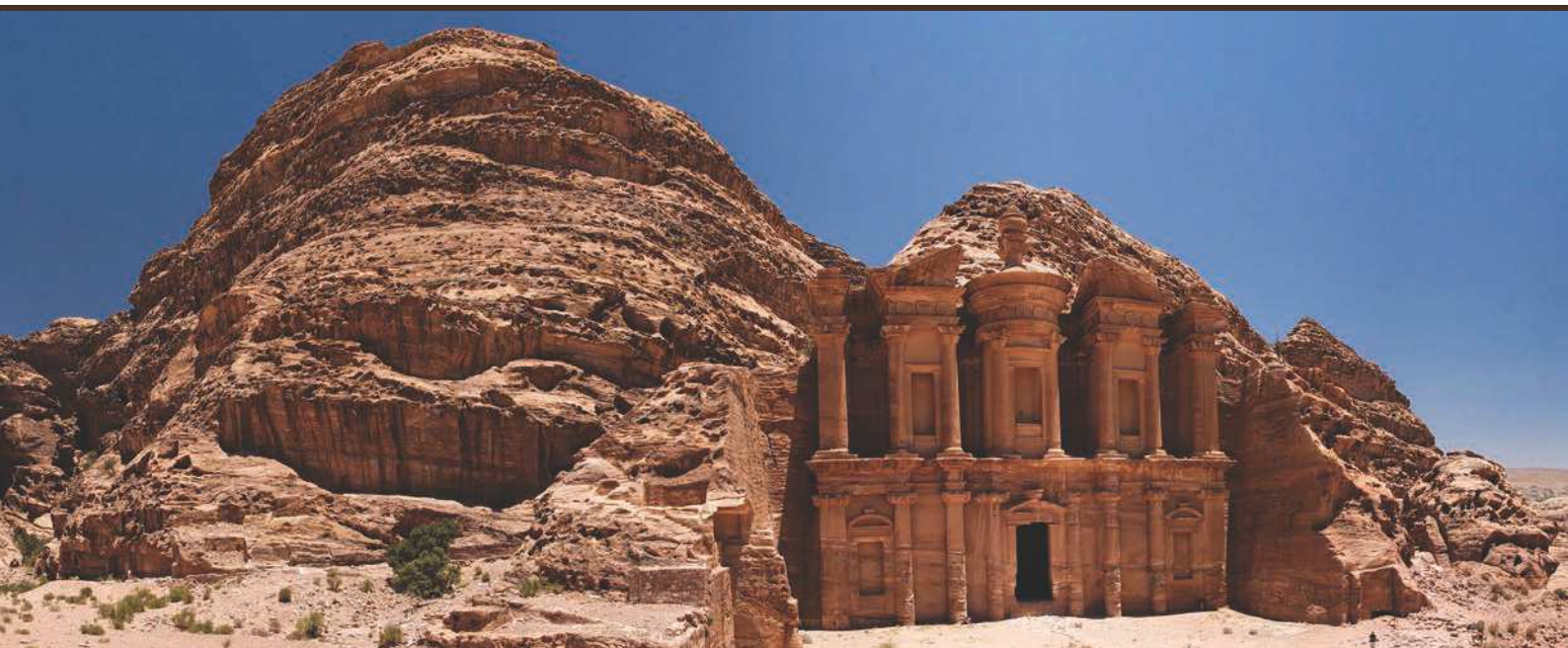


Jordan



Population and Family
Health Survey

2012



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2012

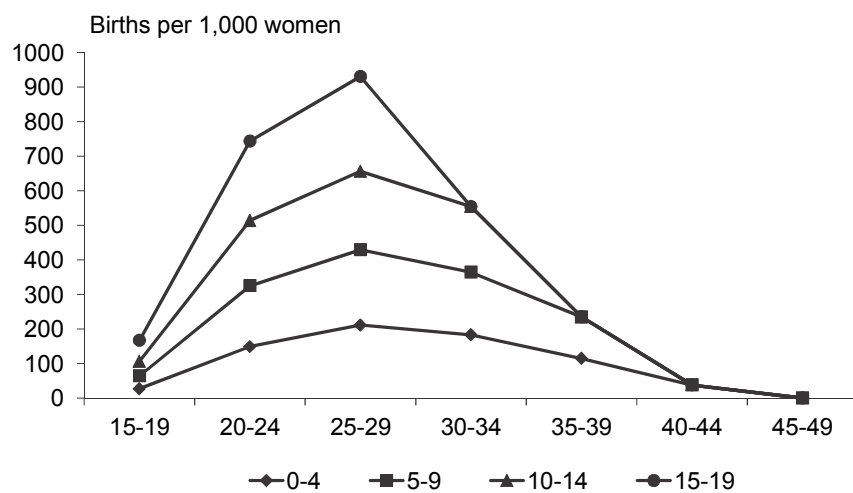
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Figure 5.3
Age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey



JPFHS 2012

These trends in fertility decline from retrospective data collected in the 2012 JPFHS are consistent with the fertility trends observed from comparing with the five previous surveys—the 1990, 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2009 JPFHS. The calculated rates for these surveys refer to the three years preceding each survey (1988-1990, 1995-1997, 2000-2002, 2005-2007, 2007-2009, and 2010-2012, respectively). Comparison of the findings from these surveys shows trends in fertility levels over more than two decades. Data in Table 5.4 indicate that the pace of fertility decline was rapid until 2002, but has since slowed down. Fertility declined by 21 percent between 1990 and 1997 (dropping from 5.6 to 4.4 births per woman) and 16 percent between 1997 and 2002 (dropping from 4.4 to 3.7 births per woman). However, the fertility decline has stagnated in the last decade, with fertility decline a mere 5 percent (from 3.7 to 3.5 births per woman).

Table 5.4 Trends in fertility

Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates, various surveys, Jordan 1990-2012

Age group	JPFHS 1990	JPFHS 1997	JPFHS 2002	JPFHS 2007	JPFHS 2009	JPFHS 2012
15-19	49	43	28	28	32	26
20-24	219	172	150	148	152	139
25-29	296	246	202	212	238	209
30-34	264	206	184	162	182	180
35-39	188	144	122	121	126	111
40-44	79	48	43	41	37	34
45-49	19	11	5	6	3	3
TFR 15-49	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.5

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman

The most significant proportional decline has been observed among women 40-49: a 57 percent drop from 79 births per 1,000 women in 1990 to 34 births in 2012 for women age 40-44 and an 84 percent decline for women age 45-49 over the same period (Figure 5.4). The bulk of the decline in fertility since 2002 can be attributed to the decrease in the number of births among women between the ages of 20 and 39. Among all the surveys the age-specific fertility rates are highest for the 25-29 age group. These results indicate that the decline of the TFR has temporarily stalled in Jordan. This phenomenon (stability in the TFR after a long decline) has been observed in neighboring countries, such as Egypt (El-Zanaty and Way, 2009), as well.