

Jordan



**Population and
Family Health Survey**

2023



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2023

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PREFACE

The Department of Statistics (DoS) carried out the 2023 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS) in view of its firm belief in the importance of having an efficient national statistical system that balances data demand and production mechanisms and is capable of responding to the needs of data users in terms of quantity, quality, and reliability, thus ensuring that strategic policies and plans are in line with national goals, vision, and Sustainable Development Goals. As with the previous surveys carried out in 1990, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2009, 2012, and 2017–18, the key objective of this survey is to provide comprehensive and up-to-date data on childbearing and child mortality, family planning, diseases among children under age 5, maternity care, maternal and child health and nutrition, awareness and behaviour regarding sexually transmitted infections, and domestic violence as a tool for assessing existing population and health programmes and policies.

This survey is distinguished by its high household response rate (98%) at the national level and the 97% response rate among eligible women age 15–49. It is noteworthy that tablets were used to collect data during interviews (to record responses and transfer data from the field to the main database), which had a positive effect on data quality.

It should also be noted that data were collected from men age 15–59 (among whom the response rate was also high, at 90%). The survey sample was designed to obtain estimates of the main survey variables at the national level, for urban and rural areas, for the country's three regions (Central, North, and South) and 12 governorates, and for three national groups (Jordanians, Syrians, and individuals of other nationalities). More than 19,400 households, 12,500 ever-married women age 15–49, and 5,800 men age 15–59 were interviewed by 30 fieldwork teams between January and June 2023.

The survey was funded by the Government of Jordan, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Food Programme (WFP). ICF provided technical assistance through The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, which is funded by USAID and provides support and technical assistance for demographic and health surveys around the world.

The DoS wishes to express its thanks and appreciation to all of the individuals and institutions that contributed to the success of this survey. The outstanding work carried out by the survey team had a great impact on the collection of high-quality data. In addition, the DoS would like to thank all of the households interviewed during the survey for their time, interest, and willingness to provide the required data. Special thanks also to the Jordanian state institutions for technical and logistical support, to the USAID Mission (Amman) and UNICEF-Amman for financial support, and to the JPFHS team for technical support.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARV	antiretroviral medicine
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guérin
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR	crude birth rate
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CSPro	Censuses and Surveys Processing
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOS	Department of Statistics
DPT	diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
DV	domestic violence
EA	enumeration area
ECDI2030	Early Childhood Development Index 2030
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
GPS	global positioning system
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	human papillomavirus
IFH	Institute for Family Health
IFSS	Internet file streaming system
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IUD	intrauterine device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
JAFPP	Jordan Association of Family Planning and Protection
JD	Jordanian dinar
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
JPFHS	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey
JPHC	Jordan Population and Housing Census
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas

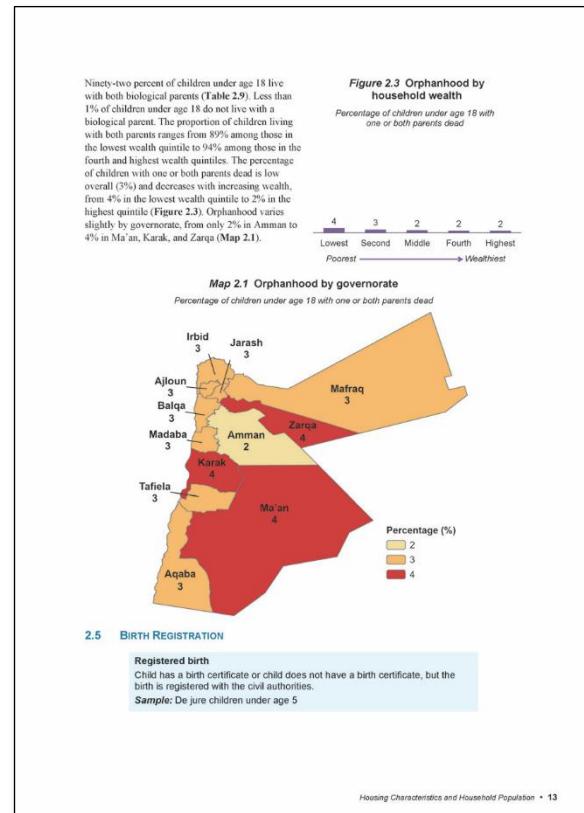
MCH	maternal and child health centres
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOH	Ministry of Health
MMR	measles-mumps-rubella
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PrEP	preexposure prophylaxis
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
RV	rotavirus vaccine
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	standard error
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TFR	total fertility rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Refugee Welfare Association
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIA	visual inspection with acetic acid
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2023 JORDAN POPULATION AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (JPFHS)

The 2023 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colourful maps display breakdowns for governorate in Jordan. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, JPFHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages introduce the organisation of 2023 JPFHS tables, describe the presentation of background characteristics, and give a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting JPFHS tables.



Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

		1					2
Background characteristic	3	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	
Age							
15–19		15.5	64.1	9.5	2.6	31.2	182
20–24		13.4	68.2	14.1	6.6	28.9	905
25–29		13.3	68.1	13.3	5.3	28.2	1,788
30–34		14.9	64.9	15.9	7.1	30.7	2,234
35–39		13.6	66.0	17.7	6.4	30.1	2,318
40–44		14.6	64.5	17.8	6.9	32.4	2,347
45–49		12.7	64.6	16.2	6.7	31.9	2,821
Residence							
Urban		14.0	65.5	16.2	6.4	30.7	11,477
Rural		11.6	66.9	14.8	7.2	30.4	1,118
Region							
Central		11.7	66.8	15.9	5.9	29.8	8,327
North		19.0	62.4	15.7	7.8	33.9	3,524
South		12.0	68.0	19.4	7.1	25.4	745
Governorate							
Amman		9.9	65.6	15.4	5.4	30.9	5,746
Balqa		7.2	69.1	9.1	5.1	30.0	691
Zarqa		19.6	69.7	20.3	7.3	26.0	1,669
Madaba		14.1	68.9	17.2	8.5	28.0	220
Irbid		23.9	64.3	18.3	9.5	31.5	2,484
Mafraq		6.2	54.8	9.1	3.6	43.1	529
Jarash		8.9	68.9	10.9	4.0	28.4	307
Ajloun		7.8	49.6	9.2	3.6	47.3	205
Karak		9.4	69.3	17.2	4.0	20.3	284
Tafila		13.8	56.9	15.2	6.5	36.2	114
Ma'an		24.9	75.0	35.5	20.4	21.6	152
Aqaba		4.6	67.4	12.5	1.4	29.5	194
Nationality							
Jordanian		14.2	66.1	16.7	6.7	30.0	11,152
Syrian		11.0	60.1	9.2	4.6	37.4	980
Outside camps		11.7	61.1	9.3	5.0	36.3	847
Inside camps		6.7	53.8	8.3	2.3	44.2	133
Other nationalities		10.3	66.1	14.9	5.0	32.4	463
Education							
No education		1.6	38.1	5.4	0.9	61.3	270
Less than secondary		11.1	64.4	12.7	4.4	32.5	3,288
Secondary		13.5	65.9	16.3	6.6	30.7	4,676
More than secondary		16.9	68.0	19.0	8.2	27.3	4,361
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		9.3	55.9	10.3	3.6	41.2	2,469
Second		13.4	66.3	14.0	5.9	30.6	2,632
Middle		15.0	69.6	16.7	6.3	26.7	2,688
Fourth		13.0	68.6	17.5	7.2	28.6	2,471
Highest		18.5	67.6	22.2	9.7	26.3	2,334
Total	4	13.8	65.6	16.1	6.5	30.7	12,595

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about ever-married women age 15–49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15–49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorised. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15–49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women’s exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, region, governorate, nationality, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the JPFHS report are divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of ever-married women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 13.8% of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 65.6% watch television at least weekly, and 16.1% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.*

Step 5: Draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table, to find out what percentage of ever-married women in Amman listen to the radio at least once a week. This shows that 15.4% of women in Amman listen to the radio at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Jordan. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

- a) What percentage of ever-married women in Jordan do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
 - b) Which age group of ever-married women is most likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
 - c) Compare women by urban-rural residence—which group is more likely to watch television at least once a week?
 - d) What are the lowest and the highest percentages (range) of ever-married women who access none of the three media at least once a week by governorate?
 - e) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to newspapers by educational level?
 - f) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to radio by wealth quintile?
- (f) Yes, exposure to the radio increases as household wealth increases: 10.3% of women in the lowest wealth quintile listen to the radio at least once a week, compared with 22.2% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- (e) Yes, exposure to newspapers increases as educational level increases. The percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week ranges from a low of 1.6% among those with no education to a high of 16.9% among those with secondary education.
- (d) By governorate, the percentage of women who access none of the three media ranges from a low of 20.3% in Karak to a high of 47.3% in Ajloun.
- (c) 66.9% of ever-married women in rural areas watch television at least once a week, as compared with 65.5% of women in urban areas.
- (b) Women age 15–19: 15.5% of ever-married women in this age group read a newspaper at least once a week.
- (a) 30.7% of ever-married women in Jordan do not access any of the three media at least once a week.

Answers:

Example 2: Children with fever and care seeking for fever

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
2						
Age in months						
<6	6.6	571	(89.9)	(54.8)	(62.3)	38
6–11	17.0	782	72.8	51.6	54.2	133
12–23	21.3	1,426	78.7	43.5	56.0	303
24–35	13.1	1,511	83.5	59.1	60.0	198
36–47	15.5	1,751	85.4	56.7	64.3	271
48–59	10.7	1,912	84.9	51.4	72.0	205
3						
Sex						
Male	15.1	4,213	81.0	52.5	63.1	638
Female	13.6	3,740	83.1	51.5	59.5	510
a						
Residence						
Urban	14.8	7,101	81.6	52.5	61.5	1,048
Rural	11.7	852	84.9	47.6	61.7	100
b						
Region						
Central	16.4	4,940	83.1	52.6	67.0	813
North	10.6	2,467	78.2	48.9	43.1	263
South	13.3	546	82.0	56.7	66.6	73
c						
Governorate						
Amman	16.5	3,234	84.1	54.0	68.3	535
Balqa	16.9	388	86.0	54.3	57.8	65
Zarqa	16.6	1,169	79.2	48.4	66.9	194
Madaba	12.7	148	83.6	50.7	64.3	19
Irbid	10.3	1,624	75.9	47.9	36.7	167
Mafraq	8.4	442	81.0	42.9	44.2	37
Jarash	15.4	237	81.5	59.2	59.7	37
Ajloun	13.3	165	85.1	49.8	62.4	22
Karak	19.6	218	87.3	58.0	75.5	43
Tafila	11.8	82	78.4	48.1	60.1	10
Ma'an	6.4	118	(72.9)	(49.2)	(35.2)	8
Aqaba	9.9	128	(72.2)	(63.4)	(60.1)	13
d						
Nationality						
Jordanian	14.3	6,836	84.8	55.2	61.9	980
Syrian	14.3	835	69.0	38.7	66.7	119
Outside camps	16.0	698	68.3	37.7	66.9	112
Inside camps	5.5	137	78.7	52.5	63.6	7
Other nationalities	17.0	282	(54.2)	(19.9)	(39.6)	48
e						
Mother's education						
No education	9.5	183	*	*	*	17
Less than secondary	14.1	2,212	72.7	47.1	66.0	312
Secondary	15.6	2,688	82.2	52.7	57.6	418
More than secondary	13.9	2,870	89.0	57.0	61.6	400
f						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.5	2,129	78.1	49.6	64.0	331
Second	15.3	1,866	82.5	52.9	63.8	285
Middle	14.9	1,658	84.5	52.4	55.3	246
Fourth	13.3	1,391	78.5	50.1	59.5	184
Highest	11.1	908	92.7	60.3	65.8	101
Total	3 (14.4)	7,953	81.9	52.0	61.5	1,148

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public medical sector and private medical sector

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 14.4%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. It's 1,148, or 14.4% of the 7,953 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 14.4% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 from Aqaba with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey were taken for advice or treatment? 72.2%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- What percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey whose mothers have no education were taken for advice or treatment the same or next day? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in JPFHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the JPFHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15–49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2023 JPFHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and governorate levels and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 12 governorates, the number of women surveyed in each governorate should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the governorate. However, if some governorates have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each governorate's population may not include sufficient women from each governorate for analysis. To solve this problem, governorates with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 12,595 women and want to produce results that are representative of Jordan as a whole and its governorates (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Jordan is not evenly distributed among the governorates: some governorates, such as Amman, are heavily populated while others, such as Ma'an, are not. Thus, Ma'an must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each governorate in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each governorate. Within the governorates, the number of women interviewed ranges from 662 in Ma'an to 2,034 in Amman. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each governorate.

With this distribution of interviews, some governorates are overrepresented and some governorates are underrepresented. For example, the population in Amman is 45.6% of the population in Jordan, while Ma'an's population contributes only 1.2% of the country's population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Amman accounts for only 16.1% of the total sample of women interviewed ($2,034/12,595$) and the number of women interviewed in Ma'an accounts for 5.3% of the total sample of women interviewed ($662/12,595$). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Jordan, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small governorate, like Ma'an, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large governorate, like Amman, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a “weight” that is used to adjust the number of women from each governorate so that each governorate’s contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the governorate. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the “weighted” values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the governorate level. The total national sample size of 12,595 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the governorates has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Jordan, you would see that women in each governorate are contributing to the total sample with the

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Women		
	3 Weighted percent	2 Weighted number	1 Unweighted number
Governorate			
Amman	45.6	5,746	2,034
Balqa	5.5	691	911
Zarqa	13.3	1,669	1,559
Madaba	1.7	220	674
Irbid	19.7	2,484	1,718
Mafraq	4.2	529	1,182
Jarash	2.4	307	940
Ajloun	1.6	205	790
Karak	2.3	284	686
Tafilah	0.9	114	730
Ma'an	1.2	152	662
Aqaba	1.5	194	709
Total	100.0	12,595	12,595

same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Amman and the proportion of women who live in Ma'an.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and governorate levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the JPFHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, Jordan PFHS 2023

Indicator		Residence		DHS table number
		Urban	Rural	
1. No poverty				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services			
a)	Access to basic drinking water services	99.9	98.8	99.8
b)	Access to basic sanitation services	97.4	95.6	97.2
c)	Access to electricity ¹	99.7	99.5	99.7
d)	Access to clean fuels and technologies ²	79.9	66.0	78.4
		Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	7.7	8.9	8.3
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	11.0	11.1	11.1
a)	Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	2.0	2.6	2.3
b)	Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	9.0	8.5	8.8
2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women age 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status			
a)	Prevalence of anaemia in non-pregnant women age 15 to 49 years	na	35.6	na
b)	Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women age 15 to 49 years	na	32.0	na
				11.17
				11.17
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	99.9
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate ³	15.0	15.0	15.0
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate ³	10.0	8.0	9.0
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods			
a)	Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women	na	54.1	na
b)	Women aged 15–19 years ⁴	na	17.0	na
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁵	47.9	14.1	31.0 ^a
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme			3.13.1–2
a)	Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3 rd dose) ⁶	94.8	94.4	94.6
b)	Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2 nd dose) ⁷	84.9	89.2	86.9
				10.4
				10.4
4. Quality education				
4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	82.4	85.9	84.1
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	82.9	84.7	83.8
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-married women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former husband in the previous 12 months ^{8, 9}			
a)	Physical violence	na	14.7	na
b)	Sexual violence	na	7.6	na
c)	Psychological violence	na	1.8	na
		na	13.3	na
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married before age 15 and before age 18			
a)	Before age 15	na	1.0	na
b)	Before age 18	na	9.9	na
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ¹⁰			
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹¹	na	76.2	na
		93.7	95.2	94.5 ^a
				15.12
				15.6.1–2
Residence				
Urban		Rural		Total
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services			
a)	Proportion with basic drinking water services	99.9	98.8	99.8
b)	Proportion with water available when needed	86.1	74.9	84.9
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services			
a)	Proportion using basic sanitation service	97.4	95.6	97.2
b)	Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site	99.7	98.8	99.6
c)	Proportion using open defecation	0.0	0.1	0.0
				16.6
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity ¹	99.7	99.5	99.7
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ²	79.9	66.0	78.4
		Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider ¹¹	50.5	23.2	36.9 ^a
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.2.1	Percentage of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month ¹²	76.7	72.8	74.8
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	99.8	99.5	99.7
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the internet ¹³	89.6	79.3	84.4
				3.5.1–2

na = not applicable

¹ Persons living in households who report the primary source of lighting is electricity.

² Persons living in households who report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

³ Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey.

⁴ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15–19.

⁵ Data are not age-standardised and are available for ever-married women and all men age 15–49 only.

⁶ The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB

⁷ The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of any measles containing vaccine

⁸ In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

⁹ Data are available for ever-married women age 15–49 only.

¹⁰ Data are available for currently married women only.

