

The development of the methodology and measurement of poverty indicators in the Jordanian Social Studies (1973-2013)

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the local experiences of determining the most important index of poverty in Jordan by reviewing the international literature. It also aims to summarize a sample of the major studies dealing with poverty in Jordan, identify the methodology and ways of measuring poverty and its indicators to coordinate efforts and reach to a clearer picture of poverty than the one provided by the studies of poverty in Jordan during four decades : 1973-2012 . To achieve these objectives, this study summarizes the methodologies and global methods of measuring poverty in Jordan, and clarifies the pros and cons of each methodology. The most important findings of the study include that there are several ways and methodologies pursued by the previous studies in Jordan that led to a difference in the results of these studies and a difficulty in interpreting its findings and recommendations and making comparisons over time and comparisons with other countries.

1.1 Introduction

Poverty reduction remains one of the important developmental goals, if not the most important, given its close association with the growth of all the economic and social activities. Jordan has made great efforts to reduce poverty, both in terms of the adoption of policies and development programs in general or special programs that aimed at reducing poverty and increasing social solidarity. The government has worked in collaboration with the private sector, civil society organizations and international organizations to reduce the suffering of the poor and establish institutions for poverty monitoring, control and reduction. As for the studies and research, the researchers were interested in the subject of poverty in Jordan for more than thirty-five years. Despite this early attention, the seventies and the end of the eighties were characterized with few studies addressing the issue of poverty both in terms of quantity and quality that they did not exceed the number of the fingers of a single hand. After the economic downturn experienced by Jordan in 1988 and its adaptation to a program for structural correction for treating the imbalance in the general budget, the period 1989-1999 represented a tangible activity for the government, researchers and international organizations in the field of poverty search where studies were characterized with focusing on poverty and its measurement, index and effects. Such studies developed greatly in the beginning of 2000, when the government adopted a national poverty line which was first announced in 2004; between (2005-2012) the poverty rate in Jordan has increased as a natural result for the recurring financial crises witnessed by the global economy in general and the Jordanian economy in particular. the rise in prices and the rising unemployment in Jordan because of the lack of employment opportunities available to young people and the flow of Syrian refugees who distributed to the refugee camps and the governorates of the Kingdom made a clear impact on the increase in the poverty rate in Jordan; therefore, studies dealing with poverty and its most important indicators and causes increased; such studies tried to find ways to reduce the problem of poverty and raise the standard of living of the Jordanian citizen.

1.2 Importance of the study

The escalating growth of the number of the poverty studies in Jordan for the last thirty-five years - exceeded a hundred – which reflects the attention extent of both the government and researchers in the problem of poverty and their attempt to provide a clearer understanding of this problem. These studies were characterized according to their objectives, methodologies, methods of poverty measurement and the adopted data. The importance of the study stems from answering the following questions:

1. What is poverty and what are the methods of measuring it ?
2. What is the Jordanian experience in poverty measurement in Jordan during the period of three and a half decades?
3. Did the difference in the methods of poverty measurement in Jordan contribute to determining the proportion of the poor? Or did it complicate the problem and fail in determining the ratio and the whereabouts of the poor?
4. Did the measurement methods followed by the poverty studies in Jordan contribute to providing a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of poverty?

1.3 Study Methodology

So as the objectives of the study are achieved and its questions are answered, the study depended on the descriptive methodology which is represented in the following steps: defining poverty and its international ways of measurement, choosing a sample of the main studies that dealt with poverty in Jordan during the period 1973 -

2012, determining the methodology and way of measuring poverty in the main studies that dealt with poverty in Jordan, and dividing the literature and previous studies by intervals to identify the evolution of the methodologies and methods of measuring the poverty by time; the study was divided into four periods: 1973 – 1988, 1989 – 1999, 2000-2008 and 2009-2012; this division was not arbitrary and can be justified as follows: The division of these periods came as a result of the shifts and developments occurring on the various studies related to the phenomenon of poverty during the thirty-nine years and it comes in a way consistent with the economic developments experienced by Jordan during four decades. We can say that the development of the studies of poverty came in response to the economic and social developments which Jordan passed through greatly affecting the various segments of the population, especially those of low income. This division achieves one of the main objectives of the study which is the time tracking for the development of the methods and methodologies of measuring poverty in Jordan, conducting a comprehensive review of the methodologies and methods of measuring poverty in Jordan during the period 1973-2012, with a focus on the major studies using scientific methodologies for measuring poverty in Jordan, pointing to descriptive studies, conducting a comparison of the methodologies and methods of measuring poverty which are followed by the local and global studies and identifying the modern methods commonly used in measuring poverty. The study, in analyzing the methods of measuring poverty in Jordan, depended on two main criteria:

The first criterion: the reasons for choosing the method or way to measure poverty. Choosing the most appropriate method for measuring poverty depends on a number of factors, including: the goal of implementing the method, and the inclusion of use: Is the use limited to measuring poverty or does it include forecasting, analysis, evaluation and control? the geographical level of use: is it for the purposes of international comparisons, or is it done on the national or regional level? In addition to the availability of the required data as well as political and social factors.

The second criterion: the differences and similarities in the axis and in studying the methods of measuring poverty. This study analyzes the following topics: Year of assessment, method of assessment, unit of assessment (individual, family), data sources, assessment data (income, expenditure).

1.4 Methods of measuring poverty

Poverty literature refers to the difference between them in defining the concepts used in this literature, including the lack of an agreed definition of poverty or its methods of measurement. Poverty measurement depends on defining poverty. There are several definitions of poverty, including: "Poverty is living without dignity" or "it is the lack of access to adequate food, high infant mortality, low life expectancy, lack of educational opportunities, the lack of safe drinking water, lack of inadequate health care, poor housing conditions and living life, and physical deprivation caused by the low consumption of food." The studies on poverty differentiate between two types of poverty: absolute poverty and relative poverty. The relative poverty is characterized with the indicators derived from the ratio of poor to others while the absolute poverty is characterized with indicators that care with the situation of the poor without a comparison with others and it is found in people with low economic, social or health levels. Here, the poor are described as "being excluded from participating in the normal social life "or "not getting the minimum standard of normal or traditional living standard."

