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MAIN FINDINGS
OF THE
1979 HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS

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1. Historical Background

Transjordan was declared as a political entity in 1921. Ma'an and Aqaba districts were annexed to the Emirate in 1925 after an agreement was reached between Transjordan and Saudi Arabia governments.

Following the Arab-Israeli War in 1948, the West Bank was officially annexed to Transjordan in 1950, thus, establishing the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. As a result of the June war in 1967, the West Bank was entirely occupied by the Israeli forces. Consequently, the data presented in this paper refer only to the East Bank of Jordan.

The East Bank covers an area of about 90,000 square kilometers, of which about 90 percent is Badia (Semi-desert) is bounded north by the Syrian Arab Republic, east by Iraq and Saudi Arabia, south by Saudi Arabia, and west by occupied West Bank.

2. Demographic Data In Jordan

Prior to 1952 there was no organized attempt made to study the population situation and its characteristics. However, the government of Transjordan undertook a population count in 1922 that gave a figure of 225,380 inhabitants (Ma'an

and Aqaba Districts were excluded). Since the establishment of the Department of Statistics (DOS) in late 1949, several censuses and surveys were conducted in this area. For example, the first Housing Census was conducted in 1952, and a full-fledged "Population and Housing Census" was conducted in November 1961. The latest Housing and Population Census was carried out in November 1979 for the East Bank only. Furthermore, four agricultural censuses were implemented, the first in 1953 and the last in 1983. In addition, three industrial censuses were carried out in 1959, 1975 and 1980. Last but not least, two labour force censuses were completed in 1970 and 1975.

Planning and executing demographic and socio-economic surveys constitute a major activity of DOS since its establishment. Several surveys were completed, such as: Internal Migration Survey 1967, National Fertility Survey 1972, Jordan Fertility Survey 1976, Jordan Demographic Survey 1981, and Fertility and Family Health Survey 1983.

Registration of vital events is a relatively old practice in Jordan, where laws were in effect since the 1920s. At present, the registration of births and deaths constitutes one of the activities of the Civil Status Department. Birth registration in Jordan is virtually complete, whereas deaths are under-registered. Registration of marriage contracts

and divorces are believed to be complete and of good quality.

3. Population Growth

In 1922, the government of Transjordan undertook a population count, and the total number of inhabitants was about 250 thousands. This count did not include the population of Ma'an and Aqaba Districts. In 1928, the population of Transjordan was officially estimated to be in the range of 300 to 350 thousands.

In 1952, about two years after the establishment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Department of Statistics (DOS) conducted a Housing Census. During that Census, a head count was made and it was found that 586 thousand inhabitants were living in the East Bank. According to the findings of the First Population Census in 1961, the population of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan amounted to 1,706,226 of which about 900 thousand were living in the East Bank. This is an increase of about 314 thousands, or about 55.0 percent in the East Bank population, in less than 10 years. This high growth is attributed not only to natural increase, but also to the influx of migrants from the West Bank, Occupied Palestine, and the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1967 resulted in the flight of hundreds of thousands of people to the East Bank. This is reflected in the 1979 Population Census figures.

According to this last Census, the population living in the East Bank numbered 2.1 million, which is more than twice that of 1961. This means that the East Bank population has grown by 233 percent in less than 20 years (between 1961 and 1979).

Thus, the major events since independence have had considerable effects on the demography of Jordan. In the meantime, rapid economic and social changes since then have had the effect of reducing death rates sharply, while birth rates have maintained their high level. The rate of natural increase is estimated at present around 35 per thousand population, which is considered to be one of the highest in the world.

4. Geographic Distribution

The population of the East Bank is unevenly distributed. This geographic distribution reflects the pattern of rainfall and cultivation. However, military conflicts in the region, particularly those of 1948 and 1967 Wars,

have played an important role to aggravate this geographical distribution. The influx of Palestinian refugees, caused by these conflicts, contributed significantly to the growth of urban areas. Furthermore, sizable rural to urban migration have further accelerated urbanization in Jordan.