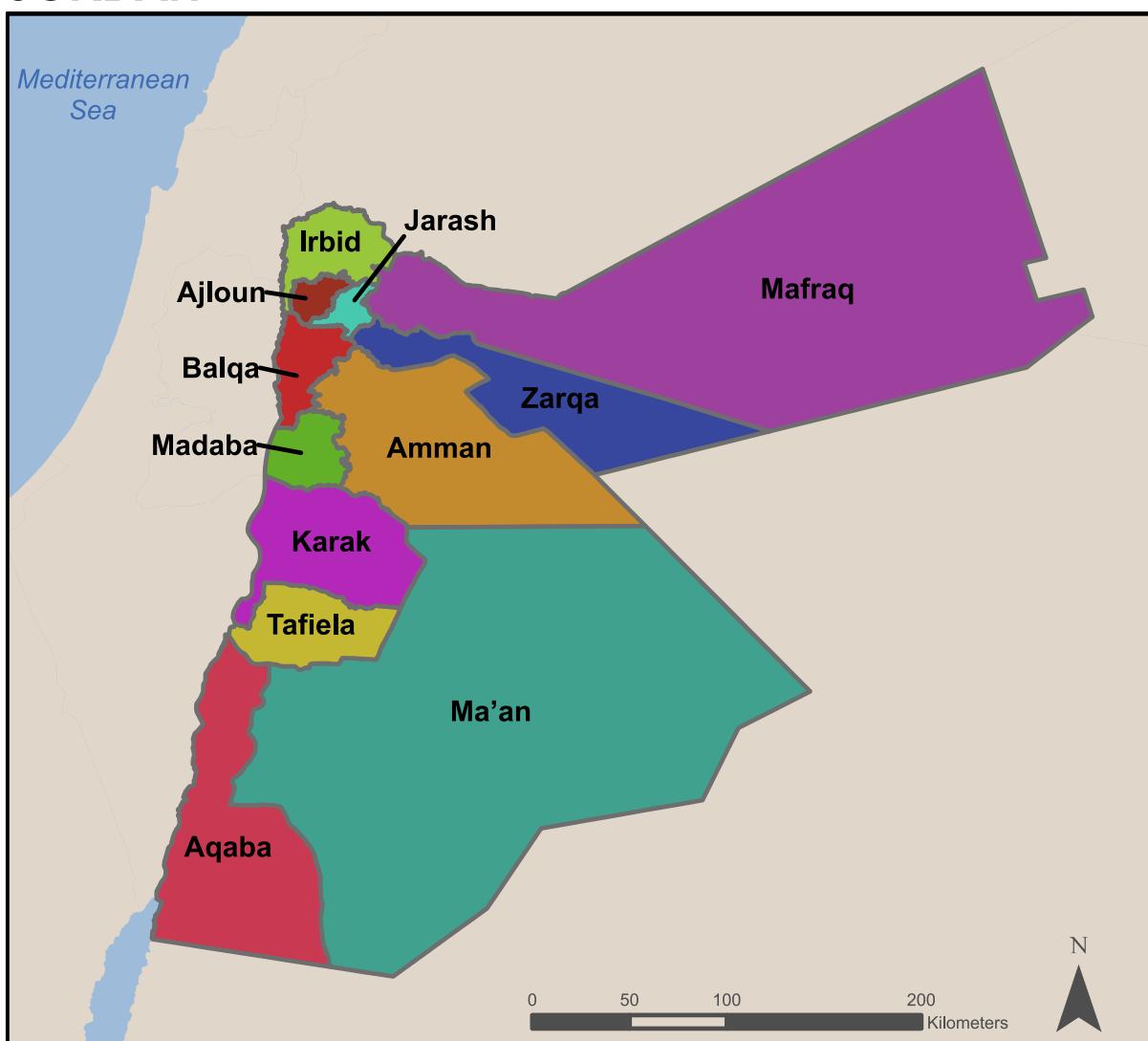
¹¹ Data are available for ever-married women and all men age 15–49 only.

¹² Data are available for children age 1–14 only.

¹³ Data are available for ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who have used the Internet in the last 12 months.

^a The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

JORDAN



INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 2023 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS) is the eighth Population and Family Health Survey conducted in Jordan, following those conducted in 1990, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2009, 2012, and 2017–18. It was implemented by the Department of Statistics (DoS) at the request of the Ministry of Health (MoH). Data collection took place from 2 January to 15 June 2023. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were the Government of Jordan, USAID, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2023 JPFHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of key demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the 2023 JPFHS:

- Collected data at the national level that allowed calculation of key demographic indicators
- Explored the direct and indirect factors that determine levels of and trends in fertility and childhood mortality
- Measured contraceptive knowledge and practice
- Collected data on key aspects of family health, including immunisation coverage among children, prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea and other diseases among children under age 5, and maternity care indicators such as antenatal visits and assistance at delivery
- Obtained data on child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, and conducted anthropometric measurements to assess the nutritional status of children under age 5 and women age 15–49
- Conducted haemoglobin testing with eligible children age 6–59 months and women age 15–49 to gather information on the prevalence of anaemia
- Collected data on women’s and men’s knowledge and attitudes regarding sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS
- Obtained data on women’s experience of emotional, physical, and sexual violence
- Gathered data on disability among household members

The information collected through the 2023 JPFHS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of the country’s population. The survey also provides indicators relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Jordan.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2023 JPFHS was the 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census (JPHC) frame. The survey was designed to produce representative results for the country as a whole, for

urban and rural areas separately, for each of the country's 12 governorates, and for four nationality domains: the Jordanian population, the Syrian population living in refugee camps, the Syrian population living outside of camps, and the population of other nationalities.

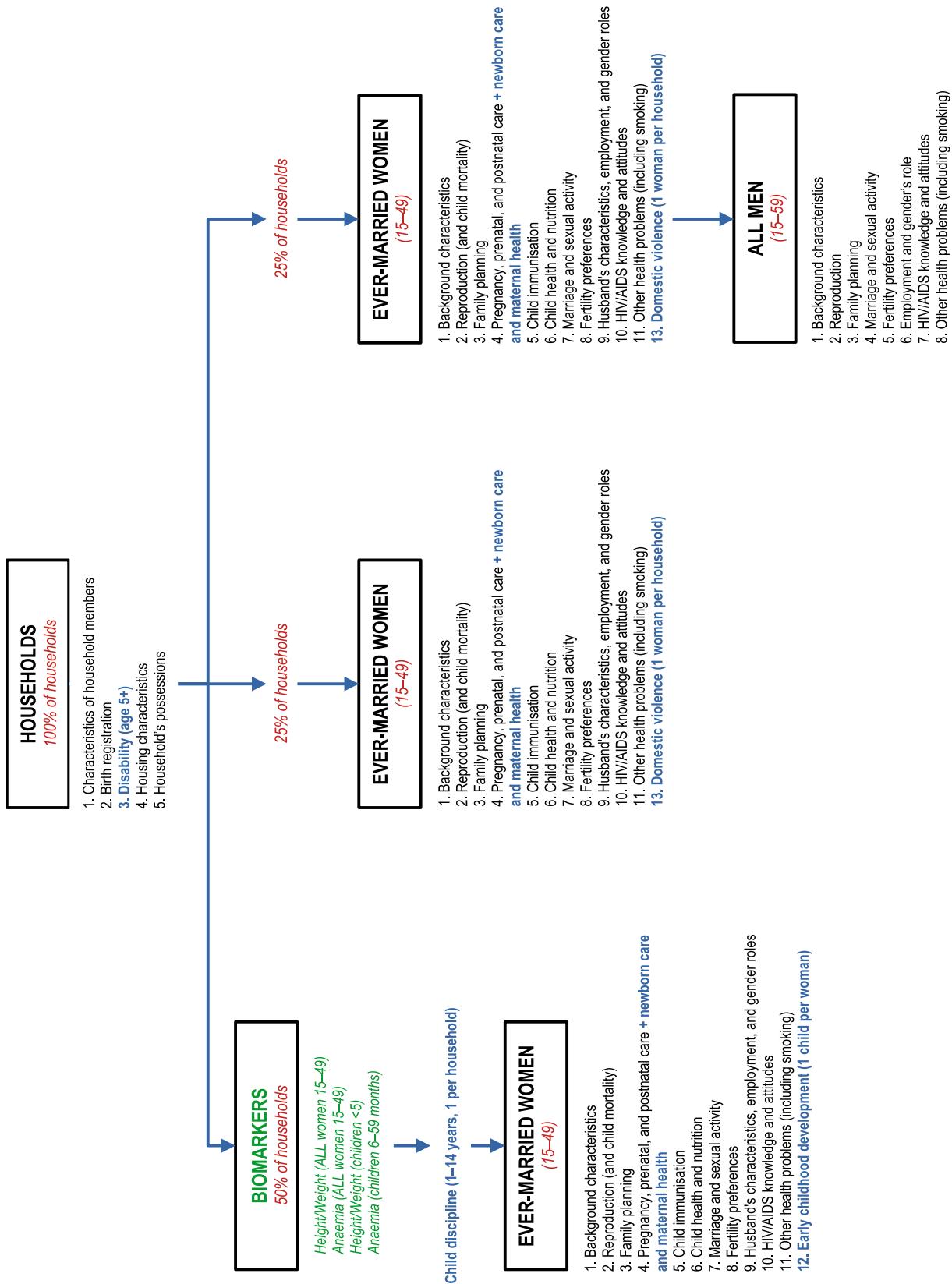
Each of the 12 governorates is subdivided into districts, each district into subdistricts, each subdistrict into localities, and each locality into areas and subareas. In addition to these administrative units, during the 2015 JPHC each subarea was divided into convenient area units called census blocks. An electronic file of a complete list of all of the census blocks is available from DoS. The list contains census information on households, populations, geographical locations, and socioeconomic characteristics of each block. Based on this list, census blocks were regrouped to form a general statistical unit of moderate size, called a cluster, which is widely used in various surveys as the primary sampling unit (PSU). The sample clusters for the 2023 JPFHS were selected from the frame of cluster units provided by the DoS.

The sample for the 2023 JPFHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the 2015 census frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each governorate into urban and rural areas. In addition, the Syrian refugee camps in Zarqa and Mafraq each formed a special sampling stratum. In total, 26 sampling strata were constructed. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum, through a two-stage selection process, according to the sample allocation. Before the sample selection, the sampling frame was sorted by district and subdistrict within each sampling stratum. By using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling, an implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels.

In the first stage, 970 clusters were selected with probability proportional to cluster size, with the cluster size being the number of residential households reported in the 2015 JPHC. A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected sample clusters, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the next stage. During the listing, data on the citizenship of household heads were collected. These data were used to oversample households of Syrians living outside refugee camps. In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 20 households per cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers interviewed only the preselected households. No replacements and no changes of the preselected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias.

Ever-married women age 15–49 who were usual residents of the sampled households or stayed in the households on the night before the interview were eligible for interviews (**Figure 1.1**). In a subsample of the selected households (every second household), all children under age 5 were eligible to be weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators, and all children age 6–59 months were eligible to be tested for anaemia. In the same subsample, all women age 15–49 were eligible to be weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators and to be tested for anaemia. Also in this subsample, a child discipline module was administered during the household interview for one randomly selected child age 1–14, and an early childhood development module was administered during individual interviews of women for the youngest child under age 5 living with his or her mother. In the other 50% of the selected households, a domestic violence module was administered with one ever-married woman age 15–49 randomly selected from each household. Finally, a male survey was conducted in a subsample of half of the households in which the domestic violence module was applied (i.e., in one in four households selected for the survey). All men age 15–59 who were usual residents of the selected households or who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the male survey.

Figure 1.1 2023 Jordan PFHS sample design



1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five questionnaires were used for the 2023 JPFHS: (1) the Household Questionnaire, (2) the Woman’s Questionnaire, (3) the Man’s Questionnaire, (4) the Biomarker Questionnaire, and (5) the Fieldworker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program’s model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Jordan. Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and international donors. After all questionnaires were finalised in English, they were translated into Arabic.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all members of and visitors to selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, parents’ survival status was determined. The data on age and sex of household members were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household’s dwelling unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor of the dwelling unit, and ownership of various durable goods, as well as information on child discipline and disability.

The Woman’s Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible ever-married women age 15–49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Pregnancy history and childhood mortality
- Family planning, including knowledge, use, and sources of contraceptive methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Women’s work and husbands’ background characteristics
- Knowledge and awareness regarding HIV/AIDS
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to other health issues (e.g., smoking)
- Early childhood development
- Domestic violence

The Man’s Questionnaire was administered to all eligible men age 15–59. The Man’s Questionnaire collected much of the same information elicited from the Woman’s Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history, questions on maternal and child health, or questions on domestic violence.

The Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record biomarker data (height, weight, and haemoglobin measurements) collected from respondents by health technicians.

The purpose of the Fieldworker Questionnaire was to collect basic background information on the people collecting data in the field, including the team supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker technicians. The self-administered questionnaire will serve as a tool in conducting analyses of data quality. Each interviewer completed the questionnaire after the final selection of interviewers and before the fieldworkers entered the field. No personal identifiers were attached to the 2023 JPFHS fieldworker data file.

The 2023 JPFHS interviewers used tablet computers to record responses during the interviews as well as anthropometry and anaemia testing results. The tablets were equipped with Bluetooth® technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files (transfer of assignment sheets from team supervisors to interviewers and transfer of completed questionnaires from interviewers to supervisors). The computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) data collection system employed in the 2023 JPFHS was developed

by The DHS Program using the mobile version of CSPro. The CSPro software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, The DHS Program, and Serpro S.A.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANAEMIA TESTING

The 2023 JPFHS incorporated anthropometry and anaemia testing. Biomarkers were collected in half of all selected households. The survey protocol, including biomarker collection, was reviewed and approved by the ICF Institutional Review Board.

Anthropometry. Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0–59 months and for women age 15–49. Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 878U). Height and length were measured with a ShorrBoard® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height).

To assess the precision of measurements, two children per cluster were randomly selected to be measured a second time. The DHS Program defines a difference of less than 1 centimetre between the two height measurements as an acceptable level of precision. Children with z scores of less than -3 or more than 3 for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were flagged and measured a second time. The remeasurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height and weight measurements.

Anaemia. Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from women age 15–49 who consented to be tested. Blood specimens were also collected from children age 6–59 months whose parents or guardians had given consent to the testing. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6–11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue® 201+ device. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents or guardians of children with a haemoglobin level below 7 g/dl were provided with a referral and instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, adults were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 7 g/dl.

1.5 PRETEST

The pretest training for the 2023 JPFHS was conducted from October 2–17, 2022, in Amman, Jordan. It consisted of in-class training and biomarker training. A total of 50 trainees attended the pretest. The pretest fieldwork was conducted in rural and urban clusters throughout Amman from October 18–20. These clusters were not included in the 2023 JPFHS. In general, interviewers and supervisors displayed proficiency in the questionnaires as well as in the use of tablets for data collection. Following field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and questionnaires were modified based on lessons learned from the exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The DoS recruited and trained 200 people for the main fieldwork to serve as team supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker technicians. The training took place from 20 November to 24 December 2022 in Amman. The training course consisted of instruction regarding interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of questionnaire content, instruction on how to administer the paper and electronic questionnaires, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, and practice interviews with real respondents in areas outside the survey sample. The interviewer training also included presentations given by various specialists and experts from the Ministry of Health covering Jordan-specific policies and programmes on family planning, immunisation, and nutrition.

In addition, 34 individuals were trained on how to collect biomarker data, including taking height and weight measurements and testing for anaemia by measuring haemoglobin levels. The biomarker training

was held from 4–24 December 2022 and consisted of lectures, demonstrations of biomarker measurement or testing procedures, field practice with children, and standardisation exercises. The training on child height measurement included standardisation exercises and restandardisation exercises for technicians who did not pass the initial standardisation exercises. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the standardisation results.

A field practice was organised to provide trainees with additional hands-on experience before the actual fieldwork. A total of 30 teams were formed for field practice. Each team consisted of a female supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, and one biomarker technician with academic qualifications in a medical field.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection took place over a 6-month period from 2 January to 15 June 2023. Fieldwork was carried out by 30 field teams, each consisting of one female supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, one biomarker technician, and two drivers. Electronic data files were transferred to the DoS central office in Amman every few days via SynCloud, a secure data transfer platform. Staff from the DoS and specialists from The DHS Program coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

All electronic data files for the 2023 JPFHS were transferred via SynCloud to the DoS central office in Amman, where they were stored on a password-protected computer. The data processing operation included secondary editing, which required resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions. Data editing was accomplished using CSPro software. During the duration of fieldwork, tables were generated to check various data quality parameters, and specific feedback was given to the teams to improve performance. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in July and completed in September 2023.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2023 JPFHS. A total of 20,054 households were selected for the sample, of which 19,809 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 19,475 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98%.

In the interviewed households, 13,020 eligible women age 15–49 were identified for individual interviews; interviews were completed with 12,595 women, yielding a response rate of 97%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 6,506 men age 15–59 were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 5,873 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 90%.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Result	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	16,055	3,999	20,054
Households occupied	15,894	3,915	19,809
Households interviewed	15,625	3,850	19,475
Household response rate ¹	98.3	98.3	98.3
Interviews with women age 15–49			
Number of eligible women	10,780	2,240	13,020
Number of eligible women interviewed	10,443	2,152	12,595
Eligible women response rate ²	96.9	96.1	96.7
Household interviews in subsample			
Households selected	3,999	998	4,997
Households occupied	3,953	977	4,930
Households interviewed	3,885	962	4,847
Household response rate in subsample ¹	98.3	98.5	98.3
Interviews with men age 15–59			
Number of eligible men	5,199	1,307	6,506
Number of eligible men interviewed	4,712	1,161	5,873
Eligible men response rate ²	90.6	88.8	90.3

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- **Clean fuels and technologies:** 78% of the de jure population relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.
- **Household composition:** On average, households in Jordan have 4.8 members, and 15% of households are female-headed.
- **Birth registration:** Nearly all children under age 5 have their births registered with the civil authorities (more than 99%).
- **Tobacco and smoking inside the home:** In 63% of households, someone smokes inside the house on a daily basis.
- **School attendance:** 96% of girls age 6–15 attend primary school, as compared with 95% of boys. The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: 79% of girls and 76% of boys age 16–17 attend secondary school.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2023 JPFHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting), wealth, household population and composition, children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, and school attendance.

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The survey collected data on housing characteristics such as type of housing; flooring, wall, and roof materials; and number of rooms used for sleeping. **Table 2.1** indicates that 75% of housing units in urban areas are apartments, as compared with 26% in rural areas. Dars, which are homes built with an enclosed central courtyard, account for 72% of housing in rural areas, compared with 23% in urban areas. Tiles are the most common flooring materials in both urban (54%) and rural (69%) areas. Nearly two-thirds of households (61%) have three or four rooms, and 97% have an independent bathroom. In 63% of households, someone smokes inside the house on a daily basis.

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, where each component is defined as follows:

Clean cooking fuels and technologies

Includes stoves/cookers using electricity and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/cooking gas.

Clean heating fuels and technologies

Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/cooking gas, and solar air heaters.

Clean lighting fuels and technologies

Includes electricity, solar lanterns, battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns, and biogas lamps.

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

Ninety-nine percent of the population lives in households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking (**Table 2.2**). Also, nearly all households have a place for cooking in the house. However, 3% of households in urban areas and 7% in rural areas do not have a separate room for cooking. Nearly all households in both urban (98%) and rural (96%) areas use natural gas for cooking.

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

Seventy-seven percent of the de jure population in Jordan uses clean heating fuel and technology (**Table 2.3**). LPG/cooking gas is the main source of heating fuel at the national level (62%), with a notable difference between urban and rural areas (64% and 46%, respectively). Electricity serves as the main lighting fuel or technology for more than 99% of households.

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

At the national level, 78% of the population relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, with a disparity between rural (66%) and urban (80%) areas (**Table 2.4**).

2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey collected information about household effects and means of transportation. **Table 2.5** shows that 98% of households have a television, mobile phone, and refrigerator, and 96% have a washing machine and satellite dish. More than half (55%) of households have a car or truck, with ownership less common in urban areas (55%) than in rural areas (59%). Households in urban areas are more likely than households in rural areas to have home internet access (65% versus 48%), to own a microwave (60% versus 44%), and to own a computer (30% versus 15%).

