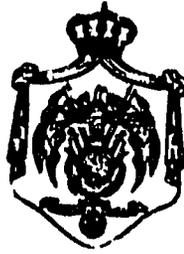


PN-AAP-734

Idn: 34210



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

**JORDAN DEMOGRAPHIC
SURVEY
1981**

828

PRINCIPAL REPORT

BY

MR . ABDALLAH ABDEL AZIZ
DR . ARJUN ADLAKHA
DR . M . NIZAMUDDIN

1983

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
LIST OF TABLES	i
LIST OF DATA TABULATIONS	iii
FOREWORD	v
CHAPTER 1. ORGANIZATION AND METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 The Survey	1
1.3 Sample Design	2
1.3.1 Selection of Urban Sample	2
1.3.2 Selection of Rural Sample	2
1.3.3 Updating the Frame	3
1.4 The Questionnaire	3
1.5 Questionnaire Pretest	3
1.6 Recruitment and Training of Fieldstaff	4
1.7 Fieldwork	4
1.8 Data Processing	5
Annex	6
CHAPTER 2. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	11
2.1 Introduction	11
2.2 Area of Residence	11
2.3 Age and Sex Composition	12
2.4 Level of Education	16
CHAPTER 3. NUPTIALITY	18
3.1 Introduction	18
3.2 Marital Status	18
3.3 Age at Marriage	20
3.4 Married More Than Once	22
CHAPTER 4. FERTILITY	24
4.1 Introduction	24
4.2 Children Ever Born Data	24
4.2.1 Mean Number of Children Ever Born - All Women	24
4.2.2 Mean Number of Children Ever Born - Ever-Married Women	27
4.3 Current Fertility - Reference Period Data	28
4.3.1 Levels and Differentials	30
4.3.2 Time Trends in Current Fertility	33
4.4 Fertility Estimates Based on Own-Children Data	34
CHAPTER 5. MORTALITY	37
5.1 Introduction	37
5.2 Estimates of Mortality Based on Direct Data	37
5.3 Indirect Estimates of Infant and Early Childhood Mortality	37

	page
5.4 Indirect Estimation of Adult Mortality	40
5.4.1 Orphanhood Estimates	40
5.4.2 First Spouse Widowhood Estimates	43
5.4.3 Limitations of the Methodology	43
5.4.4 Discussion of Results	45
5.5 Expectation of Life at Birth and Crude Death Rate	47
DATA TABULATIONS	48
REFERENCES	140

LIST OF TABLES

	page
2.1 Distribution of the Surveyed Population by Area of Residence, Jordan, 1981	11
2.2 Percent Distribution of Population by Age and Sex and Sex Ratio by Age, Jordan, 1981	13
2.3 Percent Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area of Residence, Jordan, 1981	15
2.4 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Five-Year Age Group, Sex, Level of Education and Area of Residence, Jordan, 1981	17
3.1 Percentage Distribution of Males and Females by Marital Status, by Area of Residence and Age Group, Jordan, 1981 . .	19
3.2 Percentage of Women Ever Married by Age, Jordan, 1972, 1976, and 1981	20
3.3 Estimate of Singulate Mean Age at Marriage for Males and Females by Area of Residence, Jordan, 1981	21
3.4 Median Age at First Marriage by Sex and Age, Jordan, 1981 .	21
3.5 Percent of Ever-Married Males and Females Who Have Been Married More Than Once, Jordan, 1981	23
4.1 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per Woman by Age of Women from Various Surveys, Jordan, 1972, 1976, and 1981	25
4.2 Mean Number of Children Per Woman by Age of Women and Residence, Jordan, 1981	26
4.3 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per Woman by Age and Education of Women, Jordan, 1981	27
4.4 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per Ever-Married Woman by Age of Women from Various Surveys, Jordan, 1972, 1976, and 1981	28
4.5 Average Number of Children Per Ever-Married Woman by Age of Women and Residence, Jordan, 1981	29
4.6 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per Ever-Married Woman by Age and Education of Women, Jordan, 1981	29
4.7 Age-Specific Fertility Rates, Total Fertility Rate, and Crude Birth Rate by Area of Residence, Jordan, 1981	31

	page
4.8 Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Education of Women (Reference Period Data), Jordan, 1981 . .	32
4.9 Estimates of Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates From 1981 JDS and 1976 JFS, Jordan	33
4.10 Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates for Various Time Periods Based on Own-Children Method, Jordan, 1981	35
4.11 Estimates of Total Fertility Rate From Own-Children and Birth History Data, Jordan, 1961-66, 1966-71, 1971-76 . . .	36
5.1 Death Rates by Age, Jordan, 1981 (Reference Period Data) . .	38
5.2 Estimates of Infant Mortality Rates by Sex Using Childhood Survivorship Data, Jordan, 1981	39
5.3 Estimates of Infant Mortality Rates by Area of Residence Using Childhood Survivorship Data, Jordan, 1981	41
5.4 Estimates of Female Adult Mortality Based on Orphanhood Data, Jordan, 1981	42
5.5 Estimates of Male Adult Mortality Based on Orphanhood Data, Jordan, 1981	42
5.6 Estimates of Male Adult Mortality Based on First Spouse Widowhood Data for Females, Jordan, 1981	44
5.7 Estimates of Female Adult Mortality Based on First Spouse Widowhood Data for Males, Jordan, 1981	44
5.8 Estimates of Adult Mortality in Terms of Model Life Mortality Levels (South Region) and Corresponding Approximate Time References of Estimates, Orphanhood and Widowhood Data, Jordan, 1981	46

FIGURE

2.1 Population Pyramid by Five-Year Age Groups, Jordan, 1981 .	14
--	----

LIST OF DATA TABULATIONS

		pag
Table I:	Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, and Area of Residence	49
Table II:	Population by Five-Year Age Group, Sex, and Area of Residence	59
Table III:	Male Population Aged 10 and Over by Five-Year Age Group, Level of Education, and Area of Residence	64
Table IV:	Female Population Aged 10 and Over by Five-Year Age Group, Level of Education, and Area of Residence	69
Table V:	Male Population Aged 13 and Over by Age Group, Marital Status, and Area of Residence	74
Table VI:	Female Population Aged 13 and Over by Age Group, Marital Status, and Area of Residence	79
Table VII:	Ever-Married Male Population Aged 13 and Over by Age Group, Number of Times Married, and Area of Residence	84
Table VIII:	Ever-Married Female Population Aged 13 and Over by Age Group, Number of Times Married, and Area of Residence	89
Table IX:	Ever-Married Male Population Aged 13 and Over by Age Group, Age at First Marriage, and Area of Residence	94
Table X:	Ever-Married Female Population Aged 13 and Over by Age Group, Age at First Marriage, and Area of Residence	99
Table XI:	Ever-Married Male Population Aged 13 and Over by Age Group, Survivorship of First Spouse, and Area of Residence	104
Table XII:	Ever-Married Female Population Aged 13 and Over by Age Group, Survivorship of First Spouse, and Area of Residence	109
Table XIII:	Population by Five-Year Age Group, Survivorship of Father, and Area of Residence	114
Table XIV:	Population by Five-Year Age Group, Survivorship of Mother, and Area of Residence	119

Table XV:	Female Population Aged 15 and Over by Five-Year Age Group, Number of Children Ever Born, and Area of Residence	124
Table XVI:	Children Ever Born to Women Aged 15 and Over by Five-Year Age Group, Sex of Child, and Area of Residence	129
Table XVII:	Births Between 23 August 1979 and the Survey Date by Sex, Survival Status, Mother's Age at Survey, and Area of Residence	134
Table XVIII:	Deaths Between 23 August 1979 and the Survey Date by Sex, and Age of Deceased	139

March 2, 1984

*Check on previous:
932-0623
932-0864*

MEMORANDUM

TO : Distribution

FROM : ST/POP/R, John E. Lawson, Jr. *jl*

SUBJECT : POPLAB Scientific Report - Measures of Sampling Error in POPLAB Demographic Surveys

Attached is a copy of the most recent POPLAB Scientific Report entitled, "Measures of Sampling Error in POPLAB Demographic Surveys." This report presents a descriptive profile of sampling errors for POPLAB demographic surveys conducted in Bolivia, Indonesia and Somalia. It includes estimates of the standard error, design factor and within-PSU (primary sampling unit) homogeneity for several demographic measures in each survey. In general, the standard errors are small relative to the size of the estimates, suggesting that the demographic estimates for these surveys are fairly precise.

Distribution:

ST/POP/DIR, SSinding/DGillespie
ST/POP/OCS, JBurdick
ST/POP/R, JDShelton/JBailey
ST/POP/R, RMCornelius
LAC/DR, MBrackett/RCorno
LAC/SA, PFarley
AFR/TR/P, WBair
AFR/EA, GOGlesby
NE/TECH/HPN, CJohnson/LSlobey
ASIA/TR/PHR, EMniak
NE/ME, RBrown
Population Institute, JWBrackett
Westinghouse, LSmith
Univ. Texas, JGlasser
PRB, LBouvier
CDC, LMorris
REDSO/EA, BKennedy
ST/DIU/Library
NCHS, RHartford/SNotzon

V

FOREWORD

The Department of Statistics takes pleasure in publishing the principal report for the Jordan Demographic Survey. This survey was undertaken in collaboration with the International Program Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

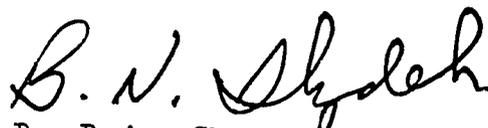
The principal report consists of five chapters and detailed tables. Chapter 1 describes the organization and methodology of the survey. Chapter 2 presents the background characteristics of the survey population. The remaining three chapters present major findings of the survey on nuptiality, fertility and mortality, consecutively. Detailed tables are presented at the end of the discussion of findings.

It is envisaged that the release of this report, along with the data, provide sufficient opportunities to all those interested in in-depth analysis of the data. We hope that the second stage analysis will commence as soon as the necessary funding and technical assistance are available.

The successful completion of this survey would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of several people, both from DOS and POPLAB.

I would like to express my gratitude to professors E. Bradley Wells and James Abernathy, former Directors of POPLAB and their staff for excellent technical assistance provided by them to the project. In particular, I would like to thank Dr. William Kalsbeek and Ms. Carol Martell for their valuable contribution in sample design and data processing respectively. I would also like to extend my appreciation to Mr. John Thomas of USAID/Amman for his assistance throughout the implementation of this project.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge with gratitude all the help we received from DOS project staff as well as the women we interviewed who were so willing to give their time to make this survey possible.


Dr. Eorhan Shrydeh

Director General of Statistics

Chapter 1. Organization and Methodology of the Survey

1.1 Introduction

Since its inception in 1950, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has devoted considerable time and effort on demographic matters and their effects on the economic and social framework of the country. Declining mortality in recent years coupled with continuing high fertility has resulted in a considerable increase in the population. In 1952 the population of the East Bank was approximately 587,000 persons. In 1961 the population was estimated to be 900,000 and the census in 1979 indicated the total population to be approximately 2,152,000 persons. In between the population and housing censuses of 1961 and 1979, several sample surveys have been conducted on migration, labor force participation, economic productivity, fertility and population changes. Prominent among these surveys were the National Fertility Survey (NFS) of 1972 and the Jordan Fertility Survey (JFS) conducted in 1976 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Statistics. These censuses and surveys provide several measurement points for the continuing study of levels and trends in population growth of the country.

Since reliable data on key economic and demographic factors are continually needed to systematically plan and evaluate the economic policies, the government of Jordan decided in 1980 to resume its multipurpose multiround Household Survey Program. In the same year the Department of Statistics (DOS) developed a collaborative project with the International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB) of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The overall objective of this collaboration was to use the 1979 census data to design a master sample for the Multiround Household Survey Program and to carry out one survey round for demographic purposes. The 1981 Jordan Demographic Survey (JDS), the first survey in the program, was carried out under the direct administrative responsibility of the Department of Statistics. POPLAB provided technical assistance through short term visits during different stages of the survey. The results of this survey, which is the most recent addition to the series of Jordanian measurement activities, are described in this report.

1.2 The Survey

The 1981 Jordan Demographic Survey was designed for the purpose of yielding estimates of demographic parameters with emphasis on the estimation of fertility and mortality rates for Jordan. Using 1979 census data, a self-weighting, replicated, multistage sample design with stratification in the primary stage by urbanization, geographic location (rural only), and socioeconomic status (urban only) was designed by POPLAB in 1980-81 for Jordan's future use in its Multipurpose Household Survey Program. This probability sample involved 21 independent replicates, each expected to yield completed interviews from approximately 1,000 households. The Jordan Demographic Survey, the first application of the new sample design, involved 14 of the 21 replicates, or approximately 14,000 households.

The sample was selected to be representative of the population of Jordan, and of the urban and rural components, excluding residents of the occupied

West Bank, nomad families living in remote areas, and residents of hotels and prisons. The survey collected information on over 96,000 persons living in 14,386 households. The fieldwork for the survey was carried out in November 1981 - January 1982 by a staff of 32 interviewers, 8 field editors and 8 supervisors.

1.3 Sample Design

One of the objectives of the present collaboration between POPLAB and DOS, as stated before, was to develop a general purpose sample to be used for different surveys to be undertaken under the 1981-85 Multipurpose Household Survey Program. Using the population counts of localities and blocks from the 1979 Population Census as the frame, a self-weighting (i.e., each household had equal probability of selection); replicated multistage design with two level stratification in the primary stage by urbanization, geographic location (rural only), and socioeconomic status (urban only) was designed. This probability sample involved 21 independent replicates. Each replicate was itself representative of the East Bank population (excluding nomads and families living in remote areas, and residents in institutions) and included a sample of 1000 households.

According to the 1979 census of population and housing, there were a total of 320,248 households in the East Bank. For the 1981 JDS a sample of about 14,000 households was considered sufficient (14,386 households were actually chosen). Thus, the 1981 JDS used 14 of the 21 replicates of the general purpose sample.

At the first level of stratification all localities were divided into two strata: (1) urban (localities with population of 5,000 or more), and (2) rural (localities with a population of less than 5,000 persons). Within each stratum at this level of stratification, selection of sampling units was made separately, although sampling fractions were the same for both strata.

1.3.1 Selection of Urban Sample

The 1979 list of blocks in the urban localities served as the frame for the urban sample. These blocks became the primary sampling units (PSUs) for the urban sample and were ordered on a rough measure of socioeconomic status alternatively high to low; low to high, etc., within and then among urban localities (41 in number). The localities themselves were ordered by decreasing size of population. Blocks (PSUs) were selected with probability proportion to measure of size (M_i) which were computed for each block by dividing the household count by the average cluster size, chosen to be 20 households.

Within each selected block 20 households, on average, were selected for interviewing by applying systematic sampling to the list of structure numbers assigned and stenciled on each structure for the 1979 census.

1.3.2 Selection of Rural Sample

A three stage design was used in rural areas, with localities as PSUs, blocks as a secondary sampling unit (SSUs), and housing units as ultimate

sampling units. The PSUs were ordered by geographic proximity and were selected with probability proportion to size measures and within each selected PSU, SSUs (blocks) were also selected with probability proportion to size measures. Within each selected block (SSU) 20 households, on average, were selected for interviewing by applying systematic sampling to the list of structure numbers.

1.3.3 Updating the Frame

The blocks selected in the sample were located in the field and on available maps. Since the time period between the 1979 population census and the survey was about two years, it was decided to update the lists of households in each sample block. Also, a rough sketch for each block showing roads and structure with the numbers on it was prepared to facilitate the fieldwork.

1.4 The Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in the 1981 JDS was patterned after POPLAB's Basic Demographic Questionnaire (International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, 1978) and the 1976 Household Survey Questionnaire (Department of Statistics, 1979), and was printed in the Arabic language (see Annex to this chapter for an English translation). The questionnaire had three parts as follows:

Part A - Basic Information About Household Members

This part, besides basic information on age and sex, covered educational attainment, survivorship of parents, marital status, age at first marriage, survivorship of first spouse, and number of children ever born of each sex by whether surviving or dead to ever-married women.

Part B - Information About Last Live Birth

This part included relevant information for estimating level of current fertility, such as date of birth and survivorship status of last live birth, whether birth occurred before or after the 1979 Eidul Fitr, as well as information on pregnancy after and before the reported last live birth.

Part C - Dwelling/Household Characteristics

This part contained items related to dwellings, such as number of rooms, type of material used in construction, type of toilet, water supply, sewage, etc., and items related to ownership of certain objects, such as a car, refrigerator, telephone, etc., and a question on source of household income. In addition, it had a subsection for collecting information on reference period deaths of household members.

1.5 Questionnaire Pretest

A pretest of the questionnaire was carried out in May, 1981 in a sample selected to represent different socioeconomic and geographical groups of the

population, while at the same time choosing places not far from Amman. One large city (Amman), two medium sized cities (Madaba and Wadi-Essier), and four villages (Rajeeb, Khilda, Adaseyyah and Husban) were represented in the pretest.

The fieldwork for the pretest was carried out during May 27 through May 31, 1981 by three teams, each consisting of five interviewers and one supervisor. Prior to the fieldwork, both supervisors and interviewers were trained extensively in interviewing procedures by three senior staff members of the Department of Statistics. A total of 202 interviews was completed. Overall, no major problems were diagnosed with the flow and the wording of the questions.

1.6 Recruitment and Training of Fieldstaff

About 32 interviewers and 8 field editors, all females, were deployed for the fieldwork. Most of these were recruited in each of the five governorates. This local area recruitment resulted in a staff familiar with local conditions and considerably reduced travel and per diem costs. The only exception to local area hiring was the Ma'an governorate, where, in three districts, Ma'an, Shubale, and Wadi Misa, qualified female interviewers were not available. For the fieldwork in these districts four teams of interviewers from Amman were used. The eight supervisors who worked in the survey were all regular employees of the Department of Statistics and all had considerable field experience.

The interviewers' training, as a result of the local recruitment, was conducted in all five governorates. The training centered around the questionnaire which was discussed in detail using the interviewers' instruction manual. Training also included mock interviews in which trainees paired up and interviewed each other. The interviewers were also asked to interview their neighbor(s) in the locality in which they resided. Finally, a field practice session was scheduled in which trainees were explained the procedures for identifying sampled blocks and trainees conducted interviews of residents. Typically, training continued over a period of one week during which field editors were also trained and given instruction manuals for editing the questionnaires in the field.

1.7 Fieldwork

The fieldwork for the survey began on 10 November, 1981 and was completed after a period of slightly less than three months, on 31 January, 1982. The fieldwork was carried out by eight teams, each consisting of four interviewers, one field editor, and one supervisor. The general pattern of the work was as follows: the supervisor's function was to locate the sample block and its boundaries with the help of maps and sketches that were provided to him by the DOS. He divided the blocks into small chunks containing adjacent housing units and assigned them to interviewers. The interviewer visited each housing unit in the assigned areas to complete the interviews.

The supervisor also contacted each of the interviewers and assisted in solving their problems, if any, and checked their work. He collected the completed questionnaires to pass them on to field editors who checked them thoroughly for missing information and inconsistencies. Errors found were corrected in the field and, when necessary, households with errors were revisited.

To reduce the non-responses, in those instances when no member of the household was present on the first visit, the supervisors were instructed to return to the household on different dates (with a maximum of three visits) to try to complete the interviews. This procedure resulted in a completed interview for almost every household that appeared to be occupied. In general, no unusual difficulties were encountered during the fieldwork. Most respondents were very co-operative and there were only a few outright refusals.

1.8 Data Processing

The completed questionnaires were periodically sent to the central office where they were logged in and stored in folders. Manual editing of the questionnaires began in early January 1982 when five interviewers were drawn from the fieldwork and trained in editing. As the fieldwork load decreased, additional interviewers were used for editing the questionnaires. Each questionnaire was thoroughly edited using the same set of checks used by the field editors.

Although most items in the questionnaire were precoded, some, such as relationship to head of household, had to be coded in the office. The coding began in late January 1982 and was done concurrently with the manual editing process. After the fieldwork was completed, about 15 of the interviewers were kept for coding and editing of the questionnaires.

The coded data from the questionnaires were directly transferred onto computer tape at the computer center of the Department of Statistics. Three card-type records were made: type 1 contained data at the household level (number of household members, number of deaths in household, household characteristics and ownership of modern objects); type 2 contained data for each of the household members; and type 3 contained information on recent births to ever-married women.

The data were subjected to a series of computer editing procedures. The editing programs used were written in COBOL by a POPLAB computer programmer and essentially followed the editing procedure used in the field and office editing. The editing package consisted of four programs, which (1) verified that the number of individual records within each household was equal to the number of members in the household record, (2) verified that values of all variables were within the appropriate ranges, (3) performed certain consistency checks, and (4) updated the file with the corrected values. A staff of about 8 persons was utilized to examine each record that was printed out on the error listing, and to correct the information, usually by examining the questionnaire for that household. Tabulations were produced by POPLAB in Chapel Hill.

All information here is for statistical purposes only. It is considered confidential according to the Statistical Act No. 24 for 1960 and its modifications.

