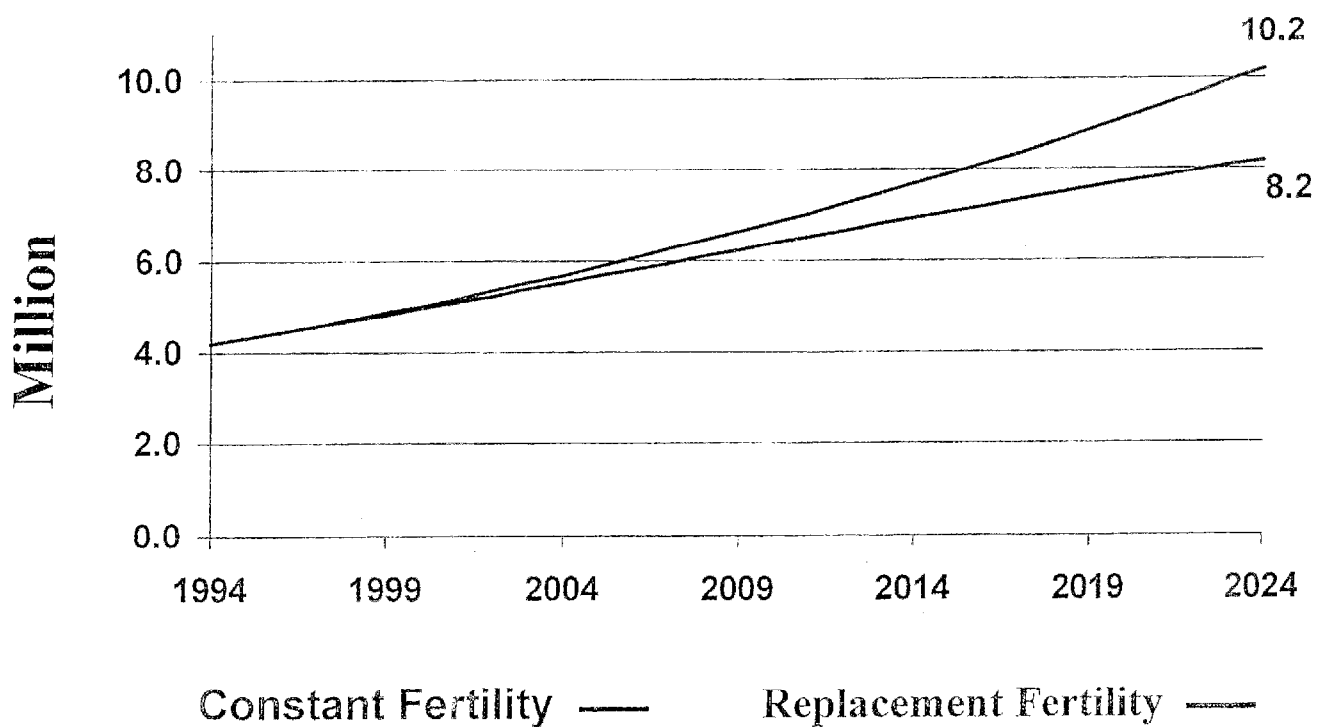




## Part Two

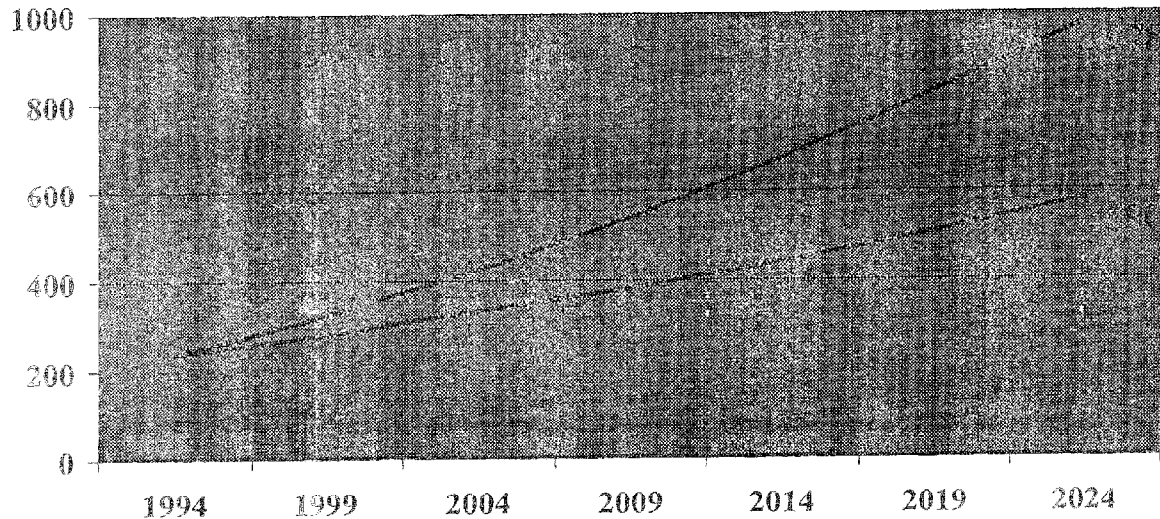
# Future Population Growth

## Population Projections 1994 - 2024



# Projected Number of Contracepting Women (Thousands)

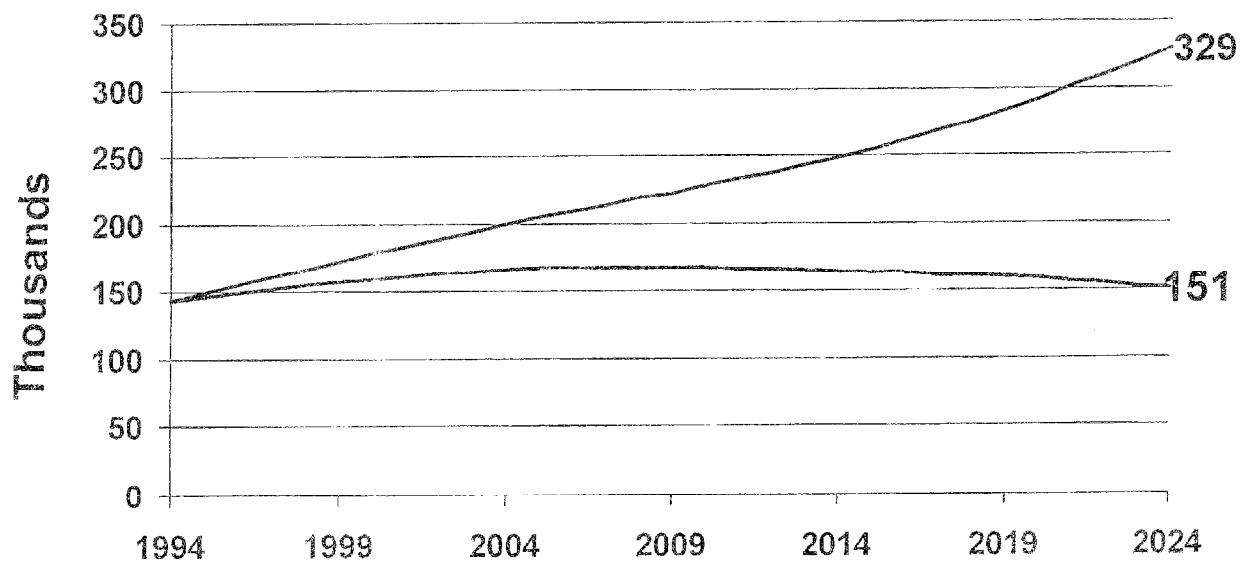
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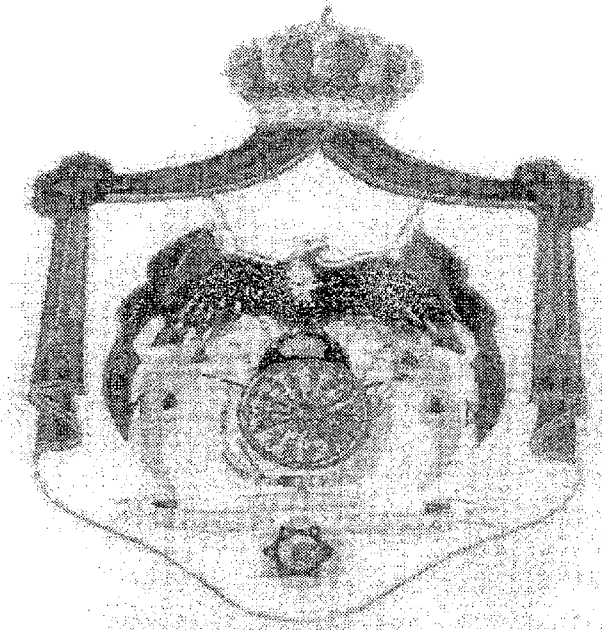
— Replacement Fertility    — Constant Fertility

# Projected Number of Births

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Replacement Fertility —    Constant Fertility —



## Part Three National Population Strategy

### Principles

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- Islam
- Constitution
- National Charter
- Democracy
- Human Rights

## Objectives of The National Birth Spacing Program of 1993

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- Improved Maternal and Child Health
- Awareness and Education
- Population Education to Increase Birth Interval
- Adopt a Breastfeeding and Family Planning Program

## 1996 National Population Strategy

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- Its Goal : Balance Between Resources and Population
- Its Domains :
- Reproductive Health: Safe Motherhood and Childhood
- Population Communication
- Education

