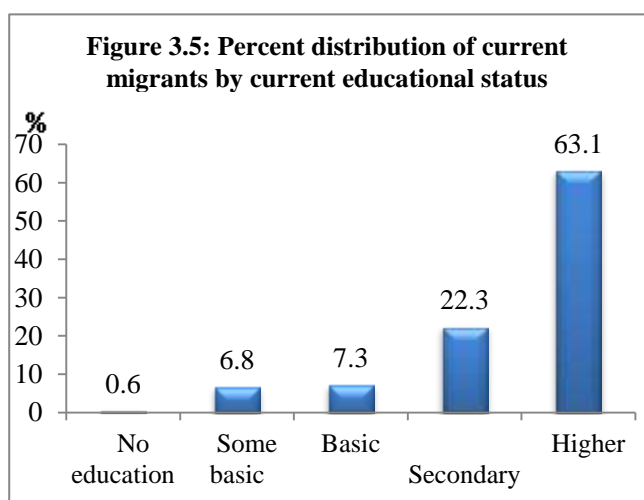


Table 3.2 Selected Characteristics of current migrants			
Percent distribution of current migrants aged 15 years or more, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Characteristic	Percent	Characteristic	Percent
Place of birth		Most important motive for first migration	
Jordan	82.4	Good business opportunities abroad	26.0
Other	17.6	Unemployed and seeking work / Lack of jobs here	15.4
Place of residence of origin household		Destination at first migration	
Urban	85.5	Income insufficient in Jordan	14.2
Rural	14.5	To obtain more education for self	22.6
Region of residence of origin household		Other	
Central	53.5	Other	21.8
North	41.0	Destination at first migration	
South	5.4	Gulf countries	59.0
Current Educational status		Other Arab countries	4.3
No education	0.6	USA	14.2
Some basic	6.8	Europe	13.1
Basic/ Vocational technical training	7.3	Other	9.4
Secondary	22.3	Current destination	
Higher	63.1	Gulf Countries	63.0
Marital status at first migration		Other Arab countries	1.2
Single	74.4	USA	13.2
Married	25.2	Europe	11.7
Divorced	0.3	Other	10.9
Widowed	0.1	Length of residence in current destination (years)	
Current marital status		0-4	56.1
Single	57.1	5-9	14.5
Married	41.7	10-14	8.3
Divorced	0.7	15-19	4.8
Widowed	0.5	20+	14.8
		Missing	1.5
Number of all current migrants aged 15+ years: 1340			

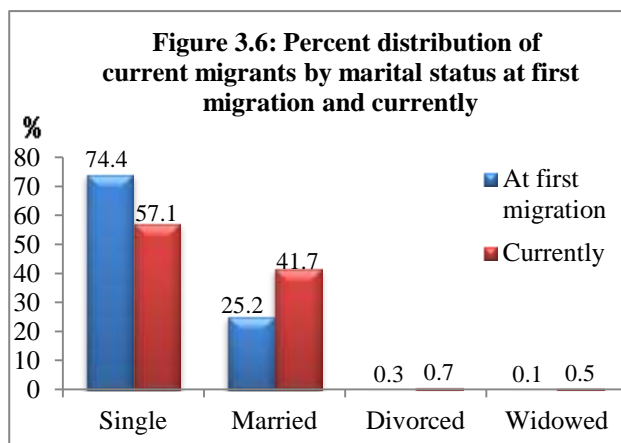
Education

A majority of current migrants are well educated. Virtually all current migrants had ever attended school, and around 85 percent have completed secondary education or more, including 22 percent who completed secondary education and a high of 63 percent who have university education. Only 7 percent are poorly educated as they have attained only some basic level of education.



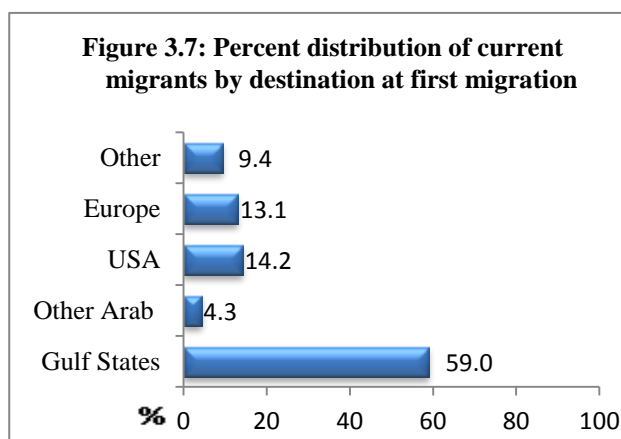
Marital status

Nearly three-quarters of current migrants were never-married at the time of the first migration, compared with only 57 percent at the time of the survey. The median age at first marriage of current migrants is 31.4 years for males and 26.7 years for females.



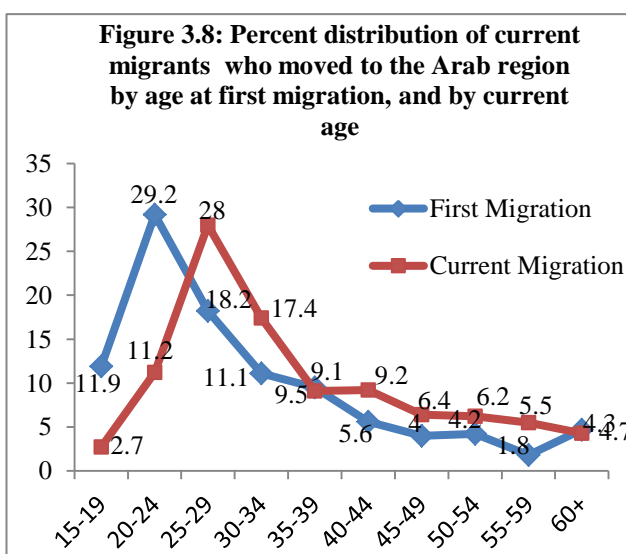
3.3 Who and Where: Migration Patterns and Trajectories

The first migration of the majority of current migrants from Jordan was to the Gulf countries (59 percent), with a further 4 percent who moved to other Arab countries. The remaining 37 percent moved to destinations outside of the Arab region, predominantly the USA (14 percent), and Europe (13%), and other countries (9%). This pattern indicates that in Jordan South-South migration is more prevalent than South-North migration.



3.3.1 Age at migration

The age distribution of current migrants by age at first migration has a similar inverted U-shaped pattern as that with respect to current age and current destination, yet it varies by destination in terms of two dimensions, namely: the early-late dimension, expressed by the age at which the number of migrants reaches its maximum, and the rapid-slow dimension, which reflects the speed with which the age of maximum migration is approached from younger ages and the subsequent rate of decline until the intensity of first migration reaches its minimum.



As may be seen from Table 3.3, the age pattern of current migrants who moved to the Gulf countries, with respect to age at first migration, has an earlier, narrower and slightly higher peak than that with respect to current age. First migration to the Gulf peaks at ages 20-24 years, whereas the distribution of current migrants residing in the Gulf by current age peaks at ages 25-29 years.

The results on age at first migration also indicate that migrants to Europe tend to be younger than those moving to countries in the Arab region. The age composition of current migrants by current age also varies by current destination. The age group with the largest number of migrants is 25-29 years among migrants currently residing in the Gulf countries compared with 20-24 years among migrants currently in Europe.

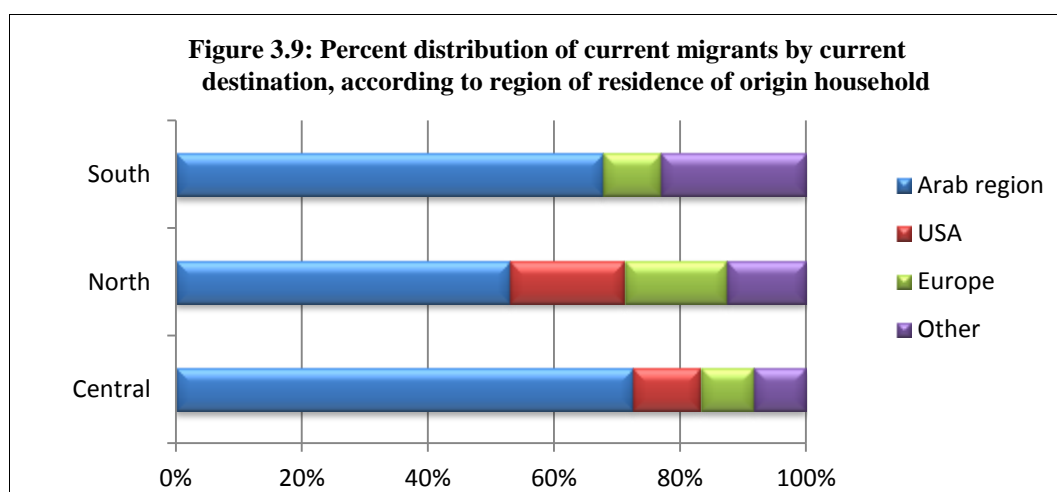
The median age at first migration, among migrants who moved abroad since the beginning of the year 2000, was 26.3 years. It was lowest for migrants to Europe (22.7 years), increasing to 27.3 years for migrants to the Gulf countries, and 29.1 years for migrants to the USA.

3.3.2 Who migrates where?

Around 72 percent of current migrants from the Central region currently reside in the Arab region, compared with 68 percent of migrants from the South region and 53 percent of those from the North region (Table 3.4). None of the migrants from the South region reside in the USA compared with 11 and 18 percent of the migrants from the Central and the North regions, respectively.

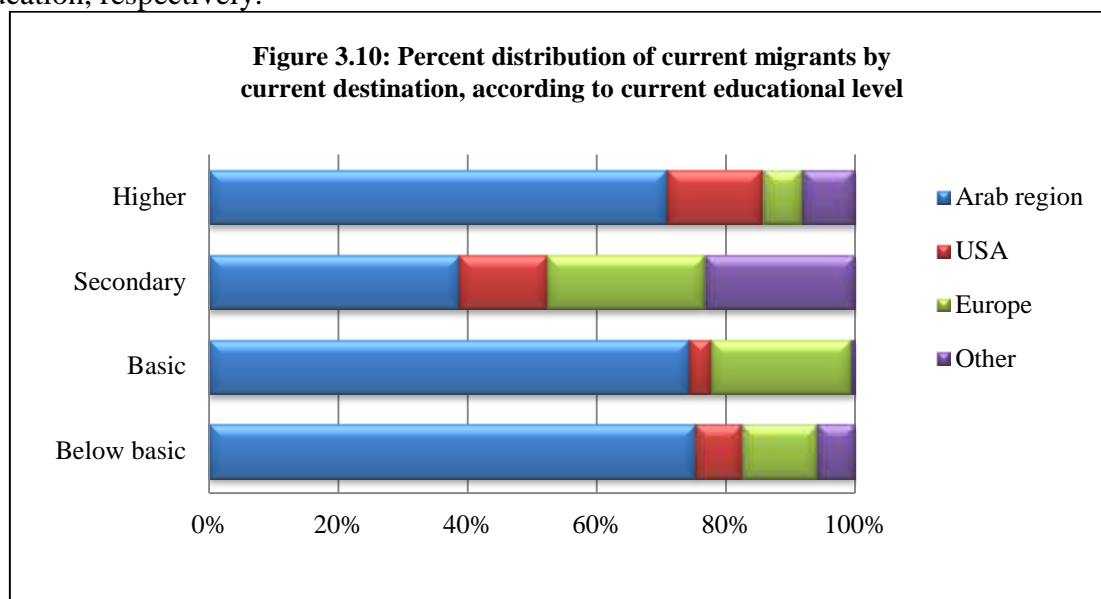
Table 3.3 Current migrants by age at first migration, current age, and destination						
Percent distribution of current migrants by: (a) age at first migration, and (b) current age, according to destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
A. Age at first destination						
Age at first migration	First destination					Total
	Gulf countries	Other Arab	USA	Europe	Other	
<15	2.9	0.3	0.7	18.0	8.9	5.0
15-19	11.9	5.1	17.6	28.0	32.8	16.5
20-24	29.2	20.2	21.9	7.3	18.9	23.9
25-29	18.2	13.8	11.9	19.3	19.3	17.3
30-34	11.1	2.3	11.2	12.3	2.8	10.1
35-39	9.5	14.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	8.0
40-44	5.6	6.9	7.7	4.2	4.7	5.7
45-49	4.0	7.0	17.9	3.8	5.5	6.2
50-54	4.2	21.5	1.1	1.9	0.2	3.8
55-59	1.8	0.0	4.9	0.3	1.6	1.9
60-64	1.8	8.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.5
65+	2.9	0.3	0.7	18.0	8.9	5.0
Missing	4.0	6.6	0.6	6.2	1.1	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	791	58	191	175	125	1340
B. Age at current destination						
Current age	Current destination					Total
	Gulf countries	Other Arab	USA	Europe	Other	
15-19	2.7	1.0	0.7	13.1	15.6	5.0
20-24	11.2	18.7	18.5	31.4	28.1	16.5
25-29	28.0	8.1	23.9	7.5	19.8	23.9
30-34	17.4	33.0	15.0	18.1	17.3	17.3
35-39	9.1	6.1	8.8	19.9	7.3	10.1
40-44	9.2	32.1	5.9	5.0	4.2	8.0
45-49	6.4	0.6	8.2	2.5	2.4	5.7
50-54	6.2	0.5	12.3	0.9	5.2	6.2
55-59	5.5	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.1	3.8
60-64	2.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.9
65+	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	844	16	177	156	147	1340

Table 3.4 Who migrates where							
Percent distribution of all current migrants by current destination, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014							
Characteristic	Current destination						Number
	Gulf countries	Other Arab	USA	Europe	Other	Total	
Current age							
15-29	58.1	0.7	12.6	13.4	15.3	100.0	609
30-44	63.5	2.3	11.1	14.2	8.9	100.0	475
45-59	72.7	0.1	18.3	3.6	5.3	100.0	211
60+	78.5	0.0	21.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	46
Sex							
Males	61.1	1.3	13.5	13.3	10.8	100.0	1155
Females	74.8	0.5	11.5	1.5	11.6	100.0	185
Residence of origin household							
Urban	65.7	1.1	13.2	10.8	9.2	100.0	1145
Rural	47.2	1.8	13.2	16.9	20.9	100.0	195
Region of residence of origin household							
Central	71.0	1.4	10.8	8.4	8.4	100.0	717
North	52.4	0.5	18.2	16.3	12.6	100.0	550
South	64.2	3.5	0.0	9.1	23.1	100.0	73
Current educational level							
No education	83.8	0.0	10.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	8
Below basic	73.8	8.1	11.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	91
Basic/ Vocational training	74.2	0.0	3.3	21.7	0.7	100.0	97
Secondary	37.0	1.6	13.7	24.5	23.4	100.0	298
Higher	70.1	0.7	14.8	6.1	8.3	100.0	846
Total	63.0	1.2	13.2	11.7	10.9	100.0	1340



A U-shaped association between level of education and migration to the Arab region is shown by the results in Table 3.4 where the proportion residing in the Arab region decreases with rising level of education up to secondary education and then increases again. Thus, over 73 percent of those with below basic education reside in the Arab region, compared with 39 percent of migrants with secondary education and 71 percent of those with university degree. Meanwhile, a positive association is shown between education and migration to Europe up to a point, with the proportion residing there increasing from six percent among migrants with

below basic education to 22 and 25 percent among migrants with basic and secondary education, respectively.



Detailed results indicate that in urban Jordan the probability of migration increases with education—up to a point. One way to explain this pattern of association between education and migration is that a higher level of education makes it easier to gather and process the information necessary for international migration particularly to Europe and North America. It is also of interest to note that, among migrants who have completed secondary school (who represent 22 percent of all current migrants), 25 percent are in Europe and 13 percent are in the USA. As will be shown below, these migrants have moved to these destinations mainly to complete their higher education.

The level of education attained, however, is not always significantly related to the probability of migration, a pattern which may reflect the nature of the types of employment opportunities available in the Gulf countries as well as the importance of network effects in facilitating migration.

The results also show that the educational level of migrants of younger ages is higher than of those of older ages. As may be seen from Table 3.5, younger cohorts of migrants have obtained better education than their predecessors. The proportion with below basic education has decreased from 26 percent for the age cohort 45-49, to 5 percent for the younger cohort aged 35-39 and to less than three percent for the cohort aged 25-29. A remarkable increase is reported for the proportion of migrants with university education—from 53 percent for the age cohort 45-49 to 87 percent for the younger cohort aged 25-29.

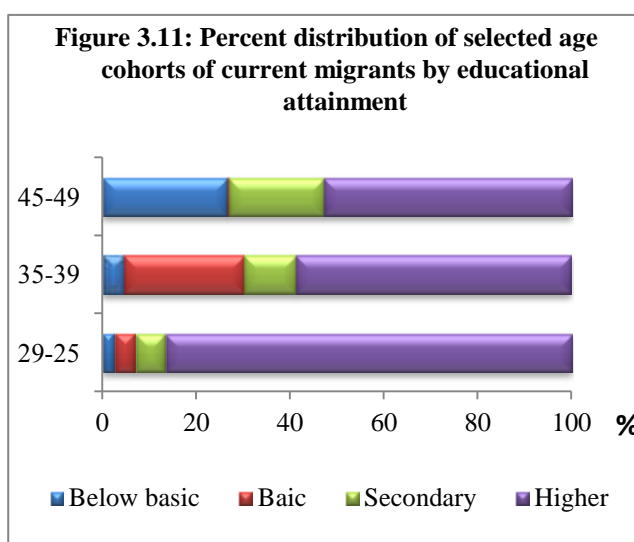


Table 3.5 Changing educational attainment of migrants				
Percent distribution of selected age cohorts of current migrants by educational attainment, Jordan-HIMS 2014				
Level of education	Current age			
	25-29	35-39	45-49	All (15+ years)
Below basic	2.5	4.5	26.4	7.4
Basic/ Vocational technical training	4.5	25.6	0.5	7.3
Secondary	6.4	11.1	20.2	22.3
Higher	86.7	58.7	53.0	63.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	321	135	76	1340

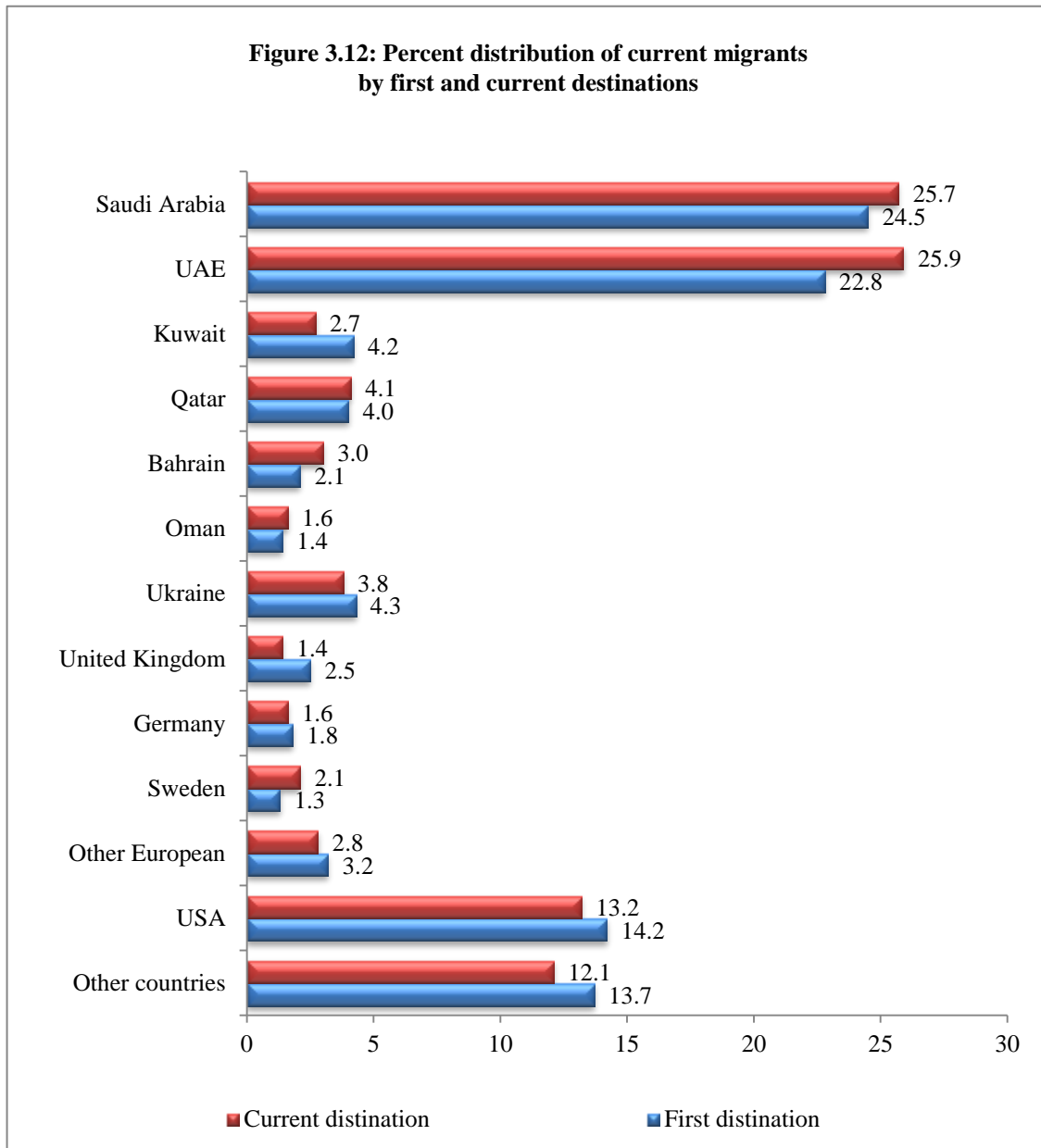
3.3.3 Choice of destination

At the country level, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia stand out as the leading destinations for emigrants from Jordan (each having 26 percent of total emigrants), followed by far by Qatar (4 percent), Bahrain (3 percent), Kuwait (3 percent), with a further 2 percent residing in other Arab countries. The USA and Europe account for 25 percent of total current migrants. Top European destinations include Ukraine (4 percent), followed by Sweden (2 percent), Germany (1.6 percent).

The data reflect the change in the pattern of choosing the country of destination. The results show that the UAE became even more prominent destination country by 2014. It was the first destination of nearly 23 percent of current migrants, and attracted an additional 3 percent of current migrants who moved on from other countries to reside in it.

Saudi Arabia was the first destination of over 24 percent of current migrants and currently absorbs 26 percent of current migrants. The results also show a small drop in the number of Jordanian migrants in Europe, the USA, and the 'other' destinations.

Table 3.6 First and current destinations		
Percent distribution of current migrants by first and current destinations, Jordan-HIMS 2014		
Country of destination	Destination	
	First	Current
	Percent	Percent
Gulf countries	59.0	63.0
Saudi Arabia	24.5	25.7
United Arab Emirates	22.8	25.9
Kuwait	4.2	2.7
Qatar	4.0	4.1
Bahrain	2.1	3.0
Oman	1.4	1.6
Europe	13.1	11.7
Ukraine	4.3	3.8
United Kingdom	2.5	1.4
Germany	1.8	1.6
Sweden	1.3	2.1
Other	3.2	2.8
USA	14.2	13.2
Other	13.7	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of current migrants = 1340		



3.3.4 Migration trajectories

The differences between the distribution of current migrants by country of first migration and that by county of current destination means that some individuals must have moved on for whatever reason. Tables 3.7 and 3.8 reveal the migration trajectories of Jordanian emigrants. Table 3.7 shows that 16 percent of current migrants moved to two or more destinations, with nine percent moving from their first destination to the current one, five percent moving from the first destination to another country abroad before moving to the current destination, and two percent who moved to 4 or more destinations abroad.

Detailed results show that of the 1340 current migrants in the sample, 213 moved on from their first destination and that the vast majority of these emigrants (179 individuals) returned to Jordan before moving to the current destination, while only 34 emigrants moved on to the current destination directly from a previous destination abroad.

Table 3.7 Current migrants and number of destination countries							
Percent distribution of all current migrants by the number of all destination countries lived in for 3 or more months, (including country of current residence), Jordan-HIMS 2014							
Current country of residence	Number of all destination countries					Total	Number
	1	2	3	4+	Missing		
Gulf countries	83.6	8.9	5.7	1.6	0.2	100.0	844
Other Arab	93.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
USA	88.6	8.7	1.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	177
Europe	87.5	11.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	156
Other	76.5	4.8	9.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	146
Total	84.1	8.6	4.9	2.2	0.1	100.0	1340

Detailed results show that of the 1340 current migrants in the sample, 213 moved on from their first destination and that the vast majority of these emigrants (84 percent) returned to Jordan before moving to the current destination while only 16 percent moved on to the current destination directly from a previous destination abroad.

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of current migrants by ‘region’ of current residence according to ‘region’ of first destination. Virtually all emigrants who first moved to a country in the Arab region are currently residing in the Arab region, though not necessarily in the same Arab country of first destination. Around 83 percent of current migrants who first moved to USA are still residing in USA, while 17 percent have moved to other destinations including 10 percent who moved on and currently residing in the Gulf countries and 7 percent who currently reside in the ‘other’ countries category. A similar pattern is also shown for current migrants who first moved to Europe.

Table 3.8 First versus current destinations of out migrants							
Percent distribution of all current migrants by country of current residence according to country of first destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014							
Country of first destination	Country of current residence					Total	Number
	Gulf countries	Other Arab	USA	Europe	Other		
Gulf countries	96.2	0.1	1.4	1.8	0.5	100.0	791
Other Arab	62.7	25.5	3.1	3.1	5.6	100.0	58
USA	9.7	0.0	83.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	191
Europe	10.5	0.0	2.2	80.1	7.1	100.0	175
Other	8.1	0.0	1.5	0.3	90.0	100.0	125
Total	63.0	1.2	13.2	11.7	10.9	100.0	1340

3.4 When: Year of Migration

Looking at the year of first migration, it may be seen from Table 3.9 that around 28 percent of all current migrants had their first migration before the year 2000, with a further 23 percent moving out for the first time during the decade 2000-2009 and 47 percent moving out during the years from 2010 to the survey date in 2014.

A similar trend is also shown for the year of migration to the current destination. Around 20 percent of all current migrants have moved to the current destination before the year 2000, and 25 percent during the decade 2000-2009, while a high of 54 percent have moved to current destination in the years from 2010 to the survey date in 2014.

3.5 Length of Migration

Table 3.10 presents data on duration of residence (in years from 0-4 to 20+) of current migrants in their current country of residence according to selected characteristics.

Overall, 56 percent of current migrants have been residing in the current host country for less than five years. Considerable numbers of migrants have been residing in current destination for longer durations— 28 percent for 10 or more years, 20 percent for 15 or more years, and 15 percent for 20 or more years.

An important observation is the variation in the length of migration among several groups of migrants which may be summarized as follows:

- Female migrants appear to have longer migration duration than male migrants;
- Migrants who moved to the USA have longer times of stay in their current destination than those migrants who moved to the Arab region or Europe;
- Migrants from urban areas have longer migration duration than those from rural areas;
- Migrants from the South region have shorter migration duration than those from the Centre and North regions;
- Migrants with below secondary education have longer duration of migration than migrants with higher level of education, with 27 percent of them having gone to current destination 15 or more years ago, compared with 13 percent and 20 percent of migrants with secondary and university education, respectively.

Table 3.9 Year of migration		
Percent distribution of all current migrants by year of migration to first destination and current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014		
Year of migration	First destination	Current destination
Before 1990	18.3	11.2
1990-1994	4.1	3.7
1990	1.2	1.0
1991	0.2	0.2
1992	0.3	0.2
1993	1.3	1.3
1994	1.0	1.0
1995-1999	5.4	4.8
1995	0.9	0.6
1996	0.8	0.6
1997	1.8	1.0
1998	0.8	0.6
1999	1.2	1.9
2000-2004	9.2	9.0
2000	3.6	2.7
2001	0.8	0.8
2002	1.7	2.0
2003	1.5	1.8
2004	1.7	1.7
2005-2009	13.7	16.2
2005	1.9	1.7
2006	1.4	1.7
2007	2.5	3.0
2008	4.0	4.0
2009	4.0	5.8
2010-2014¹	47.2	53.7
2010	5.6	7.2
2011	9.4	9.0
2012	11.2	12.9
2013	18.4	20.3
2014 ¹	2.6	4.1
Missing	2.1	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of current migrants = 1340		
¹ Up to date of survey during March-August 2014.		

Table 3.10 Length of residence in current destination										
Percent distribution of all current migrants by length of residence since arrival in current destination, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014										
Characteristic	Length of residence since arrival in current destination (years)									Number
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20+	Missing	Total	10+	15+	
Sex										
Male	57.6	14.4	8.6	3.8	13.9	1.6	100.0	26.3	17.7	1155
Female	46.5	14.8	6.3	11.2	20.4	0.8	100.0	37.9	31.6	185
Current destination										
Gulf countries	53.5	16.1	8.6	4.7	15.4	1.6	100.0	28.7	20.1	844
Other Arab	59.3	10.0	0.8	14.5	15.5	0.0	100.0	30.8	30.0	16
USA	54.2	6.6	4.6	5.8	28.2	0.6	100.0	38.6	34.0	177
Europe	51.6	18.1	19.1	2.3	6.2	2.8	100.0	27.6	8.5	156
Other	78.1	10.9	0.4	5.7	4.3	0.7	100.0	10.4	10.0	146
Residence of origin household										
Urban	53.9	14.7	8.6	5.5	15.7	1.7	100.0	29.7	21.2	1145
Rural	69.0	13.4	6.8	0.9	9.5	0.3	100.0	17.3	10.5	195
Region of residence of origin household										
Central	52.4	15.9	9.0	7.0	13.7	2.0	100.0	29.7	20.7	717
North	58.6	13.0	6.9	2.6	17.8	1.1	100.0	27.3	20.4	550
South	73.8	10.9	11.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	15.2	3.4	73
Current (completed) educational level										
No education	1.5	0.0	1.5	13.6	83.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	96.9	8
Some basic	50.1	6.4	7.0	21.3	16.7	1.5	100.0	42.0	35.0	91
Basic/Vocational training	38.8	17.1	27.3	5.2	8.3	3.3	100.0	40.9	13.6	97
Secondary	68.2	12.5	5.0	2.7	10.2	1.4	100.0	17.9	12.9	298
Higher	55.0	15.9	7.5	4.5	15.8	1.3	100.0	27.7	20.2	846
Total	56.1	14.5	8.3	4.8	14.8	1.5	100.0	27.9	19.6	1340

3.6 Why: Motives for Migration

3.6.1 Motives for first migration

People migrate for various economic, social, demographic, personal and other reasons. In Table 3.11 the most important reasons for the first migration are separated out into three panels. The first panel includes ‘**country of origin factors**’ expressed as a list of the main reasons why migrants wanted to leave their origin households; followed by a list covering ‘**country of destination factors**’, while the third panel covers ‘**other factors.**’

As may be seen, circumstances in destination countries play a major role in driving migration; most migrants (62 percent) explicitly cited circumstances in the destination country as the most important motive for migration (panel two). While socioeconomic conditions of migrants before first migration (first panel) must play a role in driving migration, fewer migrants (32 percent) explicitly cited these conditions as the main motive for their first migration. This pattern applies to all groups of migrants—the main exception being female

Table 3.11 Most important motive for first migration by current migrants

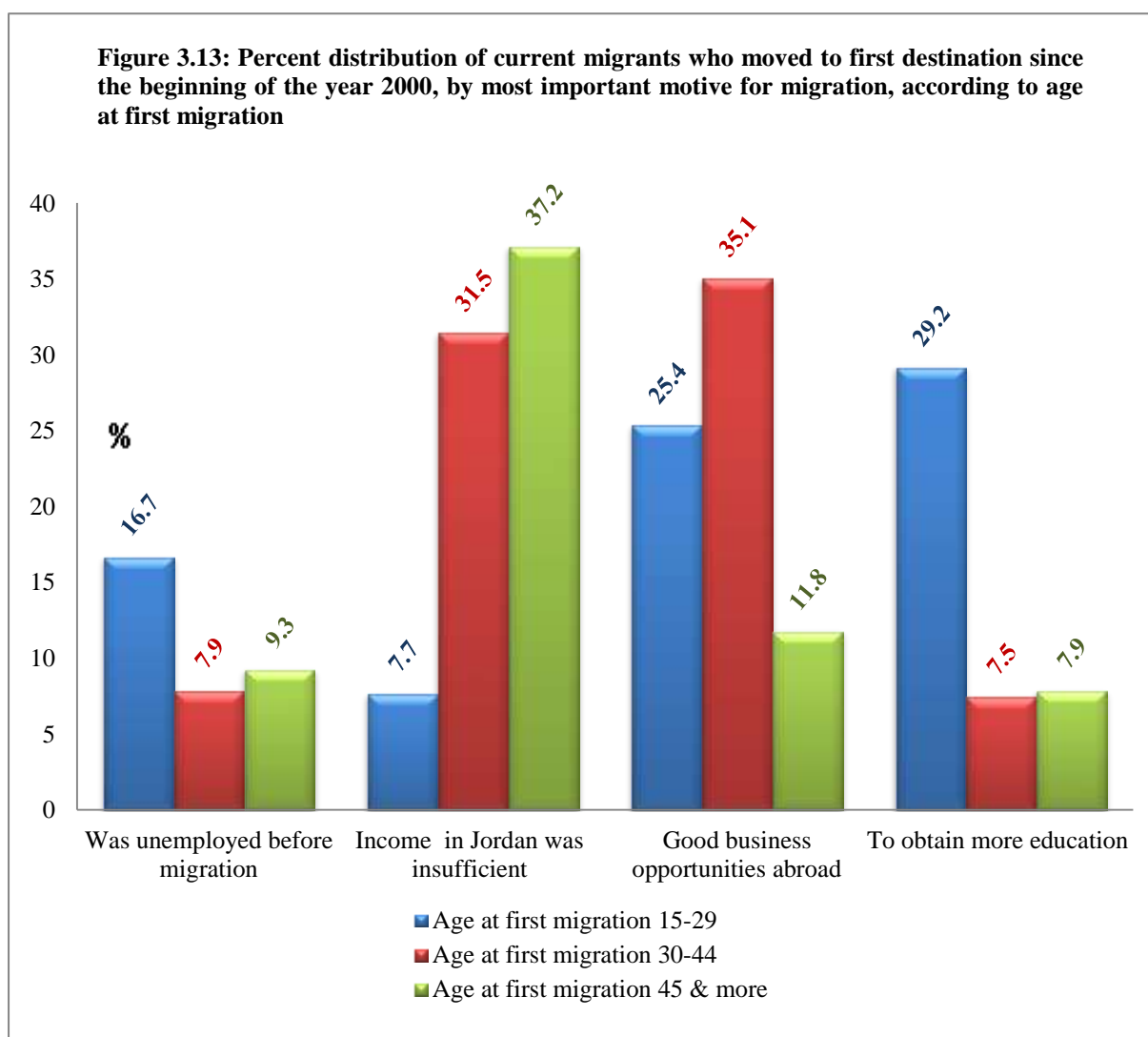
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by most important motive for migration, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014

Most important motive for first migration	Sex		Age at first migration			Residence of origin household		Current level of education			First destination				Total
	Male	Female	15-29	30-44	45+	Urban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	Gulf States	Europe	USA	Other	
Country of origin factors	36.0	2.6	25.7	46.1	48.4	31.8	33.4	51.8	21.3	32.1	41.7	13.4	14.4	19.6	32.1
Was unemployed before migration	17.2	1.2	16.7	7.9	9.3	14.9	17.5	16.6	13.0	16.0	18.2	8.0	11.6	12.7	15.4
Income in Jordan was insufficient	15.9	1.4	7.7	31.5	37.2	14.1	14.7	33.2	7.2	12.9	20.5	5.2	1.1	3.9	14.2
Work benefits unsatisfactory	2.1	0.0	0.9	6.1	0.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	2.3	2.4	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.8
Other	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.7
Country of destination factors	57.2	95.7	66.1	52.3	46.4	61.1	64.6	45.6	69.1	62.3	53.0	80.8	82.0	66.7	61.8
Higher wages abroad	5.1	0.7	3.9	4.5	7.2	4.3	6.3	2.5	.8	6.5	7.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	4.7
Good business opportunities abroad	27.4	15.2	25.4	35.1	11.8	26.8	22.2	35.4	13.3	28.9	31.7	23.1	15.8	11.4	26.0
To obtain more education for self	23.7	14.3	29.2	7.5	7.9	20.8	31.5	0.7	51.6	16.1	2.7	51.3	61.0	53.7	22.6
To get married /Join spouse	0.2	19.5	3.0	0.9	2.3	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.1	3.0	3.2	1.6	2.1	0.1	2.4
To reunite with family abroad	0.4	46.0	4.1	4.3	17.2	6.1	3.6	4.6	.8	7.8	8.3	4.5	0.4	0.3	5.7
Other	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.4
Other	6.8	1.7	8.2	1.6	5.2	7.1	2.0	2.6	9.6	5.6	5.3	5.8	3.6	13.7	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	920	120	722	182	54	867	173	137	249	653	646	114	137	143	1040

migrants, where virtually all (96 percent) cited circumstances in destination country as the main motive for the first migration. It is also of interest to note that country of origin factors were slightly more important as main motive for first migration than country of destination factors among older migrants (aged 45 years or more), and migrants with low level of education.

The results also indicate that among current migrants who moved abroad for the first time since the beginning of the year 2000, around 63 percent migrated for economic reasons, 31 percent moved abroad for social reasons, and 6 percent for other reasons.

The three most important economic motives for first migration from Jordan were ‘better business opportunities’ in country of destination (26 percent), followed by ‘lack of employment opportunities’ (15 percent) and ‘income in Jordan was insufficient’ (14 percent). ‘Higher wages’ in country of destination, and ‘work benefits unsatisfactory’ in country of origin accounted for 4 percent and 2 percent, respectively.



These results suggest that there are two main types of economic motives for migration from Jordan:

- the first is ‘**migration out of necessity**’ mainly due to poverty, lack of employment opportunities, and low salaries, and the consequent difficulties in sustaining the family;
- the second type is ‘**migration out of choice**’ where migration represents an attractive alternative mainly associated with the desire for livelihood diversification.

The results indicate that the ‘out of necessity migration’ applies to around 32 percent of all current migrants, where migration represents an important strategy to cope with unemployment and poverty, while the ‘out of choice migration’ applies to around 31 percent of current migrants, where migration appears to represent an attractive opportunity to improve living standard.

The results also show that among the 31 percent whose first migration was driven by social reasons, 23 percent moved abroad ‘to obtain more education’ while 8 percent moved abroad to reunite with family or to get married/join spouse.

Although work reasons and improving standard of living emerge as the most important reasons for migration across almost all groups of migrants, motivations for first migration are not of equal importance to all migrants, and vary across different contexts and groups of migrants.

For example, there are clear indications that men and women respond differently to poverty. Men are more likely than women to move abroad due to lack of work opportunities or having insufficient income. Among male migrants, economic reasons account for 68 percent and social reasons for 25 percent, while the corresponding proportions among female migrants are 18 percent and 80 percent, respectively.

Unemployment before migration was more important reason for migration among those aged 15-29 (17 percent) than among the older migrants aged 30 years or more (8 percent), and among the highly skilled migrants (20 percent) than among migrants with low level of education (5 percent).

Low/insufficient income as a reason for migration shows the opposite pattern, being cited by fewer young migrants (8 percent) than older migrants (37 percent), whereas it is shown to be negatively associated with level of education being more important among those with low level of education (33 percent) than among the highly skilled migrants (13 percent).

Detailed results also show that ‘unemployment’ and ‘insufficient income’ in country of origin, and ‘good business opportunities’ in country of destination, are more important reasons for emigration to the Gulf countries than to Europe or the USA, while moving abroad to obtain more education is the most important motive for emigration to USA (61 percent) and Europe (51 percent).

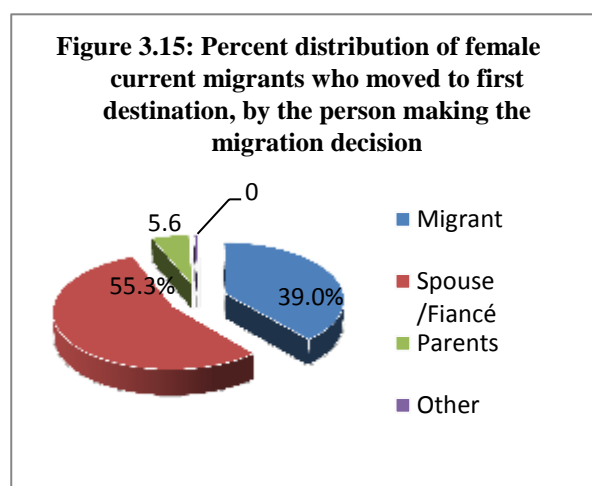
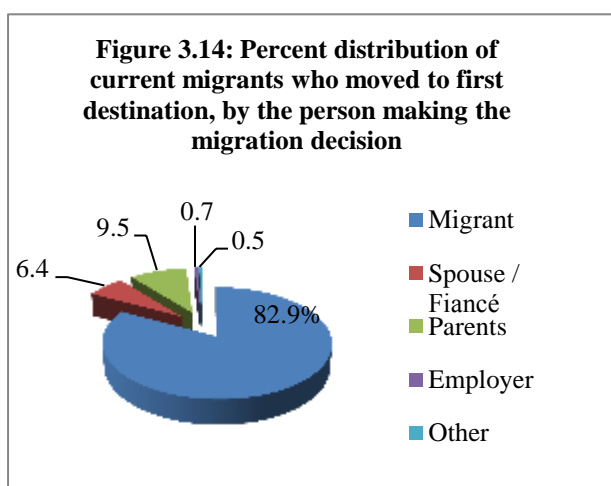
3.6.2 Migration decision-making

In this section attention turns to the migration decision-making, or who primarily made the migration decision. Table 3.12 shows data on who made the migration decision according to

sex of the migrant, the urban vs. rural area of residence of the origin household, level of education of the migrant, and employment status of the person before migration.

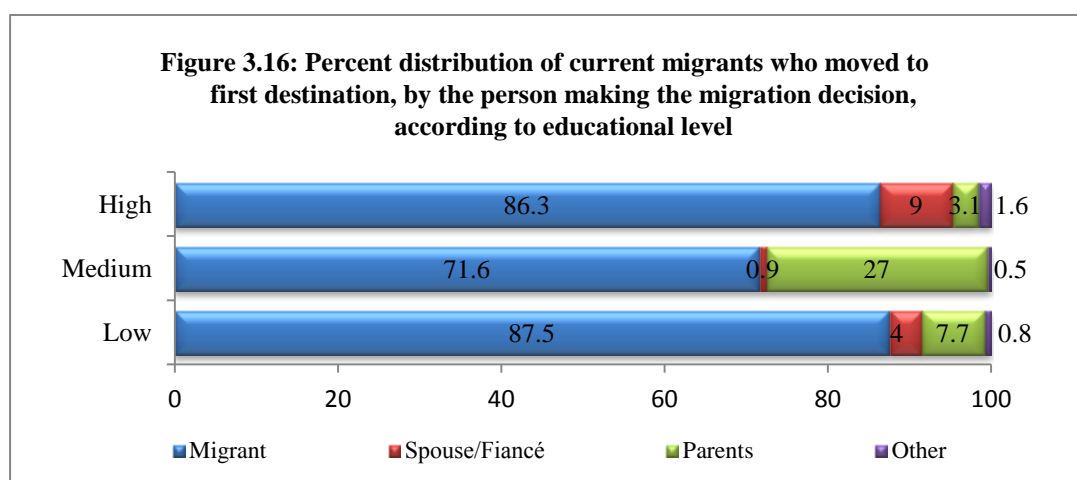
Overall, 83 percent of current migrants were the main decision-makers about the migration, while the decision was made by someone else in the remaining cases: 10 percent by parents, six percent by the spouse of the migrant, and nearly one percent by the employer.