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
In Collaboration With
International Program of
Laboratories for Population
Statistics
Jordan Demographic Survey
1981

Annex
Basic Household Questionnaire

Governorate <input type="checkbox"/>	Sector No. _____	Replicate No. <input type="checkbox"/>
District <input type="checkbox"/>	Unit No. _____	Primary Stratum No. <input type="checkbox"/>
Sub-District _____	Block No. _____	Household No. <input type="checkbox"/>
Nahia _____	Structure No. _____	
Urban/Rural _____	Housing Unit No. _____	
City/Village <input type="checkbox"/>		

Date of interview and final result

DAY <input type="checkbox"/>	MONTH <input type="checkbox"/>	RES <input type="checkbox"/>	CT <input type="checkbox"/>
11 12	13 14	15	16 17

First Visit	Second Visit	Third Visit	Result Code:
Name of interviewer _____	Name _____	Name _____	1. Completed
Date _____	Date _____	Date _____	2. No eligible member
Result _____	Result _____	Result _____	3. Deferred
			4. Refused
			5. Partially completed
			6. Doesn't speak Arabic
			7. The Dwelling is vacant
			8. Other (specify)

Field Scrutinized Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Spot Checked Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Editing Name _____ Date _____	Coding Name _____ Date _____
Name _____ Date _____	Name _____ Date _____	Check Editing Name _____ Date _____	Check Coding Name _____ Date _____

Part A. Basic Information About Household Members

Card Type	Serial Number of Person	Household Members 1. Can you give the names of everyone in this household both usual members and visitors (starting with the head of the household)?	Relationship 2. What is the relationship of this person to the other members of the household?	Residence		Sex		Age		Orphanhood		Education		
				3. Does this person usually live here? 1 = Yes 2 = No	4. Did this person sleep here last night? 1 = Yes 2 = No	5. Is this person a male or a female? 1 = Male 2 = Female	6. What is his/her date of birth?	7. How old is he/she?	8. Is his/her father still alive? 1 = Yes 2 = No	9. Is his/her mother still alive? 1 = Yes 2 = No	10. Has he/she ever attended school? 1 = Yes 2 = No	11. What is the highest level completed? Code	12. How many years of schooling were completed? Code	
16 17 X X	18 19 X X			20 21 X X	22 X	23 X	24 X	25 26 27 28 X X X X	29 30 X X	31 X	32 X	33 X	34 X	35 36 X X
02	01				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	02				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	03				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	04				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	05				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	06				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	07				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	08				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	09				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	10				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	11				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	12				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	13				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	14				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	15				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	16				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	17				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2
02	18				1	2	1	2			1	2	1	2

If continuation sheet is used check here

- Are there any small children or infants we have not listed? Yes, (enter in the table) No
- Are there any other persons such as servants, friends, lodgers who usually live here? Yes, (enter in the table) No
- Do you have any guests or visitors temporarily staying with you? Yes (enter in the table) No

Serial Number	Marital Status (13 years of age or more)											Live Births (ever-married women aged 13+)								INTERVIEWER
	13. Has he/she ever been married? 1 = Yes 2 = No (IF NO, ENTER 2 AND DRAW A HORIZONTAL LINE THROUGH Q. 14-23)	For ever-married persons						19. Does _____ (name) have any children of her own living with her? How many sons and how many daughters?		20. Does she have any children of her own who do not live with her? How many sons and how many daughters?		21. Has she ever given birth to a child who later died? If yes, how many sons and how many daughters?		22. INTERVIEWER: SUM THE ANSWERS IN QUESTIONS 19-21 AND ASK: To make sure that I have this correct, she has had _____ births. Is (sum) this correct?	23. WRITE LINE NUMBER OF INTERVIEWER (aged 13-49)					
		14. Is he/she now married? 1 = married 2 = widowed 3 = divorced	15. Has he/she been married more than once? 1 = Yes 2 = No	16. What is the date of his/her first marriage? MO YR	17. How old was he/she when he/she first married?	18. Is his/her first spouse still alive? 1 = Yes 2 = No	SON	DAUGHT.	SON	DAUGHT.	SON	DAUGHT.								
	37	38	39	40 41	42 43	44 45	46	47 48	49 50	51 52	53 54	55 56	57 58	59 60						
	X	X	X	X X	X X	X X	X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X						
01	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
02	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
03	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
04	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
05	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
06	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
07	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
08	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
09	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
10	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
11	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
12	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
13	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
14	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
15	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
16	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
17	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															
18	1	2	1 2 3	1	2															

B

Study Code

--	--	--

78 79 80

Part B: Information About the Last Live Birth

LAST LIVE BIRTH (model reference period technique)

INTERVIEWER: ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO WOMEN AGED 13-49 WHO HAVE ALREADY GIVEN BIRTH TO A LIVE CHILD (SEE QUESTION 22 OF PART A).

Card Type	LAST LIVE BIRTH															INTERVIEWER: WRITE THE LINE No. OF THE PERSON WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONS 19-31.									
	24. Line number of woman	25. Name	26. Type of birth 1 = Single 2 = Twin 3 = Triplet			27. Date of Birth DA MO YR			28. Was the birth after the Eidul Fitr of 1979? 1 = Before 2 = After		29. Sex of child? 1 = Male 2 = Female		30. Is the child alive? 1 = Yes 2 = No		31. If the child is dead, what is the date of his/her death? DA MO YR										
16 x x	17 x x	18 x x	19 x x				20 x	21 x x	22 x x	23 x x	24 x x	25 x x	26 x x	27 x	28 x	29 x	30 x x	31 x x	32 x x	33 x x	34 x x	35 x x	36 x x	37 x x	
03				1	2	3							1	2	1	2	1	2							
03				1	2	3							1	2	1	2	1	2							
03				1	2	3							1	2	1	2	1	2							

Card Type	Line number of woman	33. Did you become pregnant after _____ (name in 25)? 1 = No or don't know 2 = Yes, still pregnant 3 = Yes, miscarriage 4 = Yes, stillbirth 5 = Yes, live birth =	34. Type of birth 1 = Single 2 = Twin 3 = Triplet			35. Date of Birth DA MO YR			36. Was the birth after the Eidul Fitr of 1979? 1 = Before 2 = After		37. Sex of child? 1 = Male 2 = Female		38. Is the child alive? 1 = Yes 2 = No		39. If the child is dead, what is the date of his/her death? DA MO YR										
			16 x x	17 x x	18 x x	19 x x	20 x	21 x x	22 x x	23 x x	24 x x	25 x x	26 x	27 x	28 x	29 x	30 x	31 x	32 x x	33 x x	34 x x	35 x x	36 x x	37 x x	38 x x	39 x x	40 x x
03				1	2	3							1	2	1	2	1	2							
03				1	2	3							1	2	1	2	1	2							
03				1	2	3							1	2	1	2	1	2							

Card Type	Line number of woman	40. Did you become pregnant before _____ (name in 25)? 1 = No 2 = Yes, miscarriage 3 = Yes, stillbirth 4 = Yes, live birth =	41. Type of birth 1 = single 2 = twin 3 = triplet			42. Date of Birth DA MO YR			43. Was the birth after the Eidul Fitr of 1979? 1 = Before 2 = After		44. Sex of child? 1 = Male 2 = Female		45. Is the child alive? 1 = Yes 2 = No		46. If the child is dead, what is the date of his/her death? DA MO YR										
			16 x x	17 x x	18 x x	19 x x	20 x	21 x x	22 x x	23 x x	24 x x	25 x x	26 x	27 x	28 x	29 x	30 x	31 x	32 x x	33 x x	34 x x	35 x x	36 x x	37 x x	38 x x
03				1	2	3							1	2	1	2	1	2							
03				1	2	3							1	2	1	2	1	2							
03				1	2	3							1	2	1	2	1	2							

INTERVIEWER: If the answer to question 33 is code "5" DO NOT correct the information in questions 25-31 above.

Study Code

76	75	80
----	----	----

Part C: Dwelling/Household Characteristics

I. Information About the Housing Units

<p>1. Type of building material?</p> <p>1 = cut stone 2 = concrete 3 = cement bricks 4 = mud and stone 5 = other</p> <p>Code <input type="checkbox"/> 18</p>	<p>2. Number of Rooms?</p> <p>1 = one room 2 = two rooms 3 = three rooms 4 = four rooms 5 = five + rooms</p> <p>Code <input type="checkbox"/> 19</p>	<p>3. Type of toilet?</p> <p>1 = private 2 = common 3 = none</p> <p>Code <input type="checkbox"/> 20</p>	<p>4. Source of drinking water?</p> <p>1 = private tap 2 = common tap 3 = tankers 4 = well 5 = other</p> <p>Code <input type="checkbox"/> 21</p>	<p>5. Type of illumination?</p> <p>1 = electricity 2 = Kerosene lamp 3 = other</p> <p>Code <input type="checkbox"/> 22</p>	<p>6. Type of heating?</p> <p>1 = central 2 = Kerosene or Diesel 3 = wood/coal 4 = none 5 = other</p> <p>Code <input type="checkbox"/> 23</p>	<p>7. Housing Unit/Tenancy Status?</p> <p>1 = owned 2 = rented 3 = other</p> <p>Code <input type="checkbox"/> 24</p>	<p>8. Religion?</p> <p>1 = Muslim 2 = Christian 3 = Other</p> <p>Code <input type="checkbox"/> 25</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	---

II. Does the Household Have Any of the Following?

<p>9. Bicycle</p> <p>1 = Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/> 26</p>	<p>10. Private Car</p> <p>1 = Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/> 27</p>	<p>11. Refrigerator</p> <p>1 = Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/> 28</p>	<p>12. Washing Machine</p> <p>1 = Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/> 29</p>	<p>13. Radio/ Recorder</p> <p>1 = Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/> 30</p>	<p>14. Television</p> <p>1 = Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/> 31</p>	<p>15. Telephone</p> <p>1 = Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/> 32</p>	<p>16. Cooking Gas</p> <p>1 = Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/> 33</p>	<p>17. Sewing Machine</p> <p>1 = Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No <input type="checkbox"/> 34</p>
--	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	--

18. What is the main source of income?

1 = agriculture
2 = Employed in public sector
3 = Employed in private sector
4 = Self-employed (other than agriculture)
5 = Other (specify) 35

19. Has any member of the household died since Eidul Fitr 1979? 1 = Yes 2 = No 36

Serial Number	Name	20. Relationship	21. Sex		22. Age at Death	23. Date of Death		
			1 = Male	2 = Female		DA	MO	YR
			17	X	38 39	40 41	42 43	44 45
					XX	XX	XX	XX
1.			1	2				
			46		47 48	49 50	51 52	53 54
2.			1	2				
			55		56 57	58 59	60 61	62 63
3.			1	2				
			64		65 66	67 68	69 70	71 72
4.			1	2				

Family type 73

Total number of persons in the household 74 75

Study Code 76 77 78

Chapter 2. Background Characteristics

2.1 Introduction

For each person that was enumerated in the 1981 JDS, information on certain background characteristics was obtained. Specifically, data were obtained on age, sex, area of residence, and level of education of all respondents. In this chapter, distributions of the survey population by these characteristics are provided.

Before the results are presented, it is important to point out that the questionnaire for the survey included two questions to distinguish between the *de jure* population (those who answered yes to the question "do you usually live here") and *de facto* population (those who answered yes to the question "did you sleep here last night"). Ninety-seven percent of all individuals (98,936) enumerated in the survey answered yes to both questions. Thus, the difference between *de jure* (98,641) and *de facto* (96,319) was only slight. However, for the sake of consistency and to have the basis similar to that of population censuses and past demographic surveys undertaken in Jordan, all tabulations from the 1981 JDS were based on *de facto* population only.

2.2 Area of Residence

For the purpose of this study, localities in Jordan were classified into two categories, namely rural (with population of less than 5000) and urban (with population of 5000 or more). Because of their size and importance, the data for the three large cities of Amman, Zarka, and Irbid, each with populations of more than 100,000, will usually be given separately. Thus, a three-way classification of area of residence (rural, the three cities, and other urban) is used in this report. As the data in Table 2.1 indicate, a large majority of the Jordan population (71.6 percent) resides in places classified as urban. The three cities account for about one-half (46 percent) of the total population, and almost two-thirds (63 percent) of the urban population.

Table 2.1 Distribution of the Surveyed Population by Area of Residence, Jordan, 1981

Area of Residence	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Total	96,319	100.0
Rural	27,361	28.4
Urban	68,958	71.6
<i>Cities of Amman, Zarka, and Irbid</i>	44,208	45.9
<i>Other Urban</i>	24,750	25.7

2.3 Age and Sex Composition

The data on age and sex composition of populations are of prime importance in demographic studies. However, experience indicates that reporting of ages in populations, especially of developing countries, suffers from the problem of age heaping or age preference, i.e., the tendency of respondents to report their ages having the same terminal digit. The extent of the age heaping or digit preference in the age data from the 1981 JDS was, therefore, investigated by computing the Myers' Index (Shryock and Siegel, 1971), which provides a summary measure for overall digit preference and also identifies terminal digits which are preferred or avoided by the respondents. For the 1981 JDS, the value of the summary index was 10 (on the scale of 0 to 180) for males and 14 for females. The quality of age reporting in the 1981 JDS appears to be superior to that of the 1976 Jordan Fertility Survey for which values of the summary index were comparatively high - 42 for males and 49 for females. Nevertheless, the computation for the 1981 JDS indicated preference for reporting ages with terminal digits "0" and "5" at the expense of reporting ages with terminal digits "1" and "9". To minimize this problem, age composition results are presented in terms of five-year age groups.

The distribution of population by five-year age groups by sex for Jordan is presented in Table 2.2 and depicted in the form of an age pyramid in Figure 2.1. Overall, the Jordan population is relatively young, with 51.2 percent under age 15 and 2.5 percent in ages 65 and over. The population pyramid has a very broad base and narrows rapidly and conforms to the pattern typical of relatively high fertility, young populations.

Some variation in the age distribution by area of residence exists (see Table 2.3). The percent of total population under age 15 is somewhat higher in the rural (53.9) than in the urban (50.2) areas. Also, percent of population age 65 and over is slightly higher in rural (2.9) than in urban (2.3) areas. Within urban areas, the three cities have slightly lower percentages of population in very young ages (under 15) and higher percentages of population in older ages (65 and over) than in the other urban areas. These differentials reflect variations in fertility and migration that may exist among different areas.

With regard to sex composition, pertinent sex ratios, (the number of males per 100 females) by age are given in Table 2.2 (Col. 5). The data indicate that for the total population of Jordan there are about 104 males for every 100 females. Most past demographic surveys and censuses in Jordan report an excess of males over females, although male excess of such magnitude is not common in most populations. The sex ratios, however, vary by age. Two points which are worth noting are: (1) a deficiency of males in the age groups 25-44, perhaps a result of greater migration over the past several years of males than females to nearby countries, especially the Gulf states, to work, and (2) an excess of males in the age groups 65 and over, which is contrary to the general expectation because males usually have higher mortality than females. A combination of factors, however, including greater under-enumeration of older women than men, differential age misreporting by sex and, perhaps, historical mortality differentials in Jordan, could be responsible for this finding.

Table 2.2 Percent Distribution of Population by Age
and Sex and Sex Ratio by Age, Jordan, 1981

Age Group (1)	Both Sexes (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	Sex Ratio (5)
0	3.68	1.88	1.80	104.7
1-4	14.53	7.42	7.11	104.4
5-9	17.02	8.79	8.23	106.9
10-14	15.98	8.30	7.68	108.1
15-19	12.68	6.46	6.22	103.8
20-24	7.27	3.75	3.52	106.5
25-29	4.85	2.31	2.54	90.7
30-34	4.05	1.81	2.24	80.9
35-39	4.34	2.04	2.30	89.1
40-44	3.75	1.83	1.93	94.8
45-49	3.09	1.73	1.36	126.7
50-54	3.00	1.39	1.61	86.8
55-59	1.74	0.94	0.80	117.8
60-64	1.52	0.82	0.70	117.2
65+	2.51	1.41	1.10	128.5
Total	100.00	50.88	49.12	103.6

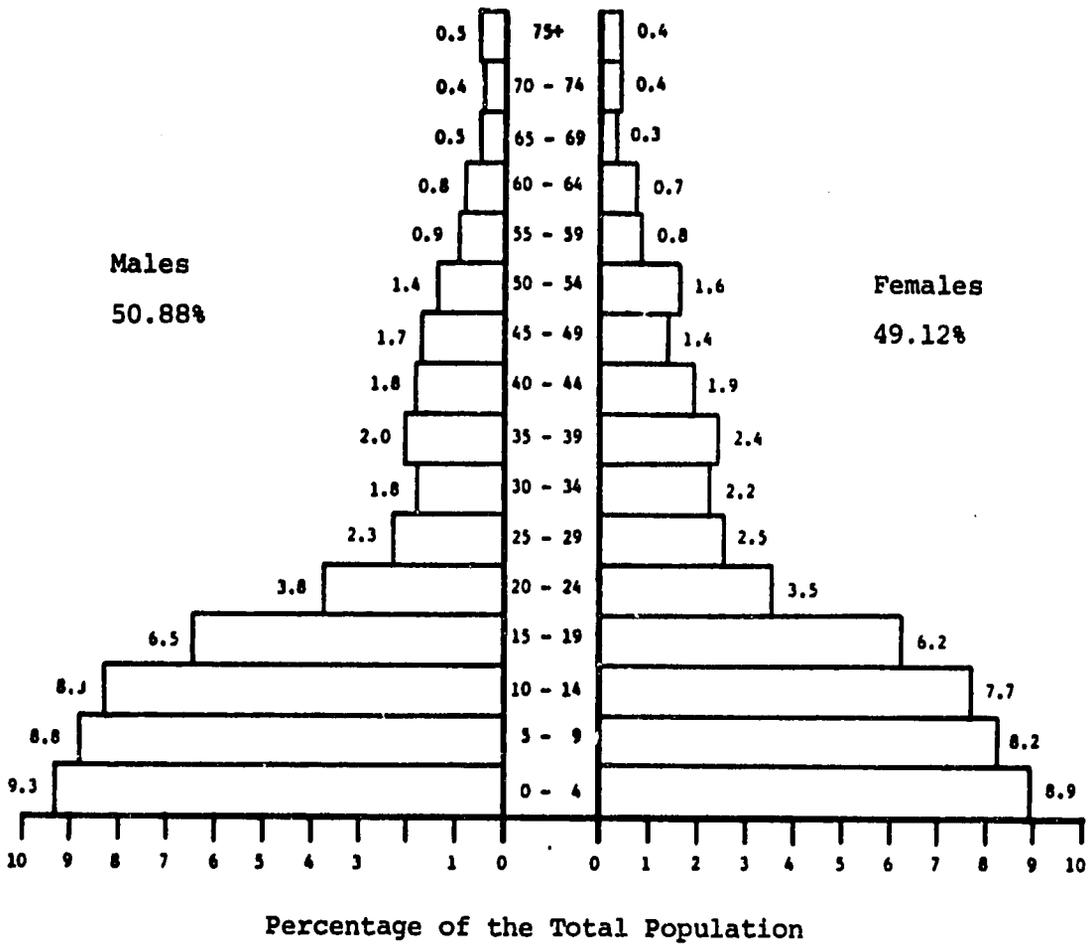


Table 2.3 Percent Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area of Residence, Jordan, 1981

AGE GROUP (1)	U R B A N									R U R A L		
	TOTAL			CITIES OF AMMAN, ZARKA AND IRBID			OTHER URBAN					
	Both Sexes (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Both Sexes (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Both Sexes (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Both Sexes (11)	Males (12)	Females (13)
0-4	17.5	8.9	8.6	16.8	8.5	8.3	18.6	9.6	9.0	20.0	10.3	9.7
5-9	16.6	8.5	8.1	16.0	8.2	7.8	17.5	9.1	8.4	18.2	9.5	8.7
10-14	16.1	8.3	7.7	15.9	8.3	7.6	16.4	8.5	7.9	15.7	8.2	7.5
15-19	13.1	6.8	6.4	13.4	6.9	6.5	12.7	6.5	6.2	11.6	5.7	5.9
20-24	7.7	4.0	3.7	8.2	4.3	3.9	6.9	3.5	3.4	6.2	3.1	3.1
25-29	4.9	2.4	2.5	5.1	2.6	2.5	4.6	2.1	2.5	4.7	2.0	2.7
30-34	4.1	1.8	2.3	4.2	1.9	2.3	4.0	1.8	2.2	3.9	1.7	2.2
35-39	4.5	2.2	2.3	4.7	2.3	2.4	4.0	1.8	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.2
40-44	3.8	1.9	1.9	3.9	1.9	2.0	3.7	1.8	1.9	3.5	1.6	1.9
45-49	3.2	1.8	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.3	2.8	1.6	1.2
50-54	3.1	1.4	1.6	3.1	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.6
55-59	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.8
60-64	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.9
65+	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.9	1.7	1.2
Total	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	50.4	49.6

2.4 Level of Education

Information on education in the survey was ascertained in terms of highest level of schooling achieved. Table 2.4 provides, within each age category, the percent distribution by level of education. Overall, about 30 percent of the population 15 and over had no formal education. An additional 13 percent did not complete the first grade of primary level (i.e., read and write category). However, a rise in level of education of the population is evident as the percent of population with no education decreases progressively from older to younger age groups of respondents.

Data in Table 2.4 indicate sex differentials in education commonly observed in traditional societies, i.e., a higher level of education for males than females. However, this differential narrows progressively from older to younger ages. For example, for 50-54 years of age, 42.6 percent of males and 86.6 percent of females had no education, a difference of about 44 percent. However, for 15-19 years of age, 1.5 percent of males and 7.3 percent of females had no education, a difference of only 6 percent.

Table 2.4 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, SEX, LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE, JORDAN, 1981

AGE GROUP	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ AND WRITE	PRI-MARY	PREPAR-ATORY	SECOND-ARY	INSTI-TUTE	UNIVER-SITY	NOT STATED
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>									
15-19	100.00	4.31	7.11	27.46	49.53	11.05	0.43	0.04	0.05
20-24	100.00	8.52	9.45	19.77	18.99	29.10	10.44	3.67	0.06
25-29	100.00	16.96	14.01	21.82	15.32	15.32	8.34	8.19	0.04
30-34	100.00	28.86	16.18	18.34	12.24	10.93	5.40	8.02	0.03
35-39	100.00	37.86	17.91	17.94	8.78	8.28	2.97	6.24	0.02
40-44	100.00	50.35	18.01	12.81	7.05	6.20	1.66	3.76	0.17
45-49	100.00	54.79	22.10	11.82	4.40	3.53	0.81	2.45	0.10
50-54	100.00	66.14	18.42	8.07	3.36	2.60	0.28	1.07	0.07
55-59	100.00	65.05	20.08	8.15	3.06	2.28	0.24	0.78	0.36
60-64	100.00	74.36	15.40	5.77	1.65	1.51	0.14	0.69	0.48
65-69	100.00	77.90	12.53	5.66	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.67	0.54
70-74	100.00	83.48	9.60	3.07	0.51	1.41	0.13	1.02	0.77
75+	100.00	90.25	6.17	1.79	0.11	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.35
TOTAL	100.00	30.19	13.17	18.25	20.24	11.42	3.42	3.18	0.13
<u>MALES</u>									
15-19	100.00	1.48	5.80	27.66	52.81	11.83	0.32	0.05	0.05
20-24	100.00	2.38	7.00	19.71	20.54	35.46	9.88	4.95	0.08
25-29	100.00	5.98	10.80	21.86	18.76	20.20	9.40	13.00	0.00
30-34	100.00	9.34	14.49	21.71	17.30	16.49	5.78	14.89	0.00
35-39	100.00	13.55	20.51	25.28	12.69	12.74	3.76	11.47	0.00
40-44	100.00	25.64	24.05	19.50	10.92	10.29	2.44	7.05	0.11
45-49	100.00	35.82	31.19	16.77	6.07	4.75	1.26	4.15	0.00
50-54	100.00	42.55	31.45	13.93	5.51	3.87	0.60	2.09	0.00
55-59	100.00	46.56	30.93	12.75	4.88	3.10	0.33	1.33	0.11
60-64	100.00	60.64	20.20	8.41	2.29	2.68	0.13	1.27	0.38
65-69	100.00	68.42	18.54	8.24	1.83	2.06	0.00	0.92	0.00
70-74	100.00	73.08	16.83	5.05	0.48	2.16	0.24	1.68	0.48
75+	100.00	85.94	9.70	3.17	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.59
TOTAL	100.00	18.20	15.03	20.60	23.05	14.36	3.55	5.13	0.07
<u>FEMALES</u>									
15-19	100.00	7.26	8.48	27.25	46.13	10.25	0.55	0.03	0.05
20-24	100.00	15.07	12.06	19.85	17.34	22.32	11.03	2.30	0.03
25-29	100.00	26.92	16.92	21.78	12.19	10.89	7.38	3.83	0.08
30-34	100.00	44.65	17.55	15.61	8.15	6.44	5.09	2.45	0.05
35-39	100.00	59.52	15.60	11.40	5.29	4.30	2.26	1.58	0.05
40-44	100.00	73.76	12.28	6.47	3.39	2.32	0.92	0.65	0.22
45-49	100.00	78.83	10.59	5.56	2.28	1.98	0.23	0.30	0.23
50-54	100.00	86.61	7.12	2.98	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.19	0.13
55-59	100.00	86.81	7.31	2.74	0.91	1.31	0.13	0.13	0.65
60-64	100.00	90.45	5.07	2.69	0.90	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.60
65-69	100.00	91.48	3.93	1.97	0.66	0.33	0.00	0.33	1.31
70-74	100.00	95.34	1.37	0.82	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.27	1.10
75+	100.00	95.87	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	2.33
TOTAL	100.00	42.28	11.30	15.87	17.41	8.45	3.29	1.21	0.18

Chapter 3. Nuptiality

3.1 Introduction

The 1981 JDS questionnaire included several questions related to nuptiality. Specifically, all individuals enumerated in the survey who were over 12 years of age were asked to report their marital status at the time of the survey, and those who reported to have been ever married were asked to provide information on date of first marriage, age at first marriage and whether married more than once. Based on these data, results of the analyses pertaining to three aspects of nuptiality: (i) current marital status, (ii) age at marriage, and (iii) marital stability, are presented and discussed in this chapter.

