

Jordan main social and spatial dynamics

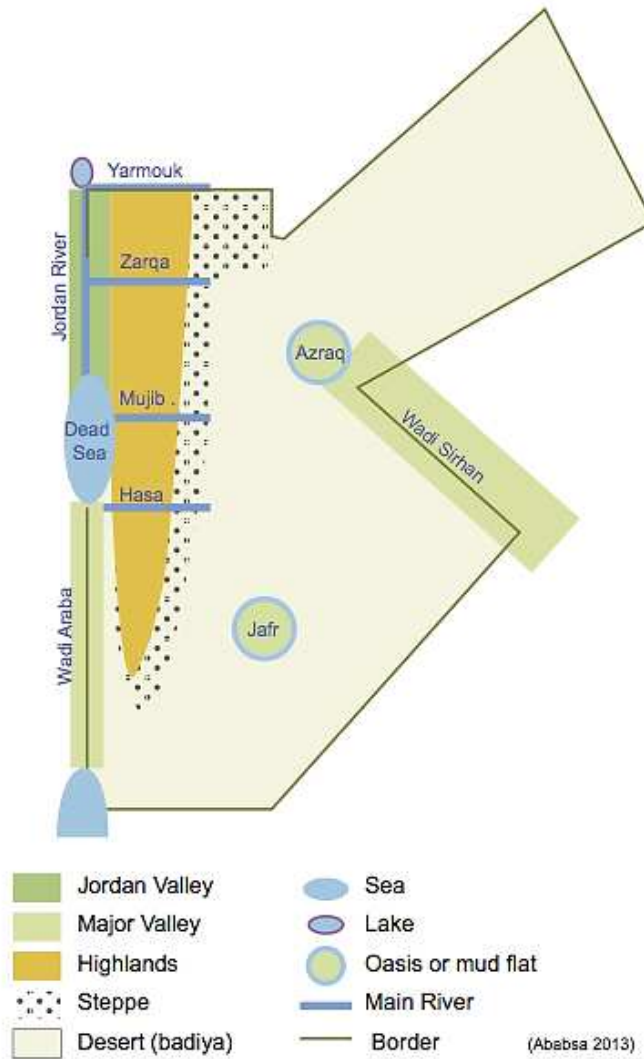
Myriam Ababsa, Ifpo

“Further steps for territorial cooperation in the wider region Europe + Neighbourhoods”

