



منتدى الاستراتيجيات الأردني
JORDAN STRATEGY FORUM



ترتيب الأردن ودرجته بحسب المؤشرات العالمية Jordan's Ranking & Score in Global Indices





يقوم منتدى الاستراتيجيات الأردني بمشاركة المعلومات الاقتصادية المهمة التي يتم تجميعها من مصادر عالمية مختلفة؛ وذلك بهدف نشر الوعي حول الأمور الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والتوعية في ظل التغييرات التي يشهدها العالم وذلك لمواكبة آخر التطورات وطرح مجال للتفكير في حلول تعمل على تنمية وتعزيز الاقتصاد الوطني.

Jordan Strategy Forum shares important economic information that is collected from various international sources; with the aim of raising economic and social awareness. This is done in order to track the latest developments and suggest solutions that would develop and strengthen the national economy.

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***يشمل هذا التقرير ترتيب ودرجة الأردن بحسب بعض المؤشرات العالمية.**

Jordan's Ranking & Score in Global Indices

1. Global Competitiveness Index

مؤشر التنافسية العالمي

<http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index/country-profiles/#economy=JOR>

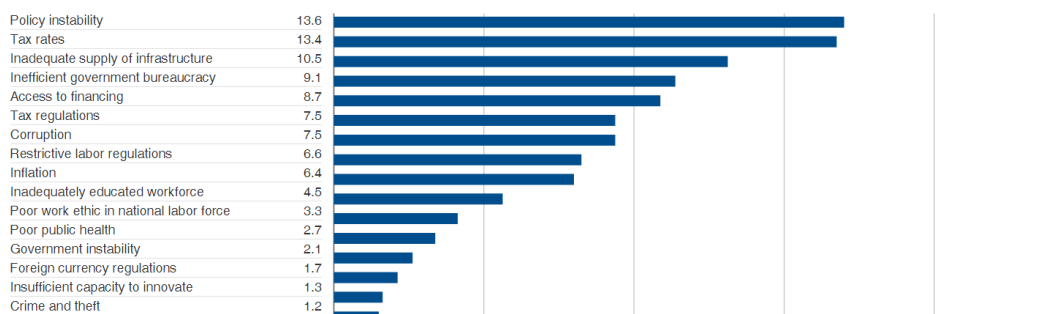


Performance Overview

Jordan retains its position at 63rd place despite the daunting challenges it has to face as a result of the geopolitical situation in the region. Jordan has the advantage of having a fairly efficient goods market (43rd) because of a certain intensity of domestic competition that raises the efficiency of firms. The country also has relatively efficient financial markets (33rd), although trustworthiness and confidence in the financial sector needs to be strengthened (107th) and the labor market has some flexibility

(29th). Going forward, Jordan can take advantage of its fairly vibrant business sector (36th) and healthy level of adoption of technologies from abroad (40th) to achieve a higher, more sustainable growth path. Addressing macroeconomic challenges will be key to freeing up public funding for competitiveness-enhancing investment, in particular in education (91st on primary education and 64th on enrollment in secondary and tertiary levels).

