

The Jordan 2013 Enterprise Surveys Data Set

I. Introduction

1. This document provides additional information on the data collected in Jordan between May 2013 and January 2014. The survey was part of the Joint World Bank/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)/European Investment Bank (EIB) Enterprise Survey, which is an enterprise survey whose objective is to gain an understanding of firms' perception of the environment in which they operate. This has added an important element of dynamics in the study of business environment in transition countries.

The Enterprise Surveys, through interviews with firms in the manufacturing and services sectors, capture business perceptions on the biggest obstacles to enterprise growth, the relative importance of various constraints to increasing employment and productivity, and the effects of a country's business environment on its international competitiveness. They are used to create statistically significant business environment indicators that are comparable across countries. The Enterprise Surveys are also used to build a panel of enterprise data that will make it possible to track changes in the business environment over time and allow, for example, impact assessments of reforms.

The report outlines and describes the sampling design of the data, the data set structure as well as additional information that may be useful when using the data, such as information on non-response cases and the appropriate use of the weights.

II. Sampling Structure

2. The sample for Jordan was selected using stratified random sampling, following the methodology explained in the *Sampling Manual*.¹ Stratified random sampling² was preferred over simple random sampling for several reasons³:

a. To obtain unbiased estimates for different subdivisions of the population with some known level of precision.

b. To obtain unbiased estimates for the whole population. The whole population, or universe of the study, is the non-agricultural economy. It comprises: all manufacturing sectors according to the group classification of ISIC Revision 3.1: (group D), construction sector (group F), services sector (groups G and H), and transport, storage, and communications sector (group I). Note that this definition excludes the following sectors: financial intermediation (group J), real estate and renting activities (group K, except sub-sector 72, IT, which was added to the population under study), and all public or utilities-sectors.

c. To make sure that the final total sample includes establishments from all different sectors and that it is not concentrated in one or two of industries/sizes/regions.

¹ The complete text can be found at http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/documents/Implementation_note.pdf

² A stratified random sample is one obtained by separating the population elements into non-overlapping groups, called strata, and then selecting a simple random sample from each stratum. (Richard L. Scheaffer; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., "Elementary Survey Sampling", Fifth Edition).

³ Cochran, W., 1977, pp. 89; Lohr, Sharon, 1999, pp. 95

d. To exploit the benefits of stratified sampling where population estimates, in most cases, will be more precise than using a simple random sampling method (i.e., lower standard errors, other things being equal.)

e. Stratification may produce a smaller bound on the error of estimation than would be produced by a simple random sample of the same size. This result is particularly true if measurements within strata are homogeneous.

f. The cost per observation in the survey may be reduced by stratification of the population elements into convenient groupings.

3. Three levels of stratification were used in this country: industry, establishment size, and region. The original sample design with specific information of the industries and regions chosen is described in Appendix E.

4. Industry stratification was designed in the way that follows: the universe was stratified into three manufacturing industries (food manufacturing, garment manufacturing, and other manufacturing), and two service industries (retail, and other services).

5. Size stratification was defined following the standardized definition for the rollout: small (5 to 19 employees), medium (20 to 99 employees), and large (more than 99 employees). For stratification purposes, the number of employees was defined on the basis of reported permanent full-time workers. This seems to be an appropriate definition of the labor force since seasonal/casual/part-time employment is not a common practice, except in the sectors of construction and agriculture.

6. Regional stratification was defined in 5 regions (city and the surrounding business area) throughout Jordan. The five regional strata included were: Amman, Irbid, Zarqa, Aqaba, and Balqa.

III. Sampling implementation

7. Given the stratified design, sample frames containing a complete and updated list of establishments as well as information on all stratification variables (number of employees, industry, and region) are required to draw the sample. Great efforts were made to obtain the best source for these listings. However, the quality of the sample frames was not optimal and, therefore, some adjustments were needed to correct for the presence of ineligible units. These adjustments are reflected in the weights computation (*see below*).

8. The Gallup Organization and Dajani Consulting were hired to implement the Jordan 2013 enterprise survey.

9. The sample frame used for the survey in Jordan was from several sources, consisting of: the World Bank SME survey in Jordan, the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Amman Chamber of Commerce, the Irbid Chamber of Industry, the Irbid Chamber of Commerce, the Zarqa Chamber of Industry, the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce, the Aqaba Chamber of Industry, the Aqaba Chamber of Commerce, the Balqa Chamber of Industry, the Balqa Chamber of Commerce, and the Orbis database (Bureau van Dijk for the

validation of large-sized firms).⁴ In several categories, employee size information was not available. In these cases, the survey design was adjusted to include “no information” as a size-based stratum. For analysis and weighting purposes, these firms were considered by the virtue of their realized interviews.