Table 3.12 Who made the migration decision							
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by the person making the decision for current migrant to migrate, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014							
Characteristic	Person making the migration decision					Total	Number
	Migrant	Spouse / Fiancé	Parents	Employer	Other		
Sex							
Male	88.7	0.0	10.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	920
Female	39.0	55.3	5.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	120
Type of residence of origin household							
Urban	81.4	6.8	10.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	867
Rural	90.9	4.5	3.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	173
Educational level							
Low	87.5	4.0	7.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	137
Medium	71.6	0.9	27.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	249
High	86.3	9.0	3.1	1.0	0.6	100.0	654
Status in employment before first migration							
Employed	89.7	6.3	2.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	529
Unemployed	75.7	6.7	17.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	501
Missing	87.9	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
Total	82.9	6.4	9.5	0.7	0.5	100.0	1040



Although differentials in the migration decision-making are relatively small, certain background characteristics of migrants give rise to interesting differentials related either to marriage and post-marital residence or to occupation and economic opportunities. For example, the results show a strong gender or sex-specific patterns. Thus, among female migrants, only 39 percent made the decision to migrate themselves, while the decision was made for most female migrants by someone else, mainly by the ‘husband’ (55 percent of the cases).

By educational level, the proportion of migrants making the decision themselves decreases from 88 percent among those with low level of education to 72 percent among those with medium level of education, only to rise again to 86 percent among the high level of education group.



The role of parents in making the migration decision is particularly evident in the case of migrants who were unemployed before the migration. Thus the decision was made by ‘parents’ for 17 percent of current migrants who were unemployed before migration, compared with only 2 percent of those who were employed before migration.

3.7 How: The Migration Process

People migrate because they expect the benefits of the migration to exceed the costs. The major economic costs for prospective migrants involve those relating to the job search process and information about jobs available to the prospective migrant before migration, beginning with contacts with labour recruiters, whether from the country itself or a potential destination country, obtaining documents required to cross national borders, and travelling to the destination country. Once at destination, higher earnings are expected to more than offset these migration costs.

3.7.1 Pre-migration contact with recruiters

Obtaining the necessary information on employment opportunities is the first economic cost of migration. Table 3.13 assesses whether or not the future migrant had contact with a private labour recruiter prior to migration, and the type of private recruiter contacted, according to selected background characteristics of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000.

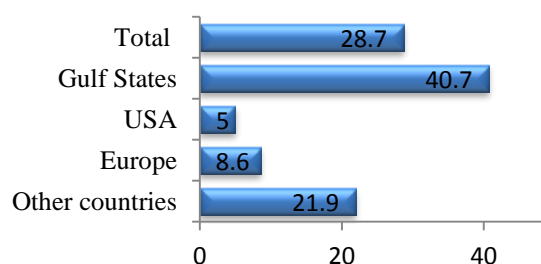
Table 3.13 Pre-migration contact with recruiters								
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percentage who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, and the percent distribution by type of recruiter, Jordan-HIMS 2014								
Characteristic	Percentage who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad	Number	Type of private recruiter					
			Private employment agency in Jordan	Private recruiter from Jordan recruiting for employer in country of destination	Private labour recruiter from country of destination operating in Jordan	Other	DK	Total
Age at first destination*								
15-29	25.0	720	39.1	11.1	26.1	15.6	8.0	100.0
30-44	44.3	183	36.4	15.3	12.9	33.6	1.7	100.0
45+	39.3	53	63.4	5.4	22.2	9.0	0.0	100.0
First destination								
Gulf countries	40.7	648	41.8	13.4	20.4	18.1	6.2	100.0
USA	5.0	113	18.9	0.0	52.5	26.6	2.0	100.0
Europe	8.6	138	15.3	0.0	8.9	75.8	0.0	100.0
Other	21.9	141	47.4	0.1	36.1	10.2	6.2	100.0
Type of residence of origin household								
Urban	27.1	867	45.7	13.1	17.2	16.9	7.2	100.0
Rural	36.6	173	26.9	4.6	37.8	30.5	0.2	100.0
Region of residence of origin household								
Central	30.2	550	41.5	13.4	18.7	17.9	8.6	100.0
North	24.8	426	44.4	10.3	20.7	22.0	2.6	100.0
South	41.2	64	32.5	1.9	42.7	23.0	0.0	100.0
Educational status								
No education	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Some basic	22.7	57	12.5	56.3	2.5	28.6	0.0	100.0
Basic/ Vocational	25.8	80	72.5	23.2	2.5	1.8	0.0	100.0
Secondary	15.6	249	26.4	2.8	1.4	51.9	17.4	100.0
Higher	34.5	654	43.2	9.1	27.9	15.4	4.5	100.0
Work status before first migration								
Worked	40.6	530	48.0	9.0	15.3	19.9	7.7	100.0
Didn't work	16.6	510	25.5	17.1	37.7	19.3	0.4	100.0
Total	28.7	1040	41.6	11.4	21.5	19.8	5.7	100.0

*Some of the current migrants were under 15 years of age when moved to the first destination.

3.7.2 Contact with private recruiters

Overall, 29 percent of current migrants had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad and facilitate the migration. Differentials in pre-migration contact with a private recruiter are observed among several groups of migrants. This percentage was well above the overall average among migrants aged 30-44

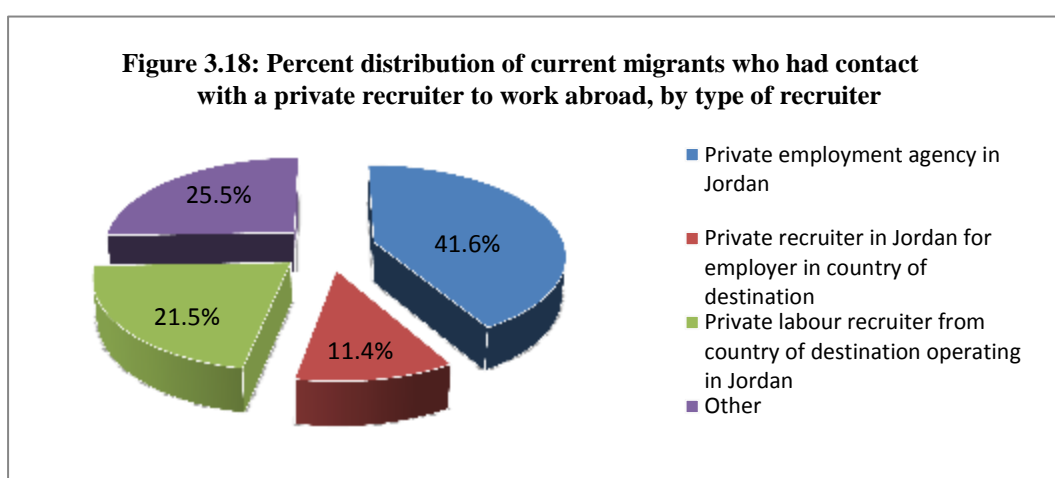
Figure 3.17: Percentage of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, according to first destination



years (44 percent), migrants who moved to the Gulf countries (41 percent), migrants from households residing in rural areas (37 percent), and those with higher education (35 percent), while the percentage was particularly well below the overall average among migrants who moved to the USA (5 percent) and Europe (9 percent).

3.7.3 Type of recruiter contacted

Table 3.13 also provides information on the type of private recruiter contacted. Overall, among current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter before migration, 42 percent contacted a private employment agency in Jordan, 11 percent contacted a private recruiter from Jordan recruiting for employer in destination country, and 22 percent contacted a private labour recruiter from country of destination operating in Jordan.



3.7.4 Means of contacting recruiter

Table 3.14 provides data on who initiated the contact, the migrant or the recruiter, and how the migrant found out about the recruiter. Approaching two-fifths (37 percent) of migrants initiated the contact, while the recruiter initiated the contact in only eight percent of the cases. Around 14 percent of migrants found out about the recruiter from relatives and friends in Jordan and a further three percent from relatives and friends residing in the country of destination. The internet was the second main means of contacting recruiters being used by 25 percent of migrants.

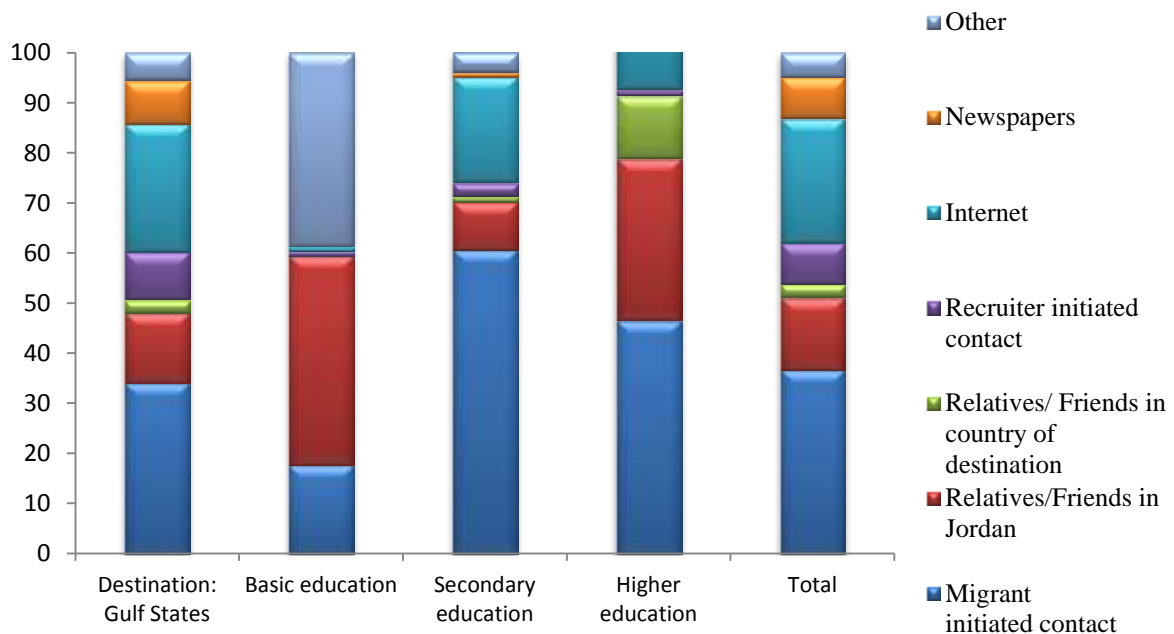
Migrants from the Central region were more likely to initiate the contact with a recruiter (40 percent) than those from the North and South regions (33 and 31 percent, respectively). The internet and advertisements in newspapers were the means used for contacting recruiters by 40 percent of migrants with higher education compared with 22 percent of migrants with secondary education.

Table 3.14 Pre-migration means of contacting recruiter

Among out migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who had pre-migration contact with a recruiter, the percent distribution by means of contacting recruiter, Jordan-HIMS 2014

Characteristic	Means of contacting recruiter							Total	Number
	Migrant initiated contact	Recruiter initiated contact	Relatives/ Friend in Jordan	Relatives/ Friends in country of destination	Internet	News-papers	Other		
First destination									
Gulf States	34.1	9.5	14.0	2.7	25.5	8.8	5.4	100.0	249
USA	31.1	13.0	0.0	3.0	50.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	6
Europe	80.2	0.0	6.6	4.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Other	16.6	0.0	36.6	2.4	30.7	13.6	0.1	100.0	30
Type of residence of origin household									
Urban	38.0	9.2	15.1	2.2	19.6	10.2	5.8	100.0	235
Rural	32.7	4.4	11.8	4.6	44.8	0.7	1.0	100.0	63
Region of residence of origin household									
Central	40.3	9.8	13.9	0.2	19.1	10.4	6.4	100.0	166
North	33.0	3.4	10.3	7.0	36.1	6.9	3.4	100.0	105
South	30.5	16.9	33.7	1.9	17.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Educational status									
Below basic	73.3	2.1	16.4	3.3	3.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	13
Basic/ Vocational	17.7	0.9	41.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	38.6	100.0	21
Secondary	60.7	2.7	9.6	1.2	21.1	.9	3.9	100.0	39
Higher	32.4	10.1	12.6	3.2	29.0	10.7	2.0	100.0	225
Total	36.8	8.2	14.4	2.7	24.9	8.2	4.8	100.0	298

Figure 3.19: Percent distribution of current migrants who had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, by means of contacting recruiter



3.7.5 Pre-migration provision of written contract

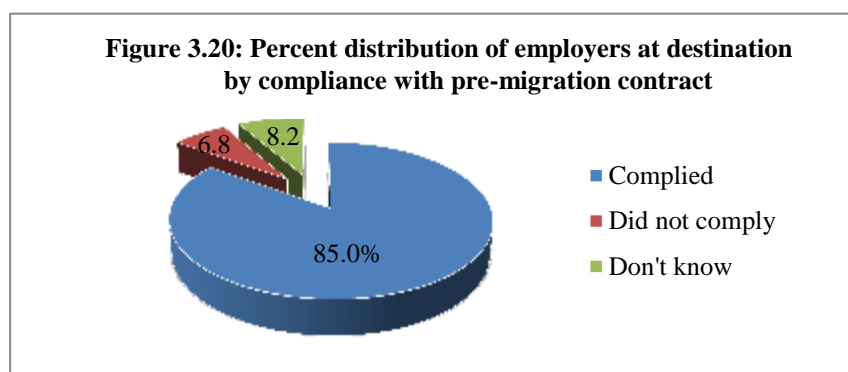
Table 3.15 shows that 88 percent of migrants who had a job arranged by a recruiter were provided with pre-migration written contract. Though the data show narrow differentials in this percentage for most groups of migrants, there are certain biases in recruiter behaviour in providing or not a written contract. Thus, migrants who belong to households residing in rural areas in Jordan, those who moved to the Gulf countries, and those who had a job prior to migration, were more likely to have been provided with pre-migration written contract than other groups of migrants.

Table 3.15 Pre-migration provision of written contract, and compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract				
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who had contact with a recruiter to work abroad, the percentage provided with pre-migration written contract, and the percentage of employers at destination who complied with pre-migration contract, Jordan-HIMS 2014				
Characteristic	Pre-migration provision of written contract		Compliance of employer at destination with terms of pre-migration contract	
	Among migrants who had contact with a recruiter, the percentage who were provided with written contract	Number of migrants who had contact with a recruiter	Percentage of employers at destination who complied with terms of pre-migration contract	Number of migrants provided with pre-migration written contract
Age at first destination				
15-29	83.3	180	84.7	150
30-44	98.8	81	82.5	80
45+	90.5	21	100.0	19
First destination				
Gulf countries	92.0	249	83.0	229
USA	--	6	--	4
Europe	--	13	--	6
Other	80.0	30	67.6	24
Type of residence of origin household				
Urban	86.0	235	82.2	202
Rural	96.8	63	95.1	61
Region of residence of origin household				
Central	83.7	166	76.3	139
North	93.3	105	92.9	98
South	100.0	27	100.0	27
Educational status				
Below secondary	100.0	34	38.2	34
Secondary	71.8	39	89.3	28
Higher	89.8	225	90.1	202
Work status before migration				
Worked	92.6	215	84.9	199
Didn't work	77.1	83	85.9	64
Total	88.3	298	85.0	263

*Some of the current migrants were under 15 years of age when moved to the first destination.

3.7.6 Compliance of employer at destination with pre-migration contract

Table 3.15 also shows data on compliance of employer at destination with terms of pre-migration contract. For those migrants where there had been a labour recruiter involved and who arranged a written contract, 85 percent of employers at first destination complied with the terms of the contract, seven percent did not comply, while the (proxy) respondent did not know the answer in eight percent of the total cases considered.



Detailed tabulations reveal different possible ways that the contract was not fulfilled when the migrant arrived at destination, including there being no job (reported by 33 percent of those provided with contracts that were not fulfilled), the job was not what it was stated in the contract (50 percent), salary was lower (39 percent), wages were not paid on time (6 percent), and housing or other benefits were not provided (11 percent), while other ways of not complying with the terms of the contract were reported by 16 percent of the migrants considered.

3.7.7 Payment to facilitate the migration

Migrants are not supposed to pay for the cost of recruitment according to ILO Conventions. Government agencies in Jordan operate no-fee public employment services to facilitate job-matching for prospective migrants. The results, however, indicate that migration agents and labour brokers organize recruitment of considerable number of Jordanian migrant workers particularly to the Gulf countries and within the Arab region. Around 30 percent of current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000 paid money to get a work permit or facilitate the migration (Tables 3.16 and 3.17).

Table 3.16 Payment to facilitate the migration		
Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percent distribution by whether money was paid to get a work contract or to facilitate the migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014		
Payment status	Percent	Number
Paid money	30.0	312
Did not pay money	62.1	646
Don't know	7.9	82
Total	100.0	1040

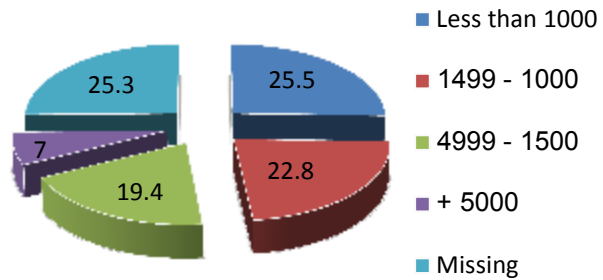
Among the Jordanian migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000 and who paid money to get a work permit or facilitate the migration, the total amount paid was more than 493 thousand Jordanian Dinars (JD). Around 26 percent paid up to JD1000, 23 percent paid between JD1000 and JD1499, 19 percent between JD1500 and JD 4999, and 7 percent paid more than JD5000, while there is no information on the amount paid by the remaining 25 percent. The average amount paid per migrant was JD 2116.

Table 3.17 Amount paid to get work contract or facilitate the migration

Among current migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000, and who paid money to get a work contract or to facilitate the migration, the percent distribution by the amount of money paid, Jordan-HIMS 2014

Amount paid (in Jordanian Dinars: JD)	Percent
Less than 1000	25.5
1000 – 1499	22.8
1500 – 4999	19.4
5000+	7.0
Missing	25.3
Total	100.0
Number	312
Total amount paid	JD 493,231
Average amount paid per migrant	JD 2116

Figure 3.21: Percent distribution of current migrants who paid to get work contract or facilitate the migration by the amount of money paid (in Jordanian pounds)



3.7.8 Financing migration

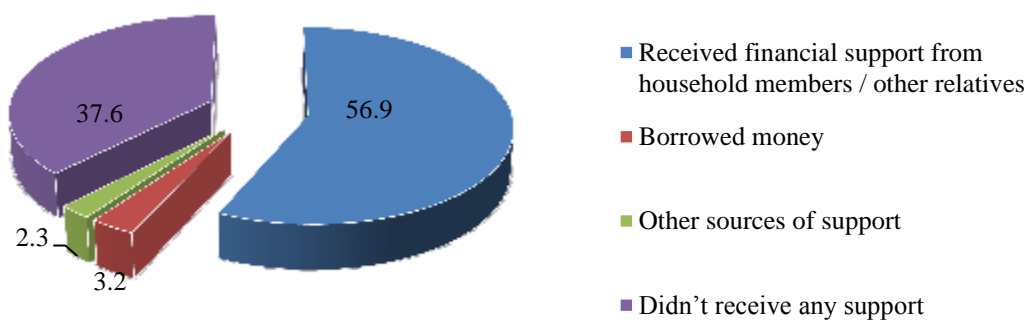
The survey enquired into the source of financial support received to cover the cost of the migration move (Table 3.18). Overall, 62 percent of current migrants received financial support to cover the cost of the migration while 38 percent did not receive any financial support. The main source of financial support received was from members of the household and other relatives. Financing the migration move thus appears to impose heavy financial cost to the families of most migrants.

The results indicate that financial support from the household and other relatives was particularly more common among migrants currently residing in Europe (80 percent) and those who were unemployed before the migration (80 percent). Borrowing to finance migration was more common among migrants with some basic education (11 percent), and those from the South region (8 percent), and was least common among migrants who moved to USA (<1 percent).

Nearly three-fifths of migrants who worked before migration, and approaching half of migrants in the Gulf countries and those from the Central region were more likely to have resources to pay for the migration move; 58 percent of the former group and 47 percent of the latter didn't receive any financial support, compared with a general average of 38 percent.

Table 3.18 Financing migration						
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to country of current residence since the beginning of the year 2000, by source of financial support received to cover the cost of migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
Characteristic	Source of financial support			Didn't receive any support	Total	Number
	Household/ other relatives	Borrowed money	Other			
Current destination						
Gulf States	47.3	3.6	2.6	46.5	100.0	648
USA	65.5	0.7	1.4	32.4	100.0	113
Europe	80.1	1.8	0.8	17.3	100.0	138
Other	72.4	2.9	3.2	21.5	100.0	141
Employment status before migration						
Worked	35.5	3.4	3.3	57.8	100.0	529
Didn't work	80.3	3.1	1.3	15.3	100.0	501
Missing	12.1	0.0	1.7	86.2	100.0	9
Residence of origin household						
Urban	55.0	3.0	2.4	39.6	100.0	867
Rural	66.1	4.2	2.1	27.6	100.0	173
Region of origin household						
Central	48.9	2.0	2.3	46.8	100.0	550
North	65.7	4.1	2.7	27.5	100.0	426
South	66.6	8.0	0.0	25.4	100.0	64
Level of education						
Below basic	20.9	11.5	2.8	64.8	100.0	58
Basic / Vocational	61.4	0.9	2.5	35.2	100.0	80
Secondary	77.3	2.0	1.0	19.7	100.0	249
Higher	51.7	3.2	2.7	42.4	100.0	653
Total	56.9	3.2	2.3	37.6	100.0	1040

Figure 3.22: Percent distribution of current migrants who paid to get work contract by source of financial support



3.8 Admission Documents and Compliance with Regulations

This section looks at possession of documents migrants use to gain access to their destination. It should be borne in mind that undocumented migration is a sensitive topic, possibly affecting the reliability of the responses given.

Table 3.19 gives an overview of the possession and type of visa or permit at arrival in country of destination. Among current migrants who moved to country of current residence since the beginning of the year 2000, 95.7 percent had legal and valid admission documents, 3.7 percent did not need visa, while less than one percent had no visa or other valid document.

The largest proportion of migrants had a business visa (28 percent), followed by 22 percent who had a student visa, and a further 22 percent who had a work permit.

Table 3.19 Possession of admission documents	
Percent distribution of current migrants, who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by type of admission document, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Possession of admission document	Percent
a) Yes: Visa and/or document	95.7
Tourist visa	3.2
Business visa	27.5
Student visa	22.0
Refugee visa	0.1
Temporary residence permit	13.3
Migrant/Residence permit	5.3
Work permit	21.9
Other	2.4
b) No visa or document	0.4
Asked for political asylum	0.0
Undocumented entry	0.1
Other	0.2
DK	0.1
c) Did not need visa	3.7
d) DK	0.2
Total	100.0
Number	1040

Table 3.20 Possession of admission documents by background characteristics						
Percent distribution of current migrants, who moved to current country of destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by type of admission document, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
Characteristic	Type of admission document				Total	Number
	Visa/Work permit/ Other valid document	No visa or valid document	Did not need visa	Missing		
Sex						
Male	95.3	0.4	4.0	0.3	100.0	920
Female	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	120
Current destination						
Gulf	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	648
USA	87.6	0.2	11.3	0.9	100.0	113
Europe	96.4	0.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	138
Other	83.7	2.1	13.5	0.7	100.0	141
Residence of origin household						
Urban	94.9	0.4	4.4	0.3	100.0	867
Rural	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	173
Level of education						
Low	96.6	0.3	2.8	0.3	100.0	138
Medium	93.9	0.9	4.8	0.4	100.0	249
High	96.3	0.2	3.3	0.2	100.0	653
Total	95.7	0.4	3.7	0.2	100.0	1040

3.9 The Role of Networks

The role of social networks in the migration process has long been recognized, particularly in reference to the link between migrants, non-migrants, returned migrants and potential migrants in sending and receiving countries through bonds of kinship and shared community origin. For example, the choice of destination country is partly influenced by the presence of relatives and friends abroad who can assist aspiring emigrants from Jordan by financing trips, facilitating legal entry, and providing information and other assistance that reduce the burden of resettlement.

3.9.1 Links to social networks

The results in Table 3.21 show that 41 percent of current migrants had networks in the country of current destination before departure from Jordan.

A link to a social network in destination country was more common among older migrants, female migrants, migrants from rural areas, and those with basic education, and migrants to the USA, than among other migrant groups. The most widespread link is shown for migrants who were aged 30 years or more at the time they moved to current destination (79 percent), and for migrants from rural areas (76 percent), while the least common link is shown for migrants from the South region (33 percent), migrants with secondary education (35 percent), and those aged 15-29 years at the time of migration (33 percent).

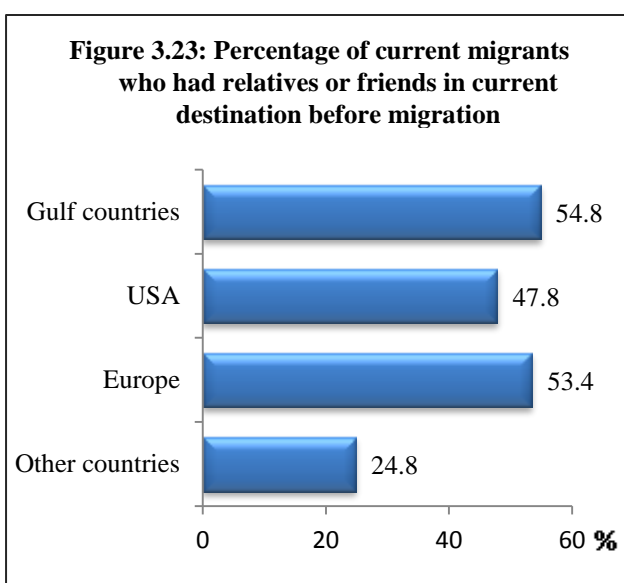


Table 3.21 Links with social networks at time of migration		
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000, the percentage who had relatives or friends in current destination before migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014		
Characteristic	Percentage	Number
Current destination		
Gulf countries	43.4	648
USA	51.3	113
Europe	35.5	138
Other	24.8	141
Age at migration to current destination		
15-29	33.3	720
30-44	78.7	183
45+	79.2	53
Sex of current migrant		
Male	39.7	365
Female	50.8	61
Type of residence of origin household		
Urban	40.5	867
Rural	75.8	173
Region of residence of origin household		
Central	37.8	550
North	46.0	426
South	32.8	64
Educational status		
Below basic	43.9	58
Basic/ Vocational	53.8	80
Secondary	34.5	249
Higher	41.5	653
Employment status before migration		
Worked	42.9	529
Didn't work	39.7	510
Total	41.0	1040

3.9.2 Composition of networks

Table 3.22 shows the composition of the migration network in the country of destination before departure from Jordan. These migration networks were mostly composed of extended family members and close friends and mostly made of prior male migrants.

More than a quarter (27 percent) of current migrants had ‘brothers’ in country of destination, and 23 percent had links to ‘close friends’. Links to ‘uncle/aunt’ ranked third (18 percent), followed by links to some ‘other relatives’ (16 percent) in fourth place.

Table 3.22 Composition of migration network in destination country	
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000 and who had a link to a network in the country of destination, the percentage who had specified types of links to persons in current destination before migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Type of link	Percentage
Spouse	4.5
Sons	0.1
Daughters	1.1
Father	14.3
Mother	0.8
Brothers	26.6
Sisters	15.0
Uncle/Aunt	17.8
Other relatives	16.0
Close Friends	22.9
Number of migrants who had a network at current destination before migration	426

3.9.3 Assistance provided by networks

The results in Table 3.23 indicate that 61 percent of migrants who had a network at destination received assistance from relatives or friends whether before the move and /or upon arrival in the destination country.

The most common type of assistance was the provision of lodging and food (35 percent), followed by receiving help to obtain a visa before travel and/or residence permit (28 percent); help to find work (21 percent); paying for the travel cost (14 percent); and receiving help to find accommodation (11 percent).

Table 3.23 Assistance provided by networks	
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since 1/1/2000, and who had a link to a network at current destination, the percentage who received specified types of assistance from relatives and or friends at time of arrival, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Type of assistance	Percent
Provided food/ lodging	34.5
Helped to find work	20.9
Obtained visa/residence permit	28.2
Full support until migrant found job	3.5
Provided money/ loans	2.6
Helped to find accommodation	11.3
Paid for travel	14.1
Provided information about work	4.2
Percent receiving any assistance	60.8
Number who had a network at current destination	426

3.10 Employment Status and Occupation Before and After Migration

This section provides the key data to assess the economic situation of the migrant before and after migration which has much to do with the standard of living and psychological satisfaction of the migrant, and accordingly with whether the migrant intends to remain in the host country, or move back to Jordan, or to a third country.

3.10.1 Employment status

The first relevant results are summarized in Table 3.24 which shows the employment status of current migrants before migration and the job situation upon arrival in country of current residence. Only 42 percent of current migrants were employed in the 3-month period preceding the migration, while the remaining 58 percent who did not work before migration included 19 percent who were seeking work and 37 percent who were not seeking work.

The proportion of current migrants who worked before migration was higher among urban migrants (43 percent) than among rural migrants (36 percent). That percentage was highest among those with below secondary education level (58 Percent) and decreased to only 17 percent among those with secondary education and increased again 47 percent among the highly skilled migrants. Meanwhile, the proportion of migrants who did not work before migration and who were seeking work was around 16 percent among those with low educational level, 10 percent among those with secondary education and a high of 24 percent among the highly skilled migrants.

Table 3.24 Employment status before and after migration											
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000: (a) employment status in the 3 months preceding migration, and (b) job situation upon arrival in current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014											
Characteristic	(a) Status in employment in the 3 months preceding migration					(b) Job situation upon arrival in current destination					
	Worked	Did not work and was			Total	Job was waiting for migrant who was:			Didn't have a job waiting	Other	Total
		Seeking work	Not seeking work	DK		Transferred by employer	Not transferred	All			
Residence of origin household											
Urban	42.6	19.5	35.5	2.4	100.0	38.3	36.1	74.4	25.2	0.4	100.0
Rural	36.1	19.2	43.7	1.0	100.0	43.5	37.2	80.7	18.9	0.4	100.0
Current Educational status of migrant											
< Secondary	57.7	16.1	24.1	2.1	100.0	49.7	17.1	66.8	33.0	0.2	100.0
Secondary	17.1	10.3	69.9	2.7	100.0	14.4	53.1	67.5	31.3	1.2	100.0
Higher	47.4	23.6	26.9	2.1	100.0	42.1	34.9	77.0	22.0	0.2	100.0
Total	41.6	19.4	36.8	2.2	100.0	39.2	36.3	75.5	24.1	0.4	100.0

Results on the job situation upon arrival in current destination show that 76 percent of migrants had a job waiting for them, including 39 percent who were transferred to current destination by their employer in Jordan.

Highly skilled migrants were more likely to have a job waiting upon arrival in current destination than those with lower level of education. Thus, around two-thirds of migrants with secondary or below level of education did have a job waiting upon arrival, compared with 77 percent among the highly skilled migrants.

3.10.2 Source of help in getting the first job

Among current migrants who did not have a job waiting upon arrival in current destination and who have ever worked since arrival in destination country, around 32 percent got their first job with assistance mainly from relatives or friends, while 50 percent got a job without receiving assistance from any source.

Table 3.25 Source of help in getting the first job in current destination					
Among current migrants who moved to current destination since 1/1/2000, and who have ever worked since arrival, excluding those who had a job waiting for them, the percent distribution by source of help received in getting the first job, according to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014					
Source of help received in getting the first job	Current destination				Total
	Gulf countries	USA	Europe	Other	
No one	53.9	37.2	42.8	80.4	50.2
Relative	29.6	33.8	15.0	1.0	24.9
Friend	5.0	9.2	10.9	8.3	7.4
Employer	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1
Employment agency	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Other sources	6.8	2.6	24.1	6.0	7.4
Missing	2.1	16.9	7.2	4.3	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	82	55	19	33	189

Migrants to USA were more likely to get a job with assistance from relatives and friends than migrants in the Gulf countries and Europe, 43 percent compared with 35 percent and 26 percent, respectively. On the other hand, migrant community and 'other sources of information' about jobs, such as the internet and newspapers, were particularly relevant sources of help to migrants in Europe.

3.10.3 Labour force participation in current residence

Table 3.26 provides a breakdown on current migrants by labour force participation in current destination, according to sex of migrants. Nearly 76 percent of male migrants are currently working compared with only 36 percent of female migrants.

The results also show that virtually all of the male and female migrants who never worked are not seeking work.

Table 3.26 Labour force participation in current destination			
Percent distribution of current migrants who moved to country of current residence since 1/1/2000 by labour force participation, according to sex of migrant, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Labour force participation	Sex of migrant		Total
	Male	Female	
Ever worked	75.9	36.0	71.2
Currently working	74.3	35.2	69.7
Not currently working	1.6	0.8	1.5
Seeking work	1.3	0.0	1.2
Not seeking work	0.3	0.8	0.3
Never worked	23.6	63.8	28.4
Seeking work	1.8	1.8	1.7
Not seeking work	21.8	62.0	26.7
Missing	0.5	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

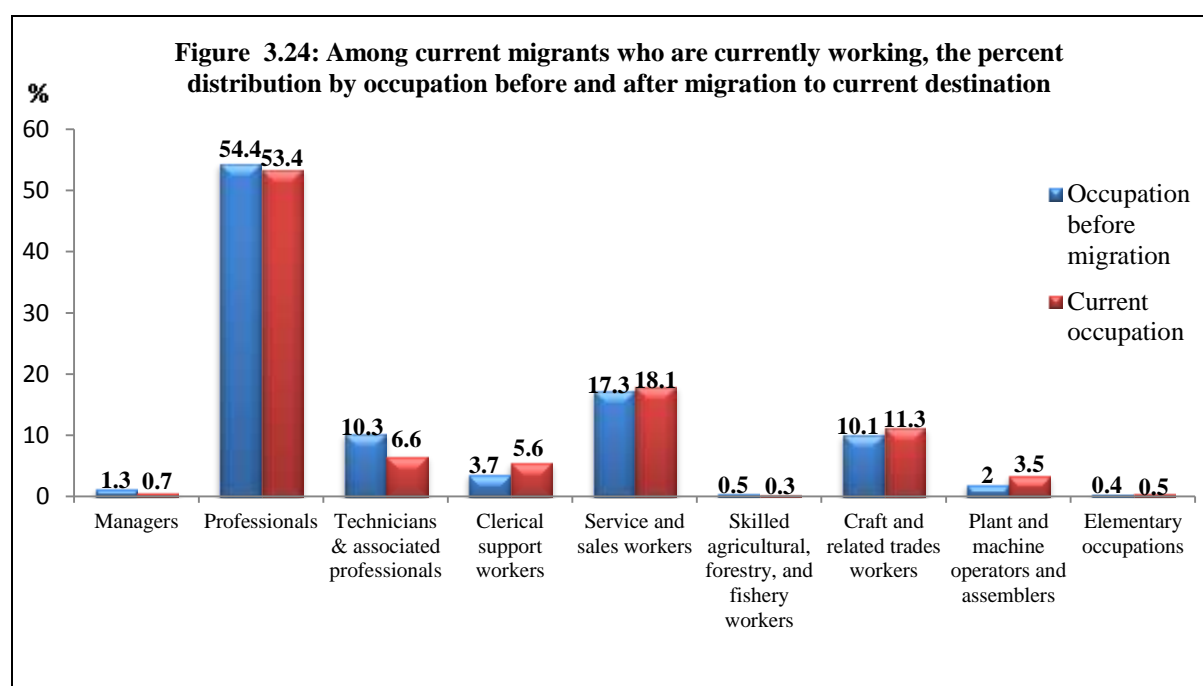
3.10.4 Occupation before and after migration

Table 3.27 has the key data on the occupation of current migrants before and after migration. More than half of current migrants (53 percent) are currently in professionals and scientific occupations crafts or related workers, followed by much smaller proportions working in sales and services occupations (18 percent) and in crafts and related trades (11 percent). Technicians and associated professionals represent 7 percent of total out migrants.

Table 3.27 Occupation before and after migration						
Among current migrants who are currently working, the percent distribution by occupation before and after migration to current destination, according to origin type of place of residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
Occupational groupings	Occupation before migration			Current occupation		
	Pre-migration residence		Total	Pre-migration residence		Total
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
Managers	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.7
Professionals	52.4	66.5	54.4	56.4	36.4	53.4
Technicians & associated professionals	11.7	1.4	10.3	7.1	4.3	6.6
Clerical support workers	4.0	1.5	3.7	6.1	2.9	5.6
Service and sales workers	15.9	26.1	17.3	15.2	34.8	18.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
Craft and related trades workers	11.1	3.6	10.1	9.9	18.8	11.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.2	0.8	2.0	3.7	2.6	3.5
Elementary occupations	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of current migrants currently working: 940						

The results also show a significant change in labour market status following migration. Among migrants from rural areas in Jordan, the main occupational change has been in the form of a significant transition from professional occupations to craft and related trades and service and sales occupations. Thus, around two-thirds of rural migrants were reported to be in professional positions and 4 percent were crafts or related workers before migration. After migration, only 36 percent of these migrants are in professional occupations, while 35 percent are service and sales workers and 19 percent are crafts or related workers.

Migrants from urban areas in Jordan, by contrast, display small changes in their occupations before and after migration. Almost two-thirds of urban migrants fill the upper level occupations in managerial, professional and technical positions, while a smaller proportion is in the lower echelons of the occupational structure.



Detailed results on urban migrants, however, indicate that migration frequently resulted in changes in occupation mainly among urban youth. Thus, most of the highly skilled migrants of older ages are involved in occupations similar to the ones they had before migration, while many of the young migrants are involved in craft and related trades and in services occupations, reflecting the fact that some young migrants with higher education get employed in areas that are far from their specialization, resulting in skills waste.

3.10.5 Economic activity

The activity sectors of Jordanian migrants are rather diverse, though not always matching their skills and areas of specialization. The results in Table 3.28 show that most migrants in the Gulf countries are found in the education sector (16 percent), followed by the construction sector (47 percent), wholesale and retail trade (12 percent), information and communication (10 percent) and manufacturing (8 percent). In the USA, most migrants are found in three sectors, namely— wholesale and retail trade (32 percent), transportation and storage (16 percent) and accommodation and food service activities (14 percent). In Europe,

two-thirds of the migrants are found in the following three sectors: manufacturing (23 percent), wholesale and retail trade (23 percent), and construction (22 percent).

Table 3.28 Major activity of work place at current destination					
Percent distribution of current migrants, who are currently working, by major activity of the place of work, according to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014					
Major activity of work place	Current destination				Total
	Gulf countries	USA	Europe	Other	
Manufacturing	8.3	8.0	23.2	17.6	9.9
Construction	13.4	2.4	21.7	7.3	12.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	12.4	32.0	22.7	31.3	16.6
Transportation and storage	4.7	16.4	2.8	12.2	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	8.1	14.4	12.8	0.2	8.4
Information and communication	10.3	4.2	5.0	1.4	8.6
Financial and insurance activities	8.4	7.5	0.3	1.0	7.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.9	5.1	0.5	3.3	3.8
Administrative and support service activities	1.3	6.8	0.4	0.2	1.8
Public admin. & defence; compulsory social security	4.1	0.0	2.5	0.2	3.2
Education	15.8	1.9	1.1	8.2	12.8
Human health and social work activities	4.6	0.9	2.0	9.7	4.5
Other	4.8	0.5	4.9	7.4	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	702	104	56	78	940

3.10.6 Benefits provided to migrants by current employer

Finally, the last in the data set assessing the economic situation of current migrants is presented in Table 3.29 which shows the benefits provided to currently working migrants by their employers.

A majority of Jordanian migrants are provided with a number of benefits by current employers. Around 64 percent are covered with health insurance; 62 percent are given annual paid leave; 56 percent receive paid sick leave; 46 percent receive payment for overtime work, and 42 percent receive housing benefits.

Other forms of benefits are provided to fewer numbers of migrants— only 35 percent get compensation for work accidents, 11 percent benefit from a retirement pension scheme and 8 percent receive subsidized food or other consumer goods.

Table 3.29 Benefits provided to migrants	
Among current migrants who are currently working, the percentage who receive specified benefits from current employer, Jordan-HIMS 2013	
Form of benefit	Percent
Health insurance	63.7
Paid sick leave	56.4
Retirement pension	10.6
Compensation for work accidents	34.9
Paid annual leave / vacation	61.8
Payment for overtime work	45.7
Maternity/Paternity leave	18.2
Housing	42.2
Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	7.6
Other	0.6
Number	940

3.11 Migration Intentions

In this section, we turn our attention to the migration intentions of current migrants. Data were gathered on whether current migrants intend to remain in their current country of residence, to return to Jordan, or to migrate to another country, and the reasons for staying or returning. Those who wished to return to Jordan were also asked when they intend to return. Responses to questions on migration intentions are shaped by multiple, and possibly conflicting, factors and pressures. Decisions about staying or returning are not simply a personal issue as they can affect the life choices of other family members.

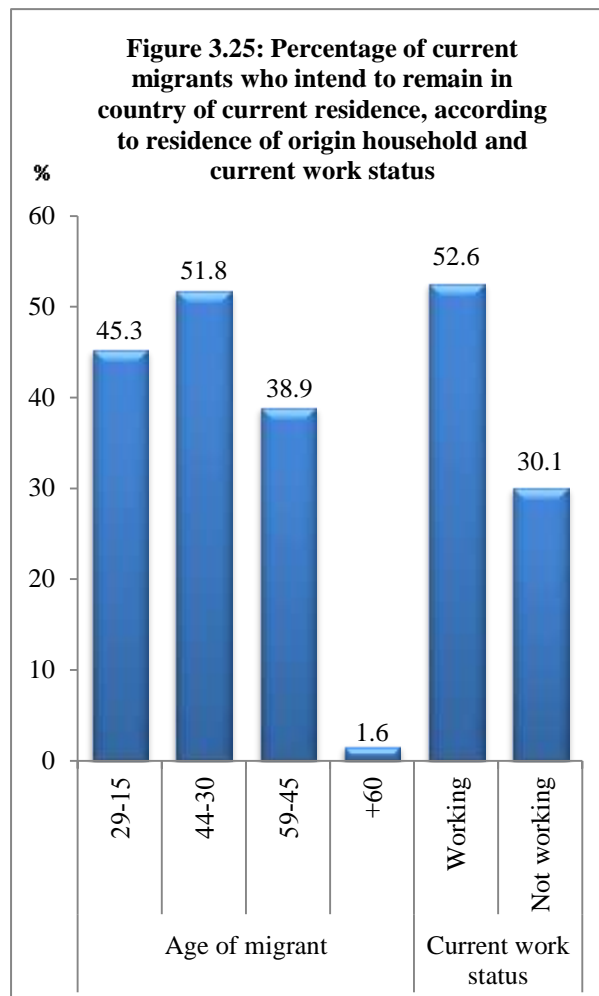
3.11.1 Return migration intentions

Overall, 46 percent of current migrants intend to stay in their current host country, 31 percent intend to return to Jordan, while 23 percent were not sure whether or not to return (Table 3.30). The proportion intending to remain in the current host country decreases from 52 percent among migrants in the Gulf, to 43 percent among migrants in Europe, and to 37 percent among those in USA.