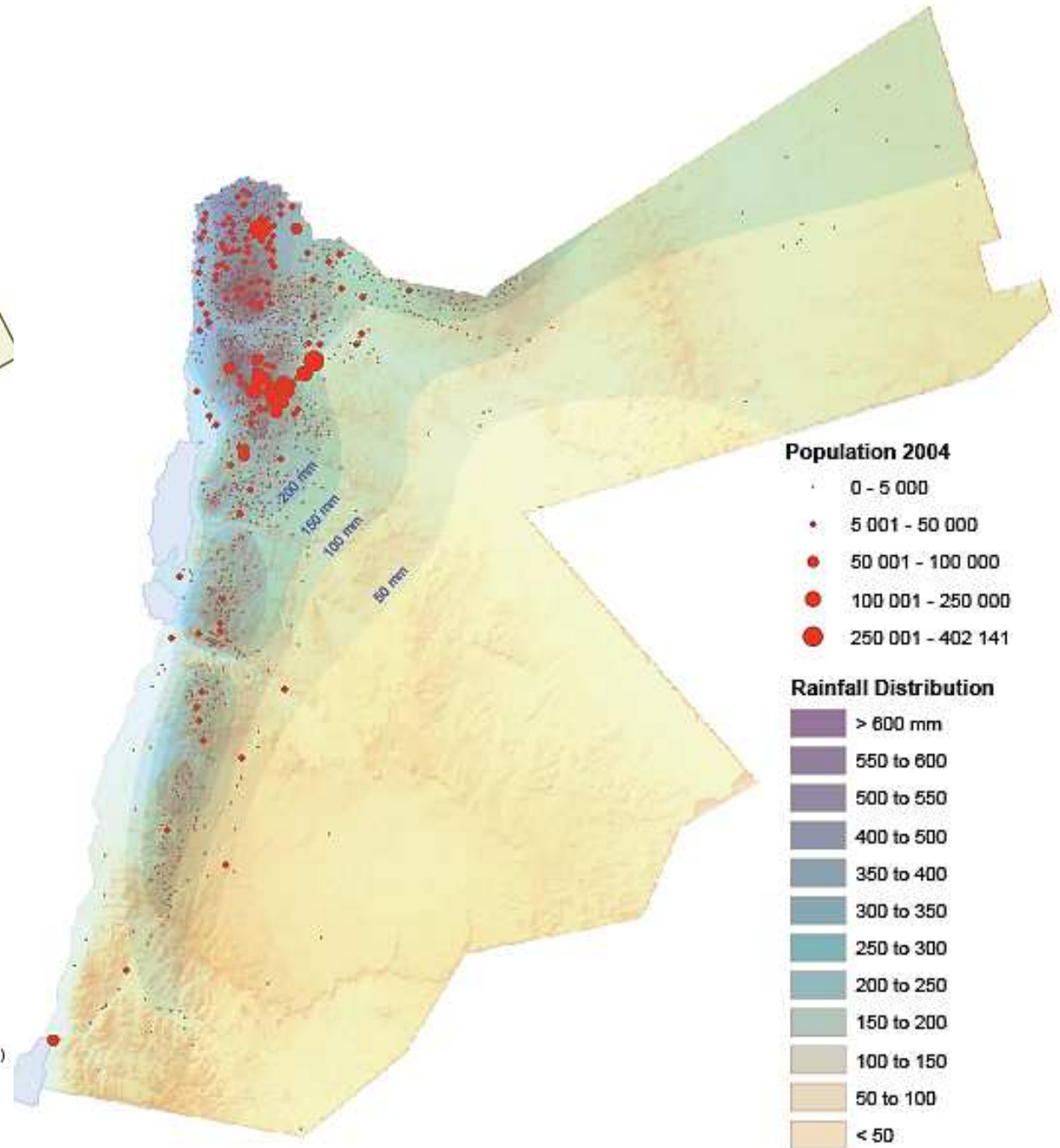
ESPON ITAN project, Dissemination event

Universitat de Barcelona, Facultat de Dret , 27th of November 2014

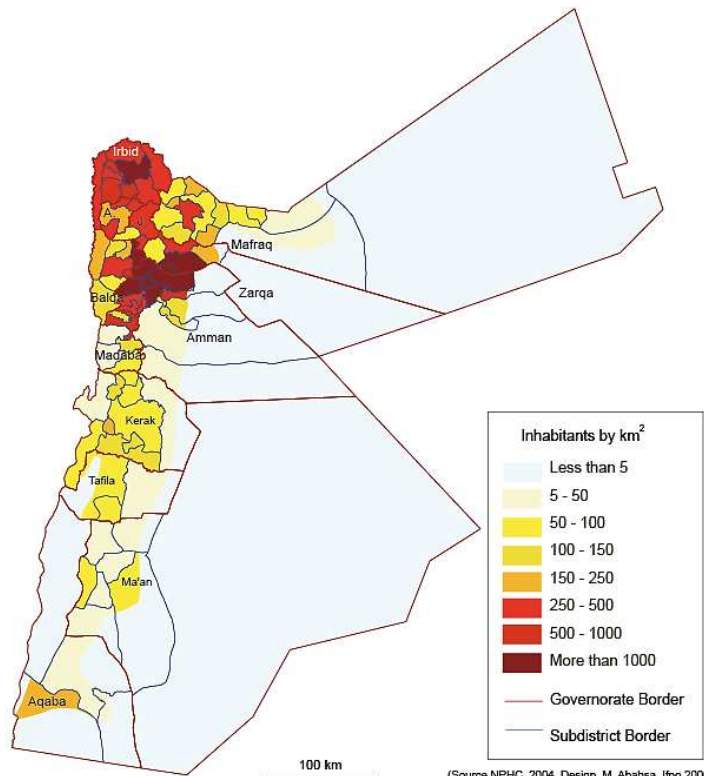




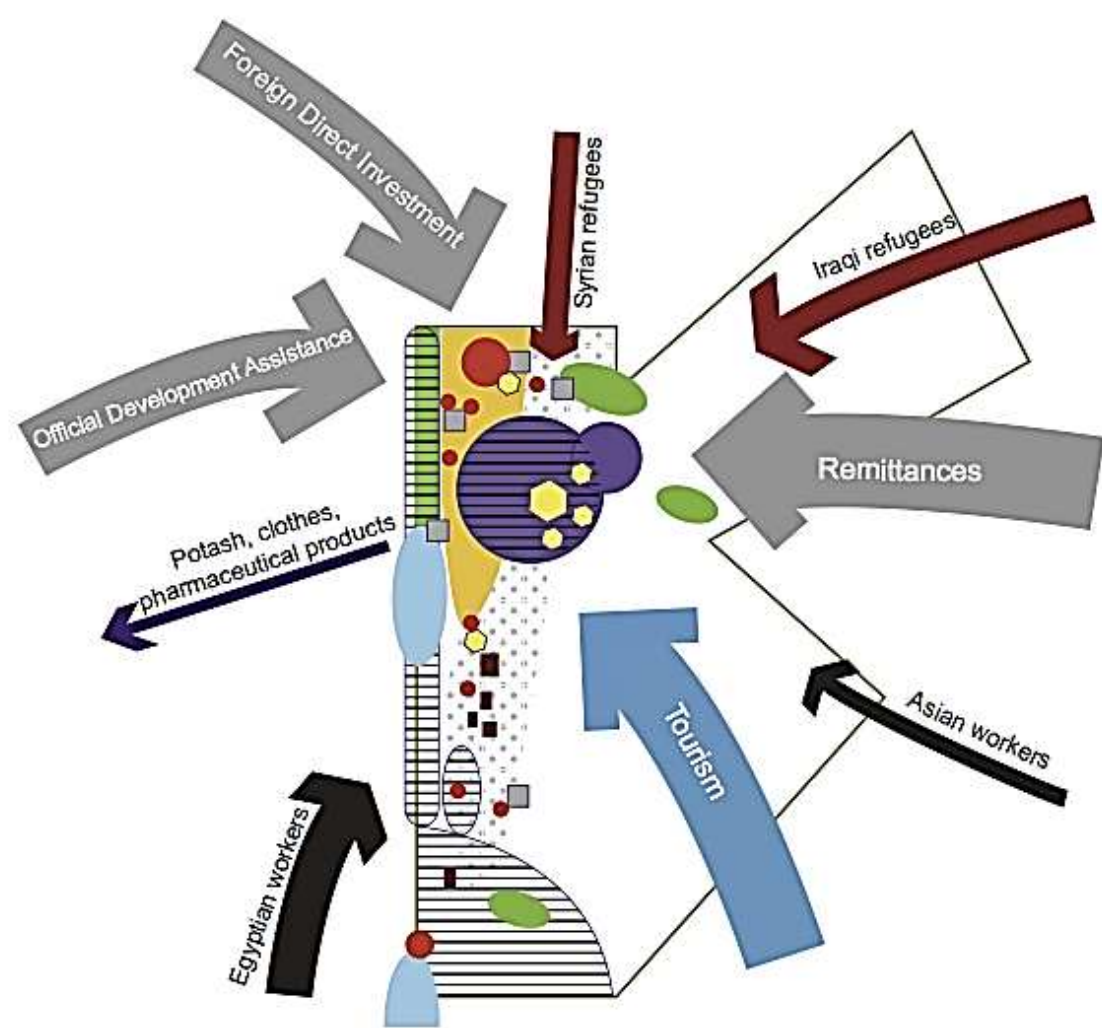
Jordan Physiological regions - chromatic diagram



(Source NPHC 2004, GTZ 1977. Design M.Ababsa, Ifpo, 2009)



(Source NPHC, 2004. Design, M. Ababsa, Ifpo 2006)

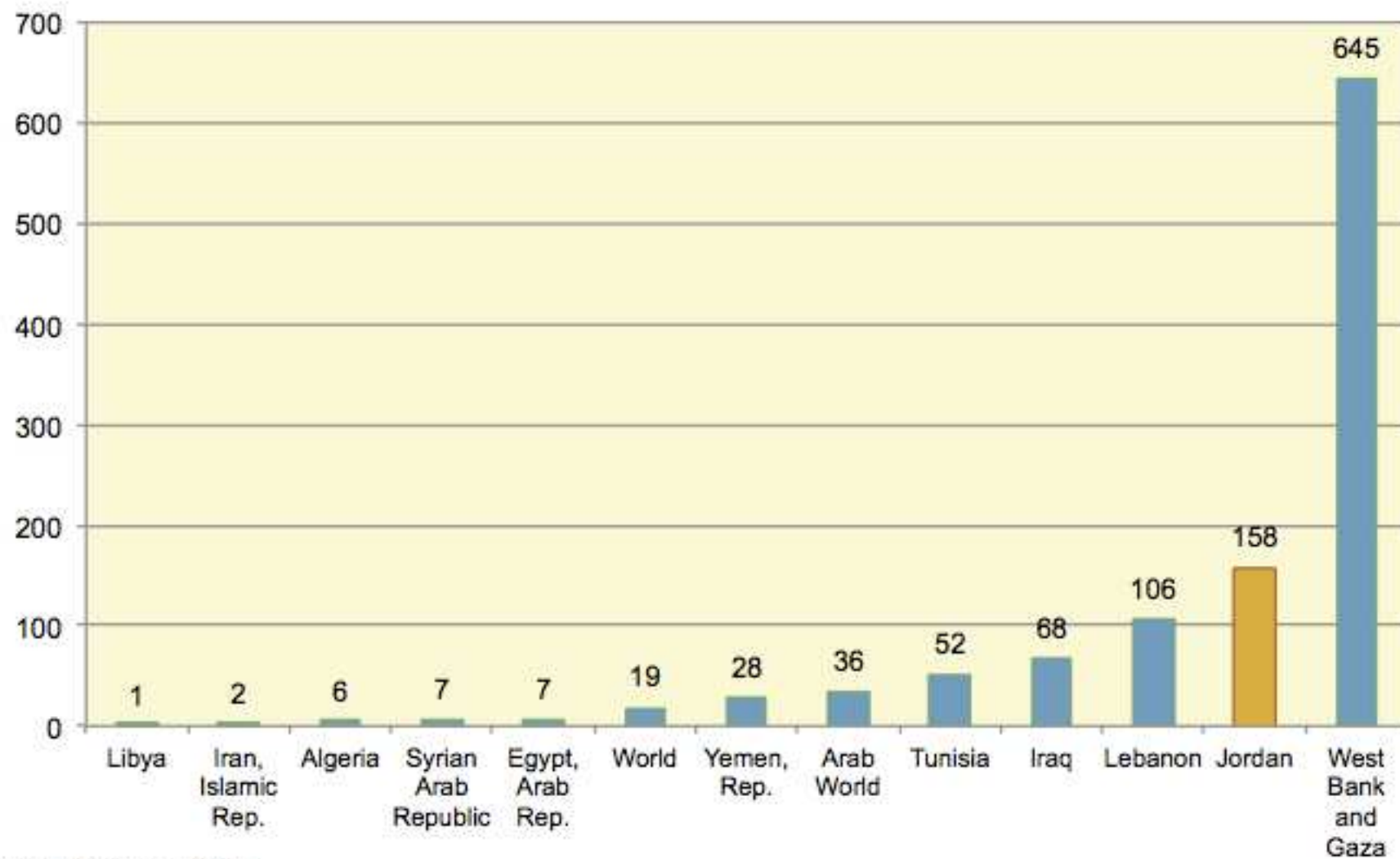


- Sea
- Irrigated agriculture
- Rainfed agriculture
- Pasture land
- Desert (Badiya)
- Economic heart
- Main City
- Mining
- Qualifying Industrial Zone
- Special Economic Zone
- Special Administrative Zone

Jordan Economy - chorematic diagram

(Ababsa 2013)

US \$ / capita



World Databank 2012

World Databank

Figure VII.14 — ODA received per capita in 2009 (current US \$).