Most of displaced persons settled first in and around cities like Amman, Zarka, and Irbid, as well as in camps administered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and the Jordanian Government which are located in urban areas.

The growing tendency towards urban concentration become clear from population distribution data of the 1952, 1961 and 1979 Censuses. According to the 1979 Census, 60 percent of the population were classified as urban, as compared to 44 percent in 1961 and 36 percent in 1952.

Table 1 shows the percentage of urban population by governorate according to the 1979 Population Census. As indicated, Amman Governorate is heavily urban, where over 80 percent of its population living in centres defined as urban. Furthermore, Ma'an Governorate is also mainly urban with a proportion of about 60 percent, whereas the other three governorates are more rural than urban.

Population distribution shows a disparity between the city of Amman and other urban places. The population of Amman

Table 1

Percent of Urban Population by Governorate: 1979
Population Census

Governorate	Total Popula- tion	% Urban	Area in Km ²	Population Density per Km ²
Total	2132997	59.4	89206	24
Amman	1173170	81.6	17882	66
Irbid	611280	31.6	22654	27
Balqa	147827	24.2	1069	138
Karak	125959	28.8	4601	27
Ma'an	74761	60.2	43000	2

was about 624 thousands in 1979, which amounts to over 53 percent of Amman Governorate, and 30 percent of the total population of the East Bank. In fact the cities of Amman, Zarka, and Irbid combined accounted to about 45 percent of the total population of the East Bank or 75 percent of all the urban population.

The rapid growth of the population of the three cities is reflected in Table 2.

Table 2

Population Growth of Major Cities in the East Bank of Jordan

City	Year	
	1967	1979
Amman	370220	623925
Irbid	62563	113048
Zarka	121303	216065

The Table reveals that Amman has approximately doubled in size from 1967 to 1979, while Zarka has grown from about 121 to 216 thousands, or by 80 percent during the same period. Most of this growth is due mainly to the influx of refugees after the 1967 War, and to migration from rural areas, particularly to the city of Amman. Estimates of the 1982 population were 712 thousands for the city of Amman and 245 thousands for the city of Zarka.

Population living in the East Bank by size of locality as enumerated in the 1979 Census shows the mode of concentration. Only 9.8 percent of the population live in 759 localities of less than 1000 inhabitants in size, while more than 90 percent live in the remaining 248 large localities of 1000 or more inhabitants.

Dispersion of people over a wide area bears unavoidably certain social and economic difficulties. It either implies excessive cost for administration and social and economic infra-structure, especially schools, public health services, roads, and transport facilities, or slackening social and economic progress of the population living in dispersion. Although there is little statistical evidence of the specific social and economic conditions of the various population groups in the East Bank of Jordan, it can be speculated that there are difficulties involved in developing the resources of these particular groups to get it closer to those of the population living in larger settlements.

5. Age-Sex Composition

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. In Jordan, this ratio has always been higher than 100. In 1961, this ratio was reported to be as high as 108.8 males per 100 females for the total population in the East Bank. In 1979, this ratio has dropped to 107.2. However, when calculated for only Jordanians living in the East Bank, the ratio is only 104.4 males per 100 females. The sex ratio among Jordanians is slightly higher in urban areas than that in rural areas (104.5 and 104.3 respectively).

The differences in sex ratios by governorates are even more pronounced and fluctuating. The highest ratio is observed in Ma'an where it was 126.1 and 130.1 in 1961 and 1979 respectively. This may be due to the special nature of Ma'an as a pull area for male workers. The ratio is also high in Amman governorate due to the same reason. It is worth noting that, Ma'an governorate attracts a high proportion of non-Jordanian male workers, whose percentage exceeds 15 percent of the total male population in the Governorate as reported in the 1979 population Census.

Regarding sex ratios by age, males continue to keep their excess numbers over females, for all the population living in the East Bank. However, when confined to Jordanians, the sex ratios show a clear drop among the working ages 20-34. This is justified by the fact that a sizable proportion of Jordanians, mainly males are working outside Jordan. Sex Ratio at birth may be derived from birth registration data. The average sex ratio at birth for the five years period 1975-79 is 107.4.