3.2 Marital Status

The data on percent distribution of males and females by current marital status are given in Table 3.1. These statistics indicate that marriage is a universal phenomenon for both males and females in Jordan, as 99 percent of males and 97 percent of females were married by age 50. In spite of this similarity, there are important differences between males and females in their age distribution of current marital status. Men tended to marry later than women, with the result that while 85 percent of men are single at age 20-24, only 46.2 percent of women are single by this age. This difference in percent single persists until age 30-34, at which age about 13 percent of men and 7 percent of women remain single.

Although the percent divorced for both men and women is small, a slightly higher percent of women (between 0.1 and 1.4) than men (between 0.1 and 0.7) reported themselves as currently divorced. With regard to widowhood, as one might expect, percent widowed increased with age for both men and women. However, the increase in the percent figure is much larger for females (from 0.3 percent at age 20-24 to 8.1 percent at age 45-49) than for males (from 0.1 percent at age 20-24 to 0.4 percent at age 45-49). Overall, a larger percent of women than men reported themselves as currently widowed. These observed differences between men and women with regard to widowhood and divorce are probably the result of the higher level of mortality among males than females and/or the higher frequency of remarriage among males than females.

Similar data on marital status distribution by area of rural-urban residence are also presented in Table 3.1. Overall, differentials in the marital status distribution by area of residence are small. However, data on percent of men and women who remain single by age indicate some differences in the timing of marriage by area of residence. For men, for example, the percent reported as single at age 25-29 in the three cities is 41 percent, as compared to 34 percent in both rural and other urban areas. Similarly, for women, the percent reported as single at age 20-24 is 48 percent in the three cities, 45 percent in the other urban areas, and 41 percent in rural areas. These data indicate that both men and women tend to marry at somewhat older ages in the three cities than in the rural and other urban areas.

Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Males and Females by Marital Status,
by Area of Residence and Age Group, Jordan 1981

Area of Residence	Age Group	MALES				FEMALES			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Total	15-19	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	87.1	12.8	0.0	0.1
	20-24	85.0	14.9	0.0	0.1	46.2	52.7	0.3	0.9
	25-29	37.9	61.4	0.0	0.7	17.3	80.6	0.8	1.4
	30-34	12.8	87.0	0.1	0.2	6.9	90.8	1.7	0.6
	35-39	3.5	96.0	0.1	0.5	3.6	92.7	3.2	0.5
	40-44	1.2	98.3	0.3	0.2	2.9	91.6	4.8	0.7
	45-49	0.8	98.6	0.4	0.2	2.7	88.7	8.1	0.5
Rural	15-19	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	83.6	16.3	0.0	0.0
	20-24	82.4	17.5	0.0	0.1	40.9	58.0	0.1	0.9
	25-29	34.5	65.0	0.0	0.6	15.0	83.2	0.5	1.4
	30-34	10.2	89.2	0.2	0.4	7.1	90.7	1.7	0.5
	35-39	2.3	97.3	0.0	0.4	3.3	93.2	3.3	0.2
	40-44	1.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	92.2	5.5	0.8
	45-49	0.9	99.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	91.6	6.0	0.6
Urban	15-19	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	88.3	11.5	0.0	0.2
	20-24	85.8	14.0	0.0	0.2	47.9	50.9	0.3	0.9
	25-29	39.1	60.0	0.1	0.7	18.2	79.5	0.9	1.4
	30-34	13.9	86.0	0.1	0.1	6.8	90.8	1.7	0.7
	35-39	3.8	95.6	0.4	0.5	3.8	92.5	3.1	0.6
	40-44	1.1	98.2	0.5	0.2	3.4	91.4	4.5	0.6
	45-49	0.8	98.4	0.9	0.3	3.0	87.7	8.9	0.4
Cities of Amman, Zarka, & Irbid	15-19	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	88.6	11.2	0.1	0.1
	20-24	85.7	14.0	0.0	0.2	49.2	49.6	0.2	1.0
	25-29	41.4	58.2	0.0	0.4	19.0	79.5	0.2	1.3
	30-34	15.3	84.6	0.0	0.1	7.6	90.2	1.7	0.5
	35-39	4.5	95.1	0.0	0.4	3.8	92.0	3.6	0.7
	40-44	1.4	97.9	0.4	0.4	4.1	91.2	3.9	0.8
	45-49	0.6	98.4	0.6	0.4	2.6	88.0	9.1	0.3
Other Urban	15-19	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	87.8	12.0	0.0	0.2
	20-24	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	53.6	0.5	0.6
	25-29	34.3	64.2	0.2	1.3	16.8	79.5	2.2	1.5
	30-34	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	91.8	1.6	1.1
	35-39	2.2	96.9	0.2	0.7	3.8	93.4	2.2	0.6
	40-44	0.7	98.9	0.4	0.0	2.1	91.9	5.7	0.2
	45-49	1.2	98.3	0.2	0.3	3.6	87.2	8.5	0.6

Since changes in the percent of women who ever marry by age have implications for the level and age pattern of fertility, a comparison of such data from the 1981 JDS with those from the 1972 NFS and 1976 JFS is made in Table 3.2. The data indicate a uniform decrease between 1972 and 1981 in the percent of women who ever married for all age groups. This decrease is more pronounced for women under 30 years of age and thus indicates a trend of rising age at marriage of women in Jordan.

Table 3.2 Percentage of Women Ever Married
by Age, Jordan, 1972, 1976, and 1981

Age Group (1)	NFS ¹ 1972 (2)	JFS ² 1976 (3)	JDS 1981 (4)
15-19	30.4	19.5	12.9
20-24	73.0	64.1	53.8
25-29	92.9	87.4	82.7
30-34	96.4	95.3	93.1
35-39	97.4	97.4	96.4
40-44	98.2	98.0	97.1
45-49	95.4	98.3	97.3

Sources: ¹Department of Statistics. (1976). *The National Fertility Survey in Jordan, 1972*. Amman: Department of Statistics, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. p. 28.

²_____. (1979). *Jordan Fertility Survey, 1976, Principal Report, Volume 1*. Amman: Department of Statistics, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. p. 27.

3.3 Age at Marriage

The age at which Jordanian women marry is an important intermediate variable affecting the level of fertility in Jordan. The mean age at which men or women first marry can be approximated by an indirect measure, singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM), computed from cross-sectional data on proportion single of men or women reported by a census or survey (Shryock and Siegel, 1971). The measure SMAM provides an estimate of number of years lived in a single state by those who marry before age 50.

The SMAM values for men and women from the 1981 JDS are presented in Table 3.3. The estimates indicate that in Jordan, on average, men remain single for 26.8 years and women remain single for 22.8 years before they marry the first time. These estimates compared with the 1976 JFS estimate of 26.0 for males and 21.6 for females indicates a rise in age at marriage of both men and women in the recent past in Jordan.

Table 3.3 Estimate of Singulate Mean Age at Marriage for Males and Females by Area of Residence, Jordan, 1981

Area of Residence	SEX	
	Males	Females
Total	26.8	22.8
Rural	26.4	22.4
Urban	27.0	23.0
<i>Cities of Amman, Zarka, and Irbid</i>	27.3	23.2
<i>Other Urban</i>	26.5	22.6

The SMAM values by area of residence are also shown in Table 3.3. In each residence category, women marry about four years earlier than men. The data show that differentials in the SMAM values by area of residence are small, i.e., age at marriage of both men and women in the three cities (27.3 and 23.2 respectively) is only slightly higher than in the other urban (26.5 and 22.6 respectively) or the rural areas (26.4 and 22.4 respectively).

As reported earlier, direct data on age at first marriage were also collected in the 1981 JDS. From these data, estimates for successive older age cohorts of median age of marriage, i.e., age by which 50% of a cohort married for the first time, are obtained and shown in Table 3.4. A clear trend towards later marriages for both males and females is evidenced by substantial increases in the median age at marriage of younger age cohorts. For males, median age at marriage rises from around 24 for 40-44 and 45-49 years old to 25.8 for 25-29 years old. For females, median age is about 19 for the age cohorts above age 35 and rises to 22.2 for the age cohort 20-24. This rising trend in age at marriage is consistent with the results of SMAM values from the 1976 JFS and 1981 JDS.

Table 3.4 Median Age at First Marriage by Sex and Age, Jordan, 1981

Age Group (1)	Males (2)	Females (3)
20-24	N.A.	22.2
25-29	25.8	20.6
30-34	25.1	19.3
35-39	24.8	18.8
40-44	24.1	18.9
45-49	23.9	19.0

3.4 Married More Than Once

Some approximate information on marriage stability and/or frequency or remarriage can be obtained from the data on percent of ever-married men and women who marry more than once. Such data for Jordan by area of residence are presented in Table 3.5. Overall data show a relatively high level of marital stability in Jordan, as only about 4 percent of all women and 12 percent of all men had married more than once. The data, however, indicate differences in the percentages for men and women who married more than once. For the total population 15 and over, as well as within each age group, a higher percent of males than females had married more than once. This tends to suggest that men are more likely to remarry than women after their marriage is dissolved due to divorce or widowhood. However, this suggestion should be taken with caution because a higher percentage of men with more than one marriage may in part be due to polygamy.

Table 3.5 Percent of Ever-Married Males and Females
Who Have Been Married More Than Once
by Age, Jordan, 1981

Age Group (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	URBAN		
			Total (4)	Amman, Zarka, & Irbid (5)	Other Urban (6)

FEMALES

15-19	0.8	1.1	0.6	.9	0.0
20-24	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.8
25-29	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.9	3.0
30-34	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.7
35-39	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.7	4.7
40-44	3.7	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
45-49	4.2	6.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
50-54	6.0	6.6	5.8	5.3	6.7
55-59	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.7	7.3
60+	8.2	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.4	4.2

MALES

15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	3.3
25-29	4.9	5.9	4.5	5.1	3.4
30-34	5.7	5.9	5.7	4.3	8.1
35-39	7.6	9.8	6.8	5.7	9.4
40-44	9.7	12.9	8.6	6.5	12.6
45-49	12.9	19.3	10.7	9.6	13.1
50-54	16.0	18.4	15.2	13.0	19.1
55-59	17.3	24.5	14.7	13.4	17.2
60+	26.0	29.8	24.0	21.5	28.3
Total	12.1	16.0	10.9	9.3	13.9

Chapter 4. Fertility

4.1 Introduction

The 1981 JDS questionnaire included three sets of questions for collecting data on fertility. The first set relates to cumulative fertility of women and included questions about children ever born to ever-married women. The second set relates to current fertility and contained questions for each ever-married woman about her recent reference period births. The third set relates to own-children data. For each child listed in the household, a question was asked so that he or she could be linked with his or her own mother. Fertility estimates based on these data sets are provided in sections 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 of this chapter.

4.2 Children Ever Born Data

Data on children ever born were obtained from ever-married women aged 13 and over enumerated in the survey, by asking a series of seven questions. Each ever-married woman was asked about the number of her own sons and daughters who were living with her, who were living somewhere else, and who had died. A final question on number of total children she had ever borne was essentially a consistency check. This series of questions is considered to be the most appropriate for collecting data on children ever born (World Fertility Survey, 1975; International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, 1978).

From these data, estimates of lifetime fertility¹, i.e., mean number of children ever born, for ever-married women are derived. These estimates are discussed in section 4.2.2. Since, in Jordan almost all childbearing occurs within marriage, these data are also appropriate for computing estimates of lifetime fertility of all women. These are provided in Section 4.2.1.

4.2.1 Mean Number of Children Ever Born - All Women

Data on mean number of children ever born per woman by age of woman for Jordan from the 1981 JDS are presented in Table 4.1 along with similar data from the 1972 National Fertility Survey and the 1976 Jordan Fertility Survey. The results from the 1981 JDS are compatible with the results of earlier

¹Although information on children ever born was collected from all women aged 13 and over, estimates of lifetime fertility in this analysis are limited to women 15 through 49 years of age. Women under 15 years are excluded as no births were reported for them. Cumulative fertility measures for women 50 years and over are not analyzed (although basic data are provided in Part III of this report) because of the common problem of under reporting of births by older women. Data for women 15-49 years old appeared to be satisfactory. The sex ratio of all children reported by these women is 104, a plausible figure, and mean parity of women increases with age to peak at age group 45-49.

Table 4.1 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per Woman
by Age of Women from Various Surveys, Jordan,
1972, 1976, and 1981

Age Group of Women (1)	1972 NFS ¹ (2)	1976 JFS ² (3)	1981 JDS (4)	% Change	
				1972 to 76	1976 to 81
15-19	.23	.17	.10	-26.1	-41.2
20-24	1.73	1.52	1.18	-12.1	-22.4
25-29	.99	3.55	3.33	-11.0	-6.2
30-34	5.85	5.62	5.38	-3.9	-4.3
35-39	7.16	7.22	7.04	+0.8	-2.5
40-44	7.64	8.09	8.09	+5.9	-0.0
45-49	7.21	8.42	8.40	+16.8	-0.2
15-49	3.77	3.48	3.42	-7.7	-2.0

Sources: ¹Department of Statistics. (1976). *The National Fertility Survey in Jordan, 1972*. Amman: Department of Statistics, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. p. 47.

²Abdel-Aziz, Abdallah. (1983). *Evaluation of the Jordan Fertility Survey, 1976*. Scientific Reports, No. 42. London: World Fertility Survey. p. 17.

surveys in the sense that they indicate a very high level of fertility of the Jordanian women. In 1981, the overall mean number of children ever born per woman 15-49 years of age was 3.4, and women with completed fertility, i.e., 45-49 years old had, on average, 8.4 children. Nevertheless, when data from the three surveys are compared, there is some evidence of a fertility decline in Jordan. Between 1972 and 1976 the data indicate that parity values (mean number of children) declined for women under 35 and increased for women over 35. An earlier study (Abdel-Aziz, 1983) suggests that this increase in the parity values was a result of an under-reporting of births in the 1972 survey by women over 35 years of age. This appears to be confirmed by the findings of the 1981 JDS, as the parity values of women over 35 are compatible with those from the 1976 JFS, but higher than those from the 1972 NFS. Between 1976 and 1981, parity values also declined for all age groups of women under 40 years of age, but remained unchanged for women over 40. Declines in average parities were relatively larger for women under 25 years (41% for 15-19 and 22% for 20-24) and progressively smaller for women over 25 years (6% for 25-29, 4% for 30-34, and 3% for 35-39). As reported later, declines in marital fertility of women were to some extent responsible for these declines in the parity values.

The 1981 JDS collected information on two background characteristics, area of residence and level of education of women. Data on mean parity of women by these two characteristics were analyzed and presented in Tables 4.2 and 4.3, respectively. With regard to area of residence, the data indicated a lower fertility in the urban than in the rural areas. Within the urban population, fertility was lower in the three cities than in other urban areas. Overall mean parity of women 15-49 living in the three cities was 3.24; in the other urban areas, 3.51; and in the rural areas, 3.60. This pattern of differentials by residence holds for all age groups of women. However, parity values by age indicate that differentials by area of residence are proportionately greater for women under 25 than for women over 25 years of age.

Table 4.2 Mean Number of Children Per Woman by Age of Women and Residence, Jordan, 1981

Age Group (1)	Average Number of Children Per Woman				
	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban		
			Total (4)	Cities of Amman, Zarka & Irbid (5)	Other Urban (6)
15-19	.10	.13	.09	.09	.10
20-24	1.18	1.38	1.11	1.06	1.22
25-29	3.33	3.60	3.21	3.06	3.50
30-34	5.38	5.66	5.28	5.13	5.54
35-39	7.04	7.07	7.02	6.82	7.41
40-44	8.09	8.48	7.94	7.75	8.31
45-49	8.40	8.54	8.35	8.35	8.36
15-49	3.41	3.60	3.33	3.24	3.51

Strong inverse relationships between level of education and level of cumulative fertility (mean parity) of women is evidenced by the data in Table 4.3. With a few exceptions, mean number of children per woman within each age group declines with increase in the level of education. For example, the mean parity of completed fertility of women, i.e., 45-49 years old, decreases from 8.9 for women with no schooling to 6.7 for women with a primary education, and to 2.7 for women with an institute or university education.

Table 4.3 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per Woman by Age and Education of Women, Jordan, 1981

Age Group (1)	No Schooling (2)	Read and Write (3)	Primary (4)	Preparatory (5)	Secondary (6)	Institute and University (7)
15-19	0.24	0.24	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.03
20-24	1.86	1.80	1.81	1.21	0.39	0.19
25-29	4.05	3.92	3.99	3.09	1.82	1.15
30-34	6.05	6.01	5.50	4.95	2.99	2.32
35-39	7.57	7.50	6.87	5.73	3.98	2.56
40-44	8.65	7.55	6.84	5.65	3.53	3.34
45-49	8.86	7.70	6.66	5.33	3.88	2.71
15-49	6.44	4.18	2.34	0.95	0.95	1.07

4.2.2 Mean Number of Children Ever Born - Ever-Married Women

Table 4.4 shows data on mean number of children ever born per ever-married woman by age of women from the 1981 JDS and compares them with similar data from the 1972 NFS and 1976 JFS. Overall, mean parity of ever-married women 15-49 years old was 5.57, or about 1.2 children greater than the mean parity of all women 15-49 years.

Some information on time trends in marital fertility can be ascertained from the average parity values of ever-married women for 1972, 1976, and 1981. Usual caution should be exercised in drawing inferences from statistics based on data of different surveys. Data for 1972 and 1976 indicate that mean parity values of ever-married women are either the same or differ only slightly. This suggests that changes in marital fertility between 1972 and 1976 were only slight. However, mean parity values of ever-married women in 1981 are smaller than in 1976. This suggests that between 1976 and 1981 there was some decline in the marital fertility of women. Thus, observed declines in the parity values of all women between 1976 and 1981 (Table 4.1), at least in part, were due to declines in the marital fertility of women.

Data on differences of mean parities of ever-married women by area of residence and education of women are presented in Table 4.5 and 4.6,

Table 4.4 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per
Ever-Married Woman by Age of Women from
Various Surveys, Jordan, 1972, 1976, and 1981

Age Group (1)	1972 NFS ¹ (2)	1976 JFS ¹ (3)	1981 JDS (4)	% Change	
				1972 to 1976 (5)	1976 to 1981 (6)
15-19	0.8	1.0	0.8	+25	-20
20-24	2.4	2.5	2.2	+4	-12
25-29	4.4	4.1	4.0	-8	-2
30-34	6.1	6.0	5.8	-2	-3
35-39	7.5	7.5	7.3	0	-3
40-44	8.3	8.3	8.3	0	0
45-49	8.2	8.6	8.6	+5	0

Source: ¹Department of Statistics. (1979). *Jordan Fertility Survey, 1976, Principal Report, Volume 1*. Amman: Department of Statistics, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. p. 37.

respectively. With regard to area of residence, differences in lifetime of ever-married women were small. However, ever-married women in the cities of Amman, Zarka, and Irbid appear to have lower fertility (mean parity) in all age groups between 20-44 years than women in the remainder of the country. It should be noted that differentials in the mean parity of all women by area of residence (Table 4.2) were relatively more pronounced than the mean parity of ever-married women, probably due to differences in marriage patterns that exist among the areas.

Differentials in lifetime fertility of ever-married women by education are quite pronounced (Table 4.6). With few exceptions, mean parity of ever-married women within each age group declines with increase in the level of education. These results are consistent with the results from the 1976 JFS.

4.3 Current Fertility - Reference Period Data

Information on current fertility was obtained by asking a series of questions of each ever-married woman about her last live birth and about her pregnancy before and after the last live birth. For each birth that was identified, information on data of birth and whether the birth occurred before, or after the 1979 Eidul Fitr (an important Moslem religious holiday which occurred on August 23) was obtained. On the basis of this information, births that occurred between the 1979 Eidul Fitr and the survey date (between November 10, 1981 and January 31, 1982) were separately classified. These births (N=8,082), which cover an interval of approximately

Table 4.5 Average Number of Children Per Ever-Married Woman by Age of Women and Residence, Jordan, 1981

Age Group (1)	Average Number of Children Per Woman				
	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban		
			Total (4)	Cities of Amman, Zarka & Irbid (5)	Other Urban (6)
15-19	.78	.79	.77	.79	.82
20-24	2.19	2.34	2.13	2.09	2.23
25-29	4.03	4.24	3.92	3.77	4.21
30-34	5.78	6.09	5.73	5.55	5.86
35-39	7.30	7.31	7.44	7.09	7.70
40-44	8.33	8.62	8.39	8.08	8.49
45-49	8.63	8.70	8.61	8.57	8.67

Table 4.6 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per Ever-Married Woman by Age and Education of Women, Jordan, 1981

Age Group (1)	No Schooling (2)	Read and Write (3)	Primary (4)	Prepa- ratory (5)	Secondary (6)	Institute and Uni- versity (7)
15-19	0.80	0.89	0.93	0.65	0.47	0.50
20-24	2.55	2.56	2.49	2.06	1.28	0.88
25-29	4.56	4.52	4.39	3.74	2.62	1.91
30-34	6.28	6.32	5.92	5.31	3.64	2.91
35-39	7.79	7.70	7.01	5.98	4.20	3.35
40-44	8.81	7.94	7.27	5.93	4.11	3.59
45-49	8.99	7.99	7.25	5.52	4.59	4.75
15-49	7.16	5.54	4.33	3.24	2.57	2.27

2.32 years centering on October 1980, are the basis for the estimates of current fertility.

4.3.1 Levels and Differentials

The estimates of age-specific fertility for Jordan and by area of residence, based on the reference period birth data are presented in Table 4.7. They were computed as follows: first, the reference period births of a residence category were classified by standard five-year age groups of women to provide numerators for rates. Second, for all women of the same residence category, person-years of exposure, i.e., interval between the 1979 Eidul Fitr day and their interview date, were obtained and aggregated into five-year age groups of women to provide the denominators for the rates. Third, fertility rates by age for the residence category were obtained by dividing the number of births by age with corresponding person-years by age. Finally, rates so computed were adjusted by a simple interpolation procedure for the fact that women were, on average, 1.16 years younger at the time their children were born than their recorded age in the survey.

The age-specific fertility schedule in Table 4.7 for Jordan resembles a high fertility, broad-peak, age pattern. The fertility rate was low at ages 15-19 (87 per 1,000), rose sharply at ages 20-24 (252) and reached a peak in ages 25-29 (340) and, thereafter, declined in the age intervals 30-34 (316) and 35-39 (239), and more rapidly in the age interval 40-44 (134) and 45-49 (49).