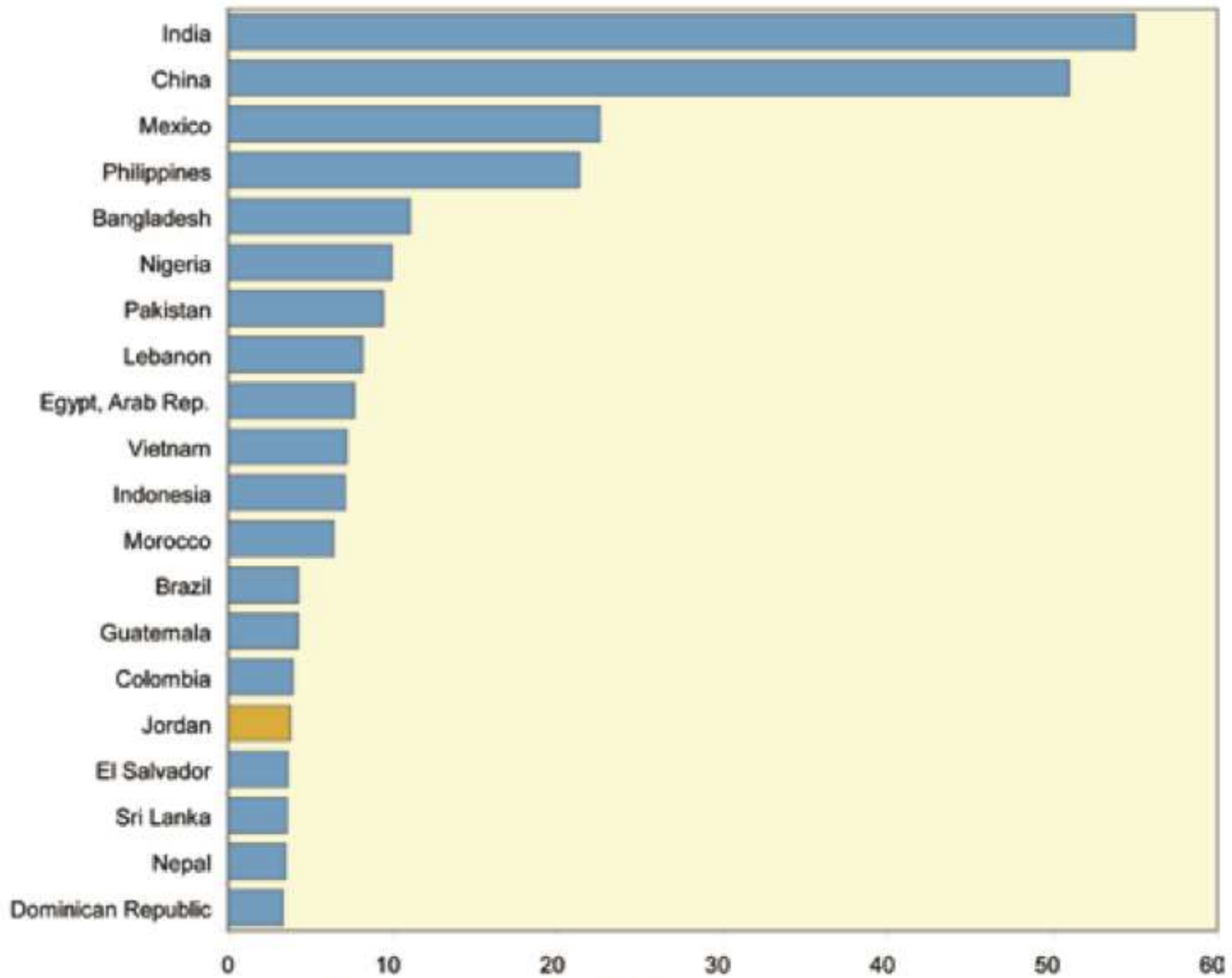


Figure VII.16 — Jordan among the 20 first developing countries receiving remittances.

(World Databank 2011)