Table 3.30 Migration intentions of current migrants					
Percent distribution of current migrants by migration intentions, according to region of current residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014					
Migration intention	Current residence				Total
	Gulf countries	USA	Europe	Other	
Intention to stay in host country	51.6	36.6	43.3	28.7	45.9
Intention to leave host country	20.3	46.5	45.0	58.3	31.2
Not sure whether or not to stay in host country	28.1	16.9	11.8	13.0	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	844	177	156	162	1340

The results in Table 3.31 show that the proportion of migrants intending to stay in current host country decreases from around half of those aged below 45 years to 39 percent among migrants aged 45-59 and to only fewer than two percent among those aged 60 or more years. The proportion intending to stay is much higher among migrants who are currently working (53 percent) than among those not working (30 percent). Other differentials in the intention to stay are generally narrow.

Table 3.31 Intention of current migrants to remain in country of current residence	
Percentage of current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Characteristic	Percent
Age of migrant	
15-29	45.3
30-44	51.8
45-59+	38.9
60+	1.6
Current marital status	
Married	43.8
Not married	47.4
Residence of origin household	
Urban	46.1
Rural	44.5
Level of education	
< Secondary	53.6
Secondary	33.9
Higher	48.3
Current work status	
Working	52.6
Not working	30.1
Total	45.9
Number	1340



3.11.2 Reason for intending to stay in receiving country

Table 3.32 shows the distribution of migrants intending to remain in current receiving country by the most important reason for intention to stay. Overall, the most important reason is job related; “having good job and satisfactory income” was the most frequently mentioned reason for intention to stay (69 percent), followed by “spouse would like to stay” which was cited by 8 percent of migrants, “good school system” (cited by 7 percent), and “difficult to find a good job in home country” in fourth rank (cited by 5 percent).

Among migrants in the Gulf countries, which include 71 percent of those intending to remain, the leading reason is also job related, namely, “having good job and satisfactory income” – cited by 78 percent of migrants, , but “good school system” does not feature as an important reason to stay, being cited by fewer than two percent of the migrants considered.

Table 3.32 Most important reason of intending to stay in country of current residence					
Among current migrants who intend to remain in country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to stay, according to region of current residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014					
Most important reason to stay	Region of current residence				Total
	Gulf countries	USA	Europe	Other	
Has a good job and satisfactory income	77.5	48.2	48.2	36.3	69.1
Good school system	1.5	15.0	15.0	31.4	7.0
Has successful business	1.2	6.5	6.5	0.5	1.9
Spouse would like to stay	8.0	15.1	15.1	5.4	8.3
Settled in a good house	0.5	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.8
Difficult to find a good job back home	4.5	8.3	8.3	2.4	4.6
Low cost of living	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.0	0.5
Other	6.7	3.9	3.9	20.0	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	436	65	68	46	615

3.11.3 Reason for intending to leave receiving country

Table 3.33 shows the percent distribution of current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, by most important reason to leave. As may be seen, a family-related reason, namely—“family in home country needs migrant to return”, was the most frequently mentioned reason for intention to leave country of current residence (19 percent). An “unfavourable situation in receiving country” reason, namely—“homesick / miss family and way of live in Jordan” ranked second as the reason for intending to leave (11 percent). A job-related reason, namely—“work contract /permit will expire” ranked a close third (10 percent), followed by an “income-related reason,” of the migrant “receiving better offer from Jordan” (8 percent), and a “family-related reason” of the migrant not having “close relatives/friends” (7 percent). Other reasons were cited by fewer than five percent of current migrants.

Table 3.33 Most important reason of intending to leave host country	
Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by most important reason to leave, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Most important reason to leave	Percent
Job related	21.4
Work contract / permit will expire	10.8
Unemployed, can't find work	0.9
Poor job/working conditions, low pay	5.6
Business not doing well	1.4
Will reach age of retirement	2.7
Income related	13.7
High cost of living	1.1
Received better offer from home country	11.5
Received better offer from another country	1.1
Family	29.3
Poor schools, lack of schools for children	0.1
Spouse/family couldn't get visa to join migrant	3.0
Lack of close relatives/friends	4.9
Separation or divorce, want to get away	0.0
Family in home country needs migrant to return	19.1
To get married, seek spouse	2.1
Unfavourable situation in receiving country	13.3
Different values in current destination	0.0
High crime rate	0.0
Visa problems, lack of documents	0.0
Discrimination	0.0
(Fear of) Political persecution	1.4
(Fear of) Religious persecution	0.0
Homesick / Miss family/way of life in Jordan	11.9
Other	22.4
Will complete training, studies or degree	1.8
Language problems	0.0
Does not like climate	0.0
Other	20.6
Total	100.0
Number	418

3.11.4 Timing of intended plan to leave

Having the intention to leave is one thing; another is to have a concrete idea, if not plan, of when to leave. Current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence were asked about the timing of their intended plan to leave. The figures in Table 3.34 indicate that 24 percent plan to leave within one year, 18 percent between one and two years, and 24 percent intend to leave after more than two years, while eight percent of current migrants intending to leave were not sure about the timing of their intended plan to leave country of current residence. Those intending to leave within one year or between 1 and 2 years (42 percent) may be considered likely to act upon their intentions, while for others it is too vague.

Table 3.34 Timing of intended plan to leave country of current residence	
Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by the timing of intended plan to leave, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Timing of intended plan to leave country of current residence	Percent
Within a year	24.3
Between 1 and 2 years	17.8
More than 2 years	23.5
Not sure	8.0
Missing	26.4
Total	100.0
Number	418

3.11.5 Intended next country of residence

Current migrants who expressed their intention to leave country of current residence were asked to specify their intended next country of residence. Table 3.35 indicates that 97 percent intend to return to Jordan, two percent intend to move onward to another country, while one percent do not know or are not sure yet about their next destination.

Table 3.35 Next destination of current migrants intending to leave country of current residence	
Among current migrants who intend to leave country of current residence, the percent distribution by the next destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Intended return or onward migration	Percent
Return to Jordan	96.7
Move to another country	2.2
Not sure / Don't know	1.2
Total	100.0
Number	418

3.12 Transnational Ties

Although the decision to migrate may be made in the interest of household welfare, separation from one's immediate family often entails considerable emotional cost and can erode family structures and relationships. A breakdown of family ties because of emigration can impose significant emotional costs on children. To some extent, e-mail, Skype, and affordable telephone calls may allow transnational families to thrive even at a distance.

This section reviews data on the intensity of current contacts of the migrant with the origin household, and the form of contact. Table 3.36 shows the percent distribution of current migrants by intensity of contacts with origin households in Jordan in the past 12 months, according to current destination. Around 44 percent of current migrants contacted their origin household in Jordan every day, and a further 28 percent did so every week or fortnight. Only less than two percent of migrants did not contact their origin household in the past 12 months, and around six percent contacted origin household once.

Table 3.36 Intensity of current migrants' contacts with origin household

Percent distribution of current migrants by intensity of contacts with origin household in Jordan in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014

Current destination	Intensity of contacts in past 12 months								Total	Number
	None	Once	Twice or three times	Every three months	Every two months	Every month	Every week or fortnight	Every day		
Gulf	6.0	7.0	9.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	27.4	45.9	100.0	844
USA	0.9	2.2	9.2	6.0	0.3	4.8	31.6	45.0	100.0	177
Europe	3.5	11.1	29.5	1.3	0.9	3.9	22.6	27.3	100.0	156
Other	2.1	0.4	8.3	2.2	0.0	2.3	35.6	49.1	100.0	162
Total	4.5	6.0	11.3	2.2	1.1	2.4	28.4	44.0	100.0	1340

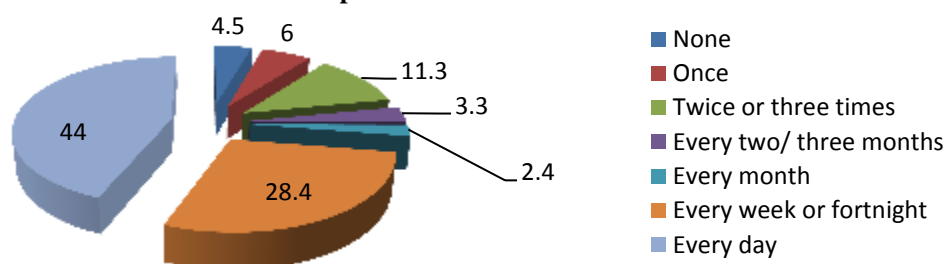
Figure 3.26: Intensity of current migrants' contacts with origin household in Jordan in the past 12 months

Table 3.37 builds on this by showing the distribution of current migrants who contacted origin household in Jordan by the most frequently means of contact used in the past 12 months. The proportion of migrants who contact their origin household by telephone is highest among migrants in the Gulf (53 percent) and USA (51 percent), and it drops to 29 percent among migrants in Europe. Meanwhile, use of the internet to contact origin household is most common among migrants in Europe (71 percent), whereas it is used by slightly less than 50 percent 50 percent of migrants in other destinations.

Table 3.37 Means of contact with origin household

Among current migrants who contacted origin household in Jordan, the percent distribution by the most frequently means of contact used in the past 12 months, according to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014

Current destination	Most frequently means of contact used in past 12 months					Total	Number
	Telephone	Internet (chat/ phone/ Skype)	Visits from migrant to Jordan	Visits to migrant at current residence	Other		
Gulf countries	53.0	46.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	794
USA	51.2	48.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	176
Europe	28.6	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	151
Other	54.6	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
Total	50.1	49.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1279

3.13 Perceptions of current migrants about the migration experience

Table 3.38 shows the percent distribution of current migrants by perception of the migration experience in country of current residence. The figures in a way reflect the interaction between the motives for migration and the actual migration experience. Although responses were obtained by proxy and are subjective, the results may well be a good indicator, given the availability of modern means of contact with international migrants, compared to earlier technology times in the past.

Table 3.38 Perception of migration experience in country of current residence						
Percent distribution of current migrants by perception of migration experience in country of current residence, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
Current destination	Perception of migration experience				Total	Number
	Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	Missing		
Gulf countries	85.2	6.0	7.9	0.8	100.0	794
USA	54.7	10.0	26.2	9.1	100.0	176
Europe	84.7	1.5	13.3	0.5	100.0	151
Other	69.1	4.2	25.1	1.6	100.0	159
Total	79.0	5.8	13.2	2.0	100.0	1279

Almost four-fifths of current migrants perceive their migration experience as being positive, 6 percent as negative, while 13 percent regard their migration experience as neither positive nor negative. By current destination, 85 percent of current migrants residing in the Gulf and a similar proportion of those residing in Europe regard their migration experience as positive compared with 55 percent of migrants residing in USA.

3.14 Remittances

Migration often alters the social and economic conditions of origin households and communities. The main route through which migration affects the social and economic status of the origin households is remittances sent by migrants. The effect of remittances will depend on their size and frequency. These in turn depend on the type of migration, the type of job on which migrants are employed, their income, their living costs which determine their capacity to save, and the needs of the family members they have left behind.

3.14.1 Money taken or transferred to support the migration

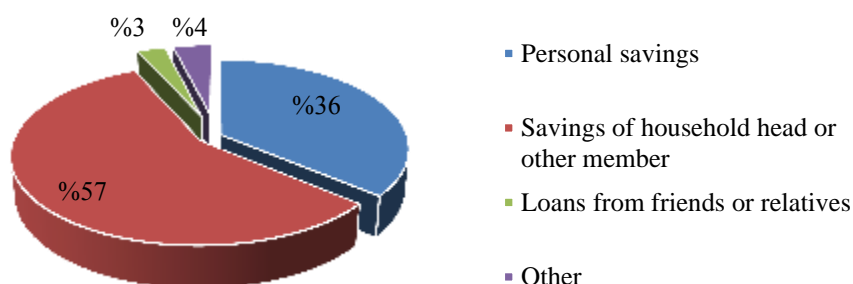
Table 3.39 shows that 53 percent of current migrants took money or transferred any funds to support the migration to current destination. This percentage is highest among migrants who moved to Europe (80 percent), decreasing to slightly less than 50 percent among those who migrated to the Gulf countries and USA.

The survey also enquired into the source of financial support received to cover the cost of the migration move. The results in Table 3.40 show that money taken or transferred ahead of the move to country of current residence came from two main sources: savings of household head or other household members (57 percent), and personal savings (36 percent), while 3 percent took loans from friends or relatives to finance the migration move.

Table 3.39 Money taken at time of move to current destination	
Percentage of various sub-groups of current migrants who took money or transferred any funds at time of move to current destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Characteristic	Percent
Current destination region	
Gulf countries	47.7
USA	46.9
Europe	79.5
Other	64.8
Sex of migrant	
Male	58.9
Female	18.4
Type of residence of origin household	
Urban	48.3
Rural	82.6
Total	53.3
Number	1340

Table 3.40 Source of money taken or transferred by current migrants at time of move to country of current residence								
Among current migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of current residence, the percent distribution by the main source of money, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014								
Characteristic	Main source of money taken or transferred at time of move to current destination							Number taking/transferring money
	Personal savings	Savings of household head or other member	Loans from friends or relatives	Loan from bank/government agency/ or money lender	Pledge or sale of land, house or household assets	Other	Total	
Current destination								
Gulf	45.0	47.8	4.5	.1	2.2	0.5	100.0	403
USA	41.8	54.2	.8	1.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	83
Europe	19.3	72.3	0.0	5.9	2.3	0.2	100.0	123
Other	17.1	77.1	1.9	2.9	.4	0.6	100.0	95
Sex								
Male	37.2	56.2	2.5	1.7	2.0	0.4	100.0	680
Female	13.2	76.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	34
Current type of residence of origin household								
Urban	35.7	56.5	3.4	2.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	553
Rural	37.5	59.4	1.0	.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	161
Total	36.1	57.1	2.9	1.6	1.9	0.4	100.0	714

Figure 3.27: Percent distribution of current migrants who took or transferred any money at the time of move to country of current residence by the main source of money



3.14.2 Remittances sent by current migrants

Table 3.41 shows the distribution of current migrants by the number of times they sent any money to their origin households in Jordan in the 12-month period preceding the survey. As may be seen, around 71 percent of current migrants did not send any money to their origin households in the past 12 months. This percentage ranged from 63 percent among migrants in the Gulf and 93 percent among migrants in Europe.

Table 3.41 Frequency of remittances from current migrants in the past 12 months									
Percent distribution of current migrants by the number of times they sent any money to their origin households in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Characteristic	Frequency of remittances in past 12 months							Total	Number
	None	1 or 2 times	3 or 4 times	5 or 6 times	Between 7 and 9 times	10 or more times	Missing		
Current destination region									
Gulf	63.3	8.6	6.1	4.7	1.5	14.3	1.5	100.0	845
USA	67.2	5.9	1.4	0.6	1.3	11.9	11.7	100.0	177
Europe	92.9	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.4	100.0	156
Other	89.5	5.4	2.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.8	100.0	162
Sex									
Male	66.6	7.9	5.1	3.4	1.3	12.7	3.0	100.0	1155
Female	96.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	185
Current type of residence of origin household									
Urban	70.9	7.3	3.7	2.6	1.2	12.3	2.0	100.0	1145
Rural	68.7	5.2	9.1	5.1	0.5	5.2	6.2	100.0	195
Total	70.7	6.9	4.5	3.0	1.1	11.2	2.6	100.0	1340

With regard to the frequency of remittances from current migrants in the 12-month period preceding the survey, 11 percent sent remittances 10 or more times, followed by 7 percent sent once or twice, 5 percent sent 3 or 4 times, 3 percent sent 5 or 6 times, and one percent sent between 7 and 9 times. The average number of times current migrants sent remittances to origin households in the 12-month period preceding the survey was around 6, which means that origin households which received remittances from their members residing abroad did so once in about every two months.

3.14.3 Channels used most by current migrants to send money to Jordan

Remittances, the most visible product of migration, may be sent as cash or in kind, and may flow through a variety of formal or informal channels. Table 3.42 shows the distribution of channels used most by current migrants to send money to Jordan in the 12-month period preceding the survey. The results indicate that nearly three-quarters of current migrants used two channels to send remittances to Jordan, namely— MTO (Money Transfer Organization, e.g. Western Union), used by 43 percent; and bank transfers (cheques, drafts, direct deposit, etc.), used by 30 percent. Other methods include the migrant personally carrying the money on visits to Jordan (19 percent), sending money through friends and relatives (4 percent) and through agent/courier (3 percent).

Table 3.42 Channel used most by current migrants to send money to origin households in the past 12 months									
Percent distribution of channels used most by current migrants to send money to the origin household or others in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Characteristic	Channel used most to send money to origin household							Total	Number sending money in past 12 months
	Bank transfer (cheques, drafts, direct deposit, etc)	MTO (Money Transfer Organization, e.g. Western Union)	Post office (money order)	Agent/courier	Personally carried it	Sent through friends/relatives	Other		
Current destination region									
Gulf	29.4	39.0	0.5	3.8	22.8	4.2	0.3	100.0	305
USA	24.3	66.7	0.8	0.0	4.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	58
Europe	44.9	37.6	0.0	0.0	11.2	6.3	0.0	100.0	11
Other	47.3	31.1	0.0	0.0	15.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	19
Current type of residence of origin household									
Urban	31.3	42.5	0.5	0.3	21.3	3.9	0.3	100.0	332
Rural	21.8	44.5	0.4	17.4	9.4	6.3	0.2	100.0	61
Level of education									
<Secondary	31.0	49.0	0.6	5.7	11.7	1.9	0.1	100.0	71
Secondary	29.4	35.6	0.0	22.1	10.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	48
Higher	29.5	42.8	0.7	0.2	22.1	4.4	0.3	100.0	274
Total	29.8	42.8	0.5	3.0	19.4	4.3	0.3	100.0	393

Money transfer organizations (MTO) were the most dominant mode of remitting money, used by the majority of current migrants residing in the USA (67 percent) and the Gulf (39 percent); whereas bank transfers ranked first as the channel used most by migrants in Europe (45 percent) and those residing in the category of “other” countries (47 percent).

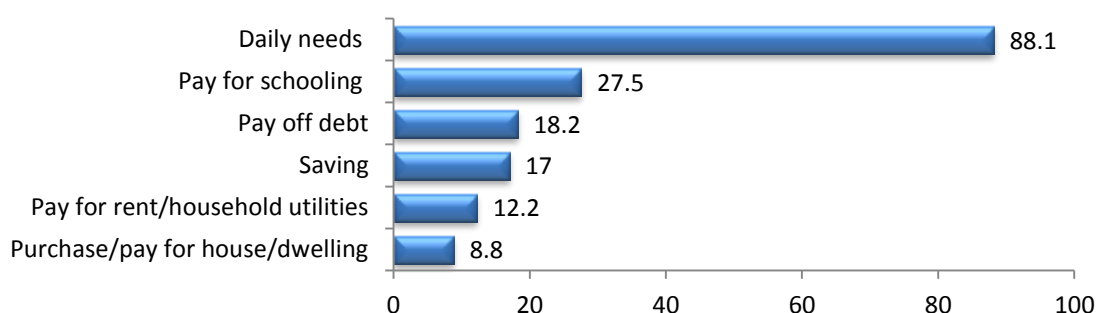
The results also indicate that around 73 percent of urban households and 67 percent of rural households in Jordan received remittances through formal financial channels. Overall, around 73 percent of remittance senders and receivers were within the formal financial system in Jordan.

3.14.4 Uses of remittances

Table 3.43 summarizes the main uses of remittances received from current migrants in the 12-month period preceding the survey. Remittances are usually used for multiple purposes. About 88 percent of receiving households used remittances on daily household needs; 28 percent used remittances to pay for schooling of household members; and 18 percent used remittances to pay off debt. Paying for rent/household utilities, and purchasing a house/dwelling rank fourth and fifth on the list of purposes for which received remittances were used. Around 17 percent of receiving households used remittances for savings and investments.

Table 3.43 Uses of remittances from current migrants	
Main uses of remittances received from current migrants in the past 12 months, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Purposes for which the origin household used remittances received from current migrants	Percent
Daily needs (buy food, clothes, household goods, etc)	88.1
Pay for rent / household utilities	12.2
Farm tools or machinery (e.g., tractors)	0.2
Start a business (non-farm)	0.0
Financial investment	2.2
Purchase of land	0.1
Pay for own marriage	1.3
Marriage of others	1.4
Purchase/pay for house/dwelling (including new house construction)	8.8
Pay off debt	18.2
Pay for schooling / training of household member	27.5
Pay for funeral, or other social function	8.6
Pay for religious occasions	3.2
Pay for medical bills	4.7
Pay for migration/move of other family members/visit abroad	3.3
Saving	17.0
Other	4.3
Missing	0.1
Number of current migrants sending money in past 12 months	393

Figure 3.28: Uses of remittances received from current migrants in past 12 months



3.14.5 Goods sent by current migrants

Table 3.44 gives an overview of the goods sent by current migrants to members of the origin household in the 12-month period preceding the survey. Only 19 percent of households received goods from abroad, with no reported variation by type of place of residence of origin household.

The main types of goods sent were clothing—received by 15 percent of households, mobile phones – received by 8 percent of households, food—received by 6 percent, and computer/laptop – received by 4 percent of households.

Rural households were more likely to receive food and clothing than urban households, whereas urban households were more likely to receive mobile phones and computer/laptop than rural households.

Table 3.44 Types of goods received from current migrants in the past 12 months

Percentage of current migrants who sent or gave goods to members of the origin household in the 12-months preceding the survey, according to type of residence of origin household, Jordan-HIMS 2014

Type of goods received	Residence of origin household		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Food	5.3	9.7	6.0
Clothing/Shoes	13.7	15.4	14.9
Mobile phone	8.6	7.2	8.4
TV	1.7	1.0	1.6
Computer/Laptop	4.3	1.5	3.9
Other electronic gadgets	1.8	0.5	1.6
Durable goods	0.2	0.5	0.2
Linen/Blankets	1.5	0.5	1.3
Medicines	0.2	0.0	0.1
Books/CDs/DVDs	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	4.8	6.7	5.1
Percentage of migrants who sent any goods in the 12-months preceding the survey	18.4	18.9	18.5
Number of all current migrants	1145	195	1340

These results clearly indicate that remittances play a significant role in the financial management of households receiving them and contribute to improved standards of living, better health and education, and human and financial asset formation.

4 Return Migrants

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings of the survey on return migrants among members of Jordanian households (hereafter, designated as ‘return migrants’). The analysis highlights who are the return migrants, why did they return to Jordan, from where, with what characteristics, and with what impacts.

The analysis is presented in terms of the sample of return migrants as a whole as well as for different subgroups of the sample. These subgroups are defined by a number of background characteristics that have hypothesized relationships to the survey’s main focus of study.

4.2 Characteristics of Return Migrants

As previously mentioned, a total of 1,335 return migrants, who last returned to Jordan since the beginning of the year 2000 and who were 15 years of age or more on last return, were identified as eligible for interview with the ‘individual questionnaire for return migrant’ in the 2014 Jordan-HIMS. Out of these return migrants, 1,164 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 87.2 percent.

4.2.1 Age-sex composition

Table 4.1 shows the percent distribution of return migrants according to age and sex. As may be seen, The age group with the largest number of return migrants is 65+ years (13.3 percent), followed by the age group of 40-44 years (12.7 percent), 35-39 years (12.2 percent), and 25-29 years (12.0 percent). The percent of return migrants 15-19 years old comprises only (1.7 percent) of the total return migration population. The data also indicate that the female return migrants comprise 37.3 percent of the total number of return migrants. The results reflect the fact stated in Chapter 3 that migration from Jordan is predominantly male, and so is return migration.

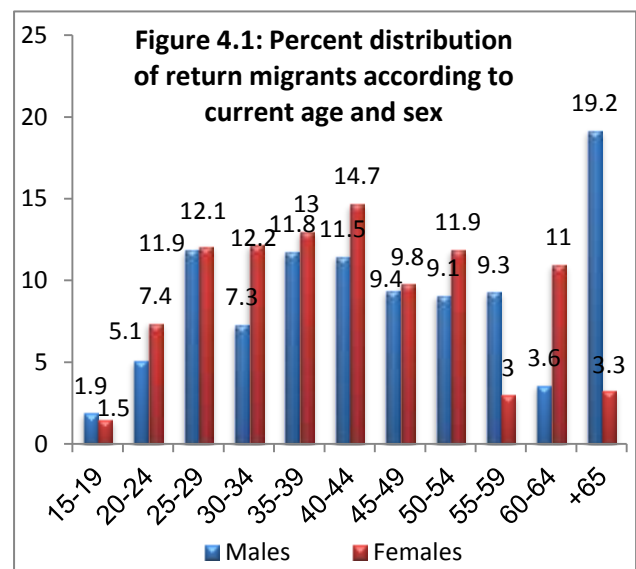


Table 4.1 Age-sex composition of return migrants			
Percent distribution of return migrants according to current age and sex, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Age	Males	Females	Total
15-19	1.9	1.5	1.7
20-24	5.1	7.4	6.0
25-29	11.9	12.1	12.0
30-34	7.3	12.2	9.1
35-39	11.8	13.0	12.2
40-44	11.5	14.7	12.7
45-49	9.4	9.8	9.6
50-54	9.1	11.9	10.1
55-59	9.3	3.0	6.9
60-64	3.6	11.0	6.4
65+	19.2	3.3	13.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	730 (62.7)	434 (37.3)	1164 (100.0)

4.2.2 Other characteristics

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of return migrants according to selected background characteristics. A brief description of such characteristics is given below.

Age at return

The distribution of return migrants by age at return indicates that 36.5 percent of migrants returned to Jordan between ages 30 and 44 years, and about one-third returned before the age of 30 years. One-Fifth of migrants returned to Jordan between ages 45 and 59 years. Migrants who returned to Jordan by the age of 60 years or more comprised only 11.3 percent of the total number of returnees.

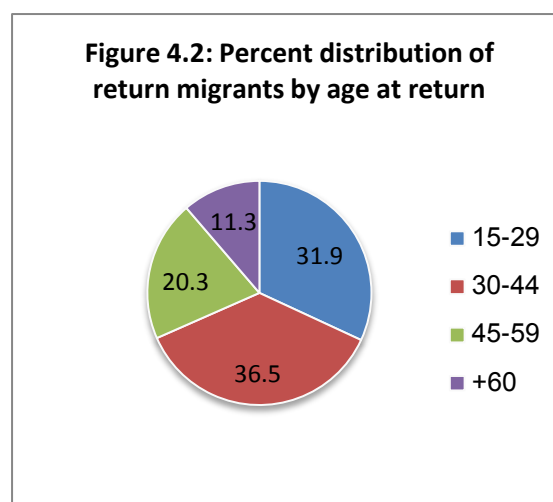


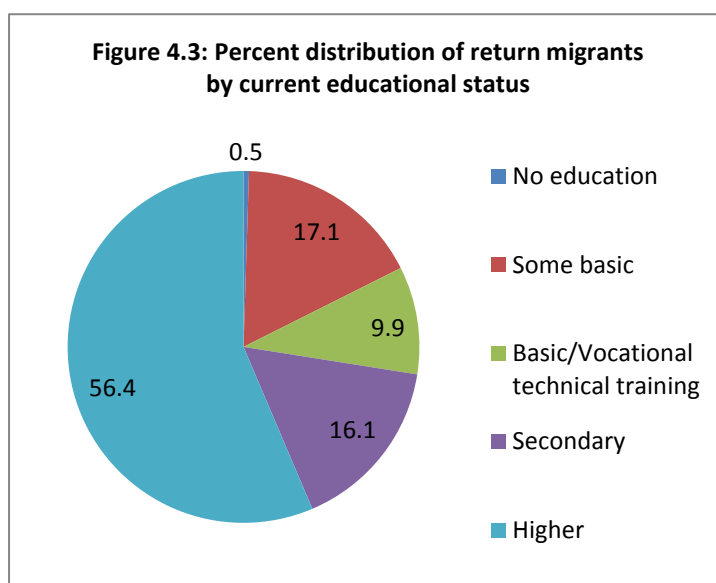
Table 4.2 Characteristics of return migrants			
Percent distribution of all return migrants according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Characteristic	Percent	Characteristic	Percent
Age at return to Jordan		Last destination	
15-29	31.9	Gulf Countries	70.6
30-44	36.5	Other Arab countries	11.2
45-59	20.3	USA	5.3
60+	11.3	Europe	5.4
		Other	7.5
Childhood type of residence		Motive for first migration since 2000	
Amman Governorate (The Capital)	26.1	To improve standard of living	31.0
Other Governorate	49.9	Income in Jordan was insufficient	20.8
Abroad	24.0	To reunite with family / Join spouse	21.0
Type of place of current residence		Was unemployed before migration	14.6
Urban	84.9	Good business opportunities there	26.6
Rural	15.1	To obtain more education for self	12.7
		To get married / spouse waiting for me there	7.8
		Other	28.4
Region of current residence		Length of residence in last destination (years)	
Central	52.6	0-4	26.7
North	44.4	5-9	17.9
South	3.0	10-14	10.0
Current level of education		15+	44.9
No education	.5	Don't know	0.6
Some basic	17.1	Employment status before first migration	
Basic/Vocational technical training	9.9	Worked	42.9
Secondary	16.1	Was not working & seeking work	15.6
Higher	56.4	Was not working and not seeking work	41.5
Marital status at time of move to last country abroad		Current employment status	
Single	40.7	Currently working	39.2
Married	58.9	Currently not working & seeking work	11.2
Divorced /Separated	0.2	Currently not working & not seeking work	49.6
Widowed	0.3	Future migration intentions	
Destination at first migration		Remain in Jordan	69.8
Gulf Countries	69.3	Return to country of last destination	9.8
Other Arab countries	12.3	Move to another country	7.8
USA	4.8	Undecided	12.6
Europe	6.0		
Other	7.5		
Number of countries lived in abroad			
1	88.0		
2	9.4		
3	0.9		
4+	1.7		
Number of all return migrants aged 15+ years: 1164			

Place of residence

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of return migrants according to selected background characteristics. Around 82 percent of current migrants were born in Jordan. Migration of members of Jordanian households is much more common in urban than in rural areas; 84.9 percent of return migrants come from households residing in urban areas. Around 52.6 percent of return migrants come from households residing in the Central region, compared with 44.4 percent who come from households residing in the North region and only 3 percent from households in the South region.

Education

A majority of return migrants are well educated. Virtually all current migrants had ever attended school, and around 72.5 percent have completed secondary education or more, including 16.1 percent who completed secondary education and a high of 56 percent who have university education. 17.1 percent are poorly educated as they have attained only some basic level of education.



Marital status

Table 4.2 presents marital status at first migration, as may be seen, 58.9 percent of migrants returned to Jordan were married at the time of move to last country abroad, compared with 40.7 percent who were Single at the time of move to last country abroad.

4.3 Motives for Moving Abroad and Migration Decision-making

People migrate for various economic, social, demographic, personal and other reasons. Migration is not usually a sole decision of the person who leaves the country, but, in many cases, is a family decision to maximize family/household benefits. Motives for moving as well as migration decision-making are discussed in this section.

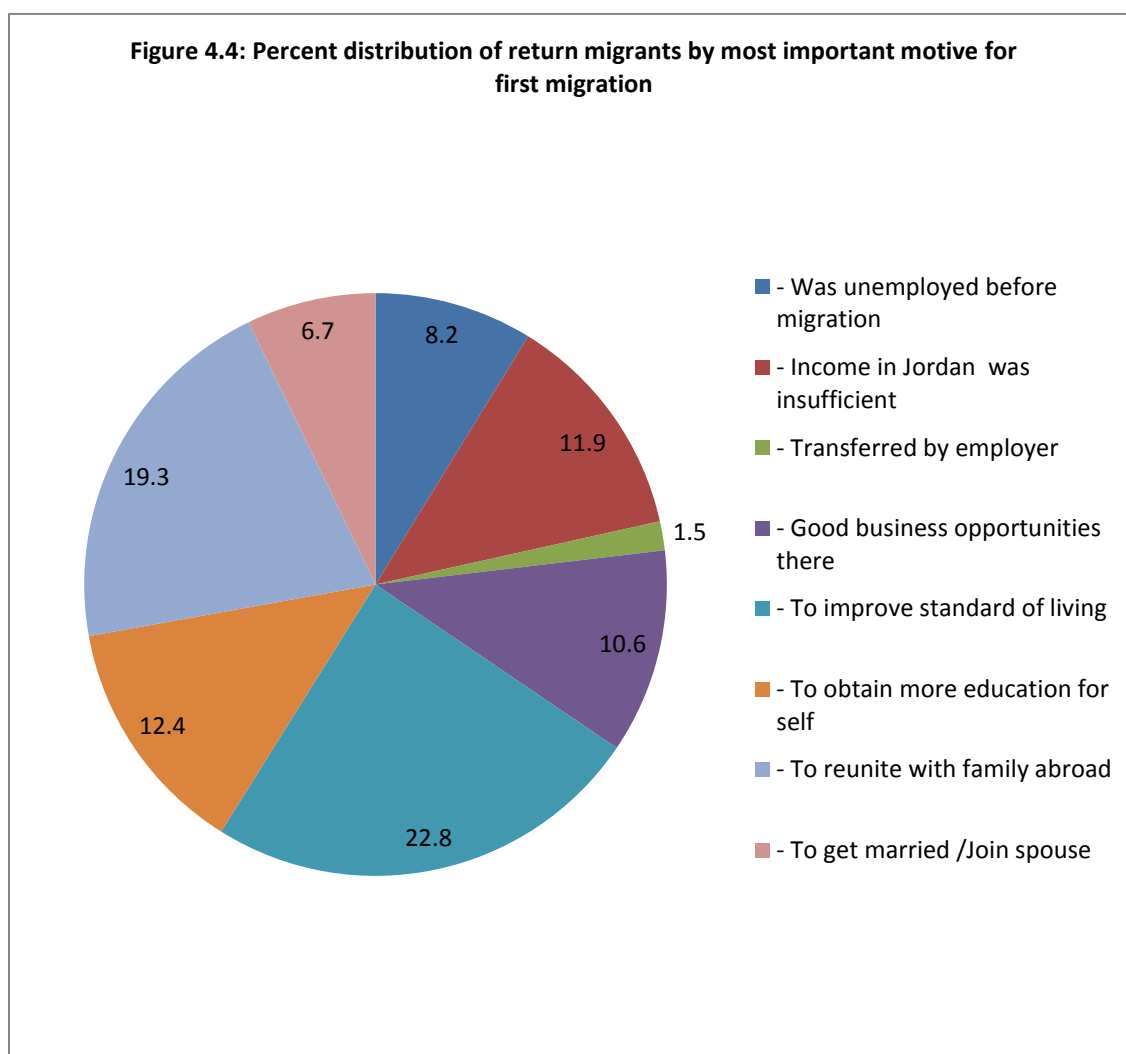
4.3.1 Motives for moving abroad

Table 4.3 presents the percent distribution of return migrants by the most important reason for the first migration. As may be seen, two main related motives were behind the first migration of return migrants; the insufficient/low income in Jordan and the need for improving migrants' living conditions. Improving living standard ranked first with 22.8 percent of respondents, followed by to reunite with family abroad with 19.3 percent of respondents.

Table 4.3 Most important motive for first migration by return migrants													
Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by the most important motive for first migration, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014													
Most important reason for moving to first destination	Sex		Current type of place of residence		Educational level			First destination					Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Low	Medium	High	Gulf Countries	Other Arab countries	Europe	North America	Other	
- Was unemployed before migration	10.6	3.3	8.8	4.0	5.9	9.9	8.9	8.1	9.7	7.0	13.3	3.6	8.2
- Income in Jordan was insufficient	14.4	6.9	12.8	5.8	11.0	6.6	13.8	13.3	9.0	5.3	2.2	17.9	11.9
- Transferred by employer	2.3	0.1	1.2	3.5	1.4	0.7	1.9	1.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
- Good business opportunities there	15.2	1.4	10.9	8.6	13.2	7.3	10.0	12.8	4.6	11.3	7.5	8.1	10.6
- To improve standard of living	29.5	9.3	23.8	16.0	28.5	20.1	20.3	29.6	11.8	37.9	17.5	2.9	22.8
- To obtain more education for self	16.1	5.0	11.8	16.7	1.0	7.1	20.2	1.2	28.1	14.3	45.3	19.2	12.4
- To reunite with family abroad	4.1	49.4	19.5	17.8	19.9	33.1	15.0	26.4	6.9	7.8	4.3	15.2	19.3
- To get married /Join spouse	0.0	20.0	6.0	11.6	8.5	10.5	4.7	6.4	19.4	3.3	1.6	2.8	6.7
- Other	7.8	4.7	5.2	16.0	10.6	4.7	5.2	1.2	4.7	13.3	8.2	28.7	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of return migrants	323	162	421	64	145	75	264	286	57	20	55	68	485

Surprisingly, unemployment was not an important reason pushing respondents to migrate. Unemployment was stated by only 8.2 percent of respondents as the most important reason behind the decision of migration. This may be attributed, in part, to the fact that the percentage of return migrants who were employed before migration was high (as shown in Table 4.6 below). Hence, the more important motive, other than unemployment, is the wage/salary differences between origin and destination.

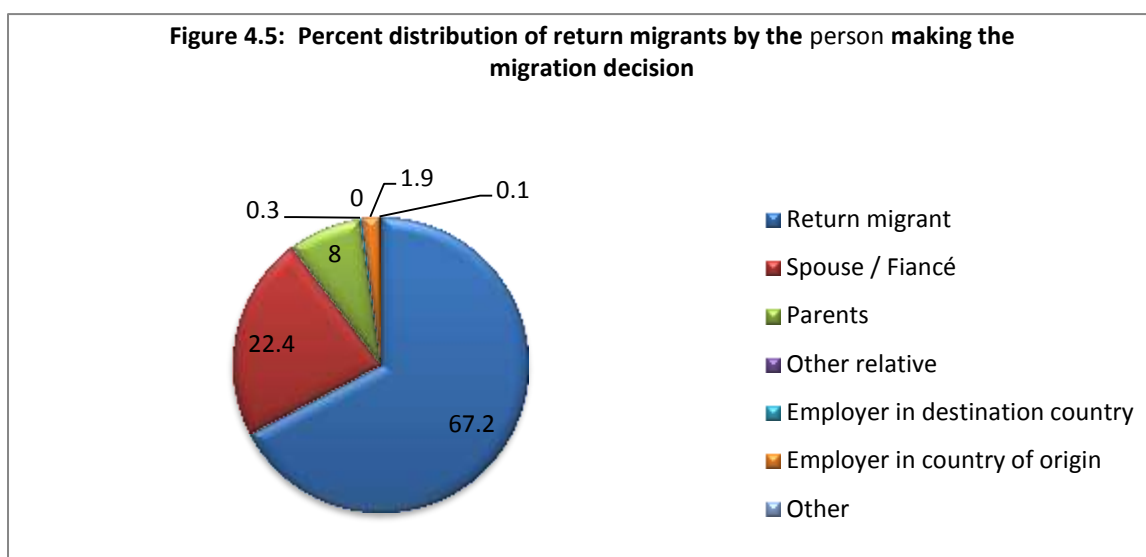
Among the motives by return migrants' characteristics, the most salient deviation from the general pattern is the difference between males and females. Females seem to be "sent" to males in their destination countries. The table indicates that the main motives for females' migration are to reunite with the family abroad – mainly the husband – or to get married/join the spouse.



4.3.2 Migration decision-making

Table 4.4 shows data on who primarily made the decision for return migrants to migrate, according to sex of return migrant. Overall, 67.2 percent of return migrants were the main decision-makers about their migration, while the decision was made by someone else in the remaining cases: 22.4 percent by spouse/fiancé, 8 percent by parents and 2 percent by employer in Jordan.

Table 4.4 Who made the decision for return migrant to migrate			
Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by the person making the decision for return migrant to migrate, according to sex, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Person making the migration decision	Male	Female	Total
Return migrant	90.4	21.0	67.2
Spouse / Fiancé	0.2	66.7	22.4
Parents	6.0	12.0	8.0
Other relative	0.1	0.0	0.0
Employer in destination country	0.5	0.0	0.3
Employer in country of origin	2.8	0.0	1.9
Other	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of return migrants	323	163	485



Decision-making by sex indicates different patterns. While it is clear that the migration decision for males was their own decision (90.4 percent), the decision for female return migrants was taken mainly by their spouses (67 percent). These results re-confirm the fact that a great proportion of females migrate mainly to accompany their spouses in destination countries.

4.4 Migration History

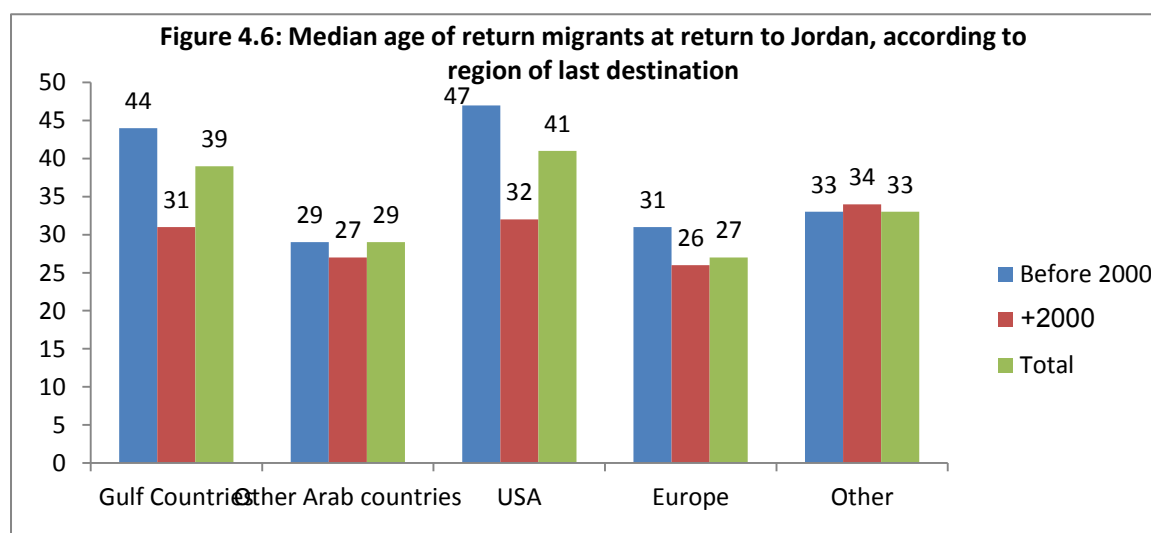
This section is devoted to exploring return migrants' history regarding the timing of their first/last migration and return. In addition to employment and occupation in the first/last destination, contact with recruiters and other related issues are also considered.

4.4.1 Age at first/last migration and at return

In this sub-section an attempt is made to explore age at first/last migration as well as age at return. As shown in Table 4.5, the median age at migration of all return migrants was 26 years at first migration and 28 years at last migration, while the median age at return to Jordan was 34 years.

The median age at first migration increased from 21 years for return migrants who moved abroad before the year 2000 to 26 years for those who moved abroad after the beginning of 2000. The median age at return from last destination decreased dramatically from 24 years for migrants whose last migration was before 2000 to 27 years for migrants whose migration was after the beginning of 2000.

Table 4.5 Median age of return migrants at first/last migration and at return to Jordan									
Among migrants who returned to Jordan since 1/1/2000, the median age at: (i) first migration, (ii) last migration, and (iii) return to Jordan, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Destination at first/last migration	Median age at first migration			Median age at last migration			Median age at return to Jordan		
	Year of first migration			Year of last migration			Year of last migration		
	Before 2000	2000+	Total	Before 2000	2000+	Total	Before 2000	2000+	Total
Gulf Countries	21.0	27.0	25.0	24.0	27.0	25.0	44.0	31.0	39.0
Other Arab countries	21.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	21.0	22.0	29.0	27.0	29.0
USA	24.0	30.0	27.0	27.0	30.0	29.0	47.0	32.0	41.0
Europe	19.0	19.0	19.0	24.0	19.0	20.0	31.0	26.0	27.0
Other	19.0	31.0	24.0	27.0	33.0	29.0	33.0	34.0	33.0
Total	21.0	26.0	24.0	24.0	27.0	25.0	42.0	30.0	37.0
Number	416	748	1164	750	414	1164	750	414	1164



4.4.2 Employment status before first migration

Lack of job opportunities is one of the main motives of migration. Hence, employment status before migration is an important aspect against which the decision for migration can be explained. As an indicator of employment status before migration, respondents were asked to report their employment status in the three months preceding their first migration. Responses are summarized in Table 4.6. As may be seen, the majority of return migrants (43 percent) were employed in the three months preceding their first migration. With respect to differences between males and females, the likelihood of having been employed before migration was much higher among males (55 percent) than among females (18 percent).