Most problematic factors for doing business



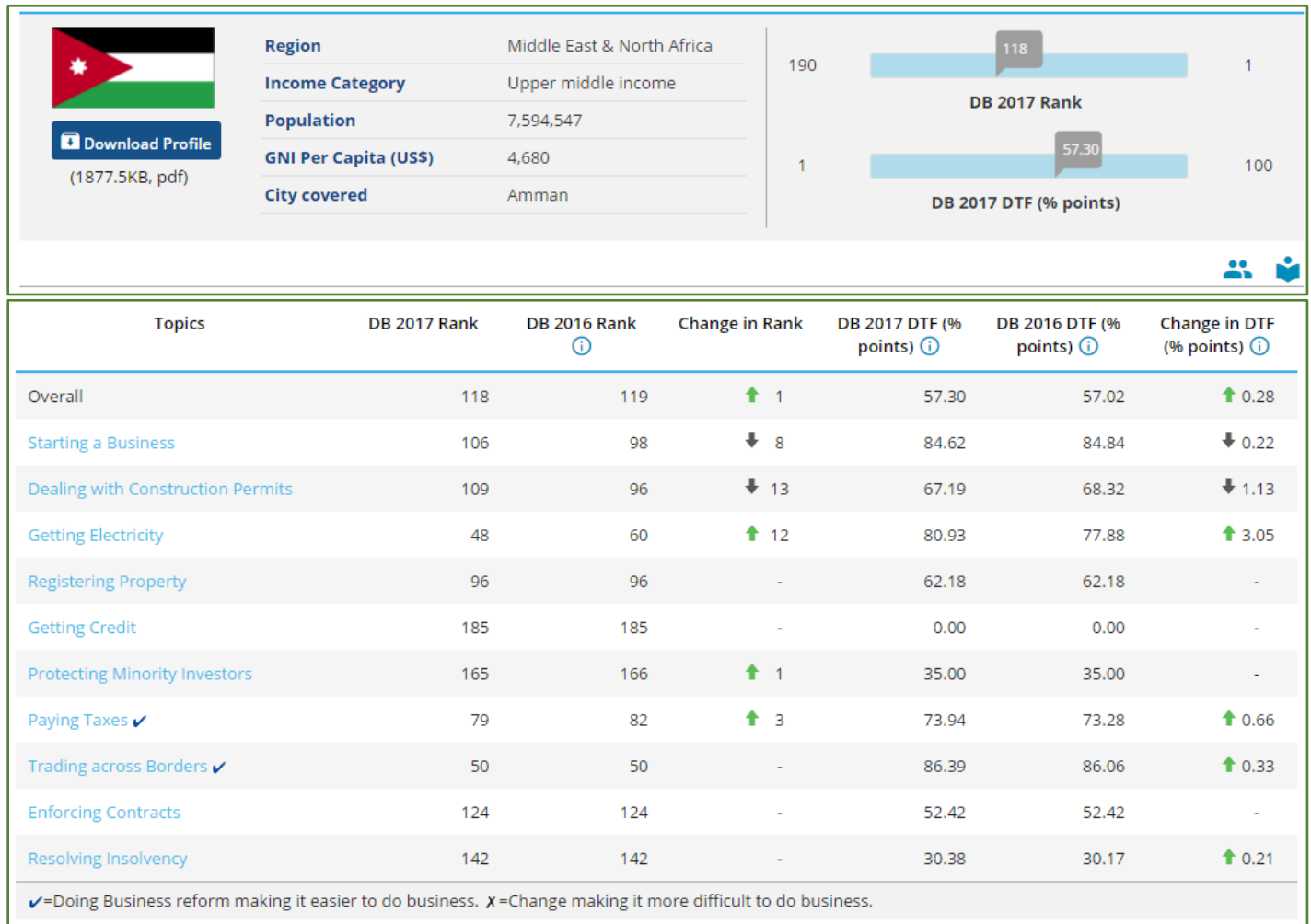
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Global Competitiveness Index 1-7 (best)			63	4.3			
Subindex A: Basic requirements 1-7 (best)			70	4.6			
	1st pillar: Institutions 1-7 (best)		34	4.6			▼
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure 1-7 (best)		56	4.3			▼
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment 1-7 (best)		118	3.7			▼
	4th pillar: Health and primary education 1-7 (best)		80	5.6			▼
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers 1-7 (best)			66	4.1			
	5th pillar: Higher education and training 1-7 (best)		51	4.7			▼
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency 1-7 (best)		43	4.6			▼
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency 1-7 (best)		87	4.0			▼
	8th pillar: Financial market development 1-7 (best)		68	4.0			▼
	9th pillar: Technological readiness 1-7 (best)		75	3.9			▼
	10th pillar: Market size 1-7 (best)		75	3.6			▼
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors 1-7 (best)			39	4.0			
	11th pillar: Business sophistication 1-7 (best)		36	4.4			▼
	12th pillar: Innovation 1-7 (best)		40	3.7			▼
<p>Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012-2013 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Country/Economy Profiles and Rankings at http://gcr.weforum.org/</p>							

2. Ease of Doing Business Index

مؤشر سهولة ممارسة الأعمال

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/jordan/#registering-property>



