



TWINNING CONTRACT

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

MISSION REPORT

on

Component 1

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

Activity 1.3.2

Best practices for integrating administrative data in the statistical production process

Mission carried out by

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Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

Table of contents

Executive Summary	5
1. General comments.....	6
2. Assessment and results.....	6
3. Conclusions and recommendations	10
Annex 1. Terms of Reference	12
Annex 2: Programme for the mission	19
Annex 3. Persons met.....	20

Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

List of Abbreviations

- BC – Beneficiary Country
- CoP – General Population and Housing Census 2015
- DoS – Department of Statistics
- HEIS – Household Expenditure and Income Survey
- MS – Member State
- PL – Project Leader
- RTA – Resident Twinning Advisor
- STE – Short-term Expert

Executive Summary

DoS is currently investigating possibilities to use administrative data sources for Census 2025. So far DoS has contacted six administrative data holders and received data from two of them. Data of other administrative sources will be available at a later stage.

The data of those six administrative data sources certainly contains a lot of information which could help to spare the costs and improve the quality of the results in the future, but Census 2025 data have to be collected using a complete field collection. However, data from registers, especially from civil status register, should be used for prefilling and/or quality checks. Even if the time is not yet ripe for the full utilisation of the registers in the 2025 population census, the opportunity to evaluate the quality of the registers should not be wasted.

Key shortcomings of available administrative data sources:

- over-coverage of the Jordanian population, since there is no data about Jordanians who left the country;
- under-coverage of non-Jordanian population, since foreigners permanently living in Jordan could not be detected from available administrative data sources;
- address of place of residence is not available from administrative data sources, however it may be constructed using different data sources, but deep analysis is needed, which requires a lot of time;
- etc.

Over and under coverage could be significantly mitigated if data from border control would be available, but currently DoS has no possibility to get it. However, aggregated data from border control should be also analyzed, in order to assess the magnitude and importance of over and under coverage.

Consultants recommend continuing to examine possible data sources. It means that following tasks has to be done:

- a complete list of possible data sources has to be prepared, including
 - description of register including owner and purpose
 - list of variables
 - frequency and form or updating
 - quality aspects (e.g. incentives for updating, analyses by DoS)
- data from Ministry of Residency and Borders on border control should be received at aggregated level and based on that, possible under- and over-coverage should be assessed. However, in order to obtain the correct number of residents in Jordan at a given time, data at the individual/personal level is needed
- a theoretical framework for checking the quality of registers should be created
- co-operation with MoDEE should be continued concerning the knowledge of information available through SANAD, and later build up process to extract data from SANAD

A long-term goal can be set to implement a completely register-based population census in 2035, which is purposefully aimed at by increasing the use of register data, e.g. in connection with annual statistics and with continuous evaluations of the quality of register data. Creating a register-based statistical production model makes it possible to produce census data also annually, and not just every ten years.

1. General comments

This mission report was prepared within the Twinning Project “Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics in terms of compilation, analysis and reporting of statistical data in line with International and European best practices”. This was the second activity in component 1 on population statistics.

The purpose of this activity is:

- Methodology to unify/standardize terminologies for administrative data sources in DoS and with owner of administrative data
- Examine the quality of administrative data received by DoS
- Process and methods to enhance administrative records for statistical purposes among data provider
- MoU's with owner of administrative data
- What are the most important aspects that should be included in the population census questionnaire
- Initial drafting of available administrative data for the population census
- How to organize and build databases based on registers (place of residency and how to locate it), education data...etc.

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

2. Assessment and results

Current situation in Jordan

The study visit started with a presentation of Department of Statistics Jordan (DoS), Administrative data division in order to implement census of population and establishments by an integrated E-data base using existing registers.

So far DoS has contacted six administrative data owners. The Civil Status and Passport Department and the Ministry of Health Insurance Department have given access to their data. The Social Security authority has been contacted and the e-linking process started but due to misunderstanding data were not on individual but institutional level, the mistake will be corrected in the nearest future and data on individual level should be send to DoS to start analysing coverage and accuracy of the data. Negotiations have not been finalised with Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Education and the Supreme Judge Department.