The database contained the following information

- Coverage;
- Up to datedness;- Availability of detailed stratification variables;
- Contact name(s).

Counts from the sample frame are shown below.

Sample Frame

Region	Employees	Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Amman	5 - 19		7	23		51	81
	20-99		23	58		102	183
	100+		5	16		38	59
	Total		35	97		191	323
Zarqa	5 - 19		2	17		22	41
	20-99		4	16		21	41
	100+		2	11		14	27
	Total		8	44		57	109
Grand Total			43	141		248	432

Source: WB SME survey (Amman and Zarqa only)

⁴ In the case of the World Bank SME study, a small panel of firms was re-visited and included. The stratification categories provided in other supplementary lists were drawn as shown above, then confirmed as ES-eligible, by strata in the course of screening and the ES process.

Region	Employees	Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail/Wholesale	Other Services	Grand Total
Amman	0 - Unknown*				16,180	6,539	22,719
	1 - Small						0
	2 - Medium						0
	3 - Large				7	18	25
	4 - (1-9 empl.)	38	115	1,424			1,577
	5 - (10-49 empl.)	20	53	382			455
	6 - (50-250 empl.)	15	3	71			89
	7 - (250+ empl.)	8	5	19			32
	8 - Unknown (Amman M)*	907	616	6,888			8,411
		988	792	8,784	16,187	6,557	33,308
Irbid	0 - Unknown*				1,638	687	2,325
	1 - Small	20	8	76			104
	2 - Medium	11	9	20			40
	3 - Large		15	6			21
		31	32	102	1,638	687	2,490
Zarqa	0 - Unknown*				6,509	3,635	10,144
	1 - Small	112	42	336			490
	2 - Medium	40	7	75			122
	3 - Large	18	16	19			53
		170	65	430	6,509	3,635	10,809
Aqaba	0 - Unknown*				172	228	400
	1 - Small	5		14			19
	2 - Medium	1		7			8
	3 - Large	3		2			5
		9	0	23	172	228	432
Balqa	0 - Unknown*	18	1	17	2,117	2,325	4,478
		18	1	17	2,117	2,325	4,478
Grand Total		1216	890	9356	26623	13432	51517

* Includes micro firms (with less than 5 employees) accounting for differentiation from DoS universe estimates

Source(s) noted above

10. The enumerated establishments were then used as the frame for the selection of a sample with the aim of obtaining interviews at 600 establishments with five or more employees.

11. The quality of the frame was assessed at the onset of the project through visits to a random subset of firms and local contractor knowledge. The sample frame was not

immune from the typical problems found in establishment surveys: positive rates of non-eligibility, repetition, non-existent units, etc.

12. Given the impact that non-eligible units included in the sample universe may have on the results, adjustments may be needed when computing the appropriate weights for individual observations. The percentage of confirmed non-eligible units as a proportion of the total number of sampled establishments contacted for the survey was 8.7% (182 out of 2104 establishments)⁵. Breaking down by stratified industries, the following sample targets were achieved (using a4a and a6a):

Achieved Sample:

Region	Employees	Other					Grand Total
		Food	Apparel	Manufacturing	Retail	Services	
Amman	5-19	14	9	23	25	24	95
	20-99	12	18	15	20	18	83
	100+	9	7	10	17	11	54
	Total	35	34	48	62	53	232
Irbid	5-19	5	0	11	16	9	41
	20-99	1	0	1	3	17	22
	100+	1	0	2	0	3	6
	Total	7	0	14	19	29	69
Zarqa	5-19	14	1	8	9	7	39
	20-99	0	0	4	3	5	12
	100+	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	14	1	13	12	12	52
Aqaba	5-19	12	4	12	20	5	53
	20-99	8	6	11	2	5	32
	100+	0	13	2	2	1	18
	Total	20	23	25	24	11	103
Balqa	5-19	8	9	11	7	7	42
	20-99	18	2	8	10	3	41
	100+	12	9	13	0	0	34
	Total	38	20	32	17	10	117
Grand Total		114	78	132	134	115	573

IV. Data Base Structure:

13. The structure of the data base reflects the fact that 3 different versions of the questionnaire were used. The basic questionnaire, the Core Module, includes all common questions asked to all establishments from all sectors. The second expanded variation, the Manufacturing Questionnaire, is built upon the Core Module and adds some specific

⁵ Based on out of target contacts and impossible to contact establishments

questions relevant to manufacturing sectors. The third expanded variation, the Retail Questionnaire, is also built upon the Core Module and adds to the core specific questions relevant to retail firms. Each variation of the questionnaire is identified by the index variable, *a0*.

