

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN JORDAN?

No data

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$8.9bn

International

US\$12bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$3,954

See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

No data

Depth of poverty

Trends in extreme poverty

NO AVAILABLE DATA

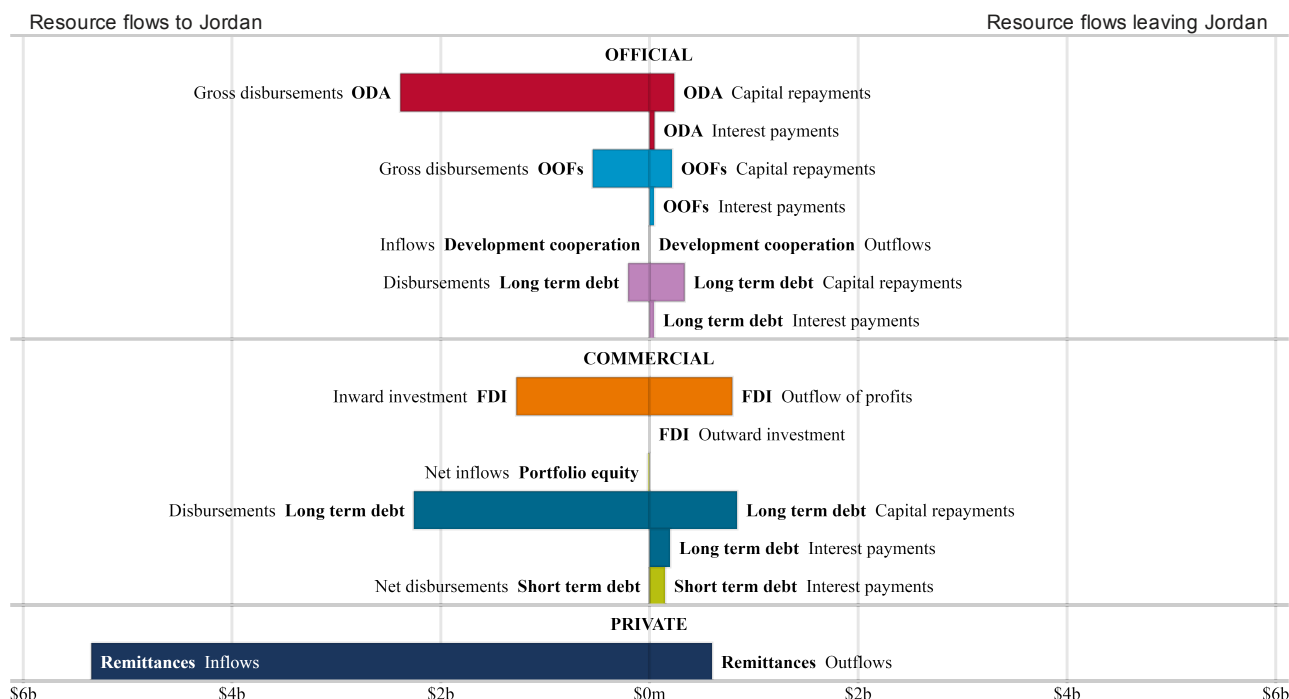
The distribution of income

NO AVAILABLE DATA

Resource flows to and from Jordan

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2014, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$10bn	Grants 17% of total US\$2bn		
	Revenue 83% of total US\$8bn	Tax Revenue 59% of total US\$6bn	General Sales Tax 40% of total US\$4bn
			Taxes On Income And Profits 11% of total US\$1bn
			Other Taxes 2% of total US\$200m
		Non-Tax Revenue 23% of total US\$2bn	State Own Trading Assets 2% of total US\$200m

Financing

2014, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$4bn	Net External Finance 56% of total US\$2bn	
	Privatization Proceeds 7% of total US\$244m	
	Net Domestic Finance 37% of total US\$1bn	Domestic Non-Bank Financing 27% of total US\$986m
		Central Bank Of Jordan On-Lending Of Net Imf Financing 10% of total US\$378m