According to DoS's experts' assessments, data of civil register contains 99% of the Jordanian citizens, as every Jordanian citizen has to be registered within one month after birth. As a small fee is charged, if not following this regulation, the time gap until registration is done may in practice last longer, but not longer than one year as not following the duty of registering may lead to a court penalty when not finished in this period. Despite the underestimation, if no registration is done directly after birth, coverage of Jordanians in the register will probably be high as the personal ID-number is obtained after registration. This ID-number is needed for several administrative purposes by Jordanian citizens.

Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

On the other hand, deaths are not regularly reported to the civil register as well as information of people leaving Jordan – regardless of the duration of staying abroad. Until now no analysis on these important aspects of population coverage have been done by DoS as no adequate data are available. Therefore, it has to be assumed that there is an important overestimation of the current Jordanian population using civil registers.

Furthermore, changing of address of Jordanians within Jordan is not necessarily reported to civil register. The personal address of people in the civil register therefore may stay unchanged after initial registration at the address of their parents. The variables covered by the civil register cover all variables usually used of civil registers such as name, birthdate, sex etc despite the current place of residence.

One idea of identifying people who left Jordan could be the use of data of the border control. These data are not available yet, even at aggregated level. If it would be possible to determine Jordanians living abroad conform to the principles of the UN guidelines on population census (12 month or longer) is unclear.

To cover all parts of the population in Jordan by registers, foreigners in Jordan have to be considered. In civil registers foreigners are not registered unless they are born in Jordan and have a Jordanian father. As a possible register to cover the foreign population in Jordan data of border control are considered but as already mentioned no theoretical or practical access to these data could have been achieved so far. In case of access, it has to be considered that different IDs are used in border control register and civil register.

To correct overestimation of Jordan population a signs of life approach using other registers people might have regularly contact with could be considered. Therefore, DoS has done first research on data of social security. Data of the public insurance should be available. These data will cover all people employed by public administration. People in the private sector can be insured by public insurance. Retired and people in the military are not covered by the public insurance. Further research is needed if a signs of life approach could also cover the current lack of data about foreigners living in Jordan.

To build an address register for a regional breakdown of data that might be available at national level, first considerations are made on using data of the central bank concerning customers. Information on coverage and possible variables of this data source do not exist so far as well as data access for further analysis. A second data source for the same purpose could be data of the national electricity company which should cover all electricity contracts and electricity meter and thus almost all dwellings and houses in Jordan. As for central bank so far no information on coverage, variables or a data access could be achieved.

Marital status is collected by Supreme Judge Department. DoS has contacted the data holder and expects to get the data. The quality of those data is currently unknown and has to be checked. Supreme Judge Department collects data through a number of regional offices and some of them (especially in the bigger cities) should provide data to Supreme Judge Department with full coverage and in due time, but there might as well exists other regional offices (especially in remote rural areas) which still collect data only on paper forms and it might occur that these data never reach Supreme Judge Departments database.

The marriage should also be reported to the civil register in order to obtain a family booklet which is very important document in Jordan and therefore should be quite a reliable one. Each family has the family booklet and relationships between children and parents could be easily established. Nevertheless, this information encounters a problem: one cannot determine from the family booklet whether all family members live together or not; this is especially significant for grown up children who move to live separately but still are registered at

Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

parent's address. Also, only Jordanians are covered by this registers and families of foreigners could not be constructed from any administrative data source. Currently it is important to evaluate the coverage and the timeliness of data on marital status and families from the data of Supreme Judge Department and from family booklets and check the quality.

Later during the mission, experts were informed on Sanad, the digital identity of individuals of Jordan. This is maintained by Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship and contains information on personal records on national ID, family booklet, birth certificate, properties and real-estate, education, health insurance, social security etc. In practice, this means that many information useful for statistics have already been combined in this service. DOS should investigate the content and coverage of the data in Sanad and try to promote the availability of data to the Statistics Office.

Experiences from Member States

Finland

After DoS presented the current situation of possibilities of using administrative data sources, the experts of MS countries presented their experiences on this topic. Ms Ruotsalainen from Statistics Finland told on the history of administrative registers and the basic registers from the point of view of statistics. Also, the updating process of Finland's population information system was presented. The Finnish Population Information System is a computerised national register that contains basic information about Finnish citizens and foreign citizens residing in Finland on a permanent or temporary basis. Also recorded is information about buildings, construction projects, residences and real estate.

