

Table 1.20:
Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates from Selected Surveys

Age Group	1976	1983	1990	1997	2002
19-15	71	49	49	43	28
24-20	300	228	219	172	150
29-25	367	335	296	246	202
34-30	332	305	264	206	184
39-35	240	233	188	144	122
44-40	112	127	79	48	43
49-45	47	40	19	11	5
Total Fertility Rate	7.4	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.7

Source: Department of Statistics, "Population and Family Health Surveys" for the years studied.

The total fertility rate declined from 7.4 births per woman in 1976 to 3.7 births per woman in 2002, or by 50%. This decline resulted from a set of socio-economic factors, including the rise in age at marriage and the increasing use of contraceptives.

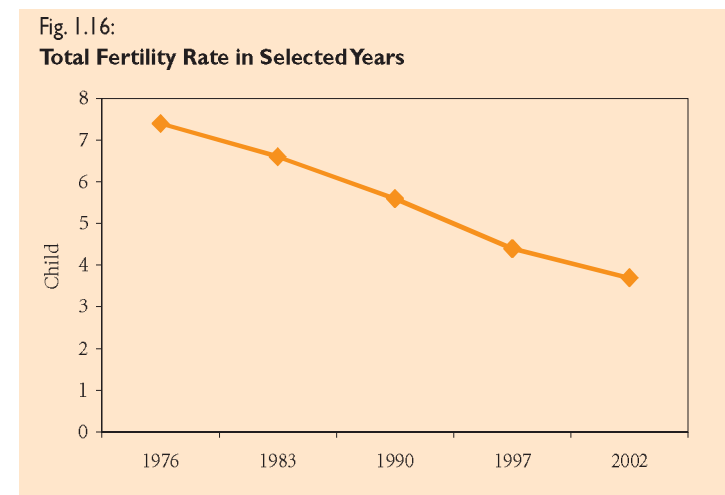
2002. This decline resulted from females' rise in educational level, their greater participation in economic activity, the rise in age at marriage and the increasing use of family planning methods.

The decline in fertility levels will eventually lead to changes in the population's age structure, which will, in turn, be responsible for a tangible drop in the demographic and economic dependency ratios as well contribute to the population's general aging.

Mortality Levels

Crude Death Rate

The crude death rate (CDR) denotes to the annual number of deaths per 1,000 people during a particular period. The CDR dropped sharply (70%) for both males and females from 1961 to 2002 (Table 1.21). This decline was mainly due to the improvement



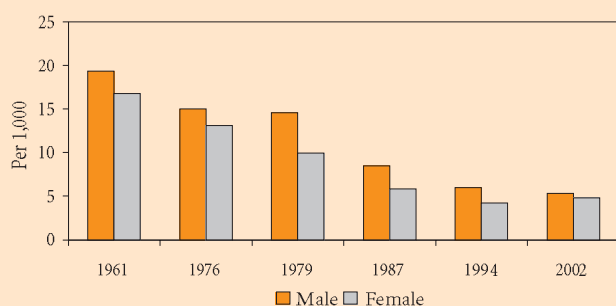
in living conditions and health and medical service provision in Jordan during that period, which also led to a decrease in deaths among children, a group that was previously afflicted by a higher rate of mortality.

Table 1.21:
Crude Death Rate by Sex for the Selected Years (in 000)

Year	Rate	Male	Female
1961	18.0	19.3	16.8
1976	14.0	15.0	13.1
1979	12.0	14.6	9.9
1987	7.0	8.5	5.8
1994	5.0	6.0	4.2
2002	5.0	5.3	4.8

Source: Department of Statistics, "Man and Woman: A Statistical Portrait," 1999.

Fig. 1.17:
Crude Death Rate by Sex for the Selected Years



The infant mortality rate declined by 38% for females, as opposed to 32% for males during the period of 1990-2002. Additionally, child mortality rates are expected to decline to reach about 24 deaths per 1000 births by 2020.