Some studies have classified poverty levels into two levels: micro-level and macro-level. The micro level involves studying individuals or families and the macro level includes studying all the areas of the country. When developing a method for measuring poverty, three important things must be taken into consideration:

1. Setting poverty lines that accurately identify the poor.
2. Identifying the poverty profiles.
3. Formulating and applying the poverty indicators to give a comprehensive picture of the standard of living, income and social conditions of the poor. Accordingly, a clear picture of the people, groups or countries in a certain period of time can be given if the three methods are taken into account. Also, it is possible to conduct comparisons according to the time development of poverty if data are available for several periods of time. The first attempts to measure poverty took place a long time ago, including studies of the London countryside, New York and the whole India. More researches were conducted on several countries whose results are different definitions of poverty and different methodologies of measurement, most important of which:

1.4.1 Criteria of measuring absolute poverty

1. **The subsistence criteria:** the subsistence criteria is one of the methods that take into account, when determining poverty lines, people's basic needs such as the physical, social and cultural needs. This can be done in three ways: direct method: it measures the physical needs, the indirect method (the minimum income or value of wealth), and the combined criteria (direct and indirect), which was applied by the World Bank to determine the basic material needs, most important of which:

A. Nutrition: food must be adequate and balanced including 2350 kcal per person per day.

B. Health: the health authorities must do what is required to reduce or terminate the communicable diseases and provide health care and guidance centers for all children.

C. Housing: adequate housing must be provided with permanent protection from the climate changes and other environmental indicators.

D. Drinking water: clean drinking water should be provided in rural areas at a distance of no more than 200 meters. However, in other geographical areas, getting access to clean water must not take a long time.

E. Basic education: It must be continuous, flexible, inexpensive and inclusive to children, adolescents and adults. According to the World Bank method, the individual is considered poor if he could not achieve one or more of the above requirements. As for the socio-cultural needs such as the political participation, freedoms, social security, and other working conditions, there is no agreement on its inclusion or method of calculating the indicators. The reason is that these needs are associated with the same community and they differ from one community to another. Such needs vary and change by the political system, prevailing religious and social beliefs as well as the difficulty of calculating these indicators.

1.4.2 The Income criteria

This is an alternative to the previous method and it is based on setting a minimum of income where the individual is considered poor if he did not achieve this limit. At first glance, it seems that this method avoids the measurement problems facing the subsidence criteria. It provides a measurement to determine the proportion of the poor in a given country and can also be used for comparing between different countries and determining the poverty gap, which is the money necessary to raise the poor above the poverty line. In terms of international comparisons, this criterion is better than the poverty line index, which covers only the proportion of the poor.

1.4.3 The combined criteria

The combined criteria depend on two different ways to combine the subsidence criteria and the income criteria, which are: the poverty characteristics and the poverty indicators. Studying the characteristics of poverty in a particular country or in group of individuals aims to draw a comprehensive picture (quantity and quality) on the poor taking into account the economic, regulatory and social conditions.

1.5 Pros and cons of measuring absolute poverty methodologies

The most important cons of these methodologies include:

1. these methods depend on numerals only; poverty is not only measured in monetary terms since there are factors that are difficult to be evaluated by money, such as: the health status of individuals (not the expenditure on health care), the educational level of individuals (not the expenditure on education because it does not include all family members) and finally the social isolation.
2. This method, in large part, depends on the availability and accuracy of the relevant statistical data which are not always available or accurate.
3. Different data, among countries and through time, hinders comparison between countries and makes the result depend on expert opinions and value judgment.
4. It is difficult to determine the absolute poverty line for the lack of agreement on a specific figure. Even this happens (one U.S. dollar per person per day, according to the PPP), the international comparisons become less useful because the basic principle in poverty is relative according to the region or the continent in which the individual lives. There is no great benefit from comparing the absolute poverty line in Somalia with the absolute poverty line in Sweden, for example. The main advantages of these methods include: ease of calculation and ease of conducting international comparisons, despite its disadvantages.

1.6 Methods of measuring the relative poverty

The relative poverty is measured through two types of measurement:

1. Subjective relative poverty: it is measured through the statistical survey, which includes poor individuals. However, evaluating this survey becomes difficult because the definition of essential needs, the gratification needs, is loose and inaccurate; needs cannot be accurately formulated or identified and are not constant among individuals or communities or over time.
2. The objective relative poverty: it is measured by using the subsidence, income or combined criteria. When measuring this poverty, individuals, groups or countries should be accurately determined. The pros and cons of the methodologies of the objective relative poverty are as follows: the cons are: inability to determine its critical value of acceptability of the differences between individuals, the intervention of the subjective opinions of researchers (or what is known as personal evaluation), a problem in determining the relative poverty lines that when using the income criteria, the wealth criteria can be used and also that some studies expressed the relative poverty line by the income median whereas other consider 60% of the income median

as a relative poverty line. The cons also include the difficulty of determining the percentage of the poor, where some researchers do not accept that an individual is richer than the other by more than four-fold and the income division among individuals to less than 40 % (or 50 %, 60 % or otherwise) is a point of difference. However, the pros of the methodologies of measuring relative poverty are as follows: the ease of calculation when imposing or determining certain numbers separating the poor from the others, hypotheses poverty lines or calculated lines as percentages of the income median and the ease in explaining the results since they relate to the relative poverty.

1.6 Methodologies of measuring deprivation

The concept of deprivation: deprivation is one of the cases that imply a huge difference from others. It is defined as a state of physical or social damage that affects the individual, family or community, and can be viewed or observed by comparing with the characteristics of community or nation. There is a relationship between poverty and deprivation, where deprivation is defined as a state of extreme poverty whose aspects are represented in low level of food consumption, poor health status, level of education and level of housing, lack of owning durable goods and other assets, and the lack of necessary security for meeting difficult situations of disease, disability, unemployment, disasters and crises. Deprivation is a relative measurement that what is considered a deprivation in an advanced economical country might be so in a developing country. However, the general features of deprivation remain joint where it does not lose its meaning leading to ease in making international comparisons.

Given the growing trend implying that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon not limited to the amount of consumption or income, but including other economic dimensions as well as social, humanitarian dimensions and capabilities, there is a growing tendency to adopt the human definition of poverty at the global level. According to this general consensus, there come multiple definitions, methodologies and means of measurement. In all cases, deprivation expresses the status of poverty which includes the human poverty. Measuring deprivation aims to develop programs to improve social and economic conditions for the most deprived population by selecting the social groups with the highest level of deprivation in need of assistance, care, and targeting of the programs and resources most effective for those who suffer from higher levels of economic and social deprivation.