The information in the system is used throughout Finnish society's information services and management, including public administration, elections, taxation, judicial administration, research and statistics. Businesses and other private organisations can also gain access to the information. Basic information related to the identification of people and buildings is registered in the Population Information System.

Since 1970, the use of register data increased in statistical production, with the goal of a completely register-based population census. Finally, in 1990 the population census was already conducted totally on the basis of register data. Finland was the second country after Denmark to make the population and housing census using only data collected from registers and administrative records.

Lithuania

Experience of Lithuania in moving from traditional Census in 2001 towards Combined Census in 2011 and finally into completely Register-Based Census in 2021 was presented. Statistics Lithuania received first administrative data (Social Insurance) in 2004 and then other administrative data sources also followed. Currently Statistics Lithuania has access to 182 administrative registers or databases of state information system and 19 of them are used to produce Census figures. Establishing the proper legal system was described, which facilitated access to administrative data. Quality aspects of administrative data sources and also statistics based on administrative data sources were discussed. Development of Statistical Population Register, which is currently under development, were described. In the future Statistical Population Register is supposed to be the main data source for census and also for the rest of the population statistics.

Main challenges confronted by Statistics Lithuania were also mentioned:

- Identification of usual residents: who is actually living in the country and who is not. A lot of people leaving the country without reporting to authorities and over-coverage in

Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

population register is estimated at 8.5%, but also for a certain age groups over-coverage is close to 20%. This is a huge problem which requires a lot of attention;

- Identification of actual place of residence: the declared place of residence is quite often incomplete (number of incomplete addresses is about 20%) and also there exists a lot of incentives (like possibility to attend certain kindergarten or school, reduction in taxes etc.) to declare the place of residence in certain address instead of actual address. Special attention has to be paid in order to construct families and households and also to ensure the quality of population figures by very detailed territorial breakdown and etc.

Germany

In the last of experts' countries Mr Dittrich explained the development of census in Germany so far with focus on the current model. Germany's last traditional census was carried out in 1987. As this census went along with big protest in the population other ways of conducting a census were tested. A census in 2000 was skipped in order to execute a big test comparing results of traditionally gathered data through field work with register data. The 2011 census was as a result of the 2000 test conducted as a combined census. German population register covers in principle all parts of the population – German citizens as well as foreigners staying in Germany longer than three months. As German as well as foreign citizens leaving Germany may not always report to population registers, using population register only would lead to a significant overestimation of the German population. Furthermore, people might not always be registered at their current place of residence. Therefore, the census in Germany is conducted by using data of population register with adjustment by the results of a 10% sample survey on households. An above-average number of register errors can be assumed for residential establishments and collective living quarters due to the relatively frequent change of residents and inadequate reporting. That's why a full survey will take place in these special areas. A second objective of these surveys is to collect data on education and employment as no complete registers exist. As there is no uniform administrative register for recording the full inventory of buildings and housing in Germany, in the 2022 census all owners, administrators and other persons entitled to manage and use buildings and housing are obliged answer - mainly online - to the statistical offices. To select the sample on households as well as to combine data of the different sources, an address register was built before conducting the census using different administration registers. For future census the Statistical office in Germany has started to develop a model for a full register-based census.

In further discussion between DoS and the three experts, international standards of methodology were discussed. The experts pointed out, that the UN handbook on census as well as the UNECE recommendations for the current census can be regarded as a methodological basis. Nevertheless, these documents have to be considered as guidelines only. Especially using registers national particularities have to be analysed and action undertaken by the national statistical office in order to cover the recommendations as much as possible. For Germany the example of using the population register where registration duty begins while staying at least three months in Germany was explained. This legal basis of registers does not fully match the 12 months period for the usual "place of residence" criteria of UN/UNECE recommendations. To make consequences of such approaches as transparent as possible profound analysis and detailed reports should be done by the national statistical office. Most important in experts' views is, that no groups of the population base are systematically over or underestimated by the census model to be put in practice in Jordan. For the question of aspects that should be included in the population census questionnaire the UN recommendations includes a list and description of topics to be covered by censuses. A link to the electronical form of the German questionnaire of the household survey in arabic language was given to DoS as an example

Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

(https://form.prodzen.de/idev?lang=ar&aktion=create_session&kennung=213915201862&passwort=pzea499y229c#/JnCUyg/form/3/1).