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

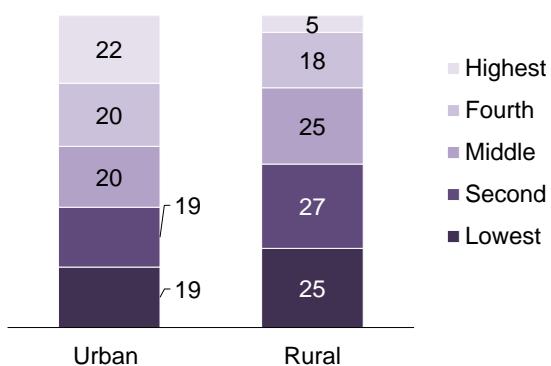
Table 2.6 presents wealth quintiles according to urban-rural residence, region, and governorate. The table also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of disparity in wealth. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 implying an equal distribution of wealth and 1 implying a totally unequal distribution.

Urban households are more likely than rural households to fall into the higher wealth quintiles: 22% of the urban population falls in the highest quintile, as compared with 5% of the rural population (**Table 2.6** and **Figure 2.1**). Fifty-two percent of rural household members are in either the lowest (25%) or the second (27%) wealth quintile.

Wealth also varies by region. Twenty-five percent of the population in the Central region falls in the highest wealth quintile, compared with only 11% of the population in the North region and 12% of the population in the South region (**Table 2.6**). There is great variation in wealth by governorate, with the percentage of the population in the highest wealth quintile ranging from 2% in Mafraq to 31% in Amman. More than 20% of the population in Zarqa (24%), Mafraq (58%), Jarash (27%), Karak (23%), Ma'an (25%), and Aqaba (26%) falls in the lowest wealth quintile.

Figure 2.1 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

A total of 93,490 individuals stayed overnight in the 19,475 households interviewed in the 2023 JPFHS (**Table 2.7**). Among these individuals, 46,516 were male and 46,974 were female. Thirty-three percent of the population is age 0–14, 63% is age 15–64, and just 4% is age 65 and older. The population pyramid in **Figure 2.2** illustrates the distribution of the population by 5-year age groups and sex. Children under age 18 account for 40% of the population, and 10% are under age 5.

Table 2.8 shows that in both urban and rural areas, most of household heads in Jordan are male (86% and 85%, respectively), and the average household consists of 4.8 usual members in both areas.

Trends: The mean household size declined from 6.9 members in 1990 to 4.8 members in 2023.

2.4 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

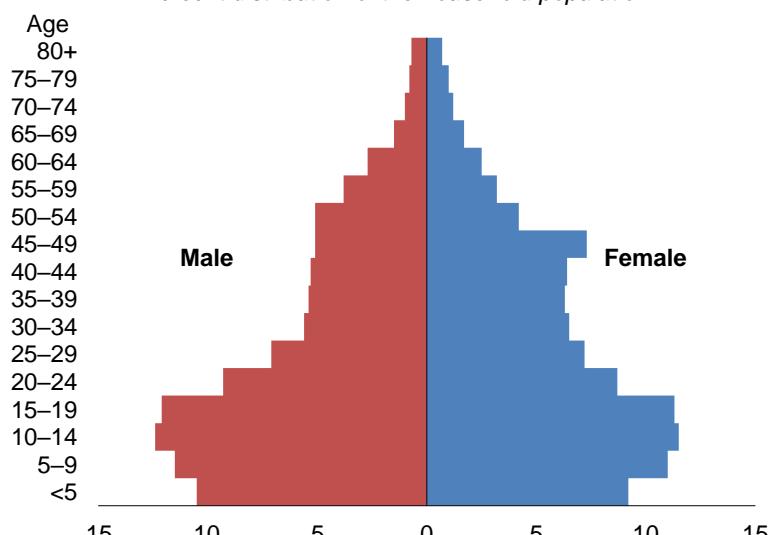
Orphan

A child with one or both parents who are dead.

Sample: Children under age 18

Figure 2.2 Population pyramid

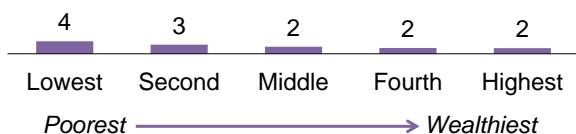
Percent distribution of the household population



Ninety-two percent of children under age 18 live with both biological parents (**Table 2.9**). Less than 1% of children under age 18 do not live with a biological parent. The proportion of children living with both parents ranges from 89% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 94% among those in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles. The percentage of children with one or both parents dead is low overall (3%) and decreases with increasing wealth, from 4% in the lowest wealth quintile to 2% in the highest quintile (**Figure 2.3**). Orphanhood varies slightly by governorate, from only 2% in Amman to 4% in Ma'an, Karak, and Zarqa (**Map 2.1**).

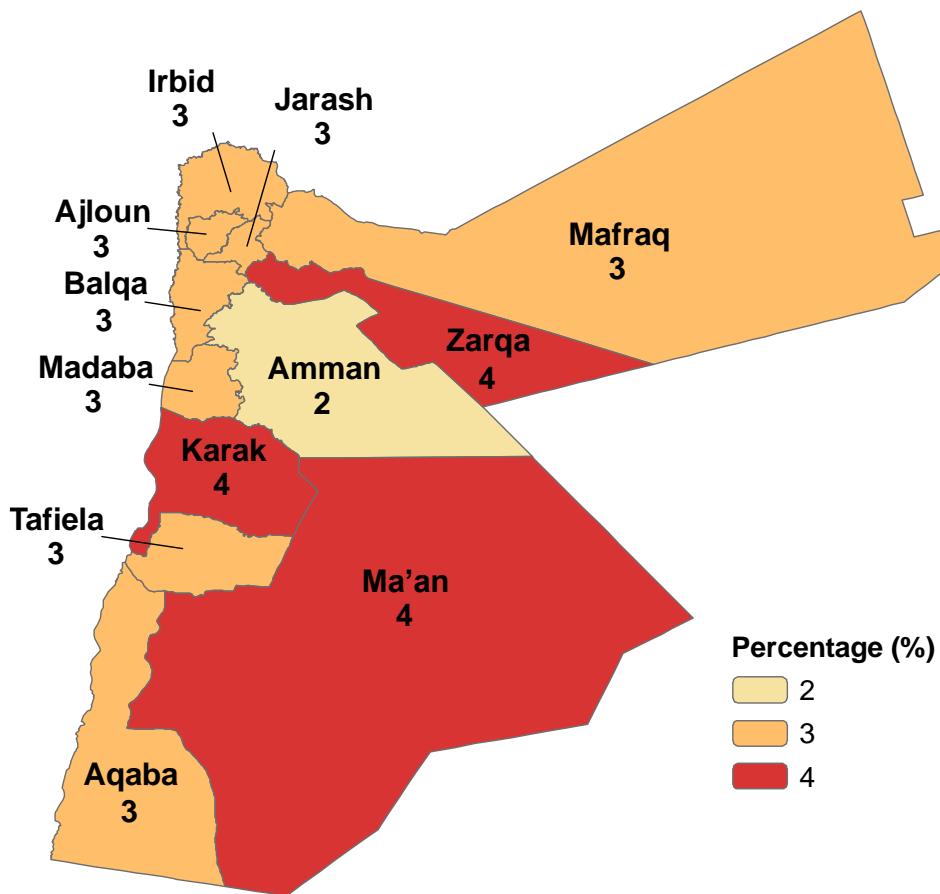
Figure 2.3 Orphanhood by household wealth

Percentage of children under age 18 with one or both parents dead



Map 2.1 Orphanhood by governorate

Percentage of children under age 18 with one or both parents dead



2.5 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but the birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

Table 2.10 presents information on the percentage of children under age 5 who have a birth certificate and the percentage who do not have a birth certificate but whose birth has been registered with the civil authorities. Nearly all de jure children under age 5 have a birth certificate (more than 99%).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 who have a birth certificate increased from 47% in the 2012 JPFHS to more than 99% in the 2023 JPFHS.

2.6 EDUCATION

2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development. **Tables 2.11.1** and **2.11.2** present information on educational attainment among the household population age 6 and over. Overall, 6% of women and girls have never attended school, 42% have less than a secondary education, 24% have completed secondary school, and 28% have more than a secondary education. Women and girls age 6 and over have completed a median of 10.0 years of schooling.

Educational attainment among men and boys is similar to that of women and girls. Four percent have never attended school, 46% have less than a secondary education, 26% have completed secondary school, and 24% have attained some education after secondary school. Men and boys age 6 and over have completed a median of 9.7 years of schooling.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In urban areas, 28% of females and 25% of males have attained more than a secondary education, as compared with 23% of females and 17% of males in rural areas.
- By governorate, the percentage of females with no education is highest in Ma'an (15%) and Mafraq (13%) and lowest in Zarqa (4%). Mafraq has the highest percentage of males with no education (8%).
- Among both females and males, the percentage of individuals who have attained more than a secondary education is lowest in the lowest wealth quintile (8% and 6%, respectively). The proportion is highest in the highest wealth quintile (more than 50% among both women and men), highlighting the significant impact of socioeconomic status on the attainment of a higher education.

Trends: Between 1990 and 2023, median years of schooling increased from 5.3 to 10.0 among females and from 6.2 to 9.7 among males.

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 6–15 for primary school NAR and children age 16–17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

Sample: Children age 6–15 for primary school GAR and children age 16–17 for secondary school GAR

School attendance ratios are shown in **Table 2.12**. Ninety-six percent of girls age 6–15 attend primary school, as compared with 95% of boys. The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: 79% of girls and 76% of boys age 16–17 attend secondary school. The gross attendance ratio (GAR) for primary school is 98% for boys and 99% for girls, and the GAR for secondary school is 103% for boys and 100% for girls. These figures indicate that a small number of boys outside the official school-age population for that level are attending secondary school.

Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

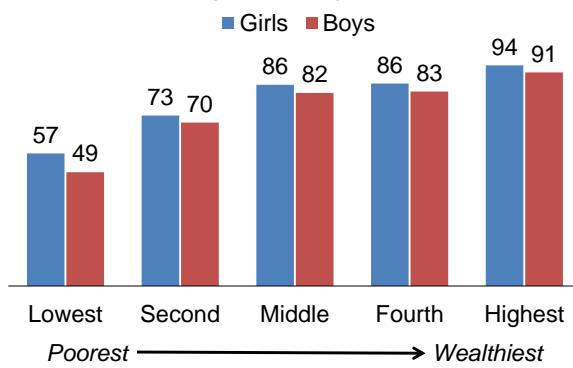
The gender parity index (GPI) for the GAR at the primary school level is 1.01, indicating that female students very slightly outnumber male students. However, at the secondary school level, the GPI is 0.96, indicating slightly higher attendance among males than females.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The primary school NAR is the same in rural and urban areas (96%), while the secondary school NAR is 77% in urban areas and 81% in rural areas.
- By governorate, the primary school NAR ranges from 91% in Mafraq to 98% in Ajloun. The differences widen at the secondary level, with the primary school NAR ranging from 67% in Mafraq to 89% in Ajloun.
- NARs increase with increasing wealth at both the primary and secondary school levels. At the primary level, NARs range from 90% in the lowest wealth quintile to 98% in the highest wealth quintile. At the secondary level, NARs range from 52% in the lowest wealth quintile to 93% in the highest quintile. In all quintiles, NARs are higher for girls than for boys (**Figure 2.4**).

Figure 2.4 Secondary school attendance by household wealth

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 16–17



2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 5

Participation rate in organised learning: adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school. The ratio is termed adjusted since it includes children in primary school.

Sample: Children age 5 at the beginning of the school year

Eighty-four percent of children who were age 5 at the beginning of the school year participated in organised learning; 79% attended an early childhood education programme, and 4% attended primary school (**Table 2.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The adjusted NAR for children age 5 at the beginning of the school year is 85% for girls and 83% for boys.
- The adjusted NAR is highest in Ajloun (97%) and lowest in Ma'an (74%).
- The adjusted NAR is lower for children in the lowest wealth quintile (65%) than for children in the other wealth quintiles (83%–96%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**
- **Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.8 Household composition**
- **Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.12 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning**

Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of housing unit						
Apartment	74.8	25.8	69.7	73.7	24.5	68.6
Dar	22.7	72.2	27.8	23.7	73.7	28.9
Villa	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Hut/barrack	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7
Other	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Parquet or polished wood	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Tiles	54.2	69.3	55.7	54.7	69.4	56.2
Marble/ceramic	42.8	26.3	41.1	42.4	26.7	40.8
Cement	2.3	3.7	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main roof material						
Mud bricks	0.9	3.0	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.0
Mud bricks with stones	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.8
Concrete	97.2	94.3	96.9	97.2	95.0	97.0
Zinc	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main exterior wall material						
Mud bricks	1.5	3.1	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.6
Mud bricks with stones	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.4
Cement bricks	30.6	49.7	32.5	30.9	50.2	32.9
Cut stones	26.4	6.8	24.3	25.5	6.5	23.5
Cut stones and concrete	15.7	8.4	14.9	15.7	8.7	15.0
Concrete	23.4	29.7	24.1	23.8	30.0	24.5
Zinc	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.9
Other	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms in the house						
1	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9
2	9.4	8.9	9.4	8.7	7.9	8.6
3	29.2	29.2	29.2	28.4	28.3	28.4
4	31.3	33.9	31.6	31.8	34.4	32.0
5	22.8	19.1	22.4	23.9	21.0	23.6
6+	5.8	6.9	5.9	6.4	7.8	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	23.5	32.7	24.5	17.4	24.0	18.1
Two	41.6	45.8	42.1	42.8	48.9	43.4
Three or more	34.8	21.5	33.5	39.8	27.1	38.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Has an independent bathroom						
Yes	97.5	93.2	97.0	97.6	93.5	97.1
No	2.5	6.8	3.0	2.4	6.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	63.2	62.6	63.1	66.9	67.1	66.9
Weekly	1.8	0.8	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.8
Monthly	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Less than once a month	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Never	34.6	36.5	34.8	30.7	31.9	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	17,456	2,019	19,475	83,111	9,656	92,767

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking and cooking fuel, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Place for cooking						
In the house	99.7	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.4	99.7
Separate room/kitchen	96.9	92.4	96.4	97.0	92.9	96.6
No separate room/kitchen	2.8	7.0	3.2	2.7	6.5	3.1
In a separate building	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Outdoors	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies¹						
Electricity	99.3	98.3	99.2	99.4	98.8	99.4
Natural gas	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.6	1.7
Solid fuels for cooking						
Coal/wood	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other fuels						
Kerosene	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	17,456	2,019	19,475	83,111	9,656	92,767

¹ Only the fuel used for cooking was captured in this survey.

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Heating technology						
Central heating	3.1	0.8	2.9	2.8	0.6	2.5
Kerosene or solar heater	14.4	10.5	14.0	15.0	11.1	14.6
Gas heater	65.3	49.0	63.6	64.9	46.5	63.0
Air conditioner	4.0	4.8	4.1	3.8	4.9	3.9
Electric heater	6.8	11.3	7.3	6.7	11.6	7.2
Other/unknown	4.0	21.3	5.8	4.6	23.3	6.6
No heating in household	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heating fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies ¹	79.7	67.8	78.5	78.7	65.7	77.3
Central heating	3.1	0.8	2.9	2.8	0.6	2.5
Electricity	11.9	17.7	12.5	11.5	18.1	12.2
Solar air heater	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2
LPG/cooking gas	64.6	48.4	62.9	64.3	45.9	62.4
Diesel	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Kerosene/paraffin	13.9	9.0	13.4	14.5	9.5	14.0
Charcoal	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2
Wood	2.6	10.4	3.4	3.1	11.3	4.0
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3
Agricultural crop/peat	0.9	8.2	1.6	0.9	9.2	1.8
Garbage/plastic	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Other fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No heating in household	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main lighting fuel or technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.8
Electricity	99.8	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7
Solar lantern	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rechargeable						
flashlight/torch/lantern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Battery-powered						
flashlight/torch/ lantern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biogas lamp	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other fuel	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
No lighting in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	17,456	2,019	19,475	83,111	9,656	92,767

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/cooking gas, and solar air heater

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹	Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking ²	Number of persons in households that reported cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ³	Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ⁴	Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting ⁵	Number of persons
Residence									
Urban	99.5	0.2	83,074	79.8	81,889	99.9	83,048	79.9	83,111
Rural	98.8	0.4	9,654	66.4	9,548	99.8	9,647	66.0	9,656
Governorate									
Amman	99.9	0.1	39,103	81.6	38,848	99.9	39,104	81.7	39,121
Balqa	99.4	0.2	5,539	75.7	5,421	99.7	5,539	76.0	5,539
Zarqa	99.8	0.0	12,075	72.4	11,991	99.9	12,071	72.5	12,094
Madaba	99.5	0.2	2,220	82.2	2,211	100.0	2,219	82.1	2,220
Irbid	98.7	0.5	17,440	83.5	17,165	100.0	17,419	83.4	17,440
Mafraq	99.3	0.5	4,786	68.3	4,768	99.8	4,786	68.4	4,786
Jarash	99.9	0.1	2,532	70.4	2,526	99.6	2,532	70.3	2,532
Ajloun	99.7	0.3	1,843	59.9	1,839	99.8	1,843	60.0	1,843
Karak	94.9	0.5	2,930	80.7	2,814	100.0	2,932	76.7	2,932
Tafila	99.8	0.1	1,060	72.0	1,058	99.7	1,060	71.9	1,060
Ma'an	99.2	0.7	1,540	74.0	1,537	99.5	1,540	73.9	1,540
Aqaba	99.7	0.3	1,659	59.9	1,259	100.0	1,650	69.4	1,659
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	98.6	0.7	18,532	72.2	17,680	99.8	18,483	72.9	18,556
Second	99.2	0.2	18,536	72.7	18,356	99.8	18,552	72.4	18,552
Middle	99.4	0.1	18,554	78.2	18,419	100.0	18,554	78.1	18,554
Fourth	99.8	0.0	18,540	80.6	18,439	100.0	18,540	80.6	18,540
Highest	99.9	0.0	18,566	88.1	18,544	100.0	18,566	88.1	18,566
Total	99.4	0.2	92,728	78.4	91,437	99.9	92,695	78.4	92,767

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes stoves/cookers using electricity and LPG/natural gas

² Includes coal and wood

³ Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/cooking gas, and solar air heater

⁴ Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp

⁵ In order to calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included in the numerator.