Modern studies adopted methods of measuring the unsaturated basic needs in describing the level of deprivation in a number of domains based on data of multiple trends for deprivations relating to the economic situation of families, education, unemployment, health services, access to services, conditions of housing, the environment, and crime and security. These methods are close to the methods of measuring poverty by measuring the standard of living and expressing it with maps of deprivation of basic needs, or with the so- called deprivation as an alternative term of poverty.

1.7 Types of deprivation

There are several types of deprivation including the following:

1. **Multiple Deprivations:** it is considered a general guide for deprivation; it consists of several evidences that derivation cannot be calculated through the low expenditure or income alone; however, other elements and variables reflecting the general situation of the individual or family deprivation should be taken into account with a comparison with the society in which they live. Then, the income deprivation index, the deprivation of use, the deprivation of education and training, the deprivation of housing, the deprivation of the health care, and deprivation from getting access to services in a single directory . Each evidence is given a certain weight that the total weight is 100% giving a clear picture about the concept of deprivation. Each evidence consists of several sub-indices and there are other categories of deprivation such as being primary or secondary, and another classification dividing deprivation into (economic) or social, as shown below.
2. **Basic deprivation:** it expresses the inability of households to own some of the basic material means to sustain life properly. according to the basic concept of deprivation for some European countries, a family is deprived if it is unable to achieve any of the following items: properly home heating, paying at least a single voyage per week during the year, switching the old furniture with the new one, buying new clothes instead of buying used clothes, having one meal containing meat, chicken or fish every other day, if the family desires, inviting friends or relatives for a meal to eat or drink once at least a month, and finally paying bills to buy a house in installments for the last twelve months .
3. **Secondary Deprivation:** it is less severe than the basic deprivation. In general, it is expressed by the inability of the family to own some household goods. If the family does not have a car, a color TV, a computer or phone, for example, it is considered a secondary deprived one. The other category of deprivation is being material or social, as follows:

A. **Material deprivation:** it refers to the position of the individual or group from owning or using goods, services, resources, facilities, the natural environment and the place of living. It is considered the most popular type of

deprivation and the most commonly used in recent studies related to poverty. Some studies consider it the main measurement tool of poverty. It consists of several domains including: the basic needs, basic leisure and social activities, the availability of consumer durables, the housing conditions, the financial stress, and help from relatives and friends.

B. The social deprivation: it refers to the position of the individual or group in terms of their relations, functions, rights and responsibilities. It cares about the extent the individual is linked with the society or among the members of his group. In other words, the social deprivation expresses lack of social experiences, social interaction and communication of the individual.

1.7.1 Deprivation Index

As a part of the expansion of the theory of the standard of living, the focus on deriving measurements of the standard of living elements and the deprivation of such elements increased with an increase in the focus on the basic needs. The quality of life is assessed and the standard index for the human development is widely used in international comparisons, which is also used in the series of reports by the UNDP. A set of other indicators which measure deprivation was also derived such as the lack of access to the elements or owning a qualitative life; for example: the Social Development Indicator, the Capability Poverty Measure, the Human Deprivation Measure, the Capability Failure, and the Human Poverty Index.

1.8 Pros and Cons of the methods of deprivation

One of the main advantages of using deprivation as a measurement tool of poverty includes: covering poverty in its broadest sense: monetary and non-monetary, unlike the method of basic needs alone where the monetary numbers, whether used as is or turned into calories, in the case of consumption, do not form a clear picture of poverty and the poor. Not to mention the multiplicity of the types of income used in the methodologies of measuring poverty, the ease of using the poverty indicators for drawing the policies relating to the future aiming to planning at the level of economic activity or regional planning, and surrounding it by the use of the methods of absolute or relative poverty.

The most important disadvantage in using deprivation as measurement tool of poverty is: the difficulty in agreeing on the sub-indices that make up each domain; If we take the domain of education, for example, what are the indicators we must use to form the deprivation index of education? The same applies for the rest of the domains. There is a lack of accurate determination for a number of domains that make up the multi- deprivation, not determining a weight for each sub - index and lack of agreement on the weight of each of the domains that constitute deprivation. When linking the policy of anti poverty with the methods of measuring poverty, we see some of the countries that are poor in income, such as China, Ecuador, and Costa Rica, which are characterized by a reasonable or high level of education, and life survival prediction, while we find some countries classified as having high income that have a lower performance in terms of education, training and social relations.

2. **The standard of living method**, most related studies have focused on measuring poverty through a special and narrow meaning relating to the well-being, which is later developed to mean utility division for the individual which rely solely on income. At the beginning of the seventies, the studies discussed what is meant by wellbeing in details and examined deprivation and the differences of income components, which held that income only expresses the absolute ability and then expands in this interpretation to include the ability for capability to function.

The research directions in measuring poverty were reviewed even if it is done quickly. The research also discussed key issues about the methodologies and the methods of measuring poverty in its multiple dimensions. Some of these methodologies focused on the descriptive digital side including what went further than studying the "ethical" method. The most important points in this chapter can be summarized: there is an obvious ambiguity in defining poverty and its ways of measurement due to the difference between the related studies and the different geographical areas on which these studies were applied with the exception of the research of a history of over than forty years. Through reviewing the studies and research which addressed the phenomenon of poverty in the world and developed ways of measurement, we can say that this literature on poverty and its measurement methodologies that prevailed during the period 1967-1992 , have begun focusing on deprivation and the methods of measuring it as an alternative to poverty in the recent years. We do not exaggerate if we say that most of the recent studies preferred measurement of deprivation - as a multi directional approach – rather than measuring poverty - as a one directional approach. Deprivation is used as a concept broader than poverty in most countries of the world including the United States, the European countries (East and West), Latin America and Australia.

Accordingly, one method or more should be selected to measure poverty in Jordan taking into account the availability of local data and the possibility of having them in the future. It is important to provide a link between the anti - poverty policy on the one hand and the method of poverty measurement on the other. In other words, the following question must be answered: Why do we care about poverty measurement? When measuring

poverty, we should not bear in mind that the indicators that we use have a close relationship to income distribution and that any study is considered incomplete if this relationship is not examined. This chapter represents an attempt to understand the methods of measuring poverty and state the advantages and disadvantages of each method. Therefore, choosing a method for measuring poverty in Jordan needs to be studied in details taking into account the local conditions and the international methodologies and that the poverty index are not independent; there is an overlap between them. Working on improving the measures of poverty in Jordan focuses on the following areas: collecting new statistical data, continuing coordination between the main actors concerned with poverty reduction, using modern indicators in the measurement of poverty, benefiting from research and studies dealing with the affairs of poverty, and benefiting from the experiences of international institutions. There are some of the terms used in the global studies that do not have a precise and expressive translation in the Arabic language. In this case, we are keen to write the term in English. Accordingly, the reader may find, sometimes, some of the words strange or not used in the literature on poverty in Arabic.