The proportion employed before first migration was much higher among those who first moved to the USA (61 percent) than among those who first moved to Europe (31 percent) or Gulf Countries (46 percent). This proportion was also much higher among migrants with university education (around 49 percent) than among those with Secondary education (26 percent).

Table 4.6 Employment status before first migration			
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percentage who were in employment in the 3-month preceding first migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Characteristic	Males	Females	Total
First destination region			
Gulf Countries	60.9	21.6	46.3
Other Arab countries	47.0	11.8	33.2
USA	81.4	15.2	60.7
Europe	33.2	21.5	31.2
Other	54.1	6.1	41.2
Age at first migration			
0-14	17.0	1.8	10.2
15-29	52.1	10.6	37.3
30-44	68.4	41.4	60.5
45-59	55.1	10.0	51.5
Type of place of current residence			
Urban	54.6	17.5	42.0
Rural	59.8	23.6	48.8
Region of current residence			
Central	58.1	10.1	41.7
North	49.9	29.4	43.5
South	60.8	70.2	65.0
Current level of education			
Some basic	43.8	0.4	34.6
Basic/Vocational technical	81.6	9.1	46.8
Secondary	41.5	5.2	26.3
Higher	56.3	30.9	48.7
Total	55.3	18.3	42.9
Number	232	163	485

4.4.3 Last occupation before first migration

The last occupation of return migrants before first migration by sex and region of destination is presented in Table 4.7. About two-thirds of the return migrants were classified under two main occupations before their first migration; Professionals & related trades workers. Professionals 43 percent while related trades workers category comprises 21 percent. Bearing in mind the very low number of females in the table (only 47 females), it is not valid, statistically speaking, to compare the occupational pattern by sex. With respect to the distribution of last occupation by destination of return migrants, no conclusion can be drawn due to the rare cases in destinations other than the Arab region.

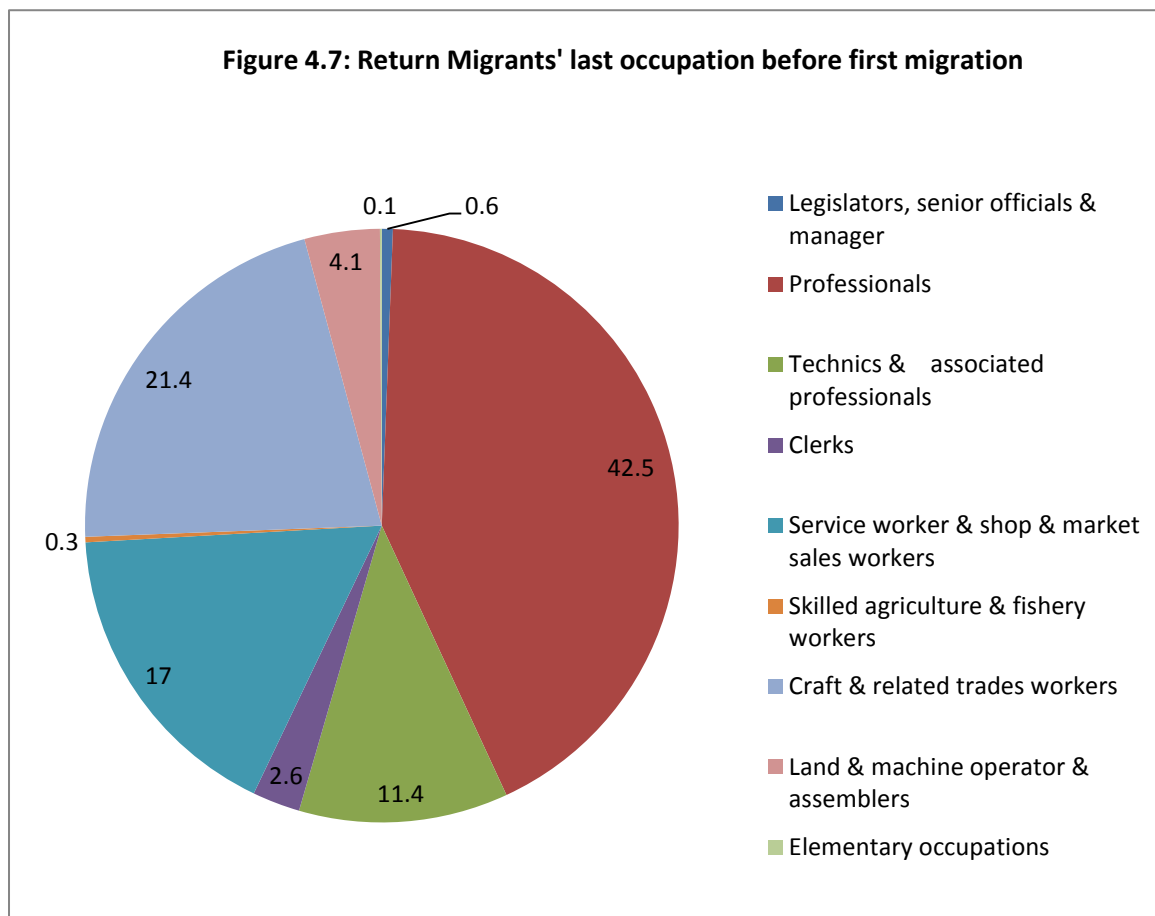


Table 4.7 Last occupation before first migration of return migrants											
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 and who were reported to have ever worked prior to migration, the percent distribution by last occupation before first migration, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014											
Sex & Destination	Occupation									Total	Number
	Legislators, senior officials & manager	Professionals	Technics & associated professionals	Clerks	Service worker & shop & market sales workers	Skilled agriculture & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Land & machine operator & assemblers	Elementary occupations		
Males											
Arab Gulf	0.4	38.3	11.6	4.1	20.1	.4	22.3	2.6	.1	100.0	136
Other Arab countries	0.0	32.5	0.0	0.0	31.4	2.3	33.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
North America	0.0	13.5	2.1	.6	28.8	0.5	4.7	49.8	0.0	100.0	13
Europe	0.0	36.9	38.1	0.0	17.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
Other	2.5	38.0	18.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	25.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	37
Total	0.7	36.4	13.2	2.7	19.9	0.4	21.5	5.1	0.0	100.0	207
Females											
Arab Gulf	0.0	75.7	2.8	1.6	2.3	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	41
Other Arab countries	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
North America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	100.0	1
Europe	0.0	37.2	0.0	25.4	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Other	0.0	29.4	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Total	0.0	69.1	3.6	2.1	4.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	47
Total											
Arab Gulf	0.3	47.0	9.5	3.5	16.0	0.3	21.3	2.0	0.1	100.0	177
Other Arab countries	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	25.5	1.9	42.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
North America	0.0	13.0	2.0	.5	31.0	0.5	4.5	48.0	0.4	100.0	14
Europe	0.0	36.9	34.2	2.6	19.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Other	2.4	37.5	18.7	0.0	13.4	0.0	27.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	39
Total	0.6	42.5	11.4	2.6	17.0	0.3	21.4	4.1	0.1	100.0	254

4.4.4 Number of moves

Number of moves or number of destinations by return migrants is shown in Table 4.8. It is clear from the table that most of return migrants went to one destination only. The percentage of return migrants who went to one destination amounted to 88 percent of the total number of return migrants. As expected, the proportion of return migrants who migrated to only one destination decreases as age at return increases (95 percent for migrants aged 15-29 years at return versus 80 percent for those aged 60 or more years at return). The results also show that while 12 percent of male return migrants moved to two or more destinations, only 5 percent of female return migrants did so. Return migrants with Some basic education were more likely to have moved to more than one destination (14 percent) than those with secondary and above education.

Table 4.8 Return migrants and number of destination countries						
Percent distribution of all return migrants by the number of all destination countries lived in for 3 or more months, according to selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
Characteristic	Number of all destination countries				Total	Number
	1	2	3	4+		
Age at return						
15-29	95.2	4.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	371
30-44	91.9	5.8	1.2	1.1	100.0	425
45-59	74.0	22.9	1.3	1.8	100.0	236
60+	79.9	10.7	1.6	7.8	100.0	131
Sex						
Male	83.9	12.3	1.3	2.5	100.0	730
Females	94.7	4.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	434
Type of place of current residence						
Urban	88.0	9.1	1.0	2.0	100.0	988
Rural	87.8	11.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	176
Current level of education						
No education	87.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Some basic	86.2	12.0	1.1	.8	100.0	199
Basic/Vocational technical training	94.0	6.0	0.0	.1	100.0	116
Secondary	95.6	3.8	.6	.1	100.0	187
Higher	85.3	10.8	1.2	2.8	100.0	657
Last destination before returning						
Gulf Countries	91.1	7.2	0.9	0.9	100.0	821
Other Arab countries	89.6	6.3	0.6	3.5	100.0	130
USA	79.0	11.0	1.0	9.1	100.0	62
Europe	80.6	15.8	1.6	2.0	100.0	63
Other	67.7	29.1	1.6	1.6	100.0	88
Total	88.0	9.4	0.9	1.7	100.0	1164

4.4.5 Contact with recruiters

Obtaining the necessary information on employment opportunities is the first economic cost of migration. Table 4.9 assesses whether or not the return migrant had contact with a private labour recruiter prior to migration, according to selected background characteristics of return migrants who moved to first destination since the beginning of the year 2000. As shown in the table, 82 percent of the return migrants did not have contact with recruiters before migration. Only 18 percent of return migrants had contacted recruiters before migration. This may be attributed to the importance of migrants' networks as a means of facilitating migration more than the recruiters. With slight variations, a similar pattern is observed by background characteristics.

Table 4.9 Pre-migration contact with recruiters among return migrants				
Percent distribution of return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000 by whether they had contact with a private recruiter to work abroad, Jordan-HIMS 2014				
Characteristic	Yes: Had contact	No: Didn't have contact	Total	Number
First destination region				
Gulf Countries	24.7	75.3	100.0	286
Other Arab countries	10.3	89.7	100.0	57
USA	16.0	84.0	100.0	20
Europe	9.7	90.3	100.0	56
Other	6.3	93.7	100.0	68
Age at first migration				
0-14	0.0	100.0	100.0	29
15-29	19.6	80.4	100.0	289
30-44	17.4	82.6	100.0	146
45-59	39.3	60.7	100.0	16
60+	0	0	100.0	0
Type of place of current residence				
Urban	18.8	81.2	100.0	421
Rural	15.2	84.8	100.0	64
Level of education				
No education	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Some basic	16.3	83.7	100.0	70
Basic/Vocational technical training	20.9	79.1	100.0	76
Secondary	16.8	83.2	100.0	75
Higher	18.6	81.4	100.0	264
Total	18.3	81.7	100.0	485

4.4.6 First versus last destination

Information on the first versus last destination of return migrants is given in Table 4.10. As may be seen, the first and last destinations of return migrants were the same for the vast majority of return migrants. For example, among those who first moved to the Gulf Countries, 96.4 percent of return migrants were still in the same region before returning to Jordan. This conclusion is also valid for other destinations for both males and females.

Table 4.10 First versus last destinations of return migrants						
Percent distribution of all return migrants by region of last destination, according to region of first destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
Region of first destination	Region of last destination					Total
	Gulf Countries	Other Arabic Countries	USA	Europe	Other	
Males						
Gulf Countries	96.4	.6	0.6	.5	1.9	100.0
Other Arab countries	8.5	77.6	1.2	9.9	2.7	
USA	18.6	.9	80.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Europe	6.6	0.0	4.7	71.1	17.5	100.0
Other	14.9	.7	4.4	0.0	75.9	100.0
Females						
Gulf Countries	99.5	.3	0.1	0.0	.1	100.0
Other Arab countries	8.2	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
USA	3.4	0.0	96.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Europe	6.8	0.0	0.0	93.2	0.0	100.0
Other	3.6	23.4	0.0	0.0	73.0	100.0
Total						
Gulf Countries	97.6	.5	0.4	.3	1.2	100.0
Other Arab countries	8.4	83.6	0.7	5.7	1.5	100.0
USA	11.6	.5	87.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Europe	6.6	0.0	4.0	74.7	14.7	100.0
Other	11.9	6.8	6.2	0.0	75.1	100.0

4.4.7 Possession of legal documents allowing entry to first destination

This section looks at possession of documents return migrants used to gain access to their first destination. Table 4.11 gives an overview of the possession and type of visa or permit at arrival in country of first destination. Among return migrants who moved to country of first

destination since the beginning of the year 2000, 98.2 percent had legal and valid admission documents, 1.6 percent did not need visa, while 0.2 percent had no visa or other valid document. Females were more compliant to the visa requirements with 96 percent having legal and valid admission documents versus 99 percent for males.

Approaching two-thirds of return migrants had a work permit (38 percent), followed by 22 percent who had a temporary residence permit, and 8 percent who had tourist visa. With respect to admission documents type by sex, it is noticed that the most prevalent additional document for males was the “work visa/ permit” (50 percent), while for females it was the “temporary residence permit” (52 percent).

Table 4.11 Admission documents and compliance with regulations by return migrants			
Percent distribution of return migrants, who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, by type of admission document, according to sex, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Admission document	Sex of return migrant		Total
	Male	Female	
a) Yes: Visa and/or document	99.3	95.9	98.2
Tourist visa	10.4	3.8	8.3
Work visa / permit	50.3	13.7	38.4
Business visa	2.5	0.1	1.7
Student visa	18.4	6.5	14.5
Refugee visa (UNHCR)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary residence permit	7.9	52.1	22.4
Migrant/Residence permit	9.9	20.1	13.3
Other	0.6	3.6	1.6
b) No visa or document	0.1	0.3	0.2
Asked for political asylum	82.8	37.9	57.1
Undocumented entry	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	17.2	62.1	42.9
c) Did not need visa	0.6	3.8	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	323	163	485

4.4.8 Financing first migration

The survey enquired into the source of financial support received to cover the cost of the migration move. Overall, two main sources to fund their first migration were utilized by return migrants, namely—own savings and the support they received from their families (Table 4.12).

Own savings were the source of financing the first migration for 51 percent of return migrants, while support from the family accounted for 38 percent of the sources utilized. The two sources together comprised more than 89 percent of the sources utilized by return migrants to finance their first migration. In addition, about 6 percent of return migrants finance their first migration from the employer in country of migration. With slight variations, the same pattern is observed by background characteristics shown in Table 4.12 below.

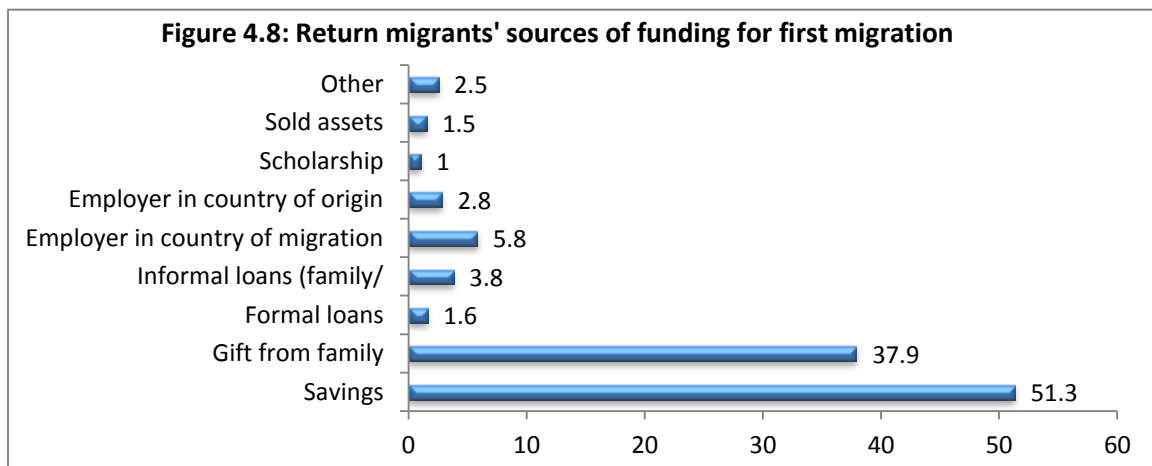


Table 4.12 How return migrant financed first migration											
Among return migrants who moved to first destination since 1/1/2000, the percentage who financed the move by one or more of the sources specified, according to sex of return migrant and selected background characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014											
Characteristic	Savings	Gift from family	Formal loans	Informal loans (family/friends)	Friends/ local community	Employer in country of migration	Employer in country of origin	Scholarship	Sold assets	Other	Number
First destination region											
Gulf Countries	58.3	32.9	1.4	5.6	.1	7.6	2.0	.1	.6	1.2	286
Other Arab Countries	32.9	51.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	6.5	7.5	4.5	.1	6.0	57
USA	39.6	53.8	2.7	.7	1.5	4.2	0.0	.4	3.3	0.0	20
Europe	39.8	59.6	3.1	.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2	1.7	.9	55
Other	49.9	25.0	2.4	.5	.2	2.9	5.1	2.8	5.8	6.9	68
Age at first migration											
0-14	37.1	62.2	0.0	.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2	0.0	0.0	29
15-29	45.5	49.9	1.4	2.5	.2	4.9	1.8	.3	1.2	2.4	289
30-44	64.3	14.3	2.4	5.4	0.0	7.6	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	146
45-59	55.2	1.5	2.3	20.2	1.2	13.0	19.4	0.0	.5	0.0	16
60+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Type of place of current residence											
Urban	53.2	39.0	1.4	4.3	0.1	5.8	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	421
Rural	39.2	30.5	3.2	0.6	0.3	5.8	3.4	0.8	6.3	12.8	64
Education											
Some basic	58.1	13.9	.5	4.2	.3	8.5	7.0	0.0	5.2	6.7	70
Basic/Vocational training	35.1	56.9	0.0	4.1	.5	6.4	.7	.1	0.0	.6	76
Secondary	55.7	40.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	.2	75
Higher	52.9	38.1	2.9	3.5	.1	5.8	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.6	264
Total	51.3	37.9	1.6	3.8	0.2	5.8	2.8	1.0	1.5	2.5	485

4.4.9 Length of residence in last destination

Table 4.13 shows the length of residence of return migrants in their last country of destination by region of destination. As shown in the table, and given the nature of Jordanian migration as a male labour migration, almost (45 percent) of return migrants reported that they stayed 15 years or more in the last country of destination accounted, (27 percent) stayed for a period of less than five years in the last country of destination.

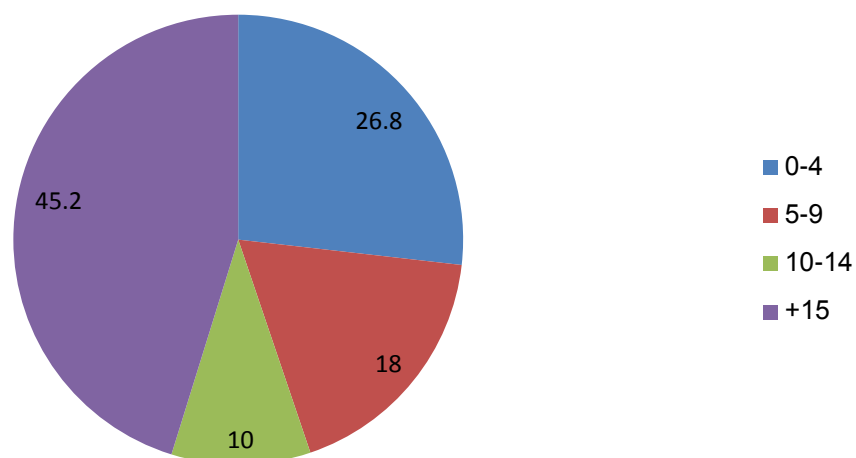
With respect to length of residence by sex, the results indicate that males stay longer than females for the whole population as well as for all regions of destination.

Table 4.13 Return migrants and length of residence at last destination

Among all return migrants, the percent distribution of return migrants, according to length of residence in country of last destination and region of last destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014

Last destination region	Length of residence at country of last destination (years)												Total			
	0-4			5-9			10-14			15+						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Gulf Countries	%	24.3	24.9	24.5	13.2	13.5	13.3	11.7	6.8	9.8	50.8	54.7	52.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	122	79	201	66	43	109	59	21	80	255	173	429	502	319	821
Other Arab Countries	%	44.5	17.6	31.7	36.9	29.8	33.5	5.3	10.5	7.8	13.2	42.1	27.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	30	11	41	25	19	44	4	7	10	9	26	35	68	62	130
USA	%	30.3	15.8	24.7	9.2	21.9	14.3	15.0	9.1	12.7	45.6	52.1	48.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	11	4	15	3	5	9	5	2	8	17	13	29	36	25	62
Europe	%	21.0	55.7	26.7	51.4	27.8	47.5	16.2	14.4	15.9	11.4	2.0	9.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	11	6	17	27	3	30	9	2	10	6	0	6	53	10	63
Other	%	33.9	78.5	43.1	22.8	6.9	19.6	11.5	0.0	9.2	31.5	14.6	28.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	23	14	37	16	1	17	8	0	8	21	3	26	70	17	88
Total	%	27.1	26.3	26.8	18.9	16.4	18.0	11.6	7.3	10.0	42.3	49.8	45.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	N	197	113	311	137	71	208	84	32	116	308	215	523	730	434	1164

Figure 4.9: Percent distribution of return migrants by length of residence in last destination (years)



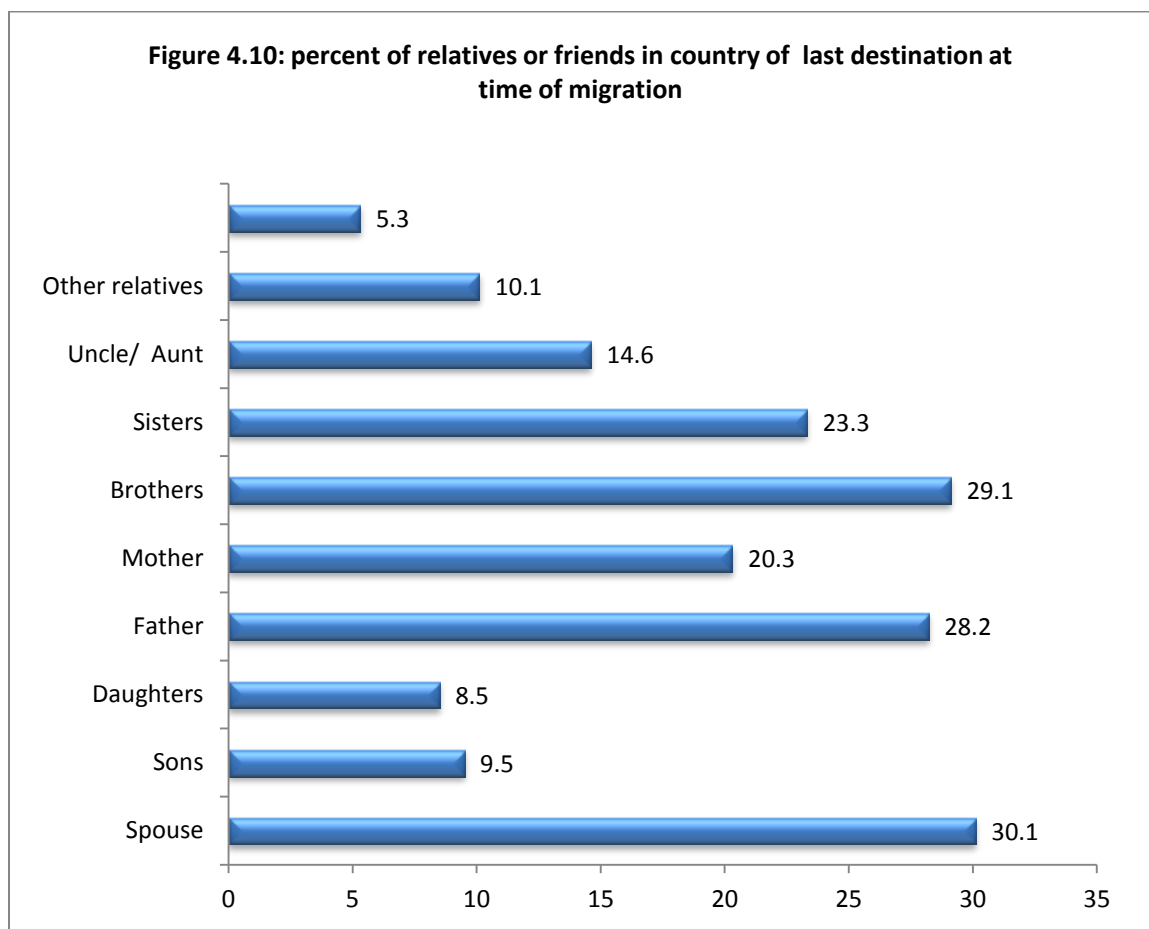
4.5 Migration Networks and Assistance

Migration networks play an important role in linking migrants to their homeland, and stimulating new migration streams. Through migration networks newly-arrived migrants to a country of destination may find friends and relatives who can make their life easy by hosting them upon arrival and more importantly by introducing them to the labour market.

4.5.1 Presence of relatives / friends at arrival in country of last destination

Table 4.14 shows the percentage of return migrants who had specified relatives or friends at arrival in country of last destination. As shown in the table, just over 48 percent of return migrants had a relative or a friend at arrival in country of last destination. Return migrants who had spouse upon arrivals amounted to 15 percent, followed by brothers (14.6 percent), father (14.1 percent), and sisters (11.7 percent). Those who did have other relatives or friends amounted to 5.1 percent of the total return migrants.

Table 4.14 Presence of relatives or friends in country of last destination at time of migration											
Percentage of return migrants who had relatives or friends at arrival in country of last destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014											
Characteristic	Presence of relatives or friends in country of last destination at time of migration										Number
	Spouse	Sons	Daughters	Father	Mother	Brothers	Sisters	Uncle/ Aunt	Other relatives	No one	
Last destination region											
Gulf Countries	17.8	6.3	5.5	16.6	11.9	17.0	12.7	4.7	4.9	48.2	821
Other Arab Countries	10.2	1.6	1.8	9.5	10.0	11.5	15.0	23.9	3.2	54.4	130
USA	10.6	1.6	3.1	10.6	10.2	6.0	12.1	6.7	7.8	43.8	62
Europe	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.1	5.1	1.8	6.8	82.0	63
Other	10.4	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.8	8.2	1.8	11.4	5.8	68.9	88
Age at migration to last destination											
0-14	2.0	0.2	1.1	73.9	57.2	37.9	36.4	18.4	1.6	16.9	174
15-29	21.5	7.6	6.6	4.1	1.6	10.9	8.0	6.5	6.3	52.4	700
30-44	7.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	11.4	6.8	3.2	3.7	72.3	238
45-59	7.2	1.2	1.8	15.4	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	73.5	46
Sex of current migrant											
Male	3.4	3.5	3.4	13.3	7.9	11.1	8.0	8.0	3.9	62.6	730
Female	34.7	6.7	5.7	15.5	13.9	20.5	17.8	6.1	7.0	34.2	434
Type of place of current residence											
Urban	12.8	2.0	1.5	13.7	9.9	14.8	11.2	7.4	4.7	53.2	988
Rural	27.4	19.9	20.0	16.3	11.6	13.2	14.3	7.1	6.9	45.6	176
Level of education											
No education	0.0	1.5	0.0	12.6	12.6	39.4	36.6	3.5	10.6	36.0	5
Some basic	19.9	0.8	1.3	14.1	6.3	12.0	4.6	6.6	3.0	43.5	199
Basic/Vocational	14.6	1.6	1.6	16.2	6.0	15.0	11.5	19.5	12.5	28.1	116
Secondary	10.5	2.9	3.7	20.8	18.0	22.2	18.6	10.9	3.9	44.9	187
Higher	15.1	7.0	5.8	11.8	9.8	12.9	11.7	4.4	4.7	61.0	657
Total	15.0	4.7	4.3	14.1	10.2	14.6	11.7	7.3	5.1	52.0	1164



4.5.2 Assistance provided by relatives or friends at arrival in last destination

The assistance provided by relatives, friends, or others in country of last destination usually starts before migration and extends to cover reception upon arrival into country of destination as well as lubricating the introduction of the newly arrived migrant into the labour market. As shown in Table 4.15, the overall proportion of return migrants who received assistance from relatives or friends in their last destination was 62 percent. The most prevalent type of assistance provided was food/lodging or what can be called hospitality. Hospitality was provided for more than 42 percent of return migrants upon arrival in their last destination.

Two other types of assistance were provided; assistance in obtaining visa/residence permits and assistance to find work. About 31 percent of return migrants were assisted by their relatives and friends to obtain visas or have residence permits issued for them. As for help provided for return migrants to find work, relatives and friends assisted 8 percent of them find work.

This result is somewhat striking since migrants are supposed to secure work contracts before departure, but due to the prevalence of what is called “free visa” or visas without a specific

job commitment, a proportion of migrants are supposed to seek jobs in destination countries through the assistance of their relatives and friends.

Paying travel expenses and providing money/loans were of the types of assistance provided by relatives and friends to return migrants in their countries of last destination. Return migrants who were assisted through the payment of their travel expenses amounted to 18 percent while those who were provided money or loans amounted to 6.5 percent.

Return migrants who were fully supported by their relatives or friends until finding jobs amounted to 0.5 percent. The results reflect the importance of relatives and friends and indicate a high level of support in lubricating migration and insuring smooth integration of the newly arrived migrants into the labour market. Slight variations may be observed according to the characteristics considered in the table.

Table 4.15 Type of assistance provided by relatives or friends in country of last destination to return migrants at time of arrival											
Percentage of return migrants who received specified types of assistance from relatives or friends at time of arrival in country of last destination, Jordan-HIMS 2014											
Characteristic	Type of assistance provided by relatives or friends										Number who had relatives/friends
	Obtained visa/residence permit	Paid for travel	Provided food/lodging	Provided money/loans	Provided information about work	Helped to find work	Helped to find accommodation	Full support until migrant found job	Other	None	
Last destination region											
Gulf Countries	34.5	17.1	40.6	7.5	1.6	4.6	6.3	0.6	0.0	40.5	429
Other Arab Countries	11.5	7.0	50.2	2.8	0.9	19.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	33.0	63
USA	49.2	38.2	66.1	0.9	1.2	20.7	5.6	0.2	0.0	11.2	40
Europe	8.8	13.7	26.4	15.1	0.0	3.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	47.2	14
Other	8.3	19.1	22.3	4.5	0.0	12.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	48.6	36
Age at migration to last destination											
0-14	27.0	12.1	60.3	8.7	0.0	0.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	145
15-29	32.2	20.1	35.2	4.1	2.0	10.0	4.5	0.6	0.0	41.9	354
30-44	36.1	18.0	40.1	15.9	0.5	13.0	16.4	0.8	0.0	22.5	68
45-59	11.5	7.4	31.7	0.0	2.8	2.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	55.5	14
Sex of return migrant											
Male	17.8	14.1	39.5	8.2	0.9	13.7	6.4	0.9	0.0	41.1	293
Female	44.0	21.0	44.3	4.8	1.7	1.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	35.6	289
Type of place of current residence											
Urban	34.8	20.1	46.5	7.2	1.5	8.9	7.2	0.4	0.0	31.8	481
Rural	11.6	5.2	20.0	3.1	0.8	2.3	3.1	0.7	0.0	69.6	101
Level of education											
No education	21.9	2.3	84.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	15.4	3
Some basic	45.1	24.7	27.9	9.8	0.6	3.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	31.0	118
Basic/Vocational technical training	34.3	26.3	69.1	5.2	0.5	26.8	11.2	0.1	0.0	26.0	83
Secondary	21.3	8.6	47.0	8.5	0.3	6.9	6.9	0.6	0.0	47.0	102
Higher	27.2	15.2	37.3	4.8	2.3	4.0	5.6	0.8	0.0	42.3	276
Total	30.8	17.5	41.9	6.5	1.3	7.7	6.5	0.5	0.0	38.4	582

4.6 Work History

Work history of return migrants is discussed in detail in this section. The analysis includes job situation upon arrival in the country of last destination, work conditions in last job in country of last destination, benefits provided by employers abroad and in Jordan, and other aspects of work and employment.

4.6.1 Job situation upon arrival in country of last destination

Job Situation upon arrival in the country of last destination for return migrants is shown in Table 4.16. As may be seen, 53 percent of return migrants had ever worked before moving in last destination while only 47 percent had never worked before the migration.

Table 4.16 Job situation upon arrival in country of last destination						
Percent distribution of all return migrants by the job situation upon arrival in country of last destination, according to selected characteristics, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
	Ever worked			Never worked	Total	Number
	Job was waiting for migrant		Didn't have a job waiting			
	Was transferred by employer	Was not transferred				
Last destination						
Gulf Countries	32.4	15.8	10.3	41.5	100.0	821
Other Arab Countries	8.5	4.0	30.4	57.2	100.0	130
USA	4.0	1.0	46.0	49.0	100.0	62
Europe	1.2	1.5	20.0	77.3	100.0	63
Other	18.9	16.3	9.3	55.5	100.0	88
Age at migration to last country abroad						
0-14	1.4	1.6	12.2	84.8	100.0	174
15-29	27.5	13.8	13.9	44.8	100.0	700
30-44	34.6	13.3	21.0	31.1	100.0	238
45-59	39.8	42.0	4.9	13.3	100.0	46
DK	17.6	0.0	51.1	31.3	100.0	5
Length of residence in country of last destination (years)						
0-4	26.2	17.0	13.3	43.5	100.0	311
5-9	15.2	10.8	18.9	55.1	100.0	208
10-14	22.2	19.5	17.4	41.0	100.0	116
15+	30.0	10.1	13.4	46.4	100.0	523
DK	13.1	0.0	38.1	48.8	100.0	6
Current marital status						
Never married	13.2	8.4	5.3	73.2	100.0	198
Ever married	28.0	13.9	16.9	41.2	100.0	966
Type of place of current residence						
Urban	25.9	12.7	16.7	44.7	100.0	988
Rural	23.4	14.1	5.1	57.4	100.0	176
Level of education						
No education	0.0	16.1	7.1	76.9	100.0	5
Some basic	21.3	12.1	24.6	41.9	100.0	199
Basic/Vocational training	15.2	11.9	22.6	50.4	100.0	116
Secondary	12.5	8.1	14.8	64.6	100.0	187
Higher	32.5	14.7	10.7	42.1	100.0	657
Total	25.5	12.9	14.9	46.6	100.0	1164

For those who ever worked, 26 percent were transferred by the employer and jobs were waiting for them, 13 percent were not transferred by employer and jobs were also waiting for them, while 15 percent did not have a job waiting for them in the country of destination. The distribution of return migrants by job situation upon arrival in the country of the last destination by characteristics stated in the table follows the general pattern with narrow variations.

4.7.1 Time of intended migration

Respondents who indicated that they intend to re-migrate were asked about the timeframe of implementing their intentions. As shown in Table 4.45, 45.9 percent of return migrants are not sure about the timeframe of implementing their intention. Those who gave numerical values to this question intend to migrate within a year (32 percent).

Table 4.17 Time of intended migration						
Among return migrants intending to re-migrate, the percent distribution by the planned time of intended migration, Jordan-HIMS 2014						
Intended destination region	Time of intended migration				Total	
	Within a year	Between 1 and 2 years from now	More than 2 years from now	Not sure		
Gulf Countries	31.4	7.7	18.4	42.5	100.0	121
Other Arabic Countries	18.8	11.2	.6	69.3	100.0	11
USA	38.1	21.8	19.9	20.2	100.0	27
Europe	33.2	1.5	1.0	64.3	100.0	46
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Total	32.0	8.3	13.7	45.9	100.0	205

5 Forced Migrants

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a demographic and socioeconomic profile of forced migrants' households interviewed in the 2014 Jordan-HIMS. Information is presented on households and household population and individual forced migrants, according to country of origin of migrants.

As previously mentioned in Chapter 1, in the 2014 Jordan-HIMS, information was collected from a sample of 1961 forced migrant households residing in Jordan. The sample households included 13099 individuals, with 7414 individuals or 56.6 percent being 15 years of age or more. Of this number, 1963 forced migrants aged 15 years or more were selected at random and successfully interviewed with the 'Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant'.

The results of this survey provide unique insights into the causes, consequences and experiences of forced migrants, as well as aspects of refugees' decision making.

5.2 Households and Population

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of households and the *de jure* population enumerated in the household survey, according to country of origin of forced migrants. Around 93.6 percent of forced migrant households come from Syria, while 6.4 percent of these households come from other countries. In terms of population, almost 95 percent come from Syria and 5 percent from other countries.

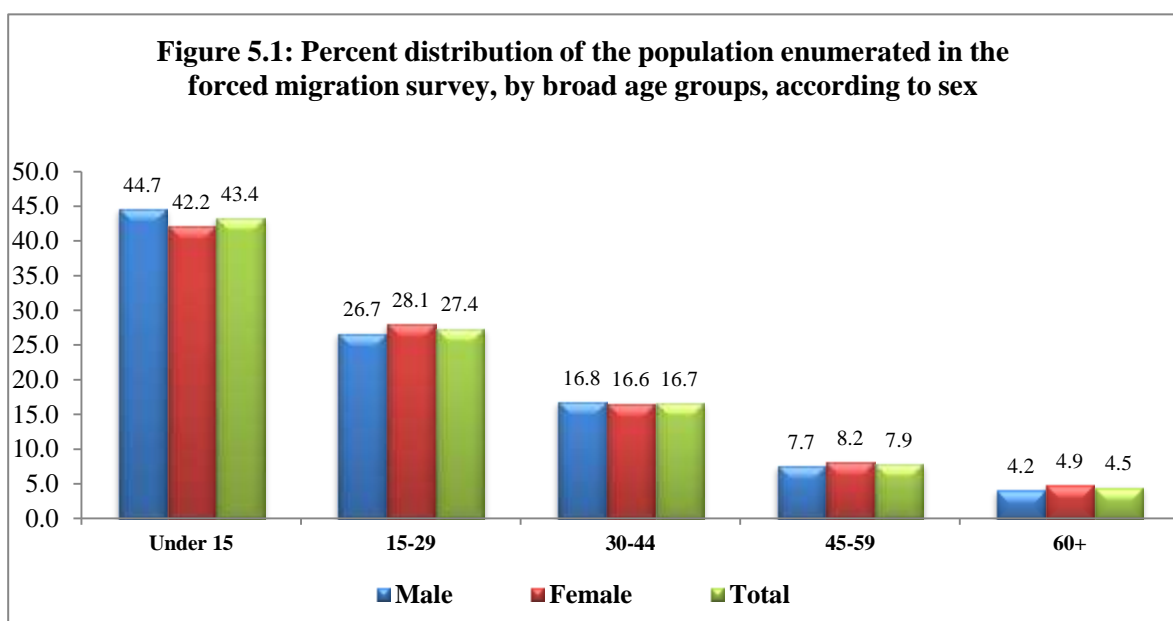
Table 5.1 Forced migrants households and population					
Distribution of the households and population enumerated in the forced migration survey according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014					
Country of origin	Households		Population		Mean size of households
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Syria	1836	93.6	12418	94.8	6.8
Other	125	6.4	681	5.2	5.5
Total	1961	100.0	13099	100.0	6.7

5.3 Population by Age and Sex

Table 5.2 shows the percent distribution of the *de jure* population of forced migrants enumerated in the survey by broad age groupings, according to sex and country of origin. The results show that forced migrants residing in Jordan include children, women and men. The *de jure* population in the forced migrant households included 13099 individuals, of whom

48.7 percent are males and 51.3 percent are females. Children under 15 years of age account for 43 percent of the total population of forced migrants.

Table 5.2 Household population by age, according to sex and nationality								
Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey, by broad age groups, according to sex and country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014								
Country of origin	Sex	Age					Total	Number
		Under 15	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+		
Syria	Male	45.2	26.7	16.8	7.4	3.8	100.0	6057
	Female	43.4	27.6	16.3	8.0	4.6	100.0	6362
	Total	44.3	27.2	16.6	7.7	4.2	100.0	12418
Other	Male	34.0	26.5	16.2	13.0	10.4	100.0	321
	Female	20.6	37.4	21.5	11.0	9.4	100.0	359
	Total	26.9	32.2	19.0	11.9	9.9	100.0	681
Total	Male	44.7	26.7	16.8	7.7	4.2	100.0	6378
	Female	42.2	28.1	16.6	8.2	4.9	100.0	6721
	Total	43.4	27.4	16.7	7.9	4.5	100.0	13099



The overall sex ratio shows that females (51.3 percent) outnumber males (48.7 percent). This pattern applies to refugees from Syria as well as to those from other countries. The results also show that the age-sex composition of forced migrants is distorted demographically. Differences in the proportions of persons in the five broad age groups in Table 5.2 are found in both male and female forced migrants according to country of origin. Thus, the proportion of children under 15 years of age is much higher among refugees from Syria (44 percent) than that among refugees from other countries (27 percent).

Children under 15 years of age represent the largest number of refugees from Syria, whereas the age group 15-29 years has the largest number of forced migrants from other countries.

This pattern indicates that more of the adult refugees from Syria were accompanied by children, than was the case among refugees from other countries.

Another striking feature of the figures in Table 5.2 is seen among the forced migrants from ‘other countries’ where male children under 15 years of age outnumber female children by 13 percentage points, while females in the broad age group 15-29 outnumber males by 11 percentage points.

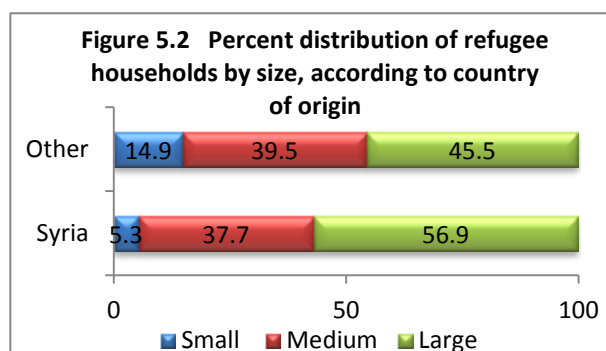
5.4 Household Composition

Table 5.3 presents information on the distribution of forced migrant households by sex of head of household, and by household size, according to country of origin. The household size distributions are aggregated into three groups: small households with 1 or 2 members, medium households with 3 to 5 members, and large households with 6 or more members.

Table 5.3 Household headship and composition			
Percent distribution of households enumerated in the forced migration survey, by sex of head of household, and household size, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Characteristic	Country of origin		Total
	Syria	Other	
A. Household headship			
Male	85.5	87.9	85.7
Female	14.4	12.1	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. Household size			
Small (1-2 persons)	5.3	14.9	5.9
Medium (3-5 persons)	37.7	39.5	37.9
Large (6+ persons)	56.9	45.5	56.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	6.8	5.5	6.7
Number of households	1836	125	1961

Headship of households. Among the refugee households covered, the traditional pattern of male-headed households is most intact (86 percent). The tendency toward female-headed households is slightly more prevalent in refugee households from Syria (14.4 percent) than in refugee households from other countries (12.1 percent).