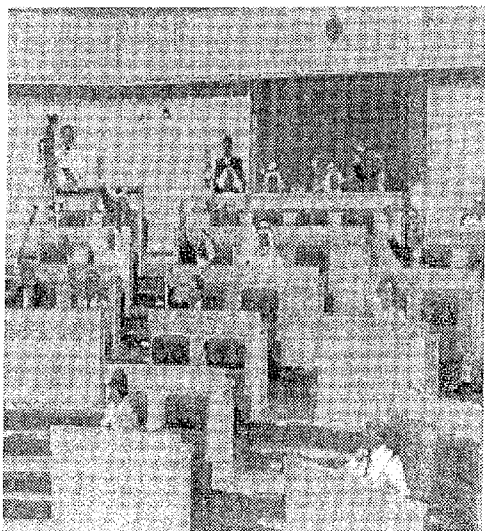
## **Population Strategy Continued**

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- Labor Force
- Natural Resources and Environment
- Housing
- **The Strategy is Currently Under Revision Taking into Account Other Strategies**

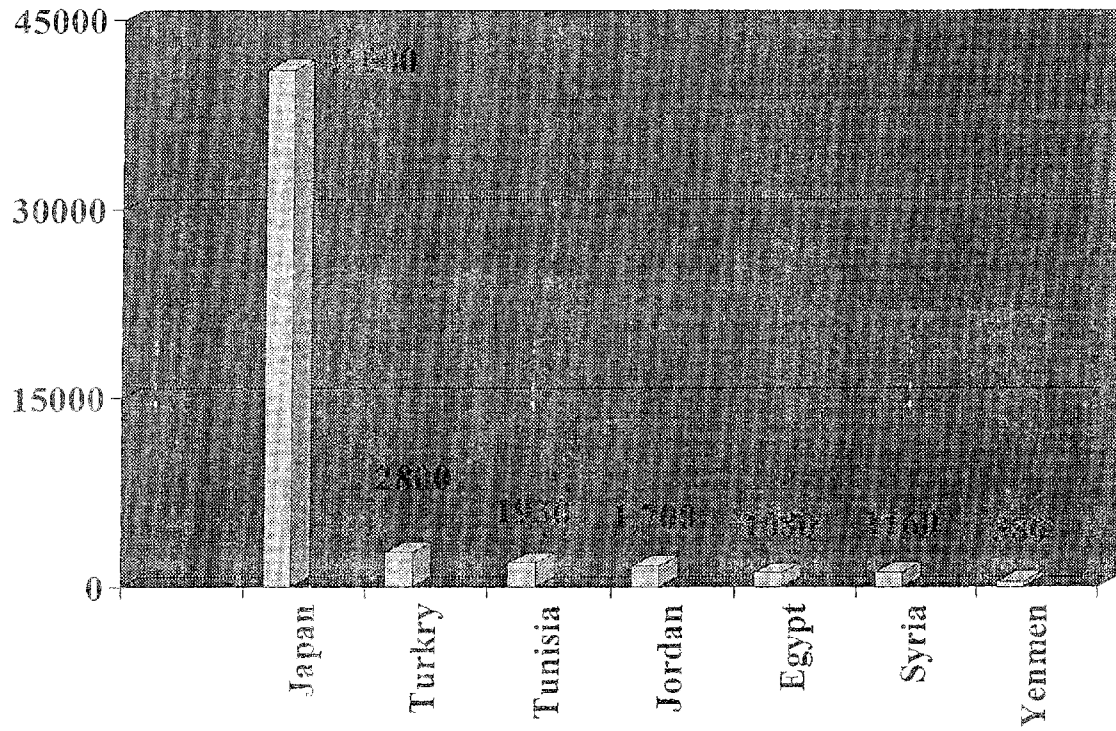
## **Expected Support From GOs, Parliament and NGOs**