The problem of poverty in Jordan, the phenomenon of poverty is considered the most dangerous social phenomena experienced by the developing countries. despite the differences in the concepts of poverty in different peoples and cultures, it represents one thing to those who suffer from it wherever they are, which is a deprivation of the opportunities of living a decent life; poverty is one of the most important socio-economic problems facing the growth and prosperity of Jordan. The Jordanian government has realized the need to develop plans and programs that will address and eliminate this phenomenon. Studies have also shown that poverty is linked with wages more than unemployment; therefore, the government has focused on increasing the productivity of individuals and communities targeted. For more than fourteen years, the government works on drawing economic and social plans and programs to set a balance in the performance and achievements of economic reform, liberalization of the national economy, stimulating the private sector, and attracting investments on one hand and increasing productivity, anti poverty and unemployment and improving the quality of life on the other.

1.9 Methodologies for measuring poverty in Jordan.

To figure out the methodologies of measuring poverty in Jordan, some of the major studies that addressed poverty in Jordan during the period 1973-2012 should be examined; such studies are divided into four groups, according to the chronological order. The objectives and the methodologies of measuring poverty for each study will be set where it is possible and appropriate.

Alssaf, 1973 study entitled: "income distribution in Jordan". The study aimed to estimate the income distribution in Jordan, by estimating the coefficients of "Jenny" to figure out the income distribution in Jordan. The study relied on questionnaires distributed to about 17612 households of 13 cities, 11 camps and 88 villages. The number of households that responded to the survey was 15201 households who were distributed between rural and urban areas. This study has concluded that the variation of income in the countryside has been concentrated in Balqa, Irbid and Amman, which exceeded the Governorate of Ma'an. In urban areas, Amman and Irbid occupied the first rank among governorates in terms of the income distribution followed by Maan, Balqa and Karak. The results of the study also noted that the participation of the highest 20 % of the total income of individuals in the urban areas exceed the lowest of 20 % of about 6.4 times , while in the rural areas, the highest proportion of 20 % exceeded the total income of individuals by the lowest 20% .

Al-Dajani and Mardek, 1978 study entitled: "Assessment of the basic needs in the rural areas of Jordan". The study aimed to assess the basic needs of the rural population of Jordan through a comprehensive survey of nine villages and then a summary of the priorities required for the advancement of the village of Jordan. To achieve this, the study evaluated the extent of the countryside's need of data, the levels of investment and the mechanical planning and management. The study also sought to figure out the ability of villagers to get an access to services, and the extent of their potential to benefit from them in case they receive them; the study showed the shortage suffered by the rural communities in some sectors such as housing, water, education, health, transport and services, income and employment, health centers, and others.

World Bank, 1985 study entitled: "Jordan: the efficiency and fairness of the government revenues and the social expenditures. The study relied on the results of the family expenditure study of 1980 and the results of a survey of manpower 82/83 issued by the Department of Statistics. The study, which aimed to identify the distribution of income in Jordan, aimed to figure out the coefficient value " Jenny " to distribute income to families and individuals caused by an inequality in the expenditure of 1980. The study concluded that the proportion of the population who fall below the relative poverty line is about 25 % for households and 24.3 % for individuals, according to the Manpower survey 1982/1983. The study also showed that about 30 % of

households and 33 % of individuals are below the poverty line, according to the family income and expenditure in 1980.

The absolute poverty line was identified through the following steps: identifying the basic non-food needs consistent with the lifestyle and traditions of Jordan such as: housing, clothing, health, education and transport, stating the average of the monthly and annual expenditure for the individual and the family for the non-food and calculating the necessary income to cover those food and non-food needs in the Kingdom and its provinces. The extreme and absolute poverty lines were calculated in two phases: The first phase involves estimating the cost of the basic needs of food by both the individual and the family, ie the cost of the minimum food needs of calories and nutrients recommended by the international organizations. Afterwards, the needs were translated into alternatives of the Jordanian individual by age, sex, and geographic location, with setting the prices of those foods by the provinces. The amount of food was calculated by multiplying the different amount of food by the prevailing price unit of 1987.

The second phase is based on estimating the minimum value of non - food basic needs based on the proportion of the family expenditure on food from the survey of family income and expenses 1986 / 1987. The basic needs of non-food were determined by five needs: housing (including electricity, fuel, water, sanitation and rents), clothing (including clothing and footwear), health, education, transport and communications. The study focused on the family expenses instead of its income due to the fact that the actual expenditure is closer to the satisfaction of the basic needs instead of income, which represents the ability of meeting those needs. To avoid the presence of a significant discrepancy between the provinces and the urban and rural areas due to the different patterns of consumption and prices of food commodities and other goods and services, different poverty lines are calculated accordingly.

Shahatit et al, 1992 study entitled with: Towards a food budget for poverty reduction. The study aimed to identify the food supply in Jordan and the evolution of these supplies, contribute to the formulation of the major food budget and show the various aspects of the poor regarding the food shortages. The study was based on a field survey, conducted by the Royal Scientific Society, which included 2304 households distributed to all over the governorates of Jordan. The study relied on the statistical information available in the Department of Statistics (family Income and Expenditure 1986/1987), the Ministry of Supply, and the Ministry of Social Development. To estimate the extreme poverty line, the study relied on the results of the study of the Ministry of Social Development 1989, where the individual needs of food are almost constant during convergent periods of time. However, to determine the monetary value of the basic needs of food in 1992, the same food basket contained in the previous study was used taking into account the higher prices as reflected in the figures of the cost of living. To calculate the absolute poverty line, the expenditure on the non essential needs was excluded such as personal care, taxes and spending on amusement and entertainment. The extreme poverty line for the family was estimated at 68.1 dinars per month and the absolute poverty line for the family was estimated by 130.9 dinars per month. The study showed that the proportion of families below the poverty line was 5.7 % and the proportion of families below the absolute poverty line was 33.1%.