3. Legatum Prosperity Index

مؤشر الازدهار العالمي

<http://www.prosperity.com/globe/jordan>



Ranks 89th on the Legatum Prosperity Index™



SUB-INDEX RANKINGS

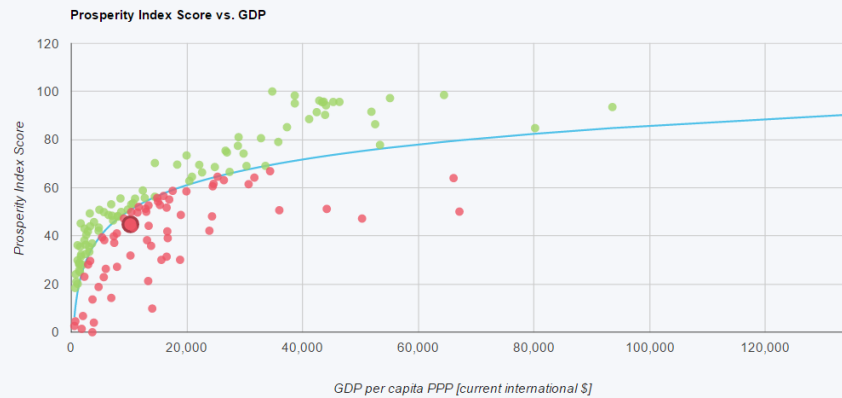
In the Prosperity Sub-Index rankings, Jordan performs best on **Health and Safety & Security** and scores lowest on the **Personal Freedom** sub-index.

Visit our [Rankings](#) table to see how Jordan compares to other countries.

PROSPERITY GAP

The 'Prosperity Gap' takes a country's GDP and uses it as the yardstick to measure a nation's expected Prosperity Index ranking.

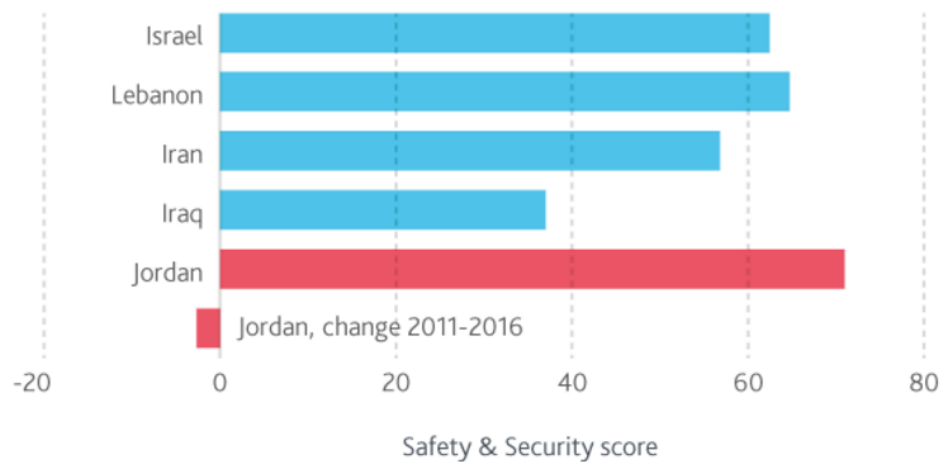
Jordan has a small prosperity deficit. Slightly larger than Israel's prosperity deficit, Jordan's is considerably smaller than that of its neighbours, Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon. Jordan's deficit has hovered around the same level since 2007.



Note:
In the chart above, each dot represents a country. The curve shows the general tendency with which prosperity increases as GDP per capita increases. If a country falls below the curve, then we can say that compared to all other countries, it is under-delivering prosperity for its citizens. Likewise, if a country rises above the curve, then we can say that it is over-delivering prosperity for its citizens. Learn more about the Prosperity Gap [here](#).

Alternatively, have a look at the [Prosperity Gap view](#) on our Rankings table for a full list of countries and to see how each of them are performing on the various sub-indices.