A persistently high level of fertility has resulted in a population which maintained a relatively constant age distribution from the 1961 Census to that of 1979.

Table 3 shows that nearly 50 percent of the total population of Jordan is below the age of 15, and only 4 percent above the age of 60. Thus, the age composition in Jordan is a classical model of a "young" population which favours a very rapid population growth.

Table 3

Percentage Distribution of Population Living in East Bank by Broad Age Groups: 1961 and 1979 Censuses

Age Groups	1961 Census	1979 Census		
		Male	Female	Total
0-14	45.58	50.6	50.7	50.6
15-59	48.49	45.3	45.2	45.3
60 +	5.93	4.1	4.1	4.1

This age composition has resulted in an adverse dependency ratio for Jordan. The total dependency ratio (the population at ages 0-14 and 60+ divided by the population at 15-59) was reported to be 1062 and 1208 per thousand in the 1961 and 1979 Censuses respectively, which shows a significant increase during that period. Most of the dependency burden came from the youth. The aged population has been proportionally small in size and accordingly not constituting a serious economic burden in Jordan up to now.

The population at pre-school ages 0-5 was 397037, or about 19 percent of the total population in the 1979 Census. The

Primary school population in the age group 6-11 was 415521 of which 215207 males and 200314 females, in the same Census. These figures represent large proportions which constitute high burdens to the educational system.

6. Marital Status

Table 4 gives the percentage distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by marital status according to the 1961 and 1979 Censuses.

Table 4

Percentage Distribution of Population Living in East Bank Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status: 1961 and 1979 Censuses

Marital Status	1961		1979	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Never-married	41.2	26.2	38.3	25.5
Married	56.5	62.5	60.3*	65.2*
Widowed	1.9	10.4	1.0	8.4
Divorced	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Includes the "actually married" and the "married by bond".

Comparisons between the two Censuses of 1961 and 1979 indicate an increase in proportions of the currently married for both males and females. The proportions of the currently married women are one of the most important factors affecting fertility. In the absence of effective deliberate fertility control, this may reflect higher fertility rates. This increase in proportion of the "married" was not due to a reduction in proportions of that of divorced. However, widowhood seems to have decreased, which may be partially due to the evidenced reduction in mortality rates during that period. The decrease in proportions of the "never-married", although slight, may be viewed better in the light of Table (5) which introduces age groups.

The greater proportion of the "never-married" males compared to that of females is striking. The greater proportion of the widows as compared to the "widowers" points towards the tendency for more men to remarry than women. This pattern is seen both in the 1961 and 1979 Censuses. This differential is too wide to be explained by the fact that men marry on the average few years later than women. In the 1979 Census when the absolute number of persons "married" is taken into account, it is found that more females 325092 are married than males 321682, which is probably indicative of the prevalence of polygamy to some extent.