Expenditure

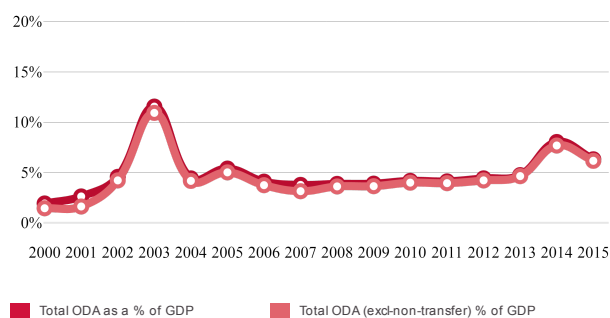
2014, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$13bn	Transfer To National Electric Power Company 16% of total US\$2bn		
	Recurrent Expenditures 70% of total US\$9bn	Wages And Salaries 14% of total US\$2bn	
		Transfers 20% of total US\$3bn	Pensions 12% of total US\$2bn
			Other Pensions 2% of total US\$200m
		Military Expenditure 20% of total US\$3bn	
		Interest Payments 10% of total US\$1bn	Domestic 8% of total US\$1bn
		Payments Of Grants And Services 2% of total US\$200m	
	Capital Expenditure 12% of total US\$2bn		

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP

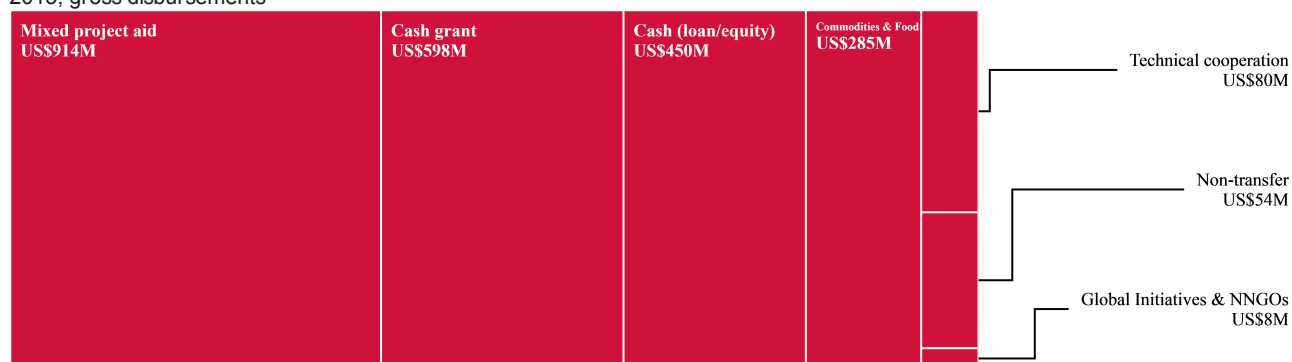


ODA per poor person

NO AVAILABLE DATA

The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements



Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



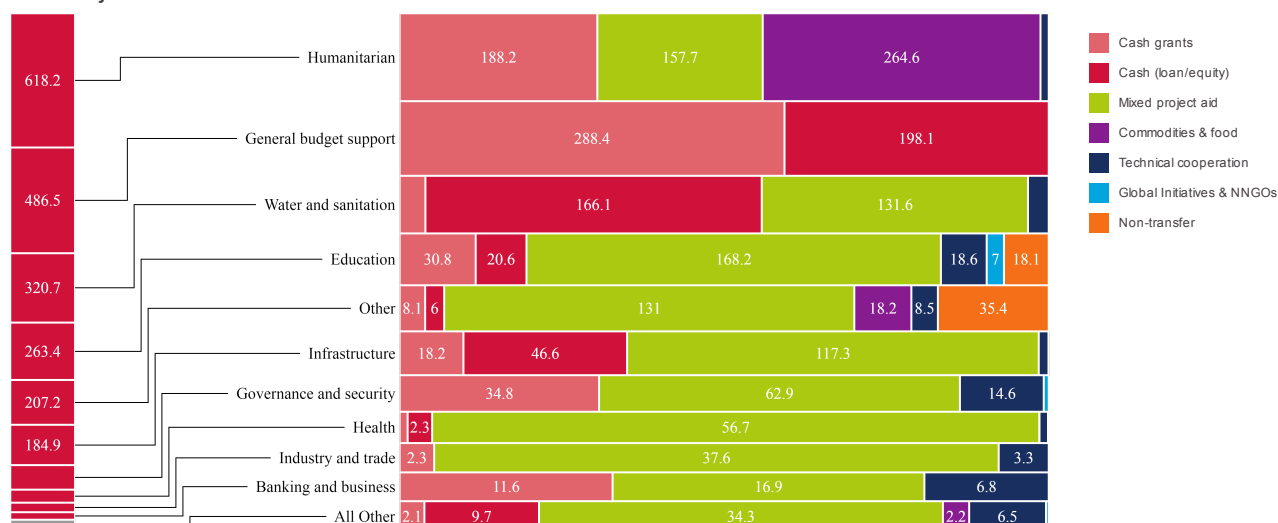
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