Child Mortality Rates

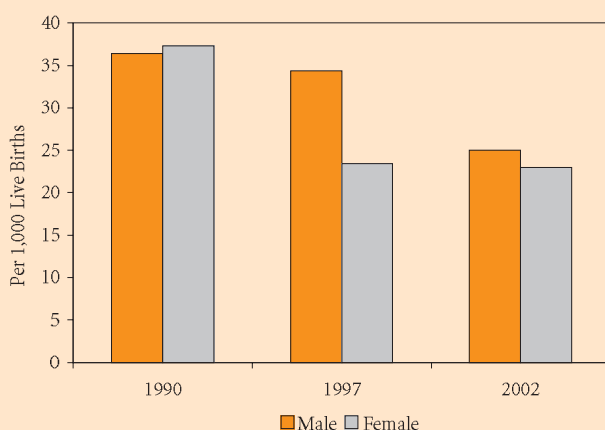
Infant and child mortality rates are basic indicators of a society's socio-economic situation, living standards and quality of life. Table 1.22 illustrates that child mortality rates, regardless of age, have dropped significantly

Table 1.22:
Child Mortality Rates by Sex for the Selected Years (in 000)

Child Category	1990		1997		2002	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Neo-Natal	22.6	21.3	21.6	14.8	18.0	17.0
Post-Natal	13.7	15.9	12.8	8.6	7.0	7.0
Infant	36.4	37.3	34.3	23.4	25.0	23.0
Under-5	42.2	42.7	37.9	29.9	28.0	28.0

Source: Department of Statistics, "Population and Family Health Surveys" for 1990, 1997 and 2002.

Fig. 1.18:
Infant Mortality Rate by Sex in the Selected Years



in the period between 1990 and 2002, with slight differentials between sexes.

Neo-natal mortality (death occurring in the first month of life) dropped moderately (by 20%) for both sexes between 1990 and 2002. Post-natal mortality (death occurring after the first month of life but before the first birthday) declined by 49% for males and 56% for females in the same period.

Infant mortality (death occurring before a child's first birthday) has shown a substantial decline (32%) for males (from 36.4 per 1,000 births in 1990 to 20 per 1,000 in 2002) compared to 38% for females (from 37.3 per 1,000 births to 23 per 1,000 in the same period). Overall, the under-five mortality (death occurring before the fifth birthday) dropped by 34% for both males and females between 1990 and 2002. Under the prevailing conditions, child mortality rates are expected to show further decline to reach around 24 deaths per 1,000 births by 2020.

Life Expectancy at Birth

This figure represents the average number of years a newborn would live if subjected to the observed mortality rates. The last quarter of the past century (1976-2002) has shown a tangible increase in the life expectancy of both males and females in Jordan. The number of years added to the male life expectancy reached 14 (from 57 to 71 years old) compared with 10 years for females (from 62 to 72 years old) (Table 1.23). This increase was a result of the noticeable improvement in health and living conditions, which positively reflected on the probability for survival.

Data in Table 1.23 indicates that the probability of survival favored females in all the years under study. However, the gap in life expectancy between males and females is decreasing. While the gap was five years in 1976 (57 years old for males and 62 for females), it dropped to only one year in 2002.

The higher pace of increase in life expectancy for males, compared with females, accounts for the wide gap between the two sexes in the period under study as well as the slow increase in female life expectancy, which was already high. Based on the present prevailing trends, life expectancy in 2020 is envisaged to reach 75 years old for females and 72 for males.

Internal Migration

Historically, Jordan has suffered from the reciprocal streams of internal and international migration. This migration has caused significant disparities in Jordan's population age structure, growth, geographic distribution and social and economic characteristics.

Internal migration has been responsible for a number of problems, such as the pressure on various resources, public services and infrastructure in areas with high migration. In contrast, locales in which the population has emigrated, or left the Kingdom, have suffered from shortages in human capital in losing qualified, trained and skilled labor.

The results of the 1979 Population and Housing Census revealed that around 10% of Jordan's population had changed its usual place of residence. Some of these people migrated internally, of whom more than half of this figure (53%) were females. Marriage was the most likely reason for female migration, while economic factors were the main cause for male migration.

Internal Migration Streams

The figures in Table 1.24 show that the total number of internal Jordanian migrants in 1994 was around 335,000, or 10.4% of the total number of Jordanians living in Jordan whose previous place of residence was in another location of the country.

The data also indicates that all of the governorates had both immigration and emi-

Table 1.23:
Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex for the Selected Years

Year	Male	Female
1976*	57	62
1987*	64	68
1994*	67	69
2000*	68	71
2002**	71	72

*Department of Statistics, "Man and Woman: A Statistical Portrait," 1999.
** Department of Statistics, "Statistical Yearbook," 2002.