Regarding the registers foreseen by DoS a first approach to assess quality aspects was presented by the experts. For each register a systematic quality assessment should cover aspects as

- Description of register including owner and purpose
- List of variables available (even if not available yet)
- Frequency and form of updating
- Quality aspects (e.g. incentives for updating)
- comparison with other statistical data
- estimation of over- and undercoverage regarding the objectives of census considering UN recommendations

The experts gave examples that the possibilities to enhance administrative records for statistical purposes depend very much on political support as registers have own purposes which mostly do not correspond to statistical objectives. Therefore a systematic stakeholder management should be considered focussing on common interest with ministries or other national authorities. E.g. precise data on addresses is needed in other countries by security authorities as well as ambulance and fire services. Working on common MoU could help to convince data owners to focus on more frequent and accurate updating of registers. Although this process showed positive results in other countries only on the long run.

3. Conclusions and recommendations

Based on information received, DoS has already done investigation for the main data sources regarding to register-based census. Consultants recommend continuing to examine possible data sources. It means a complete list of possible data sources has to be prepared, including

- description of register including owner and purpose
- list of variables
- frequency and form of updating
- quality aspects (e.g. incentives for updating, analyses by DoS).

In addition, a theoretical framework for checking the quality of registers should be created. It is very important to check the quality of the registers systematically and in accordance with previously proven methods.

Co-operation with MoDEE should be continued concerning the knowledge of information available through SANAD, and later build up process to extract data from SANAD.

In order to minimize over-coverage of the Jordanian population, negotiations with the Ministry of Residency and Borders on border control data should continue. Currently, information could be received at an aggregated level, and based on that, possible under- and over-coverage can be assessed. However, in order to obtain the correct number of residents in Jordan at a given time, data at the individual/personal level is needed.

According to the present plans, the next population and housing census will be conducted in 2025. At the moment, there is no realistic possibilities to leave out the field data collection. Firstly, the coverage and the quality of available registers are not known. Any quality studies have not been done as far, and the time to do proper quality evaluation is very limited before the census time – even if census would be postponed to 2026.

Based on these facts, Census 2025 data have to be collected using a complete field collection. However, data from registers, especially from civil status register, can be used for prefilling

Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

and/or quality checks. Even if the time is not yet ripe for the full utilisation of the registers in the 2025 population census, the opportunity to evaluate the quality of the register should not be wasted. The change to completely register-based statistics inevitably causes a break in the time series, in which case a large-scale comparison of register data and data collected by traditional collection gives an opportunity to understand the change and also helps to develop register-based statistical producing methods.

It is recommended to compare data on both aggregate and individual level, e.g. on the population's place of residence, regional distribution and activities. Before the census, one possibility for assessing the coverage and quality of the register data is to compare the data from the registers with the data from the labour force survey. However, this would mean that the labour force survey would have to collect the personal identification number of the survey subjects, which is currently not asked during the interview.

A long-term goal can be set to implement a completely register-based population census in 2035, which is purposefully aimed at by increasing the use of register data, e.g. in connection with annual statistics and with continuous evaluations of the quality of register data. In addition, one possibility to promote the use of registers is to establish a statistical education register based on the 2025 census data. After that, register is updated annually based on information obtained from administrative data sources. According to such a model, e.g. national statistical education registers have been created in the Nordic countries. Creating a register-based statistical production model makes it possible to produce census data also annually, and not just every ten years.