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Possession	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects			
Radio or tape recorder	8.3	5.7	8.0
Television	97.8	97.4	97.8
Satellite dish	96.3	95.1	96.2
Mobile phone	97.7	97.3	97.6
Land telephone	6.0	2.1	5.6
Refrigerator	97.9	98.0	97.9
Freezer	31.0	27.4	30.6
Washing machine	96.6	94.7	96.4
Dishwasher	21.4	16.4	20.9
Solar heater	15.6	13.2	15.4
Air conditioner	44.6	37.3	43.9
Fan	91.3	87.8	90.9
Water cooler	72.6	62.5	71.5
Microwave	60.3	44.4	58.7
Digital camera	5.3	3.6	5.1
Computer	30.0	15.3	28.5
Tablet	20.7	12.9	19.9
Watch	70.3	63.2	69.6
Internet access at home	65.4	47.8	63.6
Means of transportation			
Bicycle	7.0	4.7	6.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	1.1	0.6
Motorcycle/scooter	1.6	1.4	1.5
Car/truck	54.8	58.6	55.2
Number of households	17,456	2,019	19,475

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Jordan PFHS 2023

Residence/ region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient ¹
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	19.4	19.2	19.5	20.2	21.7	100.0	83,111	0.08
Rural	25.4	27.0	24.5	17.8	5.3	100.0	9,656	0.02
Region								
Central	17.4	18.4	19.2	20.1	24.9	100.0	58,974	0.06
North	24.9	23.0	21.3	19.7	11.2	100.0	26,594	0.07
South	23.3	22.1	21.7	20.6	12.3	100.0	7,190	0.01
Governorate								
Amman	15.1	16.3	17.5	20.0	31.1	100.0	39,121	0.12
Balqa	18.5	19.1	21.5	21.9	18.9	100.0	5,539	0.05
Zarqa	24.4	24.4	22.9	18.3	10.0	100.0	12,094	0.07
Madaba	17.1	21.0	24.6	24.7	12.5	100.0	2,220	0.03
Irbid	16.6	23.9	23.6	21.9	14.1	100.0	17,440	0.11
Mafraq	57.5	20.1	12.5	7.8	2.1	100.0	4,786	0.13
Jarash	26.8	20.7	19.9	22.2	10.3	100.0	2,532	0.06
Ajloun	15.9	24.7	23.7	26.8	8.8	100.0	1,843	0.06
Karak	22.8	22.6	24.3	20.1	10.2	100.0	2,932	0.02
Tafila	19.2	23.2	23.7	22.3	11.6	100.0	1,060	0.02
Ma'an	24.7	21.1	19.0	19.6	15.7	100.0	1,540	0.06
Aqaba	25.5	21.5	18.2	21.6	13.2	100.0	1,659	0.04
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	92,767	0.05

¹ The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution.

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
<5	10.5	9.1	9.8	11.1	9.7	10.4	10.5	9.2	9.8
5–9	11.6	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	11.3
10–14	12.4	11.5	11.9	12.3	11.4	11.9	12.4	11.5	11.9
15–19	12.2	11.4	11.8	11.6	10.7	11.1	12.1	11.3	11.7
20–24	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.9	9.3	8.7	9.0
25–29	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.1
30–34	5.6	6.5	6.1	5.4	6.7	6.1	5.6	6.5	6.1
35–39	5.3	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.8
40–44	5.3	6.5	5.9	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.3	6.4	5.9
45–49	5.1	7.4	6.3	4.6	5.6	5.1	5.1	7.3	6.2
50–54	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.2	4.7
55–59	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.5
60–64	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
65–69	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6
70–74	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1
75–79	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
80+	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0–14	34.4	31.7	33.0	34.8	32.4	33.6	34.4	31.7	33.1
15–64	61.6	63.9	62.7	60.5	62.4	61.4	61.4	63.7	62.6
65+	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.5	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0–17	42.0	38.6	40.3	42.0	39.1	40.5	42.0	38.6	40.3
18+	58.0	61.4	59.7	58.0	60.9	59.5	58.0	61.4	59.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10–19	24.5	22.9	23.7	23.9	22.1	23.0	24.5	22.8	23.6
Number of persons	41,739	42,202	83,942	4,777	4,771	9,549	46,516	46,974	93,490

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Characteristic	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household headship			
Male	85.6	85.3	85.5
Female	14.4	14.7	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	4.2	6.6	4.4
2	10.9	10.7	10.9
3	12.0	12.6	12.1
4	17.3	14.2	17.0
5	20.4	17.5	20.1
6	17.1	15.9	17.0
7	10.2	12.3	10.5
8	4.9	6.5	5.1
9+	2.9	3.5	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.8	4.8	4.8
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent			
Double orphans	0.1	0.0	0.1
Single orphans ¹	2.6	2.4	2.5
Children not living with a biological parent ²	0.9	0.8	0.9
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	3.1	3.1	3.1
Number of households	17,456	2,019	19,475

Note: Table is based on de jure household members (i.e., usual residents).

¹ Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

² Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent			Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percent-age not living with a biological parent	Percent-age with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive					
Age													
0–4	96.2	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	0.9
<2	96.9	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	0.9
2–4	95.9	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	1.0
5–9	92.8	4.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	1.6
10–14	90.2	4.1	3.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.7	3.9
15–17	87.9	4.6	4.5	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.2	5.4
Sex													
Male	91.9	4.1	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	2.8
Female	91.9	3.8	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.8	2.8
Residence													
Urban	91.7	4.2	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	2.9
Rural	94.2	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	2.5
Region													
Central	92.4	3.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	2.8
North	90.6	5.2	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.8	10,913
South	93.6	1.8	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	2,600
Governorate													
Amman	93.4	3.4	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	15,330
Balqa	94.5	2.2	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	2,980
Zarqa	88.4	4.8	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	5,241
Madaba	93.3	2.3	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	765
Irbid	90.4	5.6	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	7,148
Mafraq	89.4	6.2	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.8	2,004
Jarash	92.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	1,044
Ajloun	93.3	2.7	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.7	718
Karak	93.8	1.5	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	1,034
Tafila	94.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	398
Ma'an	94.1	1.2	3.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	536
Aqaba	92.3	2.9	2.5	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.7	632
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	88.7	5.4	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	4,375
Second	91.2	4.1	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	7,938
Middle	93.0	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	7,431
Fourth	94.2	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	6,688
Highest	93.7	3.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.3	1,961
Total <15	92.8	3.8	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	30,083
Total <18	91.9	3.9	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	36,829

Note: Table is based on de jure household members (i.e., usual residents).

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<1	98.4	0.0	98.4	1,392
1–4	99.8	0.1	99.9	7,310
Sex				
Male	99.7	0.1	99.8	4,606
Female	99.3	0.1	99.5	4,096
Residence				
Urban	99.5	0.1	99.7	7,723
Rural	99.6	0.1	99.7	979
Region				
Central	99.4	0.1	99.5	5,371
North	99.8	0.1	99.9	2,693
South	99.5	0.3	99.8	638
Governorate				
Amman	99.3	0.0	99.4	3,548
Balqa	99.9	0.1	100.0	433
Zarqa	99.6	0.3	99.8	1,221
Madaba	99.7	0.0	99.7	170
Irbid	99.9	0.1	100.0	1,738
Mafraq	99.2	0.3	99.5	505
Jarash	99.9	0.0	99.9	265
Ajloun	99.7	0.3	100.0	186
Karak	99.8	0.0	99.8	258
Tafilah	100.0	0.0	100.0	91
Ma'an	98.8	0.9	99.7	139
Aqaba	99.4	0.4	99.8	150
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	99.5	0.4	99.8	2,325
Second	99.6	0.0	99.6	2,031
Middle	99.6	0.0	99.6	1,802
Fourth	99.5	0.0	99.6	1,531
Highest	99.5	0.0	99.5	1,012
Total	99.5	0.1	99.7	8,702

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling					Total	Number	Median years completed
	No education	Less than secondary	Secondary ¹	More than secondary	Missing			
Age								
6–9	13.5	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,093	0.8
10–14	0.9	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,413	5.3
15–19	1.2	41.0	41.4	16.4	0.1	100.0	5,303	9.8
20–24	2.4	16.6	22.0	58.9	0.1	100.0	4,102	12.7
25–29	3.7	18.3	29.8	48.0	0.1	100.0	3,391	11.8
30–34	3.2	20.0	28.0	48.8	0.0	100.0	3,057	11.9
35–39	3.2	22.3	33.4	41.1	0.0	100.0	2,965	11.5
40–44	2.7	23.3	37.2	36.9	0.0	100.0	3,030	11.4
45–49	2.7	25.3	41.9	30.1	0.0	100.0	3,409	11.1
50–54	6.3	27.3	33.9	32.3	0.1	100.0	1,967	10.7
55–59	9.6	29.3	28.5	32.7	0.0	100.0	1,524	10.7
60–64	15.8	33.7	24.9	25.5	0.1	100.0	1,194	9.1
65+	40.1	33.2	11.7	14.6	0.4	100.0	2,126	4.2
Residence								
Urban	5.8	41.5	24.4	28.2	0.1	100.0	37,348	10.0
Rural	9.7	42.6	24.3	23.4	0.0	100.0	4,227	9.2
Region								
Central	5.4	41.5	24.6	28.4	0.1	100.0	26,611	10.1
North	6.6	42.9	24.2	26.2	0.1	100.0	11,745	9.7
South	11.3	37.7	23.4	27.5	0.1	100.0	3,219	9.7
Governorate								
Amman	5.5	40.0	24.1	30.3	0.1	100.0	17,783	10.2
Balqa	6.3	38.7	23.1	31.9	0.0	100.0	2,476	10.3
Zarqa	4.2	48.5	26.8	20.5	0.1	100.0	5,363	9.3
Madaba	7.8	38.0	26.0	28.0	0.2	100.0	989	10.3
Irbid	4.5	42.0	24.2	29.3	0.1	100.0	7,793	10.1
Mafraq	13.2	48.0	22.4	16.3	0.1	100.0	2,078	7.7
Jarash	7.9	43.6	26.0	22.5	0.0	100.0	1,080	9.4
Ajloun	7.9	37.4	27.4	27.3	0.0	100.0	795	10.3
Karak	11.5	35.0	22.3	31.1	0.2	100.0	1,336	10.0
Tafilah	11.5	36.5	24.4	27.6	0.0	100.0	477	10.0
Ma'an	14.7	39.5	21.8	24.1	0.0	100.0	678	9.0
Aqaba	7.9	41.8	26.1	24.2	0.0	100.0	728	9.6
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.2	58.9	19.9	8.0	0.1	100.0	7,976	6.5
Second	6.4	49.2	28.7	15.5	0.1	100.0	8,230	9.0
Middle	4.6	41.8	29.4	24.1	0.0	100.0	8,388	10.0
Fourth	3.8	33.5	26.1	36.5	0.1	100.0	8,271	10.9
Highest	3.4	26.1	18.1	52.3	0.1	100.0	8,711	12.0
Total	6.2	41.6	24.4	27.7	0.1	100.0	41,575	10.0

¹ Completed grade 2 at the secondary level under the new system or completed grade 3 at the secondary level under the old system

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling					Total	Number	Median years completed
	No education	Less than secondary	Secondary ¹	More than secondary	Missing			
Age								
6–9	12.5	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,233	0.7
10–14	1.3	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,749	5.3
15–19	1.6	44.2	43.1	11.2	0.0	100.0	5,637	9.7
20–24	1.5	22.5	32.0	44.0	0.0	100.0	4,319	11.5
25–29	1.5	23.7	33.3	41.4	0.0	100.0	3,287	11.4
30–34	1.6	24.6	32.5	41.3	0.0	100.0	2,603	11.4
35–39	3.1	29.6	36.5	30.8	0.0	100.0	2,492	10.9
40–44	2.2	31.5	37.5	28.8	0.0	100.0	2,463	10.9
45–49	2.2	34.5	35.4	27.9	0.0	100.0	2,370	10.7
50–54	2.5	27.6	36.6	33.3	0.0	100.0	2,383	10.9
55–59	2.5	26.9	36.3	34.2	0.0	100.0	1,769	11.1
60–64	4.6	28.4	25.3	41.7	0.0	100.0	1,260	11.3
65+	13.4	34.1	18.0	34.3	0.2	100.0	1,913	9.7
Residence								
Urban	3.4	46.4	25.4	24.7	0.0	100.0	36,341	9.7
Rural	5.3	44.9	33.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	4,136	9.6
Region								
Central	3.2	46.2	24.4	26.2	0.0	100.0	25,929	9.8
North	4.0	46.9	29.3	19.8	0.0	100.0	11,445	9.5
South	5.3	44.3	30.0	20.4	0.0	100.0	3,103	9.7
Governorate								
Amman	3.3	44.1	23.8	28.7	0.0	100.0	17,114	10.0
Balqa	3.6	45.6	25.4	25.5	0.0	100.0	2,512	9.9
Zarqa	2.7	54.0	24.4	18.9	0.0	100.0	5,316	9.1
Madaba	4.0	41.4	31.0	23.4	0.1	100.0	987	10.2
Irbid	2.8	45.9	29.0	22.2	0.0	100.0	7,476	9.7
Mafraq	7.8	52.1	27.7	12.4	0.0	100.0	2,080	8.4
Jarash	5.2	45.9	30.4	18.6	0.0	100.0	1,120	9.6
Ajloun	3.4	43.5	34.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	768	10.0
Karak	5.6	42.3	29.3	22.9	0.0	100.0	1,249	9.8
Tafilah	5.4	46.2	30.6	17.8	0.0	100.0	439	9.7
Ma'an	5.9	43.5	30.9	19.6	0.1	100.0	681	9.8
Aqaba	4.2	47.5	29.9	18.4	0.0	100.0	735	9.5
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.7	67.0	19.8	5.5	0.0	100.0	7,732	6.7
Second	4.4	55.0	30.1	10.4	0.1	100.0	7,811	8.8
Middle	2.7	47.7	31.9	17.7	0.0	100.0	7,997	9.6
Fourth	1.9	35.9	30.3	31.9	0.0	100.0	8,402	10.6
Highest	1.7	28.3	19.1	51.0	0.0	100.0	8,535	11.9
Total	3.6	46.3	26.2	23.9	0.0	100.0	40,477	9.7

¹ Completed grade 2 at the secondary level under the new system or completed grade 3 at the secondary level under the old system

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NARs) and gross attendance ratios (GARs) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹				Gross attendance ratio ²			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	95.4	96.4	95.9	1.01	97.9	98.7	98.3	1.01
Rural	94.5	96.7	95.6	1.02	96.2	98.8	97.5	1.03
Region								
Central	95.1	96.1	95.6	1.01	97.4	98.7	98.0	1.01
North	95.7	96.9	96.3	1.01	98.3	98.8	98.5	1.01
South	95.8	96.7	96.3	1.01	98.7	99.3	99.0	1.01
Governorate								
Amman	94.4	95.4	94.9	1.01	96.9	98.1	97.5	1.01
Balqa	97.4	96.4	97.0	0.99	99.0	98.1	98.6	0.99
Zarqa	96.4	98.0	97.2	1.02	98.0	100.3	99.1	1.02
Madaba	95.1	97.3	96.2	1.02	97.2	99.5	98.3	1.02
Irbid	97.2	97.7	97.4	1.01	99.8	99.4	99.6	1.00
Mafraq	89.5	92.7	91.0	1.04	91.8	96.1	93.9	1.05
Jarash	95.9	97.7	96.8	1.02	97.5	99.0	98.2	1.02
Ajloun	98.5	98.3	98.4	1.00	101.7	99.7	100.7	0.98
Karak	96.3	96.6	96.4	1.00	98.8	98.7	98.8	1.00
Tafilah	96.7	97.3	97.0	1.01	99.1	98.9	99.0	1.00
Ma'an	95.4	96.0	95.7	1.01	99.3	100.0	99.7	1.01
Aqaba	94.9	97.0	96.0	1.02	97.6	100.0	98.8	1.02
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	89.2	90.8	90.0	1.02	92.1	95.6	93.8	1.04
Second	95.6	96.6	96.1	1.01	98.6	99.5	99.0	1.01
Middle	97.9	98.8	98.3	1.01	99.5	99.9	99.7	1.00
Fourth	98.2	98.7	98.4	1.01	99.6	100.2	99.9	1.01
Highest	97.3	98.3	97.8	1.01	100.2	99.1	99.7	0.99
Total	95.3	96.4	95.9	1.01	97.7	98.8	98.2	1.01
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	75.0	78.8	76.8	1.05	102.1	98.7	100.4	0.97
Rural	80.1	82.0	81.0	1.02	114.2	107.3	111.0	0.94
Region								
Central	75.6	78.4	77.0	1.04	98.9	96.3	97.7	0.97
North	75.7	81.4	78.3	1.08	113.3	105.3	109.6	0.93
South	73.2	77.7	75.4	1.06	103.4	107.7	105.5	1.04
Governorate								
Amman	75.7	79.1	77.3	1.04	98.4	97.3	97.9	0.99
Balqa	77.2	81.9	79.4	1.06	97.7	94.7	96.3	0.97
Zarqa	75.2	73.9	74.5	0.98	100.1	92.0	96.0	0.92
Madaba	73.1	85.3	79.4	1.17	106.1	108.8	107.5	1.02
Irbid	76.9	84.2	80.3	1.09	113.5	105.5	109.8	0.93
Mafraq	65.9	67.6	66.7	1.03	102.4	94.3	98.8	0.92
Jarash	81.7	84.9	83.3	1.04	120.5	112.9	116.7	0.94
Ajloun	86.6	91.3	88.8	1.05	136.4	125.5	131.4	0.92
Karak	76.5	75.8	76.1	0.99	107.8	103.0	105.3	0.96
Tafilah	82.1	88.8	85.6	1.08	108.2	107.0	107.6	0.99
Ma'an	76.0	72.5	74.4	0.95	127.1	133.2	129.9	1.05
Aqaba	61.2	77.5	68.6	1.27	74.6	94.9	83.9	1.27
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	48.5	56.5	52.4	1.17	72.5	72.9	72.7	1.00
Second	69.7	72.7	71.2	1.04	99.4	95.3	97.4	0.96
Middle	82.3	85.8	83.9	1.04	112.0	113.9	112.9	1.02
Fourth	82.9	86.3	84.5	1.04	116.8	108.4	112.9	0.93
Highest	91.1	94.1	92.6	1.03	113.4	108.0	110.9	0.95
Total	75.5	79.1	77.2	1.05	103.3	99.5	101.5	0.96

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (6–15 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (16–17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

³ The GPI for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The GPI for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of children attending				Adjusted NAR ¹	Number of children age 5 at the beginning of the school year
	An early childhood education programme	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school	Total		
Sex						
Male	76.9	6.0	17.1	100.0	82.9	1,109
Female	82.0	2.7	15.3	100.0	84.7	1,046
Residence						
Urban	79.0	4.4	16.6	100.0	83.4	1,952
Rural	83.1	4.0	12.9	100.0	87.1	202
Region						
Central	74.9	5.3	19.8	100.0	80.2	1,349
North	87.1	2.6	10.2	100.0	89.8	660
South	85.5	4.0	10.5	100.0	89.5	145
Governorate						
Amman	70.7	6.7	22.7	100.0	77.3	885
Balqa	83.0	6.0	11.0	100.0	89.0	104
Zarqa	83.3	1.3	15.4	100.0	84.6	321
Madaba	80.3	5.9	13.7	100.0	86.3	39
Irbid	89.0	2.0	9.1	100.0	90.9	434
Mafraq	73.8	5.6	20.7	100.0	79.3	117
Jarash	93.7	2.3	4.0	100.0	96.0	60
Ajloun	95.0	2.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	49
Karak	88.7	2.6	8.7	100.0	91.3	56
Tafilah	89.5	5.5	5.0	100.0	95.0	23
Ma'an	71.1	2.9	26.0	100.0	74.0	28
Aqaba	88.6	6.1	5.2	100.0	94.8	38
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	60.4	4.4	35.2	100.0	64.8	575
Second	79.7	3.3	17.0	100.0	83.0	507
Middle	89.9	3.7	6.4	100.0	93.6	451
Fourth	91.1	4.8	4.0	100.0	96.0	338
Highest	86.5	6.9	6.6	100.0	93.4	283
Total	79.4	4.4	16.2	100.0	83.8	2,154

¹ The adjusted NAR to organised learning is the percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age: 23% of the ever-married women interviewed are age 15–29, while 77% are age 30–49. ▪ Education: 72% of women and 70% of men have completed secondary schooling or higher. ▪ Exposure to mass media: Television is the most popular form of mass media in Jordan, with 66% of women and 65% of men watching TV at least once a week. ▪ Internet usage: 79% of women and 90% of men have accessed the internet at least once in the past 12 months. ▪ Employment: 14% of women and 51% of men are currently employed. ▪ Health insurance: 69% of women and 59% of men have some type of health insurance coverage. ▪ Tobacco use: Overall, 14% of women and 48% of men smoke a tobacco product.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, employment, occupation, wealth, health insurance coverage, residence at birth, current place of residence, and recent migration. The chapter also presents information on respondents' use of tobacco. Together, this information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 shows background characteristics of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 interviewed in the survey. Total numbers of men age 50–59 and 15–59 are also shown; however, in this and subsequent tables, the focus is on respondents age 15–49.