Jordan: Still a safe haven



The Legatum Prosperity Index™

www.prosperity.com

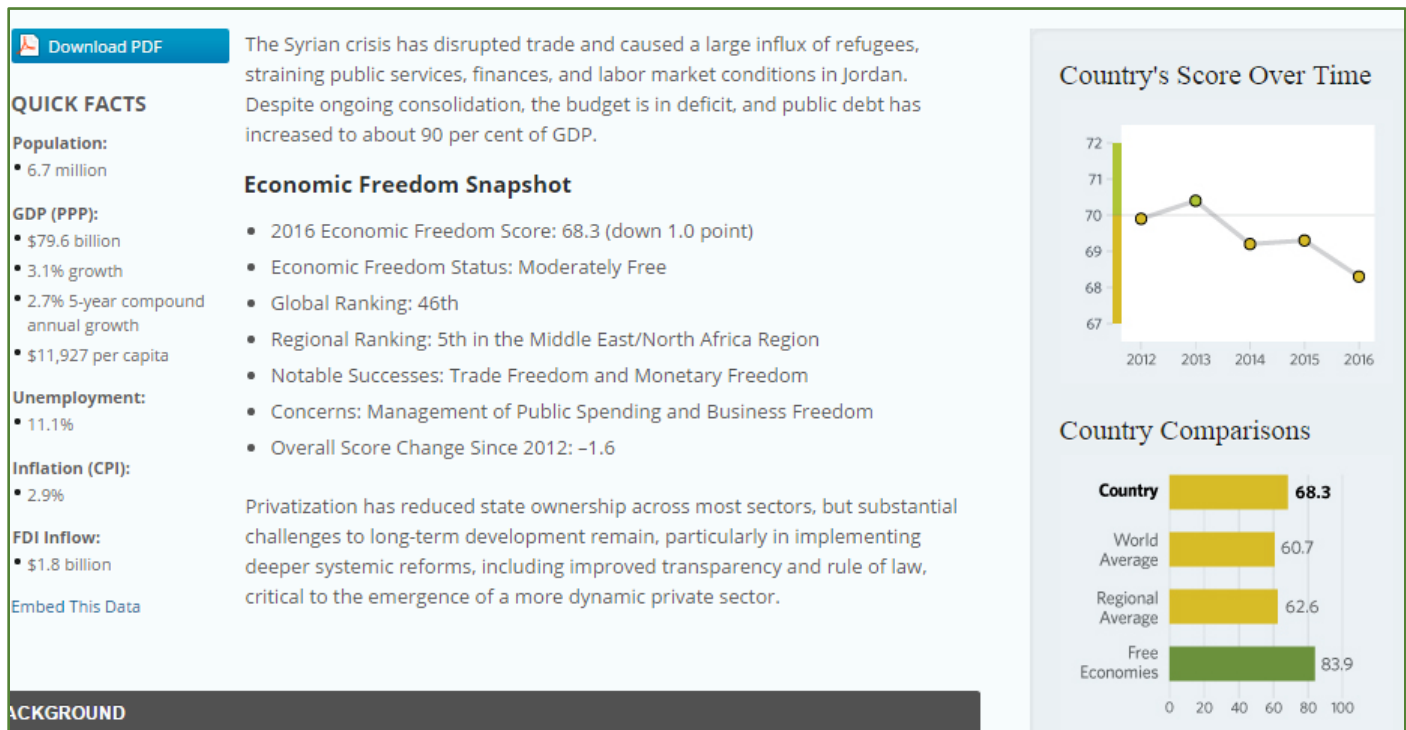
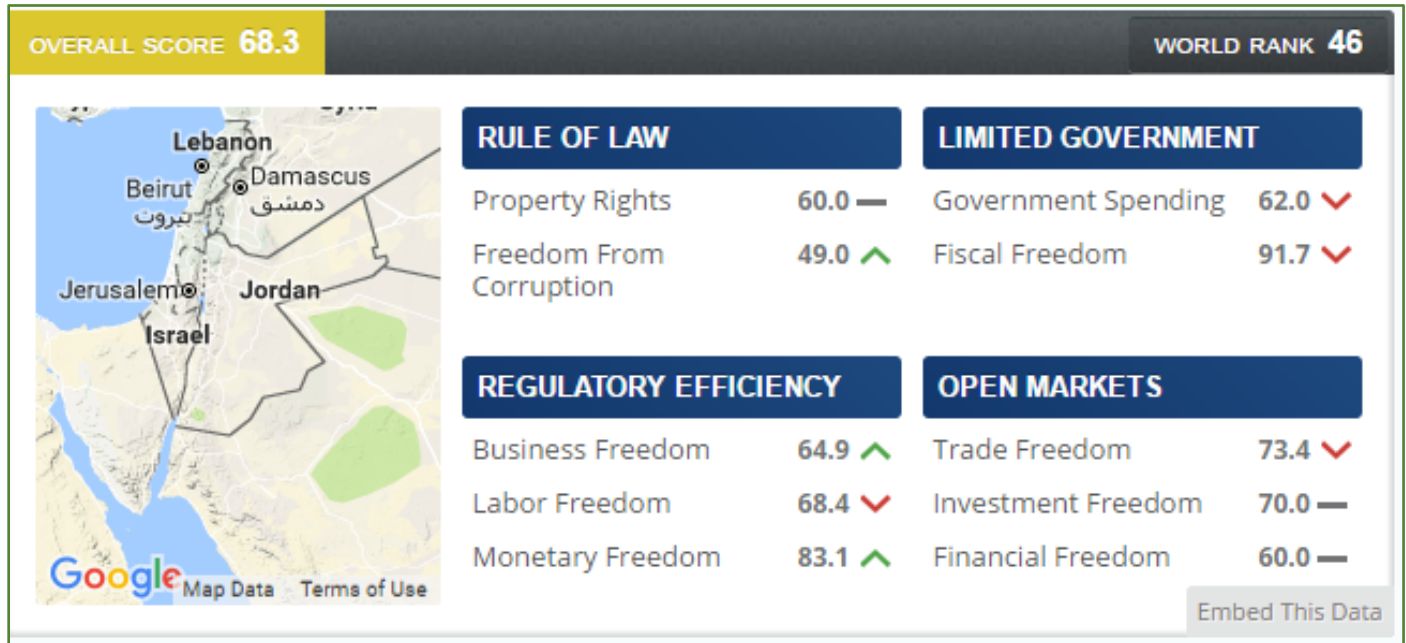
Despite a drop in its Safety & Security score since the Arab Spring, Jordan remains much safer and more secure than its neighbours.