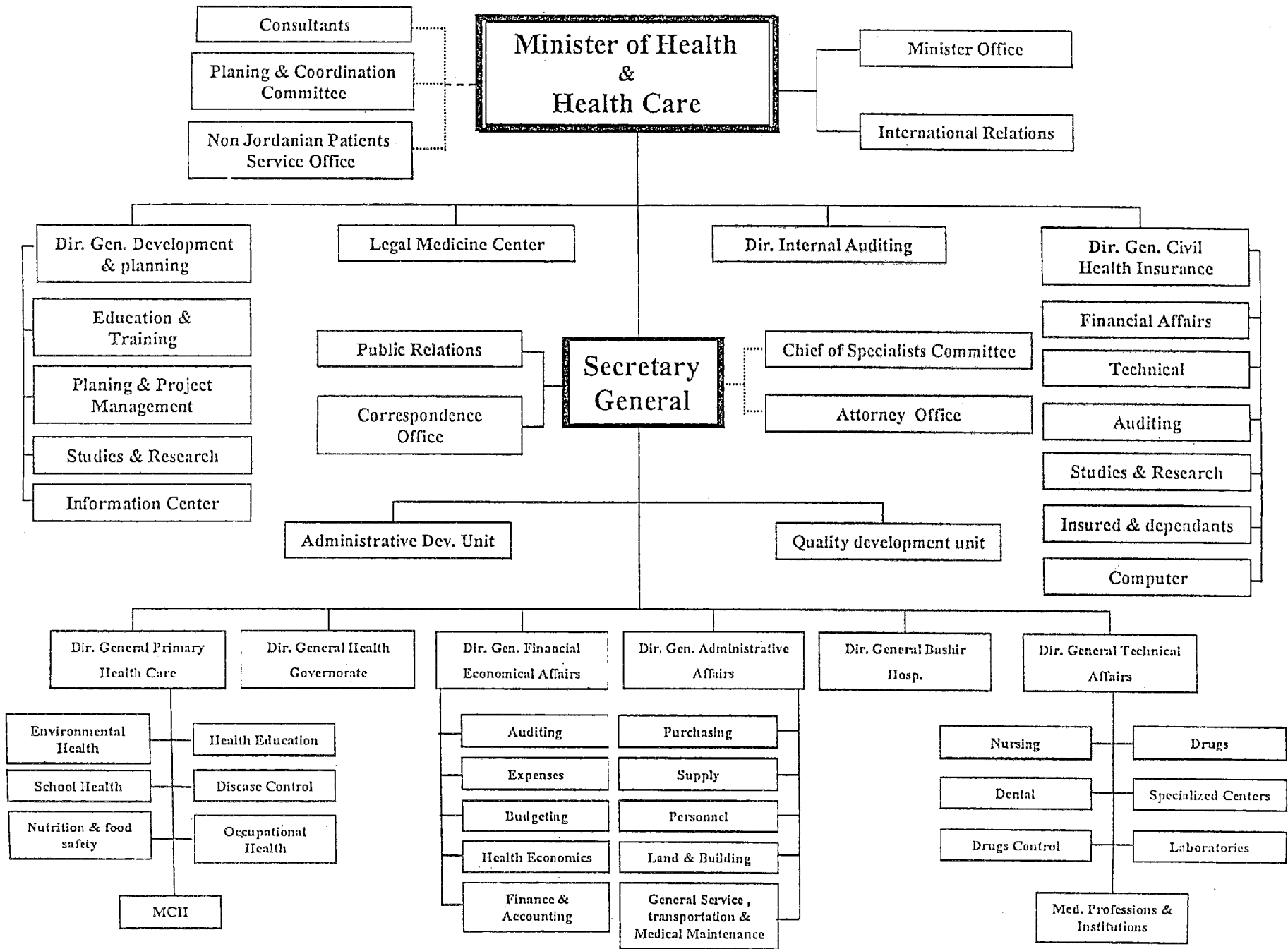
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- Study the Strategy
- Allocate Funds in the Budget for Population Activities
- Incorporate Population Objectives into Development Plan

# Per Capita GNP (\$)





## Health in Jordan

Country Demographic and Health Data	Year	Value
Population.	1997	4600000
Adult Male Illiteracy Rate (%of 15+yrs of age)	1997	8.8
Adult Female Illiteracy Rate (%of 15+yrs of age)	1997	19.1
Average:		13.8
Crude Birth rate (per 1000.pop)	1997	30
Crude Death rate (per 1000.pop.)	1997	6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000.live births)	1997	28
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100.000 live births)	1997	41.4
Population Growth Rate (%)	1997	3.4
Total Fertility Rate	1997	4.4
Average Persons Per Family	1997	6
Life Expectancy At Birth(Yrs) Female	1997	69.9
Life Expectancy At Birth (yrs) Male	1997	66
Average:		68
Dependency Ratio	1997	1 : 4
Unemployment rate (%)	1997	13.3
Population Per physician	1997	604
Population Per Dentist	1997	2042
Population Per Nurse (All Categories)	1997	338
Population Per Pharmacist	1997	1292



## Health in Jordan

Country, Demographic Health Data	Year	Value
<b>M.O.H&amp;H.C.Health Centers</b>		
1 - Comprehensive Health Centers	1997	42
2 - Primary Care Health Centers	1997	326
3 - Village Health Centers	1997	274
4 - MCH,Centers	1997	316
5 - Dental Clinic	1997	203
6 - Chest Disease Centers	1997	11
<hr/>		
Hospitals Number	1997	75
Hospital Beds	1997	8129
_ Ministry of Health&Health Care	1997	3207
_ Royal Medical Services	1997	1787
_ Jordan University Hospital	1997	506
_ Private Sector	1997	2629
Population Per Hospital Bed	1997	604
<hr/>		
<b>Hospital Utilization</b>		
1 - Admissions Per 1000 Pop	1997	115
2 - Average Occupancy Rate (%)	1997	63.3
3 - Average Length of Stay (days)	1997	3.5
4 - Average Death Rate (%)	1997	1.5
<hr/>		
MOH&HC Budget as (%) of Total Governmental Budget	1997	5.6
Total Expenditure On Health As % Of GDP	1997	6.7
Per Capita of GDP (JD)	1997	1219

Total Expenditure On Health Has Been Estimated To Be ( 375)Millions JD.1997.