Because the 2023 JPFHS includes only ever-married women, young women represent a relatively small proportion of interviewed women. Only 23% of ever-married women are age 15–29, while 77% are age 30–49. As a consequence of increasing age at first marriage, the proportion of ever-married women who are age 30–49 has increased since the 2002 JPFHS (from 66% to 77%).

All men age 15–59, regardless of their marital status, were eligible for interviews in the 2023 JPFHS. As a result, the male population is much younger than the female population. Fifty-nine percent of men are age 15–29, and 41% are age 30–49.

Table 3.1 also shows that 91% of ever-married women and 90% of all men live in urban areas. Around two-thirds of both women and men reside in the Central region, and 28% live in the North region. Conversely, only 6% of women and 7% of men live in the South region. Forty-six percent of ever-married women and 43% of all men live in Amman.

Among ever-married women, 89% identify themselves as Jordanians, 8% as Syrians (of whom 7% are living outside refugee camps and 1% inside camps), and 4% as other nationalities (the latter category includes Egyptians, Iraqis, and women of other Arab and non-Arab nationalities) (**Table 3.1**). The distribution is similar among men: 90% are Jordanians, 6% are Syrians (5% living outside refugee camps and 1% living inside camps), and another 4% are of other nationalities.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them.

Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49

Tables 3.2.1 and **3.2.2** present the distribution of survey respondents by level of education attained. Thirty-seven percent of ever-married women and all men have completed secondary schooling, and 35% of ever-married women and 33% of all men have attained more than a secondary education. Two percent of women and men have no education (**Figure 3.1**). The median number of years of schooling is 11.2 among ever-married women and 10.8 among all men.

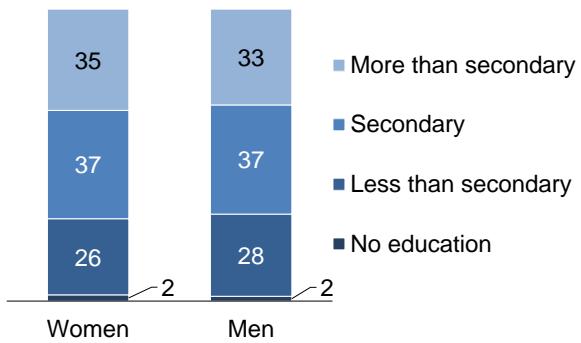
Trends: The median number of years of schooling among ever-married women age 15–49 increased steadily from 6.7 in 1990 to 11.2 in 2017, after which time it has remained stable.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of ever-married women who have attained more than a secondary education is similar in rural and urban areas (34% and 35%, respectively). Fewer men in rural areas (25%) than urban areas (34%) have attained more than a secondary education (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**).
- By nationality, the percentage of women and men who have completed secondary school or higher is highest among Jordanians (77% and 74%, respectively) and lowest among Syrians (24% and 27%, respectively).
- The median number of years of schooling increases with increasing household wealth, from 9.0 among both women and men in the lowest wealth quintile to 13.9 among women and 12.4 among men in the highest quintile.

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

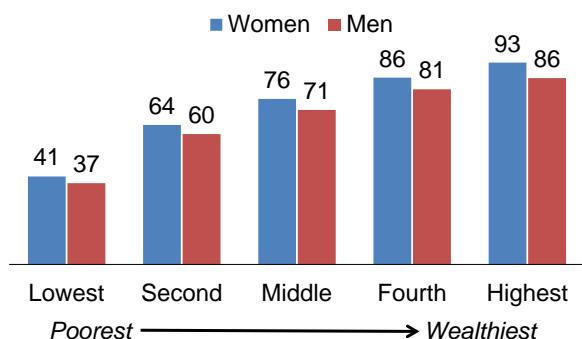
Percent distribution of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



- The percentage of women who have completed secondary school or higher increases from 41% in the lowest wealth quintile to 93% in the highest quintile. A similar pattern is observed among men (37% and 86%, respectively) (**Figure 3.2**).
- By governorate, the percentage of women with a secondary education or higher is highest in Ajloun and Tafila (82%) and lowest in Mafraq (59%) (**Map 3.1**). The pattern is different among men, with the percentage being highest in Irbid (76%) and lowest in Zarqa (62%) (**Table 3.2.2**).
- The literacy rate in Jordan is notably high, with 97% of women and 98% of men age 15–49 being literate. By nationality, women of other nationalities (89%) and Syrian men (91%) are less likely than their counterparts to be literate (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

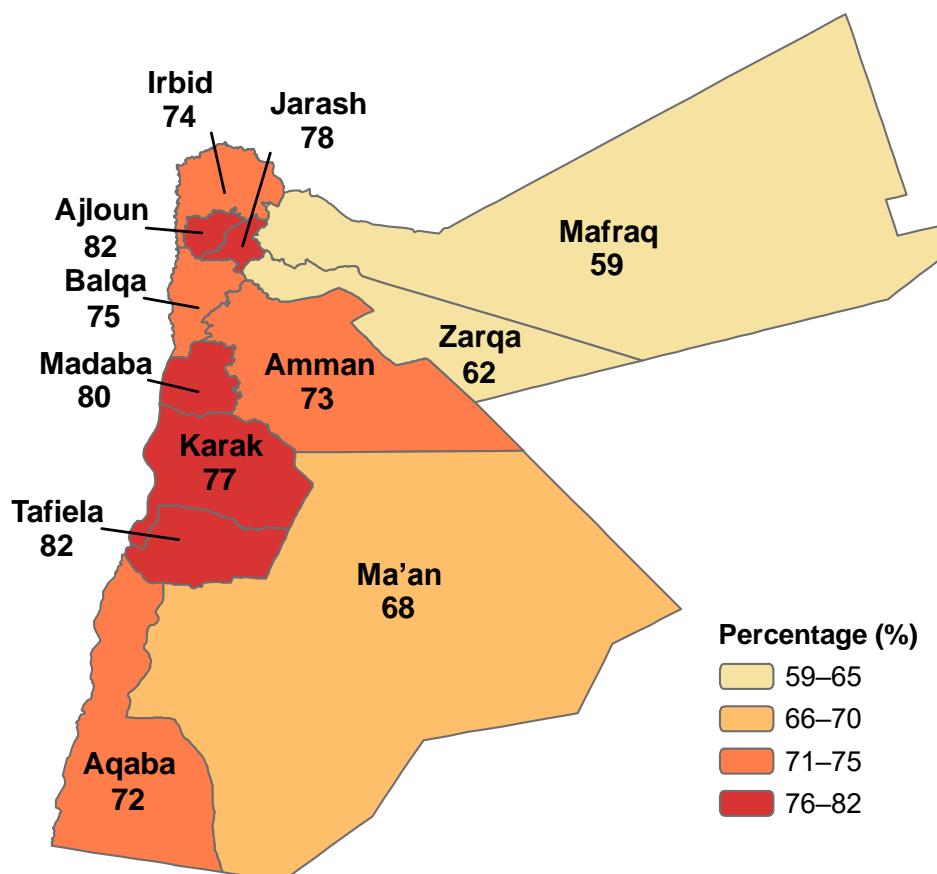
Figure 3.2 Secondary education by household wealth

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher



Map 3.1 Secondary or higher education by governorate

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49

Use of the internet

Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the past 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the past month.

Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49

Data on women's and men's exposure to mass media are essential in the development of educational programmes and the dissemination of all types of information, particularly information about family planning and other important health topics.

Tables 3.4.1 and **3.4.2** show the percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who are exposed to different types of media by background characteristics. The 2023 JPFHS results indicate that television is the most popular form of mass media among both women and men (66% and 65%, respectively), followed by radio (16% and 15%, respectively) and newspapers (14% and 6%, respectively). Only 7% of women and 3% of men are exposed to all three of these forms of media at least once a week, and 31% of women and 32% of men do not access any of these media weekly (**Figure 3.3**).

The internet is also a critical tool through which information is shared. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. Seventy-nine percent of ever-married women and 90% of all men age 15–49 used the internet in the 12 months prior to the survey (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**). Among those using the internet in the past 12 months, 94% of women and 96% of men accessed it almost every day, and 4% of women and 3% of men used it at least once a week.

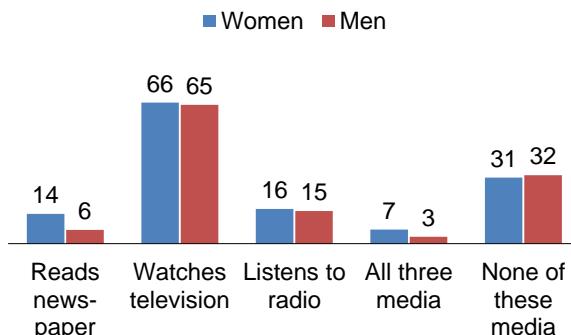
Trends: Women's exposure to all three types of media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis dropped from 17% in 2002 to 7% in 2023.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By governorate, women in Ajloun (47%) and men in Tafila (73%) are most likely to report no regular exposure to any of the three types of media. Women in Ma'an are more likely to access all three media at least once a week (20%) than women in other governorates (1% to 10%). Among men, 27% of those in Mafraq and 0% to 14% of those in other governorates access all three media at least once a week (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).
- Internet usage increases substantially with increasing education. Only 26% of women with no education accessed the internet in the past 12 months, as compared with 84% of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 52% of men with no education accessed the internet in the past

Figure 3.3 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



12 months, compared with 96% of men with more than a secondary education. The difference in internet use among women with no education (26%) and men with no education (52%) is notable as well (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**).

- Internet usage in the past 12 months among women increases from 63% in the lowest wealth quintile to 86% in the fourth quintile. Among men, usage increases from 75% in the lowest quintile to 94% in the highest quintile.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey (including persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason).

Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49

Tables 3.6.1 and **3.6.2** show that 14% of ever-married women and 51% of all men age 15–49 are currently employed.

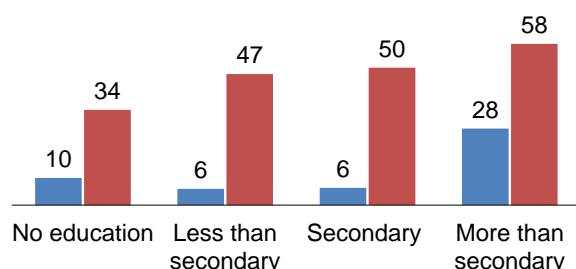
Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment increases from 1% among women age 15–19 to a peak of 18% among women age 40–44 before decreasing to 13% among women age 45–49. Employment is consistently much higher among men across all age groups, with the highest percentages observed in the 30–34 (81%) and 35–39 (82%) age groups.
- Only 13% of currently married women age 15–49 worked in the past 7 days, as compared with 23% of divorced, separated, or widowed women. Among men, 80% of those who are currently married have worked in the past 7 days, compared with 34% of those who have never been married.
- Syrian women (5%) were less likely than women of other nationalities (19%) and Jordanian women (14%) to be employed at the time of the survey. Similarly, Syrian men (44%) were less likely to be employed than Jordanian men (52%) and men of other nationalities (46%).
- The percentage of women who are currently employed is lowest among those with less than a secondary education or a secondary education (6%) and highest among those with more than a secondary education (28%). Among men, the percentage increases from 34% among those with no education to 58% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 3.4**).

Figure 3.4 Employment status by education

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who are currently employed

■ Women ■ Men



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, and agriculture.

Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 7 days before the survey

Among ever-married women who were employed in the 7 days before the survey, 64% worked in professional, technical, or managerial positions and 16% in sales and services (**Table 3.7.1** and **Figure 3.5**). Among all currently employed men age 15–49, 27% work in skilled manual occupations, and 28% are engaged in professional, technical, or managerial and sales and services jobs (**Table 3.7.2** and **Figure 3.5**).

Most women who were employed in the past 7 days were paid employees (86%), and 4% were employers (**Table 3.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

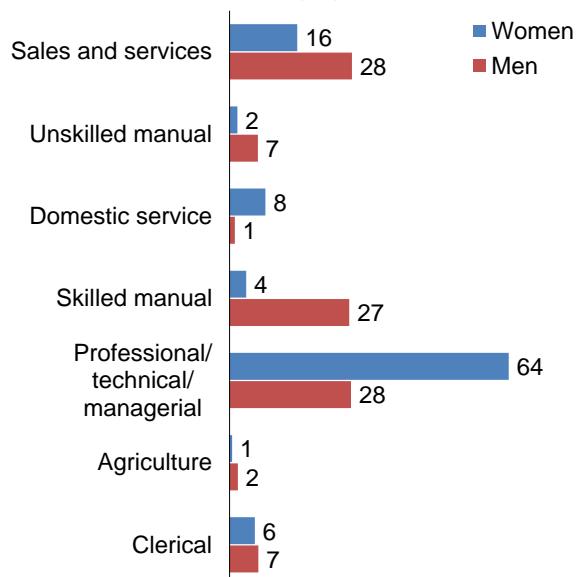
- A higher percentage of rural men than urban men work in sales and services (42% versus 26%), while a higher percentage of urban men work in skilled manual occupations (29% versus 17%).
- Jordanian women are predominantly employed in professional, technical, or managerial occupations (68%), followed by sales and services jobs (15%). In contrast, Syrian women are more likely to work in the domestic service sector (31%) and in sales and services jobs (26%). Fifty-one percent of women of other nationalities work in domestic service. Syrian men (41%) and men of other nationalities (35%) are more likely to be employed in skilled manual labour than Jordanian men (26%). More Jordanian men work in professional, technical, and managerial positions (30%) than Syrian men (6%) and men of other nationalities (15%).
- The percentage of women employed in professional, technical, and managerial roles increases as education increases (with a high of 89% among those with more than a secondary education), while the percentage working in domestic service falls with increasing education (with a low of 1% among those with more than a secondary education).

3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health care becomes more accessible when individuals are covered by health insurance. In Jordan, health insurance providers include the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Royal Military, the University Hospital, the United Nations Refugee Welfare Association (UNRWA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs). Privately purchased commercial health insurance and private insurance are also available. A single individual may have more than one form of coverage.

Figure 3.5 Occupation

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 employed in the 7 days before the survey by occupation



In total, 69% of ever-married women age 15–49 and 59% of all men age 15–49 have some type of health insurance coverage, with most being covered by the MoH (33% and 26%, respectively) or the Royal Military (22% and 20%, respectively) (**Tables 3.9.1** and **3.9.2**). Thirty-one percent of women and 41% of men do not have any health insurance.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Insurance coverage varies widely by governorate. For example, 94% of women in Ajloun have some form of health insurance coverage, as compared with only 56% of women in Amman.
- Ninety-one percent of Syrian women inside refugee camps and only 29% of women of other nationalities have some type of health insurance. The pattern is similar among men; 98% of those inside Syrian refugee camps and 41% of those of other nationalities have some type of health insurance.
- Insurance coverage among women increases with increasing educational level, from 57% among those with no education to 74% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, 47% of those with no education have health insurance coverage, compared with 64% of those with more than a secondary education.

3.7 TOBACCO USE

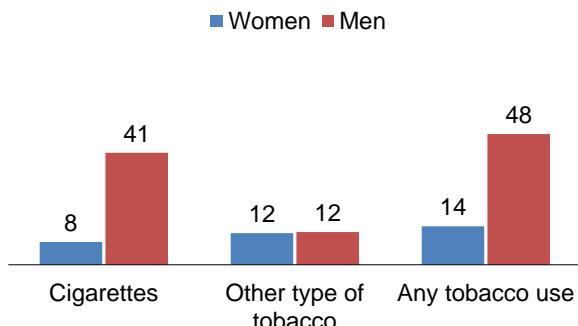
Smoking is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, and other forms of cancer, and it contributes to the severity of pneumonia, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis symptoms. Use of tobacco in the household adversely affects the health status of all household members.

Overall, 14% of ever-married women age 15–49 smoke any type of tobacco product; 8% smoke cigarettes and 12% smoke another type of tobacco (**Table 3.10.1** and **Figure 3.6**). Almost half of all men age 15–49 (48%) smoke a tobacco product; 41% smoke cigarettes, while 12% smoke other forms of tobacco such as pipes, cigars, and water pipes (**Table 3.10.2** and **Figure 3.6**). Forty-six percent of men are daily smokers. Among men who smoke cigarettes daily, 62% smoke 15–24 cigarettes a day, and 20% smoke 25 or more cigarettes a day (**Table 3.11**).

