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NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR FAMILY AFFAIRS

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For More Information, Please Contact
National Council For Family Affairs
Amman - Medina Street - Building No 70 S.B Jordan

Tel: +962 6 5544667

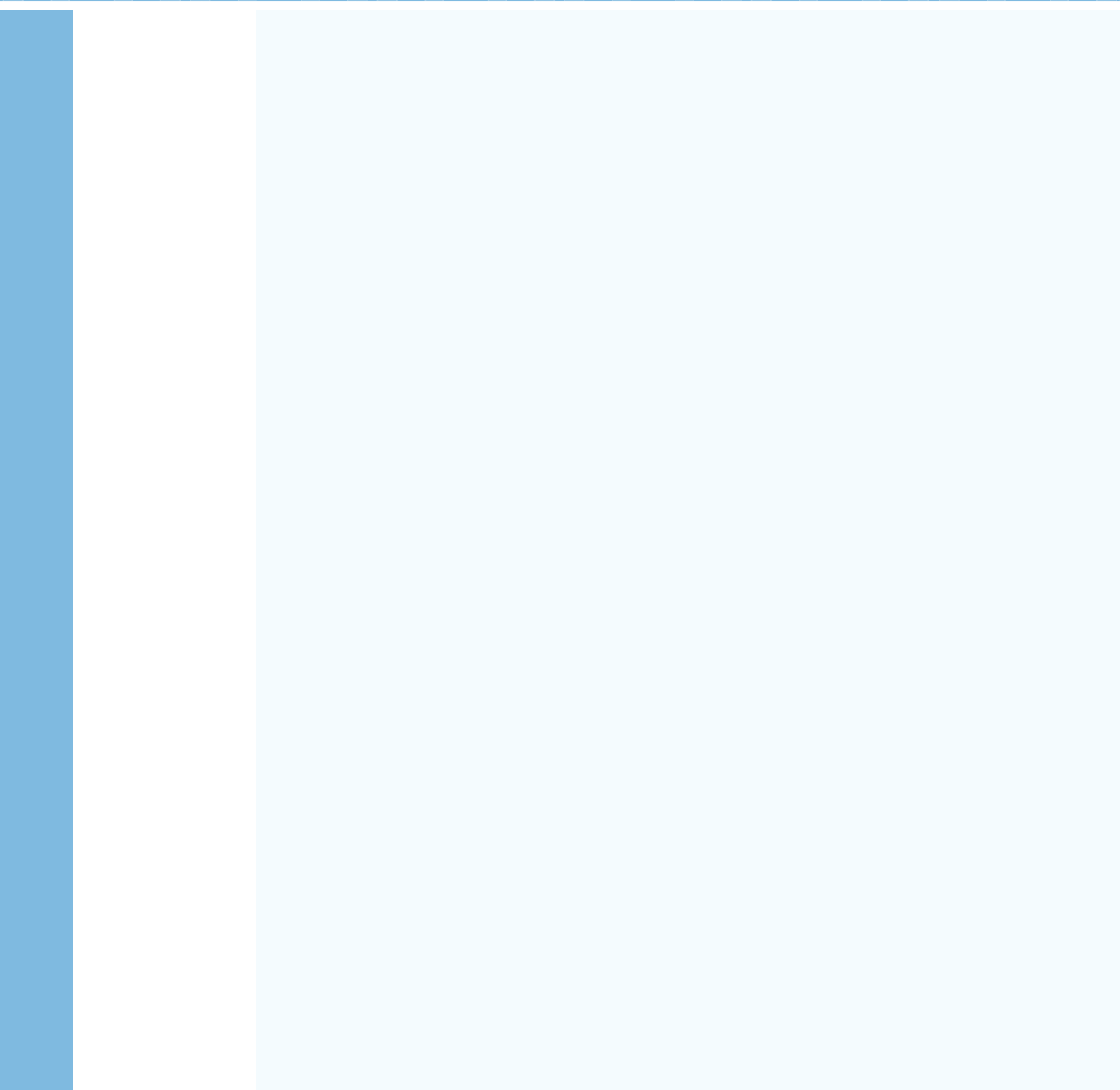
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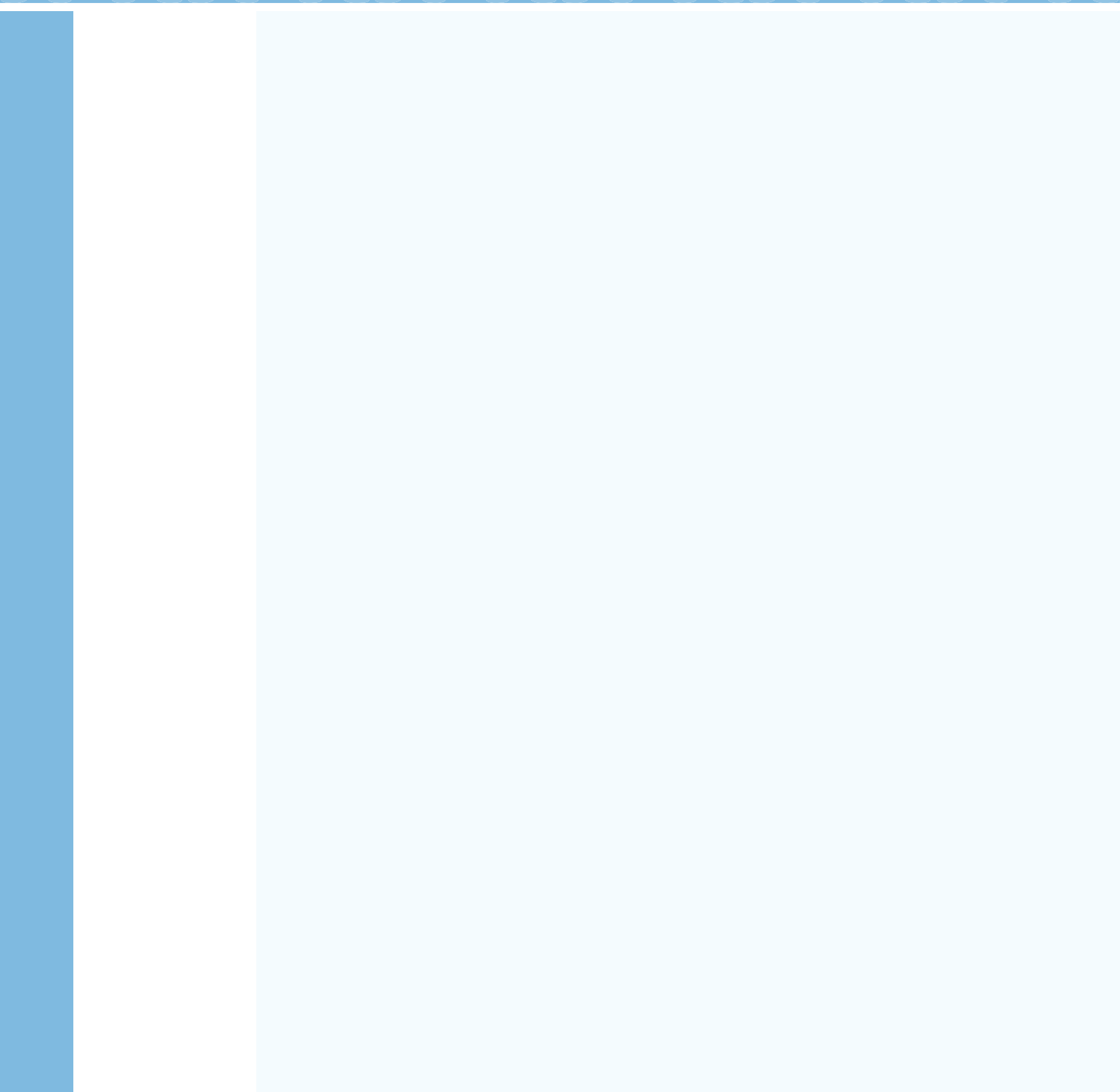
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**Protecting And Providing For Every Member
Of Our Family Is A Social Responsibility With
Cohesive, Caring Families Our Country Can Best
Meet Today's Challenges And Make Progress.**



In The Name Of Allah the Most Merciful Most Compassionate

Preface

The National Council for Family Affairs issues the second report on the situation of the Jordanian family in order to complete the study of the priorities of the Jordanian family issues and to monitor their situation in order to build an integrated information base for the family in all its aspects, including demographic, economic, health, educational and cultural characteristics, marital status and manifestations of cohesion and disintegration and participation in public life. Which face the Jordanian family, which may affect its role and functions.

This report provides a knowledge and scientific reference to the Jordanian family, which provides the relevant institutions and bodies working in the field of the family with the most important results that will help in the development of the programs and policies they seek to work on. Kingdom and supports the efforts of institutions to develop the capabilities of the family and strengthen its functions and cohesion as well as coordination and strengthening the partnership between these institutions, and the process of designing and preparing effective policies and programs to address the challenges and problems Which are exposed to the family requires that they have a set of specific indicators derived scientifically from the data and information collected on the ground with tools known to researchers and specialists in the humanities, as well as published data and a number of official institutions competent and include these data national strategies and indicators and statistics available in the reports of the Department of Statistics.

In conclusion, we extend our thanks and gratitude to all the experts who have worked on this good product and prepare it in a way that makes it a source and source of Jordanian family affairs and thanks to all those who participated in preparing this report and commenting on it. We ask the Almighty to preserve the Jordanian family under the shadow of His Majesty King Abdullah bin Al Hussein.

God grants success

Secretary-General

Mohammed Fakhri Meqdady



Executive Summary:

In 2014, the National Council for Family Affairs issued a report on the Jordanian family's first periodic report, which included a field survey of 1,900 families and 819 family members, in addition to the use of data from the Department of Statistics and official national reports from relevant institutions. The report provided a complete picture of family life. It included eight main axes including demographic and economic characteristics, characteristics of housing, educational characteristics, participation in public life, marital status, manifestations of cohesion, disintegration and a number of other characteristics. Later, specialized discussions were held to discuss the report's outputs with the relevant authorities and the presence of decision-makers to gain support for the implementation of the recommendations, which were submitted in succession to each session of the Prime Minister for dissemination to the concerned parties for implementation.

Following the publication of the first report, the Council started preparing the second report in 2016 through the formation of a technical committee to be directed to the work of the project. The methodology included a field survey using specially designed research tools, including reality and trends, and carried out on a representative sample at the level of the Kingdom, Families and 9537 family members aged 18 and over. The results were also presented to working groups to analyze causality to deepen the family issues according to the axes. The reviews of national reports and statistics issued by official bodies, available academic studies and relevant international reports were used to monitor many national indicators for comparison purposes and to review the reality.

The report aims mainly at:

1. Monitoring the conditions of the Jordanian family and knowing its demographic, social, economic, cultural, educational, health and marriage characteristics and the characteristics of its dwelling.
2. Review national policies and strategies and their compatibility with the requirements of the Jordanian family.

3. Analysis of trends and developments in family conditions during the period 2014-2016.
4. Provide the necessary information to develop family-related policies, programs and plans based on scientific evidence.
5. Identification of national priorities in relation to family issues.

Demographics:

About 4.8% of the Jordanian population is under the age of 15 years, 62% are between the ages of 15 and 64, while the elderly population is over 65 years of age or 4% of the total population of Jordan. 98% of households are nuclear families, compared to 2% for extended families.

Housing Characteristics:

The household survey showed that 62% of the households owned their dwellings and 35% rented dwellings. 3% of the households lived in dwellings owned by one of the relatives, compared to 0.1% of the households, compared to 76% of the households. Housing provides privacy for the family also, and 65% of families prefer to have a national housing program, and it is necessary to carry out specialized studies that reflect the reality of the housing sector and the reasons for the rise in prices of houses and land not justified.

As for drinking water sources for households in the sample, the survey showed that the water coming from water purification units is the most common among households' households by 44%, while the public water network (municipality) is 33% About 30% of the households believe that the quantity of public water is insufficient, and that about 61% of the households believe that the amount of water from the public network is sufficient.

As for the use of electricity, 21% of households complain of frequent power outages.

The national statistics found that households rely primarily on gas for 45% and for the second place for the gas / solar heater 35%.

As for family trends towards alternative energy, the survey showed that 68% of households prefer using alternative energy to heat water. And (63%) prefer alternative energy to provide electricity (generators) for domestic use

The survey found that 72% of households do not own a garden and 22% own a garden.

The survey showed that 50% of Jordanian households owned a personal computer or tablet computer and 46% had access to the internet in the home.

Traffic congestion and the use of private and public transportation have become one of the most important issues the family experiences daily. The survey showed that 62% of households prefer to use public transport on private transport if it is of excellent quality, knowing that the proportion of families that have a means of transport

Especially about 55%, and 65% of the households considered that traffic congestion is an obstacle to the activities of the family members.

On the issue of waste, the views of Jordanian households differed in the survey and there is no consensus on this aspect. 37% of the households said that the waste disposal places constitute a health problem for the family, 38% said that they do not consider it a problem, and 24% of the families expressed willingness to cooperate in waste sorting and recycling.

The results showed that the top five priorities in the sample were electricity 17%, water 14%, public transport 14%, housing expenses 14%, and environmental priorities and environmental conservation 3.1%.

Economic characteristics:

The survey showed that the management of household expenses, including 31% of households where parents manage the expenses of the family compared to 54% of the families in which spouses participate in the expense management.

The results showed that 12% of the households had a productive or income-generating project, while 87% of the households interviewed did not have any productive or income-generating project.

The results showed that only 55% of households believe that retirement should be planned in advance. 54% of the households indicated that retirement negatively affects the economic situation of the family. 47% consider that the presence of a retired member of the family puts pressure on family relations and 55% Psychological retirement.

In view of the demand for professional work and professional specialties, the results of the survey showed positive attitudes among families towards professional work. It was found that families encouraged their enrollment in vocational training programs 54%, and 45% found vocational training more effective than academic education. However, vocational training students accounted for only 2% of the total number of students in the survey.

According to national statistics, the unemployment rate was 11% among males compared to 22.5% among females in 2015.

The survey showed that 60% of the households prefer to work in the public sector and 48% of the households consider that the jobs in the government sector are insufficient, compared to 39% of the households considering that jobs in the private sector are insufficient, and 35% In terms of salaries, 45% of the households considered that the salaries of the government sector are inappropriate and 40% of the sample considers that the salaries of the private sector are inappropriate.

Regarding the work of women, the survey showed that 55% of the families prefer the work of women, and about half of the families prefer the marriage of their male sons to female workers, while 69% of the families expressed their opposition to night work for women, and 66% Women in another city show that 39% of households with working women outside the home believe that women have the right to freely manage their income.

The survey found that households find that high prices (21%), availability of employment (20%) and wages (16%) are the most important priority issues. While the healthy environment for work (2%) and investment facilities (1%) were the least of the economic priorities

Health characteristics:

The survey found that 56% of households have access to free health insurance for the elderly, 57% of the families are aware of the free health insurance for pregnant women, 65% are aware of free health insurance for children under the age of six, and 55% Which is covered by health insurance against 17% dissatisfied and 49% believe that the level of health services in hospitals and clinics is usually excellent.

The results of the Jordanian Family Conditions Survey showed that 14% of the patients had chronic disease, compared to 3% of the individuals with more than one chronic disease. The most common diseases were arthritis, 29% among the infected people, hypertension 15%, diabetes 15% the timing of pregnancy and childbirth is a joint decision between father and mother together 81%, and the same for contraceptive use 78%.

According to the survey, health priorities were represented in hospitals (17%), health insurance (15%), medical services (14%), and health center services (11%) ranked first in health priorities And affect most family members. While chronic diseases (2%), early detection of disease (1%) and school health (0.5%) were the lowest priorities for health services

Educational characteristics:

The official statistics on the distribution of students to schools indicate that 68% of students are in public sector schools, 26% are in the private sector, 6% are in UNRWA schools, and 42% of families have current school curricula. With the culture of Jordanian society, and only 34% of children with children aged six to eighteen years are participating in the various activities of the school.

It has been found that the decision is made by the majority of the same relationship with 49% of the families, and that the decision to choose the specialization (secondary, university, and college, postgraduate) for the female student is also due to her. Have 48% of households.

The survey showed that 60% of households agree that education is economically feasible, and 65% of families find that graduate graduates (MSc and PhD) are able to

compete in the labor market. Only 49% of families find that the current disciplines are at different levels covering the market the work

Regarding the priorities of issues related to education, the analysis showed that priority is the curriculum (18%), followed by the efficiency of teachers in schools (15%) and the cost of education (education and transportation) (12%). While the lowest priorities were in the opinion of the families of families for vocational training (2%) and violence in universities (4%).

Family relations:

The average age of marriage for females in 2016 was 26.9 compared to 31.3 years for males, which requires studying the reasons for the decline in the preferred age of marriage and its effects on the labor market. Family relations in general and especially on the population opportunity. On the decision making process for the marriage of the family members, the results indicated that the partnership between the father and the mother and the family members in most cases is the prevailing pattern, whether male or female, where 28% of the families make the decision to marry the female members of the family together and the same percentage 28% for father and mother, 25 % The decision is returned to the female relationship.

According to official statistics, 7.7 of the marriages were repeated, and 35% of the marriages in Jordan were for relatives, where 31% of the Jordanian families were not preferred to marry relatives, compared to only 6% of the families, and the survey found that 78% The secret of one of its members, and 78% of them do not accept a friendship with a family of this type, where the number of divorce cases 6637 cases in 2016.

The survey also shows that 10% of the families have permanent marital disputes, and 45% have little differences

The survey showed that 41% of the families did not receive any family counseling for any member of the family and in terms of family trends for family extension services, it was found that 74% of the families find that marriage counseling is necessary for females before marriage. 75% stressed that it is also necessary for

males before marriage. It was also found that 71% of households would accept marital counseling services if they were at an excellent professional level.

The majority of households in the survey said that 66% of the heads of household believe that care should be given to the elderly in their homes with their families, and 72% of the families considered that the place for the elderly should be their homes.

The survey indicated a decrease in the prevalence of domestic violence (5%).

As for the priorities of family relations, the importance of priorities was divided closely among most of the priorities that were raised, where family problems were the most important priorities 19% and close proportions family relations 16% and raising children 15% and divorce was not a priority and the rights of the couple and take family decisions and leisure at far rates, About 10%. This indicates that this aspect is of special interest to the families of the families and has aspects related to the stability of Jordanian families from the point of view of the families of families.

Participation in public life:

70% of households believe that the use of Internet and social networks has reduced the time spent by family members together, and 67% of them believe that the Internet and social networks Followed by fathers, 41% while girls were the lowest participants in the social networks, 18% followed by the children category, 29%. The survey showed that male and female children are the most users for social networks in terms of the average number of hours per day (5 hours)

About 50% of the families feel secure on their male and female members in the streets and markets. However, about 25% of them say they do not feel safe and 25% are unsure

Favoritism and nepotism. 63% of the households believe that the medium is important for the job, while the other 71% of the families recognize that the medium is a form of corruption, either from the practice of the family to the medium, we find that 29% of the families tried one of its members to get work using the medium And 21% of the families obtained one of their work using the medium. And 29% of the households completed official transactions using the medium.

As for the feeling of happiness, 58% of the families surveyed said they were happy with the current period and that 45% of the families consider themselves close to the ideal family and 54% of the families are satisfied with their lives.

The survey showed that Internet services (20%), Jordanian TV (16%) and Jordanian satellite channels (15%). (2%) and sports centers (2%), which requires a pause in the fact that these areas are healthy lifestyles and have important benefits to the growth and development of the individual and its cultural and social construction.

The survey also showed that the priorities of participation in public life were the elections that were the top priorities of the Jordanian family 19% followed by community violence 16% and migration 13% It was noted that associations 3% and NGOs 6% are in the last list of priorities of the families of families

Methodology

The deductive model was used in this study by a sample of Jordanian households of 2,300 families interviewed for one time. The interview method was used to collect data, write the report and comment on the results. Scientific and desk reviews of the documents, reports, studies, policies and legislation were carried out and compared with the results with the current survey. The first periodic report of the family (2014) was considered one of the most important reference points, in addition to the indicators available from the relevant national reference institutions. After the completion of the data collection, the results were presented in specialized workshops to examine them and search for the reasons behind those outputs. Six causal analysis workshops conducted. Then at each session, groups have been formed to discuss the issues that have been identified by the groups as the most important ones. Groups have identified direct, underlying and root causes of these issues from their point of view as experts and specialists. It also includes analysis of strengths and weaknesses and practical recommendations to improve the quality of life of the Jordanian families. About seventy-eight national governmental, non-governmental and international institutions participated in the working groups.

The study population is the Jordanian family. The information was collected from the head of the family in addition to a family member who is over 18 years old. The sample was drawn to be represented at the level of the Kingdom through the Department of Statistics and the sample withdrawn was 2300 families. The sample of the survey was designed in a three-stage stratified cluster sampling method. This sample is representative of the Kingdom. The total sample size was 2,300 families distributed in 288 enumeration areas spread over all 12 governorates of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The survey was filled out was answered by 2304 heads of family households. It was found that 71.4% of the heads of family households were males, compared to 28.6% were females. In addition, 403 individuals aged 18 or over were interviewed by the questionnaire, 56.6% (n = 228) were males and 43.3% (n = 175) females.

Sample selection was conducted in three phases: Phase-I: A 288 clusters were selected as primary sampling units (Block) using the regular proportional method to the population size. The number of households in each region was considered the weight of that area. The primary sampling units (enumeration areas) were arranged

according to their geographical location before the sample was withdrawn.

Phase-II: Selection of a fixed number of households in each block in the systematic random sampling method where eight families of each primary sampling unit were selected in the first stage in a systematic manner to ensure the distribution of the household sample and to increase the effectiveness of the sample design. This is also used to decrease the inter-correlation between the families of the same block and culture. The total number of households selected at this stage was 2,300.

Phase-III: in this phase, the head of household took place in which the interview of the head of the family and a member of the family of the age of 18 years except that the husband or wife. The following table (1) shows the distribution of primary sampling units and the number of families and the number of individuals in the sample by governorate:

Table 1: Distribution of the sample by primary sampling units and the number of families and individuals selected in the sample by governorate

Governorate	# Blocks	# Families	# Family members
Amman	81	648	2595
Balqa	17	136	512
Zarqa	29	232	967
Madaba	16	128	578
Irbid	36	288	1106
Mafrq	16	128	595
Jerash	16	128	458
Ajloun	15	120	463
Karak	16	128	619
Tafeilah	15	120	607
Maan	15	120	559
Aqaba	16	128	478
Total	288	2304	9537

The field survey sample (2304) Jordanian family and (9537) of family members

who are 18 years of age and older. The survey sample was a stratified cluster of three phases as mentioned above.

The study tool was used to survey the situation of the Jordanian families, which was used to prepare the first periodic report (2014) after making several amendments to the form based on the outcomes of the discussions with the relevant authorities to reflect the requirements of the decision makers and their needs. Modifications done in agreement and collaborative effort of the Technical Committee for the study, which is chaired by the Working Group of the National Council for Family Affairs. The tool, then, was tested in the field on a sample of 100 Jordanian families to ensure the stability of the tool. (The form attached to the report)

The data collection process included several technical, practical and field steps to ensure the highest levels of accuracy in the collection of information and conformity with the method of sampling. Data collection took place on three phases also. In each stage, there were particular tasks through which to identify the problems and difficulties that can be encountered by the research team during the process of data collection, data transfer and check.

Data collection phase started after obtaining ethical and scientific approval from the National Council for Family Affairs and the Technical Committee on the final version and the final form of the study tool. The tool organized to measure the following aspects (First Section: demographic information of the household, Section II: General characteristics of the family, Section III: Violence, Section IV: child labor school dropout, section V: women's work or a housewife, section VI: Education, section VII: public life, section VIII: attitudes and head of the household, section IX: Family issues, section X: priorities and impact, section atheist ten: attitudes and trends For a single person The family above 18 years of age is the head of household or spouse). Then, field data collection began and included four phases:

1. Preparation phase of the CS-pro program of the study instrument
2. Training phase of field researchers
3. Field data collection phase
4. Data preparation, verification, transfer phase.

Phase 1: Preparation phase of the CS-pro program of the study instrument

- * At this phase, the study tool was prepared as hardcopy and reviewed by the National Council for Family Affairs and the technical committee. All necessary modifications and amendments done until reaching an agreement with NCFA and the technical committee on the final version, form, content and content of the study.
- * The study tool was developed through the CS-pro program by a team specialized in the preparation of this program. This program is one of the programs designed to prepare an electronic copy of the research tools to ensure the accuracy, precision, and completeness of the data collected by researchers in the field. Using this program to collect data in the field facilitates the process of collecting and entry of data with high level accuracy during a significant proportion of time. The program also saves time and effort to field researchers and respondents.
- * The research team loaded the study tool into fifty-two (52) Lenovo TAB3 7 ESSENTIAL tablets. The technical expert verified the compatibility of the program and the tool with the original tool using the hardcopy and paper format check.

Phase 2: Training phase

- * In this phase, 80 field researchers who met the general requirements of field researchers in terms of educational level (at least university level or equivalent), general experience in scientific research, ability to use tablets and personal skills in social interaction, time and effort required to work. The consultant took over the selection of field researchers.
- * The research teams were formed and distributed to governorates according to the percentage of samples. Contact groups for phones and e-mail were created for a field researcher, a contact group was established for the whole group, and contact groups were distributed to governorates.
- * A field coordinator and field supervisor have been appointed for each research group to supervise the field researchers and to verify the accuracy and precision of the required samples according to the research plan.
- * A special training program (intensive training course) for all field researchers

was prepared for two consecutive days, six hours a day, as well as the field researcher's manual and glossary of terms, which has been prepared by the project consultant for these purposes. The training course included the following aspects:

Definition of the objectives and importance of the study.

Definition and explanation of methodology of the study and the bases based on the selection of the sample.

Definition of role of the National Council for Family Affairs

Introducing the skills and ethics of the field research.

To define the basics of scientific research.

Explanation of the study tool with detailed information.

Training on using the tablet and CS-pro to collect data.

Training on mock samples to explore weaknesses and problems expected from using the program

Checking the compatibility of the Microsoft Word with the electronic version of the Data Entry Program (CS-Pro)

Resolving all problems related to the introduction and transfer of data related to the households from which data will be collected

Phase 3: data preparation and preparation for statistical analysis

All collected data have been transferred from all tablets and arranged them in one CS-pro file. The data management expert verified its completeness, correctness and completeness in all fields of data entry program.

Statistical Analysis Plan

The data entry process was adopted using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPPro), a highly organized input program used to verify the entry of each variable. Adjust the range of variables and jumps from one variable to another. There is also a limited set of consistency controls also present in the data entry program. In addition, calculation of human measurements z-scores is also present

in the data entry program and software for analysis. Open replies (“other” answers) are not present or encrypted, except in rare cases where the response corresponds to an existing code in the form. The program can also verify the completeness of the structure and ensure that all questionnaires of the group have been entered, and sound. Data entry is preferred using independent verification method, i.e data entry twice, and comparison of separate data followed by modification of one or both data to correct errors by the original operators who entered the files. The sample was then weighted by the panel of experts in the Department of Statistics. After the completion of CPro processing, each individual in the file group has a backup copy. The tab will then be analyzed using statistical program SPSS 21.0 for analysis purposes of data analysis tables and other activities according to the following plan:

Descriptive statistics: all items of the survey has been addressed in terms of frequency and percentages and compared to each other. Also histogram, bar graph or pie graph has been used to represented the data for each items

Inferential statistics: specific items have been compared using cross tabulation and inertial statistics depending on the level of measurement for each item.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

The need to establish the National Council for Family Affairs has been emerged to emphasize needs of Jordanian families at the level of strategic planning, development of policies and programs according to socio-economic and qualitative standards that describe the conditions of families in Jordan. In addition, the council took the responsibility to revise plans, programs, policies, legislation and procedures related to Jordanian families in accordance with a deeper understanding of family issues, taking into account that the needs of families vary according to their circumstances. Accordingly, the National Council for Family Affairs was established by Law No. 27 of 2001 chaired by Her Majesty Queen Rania Al Abdullah. It serves as a supportive umbrella to coordinate and facilitates efforts of partners from governmental and non-governmental institutions, international institutions and the private sector working in the field of family issues together for a better future for the Jordanian families.

In 2002, the Council carried out a survey to perspectives of Jordanian families and experts working in the relevant fields through a questionnaire (survey) covering eight main axes: housing, infrastructure and environment, education, health, economic situation, labor market, social safety, culture, entertainment and recreation, and public life. The results enabled the council to form council's policy and introducing the national strategy for Jordanian family. On the other hand, the qualitative research project was conducted to identify priority issues and family problems to enable the National Council for Family Affairs to practice and implement their role as a scientific and intellectual reference to develop policies in the field of human development of the Jordanian families. This has been achieved through developing an integrated information background that addresses family issues and problems that concerned the families, as well as prioritizing those problems and issues. This is an important source of information that actually explores issues related to Jordanian families that forms a realistic and comprehensive understanding of the current Jordanian family status and related issues. The information background will provide the council and its partners the theoretical background to study Jordanian family status, and direct all future efforts, plans, and priorities.