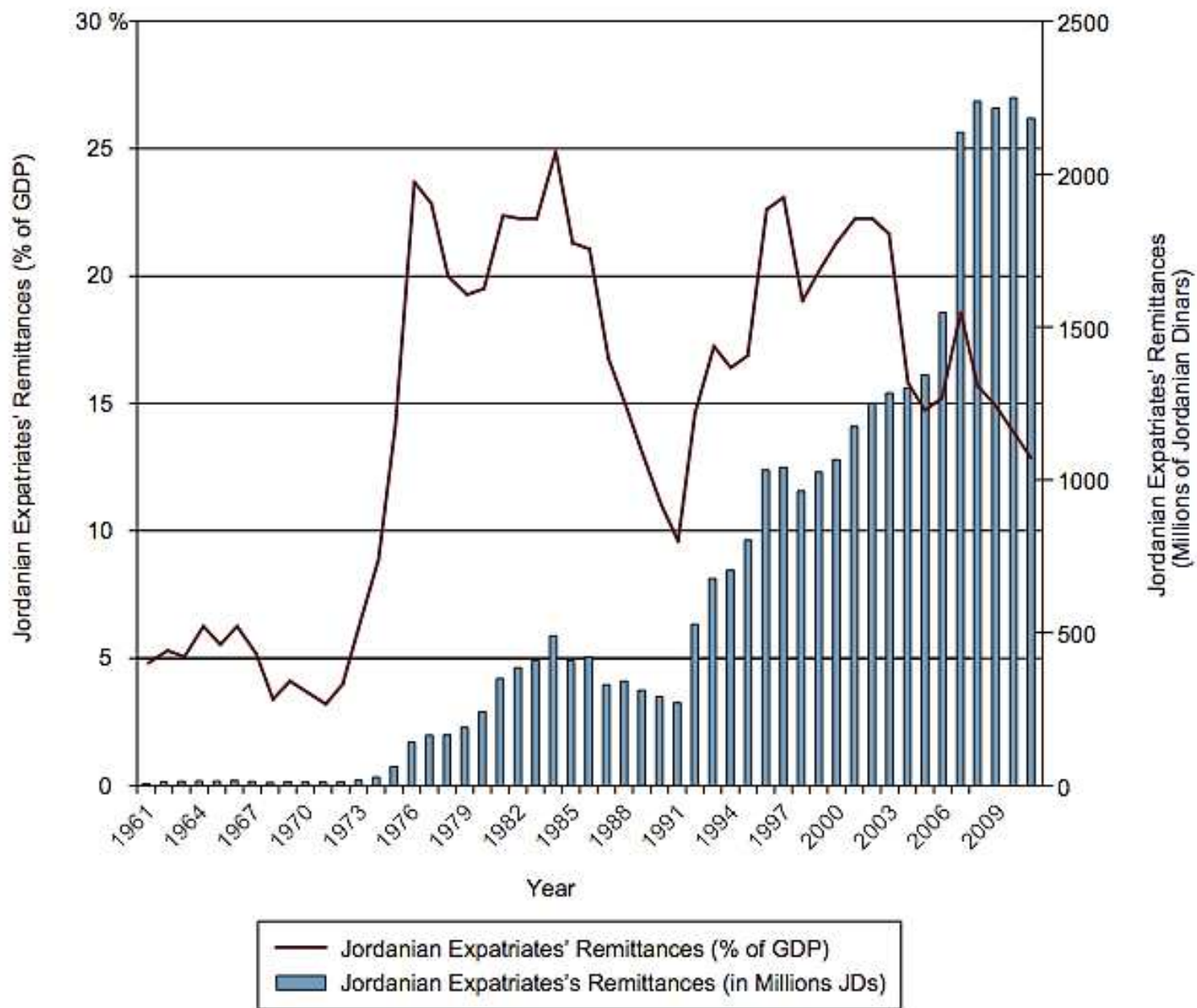
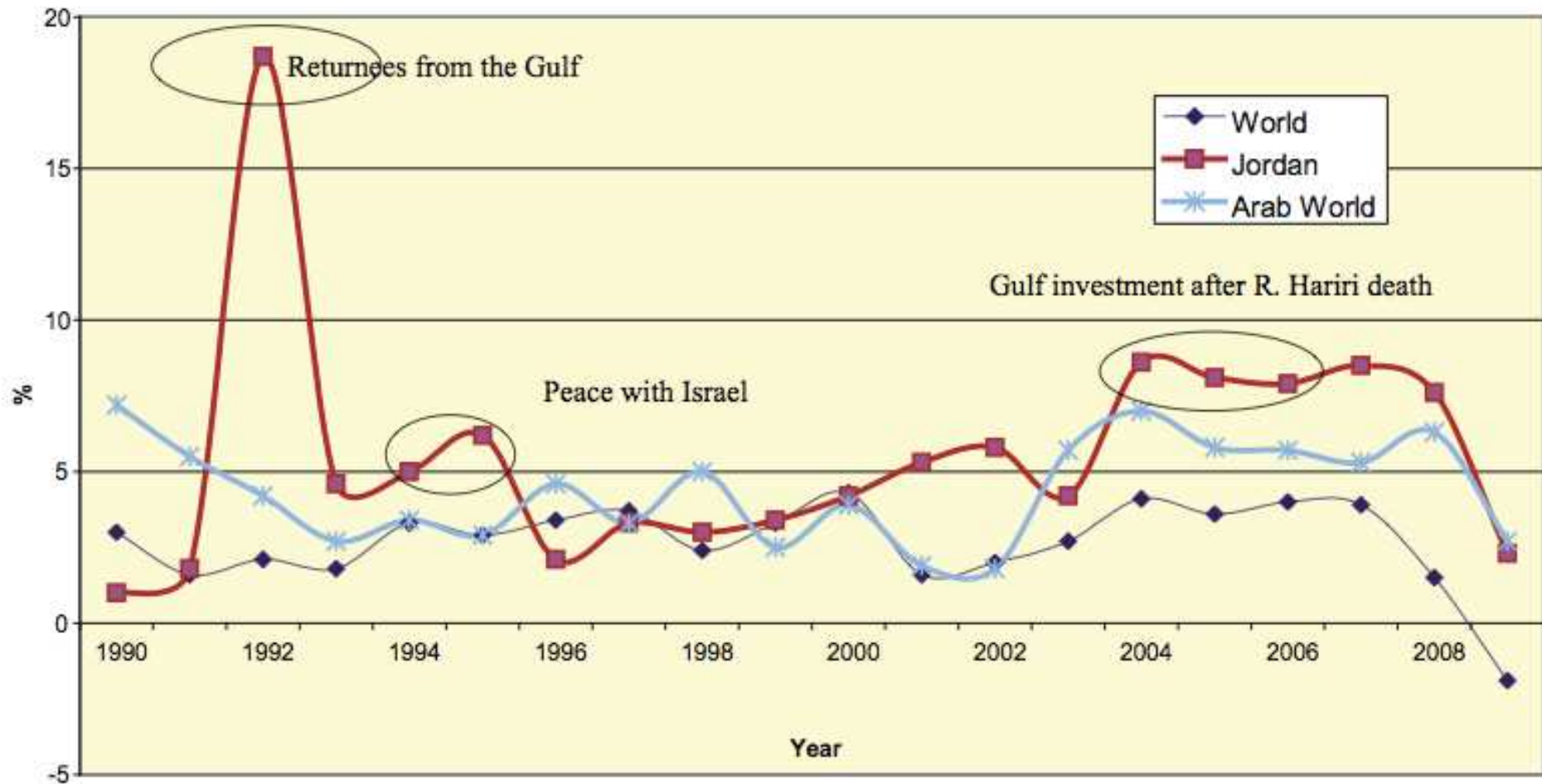
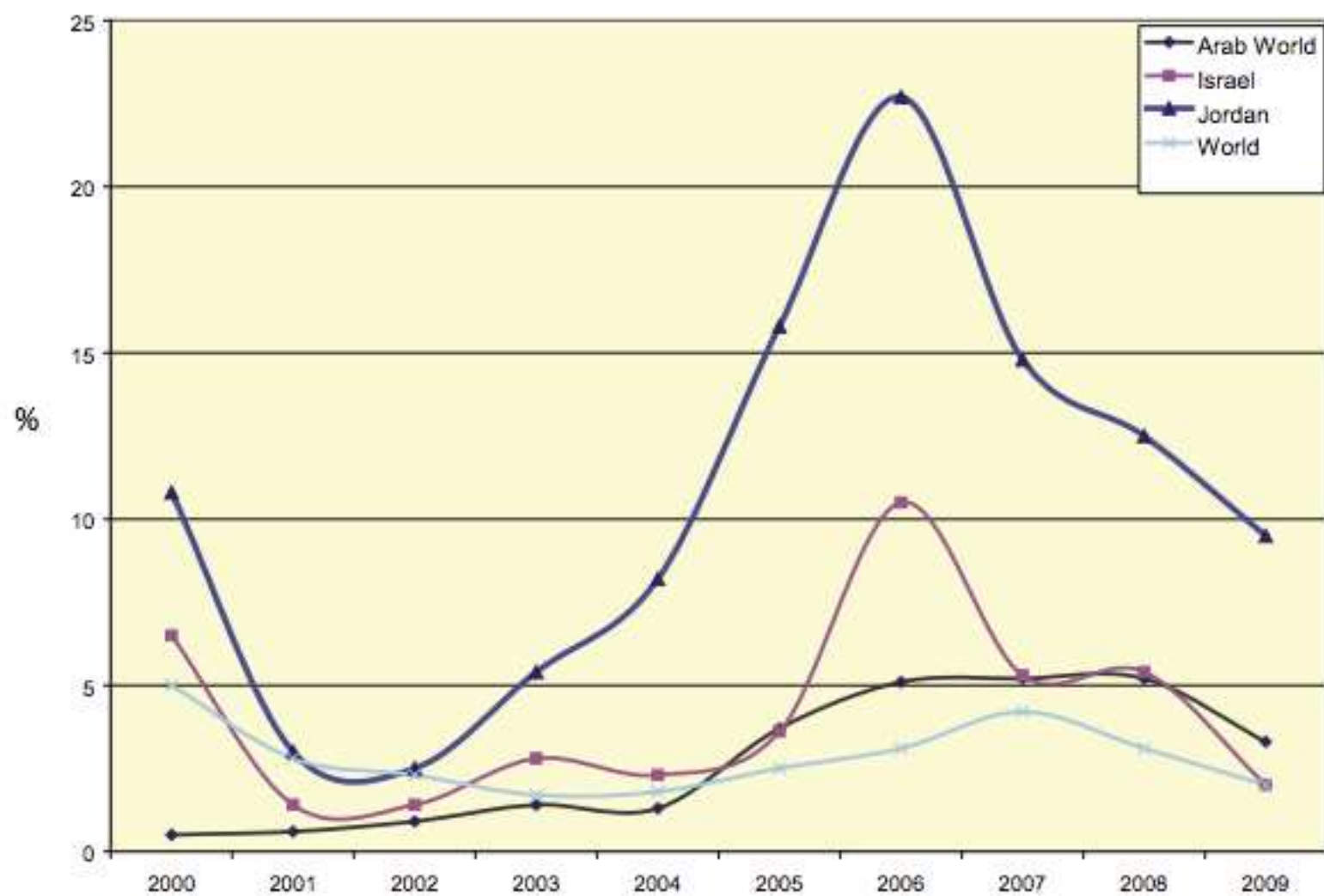


Figure VII.15 — Jordanian Expatriates' Remittances in amounts and % of GDP (1961-2011).