Al-Squr, Mohammed et al (1993) The Report of a Study on Poverty: Reality and Characteristics. The study aimed to determine the absolute and extreme poverty lines in 1992, and get to know the reality and the characteristics of the poor in the kingdom. The study relied on the data of the employment, unemployment and returnees' survey of 1991 and the family Income and Expenditure Survey of 1992. The study, in determining the extreme poverty line, followed the following steps: determining the minimum amount of the individual needs of nutrients by age groups, determining the content of the food basket and quantity in grams for different ages and sexes, translating the food needs to alternatives from the food basket, and calculating the cost of the individual food basket within each category and the family. The absolute poverty line has been determined by following these steps:

Determining the basic non-food needs including: housing, clothing, transportation, primary health services and basic education, calculating the relative importance of the basic non-food needs based on the data of the expenditure of families whose income is lower than a hundred dinars per month according to the family Income and Expenditure Survey of 1992, and calculating the proportion of the household expenditure on food from total expenditure after deleting some of the goods and services non-important for the poor through the data for all the households. The proportion of expenditure on food from the total expenditure was 51.2% and non - food was 48.8 % .

World Bank, 1994 study entitled with: "Poverty Assessment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan". The purpose of the study was to assess the situation of the poor, the poverty lines and characteristics of the poor in the kingdom. The study used the data of the family income and expenditure of 1992, the survey on Poverty, Unemployment and returnees of 1991 in addition to previous studies on poverty. The study used the data of the family Income and Expenditure 1992 to determine the demographic and economic characteristics of the poor in Jordan, compare it with the results of the survey of 1986 /1987, and follow-up the changes in the distribution and

spending. The study relied on the individual share of expenditure as a basis for calculating the poverty lines rather than income, for two reasons: The income data is less credible because of the fact that respondents may reduce their income for fear of taxes while the expenditure data may be more credible because it is not linked directly with taxes, in addition to the fact that the consumption expenditure, not income, reflects the living conditions in a better way.

The main method of study in the estimation of poverty indicators in Jordan is as follows: the major consumed food quantities (177 main food) by the (13) expenditure categories are turned into their corresponding calories by using the food construction table and calculating the average cost of the calorie for each subsidiary food group and according to the expenditure categories by dividing the sum of the main food groups in the group on the corresponding prices. To estimate the number of calories corresponding to each food group by the expenditure category, the actual expenditure values for each food group were divided on the average cost of one price, and making some correction on the number of estimated calories for each expenditure category if the quantities of goods not already taken are taken into account and finally adopting the expenditure category closest to what the individual needs of calories to be used in estimating the absolute poverty line.

Yahyah, Hussein et al, 2001 study entitled: "Poverty Measurement and Income Distribution in Jordan: A Cross-sectional Study of 1997. The study relied on the data of the family Income and Expenditure 1997 and used a quantitative analytical approach in estimating and measuring poverty lines and gaps in addition to estimating the "Jenny" coefficient and the time required to raise the level of poor families to the poverty line. The study also used the data of the family Income and Expenditure 1997 in the estimation of the poverty lines. Also, it depended on the results of a study entitled with "the relationship between the household expenditure and the household income in Jordan for the year 1997". Accordingly, the study depended on the absolute poverty line for the family whose income equals 2511 dinars annually or less. To determine the number of poor households and calculate the rates of absolute and extreme poverty, income in Jordan was divided into categories in a descending order starting from less than 50 dinars increasing by 50 dinars monthly that the second category is 50 - 99 dinars a month, and the third category is 100 - 149 dinars a month, and so on up to 41, where the income is greater than 2000 dinars a month; each category matches the number of households, the number of family members and total income. This data was obtained from the data of the family Income and Expenditure 1997; from such data, the average income of the family has been calculated; accordingly, the family whose average of income is equal to or less than 2511 dinars per year or it is more than this by 2% among the extremely poor families (about 2561 dinars). The family is considered extremely poor if its income is equal or less than 1765 dinars a year, or more than that figure by about 2% (i.e., the households whose average annual income is 1,800 dinars).

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (2003) study entitled with "Poverty and Ways of measuring it in the ESCWA Region: An Attempt to Build a Database of the Poverty Indicators". The study aimed to prepare a modern estimation for the poverty index on which the "ESCWA" countries depend on that it is built on a single method since data differ among these countries. The study relied on the data of the family income and expenditure and the data published in the World Development Report for 2003. The study used four different methods for estimating the poverty line: two ways for the absolute poverty on the basis of the value necessary to meet the basic needs and two ways for the relative poverty depending on the relative relationship in the living standards between the members of the community. The line calculated based on the individual expenditure of a dollar or two per day usually used by an equality of the purchasing power for the purposes of international comparisons. The poverty line for each family has been estimated by taking into account the family size and the difference in the prices of goods, services and different regions. The study showed that in the case of lack of raw data and the presence of data in the form of categories of expenditure, income or family, a single line should be used to all individuals regardless of their age and gender. This method was used in Lebanon (individual poverty line), Kuwait, Oman, and Jordan (family poverty line). The main food ingredient used in this line is used as a standard for the extreme poverty. For purposes of comparison, the individual poverty line was estimated in Egypt, Yemen and Palestine; however, the relative poverty line is estimated by half the average of expenditure, which is the ratio used in developed countries.

The second method is the "actual food pattern method," which is based on the actual average of calories by the individual which is calculated through the data of the actual consumption data of the individual. The absolute poverty line is estimated through calculating the average of the total share of calories by the individual for the income categories that are previously determined. The income category of the calories needed by the individual is adopted followed by the total expenditure average for the income category is calculated to make an estimation for the absolute poverty lines; this study adopted the actual food method to estimate the poverty lines through calculating the individual daily need of calories followed by a calculation of the cost of such calories by using the models of calories adopted in Jordan showing the individual need of calories according to sex, age, weight and activity. To calculate the non-poverty line, a slice of households whose expenditure average on

food equals the poverty line were adopted. Then, the food poverty line is multiplied by the "Angel" factor to get the absolute poverty line, which is 392 dinars per person per year; the non-food poverty line equals 205 dinars per person per year. To reverse the effect of the change in price among regions, the special records were used for this purpose. However, to reverse the size of the family on the individual need of non-food, the measure of economic savings was used.