Later in 2014, the National Council for Family Affairs issued a report on the status of the Jordanian family, which included a field survey of 1,900 families and 819 family members. The methodology included using data issued by the Department of Statistics and official related national reports and institutions. The report included the drawing of a complete picture of family life, which included eight main themes that are: demographic and economic characteristics, characteristics of housing, educational characteristics, participation in public life, marital status, manifestations of cohesion, disintegration and a number of other characteristics. The first report was followed by the formation of a technical committee to work on the second periodic report later on specialized discussion sessions were held to discuss the results of the report with the decision makers to get support for the implementation of the recommendations which were submitted to the prime minister for distribution to the other institutions

The first report in 2016 was followed by the formation of a technical committee to work on the second periodic report, which includes a field survey of a representative sample at the level of the Kingdom, which was withdrawn by the Department of Statistics and included 2,300 families. In order to write the report, the national reports and statistics issued by the official bodies, the available academic studies and the relevant international report and documents were used to compare and interpret several relevant indicators and issues of the survey. In addition, information has been used to link the results with the indicators that emerged from the field survey. The report includes a comprehensive view of the family life style, the role of husband and wife, children, family functions, patterns of education, family relations with the extended family and their attitudes towards new issue emerged into family life including modern means of communication, alternative energy and customary marriage. Moreover, indicators of decision among families have been addressed as one significant social unit to manage family relations especially economic ones.

The report includes seven main themes (axes) that reflect issues related to Jordanian families in different subjects to reflect issues and trends that contribute to appropriate policies and monitoring gaps between real situation and direction to be used as major guide to decisions affecting the Jordanian families. The main themes (axes) were:

Axis I: Demographic Characteristics

Axis II: Housing characteristics

Axis III: Economic Characteristics

Axis IV: Health Characteristics

Axis V: Educational Characteristics

Axis VI: Family relations

Seventh axis: Participation in public life

The *report aims* mainly at:

- 1- Monitoring the status of the Jordanian family and collecting information about its demographic, social, economic, cultural, educational, health and, and housing characteristics.
- 2- Review national legislation, policies and strategies and their compatibility with the requirements of the Jordanian family during the period of the development of the report.
- 3- Analyze trends and developments in family status and circumstances during the period 2014-2016.
- 4- Provide the necessary information to develop family-related policies, programs and plans based on scientific evidence.
- 5- Identifying the national priorities in relation and abstracted from the family issues.

Family as National Vision

The national, regional and international concern about family had a clear impact on making family as the focus of attention and a core concerns at all levels. This had contributed to creating a general atmosphere that made family issues, globally, the main discourse of discussion related to international relations whether developmental, economic, social, and political ones. In addition, international attention places the family within the framework of comprehensive development agendas and linked it to various issues such as human rights, population and sustainable and integrated social development.

In accordance with the Jordanian reference documents, the mission and vision of the National Council for Family Affairs, the international covenants and conventions ratified by Jordan, a set of principles have been set to guide and identified family-related policies and decisions were identified. The policies and decision have been set on number of pillars that are:

- 1- Family is the primary social institution for the individual to interact with his/her social environment, to establish dialogue and to build up distinguished links members of the society, regardless of his or her age or gender.
- 2- The family is an active and productive entity. It is an important institution for the employment of its members, whether paid or unpaid. Therefore, family is not a mere recipient of services and all kinds of care and protection from society. Family is an essential unit in the development of the community and a necessary intermediate link between the individual and the different institutions bodies of the society. It must; therefore, a gateway to social development policies and programs directed at the individual or the society. The challenges and problems facing the individual or society are similarly challenging family at the same time and impact them directly⁽³⁾.

"For the purposes of the present survey, family has been defined and limited to its legal and legitimate definition as the husband or wife (or only one of them in the case of widowhood or divorce) and the children living with them or with one of them in one household." Family in this perspective is the either "nuclear family" formed based on two conditions: marriage contract between a male and a female, and residence at the same household, or a family made up of several nuclear families with blood ties sharing surname; and thus, include grandparents and grandchildren living in one house and be called "extended family". Thus, a household family that meets only one requirement of residence, in the sense that there is no requirement of a valid marriage contract is not included in this survey.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Temporary personal status law no. 36 of 2010

(2) National Council for Family Affairs, National Strategy For the Jordanian Family

(3) National Council for Family Affairs, 2005. The National Strategy For Jordanian Families

(4) National Council for Family Affairs, 2014. Jordanian Family survey

The most important patterns of changes in the economic characteristics of heads of household are shifting from living in rural areas to living in small or large cities, and the consequent shift from agricultural occupations to governmental, administrative, service professions, making their own business. This has been obviously observed among young population. The proportion of new generation of the heads of the household who rent their homes is also increasing, and they have less land tenure than previous generation. In recent decades, Jordan has witnessed political, economic and social changes that have affected the form of families that have forced directly shifting from extended family form to nuclear one, making the last as the most prevalent in the Jordanian society.

The family actually has two main forms: nuclear family which is formed of spouses and their children and has the same characteristics of the primary community, and the most common form of family in the modern societies. This form of family is concentrated mostly in cities and non-rural urban communities. Nuclear family is also characterized by independent housing and income. It is a social unit that lasts for a temporary period as a social group. It consists of only two generations that ends with separation of children and the death of the parents. Nuclear family is acting as highly individualized unit in the social system. The second form is the extended family, which is formed of several family units combined by common residence and blood kinship. This is a common pattern in Arab and rural societies, but it is more pronounced in rural society and became less visible and recognized as a result of transformation from agriculture to industry. The extended family has actually two types; simple and complex. The simple type includes grandparents, spouses and children and their wives, and the complex one includes grandparents, spouses, children, their children's wives, grandchildren, uncles, and aunts. The extended family is considered a social unit going on to the end, and formed of three generations and more characterized by monitoring the behavior patterns of family members and their commitment to the cultural values of society. Extended family a cooperative-economic unit headed by the founder of the family, and acquires its sense of security because of the increased complexity and social interrelations between family members⁽⁵⁾.

The extended family was the common style of the Jordanian family, which had

(5) Abu Hamida, S. (2015). Family and family life. Dar-Almasara. Amman. Jordan.

been given multiple functions in a pastoral and agricultural society. The tribe was a basic unit in its social construction. The extended family had the responsibility to take care of young people, educating them, preserving property and protecting family members. The Jordanian family has undergone a major transformation in its style moving from extended family to nuclear family; making the last as the most common pattern in Jordanian society. Despite this transformation; however, social relations still exist between families of both husband and wife, with non-relatives such as neighbors, co-workers, and friends. This is unlike in Western societies where the marital family (nuclear one) was characterized by isolation from other entities in the society. This change in the family pattern is due to a combination of factors related to modernization and development, education that increase in the proportion of urbanization, specialization in the labor workforce, and tendency toward economic independence of families⁽⁶⁾.

(6) Khairi, Majelddin. (1999). Family and relatives: field survey of nuclear families in Amman. Amman. Jordan.

The concept and importance of family in society

The concept of the family is the first and smallest social institution and entity known to mankind in the history. It is a cohesive unit composed of a specific number of individuals connected and related and born to same family. It's a natural product of a marriage between a man and a woman. The size of the family varies between small, medium and large families. The family also has a very strong relationship, and in most cases they live together at the same household. The importance of the family lies in the society as it is considered the nucleus of the basic society. It is the basic building block for nations and peoples. It is considered a first and essential step. The successful family project is considered a pillar of building a healthy life for society at all levels and societal aspects. The Jordanian family has several functions, the most important of which are:

- 1- Reproduction to maintain the continuity of generations.
- 2- Emotional support for family members.
- 3- Social upbringing where individuals acquire their cultural values, national identity, social control methods and behavior standards, and teach them social roles and language skills.
- 4- Organization of sexual relations between men and women.
- 5- Economic support by meeting the basic needs of family members from shelter, clothing and food.

The objectives of the family are to satisfy the family members for their innate needs and their human necessities, which are in accord with the nature of human life, such as satisfying the innate desire, the instinctive inclination to have offspring, satisfying the man's need for women and vice versa, satisfying physical needs, emotional and social meanings that can only be achieved through the family such as keeping the lineage, maintaining a healthy community protected from mental and physical diseases, and realizing the meaning of social solidarity⁽⁷⁾.

Poor family relations have also been addressed seriously as it has negative effects on family cohesion and their ability to solve their problems. The complexity and effects of other internal and external factors may lead to family disintegration

(7) Abu-Hamidi, A. (2017). Importance of family and its status.

and serious consequences. Among these influencing factors are poverty, large family size, divorce, domestic violence and parents' neglect of their family functions. Children are often the most vulnerable members of family whom affected by family disintegration; one of the most serious risks of disintegration is leaving school for work (dropout), addiction, and vulnerability to physical and sexual exploitation.

Regarding family relations, the dynamics of relations are influenced by factors within the family and external factors as well. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)⁽⁸⁾ recognizes that family is the natural and fundamental group and has the right to protection by society and the State. Therefore, a family enterprise must be strong and supported by new knowledge and skills to ensure stability. The successful family project is considered to be a pillar for the building of a healthy life for society. The importance of this project is that the success and stability of the family project necessarily leads to success of the community, reducing problems resulting from family disintegration such as violence, drugs, aggression and constant tension within and outside the family. Moreover, family is based on a solid foundation produces good individuals and is capable of producing and contributing to positive change in society; reflected positively on its growth, development and sustainable individuals and society development.

The inability of the family to perform its basic inherited roles and functions for any reason results on negative consequences not only on family members especially children, but also for the future development of society, in general. The pathological phenomena resulting from family failure to function, such as juvenile delinquency, prevalence of drugs and various mental illnesses, disrupt the productive capacities the whole society. The high physical and social cost of programs dealing with these phenomena will scarify budgets and funds of other essential services and programs.

(8) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (1948).

Establishment:

The National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) was established by Royal Decree, which was appointed by His Majesty King Abdullah II Board of Trustees of His Majesty Queen Rania Al Abdullah Law No. (27) for the year 2001.

Our vision:

An enhanced environment enabling the Jordanian family to achieve stability and well-being.

Our Mission:

Contribute to the drawing and directing of public policies, and support efforts to strengthen the status And to maximize its role and preserve its moral and cultural heritage

Our role:

- ü Policy formulation.
- ü Research and information resources management.
- ü Support mobilization.
- ü Coordination and networking.
- ü Follow-up and evaluation.
- ü Institutional development.

fields work:

- ü Formulation and analysis of legislation
- ü Early Childhood Development
- ü Protect the family from violence
- ü Family guidance.
- Elderly.
- ü ü Studies and research.



CHAPTER II

AXIS ONE

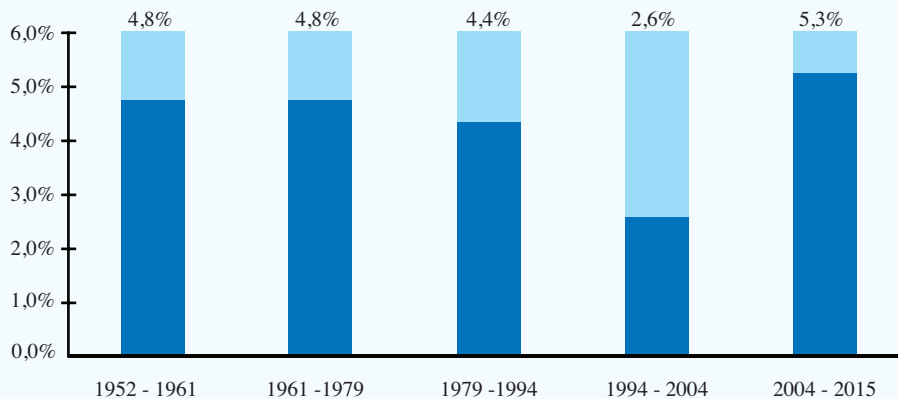
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The study sample of the NCFA survey (2017) included about 2300 Jordanian families and 9537 family members aged 18 and above. The demographic characteristics of the Jordanian family, such as family patterns, size, number of members and age groups, were surveyed and will be discussed in details. In this section of the report, the results of the NCFA survey will be compared with the national figures emerged from the general population and housing census that was conducted by the Department of Statistics in 2015.

Population Growth

According to the department of statistics (2015), a significant increase in the population growth rates between the periods of the censuses 2004-2015 reached to 5%. Figure 1 shows the population growth rates in Jordan for the years 1952 to 2015.⁽⁹⁾

Figure 1: The Population Growth in Jordan



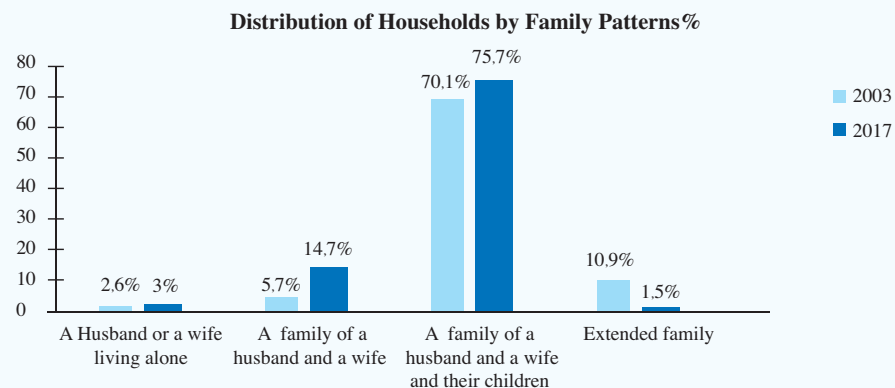
The source: Department of Statistics: Demographic Analysis and Evaluation of Age and Gender Structure Data, Population and Housing Census, 2015.

(9) Department of Statistics: Demographic Analysis and Evaluation of Age and Gender Structure Data, Population and Housing Census, 2015.

Family Patterns

According to the current NCFA survey (2017), the majority of the interviewed families were from the nuclear family pattern (98%), while the extended family constituted only 2% of the total households. Regarding the nuclear families, the majority were families formed of a husband and wife and their children (76%) followed by families consisting of husband and wife (15%). Comparing these results with the previous NCFA survey in 2014, there was a significant increase in the number of nuclear families which was forming 90% of the total households and a decline in the number of extended families which was 11% (Figure 2). This percentage is consistent with national statistics, where it was found that households where the father or the mother of the head of the family was about 3% and this may be considered an indicator of extended families .⁽¹⁰⁾

Figure 2: Comparison of Households Distribution by Family Patterns between 2003-2017.



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017) and Department of Statistics in the Survey of Living Conditions in Jordan 2003.

Family Size

The sample of the current NCFA survey (2017) consisted of 53% of male members and 47% of female members. According to the survey, the average family size was 4 where 24 % of the interviewed households consisted of four members,

(10) Department of Statistics. Population and Housing Census. 2015

followed by families of three members (21%) (Table 2). Comparing the results with the National Statistics Department in Jordan figures in the past years, there was obvious decline in the average number of family members. The average size of the family in 1979 was 6.7 and it dropped to 4.8 in 2015. There is no doubt that the decline in the average size of the family due to the low levels of reproduction in Jordan, the economic pressures represented by the high costs of reproduction, and the consequent expenditure on various aspects.⁽¹¹⁾ Figure (3) shows the pattern in family size in Jordan

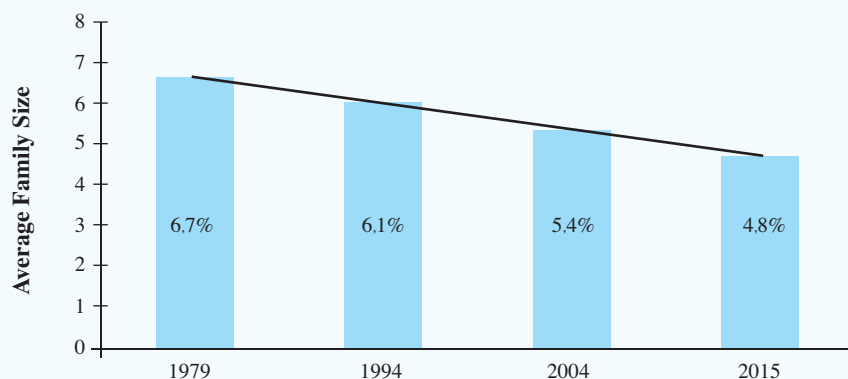
Table 2: Distribution of Survey Households by Number of Members

Number of family members	%
1	02.6
2	16.5
3	21.2
4	24.2
5	16.9
6	10.1
7	05.4
8	02.0
9	00.8
10	00.3
11	00.1
12	00.0
Total	100.0

Source: Survey of the Family of Jordan, National Council for Family Affairs 2017.

(11) Department of Statistics: Demographic analysis and evaluation of age and population, population and housing 2015

Figure 3: Average Family Size (1979-2015)



The source: Department of Statistics: Demographic Analysis and Evaluation of Age and Gender Structure Data, Population and Housing Census, 2015.

Age Groups of the Household Members

The fact that Jordan is on a demographic transition with a population potential that have positive effects; the Higher Population Council in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund launched the Population Opportunity Document for the year 2017⁽¹²⁾. The importance of this document is that Jordan may benefit from the decreased proportion of people at the age of dependency for a specified period of time which was estimated based on clear assumptions related to family size and reproductive rates. The results of the current NCFA survey (2017) showed that Jordanian society is still considered young, where the average age of family members was 28 years and the proportion of those under the age of 15 was 29 % (Table 3).

(12) Higher Population Council: Population Opportunity Policy Document, 2017.

Table 3: Age groups of household members in the sample

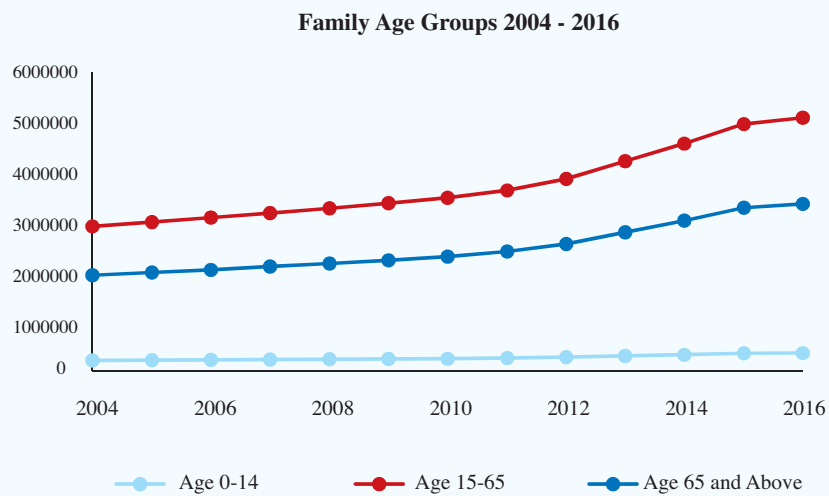
Family members Age Groups	%
From 0 to 4	08.3
From 5 to 6	03.9
From 7 to 10	7.7
From 11 to 15	09.2
From 16 to 18	06.2
From 19 to 24	12.9
From 25 to 40	24.3
From 41 to 50	13.4
From 51 to 60	08.0
From 61 to 65	02.4
Older than 65	03.7

Source: Survey of the Family of Jordan, National Council for Family Affairs 2017.

According to the National Statistics Department, 34% of the Jordanian population are below the age of 15, and 62% are between the age of 15 and 64. While the elderly populations who are equal or above the age of 65 took the percentage of 4% of the total Jordanian population. Figure 4 shows the distribution of population according to the age groups from the year 2004 to 2016 (Census of Population and Housing, Department of Statistics 2016)⁽¹³⁾.

(13) Department of Statistics, Population and Housing Census, 2015.

Figure 4: Distribution of Jordan's Population by Age Group



The Source: Department of Statistics, Information Bank (Databases) <http://jorinfo.dos.gov.jo>

Axis Two

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

According to the latest statistics of the Department of statistics (2016)⁽¹⁴⁾, the number of housing units in Jordan of various types was approximately 2.35 million residences (apartments, houses, villas). The current NCFA survey (2017) has surveyed several characteristics of housing including ownership of housing, monthly rent, type of houses, building materials, number of rooms, housing area, the main source of drinking water, the housing garden, the house location, the use of devices that ease the life for the people with disabilities and special needs, in addition to family attitudes toward the services available to the property.

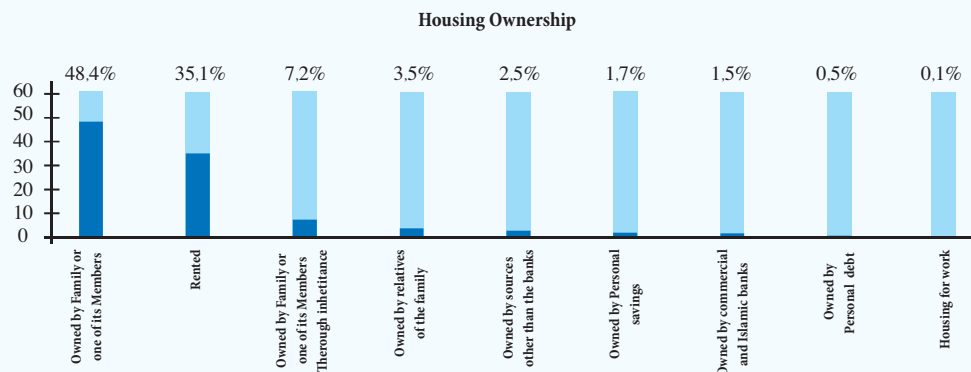
Property Ownership

The results of the current NCFA survey (2017) showed that 62% of the households owned their houses, while the rented houses constituted 35% of the sample. Housing for work was the lowest in the sample by 0.1% (Figure 5). As for the nature of the housing ownership, 7.2% of the households owned their houses through inheritance, 1.7% of them through family savings, 1% by the commercial banks, 0.1% owned by work. However, the highest percentage (48.4%) of the households' property was owned by the family without inheritance. The results of the current survey showed differences with the previous NCFA survey in 2014 which showed that 75% of the households owned their houses, 25% of them were living in rented houses. According to national statistics⁽¹⁵⁾, 63% of the households in Jordan own their houses, 31% live in rented houses, and 3% live in houses belong to a relative, and 2% live in houses for work.

(14) Department of Statistics, Population and Housing Census, 2015

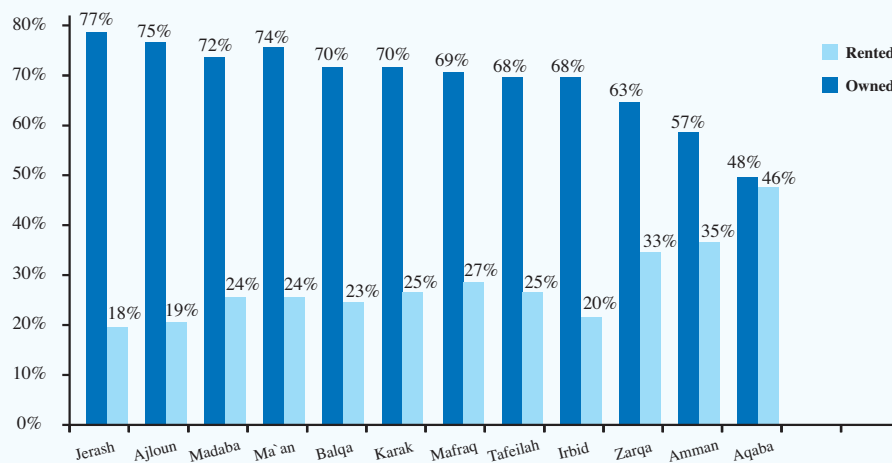
(15) Department of Statistics, Population and Housing Census, 2015

Figure 5: Housing ownership



The source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Figure 6: Distribution of Housing Ownership by Governorate.



Source: Department of Statistics General Population and Housing Census 2015.

The NCFA survey (2017) found that renting costs of the houses ranging between 101 and 200 Jordanian dinars were the most frequent (58%) among the sample. While 9% of the Jordanian families paid more than 250 Jordanian dinars per month. To compare, the NCFA survey in 2014 showed that the average rent of housing was 125 dinars per month. This indicates that there is a rise in the costs of rented houses.

The NCFA survey (2017) results of cost of renting in each governorate showed that the most prevalent rented houses was in Tafeileh (83%) in the renting cost category of (101 -150 JD), while in Amman was the least (31%) in the same category. The cost of rent categories (350-400) and (451-500) were found only in Amman by 1.8% and 0.3%, respectively. The renting category of (less than 100 JD) was existed in all governorates by (16%). Also, the most prevalent rented houses were in Ma'an where the cost of rent is less than 100 JD (43%), while in Amman was the least (less than 100 JD) (8%) (Table 4).

Table 4: Percentages of the Costs of rent by governorates

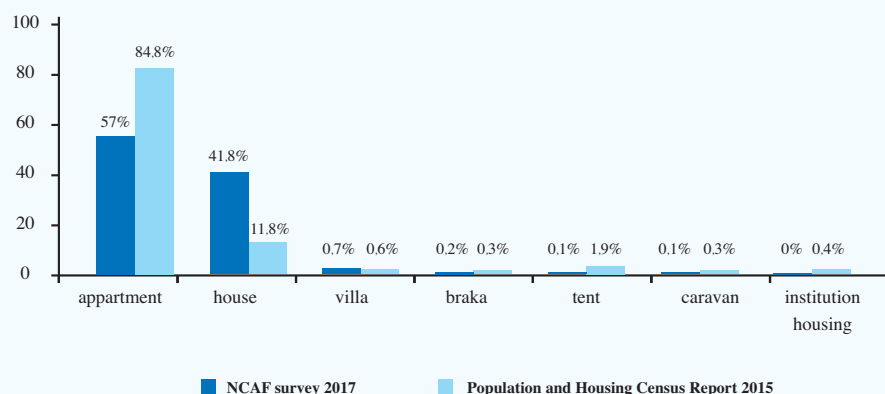
Cost of rent	Irbid %	Balqa %	Zarqa %	Tafeilah %	Amman %	Aqaba %	Karak %	Mafraq %	Jerash %	Ajloun %	Madaba %	Ma'an %	Total %
Less than 100	21.9%	14.6%	22.1%	16.7%	8.3%	11.1%	16.7%	27.3%	18.2%	30.8%	16.7%	42.9%	16.0%
101-150	41.8%	58.3%	55.8%	83.3%	31.3%	40.7%	66.7%	45.5%	63.6%	38.5%	41.7%	57.1%	42.3%
151-200	27.0%	20.8%	15.0%	0.0%	27.3%	18.5%	16.7%	21.2%	18.2%	30.8%	33.3%	0.0%	23.8%
201-250	7.7%	4.2%	5.3%	0.0%	15.3%	22.2%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	9.9%
251-300	1.5%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	10.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
301-350	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	4.9%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
350-400	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
451-500	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Types of Houses

The current NCFA survey (2017) showed that most of the Jordanian households in the sample were living in apartments and separate houses with percentages of 57% and 42% respectively. However, only 1% of families were living in other types of housing such villas, tents, and caravans. Figure 7 shows percentages of the types of housing in the survey compared to the percentages that are related to the whole population in Jordan as estimated by the Department of Statistics / Population and Housing Census in 2015.⁽¹⁶⁾

Figure 7: Type of Housing according to the NCFA survey (2017) and the General Population and Housing Census 2015.



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017) and Department of Statistics/Population and Housing Consensus (2015).

In regard to the family's attitudes toward the financial resources that the families will seek if they want to buy a house or an apartment, the NCFA survey (2017) results showed that most of the heads of the households will use loans from Islamic bank (%47) or will depend on their own saving (%45). On the other hand, the least used sources were Orphans Fund Development Foundation (8%) and professional associations (8%) (Table5).

(16) Department of Statistics, Population and Housing Census, 2016

Table 5: Financial Sources of Housing purchase

Sources	YES	NO	I DON'T KNOWN	REFUSED TO ANSWER
Islamic Banks	46.3	46.6	2.9	4.20
Commercial banks	16.9	76.5	2.4	4.20
Use of the National Housing Fund	28.2	67.1	0	4.70
Orphans Fund Development Foundation	7.9	84.0	3.7	4.40
A loan from relatives or friends	18.1	76.8	0.7	4.40
A loan from a financial institution (other than banks)	11.1	82.4	2.2	4.30
A loan from professional institutions	8.0	81.9	5.8	4.30
A loan from a housing company directly	12.7	79.8	3.3	4.20
Use of Professional associations	9.4	82.4	3.9	4.30
Royal honors and initiatives	16.2	76.4	3.0	4.40
Personal savings	45.7	49.5	0.9	3.90
Social Savings Groups	26.2	68.0	1.4	4.40

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017)

As for the attitudes of households towards their housing in this survey, 76% of the households reported that the houses provide privacy for the family and 75% of them reported that the location provide privacy for the family as well. Never the less, 65% of the households prefer to have a national housing program.

In addition, the results of the survey (2017) found that the building material from reinforced concrete was the most frequent (31%) among all the buildings, while building material with Asbestos or Zinc or Tank was the least (0.4%) (Table 6).