14. All variables are named using, first, the letter of each section and, second, the number of the variable within the section, i.e. *a1* denotes section A, question 1. Variable names preceded by a prefix “MNA” indicate questions specific to the Middle East and North Africa region, therefore, they may not be found in the implementation of the rollout in other countries. All other suffixed variables are global and are present in all country surveys over the world. All variables are numeric with the exception of those variables with an “x” at the end of their names. The suffix “x” denotes that the variable is alpha-numeric.

15. There are 3 establishment identifiers, *idstd*, *phoneid* and *id*. The first is a global unique identifier. The second two are country unique identifiers. The variables *a2* (sampling region), *a6a* (sampling establishment’s size), and *a4a* (sampling sector) contain the establishment’s classification into the strata chosen for each country using information from the sample frame. The strata were defined according to the guidelines described above.

16. There are three levels of stratification: industry, size and region. Different combinations of these variables generate the strata cells for each industry/region/size combination. A distinction should be made between the variable *a4a* and *d1a2* (industry expressed as ISIC rev. 3.1 code). The former gives the establishment’s classification into one of the chosen industry-strata, whereas the latter gives the actual establishment’s industry classification (four digit code) in the sample frame.

17. All of the following variables contain information from the sampling frame. They may not coincide with the reality of individual establishments as sample frames may contain inaccurate information. The variables containing the sample frame information are included in the data set for researchers who may want to further investigate statistical features of the survey and the effect of the survey design on their results.

- a2* is the variable describing sampling regions

- a6a*: coded using the same standard for small, medium, and large establishments as defined above. The code -9 was used to indicate units for which size was undetermined in the sample frame.

- a4a*: coded using ISIC Rev 3.1 codes for the chosen industries for stratification. These codes include most manufacturing industries (15 to 37), retail (52), and (45, 50, 51, 55, 60-64, 72) for other services.

18. The surveys were implemented following a 2 stage procedure. Typically first a screener questionnaire is applied over the phone to determine eligibility and to make appointments. Then a face-to-face interview takes place with the Manager/Owner/Director of each establishment. The variables *a4b* and *a6b* contain the industry and size of the establishment from the screener questionnaire. Variables *a8* to *a11* contain additional information and were also collected in the screening phase.

19. Note that there are additional variables for location (*a3x*) and size (*l1*, *l6* and *l8*) that reflect more accurately the reality of each establishment. Advanced users are advised to use these variables for analytical purposes.

20. Variable *a3x* indicates the actual location of the establishment. There may be divergences between the location in the sampling frame and the actual location, as establishments may be listed in one place but the actual physical location is in another place.

21. Variables *l1*, *l6* and *l8* were designed to obtain a more accurate measure of employment accounting for permanent and temporary employment. Special efforts were made to make sure that this information was not missing for most establishments.

22. Variables *a17x* gives interviewer comments, including problems that occurred during an interview and extraordinary circumstances which could influence results. Please note that sometimes this variable is removed due to privacy issues.

V. Universe Estimates

23. Universe estimates for the number of establishments in each cell in Jordan were produced for the strict, median and weak eligibility definitions. The estimates were the multiple of the relative eligible proportions.

24. Appendix B shows the overall estimates of the numbers of establishments in Jordan based on the sample frame.

25. For some establishments where contact was not successfully completed during the screening process (because the firm has moved and it is not possible to locate the new location, for example), it is not possible to directly determine eligibility. Thus, different assumptions about the eligibility of establishments result in different adjustments to the universe cells and thus different sampling weights.

26. Three sets of assumptions on establishment eligibility are used to construct sample adjustments using the status code information.⁶

27. Strict assumption: eligible establishments are only those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility. The resulting weights are included in the variable *wstrict*.

Strict eligibility = (Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,&16) / Total

28. Median assumption: eligible establishments are those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility and those that rejected the screener questionnaire or an

⁶ As there was no a priori information that eligibility assumptions applied on the basis of the sample frame (which includes micro and some out-of-universe firms), eligibility adjustments were not applied. Rather base weights based on ex ante information and DoS universe were given, with adjustments if the number of eligible firms exceeded DoS estimates in a cell.