Crude birth rate¹ and total fertility rate as implied by these age-specific fertility rates were also estimated and are shown in Table 4.7. For Jordan, the total fertility rate was estimated as 7.1 children per woman and the crude birth rate was 38.4 births per 1,000 population.

Variations in the level of current fertility by area of residence (Table 4.7) exist. The total fertility rate increased from about 6.4 children per woman in the three cities of Amman, Zarka and Irbid to 7.5 children in the other urban areas to 8.0 children in the rural areas. Similarly, the crude birth rate increases from 36.0 in the three cities to 39.2 in the other urban areas, to 41.3 in the rural areas.

Estimates of age-specific fertility and total fertility rates were also made by the women's level of education and are shown in Table 4.8. These data indicate a pronounced inverse relationship between the level of education and the level of current fertility. The total fertility for those with no education was 8.2 and decreased to about 7.6 for those who could read and write, or with primary education, and to about 3.4 and 3.3 for those with secondary or higher education. These findings on differentials are consistent with the findings from the data on mean parities of women as well as results from the 1976 JFS.

¹Crude birth rates were obtained by using the age-specific fertility rates in Table 4.7 and the age and sex distribution of population enumerated in the survey.

Table 4.7 Age-Specific Fertility Rates, Total Fertility Rate, and Crude Birth Rate by Area of Residence, Jordan 1981

Age Group (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	U R B A N		
			Total (4)	Cities of Amman, Zarka & Irbid (5)	Other Urban (6)
(Rates Per 1000 Women)					
15-19	87	99	83	79	89
20-24	252	277	243	235	259
25-29	340	365	330	317	353
30-34	316	344	305	287	338
35-39	239	269	228	210	262
40-44	134	168	122	107	149
45-49	49	70	42	35	56
Total Fertility (per woman)	7.1	8.0	6.8	6.4	7.5
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 popu- lation)	38.4	41.3	37.2	36.0	39.2

Table 4.8 Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Education of Women
(Reference Period Data), Jordan, 1981

Age Group (1)	Education (2)	Read and Write (3)	Primary (4)	Preparatory (5)	Secondary (6)	Institute and University (7)
15-19	141	148	124	78	38	25
20-24	318	315	353	270	136	90
25-29	380	369	386	324	213	210
30-34	349	326	315	262	185	208
35-39	264	226	237	166	77	104
40-44	152	99	92	63	19	23
45-49	57	36	5	0	13	0
TFR	8.3	7.6	7.6	5.8	3.4	3.3

4.3.2 Time Trends in Current Fertility

To provide some information on recent changes in fertility, estimates of age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates are compared in Table 4.9 with the two sets of estimates for 1975-76 from the 1976 JFS based on individual women survey data (Col. 3) and household survey data (Col. 4). It should be noted that the methods used by different surveys in collecting data on recent births were quite different and the results should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.9 Estimates of Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates From 1981 JDS and 1976 JFS, Jordan

Age Group (1)	1981 JDS (1979-81) (2)	1976 JFS ¹		% Change Between 1975-76 and 1979-81 Using Estimates of	
		Women Survey (1975-76) (3)	Household Survey (1975-76) (4)	Women Survey (5)	Household Survey (6)
15-19	87	93	71	-6.5%	+22.5%
20-24	252	335	300	-24.8%	-16.0%
25-29	340	386	367	-11.9%	-7.4%
30-34	316	311	332	+1.6%	-4.8%
35-39	239	229	240	+4.4%	-0.4%
40-44	134	83	112	+61.4%	+19.6%
45-49	49	25	47	+96.0%	-4.3%
TFR	7.09	7.32	7.34	-3.1%	-3.4%

Source: ¹Department of Statistics. (1979). *Jordan Fertility Survey, 1976, Principal Report, Volume 1*. Amman: Department of Statistics, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. p. 27.

From the data there is some evidence that fertility rates of women under 30 declined. For women over 30, there is no clear trend. The household survey and individual survey estimates for 1975-76 are not completely consistent with each other and thus a definite conclusion about changes in the fertility of women over 30 is difficult to make. Overall, these data indicate that there was a slight decline of about 3% in the TFR of women between 1975-76 (7.3) and 1979-81 (7.1).

4.4 Fertility Estimates Based on Own-Children Data

Estimates of fertility for Jordan were also obtained by the application of the own-children technique (Cho, 1973) to data from the 1981 JDS. This technique reconstructs the fertility experience of women enumerated in the survey during periods preceding the enumeration. Basic inputs for the technique are: (i) data on enumerated children under 15 classified by their own age and mother's age and (ii) data on enumerated women by age and (iii) data on survivorship of children ever born by age of women. Using estimates of mortality from child survivorship data, the technique 'reverse survives' enumerated children and women to get, respectively, numerators (i.e., births) and denominators (i.e., women) for the fertility rates for the calendar years preceding the survey.

Estimates of age-specific fertility rates for Jordan, based on the own-children technique for the eight year period from 1971-73 to 1979-81, are presented in Table 4.10. It should be noted that own-children estimates are potentially subject to certain types of errors, especially those arising from the misreporting of ages and underenumeration of women and/or children.

Evidence was presented earlier that a certain degree of age misreporting exists in the 1981 JDS data. Its effect, however, can be minimized by computing estimates for longer reference periods. Accordingly, the estimates displayed in Table 4.10 are presented in the form of three-year moving averages.

This application of the own-children technique assumes that if women and children were underenumerated in the survey, they were undercounted to the same degree. There is, however, no estimate of undercoverage for the 1981 JDS, and it is, therefore, not presently possible to validate this assumption. Thus, a certain degree of caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these results.

In general, estimates in Table 4.10 indicate a declining trend in fertility during the 1970's. The trend, however, is not smooth. The TFR estimate begins with a level of 9.1 children in 1971-73, declines to 8.3 in 1973-75, remains almost constant until 1977-79 and declines again to reach a level of 7.5 in 1979-81. Overall, during the eight year period, the total fertility rate declined by about 17 percent from a level of 9.1 children in 1971-73 to a level of 7.5 children in 1979-81. All age groups of women show declines in fertility. The declines were not shared equally by all age groups. The declines were relatively greater for women under 25 and for women over 40 than for women in the intermediate ages of child-bearing.

It should be pointed out that the TFR estimate of 7.5 for the most recent time period (i.e., 1979-81) is about 6 percent greater than the TFR of 7.1 for almost the same years from the reference period data. Also, a comparison of the own-children estimates with those based on birth history data from the 1976 JFS in Table 4.11 for the same time periods indicates that the former are substantially greater than the latter. Due to the fact that estimates from varying sources and methodology are subject to different

Table 4.10 Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates for Various Time Periods Based on Own-Children Method, Jordan, 1981

Age Group of Women (1)	TIME PERIOD									% Decline 1971-73 to 1979-81 (11)
	1971-73 (2)	1972-74 (3)	1973-75 (4)	1974-76 (5)	1975-77 (6)	1976-78 (7)	1977-79 (8)	1978-80 (9)	1979-81 (10)	
15-19	154	144	131	120	114	104	92	79	72	53.2
20-24	359	338	337	339	344	334	322	309	290	19.2
25-29	406	389	386	381	392	395	399	383	367	9.6
30-34	374	364	351	351	351	359	361	351	336	10.2
35-39	295	287	276	269	265	274	277	268	256	13.2
40-44	174	165	154	144	150	156	158	145	139	20.1
45-49	61	51	46	46	48	51	52	50	46	24.6
TFR	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.5	17.5

types of error, it is not possible at this time to state which of these estimates are superior. It may be possible to resolve this discrepancy when data from the 1979 census and 1983 Fertility and Family Health Survey become available.

Table 4.11 Estimates of Total Fertility Rate From Own-Children and Birth History Data, Jordan, 1961-66, 1966-71, 1971-76

Time Period	Total Fertility Rate Based on	
	Birth History Data 1976 JFS ¹	Own Children Data 1981 JDS
1971-76	7.70	8.68
1966-71	8.54	9.03*
1961-65	9.04	N.A.

*Average Rate for 1967-71

Source: ¹Department of Statistics. (1979). *Jordan Fertility Survey, 1976, Principal Report, Volume 1*. Amman: Department of Statistics, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. p. 53.

Chapter 5. Mortality

5.1 Introduction

In the 1981 JDS, information on recent deaths was obtained to provide direct measures of mortality by relating reported deaths with population enumerated in the survey. As discussed below, the mortality rates based on direct data on deaths appeared to be too low. Thus, alternative estimates of infant-child mortality and adult mortality were made using indirect demographic techniques. The child survivorship data collected in the 1981 JDS were used to estimate levels of infant and child mortality by applying a standard indirect technique. In addition, information was collected on the survivorship of parents (all respondents) and on the survivorship of first spouse (ever-married persons). These data were employed to estimate levels of adult mortality using indirect orphanhood and widowhood models. Finally, estimates of child mortality and adult mortality were combined together to produce an overall level of mortality for Jordan.

5.2 Estimates of Mortality Based on Direct Data

In the 1981 JDS, direct information on reference period data for mortality estimates was collected by asking about deaths of members of the household since the 1979 Eidul Fitr. A total of 815 deaths was reported in the survey. These deaths occurred over a period of about 2.32 years, assuming that the average date for the fieldwork (which began on 10 November 1981 and was completed by 31 January 1982) was 19 December 1981.¹ These reported deaths in relation to enumerated population imply a crude death rate of 3.6 deaths per 1000 population (Table 5.1). Other sources, however, place the death rate in Jordan at closer to 11 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1980), and thus a rate of 3.6 appears to be low. Under-reporting of recent deaths is fairly common in surveys of developing populations and is thought to result due to reference period error and forgetfulness or concealment of deaths on the part of respondents.

The 1981 JDS also included questions on the survivorship of births that occurred since the 1979 Eidul Fitr. However, there was a very high correlation between the deaths reported by this procedure and by the procedure described above and estimates of the infant mortality rate from birth survivorship data were very low. As a result, indirect estimation techniques were used to estimate levels of child mortality and adult mortality separately and are described in the following sections.

5.3 Indirect Estimates of Infant and Early Childhood Mortality

Indirect estimates of infant and early childhood mortality were derived from the data on children ever born and children dead among those born to ever-married women. Estimation of mortality rates from these data involves three steps. First, data on children ever born and children dead are

¹About 67 percent of the households were enumerated by 31 December 1981 and the distribution of households implied that approximately 50 percent of the interviews were completed by 19 December 1981.

Table 5.1 Death Rates by Age, Jordan, 1981
(Reference Period Data)

Age (1)	Both Sexes (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
0	29.79	28.77	30.86
1-4	2.03	2.11	1.95
5-14	0.56	0.55	0.56
15-24	0.61	1.23	0.46
25-34	1.76	2.72	0.94
35-44	2.16	3.01	1.38
45-54	4.04	5.31	2.71
55-64	9.52	13.80	4.50
65+	40.53	43.20	37.11
All Ages	3.65	4.25	3.02

classified by five-year age groups of ever-married women. Second, from this classification, statistics on proportion of dead children are obtained. Third, these proportion dead statistics are converted into mortality rates, i.e., probability of dying from birth to exact age of early childhood by existing demographic models. Various models have been developed to transform proportion dead statistics into mortality rates (Brass, 1968; Sullivan, 1972; Trussell, 1975; and Feeney, 1980). All of these models produce estimates which are essentially quite similar, and involve various restrictive assumptions.

For the 1981 JDS, data on proportion dead statistics were converted into mortality probabilities by the use of the Sullivan model. Of the four regional variants of the Sullivan model, the South regional variant was used because there exists evidence that suggests that the age pattern of early child mortality in Jordan approximately resembles the South regional pattern (Sullivan *et al.*, 1982). The estimation of mortality rates was made from data provided by women 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years old. Since the mortality estimates reflect an average mortality level prevailing a number of years prior to the survey, it is useful to provide a point in time to which each of the mortality rates apply. The time reference of the estimate was obtained by using the Trussell model (Coale and Trussell, 1978) which assumes a linear change in mortality over time.

Estimates of infant mortality rates for Jordan are provided in Table 5.2. The infant mortality rate for both sexes combined from data of women 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 years old, respectively are 64.4 (1980), 64.1 (1979) and 65.2 (1977). These estimates imply a constant infant mortality in Jordan during approximately a five-year period prior to the survey. However, these individual estimates may be subject to biases that differ in magnitude

Table 5.2 Estimates of Infant Mortality Rates by Sex
Using Childhood Survivorship Data, Jordan, 1981

Age Group of Women	Approximate Time Reference of Estimate	Proportion Dead of Children Ever Born	Estimated Probability of Dying Between Birth and Exact Age a		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)
			a	q(a)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>					
20-24	1980	0.0657	2	.0732	64.4
25-29	1979	0.0740	3	.0772	64.1
30-34	1977	0.0808	5	.0830	65.2
<u>MALE</u>					
20-24	1980	0.0701	2	.0782	69.1
25-29	1979	0.0699	3	.0731	62.1
30-34	1977	0.0860	5	.0884	69.8
<u>FEMALE</u>					
20-24	1980	0.0611	2	.0697	59.5
25-29	1979	0.0783	3	.0816	66.0
30-34	1977	0.0754	5	.0773	60.4

Note: All estimates in this table are obtained by using the South variant of the Sullivan Age Model.

and direction and, therefore, inferences regarding the trend may not be valid.

Table 5.2 also shows estimates of infant mortality rates by sex. Various estimates of infant mortality of males (69.1, 62.1, 69.8) and of females (59.5, 66.0, 60.4) do not show a consistent pattern of sex differentials. However, when rates for the three age groups are averaged, the average estimate of the infant mortality rate for males (67.0) is higher, by 8 percent, than the average rate for females (61.9). This pattern of higher infant mortality of males than females is common to most populations, but contrasts with the results from the 1976 JFS data of a higher infant mortality of females than males (Sullivan *et al.*, 1982).

Estimates of infant mortality rates by area of residence are presented in Table 5.3. These estimates, overall, show expected differentials with highest rates in the rural areas (72.7, 72.7, 72.2), intermediate rates in the other urban areas (67.9, 67.9, 74.9), and lowest rates in the three cities (56.4, 54.1, 54.1). Averaging the rates for the three age groups gives an infant mortality of 72.5 for the rural areas, 70.2 for the other urban areas, and 54.9 for the three cities.

5.4 Indirect Estimation of Adult Mortality

As reported earlier, in the 1981 JDS, information was obtained about survival of parents (all respondents) and survival of first spouse (ever-married respondents). From this information it is possible to derive estimates of adult mortality by the use of indirect models. This section presents results of adult mortality estimates from these data.

5.4.1 Orphanhood Estimates

Tables 5.4 and 5.5 (Col. 2) show the proportion of respondents whose mothers were still alive and whose fathers were still alive by age of respondents. These proportions, by themselves, are indicators of mortality. However, in order to make these proportions readily understandable, they must be converted into probabilities of surviving from one exact age to another exact age. Various models have been developed for accomplishing this transformation. The one used in this analysis was developed by Brass and Hill (Brass, 1975).

The Brass and Hill model uses as input data the survivorship proportions in two consecutive age groups and mean age of parents at the time of the respondent's birth to estimate separately survivorship probabilities for females and males. In the case of females, the method produces conditional probability of surviving from a fixed age 25 to age 25+N, where N is the central age of two consecutive age groups. In the case of males, the method arrives at a conditional probability of surviving from age 32.5 to age 35+N. In this application, mean age of the mother, M_f , was obtained from the reference period information on births by age of mother reported in the survey and was equal to 29.1. For fathers, mean age, M_m , was assumed to be equal to mean age of mothers plus the difference in the singulate age at marriage of husbands and wives (4.0), or, in other words, 33.1.

For each sex, the method provides a series of survivorship probabilities, each of which pertains to different age intervals. The lower boundary of

Table 5.3 Estimates of Infant Mortality Rates by Area
of Residence Using Childhood Survivorship Data,
Jordan, 1981

Residence	Age Group of Women	Approximate Time Reference of Estimate	Proportion Dead of Children Ever Born	Estimated Probability of Dying Between Birth and Exact Age a		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)
				a	$q(a)$	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural	20-24	1980	.0768	2	.0842	72.7
	25-29	1979	.0871	3	.0899	72.7
	30-34	1977	.0921	5	.0937	72.2
Urban	20-24	1980	.0611	2	.0684	60.7
	25-29	1979	.0676	3	.0708	59.7
	30-34	1977	.0761	5	.0783	62.6
<i>Cities of Amman, Zarka and Irbid</i>	20-24	1980	.0563	2	.0629	56.4
	25-29	1979	.0603	3	.0631	54.1
	30-34	1977	.0644	5	.0662	54.1
<i>Other Urban</i>	20-24	1980	.0697	2	.0779	67.9
	25-29	1979	.0797	3	.0834	67.9
	30-34	1977	.0958	5	.0986	74.9

Note: All estimates in this table are obtained by using the South variant of the Sullivan Age Model.

Table 5.4 Estimates of Female Adult Mortality
Based on Orphanhood Data, Jordan 1981

Age Group of Respondent (1)	Proportion with Mother Alive (2)	Central Age N (3)	Estimated Probability of Surviving from Age 25 to 25+N $\ell(25+N)/\ell(25)$ (4)	Mortality Level (5)	Time Reference of Estimate (6)
5-9	.9908	10	.9887	21.3	1978
10-14	.9831	15	.9817	21.4	1975
15-19	.9719	20	.9722	21.4	1973
20-24	.9549	25	.9624	21.8	1972
25-29	.8979	30	.9125	19.6	1971
30-34	.8314	35	.8634	18.9	1970
35-39	.7214	40	.7536	16.9	1969
40-44	.6128	45	.6487	16.9	1968
45-49	.4833	50	.5014	17.1	1967

Table 5.5 Estimates of Male Adult Mortality
Based on Orphanhood Data, Jordan 1981

Age Group of Respondent (1)	Proportion with Father Alive (2)	Central Age N (3)	Estimated Probability of Surviving from Age 32.5 to 35+N $\ell(35+N)/\ell(32.5)$ (4)	Mortality Level (5)	Time Reference of Estimate (6)
5-9	.9770	10	.9638	20.3	1977
10-14	.9488	15	.9375	20.2	1975
15-19	.9187	20	.8981	20.2	1973
20-24	.8593	25	.8262	19.4	1972
25-29	.7700	30	.7039	17.7	1970
30-34	.6388	35	.5573	16.6	1969
35-39	.5236	40	.4079	16.9	1968
40-44	.4091	45	.2560	18.1	1967
45-49	.2929	50	.1459	NA	NA

each age interval is the same, but the upper boundary varies according to the value of N . Thus, different survivorship probabilities are not directly comparable with each other. It is, however, possible to represent each of the survivorship probabilities by a single index in terms of mortality level in a family of model life tables. In this application, the South family of Coale and Demeny (1966) model life tables was selected. If mortality was constant in the several years prior to the survey, these model life table levels will be applicable to all points in the past. On the other hand, if mortality has been declining, as is the case in Jordan, different estimated levels represent mortality situations of different time periods in the recent past. Therefore, for each estimated mortality level a time reference to which the level refers is estimated by the use of a model developed by Brass and Bamgboye (1981).

Results of this analysis for males and females are presented in Tables 5.4 and 5.5. The tables show proportions of respondents with mother or father alive (Col. 2), estimated survivorship probability (Col. 4), level of mortality in the South family of model life tables (Col. 5), and approximate time reference of estimate (Col. 6).

5.4.2 First Spouse Widowhood Estimates

The proportion of ever-married females with first husband alive and ever-married males with first wife alive are shown in Tables 5.6 and 5.7. These proportions are converted into survivorship probabilities from one exact age to another by a model developed by Hill and Trussell (1977). For estimating survivorship probabilities of *males*, the model uses as input data, a first spouse survivorship proportion for a single age interval of females, e.g., N to $N+5$, and the values of singulate mean age at marriage of both males ($SMAM_m$) and females ($SMAM_f$). From these two types of data, the model estimates survivorship probabilities of males from age 20 to age $N+5$, where $N+5$ is the upper boundary of the age interval of female respondents reporting widowhood data. *Female* survivorship probabilities are essentially obtained in a similar manner. The only difference is that the proportion of husbands with first wife alive in age group N to $N+5$ is converted into survivorship probabilities of females from age 20 to age N where N is the lower boundary of the age interval of male respondents reporting widowhood data.

Estimated survivorship probabilities for males and females are presented in Tables 5.6 and 5.7 (Col. 4). As before, estimates are presented in terms of mortality levels in the South family of model life tables (Col. 5), and the point of time to which they apply (Col. 6).

5.4.3 Limitations of the Methodology

Before discussing the results, it should be pointed out that the methodology has a number of shortcomings. Because the limitations of the models have been discussed in detail in the literature, only the most problematic aspects of the models are considered here. First, the survivorship statistics from which the mortality is estimated can seriously suffer from reporting errors. For example, the reporting of orphanhood data may be affected by what is called in the literature as "the adoption effect," i.e., orphans who are adopted may incorrectly report that their parents are still living. Similarly, widowhood data, especially in populations where frequent remarriages are common, can suffer from reporting errors, particularly in the

Table 5.6 Estimates of Male Adult Mortality Based
on First Spouse Widowhood Data for
Females, Jordan, 1981

Age Group of Respondent (1)	Proportion Not Widowed Among Females (2)	Age <i>N</i> (3)	Estimated Probability of Surviving from Age 20 to Age <i>N</i> $l(N)/l(20)$ (4)	Mortality Level in the South Model Life Tables (5)	Time Reference of Estimates (6)
20-24	.9974	25	.9911	19.8	1981
25-29	.9923	30	.9816	19.8	1979
30-34	.9867	35	.9751	20.6	1977
35-39	.9746	40	.9639	20.7	1974
40-44	.9577	45	.9504	21.0	1973
45-49	.9400	50	.9391	21.8	1971
50-54	.8998	55	.9101	22.0	1970
55-59	.8238	60	.8502	21.4	1969

Table 5.7 Estimates of Female Adult Mortality Based
on First Spouse Widowhood Data for
Males, Jordan, 1981

Age Group of Respondent (1)	Proportions Not Widowed Among Males (2)	Age <i>N</i> (3)	Estimated Probability of Surviving from Age 20 to Age <i>N</i> $l(N)/l(20)$ (4)	Mortality Level in the South Model Life Tables (5)	Time Reference of Estimates (6)
25-29	.9964	25	.9956	21.3	1981
30-34	.9947	30	.9944	22.8	1978
35-39	.9900	35	.9910	22.9	1976
40-44	.9775	40	.9778	21.4	1974
45-49	.9673	45	.9685	21.5	1972
50-54	.9505	50	.9528	21.2	1970
55-59	.9330	55	.9378	21.6	1969

case of older respondents. Furthermore, in the case where a respondent has remarried and the spouse is living at home, the interviewer may not even ask the question. Second, the collected orphanhood and widowhood data systematically exclude the mortality experience of certain adults, such as that of adults with no children or whose children have all died in the case of the orphanhood method, and that of persons who never married in the case of widowhood method. Third, the models may be inapplicable to the population under investigation for structural reasons. This would occur if the age patterns of the fertility and mortality schedules of the population differ from those of the schedules used to develop the models. And finally, the values of M_x , M_m , $SMAM_m$ and $SMAM_f$ may be in error. These values are typically estimated from current cross-sectional data under the assumption that fertility and nuptiality for the current period are applicable to past periods. In general, this assumption is usually not strictly justified. Because of these and other problematic aspects of the estimation methodology, the estimates derived should be viewed with caution and considered only approximate indicators of adult mortality levels.