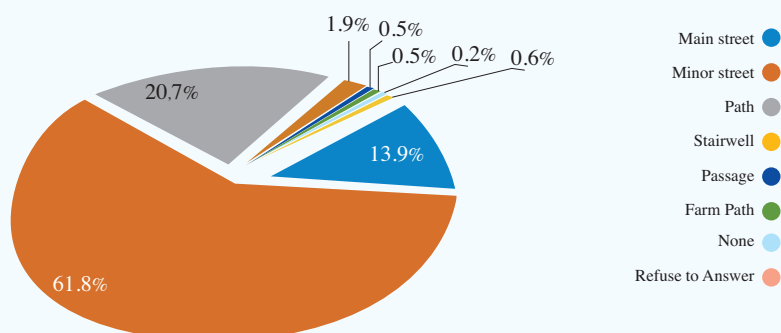
Table 6: Houses' Building Material

Building material housing	%
Limestone	24.2
Limestone and concrete blocks	26.5
Concrete	31.1
Concrete blocks	17.0
Masonry block	0.80
Asbestos / Zinc / Tank	0.40
Total	100

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017)

As for the number of house's rooms, the current NCFA survey (2017) showed that the average number of rooms was 3.6, compared to the average number of rooms in Jordan, as reported by the Department of Statistics "Population and Housing Census in 2015", which was 3.4. The survey (2017) also indicated that the average housing area is equal to 130.24 square meters. In regard to the housing location, the current survey found that 62% of households' houses were located on a secondary street, compared to 14% were on the main street, while the housing location on a path, farm road, or road were the lowest among the sample (2, 0.5 and 0.5 respectively) (Figure 8). As for the family's participation in traffic awareness programs, 80% of the households reported that the family participated in traffic awareness programs. Moreover, 77% of households (74% of people above 18 years) considered that the increasing traffic awareness is necessary for the Jordanian society. The results of the survey also showed that 90% of the households did not have devices to be used by people with special needs, while 10% of the households own these devices.

Figure 8: Housing location



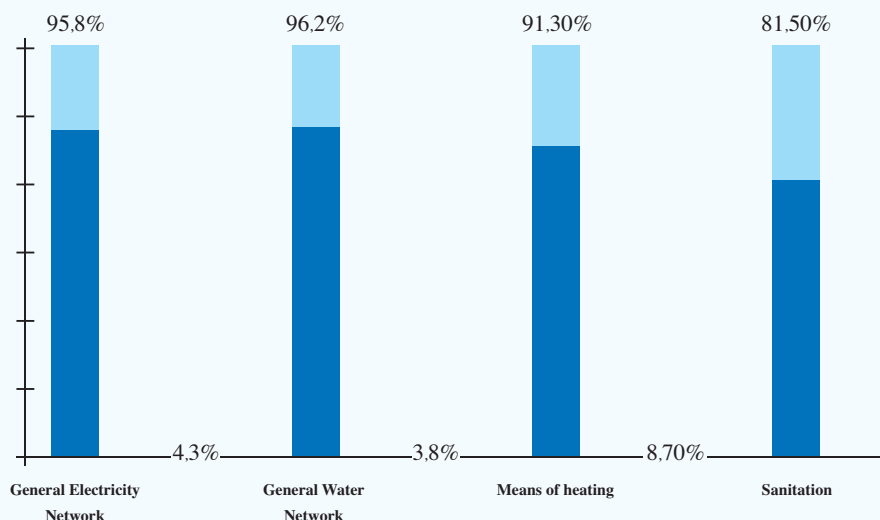
Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

The NCFA survey (2017) showed that the type of housing is associated with the average household income. It was found that 35% of the households living in the apartments are those ranked among the lowest average income category (less than 366 dinars). There is also a relationship between the type of houses' ownership and the existence of a family project. The majority (85%) of households living in houses owned by the family or one of its members did not have a family project.

Water, Electricity, and Sanitation Services

The housing-related services reflect the standard of living of families, however, the increase in population in Jordan has put pressure on the available resources mainly the availability of drinking water. The NCFA survey results in 2017 showed that 96% of the households reported that the public water network was feasible while 96% of them reported that the electricity services were available. Also, 91% of the households had heating system, while 82% of the households have access to sanitation services (Figure 9). However, 21% of the Jordanian households complain of frequent power cuts, while 55% of Jordanian households were satisfied with the quality of sanitation services.

Figure 9: Water, Electricity, Heating and Sanitation Services Availability for Housing.

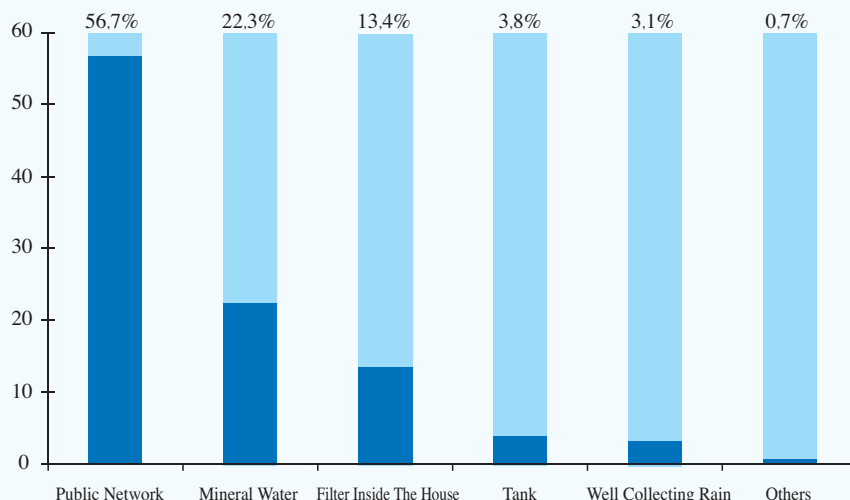


Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Regarding the sources of water for the households, the survey (NCFA, 2017) has found that water coming from water purification units was the most common among households by 44%, while the public water network (municipality) accounted for 33%, the water distribution tanks accounts for 0.5%, and the private well by 0.7% (Figure 10). The majority of households considered that the water of public network is not suitable for drinking (57%), while 43% considered it excellent for drinking. The survey results also indicated that about 30% of the households believe that the quantity of public water is insufficient. Comparing these results with the results of the NCFA survey conducted in 2014, which indicated that more than half of the households (54%) depend on public water network (compared to 33% in 2017), and 40% of households rely on mineral water. Figure 10 shows the distribution of occupied housing units by the main sources of drinking water as reported by the Department of statistics (2015).⁽¹⁷⁾

(17) Department of Statistics, Population and Housing Census, 2015

Figure 10: The Distribution of the Households Housing by the Main Sources of Drinking Water.



Source: Department of Statistics Housing Conclitions and Family Characteristics 2015.

Sources of Heating and Cooling

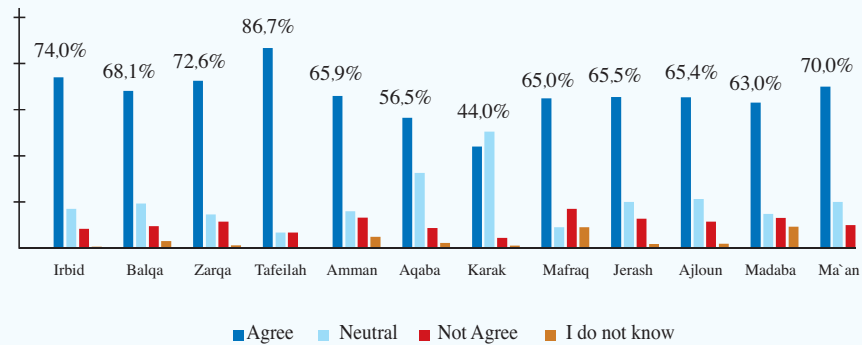
The current NCFA survey (2017) showed that gas was the most common mean of heating source (45%), then kerosene (35%), while the power conditioner is the least common (1%). The fan was the most common resource of cooling (74%), while central cooling was the least common (1%). According to the NCFA previous survey in 2014, the highest proportion of households were depending on heating with gas (62%) (Declined in 2017 to 45%), followed by kerosene (19%) which became relatively more commonly used in 2017. Comparing the results with the Department of statistics data, we can find similar results where gas was is the most common mean of heating source (46%), then kerosene (28%).⁽¹⁸⁾

In regard to the households' attitudes toward alternative energy, the NCFA survey (2017) found that 68% of households prefer to use alternative energy to heat water. In addition, the survey results revealed that the majority (63%) of the households prefer alternative energy to provide electricity (generators) for home use. These results is very similar to the previous survey of the NCFA in 2014 where the highest proportion of households (80%) favoring alternative energy to heat water (heaters)

(18) Department of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2015.

for domestic use, as well as (77%) of households prefer alternative energy to provide Electricity. Figure 11 shows the households use of alternative energy distributed by the governorates.

Figure 11: The Households Use of Alternative Energy Distributed by the Governorates.



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

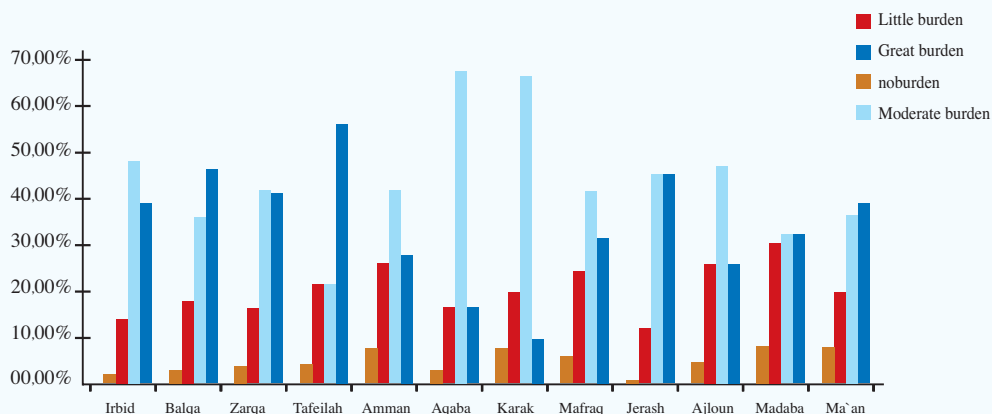
Gardens

The current NCFA survey (2017) found that the majority of the sample did not own a garden, 72% (1650 families). Approximately 22% (500 families) own a private garden, while 6% (144 families) own a shared garden.

Transportation Services

Traffic jam and the use of private and public transport have become one of the most important issues that the Jordanian people address. The NCFA survey (2017) showed that 62% of the households prefer to use public transport means over private means if they are of excellent quality. This indicated a decline in percentage from the year 2014 which was 78%. The survey results (2017) also showed that the taxi meets the needs for all the households' members by 51%. In regard to the financial burden of transportation, the current survey revealed that most of the households at different governorate in Jordan consider transportation as a moderate burden (Figure 12).

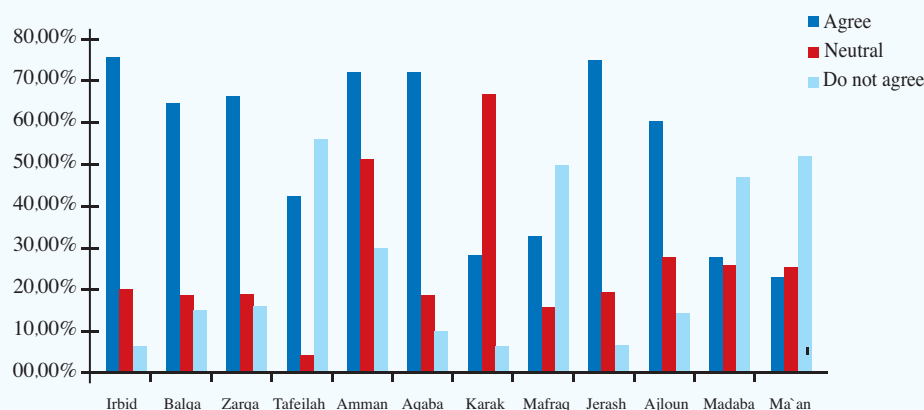
Figure 12: Percentage Distribution of Households According to the Financial Burden of Transport by Governorates



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

As for traffic jam, 65% of the households in the survey (2017) considered overcrowding as an obstacle to the routine activities of family members, especially in Irbid by 75%, Amman by 71% and Aqaba by 71%. On the other hand, 55% of the households in Tafeileh in addition to 49% in Mafraq and 46% in Madaba did not consider overcrowding as an obstacle to the routine activities of family members, noting that 55% of the Jordanian households have at least one private transportation mean, while 81% use public transportation (figure 13).

Figure 13: Percentage Distribution of Households' Attitudes toward the Impact of Traffic Jam on their Activities by Governorates.

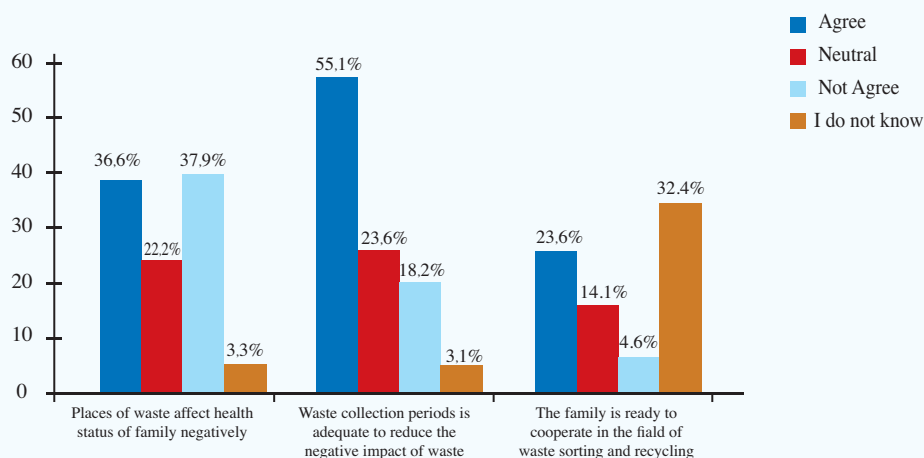


Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Household waste

Regarding to the problem of waste, the views of Jordanian families in the current NCFA survey (2017) vary and there was no consensus on this aspect. While 37% of the households reported that the waste status was considered a health problem for the family, 38% of them denying the presence of this problem. The percentage of the households who reported that the waste status is considered a health problem for the family in the governorates of Tafeileh and Jerash was 100%, while it was 60% in Zarqa and Irbid (%56). However, it was not a problem for families residing in Madaba Governorate (15%). Furthermore, 55% of the households considered that waste collection periods are sufficient to reduce the negative impact of waste collection compared to those (18%) who considered it insufficient. In this context, 24 % of households expressed willingness to cooperate in the field of waste sorting and recycling (**Figure 14**)

Figure 14: Family Perspectives Related to Household Waste.

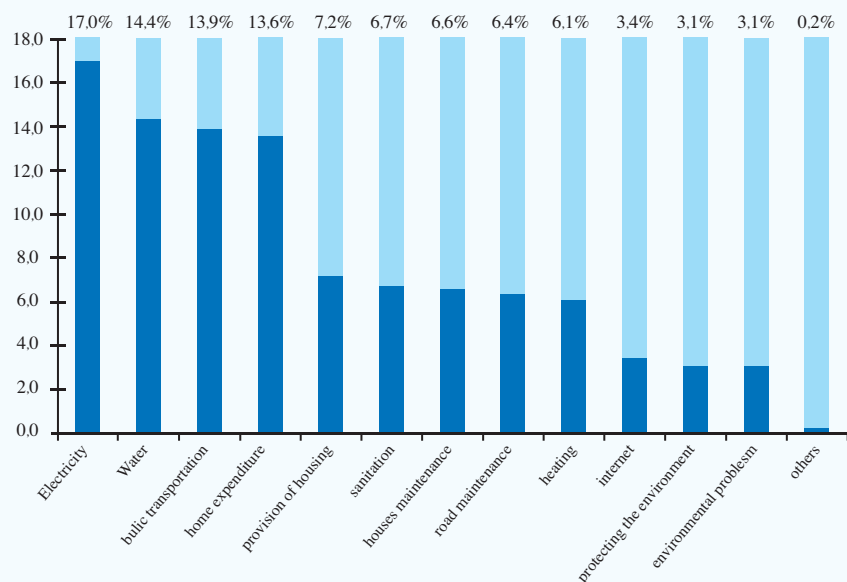


Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Family Priorities Related to Housing

The current NCFA survey (2017) results revealed that the five most priorities as perceived the family were the electricity (17%), water (14%), public transportation (14%), and housing expenditures (14%). However, the least listed priorities by the households were for the environmental problems and for protecting the environment (3 % for both) (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Percentage distribution of Households according to Priorities of Housing.



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Axis Three

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The “Jordan 2025 Document” outlines a path for the future and sets out the overall framework that will govern economic and social policies based on opportunities for all. One of its fundamental principles is emphasizing the rule of law, equal opportunities, increasing the participation in policy formulation, financial sustainability and institutional strengthening. This axis presents a review of the households’ economic characteristics including the households’ income and expenditures, management of expenditures and contributions of family members. The axis also presents the trends and attitudes on issues related to employment and retirement, vocational training, women’s work and women’s inheritance.

Households Income⁽¹⁹⁾

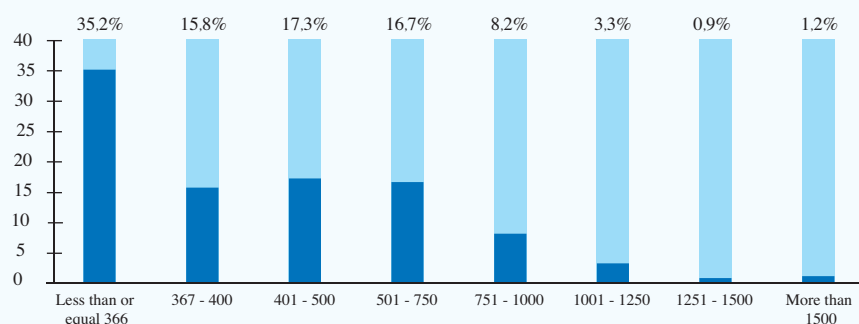
The results of NCFA survey (2017) revealed many important data related to the family income. The results of the survey included description of the categories of average household income, sources of family income, and contributions of family members in family income. The average income of the household measures the average income earned per person in a household. It reflects the standard of living of the individual or family considering the expenditure level. If the average income is low, the family will not be able to meet the basic needs of its members. The World Bank (which depends on Gross National Income) classified Jordan in July, 2017, as a lower middle income country, among the countries where income per capita ranges between USD1006 and USD3955, annually⁽²⁰⁾.

According to the current NCFA survey results (2017), 35% of the households have an average income equal or less than 366 JD, followed by families that have an income from 401 to 500 JD, then from 501 to 750 JD, and from 367 to 400 JD, by 17%, 17% and 16%, respectively. While the households’ income ranged from 1250 to 1500 Jordanian dinars and more than 1500 dinars were the lowest reported categories (0.9% and 1% respectively) (Figure 16).

(19) It should be noted that the household survey and expenditure data for 2016 are not available and are expected to be issued for 2017

(20) The World Bank (2017). New country classifications by income level: 2017-2018. Retrieved on 30/9/2017 from <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-country-classifications-income-level-2017-2018>

Figure 16: Percentage Distribution of Households by the Average Income.



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Referring to the previous NCFAs survey results in 2014 in relation to the households' income, the highest income category of households was equal or less than 366 JD (40 %). This indicated that most of the Jordanian's average income is still below the poverty line, which was 680 JD according to the Department of Statistics in 2010.⁽²¹⁾

In regards to sources of family income, the results of the current survey (2017) found that Jordanian families (79%) depend on the salaries and wages as the main source of income, followed by working for a private account (14%). On the other hand, the lowest source of family income (1%) was from local and international charitable organizations, followed by 2% of income from donations and aids (Table 9).

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Households by the Sources of Income.

Sources of Income	%
Salaries and Wages	79.28
Working for private account	13.84
Donations and Aids	1.62
Profits and benefits and rents	3.74
Sources of income outside Jordan	.88
Local and international charitable organizations	.64

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

(21) Department of Statistics: Poverty report, 2010

According to the latest figures issued by the Department of Statistics on household income, the average per capita income was 5,200 Jordanian dinars per year. Also, the average annual household income in 2010 was 5932.2 Jordanian dinars for females and 7811.25 Jordanian dinars for males. Figure 17 shows the percentage distribution of Jordanian population by the source of income as it indicated by the Department of Statistics in 2014.

Figure 17: Percentage distribution of population in Jordan by source of income



Source: Department of Statistics, Households Expenditure and Income Survey 2013/2014.

Further analysis of the results showed that there was a statistically significant difference between families' income levels and owning a family project. For those with average income of 366 JD or less, the analysis showed that (27%) of families have their own projects, while the lowest category among households with a family project are families who have an income of 1500 JD (2%). It was also found that there was a statistically significant difference between families' income levels and having a family member who is an immigrant or in process to complete the migration and residency papers. It has been found that 34% of the families with foreign migrants were among income category 366 dinars or less, compared to 9% of the households with monthly incomes of 1250 and 1500 dinars. In addition, there was a statistically significant difference between the income categories and the presence of a family member working

outside Jordan. In this regard, the results revealed families with an income of equals or less than 366 JD have the highest numbers of members working outside Jordan (27%), while families with an income of more than 1500 was the lowest (2%).

According to the current survey (2017), the husband was the main contributor to the family income by 72%. While other family members such as step son, step daughter, son in law, daughter in law, grandson, and granddaughter did not contribute to the income. The contribution of the wife in the family income accounts for only 14% of the total family contributions (Table 8).

Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Contribution and Expenditures of Household Members

Family members	contributions %	Expenditures %
Husband	71.9	79.3
Wife	13.5	13.8
Son	7.0	1.6
Daughter	6.0	3.8
Father/mother in law	.60	0.3
Step son	0.4	0.3
Step daughter	0.2	0.4
Grandson	0.2	0.9
Granddaughter	0.2	0.3

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Family Expenditure

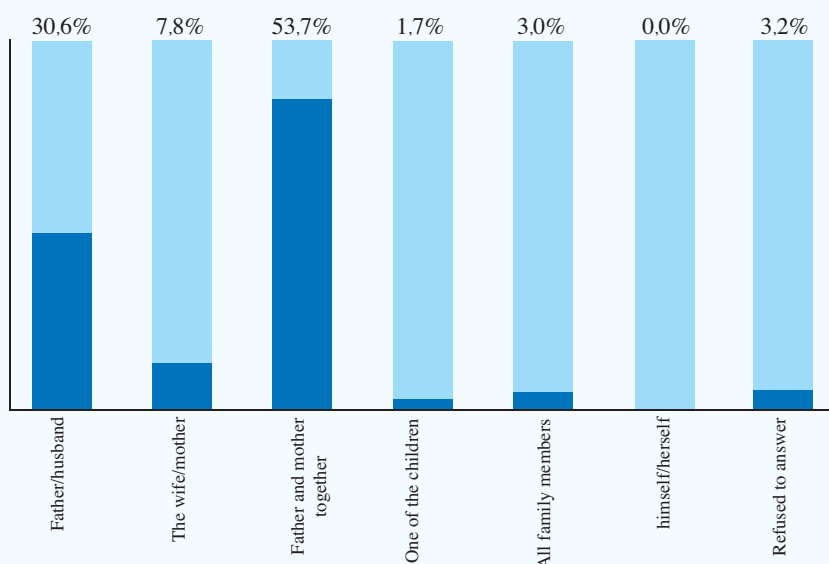
In regard to the family expenditure, the results of the current survey (2017) showed that the main contributors to household expenditure on household income (79%), followed by wives (14%) and offspring (daughters and sons) who contributed 4% and 2% of the total contribution to household expenditure. While other family members such as the daughter, grandsons, granddaughters, grandparents, and the

sons or daughters of the husband or wife contributed less than 1% of the total contribution to the expenditure.

Family Expenses Management

Family expenses management is one of the indicators for the authority in the family and for the roles of the household's members. The data indicated that there is a difference between Jordanian households in terms of expenditure management, which was mainly managed by the parents. The previous NCFA survey results in 2014 showed that 44% of the household's expenses were managed by the fathers. In the current NCFA survey (2017), the results showed a decline in the percentage of fathers who manage household expenses to 31% of the total families. On the other hand, it was observed that 54% of the families have the husbands and wives share in the management of expenses, compared to 31% in the previous survey results in 2014 (Figure 18). This indicated that Jordanian women often participate in decision-making roles in household expenditure management. Economists consider that family decision-making is the result of conscious choices for both husband and wife and thus affect the financial status of the family.⁽²²⁾

Figure 18: Distribution Percentages of the Responsibility of Managing Family Expenses



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

(22) Baertschi, G., Brunetti, M., & Torricelli, C. (2014). Who holds the purse strings within the household? The determinants of intra-family decision making. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 101, 65-86.

Family Projects

According to the current NCFA survey (2017), it was found that 87% of families that were interviewed did not have any productive (private or income-generating) project. About 12% of the families had at least one private productive or income-generating project. This indicated a decrease in family project when compared to percentage in the NCFA survey in 2014 which was 19%.

In regards to the households' attitudes toward the production of some products that meet their needs, such as clothing, agricultural products and food, the survey results (2017) showed that 48.8% of them approved this. This percentage is almost equal to the percentage of the families in the previous survey in 2014. It is also clear, according to the current survey, that the majority of the households have economic fears (62%). It was observed that the perceptions of heads of household were not different from their family members. In fact, the family members' fears regarding the economic status of the country are logical and coherent with the Jordan's economic challenges and the political conditions in the region. According to the World Bank statistics⁽²³⁾, Jordan's economy remains inactive as growth slowed down in the past two year, however, an improvement is expected to an estimated 3% over the years 2017-2019.

Saving

Saving is one of the most important elements of the renaissance economy and one of the factors that contributes to increasing investment to improve living standards and improve social welfare of families⁽²⁴⁾. The current NCFA survey (2017) showed that 65% of the households consider saving as a significant value. However this percentage is declined when compared to the previous survey results in 2014; the percentage was 83%.

Retirement

The retirement system is one of the modern social systems in contemporary societies and is one of the most important stages of family life that affects all its members. The number of social security retirees by the end of 2016 was (193763) with a growth rate of 7.7%⁽²⁵⁾. The NCFA survey (2017) showed that 55% of households believed that retirement should be planned in advance, while in 2014 the NCFA reported that in the year 2014 about 76% of the Jordanian families had

(23) The World Bank (2017). New country classifications by income level: 2017-2018. Retrieved on 30/9/2017 from <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-country-classifications-income-level-2017-2018>

(24) Higher Population council. The third population opportunity report. 2013

(25) Social security . Annual Report. 2016

that belief. This showed a significant decrease among Jordanian families' attitudes toward head of time planning for retirement. Nevertheless, the majority of heads of households agreed that retirement affects negatively the economic situation of the family by 54%, and having a retired member in the family is considered as a source of stressor and affects family relations (47%), and affects the psychological status of the retired member (55%). The results also showed no differences between the perceptions of family members and the heads of household perceptions.

With regard to social security coverage, the results showed that 78% of the individuals were not enrolled in social security out of a total of 9537 family members aged 18 years and above, noting that 50% of the family members are under the age of 24 years and are mostly at schools. Among the family members, retirees who receive social security pensions were 14%, the military retirees were 4%, and the civilian retirees were 2%, while university retirees were less than 0.1%. It was also found that 40% of the elderly (60 year and above) were not insured. In addition, the results of the Jordanian Household Survey for 2017 showed that 67% of the households are government employees or work in the private sector where the employer and the worker are required to be registered in the social security. In other words, at least 67% of individuals participate in social security benefits. It is worth mentioning that the Social Security Corporation worked on the expansion of coverage project which was launched in 2008, consequently, it became mandatory by law for all the institutions to cover their employee in the social security by the end of 2011.⁽²⁶⁾

Work and Vocational Training

The current NCFA survey (2017) results showed positive attitudes among the families toward professional work in general. It was found that the heads of the households agree that graduates of the institutes were able to compete in the labor market inside and outside Jordan with percentages of 49% and 42%, respectively. It was also found that 54% of the Jordanian households encourage their family members to enroll in vocational training programs and 45% of the households believe that vocational education is more economically feasible than academic education. The survey also showed that the family members hold similar attitudes toward vocational training as the heads of the households. In comparison with the previous survey results in 2014, we find that it was more positive as the percentage of heads of household

(26) National Council for Family Affairs. Monitoring Jordan's Achievements of older person's programs. 2012

who agree that graduates of the institutes are able to compete in the labor market was 76%, 74% of them were encouraging their family members to enroll in vocational training, and 67% reported that vocational training was economically feasible.

To cover the issue in all its aspects, the current NCFA survey (2017) investigated the availability of services related to vocational training. The results showed that 24% of the households' houses have vocational training centers with an average distance of 26.9 Km between the centers and the housing locations. However, the vocational training students accounted for only 2% of the total students in the survey. Further statistical analysis was done to find associations between the average family income and households attitudes toward vocational training. The results showed that there is a statistically significant difference between the average income of the family and the existence of positive attitudes such as encouraging the family members to join one of the vocational training. The family, whose income is low and falls under the category of income less than or equal to 366 Jordanian dinars, was the most encouraging for vocational training and is convinced that it is more economical than education Academic.

Work and Unemployment

The unemployment rate and its geographic distribution are important indicators to economic status. Unemployment reflects the living standards of individuals and families and lead to deprivation from the right to work and meet basic living requirements. In terms of employment status for individuals aged 16 years or over, the NCFA survey results in 2017 showed that the highest rates were found for family members working at fixed wages (37%), while housewives accounted for the second highest (26%). while, the lowest percentages were for the members who work for free (0.1) and for those who work for their families without payment (0.2%). It is interesting to note that the percentage of family members (aged 16 years and above) who do not work or do not seek for work is 12% compared to those who do not work and looking for work 0.7%. The results of the survey (2017) showed that the majority of employees for the same age group worked in the government sector (38%), followed by individuals working in the organized private sector (36%) and in the unorganized private sector (23%). While, the lowest percentage (0.4%) was for workers employed at international organizations (Table 9).