A positive side to the unrest emerged in the form of some domestic political reform. Keen to preserve his country's reputation as a safe haven, King Abdullah II, who has ruled Jordan since 1999, has allowed a large body of reforms since 2011 in reaction to the protesters and opposition's demands.

4. Economic Freedom Index

مؤشر الحرية الاقتصادية

<http://www.heritage.org/index/country/jordan>



Regional Ranking

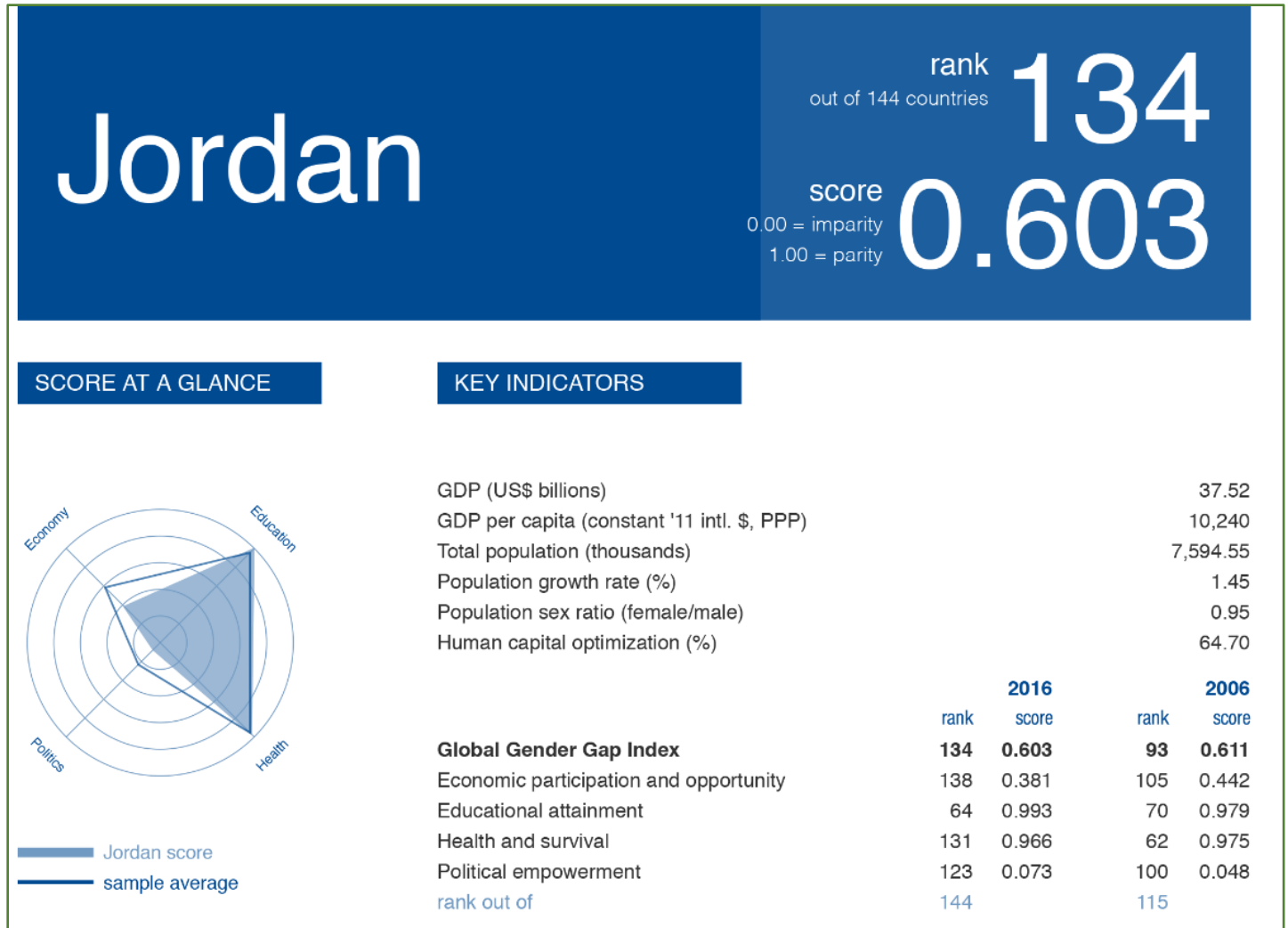
RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE
1	Bahrain	74.3	0.9 
2	United Arab Emirates	72.6	0.2 
3	Qatar	70.7	-0.1 
4	Israel	70.7	0.2 
5	Jordan	68.3	-1.0 
6	Oman	67.1	0.4 
7	Kuwait	62.7	0.2 

8	Saudi Arabia	62.1	0.0 
9	Morocco	61.3	1.2 
10	Lebanon	59.5	0.2 
11	Tunisia	57.6	-0.1 
12	Egypt	56	0.8 
13	Algeria	50.1	1.2 
14	Iran	43.5	1.7 

5. Gender Gap Index

مؤشر الفجوة الجندرية

<http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/economies/#economy=JOR>



COUNTRY SCORE CARD

Economic participation and opportunity

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Labour force participation	138	0.381	0.586	15	68	0.22
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	78	0.636	0.622	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (US\$, PPP)	142	0.167	0.502	3,388	20,304	0.17
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.358	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.862	—	—	—

Educational attainment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Literacy rate	70	0.990	0.897	97	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	91	0.990	0.980	87	88	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.000	0.970	88	83	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.000	0.930	52	44	1.18

Health and survival

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Sex ratio at birth	95	0.943	0.918	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	134	1.016	1.043	65	64	1.02

Political empowerment

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m ratio
Women in parliament	111	0.136	0.269	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	103	0.125	0.238	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	68	0.000	0.204	0	50	0.00



0.603 / 134

JOR

SELECTED CONTEXTUAL DATA

Workforce participation

	female	male	value
Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women			no
Youth not in employment or education	—	—	—
Unemployed adults	33	11	3.05
Discouraged job seekers	—	—	—
Workers in informal employment	—	—	—
Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees	—	—	—
Workers employed part-time	—	—	—
Contributing family workers	1	1	0.75
Own-account workers	1	10	0.14
Work, minutes per day	—	—	—
Proportion of unpaid work per day	—	—	—