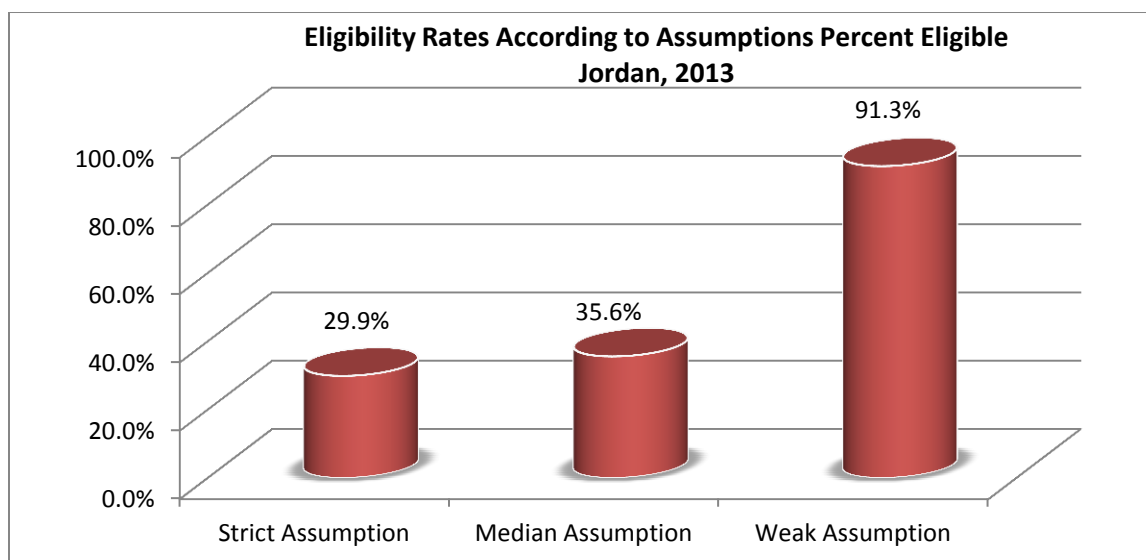
answering machine or fax was the only response. The resulting weights are included in the variable *wmedian*.

Median eligibility = (Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,16,10,11, & 13) / Total

29. Weak assumption: in addition to the establishments included in points a and b, all establishments for which it was not possible to contact or that refused the screening questionnaire are assumed eligible. This definition includes as eligible establishments with dead or out of service phone lines, establishments that never answered the phone, and establishments with incorrect addresses for which it was impossible to find a new address. Under the weak assumption only observed non-eligible units are excluded from universe projections. The resulting weights are included in the variable *wweak*.

Weak eligibility= (Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,16,91,92,93,10,11,12,&13) / Total

30. The indicators computed for the Enterprise Survey website use the median weights. The following graph shows the different eligibility rates calculated for firms in the sample frame under each set of assumptions.



31. Universe estimates for the number of establishments in each industry-region-size cell in Jordan were produced for the strict, weak and median eligibility definitions. Appendix D shows the universe estimates of the numbers of registered establishments that fit the criteria of the Enterprise Surveys.

32. Once an accurate estimate of the universe cell projection was made, weights for the probability of selection were computed using the number of completed interviews for each cell.

VI. Weights

33. Since the sampling design was stratified and employed differential sampling, individual observations should be properly weighted when making inferences about the population. Under stratified random sampling, unweighted estimates are biased unless sample sizes are proportional to the size of each stratum. With stratification the probability of selection of each unit is, in general, not the same. Consequently, individual observations must be weighted by the inverse of their probability of selection (probability weights or *pw* in Stata).⁷

34. Special care was given to the correct computation of the weights. It was imperative to accurately adjust the totals within each region/industry/size stratum to account for the presence of ineligible units (the firm discontinued businesses or was unattainable, education or government establishments, establishments with less than 5 employees, no reply after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours, no tone on the phone line, answering machine, or fax line⁸, wrong address or moved away and could not get the new references). The information required for the adjustment was collected in the first stage of the implementation: the screening process. Using this information, each stratum cell of the universe was scaled down by the observed proportion of ineligible units within the cell. Once an accurate estimate of the universe cell (projections) was available, weights were computed using the number of completed interviews.

35. Appendix C shows the cell weights for registered establishments in Jordan.

VII. Appropriate use of the weights

36. Under stratified random sampling weights should be used when making inferences about the population. Any estimate or indicator that aims at describing some feature of the population should take into account that individual observations may not represent equal shares of the population.

37. However, there is some discussion as to the use of weights in regressions (see Deaton, 1997, pp.67; Lohr, 1999, chapter 11, Cochran, 1953, pp.150). There is not a strong large sample econometric argument in favor of using weighted estimation for a common population coefficient if the underlying model varies per stratum (stratum-specific coefficient): both simple OLS and weighted OLS are inconsistent under regular conditions. However, weighted OLS has the advantage of providing an estimate that is independent of the sample design. This latter point may be quite relevant for the Enterprise Surveys as in most cases the objective is not only to obtain model-unbiased

⁷ This is equivalent to the weighted average of the estimates for each stratum, with weights equal to the population shares of each stratum.