World Bank, 2004 study entitled with: "poverty assessment in Jordan". The purpose of this study was to assess poverty in Jordan in 2002 and examine the changes that have taken place since 1997 as a result of the policies of economic growth and income distribution adopted by the government during the same period. The study relied on the data of the family Income and Expenditure 2002/2003 and 1997. The study method in the estimation of poverty indicators in Jordan is contained in the following steps: identifying the individual needs of calories by age, weight and economic activity according to the universally adopted scientific methodologies, determining the actual amount of consumption by the individual and the value of each thousand calories according to the income segments, and estimating the cost of the food poverty line at the provincial level by the adoption of the cost of calorie of the poorest slice for purposes of comparison. The same method was applied on the data of the family Income and Expenditure 1997, after the price adjustment using the rate of inflation; when calculating the non-food poverty line, the study followed: the principle of achieving the level of benefit, which is achieved at the level of the food poverty line, the application of the principle of the quantity economies for the non-food items according to family size, and finally a calculation of the disparity in prices between regions.

Furthermore, the poverty index at the level of the kingdom and the provinces for 1997 is estimated depending on the poverty line resulting from the record of the poverty line through the expenditure data available from the family Income and Expenditure Survey of 2002, some of social and economic characteristics of poor households are studied and compared with the non-poor, and a general comparison between the poverty index of 1997 and 2002. 1992 has been adopted as the base year setting the record of the poverty line in Jordan because it is the year that has data on the prices and weights of consumer goods through the data of the family Income and Expenditure 1992. The study also has published index about the poverty line which is adopted by the study for estimating the poverty line of the year 1997. The method of the study can be summarized as follows:

The researcher depended on the method of the relative "LASPEURE" record to build a record of the poverty line, which will be the basis for estimating the poverty index later. The average of the individual expenditure is annually calculated on both the food and non-food items for the research families by dividing the (total expenditure of the family on food and non-food) on (the number of the family members) and managing all families in an ascending order based on the average of the annual expenditure of the individual on food and non-food. All families whose average of expenditure on food and non-food is equal or larger than the absolute poverty line, which were adopted in the search, amounted to 210 Jordanian dinars. Families whose annual average of expenditure is less than the absolute poverty line are also excluded to study the pattern of expenditure and calculate the relative importance for the commodity groups of this segment of the Jordanian society. The values of the poor families' expenditure are also calculated (the families whose annual expenditure average is less than 210 dinars per year) on the sets of goods and services followed by a calculation of the relative importance (weight) for each group. This importance is compared with the relative importance of the commodity groups for the families with an annual spending of less than 1,800 dinars in addition to the relative importance of the commodity groups for all families so as to ensure their consistency.

The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, 2005 study entitled: the pockets of poverty. This study aimed to assess the economic and social situation in the areas of poverty pockets through field visits and the analysis of either the statistical information available or an analysis of the studies obtained in the field and related to the causes of poverty. the study depended on the poverty study prepared by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the World Bank and what was determined as poverty pockets in Jordan in the book of the Prime Minister No. 56/10/6/25673 dated 08/31/2004, which pointed to the existence of (20) areas where the poverty rate exceeds 25%; thus, they are considered pockets of poverty in Jordan; they are distributed as follows (six areas in Mafraq, four areas in Zarqa, two areas in the capital, Balqa and Aqaba, one area in Karak and three areas in Maan), which includes about 254 localities. The study relied on the field visits conducted to all communities, which were amounted to (254) including (20) districts that are considered as poverty pockets. The study also relied on communicating with concerned agencies to get statistical information and analyzing and applying them on reality. The study discusses several themes related to understanding the causes of poverty in the region and prioritizes the local communities to improve their social and economic conditions, which are (the basic information , the general characteristics, area and population, official departments, the economic and social reality, infrastructure and services, local development, current projects, projects under implementation, and the proposed projects). The study concluded the presence of general phenomena in the poverty pockets in addition to the presence of specificities for each area.

- the population in the study areas is distributed on small and scattered places not exceeding 300 people.

- the average of the family members in these areas are higher than the overall rate in the Kingdom amounting to 7.5; the average of the family members in some places reaches to more than 7 members for each family; this is due to polygamy, early marriage and frequent childbearing.
- The communities within the study are considered young where the proportion of those less than 20 years reaches to more than 50 % of the total population, which raises the dependency ratio and increases the number of people coming to the labor market in the near future.
- Most of the economical activists work in simple functions within the public sector (civilian and military) in addition to agriculture and some services .
- the percentage of households with a monthly income of less than 150 dinars is 70% of the number of the households included in the study communities, while the percentage of the families with incomes between 150 - 250 reaches to 25.0 %.
- the illiteracy rate is high in most areas of study where in some cases, it reaches to 30% of the population.
- The unemployment rate among the economical activists reaches to more than 30% in some communities; this is due to the lack of suitable jobs, lack of experience or the so-called culture of shame from working in some areas like bakery, selling poultry, shaving and construction.
- Despite the presence of high levels of the unemployed, a lot of communities have large numbers of foreign workers working in agriculture, grazing and services such as places of selling chickens, groceries and construction.

Al-Tarawneh (2009), The Statistical Analysis of the Regional Variation in the Levels and Rates of Unemployment in Jordan. This is done based on the data of the employment, unemployment, returnees and poverty surveys carried out by the Department of Statistics in 1991. The study showed that the highest rate of unemployment was at the level of Zarqa by (22.9%), the lowest was in the governorate of Ma'an by (10.9 %) and it was (14.4 %) at the level of Karak. The unemployment rate by age came up to a maximum between the age group (20-29 years) by (23.6 %).