Annex 1. Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

EU Twinning Project JO 21 ENI ST 01 22

Component 1:

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

Activity 1.3.2:

Best practices for integrating administrative data in the statistical production process

Dates: 16-19 January 2023

Content

List of abbreviations.....	13
0. Objective and Mandatory Results for the component	14
Objective	14
Mandatory results and indicators for achievement for each sub-component.....	15
1. Lesson learned from the assessment of current situation	16
2. Purpose of the activity.....	17
3. Expected output of the activity.....	17
4. Participants.....	17
MS Short Term Experts (STE's).....	17
DoS experts	18
Twinning team.....	18
5. Resources	18
6. Overall agenda	18

Annex A. Tentative agenda for the activity

Annex B: Status for using administrative data for population statistics in Jordan (Power Point presentation)

Annex C: Mission report from the assessment mission for integrated administrative data system in Jordan

List of abbreviations

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

0. Objective and Mandatory Results for the component

Objective

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

Component 1 is sub-divided in five sub-components each with a Mandatory Results (MR) and two to four indicators of achievements associated with the sub-component. This current mission is related MR 1.1 and MR 1.3.

Mandatory results and indicators for achievement for each sub-component

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

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

Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

1. Lesson learned from the assessment of current situation

In September 2022, MS experts from Denmark and Finland carried out an assessment mission of the current situation for using administrative data for status on social statistics in Jordan. The presentation given by DoS experts are provided in Annex C and the Mission report is provided in Annex D.

In summary, the experts concluded:

- A unique id-number for persons exist in different administrative sources. However, they are not collected or used in any survey conducted by DoS, and thus now it is not possible to combine data from administrative registers with surveys.
- DoS has contacted six administrative data owners, of which:
 - Civil Status and Passport Department and Ministry of Health Insurance Department have given access to their data
 - Agreement has been done with Social Security, but data is not yet received
 - Negotiations have not been completed /finalized with Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Education and Supreme Judge Department
 - Data from the Department of Civil Status and Passports and the Health Insurance Department are received daily bases to IT-department of DoS, and the Statistical Departments obtain a sample of data for nearer investigation.
 - The register of Civil Status and Passports includes only Jordanian citizens. For the production statistics on population residing in the country the data on foreigners will also be needed. This information is stored in the register of Department of Residence and Borders.
 - Register of buildings and dwellings is a core for register-based statistical system. However, now, the register of buildings only exists in Amman so establishing the nationwide register on buildings and dwellings would be a crucial step towards integrated register-based statistics.

2. Purpose of the activity

The purpose of this activity is:

- Methodology to unify/standardize terminologies for administrative data sources in DoS and with owner of administrative data
- Examine the quality of administrative data received by DoS
- Process and methods to enhance administrative records for statistical purposes among data provider
- MoU's with owner of administrative data
- What are the most important aspects that should be included in the population census questionnaire
- Initial drafting of available administrative data for the population census
- How to organize and build databases based on registers (place of residency and how to locate it), education data...etc.

3. Expected output of the activity

- Activity report;
- Common understanding of best practices for integrating administrative data in the statistical production process;
- Drafting on available administrative data for CoP2025 initiated;

4. Participants

MS Short Term Experts (STE's)

- **Ms Kaija Ruotsalainen Advisor, Population Statistics (FI)**
Ms. Ruotsalainen has more than 20 year of experience in planning and developing registerbased statistical systems and using administrative registers in compiling statistics; Expert on Population and Housing Census; Expert in using and combining data from administrative registers. Ms. Ruotsalainen has contributed to: [A Handbook of Principles and Practices using Administrative and Secondary Sources for Official Statistics](#).
E-Mail: Kaija.Ruotsalainen@stat.fi
- **Ms. Milda Šličkutė-Šeštokienė, Advisor, Population Statistics Division (LT)**
Ms. Milda Šličkutė-Šeštokienė has more than 20 year of experience in social statistics. Since 2016 Ms. Milda Šličkutė-Šeštokienė has been responsible for (a) coordination of methodological work related to preparation for register-based Census 2021; (b) Coordination of creation of the Integrated Social Statistics Data Warehouse, (c) Coordination of creation of methodologies for estimation of census variables based on different administrative sources, (d) Data confidentiality issues and (e) Data quality management.
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Strengthening the capacity of Jordan's Department of Statistics

- **Mr. Stefan Dittrich, Head of the Census Division, Destatis (DE)**
Mr. Stefan Dittrich, has more than 20 years of experience in official statistics.
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DoS experts