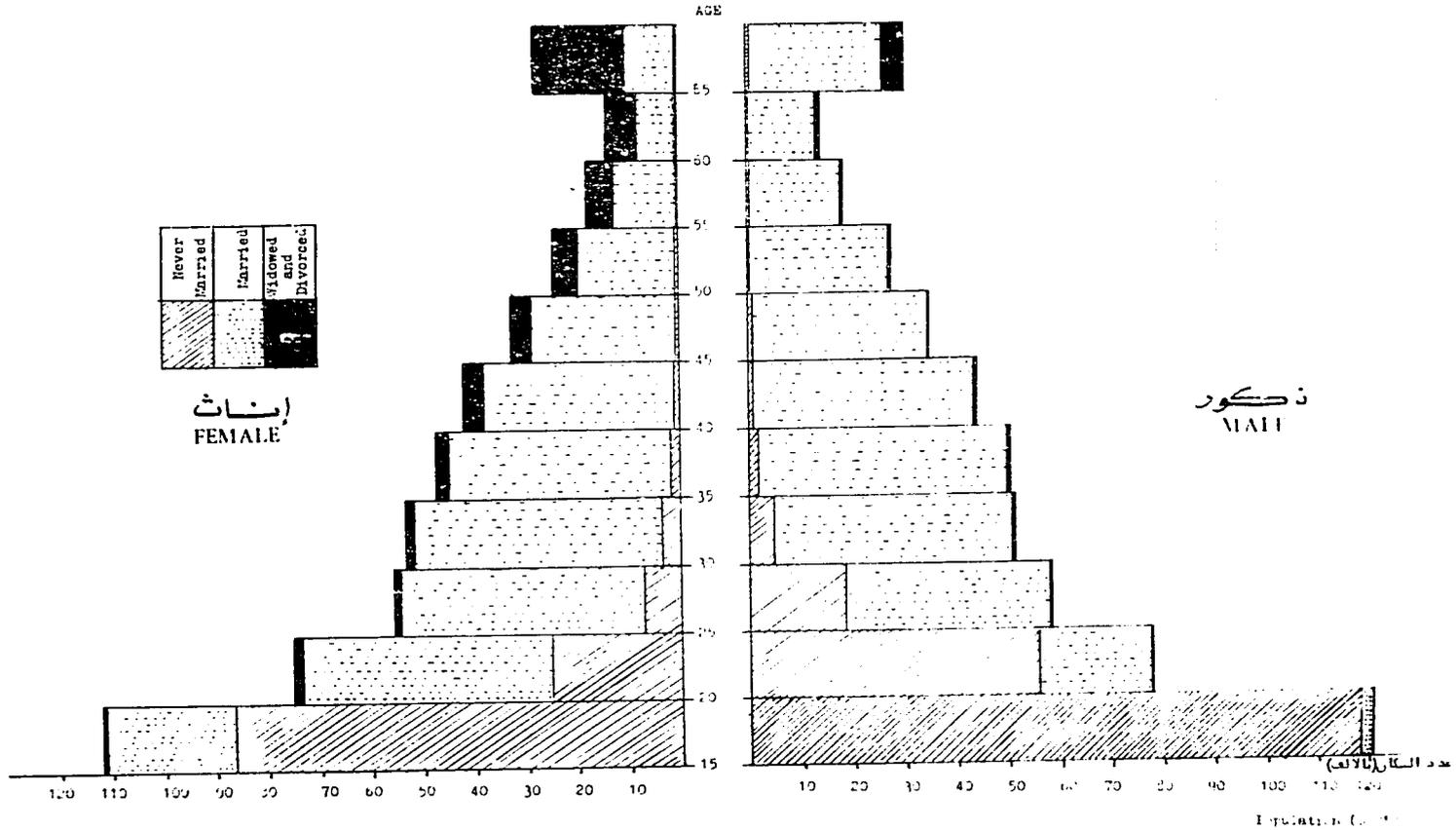
Table 5

Percent Married and Percent Single by Sex and Age Groups:
1961 and 1979 Censuses

Age groups	% Single				% Married			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1961	1979	1961	1979	1961	1979	1961	1979
15-19	97.2	98.2	68.8	77.2	2.8	1.8	30.7	22.3
20-24	64.2	71.6	22.9	33.6	35.4	28.0	75.6	64.9
25-29	26.5	31.5	9.0	12.8	72.6	67.8	89.0	85.3
30-34	11.2	9.9	4.4	6.2	87.5	89.4	92.2	90.8
35-39	6.5	3.7	2.4	3.7	91.8	95.7	92.0	91.6
40-44	4.7	2.2	2.1	2.6	92.4	97.1	86.5	89.7
45-49	3.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	93.1	97.5	80.7	85.9
50-54	3.1	1.4	1.5	2.3	92.4	97.2	69.3	77.5
55-59	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	92.9	96.5	64.1	69.7
60-64	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.9	91.3	93.8	47.8	57.3
65+	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	84.5	85.7	28.3	33.7
Total	41.2	38.3	26.2	25.5	56.5	60.3	62.5	65.2

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of population by age, sex, and marital status from the 1961 and 1979 Censuses. Figure 1 shows that distribution for that of 1979. A clear observation is the decrease in proportion of the "married" (for both males and females) between the 1961 and 1979 Censuses, particularly in the younger age

Fig. 1 Distribution of Population 15 years of Age and over by Age, Sex and Marital Status (1979 Population Census)



groups and up to the age group 30-34. This corresponds to an increase, for the same age groups, in proportion of the "never-married". This may be taken as an indication of an increase in the age at marriage for both males and females.