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who smoke tobacco ranged from 12% to 18% between 2002 and 2017, and the percentage is similar in 2023 (14%).

Figure 3.6 Use of tobacco among women and men

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who use tobacco products



Patterns by background characteristics

- Current tobacco use is higher among men than women in all age groups. Similar percentages of women and men age 15–19 currently use tobacco (8% and 14%, respectively). These percentages increase slightly among older women (to a high of 16% among those age 35–39) and drastically among older men (to a high of 67% among those age 30–34) (**Table 3.12**).
- Tobacco smoking ranges from 5% in Tafila to 19% in Zarqa among women and from 38% in Ma'an and Tafila to 56% in Irbid among men.

- The percentage of women who smoke tobacco increases from 8% in the lowest wealth quintile to 21% in the highest quintile.

Smoking cessation

The 2023 JPFHS also collected data on smoking cessation from ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who are current tobacco users (**Tables 3.13.1** and **3.13.2**). Twenty-three percent of women and 19% of men have tried to quit smoking. The most common method of smoking cessation among both women (8%) and men (6%) was nicotine gum, although most did not use any method (81% and 85%, respectively).

3.8 PLACE OF BIRTH AND RECENT MIGRATION

Recent migration

Percentage of respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence and moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Women in Jordan tend to move from their place of birth more often than men. For instance, 18% of ever-married women age 15–49 were born outside Jordan, as compared with 8% of all men. In contrast, 56% of men were born in their current place of residence, compared with 41% of women (**Tables 3.14.1** and **3.14.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women (19%) and men (9%) in urban areas are more likely to have been born outside of Jordan than those in rural areas (5% and 3%, respectively).
- Migration varies greatly by governorate. For example, the percentage of women who have always lived in their current place of residence is highest in Karak (73%) and lowest in Ajloun (0%). Among men, those in Ajloun (95%) are much more likely than those in Balqa (less than 1%) to have always lived in their current place of residence.
- The percentage of respondents who have always lived in their current place of residence increases with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 29% of women in the lowest wealth quintile and 50% of those in the highest quintile have always lived in their current place of residence. Similarly, 45% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have always lived in their current place of residence, as compared with 63% of those in the highest quintile.

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For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

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- **Table 3.2.1** Educational attainment: Women
- **Table 3.2.2** Educational attainment: Men
- **Table 3.3.1** Literacy: Women
- **Table 3.3.2** Literacy: Men
- **Table 3.4.1** Exposure to mass media: Women
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- **Table 3.12** Any tobacco use according to background characteristics
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- **Table 3.13.2** Methods to quit smoking: Men
- **Table 3.14.1** Place of birth and recent migration: Women
- **Table 3.14.2** Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15–19	1.4	182	217	24.8	1,232	1,223
20–24	7.2	905	994	19.8	984	984
25–29	14.2	1,788	1,897	14.1	700	756
30–34	17.7	2,234	2,324	11.9	593	569
35–39	18.4	2,318	2,425	8.8	437	490
40–44	18.6	2,347	2,306	10.4	520	521
45–49	22.4	2,821	2,432	10.3	513	469
Self-reported health status						
Very good	58.9	7,416	7,484	78.0	3,883	4,119
Good	26.9	3,384	3,294	17.3	864	668
Moderate	12.9	1,621	1,638	3.9	195	183
Bad	1.3	167	166	0.6	28	34
Very bad	0.1	7	13	0.2	9	8
Marital status						
Never married	na	na	na	61.8	3,077	3,116
Married	92.3	11,622	11,635	37.3	1,856	1,851
Divorced/separated	4.9	613	554	0.9	46	44
Widowed	2.9	359	406	0.0	0	1
Residence						
Urban	91.1	11,477	10,443	89.5	4,455	4,011
Rural	8.9	1,118	2,152	10.5	524	1,001
Region						
Central	66.1	8,327	5,178	64.9	3,230	1,929
North	28.0	3,524	4,630	28.0	1,392	1,827
South	5.9	745	2,787	7.2	357	1,256
Governorate						
Amman	45.6	5,746	2,034	42.9	2,135	651
Balqa	5.5	691	911	6.0	299	353
Zarqa	13.3	1,669	1,559	13.7	681	624
Madaba	1.7	220	674	2.3	115	301
Irbid	19.7	2,484	1,718	18.2	907	570
Mafraq	4.2	529	1,182	5.0	251	479
Jarash	2.4	307	940	2.8	141	436
Ajloun	1.6	205	790	1.8	92	342
Karak	2.3	284	686	2.6	130	290
Tafilah	0.9	114	730	1.0	51	312
Ma'an	1.2	152	662	1.7	86	336
Aqaba	1.5	194	709	1.8	90	318
Nationality						
Jordanian	88.5	11,152	9,936	90.2	4,489	4,092
Syrian	7.8	980	2,200	5.5	275	680
Outside camps	6.7	847	1,300	4.5	225	361
Inside camps	1.1	133	900	1.0	50	319
Other nationalities	3.7	463	459	4.3	215	240
Education						
No education	2.1	270	383	1.6	78	108
Less than secondary	26.1	3,288	3,839	28.2	1,402	1,671
Secondary	37.1	4,676	4,555	37.4	1,864	1,942
More than secondary	34.6	4,361	3,818	32.8	1,635	1,291
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.6	2,469	3,807	14.7	733	1,221
Second	20.9	2,632	2,792	16.0	799	998
Middle	21.3	2,688	2,543	20.8	1,035	1,019
Fourth	19.6	2,471	2,180	23.0	1,145	1,097
Highest	18.5	2,334	1,273	25.5	1,267	677
Total 15–49	100.0	12,595	12,595	100.0	4,979	5,012
50–59	na	na	na	na	894	861
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	5,873	5,873

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

na = not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Education				Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Less than secondary	Secondary ¹	More than secondary		
Age						
15–24	0.5	46.9	37.6	15.0	100.0	10.1
15–19	0.1	57.5	39.7	2.7	100.0	9.5
20–24	0.6	44.8	37.2	17.4	100.0	10.2
25–29	1.6	25.6	37.0	35.8	100.0	11.1
30–34	2.1	22.1	30.4	45.5	100.0	11.7
35–39	2.7	22.9	34.1	40.3	100.0	11.5
40–44	2.1	23.8	39.9	34.2	100.0	11.3
45–49	2.7	26.2	42.5	28.5	100.0	11.1
Residence						
Urban	2.0	26.2	37.0	34.7	100.0	11.2
Rural	3.3	24.8	38.1	33.7	100.0	11.2
Region						
Central	2.2	26.7	36.8	34.2	100.0	11.2
North	1.4	25.9	37.6	35.2	100.0	11.2
South	5.2	20.1	38.4	36.3	100.0	11.3
Governorate						
Amman	2.6	24.5	35.6	37.3	100.0	11.4
Balqa	1.7	23.7	34.8	39.8	100.0	11.5
Zarqa	1.0	36.8	41.1	21.1	100.0	10.6
Madaba	1.6	18.8	41.8	37.7	100.0	11.5
Irbid	0.9	24.9	37.8	36.5	100.0	11.2
Mafraq	4.3	36.9	32.0	26.7	100.0	10.6
Jarash	1.0	21.0	43.2	34.8	100.0	10.9
Ajloun	0.9	16.8	40.6	41.7	100.0	11.7
Karak	5.1	18.0	36.6	40.3	100.0	11.3
Tafila	3.6	14.5	40.9	41.1	100.0	11.6
Ma'an	7.2	24.4	37.0	31.4	100.0	10.9
Aqaba	4.9	23.0	40.8	31.3	100.0	11.3
Nationality						
Jordanian	1.5	21.9	39.2	37.4	100.0	11.4
Syrian	6.9	69.5	16.0	7.7	100.0	7.4
Outside camps	7.1	69.4	15.8	7.7	100.0	7.3
Inside camps	5.0	70.3	16.9	7.8	100.0	8.0
Other nationalities	8.0	35.1	31.5	25.4	100.0	10.7
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.0	51.4	30.7	9.8	100.0	9.0
Second	1.1	34.6	44.8	19.4	100.0	10.6
Middle	0.7	23.2	44.4	31.8	100.0	11.2
Fourth	0.4	13.6	38.5	47.5	100.0	11.9
Highest	0.7	6.4	25.4	67.5	100.0	13.9
Total	2.1	26.1	37.1	34.6	100.0	11.2
						12,595

¹ Completed grade 2 at the secondary level under the new system or completed grade 3 at the secondary level under the old system

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of all men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Education				Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Less than secondary	Secondary ¹	More than secondary			
Age							
15–24	1.5	30.2	41.1	27.2	100.0	10.5	2,217
15–19	1.2	38.7	47.0	13.1	100.0	9.9	1,232
20–24	1.9	19.4	33.7	44.9	100.0	11.6	984
25–29	1.6	22.4	33.4	42.7	100.0	11.4	700
30–34	1.1	27.9	28.2	42.8	100.0	11.4	593
35–39	0.8	27.1	35.5	36.6	100.0	11.3	437
40–44	1.1	27.2	40.1	31.7	100.0	11.1	520
45–49	3.5	29.8	36.7	30.0	100.0	10.7	513
Residence							
Urban	1.6	28.6	36.1	33.7	100.0	10.8	4,455
Rural	1.1	24.9	48.6	25.3	100.0	10.7	524
Region							
Central	1.7	29.1	34.7	34.5	100.0	10.8	3,230
North	0.8	25.7	43.2	30.2	100.0	10.8	1,392
South	3.1	29.1	39.8	28.0	100.0	10.6	357
Governorate							
Amman	2.0	27.0	33.5	37.4	100.0	10.9	2,135
Balqa	1.6	28.0	39.1	31.3	100.0	11.1	299
Zarqa	1.0	36.7	35.3	27.0	100.0	10.6	681
Madaba	1.5	26.3	40.4	31.8	100.0	11.1	115
Irbid	0.4	23.4	42.5	33.7	100.0	10.9	907
Mafraq	2.5	33.6	41.9	22.0	100.0	10.5	251
Jarash	0.5	26.4	45.5	27.5	100.0	10.6	141
Ajloun	1.3	25.1	50.6	22.9	100.0	11.0	92
Karak	4.1	26.6	39.7	29.6	100.0	10.7	130
Tafila	0.6	30.8	43.9	24.8	100.0	10.6	51
Ma'an	4.1	27.1	40.0	28.8	100.0	10.7	86
Aqaba	2.2	33.7	37.3	26.7	100.0	10.6	90
Nationality							
Jordanian	1.1	25.2	39.3	34.5	100.0	10.9	4,489
Syrian	8.8	63.8	13.9	13.5	100.0	7.6	275
Outside camps	9.7	61.1	14.2	15.0	100.0	7.6	225
Inside camps	4.7	76.2	12.4	6.8	100.0	7.6	50
Other nationalities	3.1	45.1	28.2	23.6	100.0	10.1	215
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	7.4	55.2	28.5	8.9	100.0	9.0	733
Second	1.1	38.9	46.5	13.5	100.0	10.3	799
Middle	0.8	28.1	45.5	25.6	100.0	10.6	1,035
Fourth	0.2	19.2	39.6	41.0	100.0	11.3	1,145
Highest	0.4	13.8	28.4	57.4	100.0	12.4	1,267
Total 15–49	1.6	28.2	37.4	32.8	100.0	10.8	4,979
50–59	2.7	25.2	37.5	34.6	100.0	11.3	894
Total 15–59	1.7	27.7	37.4	33.1	100.0	10.9	5,873

¹ Completed grade 2 at the secondary level under the new system or completed grade 3 at the secondary level under the old system

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Higher than elementary or basic schooling	No schooling, elementary or basic school						Percent-age literate ¹	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired	Total		
Age									
15–24	52.6	40.3	5.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,088
15–19	42.4	47.6	7.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	182
20–24	54.6	38.9	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	905
25–29	72.8	21.1	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.9	1,788
30–34	75.9	18.1	3.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.1	2,234
35–39	74.4	17.8	4.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	2,318
40–44	74.1	19.6	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	2,347
45–49	75.5	15.6	4.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	2,821
Residence									
Urban	72.7	20.4	3.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	11,477
Rural	72.8	17.2	4.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	1,118
Region									
Central	72.1	20.6	3.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	8,327
North	73.9	20.1	3.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	3,524
South	75.0	14.6	6.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	745
Governorate									
Amman	74.0	19.2	3.3	3.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.4	5,746
Balqa	75.4	15.1	5.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	691
Zarqa	62.9	28.9	4.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	1,669
Madaba	80.0	11.3	5.4	3.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.7	220
Irbid	75.7	19.3	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	2,484
Mafraq	59.1	30.8	5.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	529
Jarash	78.5	14.7	4.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	307
Ajloun	82.8	10.2	4.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	205
Karak	76.9	11.4	7.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	284
Tafila	82.6	9.0	4.5	3.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.1	114
Ma'an	68.9	21.8	4.7	4.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.4	152
Aqaba	72.4	16.8	6.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	194
Nationality									
Jordanian	77.6	16.8	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	11,152
Syrian	24.9	54.5	12.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.1	980
Outside camps	24.9	54.3	12.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	847
Inside camps	25.1	55.2	13.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	133
Other nationalities	57.5	26.9	4.7	10.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	89.0	463
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	41.2	37.3	10.1	11.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.7	2,469
Second	65.5	26.6	5.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	2,632
Middle	77.2	19.6	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	2,688
Fourth	87.2	10.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	2,471
Highest	93.8	5.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	2,334
Total	72.7	20.1	3.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	12,595

¹ Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the elementary or basic level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of all men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Higher than elementary or basic schooling	No schooling, elementary or basic school					Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/visually impaired	Total		
Age								
15–24	68.3	24.8	5.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	98.1	2,217
15–19	60.1	32.0	6.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	98.3	1,232
20–24	78.6	15.8	3.6	1.9	0.1	100.0	98.0	984
25–29	76.1	17.7	3.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	700
30–34	71.0	17.8	8.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	593
35–39	72.1	14.7	10.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	437
40–44	71.8	19.3	6.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	97.8	520
45–49	70.0	20.6	4.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	513
Residence								
Urban	70.2	21.5	5.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.5	4,455
Rural	74.0	17.4	6.3	2.2	0.1	100.0	97.7	524
Region								
Central	69.5	21.4	6.3	2.7	0.1	100.0	97.2	3,230
North	73.7	20.9	3.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,392
South	68.1	18.7	10.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	97.0	357
Governorate								
Amman	71.3	20.9	5.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	2,135
Balqa	70.6	13.2	9.4	6.6	0.2	100.0	93.2	299
Zarqa	62.9	26.9	6.8	3.1	0.3	100.0	96.6	681
Madaba	72.6	20.0	4.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	115
Irbid	76.5	19.5	2.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	907
Mafraq	64.0	26.1	6.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	251
Jarash	73.1	23.0	3.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	141
Ajloun	73.8	16.3	6.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	92
Karak	69.3	15.2	11.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	130
Tafilah	69.6	17.6	10.7	1.8	0.3	100.0	97.9	51
Ma'an	69.0	16.5	11.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	86
Aqaba	64.4	26.5	6.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	90
Nationality								
Jordanian	74.1	19.2	4.7	1.9	0.1	100.0	98.0	4,489
Syrian	28.0	44.5	18.5	9.0	0.1	100.0	90.9	275
Outside camps	29.7	41.7	18.9	9.7	0.0	100.0	90.3	225
Inside camps	20.1	57.1	16.4	6.1	0.3	100.0	93.6	50
Other nationalities	52.6	29.5	13.7	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	215
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	38.0	35.6	17.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	91.1	733
Second	60.3	28.1	8.2	3.3	0.1	100.0	96.6	799
Middle	71.9	21.7	4.5	1.7	0.2	100.0	98.1	1,035
Fourth	80.6	15.4	3.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,145
Highest	85.9	12.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,267
Total 15–49	70.6	21.1	5.9	2.4	0.1	100.0	97.5	4,979
50–59	90.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	894
Total 15–59	73.6	18.3	5.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.4	5,873

¹ Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the elementary or basic level and men with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15–19	15.5	64.1	9.5	2.6	31.2	182
20–24	13.4	68.2	14.1	6.6	28.9	905
25–29	13.3	68.1	13.3	5.3	28.2	1,788
30–34	14.9	64.9	15.9	7.1	30.7	2,234
35–39	13.6	66.0	17.7	6.4	30.1	2,318
40–44	14.6	64.5	17.8	6.9	32.4	2,347
45–49	12.7	64.6	16.2	6.7	31.9	2,821
Residence						
Urban	14.0	65.5	16.2	6.4	30.7	11,477
Rural	11.6	66.9	14.8	7.2	30.4	1,118
Region						
Central	11.7	66.8	15.9	5.9	29.8	8,327
North	19.0	62.4	15.7	7.8	33.9	3,524
South	12.0	68.0	19.4	7.1	25.4	745
Governorate						
Amman	9.9	65.6	15.4	5.4	30.9	5,746
Balqa	7.2	69.1	9.1	5.1	30.0	691
Zarqa	19.6	69.7	20.3	7.3	26.0	1,669
Madaba	14.1	68.9	17.2	8.5	28.0	220
Irbid	23.9	64.3	18.3	9.5	31.5	2,484
Mafraq	6.2	54.8	9.1	3.6	43.1	529
Jarash	8.9	68.9	10.9	4.0	28.4	307
Ajloun	7.8	49.6	9.2	3.6	47.3	205
Karak	9.4	69.3	17.2	4.0	20.3	284
Tafilah	13.8	56.9	15.2	6.5	36.2	114
Ma'an	24.9	75.0	35.5	20.4	21.6	152
Aqaba	4.6	67.4	12.5	1.4	29.5	194
Nationality						
Jordanian	14.2	66.1	16.7	6.7	30.0	11,152
Syrian	11.0	60.1	9.2	4.6	37.4	980
Outside camps	11.7	61.1	9.3	5.0	36.3	847
Inside camps	6.7	53.8	8.3	2.3	44.2	133
Other nationalities	10.3	66.1	14.9	5.0	32.4	463
Education						
No education	1.6	38.1	5.4	0.9	61.3	270
Less than secondary	11.1	64.4	12.7	4.4	32.5	3,288
Secondary	13.5	65.9	16.3	6.6	30.7	4,676
More than secondary	16.9	68.0	19.0	8.2	27.3	4,361
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.3	55.9	10.3	3.6	41.2	2,469
Second	13.4	66.3	14.0	5.9	30.6	2,632
Middle	15.0	69.6	16.7	6.3	26.7	2,688
Fourth	13.0	68.6	17.5	7.2	28.6	2,471
Highest	18.5	67.6	22.2	9.7	26.3	2,334
Total	13.8	65.6	16.1	6.5	30.7	12,595