5.4.4 Discussion of Results

The results of the two methods, orphanhood and widowhood, by sex in terms of model life table levels are synthesized together in Table 5.8 and each level is located in time in years. First, consider the estimates of female adult mortality based on orphanhood data. The estimated mortality level is about the same from 1972 through 1978 (between 21.3 and 21.8) and lower for the years from 1967 through 1971 (17.0, 16.9, 16.9, 18.9 and 19.6). Since lower mortality levels imply a higher expectation of life, these estimates imply a declining trend in mortality of adult females over time in Jordan.

Similarly, estimates for males based on orphanhood data also appear to indicate a declining trend in adult mortality. With the exception of estimates based on information for respondents 45-49 and 40-44, which are clearly out of line, perhaps due to underreporting of dead fathers, the estimates of life table mortality levels are higher at younger than older ages. The estimates indicate a level of around 17 for 1968 and 1969, as contrasted to a level of about 20 from 1973 through 1977.

Estimates of female mortality based on widowhood data indicate some decline in mortality, although the pattern of decline is somewhat irregular. The estimates indicate a lower level in 1981 (21.3) than in 1978 and 1976 (22.8 and 22.9). In addition, estimated life table levels from widowhood data are generally higher (i.e., show a lower mortality) than the corresponding levels estimated from orphanhood data for approximately the same time periods. It is unlikely that the orphanhood method would underestimate mortality. A likely explanation for this discrepancy is that widowhood data perhaps suffers from underreporting of deaths of first wives, and hence mortality is underestimated.

Estimates of male mortality from widowhood data also appear to suffer from underreporting of deaths of first husbands. The estimated life table levels in this case decrease from the earlier time to the more recent time periods, and thus show a rising trend in male mortality. This trend is contrary to general experience of developing countries and also contrary to

Table 5.8 Estimates of Adult Mortality in Terms of Model Life Mortality Levels (South Region) and Corresponding Approximate Time References of Estimates, Orphanhood and Widowhood Data, Jordan, 1981

Age Group of Respondents (1)	Mortality Level				Approximate Time Reference of Estimates			
	Orphanhood		Widowhood		Orphanhood		Widowhood	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
5-9	20.3	21.3	-	-	1977	1978	-	-
10-14	20.2	21.4	-	-	1975	1975	-	-
15-19	20.2	21.4	-	-	1973	1973	-	-
20-24	19.4	21.8	19.8	-	1972	1972	1981	-
25-29	17.7	19.6	19.8	21.3	1970	1971	1979	1981
30-34	16.6	18.9	20.6	22.8	1969	1970	1977	1978
35-39	16.9	16.9	20.7	22.9	1968	1969	1974	1976
40-44	18.1	16.9	21.0	21.4	1967	1968	1973	1974
45-49	NA	17.0	21.8	21.5	-	1967	1971	1972
50-54	-	-	22.0	21.2	-	-	1970	1970
55-59	-	-	21.4	21.6	-	-	1969	1969

patterns shown by all other estimates discussed above. This rising trend in the mortality of males over time suggests that underreporting of first husband deaths progressively increases with the increase in the age of respondents. However, estimated levels of mortality of males for 1974 through 1981 (20.7, 20.6, 19.8, 19.8) are almost equal to orphanhood estimates (20.2, 20.2, 20.3) for approximately the same time periods. This suggests that underreporting of deaths of first spouse by younger wives may be relatively smaller than by older wives.

In summary, there is ample evidence available from these data to conclude that over the period of the last 15 years or so there have been substantial improvements in the level of adult mortality in Jordan. However, two sets of estimates, i.e., orphanhood and widowhood, are not compatible with each other and thus it is difficult to provide a precise estimate of adult mortality for the recent period. Overall the adult mortality estimates based on orphanhood data are preferable because they indicate a plausible trend of declining mortality. For the period of about 3 to 7 years prior to the survey the orphanhood estimates indicate that adult mortality of males was approximately represented by a level of 20.3 (expectation of life at age 5, $e_5^0 = 65.8$) and of females by a level of 21.4 ($e_5^0 = 71.2$).

5.5 Expectation of Life at Birth and Crude Death Rate

An attempt was made to arrive at an overall level of mortality for Jordan by linking the childhood mortality estimates with the adult mortality estimates. For this purpose it was assumed that the indirect estimate of average child mortality based on survivorship data of women 20-34 was an appropriate indicator of mortality under 10 years of age while the orphanhood estimate of adult mortality was a better indicator of mortality over 10 years of age. Thus, the mortality rates under age 10 were obtained from the appropriate model life table consistent with the average indirect estimate of child mortality (Section 5.2) and the mortality rates for 10 years of age and over were obtained from model life tables consistent with the estimate of adult mortality based on orphanhood data for 3 to 7 years prior to the survey (Section 5.4). These two pieces of information were put together to generate estimates of expectation of life at birth (e_0^0) and of crude death rates. Analysis was carried out separately for each sex. From this analysis e_0^0 values for males and females were 64.9 and 69.7, respectively. The estimated crude death rate per 1000 population was 7.3 for males, 5.5 for females, and 6.4 for both sexes combined. While it is difficult to assign a precise reference time for these estimates, they may be considered as representing the average mortality situation in Jordan for a period of about five years prior to the survey.

DATA TABULATIONS

TABLE I
POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

.....			
	SEX		
AGE	.....	
:	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0	3545	1813	1732
1	3344	1690	1654
2	3631	1843	1788
3	3600	1804	1796
4	3421	1813	1608
5	3380	1747	1633
6	3301	1648	1653
7	3103	1576	1527
8	3300	1730	1570
9	3311	1770	1541
10	3297	1740	1557
11	3101	1593	1508
12	3253	1721	1532
13	2940	1514	1426
14	2795	1424	1371
15	2749	1436	1313
16	2608	1303	1305
17	2493	1266	1227
18	2346	1208	1138
19	2018	1009	1009
20	1708	867	841
21	1544	787	757
22	1332	702	630
23	1258	642	616
24	1162	615	547
25	1124	543	581
26	982	462	520
27	941	437	504
28	870	422	448
29	758	359	399
30	1047	486	561
31	680	294	386
32	685	328	357
33	741	297	444
34	752	341	411
35	1196	511	675
36	778	327	451
37	759	407	352
38	783	386	397

TABLE I (CONT.)
POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

AGE	TOTAL	SEX MALES	SEX FEMALES
39	675	339	336
40	1061	499	562
41	714	349	365
42	686	345	341
43	601	272	329
44	553	294	259
45	1032	558	474
46	625	332	293
47	463	267	196
48	460	263	197
49	397	244	153
50	1047	402	645
51	630	274	356
52	447	235	212
53	400	223	177
54	364	208	156
55	634	313	321
56	351	175	176
57	246	164	82
58	233	129	104
59	204	121	83
60	701	325	376
61	287	167	120
62	155	102	53
63	190	118	72
64	122	73	49
65	358	195	163
66	142	86	56
67	86	58	28
68	61	41	20
69	95	57	38
70	465	200	265
71	145	101	44
72	70	47	23
73	63	45	18
74	38	23	15
75+	892	505	387
TOTAL	96319	49010	47309

TABLE I (CONT.)
POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

.....			
	SEX		
AGE	.....	
:	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0	1084	568	516
1	1028	537	491
2	1175	590	585
3	1135	547	588
4	1063	582	481
5	1099	563	536
6	1017	522	495
7	921	441	480
8	963	540	423
9	976	534	442
10	958	514	444
11	858	445	413
12	906	463	443
13	821	422	399
14	766	401	365
15	763	377	386
16	697	340	357
17	605	310	295
18	597	294	303
19	502	241	261
20	407	196	211
21	374	182	192
22	318	163	155
23	324	158	166
24	291	165	126
25	370	164	206
26	255	109	146
27	226	96	130
28	219	93	126
29	214	86	128
30	347	154	193
31	205	86	119
32	164	76	88
33	189	78	111
34	170	77	93
35	348	143	205
36	198	67	131
37	194	108	86
38	196	96	100

TABLE I (CONT.)
POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

.....			
:			
SEX			
.....			
AGE :	.....	
:	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
39	146	66	80
40	297	130	167
41	197	100	97
42	190	89	101
43	157	64	93
44	112	59	53
45	305	168	137
46	157	80	77
47	97	58	39
48	105	60	45
49	98	62	36
50	330	122	208
51	176	67	109
52	99	54	45
53	96	57	39
54	67	43	24
55	195	83	112
56	102	52	50
57	56	38	18
58	64	37	27
59	57	31	26
60	262	119	143
61	95	62	33
62	55	35	20
63	62	37	25
64	31	15	16
65	128	77	51
66	35	23	12
67	25	18	7
68	21	17	4
69	24	14	10
70	161	70	91
71	51	37	14
72	16	12	4
73	19	16	3
74	14	7	7
75+	316	189	127
TOTAL	27361	13796	13565

TABLE I (CONT.)
POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

.....			
	SEX		
AGE	.....	
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0	2461	1245	1216
1	2316	1153	1163
2	2456	1253	1203
3	2465	1257	1208
4	2358	1231	1127
5	2281	1184	1097
6	2284	1126	1158
7	2182	1135	1047
8	2337	1190	1147
9	2335	1236	1099
10	2339	1226	1113
11	2243	1148	1095
12	2347	1258	1089
13	2119	1092	1027
14	2029	1023	1006
15	1986	1059	927
16	1911	963	948
17	1888	956	932
18	1749	914	835
19	1516	768	748
20	1301	671	630
21	1170	605	565
22	1014	539	475
23	934	484	450
24	871	450	421
25	754	379	375
26	727	353	374
27	715	341	374
28	651	329	322
29	544	273	271
30	700	332	368
31	475	208	267
32	521	252	269
33	552	219	333
34	582	264	318
35	838	368	470
36	580	260	320
37	565	299	266
38	587	290	297

TABLE I (CONT.)
POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

.....			
		SEX	
AGE	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
39	529	273	256
40	764	369	395
41	517	249	268
42	496	256	240
43	444	208	236
44	441	235	206
45	727	390	337
46	468	252	216
47	366	209	157
48	355	203	152
49	299	182	117
50	717	280	437
51	454	207	247
52	348	181	167
53	304	166	138
54	297	165	132
55	439	230	209
56	249	123	126
57	190	126	64
58	169	92	77
59	147	90	57
60	439	206	233
61	192	105	87
62	100	67	33
63	128	81	47
64	91	58	33
65	230	118	112
66	107	63	44
67	61	40	21
68	40	24	16
69	71	43	28
70	304	130	174
71	94	64	30
72	54	35	19
73	44	29	15
74	24	16	8
75+	576	316	260
TOTAL	68958	35214	33744

TABLE I (CONT.)
POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

.....			
	SEX		
AGE	.....	
:	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0	1522	750	772
1	1442	723	719
2	1515	756	759
3	1523	777	746
4	1444	759	685
5	1385	715	670
6	1451	703	748
7	1351	691	660
8	1453	733	720
9	1433	771	662
10	1482	782	700
11	1397	727	670
12	1455	781	674
13	1385	728	657
14	1312	635	677
15	1280	669	611
16	1239	627	612
17	1231	635	596
18	1141	598	543
19	1026	521	505
20	879	449	430
21	801	412	389
22	676	369	307
23	612	316	296
24	616	333	283
25	484	259	225
26	492	249	243
27	465	216	249
28	444	226	218
29	378	193	185
30	443	213	230
31	299	138	161
32	339	166	173
33	362	150	212
34	403	177	226
35	544	261	283
36	423	194	229
37	380	203	177
38	404	204	200

TABLE I (CONT.)
 POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
39	345	173	172
40	465	233	232
41	339	151	188
42	346	183	163
43	294	138	156
44	292	157	135
45	477	269	208
46	306	167	139
47	249	139	110
48	249	135	114
49	202	123	79
50	433	176	257
51	286	124	162
52	232	122	110
53	195	106	89
54	211	116	95
55	276	144	132
56	185	89	96
57	125	83	42
58	110	62	48
59	103	65	38
60	250	120	130
61	126	72	54
62	70	47	23
63	79	50	29
64	61	38	23
65	147	74	73
66	64	38	26
67	44	29	15
68	24	13	11
69	54	34	20
70	181	78	103
71	50	33	17
72	38	23	15
73	33	20	13
74	18	12	6
75+	338	179	159
TOTAL	44208	22624	21584

TABLE I (CONT.)
POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

.....			
	SEX		
AGE	.....	
:	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0	939	495	444
1	874	430	444
2	941	497	444
3	942	480	462
4	914	472	442
5	896	469	427
6	833	423	410
7	831	444	387
8	884	457	427
9	902	465	437
10	857	444	413
11	846	421	425
12	892	477	415
13	734	364	370
14	717	388	329
15	706	390	316
16	672	336	336
17	657	321	336
18	608	316	292
19	490	247	243
20	422	222	200
21	369	193	176
22	338	170	168
23	322	168	154
24	255	117	138
25	270	120	150
26	235	104	131
27	250	125	125
28	207	103	104
29	166	80	86
30	257	119	138
31	176	70	106
32	182	86	96
33	190	69	121
34	179	87	92
35	294	107	187
36	157	66	91
37	185	96	89
38	183	86	97

TABLE I (CONT.)
POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, SEX
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

.....			
:			
SEX			
.....			
AGE	:		
:	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
39	184	100	84
40	299	136	163
41	178	98	80
42	150	73	77
43	150	70	80
44	149	78	71
45	250	121	129
46	162	85	77
47	117	70	47
48	106	68	38
49	97	59	38
50	284	104	180
51	168	83	85
52	116	59	57
53	109	60	49
54	86	49	37
55	163	86	77
56	64	34	30
57	65	43	22
58	59	30	29
59	44	25	19
60	189	86	103
61	66	33	33
62	30	20	10
63	49	31	18
64	30	20	10
65	83	44	39
66	43	25	18
67	17	11	6
68	16	11	5
69	17	9	8
70	123	52	71
71	44	31	13
72	16	12	4
73	11	9	2
74	6	4	2
75+	238	137	101
TOTAL	24750	12590	12160

TABLE II
POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

.....			
	SEX		
AGE	.....	
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0-4	17541	8963	8578
5-9	16395	8471	7924
10-14	15386	7992	7394
15-19	12214	6222	5992
20-24	7004	3613	3391
25-29	4675	2223	2452
30-34	3905	1746	2159
35-39	4181	1970	2211
40-44	3615	1759	1856
45-49	2977	1664	1313
50-54	2888	1342	1546
55-59	1668	902	766
60-64	1455	785	670
65-69	742	437	305
70-74	781	416	365
75+	892	505	387
TOTAL	96319	49010	47309

TABLE II (CONT.)
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

.....			
	SEX		
AGE	.....	
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0-4	5485	2824	2661
5-9	4976	2600	2376
10-14	4309	2245	2064
15-19	3164	1562	1602
20-24	1714	864	850
25-29	1284	548	736
30-34	1075	471	604
35-39	1082	480	602
40-44	953	442	511
45-49	762	428	334
50-54	768	343	425
55-59	474	241	233
60-64	505	268	237
65-69	233	149	84
70-74	261	142	119
75+	316	189	127
TOTAL	27361	13796	13565

TABLE II (CONT.)
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

.....			
	SEX		
AGE	.....	
:	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0-4	12056	6139	5917
5-9	11419	5871	5548
10-14	11077	5747	5330
15-19	9050	4660	4390
20-24	5290	2749	2541
25-29	3391	1675	1716
30-34	2830	1275	1555
35-39	3099	1490	1609
40-44	2662	1317	1345
45-49	2215	1236	979
50-54	2120	999	1121
55-59	1194	661	533
60-64	950	517	433
65-69	509	288	221
70-74	520	274	246
75+	576	316	260
TOTAL	68958	35214	33744

TABLE II (CONT.)
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0-4	7446	3765	3681
5-9	7073	3613	3460
10-14	7031	3653	3378
15-19	5917	3050	2867
20-24	3584	1879	1705
25-29	2263	1143	1120
30-34	1846	844	1002
35-39	2096	1035	1061
40-44	1736	862	874
45-49	1483	833	650
50-54	1357	644	713
55-59	799	443	356
60-64	586	327	259
65-69	333	188	145
70-74	320	166	154
75+	338	179	159
TOTAL	44208	22624	21584

TABLE II (CONT.)
POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

.....			
:			
SEX			
.....			
AGE :	.....	
:	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0-4	4610	2374	2236
5-9	4346	2258	2088
10-14	4046	2094	1952
15-19	3133	1610	1523
20-24	1706	870	836
25-29	1128	532	596
30-34	984	431	553
35-39	1003	455	548
40-44	926	455	471
45-49	732	403	329
50-54	763	355	408
55-59	395	218	177
60-64	364	190	174
65-69	176	100	76
70-74	200	108	92
75+	238	137	101
TOTAL	24750	12590	12160

TABLE III
**MALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE**

TOTAL COUNTRY

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ. WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECOND- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	7992	95	4175	3563	139	1	1	0	18
15-19	6222	92	361	1721	3286	736	20	3	3
20-24	3613	86	253	712	742	1281	357	179	3
25-29	2223	133	240	486	417	449	209	289	0
30-34	1746	163	253	379	302	288	101	260	0
35-39	1970	267	404	498	250	251	74	226	0
40-44	1759	451	423	343	192	181	43	124	2
45-49	1664	596	519	279	101	79	21	69	0
50-54	1342	571	422	187	74	52	8	28	0
55-59	902	420	279	115	44	28	3	12	1
60-64	785	476	190	66	18	21	1	10	3
65-69	437	299	81	36	8	9	0	4	0
70-74	416	304	70	21	2	9	1	7	2
75+	505	434	49	16	1	2	0	0	3
TOTAL	31576	4387	7719	8422	5576	3387	839	1211	35

TABLE III (CONT.)
 MALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NCNE	READ/ WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECOND- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	2245	39	1237	929	32	0	0	0	8
15-19	1562	36	94	461	830	134	5	0	2
20-24	864	36	65	182	186	287	78	30	0
25-29	548	65	85	122	93	104	43	36	0
30-34	471	83	97	108	79	56	23	25	0
35-39	480	122	122	122	42	38	9	25	0
40-44	442	188	113	73	29	22	3	14	0
45-49	428	231	129	43	11	5	3	6	0
50-54	343	207	91	33	7	3	1	1	0
55-59	241	164	53	15	6	3	0	0	0
60-64	268	200	51	9	2	4	0	0	2
65-69	149	118	22	7	2	0	0	0	0
70-74	142	123	16	3	0	0	0	0	0
75+	189	174	11	3	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	8372	1786	2186	2110	1319	656	165	137	13

TABLE III (CONT.)
**MALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE**

TOTAL URBAN

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ/ WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECOND- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	5747	56	2938	2634	107	1	1	0	10
15-19	4660	56	267	1260	2456	602	15	3	0
20-24	2749	50	188	530	556	994	279	149	3
25-29	1675	68	155	364	324	345	166	253	0
30-34	1275	80	156	271	223	232	78	235	0
35-39	1490	145	282	376	208	213	65	201	0
40-44	1317	263	310	270	163	159	40	110	2
45-49	1236	365	390	236	90	74	18	63	0
50-54	999	364	331	154	67	49	7	27	0
55-59	661	256	226	100	38	25	3	12	1
60-64	517	276	139	57	16	17	1	10	1
65-69	288	181	59	29	6	9	0	4	0
70-74	274	181	54	18	2	9	1	7	2
75+	316	260	38	13	1	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	23204	2601	5533	6312	4257	2731	674	1074	22

TABLE III (CONT.)
 MALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ/ WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECOND- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	3653	30	1835	1708	72	1	0	0	7
15-19	3050	38	173	779	1615	430	13	1	1
20-24	1879	30	131	349	389	703	180	95	2
25-29	1143	43	93	244	223	254	102	184	0
30-34	844	32	105	180	136	173	47	171	0
35-39	1035	88	186	260	145	151	49	156	0
40-44	862	140	194	186	117	115	28	81	1
45-49	833	201	270	184	61	54	15	48	0
50-54	644	198	217	112	46	43	5	23	0
55-59	443	145	155	80	29	21	3	10	0
60-64	327	152	93	43	14	14	1	10	0
65-69	188	101	46	22	6	9	0	4	0
70-74	166	102	34	12	2	8	1	6	1
75+	179	140	23	12	1	2	0	0	1
TOTAL	15246	1440	3555	4171	2856	1978	444	789	13

TABLE III (CONT.)
 MALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ/ WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECOND- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	2094	26	1103	926	35	0	1	0	3
15-19	1610	18	94	481	841	172	2	2	0
20-24	870	20	57	181	167	291	99	54	1
25-29	532	25	62	120	101	91	64	69	0
30-34	431	48	51	91	87	59	31	64	0
35-39	455	57	96	116	63	62	16	45	0
40-44	455	123	116	84	46	44	12	29	1
45-49	403	164	120	52	29	20	3	15	0
50-54	355	166	114	42	21	6	2	4	1
55-59	218	111	71	20	9	4	0	2	1
60-64	190	124	46	14	2	3	0	0	0
65-69	100	80	13	7	0	0	0	0	0
70-74	108	79	20	6	0	1	0	1	1
75+	137	120	15	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	7958	1161	1978	2141	1401	753	230	285	9

TABLE IV
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ/ WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECOND- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	7394	265	3926	3041	145	3	0	1	13
15-19	5992	435	508	1633	2764	614	33	2	3
20-24	3391	511	409	673	588	757	374	78	1
25-29	2452	660	415	534	299	267	181	94	2
30-34	2159	964	379	337	176	139	110	53	1
35-39	2211	1316	345	252	117	95	50	35	1
40-44	1856	1369	228	120	63	43	17	12	4
45-49	1313	1035	139	73	30	26	3	4	3
50-54	1546	1339	110	46	23	23	0	3	2
55-59	766	665	56	21	7	10	1	1	5
60-64	670	606	34	18	6	1	1	0	4
65-69	305	279	12	6	2	2	0	1	4
70-74	365	348	5	3	2	2	0	1	4
75+	387	371	6	0	0	1	0	0	9
TOTAL	30807	10163	6572	6757	4222	1982	770	285	56

TABLE IV (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ/ WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECCMD- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	2064	162	1169	700	26	0	0	0	7
15-19	1602	269	178	436	626	81	11	0	1
20-24	850	268	143	153	112	99	68	7	0
25-29	736	366	129	121	49	29	34	6	2
30-34	604	430	68	60	26	8	12	0	0
35-39	602	524	43	21	4	6	2	2	0
40-44	511	473	27	5	3	2	1	0	0
45-49	334	310	13	7	3	0	0	0	1
50-54	425	413	11	0	0	1	0	0	0
55-59	233	227	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
60-64	237	226	7	1	0	0	0	0	3
65-69	84	80	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
70-74	119	117	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
75+	127	122	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	8528	3987	1796	1505	849	226	128	15	22