Sources :

1-Department Of Statistics.

2-MOH&HC/Information Center.

Health Centers in M.O.H&H.C. 1997

Type	No.
Comprehensive Health Centers	42
Primary Health Centers	326
Peripheral Health Centers	274
Maternal and Child Health Care Centers	316
Dental Clinics	203
Chest Diseases Centers	11

Visits to P.H C centers in M.O.H&H.C. By I.C.D -9-  
During 1997

No.	Diseases Groups	No of Visits	%
1	Infectious & Parasitic Diseases.	463880	8.1
2	Tumours.	8518	0.1
3	Endocrine , Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases & Immunity Disorders.	181026	3.2
4	Diseases of Blood & Blood forming organs.	36191	0.6
5	Mental Disorders.	17873	0.3
6	Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs.	531041	9.3
7	Diseases of the Cirulatory System.	255314	4.5
8	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	2267141	39.6
9	Diseases of the Digestive System.	554692	9.7
10	Diseases of the Genitourinary System.	275867	4.8
11	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium.	116957	2.0
12	Diseases of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue.	389509	6.8
13	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System.	409039	7.1
14	Congenital Anomalies.	6379	0.1
15	Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period.	9793	0.2
16	Symptoms , Signs & III- Defined Conditions.	112021	2.0
17	Injury & Poisoning.	95701	1.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>5730942</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**No. of Hospitals According to Health Sectors in Jordan , 1996/1997**

Sector	1996			1997		
	No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds	%	No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds	%
M.O.H&H.C.	22	3185	40.4	22	3207	39.5
R.M.S	9	1731	21.9	9	1787	22.0
J.U.H	1	506	6.4	1	506	6.2
Private	42	2469	31.3	43	2629	32.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>7891</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>8129</b>	<b>100.0</b>

M.O.H&H.C. : Ministry of Health&Health Care.

R.M.S : Royal Medical Services.

J.U.H : Jordan University

**M.O.H&H.C. Budget to General**

**Government Budget , 1993 - 1997**

**( 1000 ) JD**

<b>Year</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
<b>Item</b>					
<b>General Budget</b>	<b>1328000</b>	<b>1481000</b>	<b>1674000</b>	<b>1745000</b>	<b>1916000</b>
<b>M.O.H&amp;H.C. Budget</b>	<b>76949</b>	<b>79515</b>	<b>86100</b>	<b>95957</b>	<b>106819</b>
<b>Percentage ( % )</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Health Insu. Budget</b>	<b>12650</b>	<b>18416</b>	<b>21240</b>	<b>22784</b>	<b>22070</b>

Source : Directorate of Finance & Accounting .

### Importation and Consumption of Drugs in the Kingdom , 1997

Total Importatoin in Export Price	60.580.979 JD
Total Importatoin in Public Price	87.604.625 JD
Total Consumption in Export Price	100.572.859 JD
Total Consumption in Public Price	138.239.786 JD
Average Consumption / Person	30,34 JD
Percentage Local Production From Total Consumption	40%
Yearly Increase in Consumption	7,7%

Source : Directorate of Drugs .

**Health Personnel By Selected Category & Health Sectors in Jordan , 1997**

Category \ Sector	M.O.H &H.C.	R.M.S	J.U.H	Private	UNRWA	Total	Rate per. 10000 of population
Physicians	2436	871	253	3978	80	7618	16.6
Dentists	307	167	25	1737	17	2253	4.9
Pharmacist	183	95	14	3265	2	3559	7.7
Staff Nurses	1797	986	351	2232	38	5404	11.7
Midwives	636	51	0	269	20	976	2.1
Assistant Nurses	2591	1617	262	539	124	5133	11.2
Practical Nurses	2092	0	14	0	9	2115	4.6

Source : M.O.H&H.C,R.M.S , J.U.H , UNRWA , and Doctors , Dentists , Pharmacists and Nurses Associations .