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15–19	2.7	67.2	8.9	1.9	31.5	1,232
20–24	4.2	64.4	17.8	3.2	31.9	984
25–29	6.6	60.5	14.3	3.0	37.1	700
30–34	8.7	61.9	18.0	3.6	33.1	593
35–39	10.0	60.7	16.3	4.6	34.5	437
40–44	12.3	58.2	19.8	3.6	32.2	520
45–49	7.2	77.3	17.8	4.9	21.6	513
Residence						
Urban	5.9	65.5	15.2	2.8	30.9	4,455
Rural	9.9	57.5	14.7	6.9	40.0	524
Region						
Central	5.4	60.8	16.5	1.8	34.8	3,230
North	9.0	76.1	9.6	6.6	22.1	1,392
South	5.3	54.2	24.9	3.2	43.3	357
Governorate						
Amman	6.2	60.4	19.7	1.7	33.7	2,135
Balqa	5.1	55.3	4.5	1.8	43.0	299
Zarqa	1.1	69.2	11.3	0.4	29.5	681
Madaba	15.8	33.4	19.3	11.2	64.7	115
Irbid	1.3	83.5	2.1	0.4	15.0	907
Mafraq	28.4	55.1	32.7	26.6	43.4	251
Jarash	28.5	80.1	17.0	14.2	15.1	141
Ajloun	1.9	55.2	8.2	1.9	44.3	92
Karak	7.2	63.3	31.4	3.0	31.3	130
Tafilah	0.5	26.2	0.2	0.0	73.4	51
Ma'an	10.1	62.6	41.1	8.4	36.2	86
Aqaba	0.6	48.7	14.0	0.3	50.4	90
Nationality						
Jordanian	6.3	64.4	15.0	3.1	31.8	4,489
Syrian	7.0	64.4	20.2	6.1	33.5	275
Outside camps	2.0	62.7	18.1	1.4	34.9	225
Inside camps	29.5	72.1	29.7	27.4	27.2	50
Other nationalities	6.2	68.8	12.3	2.6	30.3	215
Education						
No education	0.8	42.0	8.1	0.5	57.5	78
Less than secondary	5.0	67.2	15.9	3.4	29.3	1,402
Secondary	6.7	65.0	14.8	3.4	32.1	1,864
More than secondary	7.4	63.0	15.3	3.0	32.4	1,635
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.4	62.8	16.2	6.0	35.3	733
Second	4.9	65.8	15.0	2.8	31.4	799
Middle	8.4	67.9	17.0	5.5	28.5	1,035
Fourth	5.3	66.0	17.7	2.4	30.3	1,145
Highest	6.0	61.0	10.9	0.9	34.2	1,267
Total 15–49	6.4	64.6	15.2	3.2	31.8	4,979
50–59	9.6	72.2	22.4	6.5	24.5	894
Total 15–59	6.9	65.8	16.3	3.7	30.7	5,873

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet:					
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15–19	78.8	78.0	182	87.3	9.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	142
20–24	82.8	81.9	905	94.1	2.7	2.6	0.6	100.0	742
25–29	81.2	80.1	1,788	93.6	4.3	1.3	0.8	100.0	1,433
30–34	79.7	79.4	2,234	94.8	3.1	1.3	0.9	100.0	1,774
35–39	83.0	81.8	2,318	93.2	4.5	1.4	0.9	100.0	1,895
40–44	80.5	79.3	2,347	94.7	3.4	1.0	0.9	100.0	1,861
45–49	77.1	75.8	2,821	93.2	4.5	1.3	1.1	100.0	2,137
Residence									
Urban	80.6	79.6	11,477	94.0	3.9	1.4	0.7	100.0	9,140
Rural	76.9	75.4	1,118	91.7	4.3	1.5	2.5	100.0	843
Region									
Central	78.8	78.0	8,327	94.8	3.3	1.5	0.5	100.0	6,495
North	82.8	81.3	3,524	92.2	5.2	1.3	1.3	100.0	2,866
South	84.9	83.6	745	89.7	5.2	1.5	3.5	100.0	622
Governorate									
Amman	73.9	73.3	5,746	95.0	3.3	1.4	0.4	100.0	4,210
Balqa	81.7	78.4	691	89.1	6.2	2.7	1.9	100.0	542
Zarqa	92.8	92.3	1,669	96.4	2.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	1,541
Madaba	92.7	92.1	220	94.7	3.6	0.9	0.8	100.0	203
Irbid	85.4	83.9	2,484	92.7	5.2	1.1	1.0	100.0	2,084
Mafraq	67.3	65.5	529	93.3	1.9	0.7	4.1	100.0	346
Jarash	84.8	83.8	307	87.7	9.4	2.6	0.3	100.0	257
Ajloun	89.1	87.8	205	91.9	5.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	180
Karak	85.4	84.0	284	84.6	6.9	1.8	6.7	100.0	239
Tafila	86.9	84.4	114	88.4	9.3	1.2	1.1	100.0	96
Ma'an	75.4	74.7	152	93.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	100.0	113
Aqaba	90.2	89.4	194	95.3	2.5	0.9	1.2	100.0	173
Nationality									
Jordanian	80.8	79.7	11,152	94.1	3.7	1.3	0.9	100.0	8,892
Syrian	76.1	75.0	980	89.3	7.0	2.8	0.8	100.0	736
Outside camps	77.0	76.3	847	89.1	7.4	2.7	0.7	100.0	646
Inside camps	70.1	67.3	133	90.6	4.3	3.5	1.6	100.0	89
Other nationalities	77.8	76.8	463	95.5	2.9	0.3	1.3	100.0	356
Education									
No education	26.7	26.1	270	75.0	12.1	9.9	3.0	100.0	71
Less than secondary	73.6	72.3	3,288	90.7	6.1	2.5	0.7	100.0	2,377
Secondary	83.4	82.4	4,676	93.7	4.3	1.4	0.7	100.0	3,855
More than secondary	85.4	84.4	4,361	96.2	2.0	0.5	1.2	100.0	3,681
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	64.7	63.2	2,469	86.8	8.5	3.5	1.2	100.0	1,562
Second	82.2	80.7	2,632	93.1	4.9	1.4	0.7	100.0	2,125
Middle	85.5	84.9	2,688	93.9	3.8	1.3	1.0	100.0	2,283
Fourth	86.9	86.1	2,471	97.1	1.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	2,127
Highest	81.7	80.8	2,334	96.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	100.0	1,886
Total	80.3	79.3	12,595	93.8	3.9	1.4	0.9	100.0	9,983

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet:					
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15–19	82.2	81.6	1,232	93.1	4.8	1.2	0.9	100.0	1,006
20–24	92.8	91.4	984	97.5	1.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	900
25–29	91.7	91.1	700	96.3	2.8	0.2	0.7	100.0	637
30–34	95.1	94.8	593	97.2	2.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	562
35–39	93.8	92.8	437	95.8	3.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	406
40–44	93.7	93.0	520	97.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	484
45–49	91.1	91.0	513	94.2	5.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	467
Residence									
Urban	90.9	90.3	4,455	96.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	4,023
Rural	85.1	83.7	524	92.9	5.2	1.0	0.9	100.0	439
Region									
Central	91.3	90.9	3,230	96.1	3.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	2,935
North	90.1	89.0	1,392	96.1	3.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,239
South	82.0	80.5	357	91.3	6.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	288
Governorate									
Amman	90.6	90.2	2,135	97.3	1.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,925
Balqa	92.9	92.9	299	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	277
Zarqa	92.9	92.5	681	91.4	7.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	629
Madaba	90.7	89.2	115	95.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	100.0	103
Irbid	94.7	94.2	907	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	854
Mafraq	86.4	84.7	251	97.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	213
Jarash	67.8	63.8	141	82.8	16.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	90
Ajloun	88.9	88.9	92	76.6	17.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	82
Karak	79.0	78.3	130	93.2	4.6	1.8	0.4	100.0	102
Tafila	93.2	91.6	51	89.6	7.2	2.9	0.4	100.0	47
Ma'an	73.7	70.8	86	87.9	10.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	61
Aqaba	87.8	87.0	90	92.5	4.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	78
Nationality									
Jordanian	91.0	90.3	4,489	96.1	3.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	4,055
Syrian	80.5	80.0	275	89.1	8.2	1.6	1.1	100.0	220
Outside camps	82.2	81.8	225	89.7	7.3	1.7	1.2	100.0	184
Inside camps	72.4	71.6	50	85.8	12.7	0.9	0.6	100.0	36
Other nationalities	87.4	86.7	215	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	187
Education									
No education	52.7	51.8	78	69.7	24.8	5.5	0.0	100.0	41
Less than secondary	84.6	83.8	1,402	92.9	6.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,175
Secondary	90.4	89.6	1,864	95.2	3.4	0.4	1.0	100.0	1,671
More than secondary	96.8	96.4	1,635	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,575
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	76.0	75.2	733	92.7	6.1	0.9	0.3	100.0	552
Second	89.0	87.6	799	91.7	7.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	700
Middle	93.2	92.3	1,035	94.9	4.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	955
Fourth	93.4	93.0	1,145	96.9	1.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,065
Highest	94.1	93.9	1,267	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,190
Total 15–49	90.3	89.6	4,979	95.8	3.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	4,462
50–59	88.0	86.3	894	94.4	4.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	771
Total 15–59	89.9	89.1	5,873	95.6	3.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	5,233

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Employment status			Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	Total	
Age				
15–19	1.3	98.7	100.0	182
20–24	4.2	95.8	100.0	905
25–29	11.2	88.8	100.0	1,788
30–34	13.1	86.9	100.0	2,234
35–39	16.3	83.7	100.0	2,318
40–44	18.2	81.8	100.0	2,347
45–49	13.4	86.6	100.0	2,821
Marital status				
Married	12.8	87.2	100.0	11,622
Divorced/separated/widowed	23.2	76.8	100.0	973
Number of living children				
0	15.8	84.2	100.0	1,002
1–2	16.5	83.5	100.0	3,474
3–4	13.7	86.3	100.0	5,042
5+	9.5	90.5	100.0	3,077
Residence				
Urban	13.6	86.4	100.0	11,477
Rural	13.8	86.2	100.0	1,118
Region				
Central	14.2	85.8	100.0	8,327
North	12.2	87.8	100.0	3,524
South	14.3	85.7	100.0	745
Governorate				
Amman	15.2	84.8	100.0	5,746
Balqa	18.3	81.7	100.0	691
Zarqa	8.4	91.6	100.0	1,669
Madaba	16.8	83.2	100.0	220
Irbid	12.2	87.8	100.0	2,484
Mafraq	13.1	86.9	100.0	529
Jarash	11.2	88.8	100.0	307
Ajloun	11.6	88.4	100.0	205
Karak	16.4	83.6	100.0	284
Tafilah	12.1	87.9	100.0	114
Ma'an	13.9	86.1	100.0	152
Aqaba	12.7	87.3	100.0	194
Nationality				
Jordanian	14.2	85.8	100.0	11,152
Syrian	5.2	94.8	100.0	980
Outside camps	3.9	96.1	100.0	847
Inside camps	13.5	86.5	100.0	133
Other nationalities	18.8	81.2	100.0	463
Education				
No education	9.8	90.2	100.0	270
Less than secondary	5.9	94.1	100.0	3,288
Secondary	6.2	93.8	100.0	4,676
More than secondary	27.6	72.4	100.0	4,361
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.3	94.7	100.0	2,469
Second	7.4	92.6	100.0	2,632
Middle	9.4	90.6	100.0	2,688
Fourth	19.0	81.0	100.0	2,471
Highest	28.7	71.3	100.0	2,334
Total	13.6	86.4	100.0	12,595

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of all men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Employment status			
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	Total	Number of men
Age				
15–19	8.8	91.2	100.0	1,232
20–24	37.3	62.7	100.0	984
25–29	68.9	31.1	100.0	700
30–34	81.2	18.8	100.0	593
35–39	81.5	18.5	100.0	437
40–44	78.9	21.1	100.0	520
45–49	69.3	30.7	100.0	513
Marital status				
Never married	33.8	66.2	100.0	3,077
Married	80.4	19.6	100.0	1,856
Divorced/separated/widowed	(59.1)	(40.9)	100.0	46
Number of living children²				
0	74.6	25.4	100.0	254
1–2	84.5	15.5	100.0	537
3–4	85.1	14.9	100.0	709
5+	68.1	31.9	100.0	401
Residence				
Urban	51.4	48.6	100.0	4,455
Rural	51.9	48.1	100.0	524
Region				
Central	53.9	46.1	100.0	3,230
North	48.7	51.3	100.0	1,392
South	39.2	60.8	100.0	357
Governorate				
Amman	55.4	44.6	100.0	2,135
Balqa	44.1	55.9	100.0	299
Zarqa	56.5	43.5	100.0	681
Madaba	36.9	63.1	100.0	115
Irbid	49.1	50.9	100.0	907
Mafraq	44.8	55.2	100.0	251
Jarash	51.4	48.6	100.0	141
Ajloun	51.6	48.4	100.0	92
Karak	38.1	61.9	100.0	130
Tafila	46.8	53.2	100.0	51
Ma'an	28.2	71.8	100.0	86
Aqaba	46.9	53.1	100.0	90
Nationality				
Jordanian	52.1	47.9	100.0	4,489
Syrian	44.1	55.9	100.0	275
Outside camps	46.9	53.1	100.0	225
Inside camps	31.5	68.5	100.0	50
Other nationalities	46.4	53.6	100.0	215
Education				
No education	34.3	65.7	100.0	78
Less than secondary	47.2	52.8	100.0	1,402
Secondary	49.5	50.5	100.0	1,864
More than secondary	58.1	41.9	100.0	1,635
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	48.3	51.7	100.0	733
Second	54.6	45.4	100.0	799
Middle	56.0	44.0	100.0	1,035
Fourth	50.5	49.5	100.0	1,145
Highest	48.3	51.7	100.0	1,267
Total 15–49	51.4	48.6	100.0	4,979
50–59	52.7	47.3	100.0	894
Total 15–59	51.6	48.4	100.0	5,873

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ “Currently employed” is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

² The question on number of living children was asked only of ever-married men.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 employed in the 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age										
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
20–24	(18.7)	(0.4)	(45.2)	(1.4)	(0.4)	(32.8)	(1.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
25–29	61.3	3.1	16.9	2.6	0.7	13.1	0.2	2.0	100.0	200
30–34	78.7	2.8	11.9	1.9	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	292
35–39	69.0	4.8	16.0	2.8	1.4	5.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	377
40–44	60.8	9.3	11.8	4.6	4.0	7.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	428
45–49	57.0	6.8	18.2	6.1	1.4	10.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	379
Marital status										
Married	67.8	5.6	14.1	3.0	1.6	6.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,490
Divorced/separated/ widowed	37.9	7.0	24.5	9.0	3.0	17.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	226
Number of living children										
0	52.9	10.0	20.7	4.3	1.2	10.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	159
1–2	66.0	5.8	14.6	2.2	1.1	9.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	574
3–4	71.2	5.3	12.8	3.7	1.8	4.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	690
5+	48.2	4.7	20.6	6.8	3.5	13.5	2.3	0.4	100.0	294
Residence										
Urban	64.2	5.6	15.8	3.9	1.7	8.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,562
Rural	60.7	7.8	12.8	2.9	2.4	9.1	3.8	0.6	100.0	154
Region										
Central	62.2	5.8	16.3	3.6	2.1	9.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,181
North	68.9	4.6	14.2	4.0	1.1	6.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	429
South	61.9	10.8	11.8	4.4	1.6	4.1	2.1	3.4	100.0	106
Governorate										
Amman	62.9	5.8	17.2	3.2	1.8	8.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	876
Balqa	61.6	6.6	13.4	1.6	2.5	11.4	2.4	0.4	100.0	127
Zarqa	57.4	4.6	14.0	7.2	3.7	13.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	141
Madaba	67.3	7.2	13.8	6.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	37
Irbid	70.0	3.2	15.7	4.1	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	302
Mafraq	64.6	7.6	8.1	4.0	6.0	7.6	2.0	0.2	100.0	69
Jarash	70.4	7.5	12.5	4.1	1.1	3.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	34
Ajloun	64.5	10.0	15.2	3.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	24
Karak	61.9	12.6	12.9	2.4	2.4	3.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	47
Tafila	66.4	12.0	8.7	7.3	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Ma'an	67.3	13.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.6	2.6	100.0	21
Aqaba	55.0	4.4	12.6	10.6	0.5	4.7	0.0	12.3	100.0	25
Nationality										
Jordanian	67.8	6.1	14.8	3.7	1.6	5.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,578
Syrian	12.4	7.2	25.6	11.4	4.0	30.6	7.9	0.9	100.0	51
Outside camps	9.9	3.2	30.5	15.0	5.7	23.6	11.2	1.0	100.0	33
Inside camps	17.0	14.6	16.5	4.7	1.0	43.5	1.9	0.8	100.0	18
Other nationalities	22.1	0.0	21.5	0.6	4.0	50.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	87
Education										
No education	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(2.1)	(3.4)	(84.7)	(4.3)	(0.6)	100.0	27
Less than secondary	0.0	7.0	34.4	11.3	4.1	38.3	4.5	0.3	100.0	194
Secondary	7.9	16.1	44.6	11.0	7.1	12.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	292
More than secondary	89.1	3.3	5.6	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,204
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.9	6.2	27.9	8.1	6.6	22.5	5.2	0.5	100.0	131
Second	24.5	7.7	26.2	13.2	6.1	20.7	1.3	0.3	100.0	194
Middle	49.8	7.8	24.6	1.4	1.5	13.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	252
Fourth	68.2	7.8	15.9	2.9	1.4	3.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	470
Highest	85.5	3.0	6.2	1.7	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	669
Total	63.9	5.8	15.5	3.8	1.8	8.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	1,716