Economic leadership

	female	male	value
Law mandates equal pay			no
Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership			*0.66
Boards of publicly traded companies	—	—	—
Firms whose ownership includes women			15.70
Firms whose top management includes women			2.40
R&D personnel	—	—	—

Access to assets

	female	male	value
Individuals with an account at a financial institution	16	33	0.47
Women's access to financial services			*0.50
Inheritance rights for daughters			*0.00
Women's access to land use, control and ownership			*0.50
Women's access to non-land assets use, control and ownership			*0.50

Access to technology

	female	male	value
Individuals using the internet	—	—	—
Individuals using a mobile phone	—	—	—

Political leadership

	female	male	value
Year women received right to vote			1974
Years since any women received voting rights			42
Number of female heads of state to date			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections			—
Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections			—
Voluntary political party quotas			no
Seats held in upper house	12	88	0.14

Family

	female	male	value
Average length of single life (years)	25	30	0.84
Proportion married by age 25	34	7	4.55
Mean age of women at birth of their first child			30
Average number of children per woman			3
Women with unmet demand for family planning			12
Potential support ratio			16
Total dependency ratio			65
Parity of parental rights in marriage			*0.00
Parity of parental rights after divorce			*0.00

Care

	female	male	value
Length of parental leave (days)			—
Length of maternity / paternity leave (days)	70	/	—
Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave	100	/	—
Provider of parental leave benefits			—
Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits	gov	/	—
Government supports or provides childcare			yes
Government provides child allowance to parents			no

Education and skills

	female	male	value
Out-of-school children of primary school age	13	12	1.08
Primary education attainment in adults	80	90	0.88
Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age	16	26	0.60
Secondary education attainment in adults	40	43	0.94
Tertiary education attainment in adults	—	—	—
PhD graduates	—	—	—
STEM graduates	15	17	0.88
Skill diversity	0.208	0.191	*1.09

Health

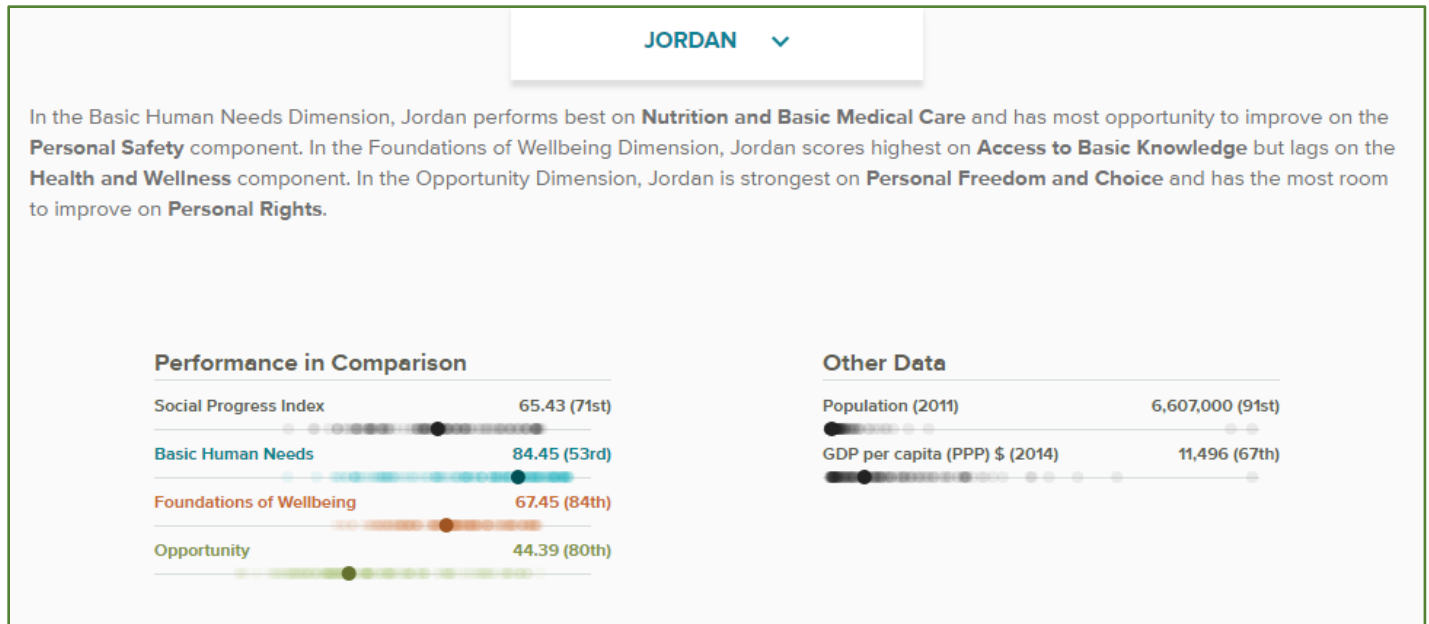
	female	male	value
Malnutrition of children under age 5	2	2	1.00
Cardiovascular disease	294	359	*0.82
Cancer	94	133	*0.71
Diabetes	60	61	*0.99
Chronic respiratory disease	21	44	*0.47
HIV/AIDS	0	0	*0.00
Suicide	2	2	*0.86
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)			†58 [44-75]
Existence of legislation on domestic violence			yes
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime			23
Law permits abortion to preserve a woman's physical health			yes
Births attended by skilled health personnel			99.6
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits			94.5