Table 9: Labor Sector for Employed Family Members Aged 16 and Over.

Labor Sector	within working group %
Public/governmental	38.2
Organized private sector	36.2
Unorganized private sector	23.2
International organization	0.4
Outside Jordan	1.2
Do not know	0.9
Total	100

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

According to the national statistics (Department of Statistics, Labor Statistics Department, Labor and Unemployment Survey, 2015), the unemployment rate was in 2015 11% males compared to 22.5% for females. The relative distribution of Jordanian⁽²⁷⁾ labor in the private sectors was 30.5% from the total who worked in the private and general sectors compared to 69.4% for who worked in general sector in 2014 Figure 19 shows unemployment rates during 2007-2015.

Figure 19: the unemployment percentages through the years 2007-2015.



Source: Department of Labor Statistic, Employment and Unemployment Survey, Department of Statistics, 2015

(27) Department of Statistics. Labor statistics report from 2001-2016

In terms of attitudes of the families toward employment, the current survey (2017) showed that 48% of the households considered that jobs in the government sector in Jordan are not adequate, compared to 39% of private sector and 35% of the households agree that there is enough jobs outside Jordan. Regarding salaries, 45% of the households considered salaries of the governmental sector are inappropriate, and 40% of the sample considered salaries of the private sector are inappropriate (Table 10).

Table 10: Households Attitudes toward Work Related Issues

Issue related to work	Agree	Neutral	Do not agree	Do not know
Adequate jobs in the governmental sector in Jordan	20.4	25.7	48.3	5.6
Adequate jobs in the private sector in Jordan	23.0	30.8	39.3	7.0
Adequate jobs outside Jordan	34.7	28.6	26.1	10.6
Governmental sector salaries are appropriate	16.9	30.6	44.5	8.10
Private sector salaries are appropriate	22.0	30.4	40.1	7.40
Prefer to work at the public sector	59.5	22.1	13.9	5.4

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Women's Work

The percentage of Jordanian women participation in Labour force is one of the lowest in the world, which is not compatible with their achievements and scientific qualifications. According to the national statistics for 2015 the percentage of working women was 16%, compared to 84% for men. In addition, 42% of women were employed in the education sector and 15% of them in the health sector⁽²⁸⁾.

According to the current NCFA survey (2017), it was found that only 19% of the female in sample were working women, and 2% of them were working in private home projects. The study also showed that 60% of working women jobs in the governmental sector, and 69% work from 6 to 8 hours a day. The results of the current survey (2017) also found that 39% of households who have working women outside home believe that women have the right to freely manage their income. They

(28) Department of Statistics Labor statistics in Jordan. 2001-2015/2016

also believe that nurseries are available at the workplace (47%), women receive full maternity leave (82%), and get a breastfeeding hour (85%). While 40% of households reported that transportation are available for working women. However, most of the families are not aware of whether or not women are discriminated at work; since 80% of households reported that they do not know this.

Regarding the households attitudes toward women's work (in families who have working women outside home), the NCFA survey results (2017) revealed that 73% of the families agreed that women's work contributes positively to family income, 36% of them believe that the impact of women's work was negative in relation to the time available to the husband and children by 48%. On the other hand, 46% of the heads of households revealed that there is no impact of women's work on the achievement of children at school neither on the conflicts between the spouses by 51%. The percentage of heads of household who reported that there is no effect of women's work on rearing children is the same percentage to that responded positively (30 %). While 76% of the heads of households stated that women's work cause physical tiredness and fatigue to working women. In the previous NCFA survey conducted in 2014, 24% of the households indicated that women working outside home had a negative impact on the family, and 75% of the households responded that their work reduced the time available for their husbands and children. Also, 68% of families stated that women work negatively affects the educational achievement of the children. However, most households (84%) agreed that women's work has a positive effect on increasing the level of the family income. These percentages indicated that the impact of women's work on the family is still high but the negative impact has declined relatively in the year 2017 compared with the year 2014.

In regard to the households' attitudes toward women's work, the survey results (2017) showed that 55% of the families prefer women's work, while 69% of the families expressed their opposition to night work for women, and 66% of the families expressed their opposition to women working in another city. In this context, 73% of the families believed that women have the right to have income (wages) equal to men occupying the same job. . It was also found that 49% of the families prefer marriage of their sons to female workers compared to 20% did not prefer this marriage and 26% of the families were neutral in their opinions.

Using statistical analysis, it was found that there is a statistically significant difference between women's work and family patterns. In this regard, it was found that women's work is more frequent among families that are headed by women where the husband is absent (60%). It was also found that there is no statistically significant difference between women's work and the average household income.

Household workers

According to the current NCFA survey (2017), the Jordanian families did not show prevalence of having house-workers. Most of the type of worker did not exceed 2% of the whole Jordanian families. According to the respondents, the guard is the most prevalent (2%). Drivers and maid have a prevalence of less than 0.1%

Furthermore, the analysis revealed a statistically significant difference between families with a guard and the average income of the household. Households who have an average income are limited to categories (from 500 to 750 dinars) and (from 750 to 1,000 dinars) formed 43% of all the households who have a guard at their houses. The analysis also showed that there is a statistically significant difference between families with a housekeeper and the average household income. Households with an average income of (1500 or more) are the most likely to have housekeeper by 50%.

Women inheritance

There are no reliable studies, statistics or figures in Jordan to show the reality of empowering women to obtain their inheritance. However, the legal status of the division of inheritance is divided between transferable and non-transferable property. The transferable property is vested in the Shari'a courts' regulation which is responsible for dividing the inheritance where all inheritors receive share of the monetary estate under a check bank issued on behalf of the first beneficiary. The non-transferable property, if recorded in the name of the heirs, should be removed in the common and divided among partners through the directorates of land registration if the heirs agree to divide. Otherwise, if the heirs disagree, the heirs can establish a law suits in a regular court. Therefore, it is necessary to study the reality of the figures of these cases to judge the current situation to enable the female heirs obtaining their share in the property ⁽²⁹⁾.

(29) Document Presented by the Supreme Sudge Department 2017.

It is worth mentioning that it is the jurisdiction of the Shari'a courts to register the exit transactions, which are in fact reconciliation between the heirs to share the non-monetary estates such as properties and vehicles. The Shari'a courts, according to the data of the Supreme Court, recorded (between 2012 and 2016) 22755 cases of reconciliation between the heirs and 84665 heritage case. These figures indicate that three-quarters of the estates did not record any exit transactions and the remaining quarter includes many forms of exits and inheritance sharing among the heirs. Consequently, in order to ensure that the woman is not deprived of her right to inherit legally, the Personal Status Law stipulates that the exit should go in accordance with the instructions issued by the Supreme Justice to ensure women's right to inheritance.

The current NCFA survey (2017) showed that most heads of households (80%) never denied their female members of their legal inheritance. However, in families that deprived inheritance, the most common method was by financial compensation (17%). However, this compensation did not guarantee whether it was equivalent to legal inheritance or different. The most common reason for deprivation (from the point of view of the head of household) is that married females did not need to inherit (18%).

In addition, the heads of the households in the current NCFA survey (2017) reported the reasons why females in the family were deprived of their inheritance if so. 18% of heads of households reported that females did not need to inherit, 13 % said that inheritance is only for males, and 12% deprived females because of customs and traditions. In comparison with the results of the previous NCFA survey in 2014, the percentage (3%) of female inheritance deprivation was lower than the percentage in current survey.

When examining the views of family members aged 18 and over, the NCFA survey results (2017) revealed that about 72% of them reported that the family did not deprive their members of legal inheritance. Of those deprived their female members from their legal inheritance, 22% reported that they deprived a female member from her legal inheritance by embarrassing her, 21% provided financial compensation and by threatening to cut their relationship with the family (21%). Also, 24% of the members deprived the female from inheritance because they lack of need for inheritance, and 20% of the members reported that the inheritance is a right for males only and 23% of the members reported that their females were

deprived because their husbands were from outside the family or the tribe and 20% because of customs and traditions.

Migration and working outside Jordan

Jordanians working abroad contribute to economic development through their regular transfers to Jordan which contributes to the Jordanian balance of payments and supports the central bank's foreign exchange reserves. The transfers also raises the level of confidence in the Jordanian dinar as a saving and investment currency, and strengthens the resources of Jordanian banks to enable to employed a large part of the provision of loans to different economic sectors, which increases the size of investment projects and reduce the size of unemployment.

According to the current NCFA survey (2017), According to the current NCFA survey (2017), 6% of the families interviewed had at least one member of the family who is immigrant outside Jordan. This represents an increase in the proportion of immigrants from the results of the previous survey in 2014, where the percentage was 2%. The results also showed that 95% of the households did not have any expatriates, while 6% of the families interviewed had at least one member of the family working outside Jordan. The survey also found that 13% of households consider migration to be the highest priority issues affecting the life of the Jordanian family.

Regarding to the families' attitudes toward emigration and working outside Jordan, the results of the NCFA survey (2017) found that the majority of families do not prefer the migration of their male members to work abroad by 36%, while 56% do not prefer migration of their female members. In addition, the survey showed that there is a statistically significant difference between preference for migration and household's average income. The results showed that 62% of households with incomes below 500 dinars prefer the migration of their sons. This percentage is close to the proportion of families who prefer the migration of their daughters (60%). While 9% of the households with incomes above 750 dinars preferred the migration of their sons compared to 16% of the migration of their daughters. This indicates that rich families prefer female migration, while middle and poor households do not prefer female migration and prefer it for their male members. The previous NCFA survey (2014) showed that wealthy households had a tendency to favor migration of

one of their sons higher than the rest of households by 44%, which is contrary to the current survey. This may be attributed to the economic situation in the region, the high standard of living and the daily necessities of life.

Economic burdens

According to the current NCFA study (2017), 31% of Jordanian families considered that education constitutes a moderate burden on the family, and that costs of health services constitute a moderate burden (40%). While electricity cost constitutes an average burden (45%) compared to water costs (40%), and heating costs (46%). Transportation costs constitute an average burden (43%), while the cost rents was a great burden for the families (36%), and similarly, cost of houses was also a great burden for 37% of the families. Moreover, it was also found that the cost of clothing, food stuffs, school stuff, and sanitation constituted an average burden for Jordanian families (43%; 47%; 33%; 29%, respectively) (Table 11).

Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Households Economic Burden

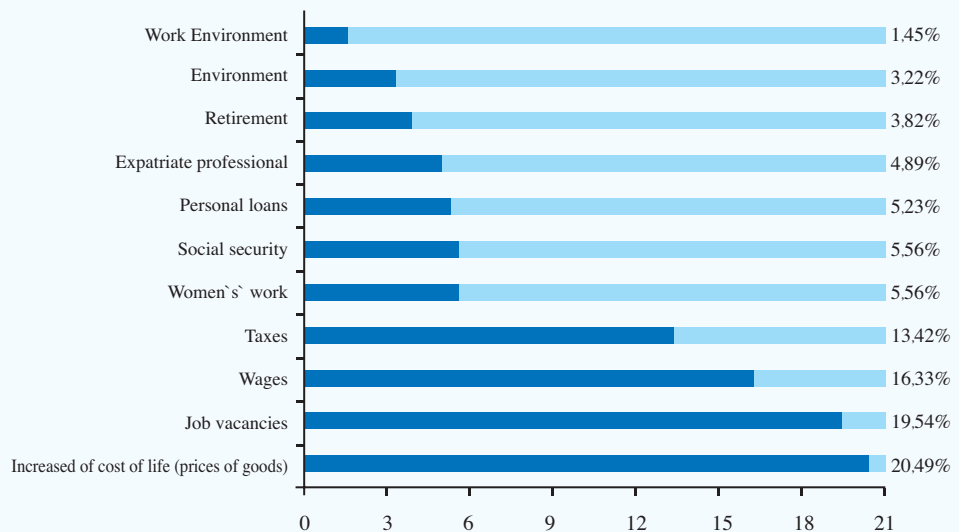
The Sector	Level of Burden			
	Great	Moderate	Little	Not a burden
Rents	35.5	23.7	7.2	33.6
Owning the house	37.1	18.3	9.9	34.7
Education	26.4	31.4	13.4	28.8
Clothing	21.8	43.4	28.2	6.6
Food	39.7	47.0	11.1	2.1
Health services	26.9	40.1	23.6	9.5
Electricity	34.5	45.2	17.6	2.6
Water	27.9	39.9	28.1	4.1
School staff	19.8	33.2	21.6	25.4
Heating	36.8	45.6	14.5	3.07
Transportation	32.4	42.9	20.1	4.5
Sanitation services	19.0	29.0	23.8	28.2

Source: National Council for Family Affairs/Jordanian Family Survey, (2017).

Economic priorities

According to NCFA Survey (2017), the households realize that the rise in prices (21%) and the availability of employment opportunities (20%) and wages (16%) were the main priorities. While the healthy environment for work (2%) and investment facilities (1%) were the least frequent economic priorities (Figure 19).

Figure 20: Economic priorities.



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Axis Four

HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

In this part of the survey health characteristics of the Jordanian families are discussed. Topic covered such as mortality rate in Jordan and its causes, prevalence of various types of diseases, disabilities, health insurance, satisfaction with health services, economic burden of health care services, mental health, reproductive health, breastfeeding and sports activities and attitudes of Jordanian families toward health issues. In addition, priorities related to health care issues are also addressed.

Health care services and insurance

According to national statistics, there has been a marked decline in health care services provided in terms of number of physician and number of nurses, while number of admissions and rate of admission has been increased from 2015 to 2016 (Table 12).

Table 12: Status of Health Services in Jordan 2015-2016.

Facility	2016	2015
No of physician/10000	14.1	22.2
No of dentists /10000	7.1	7.1
No of nurses / 10000	26.4	35.5
No of pharmacist /10000	15.5	13.5
Total no of hospitals	110	104
Total no of beds	13731	13115
Total no of beds/MOH	5177	5077
Total no of beds/RMS	2917	2551
Total no of beds/ JUH	599	599
Total no of beds/KAUH	542	538
Total no of beds/Private	4496	4350
Bed/10000 pop	14.0	13.0
Rate of admission/1000	99.0	93.0
Total no of comprehensive care centers	102	99
Total no of primary care centers	380	378
Total no of secondary care centers	194	198
Total no of maternal and child care centers	464	460
Total no of pulmonary care centers	12	12
Total no of dental clinics	405	402

Source: Ministry of Health, Population and Health Information, 2015-2016.

The results of this survey revealed that more than a third of Jordanian households do not have health insurance (36%), while those who have government health insurance were (28%), who have military insurance were (23%), and that 8% have private health insurance. On the other hand, health insurance provided by UNRWA and universities accounts for 2%. Also, the results revealed that 56% of households are aware about free health insurance for elderly, 57% of them are aware about free health insurance for pregnant women, and 65% are aware about free health insurance for children under the age of six. In addition, 55% of Jordanian households were satisfied with the medication covered by health insurance compared with 17% who are not satisfied. About 49% believed that the level of health services in the hospitals and clinics is usually excellent compared with 20% who do not believe so. Comparing to the previous report (National Council for Family Affairs, 2014), the figures and percentages varied slightly. The survey showed that 20% believe that services are always excellent (compared with 50% in this survey), which shows a positive improvement in households' attitudes toward health services.

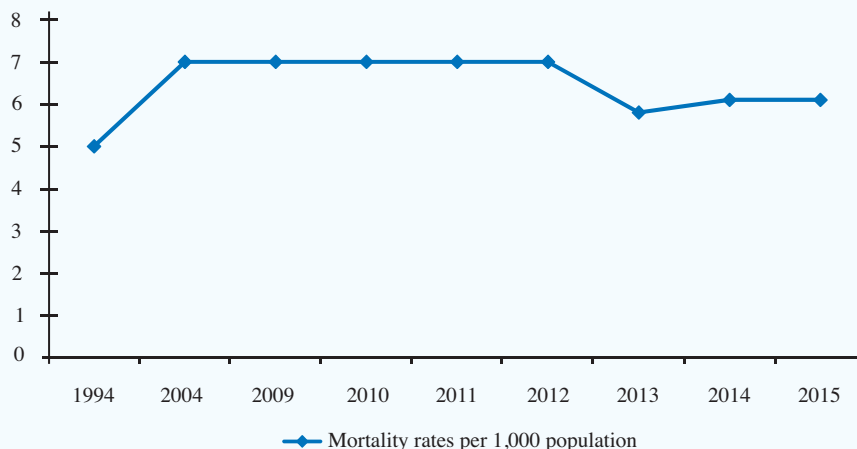
The Department of Statistics published in 2015⁽³⁰⁾ revealed that 69% of Jordanians have health insurance (about 70% for females versus 68% for males). The governmental health sector accounted for 71% of the health insurance and the private sector accounted for 15%. UNRWA and other sectors accounted for 4.2% and 10%, respectively. In addition, governmental health sector health insurance was the most prevalent insurance among the Jordanian community by 42%. About 1.3% of Jordanians have health insurance from more than one company.

Mortality

Mortality rates in Jordan have fluctuated over the last two decades, indicating a slight increase in the last five years (Figure 21).

(30) Department of Statistics, Health Insurance. 2015

Figure 21: percentage distribution Mortality rates per 1,000 populations for the period 2000-2014.



Source: Department of Statistics, Annual Statistical Report, 2015

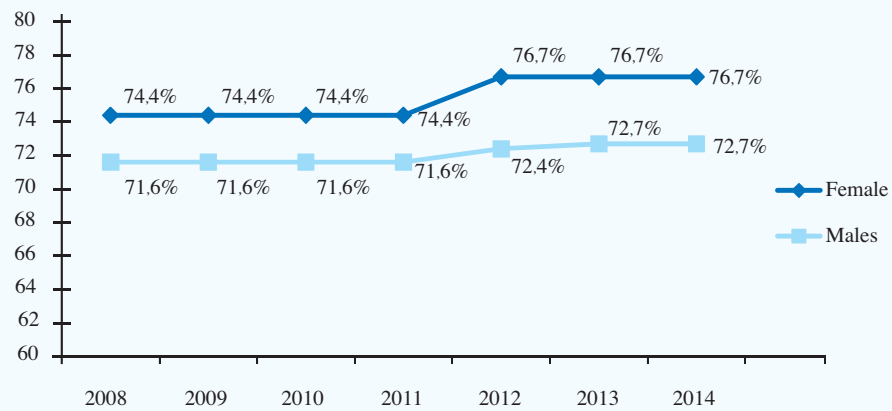
Mortality related to national data⁽³¹⁾ based on diseases showed that the main causes of death for the first 12 diseases remained as they were, cardiovascular disease, then cancer, followed by external causes (accidents), then endocrine and nutritional diseases. Man-made mortality rates such as road traffic accidents, drowning and murders rates are increasing in comparison to the decline in chronic diseases and epidemics.

Health statistics

On the other hand, studies have shown that age expectancy at birth has also increased in the last decade for both male and female females (Figure 22)

(31) Ministry of health. Health indicators. www.moh.gov.jo. 2015

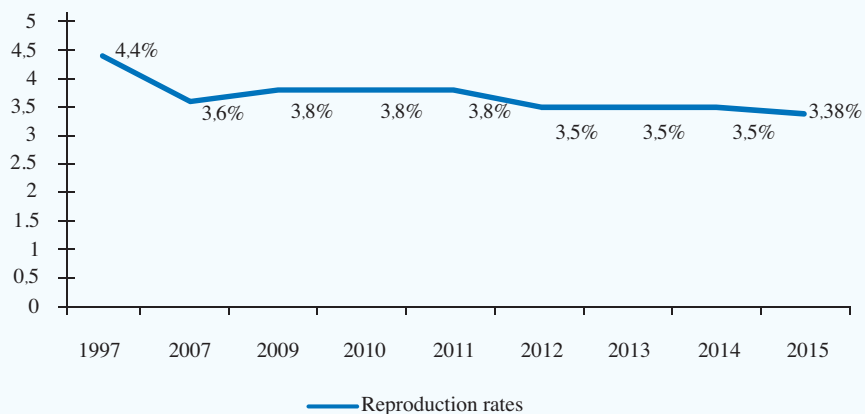
Figure 22: percentage distribution Age expectancy at birth for years (2008-2014)



Source: Department of Statistics, Annual Statistical Report 2015

Moreover, statistics showed a decline in the total fertility rate of women to 3.3 in 2015, which is due to many social and economic changes in the Jordanian family, and the use of family planning variant methods which has been steadily increased for at least the last 12 years.

Figure 23: Percentage Distribution of Reproduction rates during the Years (1997-2015)

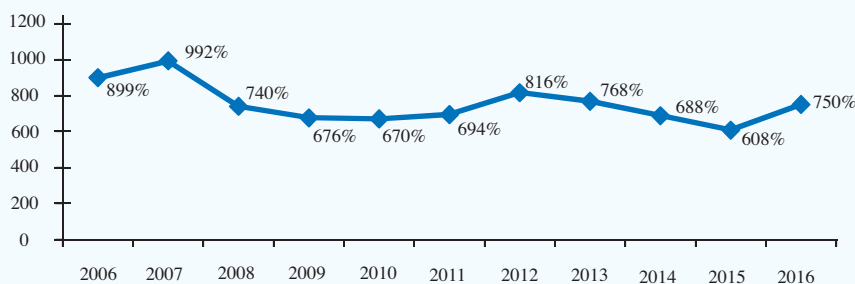


Source: Department of Statistics, Annual Statistical Report 2015

Road traffic Accidents

According to national statistics⁽³²⁾, severe injuries caused by road accidents are clearly increasing. Number of deaths due to road traffic accidents in Jordan fluctuates around the same figures during the last years (see Figure 24). On the other hand, related to family participation in traffic awareness, 79% of households reported that the family participates in traffic awareness, while 15% do not participate in traffic awareness.

Figure 24: Number of deaths in Jordan due to road traffic accidents from 2006-2016



Source: Department of Statistics, Annual Statistical Report 2015

Chronic diseases

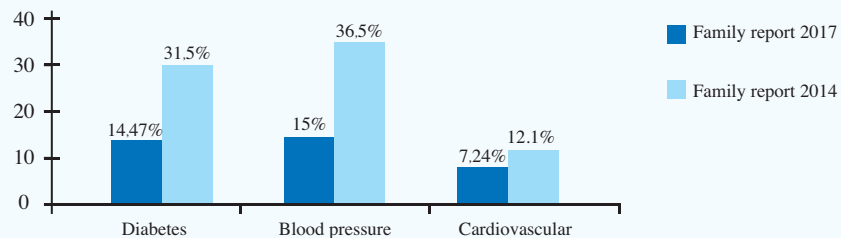
In regard to prevalence of diseases among Jordanian households, the results of this study showed that the majority of households do not have any individuals suffering from any chronic disease (86%), and that 3% of individuals have more than one chronic disease, and 1% of heads of household do not know whether a family member have a chronic illness or not. The most common diseases were arthritis (4.0%, 29% among individuals with only one chronic disease), hypertension (2%, 15% among individuals with only one chronic disease) followed by diabetes (2.0%, 15% among individuals with only one chronic disease), heart and arteriosclerosis (1.0%, 7% among individuals with only one chronic disease). In addition, the least common diseases among individuals according to household heads were: eating disorders (0.004%), cystic fibrosis, pulmonary embolism, renal failure and anemia

(32) Directorate of Public Security, Central Traffic Department, Annual Report of Traffic Accidents. 2016. www.gsd.gov.jo

(0.1%) among the total number of individuals with only one chronic disease. Other diseases do not exceed 0.5%, including renal failure, anemia, osteoporosis, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, pulmonary embolism, cystic fibrosis, sclerosis, mental illness, epilepsy and dental diseases.

The previous survey (2014) showed higher prevalence rates of chronic diseases compared to the current survey. While the family survey (2014) investigated the number of households with at least one person with chronic disease, the current survey (2017) investigated the number of households with at least one chronic disease. In the previous survey (2014), results revealed that 38% of Jordanian households had at least one individual with at least one chronic disease compared to 10% in this survey (2017). Regarding prevalence of variant types of chronic diseases, results of the previous survey (2014) indicated that hypertension was the most prevalent 37%, then diabetes (type 2) 32%, and then heart disease and atherosclerosis 12% (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Comparison between prevalence of diseases between the first family report (2014) and the second (2017).



Source: Results of the first family survey 2014 and 2017

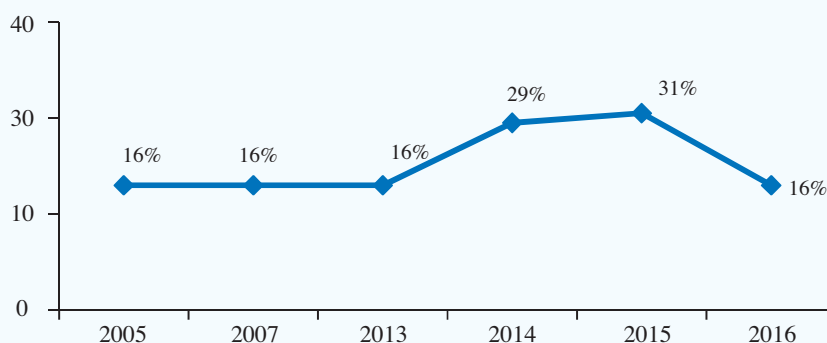
The results in this survey and the previous one (2014) has been clearly different than the international ones. According to the World Health Organization (2012⁽³³⁾), cardiovascular disease represents the majority of non-communicable morbidity (17.7 million deaths per year), followed by cancer 8.8 million, respiratory diseases (3.9 million) and diabetes (1.6 million). These aforementioned diseases set up more

(33) World Health Organization. (2012). World Health Day 2012: Ageing and health: toolkit for event organizers

than 80% of all deaths from non-communicable diseases. In addition, tobacco uses, physical inactivity, harmful use of alcohol, and unhealthy diets have been identified globally as risk factors to death from non-communicable diseases.

The previous national reports showed a high prevalence of chronic diseases among Jordanians in 2007 due to changing behavioral patterns of society and prevalence of tobacco smoking. According to the Ministry of Health (Ministry of Health, 2007)⁽³⁴⁾ the prevalence of diabetes was 16%. The same rates were in 2013, 2014 (16%) and increased to 31% in 2015. Figure 26

Figure 26: Prevalence of diabetes from 2005-2016.



Source: Ministry of Health, Health Indicators (2016)

According the National Statistics, the prevalence of hypertension was 29%. In 2014, hypertension was the most common disease among chronic diseases in Jordan (39%) followed by diabetes (29%), while asthma was about 7% of all chronic diseases. While the Jordanian Medical Association reported that more than 30% of the population in Jordan suffers from joints and rheumatic problems

On the other hand, in 2015, according to the Ministry of Health⁽³⁵⁾, the prevalence of hypertension was 39%, 34% of households had a family member with a heart disease and 52% had relatives with diabetes.

(34) Ministry of Health, Health Indicators (2016)

(35) Ministry of Health, Health Indicators (2016)

Disabilities

Disabilities consider as a challenge for the Jordanian family, affecting the ability of the family to function normally and consuming its resources and efforts. Families with children and disabled persons are subject to multiple psychological pressures resulting from social and economic factors. Families with disabled children are more vulnerable to stress than families with healthy children. Families with disabled children often lack social care and support from public institutions, stigma, and often suffer from a gap between parents' expectations and the information and services they already provide. This makes them in urgent need to develop effective strategies to address the needs related to children with disability as well as to meet their special needs and to help families to deal with the psychological stress resulting from having a child with disability.

The results of this study revealed that the vast majority of households do not have individuals with disability (96%), while 4% of households have at least one person with disability. Most of the disabilities were visual 2% (47% of the total disability), hearing loss 0.5% (16% of total disabilities), and physical (motor) disabilities 0.4% (11%) of total disabilities. The results also showed that 0.6% of family members have more than one form of disability, while other forms of disability prevalence are roughly equal with a total of 0.5% for most of them.

Compared with the previous household survey (2014), the results of this survey (2017) showed that they are similar in the prevalence of persons with disabilities in 2014 , which was at least 4% of households have one individual with disabilities. Motor disability was the highest prevalent disability 25% compared to 11.0% in this survey, followed by hearing disability by 16% compared to 12% in this survey. However, visual disability was the highest prevalent disability 47%, which wasn't discussed in the previous report. In addition, this study also examined mental disorders (mental retardation) as one of the disabilities, which found that it reached 2.4% of the total disability compared to 14% in the previous report. According to this study results, 90% of households do not have assistive devices in their houses for their disabled members, and only 7% of households do have assistive devices in their house for their disabled members.

National reports that discussed the prevalence of disability among Jordanians vary over the last 10 years. The latest national statistics⁽³⁶⁾ indicate that 11% of Jordanian households have at least one member with disabilities, which is significantly higher than the percentage of disabilities observed in this survey. In 2014 data showed that most of the individual with disabilities group had visual impairment (6%), motor disability (5%), and auditory disability (3%), which are parallel to the results of this study, in which visual, motor, and auditory disabilities were the highest three types of disabilities were reported, even though the rates were much lower than the national averages.

Mental health

This study results showed that 71% of households would not hesitate to consult a psychiatrist or psychologist if they felt that one of them had symptoms of a psychiatric illness, while 4% of the families believed that psychological services considered as a high priority that affect Jordanian families. It is worth to point out that 0.1% of Jordanian households reported that they use psychotropic medications.

According to the causal analysis groups which formed to study the issue of mental health services by experts, they agreed that the direct reasons for the high cost of mental health treatment were the lack of qualified human resources capable of providing quality mental health services, and the absence of a clear national policy. While the experts mentioned that the underlying causes for the aforementioned problem were stigma of mental illness, and lack of confidence in the usefulness of psychological treatment. Furthermore, the root causes according to the experts group were stigma, negative attitudes towards mental illness and patient with mental illness, and poor knowledge about mental illnesses (causes and treatments).