World Bank Data base.

Figure VII.1 — The evolution of Jordan's GDP growth rate compared to the Arab World 1990-2009.



Source : World Data Bank 2011

Figure VII.9 — Foreign Direct Investment in Jordan, Israel and the Arab World as % of GDP, 2000-2009.

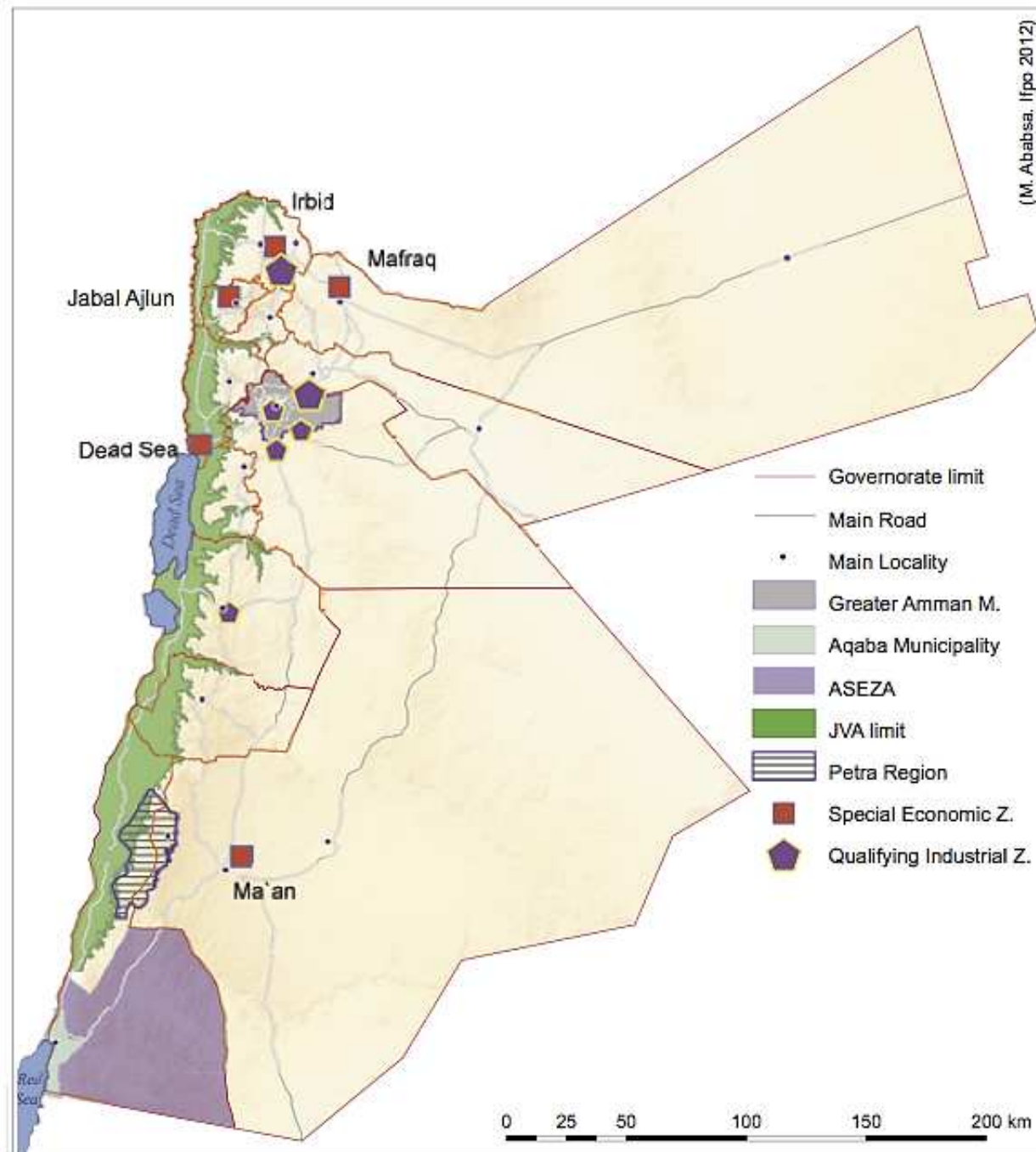
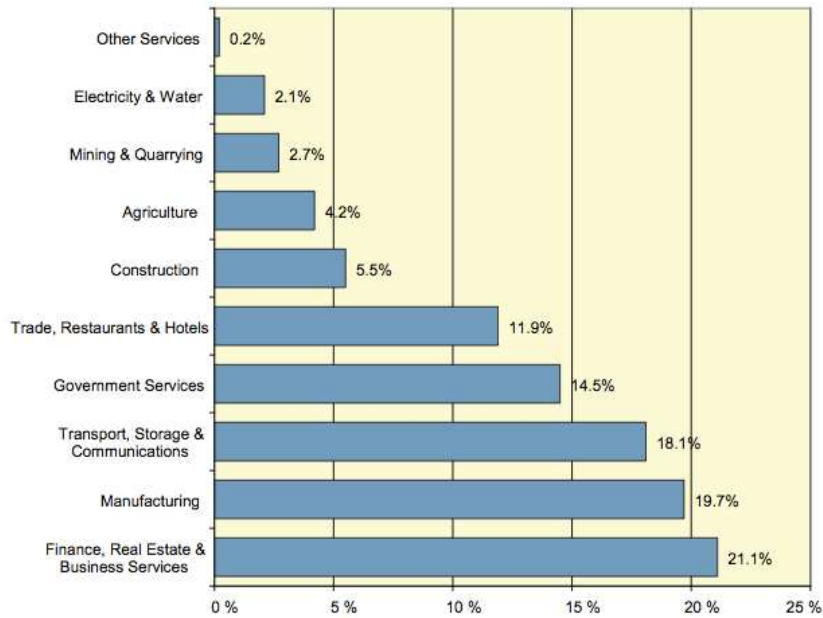


Figure VII.35 — Jordan territorial divisions (Special Economic Zones, QIZ, GAM, ASEZA).



Central Bank of Jordan Annual Report 2010, p. 12.

Figure VII.19 — The Relative Importance of Economic Sectors to GDP at constant Basic Prices in 2010.

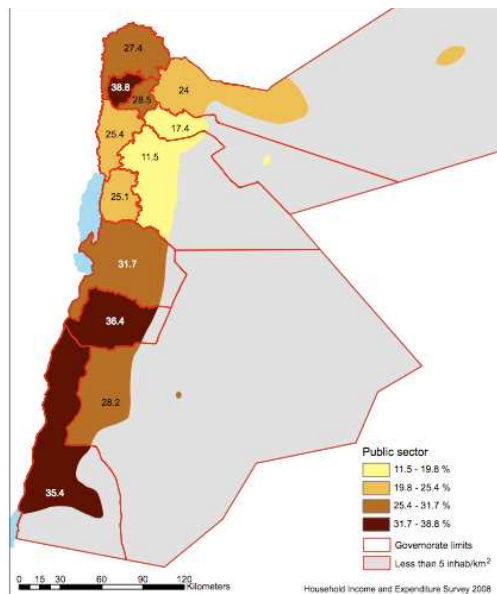


Figure VII.20 — Percentage of Household head working for the public sector by governorate in 2008.