⁸ For the surveys that implemented a screener over the phone.

estimates but also design-unbiased estimates (see also Cochran, 1977, pp 200 who favors the use of weighted OLS for a common population coefficient.)⁹

38. From a more general approach, if the regressions are descriptive of the population then weights should be used. The estimated model can be thought of as the relationship that would be expected if the whole population were observed.¹⁰ If the models are developed as structural relationships or behavioral models that may vary for different parts of the population, then, there is no reason to use weights.

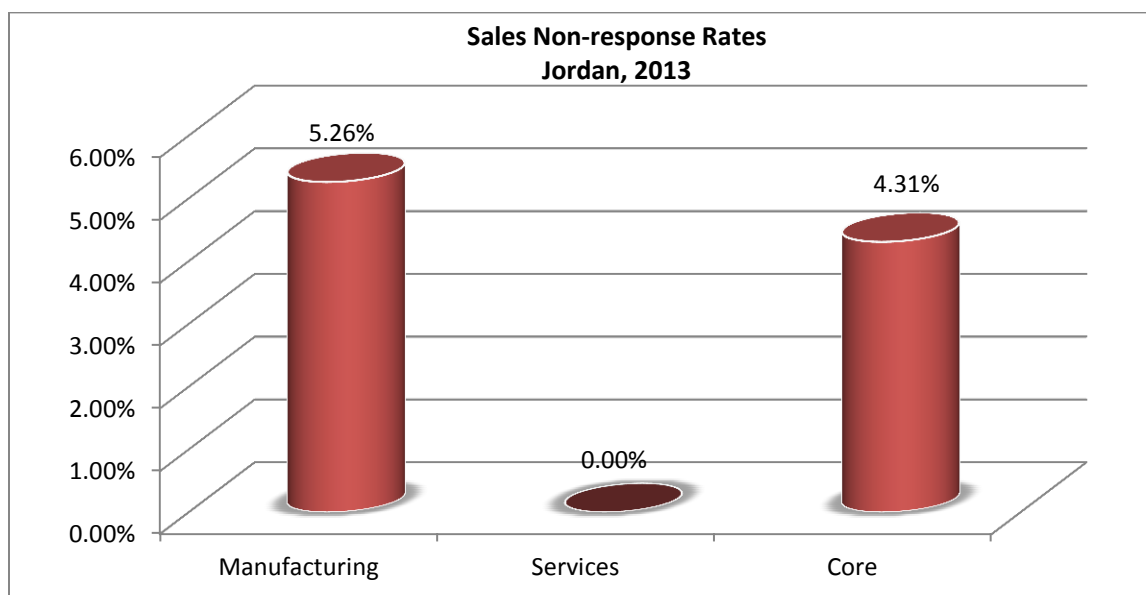
VIII. Non-response

39. Survey non-response must be differentiated from item non-response. The former refers to refusals to participate in the survey altogether whereas the latter refers to the refusals to answer some specific questions. Enterprise Surveys suffer from both problems and different strategies were used to address these issues.

40. Item non-response was addressed by two strategies:
- a- For sensitive questions that may generate negative reactions from the respondent, such as corruption or tax evasion, enumerators were instructed to collect the refusal to respond as a different option from don't know (-8).
 - b- Establishments with incomplete information were re-contacted in order to complete this information, whenever necessary. However, there were clear cases of low response. The following graph shows non-response rates for the sales variable, *d2*, by sector. Please, note that the coding utilized in this dataset does not allow us to differentiate between "Don't know" and "refuse to answer", thus the non-response in the chart below reflects both categories (DKs and NAs).

⁹ Note that weighted OLS in Stata using the command `regress` with the option of weights will estimate wrong standard errors. Using the Stata survey specific commands `svy` will provide appropriate standard errors.