7. Education

Jordan has experienced a rapid expansion and progress in educational attainment. Data clearly reflect such progress. Table 6 presents a comparison between figures obtained from the two Censuses of 1961 and 1979.

Table 6

Percentage Not Literate Among Population 15 Years or More, and Percentage of Population (6-24 Years) Attending School by Sex: 1961 and 1979 Censuses

Source	Male %	Female %	Total %
<u>1961 Census*</u>			
Not Literate (15+)	52.17	85.44	68.22
Attending School (5-24)	40.60	21.81	31.65
<u>1979 Census**</u>			
Not Literate (15+)	18.88	48.25	33.16
Attending School (6-24)	75.77	68.75	72.36

* East Bank only

** For Jordanians only.

Table 6 shows clearly that Jordan has experienced a rapid progress in education. Illiteracy rates has dropped sharply, from 68 percent in 1961 to only 33 percent in 1979. They dropped from 52 to 19 percent for males, and from 85 to 48 percent for females during the intercensal period. This is reflected clearly in the rates of both males and females aged 5 to 24 attending educational institutions. In 1961, 32 percent of the population aged 5 to 24 were in schools, while it was more than 72 percent of the population (6-24) in 1979. This dramatic increase is particularly significant for females, where the rates are 21.8 and 68.8 in 1961 and 1979 respectively.

8. The Economically Active

Age-specific Activity Rates refer to the percentage of economically active persons within each age group. Table 7 presents these rates for both males and females obtained from the 1961 and the 1979 Censuses (East Bank only).

The economically active population in the East Bank has increased from 211370 in 1961 to 446316 in 1979. One main observation is the increase of female participation from 3.13 percent in 1961 (7407 females) to 6.68 percent in 1979 (33334 females). This increase is reflected in almost all age groups, especially the younger ones (20-39). This reflects a trend towards more female participation in economic activity, even though the rates are low. Males are

the major component in the economically active population, where 77.8 percent of males 15+ are economically active. Almost all males in the age groups 25 to 49 are economically active as indicated in the 1961 and 1979 Censuses. The drop in the activity rate for males in the age group 15-19 between 1961 and 1979 may be explained by the trend towards more education.

Table 7

Age-Sex Specific Activity Rates: 1961 and 1979 Censuses

Age Groups	1961(%)			1979(%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-19	31.31	57.02	3.87	20.97	37.18	3.44
20-24	48.83	89.99	5.53	51.60	85.88	15.71
25-29	49.17	93.99	3.42	57.20	98.23	13.54
30-39	49.28	94.39	2.61	53.57	98.78	7.02
40-49	49.70	92.52	2.25	51.34	96.73	2.88
50-59	45.01	82.95	1.60	48.79	91.00	1.95
60-64	37.92	60.05	0.96	39.85	76.62	1.06
65+	24.15	44.60	0.64	20.52	38.87	0.49
Total	43.12	80.40	3.13	43.35	77.80	6.68

The occupational structure of the labour force and its distribution among various divisions has a direct bearing on the productive capacity of it. Along with economic development, continuous large gains in the share of the professional, administrative, and clerical groups of the labour force, and a decline in the occupational groups of farmers, fishermen, and hunters, are expected. (see detailed tables in Appendix). In 1979, agricultural and related occupations had a share of only 11.5 percent. However, production and related occupations had the highest share of 54 percent, whereas professional, technical, and administrative occupations had a share of 12.5 percent, which is considered high as compared to other developing countries. (see detailed tables in Appendix).

8.1. Employment Status

The data of the 1961 and 1979 Censuses are directly comparable with respect to employment status. Data are shown in Table 8.