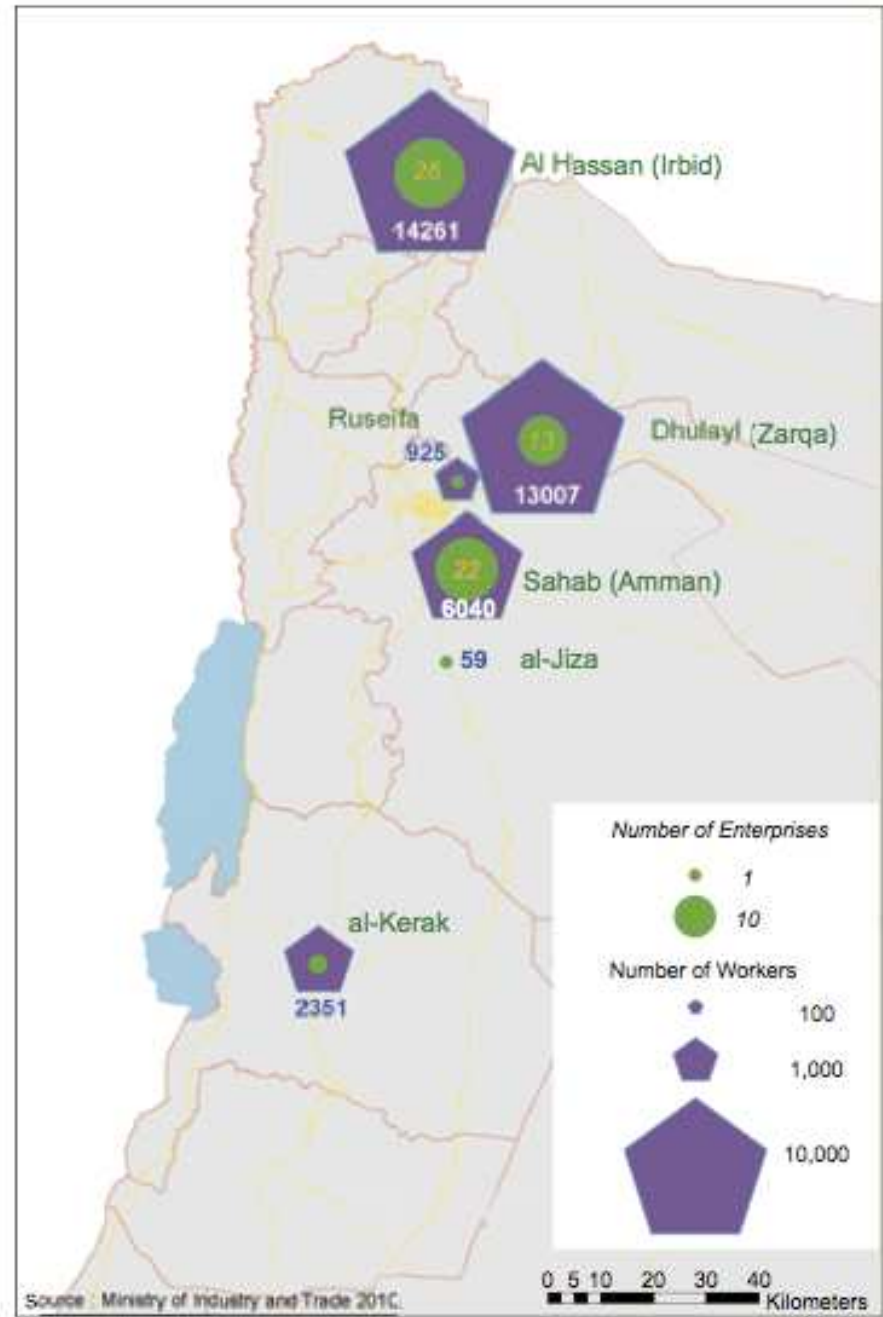
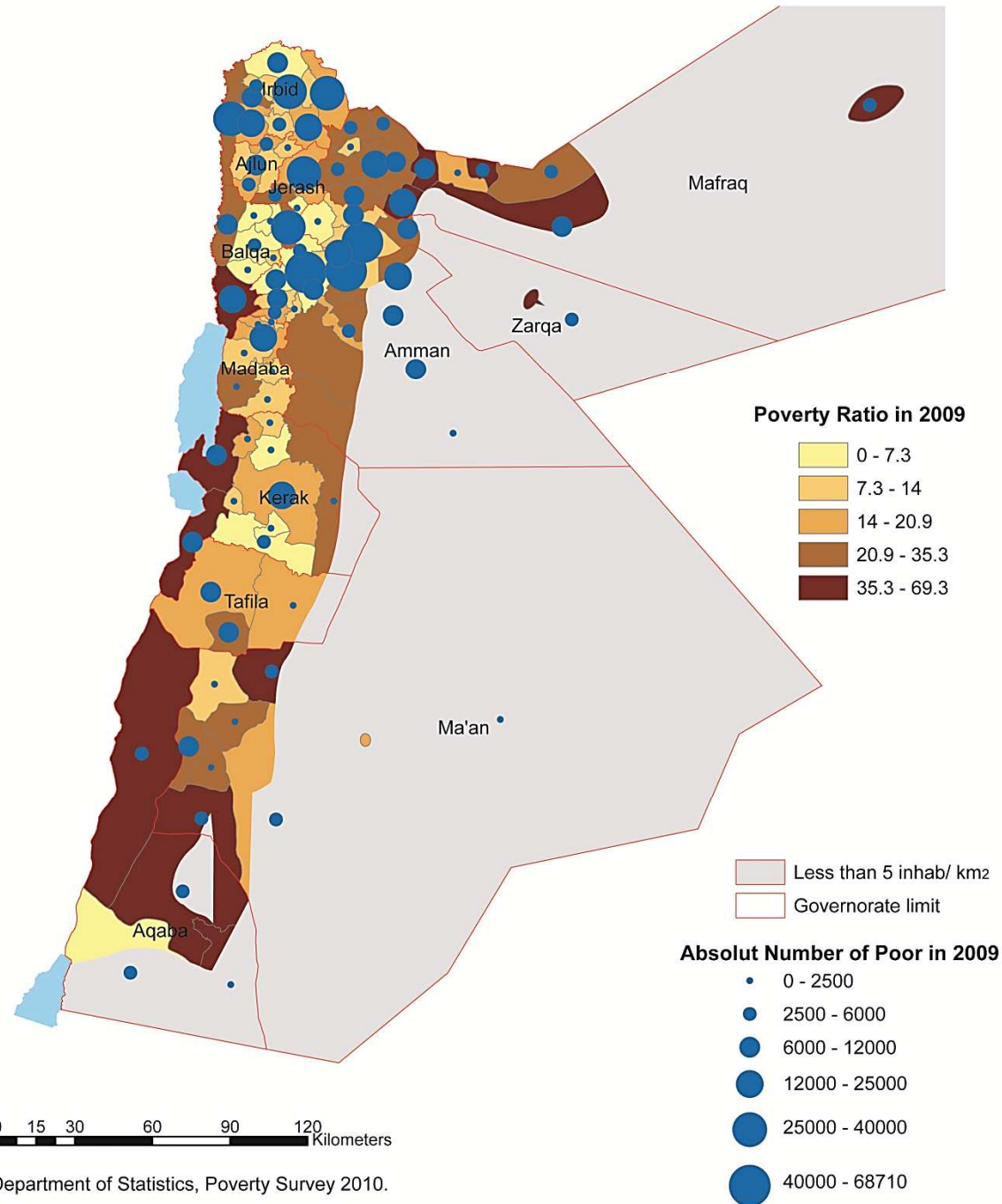
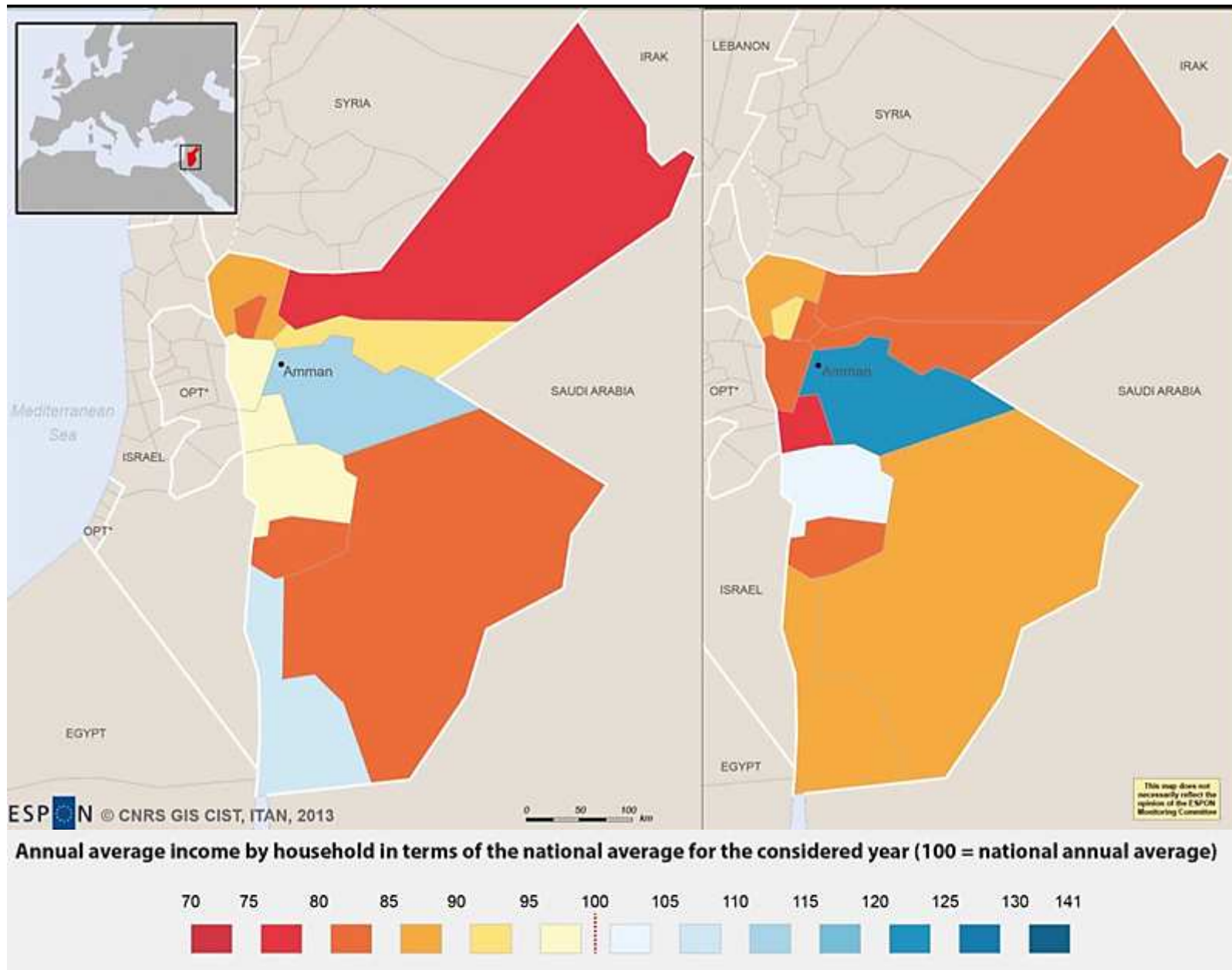