**Table 9 Tetanus toxoid vaccination, antenatal care, and assistance at delivery**

Percentage of births in the five years preceding the survey for which mothers received at least one tetanus toxoid injection, antenatal care from a doctor or trained nurse/midwife, and assistance at delivery from a doctor or trained nurse/midwife, by background characteristics, Jordan, 1997

Background characteristic	Tetanus toxoid	Antenatal care		Assistance at delivery		Number of births
		Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	
<b>Maternal age at birth</b>						
<20	50.2	89.8	7.3	67.1	31.4	510
20-34	39.3	91.1	5.0	64.3	32.5	5,001
35+	37.3	87.1	4.8	67.3	27.4	852
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	40.7	92.1	4.5	69.3	28.4	5,156
Rural	36.6	83.3	8.2	46.2	46.0	1,208
<b>Region</b>						
North	42.8	87.0	7.8	46.8	49.0	1,867
Central	38.6	92.1	4.1	74.4	23.0	4,070
South	39.7	89.2	4.4	53.3	40.0	427
<b>Education</b>						
No education	32.8	75.8	7.8	42.3	39.9	416
Primary	43.3	85.0	7.5	61.3	34.1	771
Secondary	42.0	90.9	5.7	63.2	34.2	3,666
Higher	35.0	96.2	2.1	77.1	22.4	1,511
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	58.2	93.3	5.1	75.1	24.2	1,260
2-3	36.4	91.3	5.0	64.3	32.9	2,257
4-5	33.7	90.6	5.1	61.9	34.7	1,398
6+	35.4	86.5	5.6	59.8	33.6	1,449
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>6,364</b>



**Reporting Immunization Coverge % Of Infant By one Year  
Of Age & Pregnant Women With TT2+ During ( 1982-1997 )**

Immunization Years	Measles %	OPV3 %	OPV4 %	DPT3 %	HBV3 %	TT2+ %
1982	45	74	0	74	-	-
1984	65	89	0	89	-	-
1988	85	90	0	90	-	-
1990	87	92	0	92	0	23
1991	85	92	0	92	0	31
1992	91	97	0	97	0	32
1993	88	94	58	94	0	31
1994	91	96	77	96	0	25
1995	92	99	90	100	36	24
1996	98	100	100	100	100	41
1997	95	98	93	99	90	26

Source:Disease Control Directorate .

### Percentage of Children Age 12-23 Months Who Have Received All Vaccinations (except BCG)

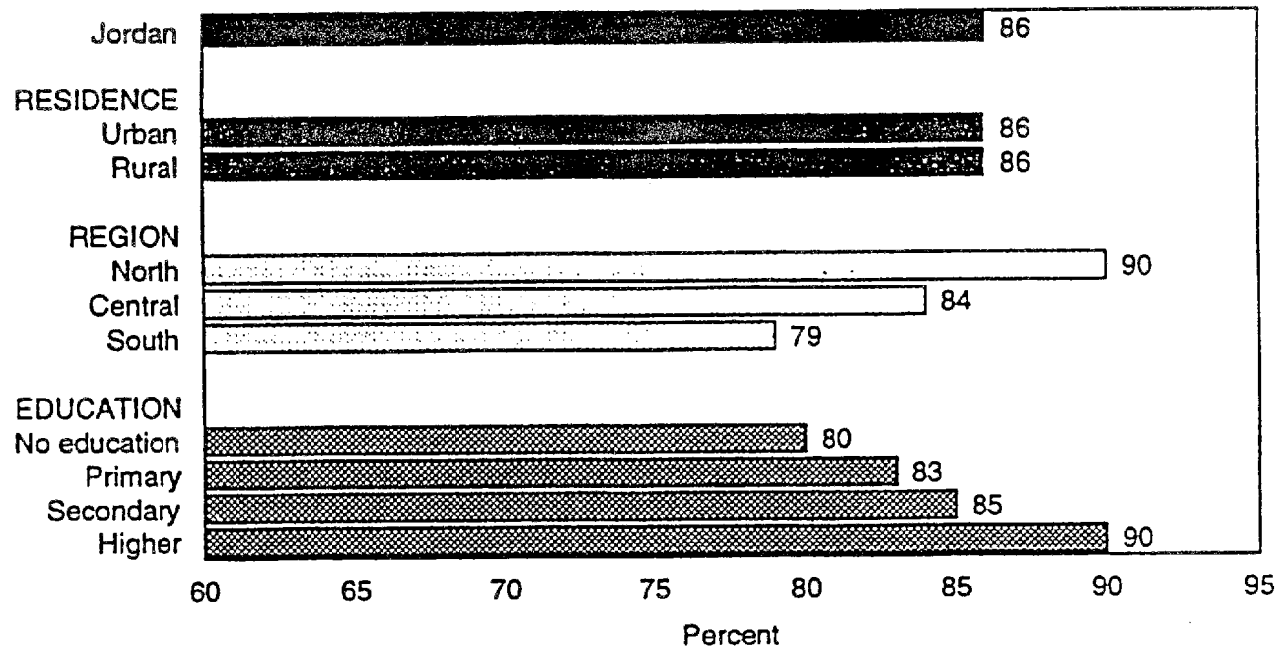
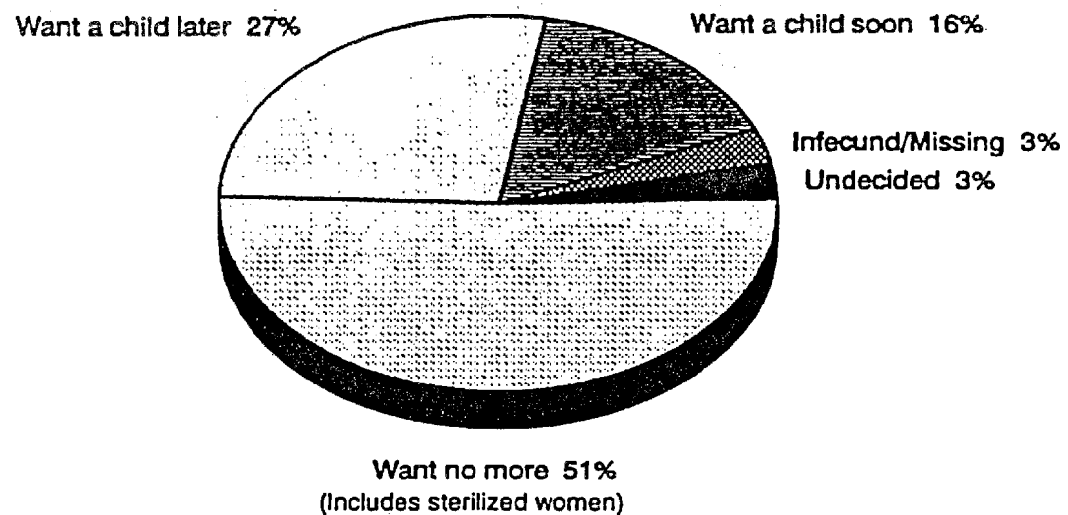