Comparing the returns of the 1961 and 1979 Censuses indicates no change in the position of each employment status. However, the magnitude has significantly changed. There is a drop in the percentage of employers, the self-employed, and in particular family workers (from 3.9, 26.91 and 6.05 in 1961 to 2.78, 19.98 and 0.78 in 1979 respectively). There was a relative increase among employees from 56 to 67 percent during the intercensal period.

Table 8

Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population (15 years or over) by Sex and Employment Status: 1961 and 1979 Censuses

Employment Status	1961			1970		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employers	3.90	4.00	1.19	2.78	2.96	0.63
Self-employed	26.91	26.66	33.77	19.98	21.34	3.25
Employees	56.21	56.15	57.70	67.26	65.91	84.00
Family Workers	6.05	6.13	3.78	0.78	0.80	0.42
Seeking Work	6.88	7.00	3.47	9.02	8.83	11.35
Unclassified	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.18	0.17	0.31
Total No.	211370	203963	7407	446316	412982	33334
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Furthermore, the percentage of those seeking work has also increased, particularly among females.

A clear observation, apart from the overall increase in economically active females, is the drop in the female self-employed category from about one third in 1961 to about 3 percent in 1979 of total active females. This was due to the increase among females who are employees, from 57.7 to 84 percent between 1961 and 1979.

In sum, it seems that females tend to work as employees (84 percent in 1979) more than any other status. Furthermore,

although about two thirds of males are classified as employees, still a relatively high proportion (21.3 percent) are self-employed. Finally, a higher proportion of females are seeking work, in comparison to males (11.4 and 8.8 respectively).

8.2. Unemployment

As indicated earlier , about 22.2 percent of males and 9.32 of females are economically inactive, according to the 1979 Population Census returns (for persons 15 years of age or more). According to the definition adopted, these include: housewives, students, persons with means, and the disabled. Among the economically active, a proportion is considered as unemployed, i.e. persons 15 years of age or more who are all able to work and seeking work during the reference period. Persons were considered "unemployed for the first time " if they had never practised any economically productive activity inside the East Bank. Table 8 indicates that the percentage of those seeking work was 8.83 among males and 11.38 among females in 1979.

The 1979 Census does not provide information on reasons for unemployment. However, Table 9 provides a classification of the unemployed by educational attainment.

Table 9

Unemployed Population by Sex and Educational
Census

Education	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	8537	21.2	7954	21.8	583	15.4
Literate (Read & Write)	6785	16.9	6407	17.6	378	10.0
Elementary	9123	22.7	8320	22.8	803	21.2
Preparatory	5537	13.8	5105	14.0	432	11.4
Secondary	6683	16.6	5669	15.6	1014	26.7
Post-Secondary	1643	4.1	1270	3.5	373	9.5
University or more	1939	4.8	1729	4.7	210	5.5
Total	40247	100.0	36454	100.0	3793	100.0

Although the overall unemployment rate is relatively moderate (9 percent), it seems that it is spread among persons of all educational levels.

9. Housing and Household Characteristics

According to the 1979 Census, a private household is defined as one or more individuals, occupying an independent housing unit (or part of it), and spend from the income of the head of a household and/or some of its members . A nucleus is defined as a group of at least two intimately related persons, who form one household (or part of it). Any of the following combinations is considered nucleus:

- . A married couple without children
- . A married couple with never-married children
- . Either parent with never-married children .

A housing unit is a building (or part it) with walls and a ceiling originally intended for the habitation of one or more households even if it was vacant at the time of enumeration. It consists of one or more rooms and its accessories, and has an independent door which leads directly (or by a path or stairs) to a public or private road without passing through other housing units.

Only few items regarding households and housing units can be compared between the 1961 and the 1979 Censuses. This undoubtedly limits the study of the Jordanian households and housing units both in scope and period. Therefore, most of the discussion in this Section is focused on households and housing units in the 1979 Census.

9.1 Household Size

Jordanian society traditionally favours the large family and large household. Table 10 shows distribution of households by size in 1961 and 1979.