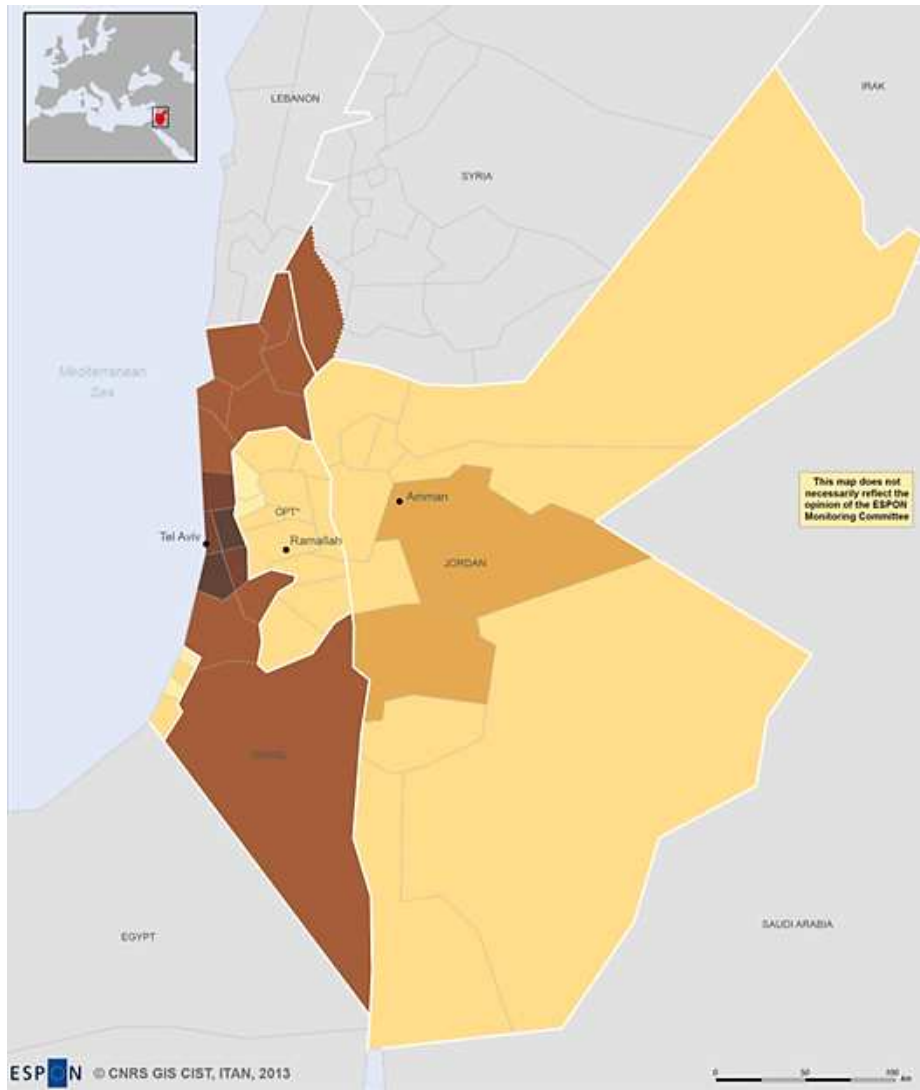
Figure VII.27 — Number of Enterprises and Workers in the six Jordanian Qualifying Industrial Zones in 2010.

