Irbid
Population & Development

By the Higher Population Council, Government of Jordan
Outline

1. Governorate Profile
2. Population Characteristics – National Vs. Irbid
3. Governorate Indicators
4. Population Projections
5. Population Growth Impacts on Development Factors
6. Actions Required
Irbid Governorate Profile

- Area of 1,572 square kilometers distributed to aghwars, mountains and plains
- Nine districts
- Five universities and 819 schools
- Fifteen public and private hospitals and 154 health centers
- Almost 300 tourism sites
- Three industrial cities
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## Current Situation

### Population Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Irbid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (2009)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births per Woman (2009)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Birth Rate per 1000 (2007)</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Death Rate per 1000 (2007)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Growth Rate % (2007)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy (2009) Males</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy (2009) Females</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>74.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Jordan in Numbers, Demographic and Health Survey 2009, Spectrum Projections, DOS Estimates
Historic Population Growth
Population Has Increased

Sources: 1952, 2004 Jordan Censuses, Department of statistics, and Spectrum projections
Population Age Structure

Population by Age Groups 2008

National
- 0-14: 38%
- 15-64: 58%
- 65+: 4%

Irbid
- 0-14: 40%
- 15-64: 56%
- 65+: 4%

Sources: Department of statistics, and Spectrum projections
National Total Fertility Rate

Relatively Constant Since 2002

Sources: Jordan Demographic and Health Surveys
TFR by Governorate

High Rate throughout Jordan

Source: Jordan Demographic and Health Surveys 2007 & 2009
Population Density by Governorate

Highest density among governorates

Source: Table 2.6 – Annual Statistical Book 2008 – Department of Statistics
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Population by Districts

40% of Irbid’s Population in Al-Qasaba District

Source: Governorate Data
Population by Districts

- **Bany-Kenana**: 500-600 people/sq. km
- **Al-Qasaba**: 300-400 people/sq. km
- **Bany-Abeid**: +1500 people/sq. km
- **Northern Mazar**: 400-500 people/sq. km
- **Kwora**: 500-600 people/sq. km
- **Northern Aghwar**: 300-400 people/sq. km
- **Al-Teiba**: 500-600 people/sq. km
- **Al-Wasatia**: 400-500 people/sq. km
- **Ramtha**: 500-600 people/sq. km
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Population Scenarios

Scenario 1: Current Fertility
   TFR constant at 3.8

Scenario 2: Reduced Fertility
   TFR from 3.8 in 2008 to 2.6 in 2017 and to 2.1 in 2034

Other Assumptions:
   For both scenarios, TFR is constant from 2034 – 2050
   Life expectancy increases from 2008 to 2017
   Net international migration is zero
Fertility Projections
High Versus Declining Fertility Rate

Births per Woman

- Current Fertility: 3.8 (2008-2025), 3.8 (2034-2050)
- Reduced Fertility: 2.64 (2008), 2.1 (2017-2050)
Annual Births

Fewer Births With Lower Fertility

928,000 fewer births between 2008 and 2050

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Fertility</th>
<th>Reduced Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Current Fertility**
- **Reduced Fertility**
Population Growth

Smaller Population With Lower Fertility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Fertility</th>
<th>Reduced Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Dependency Ratio

Fewer Child Dependents

- Dependents/100 Labor Force

Current Fertility
Reduced Fertility

Population
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Impacts of Growth

Effects on Development Sectors

1. Economy
2. Education
3. Health
4. Agriculture
5. Environment / Water / Electricity
Economy
Gross Domestic Product per Capita

Assuming following GDP increases: 2007 = 6%; 2008 = 6.2%; 2009 = 6.5%; 2010 = 6.7%; 2011 = 7.0%; 2012-2040 = 7.2%
Population of Labor Force Age

Population of Ages 15 – 64

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Fertility</th>
<th>Reduced Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People (Millions)
New Labor Force Entrants

Fewer Jobs Needed

- 170,000 fewer entering LF ages between 2008 and 2050

- Current Fertility: 5.1, 10.8, 12.6, 18.3
- Reduced Fertility: 11.1
Education
Sectors Contributions by Education Level - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Private Sector</th>
<th>UNRWA+Other Governmental Sectors</th>
<th>Ministry of Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Education</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Education</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1 0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Education Statistical Report 2007-2008 / Ministry of Education
Primary School Pupils

Fewer Students, More Resources per Child

* Assumes the enrollment rate is constant at 91% for males and 94% for females
Cumulative Primary Education Costs

Fewer Resources Needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JD (Billions)</th>
<th>Current Fertility</th>
<th>Reduced Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Assumes the recurrent expenditures per student in primary education is 340 JDs

Irbid
1.6 billion JDs saved from 2008-2050

National
8.5 billion JDs saved from 2008-2050
Health
Health Centers Needed

Fewer Resources Needed

- **Health Centers**

- **Current Fertility**
- **Reduced Fertility**

- **2008**: 217
- **2020**: 335
- **2030**: 389
- **2040**: 610
- **2050**: 418

Years: 2008, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050
Health Expenditures

Fewer Resources Needed

*Assumes annual per capita health care expenditures:
2007 = 137 JD; 2012 = 245 JD; 2017-2040 = 315 JD

Cumulative savings
of 4.2 billion JDs

Cumulative savings
of 21 billion JDs
Agriculture
Arable Lands

Source: Irbid's Socioeconomic Facts / Ministry of Interior
Pressure on Arable Land - 2008

Persons per 10 Arable Donums

Current Fertility = 23

Reduced Fertility = 23
Pressure on Arable Land - 2030

Persons per 10 Arable Donums

Current Fertility = 41

Reduced Fertility = 36
Pressure on Arable Land - 2050

Persons per 10 Arable Donums

Current Fertility = 65

Reduced Fertility = 44
Environment
Water
Electricity
Garbage Collection and Treatment Costs
Fewer Resources Needed

Assuming the cost of one ton collection and treatment = 32 JDs, based on current collected quantities and collection, treatment, maintenance, fuel and wages costs.

Current Fertility
Reduced Fertility

Irbid Cumulative savings of 45.3 million JDs
National Water Consumption Trend
Scarcity in Jordan

Sources: WB, MENA Water Sector Study, MENA Water Portal web site
Sustainable Water Strategies for Jordan, University of Michigan, April, 2008
Domestic Water Requirements

Less Water Required with Reduced Fertility

*Assumes annual domestic water availability remains constant at 194 million cubic meters
**Electricity Requirements**

Fewer Resources Needed

* Assumes the electricity per capita remains constant at 1,711 Kilo Watt per Hour
Impacts of Achieving National Goals on Irbid

2008-2050

170,000 fewer people of LF ages
1.6 Billion JD saved in education
4.2 Billion JD saved in health
48% more land per person
33% less water required
46% less electricity required
Actions

All governmental, public and private entities consider population in their plans

Adequate funds are made available to implement plans

Encourage government and non-governmental participation

Public support of Family Planning by high level officials

Enhance public awareness of family planning issues
"Despite what has been achieved in the past years in terms of increased economic growth averages, citizens did not feel such an increase on their standards of living. The reason for this could perhaps be the result of an alarming increase in the population growth rate, which obliterates any positive effect of average economic growth. A national campaign is needed to enhance family planning, regulate the increase in the population, in a manner that doesn't contradict with our religious beliefs"

H.M. King Abdullah II
July 20, 2004
Jordan
Progress through Family Planning

Thank You

Photo Credit: © 2009 Haider Nakkash