TABLE IV (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ/ WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECOND- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	5330	103	2757	2341	119	3	0	1	6
15-19	4390	166	330	1197	2138	533	22	2	2
20-24	2541	243	266	520	476	658	306	71	1
25-29	1716	294	286	413	250	238	147	88	0
30-34	1555	534	311	277	150	131	98	53	1
35-39	1609	792	302	231	113	89	48	33	1
40-44	1345	896	201	115	60	41	16	12	4
45-49	979	725	126	66	27	26	3	4	2
50-54	1121	926	99	46	23	22	0	3	2
55-59	533	438	51	21	7	10	1	1	4
60-64	433	380	27	17	6	1	1	0	1
65-69	221	199	10	6	2	1	0	1	2
70-74	246	231	5	2	2	2	0	1	3
75+	260	249	5	0	0	1	0	0	5
TOTAL	22279	6176	4776	5252	3373	1756	642	270	34

TABLE IV (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ/ WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECOND- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	3378	49	1704	1534	85	3	0	0	3
15-19	2867	65	190	778	1420	400	13	0	1
20-24	1705	107	164	333	342	504	196	58	1
25-29	1120	117	178	289	183	177	100	76	0
30-34	1002	276	209	194	110	102	64	46	1
35-39	1061	448	203	184	92	69	37	27	1
40-44	874	532	148	91	45	33	13	11	1
45-49	650	448	95	57	22	22	1	3	2
50-54	713	551	84	35	19	21	0	3	0
55-59	356	282	38	15	7	9	1	1	3
60-64	259	212	23	16	6	1	0	0	1
65-69	145	129	8	5	1	1	0	1	0
70-74	154	140	5	2	2	2	0	1	2
75+	159	151	5	0	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	14443	3507	3054	3533	2334	1345	425	227	18

TABLE IV (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION								
	TOTAL	NONE	READ/ WRITE	PRI- MARY	PREPAR- ATORY	SECOND- ARY	INSTI- TUTE	UNIVER- SITY	NOT STATED
10-14	1952	54	1053	807	34	0	0	1	3
15-19	1523	101	140	419	718	133	9	2	1
20-24	836	136	102	187	134	154	110	13	0
25-29	596	177	108	124	67	61	47	12	0
30-34	553	258	102	83	40	29	34	7	0
35-39	548	344	99	47	21	20	11	6	0
40-44	471	364	53	24	15	8	3	1	3
45-49	329	277	31	9	5	4	2	1	0
50-54	408	375	15	11	4	1	0	0	2
55-59	177	156	13	6	0	1	0	0	1
60-64	174	168	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
65-69	76	70	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
70-74	92	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
75+	101	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	7836	2669	1722	1719	1039	411	217	43	16

TABLE V
 MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

		MARRITAL STATUS					
AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATED	
13-14	2938	2938	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	6222	6172	49	1	0	0	0
20-24	3613	3071	536	5	1	0	0
25-29	2223	844	1363	15	1	0	0
30-34	1746	225	1517	3	1	0	0
35-39	1970	68	1892	9	1	0	0
40-44	1759	22	1729	3	5	0	0
45-49	1664	14	1640	4	6	0	0
50-54	1342	10	1317	3	12	0	0
55-59	902	6	876	4	15	1	0
60-64	785	8	752	4	21	0	0
65-69	437	6	417	0	14	0	0
70-74	416	2	388	2	24	0	0
75+	505	7	406	6	86	0	0
TOTAL	26522	13393	12882	59	187	1	1

TABLE V (CONT.)
 MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATEI
13-14	823	823	0	0	0	0
15-19	1562	1543	19	0	0	0
20-24	864	712	151	1	0	0
25-29	548	189	356	3	0	0
30-34	471	48	420	2	1	0
35-39	480	11	467	2	0	0
40-44	442	7	435	0	0	0
45-49	428	4	424	0	0	0
50-54	343	1	339	0	3	0
55-59	241	2	234	1	4	0
60-64	268	3	252	4	9	0
65-69	149	2	144	0	3	0
70-74	142	0	132	0	10	0
75+	189	0	159	2	28	0
TOTAL	6950	3345	3532	15	58	0

TABLE V (CONT.)
 MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATED
13-14	2115	2115	0	0	0	0
15-19	4660	4629	30	1	0	0
20-24	2749	2359	385	4	1	0
25-29	1675	655	1007	12	1	0
30-34	1275	177	1097	1	0	0
35-39	1490	57	1425	7	1	0
40-44	1317	15	1294	3	5	0
45-49	1236	10	1216	4	6	0
50-54	999	9	978	3	9	0
55-59	661	4	642	3	11	1
60-64	517	5	500	0	12	0
65-69	288	4	273	0	11	0
70-74	274	2	256	2	14	0
75+	316	7	247	4	58	0
TOTAL	19572	10048	9350	44	129	1

TABLE V (CONT.)
 MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATED
13-14	1363	1363	0	0	0	0
15-19	3050	3035	15	0	0	0
20-24	1879	1610	264	4	1	0
25-29	1143	473	665	5	0	0
30-34	844	129	714	1	0	0
35-39	1035	47	984	4	0	0
40-44	862	12	844	3	3	0
45-49	833	5	820	3	5	0
50-54	644	5	631	2	6	0
55-59	443	1	433	2	6	1
60-64	327	3	316	0	8	0
65-69	188	4	179	0	5	0
70-74	166	1	156	2	7	0
75+	179	3	145	1	30	0
TOTAL	12956	6691	6166	27	71	1

TABLE V (CONT.)
 MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATED
13-14	752	752	0	0	0	0
15-19	1610	1594	15	1	0	0
20-24	870	749	121	0	0	0
25-29	532	182	342	7	1	0
30-34	431	48	383	0	0	0
35-39	455	10	441	3	1	0
40-44	455	3	450	0	2	0
45-49	403	5	396	1	1	0
50-54	355	4	347	1	3	0
55-59	218	3	209	1	5	0
60-64	190	2	184	0	4	0
65-69	100	0	94	0	6	0
70-74	108	1	100	0	7	0
75+	137	4	102	3	28	0
TOTAL	6616	3357	3184	17	58	0

TABLE VI
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATED
13-14	2797	2792	5	0	0	0
15-19	5992	5217	764	9	2	0
20-24	3391	1566	1786	30	9	0
25-29	2452	423	1976	34	19	0
30-34	2159	149	1960	14	36	0
35-39	2211	81	2049	11	70	0
40-44	1856	54	1701	12	89	0
45-49	1313	35	1165	6	107	0
50-54	1546	14	1280	18	234	0
55-59	766	9	559	9	149	0
60-64	670	11	422	9	227	0
65-69	305	10	167	3	125	0
70-74	365	6	146	7	206	0
75+	387	7	83	13	284	0
TOTAL	26210	10374	14104	175	1557	0

TABLE VI (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATED
13-14	764	764	0	0	0	0
15-19	1602	1339	261	2	0	0
20-24	850	348	493	8	1	0
25-29	736	110	612	10	4	0
30-34	604	43	548	3	10	0
35-39	602	20	561	1	20	0
40-44	511	8	471	4	28	0
45-49	334	6	306	2	20	0
50-54	425	1	366	5	53	0
55-59	233	1	194	4	34	0
60-64	237	4	165	1	67	0
65-69	84	0	48	1	35	0
70-74	119	1	54	1	63	0
75+	127	1	24	3	99	0
TOTAL	7228	2646	4103	45	434	0

TABLE VI (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL, URBAN

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATED
13-14	2033	2028	5	0	0	0
15-19	4390	3878	503	7	2	0
20-24	2541	1218	1293	22	8	0
25-29	1716	313	1364	24	15	0
30-34	1555	106	1412	11	26	0
35-39	1609	61	1488	10	50	0
40-44	1345	46	1230	8	61	0
45-49	979	29	859	4	87	0
50-54	1121	13	914	13	181	0
55-59	533	8	405	5	115	0
60-64	433	7	258	8	160	0
65-69	221	10	119	2	90	0
70-74	246	5	92	6	143	0
75+	260	6	59	10	185	0
TOTAL	18982	7728	10001	130	1123	0

TABLE VI (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA IRBID

.....						
: MARITAL STATUS						
AGE :	.....				
:	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATED
.....						
13-14	1334	1331	3	0	0	0
15-19	2867	2541	320	4	2	0
20-24	1705	839	845	17	4	0
25-29	1120	213	890	15	2	0
30-34	1002	76	904	5	17	0
35-39	1061	40	976	7	38	0
40-44	874	36	797	7	34	0
45-49	650	17	572	2	59	0
50-54	713	9	579	5	120	0
55-59	356	7	264	4	81	0
60-64	259	5	156	3	95	0
65-69	145	3	78	1	63	0
70-74	154	4	55	2	93	0
75+	159	6	40	5	108	0
TOTAL	12399	5127	6479	77	716	0

TABLE VI (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 MARITAL STATUS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

.....						
:	MARITAL STATUS					
AGE :	.....				
:	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	NOT STATED
.....						
13-14	699	697	2	0	0	0
15-19	1523	1337	183	3	0	0
20-24	836	379	448	5	4	0
25-29	596	100	474	9	13	0
30-34	553	30	508	6	9	0
35-39	548	21	512	3	12	0
40-44	471	10	433	1	27	0
45-49	329	12	287	2	28	0
50-54	408	4	335	8	61	0
55-59	177	1	141	1	34	0
60-64	174	2	102	5	65	0
65-69	76	7	41	1	27	0
70-74	92	1	37	4	50	0
75+	101	0	19	5	77	0
TOTAL	6583	2601	3522	53	407	0

TABLE VII
**EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE**

TOTAL COUNTRY

.....				
: NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED				
:.....				
AGE	TWICE			
	OR			
	MORE			
:	TOTAL	ONCE	N. S.	
:.....				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	50	50	0	0
20-24	542	530	12	0
25-29	1379	1310	67	2
30-34	1521	1433	87	1
35-39	1902	1756	144	2
40-44	1737	1567	168	2
45-49	1650	1433	213	4
50-54	1332	1119	213	0
55-59	896	737	154	5
60-64	777	611	166	0
65-69	431	321	110	0
70-74	414	298	116	0
75+	498	334	161	3
TOTAL	13129	11999	1611	19

TABLE VII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

.....				
: NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED				
.....				
AGE :	TWICE			
:	OR			
:	TOTAL	ONCE	MORE	N.S.
.....				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	19	19	0	0
20-24	152	149	3	0
25-29	359	336	21	2
30-34	423	398	25	0
35-39	469	422	46	1
40-44	435	379	56	0
45-49	424	342	82	0
50-54	342	279	63	0
55-59	239	179	58	2
60-64	265	198	67	0
65-69	147	101	46	0
70-74	142	104	38	0
75+	189	118	71	0
TOTAL	3605	3024	576	5

TABLE VII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

.....				
: NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED				
:.....				
AGE	TWICE			
:	OR			
:	MORE			
:	TOTAL	ONCE	N.S.	N.S.
:.....				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	31	31	0	0
20-24	390	381	9	0
25-29	1020	974	46	0
30-34	1098	1035	62	1
35-39	1433	1334	98	1
40-44	1302	1188	112	2
45-49	1226	1091	131	4
50-54	990	840	150	0
55-59	657	558	96	3
60-64	512	413	99	0
65-69	284	220	64	0
70-74	272	194	78	0
75+	309	216	90	3
TOTAL	9524	8475	1035	14

TABLE VII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

AGE	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED			
	TOTAL	ONCE	TWICE OR MORE	N.S.
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	15	15	0	0
20-24	269	264	5	0
25-29	670	636	34	0
30-34	715	683	31	1
35-39	988	931	56	1
40-44	850	794	55	1
45-49	828	747	79	2
50-54	639	556	83	0
55-59	442	380	59	3
60-64	324	265	59	0
65-69	184	146	38	0
70-74	165	130	35	0
75+	176	125	50	1
TOTAL	6265	5672	584	9

TABLE VII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

AGE	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED			
	TOTAL	ONCE	TWICE OR MORE	N.S.
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	16	16	0	0
20-24	121	117	4	0
25-29	350	338	12	0
30-34	383	352	31	0
35-39	445	403	42	0
40-44	452	394	57	1
45-49	398	344	52	2
50-54	351	284	67	0
55-59	215	178	37	0
60-64	188	148	40	0
65-69	100	74	26	0
70-74	107	64	43	0
75+	133	91	40	2
TOTAL	3259	2803	451	5

TABLE VIII
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

.....				
: NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED				
:.....				
AGE :	TWICE			
:	OR			
:	TOTAL	ONCE	MORE	N. S.
:.....				
13-14	5	5	0	0
15-19	777	769	6	2
20-24	1828	1795	30	3
25-29	2033	1979	49	5
30-34	2013	1946	64	3
35-39	2132	2056	73	3
40-44	1804	1735	67	2
45-49	1278	1222	54	2
50-54	1532	1438	92	2
55-59	757	710	47	0
60-64	659	610	47	2
65-69	295	270	25	0
70-74	359	335	22	2
75+	380	334	44	2
TOTAL	15852	15204	620	28

TABLE VIII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

.....				
: NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED				
:				
AGE :	TWICE			
:	OR			
:	MORE			
:	TOTAL	ONCE	N. S.	N. S.
:				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	263	260	3	0
20-24	502	495	7	0
25-29	628	608	17	3
30-34	562	542	19	1
35-39	582	561	21	0
40-44	504	479	24	1
45-49	328	307	21	0
50-54	424	396	28	0
55-59	232	218	14	0
60-64	233	216	17	0
65-69	84	76	8	0
70-74	118	108	9	1
75+	126	111	15	0
TOTAL	4586	4377	203	6

TABLE VIII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

AGE	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED			
	TOTAL	ONCE	TWICE OR MORE	N.S.
13-14	5	5	0	0
15-19	514	509	3	2
20-24	1326	1300	23	3
25-29	1405	1371	32	2
30-34	1451	1404	45	2
35-39	1550	1495	52	3
40-44	1300	1256	43	1
45-49	950	915	33	2
50-54	1108	1042	64	2
55-59	525	492	33	0
60-64	426	394	30	2
65-69	211	194	17	0
70-74	241	227	13	1
75+	254	223	29	2
TOTAL	11266	10827	417	22

TABLE VIII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

.....				
: NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED				
.....				
AGE :	TWICE			
:	OR			
:	TOTAL	ONCE	MORE	N.S.
.....				
13-14	3	3	0	0
15-19	327	323	3	1
20-24	867	856	10	1
25-29	908	890	17	1
30-34	926	895	31	0
35-39	1023	993	27	3
40-44	839	810	28	1
45-49	633	610	22	1
50-54	704	665	37	2
55-59	349	329	20	0
60-64	254	234	19	1
65-69	142	134	8	0
70-74	150	139	11	0
75+	153	136	17	0
TOTAL	7278	7017	250	11

TABLE VIII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

.....				
: NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED				
:.....				
AGE	TOTAL	ONCE	TWICE OR MORE	N.S.
:.....				
13-14	2	2	0	0
15-19	187	186	0	1
20-24	459	444	13	2
25-29	497	481	15	1
30-34	525	509	14	2
35-39	527	502	25	0
40-44	461	446	15	0
45-49	317	305	11	1
50-54	404	377	27	0
55-59	176	163	13	0
60-64	172	160	11	1
65-69	69	60	9	0
70-74	91	88	2	1
75+	101	87	12	2
TOTAL	3988	3810	167	11

TABLE IX
EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
	TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	50	0	0	0	0	1	5	7	13	17	7	0
20-24	542	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	30	60	59	91
25-29	1379	0	0	0	0	4	9	19	33	70	91	119
30-34	1521	0	0	0	0	4	15	13	36	60	70	121
35-39	1902	0	0	1	3	6	14	30	43	77	74	157
40-44	1737	0	0	2	6	8	16	30	48	78	94	161
45-49	1650	0	2	1	5	11	26	23	36	62	85	148
50-54	1332	0	0	1	6	19	30	31	33	71	61	137
55-59	896	0	1	0	4	12	21	19	24	41	36	86
60-64	777	0	1	3	2	7	14	11	16	27	25	80
65-69	431	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	8	16	11	54
70-74	414	0	0	0	1	2	19	2	3	16	5	56
75+	498	0	0	1	1	4	17	10	9	23	13	98
TOTAL	13129	0	4	9	28	80	195	211	332	618	631	1308

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	N.S.
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	107	88	59	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25-29	129	164	165	177	169	109	74	31	16	0	0
30-34	139	136	144	126	144	87	115	94	80	135	2
35-39	133	157	150	167	174	123	106	95	89	301	2
40-44	122	146	151	133	146	88	79	92	74	260	3
45-49	145	158	130	134	137	95	110	57	45	237	3
50-54	66	85	70	94	112	73	74	70	65	234	0
55-59	57	43	47	49	82	48	29	44	43	209	1
60-64	40	38	43	40	91	32	37	39	23	204	4
65-69	14	18	19	27	42	14	21	31	11	132	1
70-74	11	16	10	11	52	9	18	14	16	152	1
75+	4	13	9	10	60	5	11	19	11	171	9
TOTAL	967	1062	997	1000	1209	683	674	586	473	2035	27

TABLE 1X (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
AGE :		TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	8	1	0
20-24	152	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	10	23	15	24	
25-29	359	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	13	23	28	39	
30-34	423	0	0	0	0	2	7	3	15	16	31	42	
35-39	469	0	0	0	1	4	4	5	8	22	19	43	
40-44	435	0	0	0	0	1	6	9	14	19	26	54	
45-49	424	0	0	0	1	3	11	3	15	15	20	46	
50-54	342	0	0	0	3	4	9	6	8	22	14	44	
55-59	239	0	0	0	0	4	9	5	8	12	8	28	
60-64	265	0	1	0	1	3	6	3	6	10	8	43	
65-69	147	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	7	4	20	
70-74	142	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	6	2	17	
75+	189	0	0	0	0	1	7	6	4	9	5	37	
TOTAL	3605	0	1	0	6	24	74	59	111	192	181	437	

		AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										
AGE :		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	N.S.
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	25	23	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25-29	47	43	41	42	36	20	9	6	2	0	0	0
30-34	40	47	41	32	41	14	25	25	18	24	0	0
35-39	33	55	50	43	41	30	21	16	15	59	0	0
40-44	24	38	33	35	44	19	18	26	16	53	0	0
45-49	35	38	30	29	44	29	30	14	14	47	0	0
50-54	13	21	12	27	33	12	20	15	14	65	0	0
55-59	16	11	17	10	21	11	6	13	5	55	0	0
60-64	8	12	13	8	39	8	10	10	8	67	1	0
65-69	5	6	6	9	16	3	9	8	4	42	0	0
70-74	2	7	6	3	20	4	6	4	6	51	0	0
75+	0	3	4	4	29	2	2	5	4	65	2	0
TOTAL	248	304	262	254	364	152	156	142	106	528	4	0

TABLE IX (CONT.)
**EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE**

TOTAL URBAN

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
	TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	31	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	7	9	6	0
20-24	390	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	20	37	44	67
25-29	1020	0	0	0	0	3	6	13	20	47	63	80
30-34	1098	0	0	0	0	2	8	10	21	44	39	79
35-39	1433	0	0	1	2	2	10	25	35	55	55	114
40-44	1302	0	0	2	6	7	10	21	34	59	68	107
45-49	1226	0	2	1	4	8	15	20	21	47	65	102
50-54	990	0	0	1	3	15	21	25	25	49	47	93
55-59	657	0	1	0	4	8	12	14	16	29	28	58
60-64	512	0	0	3	1	4	8	8	10	17	17	37
65-69	284	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	9	7	34
70-74	272	0	0	0	1	2	13	1	2	10	3	39
75+	309	0	0	1	1	3	10	4	5	14	8	61
TOTAL	9524	0	3	9	22	56	121	152	221	426	450	871

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	N. S.
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	82	65	50	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	82	121	124	135	133	89	65	25	14	0	0
30-34	99	89	103	94	103	73	90	69	62	111	2
35-39	100	102	100	124	133	93	85	79	74	242	2
40-44	98	108	118	98	102	69	61	66	58	207	3
45-49	110	120	100	105	93	66	80	43	31	190	3
50-54	53	64	58	67	79	61	54	55	51	169	0
55-59	41	32	30	39	61	37	23	31	38	154	1
60-64	32	26	30	32	52	24	27	29	15	137	3
65-69	9	12	13	18	26	11	12	23	7	90	1
70-74	9	9	4	8	32	5	12	10	10	101	1
75+	4	10	5	6	31	3	9	14	7	106	7
TOTAL	719	758	735	746	845	531	518	444	367	1507	23

TABLE IX (CONT.)
EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, Irbid

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
	TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	5	3	0
20-24	269	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	26	32	49
25-29	670	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	13	28	37	50
30-34	715	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	10	26	23	45
35-39	988	0	0	1	2	2	7	16	22	36	32	73
40-44	850	0	0	2	4	4	4	14	21	38	43	64
45-49	828	0	2	1	4	7	11	14	12	31	39	71
50-54	639	0	0	1	0	10	14	17	14	25	35	51
55-59	442	0	0	0	2	5	2	8	9	23	22	39
60-64	324	0	0	2	1	1	6	3	7	8	11	26
65-69	184	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	5	5	25
70-74	165	0	0	0	1	1	7	1	1	8	3	25
75+	176	0	0	1	1	3	5	3	3	8	6	35
TOTAL	6265	0	2	8	15	38	68	97	129	267	291	553

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										N.S.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+		
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	54	46	32	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	49	82	80	93	92	61	44	17	11	0	0	0
30-34	65	48	59	64	76	49	59	53	47	77	0	0
35-39	64	61	69	86	92	64	62	59	60	178	2	0
40-44	73	69	77	69	64	38	43	42	37	144	0	0
45-49	79	80	76	65	56	45	53	27	21	133	1	0
50-54	33	49	37	44	46	43	39	34	36	111	0	0
55-59	29	21	22	27	38	28	14	23	31	98	1	0
60-64	22	15	20	23	31	18	17	22	10	80	1	0
65-69	8	8	9	12	17	8	7	12	5	55	0	0
70-74	6	5	2	5	20	3	7	7	7	56	0	0
75+	3	9	1	3	16	2	4	7	4	58	4	0
TOTAL	485	493	484	508	548	359	349	303	269	990	9	0

TABLE IX
EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE												
AGE	TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	16	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	4	3	0
20-24	121	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	11	12	18
25-29	350	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	7	19	26	30
30-34	383	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	11	18	16	34
35-39	445	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	13	19	23	41
40-44	452	0	0	0	2	3	6	7	13	21	25	43
45-49	398	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	9	16	26	31
50-54	351	0	0	0	3	5	7	8	11	24	12	42
55-59	215	0	1	0	2	3	10	6	7	6	6	19
60-64	188	0	0	1	0	3	2	5	3	9	6	11
65-69	100	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	2	9
70-74	107	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	2	0	14
75+	133	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	6	2	26
TOTAL	3259	0	1	1	7	18	53	55	92	159	159	318

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
AGE	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	N.S.
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	28	19	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	33	39	44	42	41	28	21	8	3	0	0
30-34	34	41	44	30	27	24	31	16	15	34	2
35-39	36	41	31	38	41	29	23	20	14	64	0
40-44	25	39	41	29	38	31	18	24	21	63	3
45-49	31	40	24	40	37	21	27	16	10	57	2
50-54	20	15	21	23	33	18	15	21	15	58	0
55-59	12	11	8	12	23	9	9	8	7	56	0
60-64	10	11	10	9	21	6	10	7	5	57	2
65-69	1	4	4	6	9	3	5	11	2	35	1
70-74	3	4	2	3	12	2	5	3	3	45	1
75+	1	1	4	3	15	1	5	7	3	48	3
TOTAL	234	265	251	238	297	172	169	141	98	517	14