Poverty Ratio and Absolute Number of Poor by Subdistrict in 2009



Map 6-40 - Income inequality in Jordan, by governorate, 1997-2010





Map 6-41 - Income inequality in the Near-East (Israel, occupied Palestinian territory, Jordan), ca 2011

GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$)

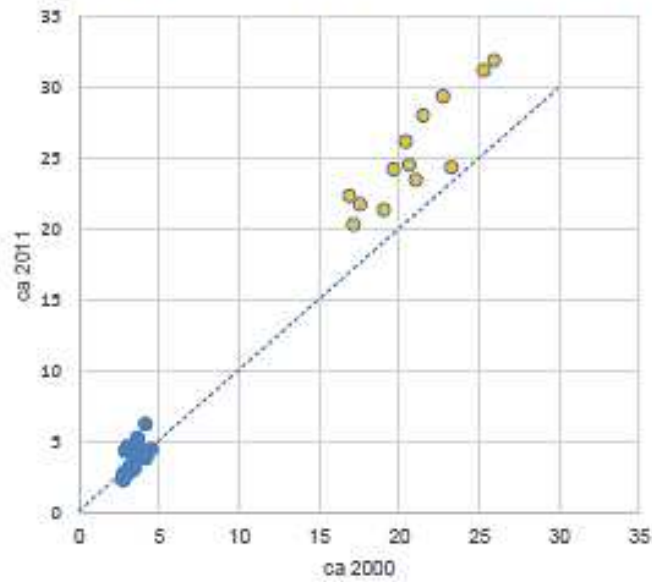


Estimation based on the income inequality by subdistricts or governorates** and the national GNI per Capita in 2011 (HDRO calculations based on data from World Bank (2012), IMF (2012) and UNSD (2012).)

* Occupied Palestinian Territory

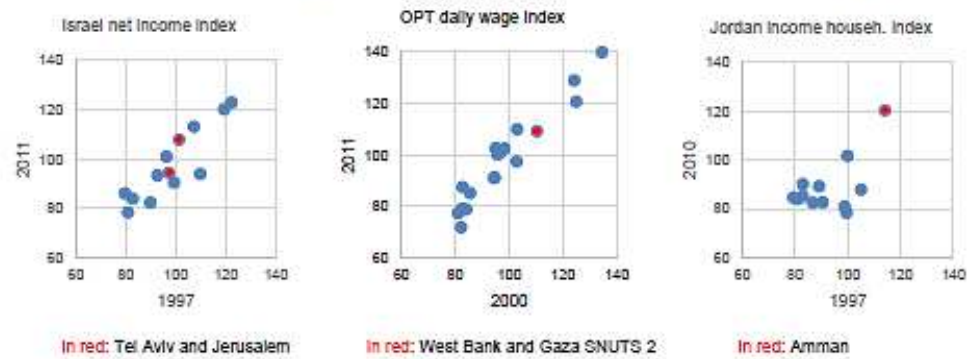
** In Israel, income inequality calculation is based on «Total monthly net income by household, in 2011». In Jordan, income inequality calculation is based on «Annual average income for Household, in 2010». In Occupied Palestinian Territory, income inequality calculation is based on «Daily average wage, in 2011».

Figure 6-12 – SNUTS 3 income disparities in the Near-East. Israel more and more ahead



Notes. In yellow: Israel districts

Figure 6-13 - SNUTS 3 income disparities in the Near-East. Israel less unequal in terms of internal disparities

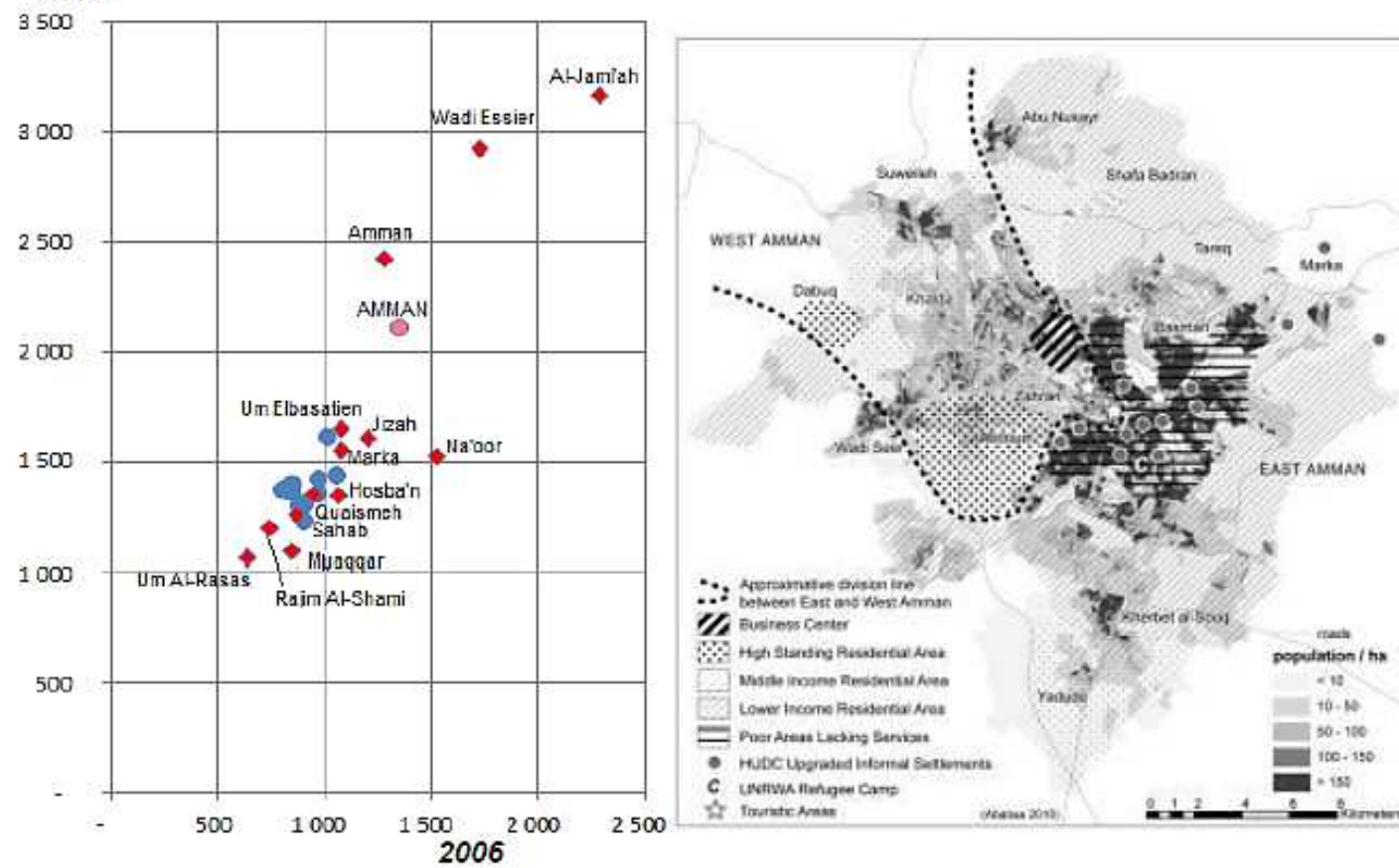


In red: Tel Aviv and Jerusalem

In red: West Bank and Gaza SNUTS 2

In red: Amman

Figure 6-14 - Average income in Jordan governorates (blue) & Amman sub-districts (SNUTS 5), 2006-2010



Unemployment is structural in Jordan. It is linked to the development of an economy of welfare dependency and to the importing of 250 000 Egyptian and Asian workers who accept unskilled jobs for very low wages. Immigrant workers represent almost a quarter of the Jordan's workforce [Ababsa 2013]. The participation rate of Jordan's workforce remains one of the lowest in the world at about 40% (less than 20% for the women). Yet, the DOS forecasts that by 2020 more than two-thirds of the population will be at working-age, which gives an idea of the tremendous challenge for jobs creation.