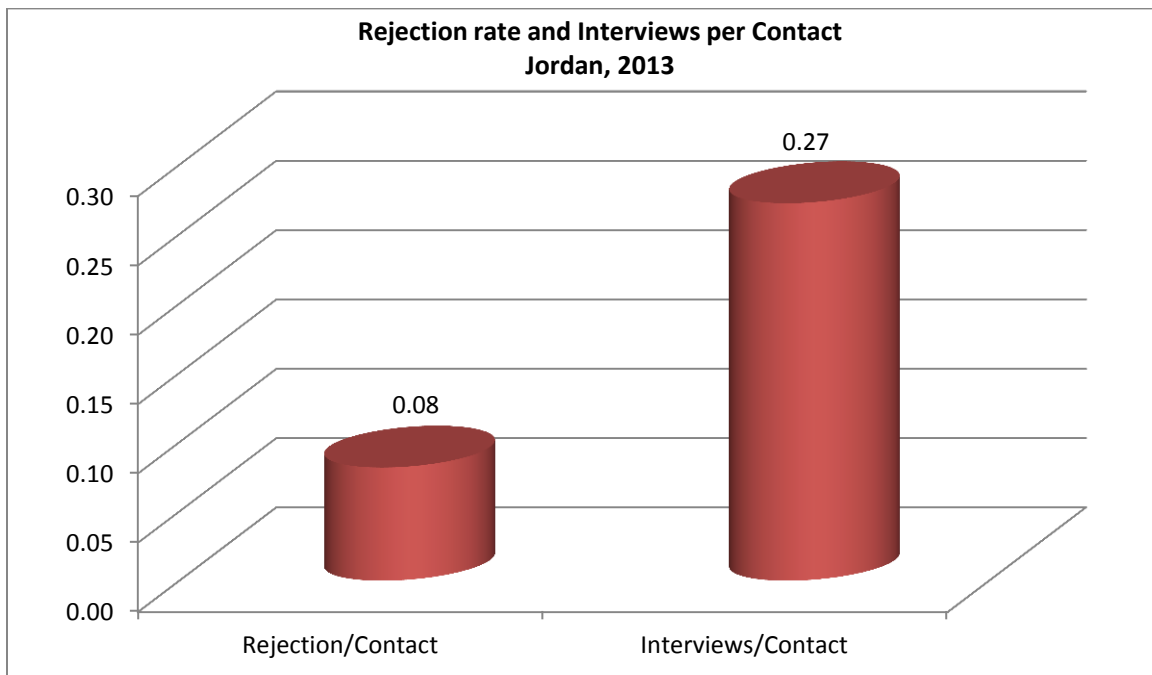
¹⁰ The use of weights in most model-assisted estimations using survey data is strongly recommended by the statisticians specialized on survey methodology of the JPSM of the University of Michigan and the University of Maryland.



41. Survey non-response was addressed by maximizing efforts to contact establishments that were initially selected for interview. Attempts were made to contact the establishment for interview at different times/days of the week before a replacement establishment (with similar strata characteristics) was suggested for interview. Survey non-response did occur but substitutions were made in order to potentially achieve strata-specific goals. Further research is needed on survey non-response in the Enterprise Surveys regarding potential introduction of bias.

42. As the following graph shows, the number of realized interviews per contacted establishment was 0.27.¹¹ This number is the result of two factors: explicit refusals to participate in the survey, as reflected by the rate of rejection (which includes rejections of the screener and the main survey) and the quality of the sample frame, as represented by the presence of ineligible units. The number of rejections per contact was 0.08.

¹¹ The estimate is based on the total number of firms contacted including ineligible establishments.



43. Details on the rejection rate, eligibility rate, and item non-response are available at the strata level. This report summarizes these numbers to alert researchers of these issues when using the data and when making inferences. Item non-response, selection bias, and faulty sampling frames are not unique to Jordan. All Enterprise Surveys suffer from these shortcomings, but in very few cases they have been made explicit.

References:

Cochran, William G., Sampling Techniques, 1977.

Deaton, Angus, The Analysis of Household Surveys, 1998.

Levy, Paul S. and Stanley Lemeshow, Sampling of Populations: Methods and Applications, 1999.

Lohr, Sharon L. Sampling: Design and Techniques, 1999.

Scheaffer, Richard L.; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., Elementary Survey Sampling, Fifth Edition, 1996.

Appendix A

Status Codes:

Eligibles	1. Eligible establishment (Correct name and address)	68
	2. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the new firm/establishment bought the original firm/establishment)	3
	3. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the firm/establishment changed its name)	42
	4. Eligible establishment (Wrong address - the firm/establishment has changed address and the address could be found)	512
	16. Panel firm - now less than five employees	4
Ineligible	5. The establishment has less than 5 permanent full time employees	60
	616 The firm discontinued businesses - (Establishment went bankrupt)	19
	618 The firm discontinued businesses - (Original establishment disappeared and is now a different firm)	7
	619 The firm discontinued businesses - (Establishment was bought out by another firm)	3
	620 The firm discontinued businesses - (It was impossible to determine for what reason)	18
	621 The firm discontinued businesses - (Other: SPECIFY in COMMENTS)	7
	7. Not a business: private household	18
	8. Ineligible activity: education, agriculture, finances, governments...	50
Unobtainable	91. No reply (<i>after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours</i>)	390
	92. Line out of order	25
	93. No tone	5
	94. Phone number does not exist	75
	10. Answering machine	1
	11. Fax line - data line	3
	12. Wrong address/ moved away and could not get the new references	677
	121. Wrong address/wrong name moved away and could not get the new references	0
	13. Refuses to answer the screener	116
	14. In process (<i>the establishment is being called/ is being contacted - previous to ask the screener</i>)	0
	141. In process (<i>the establishment is being called/ is being contacted - previous to ask the screener</i>) - other preferences being contacted (PANEL ONLY)	0
Out of target	151. Out of target - outside the covered regions, firm moved abroad	0
	152. Out of target - firm moved abroad	1
	153. Out of target - Not registered with SAT	0
Total		2104