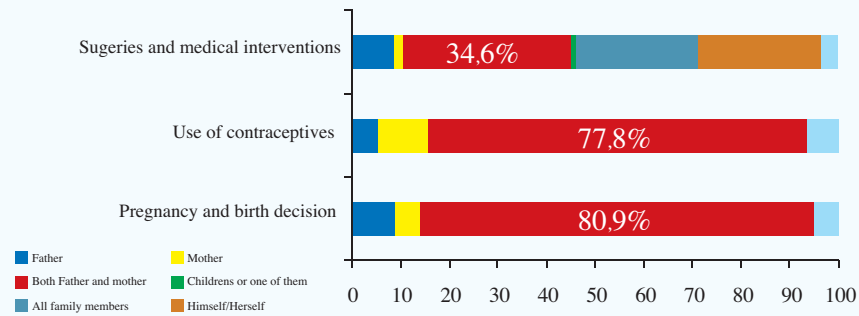
Health decisions

The results of this study showed that the timing of pregnancy and childbirth was a shared decision between the father and mother (81%) and the same for the use of contraception (78%). Regarding the decision to perform surgeries and medical interventions for a family member, it was found that shared decision between the father and the mother together (35%), while 25% of the families considered that all

(36) Department of Statistics, Disability Status (Functional Difficulties in Jordan), based on the population and housing Census data. 2015

the family members participate in decision-making, and 25% the decision is made only independently by a family member. (Figure 27)

Figure 27: Percentage Distribution of Health decisions makers



Source: National Council for Family Affairs: Jordanian family Survey, 2017.

Breastfeeding

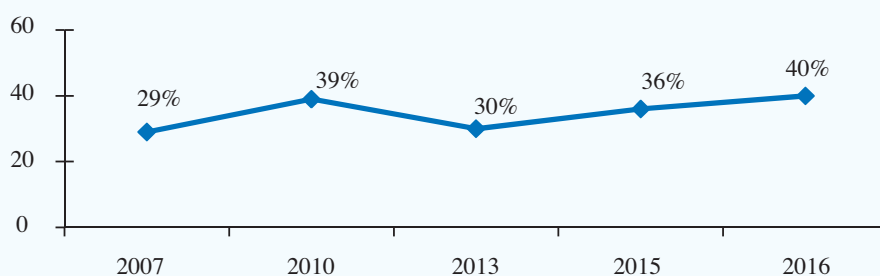
Breastfeeding has many benefits for mothers and children in the same time, including decreased incidence of morbidity and mortality among children with regard to communicable diseases, especially in the first two years of a child's life. According to this survey, 78% of households prefer breastfeeding to artificial breast feeding, 78% of the families encourage their daughters to breastfeed, and 80% of the families consider that breastfeeding will strengthen the bond between the child and the mother.

Smoking

This survey showed that the smokers were about 20% of the total number of family members. The cigarette smokers were 17%, while the nargila smokers were 3%. In addition, the percentage of smokers who smoke cigarettes and nargila together 1%, 71% of Jordanian households agreed that smoking problem is prevalent among children and adolescents. While only 6% of Jordanian households consider smoking as priority issue affecting the Jordanian family in general.

According to this survey, only 30% smoke cigarettes, 3% smoke nargila, 2% smoke cigarettes and nargile, while 46% do not smoke at all. Women who smoke cigarettes were only 1.6%; 2.5% of them smoke nargila, while those who smoke cigarettes and narghile were 0.3%, and those who do not smoke at all were 59%. The highest rate of smoking was among the age groups of 25 to 40, 41 to 50, and 51 to 60, with an almost equal percentage (26%). On the other hand, national reports showed that smoking prevalence in Jordan was 29% in 2007 and decreased to 26% in 2011 while in 2010⁽³⁷⁾ it showed an increase to 39% and then 40% in 2016⁽³⁸⁾ (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Smoking prevalence rate for the years 2007-2016 in Jordan.



Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Health of Jordan, World Health Organization

Drugs

This study results showed that the majority of households (65%) find that the phenomenon of addiction is widespread among children and adolescents in the community, and 67% see it as widespread among university and youth students. According to the causal analysis groups, the experts related direct reasons for addiction problem to be the desire to make quick and easy profits, unemployment, low level of awareness about negative consequences and effects of drug abuse, and to escape from hardship of reality. The underlying causes according to the experts were weakness of the religious affiliation and lack of awareness about negative consequences and effects of drug abuse.

(37) Department of statistics. Data bank. 2016

(38) Ministry of Health. Health indicators. 2016. www.moh.gov.jo

Sports

This study results showed that 76% of households considered exercising necessary for health. In contrast, 88% of family members do not exercise at all, while only 11% exercises and sports regularly. Among those who do exercise and do sports, it was found that only 5% exercise daily, 3% weekly and 3% monthly at least once .

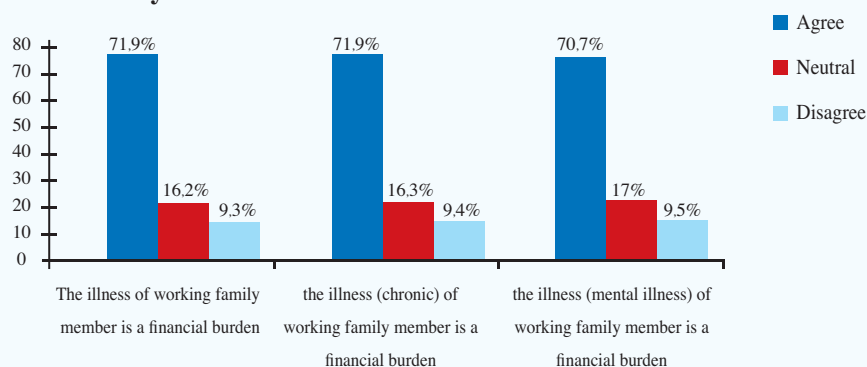
This study results also showed that the group games are the most popular sports (28%), 24% for other sports, 13% for outdoor sports, 11% for bodybuilding (gem), while skating, racquetball and gymnastics were less than 0.5%.

Regarding places of exercise, the responses vary by type. Heads of household reported that 46% practicing sports in public places, 20% inside the house (indoors), 8% inside the close sports lounges (professional indoors), and 7.5% in specialized sports centers.

Economic burden of health services

This study survey showed that 90% of households considered health services as an economic burden on the family which is more than it was in the previous study (2014) which was 75%. This survey also showed that 70% of the families consider that the illness (sickness) of an employed family member or illness of a family member (chronic illness or mental illness) considered economic burden on the family (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Percentage Distribution of Household trends towards the economic burden of family member illness



Source: National Council for Family Affairs: Results of Jordanian family Survey, 2017.

Health Priorities

According to this survey, availability of hospitals (17%), health insurance (15%), medical services (14%) and services at health center (11%) were the top four priorities of health issues according to heads of household. While chronic diseases (2%), early detection of diseases (1%), and school health (0.5%) were the lowest ranked ones (Table 13).

Table 13 : Health Issues Priorities by Household heads

Health issues	%
Hospitals availability	17
health insurance	14.7
Cost of medical services	13.5
Health Care Centers	11.3
Immunizations	7.5
Smoking	6.0
Family planning services	5.6
Medications	5.0
Health care personnel	4.9
Car accidents	4.0
Psychological services	3.5
Addiction treatment services	3.5
chronic diseases	1.9
Disease early detection	1.1
School Health	0.5
Other issues	0.2

Source: National Council for Family Affairs: Results of Jordanian family Survey, 2017

Axis V

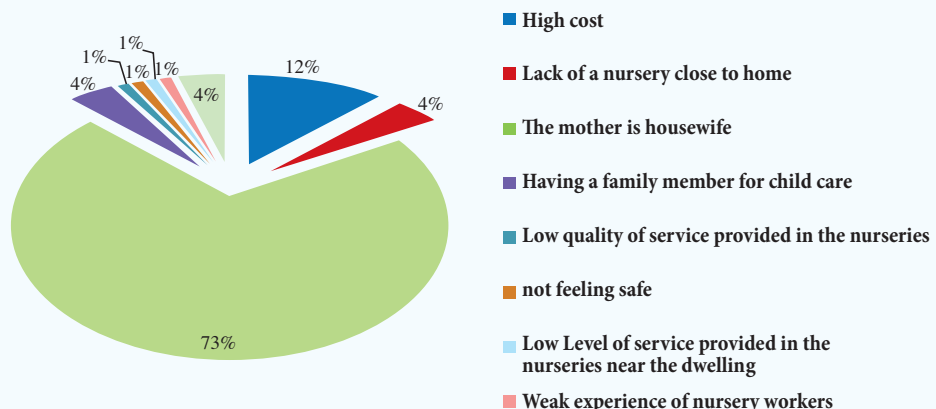
EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

In this part of the report, educational status and characteristics of the family according to the age group of its members, the specificities of each stage and its requirements, the reasons for joining the educational institutions and the preferences for admission are presented. As well as, the economic cost and comparisons between the education sectors and services available in this field. The priorities of educational issues were also reviewed from the perspective of the families.

Nurseries

The results of the survey showed that 663 families have children in the age group (0-4 years), representing 29% of the total number of families, 15% representing who registered in the nurseries. The survey showed that the main reasons behind that most of children in the age group (0-4 years) are not registered at nurseries is that the mothers are housewives (73%), high cost of nurseries 12%, having a family member to take care of the child at home 4%, and 3% of households, the reason was that families do not feel safe in nurseries. The study found that 25% of families prefer to send their children at age of one to four years to nurseries as only 44% of them feel safe on their children at nurseries (figure 30).

Figure 30:Percentage Distribution Reasons for not sending a child to Nursery



Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

The most common alternatives to nurseries (56%) were the presence of a relative for childcare, followed by the home nursery (20%), and institutional incubation (12%).), while the lowest percentage was having a maid (1%). It has also been shown that at least 75% of households do not prefer sending their children to nurseries of all kinds.

For the purpose of empowering women at the national levels and to encourage them to participate in economic activities, it is essential to provide them an appropriate working environment. Legislation that provides custody in the work environment has been drafted. Article 72 of the Labor Code “ employer who employs at least 20 women is mandated to provide a child care managed by qualified nanny for children of workers under the age of (4) years, but not less than (10) children. “This survey shows that nurseries are available in the workplace of working women and by 47%. This ratio is an example of a good response to the national plans that recommended greater participation in economy and social development.

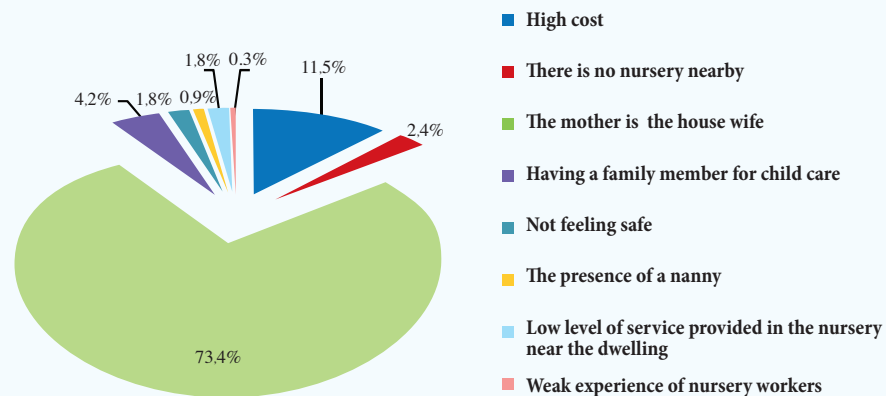
The statistical analysis using Chi square showed that there was a statistically significant difference between the preference of the family in regard nurseries and the family average income. The majority of households that do not prefer to send their children to the nursery are in the income category (less than 366 JD) at 63%. It was found that up to 60% of the families prefer to send their children to a relative if the mother is working. Families that fall into the income category (Less than 366 dinars) are preferred to send their children to a relative in case the mother is working 34%. It has also been shown that at least 75% of households do not prefer to send their children to home nurseries, commercial or institutional nursery. This has been proved as families who have an income less than JD 366 are the most reluctant to send their children to a home nurseries, commercial or institutional nursery or to leave them with home maid if the mother is working (34%).

Kindergarten

The survey data showed that 338 families had children in the 4-5 years of age representing 15%. The results showed that 24% of the children at this age group are registered at kindergarten, representing a decrease in the number of children in this age group compared to the previous report (2014), which was 37%. The study also

showed that 25% of the families of children aged 4-5 years participate in kindergarten activities. Regarding the main reasons for not sending the child to kindergartens from the perspective of the family are the mother is a housewife available to take care of the child (73%), the high cost of kindergarten (12%), 4% having a family member to take care of child, and 2% home kindergarten. This indicates a lack of interest in this age of children and the importance of education (Figure 31). The most common alternative to kindergartens in the case of full-time motherhood was relatives by 95%, followed by kindergarten home by 23% and the lowest alternative for kindergartens were the maid by 2% followed by the local private nanny 5%. It's very important here to mention that only 45% of families feel safe for their male and female members in kindergartens (in another question not shown in the Figure).

Figure 31: Percentage Distribution of the reasons for not sending a child to Kindergarten (4-5years)



Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

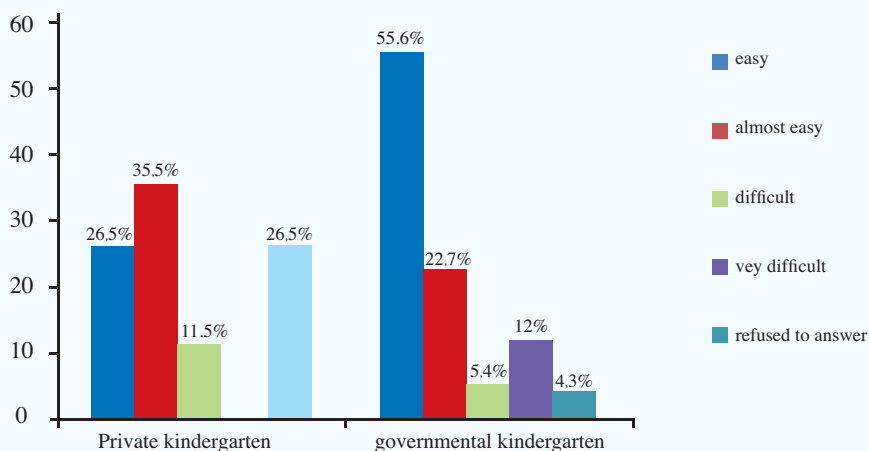
According to the Education Law and its amendments No. 3 of 1994⁽³⁹⁾ - published on page 608 of the Official Gazette No. 3958 dated 2/4/1994, the kindergarten stage is two years at most (Article 7 of the law). The aim of the kindergarten stage is to create a suitable environment aimed at creating a balanced education for the child to include the physical, intellectual, spiritual and emotional aspects that are positively reflected on the child. According to national statistics, enrollment rates in boys are 33.4% and females 32.3%⁽⁴⁰⁾

(39) Education Law and its amendments No. 3 of 1994

(40) Ministry of education. Statistical educational report for the year 2015/2016 .

In terms of availability of kindergartens, the results indicate that they were available at 19% for government and 20% for private. Showing the gap between availability and need, the need for these services was 85% for governmental kindergartens and 82% for private kindergartens. This represents a significant reduction in the availability of public kindergartens compared to the previous report, which was available at 49% for government and 69.5% for private (Family Report, 2014). The average distance in this survey between the place of residence and private kindergartens was 304 m, compared to the governmental kindergarten that amounted to 200 m. The survey showed that 25% of the families of children aged 4-5 years were participating in kindergarten activities. The survey showed that the most common activity in the family is to participate in parent meetings by 4%, while the lowest rate was to provide supportive material for child activity by 3%. Regarding the distance to educational services, the analysis showed that the distance varies according to the level of education. The governmental kindergartens were found to be much closer to the private sector (0.02 vs. 0.48 km for private), although kindergartens in not available in all public schools (Figure 32)

Figure 32: Percentage Distribution of the Access to educational services (Kindergarten)



Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

Basic and secondary schools

It should be noted that basic education is the foundation a core of education and aims to achieve the general goals of education. At this stage, education is compulsory and free in public schools. Secondary education consists of two main forms⁽⁴¹⁾. The first track is universal secondary education, while the second track is applied secondary education.

The National Statistics Department (2016) showed that the number of primary school students increased from 2012 to 2016 (from 13963 to 159,4500), while there was a significant drop in the number of secondary school students (215,300 to 189,200). However, the number of primary school teachers has increased and the average number of students has dropped in each semester (Table 14)⁽⁴²⁾.

Table 14: educational status in Jordan

Year	Basic Education			Secondary education		
	No of student	No of teachers	Student/ teacher rate	No of student	No of teachers	Student/ teacher rate
2015/16	15945	953	16.7	1892	177	10.7
2014/15	15534	799	19.4	2078	293	7.1
2013/14	15137	853	17.8	2153	230	9.4
2012/13	13963	798	17.5	2188	233	9.4

Sources: DOS, Population 2016

The education sector is one of the main sectors in Jordan. It reflects the progress of the country and that the the population of Jordan has a high educational level compared with the population of many developing countries and even economically advanced ones. The Illiteracy Index among the population shows a marked improvement. The illiteracy rate for 1961 was 68%, falling to 9% in 2004 and falling to 7% in 2011 to reach 3% in 2017.

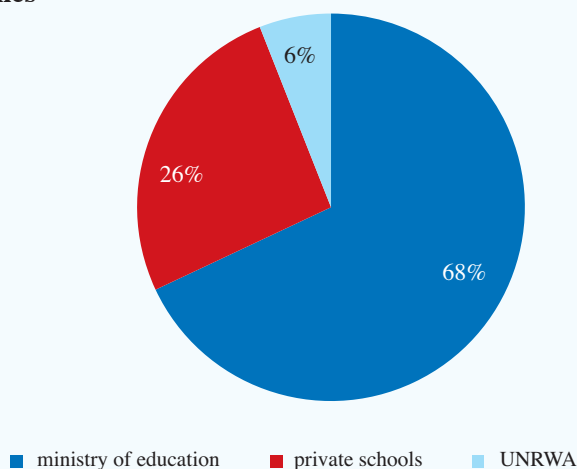
(41) Education Law and its amendments No. 3 of 1994

(42) Department of statistics. Population and housing 2015.

The statistical analysis of the sample of individuals between the ages of 6 to 16 years that there were 2034 individuals in this category showing that the vast majority of the individuals are at schools and in the primary stage in particular and by 86%, while the proportion of 8.5% can write and read, and of them 1.2% do not read or write. Taking into account that the survey included all those who are at the age of 6 years and older, which may mean that this percentage of non-reading and writing may be related to the age of the individual.

The current survey showed that 86% of school-age children attend school while 14% are out of school. Also 82% of the children attending government schools, compared to 14% in private schools, 3% in UNRWA, and less than 1% in military education schools and non-formal education. The main reason for joining a public school was that the cost of private schools was higher (80%), not having private schools close to the place of residence was 8%, and 8% was due to the fact that teaching in public schools was better than private ones. Comparing these results with the national statistics, the statistics showed that 68% of the students are enrolled at public sector schools, 26% in the private sector, and 6% in UNRWA schools. (Figure 33)

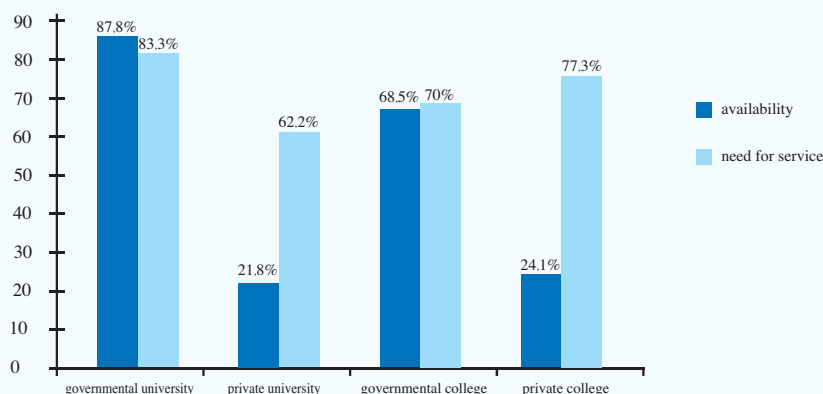
Figure 33: Percentage Distribution of the type of education of individuals of Jordanian families



Source: Ministry of education. Statistical education report for years 2015/2016

As for family trends and beliefs, only 42% of households find current curricula in line with the culture of Jordanian society. According to the survey, basic government al schools were at the top of available services (over 70%), while public and private secondary schools were less than 20%. In addition, the survey showed that the need for these services is higher than its availability; for most educational services. (Figure 34)

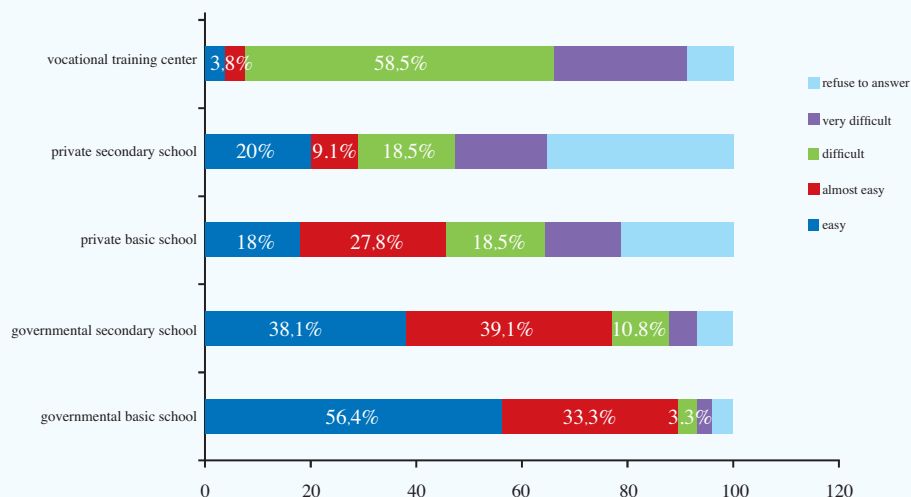
Figure 34: Percentage Distribution of the Availability and need for basic and secondary school services



Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

In addition to availability, the family was asked about access to services. The analysis showed that government (basic) schools were the easiest educational services to reach (56%). Vocational training centers and private secondary schools were the lowest available educational services (4% and 18%, respectively) (Figure 35).

Figure 35: Percentage Distribution of the accessibility to educational services



Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

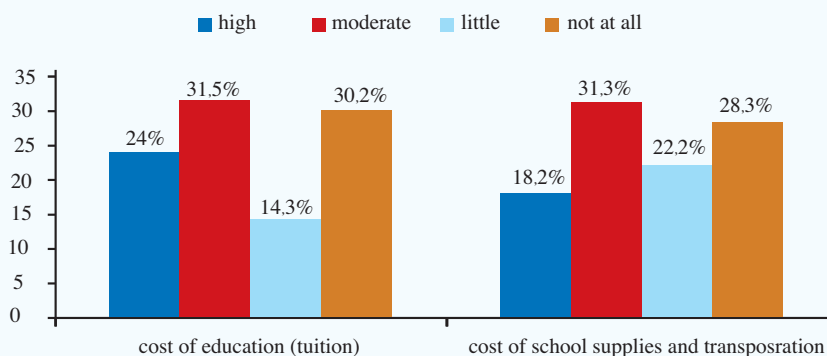
Regarding the distance to educational services, the analysis showed that the distance vary depending on the level of education. For example, average distance to secondary governmental schools was 9.9 km, while to basic governmental schools was 7.8km. although other services, in particular private schools, had less average distance, the number is only reflecting the available services and how east to reach these available ones that are actually very minimal compared to governmental(table 15).

Table 15: Distance to educational services

Services	meter Distance by 1000
Governmental basic school	7.8
Governmental secondary school	9.9
Private basic school	1.8
Private secondary school	1.9
Vocational training center	2.0

It has also been found that 55% of households find that the cost of education (tuition) is high, while 50% of them consider the cost of transportation, supplies, etc. and school needs to be medium to high (Figure 36).

Figure 36: Percentage Distribution of the burden of school education

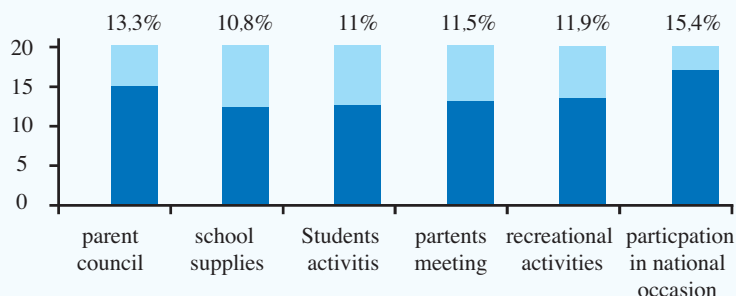


Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

Participation in School activities

As for the participation of families in school activities, the survey showed that family participation is low. It has been reported that about 34% of families of age of six to eighteen years participate in the activities of the school. The survey revealed that the most common activities in which the family participates are participation in national occasions (15%), parental council (13%) and attending parents' meetings at 12%. This percentage was lower than it was in the previous survey (2014), which was 40% of households (Figure 37).

Figure 37:Percentage Distribution of the participation in school activities



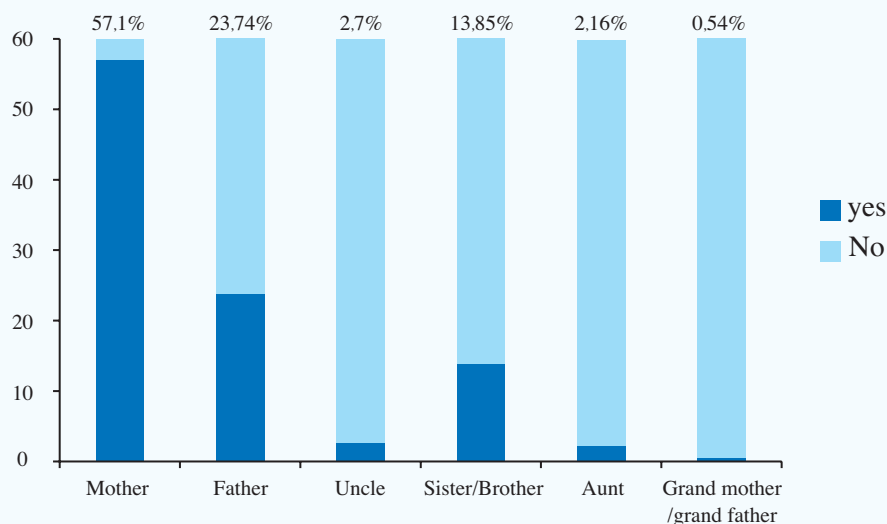
Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

Private education (home teaching)

According to the Household Survey (2017), it was found that approximately 10% of households with children from 6 to 18 years of age had at least one child receiving a single education at home, and that approximately 2% of households with children from 6 to 18 years of age have at least one child receiving group instruction at home, and approximately 4% of families have at least one child receiving teaching at teaching center and School. However, there has been no further clarification in this area regarding the financial costs of private tutoring. The chi-square showed that there is a statistically significant difference between families of children at 6 to 18 years receiving teaching at home related to average of household income. The analysis showed that families with income of 500-750 dinars are the most user of private teaching at home at 33%. It has also been shown there is a statistically significant difference children of families at age of 6-18 years receiving supportive lessons at school and their average household income, low-income families Of 366 dinars or less are the most likely to receive supportive lessons by schools (26%).

The results of the survey showed that sister and brother contribute to teaching in 14% of the families, mothers contributed to 57%, father contribute to teaching in 24% , and grandfather or grandmother contributed to less than 1%. (Figure 38)

Figure 38: percentage distribution of the Family members' participation in home teaching for children at age 6-18 years



Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

Child work and school dropout

It should be noted that Jordan approved the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in May 1991, which states in Article 32 that “every child has the right to be protected from economic exploitation”. Jordan has also approved ILO Convention No. 138 In 1997, which established a minimum age of employment and the age of compulsory education, which must not be less than 15 years old, and prohibited the employment of children up to the age of 18 years in work (because of their nature or the circumstances that could result in) that is likely to risk their health, or risk their legal status. Jordan approved ILO Convention No. 182 in 2000 in order to urge the elimination of the worst forms of child work first, in preparation for the total elimination of child work. Since Jordan approved international conventions on child work, the Government, through the Ministry of Work and concerned parties, has adopted the issue of child work by monitoring the magnitude of the problem in Jordan and directing plans to take into account the impact of policies on the situation and the family need of child work. A number of initiatives were undertaken by the

Government in an effort to reduce this problem. A Child Work Unit was established in the Ministry of Labor in 1999. The National Council for Family Affairs worked on the National Framework for Action against Child Work and to get its endorsement by the Prime Minister. The responsibility of relevant institutions is to withdraw children from the work market and return them to school.