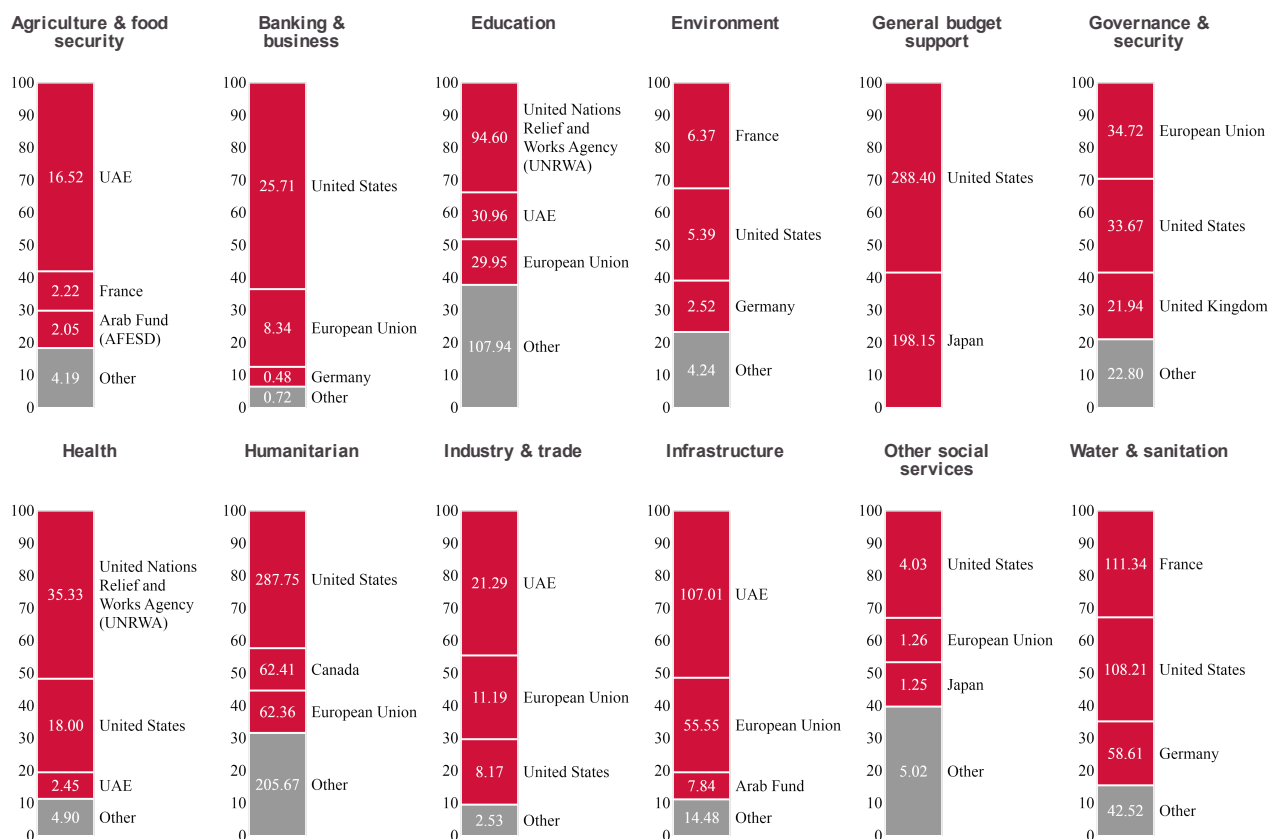
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.