Table 10 Breastfeeding and supplementation

Percent distribution of living children 0-12 months by breastfeeding status, food supplementation, and use of a bottle with a nipple, according to age, Jordan, 1997

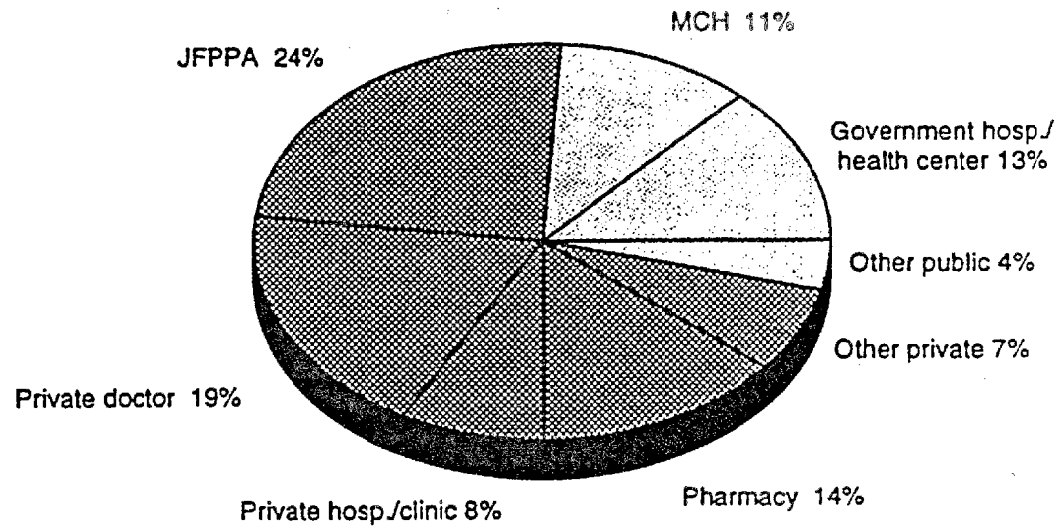
Age in months	Not breastfed	Breast milk only	Breastfed children who received supplements			Total	Bottle-fed	Number of children
			Plain water	Other liquids	Solid/mushy food			
0-3	4.8	15.0	11.6	58.2	10.3	100.0	39.9	307
4-6	14.6	3.2	6.5	12.2	63.4	100.0	24.5	283
7-9	30.6	0.0	2.9	4.6	62.0	100.0	15.1	351
10-12	42.4	0.0	1.3	1.1	55.2	100.0	12.1	339
Total	24.0	4.3	5.4	18.2	48.1	100.0	22.3	1,281