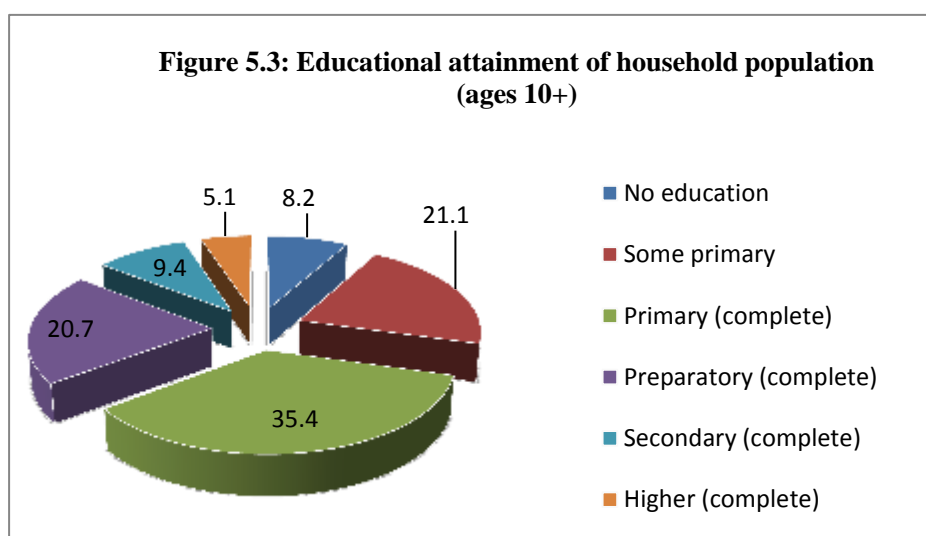
Size of households. Mean household size is larger in households from Syria (6.8 persons) than in households from other countries (5.5 persons). The distribution of refugee households by size peaks at the ‘large’ size among both groups of refugees. Households from Syria have more large households (6 or more members) (57 percent) than those from other countries (45 percent). Syrian households also show a sharper peak at the large size than households from other countries which show a broad peak extending over both the medium and large sizes.



5.5 Level of Education

Table 5.4 shows the percent distribution of the *de jure* population of refugees aged 10 years or more by the highest level of education attained, according to sex and country of origin. Overall, 8 percent have no formal education and 21 percent have some primary education. Around 71 percent have completed primary or above education, 15 percent have completed secondary or above education, and only 5 percent have completed higher education.

Table 5.4 Educational attainment of household population (ages 10+)								
Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey at ages 10 years and over by highest level of education attended, according to sex and country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014								
Country of origin	Highest level of education						Total	Number
	No education	Some primary	Primary (complete)	Preparatory (complete)	Secondary (complete)	Higher (complete)		
Males aged 10 years or more								
Syria	5.2	22.4	38.3	19.9	8.9	5.2	100.0	4065
Other	2.3	14.0	16.6	36.6	10.0	20.4	100.0	224
Total	5.1	22.0	37.1	20.8	9.0	6.0	100.0	4289
Females aged 10 years or more								
Syria	11.7	21.0	34.6	19.4	9.5	3.7	100.0	4299
Other	3.5	10.1	23.5	36.6	14.3	11.9	100.0	312
Total	11.1	20.3	33.9	20.6	9.9	4.2	100.0	4610
Total aged 10 years or more								
Syria	8.5	21.7	36.4	19.7	9.2	4.4	100.0	8364
Other	3.0	11.7	20.6	36.6	12.5	15.5	100.0	536
Total	8.2	21.1	35.4	20.7	9.4	5.1	100.0	8899



There are significant differences in educational attainment between refugees according to country of origin. Syrian refugees have less education than refugees from other countries. Literacy is less prevalent among refugees from Syria (91 percent) than among refugees of other nationalities (97 percent). The proportion with higher education is much lower among Syrian refugees (4 percent) than among other refugees from other countries (16 percent).

There is also variation in the gender gap in level of literacy by country of origin. Among Syrian refugees, literacy is higher among males (95 percent) than among females (88 percent), a gender gap amounting to 7 percentage points. The corresponding gender gap in literacy level among refugees from other countries amounts to only one percentage point. At the other end of the educational scale, the proportion with secondary or above education is much lower among Syrian refugees (14 percent) than among refugees from other countries (28 percent).

5.6 Employment Status

Table 5.5 shows the current employment status of the refugee population aged 15 years or more, according to sex and country of origin. Overall, 13 percent worked in the seven days preceding the survey, while the remaining 87 percent included 16 percent who were unemployed and seeking work, 6 percent in school, 39 percent doing housework, and nearly 13 percent having disability or of old age.

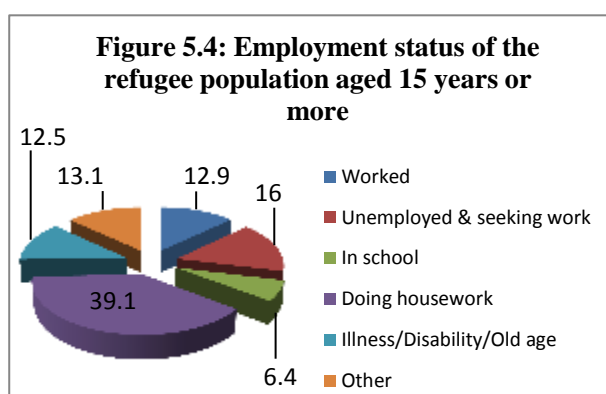
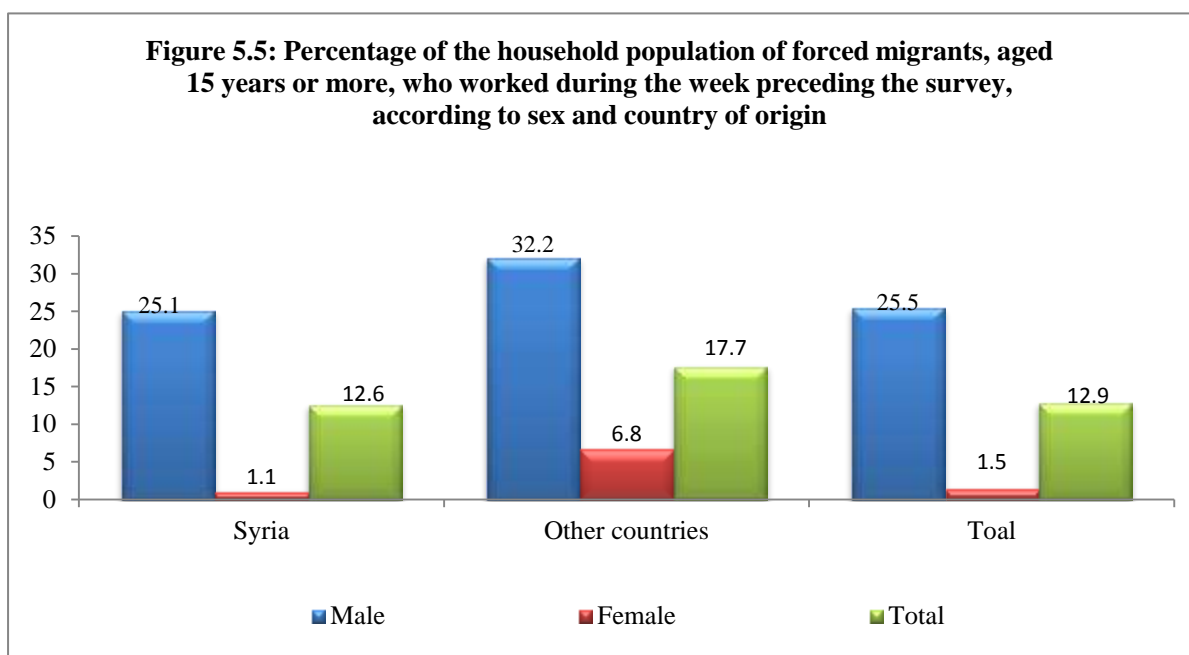


Table 5.5 Employment status of household population (ages 15+)

Percent distribution of the population enumerated in the forced migration survey aged 15 years or more, by employment status during the week preceding the survey, according to sex and country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014

Country of origin	Worked in 7 days preceding the survey	Un-employed and seeking work	In school	Doing housework	Has own income	Illness/disability, old age	Other	Total	Number
Males (15 years+)									
Syria	25.1	28.2	5.9	0.8	0.3	23.0	16.7	100.0	3318
Other	32.2	24.6	14.0	1.6	4.1	10.1	13.5	100.0	212
Total	25.5	28.0	6.3	0.9	0.6	22.2	16.6	100.0	3530
Females (15 years+)									
Syria	1.1	4.6	5.5	75.1	0.2	4.1	9.5	100.0	3601
Other	6.8	11.9	17.4	59.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	285
Total	1.5	5.1	6.4	73.9	0.2	3.8	9.1	100.0	3886
Total (15 years +)									
Syria	12.6	15.9	5.7	39.5	0.3	13.1	13.0	100.0	6918
Other	17.7	17.3	15.9	34.5	1.8	4.3	8.5	100.0	497
Total	12.9	16.0	6.4	39.1	0.4	12.5	12.7	100.0	7416

The proportion who worked in the week preceding the survey was lower among Syrian refugees (13 percent) than among those of other nationalities (18 percent). The results also show that the proportion who worked in the week preceding the survey was much higher among male refugees (26 percent) than among female refugees (1.5 percent). A striking example of such gender differentials is provided by the employment status figures of Syrian refugees. The proportion of these refugees who worked in the week preceding the survey was 25 percent among males but only one percent among females. The corresponding figures for refugees of other nationalities are 32 percent for males and 7 percent for females.



The proportion unemployed and seeking work was around 28 percent among Syrian refugees and 25 percent among refugees of other nationalities. The figures also show that while most male refugees (54 percent) were either in employment or seeking work, most female refugees (74 percent) were doing housework.

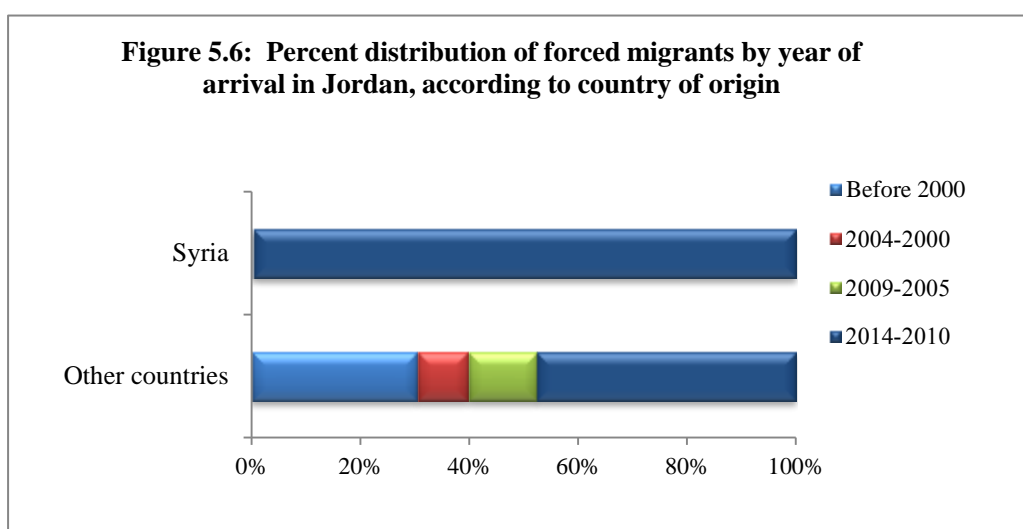
An important observation is that 23 percent of Syrian male refugees were reported to have a disability or illness or of old age compared with 10 percent of male refugees from other countries, and with only 4 percent of Syrian female refugees.

5.7 Year of Arrival in Jordan

Looking at the year of arrival of forced migrants in Jordan, it may be seen from Table 5.6 that the vast majority of forced migrants (97 percent) have arrived during the years from 2010 to the survey date in 2014, while fewer than 3 percent arrived before the year 2010.

Virtually all refugees from Syria have moved to Jordan in the years 2011-2014 with more than half of them (53 percent) moving to Jordan in the year 2013. Among refugees from other countries, approaching half have moved to Jordan in the years 2010-2014, while 22 percent arrived in the years 2000-2009, and as many as 30 percent arrived before the year 2000.

Table 5.6 Year of arrival in Jordan			
Percent distribution of forced migrants by year of arrival in Jordan, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Year of arrival in Jordan	Country of origin		Total
	Syria	Other	
Before 2000	0.1	30.4	1.5
2000	0.0	1.3	0.1
2001	0.0	1.3	0.1
2002	0.0	1.8	0.1
2003	0.0	1.6	0.1
2004	0.0	3.5	0.2
2000-2004	0.0	9.4	0.5
2005	0.0	0.8	0.0
2006	0.0	6.1	0.3
2007	0.0	3.4	0.2
2008	0.1	0.6	0.1
2009	0.0	1.7	0.1
2005-2009	0.1	12.6	0.7
2010	0.8	9.3	1.2
2011	7.5	4.4	7.4
2012	30.4	8.7	29.4
2013	53.1	21.0	51.6
2014	7.8	4.3	7.7
2010-2014	99.7	47.7	97.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12418	681	13099



5.8 The Migration Process

The remainder of this chapter will be concerned with an analysis of the data gathered in the individual survey of the sub-sample of 1963 forced migrants.

5.8.1 Age-sex composition

Table 5.7 shows the percent distribution of the sub-sample of forced migrants aged 15 years or more who were selected for the individual interview, by age, according to sex and country of origin. As may be seen, among this sample of refugees, 38 percent are males and nearly 62 percent are females. The distribution by age is heavily distorted demographically. It shows an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to current age. It begins with a low level among young refugees aged 15-19 years (3 percent), then sweeps upward forming a broad peak extending over the age range 25-44 years which includes almost 57 percent of forced migrants. The age group with the largest number of refugees is 35-39 years among males (19 percent), and 30-34 among females (17 percent).

Table 5.7 Age-sex distribution of forced migrants in the individual survey									
Percent distribution of forced migrants selected for the individual interview, by age, according to sex and country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Age group	Country of origin						Total		
	Syria			Other					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	3.0	3.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.8	3.4
20 - 24	6.1	12.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	11.8	9.3
25 - 29	10.7	15.6	13.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	9.7	15.1	13.0
30 - 34	13.9	17.1	15.9	13.1	7.7	11.2	13.8	16.8	15.6
35 - 39	20.6	14.2	16.5	8.7	0.0	5.6	19.4	13.7	15.9
40 - 44	12.9	11.4	12.0	17.4	36.5	24.1	13.4	12.3	12.7
45 - 49	10.6	11.0	10.8	17.9	8.0	14.4	11.3	10.9	11.0
50 - 54	6.3	6.3	6.3	12.3	18.8	14.6	6.9	6.8	6.8
55 - 59	5.9	3.4	4.3	4.6	2.8	3.9	5.7	3.4	4.3
60+	10.1	4.9	6.8	25.2	26.3	25.6	11.6	5.6	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	677	1168	1845	76	42	118	753	1210	1963
Percent	36.7	63.3	100.0	64.5	35.5	100.0	38.4	61.5	100.0

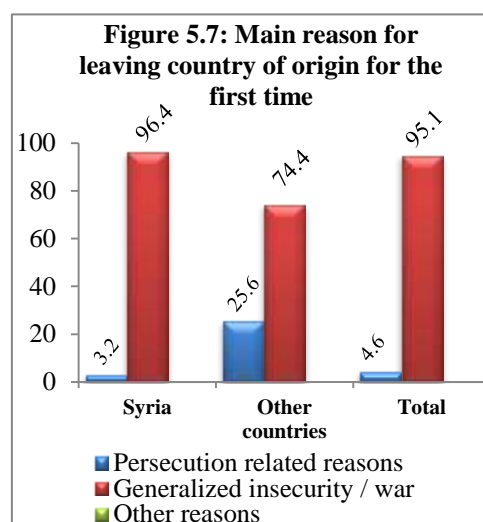
The figures in Table 5.7 also show that among the Syrian refugees selected for the individual interview, women (63 percent) outnumbered men (37 percent) by 26 percentage points. This unexpected result is due to the fact that virtually all Syrian households in the sample were blood related and, as mentioned in Chapter 1, interviewers were instructed to select for the individual interview the head of the household or, if not available, an adult member of the household. In a majority of Syrian households, the 'male' head of the household was not at home at the time of the interview and, in most of these cases, the 'wife' of the head of the household was selected for the individual interview.

5.8.2 Main reason for leaving country of origin

Table 5.8 shows the distribution of these migrants by the main reason for leaving their country of origin. Overall, 95 percent of the forced migrants left their country of origin because of generalized insecurity or war related reasons, while virtually all of the remaining five percent left due to persecution related reasons.

Table 5.8 Main reason for leaving country of origin			
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for leaving country of origin for the first time, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Main reason	Country of origin		
	Syria	Other	Total
Persecution related reasons	3.2	25.6	4.6
Generalized insecurity/war	96.4	74.4	95.1
Family reunification	0.2	0.0	0.2
Find employment abroad	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1845	118	1963

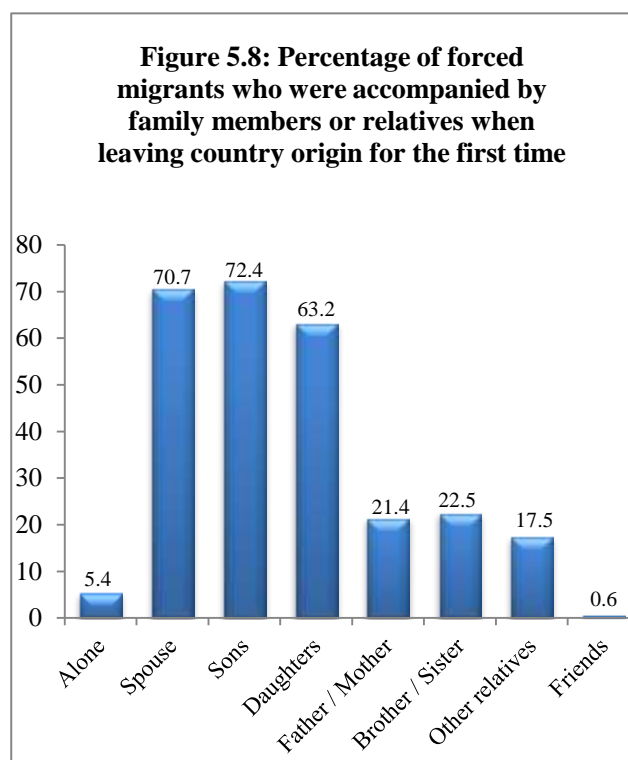
Insecurity and war related reasons were the dominant reason for leaving among refugees from Syria (96 percent) and, to a lesser extent, among refugees from other countries (74 percent). Persecution related reasons were cited as main reason for leaving by only three percent of refugees from Syria but by as many as 26 percent of refugees from other countries.



5.8.3 Who accompanied forced migrants on leaving country of origin?

Table 5.9 shows the percentage of forced migrants who were accompanied by family members or relatives when leaving country of origin for the first time. Overall, only around one in 20 refugees left their country of origin alone. Nearly 71 percent were accompanied by their spouses, 72 percent by their sons and 63 percent by their daughters.

Significant differentials are observed in the pattern of family members who accompanied forced migrants according to country of origin. Generally speaking, refugees from Syria were accompanied by more members of their families than refugees of other nationalities. Thus, among Syrian refugees, 72 percent were accompanied by their spouses, 74 percent by their sons and 64 percent by their daughters, while the comparable figures for refugees of other nationalities were 55 percent, 49 percent, and



52 percent, respectively.

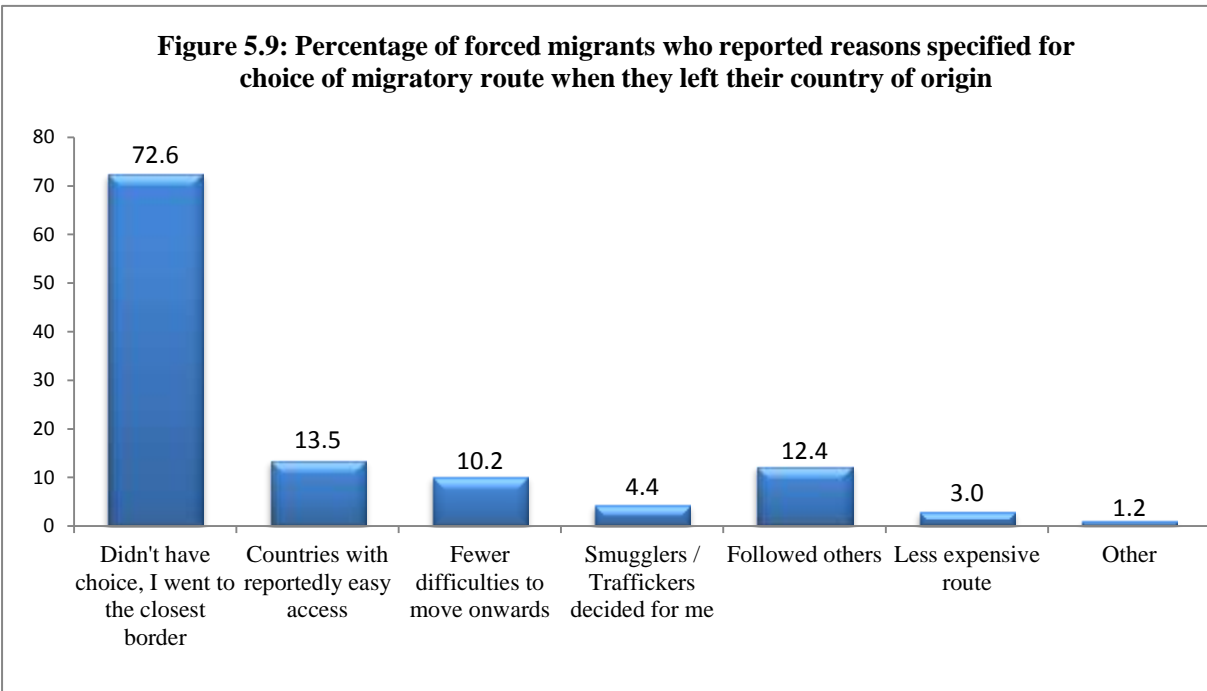
Table 5.9 Family members who accompanied forced migrants			
Percentage of forced migrants who were accompanied by family members or relatives when leaving country of origin for the first time, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Family members / relatives who accompanied forced migrant	Country of origin		
	Syria	Other	Total
Alone	5.4	6.0	5.4
Spouse	71.7	55.0	70.7
Sons	73.8	49.2	72.4
Daughters	63.9	52.3	63.2
Father	6.9	29.5	8.2
Mother	12.3	28.3	13.2
Brother(s)	11.5	22.4	12.1
Sister(s)	9.4	25.9	10.4
Uncle/Aunt	2.2	0.0	2.1
Other relatives	16.3	1.0	15.4
Friends	0.4	2.8	0.6
Number	1845	118	1963

5.8.4 Migratory route decision-making

Table 5.10 shows the percentage of forced migrants who reported reasons for choice of migratory route when they left their country of origin. Overall, “not having a choice and going to the closest border” was the main reason reported by the majority of refugees (73 percent). Other reasons reported by refugees included “countries with reportedly easy access”, cited by 14 percent, “followed others”, cited by 12 percent, and “fewer difficulties to move onwards”, cited by 10 percent.

Table 5.10 Migratory route decision-making			
Percentage of forced migrants who reported reasons specified for choice of migratory route when they left their country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Reason for choice of migratory route (Multiple response)	Country of origin		
	Syria	Other	Total
Didn't have choice, I went to the closest border	73.2	62.1	72.6
Countries with reportedly easy access	13.1	19.7	13.5
Fewer difficulties to move onwards	9.8	17.7	10.2
Smugglers / Traffickers decided for me	4.7	0.0	4.4
Followed others	13.0	3.5	12.4
Less expensive route	3.0	2.4	3.0
Other	1.0	5.3	1.2
Number	1845	118	1963

The role of smugglers/traffickers in deciding the migratory route when fleeing from country of origin was minimal among refugees from Syria (5 percent), while it was not reported by any of the refugees of other nationalities.



The results also show other differences in the reason for choice of migratory route by country of origin. For example, “following others” was the third most frequently reported reason by Syrian refugees (13 percent), while it was the fourth most frequently reported reason by refugees from other countries though being cited only by fewer than four percent.

“Fewer difficulties to move onwards” was the fourth most frequently reported reason by Syrian refugees (10 percent), while it ranked third among refugees of other nationalities (18 percent).

The migratory route being “less expensive” ranked sixth among both Syrian refugees and those of other nationalities, and was cited by only three percent of refugees.

5.8.5 The journey to Jordan

Table 5.11 shows the distribution of forced migrants by the number of countries visited before arriving in Jordan. Nearly 97 percent of the refugees arrived in Jordan directly from their country of origin, and over three percent arrived via other routes.

The proportion of refugees arriving in Jordan via one other country was three percent of Syrian refugees and nearly eight percent of refugees of other nationalities.

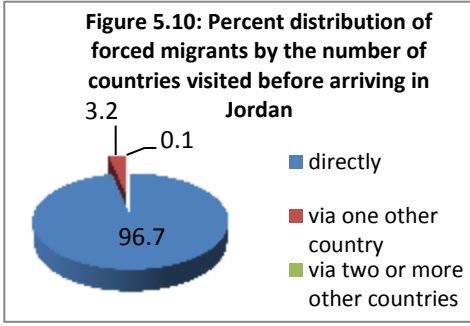


Table 5.11 The journey to Jordan					
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the number of countries visited before arriving in Jordan, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014					
Country of origin	Migration trajectory			Total	Number
	Arrived in Jordan directly from country of origin	Arrived in Jordan via one other country	Arrived in Jordan via two or more other countries		
Syria	97.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	1845
Other	92.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	118
Total	96.7	3.2	0.1	100.0	1963

The total number of refugees who arrived in Jordan via other countries was 65, of whom 56 were Syrians and 9 were Iraqis. Of the 56 Syrian refugees, 54 arrived in Jordan via ‘one’ other country, namely: 36 via Lebanon, 6 via Kuwait, 6 via Saudi Arabia, 3 via Egypt, and 3 via Turkey, while 2 arrived in Jordan via ‘two’ countries: Turkey and Egypt. The 9 Iraqi refugees arrived in Jordan via Syria.

5.8.6 Reason for moving onward from first country of asylum

The 65 refugees who arrived in Jordan via one or more other countries were asked about the reason of moving forward from the first country of asylum. The responses are summarized in Table 5.12.

The most frequent reported reason was that the “first country was only for transit”, cited by 44 percent, followed by “poor living conditions” (21 percent), “harassment from police/authorities” (17 percent), and “lack of security” (15 percent).

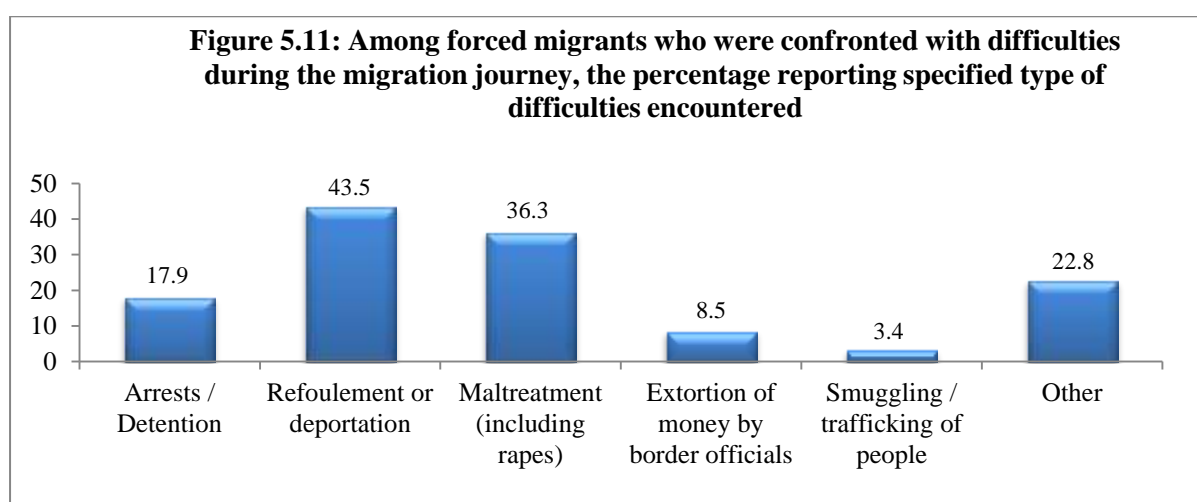
Table 5.12 Reason of moving onward from first country of asylum	
Among forced migrants who arrived in Jordan via one or more other countries, the percentage who reported reasons specified for moving onwards from the first country of asylum, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Reason of moving onward from first country of asylum (Multiple response)	Percent
First country was only for transit	44.2
Did not obtain refugee status	0.1
Poor living conditions	21.3
No/Restricted access to labour market	2.1
Harassment from police/authorities	16.9
Lack of security	15.1
Trafficking / Coercion	0.0
Lack of legal status	1.7
Resentment of foreigners	0.1
Other	13.9
Number	65

5.8.7 Difficulties encountered during migration journey

Table 5.13 shows the percentage of refugees who were confronted with difficulties during migration journey according to type of difficulties encountered. Overall, around 34 percent of refugees were confronted with various types of difficulties during the migration journey. Among these refugees, refoulement or deportation was reported by 43 percent, maltreatment

(including rapes) by 36 percent, arrests/detention by 18 percent, extortion of money by border officials by 9 percent; and smuggling/trafficking by 3 percent.

Table 5.13 Difficulties encountered during migration journey			
Among forced migrants who were confronted with difficulties during the migration journey, the percentage reporting specified type of difficulties encountered, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Type of difficulties encountered (Multiple response)	Country of origin		
	Syria	Other	Total
Arrests / Detention	17.3	28.7	17.9
Refoulement or deportation	43.3	47.0	43.5
Maltreatment (including rapes)	35.9	43.4	36.3
Extortion of money by border officials	9.0	0.0	8.5
Smuggling / trafficking of people	3.6	0.0	3.4
Other	23.6	9.7	22.8
Percentage of refugees who encountered difficulties during journey	34.6	30.8	34.4
Number of refugees who encountered difficulties during journey	639	36	675
Number of all refugees	1845	118	1963



By country of origin, the proportion of refugees who encountered difficulties during their journey to Jordan amounted to 35 percent of Syrian refugees and 31 percent of refugees of other nationalities.

In addition to the three leading difficulties encountered by both groups of refugees, two other difficulties were reported only by Syrian refugees, namely—“extortion of money by border officials”, reported by 9 percent, and “smuggling /trafficking of people”, reported by nearly 4 percent.

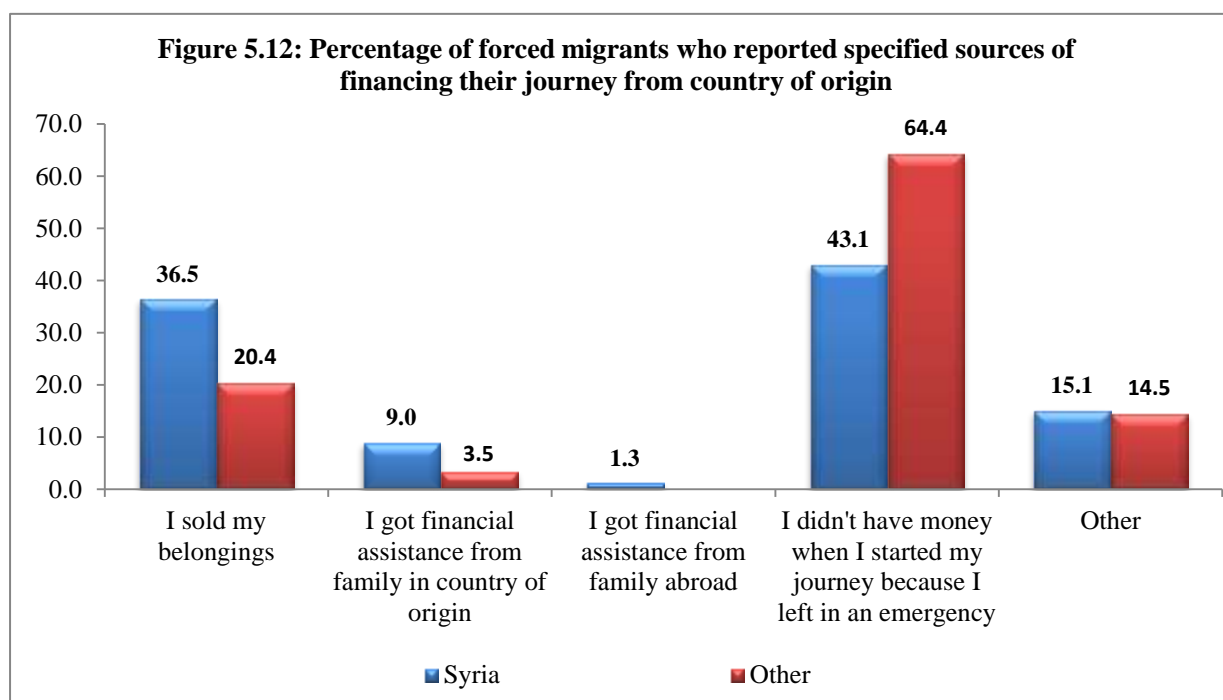
Among forced migrants who encountered difficulties on their journey to Jordan, around a third did not report back on these difficulties to family members in their country of origin, while the remaining 66 percent included 45 percent who reported back “all details” and 22 percent who reported back “only partially” on difficulties encountered.

5.8.8 Financing the migration journey

Table 5.14 shows the source of financing migration journey from country of origin to Jordan. Over two-fifths of Syrian refugees and nearly two-thirds of other refugees reported that they didn't have money when they started their journey because they left in an emergency.

Selling personal belongings was the second most frequently reported source by refugees from Syria (37 percent) and those of other nationalities (20 percent). Getting financial assistance from family in country of origin was the third frequently reported source by refugees from Syria (9 percent), while this source was reported by fewer than 4 percent of refugees from other countries.

Table 5.14 Financing the migration journey			
Percentage of forced migrants who reported specified sources of financing their journey from country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Source of financing journey from country of origin (Multiple response)	Country of origin		
	Syria	Other	Total
I sold my belongings	36.5	20.4	35.6
I got financial assistance from family in country of origin	9.0	3.5	8.7
I got financial assistance from family abroad	1.3	0.0	1.2
I didn't have money when I started my journey because I left in an emergency	43.1	64.4	44.4
Other	15.1	14.5	15.1
Number	1845	118	1963



5.9 Situation of Forced Migrants in Jordan

5.9.1 Main reason for coming to Jordan

Table 5.15 shows the distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for choosing to come to Jordan. Among Syrian refugees, the most frequently reported main reason for coming to Jordan was “to ask for asylum/get refugee status”, cited by 43 percent. Other main reasons include “transit, easier to move onwards” (24 percent), “good living conditions” (18 percent), and “family/friends networks” (10 percent), while ‘other reasons’ category accounted for the remaining 4 percent of the total.

Among refugees from other countries, “good living conditions” was the leading main reason, cited by 32 percent, while asking for asylum (31 percent) ranked a close second as main reason for coming to Jordan.

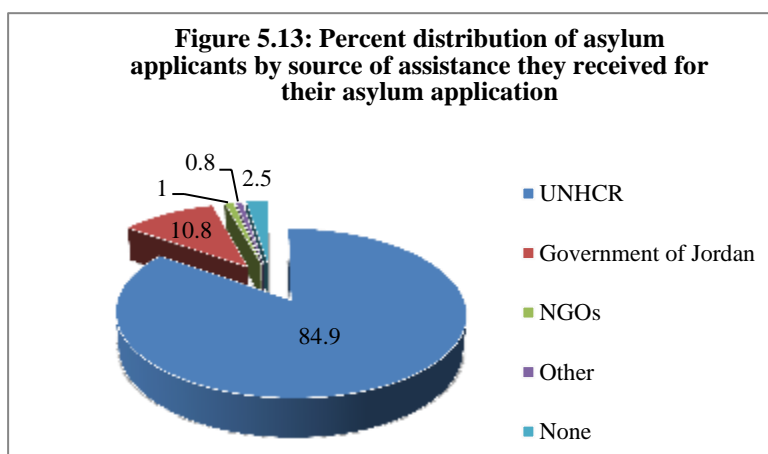
Table 5.15 Main reason for coming to Jordan			
Percent distribution of forced migrants by the main reason for coming to Jordan, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Main reason for coming to Jordan	Country of origin		
	Syria	Other	Total
To ask for asylum / get refugee status	43.4	30.6	42.7
Good living conditions	18.0	31.9	18.9
Family / friends networks	9.7	12.4	9.9
Access to labour market	0.3	0.0	0.3
Transit, easier to move onwards	24.1	24.5	24.1
Other	4.4	0.5	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1845	118	1963

5.9.2 Asylum applications

Table 5.16 gives information on the percentage of refugees who applied for asylum to Government of Jordan or UNHCR in Jordan, and the assistance received by asylum applicants by source of assistance.

Table 5.16 Asylum applications									
Percentage of forced migrants who applied for asylum, according to country of origin, and percent distribution of applicants for asylum by source of assistance, Jordan-HIMS 2014									
Country of origin	Percentage who applied for asylum to Government or UNHCR in Jordan	Number of all forced migrants	Percent distribution of asylum applicants by source of assistance they received for their asylum application						Number of asylum applicants
			Source of assistance						
			From UNHCR	From Government of Jordan	From NGOs	Other	None	Total	
Syria	92.0	1845	86.6	9.5	1.0	0.4	2.5	100.0	1697
Other	75.4	118	57.4	31.5	0.0	8.3	2.8	100.0	89
Total	91.0	1963	84.9	10.8	1.0	0.8	2.5	100.0	1786

91 percent applied for asylum to UNHCR or the Government of Jordan. The figures in table 5.16 also show that 97.5 percent of asylum applicants received assistance for their asylum application, with 85 percent receiving such assistance from UNHCR and 11 percent receiving it from the Government of Jordan, while only one percent of refugees received assistance from NGOs.



An important observation is that assistance from UNHCR to asylum applicants was received by 87 percent of Syrian refugees and only 57 percent of the other refugees. In contrast, assistance from the Government of Jordan was received by only 10 percent of Syrian refugees but by as many as 32 percent of the other refugees.

5.9.3 Refugee status determination

Table 5.17 shows the distribution of asylum applicants by the outcome of their asylum application, according to country of origin. Overall, 92 percent of asylum seekers received recognition of their refugee status, while 8 percent were still waiting for a decision on their asylum application. Only less than one percent of asylum applications were rejected.

The proportion of asylum applicants waiting for a decision was lower among Syrian applicants (7 percent) than among applicants of other nationalities (14 percent).

Table 5.17 Refugee status determination					
Percent distribution of asylum applicants by refugee status determination, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014					
Country of origin	Decision				Number of asylum applicants
	Recognition	Procedure still ongoing	Rejection	Total	
Syria	91.9	7.3	0.8	100.0	1697
Other	86.0	14.0	0.0	100.0	89
Total	91.6	7.7	0.8	100.0	1786

5.9.4 Current status of refugees

Looking now at the current status of refugees in Jordan, we see from table 5.18 that virtually all refugees in the sample have legal status, with the vast majority (85 percent) being recognized refugees and 10 percent asylum seekers. While 86 percent of Syrian refugees have the status of ‘recognized refugee’, only 63 percent of the other refugees have this status.

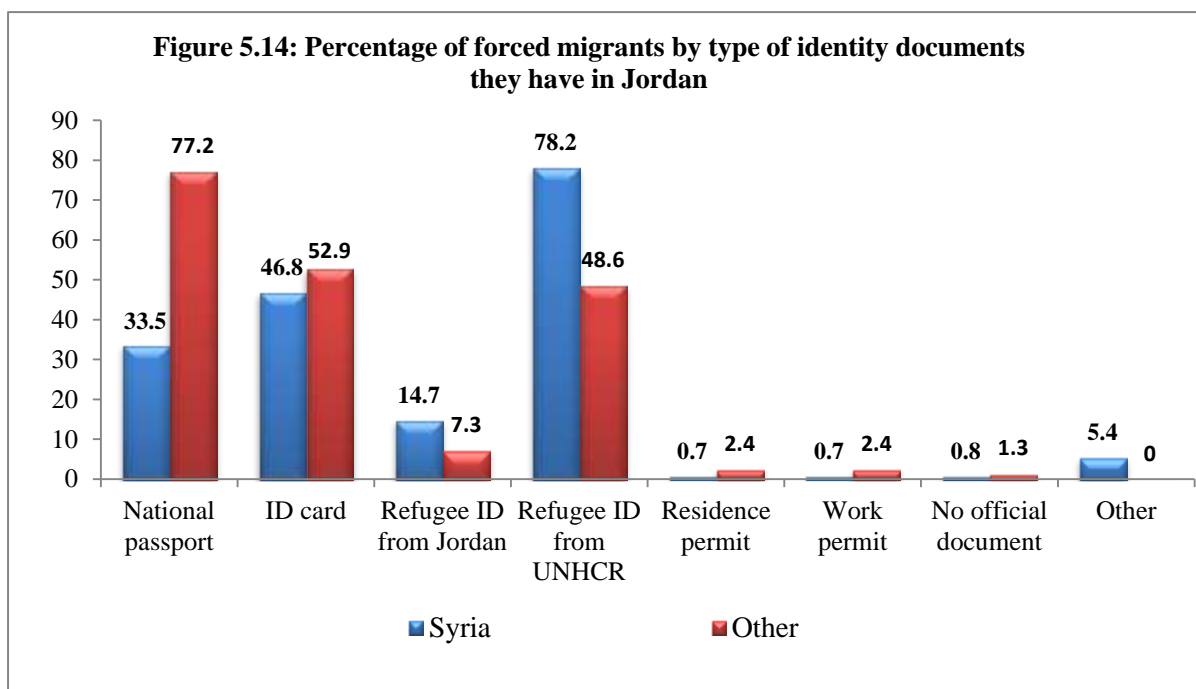
Table 5.18 Refugee status determination							
Percent distribution of asylum applicants by refugee status determination, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014							
Country of origin	Current status of refugees						Number of refugees
	Asylum seeker	Recognized refugee	Humanitarian status	No legal status	Other	Total	
Syria	9.8	86.3	3.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	1845
Other	11.9	62.7	9.3	0.0	16.1	100.0	118
Total	9.9	84.9	3.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	1963

5.9.5 Identity documents

Table 5.19 shows the percentage of forced migrants by type of identity documents they have in Jordan, according to country of origin. Virtually all forced migrants in Jordan have an identity document, with more than three-quarters holding a refugee or asylum seeker identification card from UNHCR, and a further 14 percent having such ID card from Jordanian authorities. Only 36 percent of forced migrants have a passport from their country of origin.

Table 5.19 Identity documents			
Percentage of forced migrants by type of identity documents they have in Jordan, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Identity document (Multiple response)	Country of origin		Total
	Syria	Other	
National passport	33.5	77.2	36.1
ID card	46.8	52.9	47.2
Refugee/Asylum-seeker: ID from Jordan	14.7	7.3	14.3
Refugee/Asylum-seeker: ID from UNHCR	78.2	48.6	76.5
Valid residence permit	0.7	2.4	0.8
Valid residence/work permit	0.7	2.4	0.8
No official document	0.8	1.3	0.8
Other	5.4	0.0	5.1
Number	1845	118	1963

The majority of refugees from Syria have an ID card from UNHCR (78 percent). In contrast, only 49 percent of the other refugees have an UNHCR ID card. Further, while only a third of Syrian refugees have a passport from their country, more than three-quarters of the other refugees have passports from their country of origin.



5.9.6 Assistance received since arrival

Table 5.20 shows the percentage of refugees who received specified types of assistance from persons or organizations in Jordan. Only 29 percent of Syrian refugees and 17 percent of the other refugees received assistance from persons or organizations since arrival in Jordan. The types of assistance received included food supplies (68 percent), financial help (39 percent), provision of health care (16 percent), education (6 percent), and legal assistance (5 percent).