The Jordanian Work Law⁽⁴³⁾ and its adjustments No. 8 of 1996, in article 73, prohibit the employment of a juvenile who has not attained the age of 16 years in any form. In article 74, the juvenile who has not completed 18 years of age shall not be employed in dangerous, exhausting or harmful work. These acts were specified in the Minister of Work's decision on hazardous, burdensome or harmful work for juveniles for a year 2011 which included risk-taking business. These acts were identified in the decision of the Minister of Labor on hazardous, burdensome or hazardous work for juveniles for the year 2011, and in view of the importance of providing protection for working children, the Juveniles Act No. 32 of 2014⁽⁴⁴⁾ which expanded the categories of juveniles leading to establishing a new department at the Ministry of Social Development to fulfill the need and care and protection for such group of children.

As for the school dropout, defined as leaving school at any stage of the educational stages for any reason before the end of the educational stage, the Jordanian Constitution of 1952 in Article 20 stressed that education is compulsory. Article 10 / a b of the Education Act⁽⁴⁵⁾ No. 3 of 1994 requires that basic education for individuals from 6 to 16 years of age is compulsory and free in government schools. However, the mechanism of compulsory is not clear in the laws, the definition of school dropout is unclear, and the consequences for a mandatory violation are not specified. However, School dropout can be defined as the absence of students without an excuse or an unacceptable excuse from schools.

The current survey shows that 86% of school-age children attend school while 14% are out of school. Individuals who work either as paid or not paid at their families do not exceed 1% of all individuals. According to the survey, the dropout rate in males is more prevalent in households with children from 6 to 18 years of age 4%, while prevalence among females in the same age group was 1.5%. As for the size of the dropout among males, dropout rate of once a week was 1%, once to

(43) The Jordanian Work Law and its adjustment No. 8 of 1996.

(44) the Juveniles Act No. 32 of 2014

(45) Education Act No. 3 of 1994

three times a week was 0.2%. However, dropout rate among females once a week was 0.1%. It is important to bear in mind that the issue of dropout is a hidden issue in which family members may not know about it. National statistics⁽⁴⁶⁾ show that enrollment rates for the basic classes are 96.9% for males and 97.3% for females. The dropout rates are very low, negligible, less than 1%, females are 0.27% and males are 0.24%.

According to the survey, the reasons for the drop in families that suffer such an issue is most reported as schools do not communicate well with them about the dropout of their children 76%, educational strategies to teach curriculum by teachers do alienate students from school 55%, housing instability in one place 7%, and health-related reasons 10%, and 14% due to economic status of the family and early marriage.

Using statistical analysis chi-square, analysis showed that there is a statistically significant difference between dropout rate among male boys and the average household income. Households with 6 to 18 years of age are at the low- middle income category (500 to 750 dinars), have the highest rate of dropout rate 41%.

Higher Education

The results of the survey showed that 512 individuals enrolled in higher education institutions representing 8% of the total sample. This percentage is a sign of a significant decrease in the percentage of participants in higher education institutions compared to the previous report (2014) which was 21%. It was found that 83% of them are enrolled in a government university or college, 15% are enrolled in private universities and colleges, while 2% enrolled in vocational training centers. It is attributed to the lack of enrollment of individuals in universities and private colleges due to reasons, most notably the high costs of universities and private colleges 45%, the belief that the level of education in universities and government colleges is better than private one 24%, while 9% believed that governmental universities and colleges are more disciplined and controlled.

As for the educational level of individuals aged 16 years or above, the results of the field survey showed that the percentage of individuals who completed secondary

(46) Ministry of education. Statistical educational report for the year 2015/2016

school is the most representative 24%. The lowest percentages were represented by individuals with a PhD 0.2%, a high diploma 0.3%, vocational training 1%. The results support and agree with previous report although had different and lower percentages that vocational training was the lowest 0.3% and secondary school is the most frequent 41%.

As for who makes the decision of specialization (secondary, university, college, and postgraduate) for the male student, the majority of heads of household reported that the person himself makes the decision 49%, and this is similar for the female family member 48% (Table 16).

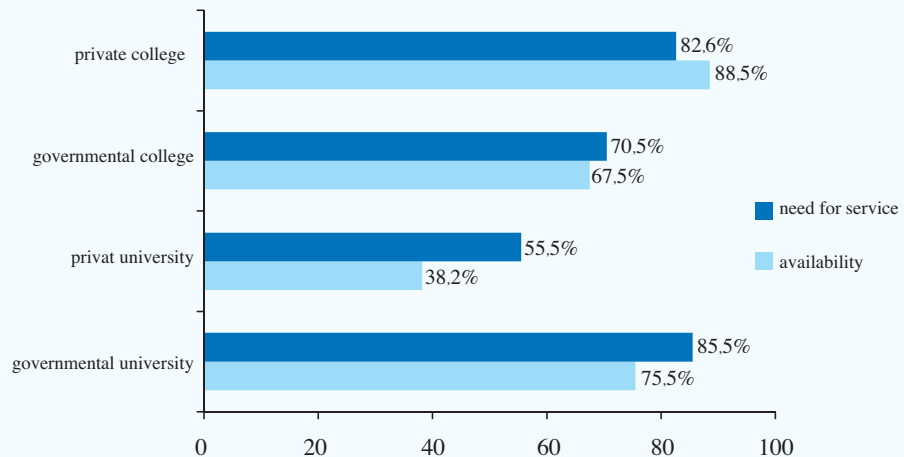
Table 16: percentage distribution of the Decision to choose specialization

Decision to choose specialization		%
The decision to choose specialization (high school, university, college, graduate) for male student.	Father	6.94
	Mother	3.52
	Father and mother together	22.60
	Sibling or one of them	3.65
	All family members	9.79
	Himself	48.59
	Refused to answer	4.90
The decision to choose specialization (high school, university, college, graduate studies) for female student.	Father	6.70
	Mother	2.43
	Father and mother together	23.36
	Sibling or one of them	3.88
	All family members	9.98
	herself	48.42
	Refused to answer	5.23

Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

According to the analysis, heads of household expressed their position on the availability of educational services at all levels. The most available services are government colleges (89%), government universities (76%) and private universities (38%). The largest gap between the need for and the availability of services is for private universities (the need is up to 56%. At same the level for governmental university (the need is 86%). However, the most notable result was that the need for the governmental college 83% was least needed although the availability of the governmental college is very low 89%. This means that families do not need them although there are not available (Figure 39).

Figure 39: Availability and need for education services



Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

As for the attitudes of families towards education, it is interesting to note that the percentage of neutral families and most positions or trends, meaning that they do not understand their position and did not specify it, we find that 60% of the families agree that education is economically feasible, 65% find that graduate graduates (MSc and PhD) are able to compete in the private sector job market in Jordan compared to 64% to compete in the labor market outside Jordan. While 60% of households agreed that university graduates are able to compete in the private sector labor market in Jordan which is higher ability to compete outside Jordan (54%). Only 49% of families find that current specialties are various and meet needs for labor market.

Violence in Educational settings

Regarding violence in schools and universities, the survey showed that 74% of the families sustain that violence occurs in schools and 79% in universities, although most families (59%) believe that violence is not prevalent in schools and 52% of them belief that violence is prevalent in universities.

Among families who belief that violence is prevalent at schools (29%), the most common types of violence were physical violence (74%), psychological violence (17%), while for those who belief that violence is prevalent in universities(33%), the most prevalent form physical violence (79%), and (11%) to psychological violence. Moreover, 46% of the families believe that teachers do not have the right to hit students, while 27% do not agree, and 24% do not have an opinion. This is a negative trend towards violent practices at school in which heads of household agree to have their children been hit (physical abused) by their teachers.

As for the actual participation in quarrels within universities or schools, the survey showed that 3% (59 families) had at least one its member participated in at least one quarrel in the school, and that 0.5% (12 families) at least one of its members participated in a quarrel at the university.

Regarding practices of violence towards children within the school, the cases were very few, as 9% of the children of the families were subjected to violence by the teacher or the director or any of the faculty members. The survey also found that 34% of them were physical abused and 44% were verbally abused. About 5% of the family members have been abused at school by school students. Of these cases, the greatest percentage was physical abuse (44%) and verbal abuse (33%) and extortion (13%). Moreover, 3% of families reported that one it members has been subjected to violence at school by one of the staff of the school as guardian and accountant, and 2% were subjected to violence at school by a person from outside the school (table 17).

Table 17: percentage distribution of the Violence against family members at schools settings

Perpetrator		%	Type of violence	%
A member of school team	Yes	8.7	physical	34.1
	No	89.1	Verbal	44.2
	Refused to answer	1.0	Financial	8.3
	I do not know	1.2	Sexual	1.2
			Psychological	12.1
Students at school	Yes	5.0	physical	43.9
	No	92.0	Verbal	32.7
	Refused to answer	1.3	Financial	12.8
	I do not know	1.7	Sexual	1.8
			Psychological	8.7
School staff	Yeah	3.1	physical	9.7
	No	94.8	Verbal	55.1
	Refused to answer	1.5	Financial	16.8
	I do not know	0.7	Sexual	18.3
Person outside the school	Yes	1.7	physical	29.3
	No	95.1	Verbal	62.1
	Refused to answer	1.7	Financial	3.6
	I do not know	1.5	Sexual	5.0

Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

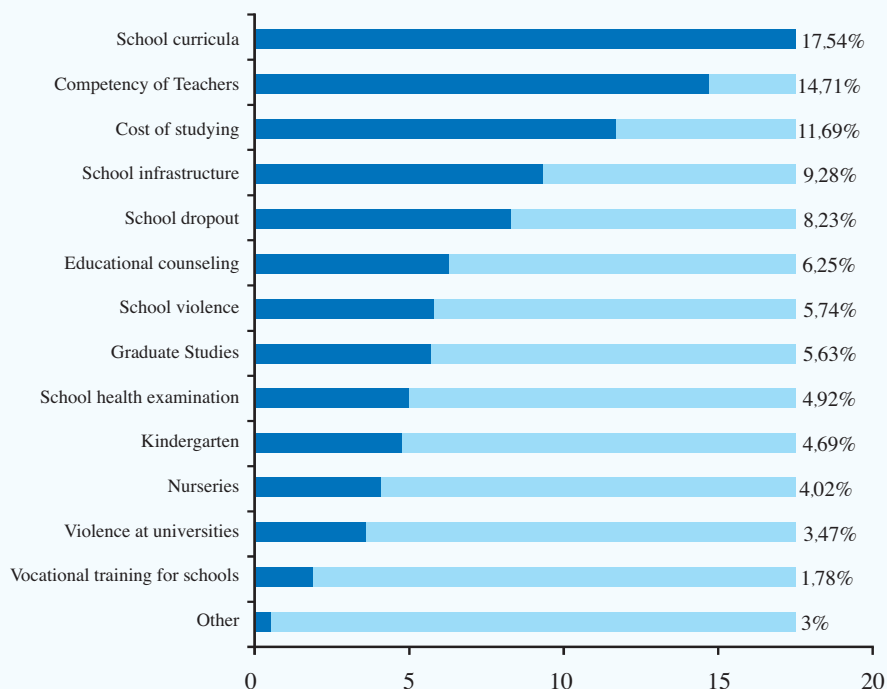
The survey also showed that family resorts to, if any of their members was a victim of violence at schools, the head of the school or one of the educational staff as the most frequent ones (sometimes always, 77%). Then school counselor (69%). The least one to report to (24%) was the religious man (clergy) and head of the neighborhood (24%) in case one of the family members has been abused at school. The survey also showed that 36% do not resort to anyone

With regard to the sense of security for family members, from the point of view of the head of the household, the survey generally showed a negative perception of this matter. About 52% were feeling safe on their male members at school, compared to 53% for their female members. While 48% of the families were feeling safe on their male members at universities compared to 47% for female members.

Priorities of education issues

Regarding priorities of issues related to education, the analysis showed that heads of households have reported that the most important priority is school curricula (18%), followed by competency of teachers at schools (15%) and cost of schooling such as supplies and transportation etc. (12%). While the lowest priorities were in the opinion of family members for vocational training (1%) and violence in universities (4%) (Figure 40).

Figure 40: percentage distribution of the Priorities of issues related to education



Source: NCFA. Family survey 2017

Axis Six

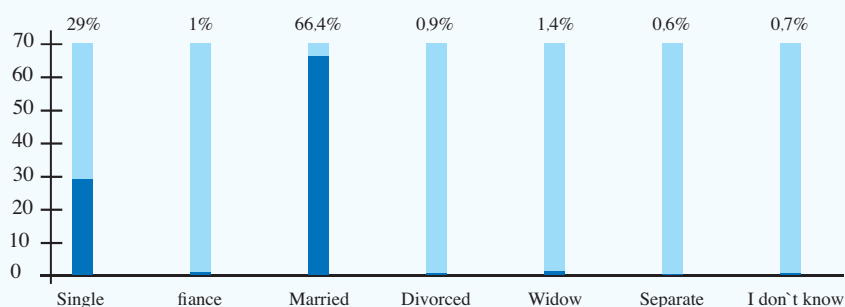
FAMILY RELATIONS

The relationship is the state of connectedness and interaction between individuals, which is affected by their interpersonal communication with each other. Individuals within the family are also involved in a relationship that is defined through their interpersonal interactions patterns with each other. Therefore, the family structure relays on the principles of cohesiveness, cooperation, good morals and avoiding social conflicts and violence within the family and in the society. The family should be built on a solid foundation that characterized by unity, understanding and affections among family members. This chapter presents the results of the NCFA survey regarding family characteristics, patterns of marriage, and family trends and attitudes toward family issues such as the extended family, the elderly and violence. In addition, priorities related to family issues are also addressed.

Marital Status

Regarding the marital status of family members at the age of 16 and above, the results of the Jordanian household survey conducted in 2017 revealed that the majority of them were married 66% while widowed women count for 1% (Figure 41).

Figure 41: percentage distribution of Households Marital Status at Age 16 years or older



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

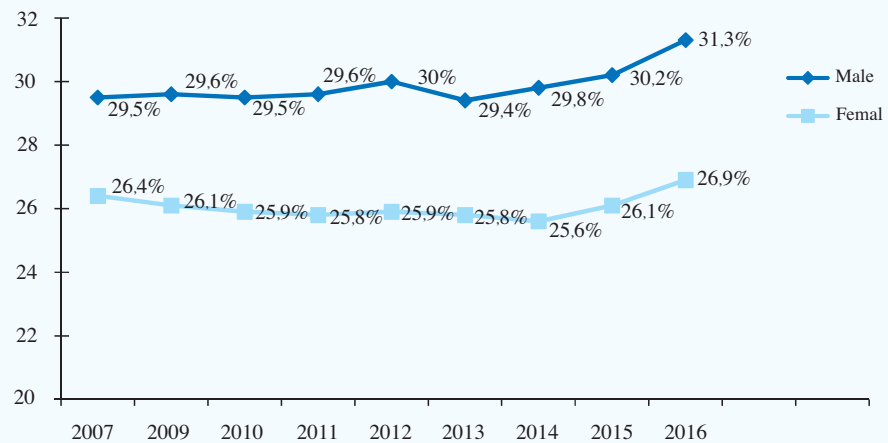
Marital status

As for the family trends regarding marriage and their attitudes towards the appropriate age of marriage for their male and female members, the NCFA survey (2017) results showed that the average marital age for females was 22 years and for male marriage was 27 years. These figures are very close with the opinion of family members who were over 18 years who indicated that the average age of marriage for females is 23 years and for males is 27 years old showing no significant difference. Compared to the previous NCFA results in 2014, we find that families tend to prefer a younger age for the marriage of their daughters where there is a decline by four years (26 years in 2014 compared to 22 years in 2017), while the preferred age for male marriages remain the same (27 years). The survey also showed that the average age of wives at the time of marriage was 21.29 and the average age of married couples at the time of marriage was 26.23.

Using ANOVA analysis, a statistically significant difference was found between the mean age of the male marriage and the family pattern. The highest mean age for male marriage (43 years) was found between families who have one or more daughters with or without a father and a mother. While, the lowest average age for male marriage (27 years) was found in a household of extended family pattern. There was also a statistically significant difference between the average ages of female marriage according to the sample and between the patterns of family. The lowest average age for female marriage according to the sample was in a family of one or more wives and their children with an average of 22. The results also showed that there was a statistically significant difference between the mean appropriate age for marriage and the family income. The highest average appropriate age for male marriage was among families with an income equals or less than 366 JD, with an average of 30, while the lowest was within the family of income category of 400 to 500 dinars, with an average of 27. Comparatively, there was also a statistically significant difference between the average appropriate ages of female marriages with the family income. The highest appropriate average age for female marriage was in a family of the income category of 1000 to 1250 JD, with an average of 26, while, the lowest was in the income category of 400 to 500 JD, with an average of 22.

According to the date of marriage, the survey found that 25 % of the households were formed in the year 1987 or earlier (at least 30 years), while 50 % of the households were formed in 1997 or earlier (at least 20 years) and 75 % in 2007 or earlier (at least 10 years). According to national statistics, the majority (87%) of the Jordanian married population were married at the age of 15-29 years. The data also showed a decline in the percentage of Jordanians who marry for the first time at the age of 30-43 years (8.2%)⁽⁴⁷⁾. (Figure 42).

Figure 42: Average age of marriage (2008-2016).



Source: Department of Statistics, Population and Housing Census Report 2016.

In regard to the households' attitudes towards the importance of family member's marriage, The current survey (2017) found that 36% of the households reported that daughters' marriages is considered one of the most important family project, compared to 39% for sons' marriages. Of the families, 31% do not accept that their sons marry a non-Jordanian woman, while 43% did not accept that for their daughters. It was also found that 63% of the families acknowledged that females have the free will to choose her spouse compared to 69% for their males members (sons).

(47) Department of Statistics: Marital Status, Population and Housing Census, 2015.

The results indicated that sharing decision between family members is mostly used regarding the decisions related to the marriage of one family member whether that member is male or female. Regarding the decision of marriage for female family members, 28% of households adopt the sharing decision between family, and the same percentage (28%) for both the father and the mother. While 25% of the households reported that the daughter herself takes the decision of her marriage without interference from the family. However, the decision of marriage for male family members, 29% of the families the decision was taken by both the father and the mother, while 28% of the households leave the decision for the son himself. It is clear that the parents is still having the main role in the decision for the marriage of their family members for both the females and the males. The results indicated that the percentages of shared decision between all family members with the son or daughter who will get marry are still low, since the percentages are still limited to 28% for female marriages and 27% for male marriages.

Polygamy

In this report, polygamy is the family where husbands have more than one wife and their children. Polygamous marriage is common in the Islamic countries that allow polygamy by Islamic laws. However, the phenomenon of polygamy is relatively rare in the Jordanian society. The results of the NCFA survey (2017) showed that only 0.2% of the families are Polygamy. According to the national statistics (2016)⁽⁴⁸⁾, 7.7% of marriages are repeated 2016 compared to other types of marriages which constituted about 30079 (7.6% of all marriages) marriages from the 2012 to 2016. The national statistics⁽⁴⁹⁾ also indicated that the percentage of polygamy varies according to the governorates of the Kingdom, with the highest percentage in Almafraq (9.1%), followed by Maa'n Governorate (8.4%), and Alzarka (7.8%). However, the lowest percentage was in Amman (4.2%), and Ajloun (6.2%).

Endogamy

Endogamy is a marriage within one's own relatives. This type of marriages is common in many Arab countries including Jordan. The current NCFA survey (2017) showed that 31% of Jordanian families do not prefer marriages to relatives which indicate a noticeable decline in the preference of these marriages from the previous

(48) Supreme Judge Department. Annual statistics report. 2016

(49) Department of Statistics. Statistical Year book. 2015

NCFA survey in 2014 where 42% of the families prefer endogamy. On the other hand, the results of this study showed that only 6% of the interviewed families always prefer endogamy. According to the Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS)⁽⁵⁰⁾ in 2012 by the Department of Statistics, 35% of all marriages were consanguineous in Jordan. There has been a declining trend in consanguinity in the country, with the rate decreasing from a level of 57% in 1990. Most consanguineous marriage in 2012 were first cousin marriages, constituting 23% of all marriages and 66% of all consanguineous marriages.

Secret Marriage

The Secret marriage is one of the problems that cause face the Jordanian family and took its place in the various media and drama of all kinds. The NCFA survey (2017) showed that families have negative attitude toward secret marriage; 78% of the families do not accept secret marriage to one of their members, and 78% of them do not accept a friendship with family of such type. This is also consistent with the views of individuals aged 18 years and over, with 72% of individuals disagreeing with secret marriage, 64% had negative perception, and 71% disagreeing to make a friendship with these families. In comparison with the NCFA survey in 2014, the results of the 2014 survey indicated that 3.0% of the respondents of Jordanian families know at least one case of secret marriage, (n=143).

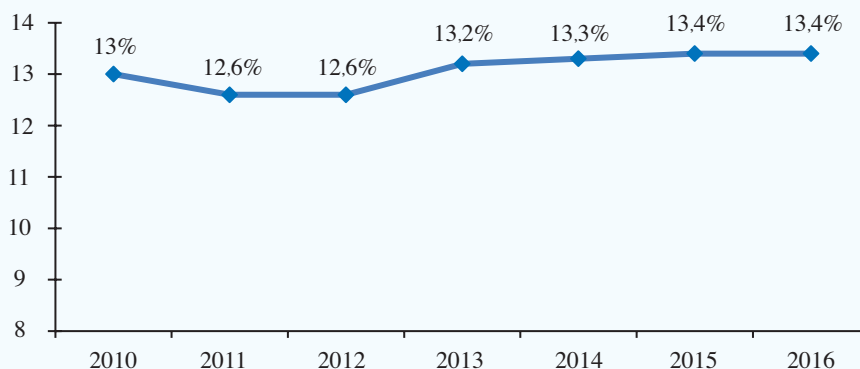
Minors' marriage (child marriage)

A minor's marriage is the marriage before the age of 18. The vast majority of early marriages every year have involved girls. According to the national statistics for the year 2016⁽⁵¹⁾ indicated that 13.4% of all marriages in Jordan are for females under the age of 18 years, compared to the percentage in 2012 which was 12.6%. (Figure 43)

(50) Department of Statistics, Population and Family Health Survey in Jordan, 2012.

(51) Supreme Judge Department. Annual statistics report. 2016

Figure 43:percentage distribution of Jordanian females married at age 18 for the yeare 2010-2016.



Source: Supreme Judge Department Annual Report 2016.

According to the opinions of family heads in the NCFA survey (2017), 13.5% of school dropouts, attributed the cause of school dropout to early marriages, and 56% of the families consider early marriage of males to be negative, while 57% of the families believe that early marriage has negative effects on females. This is also consistent with the view of family members over the age of 18 who considered that early marriage had negative effects on males by (56%) and females by (57%).

According to Article 5 of the Temporary Personal Status Law No. 36 of 2010⁽⁵²⁾, marriage eligibility requires that the fiancé and fiancée be reasonable and that each of them has completed 18 years of age. However, the judge may authorize the marriage of a person who has not attained this age if he/she has completed the age of fifteen years. In such a marriage, an interest shall be established by virtue of instructions (2017) issued by the Supreme Justice for this purpose.

The Supreme of Justice Judge issued the instruction for granting the permission of marriage for individuals who completed the age of fifteenth year and did not complete 18 years 2017⁽⁵³⁾, which significantly restricted the permission to certain conditions to reduce the rates of minors' marriages. Among these conditions are: Dowry or bridal gift :”mahr” or equivalent mahr, passing marriage eligibility and equivalent course for those who are about to marry conducted by marital counseling and moderating office, the approval of child marriage department, and

(52) Temporary Personal Status Law No. 36 of 2010

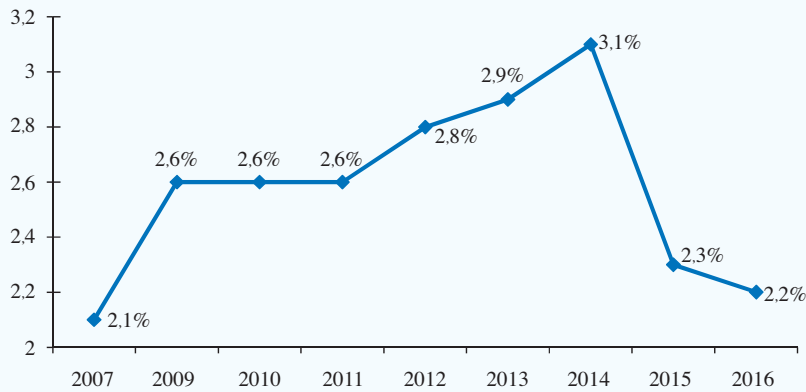
(53) Instructions to grant permission to marry for those completed 15 solar years and did not complete 18 solar years for the year 2017

other conditions that maintain rights and truthfulness of marriage such as being a non-married husband, marriage should not be a reason to dropout school, financial capability, and the age difference between husband and wife should not exceed 15 years, and having the judge ensures the approval of both parties and secure the truthfulness and financial eligibility of marriage (mahr, housing, marital expenses). It is worth noting that the number of early marriages has increased significantly since the beginning of the Syrian refugee influx, where the majority of refugees are children, which requires protection

Divorce

Marriage is the first step in building a family. It is a bilateral and reciprocal relationship between two, reflecting the deepest forms of interaction and human communication. It is also one of the decisions that concern young people in all human societies, as a means to achieve satisfaction, psychological and social wellbeing. On the contrary, divorce, the most Divorce, which is the most hated Halal to God and the last solution in cases where the difference between the spouses intensifies the dispute so that the marital life is impossible to continue and cannot be reformed. According to the Supreme Judge Department's statistics, there was 6637 cases of divorce in the year 2016 the Retroactive Divorce 11.4%, Mainor divorce before entering 61.7%, divorce of minor evidence after entry 25.7% and a great divorce 1.2% where 28% of Findings from the current NCFA survey (2017) showed that that 11,4% of families consider divorce to be one of the most important issues of priority that affects all family members. Figure 44 shows the total registered divorces for the years 2007-2016 as reported by the Department of statistics in 2016.

Figure 44: Divorce Rates (Per 1,000 Population) for the Years (2007-2016).



Source: Department of Statistics, Annual Report 2016.

Family Conflicts

Family conflicts are the conflicts that arise within a family. Most of the time the conflicts are ordinary and transient, however, some conflicts are serious intolerable and may disturb family life that affects the relationships between the wife and the husband, or between the parents and their offspring. According to the current NCFA survey (2017), it was found that 10% of the families always have marital conflicts and 45% of families sometimes have marital conflicts. However, 19% of the families always have conflicts between parents and their children and 2% never have any conflicts between parents and their children, and the majority of families have a little conflict between parents and their children (40%). Moreover, the results revealed that 48% of the parents use negotiation a little to resolve marital conflict, compared with 48% of parents use negotiation to resolve marital conflict (always and sometimes). About 48% of parents negotiate the family problems with their offspring. Also, 22% of parents always spend enough time with their children, compared to 55% of mothers (Table 18).

Table 18: percentage distribution of the Households' Attitudes towards Family Conflicts and Resolution

Issues related to Family conflict	Never %	A little %	Sometimes %	Often %	Always %
Marital conflicts	2.4	45.1	23.9	19.1	09.5
Conflicts between parents and children	2.1	40.1	24.3	14,5	19.0
Parents use negotiation to resolve conflict	11.9	16.8	23.4	22.3	25.6
Parents and children use negotiation to resolve conflict	10.0	12.9	28.9	21.8	26.4
Father spends enough time with family members.	11.9	16.2	23.6	27.2	22.1
Mother spends enough time with family members.	4.8	8.8	13.3	17.9	55.2

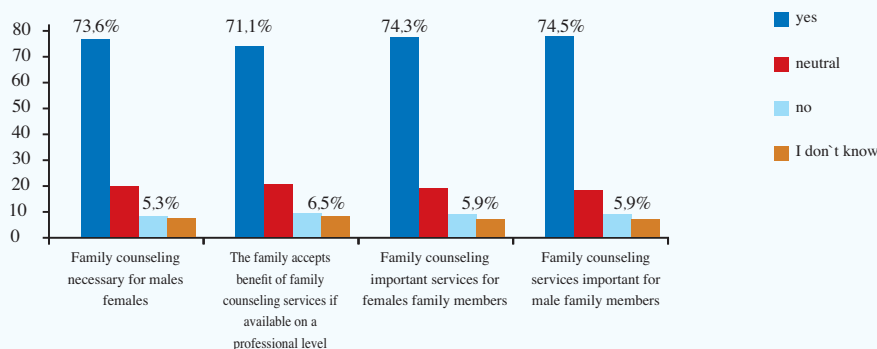
Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey/National Council For Family Affairs (2017).

Family Counseling Services

Family counseling is a type of counseling whereby the partners (husband and wife) and other family members work with professional individuals to achieve family stability. Family counseling services include, pre-marriage counseling, couples counseling and family therapy. According to the NCFA survey (2017), the results showed that 100% of the families know about the family counseling services, however, 35 % (between Sometimes 23% , Often 4.1% and always 8%) of the families have never received family counseling to any member in the family.

In regard to heads of household's perspectives about marriage counseling, the results showed that 74% of them confirmed that marriage counseling is necessary for females before marriage and 75% confirmed that it is also necessary for males before marriage. It was also found that 71% of the households would accept family counseling services if they were of an excellent professional level. However, only 6% of the families indicated that one of their members has received family guidance (Figure 45). Compared to the previous survey (2014), the percentages are very similar with slight changes of trends, either decreasing or increasing.

Figure 45: Family Perceptive about Family Counseling Services.