Response Outcomes Total:

	Jordan
Sample Target	600
1. Complete interviews (Total)	245
6. Completed, eligible but refused to answer innovation	4
2. Incomplete interviews	0
4. Eligible in process	0
3. Refusals	56
5. Complete interviews with innovation (Total)	324
Ineligible	182
Unobtainable	1176
Out of Target	1
(Screener) In Process	0
Refusal to the Screener	116
Total	2104

Appendix B

Universe Estimates, Jordan:

Source: Department of Statistics, 2011 Establishment Census¹²

Region	Employees	Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Amman	5-19	317	114	1103	880	2388	4802
	20-99	113	19	299	134	648	1213
	100+	32	14	103	21	148	318
	Total	462	147	1505	1035	3184	6333
Irbid	5-19	94	9	174	77	221	575
	20-99	12	14	14	3	18	61
	100+	0	15	3	2	3	23
	Total	106	38	191	82	242	659
Zarqa	5-19	89	28	255	143	291	806
	20-99	25	2	47	19	16	109
	100+	15	11	20	0	0	46
	Total	129	41	322	162	307	961
Aqaba	5-19	8	3	44	82	181	318
	20-99	1	0	2	4	32	39
	100+	0	0	4	0	9	13
	Total	9	3	50	86	222	370
Balqa	5-19	35	2	43	26	51	157
	20-99	4	2	8	1	7	22
	100+	1	0	7	0	4	12
	Total	40	4	58	27	62	191
Grand Total		746	233	2126	1392	4017	8514

¹² In some cases, full counts by the ES universe tables were not available via the Department of Statistics, and a simple iterative fitting algorithm was used to impute the missing dimension.

Appendix C

Strict Cell Weights Jordan – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services
Amman	5-19	22.6	12.7	48.0	35.2	99.5
	20-99	9.4	1.3	19.9	6.7	36.0
	100+	3.6	2.0	10.3	1.2	13.5
Irbid	5-19	7.8	2.3	14.5	3.9	44.2
	20-99	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.5	3.6
	100+		1.2	1.5	1.0	3.0
Zarqa	5-19	11.1	3.1	23.2	20.4	41.6
	20-99	1.4	2.0	5.9	1.9	5.3
	100+	1.3	1.2	1.5		
Aqaba	5-19	1.6		4.0	5.1	20.1
	20-99	1.0		3.0	1.3	1.9
	100+	2.0		2.0		3.0
Balqa	5-19	2.5	2.0	5.4	2.9	7.3
	20-99			2.0	1.0	1.4
	100+			7.0		

Median Cell Weights Jordan – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services
Amman	5-19	22.6	12.7	48.0	35.2	99.5
	20-99	9.4	1.3	19.9	6.7	36.0
	100+	3.6	2.0	10.3	1.2	13.5
Irbid	5-19	7.8	2.3	14.5	3.9	44.2
	20-99	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.5	3.6
	100+		1.2	1.5	1.0	3.0
Zarqa	5-19	11.1	3.1	23.2	20.4	41.6
	20-99	1.4	2.0	5.9	1.9	5.3
	100+	1.3	1.2	1.5		
Aqaba	5-19	1.6		4.0	5.1	20.1
	20-99	1.0		4.0	1.3	1.9
	100+	2.0		2.0		3.0
Balqa	5-19	2.5	2.0	5.4	2.9	7.3
	20-99			2.0	1.0	1.4
	100+			7.0		