Fig. 1.19:
Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex for the Selected Years

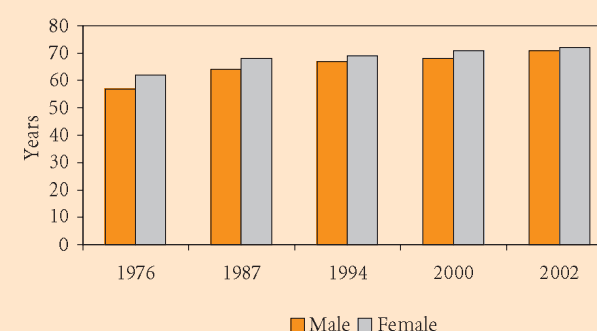


Table 1.24:
Percentage Distribution of Immigrants and Emigrants by Governorate (1994 Population and Housing Census)

Governorate	Immigrants	Emigrants
Amman	29.0	29.8
Balqa	8.5	10.6
Zarqa	26.9	20.2
Madaba	2.8	3.6
Irbid	9.5	13.2
Mafraq	5.7	4.3
Jerash	2.2	2.7
Ajloun	1.4	3.0
Karak	4.1	4.9
Tafila	2.2	2.2
Ma'an	2.2	3.1
Aqaba	5.5	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0
	335,043	335,043

Source: Saleh, Kamal, "The Trends and Levels of Internal Migration in Jordan," 1997.

In 1994, around 10% of the Jordanian population was internal migrants, of whom more than half were females. The Amman and Zarqa governorates were the most affected by internal migration streams.

gration, but with varying degrees. The Amman and Zarqa governorates experienced immigration and emigration more than all the other governorates. While together they received 56% of the total number of immigrants, 50% of the total number of emigrants moved from their governorates to others in Jordan.

The Irbid and Balqa governorates received 9.5 percent and 8.5 percent of the total number of immigrants, respectively, while the Ajloun governorate received only 1.4 percent of the total number of immigrants. In looking at regions, Jordan's Middle region (Amman, Balqa, Zarqa and Madaba governorates) was the most attractive place for immigrants, with 67% of the total number moving there. The flow of migrants to this region is attributed to the fact that it contains the capital city of Amman, which is the Kingdom's administrative, economic and commercial center that attracts those, especially males, in search of better job opportunities.

The northern region (Irbid, Mafrq, Jerash and Ajloun governorates) ranked second. It received 19% of the total number of immigrants, while only 14% of the total number of immigrants moved to the southern region (Karak, Tafila, Ma'an and Aqaba governorates).

Regarding emigration, the governorates of the Middle region had the largest number of emigrants. The Amman governorate alone accounted for around one-third (1/3), whereas the Balqa, Zarqa and Madaba governorates contributed to 44% of the country's emigration. The remaining eight governorates together accounted for 26% of the total number of emigrants.

Internal Migration by Sex

Both male and female migrants were more likely to move to the Middle region. This region received around 67% of the total for both male and female immigrants and lost around 63% of the total number of male emigrants and 65% of the total number of female emigrants (Tables 1.25 and 1.26).

Table 1.25:
Male Immigrants and Emigrants and Net Migration by Governorate (1994 Population and Housing Census)

Governorate	Immigrants	Emigrants	Net Migrants
Amman	46,974	46,271	+703
Balqa	12,438	16,726	-4288
Zarqa	43,379	31,392	+11,987
Madaba	3841	5688	-1847
Irbid	14,560	20,802	-6242
Mafrq	8721	6947	+1774
Jerash	2975	4154	-1179
Ajloun	1880	4801	-2921
Karak	6580	8722	-2142
Tafila	3688	3914	-226
Ma'an	3601	5283	-1682
Aqaba	10,069	4006	+6063
Total	158,706	158,706	-

Source: Saleh, Kamal, "The Trends and Levels of Internal Migration in Jordan," 1997.

Table 1.26**Female Immigrants and Emigrants and Net Migration by Governorate
(1994 Population and Housing Census)**

Governorate	Immigrants	Emigrants	Net Migrants
Amman	50,090	53,619	-3529
Balqa	16,163	18,781	-2618
Zarqa	46,755	36,179	+10,576
Madaba	5545	421	-876
Irbid	17,189	23,215	-6026
Mafrq	10,356	7509	+2847
Jerash	4392	4970	-578
Ajloun	2998	5331	-2333
Karak	7193	7764	-571
Tafila	3775	3509	+266
Ma'an	3677	4949	-1272
Aqaba	8204	4090	+4114
Total	176,337	176,337	-

Source: Saleh, Kamal, "The Trends and Levels of Internal Migration in Jordan," 1997.

The northern region received around 18% and 20% of the total male and female immigrants, respectively, while 23% of the total male and female emigrants left the region. The southern region received 15% of the total male and 13% of the total female immigrants, while 14% and 12% of the total male and female emigrants, respectively, moved out.