Table 5.20 Assistance received from any source in Jordan			
Percentage of refugees who received specified types of assistance from persons or organizations in Jordan, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Type of assistance	Country of origin		Total
	Syria	Other	
Percentage who received any assistance			
Percent	29.9	16.9	29.1
Type of assistance received (multiple response)			
Financial	39.1	42.5	39.2
Health care	15.8	29.1	16.3
Food	67.9	58.5	67.6
Education	5.8	0.0	5.6
Free accommodation	4.7	0.0	4.5
Legal assistance	4.7	13.1	5.0
Finding work	1.1	0.0	1.1
Other	7.2	41.5	8.4
Number	552	20	572

Refugees were also asked if they receive/send money from/to anyone living in another country. Responses may be summarized as follows:

- Overall, only 6 percent said they do receive money from abroad;
- Among refugees receiving money from abroad and /or Jordan, 68 percent said the money received was ‘crucial’ for their upkeep and a further 18 percent said it was ‘quite important’;
- Over 97 percent said they do not send money to anyone residing in their country of origin or any other country.

5.9.7 Work status

Table 5.21 shows the percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by current work status and labour force participation, according to country of origin. Overall, 89 percent of forced migrants were not working at the time of the survey, while the remaining 11 percent were working. Most of those not working were not looking for work (74 percent).

The vast majority of the refugees reported to be working at the time of the survey were ‘salaried employees’. Virtually none of the Syrian refugees were reported as ‘employer’ whereas nearly six percent of the refugees from other countries were reported as employers (hiring one or more employees)’.

Table 5.21 Work status			
Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by current work status, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Current employment status	Country of origin		Total
	Syria	Other	
Not working	89.7	79.4	89.1
& looking for work	14.6	18.6	14.9
& not looking for work	75.1	60.8	74.2
Working	10.3	20.6	10.9
Employer	0.3	5.6	0.6
Salaried employee	8.7	15.0	9.0
Own-account worker	1.3	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1845	118	1963

Refugees who were not working at the time of the survey and who were not looking for work were asked of the reason for not seeking work. As may be seen from table 5.22, ‘not allowed to work in Jordan’ was the leading reason for not seeking work, cited by 39 percent of the refugees considered. This was followed by the migrant being unable to arrange for childcare (22 percent), having no desire to work (19 percent), poor health (15 percent), and spouse does not want migrant to work (14 percent).

Table 5.22 Reason for not seeking work	
Among forced migrants who were not working and not seeking work, the percentage who cited specified reasons for not looking for work, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Reason (multiple response)	Percent
Poor health / Disabled	14.7
Cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework	21.8
Don't want to work	18.7
Employers think I am too young, or too old	2.1
Retired	0.4
No jobs available at adequate pay	0.8
Not allowed to work in Jordan	39.1
Looked for work, could not find any	1.6
Spouse does not want me to work	14.0
In school / college training	0.0
No jobs available in this area	2.4
No jobs available in my occupation	0.1
Lack necessary education, skills	6.3
Other	11.1
Number not working and not seeking work	1458

5.10 Prospects and Intentions

In this section, we turn our attention to the migration intentions of forced migrants. Data were gathered on whether forced migrants intend to remain in Jordan, to return to their home countries, or to migrate to another country. It should be pointed out that responses to questions on migration intentions are shaped by multiple, and possibly conflicting, factors and pressures. Decisions about staying or returning are not simply a personal issue as they can affect the life choices of other family members.

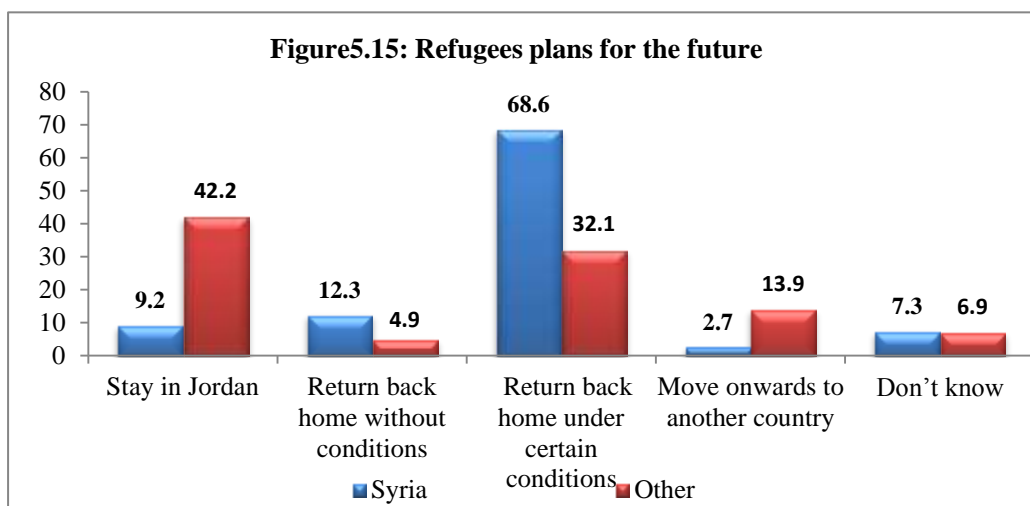
5.10.1 Plans for the future

Table 5.23 shows the distribution of forced migrants by plans for the future, according to country of origin. Overall, two-thirds of all refugees intend to return home 'under certain conditions' and 12 percent intend to return home without conditions, 11 percent plan to stay in Jordan, while only 3 percent intend to move onwards to another country.

By country of origin, 8 in 10 Syrian refugees intend to go back to Syria while only fewer than 4 in 10 of other refugees intend to do so. Around 69 percent of Syrian refugees plan to return back home but under certain conditions, while the proportion planning such a move among refugees from other countries is much smaller, amounting to 32 percent. Much smaller proportions intend to return back home without conditions: 12 percent of Syrian refugees and five percent of refugees from other countries.

Only 9 percent of Syrian refugees intend to stay in Jordan while 42 percent of refugees from other countries intend to do so. Another important observation is that the intention to move onwards to another country was reported by only 3 percent of Syrian refugees.

Table 5.23 Refugees plans for the future			
Percent distribution of forced migrants aged 15 years or more by plans for the future, according to country of origin, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Future plan	Country of origin		Total
	Syria	Other	
Stay in Jordan	9.2	42.2	11.1
Return back home without conditions	12.3	4.9	11.8
Return back home under certain conditions	68.6	32.1	66.4
Move onwards to another country	2.7	13.9	3.3
Don't know	7.3	6.9	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1845	118	1963



5.10.2 Conditions for moving back to country of origin

Refugees who plan to move back home under certain conditions (66 percent of the total) were asked about the nature of such conditions. The results are summarized in table 5.24.

Virtually all of these refugees said they would consider moving back home if safety and security are restored.

Table 5.24 Conditions to move back to country of origin	
Among forced migrants who reported planning to move back home under certain conditions, the percentage who reported specified conditions for returning home, Jordan-HIMS 2014	
Condition (Multiple response)	Percent
If safety and security are restored	99.4
School for my children are functioning	0.0
If support is provided for basic needs	0.1
If I can get back my belongings (land, etc.)	0.3
Other	0.2
Number	1446

5.10.3 Intention of family members left behind to move to Jordan

Refugees were asked if any member or relative of their families residing abroad have the intention to move in the near future to join them in Jordan. Around 13 percent said ‘yes’, 58 percent said ‘no’, while the remaining 29 percent were unsure.

5.10.4 Advice to relatives back home regarding moving abroad

Finally, forced migrants were asked if they would advise relatives and friends residing in their country of origin to move to Jordan, or to another country, or not to move abroad. The results in table 5.25 indicate that nearly 73 percent of respondents would advise a move to Jordan, two percent would advise a move to another country, while only four percent would advise relatives back home not to move abroad. One-fifth of respondents wouldn’t give advice saying it was up to relatives back home to decide.

Table 5.25 Advice to relatives back home regarding moving abroad			
Percent distribution of forced migrants by advice they would give to relatives and friends back in countries of origin about moving abroad, Jordan-HIMS 2014			
Advice	Country of origin		Total
	Syria	Other	
Move to Jordan	73.7	67.6	73.3
Move to another country	2.1	6.9	2.4
Not to move abroad	4.2	3.7	4.2
Wouldn’t advise / Up to them	20.0	21.8	20.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1845	118	1963

6. Annex

6.1: Questionnaires



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Jordan-HIMS 2014

Q-1. The Household Questionnaire

Identification				1
1. Cluster number □□□□	1-A. Serial number of dwelling □□□□	2. Household number □□□□		
3. Governorate □□□	9. Stratum □□			
4. District □□□	10. Block Number □□□□			
5. Sub-District □□	11. Building Number □□□□			
6. Locality □□□□	12. Dwelling Number □□□			
7. Area □□□	13. Name of Head of Household : _____			
8. Sub-Area □□□	14. Telephone/Mobile Number: _____			
15. Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	□
16. Date	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	D M Y □□□□□□
17. Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	□□□□
18. Result*	_____	_____	_____	□
Next Visit : Date Time	_____	_____		
* Result Codes :				
1 Completed	7 Dwelling vacant			
2 Partially completed	8 Address not a dwelling			
3 No competent respondent at home	9 Dwelling destroyed			
4 Postponed	10 Dwelling not found			
5 Refused	11 Household absent at time of visit			
6 Household lives abroad	12 Under construction			
	96 Other (specify): _____			
19. Time Started : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				
20. Time Ended : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				
21. Total persons in household				□□□□
22. Total eligible out migrants				□□□□
23. Total eligible return migrants				□□□□
24. Non-migrant selected for interview: YES=1 NO=2				□□
25. Non-migrant household selected: YES=1 NO=2 NOT APPLICABLE=3				□□□□
26. Total eligible forced migrants				□□□□
27. Line number of respondent to HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE				□□□□
	Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
28. Name	_____	_____	_____	_____
29. Date	_____	_____	_____	_____
30. Code	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□

INTERVIEWER: Tick here if continuation sheet used

Section 1. Household Composition and Demographic Characteristics

100. Line Number	Name	Sex		Relationship		Date of Birth		Age
	101	102		103		104		105
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and who are currently in this country, starting with the head of the household	Is (NAME) male or female ?		What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of household?		In what month and year was (NAME) born?		How old is (NAME) now?
Male		Female	Relationship	Code	Month (DK=98)	Year (DK=9998)	(YEARS) (DK=98) (IF AGE = 90+, RECORD 90)	
01		1	2	HEAD	0 1			
02		1	2					
03		1	2					
04		1	2					
05		1	2					
06		1	2					
07		1	2					
08		1	2					
09		1	2					
10		1	2					
11		1	2					
12		1	2					
13		1	2					
14		1	2					
15		1	2					

<p>* Just to make sure I have a complete listing:</p> <p>1. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?</p> <p>2. In addition, are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants/lodgers/driver or friend who usually live here? If YES: enter each in table.</p>	<p>Codes for Q103: Relationship:</p> <table> <tr> <td>01. Head</td> <td>08. Brother/Sister</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02. Wife/Husband</td> <td>09. Brother or Sister-in-law</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03. Son/Daughter</td> <td>10. Other relative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04. Son or daughter-in-law</td> <td>11. Servant/Driver/Nanny</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05. Grandchild</td> <td>12. Not related</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06. Father / Mother</td> <td>98. Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07. Parent-in-law</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	01. Head	08. Brother/Sister	02. Wife/Husband	09. Brother or Sister-in-law	03. Son/Daughter	10. Other relative	04. Son or daughter-in-law	11. Servant/Driver/Nanny	05. Grandchild	12. Not related	06. Father / Mother	98. Don't know	07. Parent-in-law	
01. Head	08. Brother/Sister														
02. Wife/Husband	09. Brother or Sister-in-law														
03. Son/Daughter	10. Other relative														
04. Son or daughter-in-law	11. Servant/Driver/Nanny														
05. Grandchild	12. Not related														
06. Father / Mother	98. Don't know														
07. Parent-in-law															

Section 1, *continued*,

	Marital Status (Persons aged 15 years & over)	Place of birth		Citizen of this country		Citizenship of non-nationals	Dual citizenship		
	106	107		108		109	110		
	What is the marital status of (NAME)?	Was (NAME) born in Jordan?		Is (NAME) a citizen of Jordan?		What is the country of citizenship of (NAME)?	Is (NAME) also currently a citizen of any other country (ies)?		
Line Number	1. Never Married 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed 5. Separated	YES	NO	YES (GO TO 110)	NO	RECORD: Name of Country of Citizenship for All Applicable Cases & SKIP TO 201 (Stateless =997)	YES	NO	Don't know
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
09	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8
15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	1	2		1	2	8

**INTERVIEWER: IF ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD ARE NOT CITIZENS OF JORDAN:
SKIP TO SECTION 4**

Section 2. Identifying Out Migrants

200. We have already talked about your family’s composition, and now I would like to ask you if anyone who used to live in this household is currently or usually residing abroad (even if currently visiting the country).

YES (1)



NO (2)

(GO TO SECTION 3)

201. Serial No. of out migrant	202	203	204		205		206
	Name	Line number of every out migrant visiting Jordan and/or recorded in Household Roster	Relationship to the head of household	Code	Male	Female	How old is (NAME) now? (YEARS)
			<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Use codes (01-10) as in Q103				
01		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□
02		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□
03		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□
04		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□
05		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□
06		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□
07		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□
08		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□
09		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□
10		□□□		□□□	1	2	□□□

207	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTERVIEWER: For every person who used to live in this household and who is currently abroad and aged 15 years or more: ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OUT MIGRANT (Q-2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTERVIEWER: Record Number of Eligible Out Migrants □□□

Section 3. Identifying Return Migrants and Non Migrants (Citizens Only)

Jordan nationals		Ever resided abroad		Return migrants IF 302 = 1 (YES)		Non Migrants IF 302=2 (NO)	
300 / 301		302		303	304	305	306
INTERVIEWER: Check 108 (=1) & circle line number in 300 and the name in 301 of every HH member who is a citizen of Jordan & record the name (Do not include any 'OUT MIGRANT' currently visiting the household)		Did (NAME) ever reside abroad in another country for 3 or more months? INTERVIEWER: IF 'YES': ASK 303-305 IF 'NO': SKIP TO 306		In what year did (NAME) return from (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) to Jordan? (DK=9998)	How old was (NAME) when he/she returned to live in Jordan? (DK=98)	INTERVIEWER: Circle line number of every return migrant since 1/1/2000 who was 15 years or more when last moved/ returned to Jordan	INTERVIEWER: Circle line number of every HH member who never resided abroad (302=2) and who is currently aged (in 105) 15-59 years
01		1	2			01	01
02		1	2			02	02
03		1	2			03	03
04		1	2			04	04
05		1	2			05	05
06		1	2			06	06
07		1	2			07	07
08		1	2			08	08
09		1	2			09	09
10		1	2			10	10
11		1	2			11	11
12		1	2			12	12
13		1	2			13	13
14		1	2			14	14
15		1	2			15	15

CASE A: Household has one or more out migrant (OM) and / or return migrant (RM)		
INTERVIEWER: For every member of the household who has returned from abroad to Jordan since 1/1/2000, and who was 15 years of age or more when last returned to Jordan: ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RETURN MIGRANT (Q-3)		
307-A	Household has at least one RM in 305 and /or at least one OM in 207	1: Continue
	Household has no RM in 305 and no OM in 207	2: Skip to 309
307-B	Record: TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE RETURN MIGRANTS (NONE=00)	□□□
INTERVIEWER: If Household has a current migrant and /or return migrant, as well as non-migrants (in 306), select one non-migrant randomly using Kish table.		
308-A	Record the number of non-migrants identified in 306. IF 'NONE': ENTER '00' AND GO TO 400.	□□□
308-B	ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NON MIGRANT (Q-4) to the non-migrant selected for interview, RECORD HIS/HER LINE NUMBER, AND GO TO 400.	□□□

CASE B: Household has only non-migrants		
309	INTERVIEWER: If Household does not have a current migrant or a return migrant, check with your supervisor and circle appropriate choice:	
	A - Non-migrant household is selected for the NON-MIGRANT INTERVIEW	1: Continue
	B - Non-migrant household is not selected for the NON-MIGRANT INTERVIEW	2: Skip to 400
INTERVIEWER: If Non-migrant household is selected for the NON-MIGRANT INTERVIEW: ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NON MIGRANT (Q-4) to one of the non-migrants in 306, to be selected randomly using Kish table.		
310-A	Record the number of non-migrants identified in 306. IF 'NONE': ENTER '00' AND GO TO 400.	□□□
310-B	Record the LINE NUMBER of the non-migrant selected for interview.	□□□

Section 4. Identifying Forced Migrants (Non-Citizens)

Non-Nationals of Jordan		Year of first arrival of non-citizens	Repeat migrant		Year of most recent arrival IF 403=YES	Reason for coming to Jordan	Forced Migrants
401		402	403		404	405	406
INTERVIEWER: Check 108 (=2). For every HH member who is not a citizen of Jordan: circle the line number in 400 and the name in 401		In what year did (NAME) come to reside for the first time in Jordan?	Has (NAME) come to Jordan more than once?		In what year did (NAME) most recently arrive to Jordan?	What was (NAME)'s main reason for coming to Jordan*?	Circle line number of every non-citizen who is currently aged 15+ years and whose reason for coming to Jordan in 405 = codes (9-13)
400	401	(YEAR) (DK=9998)	YES	NO (GO TO 405)	(YEAR) (DK=9998)		
01			1	2			01
02			1	2			02
03			1	2			03
04			1	2			04
05			1	2			05
06			1	2			06
07			1	2			07
08			1	2			08
09			1	2			09
10			1	2			10
11			1	2			11
12			1	2			12
13			1	2			13
14			1	2			14
15			1	2			15

***Codes for Q405: Reason for Moving to Jordan:**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Transferred by employer
2. Recruited to work here
3. To look for employment
4. Business / Investment related reasons
5. Education / Study for self
6. Education / Study for children
7. Family related reasons | 8. This is (NAME)'s country of origin of parents
9. Transit to another country
10. Insecurity/war in country of origin
11. Persecution related reasons
12. Trafficking / Coercition
13. To obtain asylum / refugee status
14. Medical treatment
96. Other |
|---|--|

INTERVIEWER: ASSIGN AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (Q-5) FOR FORCED MIGRANT ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING RULES:								
Case A: If household members are blood related (Check 103): assign a Forced Migrant Questionnaire to the Head of Household or an eligible member of the household, and enter the line number of the forced migrant interviewed								
Case B: If household members are not blood related (Check 103): use Kish table to select at random the number of forced migrants to be interviewed and assign a Forced Migrant Questionnaire to every selected forced migrant:								
Number of eligible forced migrants		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Number selected for interview		1	1	2	2	3	3	4
Line number (in 406) of each forced migrant selected for interview:								
First Forced Migrant								
Second Forced Migrant								
Third Forced Migrant								
Fourth Forced Migrant								
INTERVIEWER: Enter total number of forced migrants selected for interview								
INTERVIEWER: IF HOUSEHOLD HAS NO OUT MIGRANT, NO RETURN MIGRANT AND NO FORCED MIGRANT, AND WAS NOT SELECTED FOR THE NON MIGRANT INTERVIEW: GO TO 601 AND END INTERVIEW								

Section 5. Education and Economic Activity

				Education				Economic Activity					
				Persons aged 5 years & over				Persons aged 15 years and over					
				501		502		503		504		505	
				Has (NAME) ever attended school?		IF 501= 1 OR 2 ASK: A. What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? B. What is the highest grade/year (NAME) successfully completed at that level? (SEE CODES BELOW) (THEN GO TO 504)		IF 501= 3 ASK: can (NAME) read?		Did (NAME) do any work during the past seven days even for one hour?		IF 504 = 1: What is the name of the establishment (NAME) works for?	
100. Line number	Yes: currently		Yes: not currently	No (Go to 503)	A. Level	B. Grade	Yes	No	Yes	No	Name (IF NOT WORKING FOR AN ESTABLISHMENT ENTER NONE)	Code	
	1	2											
	3												
01	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
02	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
03	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
04	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
05	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
06	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
07	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
08	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
09	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
10	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
11	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
12	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
13	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
14	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	
15	1	2	3			1	2	1	2			□	

Codes for Q502a: Educational Level			
01	Literacy class	07	Intermediate Diploma
02	Primary	08	University under-graduate
03	Preparatory	09	Post-graduate: Study /Diploma
04	Basic	10	Post-graduate: Master
05	Vocational training	11	Post-graduate: Doctorate
06	Secondary	98	Don't know

Codes for 502b:Grade: 00 = Less than one year completed 98 = Don't know

Section 5, continued,

Economic Activity		Occupation		Work Status	
Persons aged 15 years and over					
506		507		508	
Line number	What is the main activity of this establishment?		What is the main occupation of (NAME)?		What is the work status of (NAME)? 1. Employee (salaried) 2. Employer (& hires one or more employees) 3. Own-account worker 4. Family worker (unpaid) 5. Unpaid worker
	Main activity	Code	Occupation	Code	
01		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	INTERVIEWER: ASK 506-508 for all eligible household members aged 15+ years. THEN GO TO 601
02		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
03		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
04		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
05		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
06		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
07		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
08		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
09		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
10		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
11		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
12		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
13		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
14		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
15		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	

6. Interviewer's Observations			Codes	Skip to
601	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1	
		Fair	2	
		Good	3	
		Very good	4	
602	Privacy of interview	No others present	1	604
		Others present during part of the interview	2	
		Others present during all of the interview	3	
603	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1	
		Husband/Wife	2	
		Father/Mother	3	
		Other Females	4	
		Other Males	5	

604. Interviewer's comments	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

605. Supervisor's Comments	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

606. Editor's Comments	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

Annex: Kish table for the random selection of non-migrant and forced migrant

Last right-hand digit in the serial number of the sample household in the cluster	Number of eligible individuals							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

**Jordan-HIMS 2014****Q-2. Individual Questionnaire for Out-Migrant**(For every member of the household who is currently abroad
and aged 15 years or more)

Identification			2
1. Cluster number □□□□	1-A. Serial number of dwelling □□□□	2. Household Number □□□□	
3. Governorate □□	9. Stratum □		
4. District □□	10. Block Number □□□□		
5. Sub-District □	11. Building Number □□□□		
6. Locality □□□□	12. Dwelling Number □□□		
7. Area □□	13. Name of Head of Household : _____		
8. Sub-Area □□	14. Telephone/Mobile Number: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□		
15. Name and Serial Number of Out Migrant : _____ □□			

16. Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	
17. Date	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	□ D M Y □□□□□□
18. Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	□□□□
19. Result*	_____	_____	_____	□
Next Visit :				
Date	_____	_____		
Time	_____	_____		
* Result Codes :				
1 Completed		4 Refused		
2 Partly Completed		6 Other (Specify): _____		
3 No competent person at home				
20. Time Started : Hour: _____	Minutes: _____			□□□.□□
21. Time Ended : Hour: _____	Minutes: _____			□□□.□□
22. Line number of respondent				□□□

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
23. Name				
24. Date				
25. Code	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□

Section 1. Short Migration History and Citizenship				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
101	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Record sex of (OUT MIGRANT)	Male	1	
		Female	2	
102	In what month and year was (OUT MIGRANT) born?	Month (Don't Know=98)	__ __ __	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	__ __ __ __	
103	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Record current age of (OUT MIGRANT) in completed years. Compare and correct 102 and/or 103 if inconsistent	Age in completed years	__ __	
104	Where was (OUT MIGRANT) born? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : If (OUT MIGRANT) born in Jordan Record 997	In Jordan (=997)		
		Abroad: Name of country of birth: _____	__ __ __	
105	Was (OUT MIGRANT) a citizen of Jordan at birth?	Yes	1	108
		No	2	
106	Is (OUT MIGRANT) currently a citizen of Jordan?	Yes	1	
		No	2	108
107	In what year did (OUT MIGRANT) become a citizen of Jordan?	RECORD YEAR	__ __ __ __	
108	In what month and year did (OUT MIGRANT) move for the first time from this country to another country?	Month (Don't Know =98)	__ __	
		Year (Don't Know =9998)	__ __ __ __	
109	Where did he/she move to?	Country of first move: _____ (Don't know = 998)	__ __ __	
110	Since (OUT MIGRANT) first moved abroad, did he/she live abroad for more than 3 months in any other country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	117
		Don't Know	8	117
111	How many foreign countries altogether did (OUT MIGRANT) live in for more than 3 months in each?	Number of countries lived in abroad (Don't Know =98)	__ __	
112	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 108	Year of first move since 2000	1	116
		Year of first move before 2000	2	
113	Did he/she first move from this household to any of these countries after (1 January 2000)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	116
		Don't Know	8	116
114	In what month and year did he/she first move abroad since (1 January 2000)?	Month (Don't Know =98)	__ __	
		Year (Don't Know =9998)	__ __ __ __	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
115	Where did he/she first move to after 1 January 2000?	Country of first move since 1 January 2000: _____	□□□□	
116	Where does (OUT MIGRANT) live now?	Country of current residence: _____ (Don't Know=998)	□□□□	
117	In what month and year did he/she move to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Month (Don't Know =98)	□□□□	
		Year (Don't Know =9998)	□□□□□□	
118	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 110	Q 110 = 1	1	
		Q 110 = 2 or 8	2	201
119	Did (OUT MIGRANT) move to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) from Jordan or from another country?	From Jordan	1	
		From another country	2	
		Don't Know	8	

Section 2. Out Migrant's Background					
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
201	For most of the time until (OUT MIGRANT) was 12 years old, where did he/she live?	Capital governorate	1		
		Another governorate	6		
		Abroad	7		
		Don't Know	8		
202	Has (OUT MIGRANT) ever attended school?	Yes: Currently	1		
		Yes: Not currently	2		
		No	3	208	
203	How many years did (OUT MIGRANT) successfully complete at all levels of education?	Total number of school years	□□□		
204	What (is /was) the highest level of education he/she successfully completed?	Literacy class	1	208	
		Primary incomplete	2	208	
		Primary	3	210	
		Preparatory	4	210	
		Basic	5	210	
		Vocational technical training	6	210	
		Secondary	7	210	
		Intermediate Diploma	8		
		Bachelor	9		
		Post-graduate: Study /Diploma	10		
		Post-graduate: Master	11		
		Post-graduate: Doctorate	12		
205	What is his/her main field of speciality?	Main speciality:	□□□□□□□□		
206	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 204	Q 204= 8	1	210	
		Q 204= 9	2		
207	a. Did he/she receive the bachelor degree from Jordan or from abroad and in what year? b. Did he/she receive his/her highest post graduate degree from this country or from abroad and in what year? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : If degree from Jordan record '997'		Bachelor	Post graduate	
		Jordan			210
		Abroad:			
		Name of country	□□□□	□□□□	
Year (Don't know =9998)	□□□□□□	□□□□□□			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
208	Can he/she read a letter or newspaper?	Yes	1	210
		No	2	
209	Can he/she write a letter, for example?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
210	What language did he/she speak at home in childhood?	Arabic	1	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
211	What other language(s) does he/she know now?	1. English	1	
		2. French	2	
		3. Italian	3	
		4. Russian	4	
		5. Spanish	5	
		6. Other (specify): _____	6	
		7. Does not know any	7	
		8. Don't know	8	

Section 3. Marital Status and Reproduction				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	What was the marital status of (OUT MIGRANT) when he/she moved for the first time from Jordan to (COUNTRY OF FIRST MOVE)?	Single (never married)	1	
		Signed marriage contract	2	
		Married	3	
		Separated	4	
		Divorced	5	
		Widowed	6	
302	And what is his/her current marital status?	Single (never married)	1	332
		Signed marriage contract	2	
		Married	3	
		Separated	4	
		Divorced	5	
		Widowed	6	
		Don't know	8	
303	In what month and year was (OUT MIGRANT) first married?	Month (Don't know=98)	___	
		Year (Don't know=9998)		
304	How old was he/she at that time?	Age at first marriage (YEARS) (Don't know=98)	___	
305	Has (OUT MIGRANT) been married only once or more than once?	Married only once	1	
		Married more than once	2	
306	What was the nationality of his/her (first) wife/husband at the time of marriage?	Nationality of (first) spouse: _____	___	
		(Don't know=998)		
307	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 302 & 305)	Married once only and Currently married / Separated	1	311
		All other statuses	2	
308	How did his/her first marriage end?	Death of spouse	1	
		Divorce	2	310
		First marriage has not ended	3	311
		Don't know	8	311
309	In what month and year did his/her (FIRST) wife/husband die?	Month (Don't know=98)	___	312
		Year (Don't know=9998)		
310	In what month and year did his/her (FIRST) marriage end in a divorce?	Month (Don't know=98)	___	
		Year (Don't know=9998)		
311	Where does his/her (ex-) (first) wife/husband live: abroad with (OUT MIGRANT), in Jordan, or in a third country?	Abroad with (OUT MIGRANT)	1	
		In Jordan	2	
		In a third country	3	
		First spouse deceased	4	
		Don't know	8	
312	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 305)	Married only once	1	317
		Married more than once/ DK	2	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
313	How many times has (OUT MIGRANT) been married altogether?	Number of times (Don't know=98)	___	
314	In what month and year did his/her (LAST) marriage take place?	Month (Don't know=98)	___	
		Year (Don't know=9998)	____	
315	What was the nationality of his/her (LAST) wife/husband at the time of marriage?	Nationality of last spouse (Don't know=998)	____	
316	Where does his/her last wife/husband live: abroad with (OUT MIGRANT), in Jordan, or in a third country?	Abroad with (OUT MIGRANT)	1	
		In Jordan	2	
		In a third country	3	
		Last spouse deceased	4	
		Don't know	8	
317	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 302)	Currently married / Separated	1	
		All other cases	2	321
318	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Enter sex & marital status of (OUT MIGRANT) (See 101 & 305)	Male & Married once only	1	321
		Male & Married more than once	2	
		Female	3	320
319	Does (OUT MIGRANT) have more than one wife? <i>IF 'YES' ASK:</i> How many wives does he have?	Yes: Number of wives	___	321
		No	5	
		Not applicable	7	
		Don't know	8	
320	Does her husband have another wife? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF 'YES' ASK:</i> How many other wives?	Yes: Number of co-wives	___	
		No	4	
		Not applicable	7	
		Don't know	8	
321	Does (OUT MIGRANT) have any own sons or daughters who are now residing abroad with him/her?	Yes	1	
		No	2	323
		Don't know	8	323
322	How many sons live abroad with him/her? And how many daughters reside abroad with him/her? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Sons with 'out migrant' abroad	___	
		Daughters with 'out migrant' abroad	___	
323	Does (OUT MIGRANT) have any own sons or daughters who are alive but not living with him/her abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	326
		Don't know	8	326
324	How many sons are alive but do not live with (OUT MIGRANT)? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with (OUT MIGRANT)? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Sons elsewhere	___	
		Daughters elsewhere	___	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
325	Do any of these sons and daughters living 'elsewhere' currently live in Jordan? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF YES ASK:</i> How many sons and how many daughters live in Jordan?	Sons elsewhere in Jordan	___	
		Daughters elsewhere in Jordan	___	
326	Did (OUT MIGRANT) have any children who were born alive and later died?	Yes	1	
		No	2	328-A
		Don't know	8	328-A
327	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Boys died	___	
		Girls died	___	
328-A	Are there any sons or daughters of the (WIFE / HUSBAND) of (OUT MIGRANT) who currently live with him/her?	Yes	1	
		No	2	329
		Don't know	8	329
328-B	How many OTHER sons and how many OTHER daughters live with (OUT MIGRANT) abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Other sons of spouse at home	___	
		Other daughters of spouse at home	___	
329	<i>INTERVIEWER: Circle appropriate box: (See 322, 324, 325 & 327)</i>	One or more own children	1	
		No own children	2	332
330	How many of (OUT MIGRANT) own children were born in Jordan? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Own children born in Jordan	___	
		Don't know	98	
331-A	When (OUT MIGRANT) moved abroad for the first time, how many of his/her own children were under age 15 years? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00' AND GO TO 332</i> <i>IF '1 OR MORE' ASK 331-B</i>	Number of own children under 15 years at first move abroad	___	
331-B	And how many of these children under age 15 years did go with (OUT MIGRANT)? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Number	___	
332	(Apart from spouse and children), do any family members live with (OUT MIGRANT) in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? <i>IF 'YES' ASK:</i> Who and how many? <i>IF 'NO' GO TO 401</i>	1. Father	01	
		2. Mother	01	
		3. Brothers	___	
		4. Sisters	___	
		5. Other relatives	___	
		7. No	00	

Section 4. Pre-Migration Situation and Motives for Moving Abroad				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
401-A	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 108 & 114 and circle appropriate box	Moved abroad from this household since 1 January 2000	1	
		Moved abroad before 1 January 2000 or Don't know	2	600
401-B	b. <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : See 115 and enter name of FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 1 January 2000	Name of First Country Abroad: _____		
402	Did (OUT MIGRANT) ever work in Jordan before he/she first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	407
		Don't know	8	407
403	What was his/her last occupation before he/she moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Last Occupation before moving abroad: _____	□ □ □ □	
404	Was this a permanent or temporary job?	Permanent	1	
		Temporary	2	
		Don't know	8	
405	And was it a full-time or part-time job?	Full-time	1	
		Part-time	2	
		Don't know	8	
406	In the 3 months before (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), was he/she working?	Yes	1	409
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
407	Was (OUT MIGRANT) looking for work before moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	409
		Don't know	8	409
408	How long was (OUT MIGRANT) looking for work before moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	MONTHS	□ □ □ □	
		Less than ONE MONTH	000	
		(Don't know = 998)	998	
409	Before (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), did he/she ever have any contact with a recruitment agency, a labour recruiter, or a contractor recruiting people to work abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	415
		Don't know	8	415
410	Was that recruiter a:	Private employment agency in Jordan	1	
		Private labour recruiter from (COUNTRY OF DESTINATION) operating in Jordan	2	
		Private recruiter from Jordan recruiting for employer in (COUNTRY OF DESTINATION)	3	
		Agent of government of (COUNTRY OF DESTINATION) recruiting in Jordan for employer there	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Don't know	8	

Questions		Coding Categories			SKIP TO			
411	How did (OUT MIGRANT) get in touch with that recruiter?	OUT MIGRANT initiated contact		01				
		Recruiter initiated contact		02				
		Relatives/Friends in Jordan		03				
		Relatives/Friends in (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)		04				
		Internet		05				
		Newspapers/Magazines		06				
		Radio/TV		07				
		Other (specify): _____		96				
		Don't know	98					
412	Did the labour recruiter provide (OUT MIGRANT) a written contract or terms of employment?	Yes		1				
		No		2	415			
		Don't know		8	415			
413	Did (OUT MIGRANT) take up employment as he/she expected and according to the provisions of that work contract or agreed terms?	Yes		1	415			
		No		2				
		Don't know		8	415			
414	In what way was the situation different from what he/she expected? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all mentioned without reading	There was no job after all		01				
		Did not receive the rate of pay expected		02				
		The work was different from what he/she expected		03				
		Payment of salary was not made on time		04				
		Did not receive housing benefits anticipated		05				
		Did not receive food benefits anticipated		06				
		Did not receive health benefits anticipated		07				
		Did not receive other benefits stated in the contract		08				
		Could not bring his/her family, as he/she had expected		09				
		Other difference (specify): _____		96				
		Don't know	98					
415	Did (OUT MIGRANT) have to pay anything to get a work contract or to facilitate the move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes		1				
		No		2	417			
		Don't know		8	417			
416	How much did he/she pay?	Amount						
		Don't know	999998					
		Currency						
		Don't know	998					

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
417	What was the reason for moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Country of origin factors			
		Unemployed and seeking work / Lack of jobs here	01		
		Income insufficient here	02		
		Transferred by employer	03		
		Work benefits here unsatisfactory	04		
		Personal problems with employer or others at work	05		
		To get away from family problems	06		
		Lack of security in this country	07		
		Environmental disaster	08		
		First country of destination factors			
		Higher wages there	09		
		Good business opportunities there	10		
		To obtain more education for self	11		
		To obtain better education for children	12		
		Better social and health services there	13		
		To reunite with family	14		
		To get married / spouse waiting for him/her there	15		
Easier to access/gain entry	16				
Could obtain asylum in there	17				
Other (specify): _____	96				
Don't know	98	419			
418	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF MORE THAN ONE REASON IN 417, ASK: Which of these reasons was the most important?	Most important reason for (OUT MIGRANT) move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000) (Don't know =98)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
419	Who primarily made the decision for (OUT MIGRANT) to move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Out Migrant	01		
		Spouse / Fiancé	02		
		Child(ren)	03		
		Parents	04		
		Other relative	05		
		Employer	06		
		Friends	07		
		Other (specify): _____	96		
		Don't know	98		
420	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Now I would like to ask some questions about (OUT MIGRANT) move to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) Did he/she have a visa/document allowing entry to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Yes	1		
		No	2	422	
		Did not need visa	3	423	
		Don't know	8	422	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
421	What type of visa / document?	Tourist Visa	01	423
		Business Visa	02	
		Student Visa	03	
		Refugee Visa	04	
		Temporary Residence Permit	05	
		Migrant/Residence Permit	06	
		Work Permit	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know	98	
422	How did (OUT MIGRANT) enter (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Asked for political asylum	1	
		Undocumented entry	2	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Don't know	8	
423	What is his/her current status for living in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	None	1	
		Extended original visa/permit	2	
		Converted visa/permit to other status	3	
		Married citizen of (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		Don't know	8	
424	How well did (OUT MIGRANT) speak and understand the main language of (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) when he/she first moved to live there?	Native language	1	501
		Fluent	2	501
		Good	3	
		Somewhat	4	
		Not well	5	
		Not at all	6	
		Don't know	8	
		425	And how well does (OUT MIGRANT) speak the language of (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) now?	Fluent
Good	2			
Somewhat	3			
Not well	4			
Not at all	5			
Don't know	8			

Section 5. Migration Networks and Assistance				
Questions	Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
501	When (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he/she receive financial support from anyone to cover the cost of going abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF 'YES' ASK: Who gave him/her financial support?</i> <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Household	1	
		Relatives outside household	2	
		Friends	3	
		Local community	4	
		Borrowed money	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		No	7	
		Don't know	8	
502	Before (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he/she have close family members or relatives or close friends living in any country abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	506
		Don't know	8	506
503	Were any of these family members or relatives or friends living in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) when (OUT MIGRANT) moved to live there? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF 'YES' ASK: Who was living there?</i> <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Spouse (spouse to be)	01	
		Sons	02	
		Daughters	03	
		Father	04	
		Mother	05	
		Brothers	06	
		Sisters	07	
		Uncle/Aunt	08	
		Other relatives	09	
		Close friends	10	
		No	11	506
Don't know	98	506		
504	Did any of these relatives or friends living in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) help in any way (OUT MIGRANT) when he/she arrived to live there?	Yes	1	
		No	2	506
		Don't know	8	506
505	What kind of assistance did they provided when (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Obtained visa/residence permit	01	
		Paid for transportation	02	
		Provided food and/or lodging	03	
		Provided money/loans	04	
		Provided information about work possibilities	05	
		Helped to find work	06	
		Helped to find accommodation	07	
		Provided full support until he/she found a job	08	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
Don't know	98			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
506	Did (OUT MIGRANT) receive any assistance from any other person or agency when he/she moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	600
		Don't know	8	600
507	What were the main types of assistance they provided when (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Obtained visa/residence permit	01	
		Paid for transportation	02	
		Provided food and/or lodging	03	
		Provided money/loans	04	
		Provided information about work possibilities	05	
		Helped to find work	06	
		Helped to find accommodation	07	
		Provided full support until he/she found a job	08	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
Don't know	98			

Section 6. Work History				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
600	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 117 and circle appropriate box	Moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) since 1 January 2000	1	611
		Moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) before 1 January 2000 / or Don't know	2	
601	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 116 and enter name of (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE): _____			
602	Since (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), has he/she ever engaged in some kind of work, either for him/herself or someone else?	Yes	1	
		No	2	605
		Don't know	8	605
603	When (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he/she have a job waiting for him/her?	Yes	1	
		No	2	607
		He/She thought there would be, But there wasn't	3	607
		Don't know	8	607
604	Was (OUT MIGRANT) transferred to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) by an employer?	Yes	1	609
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	
605	Was he/she seeking work when arrived in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	617
		Don't know	8	617
606	For how long did he/she seek work?	Months	□□□□	617
		Since arriving there	997	701
		Don't know	998	617
607	How long was (OUT MIGRANT) in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE) before starting to work at his/her first job?	Months	□□□□	
		Less than one month	000	
		(Don't know=998)	998	
608	Who helped him/her in getting a job?	No one	01	
		Relative	02	
		Friend	03	
		Employer	04	
		Business contact or associate	05	
		Employment agency	06	
		Migrant community / association	07	
		Embassy of Jordan	08	
		Advertisements in newspapers	09	
		Through the internet	10	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know	98	

Questions		Coding Categories			SKIP TO	
609	What type of work (occupation) did he/she do?	Occupation: _____	[] [] [] []			
610	What was his/her work status?	Salaried employee	1			
		Employer	2			
		Self employed	3			
		In family business, unpaid	4			
		Apprentice, unpaid, other unpaid worker	5			
		Don't know	8			
611	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about the current job of (OUT MIGRANT). Is he/she currently working—either for someone else, or for him/herself, or in a family farm or business?	Yes	1			
		Not currently working	2		617	
		Don't know	3		701	
612	What is his/her current work status?	Salaried employee	1			
		Employer	2			
		Self employed	3			
		In family business, unpaid	4			
		Apprentice, unpaid, other unpaid worker	5			
		Don't know	8			
613	What is the major activity of the place where he/she works?	Major activity: _____	[] [] [] []			
614	What is his/her occupation?	Occupation: _____	[] [] [] []			
615	How long has he/she been doing this type of work?	Months	[] []			
		Years	[] []			
616	Some employers provide their employees with certain benefits. Does (OUT MIGRANT) receive any of the following benefits from his/her current employer? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Read list		Yes	No	D.K.	
		01. Health insurance	1	2	8	701
		02. Paid sick leave	1	2	8	
		03. Retirement pension	1	2	8	
		04. Compensation for work accidents	1	2	8	
		05. Paid annual leave / vacation	1	2	8	
		06. Payment for overtime work	1	2	8	
		07. Maternity/Paternity leave	1	2	8	
		08. Housing	1	2	8	
		09. Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	1	2	8	
96. Other (specify): _____	1	2	8			
617	Is (OUT MIGRANT) currently looking for work?	Yes	1			
		No	2		619	
		Don't know	8		701	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
618	For how long has (OUT MIGRANT) been looking for work?	MONTHS (Don't know =98)	□□□□	701
619	Why is (OUT MIGRANT) not looking for work? Any other reason? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Does not want to work	01	
		Spouse does not want him/her to work	02	
		Looked for work, could not find any	03	
		No jobs available in the area (OUT MIGRANT) lives in	04	
		No jobs available at adequate pay	05	
		No jobs available in his/her occupation	06	
		(OUT MIGRANT) lacks necessary education, skills	07	
		(OUT MIGRANT) lacks foreign language ability	08	
		Poor health / Disabled	09	
		Employers think (OUT MIGRANT) is too young, or too old	10	
		(OUT MIGRANT) cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework	11	
		In school training	12	
		Retired	13	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
Don't know	98			