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Country	Overall rank	Overall score
Israel	49	0.719
Qatar	119	0.643
Algeria	120	0.642
United Arab Emirates	124	0.639
Tunisia	126	0.636
Kuwait	128	0.624
Mauritania	129	0.624
Turkey	130	0.623
Bahrain	131	0.615
Egypt	132	0.614
Oman	133	0.612
Jordan	134	0.603
Lebanon	135	0.598
Morocco	137	0.597
Iran, Islamic Rep.	139	0.587
Saudi Arabia	141	0.583
Syria	142	0.567
Yemen	144	0.516

6. Social Progress Index






































مؤشر التقدم الاجتماعي

<http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/countries/JOR/>



Elements are highlighted where this area possesses a **relative weakness** or a **relative strength** compared to areas of similar GDP per capita: Albania; Algeria; China; Colombia; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; Indonesia; Macedonia; Mongolia; Peru; Serbia; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Tunisia

Social Progress Index		65.43	
Basic Human Needs	84.45	Foundations of Wellbeing	67.45
		Opportunity	44.39
Nutrition and Basic Medical ...	96.69	Access to Basic Knowledge	87.67
Undernourishment		Adult literacy rate	
Depth of food deficit		Primary school enrollment	
Maternal mortality rate		Lower secondary school enrollment	
Child mortality rate		Upper secondary school enrollment	
Deaths from infectious diseases		Gender parity in secondary enroll...	
		Personal Rights	21.93
		Political rights	
		Freedom of speech	
		Freedom of assembly/association	
		Freedom of movement	
		Private property rights	

Water and Sanitation	93.52	Access to Information and Co...	69.49	Personal Freedom and Choice	65.33
Access to piped water		Mobile telephone subscriptions		Freedom over life choices	
Rural access to improved water so...		Internet users		Freedom of religion	
Access to improved sanitation faci...		Press Freedom Index		Early marriage	
				Satisfied demand for contraception	
Shelter	77.97	Health and Wellness	56.16	Corruption	
Availability of affordable housing		Life expectancy at 60			
Access to electricity		Premature deaths from non-com...		Tolerance and Inclusion	43.35
Quality of electricity supply		Obesity rate		Tolerance for immigrants	
Household air pollution attributab...		Suicide rate		Tolerance for homosexuals	
				Discrimination and violence again...	
Personal Safety	69.62	Environmental Quality	56.46	Religious tolerance	
Homicide rate		Outdoor air pollution attributable ...		Community safety net	
Level of violent crime		Wastewater treatment			
Perceived criminality		Biodiversity and habitat		Access to Advanced Education	46.96
Political terror		Greenhouse gas emissions		Years of tertiary schooling	
Traffic deaths				Women's average years in school	
				Inequality in the attainment of ed...	
				Number of globally ranked univer...	
				Percent of tertiary students enroll...	