## Fertility Preferences of Currently Married Women 15-49



1997 JPFHS

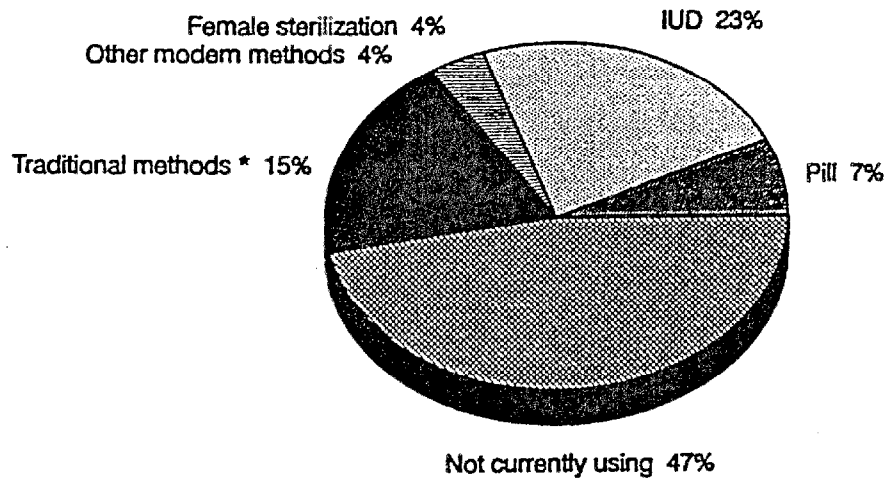
### Source of Family Planning Supply Among Current Users of Modern Methods



JFPPA = Jordan Family Planning and Protection Association

1997 JPFHS

## Contraceptive Use by Method Among Currently Married Women 15-49



\* Including prolonged breastfeeding (2 %)

1997 JPFHS

## ***Identified Problems:***

### **1. Family Planning (FP)**

- (1) Lack of information on contraceptive methods among the staffs including midwives;
- (2) Lack of systematic FP education and insufficient contraceptive counseling at the health facilities including MCH centers;
- (3) Lack of IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials;
- (4) Lack of awareness among local residents to use contraceptives; and
- (5) Difficult access to contraceptives at the health facilities except MCH centers.

### **2. Maternal and Child Health (MCH)**

- (1) Low availability of postnatal care;
- (2) Lack of systematic training curricula for midwives working at the hospital;
- (3) Lack of knowledge on MCH among the staffs at village health centers;
- (4) Insufficient antenatal care/postnatal care service at MCH centers; and
- (5) Duplication of antenatal care between MCH centers and the hospital.

### **3. Reproductive Health (RH)**

- (1) Lack of knowledge on the concept of RH;
- (2) Lack of understanding of FP through the scope of RH; and
- (3) Lack of understanding of MCH through the scope of RH.

#### **4. Community Health**

- (1) Doctor's infrequent/irregular visit to village health centers;
- (2) No monitoring and evaluation system for quality assurance;
- (3) Insufficient training to aid and practical nurses, aid nurses in particular;
- (4) Lack of follow-up of patients;
- (5) Lack of equipment at the health facilities;
- (6) Shortage of doctors at primary health centers;
- (7) Shortage of medicine available at the health facilities
- (8) Lack of basic health knowledge among women;
- (9) Women's preference for female doctors;
- (10) Lack of interpersonal communication skills among the staffs;
- (11) Lack of understanding on "privacy" as patient's rights among women; and
- (12) Lack of respect for patient's "privacy" among the staffs.



## *Recommendations for improving FP, MCH, RH, and community health programs:*

### **1. Staffs**

- (1) Thorough information on FP and MCH should be given to the staffs, particularly midwives at MCH centers and the staffs working at village health centers;
- (2) Proper training curricula should be formulated for midwives at the hospital;
- (3) Aid nurses should have systematic training programs;
- (4) The concept of RH should be taught to all the staffs and be practiced in daily activities;
- (5) Roles of nurses at primary health centers and MCH centers should be reviewed; and
- (6) Staff's interpersonal communication skills on how to talk to clients, including provision of information with their diagnoses and medication should be improved.

### **2. Infrastructure**

- (1) Proper equipment should be provided.

### **3. Management**

- (1) FP education should be given systematically to the women during antenatal care and postnatal care visits;
- (2) Informed choice should be given to the clients before using contraceptives;
- (3) Co-ordination among the health facilities should be strengthened to avoid duplication of services;
- (4) Doctor's routine visit to village health centers should be established;
- (5) Medicine should be made available any time at the health facilities;
- (6) Patient's privacy should be respected at the health facilities;
- (7) A follow-up of patients should be attempted as a system;
- (8) Efficient management at the health facilities, the hospital and primary health centers in particular, should be established; and
- (9) Monitoring and evaluation for quality assurance should be established.

*Recommendations for forming FP/health awareness programs for local residents:*

- (1) Importance of FP should be instructed;
- (2) Local residents should be well-informed of the whereabouts to obtain contraceptives;
- (3) Importance of postnatal care visit should be emphasized;
- (4) General health education should be given;
- (5) Preference for female doctors should be discussed as an issue; and
- (6) "Privacy" should be introduced as a right.