TABLE X
EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
	TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	775	0	2	4	15	66	176	196	161	112	43	0
20-24	1825	0	5	14	43	113	195	233	277	289	203	197
25-29	2029	1	2	14	53	126	213	260	243	221	156	165
30-34	2010	1	2	28	75	107	163	178	236	232	204	200
35-39	2130	1	12	24	91	108	208	207	200	319	194	222
40-44	1802	2	7	25	77	74	144	141	196	301	182	196
45-49	1278	2	4	20	58	55	124	102	120	179	111	143
50-54	1532	4	7	37	72	107	231	131	129	147	81	167
55-59	757	4	6	16	46	75	108	63	74	85	36	80
60-64	659	3	2	10	45	66	145	38	38	55	35	98
65-69	295	0	1	6	18	22	63	22	14	30	5	41
70-74	359	1	2	9	26	34	94	20	10	16	12	54
75+	380	1	1	13	39	23	120	18	15	23	12	58
TOTAL	15836	20	53	220	660	979	1984	1609	1713	2009	1274	1621

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	N.S.
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	108	95	39	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	139	122	104	77	69	29	21	10	2	0	2
30-34	135	91	76	77	62	33	28	24	25	33	0
35-39	94	94	73	58	63	46	36	15	15	50	0
40-44	105	70	51	43	49	27	20	15	15	58	4
45-49	61	65	43	27	49	18	23	13	7	53	1
50-54	63	62	48	39	49	34	16	10	18	77	3
55-59	21	26	14	17	20	9	3	8	10	35	1
60-64	16	18	16	11	21	8	4	7	5	17	1
65-69	9	9	11	3	13	4	2	6	2	12	2
70-74	11	5	4	4	21	4	4	5	2	16	5
75+	3	6	2	7	10	2	4	2	0	19	2
TOTAL	765	663	481	377	426	214	161	115	101	370	21

TABLE X (CONT.)
EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
	TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	263	0	1	2	3	24	62	65	49	42	10	0
20-24	502	0	2	10	19	40	71	57	79	65	45	44
25-29	626	0	2	6	26	51	71	89	75	72	35	53
30-34	561	0	1	10	37	47	53	55	74	62	53	57
35-39	582	0	3	7	28	33	54	55	57	89	50	71
40-44	503	1	0	5	23	20	55	37	37	76	49	78
45-49	328	0	1	5	13	10	34	26	25	38	22	42
50-54	424	0	4	13	23	27	83	28	37	37	18	57
55-59	232	1	0	4	11	24	46	14	22	20	7	24
60-64	233	2	1	2	16	14	58	12	14	16	10	38
65-69	84	0	0	2	7	6	18	2	4	7	1	15
70-74	118	0	1	3	11	6	37	8	3	5	1	21
75+	126	0	0	1	15	8	46	5	5	8	1	21
TOTAL	4582	4	16	70	237	310	688	463	481	537	302	521

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	N.S.	
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	27	22	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	46	29	29	15	16	3	2	2	2	0	2	2
30-34	30	19	15	12	8	4	5	7	5	7	0	0
35-39	20	26	14	13	17	16	6	3	5	15	0	0
40-44	34	15	18	12	9	5	4	5	5	14	1	1
45-49	20	23	11	8	15	7	6	5	4	13	0	0
50-54	12	15	8	9	17	9	3	2	4	17	1	1
55-59	8	9	2	6	10	4	0	0	5	15	0	0
60-64	4	8	6	4	9	4	2	1	2	10	0	0
65-69	2	1	2	0	7	2	1	0	2	5	0	0
70-74	1	2	0	4	4	2	2	0	1	5	1	1
75+	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	7	1	1
TOTAL	204	171	114	86	114	56	33	26	35	108	6	6

TABLE X (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
	TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	512	0	1	2	7	42	114	131	112	70	33	0
20-24	1325	0	3	4	24	73	124	166	198	224	158	153
25-29	1403	1	0	8	27	75	142	171	168	149	121	112
30-34	1449	1	1	18	38	60	110	123	162	170	151	143
35-39	1548	1	9	17	63	75	154	152	143	230	144	151
40-44	1299	1	7	20	54	54	89	104	159	225	133	118
45-49	950	2	3	15	45	45	90	76	95	141	89	101
50-54	1108	4	3	24	49	80	148	103	92	110	63	110
55-59	525	3	6	12	35	51	62	49	52	65	29	56
60-64	426	1	1	8	29	52	87	26	24	39	25	60
65-69	211	0	1	4	11	16	45	20	10	23	4	26
70-74	241	1	1	6	15	28	57	12	7	11	11	33
75+	254	1	1	12	24	15	74	13	10	15	11	37
TOTAL	11254	16	37	150	423	669	1296	1146	1232	1472	972	1100

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	N.S.
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	81	73	30	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	93	93	75	62	53	26	19	8	0	0	0
30-34	105	72	61	65	54	29	23	17	20	26	0
35-39	74	68	59	45	46	30	30	12	10	35	0
40-44	71	55	33	31	40	22	16	10	10	44	3
45-49	41	42	32	19	34	11	17	8	3	40	1
50-54	51	47	40	30	32	25	13	8	14	60	2
55-59	13	17	12	11	10	5	3	8	5	20	1
60-64	12	10	10	7	12	4	2	6	3	7	1
65-69	7	8	9	3	6	2	1	6	0	7	2
70-74	10	3	4	0	17	2	2	5	1	11	4
75+	3	4	2	6	8	2	2	1	0	12	1
TOTAL	561	492	367	291	312	158	128	89	66	262	15

TABLE X (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
	TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	326	0	0	2	2	25	71	84	74	47	21	0
20-24	866	0	1	1	11	48	76	97	127	159	108	109
25-29	907	1	0	3	11	41	79	106	109	99	81	64
30-34	926	1	0	9	22	40	66	75	106	102	101	90
35-39	1021	1	4	9	43	46	99	112	90	160	92	83
40-44	838	0	2	13	32	31	63	61	100	154	88	77
45-49	633	2	3	8	34	30	58	49	67	97	58	62
50-54	704	3	3	14	28	51	91	69	65	76	46	60
55-59	349	2	5	10	19	36	37	29	42	46	22	36
60-64	254	0	1	6	15	36	52	18	16	24	15	32
65-69	142	0	0	2	7	12	31	15	7	14	2	17
70-74	150	1	0	6	6	21	37	7	3	8	3	19
75+	153	0	1	10	17	10	40	10	4	10	7	20
TOTAL	7272	11	20	93	247	430	800	732	810	996	644	669

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	N.S.
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	57	48	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	66	70	55	43	40	19	13	7	0	0	0
30-34	69	48	47	41	37	18	14	12	14	14	0
35-39	44	47	43	30	31	22	24	5	8	28	0
40-44	45	36	25	19	23	15	11	4	7	29	3
45-49	35	30	23	10	16	8	13	5	2	23	0
50-54	33	31	22	20	25	15	6	6	11	29	0
55-59	8	13	5	4	8	5	1	6	3	12	0
60-64	6	5	7	4	4	3	1	4	1	4	0
65-69	6	6	6	3	3	2	0	3	0	5	1
70-74	7	1	4	0	12	1	2	2	1	7	2
75+	2	3	1	2	4	2	1	1	0	7	1
TOTAL	378	338	254	184	203	110	86	55	47	158	7

TABLE X (CONT.)
EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE											
	TOTAL	<11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13-14	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	186	0	1	0	5	17	43	47	38	23	12	0
20-24	457	0	2	3	13	25	48	69	71	65	50	44
25-29	496	0	0	5	16	34	63	65	59	50	40	48
30-34	523	0	1	9	16	20	44	48	56	68	50	53
35-39	527	0	5	8	20	29	55	49	53	70	52	68
40-44	461	1	5	7	22	23	26	43	59	71	45	41
45-49	317	0	0	7	11	15	32	27	28	44	31	39
50-54	404	1	0	10	21	29	57	34	27	34	17	50
55-59	176	1	1	2	16	15	25	20	10	19	7	20
60-64	172	1	0	2	14	16	35	8	8	15	10	28
65-69	69	0	1	2	4	4	14	5	3	9	2	9
70-74	91	0	1	0	9	7	20	5	4	3	8	14
75+	101	1	0	2	7	5	34	3	6	5	4	17
TOTAL	3982	5	17	57	176	239	496	414	422	476	328	431

AGE	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	N.S.
13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	24	25	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	27	23	20	19	13	7	6	1	0	0	0
30-34	36	24	14	24	17	11	9	5	6	12	0
35-39	30	21	16	15	15	8	6	7	2	7	0
40-44	26	19	8	12	17	7	5	6	3	15	0
45-49	6	12	9	9	18	3	4	3	1	17	1
50-54	18	16	18	10	7	10	7	2	3	31	2
55-59	5	4	7	7	2	0	2	2	2	8	1
60-64	6	5	3	3	8	1	1	2	2	3	1
65-69	1	2	3	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	1
70-74	3	2	0	0	5	1	0	3	0	4	2
75+	1	1	1	4	4	0	1	0	0	5	0
TOTAL	183	154	113	107	109	48	42	34	19	104	8

TABLE XI
**EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE**

TOTAL COUNTRY

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE				
AGE	:			
:	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
:				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	50	50	0	0
20-24	542	540	2	0
25-29	1379	1373	5	1
30-34	1521	1513	8	0
35-39	1902	1883	19	0
40-44	1737	1698	39	0
45-49	1650	1596	54	0
50-54	1332	1266	66	0
55-59	896	835	60	1
60-64	777	701	74	2
65-69	431	372	59	0
70-74	414	332	82	0
75+	498	325	171	2
TOTAL	13129	12484	639	6

TABLE XI (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE				
AGE	:.....			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
.....				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	19	19	0	0
20-24	152	152	0	0
25-29	359	357	1	1
30-34	423	420	3	0
35-39	469	463	6	0
40-44	435	427	8	0
45-49	424	398	26	0
50-54	342	320	22	0
55-59	239	223	16	0
60-64	265	228	36	1
65-69	147	120	27	0
70-74	142	113	29	0
75+	189	120	68	1
TOTAL	3605	3360	242	3

TABLE XI (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE				
AGE	:			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
.....				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	31	31	0	0
20-24	390	388	2	0
25-29	1020	1016	4	0
30-34	1098	1093	5	0
35-39	1433	1420	13	0
40-44	1302	1271	31	0
45-49	1226	1198	28	0
50-54	990	946	44	0
55-59	657	612	44	1
60-64	512	473	38	1
65-69	284	252	32	0
70-74	272	219	53	0
75+	309	205	103	1
TOTAL	9524	9124	397	3

TABLE XI (CONT.)
EVEN-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE				
AGE	:			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
.....				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	15	15	0	0
20-24	269	267	2	0
25-29	670	668	2	0
30-34	715	712	3	0
35-39	988	980	8	0
40-44	850	838	12	0
45-49	828	813	15	0
50-54	639	610	29	0
55-59	442	416	25	1
60-64	324	304	20	0
65-69	184	169	15	0
70-74	165	140	25	0
75+	176	122	53	1
TOTAL	6265	6054	209	2

TABLE XI (CONT.)
 NEVER-MARRIED MALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE				
AGE	:			
	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
.....				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	16	16	0	0
20-24	121	121	0	0
25-29	350	348	2	0
30-34	383	381	2	0
35-39	445	440	5	0
40-44	452	433	19	0
45-49	398	385	13	0
50-54	351	336	15	0
55-59	215	196	19	0
60-64	188	169	18	1
65-69	100	83	17	0
70-74	107	79	28	0
75+	133	83	50	0
TOTAL	3259	3070	188	1

TABLE XII
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE				
AGE	:			
	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
.....				
13-14	5	5	0	0
15-19	775	773	2	0
20-24	1825	1811	14	0
25-29	2029	2001	27	1
30-34	2010	1959	51	0
35-39	2130	2040	90	0
40-44	1802	1694	108	0
45-49	1278	1150	128	0
50-54	1532	1262	270	0
55-59	757	596	161	0
60-64	659	422	237	0
65-69	295	158	137	0
70-74	359	147	212	0
75+	380	87	292	1
TOTAL	15836	14105	1729	2

TABLE XII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

.....				
	: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE			
AGE	:			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N. S.
.....				
13-14	0	0	0	0
15-19	263	263	0	0
20-24	502	498	4	0
25-29	626	619	7	0
30-34	561	548	13	0
35-39	582	554	28	0
40-44	503	466	37	0
45-49	328	303	25	0
50-54	424	357	67	0
55-59	232	193	39	0
60-64	233	161	72	0
65-69	84	45	39	0
70-74	118	53	65	0
75+	126	24	102	0
TOTAL	4582	4084	498	0

TABLE XII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE				
AGE	:			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N. S.
.....				
13-14	5	5	0	0
15-19	512	510	2	0
20-24	1323	1313	10	0
25-29	1403	1382	20	1
30-34	1449	1411	38	0
35-39	1548	1486	62	0
40-44	1299	1228	71	0
45-49	950	847	103	0
50-54	1108	905	203	0
55-59	525	403	122	0
60-64	426	261	165	0
65-69	211	113	98	0
70-74	241	94	147	0
75+	254	63	190	1
TOTAL	11254	10021	1231	2

TABLE XII (CONT.)
**EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE**

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE				
AGE	:			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
.....				
13-14	3	3	0	0
15-19	326	324	2	0
20-24	866	862	4	0
25-29	907	901	5	1
30-34	926	898	28	0
35-39	1021	979	42	0
40-44	838	797	41	0
45-49	633	562	71	0
50-54	704	572	132	0
55-59	349	263	86	0
60-64	254	158	96	0
65-69	142	77	65	0
70-74	150	55	95	0
75+	153	41	112	0
TOTAL	7272	6492	779	1

TABLE XII (CONT.)
 EVER-MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AGED 13 AND OVER
 BY AGE GROUP, SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FIRST SPOUSE				
.....				
AGE	.....		
:	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
.....				
13-14	2	2	0	0
15-19	186	186	0	0
20-24	457	451	6	0
25-29	496	481	15	0
30-34	523	513	10	0
35-39	527	507	20	0
40-44	461	431	30	0
45-49	317	285	32	0
50-54	404	333	71	0
55-59	176	140	36	0
60-64	172	103	69	0
65-69	69	36	33	0
70-74	91	39	52	0
75+	101	22	78	1
TOTAL	3982	3529	452	1

TABLE XIII
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER				
AGE	:			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N. S.
:				
0-4	17541	17389	152	0
5-9	16395	16018	377	0
10-14	15386	14599	787	0
15-19	12214	11221	993	0
20-24	7004	6017	987	0
25-29	4675	3600	1075	0
30-34	3905	2495	1410	0
35-39	4181	2189	1992	0
40-44	3615	1478	2137	0
45-49	2977	872	2105	0
50-54	2888	564	2324	0
55-59	1668	192	1476	0
60-64	1455	91	1364	0
65-69	742	39	703	0
70-74	781	25	756	0
75+	892	17	875	0
TOTAL	96319	76806	19513	0

TABLE XIII (CONT.)
**POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE**

TOTAL RURAL

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER				
AGE	:.....			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N. S.
:.....				
0-4	5485	5436	49	0
5-9	4976	4846	130	0
10-14	4309	4065	244	0
15-19	3164	2883	281	0
20-24	1714	1462	252	0
25-29	1284	987	297	0
30-34	1075	701	374	0
35-39	1082	587	495	0
40-44	953	386	567	0
45-49	762	236	526	0
50-54	768	159	609	0
55-59	474	76	398	0
60-64	505	36	469	0
65-69	233	9	224	0
70-74	261	12	249	0
75+	316	6	310	0
TOTAL	27361	21887	5474	0

TABLE XIII (CONT.)
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER				
AGE	:.....			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
.....				
0-4	12056	11953	103	0
5-9	11419	11172	247	0
10-14	11077	10534	543	0
15-19	9050	8338	712	0
20-24	5290	4555	735	0
25-29	3391	2613	778	0
30-34	2830	1794	1036	0
35-39	3099	1602	1497	0
40-44	2662	1092	1570	0
45-49	2215	636	1579	0
50-54	2120	405	1715	0
55-59	1194	116	1078	0
60-64	950	55	895	0
65-69	509	30	479	0
70-74	520	13	507	0
75+	576	11	565	0
TOTAL	68958	54919	14039	0

TABLE XIII (CONT.)
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

: SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER				
AGE	: TOTAL ALIVE DEAD N.S.			
0-4	7446	7395	51	0
5-9	7073	6931	142	0
10-14	7031	6689	342	0
15-19	5917	5473	444	0
20-24	3584	3120	464	0
25-29	2263	1732	531	0
30-34	1846	1190	656	0
35-39	2096	1100	996	0
40-44	1736	716	1020	0
45-49	1483	425	1058	0
50-54	1357	265	1092	0
55-59	799	67	732	0
60-64	586	35	551	0
65-69	333	19	314	0
70-74	320	7	313	0
75+	338	7	331	0
TOTAL	44208	35171	9037	0

TABLE XIII (CONT.)
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER				
AGE	:			
	: TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
:				
0-4	4610	4558	52	0
5-9	4346	4241	105	0
10-14	4046	3845	201	0
15-19	3133	2865	268	0
20-24	1706	1435	271	0
25-29	1128	881	247	0
30-34	984	604	380	0
35-39	1003	502	501	0
40-44	926	376	550	0
45-49	732	211	521	0
50-54	763	140	623	0
55-59	395	49	346	0
60-64	364	20	344	0
65-69	176	11	165	0
70-74	200	6	194	0
75+	238	4	234	0
TOTAL	24750	19748	5002	0

TABLE XIV
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

..... SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER				
AGE	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N. S.
.....				
0-4	17541	17485	56	0
5-9	16395	16244	151	0
10-14	15386	15127	259	0
15-19	12214	11871	343	0
20-24	7004	6687	317	0
25-29	4675	4198	477	0
30-34	3905	3247	658	0
35-39	4181	3016	1165	0
40-44	3615	2215	1400	0
45-49	2977	1439	1538	0
50-54	2888	982	1906	0
55-59	1668	386	1282	0
60-64	1455	196	1259	0
65-69	742	55	687	0
70-74	781	40	741	0
75+	892	23	869	0
TOTAL	96319	83211	13108	0

TABLE XIV (CONT.)
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

.....				
: SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER				
AGE	:			
:	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N. S.
:				
0-4	5485	5468	17	0
5-9	4976	4931	45	0
10-14	4309	4242	67	0
15-19	3164	3068	96	0
20-24	1714	1632	82	0
25-29	1284	1143	141	0
30-34	1075	877	198	0
35-39	1082	745	337	0
40-44	953	570	383	0
45-49	762	362	400	0
50-54	768	251	517	0
55-59	474	118	356	0
60-64	505	67	438	0
65-69	233	18	215	0
70-74	261	18	243	0
75+	316	7	309	0
TOTAL	27361	23517	3844	0

TABLE XIV (CONT.)
POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER
AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

AGE	SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER			
	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
0-4	12056	12017	39	0
5-9	11419	11313	106	0
10-14	11077	10885	192	0
15-19	9050	8803	247	0
20-24	5290	5055	235	0
25-29	3391	3055	336	0
30-34	2830	2370	460	0
35-39	3099	2271	828	0
40-44	2662	1645	1017	0
45-49	2215	1077	1138	0
50-54	2120	731	1389	0
55-59	1194	268	926	0
60-64	950	129	821	0
65-69	509	37	472	0
70-74	520	22	498	0
75+	576	16	560	0
TOTAL	68958	59694	9264	0

SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER			
AGE	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD
N.S.			
0-4	7446	7423	23
5-9	7073	7020	53
10-14	7031	6923	108
15-19	5917	5768	149
20-24	3584	3424	160
25-29	2263	2054	209
30-34	1846	1575	271
35-39	2096	1567	529
40-44	1736	1082	654
45-49	1483	762	721
50-54	1357	451	906
55-59	799	180	619
60-64	586	76	510
65-69	333	27	306
70-74	320	13	307
75+	338	10	328
TOTAL	44208	38355	5853

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARQA, IRRID

TABLE XIV (CONL.)
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TABLE XIV (CONT.)
 POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

..... SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER				
AGE	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	N.S.
.....				
0-4	4610	4594	16	0
5-9	4346	4293	53	0
10-14	4046	3962	84	0
15-19	3133	3035	98	0
20-24	1706	1631	75	0
25-29	1128	1001	127	0
30-34	984	795	189	0
35-39	1003	704	299	0
40-44	926	563	363	0
45-49	732	315	417	0
50-54	763	280	483	0
55-59	395	88	307	0
60-64	364	53	311	0
65-69	176	10	166	0
70-74	200	9	191	0
75+	238	6	232	0
TOTAL	24750	21339	3411	0

TABLE XV
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

AGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	TOTAL	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
15-19	5992	5573	265	119	29	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	3391	1854	361	441	372	226	97	33	5	2	0	0
25-29	2452	556	154	215	317	346	352	283	122	61	29	17
30-34	2159	213	61	106	165	209	250	324	297	259	145	130
35-39	2211	141	26	61	88	154	165	225	290	295	261	505
40-44	1856	114	18	40	46	71	95	154	163	212	250	693
45-49	1313	72	17	22	35	48	80	75	119	142	167	536
50-54	1546	81	30	36	44	61	96	108	136	155	189	610
55-59	766	34	15	15	32	35	48	62	62	82	85	296
60-64	670	37	16	19	25	39	48	56	60	69	75	226
65-69	305	23	8	11	16	22	21	21	29	28	33	93
70-74	365	26	15	13	21	12	19	26	41	41	42	109
75+	387	28	17	17	28	25	39	40	38	23	37	95
TOTAL	23413	8752	1003	1115	1218	1253	1311	1407	1362	1369	1313	3310

TABLE XV (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

AGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	TOTAL	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
15-19	1602	1464	86	41	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	850	426	39	102	117	72	29	11	3	1	0	0
25-29	736	146	34	58	89	123	110	97	46	18	8	7
30-34	604	56	10	17	43	51	65	105	90	93	42	32
35-39	602	40	8	11	18	39	41	59	92	84	82	128
40-44	511	23	5	10	9	17	11	50	47	62	68	209
45-49	334	21	3	6	8	7	17	18	33	32	45	144
50-54	425	17	10	10	10	15	29	27	30	48	56	173
55-59	233	6	4	5	10	9	18	21	18	30	27	85
60-64	237	9	3	6	5	14	18	28	20	25	30	79
65-69	84	4	3	2	4	7	4	5	6	8	8	33
70-74	119	6	7	5	10	1	7	6	9	15	15	38
75+	127	7	5	8	10	6	19	14	14	9	8	27
TOTAL	6464	2225	267	281	343	362	368	441	408	425	389	955