Department of Statistics (2012) Report of the Poverty Situation in Jordan, "Based on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey 2010. This report contains a broad and integrated analysis for the poverty indicators based on the income and expenditure data for the year 2010, which was carried out by the Department of Statistics on four rounds that lasted for a year ending in the first quarter of 2011. Based on the data of this survey, a report representing the main results of the survey was prepared; it deals with measuring the poverty index through using the calories method approved by the World Bank and comparing it across time at constant prices. Accordingly, the analytical report on the state of poverty in Jordan, which was published in July of 2010, was updated in collaboration between the Department of Statistics, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and in consultation with the experts of the World Bank. This report has been prepared by national efforts and expertise. It should be noted that under the supervision of the World Bank, a measurement of the cost of the calorie of the population who have the least spending through adopting the first three tens instead of the first and second two tens adopted in the previous years despite the presence of high poverty levels; the poverty rate in Jordan, according to this method, reached to (14.4 %) for the year 2010, while it was 13.3% in 2008. The methodology for raising the scale of poverty shows that measurement of family needs, the well-being of the Jordanian family have changed over the past decades and the circle of the living requirements, and many consumption needs, both food and non-food, became very necessary, which reflects the level of welfare of the Jordanian citizen in the previous years in addition to the fact that the value of the consumption basket for this category of the society, the minimum requirements essential for the Jordanian individual is considered a reference to identify the poor categories. The analysis also showed that the proportion of poverty in 2010 amounted to (14.4 %) through the adoption of the consumption basket of the families in the same year, the proportion of people whose expenditure is less than the average poverty line of the kingdom. The absolute poverty line (food and non-food) was 813.7 dinars per person per year (68 dinars per person per month). At the level of the standard family consisting of (5.4) individual, the poverty line reached to 4394 dinars per year (366 dinars a month).

Al-Wazni et al (2012) the Economic and Social Effects of the Syrian Refugees on Jordan: an Analytical Review Commissioned by the Economic and Social Council. The study aimed to shedding light on the economic and social effects for the flow of Syrian refugees to Jordan focusing mainly on the direct and indirect economic costs on the national economy with analytically studying some of the social impacts of the crisis on the economy of the Kingdom, and the impact of crisis in Syria on the national economy and the economic and social impact of the flow of more than 612 thousand Syrian refugees who distributed among the refugee camps and governorates of the Kingdom. The study addresses, in a separate part, the international commitments faced by Jordan in the field of refugees, especially in the framework of the United Nations Convention of 1951 and the international covenants on civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The study also focused on some facts and figures on the rate of the Syrian refugee's problem in Jordan according to the data available at the Office of the

High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the official data provided by Jordan. Also, light is shed on the international conventions related to this according to an analysis of the duties and responsibilities defined by those conventions for the refugees around the world. In the third part, the study discussed the economic and social impacts of the Syrian refugee's crisis on the Jordanian economy based on an analytical methodology that takes into consideration determining the cost of the individual and the full quantitative impact estimation for all refugees during June 2011 until the end of October, 2012. The study was divided into two parts: the first part is concerned with the sectoral effects of the crisis, including education, health, protection and security services, civil defense, infrastructure and public services. The second part deals with estimating the effects on the country's macro-level, with a focus on the effects associated with the budget, deficit, debt, payments balance and the labor market. It was clear that the total cost of the Syrian refugees on the national economy during the study period was more than 951 million dinars, and not less than 3% of the GDP of the country accounting for about 61% of the deficit of the state budget. The study indicated a direct impact on the Jordanian labor market that the Syrian refugees held nearly 31 thousand jobs, or nearly 91% of the jobs required to be provided annually for the Jordanian employment, which represents a significant challenge to the strategy of the national operation and the policies of employment replacement in the country. On the other hand, it is believed, according to the nature of the social and human issues, it is possible that the presence of the Syrian refugees in the provinces forms a challenge to the problem of poverty in those provinces in terms of competition on the financial resources that used to face the poor classes through donation; empathy with the Syrian issue led to the fact that many people started to donate and support the newcomers at the expense of that distributed to the poorer classes of citizens. Although it is difficult to identify the exact impact of such a phenomenon, it is believed that it impacted on the efforts of anti poverty dealing with it by the institutions of civil society and individuals alike.

Al-Habarenih (2012) entitled "The Poor's Mechanisms in Coping with Poverty". This study aimed to know the extent of awareness of the poor of their poverty, its degree and their future perceptions regarding it. The study also aimed to identify the methods (consumption patterns) in providing and meeting the basic needs, the methods (behavioral patterns) used to cope with any shortfall in meeting the basic needs and the nature of the network of reciprocal relations among the poor. A deliberate sample consisting of 170 poor families residents was selected from the chaste families housing out of (606) families residing in Amman, Zarqa, Jerash, and Irbid. The study used a questionnaire to reach to the goals. The study results in the presence of a real awareness among the poor about their condition due to their self and poor awareness of their bad reality, which led to adaptation with their situation. The study also showed the ability of the poor to know the factors causing poverty, most important of which are the lack of income, the lack of the income efficiency with the high costs of living and rising prices, loss of employment, and the lack of job opportunities. Furthermore, the study found that the most important mechanisms of consumption adaptation followed by the poor when securing their basic needs are buying from the popular markets, buying cheaper foods with poor quality, reducing the number of meals to one meal, buying used clothes and furniture, buying through installment, dealing with public health centers and government hospitals, teaching children in public schools, and finally avoiding some social events.

In the area of employment and poverty, the labor-intensive sectors helped expand employment, reduce unemployment in 2012 and improve the performance of female employment. The economic activity significantly improved which reflected on the labor-intensive projects related to tourism, which led to a decline in the unemployment rate by 70 points- 12.2 % in 2012, compared with 2011. While the female employment has significantly improved by 140 points-19.9 %, it witnessed a decline in labor force participation by 50 points reaching to 14.2 %. Regarding the social and regional differences, they, along with inequality, witnessed a remarkable increase in 2008 because of being affected by the global crisis in spite of the decline witnessed in poverty rates from 2002 to 2010.

Aiming to support and improve employment opportunities, the government launched an initiative called "the professional charter of Jordan" that aims to help unskilled and inexperienced workers and young people find jobs. The initiative also seeks to finance small and medium- sized enterprises in order to provide the largest and best rate of job opportunities for Jordanians. The level of social service (public welfare) decreased in Jordan during the years 2010-2002, where the shares of poor households decreased from 32 % to 14.9% and the extreme poverty gap from 8.4 % to 2.9%. However, there are still many other areas and some provinces that experience significant social differences with the exclusion of the capital Amman. Employment in the public work sector either for military or civil services is considered one of the main reasons in reducing the poverty rate at the level of social services. In 2008, on the heels of the global crisis, the growth level decreased, inequality increased and the consumption rate of rich families increased to 5%, growing faster than the middle and poor classes; these observations raise the question of the inclusion and sustainability of the growth model in Jordan.