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

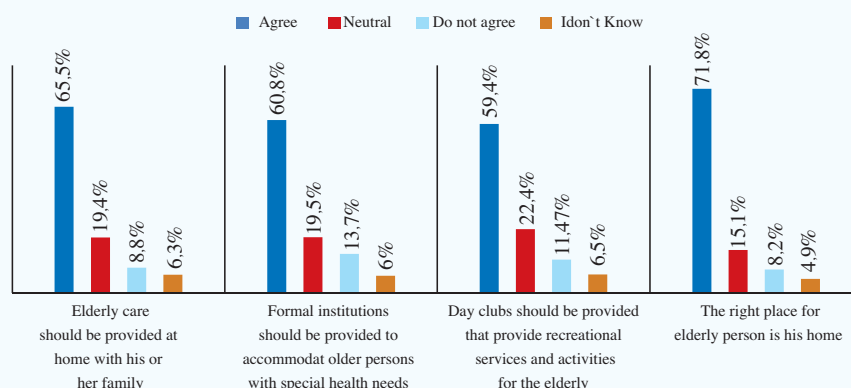
Elderly Population

The national statics indicated that older people aged 65+ for the year 2016 accounted for 3.7%, which has not been changed for ten years. It is expected that this number will increase over the next two decades due to the changes in population structure and life expectancy. The NCFA survey (2017) indicated that 6% of Jordanians are among the category of older persons. The majority of respondents in this survey confirmed that the presence of a senior person in the family is necessary for rearing children by 52% compared to 78% of the Jordanian families in 2014, which indicates a decline in the positive attitudes toward elderly people. In regard to households' attitudes toward alternative family for the care of elderly, the results showed that 48% of households do not accept the idea of taking care of an elderly who is not bound with their family by any relationship.

As for the care of the elderly, 66% of the heads of the house reported that care should be given to elderly people at home with their families, 72% considered that the proper place for the elderly should be their homes, and 61% confirmed that official institutions should be provided to accommodate the elderly with special needs. In addition, 59% of the respondents agreed with the idea of providing day clubs for the elderly, while 43% of the households reported that their old family members benefited from day care services. It was also found that 56% had knowledge about

free health insurance for the elderly (Figure 46). The results also showed that family member (age 18 and above) holds similar opinions regarding the care of elderly people. Also these results are similar to the previous NCFA survey results in 2014.

Figure 46: The Households Attitudes toward the Elderly.



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

The National Council for Family Affairs has prepared a Jordanian National Strategy for Older Persons for the years 2018 -2022, aimed at upgrading the services provided to this group. The strategy was based on the religious, Arab and human values of respect, affection, generosity and intergenerational solidarity. It included plans and reports within a vision that guaranteed them a decent life and active participation, through providing guarantees to enable older persons to enjoy their full rights without discrimination⁽⁵⁴⁾.

Extended family

The relationship between the nuclear family and the extended family of parents, grandparents, cousins, aunts and elderly family members who carry the same family name must be studied with importance as the proportion of extended families within a household increases and the proportion of nuclear families increases. Participation with the extended family has positive advantages such as a sense of security and belonging and the provision social support in times of crises. Further the presence of the Diwan and tribal family gatherings reflect the depth of the relations with the

(54) National Council for Family Affairs, National Strategy for Older Persons, 2018-2022

extended families. This relationship should be studied in depth, however, the current report highlighted a number of issues related to the extended family.

The results of the current NCFA survey (2017) indicated that less than 2% of Jordanian households are extended families. In addition, 49% of the households indicated that the extended family is considered an additional financial burden and it interferes with the family life by 45%. However, 41% of the family reported that the extended family did not interfere with the family life. Also, 42% of interviewed family members who were aged 18 and above agreed that the extended family was an economic burden. On the other hand, 49% of the households indicated that the extended family does not provide financial support, 38% of the households indicated that the extended family does not provide moral and sense of safety and security as support, and 46% does not provide support by helping in rearing the children. (Table 19)

Table 19: Households' Attitudes toward the Extended Family.

The Issue	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
The extended family provides financial support to the family	5.3	6.6	17.7	21.8	48.6
The extended family provides emotional support and sense of security the family	7.0	11.3	20.6	23.0	38.0
The extended family helps in rearing children's of the family	5.9	7.8	19.6	21.0	45.7

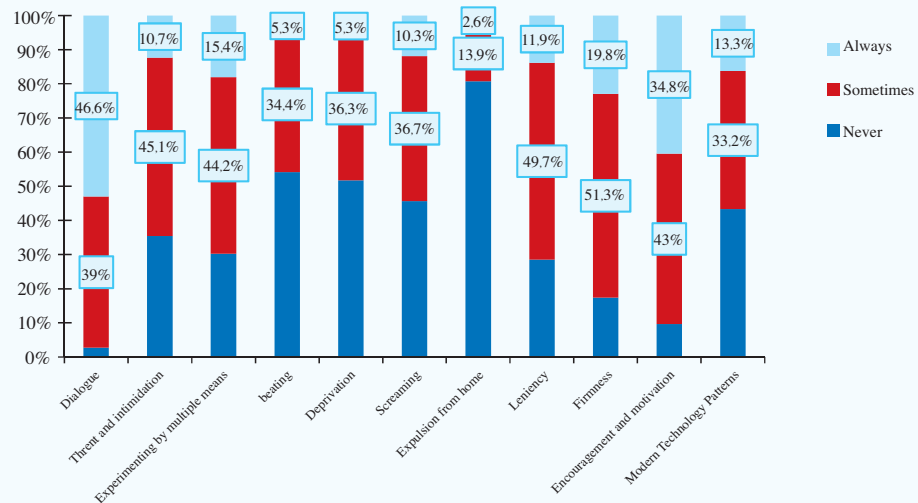
Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Methods of child education (raising and rearing children)

The methods of child education (raising and rearing) rearing represent the standard strategies used by parents in raising their children. The quality of the rearing pattern can be more important than the amount of time the parents spends with their children. These patterns of are a representation of how parents respond to and interact with their children. According to the NCFA survey (2017), the families

follow several methods of rearing their children, the most frequent one (86%) was the use of dialogue (47% always and 39% sometimes) then the encouragement and motivation then firmness. While, the method of expulsion from home was the least prevalent in the sample by 17% (3% always and 14% sometimes) (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Methods of Raising Children in the Family



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Domestic Violence

The survey NCFA (2017) indicated that a low prevalence of violence within the family (5%), and after analysis of the data for the families who answered yes to presence of violence at home, it was found that in 60% of these families, the head of the family was exposed to violence in his youth. The most common type of violence within the family was the physical abuse (54%). Similarly, the most common type of violence against the head of the household was also the physical abuse (62%).

In terms of the family attitudes toward domestic violence, 16% of the households belief that domestic violence is prevalent.

The NCFA survey (2017) revealed that households still consider family violence a personal matter, with 40% of households indicating that domestic violence is a personal issue and family should not share this issue with official and governmental institutions, however, 31% of the households have opposite views toward this matter. 42% of households indicated that parents have the right to assault their children for disciplinary purposes, and the level of awareness is still low among families with respect to family protection laws; only 57% of the families believe that the law punishes committers of violence within family members. On the other hand, 64% of households believe that the enforcement of punishment to those who commit violence within the family is necessary. In addition, 46% of the households believe that teachers have the right to assault students, and 28% of the households are afraid to report to the General Security in the event of a crime or misdemeanor (Table 20).

Table 20: percentage distribution of Family Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

Item	Agree %	Neutral %	Do not Agree %	I do not know %
Domestic violence is personal issue and the family should not use officials and governmental institutions services	40.1	22.9	31.2	05.8
Families are concerned of reporting violence to police	27.6	23.1	44.6	04.8
Parents have the right to assault their children for discipline purposes	42.1	26.9	27.7	03,3
Teacher has the right to assault their students	26.7	23.8	45.6	04.0
Law punishes people who commit domestic violence	56.9	21.7	12.9	08.6
Enforcing law is needed for those who commit domestic violence	63.9	20.5	10.8	04.8

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

In the case of domestic violence, the parties that the family asks for their help in case of domestic violence as it shows in NCFA Survey (2017) were: 38% (32% sometimes and 6% always) of the families ask for help from the relatives of the husband, and 18% (14% sometimes and 4% always) from the relatives of the wife. However, most of the families do not wish to resort to the court (79%) or to the police department (83%) in cases of Domestic violence (table 21).

In this context, the Jordanian legislator addressed the issue of domestic violence under the Protection from Family Violence Law No. 15 in the year 2017⁽⁵⁵⁾. According to this law, the directorate of family protection is committed to respond to matters related to domestic violence. In addition, the family protection directorate is obliged to settle disputes related to cases of domestic violence with criminal acts under certain conditions of the law. In addition to the previous law on protection against domestic violence, a system, entitled “System of the National Team number 33” for the year 2016⁽⁵⁶⁾, was also established to protect the family from violence. This team is important because it contains members from different locations in the country, thus, it is a comprehensive team. Therefore, it must be emphasized that the team should meet periodically as stated in the system to address issues related to the protection of the family from violence.

Table 21: The Entities Where Families Resort in case of Domestic Violence

The Entities	Never	Sometimes	Always	Refused to answer
Husband’s relatives	53.17	31.51	5.91	9.41
Wives’ relatives	78.77	13.78	3.94	3.51
The court	78.77	9.85	1.97	9.41
The police	82.71	9.85	3.94	3.50
Head of the tribe	82.71	9.85	3.94	3.50
Head of the family	64.98	23.63	1.97	9.42
Religious advisor	80.74	11.82	1.97	5.47
No one	49.23	31.51	11.82	7.44

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

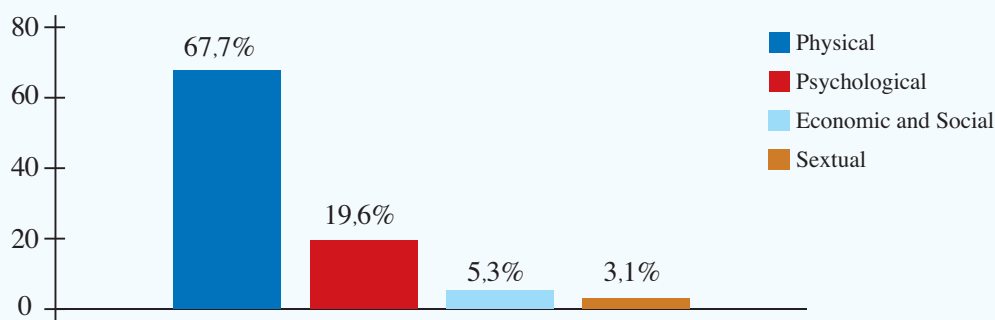
(55) Protection from Family Violence Law No. 15 in the year 2017 published on page 3345 of the Newspaper Official No. 5460 dated 16/5/2017.

(56) The National taskforce for the Protection of Family from Violence No. 33 of 2016 - published on page 1487 of the Official Gazette No. 5387 dated 16/3/2016.

Community violence

As for type of violence, if present, and according to the NCFA survey (2017), most of the heads of the household (73%) believe that community violence is not prevalent in the neighborhood where they live. The survey also showed that the most common type of community violence is physical violence (68%) inside the neighborhood where the family lives. Sexual violence is the least common type (3%) (Figure 48).

Figure 48: Violence in the neighborhood where the family lives.

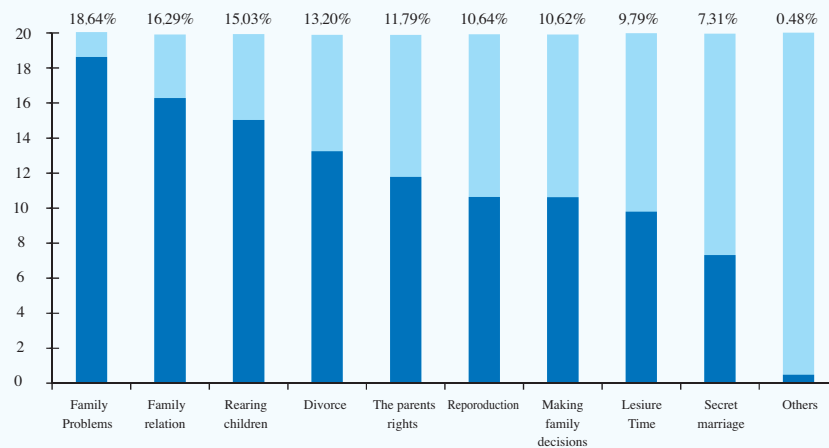


Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Family Relationships priorities

The NCFA survey (2017) results showed that the family heads are more interested and more aware of family priorities. At the same time, family problems (19%), then family relations (16%), and then rearing of children (15%) were at the top of the list. Divorce, rights of spouses, family decisions, and leisure time priorities were prevalent among sample in close proportions (about 10%) (Figure 49). This shows that this aspect from the perspective of heads of the households is of special interest to Jordanian families, because it includes many aspects that are closely related to the family stability. (Figure 49)

Figure 49: Family Relationships priorities.



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Axis – VII

Participation in Public Life

The concept of development has evolved and expanded in the past two decades, becoming more comprehensive, which is what is called then “human development”. The concept refers to broadening the range of options available to individuals from income, employment, education, health, living in a safe environment, to opportunities for participation in decisions within society, entertainment, and economic and political freedoms⁽⁵⁷⁾. Expanding the scope of options must be linked to two basic conditions: equity and sustainable development⁽⁵⁸⁾. In this section, the survey reviewed all aspects of participation of family members in public life this has included topic related to social networking, using Internet networks, networking, the issue of participation in political life such as membership in political parties and elections, participation in civil society institutions, volunteering and dealing with the issue of favoritism, and community violence. All belief a perspectives of related to these issue and how important have also been addressed.

Internet and social networking

With the development of technology and the invention of a telephone that connects distant sites and distant people together, it became much easier to communicate, but this method of communication gradually replaces visits and personal presence. The series of huge technological developments continued until the use of the internet in communication. This method became widespread, not only by voice, but also by the ability to view pictures and videos and follow personal details. With all these privileges and benefits of social networking sites, there were evidence that people may have used some in a wrong way and wrongly reflected on the user. Some became addict on using such networks. Moreover, some of these sites may lead to lack of privacy in the working life wasting people’s time through flipping pages without purposeless which may distract people for doing their jobs and study. Obviously, this leads to isolation of people and exposure to mental illnesses.

The survey showed that 50% of Jordanian households own a computer and a tablet, and 46% have a home Internet service. Most of them (75%) reported having Internet access through telephone networks. The average household expenditure in

(57) United Nations Development Program Human Development Report 1997

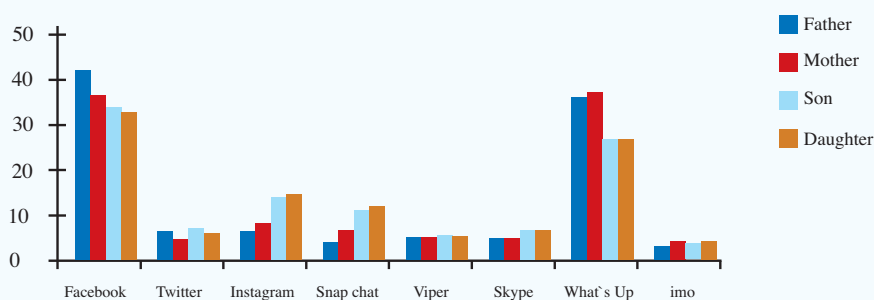
(58) United Nations Development Program Human Development Report 1997

dinars on internet and communication services was JD 19.84. The survey also showed that 3% of households believe that Internet services are a priority for households, while 20% of Jordanian households indicated that the availability of the Internet is a priority for their families.

Regarding membership in social media, the survey showed that mothers were the most users (43%) followed by parents (41%). While the lowest percentage of daughters (18%), followed by sons (29%). The survey also showed that that male and female children are the most commonly used social networks of the average number of hours per day (5 hrs.), while fathers and mothers were the least user of social networks (3 hrs.) The use of home communication is the most common among family members (mothers, 97%; girls, 97%; parents 96%; children 96%). These figures are alarming showing that family members spend long time on social networks daily.

The survey also found that Facebook is the most widely used family by 41% (fathers), 36% (mothers), 33% (sons), and then daughters (32%), then, WhatsApp, While Imo Was the Least used by individuals the family. Compared to the previous survey (2014), the survey shows that sons are the most users (34%), then daughters, (25%) and then fathers (20%) and finally mothers (18%). The comparison shows a shift in the family, where mothers became the most widely user of social networking sites. (figure 50)

Figure 50: percentage distribution of the types of social media used by family members

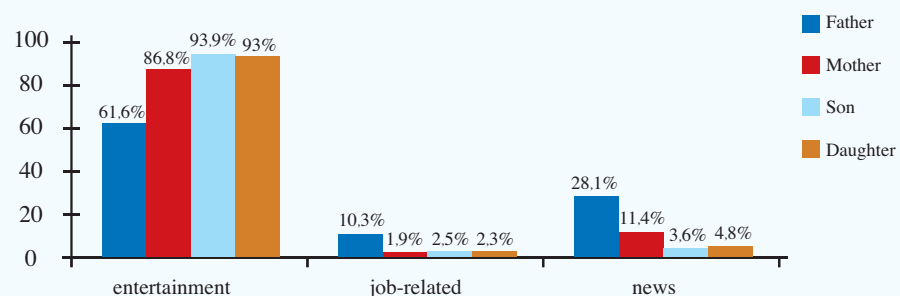


Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

The statistical analysis (chi-square) showed that there is a statistically significant difference between family members' use of social networks and family type. Fathers of a nuclear family (family of husband, wife, and children) are the most commonly used social networking networks by 83%. It was also found that the sons in the same households are the most commonly users of social networks by 93% and that the daughters in the same households are the most commonly users of social networks by 89%. Moreover, mothers of the same family type mentioned above are most commonly users of social networks by 81%. The statistical analysis has also showed that there is a statistically significant difference between the father's use of social networks and average household income. It was found that fathers of a low income family (less than 366 JD) are the most commonly users of social networking network by 23%. There were also significant difference between the mother's use of social networks and average family income. The mother in the household is from the low middle income group (500-750 dinars) are the most commonly users of social networks by 22%. As for the relationship between the use of the Internet by the children (male and female) and between the average household income, the survey showed that daughters of households with the lowest income (less than 366 dinars) are the most commonly users of social networks by 24% , while sons were little lower (23%).

According to the results of the study Entertainment was the most common reason among the family members for using social networking sites (62% fathers), 87% (mother), 94 (sons), and then daughters (93%). However, for professional (job-related) purposes were the least (figure51)

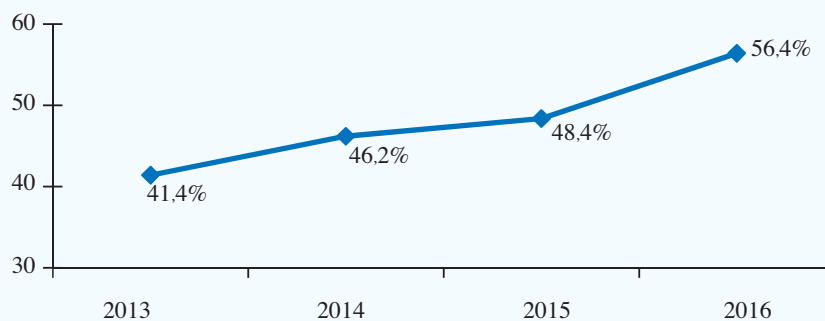
Figure 51: Use of internet and social media (networks)



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

In order to identify the impact of the Internet on family relationships, the survey found that 70% of families believe that using Internet and social networks reduced the time spent by family members together, and 67% believe that the Internet and social networks have become a partner to family in raising children. However, according to official statistics⁽⁵⁹⁾, there are about 5.53 million users in 2016, compared to 5.3 million in 2013. The use of the Internet in Jordan increased from 41.4% in 2013 to 56.4% in 2016 (Figure 52).

Figure 52: Internet use in Jordan from year 2013-2016



Source: Telecommunications Regulatory Commission. 2016. Annual Report

The causal analysis groups, which were held at the NCFA included a group of experts in the field of telecommunication and networking, concluded that the main reasons for the impact of the Internet on family relationships are the excessive increase in using Internet, taking the privilege of low cost of internet services due to increased competition between service providers. Also another reason is that family members, especially children, may blindly imitate societal models, and availability of smart phones that facilitated and increased the use of the Internet. In light of the imbalance between the moral and social norms with lack of awareness about advantages of telecommunication means, negative consequences are expected to outweigh positive ones.

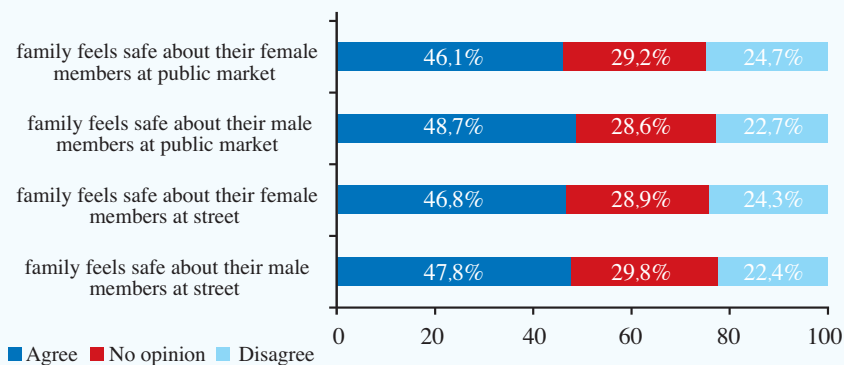
(59) Telecommunications Regulatory Commission. 2016. Annual Report. Amman - Jordan

To control and manage internet and telecommunication use in Jordan, several laws have been enacted. The most important of which is directly related to the family, namely the Electronic Crimes Law⁽⁶⁰⁾. This law punishes every person who commits an act punishable by any applicable legislation through the use of the Internet, a website or an information system Whether this person is an actor or a partner or an interlocutor or instigator of penalties commensurate with the acts and also it must be noted that this law is currently in the stage of the amendment to fit with the tremendous developments in the use of technology and means of communication of all kinds.

Feeling safe

Regarding family perception about how safe they feel about their members, the analysis showed that almost 45% of the heads of the household expressed that they feel safe about male and female members at street and markets. Nevertheless, about 25% of them expressed that they do not feel safe about their male and female members at street and markets indicating that another 30% are not sure about their positions (figure 53).

Figure 53: Percentage Distribution of the Family perception about how safe they feel about their members



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

The situation analysis groups held in the National Council for Family Affairs

(60) Electronic Crimes Law No. 27 of 2015 - published on page 5631 of the Official Gazette No. 5343 dated 1/6/2015

(2017) of a group of experts in the field of specialization that the main reasons for the low rate of feeling in the society are due to the following main reasons related to economic conditions and the decline in the moral system of members at society. in addition, the experts have also asserted that other reasons are related to absence of religious and legal reference, weak supervision role of parents in and out of the home, and the negative use of social media that intrude privacy and facilitate the exploitation of children. The underlying causes are the loss of constructive dialogue between the members of the same family, the lack of trust between the children and the parents, and the uncontrolled imitation of customs and traditions of other irrelevant culture. The root causes are the impact of the family on the residential environment of the family, which has become heterogeneous, the child marriage, prevalence of drugs, and child labor

Participation in civil society organizations

Civil society is the sum total of political, social, economic and cultural institutions that operate in their various fields independently of the authority of States to achieve various purposes. These purposes include political purposes such as participation in decision-making at the national level such as political parties other purposes include participation in professional and vocational unions that aim at defending the economic interests of union members. Also purposes include promoting cultural awareness in accordance with the attitudes of the members of each society to contribute to social action for development. Thus, the most prominent examples of civil society organizations are: political parties, professional unions, vocational unions, social and cultural associations, youth and sports clubs and chambers of industry and commerce⁽⁶¹⁾. The civil society in Jordan consists of 4771 organizations divided into 19 categories of civil organizations including associations, unions, parties, clubs, family associations, employers' organizations, chambers of commerce, industry and non-profit companies⁽⁶²⁾. The survey showed that participation in civil society organizations from youth associations or centers was slightly higher among males (12%) (Rarely, little, and always; the highest was rarely with 5.2% and lowest was always with 0.9%) compared to females 9%. The survey also showed that the majority of families do not allow wives or daughters to join associations by 51%.

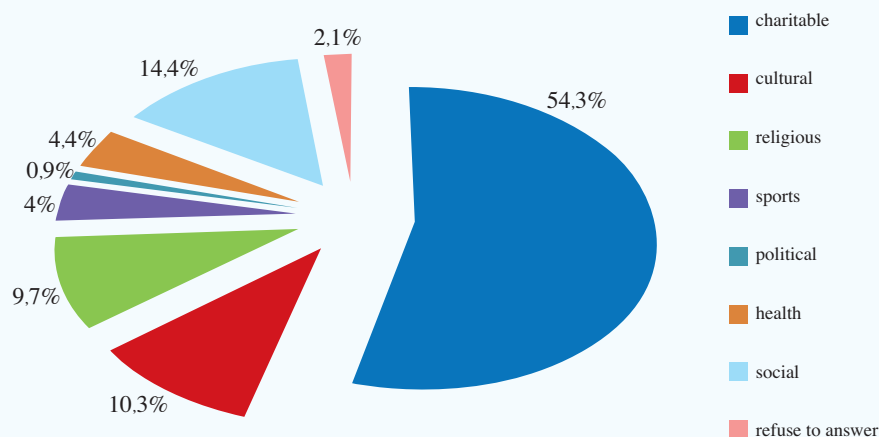
(61) Center for Arab Unity Studies. The Future of Civil Society in the Arab World. Ahmed Shaker Subaihi. 3 (264). Beirut. Lebanon

(62) Civil Society and the State of Jordan: Moving from the Box to Doubt to the Participation and Confidence Box Mohammed Al Jerayba, 2014

Volunteer activities

Regarding family members' participation in society volunteering activities, it has been found that only 14% of the family members do participate in voluntary work. The vast majority of volunteer works carried out by family members are charitable (54%), educational and cultural (10%) and community service (14%). The least voluntary activity was political with only 0.9% of the total number of individuals doing voluntary work. It was also found that 62% of the households consider that volunteering for community service is the right of males, and that 59% of the families are female. (Figure 54)

Figure 54: Percentage Distribution of the Volunteer activities



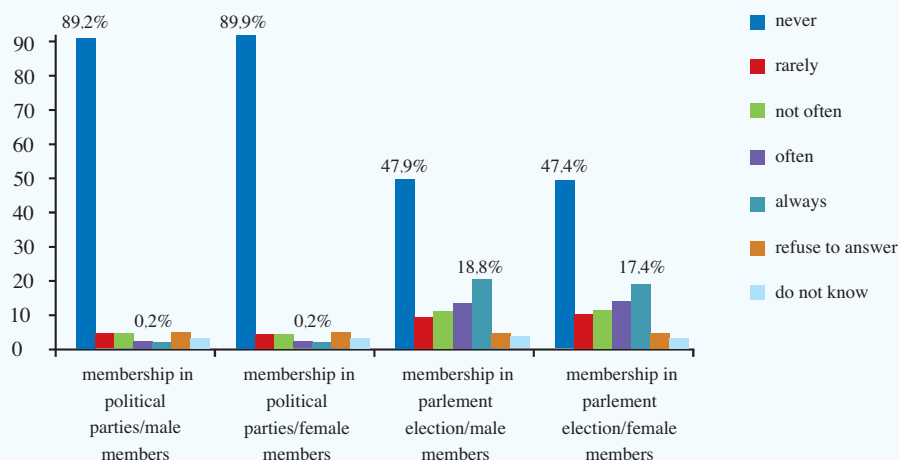
Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

The situation analysis at the National Council for Family Affairs (2017) emerged from a group of experts in the field of specialization identified main reasons for the low rate of participation in volunteering to be due to the weakness of the concept and culture of voluntary work, lack of confidence in those who manage and implement voluntary works, and weak process of attracting individuals to participate in volunteer work. The groups added that there are underlying causes including the economic situation of individuals, and that the root causes belong to culture of society which link work to payment.

Participation in elections and political parties

The results showed that there is a remarkable decline in participation in political life in general. It has been found that 89% of families do not have any male member who has membership in any political party, and slightly increased to 90% for female members. The remaining percentages were rarely and slightly divided by 2.5% and sometimes 0.5% and always less than 0.5% for males and females. Regarding their attitudes toward membership in political parties, it was found that the majority of families do not allow wives or daughters to join a political party by 59%, while it was slightly higher for males (60%). (Figure 55)

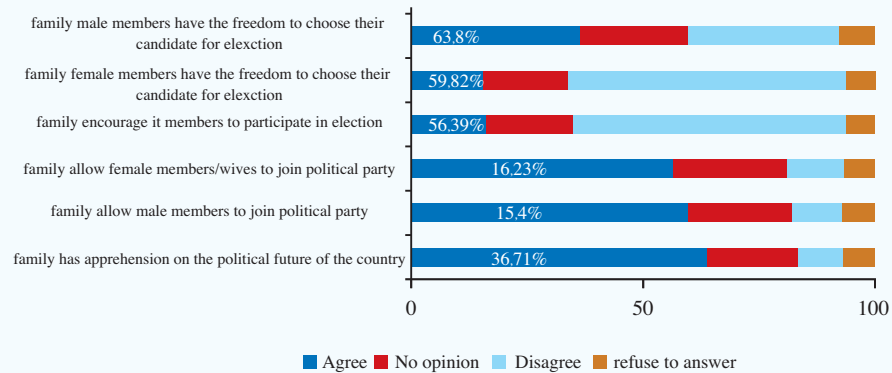
Figure 55: Percentage Distribution of the Political activity of family members



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Regarding trends toward elections, 56% of the families are encouraging their children to participate in the elections. The survey showed that 60% of the families reported that wives and the daughters were free to choose their candidate in elections, and that 64% of the families confirmed the males have complete freedom to choose their candidate in elections. On the other hand, and comparing to family actual figures, it has been found that 17% of female members participate in parliamentary elections compared with 19% for males (Figure 56).