Section 7. Migration Intentions, Perceptions About Migration Experience and Transnational Ties				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
701	Does (OUT MIGRANT) intend to remain in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	704
		Don't know	8	709
702	Why does he/she intend to remain in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Has a good job and satisfactory income	01	
		Good school system there	02	
		Good health care system there	03	
		Has successful business there	04	
		Spouse would like to stay there	05	
		Settled in a good house	06	
		Difficult to find a good job in this country	07	
		Freedom from political persecution	08	
		Freedom from religious persecution	09	
		Low level of crime, general security	10	
		Low cost of living	11	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't know	98	
703	Which is the most important reason for his/her remaining in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Most important reason for staying	□□□	709
704	Does he/she have any specific plans to leave or does he/she just have a general feeling that he/she would like to leave?	Specific plans	1	
		General feeling	2	
		Don't know	8	
705	Why is he/she thinking of leaving (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Work contract / permit will expire	01	
		Unemployed, can't find work	02	
		Poor job/working conditions, low pay	03	
		Business not doing well	04	
		Poor schools, lack of schools for children	05	
		Will complete training, studies or degree	06	
		Will reach age of retirement	07	
		Spouse/family couldn't get visa to join him/her	08	
		Lack of close relatives/friends	09	
		Different values over there	10	
		Separation or divorce, want to get away	11	
		High cost of living	12	
		High crime rate	13	
		Does not like climate	14	
		Language problems	15	
		Visa problems, lack of documents	16	
		Discrimination	17	
		(Fear of) Political persecution	18	
		(Fear of) Religious persecution	19	
		Family needs him/her back here	20	
		Homesick / Miss family/way of life here	21	
		To get married, seek spouse	22	
		Received better offer from Jordan	23	
Received better offer from another country	24			
Other (specify): _____	96			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
706	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF MORE THAN ONE REASON, ASK: Which is the most important reason?	Most important reason for leaving	□□□	
707	When does he/she plan to leave (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Within a year	1	
		Between 1 and 2 years from now	2	
		More than 2 years from now	3	
		Not sure	4	
		Don't know	8	
708	Where do you think he/she will go?	Back to Jordan (=997)	□□□□	
		Move to: (NAME OF COUNTRY): _____		
		Don't know (=998)		
709	How often was this household in contact with (OUT MIGRANT) in the past 12 months?	Not	0	801
		Once	1	
		Twice or three times	2	
		Every three months	3	
		Every two months	4	
		Every month	5	
		Every week or fortnight	6	
		Every day	7	
710	How was (OUT MIGRANT) most frequently contacted in the past 12 months? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Select most frequent.	Telephone	1	
		Internet chat or phone (Skype/MSN)	2	
		E-mails	3	
		Letters	4	
		Visits from (OUT MIGRANT) to this country	5	
		Visits to (OUT MIGRANT) abroad	6	
711	During the last two years, how many times did he/she visit Jordan?	Number of visits to Jordan	□□□	
712	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : I would like now to talk about the migration experience of (OUT MIGRANT). In your opinion, how does he/she perceive his/her experience in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE)?	Positive	1	
		Negative	2	
		Neither positive nor negative	3	
		Chooses not to respond	4	
		Don't know	8	
713	Does (OUT MIGRANT) want (ANY/MORE) members of his/her family to join him/her?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know	8	

Section 8. Out Migrant Remittances				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
801	When (OUT MIGRANT) moved to live/work in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he /she take any money with him/her or transfer any funds ahead of the move?	Yes	1	
		No	2	804
		Don't know	8	804
802	How much money did he/she take or transfer? (Please include cash and funds transferred through banks, the post office, wire services, or any other means.)	Amount	<input type="text"/>	
		Don't know	999998	
		Currency: _____	<input type="text"/>	
		Don't know	998	
803	What was the main source of that money?	Personal savings	01	
		Savings of household head or other household member(s)	02	
		Gifts from friends or relatives outside the household	03	
		Loans from friends or relatives	04	
		Loan from moneylender	05	
		Loan from bank, government agency, etc.	06	
		Pledge or sale of land, house or household assets	07	
Other (specify): _____	96			
804	Since (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), has he/she or any other member of his/her present household received any money from relatives or others living in Jordan or another country abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	806
		Don't know	8	806
805	In the past 12 months, how much money has he/she received from others living in Jordan or another country abroad?	Amount	<input type="text"/>	
		Don't know	999998	
		Currency: _____	<input type="text"/>	
		Don't know	998	
806	Since (OUT MIGRANT) moved to (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), has he/she ever sent or given money to members of this household or others?	Yes	1	
		No	2	817
		Don't know	8	817
807	How long after arriving in (COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE), did he/she first start sending money to this household?	Weeks	<input type="text"/>	
		Months	<input type="text"/>	
		Years	<input type="text"/>	
		Don't know	98	
808	Did he/she send any money in the past 12 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	817
		Don't know	8	817
809	To whom did (OUT MIGRANT) send money during the last 12 months?	Spouse	1	
		Son	2	
		Daughter	3	
		Father	4	
		Mother	5	
		Others in Jordan	6	
Others abroad	7			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
810	When was the last time (OUT MIGRANT) sent money to this household?	Months ago: _____	□□	
		Less than one month	00	
		Don't know	98	
811	How much was sent that time?	Amount	□□□□□□	
		Don't know	999998	
		Currency: _____	□□□□	
		Don't know	998	
812	Over the past 12 months, how many times has this household received money sent by (OUT MIGRANT)?	Frequency in past 12 months	□□	
		Don't know	98	
813	Over the past 12 months, what is the total value of money has (OUT MIGRANT) sent?	Amount	□□□□□□	
		Don't know	999998	
		Currency: _____	□□□□	
		Don't know	998	
814	What were the main uses of money received from (OUT MIGRANT)? Probe: Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply without reading	Daily needs (buy food, clothes, household goods, etc)	1	
		Pay for rent / household utilities	2	
		Farm tools or machinery (e.g., tractors)	3	
		Start a business (non-farm)	4	
		Financial investment	5	
		Purchase of land	6	
		Pay for own marriage	7	
		Marriage of others	8	
		Purchase/pay for house/dwelling (including new house construction)	9	
		Pay off debt	10	
		Pay for schooling / training of household member	11	
		Pay for funeral, or other social function	12	
		Pay for religious occasions	13	
		Pay for medical bills	14	
		Pay for migration/move of other family members/visit abroad	15	
		Saving	16	
Other (specify): _____	96			
Don't know	98			

Questions		Coding Categories			SKIP TO	
815	Did (OUT MIGRANT) use any of the following methods to send money back to this household during the last 12 months?		Yes	No	D.K.	
		1. Bank transfer (cheques, drafts, direct deposit, etc)	1	2	8	
		2. MTO (Money Transfer Organization, e.g. Western Union)	1	2	8	
		3- Post office (money order)	1	2	8	
		4. Agent/courier	1	2	8	
		5. Personally carried it	1	2	8	
		6. Sent through friends/relatives	1	2	8	
		7. Other (specify): _____	1	2	8	
816	<i>INTERVIEWER: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD IN 815, ASK: Which of the above methods did (OUT MIGRANT) use most?</i>	Code method from Q815			<input type="checkbox"/>	
817	During the past 12 months, did (OUT MIGRANT) send or give goods to anybody living in this household?	Yes		1		
		No		2	901	
		Don't know		8	901	
818	What kind of goods did this household receive from (OUT MIGRANT) in the past 12 months? <i>INTERVIEWER: Read List</i>	Food			01	
		Clothing/shoes			02	
		Mobile phone			03	
		Television			04	
		Computer/Laptop			05	
		Other electronics			06	
		Durable goods (fridge, cooker, etc.)			07	
		Linen/Blankets			08	
		Medication			09	
		Books/CDs/DVDs			10	
Other (specify): _____			96			
819	What was the total estimated value of goods sent or brought back by (OUT MIGRANT) during the past 12 months?	Value of goods	<input type="text"/>			
		Don't know	999998			
		Currency: _____	<input type="text"/>			
		Don't know	998			

9. Interviewer's Observations			Codes	Skip to
901	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1	
		Fair	2	
		Good	3	
		Very good	4	
902	Privacy of interview	No others present	1	904
		Others present during part of the interview	2	
		Others present during all of the interview	3	
903	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1	
		Husband/Wife	2	
		Father/Mother	3	
		Other Females	4	
		Other Males	5	

904. Interviewer's comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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905. Supervisor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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906. Editor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

**Jordan-HIMS 2014****Q-3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant**

For every member of the household who last returned from abroad to Jordan since 1 January 2000 and who was 15 years of age or more on last return

Identification			3
1. Cluster number □ □ □ □	1-A. Serial number of dwelling □ □ □ □	2. Household Number □ □ □ □	
3. Governorate □ □	9. Stratum □		
4. District □ □	10. Block Number □ □ □ □		
5. Sub-District □	11. Building Number □ □ □ □		
6. Locality □ □ □ □	12. Dwelling Number □ □ □		
7. Area □ □	13. Name of Head of Household : _____		
8. Sub-Area □ □	14. Telephone/Mobile Number: _____		
15. Name and Line number of Return Migrant : _____ □ □ □			

16. Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	
17. Date	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	□ D M Y □ □ □ □ □ □
18. Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	□ □ □ □
19. Result*	_____	_____	_____	□
Next Visit : Date Time	_____ _____	_____ _____		
* Result Codes : 1 Completed 4 Postponed 2 Partly Completed 5 Refused 3 RM Not at home 6 Other (Specify): _____				
20. Time Started : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				□ □ □ . □ □
21. Time Ended : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				□ □ □ . □ □

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
22. Name				
23. Date				
24. Code	□ □ □	□ □ □	□ □ □	□ □ □

INTERVIEWER: Read the following introduction: This interview is about your experiences of migrating. I would like to first ask you some questions regarding your life prior to your migration, then during your migration, and upon your return here.

Section 1. Migration History				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
101	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record sex of Return Migrant	Male	1	
		Female	2	
102	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record date of birth of Return Migrant	Month (Don't Know =98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
103	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record age of Return Migrant in completed years. Compare and correct 102 and/or 103 if inconsistent.	Age in completed years	<input type="text"/>	
104	In what month and year did you last return to Jordan?	Month (Don't Know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	

(Option A: Short Migration History)				
105	In what month and year did you move for the first time from Jordan to another country?	Month (Don't Know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
106	Where did you move to?	Country of first move: _____	<input type="text"/>	
107	During the period between your first move abroad and your final return to Jordan, did you live abroad for more than 3 months in any other country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	201
108	How many foreign countries altogether did you live in for more than 3 months in each?	Number	<input type="text"/>	
109	Which was the last country abroad you lived in for more than 3 months before returning to Jordan?	Last country abroad: _____	<input type="text"/>	
110	In what month and year did you move to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Month (Don't Know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
111	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 108 and 110, and circle appropriate code	Number of countries abroad = 2	1	201
		Number of countries abroad = 3+, and moved to LAST COUNTRY ABROAD before 1/1/2000	2	201
		Number of countries abroad = 3+, and moved to LAST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 1/1/2000	3	
112	Which was the first country abroad you moved to from Jordan SINCE 1 JANUARY 2000 and lived in for more than 3 months?	First country abroad since 1 January 2000 _____	<input type="text"/>	
113	In what month and year did you move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 1 JANUARY 2000)?	Month (Don't Know=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	

Section 2. Return Migrant's Background					
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
201	For most of the time until you were 12 years old, did you live in the Capital governorate, in another governorate, or abroad?	Capital governorate	1		
		Another governorate (specify): ____	6		
		Abroad	7		
202	Have you ever attended school?	Yes: Currently	1		
		Yes: Not currently	2		
		No	3	208	
203	What is the total number of years successfully completed at all levels of education?	Total number of years successfully completed at all levels of education	□ □ □		
204	What (is /was) the highest level of education you attended or completed?	Literacy class	1	208	
		Primary incomplete	2	208	
		Primary	3	210	
		Preparatory	4	210	
		Basic	5	210	
		Vocational technical training	6	210	
		Secondary	7	210	
		Diploma	8		
		University graduate	9		
		Post-graduate Diploma	10		
		Master	11		
Doctorate	12				
205	What is your main field of speciality?	Main speciality: _____	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □		
206	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 204	Q 204= 8	1	210	
		Q 204 = 9-12	2		
207	a. Did you receive the bachelor degree from Jordan or from abroad? b. Did you receive the (highest post graduate degree) from Jordan or from abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> If degree from 'Jordan' record '997'		Bachelor	Post graduate	
		Jordan (=997)			
		Abroad: Name of country	□ □ □ □	□ □ □ □	210
	Year (Don't know=9998)	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □		
208	Can you read a letter or newspaper?	Yes	1		
		No	2	217	
209	Can you write a letter, for example?	Yes	1		
		No	2	217	
210	Do you read a newspaper or magazine every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not all?	Every day	1		
		At least once a week but not every day	2		
		Less than once a week	3		
		Not at all	4		
211	Do you have experience using computers, such as with Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, or similar applications?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
212	Have you used a computer in the last 12 months?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
213	Have you used the internet in the last 12 months?	Yes	1		
		No	2	217	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
214	Where did you use the internet in the last 12 months? Any other place? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record all locations used	Home	01	
		Work	02	
		Place of education	03	
		Another person's home	04	
		Community internet access facility	05	
		Commercial internet access facility	06	
		Via a mobile telephone	07	
		Via mobile access device	08	
		Other location (specify): _____	96	
215	How often did you typically use the internet during the last 12 months (from any location)?	Every day or almost every day	1	
		At least once a week but not every day	2	
		Less than once a week	3	
		Once a month	4	
		Less than once a month	5	
216	For which of the following activities did you use the Internet for private purposes in the last 12 months (from any location)? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record all Internet activities undertaken	Activity	Yes	No
		1. Sending or receiving email	1	2
		2. Chat sites	1	2
		3. Telephoning over the Internet (e.g., Skype, video calls via webcam)	1	2
		4. Education or learning activities (formal)	1	2
		5. Playing or downloading video games or computer games	1	2
		6. Downloading movies, images, music, watching TV/video, listening to radio/music	1	2
		7. Reading or downloading on-line newspapers or magazines, electronic books	1	2
		8. Cultural purposes / Entertainment	1	2
		9. Downloading software	1	2
		10. Getting information about jobs	1	2
		11. Getting information about goods or services	1	2
		12. Getting information on health or health services	1	2
		13. Getting information from government organizations	1	2
		14. Interacting with government organizations	1	2
		15. Purchasing or ordering goods or services	1	2
		16. Internet banking	1	2
96. Other activities (specify): _____	1	2		

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
217	How often do you listen to the radio?	Every day	1		
		At least once a week but not every day	2		
		More than once a week	3		
		Once a month	4		
		More than once a month	5		
		Not at all	6		
218	How often do you watch television?	Every day	1		
		At least once a week but not every day	2		
		More than once a week	3		
		Once a month	4		
		More than once a month	5		
		Not at all	6	223	
219	Do you usually watch:		Yes	No	
		National TV channels	1	2	
		Satellite TV in Arabic language	1	2	
		Satellite TV in foreign language	1	2	
220	What TV programmes do you usually watch? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all those mentioned	Music	01		
		Comedy	02		
		Drama/Movies	03		
		Soap operas	04		
		Culture	05		
		News	06		
		Sports	07		
		Talk shows	08		
		Religious programmes	09		
		Other (specify): _____	96		
221	Which is your favourite entertainment channel?	Favourite entertainment channel _____	_ _		
		No preference	97		
222	Which is your favourite news channel?	Favourite news channel _____	_ _		
		No preference	97		
223	What language did you speak at home in childhood?	Arabic language	1		
		Other (specify): _____	6		
224	What other language(s) do you know now? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all those mentioned	1. English	1		
		2. French	2		
		3. Italian	3		
		4. Russian	4		
		5. Spanish	5		
		6. Other (specify): _____	6		
		7. Don't know other languages	7		

Section 3. Pre-Migration Situation and Motives for Moving Abroad				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check Section (1) and circle appropriate box	Moved to a country abroad from Jordan since 1 January 2000	1	401
		Didn't move abroad out of Jordan since 1 January 2000	2	
302	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check Section (1) and write name of FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE (e.g. 1/1/2000): _____			
303	Before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), were you living in this household?	Yes	1	305
		No	2	
304	Whom were you living with?	On own	01	
		Parents	02	
		Siblings	03	
		Spouse	04	
		Other family	05	
		Friends	06	
		In shared accommodation with no relation	07	
	Other (specify): _____	96		
305	Did you ever work in Jordan before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	310
		No	2	
306	What was your last occupation before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Main occupation: _____	_____	
307	Was this a permanent or temporary job?	Permanent	1	
		Temporary	2	
308	And was it a full-time or part-time job?	Full-time	1	
		Part-time	2	
309	In the 3 months before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), were you working?	Yes	1	312
		No	2	
310	Were you looking for work before first moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	312
		No	2	
311	How long had you been looking for work?	MONTHS (Less than 1 month= 000)	_____	
312	Before you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), had you ever had any contact with a recruitment agency, a labour recruiter, or a contractor recruiting people to work abroad?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
313	Thinking back to the time when you first moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), was the financial situation of the household more than sufficient, sufficient, less than sufficient, not sufficient, for meeting all basic needs?	More than sufficient	1	
		Sufficient	2	
		Less than sufficient	3	
		Not sufficient	4	
		Don't Know	8	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
314	What was the reason for moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)? Any other reason? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all reasons mentioned	Unemployed & seeking work/Lack of jobs in country	01	
		Income insufficient here/ Higher wages there	02	
		Transferred by employer	03	
		Good business opportunities there	04	
		Work benefits here unsatisfactory	05	
		To improve living standard	06	
		Personal problems with employer or others at work	07	
		To obtain more education for self	08	
		To obtain better education for children	09	
		Better social and health services there	10	
		To reunite with family	11	
		To get married / spouse waiting for me there	12	
		To get away from family problems	13	
		Easier to access / gain entry	14	
Could obtain asylum in there	15			
Other (specify): _____	96			
315	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF MORE THAN ONE REASON IN 314: ASK Which of these reasons was the most important?	Most important reason for moving to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)		
316	Who primarily made the decision for you to move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Myself	01	
		Spouse / Fiancé	02	
		Child(ren)	03	
		Parents	04	
		Other relative (specify): _____	05	
		Community members	06	
		Employer in the country of migration	07	
		Employer in Jordan	08	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
317	How did you finance your move to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Savings	01	
		Gift from family	02	
		Formal loans (Bank)	03	
		Informal loans from family / friends	04	
		Other informal loans	05	
		Friends / Local community	06	
		Employer in the country of migration	07	
		Employer in Jordan	08	
		Scholarship	09	
		Sold assets	10	
Other (specify): _____	96			
318	When you moved to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000), who moved with you or joined you after your arrival? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	No one	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Sons/Daughters	03	
		Brother/Sister	04	
		Father/Mother	05	
		Other family members	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
319	Did you have a visa or document allowing entry to (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	321
		Did not need visa	3	322
320	What type of visa / document?	Tourist visa	01	322
		Work visa / permit	02	
		Business visa	03	
		Student Visa	04	
		Refugee Visa (UNHCR)	05	
		Temporary residence permit	06	
		Migrant / Residence permit	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
321	How did you enter (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000)?	Asked for asylum	01	
		Undocumented entry	02	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
322	How well did you speak and understand the main language of (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000) when you first moved to live there?	Native language	1	401
		Fluent	2	401
		Good	3	
		Somewhat	4	
		Not well	5	
		Not at all	6	
323	And how well do you speak the language of (FIRST COUNTRY ABROAD SINCE 2000) now?	Fluent	1	
		Good	2	
		Somewhat	3	
		Not well	4	
		Not at all	5	

Section 4. Migration Networks and Assistance			
Questions	Coding Categories	SKIP TO	
401	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check Section (1) and write name of LAST COUNTRY ABROAD: _____		
402	Before you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you have close family members or relatives living in any country abroad?	Yes	1
		No	2 406
		Don't know	8 406
403	Were any of these family members or relatives living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) when you moved to live there? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF 'YES' ASK: Who was living there? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Spouse (spouse to be)	01
		Sons	02
		Daughters	03
		Father	04
		Mother	05
		Brothers	06
		Sisters	07
		Uncle/Aunt	08
		Other relatives	09
404	Did any of these relatives living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) help you in any way when you arrived to live there?	No	10 406
		Yes	1
405	What were the main types of assistance they provided when you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	No	2 406
		Obtained visa/residence permit	01
		Paid for transportation	02
		Provided food and/or lodging	03
		Provided money/loans	04
		Provided information about work possibilities	05
		Helped find work	06
		Helped find accommodation	07
		Provided full support until I found a job	08
Other (specify): _____	96		
406	Did you receive any assistance from any other person or agency when you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Yes	1
		No	2 501
407	What were the main types of assistance they provided when you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Obtained visa/residence permit	01
		Paid for transportation	02
		Provided food and/or lodging	03
		Provided money/loans	04
		Provided information about work possibilities	05
		Helped to find work	06
		Helped to find accommodation	07
		Provided full support until he/she found a job	08
		Other (specify): _____	96
		Don't know	98

Section 5. Work History				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
501	While living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) were you ever engaged in some kind of work, either for yourself or someone else?	Yes	1	517-A
		No	2	
502	When you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you have a job waiting for you?	Yes	1	504
		No	2	
		Thought there would be, But there wasn't	3	
503	Were you transferred to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) by an employer?	Yes	1	506
		No	2	505
504	How long were you in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) before starting to work at your first job?	Months (Less than 1 month = 000)	□□□□	
505	Who helped you in getting a job?	No one	01	
		Relative	02	
		Friend	03	
		Employer in country of origin	04	
		Business contact or associate	05	
		Employment agency	06	
		Migrant community / association	07	
		Embassy of country of origin	08	
		Advertisements in newspapers	09	
		Trade union	10	
		Through the internet	11	
Other (specify): _____	96			
506	What was your occupation when you started to work at your first job?	Occupation: _____	□□□□	
507	What was your work status?	Employee (paid)	1	
		Employer	2	
		Own-account worker	3	
		Family worker (unpaid)	4	
		Unpaid worker	5	
508	Now I would like to ask you some questions about the last job you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD). Was the last occupation you had the same as the first occupation you just told me about or was it different?	Same as first occupation	1	510
		Different from first occupation	2	
509	What was the last occupation you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Occupation: _____	□□□□	
510	In your LAST JOB abroad, how many days did you usually work in a typical week?	Days worked per week	□	
511	And how many hours did you usually work in a typical day?	Hours usually worked per day	□□□	
512	How much were you paid for this work per month?	Pay per month:	□□□□□□□□	
		Currency: _____	□□□	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
513	While living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you receive any on-the-job training?	Yes	1	516	
		No	2		
514-A	What kind of training was that, and?	Language training	1		
		Work related training	2		
		Integration course	3		
		Other (specify): _____	6		
514-B	How long did the training last?	Months (Less than 1 month = 00)	□□□		
515	Did that help you improve your job or your earnings?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
516	Some employers provide their employees with certain benefits. In the LAST JOB you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you receive any of the following benefits from your employer?		Yes	No	
		1. Health Insurance	1	2	
		2. Paid sick leave	1	2	
		3. Retirement pension	1	2	
		4. Compensation for work accidents	1	2	
		5. Unemployment insurance	1	2	
		6. Paid annual leave	1	2	
		7. Payment for overtime work	1	2	
		8. Maternity/Paternity leave	1	2	
		9. Housing	1	2	
		10. Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	1	2	
	96. Other (specify): _____	1	2		
517-A	I would like now to ask some questions about your current work. Are you currently working?	Yes	1		
		No	2	523	
517-B	And what is your current work status?	Employee (paid)	1		
		Employer	2	519	
		Own-account worker	3	519	
		Family worker (unpaid)	4	519	
		Unpaid worker	5		
518-A	Is this a permanent or temporary job?	Permanent	1		
		Temporary	2		
518-B	And is it a full-time or part-time job?	Full-time	1		
		Part-time	2		
519	What is the major activity of the place where you work?	Major activity: _____	□□□□		
520	What is your current occupation?	Occupation: _____	□□□□		
521	How long have you been doing this type of work?	Years (Less than 1 year = 00)	□□□		

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
522	Some employers provide their employees with certain benefits. Do you receive any of the following benefits from your current employer?		Yes	No	527
		1. Health Insurance	1	2	
		2. Paid sick leave	1	2	
		3. Retirement pension	1	2	
		4. Compensation for work accidents	1	2	
		5. Unemployment insurance	1	2	
		6. Paid annual leave	1	2	
		7. Payment for overtime work	1	2	
		8. Maternity/Paternity leave	1	2	
		9. Housing	1	2	
		10. Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	1	2	
96. Other (specify): _____	1	2			
523	Are you currently looking for work?	Yes	1		
		No	2	525	
524	For how long have you been looking for work?	MONTHS (Less 1 month=000)	□□□□	526	
525	Why are you not looking for work? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Don't want to work	01		
		Spouse does not want me to work	02		
		Looked for work, could not find any	03		
		No jobs available in this area	04		
		No jobs available at adequate pay	05		
		No jobs available in my occupation	06		
		Lack necessary education, skills	07		
		Lack foreign language ability	08		
		Poor health / Disabled	09		
		Employers think I am too young, or too old	10		
		Cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework	11		
		In school training	12		
		Retired	13		
		Other (specify): _____	96		
526	Have you done any work, even part-time work, since returning from abroad?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
527	Are you a member of a labour union or similar employee's association?	Yes	1		
		No	2		

Section 6. Marital Status and Reproduction				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
601	What was your marital status when you moved from Jordan to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Single (never married)	1	
		Married	2	
		Separated	3	
		Divorced	4	
		Widowed	5	
602	And what is your current marital status?	Single (never married)	1	701
		Married	2	
		Separated	3	
		Divorced	4	
		Widowed	5	
603	In what month and year were you first married?	Month (D.K.=98)	□□□	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	□□□□□□	
604	How old were you at that time?	Age at first marriage (YEARS)	□□□	
605	Have you been married only once or more than once?	Married only once	1	
		Married more than once	2	
606	What was the nationality of your (first) wife/husband at the time of marriage?	Nationality of first spouse	□□□□	
607	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 602 & 605)	Married once only and Currently married / Separated	1	611
		All other statuses	2	
608	How did your first marriage end?	Death of spouse	1	
		Divorce	2	610
		First marriage has not ended	3	611
609	In what month and year did your (FIRST) wife/husband die?	Month (D.K.=98)	□□□	612
		Year (D.K.=9998)	□□□□□□	
610	In what month and year did your (FIRST) marriage end in a divorce?	Month (D.K.=98)	□□□	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	□□□□□□	
611	Where does your (ex-) (first) wife/husband live... in Jordan, in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), or in a third country?	In Jordan	1	
		In (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)	2	
		In a third country	3	
		First spouse deceased	4	
612	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 605)	Married only once	1	617
		Married more than once	2	
613	How many times have you been married altogether?	Number of times	□□□	
614	In what month and year did your (LAST) marriage take place?	Month (D.K.=98)	□□□	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	□□□□□□	
615	What was the nationality of your (LAST) wife/husband at the time of marriage?	Nationality of last spouse (Jordan = 997)	□□□□	
616	Where does your last wife/husband live: in Jordan, in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), or in a third country?	In Jordan	1	
		In (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)	2	
		In a third country	3	
		Last spouse deceased	4	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
617	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 602)	Currently married/ Separated	1	621
		Widowed/Divorced	2	
618	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Enter sex & marital status of (RETURN MIGRANT) (See 101, 602 & 605)	Male & Married once only	1	621
		Male & Married more than once	2	620
		Female	3	
619	Do you have more than one wife? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF 'YES' ASK: How many wives do you have?	Yes: Number of wives	<input type="text"/>	621
		No	5	
		Not applicable	7	
620	Does your husband have another wife? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF 'YES' ASK: How many other wives?	Yes: Number of co-wives	<input type="text"/>	
		No	4	
		Not applicable	7	
		Don't know	8	
621	Do you have any sons or daughters of your own, who are now living with you?	Yes	1	623
		No	2	
622	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF NONE ENTER '00'	Sons at home	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters at home	<input type="text"/>	
623	Do you have any sons or daughters of your own who are alive but not living with you?	Yes	1	626
		No	2	
624	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF NONE ENTER '00'	Sons elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters elsewhere	<input type="text"/>	
625	Do any of these sons and daughters living elsewhere, currently live abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF YES ASK: How many sons and how many daughters live abroad?	Sons abroad	<input type="text"/>	
		Daughters abroad	<input type="text"/>	
626	Did you have any children who were born alive and later died?	Yes	1	628-A
		No	2	
627	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> IF NONE ENTER '00'	Boys dead	<input type="text"/>	
		Girls dead	<input type="text"/>	
628-A	Are there any sons or daughters of your (WIFE / HUSBAND) who currently live with you?	Yes	1	629
		No	2	
628-B	How many OTHER sons and how many OTHER daughters live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF NONE ENTER '00'	Other sons at home	<input type="text"/>	
		Other daughters at home	<input type="text"/>	
629	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle appropriate box: (See 622, 624 & 627)	One or more own children	1	633
		No own children	2	
630	How many of your own children were born abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF NONE ENTER '00'	Children born abroad	<input type="text"/>	632
		None	00	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
631	And among these, how many sons and how daughters were born abroad and in what countries were they born?	Country 1: _____	□□□□	
		Sons	□□	
		Daughters	□□	
		Country 2: _____	□□□□	
		Sons	□□	
		Daughters	□□	
		Country 3: _____	□□□□	
		Sons	□□	
		Daughters	□□	
		Country 4: _____	□□□□	
		Sons	□□	
		Daughters	□□	
632	When you moved to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), how many of your own children were under age 15 years? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Number of children under 15 years at first move abroad	□□□	
633	Now I would like to talk about a different subject-- family planning. There are various methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) ever used any family planning method?	Yes: Ever used	1	636
		No: Never used	2	
634	What methods of family planning have you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) ever used to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Any other method? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all methods mentioned</i>	Female Sterilization	01	
		Male Sterilization	02	
		IUD	03	
		Injectables	04	
		Implants	05	
		Pill	06	
		Condom	07	
		Female condom	08	
		Diaphragm	09	
		Foam/Jelly	10	
		Lactational Amen. Method (LAM)	11	
		Rhythm method	12	
		Withdrawal	13	
Other (specify): _____	96			
635	How many living sons and how many living daughters did you have when you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) first used a FM method?	Number of sons	□□□	
		Number of daughters	□□□	
636-A	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check 101 & 103</i>	Female aged 50 or more years		701
		All other cases		
636-B	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check 602</i>	Currently married	1	650
		Not currently married	2	
637	(ARE YOU/IS YOUR WIFE) currently pregnant?	Yes	1	641
		No	2	
		Unsure	3	
638	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check 633</i>	Ever used a method	1	641
		Never used a method	2	
639	Are you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) currently using any method of family planning?	Yes	1	641
		No	2	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
640	Which method are you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) using?	Female Sterilization	01	645
		Male Sterilization	02	
		IUD	03	
		Injectables	04	
		Implants	05	
		Pill	06	
		Condom	07	
		Female condom	08	
		Diaphragm	09	
		Foam/Jelly	10	
		Lactational Amen. Method (LAM)	11	
		Rhythm method	12	
		Withdrawal	13	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
641	Do you or does your (WIFE/HUSBAND) intend to use a method of family planning at any time in the future?	Yes	1	649
		No	2	
642	What is the reason that you do not want to use a method of family planning? Any other reason? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all reasons mentioned	Spouse abroad	01	650 701 701
		Desire to have (more) children	02	
		(Wife) Menopausal/Hysterectomy	03	
		(Wife) Can't get pregnant	04	
		Cannot have children	05	
		Up to God	06	
		Opposed to family planning	07	
		Spouse opposed to family planning	08	
		Others opposed	09	
		Religious prohibitions	10	
		Side effects / Health concerns	11	
		Inconvenient to use	12	
		Knows no method	13	
		Knows no source	14	
		Lack of access / Too far	15	
		Costs too much	16	
		Preferred method not available	17	
No method available	18			
Other (specify): _____	96			
643	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 642	Only one reason mentioned	1	645
		More than one reason mentioned	2	
644	What is the main reason?	Code circled in 642	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
645	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 637	(WIFE) Currently pregnant	1	647
		(WIFE) Not pregnant/Unsure	2	
646	After the child (YOU ARE/YOUR WIFE IS) expecting, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have any more children?	Have another	1	648
		No more	2	649
		Undecided / Don't know	3	649
647	Would you like to have a (another) child or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	Have another	1	649 649 649
		No more	2	
		Couple cannot have (more) children	3	
		Undecided / Don't know	4	
648	Do you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?	Boy	1	
		Girl	2	
		Either	3	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
649	Do you think your (WIFE/HUSBAND) wants the same number of children that you want, or does she/he want more or fewer than you want?	Same number	1	
		More children	2	
		Fewer children	3	
		(WIFE/HUSBAND) undecided	4	
		Don't know	8	
650	In your opinion, what is the number of children which is ideal for you to have in your whole life?	Number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Section 7. Motives for Return Migration & Perceptions About Migration Experience					
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
701	What was the reason for your return from (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)? Anything else? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Reasons for leaving last country			
		End of contract	01		
		Sudden termination of contract	02		
		Unemployed, couldn't find work	03		
		Retired	04		
		Poor job	05		
		Low pay	06		
		Poor working conditions	07		
		Business was not doing well	08		
		Health related reasons	09		
		Poor schools/lack of schools for children	10		
		Different values/culture in last country	11		
		Lack of close relatives/friends in last country	12		
		Separation or divorce	13		
		Language problems	14		
		High cost of living	15		
		High crime rate	16		
		Poor physical environment, pollution	17		
		Didn't like climate	18		
		Didn't like last country	19		
		Life more difficult in country of asylum	20		
		My asylum application failed	21		
		Discrimination / Hostility	22		
		(Fear of) Political persecution	23		
		(Fear of) Religious persecution	24		
		Visa problems, lack of documents	25		
		Deported	26		
		Reasons for coming back			
		To complete my education	27		
		Missed my country and wanted to return home	28		
		Spouse/family couldn't get visa to join me	29		
		To get married, seek spouse	30		
		Jordan made better offer	31		
		Security / safety here are available	32		
Benefit from facilitated return programme from UNHCR	33				
Benefit from facilitated return programme from Government	34				
Other (specify): _____	96				
701-A	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 701	Only one reason	1	702-B	
		More than one reason	2		
702-A	Which of these reasons was the most important?	Most important reason for returning	[[]]		
702-B	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 315:	Respondent is Principal Return Migrant	1	703	
		Respondent is not Principal Return Migrant (code 11 or 12 in 315)	2		
702-C	Was this 'most important reason for returning' associated with your own choice or with the choice of the 'Principal Return Migrant'?	Own choice	1		
		Choice of Principal Return Migrant	2	708	
703	How long before leaving (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) did you begin to think about returning to Jordan?	Time of return stated in contract	993		
		Just before return due to unexpected developments in LAST COUNTRY	994		
		Just before return due to unexpected developments in Jordan	995		
		MONTHS	[[]]		

Questions		Coding Categories		SIP TO
704	Who primarily made the decision for you to return from (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Myself	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Child(ren)	03	
		Parents	04	
		Other relative	05	
		Employer in LAST COUNTRY	06	
		Employer in Jordan	07	
		Ministry of Interior / Immigration Authority in LAST COUNTRY	08	
	Other (specify): _____	96		
705	Did you receive any financial support from (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) or from Jordan to return?	Yes: From LAST COUNTRY	1	
		Yes: From Jordan	2	
		Yes: From both countries	3	
		No	4	
706	When you decided to return, did you have any clear idea of what you were going to do when back in Jordan?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
707	When you left the (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), did any member of your family who was accompanying you decide to stay and not return with you to Jordan? IF YES: Who stayed behind in last country or moved to a 3 rd country? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle all that apply	Spouse	1	
		Son(s)	2	
		Daughter(s)	3	
		Other (specify): _____	4	
		No	5	
	I was in LAST COUNTRY on my own	6		
708	During the last two years of your stay abroad, how many times did you visit Jordan?	Number of visits to Jordan	□□□	
709	I would like now to talk about your migration experience. How do you perceive your experience in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Positive	1	
		Negative	2	
		Neither positive nor negative	3	
		Very negative	4	
		No response	5	
710	How would you compare your economic situation in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD) with your economic situation in Jordan before you moved?	Much better	1	
		Better	2	
		Neither better nor worse	3	
		Worse	4	
		Much worse	5	
		Don't know	8	
711	How do you compare your current living standard with that you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Much better	1	
		Better	2	
		No change	3	
		Slightly worse	4	
		Much worse	5	
		Don't know	8	
712	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 517 and circle appropriate box	Currently working	1	
		Currently not working	2	714
713	How do you compare the status of your current occupation with that you had in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Better	01	
		No change	02	
		Worse	03	
		Didn't work in LAST COUNTRY	04	

Questions		Coding Categories					SKIP TO	
714	Have you faced any problems since your return to Jordan? IF YES: What problems? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle all those mentioned	No job				01		
		Low wage/salary				02		
		Access to housing				03		
		Personal/family problems				04		
		Difficulties to re-adapt				05		
		Other reason				96		
		No: didn't face any problem				97		
715	Where do you plan to live in the future?	Stay in Jordan				1		
		Return to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)				2	718	
		Move to another country				3	717	
		Undecided				4	719	
716	What is the main reason for this preference?	Want to live with my family				01	719	
		Better wages				12		
		Easier access to labour market				03		
		Easier access to education for my children				04		
		Developed my own business				05		
		Feel happier in my own country				06		
		Security and safety available				07		
		Retired				08		
		Other (specify): _____				96		
717	Where do you think you will go?	Intended destination: _____ (D.K.=998)						
718	When do you plan to leave?	Within a year				1		
		Between 1 and 2 years from now				2		
		More than 2 years from now				3		
		Not sure				4		
719	If you were able to go back to the time of moving to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), would you still choose to move to the same country, to another country, or not to move abroad at all?	Move to same country				1		
		Move to another country				2		
		Not to move abroad at all				3		
720	Would you advise relatives and friends planning to move abroad to go to your LAST COUNTRY ABROAD or ANOTHER COUNTRY or NOT TO MOVE ABROAD?	Move to same country				1		
		Move to another country				2		
		Not to move abroad				3		
721	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 602	Currently married				1	801-A	
		Not currently married				2		
722	Who usually makes the following decisions: mainly you, mainly your (WIFE/HUSBAND), you and your spouse jointly, or someone else?		Respondent	Spouse	Both jointly	Someone else in household	Someone else outside household	
		1. About moving abroad again	1	2	3	4	5	
		2. About making major household purchases?	1	2	3	4	5	
		3. About making purchases for daily household needs, like food and clothing?	1	2	3	4	5	
		4. About health care?	1	2	3	4	5	
		5. About visits to your family or relatives?	1	2	3	4	5	
		6. <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : IF RESPONDENT HAS LIVING CHILDREN: About children's education	1	2	3	4	5	

Section 8. Return Migrant Remittances					
Questions		Coding Categories			SKIP TO
801-A	Did you take any money from the following sources when you left Jordan to (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)? (Please include cash and funds transferred through banks, the post office, wire services, or any other means.) <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Read list		Yes	No	
		01. From personal savings	1	2	
		02. From savings of household head or other household member(s)	1	2	
		03. Gifts from friends or relatives outside the household	1	2	
		04. Loans from friends or relatives	1	2	
		05. Loan from moneylender	1	2	
		06. Loan from bank, government agency, etc.	1	2	
		07. Pledge or sale of land, house or household assets	1	2	
	96. Other (specify): _____	1	2		
801-B	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 501	Return Migrant worked in LAST COUNTRY ABROAD	1		
		Return Migrant didn't work in LAST COUNTRY ABROAD	2		822
802	Did you ever send or bring back money to Jordan while you were living or working in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD)?	Yes	1		
		No	2		813
803	When was the first time you sent (or brought) money to Jordan?	Month	____		
		Year	____		
804	When was the last time you sent (or brought) money to Jordan before you returned?	Month	____		
		Year	____		
805	How much did you send or bring money the last time?	Amount	<input type="text"/>		
		Currency: _____	____		
806	Did you send or bring money every year between the first time sent and last time sent?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
807	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check Section (1) and 804	Date of money last time sent is within 12-month period before returning	1		
		Other	2		810
808	How many times did you send or bring money during the 12 months before you returned TO Jordan?	Number	____		

Questions		Coding Categories			SKIP TO	
809	And what was the total value you sent or brought during this 12-month period?	Amount	<input type="text"/>			
		Currency: _____	<input type="text"/>			
810	During your time abroad, which of the following methods did you use to send money back to Jordan?		Yes	No		
		01. Bank transfer (cheques, drafts, direct deposit, etc)	1	2		
		02. MTO (Money Transfer Organization, e.g. Western Union)	1	2		
		03. Post office (money order)	1	2		
		04. Agent / Courier	1	2		
		05. Personally carried it	1	2		
		06. Sent through friends/relatives travelling home	1	2		
		96. Other (specify): _____	1	2		
811	Which of the above methods did you use most often?	Code of method from 810	<input type="text"/>			
812	How important was the money you sent for the upkeep of those receiving it?	It was crucial	1			
		It was quite important	2			
		It was helpful (but not crucial)	3			
		It was of little importance	4			
		Not applicable (money deposited in RM personal account)	5			
813	Did you ever send or bring back any goods while most recently living abroad?	Yes	1		818	
		No	2			
814	Did you send any goods in the 12 months before returning?	Yes	1		816	
		No	2			
815	What was the total estimated value of goods you sent back during the 12 months previous to your most recent return?	Estimated value of goods	<input type="text"/>			
		Currency: _____	<input type="text"/>			
816	When you most recently returned to Jordan, what goods, if any, did you bring back with you?	Foods	01		818	
		Clothing / Shoes	02			
		Mobile telephone	03			
		Television	04			
		Computer / Laptop	05			
		Other electronic gadgets (iPad, iPhone)	06			
		Durable goods (fridge, cooker, etc.)	07			
		Linen / Blankets	08			
		Medicines	09			
		Books / CDs / DVDs	10			
		Car	11			
		Other	96			
		None	97			

Questions		Coding Categories			SKIP TO	
817	What was the total estimated value of these goods you brought back when you returned to Jordan?	Estimated value of goods	<input type="text"/>			
		Currency: _____	<input type="text"/>			
818	Apart from money sent back while you were living in (LAST COUNTRY ABROAD), how much money did you bring back with you when you returned to Jordan?	Amount of money	<input type="text"/>			820
		Currency: _____	<input type="text"/>			
		None	999994			
		Cannot remember	999995			
		Refused to answer	999996			
819	Did the money enable you or other household members to do any of the following?		Yes	No		
		1- Meet daily needs: Buy food and/or clothing for family	1	2		
		2- Buy other household goods	1	2		
		3- Pay for schooling/vocational training of household member(s)	1	2		
		4- Pay off medical bills	1	2		
		5- Pay off debt	1	2		
		6- Buy apartment/house construction	1	2		
		7- Pay for wedding, funeral, or other social function	1	2		
		8- Buy land	1	2		
		9- Rent more land	1	2		
		10- Improve land	1	2		
		11- Buy farm inputs/implements	1	2		
		12- Invest in non-farm business	1	2		
		13- Financial investment, savings	1	2		
		14- Refurbishment of house	1	2		
		15- Save money (bank/post office)	1	2		
96- Other (specify): _____	1	2				
820	Do you receive a pension for work done abroad, from your employer or from a government in other country?	Yes	1		822	
		No	2			
821	How much do you receive monthly?	Amount	<input type="text"/>			
		Currency: _____	<input type="text"/>			
822	And do you receive a pension from any organization in Jordan?	Yes	1		901	
		No	2			
823	How much do you receive monthly from Jordan?	Amount	<input type="text"/>			
		Currency: _____	<input type="text"/>			

9. Interviewer's Observations			Codes	Skip to
901	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1	
		Fair	2	
		Good	3	
		Very good	4	
902	Privacy of interview	No others present	1	904
		Others present during part of the interview	2	
		Others present during all of the interview	3	
903	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1	
		Husband/Wife	2	
		Father/Mother	3	
		Other Females	4	
		Other Males	5	