Results and recommendations

This section summarizes the most important results related to the methodologies and ways used in the most important poverty studies discussing poverty measurement and indicators in Jordan. These results were divided into three groups, as follows:

First: the studies of poverty during the period 1973 – 1988: these studies have formed the first nucleus for the poverty studies in Jordan. They are characterized with: focusing on the research in distributing the income and basic needs only, without a direct exposure to the poverty measurement. Also, these studies have not addressed the absolute, extreme or relative measurement of poverty. Most studies lacked the scientific standards and methods in the measurement of poverty, although some dealt with measuring poverty. In terms of the estimation of the poverty lines, these studies relied on the family expenditure survey of 1980, which was not designed to measure poverty.

Second: the studies of poverty during the period 1989 - 1999 : this period is considered the onset of scientific studies specialized in measuring poverty in addition to descriptive studies addressing poverty in many aspects and they can be divided into the following: studies addressing the anti-poverty policies, which focused on the role of the public policies in anti poverty, studies assessing the role of national institutions in anti poverty in Jordan; such national institutions include the National Aid Fund and others, social and anthropological studies of poverty, which dealt with the economic and social changes and poverty in certain areas in Jordan and descriptive studies, which dealt with poverty, relying on previous studies and providing a descriptive view for the reality of poverty in Jordan. The specialized studies in the measurement of poverty in Jordan during the period (1989 - 1999), which include previous studies and suggest some recommendations for reducing poverty, are characterized with: the use of different methodologies and the adaptation of different data sources for the purposes of analysis and extraction of poverty lines, where some studies used the income data and others used the expenditure data. the analytical studies of poverty in their sources of data depended on surveys not originally designed to measure poverty, such as the family income and expenditure survey of 1992, the survey of unemployment, returnees and poverty of 1992 , the method of direct estimation of poverty indicators based on the expenditure data of the family income and expenditure in estimating the number of calories corresponding to each food group with some correction on the number of calories estimated for each category of spending, the different methodologies of the studies in the unit of analysis, where the family represented the analysis unit in some studies while the individual was the unit of analysis in others, using the expenditure data to estimate the calories, where some studies adopted the actual expenditure on food while others adopted the proposed food basket, and finally the adoption of the previously estimated poverty lines in applying them on the surveys of the Department of Statistics such as the survey of living conditions and the use of equivalent weight (the consumer unit method) for the individuals within the family; the relative weight of each adult individual in the family is 0.7 and for those less than 18 years of age is 0.5.

Third: the studies of poverty during the period 2000 - 2008 : the studies of this period are characterized by: the adoption of the survey data of family income and expenditure to extract many of indicators related to poverty by using different methodologies, such as the World Bank, the index, regression, and deprivation with a focus on the way of the World Bank, which divides the population into two categories: poor and non- poor and their proportion in the Kingdom, provinces and districts without specifying the different segments and levels and the emergence of some of the studies examining deprivation in Jordan, and others that applied the method of the World Bank in estimating the poverty indicators and focusing on the so-called poverty pockets in the Kingdom. At the official level, the result of the World Bank relating to identifying the poverty pockets is adopted followed by a direction to the development programs and policies for those areas. The government adopted a national poverty line depending on the results of the family income and expenditure survey results since 2004. The studies of this period are also characterized with the use of the World Bank method, dealing with poverty in general, determining the poverty lines in rural areas or specific areas in the Kingdom, depending on different sources of data for the purposes of analysis and extraction of poverty lines.

Fourth: The studies of poverty during the period 2009 - 2012 the studies of poverty in that period have been characterized by: giving priority to poor families in the processes of development and the social protection procedures at the level of Jordan, the studies' adaption on the survey data and reports issued by international bodies, identifying the demographic, social and economic indicators of the level of poverty in Jordan and its relative importance, using the survey methods, studying the regional variation in the unemployment levels and rates in Jordan based on the survey data of employment, unemployment, returnees and poverty, the adoption of questionnaires, by some studies, where the sample is either determined by the intentional or the random way, which interested in the extent of the poor families' adaptation with reality and the mechanisms of the poor to cope with poverty and identified the demographic, social and economic determinants of the level of poverty from the viewpoint of the poor families of the Southern Jordan Valley. Some other studies examined the Syrian refugees and their impact on reducing the job opportunities for Jordanians, the competition between the Jordanian labor and the foreign labor in the private sector and its impact on the cost of living and the rates of

unemployment and poverty in Jordan; it is worth mentioning that the Secretary- General of the Jordanian Ministry of Labor announced that the ILO will begin soon collaborating with the ministry in conducting a study on the impact of the Syrian refugees on the Jordanian labor market , which would be considered the first official study addressing the impact of the Syrian refugees on the Jordanian labor market.

This study reached to a set of results:

1. Most of the methodologies used in the studies of poverty in Jordan did not deal with the goal behind applying the way and method of measurement. For example, the method of poverty fits targets that are completely different from the targets achieved by the method of basic needs, or the method of deprivation. Such studies have used different measurement methods without taking into account the goal behind applying the method.
2. It can be concluded that the practical aspect used in measuring poverty mainly depended on the availability of data, which played the decisive role in selecting the method and the way of measuring poverty.
3. Most of the data on which the poverty studies relied was not originally designed to measure poverty, where the study indicated that in spite of the steady increase in the number of the poverty studies in the last three decades, there are no specialized surveys of poverty in Jordan.
4. In measuring poverty, most studies adopted the data of other surveys, whose objectives may not include poverty such as (the family income and expenditure surveys, the living conditions survey, the employment and unemployment survey and other surveys). Such surveys are done based on a sample adapting the general framework of population and housing; the poorest segments of the population might be not adequately represented leading to a bias in the poverty indicators derived from such surveys.
5. Most studies lacked a clear way to estimate the poverty indicators on an annual or semi- annual basis so as to ensure the development of mechanisms to monitor and evaluate poverty.
6. The lack of social studies, which focused on the impact of the high cost of living, rising prices and lifting the public subsidization on some goods to increase the proportion of poverty in Jordan.

Recommendations:

In light of previous findings , the study concluded a set of recommendations including the following: developing and using a clear way to estimate the poverty indicators on an annual basis to ensure the development of mechanisms monitoring and assessing poverty, the necessity that the methodologies used in the poverty studies take into account the goal behind applying the way and method of measurement, designing and implementing a survey aiming to provide the necessary statistical data to measure poverty in all its dimensions, adopting samples for the survey in providing data to measure poverty so as to be representative of all the segments of society to ensure impartiality in the poverty indicators derived from this survey, and finally adopting the family and the individual as a unit of analysis .

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