Figure 56: Percentage Distribution of the Trends and perception of Jordanian families toward political life practices



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

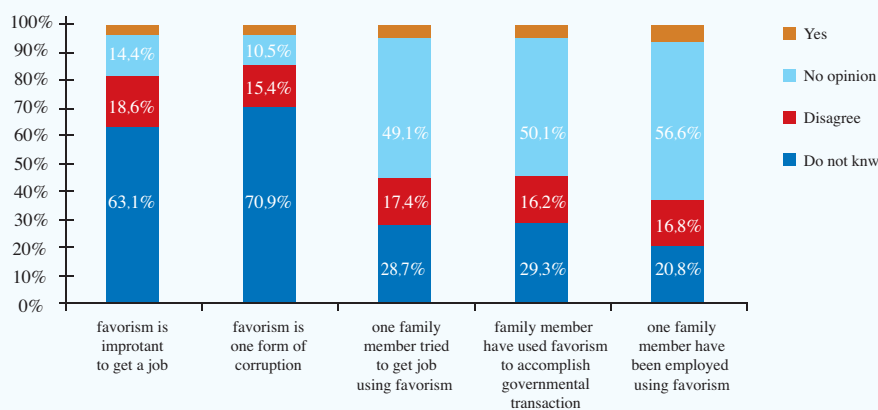
The situation analysis at the National Council for Family Affairs (2017) emerged from a group of experts in the field of specialization identified main reasons for the weak participation in political life to be: low level of confidence in the effectiveness of the political parties, the lack of confidence in the political life outcomes, and the difficult economic conditions that are repeated in the region and Jordan in particular. The weakness of the practical system to translate the views of His Majesty the King Abdullah-II regarding finding out more pragmatic solutions to enhance Jordanian political participation, making further steps toward reforming the political entities, and inherently initiate the spirit of political participation and its values and positive impact on society starting from school.

Favorism (Nepotism, Wasta)

As for trends and occurrences related to concepts and the use of favoritism among Jordanian families, which is considered one of the most dangerous types of corruption and crime, especially because it is not visible and difficult to prove, in this survey, 63% believe that favoritism is important in finding employment, which is almost equal to the percentage in the previous report , Where 65% believe that favoritism is important to get work, 71% of households realize that the use of favoritism is a form of corruption, and that 29% of the families tried to get a job by means of favoritism, and 21% of the families got a job using favoritism

Furthermore, 29% of families reported that they completed government transactions using the nepotism. It is important to mention here that Jordan ranked 57th in the world on the Corruption Perceptions Index, according to Transparency International's 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index⁽⁶³⁾, which included 176 countries, down 12 points from 2015 in which Jordan was ranked 45th. Jordan score went down to 48 points in 2016 while it was 53 points in 2015 (figure 57).

Figure 57: Percentage Distribution of the perspectives and use of favoritism (nepotism) in public life



Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

The situation analysis groups held at the National Council for Family Affairs (2017) of a group of experts in the field of specialization reported that most important reasons for the nepotism in Jordanian society are the weakness of religious beliefs and commitment, lack of justice, inequality and inequity of opportunities, and exploiting (misuse) power. However, the underlying causes are the negative role of family education in this perspective, poverty, unemployment and economic stains, and the exploitation of power. They have also reported that negative role of social inheritance that restricts people connection and belonging to their family and clan, and the absence of updated laws that fight nepotism are also reason behind using nepotism.

(63) International Center for Transitional Justice. Transparency Report in the Arab World 2016. <https://www.ictj.org>

Happiness and life satisfaction

As for the degree of family happiness in Jordan, 58% of the households in the sample expressed happiness with their current life status, 45% of them considered their family status close to the ideal family, and 54% of the families are satisfied with their lives.

Issues related to Culture, recreation and entertainment

In terms of cultural aspects, recreation and entertainment, family members were mainly focusing on a very particular aspects of their lives. The study showed that Internet services 20%, Jordanian TV 16% and Jordanian satellite channels 15% were the highest priorities for Jordanian families. While other cultural aspects such as civil society institutions 2% and sports centers 2% were in low rates. This indicates that Jordanian families do need to be educated and to be aware about healthy life styles that have direct influence on their quality of life and satisfaction. In addition, families need to increase their members' awareness about the vital benefits of such activities that directly enable and promote their growth and development. (Table 22)

Table 22: percentage distribution of family belief regarding culture, recreation and entertainment

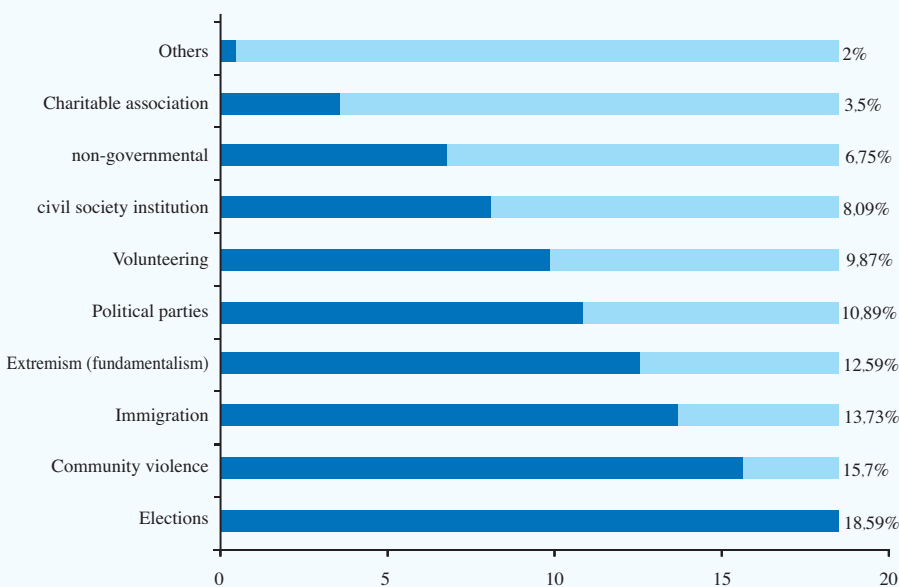
Culture, recreation and entertainment	%
services Internet	19.45
TV Jordanian	16.25
Jordanian satellite channels	14.47
stations radio Jordanian	10.27
tourism Domestic	9.27
books The	6.19
Cultural and sports talents	4.83
Centers Cultural	4.64
Tourism Foreign	4.10
News and magazines	3.78
centers Sports	2.38
Libraries	2.37
civil society institutions	1.59
Others	0.41

Source: Jordanian Family Status Survey / National Council for Family Affairs (2017).

Priorities related to issues of public life

The survey also showed that Jordanian family members tend to be interested in keeping up with the global developments and advancement in political awareness and the need to be involved in making their political perspectives. The survey showed that participation elections 19% were the top of priority for the Jordanian family followed by community violence 16% and migration 13%. It is noteworthy that associations 3% and non-governmental organizations 6% are the last in the priority list for the Jordanian families. this may raise the question about the level of knowledge and Jordanian families' awareness about the role and positive impact of these association on the Jordanian life at the national level (Figure 58)

Figure 58: Priorities related to public life



Jordanian Family Status Survey /National Council For Family Affairs 2017

Recommendations:

After reading the extensive characteristics of the Jordanian family and the most important issues that represent the aspects of family life and to see the most important national legislation and policies on many family issues, we can draw the most prominent and important terms of the Jordanian family in the following points, which are priorities for work for the Jordanian family in the coming years as follows:

Demographics:

- In the light of the current shift in Jordanian family patterns from the extended 2% to the nuclear 98%, special programs should be put in place to strengthen the social support programs for the different types of families and carry out specialized studies that monitor the differences between these families and the relationships with extended families And the clan more broadly. And the importance of providing special programs to enable families headed by a woman and study their needs.
- This is because Jordan is on the verge of demographic transformation based on the population structure, which has a positive demographic impact, if it is exploited in the best way, the importance of strengthening the capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions to commit and implement population opportunity policies at various levels including supporting sectors, Based on the principle of benefit from that period in which dependency ratios are low and the proportion of young people of working age increases.

Housing Characteristics:

- The survey on family housing showed that the majority of Jordanian families 57% live in apartments, and 35% are renting their dwellings. It is necessary to conduct specialized studies that reflect the reality of the housing sector and the reasons for the high prices of unwarranted houses and land. This calls for the development of legislation and policies governing the housing sector, especially the control of them and work on coordination and integration with the relevant national

institutions to implement these policies. This confirmed 65% of the families that they prefer to have a national housing program, which supports the work to study the establishment of a comprehensive national program of housing.

- The survey found that the water coming from water purification units is the most common among households' households by 44%. The majority of households considered that the water of the public network is not suitable for drinking 57%. About 30% believes that the amount of public water is insufficient, it is necessary to work to educate the citizens on how to preserve water and not waste, and awareness of the quality of water availability and validity. In addition to the development of legislation that will deter citizens from misuse, and the importance of coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders in the water sector from governmental and non-governmental institutions and the private sector.
- The survey found that 68% of households prefer using alternative energy to heat water. And 63% prefer alternative energy to provide electricity (generators) for domestic use. It is worth mentioning the necessity of working on the side of community awareness of this issue, and to study the priorities of energy and options that fit the Jordanian reality in terms of availability, acceptability and feasibility, develop relevant legislation and policies and work on increasing support for alternative energy especially in the Badia region. Alternative energy and energy, grant and support coordination, and facilitation, rehabilitation and control of alternative energy companies.
- Traffic congestion and the use of private and public transport have become one of the most important issues the family experiences every day. The survey showed that 62% of households prefer to use public transport on private transport if it is of excellent quality. 65% of the households considered that traffic congestion is an obstacle to the activities of the family members. Which calls for the importance of the existence of comprehensive strategies planning transport sector and coordination between all institutions working in this area. And to adjust the quality of existing services available and their standards to take into account the technical aspects of safety and security conditions and commitment to the paths and suitability for people with special needs and social aspects, such as maintaining privacy to upgrade their services and develop their own legislation.

- On the issue of waste, the views of Jordanian households differed in the survey and there is no consensus on this aspect. The majority of households 55% considered that waste collection periods are sufficient to reduce their negative impact, and 24% of the households expressed their readiness. Cooperation in the field of waste sorting and recycling. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the policies for collecting and controlling the waste, especially in the governorates that complain about it, to collect the mechanisms and locations away from the residential communities, and to educate the family about their social responsibilities to maintain cleanliness in the vicinity of their homes and places where they are located.

Economic characteristics:

- The results of the survey on household income sources showed that 35% of the Jordanian family has an average income of less than 366 JD and is dependent on salaries and wages as the main source of income 60%. The results also show that spending is not parallel to family income, on the family's sense of economic concerns. It is necessary to implement specialized studies and studies on income and expenditure over shorter periods of time on a regular basis, taking into consideration the studies issued by non-governmental bodies, whether national or international studies, and the necessity of reviewing the minimum wage regularly and adapting it to other policies such as tax policy and policy Support products in addition to activating supervision of the violating institutions in the field of wages and salaries.
- The results showed that 12% of households have a productive or income-generating project, which emphasizes the importance of supporting small enterprises and encouraging creativity, facilitating procedures for small investors, providing a sustainable legislative environment to encourage internal and external investment and raising awareness. A clear system and clear foundations for replacing additional taxes with community services.
- As only 65% of households enhance their savings values, there must be programs to promote savings values and awareness of their importance.

- Unemployment rates are high 14%, while most households still prefer to work in the public sector. About half believe that job opportunities in the public sector are insufficient, compared to 39% who believe that they are inadequate in the private sector. In view of the demand for professional work and professional specialties, the results of the survey showed positive attitudes among families towards professional work. Households were encouraged to enroll in vocational training programs 54%, and 45% found vocational training more effective than academic education. However, vocational training students accounted for only 2% of the total number of students in the survey. This shows the reluctance of individuals and families to enroll in vocational training. The reasons may be attributed to the society's negative view of vocational education, and other reasons related to the quality of vocational education. Therefore, it is necessary to activate the policies of developing vocational education and adapting its outputs to the labor market, activating professional employment programs, raising the awareness of the families of available educational services and integrating the contents of vocational and technical work into school curricula. It is also necessary to review the work policies of expatriate workers and develop them continuously to keep pace with developments in family trends and training programs available in different professional fields. The importance of work the problem of finding specialized databases related to manpower and employment opportunities to facilitate linking.
- With regard to the work of women, the economic participation of Jordanian women is one of the lowest in the world, which is incompatible with their achievements and scientific qualifications. National statistics show that female employment accounted for 16% for 2015, compared with 84% for males. 24% are employed in the education sector and 15% are in the health sector. It was found that 55% of the families prefer the work of women, while 69% of the families expressed their opposition to night work for women, 66% of households disagreed with the work of women workers in another city. In this context, it was found that about half of the families prefer to marry their male sons of female workers. The decline in participation in employment may be due to several reasons, including the preference for the type of work and the prevention of employ-

ers. Calls for legislation that obliges institutions to find solutions for working women, such as providing nurseries in the workplace, allocating employment opportunities for women, reducing gender discrimination in employment and equal pay, and moving towards the application of a flexible work system.

Health characteristics:

- Through the review of health data and the attempt to read it through surveys, indicators, studies and national references, it has been shown that there is no integrated health database updated periodically, so it is necessary to consolidate the sources of information and national health indicators through a national health observatory, Information on national health and vital indicators and as a guideline for national legislation, laws, policies, plans and programs governing health is very important, taking into account the availability of qualitative indicators of satisfaction with services, analysis of health records and standardization And linking them to all health facilities.
- National statistics indicate that 69% of Jordanians are health insured (about 70% for females versus 68% for males). survey found that 56% of households are aware of the situation free health insurance for the elderly and 57% free health insurance for women pregnant women pregnant women and 65% of free health insurance for children under six. It is necessary to work on finding mechanisms to expand the base of utilization of health insurance services in all sectors and awareness of the available free insurance services.
- In terms of the quality of health services, 49% of the households found that the level of health services in the hospitals and clinics referred to is usually excellent, knowing that the largest burden of providing health services is located on the government sector, so it is necessary to work on improving the infrastructure of health facilities And the maintenance of the mechanisms of quality control for the services provided and the promotion of competitiveness in this area.
- In view of the healthy lifestyle, the survey showed that the proportion of smokers amounted to about 20% of the total number of family members, and 76% of households consider that exercise is necessary. On the contrary, we find that

88% of family members do not exercise at all, which calls for the promotion of healthy lifestyles in families and provide sports services at acceptable prices to be family friendly and take into account the requirements and awareness of the harmful effects of smoking of all kinds.

- It was found that only 4% of the families considered mental health as a priority, which necessitates the need to spread the community awareness and remove the stigma related to the illness and the psychological patient, and the importance of studying the psychological disciplines and opening the doors of work for them and the expansion and establishment of psychiatric clinics, To specialize in the areas of mental health, the need to include mental health within the health insurance, and the rehabilitation of medical staff through specialized courses to communicate with mental patients and through a capacity-building program specialized in health issues.

Educational Characteristics:

- It is noted that the enrollment rates in kindergartens, which reached 24% for children in the age group 4-6 years, which is consistent with the official statistics for enrollment in kindergarten for males 33.4% and females 32.3%. The most important alternatives that parents mentioned in the absence of the mother to care for the children are the relatives by 95%, followed by the home kindergarten by 23%, and the main reason for not sending the child to the kindergarten is full-time mother to care for her children 73%. This indicates the low awareness among families of the importance of this stage of the life of the child, which requires the generalization of services and provide them at an acceptable price and raise awareness of the importance of this age, and periodically monitor kindergartens and publish the results of monitoring and control the quality of services provided through an accredited body.
- As for the family trends, only 42% of the families find the current curriculum in line with the culture of Jordanian society. Which calls for a comprehensive review of the curriculum in accordance with scientific methodologies and extensive advice, including families to review the contents.

- The survey showed that a very small percentage (2.5% males versus 0.5% females) of working children requires working on developing child labor schedules and implementing the national framework for reducing child labor and strengthening the capacities of institutions to implement it. In addition to imposing deterrent penalties on families that do not send their children and the establishment of mechanisms to follow up the leakage of students and their interruption, especially registration in the first grade.
- Evidence indicates that violence in educational settings is low, with 9% of children exposed to violence in school before being subjected to violence by the teacher, director or any faculty member, and 5% of the families have one of their children subjected to violence at school. Before the school's students, although 29% of the families indicated that they had been criticized in school and 33% had been consulted at universities. As for the actual participation in the quarrels within universities or schools, the survey showed that 3% (59 families) At least one member participated in a fight in the school, and 0.5% (12 families) had at least one member engaged in a quarrel at the university. However, about half the families still believe that the teacher has the right to hit the students, which indicates the importance of working to raise awareness of the alternatives available to education and the seriousness of violent practices on mental health and child development.

Family Relations:

- The results indicate that the preferred age of marriage for women has dropped dramatically from 26 years to 2014 report to 22 years of study, which requires studying the causes of this phenomenon and its effects on the labor market and on family relations in general and especially on the population opportunity. It was found that 63% of the families give females free will to choose their husband for 69% for their male members and 25% for the related female and 28% for the related male, since it is necessary to study the dynamics of family relations, this is linked to divorce rates and separation.
- 48% of parents use dialogue to resolve marital disputes permanently and often,

and 48% of families discuss parents with male and female children about the problems facing their family. Which requires raising awareness of the families of the bases of dialogue and problem solving. Only 22% of parents spend sufficient time with their children, compared to 55% of mothers. This is why it is important to study the impact of labor policies on the family and its social relations in the first place.

- Where family trends for family counseling services show that 74% of families find that marriage counseling is necessary for females before marriage, 75% confirmed that it is also necessary for males before marriage. It was also found that 71% of households would accept marital counseling services if they were at an excellent professional level. Families should be made aware of the available services, the provision of standard services, and their quality and control.
- The majority of households in this survey confirmed that the presence of the elderly in the family is necessary for raising children by 52%, which fell from the previous report 78%. And 66% of the heads of households should care for the elderly in their homes with their families, and 72% of the families considered that the appropriate place for the elderly should be their homes, and 61% confirmed that the official institutions should be provided to accommodate those with health and special needs. In addition, 59% of respondents agreed on the importance of providing daily clubs for the elderly, while only 43% of households responded that their elderly family members benefited from day care services. This indicates the necessity of working to strengthen family relations and positive outlook for older persons and activate their role in society and in their families through carefully designed programs and providing day care services and activating them through supporting civil society institutions and activating the Jordanian National Strategy for Older Persons.
- The survey found that domestic violence is a special issue. 40% of households indicated that domestic violence is a personal matter. The family should not share this issue with official and governmental institutions. 42% of families believe that parents have the right to strike their children for disciplinary purposes. The level of awareness among families is still low regarding family protection laws. Only 57% of the families believe that the law punishes perpetrators of


violence within the family. On the other hand, 64% of the families believe that applying the punishment to those who commit violence within the family is necessary. It is necessary to raise awareness of the current legislation on violence and awareness of its negative effects on the family and society and the activation of legislation in addition to the mechanisms of referral and disclosure.

Participation in public life:

- The survey found that 70% of households believe that the use of Internet and social networks has reduced the time spent by family members together, and 67% of them believe that the Internet is an integral part of daily life. Social networks have become a family partner in raising children. It is necessary to raise awareness among family members about the necessity of legalizing the use of social media in the context of the general benefit of individuals and to raise awareness of the dangers of this technology and to guide families and individuals to use the positive security of modern means of communication through specialized programs. Emphasis is placed on the need to provide specialized information on the use of communication technology through security and civil institutions to do so, to provide a unified database on the use of the Internet, to be policy-making based on scientific evidence. This is in addition to the importance of employing technology by directly monitoring the views of families on issues of concern to them, and promoting the means of family control currently available and blinding them for the benefit.
- Favoritism and nepotism, which is considered one of the most dangerous types of corruption, because it is an invisible criminal act and is not easily proven by evidence. 63% of the households believe that the medium is important for the job, while the other 71% of the families recognize that the medium is a form of corruption, either from the practice of the family to the medium, we find that 29% of the families tried one of its members to get work using the medium. And 21% of the families obtained one of their work using the medium. As well as 29% of the families completed official transactions using the medium. It is necessary to activate the laws against them and to spread the principle of trans-

parency in all areas of public and professional life, and to implement specialized studies on the medium and favoritism and exchange of experiences at the level of countries And to develop specialized curricula that work to raise awareness among students in general about the disadvantages and risks of moderation and favoritism and promote positive values and competition and activate the principle of supervision in all service sectors for the purpose of providing services to all persons commensurate with their circumstances and requirements. From doing their work to the fullest.

- The results showed that the decline and remarkable to participate in the political life in general, we find on the ground that 89% of households do not have any male member of a political party and increased slightly to 90% for female affiliation. As for family attitudes about political parties, it was found that the majority of families do not allow wives or females to join a political party by 59% and 60% for males. Interestingly, trends in the elections are negative. 56% of the families are encouraging their children to participate in the elections. And 60% of the families admitted that the wife and the female girls were free to choose the candidate in any of the elections, and that 64% of the families confirmed the male freedom to choose the candidate in any of the elections. When comparing trends with reality, we find that 17% of households share female members permanently in the parliamentary elections compared to 19% for males. Here, the concept of active participation in political life must be strengthened by improving the positive perception of participation and raising awareness of the importance of participation in political life and enhancing the role of Youth and emerging generation through the curriculum, The role of political institutions in contributing to the formulation of the various policies of the state and the promotion of issues in this area and activating the parliaments of children and youth as a practical duty is to develop a positive view of the meaning of democratic life, in addition to reviewing the relevant policies and legislations to ensure their integration and harmony to motivate the family to participate.
- Regarding the volunteer work carried out by the family members, their type, location and details. It was found that only 14% of the family members do volunteer work. And that 62% of the families consider that volunteering for com-



munity service is the right of males, and 59% for females. Perhaps the most important reasons for the low rate of participation in the work to volunteer is due to the weakness of the concept and culture of volunteer work and awareness of its importance, and lack of confidence in the bodies that are based on its management and implementation, And the weakness of institutions in the process of attracting individuals to participate in voluntary work. In addition to deteriorating economic conditions of individuals and the culture of material society coupled with work for pay. Therefore, it is necessary to work through changing the prevailing thinking about voluntary work and its impact on the advancement of society and on the individual and the establishment of specialized institutions to coordinate volunteer work and voluntary initiatives such as time bank.

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Chapter three: Recommendations

Acknowledgments

This report between 2014-2017 is a national reference document for each family-related entity. It provides the relevant institutions and bodies working in the field of the family with the most important results that will help in the development of the programs and policies that these bodies seek to work on. In all their locations.

We express our appreciation, thanks and appreciation to the team of all institutions, experts and auditors, and we thank you

Working Group Report

– Working Group of the National Council for Family Affairs

Ms. Mai Sultan

Ms. Ghada Al-Qadi

Abeer Al-Daqs

Technical Committee

Mrs. Ola Al Omari / Jordan River Foundation

Ms. Giada Khasawneh / Department of Statistics

Mrs. Rania Abbadi / Supreme Council for Population

Dr. Rania Jabr / University of Jordan

Dr. Ahmed Abu Haidar / Ministry of Social Development

Dr. Mayson Al-Atom / University of Jordan

Dr. Aida Al-Saeed / King Hussein Foundation - Information and Research Center

Consultants

Dr. Ayman (Hamdan Mansour)

Dr. Mayson Abdel Rahim

Dr. Moaz Al - Zu'bi


The Honorable Jumana Shehadeh

Names of researchers :

1. Baraa Mohammed Habib Al-Rishq
2. Yusra Issa Mohammed Al Awamleh
3. Iujin Mahmoud Fahmi Dajani
4. Nima Mohammed Abdul Hamid Derbashi
- Amal Talib Taya El Zayod
6. Razan Atef Raja Sarhan
7. Mohammed Ali Mohammed Yasin
8. Mamoun Ayman Saleh Abu Yamin
9. Yamin Khaled Ibrahim Abu Yamin
10. Jihad Juma behind the increases
11. Khalil Ahmed Abdel Hamid Nasrallah
12. Mohammed Ahmed Hassan Al-Daroubi
13. Ahmed Turki Ahmed Al-Manaseer
14. Mohammed Mamoun Mohammed "Hamdan Mansour"
15. Amin Sulaiman Rizk Shaalan
16. Samer Mohammed Saleh Khader
17. Fayha 'Emad al-Din Salman al-Farajat

18. Omaila Haitham Farhan al-Nawaysa
19. Omaila Hashem Sulaiman Al-Rawashdeh
20. Shawad Awad Al-Tarawneh
21. Ahmed Ali Attieh Alqtamin
22. Sirin Omar Ali Abu Zayed
23. Rana Nidal Yacoub
24. Haneen Qassem Abu Darwish
25. Aseel Mahmoud Al-Aswafi
26. Sajida Hussein Al-Amrat
27. Ramah Hussein Saeedat
28. Half-bliss
29. Rehab Ahmed
30. Farah Ziad Al-Nawafila
31. Balqees Al-Tourah
32. Nasser Majid Yousef Al Arabi
33. Ali Mohammed Ali Badr
34. Ahmed Khaled Ibrahim Abu Yamin
35. Mohammad Ghazi Saleh Al-Adwan
36. Fun Majid Mohamed Hqatbh
37. Fares Ali Ruman Al Harthas
38. Sophia Ali Hassan Shikakah
39. Laith Abdullah Ali Jamil Hindi
40. Mohammed Nazih Mohammed Ali Klein
41. Yazen Abdel Salam Ahmed El Laham

42. Munther Ibrahim Abdel Rahman Shaalan
43. Shaher Hassan Mofleh Al-Humaidien
44. Anam Ghazi Rashid Mousa
45. Patna Jaber Sulaiman Friendly
46. Saif al-Din Rababa
47. Marwa Mutawa Ahmed Hendawi
48. Ibrahim Khalil Azzam Dahbour
49. Yousef Rida Youssef Abdel Fattah
50. Bassel Bassam Abdel-Hadek Mosbeh
51. Mohamed Said Mohamed Moussa
52. Majd Mustafa Hassan Alawneh
53. Qais Hisham Ahmed Abu Sneineh
54. Ahmed Mahmoud Ahmed El Khashim
55. Islam Hamad Ali Al-Humaidin
56. Rahaf Abdel Salam Ahmed El Laham
57. Fatima Omar Mustafa Al-Qudah
58. Farah Mohammed Abdul Hamid Al-Shaer
59. Ruba Mahmoud Subhi Zaher
60. Heba Mahmoud Subhi Zaher
61. Ibrahim Mohamed Ibrahim Sorour
62. Rawan Sobhi Saleh Sarhan
63. Marwa Magdy Mohammed Fuqaha
64. Younes Hilal Ali Abu Hashish
65. Hanadi Hussein Hassan Mansour

- 
66. Samia Mohamed Hamdan Mansour
 67. Ahmed Khalil Ibrahim Abou Saab
 68. A statement of a beautiful life Hawamdh
 69. Rana Jalal Yacoub Yaqoub
 70. Alaa Bassam Ghazi Hindi
 71. Safa Atteya Younis El Hawamleh
 72. Muhannad Ahmed Khalil Al-Dukas
 73. Moatasem Adnan Saeed Al Majdouba

Institutions

Ministry of Social Development

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Planning

Ministry of Islamic Affairs

Ministry of Municipal Affairs

Ministry of Youth

Ministry of Water and Irrigation

Ministry of Industry and Trade

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs

Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Ministry of Higher Education

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Ministry of Tourism

Directorate of general security

Center for Strategic Studies

Department of Drug Control

Event Management

Criminal Investigation Department

Family Protection Department

King Hussein Foundation / Center for Research and Studies

National Committee for Women's Affairs 19

Supreme Population Council 20

Department of Statistics 21

Family Health Care Institute

UNICEF

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Department of Civil Status

Royal Society for Health Awareness

Supreme Council for Disabled Persons

National Society for therapeutic Safety

Jordan Association for the Regulation and Protection of the Family

National Center for Human Rights

Jordan River Foundation

Income Tax Department

Vocational Training Corporation

Foundation for Training, Education and Vocational and Technical Employment

Social Security Corporation

Economic and Social Council

Amman Chamber of Commerce

Amman Chamber of Industry

Development and Employment Fund

Military Retired Persons Association

Women's Loan Fund

Center for Strategic Studies / University of Jordan

Tkeet Umm Ali

Badia Development Fund

General Organization for Housing and Urban Development

Miyahuna Company 4

Engineers Syndicate

Contractors' Union

Telecommunications Regulatory Authority

Institution of Standards and Metrology

Central Bank

Royal Scientific Society

General Organization for Food and Drugs

Queen Rania Teachers' Award

My school

Private Schools Syndicate

Queen Rania Academy for Teacher Training

Save the Children

Quest Scope for Social Development in the Middle East

Royal Scientific Society

Independent Electoral Commission

All Jordan Youth Association

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Al - Thuraya Center for Studies

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Royal Cultural Center



Islamic Center Association

Audiovisual Media Authority

Ard Aoun Legal Establishment

Department of Ifta

Khalda Women Association for Family Reform

University of Jordan

