Slide 1

Front:

**Population Growth over time**

Chart: Population (million) – Year


Back:

**Population growth over the years**

Jordan’s population has increased by 12 fold during the last 50 years; where the population grew from half a million in 1952 to almost 5.9 million by 2009.

Slide 2

Population size

Front:

The Kingdom’s population will reach 13.2 if the total fertility rate remains stable.

Chart: Population (million) – Year


Back: Population size
The Kingdom’s population will reach 13.2 million if the current fertility rate remains stable.

The number of births will have a direct effect on the total population size. In 2009, Jordan’s population was estimated to be nearly 5.9 million. If the present total fertility rate remains the same, the population will grow significantly, reaching 10.5 million by 2030 and it is estimated that it will double by 2040 to 13.2 million.

If the current fertility rate is reduced by 0.085 every year, the population will grow at a slower rate; the population will reach 9.3 million by 2030, and 10.5 by 2040, a difference of 1.3 million by 2030, and 2.7 by 2040, compared to estimates based on current fertility rates.

Slide 3

Front:

Total fertility rate

It is estimated that the total fertility rate has been relatively stable since 2002.

Chart: Total fertility rate is calculated by the number of births for each woman (within fertility age (15-49) years).

Source: Department of Statistics, population and family health surveys.

Back: Total fertility rate

Statistics indicate that fertility rates have been relatively stable since 2002, however the birth rate (28 children per 1000 population) is considered to be relatively high.
The birth rate remains high due to the high total fertility rate. The total fertility rate (calculated by the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her fertility lifetime (15-49) is considered to be relatively high, reaching an average of 7.4 children produced by every woman in 1976.

As a result of various efforts, policies, and programs designed to address family planning methods, Jordan was able to reduce total fertility rate significantly during the period between 1976 and 2002, by 50% to an average of 3.7 children for each woman by 2002. This rate has remained fairly stable; remaining around 3.6 children per woman, during the period between 2002 - 2009, however there was a slight increase in 2009, to a rate of 3.8 children per woman.

Slide 4

Front:

Water consumption trends

It is worth noting that the available amounts of water decrease.

Chart: Cubic meters per individual per year – Year

Note: Water poverty line is 1000 cubic meters for each individual per year.

Back: Water consumption trends

According to a study conducted by the World Bank on the water status in Jordan, the yearly portion of water for each individual was reduced from 529 cubic meters in 1960 to 175 cubic meters in 1997. The shortage continued and water usage was reported at 140 cubic meters per person by 2008, a rate considered to be below
the water poverty line, placing Jordan as the fourth poorest nation in terms of water resources.

The problem stems from the fact that renewable water resources in Jordan are limited and are currently insufficient to meet the growing demand for water, in addition to the increased pumping of renewable groundwater.

As a result of the population growth, water supply conditions in Jordan will continue to worsen in the future.

Slide 5

Front:

The amount of water needed to meet household needs

Chart: Million Cubic Meters – Year

Back: The amount of water needed to meet household needs in Jordan

Household water consumption is directly affected by population size. The individual consumption rate of water is estimated to be 150 cubic meters annually. In order to maintain this consumption rate, water resources will need to increase in the future.

The amount of water required in order to meet household needs will increase yearly from 309 million cubic meters to nearly 593 million cubic meters by 2030.
and to 733 million cubic meters by 2040, an increase of over 200% of the current requirements. If the total fertility rates were to decline (as discussed previously), the annual requirements will still increase to 551 million cubic meters by 2030, and 644 million cubic meters by 2040; Even though the decrease in fertility rates will lead to a 14% reduction in water requirements, the average consumption of water remains below water poverty levels by approximately 35%.

It should also be noted that the cost of providing safe water for household use is higher in comparison with water used for other purposes. The cost of supply per cubic meter is approximately 47 piasters. An increase in demand for suitable water will contribute to an increase in cost.

Slide 6

Front:

Birth spacing impact on neo-natal mortality

Chart: Infant mortality rate: (deaths/1,000 live births) – Spacing period; less than 2 years, 2 years, 3 years or more

Source: Analysis of Health Policy Initiative for the Population and Family Health surveys 2009

Back:

Birth spacing impact on neonatal mortality

An increase of total fertility rate results in shorter birth spacing periods.

Enabling couples to make decisions related to the nature of their fertility behaviour and its timing has a great impact on maternal and child health. Many
studies have shown a close relation exists between birth space and ratios of neonatal mortality. The World Health Organization (WHO) and other global organizations have recommended the need to space time between births for a period not less than 2 or 3 years; in order to lessen or reduce the negative effects on maternal and child health. In general, the probability of neonatal mortality before reaching the age of one year is considered to be at a higher level of risk when birth spacing is short.

According to the analysis of the population survey and family health for 2009, this pattern is clearly evident in Jordan. Neonatal mortality ratios increase (over the first 30 days) in cases where the birth space is less than 2 years, and decrease when the birth space period is longer. The survey has shown that the infant mortality rate for every 1000 births equals 23 deaths when the birth space is shorter (less than 2 years). This rate fell by almost 50% if the birth space increased to 3 years or more; with an infant mortality rate of 12 deaths per 1000 births. With proper awareness, family planning efforts can help couples to space births accordingly.

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Slide 7
Front:
Birth space impact on infant mortality
Chart: Infant mortality rate: (deaths/1,000 live births) – Spacing period; less than 2 years, 2 years, 3 years or more.
Back:
Birth space impact on infant mortality

This pattern affects infant mortality under one year of age.

Population surveys pertaining to family health that were taken in 2009 have shown that birth spacing for a period of 3 years or more significantly contributes to a reduction in infant mortality rates. This rate reaches 18 deaths per 1000 live births; which is less than the rates shown for birth spacing of a period of 2 years (28 deaths per 1000 live births), and is reduced by nearly 50% in comparison to the rate for birth spacing of a period less than 2 years (35 deaths per 1000 live births).