Table 10

Households by size: 1961 and 1979 Censuses

Household Size	1961		1979	
	No.	%	No.	%
1	7953	4.94	12777	4.04
2	19039	11.83	26099	8.26
3	19106	11.87	25826	8.18
4	21557	13.40	29884	9.46
5	21721	13.50	32294	10.22
6	19892	12.36	33384	10.57
7	16916	10.51	33841	10.71
8	13011	8.09	22692	10.35
9	8720	5.42	29033	9.20
10+	13003	8.08	60053	19.01
Total	160918	100.00	315883	100.00
Average	5.05	-	6.66	-

As is clear from Table 10 , the average household size has increased between 1961 and 1979 from about 5 to 6.7 persons per household. In 1979, a high proportion of about 19 percent live in households of 10 or more persons. This was only 8 percent in 1961. The increase may be a result of the consistent high fertility and the continuation of the traditional cohabitation of parents with their children even after their marriage.

Table 11

Percentage Distribution of Number of Nuclei
in Households of East Bank: 1979 Census

Number of Nuclei	Households	%
0	21947	6.95
1	261101	82.66
2	28649	9.07
3	3717	1.18
4+	469	0.15
Total	315883	100.00

Table 11 shows that in 1979 as much as 83 percent of the total households consist of only one nuclear family. Extended households, which include more than one nuclei, rep-

resent only 10.4 percent . This reflects that the high household size observed in 1971 is primarily due to high fertility rather than to living in extended households.

9.2. Housing Characteristics

Housing units, as defined in the 1979 Census, can be studied from several aspects, among which:

- a. Source of drinking water
- b. Type of illumination
- c. Sewage system
- d. Average number of persons per room
- e. Type of heating, and
- f. Type of tenure

Table 12 below presents these aspects by type of housing unit according to the 1979 Census.

The housing conditions are far better in urban than in rural areas. For example, while 88.5 percent of urban housing units have piped-in water, only 40 percent have the same in rural areas. Furthermore, while as high as 95 percent have public electricity in urban areas, only 36 percent have that in rural areas.

Table 12

Percentage Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Some Selected Characteristics: 1979 Census

Particulars	Type of Housing Unit			
	Conven- tional (1)	Mobi- le (2)	Margi- nal (3)	Total
- Piped - in Water	72.4	-	4.5	69.6
- Public Electricity	74.7	-	6.6	71.5
- Private Generator	4.7	2.4	5.2	5.6
- Public Sewage	12.2	-	-	11.7
- Private Septic Latrine	84.2	0.2	75.1	82.4
- Owned by Household	64.4	97.5	92.7	65.6
- Average Persons per Room :				
< 2	16.6	2.9	10.1	16.3
2-3	45.7	15.2	41.2	45.2
4-5	25.2	19.6	28.3	25.2
6+	12.4	62.4	20.4	13.3
- Heating:				
Central	3.1	0.3	-	3.0
Kerosene/Diesel	92.9	13.3	87.3	91.3
Total Housing Units	300897	5962	6334	313193

(1) Includes Apartment Building, Villa, and Dar.

(2) Includes Tent/Hair Tent, and ship/Caravan.

(3) Includes Cave or Hut, and Barracks.

In general, conventional houses enjoy better conditions than mobile or marginal types of housing units. Figures in Table 6.19 indicate that fact clearly. Generally speaking, housing conditions in the East Bank are far better than those in developing countries. For example, about 70 percent of the housing units have piped-in water, 72 percent have public electricity, 94 percent have either public sewage or private septic latrine, 66 percent own their own housing units, 94 percent have either central or diesel/kerosene heating, and only 13 percent have an average of 6 or more persons per room. However, the latter average is very high for mobile housing units.

10. Population Projections

From the previous discussion in the preceding sections, it needs no further elaboration that Jordan recognizes the need for accurate and comprehensive data on the components of population growth. However, some of the basic data required for population projections are not available. A major example is data related to international migration, which is known to be highly significant. It is not possible at present to provide age-sex migration estimates, or the related total volume. Naturally, expected trends are also difficult to assess. Thus, it must be recognized that population projections without such basic data would not be as accurate as desirable. With such limitations, a population projection was attempted based on a declining fertility from a total fertility rate of 7.5 in the period 1980-85 to 5.9 in last period 1995-2000.