904. Interviewer's comments	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

905. Supervisor's Comments	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

906. Editor's Comments	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

**Jordan-HIMS 2014****Q-4. Individual Questionnaire for Non-Migrant**

- (For every member of the household who is currently aged 15-59 years:
 - who never moved to another country;
 - or has last returned from abroad to Jordan before (e.g., 1 January 2000);
 - or has last returned from abroad to Jordan since (e.g., 1 January 2000)
 but was under 15 years of age on last return

Identification			4
1. Cluster number □□□	1-A. Serial number of dwelling □□□	2. Household Number □□□	
3. Governorate □□	9. Stratum □		
4. District □□	10. Block Number □□□		
5. Sub-District □	11. Building Number □□□		
6. Locality □□□	12. Dwelling Number □□		
7. Area □□	13. Name of Head of Household : _____		
8. Sub-Area □□	14. Telephone/Mobile Number: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□		
15. Name and Line number of Non Migrant : _____ □□			

16. Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	
17. Date	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	□ D M Y □□□□□□
18. Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	□□□□
19. Result*	_____	_____	_____	□
Next Visit :				
Date	_____	_____		
Time	_____	_____		
* Result Codes :				
1 Completed		4 Postponed		
2 Partly Completed		5 Refused		
3 NM Not at home		6 Other (Specify): _____		
20. Time Started : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				
21. Time Ended : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				
				□□□.□□ □□□.□□

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
22. Name				
23. Date				
24. Code	□□	□□	□□	□□

Section 1. Non Migrant's Background				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
101	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record sex of (NON MIGRANT)	Male	1	
		Female	2	
102	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record date of birth of (NON MIGRANT)	Month (DK=98)	<input type="text"/>	
		Year (DK=9998)	<input type="text"/>	
103	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record age of (NON MIGRANT) in completed years	Age in completed years	<input type="text"/>	
104	For most of the time until you were 12 years old, did you live in the Capital governorate, in another city or town, or in a village?	Capital governorate	1	
		Another governorate	6	
		Abroad	7	
105	Have you ever attended school?	Yes: Currently	1	
		Yes: Not currently	2	
		No	3	111
106	What is the total number of years successfully completed at all levels of education?	Total number of years successfully completed at all levels of education	<input type="text"/>	
107	What (is /was) the highest level of education you successfully completed?	Literacy class	1	111
		Primary incomplete	2	111
		Primary	3	113
		Preparatory	4	113
		Basic	5	113
		Vocational technical training	6	113
		Secondary	7	113
		Diploma	8	
		University graduate	9	
		Post-graduate Diploma	10	
		Master	11	
		Doctorate	12	
108	What is your main field of speciality?	Main speciality: _____	<input type="text"/>	
109	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 107	Q 107 = 8	1	113
		Q 107 = 9-12	2	
110	a. Did you receive the bachelor degree from Jordan or from abroad? b. Did you receive your highest post graduate degree from Jordan or from abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> If degree from 'Jordan' record '997'		Bachelor	Post graduate
		Jordan (997)		
		Abroad: Name of country	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Year (Don't know=9998)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
111	Can you read a letter or newspaper?	Yes	1	
		No	2	120
112	Can you write a letter, for example?	Yes	1	
		No	2	120
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not all?	Every day	1	
		At least once a week but not every day	2	
		Less than once a week	3	
		Not at all	4	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
114	Do you have general experience using computer programmes, such as Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, or similar applications?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
115	Have you used a computer in the last 12 months?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
116	Have you used the internet in the last 12 months?	Yes	1		
		No	2	120	
117	Where did you use the internet in the last 12 months? Any other place? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record all locations used	Home	01		
		Work	02		
		Place of education	03		
		Another person's home	04		
		Community internet access facility	05		
		Commercial internet access facility	06		
		Any place via a mobile telephone	07		
		Any place via mobile access devices	08		
		Other locations (specify): _____	96		
118	How often did you typically use the internet during the last 12 months (from any location)?	Every day or almost every day	1		
		At least once a week but not every day	2		
		Less than once a week	3		
		Once a month	4		
		Less than once a month	5		
119	For which of the following activities did you use the Internet for private purposes in the last 12 months (from any location)? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record all Internet activities undertaken	Activity	Yes	No	
		1. Sending or receiving email	1	2	
		2. Chat sites	1	2	
		3. Telephoning over the Internet (e.g., Skype, video calls via webcam)	1	2	
		4. Education or learning activities (formal)	1	2	
		5. Playing or downloading video games or computer games	1	2	
		6. Downloading movies, images, music, watching TV/video, listening to radio/music	1	2	
		7. Reading or downloading on-line newspapers or magazines, electronic books	1	2	
		8. Cultural purposes / Entertainment	1	2	
		9. Downloading software	1	2	
		10. Getting information about jobs	1	2	
		11. Getting information about goods or services	1	2	
		12. Getting information on health or health services	1	2	
		13. Getting information from government organizations	1	2	
		14. Interacting with government organizations	1	2	
		15. Purchasing or ordering goods or services	1	2	
		16. Internet banking	1	2	
96. Other activities (specify): _____	1	2			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
120	How often do you listen to the radio?	Every day	1		
		At least once a week but not every day	2		
		More than once a week	3		
		Once a month	4		
		More than once a month	5		
		Not at all	6		
121	How often do you watch television?	Every day	1		
		At least once a week but not every day	2		
		More than once a week	3		
		Once a month			
		More than once a month			
		Not at all	4	126	
122	Do you usually watch:		Yes	No	
		National TV channels	1	2	
		Satellite TV in own language	1	2	
		Satellite TV in foreign language	1	2	
123	What TV programmes do you usually watch? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all those mentioned	Music	01		
		Comedy	02		
		Drama/Movies	03		
		Soap operas	04		
		Culture	05		
		News	06		
		Sports	07		
		Talk shows	08		
		Religious programmes	09		
		Other (specify): _____	96		
124	Which is your favourite entertainment channel?	Favourite entertainment channel _____ (No preference = 97)	___		
125	Which is your favourite news channel?	Favourite news channel _____ (No preference = 97)	___		
126	What was the language you spoke in childhood?	Arabic	1		
		Other (specify): _____	6		
127	What other language(s) do you speak?	1. English	1		
		2. French	2		
		3. Italian	3		
		4. Russian	4		
		5. Spanish	5		
		6. Other (specify): _____	6		
		7. None	7		

Section 2. Work History					
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
201	Have you ever worked	Yes	1		
		No	2		
202	What is your current work status?	Employee (paid)	1		
		Employer	2		
		Own-account worker	3		
		Family worker (unpaid)	4		
		Unpaid worker	5		
203	What is the major activity of the place where you work?	Main activity	□□□□		
204	What is your main occupation?	Main occupation	□□□□		
205	How long have you been doing this type of work?	MONTHS	□□□		
		YEARS	□□□		
206	Some employers provide their employees with certain benefits. Do you receive any of the following benefits from your current employer?		Yes	No	210
		1. Health insurance	1	2	
		2. Paid sick leave	1	2	
		3. Retirement pension	1	2	
		4. Compensation for work accidents	1	2	
		5. Paid annual leave	1	2	
		6. Payment for overtime work	1	2	
		7. Maternity/Paternity leave	1	2	
		8. Housing	1	2	
		9. Subsidized food, or other consumer goods	1	2	
96. Other (specify): _____	1	2			
207	Are you currently looking for work?	Yes	1		
		No	2	209	
208	For how long have you been looking for work?	MONTHS	□□□□	210	
209	Why are you not looking for work? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Don't want to work	01		
		Spouse does not want me to work	02		
		Looked for work, could not find any	03		
		No jobs available in this area	04		
		No jobs available at adequate pay	05		
		No jobs available in my occupation	06		
		Lack necessary education, skills	07		
		Lack foreign language ability	08		
		Poor health / Disabled	09		
		Employers think I am too young, or too old	10		
		Cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework	11		
		In school / college / university	12		
		Retired	13		
		Other (specify): _____	96		
210	Are you a member of a labour union or similar employee's association?	Yes	1		
		No	2		

Section 3. Short-term Migration (Less than 3 Months)				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	Have you ever travelled abroad whether for work or any other purpose?	Yes	1	401
		No	2	
302	In what year was the first time you travelled abroad?	Year		
303	To which country was that?	Name of country: _____		
304	Over the past 12 months, did you travel to any country abroad for less than 3 months?	Yes	1	401
		No	2	
305	How many times did you travel abroad for less than 3 months each time?	Number of times abroad		
306	How many countries altogether did you go to in the past 12 months and stayed in for less than 3 months in each?	Number of countries		
307	When you were abroad over the past 12 months, were you ever engaged in some kind of short-term work, either for yourself or someone else?	Yes	1	401
		No	2	
308	The last time you were engaged in short-term work abroad, what type of work did you do?	Type of last short-term work abroad		
309	In which country was that?	Name of country: _____		
310	Who helped you in getting this short-term work in (COUNTRY IN Q309)?	No one	01	
		Relative/Friend abroad	02	
		Current Employer	03	
		Business contact or associate	04	
		Employment agency	05	
		Migrant community	06	
		Embassy of country of origin	07	
		Advertisements in newspapers / Internet	08	
		Advertisements in the internet	09	
Other (specify): _____	96			

Section 4. Intentions to Migrate				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
401	Do you intend to leave Jordan to go and live in another country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	414
		Undecided	3	501
402	Do you have specific plans to leave or do you just have a general feeling that you would like to leave?	Specific plans	1	
		General feeling	2	
		Refused to answer	7	
		Don't know	8	
403	Why are you thinking of leaving Jordan? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all those mentioned	Unemployed and can't find work	01	
		Poor job, low pay	02	
		Poor working conditions	03	
		High cost of living	04	
		Income insufficient here/ Higher wages there	05	
		Work benefits here unsatisfactory	06	
		Personal problems with employer or others at work	07	
		To improve living standard	08	
		Better social and health services there	09	
		To obtain more education for self	10	
		To obtain better education for children	11	
		Good business opportunities there	12	
		To reunite with family	13	
		To get married / spouse waiting for me there	14	
		To get away from family problems	15	
		Lack of security in Jordan	16	
Political persecution	17			
Religious persecution	18			
Other (specify): _____	96			
404	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> If more than one response in 403, ASK: Which is the most important reason? <i>Else GO TO 405</i>	Most important reason for intended leave	____	
405	Do you have a specific time when you plan to leave?	Yes	1	
		No	2	407
406	When do you plan to leave Jordan?	Within a year	1	
		Between 1 and 2 years from now	2	
		More than 2 years from now	3	
		Not sure	4	
407	Where do you think you will go?	Intended destination: _____ (Don't know=998)	_____	
408	Who primarily would make the decision for you to move abroad?	Myself	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Child(ren)	03	
		Parents	04	
		Other relative	05	
		Employer	06	
		Friends	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Section 4. Intentions to Migrate				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
409	When you decide to move to another country, will you need financial support from anyone to cover the cost of going abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF YES ASK: Who do you expect to give you financial support?</i> <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Household	1	
		Relatives	2	
		Friends / Local community	3	
		Borrowed money	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
		No	7	
410	Have you ever tried to leave Jordan, to move to live or work or study in another country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	414
411	Why didn't you move to another country? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Changed mind	01	
		Couldn't get exit permit or passport form Jordan	02	
		Couldn't get documents or visa required by country of destination	03	
		Too expensive	04	
		Too complicated, don't know what documents are needed	05	
		Spouse, family couldn't get documents to accompany me	06	
		Job fell through	07	
		Spouse, family opposed	08	
		Job situation here improved	09	
		Other personal reason	10	
Other (specify): _____	96			
412	Have you ever been contacted by a labour contractor or recruiter trying to persuade you to move to another country?	Yes	1	
		No	2	501
413	And what happened then?	Recruiter asked for too much money	01	501
		Recruiter took money but offered no jobs	02	
		Recruiter offered unsuitable jobs	03	
		Recruiter involved in illegal migration	04	
		Couldn't get visa for country of destination	05	
		Didn't want to move to proposed country of destination	06	
		Had to postpone moving abroad for family reasons	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
414	What are the reasons that make you prefer to stay in Jordan? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Have a good job and satisfactory income here	01	
		Have successful business here	02	
		Feel comfortable only in my country	03	
		Spouse would like to stay here	04	
		Will get 'single status' visa if moved abroad & don't want to leave family	05	
		Children here in school	06	
		To look after parents	07	
		Low level of crime in Jordan	08	
		Low cost of living in Jordan	09	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Section 5. Marital Status and Reproduction				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
501	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Enter current marital status of (NON MIGRANT) (See Household Roster: Q106)	Single (never married)	1	601
		Married	2	
		Separated	3	
		Divorced	4	
		Widowed	5	
502	In what month and year were you first married?	Month (DK=98)	___	
		Year (DK=9998)	____	
503	How old were you at that time? (DK=98)	Age at first marriage (YEARS)	___	
504	Have you been married only once or more than once?	Married only once	1	544
		Married more than once	2	
505	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 501& 504)	Married only once & currently married / Separated	1	509
		All other statuses	2	
506	How did your first marriage end?	Death of spouse	1	508 509
		Divorce	2	
		First marriage has not ended	3	
507	In what month and year did your (FIRST) wife/husband die?	Month (D.K.=98)	___	510
		Year (D.K.=9998)	____	
508	In what month and year did your (FIRST) marriage end in a divorce?	Month (D.K.=98)	___	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	____	
509	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 504)	Married only once	1	512
		Married more than once	2	
510	How many times have you been married altogether?	Number of times	___	
511	In what month and year did your (LAST) marriage take place?	Month (D.K.=98)	___	
		Year (D.K.=9998)	____	
512	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle appropriate box: (See 501)	Currently married / Separated	1	516
		Widowed / Divorced	2	
513	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Enter sex & marital status of (NON MIGRANT) (See 101 & 504)	Male & Married once only	1	516 515
		Male & Married more than once	2	
		Female	3	
514	Do you have more than one wife? IF 'YES' ASK: How many wives do you have?	Yes: Number of wives	___	516
		No	5	
		Not applicable	7	
515	Does your husband have another wife? IF 'YES' ASK: How many other wives?	Yes: Number of co-wives	___	
		No	4	
		Not applicable	7	
		Don't know	8	
516	Do you have any sons or daughters of your own, who are now living with you?	Yes	1	518
		No	2	
517	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF NONE ENTER '00'	Sons at home	___	
		Daughters at home	___	
518	Do you have any sons or daughters of your own who are alive but not living with you?	Yes	1	521
		No	2	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
519	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Sons elsewhere	___	
		Daughters elsewhere	___	
520	Do any of these sons and daughters living elsewhere, currently live abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF YES ASK:</i> How many sons and how many daughters live abroad? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Sons abroad	___	
		Daughters abroad	___	
521	Did you have any children who were born alive and later died?	Yes	1	523
		No	2	
522	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? <i>INTERVIEWER IF NONE ENTER '00'</i>	Boys died	___	
		Girls died	___	
523	Are there any sons or daughters of your (WIFE / HUSBAND) who currently live with you?	Yes	1	524
		No	2	
523-A	How many OTHER sons and how many OTHER daughters of spouse live with you? <i>IF NONE ENTER "00"</i>	Other sons of spouse at home	___	
		Other daughters of spouse at home	___	
524	<i>INTERVIEWER: Circle appropriate box: (See 517, 519 & 522)</i>	One or more own children	1	527
		No own children	2	
525	Were any of your own children born abroad? <i>IF YES: How many?</i>	Yes: Number born abroad	___	526
		None=00		527
526	In what countries were they born?	First child: Name of Country: _____	_____	
		Second child: Name of Country: _____	_____	
		Third child: Name of Country: _____	_____	
527	Now I would like to talk about a different subject-- family planning. There are various methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) ever used any family planning method?	Yes: Ever used	1	530
		No: Never used	2	
528	What methods of family planning have you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) ever used to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Any other method? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all methods mentioned</i>	Female Sterilization	01	
		Male Sterilization	02	
		IUD	03	
		Injectables	04	
		Implants	05	
		Pill	06	
		Condom	07	
		Female condom	08	
		Diaphragm	09	
		Foam/Jelly	10	
		Lactational Amen. Method (LAM)	11	
		Rhythm method	12	
		Withdrawal	13	
Other (specify): _____	96			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
529	How many living sons and how many living daughters did you have when you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) first used a family planning method?	Number of sons	___	
		Number of daughters	___	
530-A	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 101 & 103	Female aged 50 or more years		545
		All other cases		
530-B	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 501	Currently married	1	
		Not currently married	2	544
531	(ARE YOU/IS YOUR WIFE) currently pregnant?	Yes	1	539
		No	2	
		Unsure	3	
532	<i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Check 527	Ever used a method	1	
		Never used a method	2	535
533	Are you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) currently using any method of family planning?	Yes	1	
		No	2	535
534	Which method are you or your (WIFE/HUSBAND) using? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle all methods mentioned	Female Sterilization	01	541
		Male Sterilization	02	
		IUD	03	
		Injectables	04	
		Implants	05	
		Pill	06	
		Condom	07	
		Female condom	08	
		Diaphragm	09	
		Foam/Jelly	10	
		Lactational Amen. Method (LAM)	11	
		Rhythm method	12	
		Withdrawal	13	
Other (specify): _____	96			
535	Do you or does your (WIFE / HUSBAND) intend to use a method of family planning at any time in the future?	Yes	1	539
		No	2	
536	Why don't you want to use a method of family planning in the future? Any other reason? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Circle all reasons mentioned	Spouse abroad	01	
		Desire to have (more) children	02	
		(Wife) Menopausal/Hysterectomy	03	543
		(Wife) Can't get pregnant	04	543
		Cannot have children	05	543
		Up to God	06	
		Opposed to family planning	07	
		Spouse opposed to family planning	08	
		Others opposed	09	
		Religious prohibitions	10	
		Side effects / Health concerns	11	
		Inconvenient to use	12	
		Knows no method	13	
		Knows no source	14	
		Lack of access / Too far	15	
		Costs too much	16	
		Preferred method not available	17	
No method available	18			
Other (specify): _____	96			

Questions		Coding Categories					SKIP TO	
537	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 536	Only one reason mentioned			1	539		
		More than one reason mentioned			2			
538	What is the main reason?	Code circled in 535			[[]]			
539	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 531	(WIFE) Currently pregnant			1	541		
		(WIFE) Not pregnant/Unsure			2			
540	After the child (YOU ARE/YOUR WIFE IS) expecting, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have any more children?	Have another			1	542		
		No more			2	543		
		Undecided / Don't know			3	543		
541	Would you like to have a (another) child or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	Have another			1	543		
		No more			2			
		Couple cannot have (more) children			3			
		Undecided / Don't know			4			
542	Do you prefer your next child to be a boy or a girl?	Boy			1			
		Girl			2			
		Either			3			
		Other (specify): _____			6			
543	Do you think your (WIFE/HUSBAND) wants the same number of children that you want, or does she/he want more or fewer than you want?	Same number			1			
		More children			2			
		Fewer children			3			
		Don't know			8			
544	In your opinion, what is the number of children which is ideal for you to have in your whole life?	Number			[[]]			
		Other (specify): _____			96			
545	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 501	Currently married			1	601		
		Not currently married			2			
546	Who usually makes the following decisions: mainly you, mainly your (WIFE/HUSBAND), you and your spouse jointly, or someone else?							
			Respondent	Spouse	Both jointly	Someone else in household	Someone else outside household	
		1. About making major household purchases	1	2	3	4	5	
		2. About making purchases for daily household needs, like food and clothing	1	2	3	4	5	
		3. About health care	1	2	3	4	5	
		4. About visits to your family or relatives	1	2	3	4	5	
5. <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF RESPONDENT HAS LIVING CHILDREN: About children's education	1	2	3	4	5			

6. Interviewer's Observations			Codes	Skip to
601	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1	
		Fair	2	
		Good	3	
		Very good	4	
602	Privacy of interview	No others present	1	604
		Others present during part of the interview	2	
		Others present during all of the interview	3	
603	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1	
		Husband/Wife	2	
		Father/Mother	3	
		Other Females	4	
		Other Males	5	

604. Interviewer's comments	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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705. Supervisor's Comments	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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606. Editor's Comments	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN



Jordan-HIMS 2014

Q-5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant

(For every non-citizen identified as potential 'Forced Migrant'
and who is currently 15 years of age or more)

Identification		5
1. Cluster number □□□□	1-A. Serial number of dwelling □□□□	2. Household Number □□□□
3. Governorate □□	9. Stratum □	
4. District □□	10. Block Number □□□□	
5. Sub-District □	11. Building Number □□□□	
6. Locality □□□□	12. Dwelling Number □□□	
7. Area □□□	13. Name of Head of Household : _____	
8. Sub-Area □□□	14. Telephone/Mobile Number: _____	
15. Name and Line number of Forced Migrant : _____		□□□

16. Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	
17. Date	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	□ D M Y □□□□□□
18. Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	□□□□
19. Result*	_____	_____	_____	□
Next Visit : Date Time	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____		
* Result Codes : 1 Completed 2 Partly Completed 3 Not at home 4 Postponed 5 Refused 6 Other (Specify): _____				
20. Time Started : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				□□□. □□□
21. Time Ended : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				□□□. □□□

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
22. Name				
23. Date				
24. Code	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□

Section 1. Migration Process				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
100	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check Household Questionnaire and ENTER: NAME OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Name of country of origin: _____	□□□□	
101	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record Sex of Forced Migrant	Male	1	
		Female	2	
102	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record Date of birth of Forced Migrant	Month (Don't Know =98)	□□	
		Year (Don't Know=9998)	□□□□□	
103	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record Age of Forced Migrant	Age in completed years	□□□	
104	What was the main reason for moving from your country of origin for the first time?	Persecution related reasons	01	
		Generalized insecurity / war	02	
		Family reunification (within asylum procedure)	03	
		Trafficking / Coercion	04	
		Find employment abroad	05	
		Family reunification (other)	06	
	Other (specify): _____	96		
105	When you left your country for the first time, did any members of your family or relatives leave with you? <i>IF 'YES' ASK:</i> Who did leave with you? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Alone	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Sons	03	
		Daughters	04	
		Father	05	
		Mother	06	
		Brother(s)	07	
		Sister(s)	08	
		Uncle / Aunt	09	
		Other relatives	10	
		Friends	11	
106	Did any (other) member of your family join later after your moving to this country? <i>IF 'YES' ASK:</i> Who joined you later? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	No	01	
		Spouse	02	
		Sons	03	
		Daughters	04	
		Father	05	
		Mother	06	
		Brother(s)	07	
		Sister(s)	08	
		Uncle / Aunt	09	
		Other relatives	10	
107	Since you first left your country of origin, did you stay in any other country? <i>IF 'YES' ASK:</i> In how many other countries did you stay since you first left your country of origin?	Yes: Number of other countries stayed in	□□□	
		No: arrived directly to Jordan	00	114

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
108	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 107 and ask as appropriate: Can you give me the names of (ALL / FIRST FIVE) other countries you stayed in before arriving in Jordan starting with the first country?	Name of first country: _____	□□□□	
		Name of second country: _____	□□□□	
		Name of third country: _____	□□□□	
		Name of fourth country: _____	□□□□	
		Name of fifth country: _____	□□□□	
109	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 107	Number of other countries 6 or more	1	
		Number of other countries less than 6	2	111
110	Can you give me the name of the last country you stayed in before arriving in Jordan?	Name of last country: _____	□□□□	
111	What were the main reasons that made you decide to move onwards from your first country of asylum? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	First country was only for transit	01	
		Did not obtain refugee status	02	
		Poor living conditions	03	
		No/Restricted access to labour market	04	
		Harassment from police/authorities	05	
		Lack of security	06	
		Trafficking / Coercion	07	
		Lack of legal status	08	
		Resentment of foreigners	09	
Other (specify): _____	96			
112	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 107	Number of other countries=2 or more	1	
		Number of other countries=1	2	114-A
113	What were the main reasons that made you decide to move onwards from your last country of asylum to Jordan? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	Last country was only for transit	01	
		Did not obtain refugee status	02	
		Poor living conditions	03	
		No/Restricted access to labour market	04	
		Harassment from police/authorities	05	
		Lack of security	06	
		Trafficking / Coercion	07	
		Lack of legal status	08	
		Resentment of foreigners	09	
Other (specify): _____	96			
114-A	Have you ever applied for asylum in any country, either to the Government or UNHCR? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> IF 'YES' ASK: In how many countries have you applied for asylum?	Yes: Number of countries	□□□	
		No	00	116

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
114-B	Can you give me the names of the countries in which you applied for asylum? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record the names of up to 3 countries. IF 'Jordan' record '997'	Jordan	997	
		Other country 1: _____	□□□□	
		Other country 2: _____	□□□□	
		Other country 3: _____	□□□□	
115	Have you ever been recognized as a refugee?	Never	1	
		Once	2	
		More than once	3	
116	When you first started your journey out of your country of origin, did you know exactly which country you wanted to reach? <i>IF 'YES' ASK:</i> What is the name of the country you wanted to reach?	Jordan	997	
		Yes: Name of Country: _____	□□□□	
		No	000	118
117	Before leaving your country of origin, how did you decide that (NAME OF COUNTRY IN 116) is your final destination? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	It is the nearest country	01	
		I didn't decide, it just happened	02	
		I have immediate family / friends in my final destination	03	
		I heard I would be treated well by local people there	04	
		I heard it would be easy for me to make a living there	05	
		I was told I would be safe and protected there	06	
		I heard it would be easier to get refugee status there	07	
		False promise / Deception	08	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
118	How did you decide your migratory route when you first left your country of origin? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	I didn't have choice, I went to the closest border	01	
		Countries with reportedly easy access	02	
		Less difficulties to move onwards	03	
		Smugglers / Traffickers decided for me	04	
		I followed others	05	
		Less expensive route	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
119	How did you finance your trip? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	I sold my belongings	1	
		I got financial assistance from my family in my country of origin	2	
		I got financial assistance from my family abroad	3	
		I didn't have money when I started my journey because I left in an emergency	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
120	Did you have any difficulties during your journey out of your country of origin?	Yes	1	
		No	2	123
121	What type of difficulties were you confronted with during your trip? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Arrests / Detention	01	
		Refoulement or deportation	02	
		Maltreatment (including rapes)	03	
		Extortion of money by border officials	04	
		Smuggling and/or trafficking of people	05	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
122	Did you report back these difficulties to your family who stayed in your country of origin?	Yes: all	1	
		Yes: partially only	2	
		Not at all	3	
123	What means of transportation did you use since you left your home country to reach this country? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Walking	01	
		Animal transportation	02	
		Car/Bus	03	
		Boat	04	
		Train	05	
		Airplane	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
124	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check 107</i>	Stayed in Jordan only	1	201
		Stayed in other countries	2	
125	When you first moved from your country of origin you stayed in other countries before moving to Jordan: Under what conditions would you have stayed on in any of the countries you travelled through? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	If I had more rights as refugee/asylum seeker	01	
		If I had opportunity to work/ valid work permit	02	
		If there was better education for my children	03	
		If there was no harassment from authorities	04	
		Other (specify): _____	96	

Section 2. Situation in Host Country (Jordan)				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
201	Why did you mainly choose to come to Jordan?	Transit, easier to move onwards	01	
		To ask for asylum / get refugee status	02	
		Good living conditions	03	
		Family and/or friends networks	04	
		Access to labour market	05	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
202	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check 114-A	Applied for asylum in Jordan	1	205
		Didn't apply for asylum in Jordan	2	
203	Did you receive any help / assistance for your asylum application?	Yes: from UNHCR	01	
		Yes: from Government of Jordan	02	
		Yes: from NGOs	03	
		No	04	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
204	What is the outcome of your asylum application?	Rejection of my application	01	
		Procedure still ongoing	02	
		Recognition	03	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
205	What is your current status in this country?	Asylum seeker	01	
		Recognized refugee	02	
		Humanitarian status	03	
		No legal status	04	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
206	What type of identity documents do you have in this country? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	No official document	01	
		National passport	02	
		ID card	03	
		Refugee/Asylum-seeker ID from Government	04	
		Refugee/Asylum-seeker ID from UNHCR	05	
		Valid residence permit	06	
		Valid work permit	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
207	What is the attitude of the local population towards you and/or other refugees?	Positive	1	
		Negative	2	
		Neither positive nor negative	3	
		Very negative	4	
		No response	5	
208	What made you feel that? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Circle all that apply	People are welcoming	01	
		They provide assistance	02	
		They are indifferent	03	
		Feel uncomfortable / Conspicuous	04	
		Hostility / Denunciation	05	
		Acts of resentment of foreigners	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
209	When you were living in your country of origin, were you ever engaged in some kind of work, either for yourself or someone else?	Yes	1	211-A
		No	2	

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
210-A	What type of work (occupation) did you do?	Occupation: _____	□ □ □ □	
210-B	What was your work status?	Employee (salaried)	1	
		Employer	2	
		Own-account worker	3	
		Family worker (unpaid)	4	
		Unpaid worker	5	
211-A	Are you currently working-either for someone else, or for yourself, or in a family business?	Yes	1	214
		No	2	
211-B	What is your current work status?	Employee (salaried)	1	
		Employer	2	
		Own-account worker	3	
		Family worker (unpaid)	4	
		Unpaid worker	5	
212	What type of work (occupation) do you do?	Occupation: _____	□ □ □ □	
213	Do you need some kind of assistance to increase your income? IF 'YES' ASK: What kind of assistance?	Yes: Training	1	218
		Yes: Loan for business	2	
		Yes: Other (specify): _____	6	
		No	0	
214	Are you currently looking for work?	Yes	1	217
		No	2	
215	What type of work can you do?	The same I used to do in my origin country	1	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
216	Do you need any kind of assistance to find a job?	Training	01	218
		Appointment with employment agency	02	
		Appointment with employers for my occupation	03	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
217	Why are you not looking for work? INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply	Not allowed to work in this country	01	
		Don't want to work	02	
		Spouse does not want me to work	03	
		Looked for work, could not find any	04	
		No jobs available in this area	05	
		No jobs available at adequate pay	06	
		No jobs available in my occupation	07	
		Lack necessary education, skills	08	
		Lack knowledge of language of this country	09	
		Poor health / Disabled	10	
		Employers think I am too young, or too old	11	
		Cannot arrange childcare, no one else to care for children or do housework	12	
		In school / college training	13	
		Retired	14	
Other (specify): _____	96			

Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
218	Do you receive any assistance from any person or organization in Jordan?	Yes	1	220
		No	2	
219	What type of assistance? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Financial	01	
		Free accommodation	02	
		Food	03	
		Finding work	04	
		Education	05	
		Health care	06	
		Legal assistance	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
220	Do you receive money from anyone living in another country?	Yes	1	222
		No	2	
221	<i>INTERVIEWER: Check appropriate box:</i>	Q219=1	1	223
		Other	2	
222	How important is the money you receive for your upkeep?	It is crucial	1	
		It is quite important	2	
		It is helpful (but not crucial)	3	
		It is of little importance	4	
223	Do you send money to anyone residing in your country of origin or any other country?	Yes: country of origin	1	225
		Yes: other country	2	
		Yes: both country of origin & other country	3	
		No	4	
224	How important is the money you send for their upkeep?	It is crucial	1	
		It is quite important	2	
		It is helpful (but not crucial)	3	
		It is of little importance	4	
225	What is your mother tongue/native language?	Native language: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
226	Do you speak and understand any other language?	Yes	1	301
		No	2	
227	What foreign language(s) do you speak? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Arabic	1	
		English	2	
		French	3	
		Other (specify): _____	6	

Section 3. Prospects and Intentions				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	What are your plans for the future?	Stay in Jordan	1	304
		Return back home soon (<6 months) without conditions	2	304
		Return back home later (>6 months) without conditions	3	304
		Return back home under certain conditions	4	
		Move onwards to another country	5	303
		Don't know	8	
302	Under which conditions would you decide/agree to return to your country of origin? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	If safety and security are restored	1	304
		School for my children are functioning	2	
		If support is provided for basic needs	3	
		If I can get back my belongings (land, housing, etc.)	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
303	Why would you decide to move onwards to another country? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Living/reception conditions in Jordan are difficult and I cannot yet return home	01	
		No access to labour market in Jordan	02	
		Level of assistance insufficient in this country	03	
		Negative attitude of local population vis a vis migrants and refugees	04	
		Harassment from the police or other authorities	05	
		To join family / Study / Work / Other reason not related to Jordan	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
304	Does any member or relative of your family have the intention to move in the near future to join you in this country? <i>IF YES, ASK:</i> How many intend to move to this country?	Yes: Number intending moving to Jordan	<input type="text"/>	
		No	97	
		Don't know	98	
305	Would you advise relatives and friends residing in your country of origin to move to Jordan, or another country, or not to move abroad?	Move to Jordan	1	
		Move to another country	2	
		Not to move abroad	3	
		Wouldn't advise / Up to them	4	

4. Interviewer's Observations			Codes	Skip to
401	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1	
		Fair	2	
		Good	3	
		Very good	4	
402	Privacy of interview	No others present	1	404
		Others present during part of the interview	2	
		Others present during all of the interview	3	
403	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1	
		Husband/Wife	2	
		Father/Mother	3	
		Other Females	4	
		Other Males	5	

404. Interviewer's comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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405. Supervisor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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406. Editor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

**Jordan-HIMS 2014****Q-6. Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire**

Identification			6
1. Cluster number □□□□	1-A. Serial number of dwelling □□□□	2. Household Number □□□□	
1. Cluster number □□□□	2. Household Number □□□□		
3. Governorate □□	9. Stratum □		
4. District □□	10. Block Number □□□□		
5. Sub-District □	11. Building Number □□□□		
6. Locality □□□□	12. Dwelling Number □□		
7. Area □□	13. Name of Head of Household : _____		
8. Sub-Area □□	14. Telephone/Mobile Number: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□		
15. Name and Line number in Household Roster of Respondent : _____ □□			

16. Interviewer Calls	1	2	3	□
17. Date	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	/ / 2014	D M Y □□□□□□
18. Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	_____	□□□□
19. Result*	_____	_____	_____	□
Next Visit :				
Date	_____	_____		
Time	_____	_____		
* Result Codes :				
1 Completed		4 Postponed		
2 Partly Completed		5 Refused		
3 No respondent at home		6 Other (Specify): _____		
20. Time Started : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				
21. Time Ended : Hour: _____ Minutes: _____				
				□□.□□
				□□.□□

	Field Supervisor	Office Editor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
22. Name				
23. Date				
24. Code	□□	□□	□□	□□

1. Housing Characteristics				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
101	What type of dwelling unit does your household occupy?	Apartment	01	
		Villa	02	
		House	03	
		Hut / Tent	04	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
102	Is your dwelling owned by your household or is it rented?	Owned	01	
		Partly owned	02	
		Rented: Unfurnished	03	
		Rented: Furnished	04	
		Provided by employer	05	
		Gift	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
103	What kind of material is the floor made of? <i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Record main type Wall-to-wall Carpet	Earth/Sand	01	
		Cement	02	
		Cement Tiles	03	
		Vinyl / Plastic	04	
		Ceramic / Marble Tiles	05	
		Wall-to-wall Carpet	06	
		Parquet	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
104	What are the exterior walls made of?	Bricks & Cement	1	
		Clean Stone	2	
		Clean Stone & Concrete	3	
		Concrete	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
105	<i>INTERVIEWER:</i> Check what type of materials are used to fit the windows of the dwelling and circle appropriate code	No windows	1	
		Aluminium & Glass	2	
		Steel & Glass	3	
		Wood & Glass	4	
		Plastic & Glass	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
106	How many rooms are there in this dwelling (excluding the bathrooms and kitchens) for the exclusive use of this household?	Total number of rooms	□□□	
107	Of this number, how many are bedrooms or used for sleeping?	Number of rooms used for sleeping	□□□	
108	Are any animals or birds kept in any part of this (DWELLING)?	Yes: Animals	1	
		Yes: Birds (chickens, etc.)	2	
		Yes: Both animals & birds	3	
		No	4	

2. Drinking Water				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
201	What is the main source of drinking water for members of this household?	Piped supply	1	
		Spring	2	
		Rain	3	
		Tanker truck (or similar)	4	203
		Bottled water	5	203
		Other (specify): _____	6	205
202	Where is this source of drinking water located?	Inside dwelling	1	205
		Within building	2	205
		Elsewhere	3	
203	How long does it take to go there, get water and come back?	Time in minutes	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
204	Who usually goes to this source to bring the water for your household?	Adult woman (15+ years old)	01	
		Adult man (15+ years old)	02	
		Female child (under 15 years old)	03	
		Male child (under 15 years old)	04	
		Trucks / Other vehicles	05	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
205	Do you buy this water from the government or from a private source or is it free?	Government	1	
		Private source	2	
		Free	3	
206	Do you store your water? IF YES: What kind of container do you use?	Metal water tank	1	
		Plastic / Fibreglass water tank	2	
		Well	3	
		Bottles / Plastic container	4	208
		Cans (tin)	5	208
		Other (specify): _____	6	208
		No storage	7	208
		Do not know	8	208
207	Is this tank/container covered or not covered?	Covered	1	
		Not covered	2	
208	Do you boil or treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink?	Yes	1	
		No	2	301
		Do not know	8	301
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
209	What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>INTERVIEWER</i> : Probe: Anything else? Circle all that apply	Sometimes boil	01	
		Usually boil	02	
		Always boil	03	
		Use water filter	04	
		Add chlorine	05	
		Strain through a cloth/cotton	06	
		Let it stand and settle	07	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Do not know	98	

3. Lighting				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
301	What kind of lighting does this unit has?	Electric	01	
		Kerosene	02	
		Gas	03	
		Candles / Torches	04	
		Generator	05	
		Solar energy	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
	None	97		

4. Cooking				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
401	Is there a separate room used for cooking inside or outside your dwelling?	Yes: Inside dwelling	1	
		Yes: Outside dwelling	2	
		No	3	403
402	Is the place used for cooking shared with other families?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
403	What fuel is used for cooking? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Natural gas	01	
		Kerosene	02	
		Electricity	03	
		Wood	04	
		Coal / Charcoal	05	
		Crop residue	06	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
404	What kind of fat or oil you use for cooking? <i>INTERVIEWER: Circle all that apply</i>	Seeds oils	01	
		Animal fats	02	
		Butter / Gee	03	
		Margarine	04	
		Other (specify): _____	96	
		Don't use any fats	97	
		Don't know	98	

5. Sanitation				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
501	What type of toilet facility is available for this household?	Flush toilet connected to sewer network	1	
		Flush toilet connected to septic tank	2	
		Open field	3	601
		Other (specify): _____	6	
502	Where is this located?	Inside dwelling	1	
		Outside dwelling, within same building / courtyard	2	
		Elsewhere	3	
503	Do you share the toilet facilities with any other household?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
504	Do you have hand soap on the premises right now?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

6. Waste Disposal				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
601	In what do you put the garbage before it is disposed of?	Container with lid	1	701
		Container without lid	2	
		Plastic bag	3	
		Old newspaper	4	
		Thrown straight in street	5	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
602	And where is the garbage (container/bag/etc.) kept?	Inside kitchen	1	
		Outside kitchen within dwelling	2	
		Outside dwelling	3	
603	How do you dispose of the garbage?	Garbage collector	1	701
		Dumping in special place	2	
		Burning	3	
		Thrown in street	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
604	How often do you dispose of the garbage?	Every day	1	
		At least twice a week	2	
		Once a week	3	
		Other (specify): _____	6	

7. Type of Road and Drainage				
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO
701	<i>INTERVIEWRE</i> : Observe and circle appropriate box. Is the house located on paved road or unpaved road?	House on paved road	1	705
		House on unpaved road	2	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
702	How far is this house from the nearest paved road?	Distance (Kilometres)	□□□.□□□□	
703	How long does it take to get to the nearest paved road?	Time to get there (Minutes)	□□□□	
704	What is the transport mode usually used to get to the nearest paved road?	Walking	1	
		Animals	2	
		Motorcycle / Bicycle	3	
		Motor car	4	
		Other (specify): _____	6	
705	<i>INTERVIEWRE</i> : Observe and circle appropriate box. Is the area around the house dry, or is there stagnant water around the house?	Area dry	1	
		Stagnant water	2	
		Area flooded	3	

8. Ownership of Objects							
Questions		Code		Questions		Code	
801	Do you have any of the following objects at this dwelling:	Yes	No	802	Do you or any member of your household own any of the following:	Yes	No
	01. Radio	1	2		01. Bicycle	1	2
	02. Clock or watch	1	2		02. Motorcycle or motor scooter	1	2
	03. TV	1	2		04. Private car	1	2
	04. Satellite / Cable TV	1	2		05. Truck / Half truck	1	2
	05. Refrigerator	1	2		08. Livestock		
	06. Gas / Electric cooking stove	1	2		09. Poultry		
	07. Microwave	1	2		10. Farm land	1	2
	08. Food processor	1	2		11. Other land	1	2
	09. Water heater (Gas/Electric/Solar)	1	2		12. Farm tractors/tools	1	2
	10. Electric iron	1	2		13. Residential buildings	1	2
	11. Washing machine	1	2		14. Commercial buildings	1	2
	12. Dishwasher	1	2		15. Industrial buildings	1	2
	13. Sewing machine	1	2		16. Industrial machines / equipment	1	2
	14. Vacuum cleaner	1	2		17. Transport facilities for goods	1	2
	15. Telephone (fixed)	1	2		18. Bank / Post Office account	1	2
	16. Mobile telephone	1	2		19. Savings	1	2
	17. Video / CD / DVD	1	2		20. Shares	1	2
	18. Video Camera	1	2		21. Bonds	1	2
	19. Electric fan	1	2		22. Credit card	1	2
	20. Desert / Air cooler	1	2				
	21. Air conditioner	1	2				
	22. Personal computer	1	2				
	23. Laptop	1	2				
	24. Access to Internet	1	2				
	25. Sports equipment	1	2				
	26. Swimming pool	1	2				
	27. Special container for medicines	1	2				

10. Remittances received from non-household members residing abroad						
Questions			Coding Categories		SKIP TO	
1000	Is there anyone residing abroad who is not a member of this household who has sent money or goods to this household in the last 12 months?			Yes	1	End of Q-6
				No	2	

Name	Sex	Relationship	Country of residence of sender	Frequency of receiving remittances	Nature of remittances		Amount of money received	Value of goods received
1001/1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007		1008	1009
1001: Serial number 1002: Name of non-household member from whom this household received money and/or goods	Is (NAME) male or female?	Relationship to the head of household	In what country does (NAME) live?	Were these remittances received on a regular basis?	Will you have to repay these remittances?		What was the total amount of the cash this household received from (NAME) during the last 12 months?	What was the total value of goods this household received from (NAME) during the last 12 months?
	Male Female	1. Parent 2. Spouse 3. Son/ Daughter 4. Brother/ Sister 5. Other relative 6. Non relative	Name of country and code	1. Yes: Weekly 2. Yes: Monthly 3. Yes: Quarterly 4. Yes: Annually 5. No 6. Other	Yes	No	Amount and currency	Value and currency
1	_____	1 2	_____	□	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____
2	_____	1 2	_____	□	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____
3	_____	1 2	_____	□	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____
4	_____	1 2	_____	□	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____
5	_____	1 2	_____	□	1	2	Amount: _____ Currency: _____	Value: _____ Currency: _____

11. Interviewer's Observations			Codes	Skip to
1101	Degree of cooperation	Poor	1	
		Fair	2	
		Good	3	
		Very good	4	
1102	Privacy of interview	No others present	1	1104
		Others present during part of the interview	2	
		Others present during all of the interview	3	
1103	IF "Others" present : Mark whether any of the following were present during the interview	Children under 10	1	
		Husband/Wife	2	
		Father/Mother	3	
		Other Females	4	
		Other Males	5	

1104. Interviewer's comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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1105. Supervisor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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1106. Editor's Comments	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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