TABLE XV (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URDAN

AGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	TOTAL	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
15-19	4390	4109	179	78	19	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2541	1428	272	339	255	154	68	22	2	1	0	0
25-29	1716	410	120	157	228	223	242	186	76	43	21	10
30-34	1555	157	51	89	122	158	185	219	207	166	103	98
35-39	1609	101	18	50	70	115	124	166	198	211	179	377
40-44	1345	91	13	30	37	54	84	104	116	150	182	484
45-49	979	51	14	16	27	41	63	57	86	110	122	392
50-54	1121	64	20	26	34	46	67	81	106	107	133	437
55-59	533	28	11	10	22	26	30	41	44	52	58	211
60-64	433	28	13	13	20	25	30	28	40	44	45	147
65-69	221	19	5	9	12	15	17	16	23	20	25	60
70-74	246	20	8	8	11	11	12	20	32	26	27	71
75+	260	21	12	9	18	19	20	26	24	14	29	68
TOTAL	16949	6527	736	834	875	891	943	966	954	944	924	2355

TABLE XV (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMAAN, ZARQA, IRBID

AGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	TOTAL	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
15-19	2067	2691	112	49	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1705	969	135	241	153	90	45	11	1	1	0	0
25-29	1120	275	38	101	165	152	147	116	38	20	13	5
30-34	1002	109	32	62	89	104	118	141	122	99	68	58
35-39	1061	68	13	35	52	93	85	107	132	144	103	229
40-44	874	66	9	21	27	40	54	72	75	106	110	294
45-49	650	33	8	10	17	30	45	39	57	65	87	259
50-54	713	48	15	16	20	29	43	56	70	75	81	260
55-59	356	20	9	7	16	20	23	29	28	37	36	131
60-64	259	16	11	9	13	14	19	19	16	22	32	88
65-69	145	8	4	7	10	11	10	12	17	14	16	36
70-74	154	15	5	4	8	9	8	13	17	14	18	43
75+	159	14	6	5	10	10	12	14	18	5	21	44
TOTAL	11065	4332	501	567	596	605	610	629	591	602	585	1447

TABLE XV (CONT.)
 FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP,
 NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

AGE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN											
	TOTAL	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
15-19	1523	1418	67	29	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	836	459	83	98	97	64	23	11	1	0	0	0
25-29	596	135	32	56	63	71	95	70	38	23	8	5
30-34	553	48	19	27	33	54	67	78	85	67	35	40
35-39	548	33	5	15	18	22	39	59	66	67	76	148
40-44	471	25	4	9	10	14	30	32	41	44	72	190
45-49	329	18	6	6	10	11	18	18	29	45	35	133
50-54	408	16	5	10	14	17	24	25	36	32	52	177
55-59	177	8	2	3	6	6	7	12	16	15	22	80
60-64	174	12	2	4	7	11	11	9	24	22	13	59
65-69	76	11	1	2	2	4	7	4	6	6	9	24
70-74	92	5	3	4	3	2	4	7	15	12	9	28
75+	101	7	6	4	8	9	8	12	6	9	8	24
TOTAL	5884	2195	235	267	279	286	333	337	363	342	339	908

128

TABLE XVI
 CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15 AND OVER
 BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, SEX OF CHILD
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

CHILDREN						
AGE	NUMBER OF WOMEN	HOME	AWAY	DEAD	TOTAL	PROPORTION DEAD OF CEB
TOTAL CHILDREN						
15-19	5992	576	2	37	615	0.060
20-24	3391	3710	24	263	3997	0.066
25-29	2452	7509	43	603	8155	0.074
30-34	2159	10588	97	940	11625	0.081
35-39	2211	13618	416	1523	15557	0.098
40-44	1856	11975	1166	1874	15015	0.125
45-49	1313	7843	1573	1613	11029	0.146
50-54	1546	6897	3379	2509	12785	0.196
55-59	766	2474	2466	1292	6232	0.207
60-64	670	1296	2456	1404	5156	0.272
65-69	305	381	1201	633	2215	0.286
70-74	365	344	1457	854	2655	0.322
75+	387	300	1341	936	2577	0.363
TOTAL	23413	67511	15621	14481	97613	0.148
MALE CHILDREN						
15-19	5992	323	1	16	340	0.047
20-24	3391	1883	11	143	2037	0.070
25-29	2452	3882	20	293	4195	0.070
30-34	2159	5408	24	512	5944	0.086
35-39	2211	7219	108	747	8074	0.093
40-44	1856	6480	313	959	7752	0.124
45-49	1313	4494	531	812	5837	0.139
50-54	1546	4053	1362	1316	6731	0.196
55-59	766	1503	1102	663	3268	0.203
60-64	670	842	1151	754	2747	0.274
65-69	305	254	554	355	1163	0.305
70-74	365	256	698	473	1427	0.331
75+	387	239	607	528	1374	0.384
TOTAL	23413	36836	6482	7571	50889	0.149
FEMALE CHILDREN						
15-19	5992	253	1	21	275	0.076
20-24	3391	1827	13	120	1960	0.061
25-29	2452	3627	23	310	3960	0.078
30-34	2159	5180	73	428	5681	0.075
35-39	2211	6399	308	776	7483	0.104
40-44	1856	5495	853	915	7263	0.126
45-49	1313	3349	1042	801	5192	0.154
50-54	1546	2844	2017	1193	6054	0.197
55-59	766	971	1364	629	2964	0.212
60-64	670	454	1305	650	2409	0.270
65-69	305	127	647	278	1052	0.264
70-74	365	88	759	381	1228	0.310
75+	387	61	734	408	1203	0.339
TOTAL	23413	30675	9139	6910	46724	0.148

TABLE XVI (CONT.)
 CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15 AND OVER
 BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, SEX OF CHILD
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

CHILDREN						
AGE	NUMBER OF WOMEN	HOME	AWAY	DEAD	TOTAL	PROPORTION DEAD OF CEB
TOTAL CHILDREN						
15-19	1602	190	1	11	202	0.054
20-24	850	1078	4	90	1172	0.077
25-29	736	2401	19	231	2651	0.087
30-34	604	3077	27	315	3419	0.092
35-39	602	3670	145	444	4259	0.104
40-44	511	3379	332	618	4329	0.143
45-49	334	2033	366	452	2851	0.159
50-54	425	1990	849	726	3565	0.204
55-59	233	775	723	439	1937	0.227
60-64	237	456	901	532	1889	0.282
65-69	84	117	337	210	664	0.316
70-74	119	106	491	287	884	0.325
75+	127	100	413	309	822	0.376
TOTAL	6464	19372	4608	4664	28644	0.163
MALE CHILDREN						
15-19	1602	111	0	5	116	0.043
20-24	850	551	1	51	603	0.085
25-29	736	1265	11	116	1392	0.083
30-34	604	1569	3	171	1743	0.098
35-39	602	1965	35	214	2214	0.097
40-44	511	1808	68	337	2213	0.152
45-49	334	1156	113	237	1506	0.157
50-54	425	1154	344	371	1869	0.199
55-59	233	484	324	216	1024	0.211
60-64	237	308	425	290	1023	0.283
65-69	84	74	155	123	352	0.349
70-74	119	77	221	166	464	0.358
75+	127	82	195	168	445	0.378
TOTAL	6464	10604	1895	2465	14964	0.165
FEMALE CHILDREN						
15-19	1602	79	1	6	86	0.070
20-24	850	527	3	39	569	0.069
25-29	736	1136	8	115	1259	0.091
30-34	604	1508	24	144	1676	0.086
35-39	602	1705	110	230	2045	0.112
40-44	511	1571	264	281	2116	0.133
45-49	334	877	253	215	1345	0.160
50-54	425	936	505	355	1696	0.209
55-59	233	291	399	223	913	0.244
60-64	237	148	476	242	866	0.279
65-69	84	43	182	87	312	0.279
70-74	119	29	270	121	420	0.288
75+	127	18	218	141	377	0.374
TOTAL	6464	8768	2713	2199	13680	0.161

TABLE XVI (CONT.)
 CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15 AND OVER
 BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, SEX OF CHILD
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL URBAN

CHILDREN						
AGE	NUMBER OF WOMEN	HOME	AWAY	DEAD	TOTAL	PROPORTION DEAD OF CEB
TOTAL CHILDREN						
15-19	4390	386	1	26	413	0.063
20-24	2541	2632	20	173	2825	0.061
25-29	1716	5108	24	372	5504	0.068
30-34	1555	7511	70	625	8206	0.076
35-39	1609	9948	271	1079	11298	0.096
40-44	1345	8596	834	1256	10686	0.118
45-49	979	5810	1207	1161	8178	0.142
50-54	1121	4907	2530	1783	9220	0.193
55-59	533	1699	1743	853	4295	0.199
60-64	433	840	1555	872	3267	0.267
65-69	221	264	864	423	1551	0.273
70-74	246	238	966	567	1771	0.320
75+	260	200	928	627	1755	0.357
TOTAL	16949	48139	11013	9817	68969	0.142
MALE CHILDREN						
15-19	4390	212	1	11	224	0.049
20-24	2541	1332	10	92	1434	0.064
25-29	1716	2617	9	177	2803	0.063
30-34	1555	3839	21	341	4201	0.081
35-39	1609	5254	73	533	5860	0.091
40-44	1345	4672	245	622	5539	0.112
45-49	979	3338	418	575	4331	0.133
50-54	1121	2899	1018	945	4862	0.194
55-59	533	1019	778	447	2244	0.199
60-64	433	534	726	464	1724	0.269
65-69	221	180	399	232	811	0.286
70-74	246	179	477	307	963	0.319
75+	260	157	412	360	929	0.388
TOTAL	16949	26232	4587	5106	35925	0.142
FEMALE CHILDREN						
15-19	4390	174	0	15	189	0.079
20-24	2541	1300	10	81	1391	0.058
25-29	1716	2491	15	195	2701	0.072
30-34	1555	3672	49	284	4005	0.071
35-39	1609	4694	198	546	5438	0.100
40-44	1345	3924	589	634	5147	0.123
45-49	979	2472	789	586	3847	0.152
50-54	1121	2008	1512	838	4358	0.192
55-59	533	680	965	406	2051	0.198
60-64	433	306	829	408	1543	0.264
65-69	221	84	465	191	740	0.258
70-74	246	59	489	260	808	0.322
75+	260	43	516	267	826	0.323
TOTAL	16949	21907	6426	4711	33044	0.143

TABLE XVI (CONT.)
 CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15 AND OVER
 BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, SEX OF CHILD
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

AGE	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN				TOTAL	PROPORTION DEAD OF CEB
		HOME	AWAY	DEAD	DEAD		
TOTAL CHILDREN							
15-19	2867	245	1	14	260		0.054
20-24	1705	1698	11	102	1811		0.056
25-29	1120	3201	10	206	3417		0.060
30-34	1002	4776	34	332	5142		0.065
35-39	1061	6449	149	641	7239		0.089
40-44	874	5409	567	801	6777		0.118
45-49	650	3799	867	763	5429		0.141
50-54	713	2980	1681	1048	5709		0.184
55-59	356	1024	1200	543	2767		0.196
60-64	259	488	952	498	1938		0.257
65-69	145	185	566	261	1012		0.258
70-74	154	160	582	335	1077		0.311
75+	159	125	591	377	1093		0.345
TOTAL	11065	30539	7211	5921	43671		0.136
MALE CHILDREN							
15-19	2867	131	1	7	139		0.050
20-24	1705	861	5	56	922		0.061
25-29	1120	1625	3	97	1725		0.056
30-34	1002	2437	10	183	2630		0.070
35-39	1061	3388	33	302	3723		0.081
40-44	874	2932	174	388	3494		0.111
45-49	650	2179	315	367	2861		0.128
50-54	713	1759	697	543	2999		0.181
55-59	356	602	549	284	1435		0.198
60-64	259	320	424	260	1004		0.259
65-69	145	129	265	143	537		0.266
70-74	154	117	289	188	594		0.316
75+	159	96	262	217	575		0.377
TOTAL	11065	16576	3027	3035	22638		0.134
FEMALE CHILDREN							
15-19	2867	114	0	7	121		0.058
20-24	1705	837	6	46	889		0.052
25-29	1120	1576	7	109	1692		0.064
30-34	1002	2339	24	149	2512		0.059
35-39	1061	3061	116	339	3516		0.096
40-44	874	2477	393	413	3283		0.126
45-49	650	1620	552	396	2568		0.154
50-54	713	1221	984	505	2710		0.186
55-59	356	422	651	259	1332		0.194
60-64	259	168	528	238	934		0.255
65-69	145	56	301	118	475		0.248
70-74	154	43	293	147	483		0.304
75+	159	29	329	160	518		0.309
TOTAL	11065	13963	4184	2886	21033		0.137

TABLE XVI (CONT.)
 CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15 AND OVER
 BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, SEX OF CHILD
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

CHILDREN						
AGE	NUMBER					PROPORTION
	OF	HOME	AWAY	DEAD	TOTAL	DEAD OF CEB
	WOMEN					
TOTAL CHILDREN						
15-19	1523	141	0	12	153	0.078
20-24	836	934	9	71	1014	0.070
25-29	596	1907	14	166	2087	0.080
30-34	553	2735	36	293	3064	0.096
35-39	548	3499	122	438	4059	0.108
40-44	471	3187	267	455	3909	0.116
45-49	329	2011	340	398	2749	0.145
50-54	408	1927	849	735	3511	0.209
55-59	177	675	543	310	1528	0.203
60-64	174	352	603	374	1329	0.281
65-69	76	79	298	162	539	0.301
70-74	92	78	384	232	694	0.334
75+	101	75	337	250	662	0.378
TOTAL	5884	17600	3802	3896	25298	0.154
MALE CHILDREN						
15-19	1523	81	0	4	85	0.047
20-24	836	471	5	36	512	0.070
25-29	596	992	6	80	1078	0.074
30-34	553	1402	11	158	1571	0.101
35-39	548	1866	40	231	2137	0.108
40-44	471	1740	71	234	2045	0.114
45-49	329	1159	103	208	1470	0.141
50-54	408	1140	321	402	1863	0.216
55-59	177	417	229	163	809	0.201
60-64	174	214	302	204	720	0.283
65-69	76	51	134	89	274	0.325
70-74	92	62	188	119	369	0.322
75+	101	61	150	143	354	0.404
TOTAL	5884	9656	1560	2071	13287	0.156
FEMALE CHILDREN						
15-19	1523	60	0	8	68	0.118
20-24	836	463	4	35	502	0.070
25-29	596	915	8	86	1009	0.085
30-34	553	1333	25	135	1493	0.090
35-39	548	1633	82	207	1922	0.108
40-44	471	1447	196	221	1864	0.119
45-49	329	852	237	190	1279	0.149
50-54	408	787	528	333	1648	0.202
55-59	177	258	314	147	719	0.204
60-64	174	138	301	170	609	0.279
65-69	76	28	164	73	265	0.275
70-74	92	16	196	113	325	0.348
75+	101	14	187	107	308	0.347
TOTAL	5884	7944	2242	1825	12011	0.152

TABLE XVII
 BIRTHS BETWEEN 23 AUGUST 1979 AND THE SURVEY DATE
 BY SEX, SURVIVAL STATUS, MOTHER'S AGE AT SURVEY,
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL COUNTRY

```

.....
:                               BIRTHS
AGE : WOMEN : .....
:         : TOTAL : ALIVE : DEAD
.....
    
```

ALL BIRTHS

13-14	2797	2	2	0
15-19	5992	489	471	18
20-24	3391	1778	1714	64
25-29	2452	1953	1900	53
30-34	2159	1666	1625	41
35-39	2211	1366	1324	42
40-44	1856	670	649	21
45-49	1313	202	192	10
TOTAL	22171	8126	7877	249

MALE BIRTHS

13-14	2797	0	0	0
15-19	5992	273	264	9
20-24	3391	879	841	38
25-29	2452	1027	1001	26
30-34	2159	835	813	22
35-39	2211	697	681	16
40-44	1856	334	324	10
45-49	1313	99	95	4
TOTAL	22171	4144	4019	125

FEMALE BIRTHS

13-14	2797	2	2	0
15-19	5992	216	207	9
20-24	3391	899	873	26
25-29	2452	926	899	27
30-34	2159	831	812	19
35-39	2211	669	643	26
40-44	1856	336	325	11
45-49	1313	103	97	6
TOTAL	22171	3982	3858	124

TABLE XVII (CONT.)
 BIRTHS BETWEEN 23 AUGUST 1979 AND THE SURVEY DATE
 BY SEX, SURVIVAL STATUS, MOTHER'S AGE AT SURVEY,
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL RURAL

```

.....
:                               : BIRTHS
AGE : WOMEN :.....
:       : TOTAL : ALIVE : DEAD
.....
    
```

ALL BIRTHS

13-14	764	1	1	0
15-19	1602	155	150	5
20-24	850	500	474	26
25-29	736	627	610	17
30-34	604	505	490	15
35-39	602	412	399	13
40-44	511	228	219	9
45-49	334	76	74	2
TOTAL	6003	2504	2417	87

MALE BIRTHS

13-14	764	0	0	0
15-19	1602	91	90	1
20-24	850	265	249	16
25-29	736	336	325	11
30-34	604	252	245	7
35-39	602	200	197	3
40-44	511	119	114	5
45-49	334	37	36	1
TOTAL	6003	1300	1256	44

FEMALE BIRTHS

13-14	764	1	1	0
15-19	1602	64	60	4
20-24	850	235	225	10
25-29	736	291	285	6
30-34	604	253	245	8
35-39	602	212	202	10
40-44	511	109	105	4
45-49	334	39	38	1
TOTAL	6003	1204	1161	43

TABLE XVII (CONT.)
 BIRTHS BETWEEN 23 AUGUST 1979 AND THE SURVEY DATE
 BY SEX, SURVIVAL STATUS, MOTHER'S AGE AT SURVEY,
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

THREE LARGEST CITIES: AMMAN, ZARKA, IRBID

.....
 : : BIRTHS
 AGE : WOMEN :
 : : TOTAL : ALIVE : DEAD
:.....

ALL BIRTHS

13-14	1334	1	1	0
15-19	2867	207	201	6
20-24	1705	828	808	20
25-29	1120	839	819	20
30-34	1002	707	695	12
35-39	1061	584	568	16
40-44	874	255	247	8
45-49	650	70	64	6
TOTAL	10613	3491	3403	88

MALE BIRTHS

13-14	1334	0	0	0
15-19	2867	109	105	4
20-24	1705	403	391	12
25-29	1120	439	430	9
30-34	1002	337	330	7
35-39	1061	295	289	6
40-44	874	127	124	3
45-49	650	36	34	2
TOTAL	10613	1746	1703	43

FEMALE BIRTHS

13-14	1334	1	1	0
15-19	2867	98	96	2
20-24	1705	425	417	8
25-29	1120	400	389	11
30-34	1002	370	365	5
35-39	1061	289	279	10
40-44	874	128	123	5
45-49	650	34	30	4
TOTAL	10613	1745	1700	45

TABLE XVII (CONT.)
 BIRTHS BETWEEN 23 AUGUST 1979 AND THE SURVEY DATE
 BY SEX, SURVIVAL STATUS, MOTHER'S AGE AT SURVEY,
 AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

OTHER URBAN

```

    .....
    :                               :
    :                               : BIRTHS
    AGE : WOMEN : .....
    :       : TOTAL : ALIVE : DEAD
    :       :       :       :
    .....
    
```

ALL BIRTHS

13-14	699	0	0	0
15-19	1523	127	120	7
20-24	836	450	432	16
25-29	596	487	471	16
30-34	553	454	440	14
35-39	548	370	357	13
40-44	471	187	183	4
45-49	329	56	54	2
TOTAL	5555	2131	2057	74

MALE BIRTHS

13-14	699	0	0	0
15-19	1523	73	69	4
20-24	836	211	201	10
25-29	596	252	246	6
30-34	553	246	238	8
35-39	548	202	195	7
40-44	471	88	86	2
45-49	329	26	25	1
TOTAL	5555	1098	1060	38

FEMALE BIRTHS

13-14	699	0	0	0
15-19	1523	54	51	3
20-24	836	239	231	8
25-29	596	235	225	10
30-34	553	208	202	6
35-39	548	168	162	6
40-44	471	99	97	2
45-49	329	30	29	1
TOTAL	5555	1033	997	36

TABLE XVIII
DEATHS BETWEEN 23 AUGUST 1979 AND THE SURVEY DATE
BY SEX AND AGE OF DECEASED

TOTAL COUNTRY

.....			
	SEX		
AGE	.....	
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
.....			
0	245	121	124
1-4	66	35	31
5-9	29	13	16
10-14	12	8	4
15-19	16	12	4
20-24	22	16	6
25-29	18	11	7
30-34	17	14	3
35-39	20	16	4
40-44	19	10	9
45-49	28	20	8
50-54	27	17	10
55-59	28	25	3
60-64	41	29	12
65-69	30	18	12
70-74	53	33	20
75+	144	85	59
TOTAL	815	483	332

REFERENCES

- Abdel-Aziz, A. (1983). *Evaluation of the Jordan Fertility Survey*, Scientific Reports, No. 42. London: International Statistical Institute, World Fertility Survey.
- Brass, W. (1975). *Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data*. Occasional Publication. Chapel Hill, N.C.: International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
- _____, and Bamgboye, E.A. (1981). The Time Location of Reports of Survivorship: Estimates for Maternal and Paternal Orphanhood and the Ever-Widowed. Working Paper No. 81. London: Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London.
- _____, and Hill, K.H. (1973). Estimating Adult Mortality from Orphanhood. *International Population Conference Proceedings Vol. 3*. Liege, Belgium: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
- Cho, L.J. (1973). The Own-Children Approach to Fertility Estimation: An Elaboration. *International Population Conference Proceedings Vol. 2*. Liege, Belgium: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
- Coale, A.J., and Demeny, P. (1966). *Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- _____, and Trussell, T.J. (1978). Estimating the Time to Which Brass Estimates Apply. Annex I to Fine-Tuning Brass-Type Mortality Estimates with Data on Ages of Surviving Children, by Samuel Preston and Alberto Palloni in *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, no. 10-1977. New York: United Nations.
- Department of Statistics. (1976). *The National Fertility Survey in Jordan, 1972*. Amman: Department of Statistics, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- _____. (1979). *Jordan Fertility Survey, 1976; Principal Report, Volume 1*. Amman, Department of Statistics, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- Feeny, G. (1980). Estimating Infant and Childhood Mortality Under Conditions of Changing Mortality. *Population Studies*. 34 (1): 109-128.
- International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics. (1978). *A Basic Demographic Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analyses in Sample Surveys (with supplement)*. Manual Series No. 7. Chapel Hill, N.C.: International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

- Shryrock, H.S., and Siegel, J.S. (1971). *The Methods and Materials of Demography*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census.
- Sullivan, J.M. (1972). Models for the Estimation of the Probability of Dying Between Birth and Exact Ages of Early Childhood. *Population Studies*. 26 (1): 79-97.
- _____, Adlakha, A.L., and Suchindran, C.M. (1982). A Methodology for Studying the Levels, Time Trends and Determinants of Infant and Child Mortality with Data from the 1976 Jordan Fertility Survey. Department of Biostatistics, University of North Carolina. Paper presented at Population Association of America Meetings, Pittsburgh, April 1983.
- Trussell, T.J. (1975). A Re-estimation of the Multiplying Factors for the Brass Technique for Determining Survivorship Rates. *Population Studies*. 29 (1): 97-107.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1980). *World Population 1979; Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.