Assumptions related to survival rates were obtained through the use of model life tables with slight decrease in mortality levels over the projection periods.

Table 13 presents a summary of the results obtained by the use of the component projection method.

Table 13

Summary of the Component Method's Projection for the periods 1980-2000 by Sex

Sex	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Total	2151409	2574138	3067233	3678110	4387787
Male	1112118	1322908	1569428	1872638	2229055
Female	1039291	1251230	1497805	1805472	2158732
TFR	7.58	6.77	6.35	5.85	

Appendix

Table A-1

Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population of 5+ Years of Age by Sex and Economic Activity: 1961 Census (East Bank only)

Economic Activity	Total %	Male %	Female %
- Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	33.49	34.59	4.07
- Mining and Quarrying	2.19	2.27	0.01
- Manufacturing	8.04	6.99	35.61
- Construction	10.19	10.57	0.25
- Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	0.42	0.44	0.11
- Commerce	8.01	8.20	2.92
- Transport, Storage & Communication	3.50	3.59	0.99
- Services	13.17	11.78	49.70
- Activities not Adequately Described	20.99	21.57	5.74
Total	No. 217841 % 100.00	209849 100.00	7992 100.00

Source: Department of Statistics (Jordan), Population and Housing Census:(1961), Vol. 2, P.10, Amman, 1964.

Table A-2

Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of 15+ Years of Age by Sex and Economic Activity: 1979 Census

Economic Activity	Total %	Male %	Female %	
- Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	11.34	12.13	1.23	
- Mining and Quarrying	1.49	1.60	0.15	
- Manufacturing	7.93	8.05	6.43	
- Electricity, Gas & Water	0.59	0.63	0.10	
- Construction	15.73	16.90	0.74	
- Wholesale & Retail Trade	10.20	10.77	2.92	
- Transport, Storage & Communication	6.61	7.08	0.52	
- Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.02	1.84	4.42	
- Community, Social & Personal Services	44.09	41.00	83.47	
Total	No.	406069	376528	29541
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Department of Statistics (Jordan), Results of the Housing and Population Census (1979), East Bank Report, Vol. 2, P. 212, Amman, 1983.

Table A-3

Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population of 5+ Years of Age by Sex and Occupational Major Group: 1961 Census (East Bank only)

Occupational Major Group	Total %	Male %	Female %
- Professional, Technical & Related Workers	3.58	2.67	27.41
- Administrative, Executive & Managerial Workers	0.67	0.69	0.08
- Clerical Workers	4.87	4.80	6.64
- Sales Workers	6.67	6.89	0.96
- Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & Related Workers	33.64	34.74	4.05
- Miners, Quarrymen & Related Workers	1.63	1.69	0.03
- Workers in Transport & Communication Occupations	6.62	6.81	1.70
- Craftsmen, Production-Process Workers & Laborers Not Elsewhere Classified	28.50	28.20	36.64
- Service, Sport & Recreation Workers	6.09	5.61	18.56
- Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation	7.73	7.90	3.33
Total	No. % 217841 100.00	209849 100.00	7002 100.00

Source: Department of Statistics (Jordan), Population and Housing Census(1961), Vol.2. P.08, Amman. 1964.

Table A-4

Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of 15 +
Years of Age by Sex and Occupational Major Groups: 1979
Census

Occupational Major Group	Total %	Male %	Female %
- Professional, Technical & Related Workers	12.47	8.91	57.86
- Administrative & Managerial Workers	1.67	1.70	1.23
- Clerical & Related Workers	6.23	5.24	18.89
- Sales Workers	7.63	8.13	1.32
- Service Workers	6.71	6.29	12.21
- Agricultural & Related Workers	11.45	12.25	1.23
- Production and Related Workers	53.82	57.48	7.26
Total	No. 106069 % 100.00	376528 100.00	29541 100.00

Source: Department of Statistics (Jordan), Results of
the Housing and Population Census (1979), East
Bank Report, Vol.2, P. 140, Amman, 1983.