- Mr. Safwat Radaideh, Head of Administrative Data Department, Poverty file
- Mr. Mohammad Al Omari, Employee, Administrative Data Department
- Ms. Lina Al Jazazzi, Employee, Administrative Data Department
- Ms. Fatmeh Awamreh, Head of Household Expenditure and Income Division
- Ms. Feddah Ananbeh, Acting Head of Population Statistics Division
- Ms. Manar Aljakh, Employee, Population Statistics Division
- Ms. Rania Abu Dhem, Head of Programming Division
- Mr. Mustafa Al Hiary, Employee, Programming Division

Twinning team

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

5. Resources

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

All material will be provided in both English and Arabic before, during and after the Mission.

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

6. Overall agenda

- Day 1: Common understanding of best practices for integrating administrative data in the statistical production process;
- Day 2: How to organize and build databases based on registers
- Day 3: Drafting on available administrative data for CoP2025
- Day 4: Summing up and conclusion

Annex 2: Programme for the mission

Date	Venue	Time	Topic
Monday 16 January 2023	Meeting room – 1 st floor	09:30 – 9.45	Welcoming, acquaintance, program of the week
		09:45 – 10:15	BC: Overview of population and household statistics in Jordan – status, needs and
		10:15 – 10:30	Coffee break
		10:30 – 11:00	MS: Integrating administrative data in the statistical production process of population and household Statistics in Finland (Ms. Kajja Ruotsalainen)
		11:00 – 11:30	MS: Integrating administrative data in the statistical production process of population and household Statistics in Lithuania (Ms. Milda Šličkutė-Šeštokienė)
		11:30 – 12:00	MS: Integrating administrative data in the statistical production process of population Statistics in Germany (Mr. Stefan Dittrich)
		12:00 – 13:00	Lunch break
		13:00 – 14:30	MS and BC: Summarizing best practices for integrating administrative data in the statistical production process
Tuesday 17 January 2023	Meeting room – 1 st floor	09:30 – 10:00	MS: Summary and conclusion from day 1
		10:00 - 12:00	MS: Introduction to examine the quality, organizing, maintaining population and household registers – (Ms. Kajja Ruotsalainen et al) Including coffee break
		12:00 – 13:00	Lunch break
		13:00 – 14:30	MS and BC: Outlining organizing and building databases based on registers in Jordan
Wednesday 18 January 2023	Meeting room – 1 st floor	09:30 – 10:00	MS: Summary and conclusion from day 2
		10:00 – 12:00	MS: Introduction to combined population census – (Mr. Stefan Dittrich et al.) Including coffee break
		12:00 – 13:00	Lunch break
		13:00 – 14:30	MS and BC: Outlining combined population census in Jordan
Thursday 19 January 2023	Meeting room – 1 st floor	09:30 – 10:00	MS: Summary and conclusion from day 3
		10:00 - 12:00	MS and BC: Summarizing the results and next steps
		12:00 – 13:00	Lunch break
		13:00 – 13:30	MS and BC: Presentation of achievement for the management
		13:30 – 13:45	Coffee break
		13:45– 14:30	MS and BC: Evaluation of the mission and final remarks

Abbreviations:

MS = EU Member State (Denmark, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Finland);

DoS = Department of Statistics, Jordan

Annex 3. Persons met

An updated list will be provided by the Twinning team after the mission

- Mr. Safwat Radaideh, Head of Administrative Data Department, Poverty file
- Mr. Mohammad Al Omari, Employee, Administrative Data Department
- Ms. Lina Al Jazazzi, Employee, Administrative Data Department
- Ms Fatmeh Awamreh, Head of Household Expenditure and Income Division
- Ms. Feddah Ananbeh, Acting Head of Population Statistics Division
- Ms. Manar Aljakh, Employee, Population Statistics Division
- Ms. Rania Abu Dhem, Head of Programming Division
- Mr. Mustafa Al Hiary, Employee, Programming Division
- Dr. Charlotte Nielsen (RTA)
- Ms. Hala Abdallat (RTA Assistant)
- Ms. Zaina Amireh (Language Assistant)