Weak Cell Weights Jordan – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services
Amman	5-19	22.6	12.7	48.0	35.2	99.5
	20-99	9.4	1.4	19.9	6.7	36.0
	100+	3.6	2.0	10.3	1.2	13.5
Irbid	5-19	7.8	2.3	14.5	6.8	44.2
	20-99	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	3.6
	100+	0.0	1.2	2.5	1.0	3.0
Zarqa	5-19	11.1	3.1	23.2	31.9	41.6
	20-99	1.9	4.5	5.9	1.9	5.3
	100+	1.5	1.7	1.5		
Aqaba	5-19	1.6		4.0	5.1	20.1
	20-99	1.0		6.0	1.3	1.9
	100+	2.0		2.0		3.0
Balqa	5-19	2.5	2.0	5.4	3.3	7.3
	20-99			2.0	1.0	1.4
	100+			7.0		

Appendix E

Strict Universe Estimates Jordan – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Amman	5-19	317	114	1103	880	2388	4802
	20-99	113	23	299	134	648	1217
	100+	32	14	103	21	148	318
	Total	462	151	1505	1035	3184	6337
Irbid	5-19	94	9	174	77	221	575
	20-99	12	14	14	3	18	61
	100+	0	15	3	2	3	23
	Total	106	38	191	82	242	659
Zarqa	5-19	89	28	255	143	291	806
	20-99	25	4	47	19	16	111
	100+	15	11	20	0	0	46
	Total	129	43	322	162	307	963
Aqaba	5-19	8	0	44	82	181	315
	20-99	1	0	3	4	32	40
	100+	2	0	4	0	9	15
	Total	11	0	51	86	222	370
Balqa	5-19	35	2	43	26	51	157
	20-99	0	0	8	3	7	18
	100+	0	0	7	0	0	7
	Total	35	2	58	29	58	182
Grand Total		743	234	2127	1394	4013	8511

Median Universe Estimates Jordan – Fresh

Region	Employees						Grand Total
		Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	
Amman	5-19	317	114	1103	880	2388	4802
	20-99	113	23	299	134	648	1217
	100+	32	14	103	21	148	318
	Total	462	151	1505	1035	3184	6337
Irbid	5-19	94	9	174	77	221	575
	20-99	12	14	14	3	18	61
	100+	0	15	3	2	3	23
	Total	106	38	191	82	242	659
Zarqa	5-19	89	28	255	143	291	806
	20-99	25	4	47	19	16	111
	100+	15	11	20	0	0	46
	Total	129	43	322	162	307	963
Aqaba	5-19	8	0	44	82	181	315
	20-99	1	0	4	4	32	41
	100+	2	0	4	0	9	15
	Total	11	0	52	86	222	371
Balqa	5-19	35	2	43	26	51	157
	20-99	0	0	8	3	7	18
	100+	0	0	7	0	0	7
	Total	35	2	58	29	58	182
Grand Total		743	234	2128	1394	4013	8512

Weak Universe Estimates Jordan – Fresh

Region	Employees	Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Amman	5-19	317	114	1103	880	2388	4802
	20-99	113	25	299	134	648	1219
	100+	32	14	103	21	148	318
	Total	462	153	1505	1035	3184	6339
Irbid	5-19	94	9	174	136	221	634
	20-99	12	14	16	3	18	63
	100+	0	15	5	2	3	25
	Total	106	38	195	141	242	722
Zarqa	5-19	89	28	255	223	291	886
	20-99	34	9	47	19	16	125
	100+	18	15	20	0	0	53
	Total	141	52	322	242	307	1064
Aqaba	5-19	8	0	44	82	181	315
	20-99	1	0	6	4	32	43
	100+	2	0	4	0	9	15
	Total	11	0	54	86	222	373
Balqa	5-19	35	2	43	30	51	161
	20-99	0	0	8	3	7	18
	100+	0	0	7	0	0	7
	Total	35	2	58	33	58	186
Grand Total		755	245	2134	1537	4013	8684

Appendix F

Original Sample Design, Jordan:

Region	Employees	Food	Apparel	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Amman	5-19	10	10	24	22	20	86
	20-99	10	15	15	18	13	71
	100+	11	11	5	11	5	43
	Total	31	36	44	51	38	200
Irbid	5-19	18	7	11	18	6	61
	20-99	10	11	11	2	6	40
	100+	0	12	2	2	2	18
	Total	28	30	25	22	14	120
Zarqa	5-19	8	10	6	6	6	36
	20-99	20	4	6	15	6	51
	100+	12	9	11	0	1	33
	Total	40	23	23	21	13	120
Aqaba	5-19	6	2	10	17	13	48
	20-99	1	0	2	3	24	29
	100+	0	0	3	0	9	12
	Total	7	2	15	20	46	90
Balqa	5-19	5	6	5	8	5	29
	20-99	7	2	12	2	5	28
	100+	2	1	6	0	4	13
	Total	14	8	23	11	14	70
Grand Total		120	100	130	125	125	600