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of all men age 15–49 employed in the 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ manag- erial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agricul-ture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15–19	1.7	0.1	32.0	37.8	20.1	0.6	7.5	0.2	100.0	108
20–24	15.5	6.4	39.0	28.9	6.7	1.0	2.0	0.5	100.0	367
25–29	31.3	6.6	31.0	21.3	5.4	1.0	2.1	1.2	100.0	482
30–34	36.6	4.8	24.1	23.1	7.5	1.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	481
35–39	30.2	6.5	27.2	27.5	6.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	100.0	356
40–44	29.1	8.6	24.4	31.1	4.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	100.0	410
45–49	28.2	9.1	21.4	32.4	4.1	3.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	356
Marital status										
Never married	27.8	5.1	33.0	21.8	7.8	1.3	2.4	0.7	100.0	1,041
Married	28.1	7.4	24.4	31.4	5.6	1.2	1.6	0.4	100.0	1,493
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	27
Number of living children¹										
0	37.0	2.2	31.2	23.0	5.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	190
1–2	34.5	9.6	22.8	26.8	3.1	1.1	1.8	0.3	100.0	454
3–4	20.8	8.9	24.1	35.0	8.1	1.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	603
5+	25.9	5.4	23.8	36.3	4.5	1.9	1.8	0.5	100.0	273
Residence										
Urban	28.7	6.9	26.4	28.7	6.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	2,288
Rural	20.4	4.5	41.5	17.1	7.9	0.8	7.2	0.6	100.0	272
Region										
Central	31.1	6.4	21.9	30.4	7.2	1.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,742
North	20.6	6.7	42.1	20.8	4.4	0.5	3.9	1.1	100.0	678
South	22.6	9.4	35.1	23.1	7.4	0.3	1.1	1.0	100.0	140
Governorate										
Amman	33.9	6.8	19.7	31.0	6.4	1.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,183
Balqa	27.2	3.0	35.8	15.2	9.3	1.0	8.1	0.4	100.0	132
Zarqa	23.8	6.2	22.5	35.0	9.1	1.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	385
Madaba	30.9	6.8	35.7	17.1	7.5	0.0	0.8	1.2	100.0	43
Irbid	23.1	7.8	39.9	22.1	4.8	0.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	446
Mafraq	13.0	5.5	48.9	15.3	3.5	1.0	12.1	0.7	100.0	113
Jarash	18.9	2.8	46.8	18.3	3.0	0.5	1.9	7.7	100.0	73
Ajloun	17.8	4.2	39.2	24.9	5.1	0.5	6.6	1.7	100.0	47
Karak	18.9	10.0	39.9	22.1	7.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	50
Tafila	22.1	8.0	44.4	16.1	7.4	0.0	0.7	1.4	100.0	24
Ma'an	24.5	6.9	39.3	18.7	2.9	1.6	1.8	4.2	100.0	24
Aqaba	26.2	11.0	21.8	30.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42
Nationality										
Jordanian	29.5	6.8	27.8	26.4	6.4	1.1	1.4	0.6	100.0	2,339
Syrian	6.1	2.2	29.9	41.0	8.9	3.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	121
Outside camps	6.1	0.7	31.4	42.5	9.9	3.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	105
Inside camps	6.6	12.3	19.6	30.7	2.8	6.6	21.4	0.0	100.0	16
Other nationalities	14.8	6.3	29.1	34.6	6.3	1.9	6.7	0.3	100.0	100
Education										
No education	(0.0)	(1.8)	(15.1)	(13.1)	(25.8)	(34.7)	(9.0)	(0.6)	100.0	27
Less than secondary	2.8	3.1	27.7	48.6	12.3	1.8	3.2	0.3	100.0	662
Secondary	4.5	12.4	40.0	32.2	7.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	100.0	922
More than secondary	68.8	3.5	16.9	8.4	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	949
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.9	2.6	29.7	37.5	13.4	5.5	7.4	0.0	100.0	355
Second	9.5	7.1	35.4	33.8	9.8	1.9	1.8	0.8	100.0	436
Middle	15.8	5.2	35.5	34.3	6.1	0.5	1.5	1.1	100.0	580
Fourth	33.5	7.3	28.8	24.7	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	578
Highest	60.8	9.4	13.8	13.1	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	612
Total 15–49	27.8	6.6	28.0	27.4	6.5	1.2	1.9	0.5	100.0	2,560
50–59	21.7	8.0	21.8	37.4	4.8	0.4	3.8	2.1	100.0	471
Total 15–59	26.9	6.8	27.0	29.0	6.2	1.1	2.2	0.8	100.0	3,032

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The question on number of living children was asked only of ever-married men.

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 employed in the 7 days preceding the survey by employment status, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Jordan PFHS 2023

Employment status	Agricultural work	Non-agricultural work	Missing	Total
Employee	*	86.4	*	86.2
Employer	*	4.2	*	4.2
Self-employed	*	8.6	*	8.8
Unpaid family member	*	0.2	*	0.2
Unpaid worker	*	0.6	*	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the past 7 days	10	1,698	8	1,716

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Ministry of Health insurance	Royal Military health insurance	University Hospital insurance	UNRWA insurance	UNHCR insurance	NGO insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance			Any health insurance	Number of ever-married women
							Private sector insurance	Other	None		
Age											
15–19	30.4	11.2	0.9	4.6	9.2	2.1	0.0	2.5	1.0	42.2	57.8
20–24	31.0	19.0	1.0	3.3	4.9	0.1	0.4	6.2	1.4	36.6	63.4
25–29	29.3	24.1	0.9	2.9	3.0	0.2	0.3	10.2	2.9	29.6	70.4
30–34	26.9	23.5	1.1	2.2	3.0	0.2	0.6	9.6	2.9	33.4	66.6
35–39	36.6	20.0	1.4	2.4	2.5	0.1	0.3	8.1	2.7	29.4	70.6
40–44	34.9	21.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.2	7.7	3.1	31.5	68.5
45–49	36.2	22.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.2	0.6	7.5	3.3	28.5	71.5
Residence											
Urban	32.9	19.1	1.3	2.4	2.9	0.2	0.4	8.8	2.6	33.0	67.0
Rural	33.7	48.5	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	2.9	5.5	11.1	88.9
Region											
Central	31.8	13.5	1.1	2.6	1.6	0.1	0.6	10.7	1.5	38.9	61.1
North	34.9	38.3	2.0	1.7	5.8	0.4	0.0	2.2	5.5	16.3	83.7
South	36.8	36.1	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.4	9.4	5.2	12.3	87.7
Governorate											
Amman	28.6	11.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.6	12.0	1.6	43.9	56.1
Balqa	43.6	21.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	0.2	1.2	10.5	0.3	18.5	81.5
Zarqa	37.3	14.2	0.4	7.5	4.0	0.1	0.4	7.1	1.2	32.9	67.1
Madaba	36.7	35.1	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	3.9	4.7	18.6	81.4
Irbid	39.9	35.1	2.1	1.8	4.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	4.8	17.8	82.2
Mafraq	27.5	36.0	0.7	2.0	18.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	3.1	13.8	86.2
Jarash	11.8	51.2	4.3	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	17.4	15.3	84.7
Ajloun	27.2	63.0	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.3	6.5	93.5
Karak	41.4	43.6	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	7.7	0.8	7.6	92.4
Tafila	29.1	52.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	8.5	1.1	8.5	91.5
Ma'an	35.8	31.3	2.6	0.2	1.6	1.7	0.5	2.6	10.0	16.4	83.6
Aqaba	35.3	18.8	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	17.9	10.3	18.3	81.7
Nationality											
Jordanian	36.5	24.5	1.5	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	8.9	3.0	26.8	73.2
Syrian	4.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	32.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	60.6	39.4
Outside camps	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	25.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	68.8	31.2
Inside camps	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.6	76.6	5.6	0.1	0.2	4.3	8.6	91.4
Other nationalities	9.2	1.8	0.0	5.4	1.7	0.3	0.1	8.3	2.8	71.5	28.5
Education											
No education	36.6	6.9	0.3	0.5	9.1	0.8	0.0	1.6	3.1	42.6	57.4
Less than secondary	34.8	15.2	0.5	3.4	7.3	0.3	0.1	3.0	3.5	35.0	65.0
Secondary	33.2	24.9	0.9	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	5.2	3.1	32.4	67.6
More than secondary	31.1	24.2	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	15.8	2.1	25.8	74.2
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	34.9	13.5	0.8	3.6	9.8	0.4	0.1	1.3	6.1	33.0	67.0
Second	36.0	24.5	0.9	3.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	3.3	2.8	29.4	70.6
Middle	34.5	26.3	1.0	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	4.8	2.5	31.5	68.5
Fourth	32.4	27.4	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	9.1	1.6	30.1	69.9
Highest	26.2	16.2	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	24.2	1.0	31.2	68.8
Total	32.9	21.8	1.3	2.2	2.7	0.2	0.4	8.2	2.8	31.0	69.0
Total											

UNRWA = United Nations Refugee Welfare Association

UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Ministry of Health insurance	Royal Military health insurance	University Hospital insurance	UNRWA insurance	UNHCR insurance	NGO insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance	Private sector insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age												
15–19	27.1	18.0	1.8	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.5	7.1	0.0	44.9	55.1	1,232
20–24	20.0	17.3	1.5	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.3	6.6	0.0	53.4	46.6	984
25–29	16.7	20.9	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	15.8	0.0	45.8	54.2	700
30–34	22.8	19.1	1.0	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.1	38.2	61.8	593
35–39	33.6	27.3	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.1	8.0	0.0	31.2	68.8	437
40–44	34.5	22.9	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.1	14.9	0.1	27.8	72.2	520
45–49	37.7	23.8	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	13.0	0.0	25.4	74.6	513
Residence												
Urban	25.0	17.9	1.2	0.6	2.3	0.2	0.2	11.9	0.0	42.4	57.6	4,455
Rural	35.9	40.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	27.7	72.3	524
Region												
Central	25.4	13.4	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	14.5	0.0	44.6	55.4	3,230
North	27.2	34.6	1.1	0.8	4.1	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	33.8	66.2	1,392
South	29.2	27.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	7.2	0.1	35.0	65.0	357
Governorate												
Amman	22.7	11.7	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	18.3	0.0	46.1	53.9	2,135
Balqa	40.4	16.5	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.8	4.0	0.0	35.6	64.4	299
Zarqa	27.6	15.8	0.5	1.7	3.0	0.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	43.6	56.4	681
Madaba	22.6	21.6	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	6.8	0.0	47.3	52.7	115
Irbid	24.7	32.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	35.5	64.5	907
Mafraq	40.5	35.6	0.2	0.4	19.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	26.7	73.3	251
Jarash	22.7	40.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.5	38.1	61.9	141
Ajloun	22.1	44.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	29.9	70.1	92
Karak	32.2	38.8	0.6	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	20.0	80.0	130
Tafila	16.6	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.0	0.0	44.6	55.4	51
Ma'an	28.4	27.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.4	42.5	57.5	86
Aqaba	32.8	9.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.2	0.0	44.2	55.8	90
Nationality												
Jordanian	28.2	22.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	11.2	0.0	38.9	61.1	4,489
Syrian	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	36.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	58.9	41.1	275
Outside camps	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	24.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	71.5	28.5	225
Inside camps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.9	13.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	98.0	50
Other nationalities	14.5	0.4	0.3	4.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	58.6	41.4	215
Education												
No education	30.6	2.9	0.0	0.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	52.7	47.3	78
Less than secondary	26.9	15.4	0.7	1.3	5.6	0.3	0.3	6.9	0.0	44.2	55.8	1,402
Secondary	24.8	27.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	6.6	0.0	41.8	58.2	1,864
More than secondary	26.9	17.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	19.6	0.0	36.5	63.5	1,635
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	31.7	11.6	2.2	1.6	10.2	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	42.3	57.7	733
Second	28.0	26.2	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	0.0	43.2	56.8	799
Middle	27.7	23.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	5.7	0.0	43.9	56.1	1,035
Fourth	23.7	26.5	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	9.4	0.0	40.8	59.2	1,145
Highest	22.7	13.7	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	26.7	0.0	36.2	63.8	1,267
Total 15–49	26.1	20.3	1.1	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	10.9	0.0	40.9	59.1	4,979
50–59	41.0	22.8	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	8.1	0.0	28.3	71.7	894
Total 15–59	28.4	20.7	1.0	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	10.5	0.0	39.0	61.0	5,873

UNRWA = United Nations Refugee Welfare Association

UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Number of ever-married women
Age				
15–19	3.0	8.4	8.4	182
20–24	4.1	9.4	10.1	905
25–29	5.5	12.2	13.4	1,788
30–34	8.2	12.8	15.0	2,234
35–39	9.3	12.8	15.5	2,318
40–44	9.9	11.5	14.6	2,347
45–49	10.2	10.5	13.7	2,821
Residence				
Urban	8.8	12.2	14.7	11,477
Rural	4.7	5.5	7.1	1,118
Region				
Central	10.1	14.0	16.8	8,327
North	5.2	6.9	8.7	3,524
South	5.4	7.3	8.8	745
Governorate				
Amman	10.0	14.1	16.8	5,746
Balqa	6.8	12.4	15.1	691
Zarqa	12.1	15.2	18.5	1,669
Madaba	5.6	8.8	10.3	220
Irbid	5.2	7.1	9.1	2,484
Mafraq	4.3	4.9	5.5	529
Jarash	7.1	8.1	10.0	307
Ajloun	5.1	9.0	9.6	205
Karak	5.5	7.1	8.3	284
Tafilah	3.0	3.6	4.9	114
Ma'an	3.4	5.2	6.3	152
Aqaba	8.2	11.7	13.9	194
Nationality				
Jordanian	8.7	12.1	14.7	11,152
Syrian	4.7	7.4	8.4	980
Outside camps	5.0	8.0	9.0	847
Inside camps	2.7	3.7	4.4	133
Other nationalities	9.2	9.7	10.6	463
Education				
No education	7.8	6.9	8.2	270
Less than secondary	9.0	11.7	14.1	3,288
Secondary	7.7	11.6	13.7	4,676
More than secondary	8.7	11.9	14.8	4,361
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.0	6.9	8.3	2,469
Second	7.8	9.0	11.6	2,632
Middle	7.2	11.6	13.3	2,688
Fourth	8.8	13.5	16.3	2,471
Highest	12.7	17.8	21.4	2,334
Total	8.4	11.6	14.1	12,595

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and nargila

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Smoking frequency			Number of men
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker ⁴	Nonsmoker	
Age							
15–19	12.2	4.1	13.9	12.0	1.9	86.1	100.0
20–24	41.3	13.8	49.8	46.8	3.0	50.2	100.0
25–29	48.7	20.8	62.1	60.2	2.1	37.7	100.0
30–34	61.2	14.5	67.1	66.0	1.2	32.9	100.0
35–39	48.0	12.0	55.4	52.7	2.8	44.6	100.0
40–44	58.3	15.5	66.4	65.0	1.5	33.5	100.0
45–49	53.1	8.9	58.7	56.0	2.7	41.3	100.0
Residence							
Urban	40.8	11.9	47.5	45.3	2.2	52.5	100.0
Rural	43.7	13.1	50.9	49.1	1.9	49.0	100.0
Region							
Central	39.8	12.1	45.5	43.8	1.8	54.5	100.0
North	44.7	11.3	54.0	51.2	2.8	46.0	100.0
South	38.5	13.4	45.2	42.1	3.3	54.6	100.0
Governorate							
Amman	38.5	11.5	43.7	41.5	2.1	56.3	100.0
Balqa	33.2	11.4	40.0	39.2	0.7	60.0	100.0
Zarqa	47.6	13.7	54.4	53.4	1.1	45.6	100.0
Madaba	34.7	15.2	41.6	39.7	2.2	58.1	100.0
Irbid	46.4	10.8	55.6	53.5	2.1	44.4	100.0
Mafraq	44.8	8.7	50.9	50.0	0.9	49.1	100.0
Jarash	45.3	9.2	53.0	48.9	4.1	47.0	100.0
Ajloun	27.3	27.2	47.8	34.6	13.3	52.2	100.0
Karak	48.6	17.2	51.5	48.2	3.7	48.2	100.0
Tafila	30.0	11.8	38.0	36.0	2.3	61.7	100.0
Ma'an	29.2	9.6	37.7	35.6	2.1	62.3	100.0
Aqaba	37.6	12.7	47.4	43.2	4.5	52.4	100.0
Nationality							
Jordanian	42.0	12.6	49.1	47.0	2.2	50.8	100.0
Syrian	30.4	5.8	33.7	31.1	2.6	66.3	100.0
Outside camps	29.1	5.4	32.1	29.1	3.0	67.9	100.0
Inside camps	36.4	7.4	40.9	40.0	0.9	59.1	100.0
Other nationalities	35.8	7.6	39.4	38.4	1.0	60.6	100.0
Education							
No education	38.9	3.0	41.0	34.7	6.4	59.0	100.0
Less than secondary	42.3	7.3	46.3	43.9	2.4	53.7	100.0
Secondary	43.4	13.0	49.7	47.7	2.1	50.2	100.0
More than secondary	37.5	15.3	47.4	45.5	1.9	52.6	100.0
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	44.6	7.2	48.7	46.8	1.9	51.3	100.0
Second	45.8	12.0	52.1	49.9	2.2	47.9	100.0
Middle	38.9	10.8	46.1	44.0	2.2	53.9	100.0
Fourth	46.3	14.6	54.7	51.8	2.9	45.3	100.0
Highest	33.1	13.4	40.0	38.3	1.7	60.0	100.0
Total 15–49	41.1	12.0	47.9	45.7	2.2	52.1	100.0
50–59	46.7	11.4	52.0	50.1	1.9	48.0	100.0
Total 15–59	41.9	11.9	48.5	46.4	2.1	51.5	100.0
							5,873

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and nargila

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among all men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹					Total	Number of men who smoke cigarettes daily ¹
	<5	5–9	10–14	15–24	≥25		
Age							
15–19	8.8	1.5	25.7	55.6	8.5	100.0	131
20–24	11.5	3.2	6.8	68.8	9.7	100.0	388
25–29	13.4	0.8	5.4	61.9	18.6	100.0	334
30–34	6.9	1.4	2.5	66.8	22.3	100.0	352
35–39	11.3	0.2	2.7	64.2	21.7	100.0	205
40–44	12.6	0.2	3.7	57.1	26.4	100.0	297
45–49	11.5	0.3	7.7	52.5	28.1	100.0	259
Residence							
Urban	9.1	1.2	6.3	63.9	19.5	100.0	1,753
Rural	26.0	1.0	6.0	46.5	20.5	100.0	211
Region							
Central	9.5	1.5	7.9	55.1	25.9	100.0	1,245
North	14.9	0.4	2.7	76.2	5.9	100.0	590
South	7.2	1.6	6.8	63.1	21.2	100.0	130
Governorate							
Amman	13.7	1.5	9.5	52.4	22.9	100.0	796
Balqa	0.0	0.8	2.7	32.9	63.5	100.0	99
Zarqa	0.4	1.9	5.9	71.6	20.2	100.0	322
Madaba	28.3	0.0	2.6	22.4	46.7	100.0	28
Irbid	0.0	0.4	3.0	90.9	5.7	100.0	415
Mafraq	92.4	0.0	0.5	7.1	0.0	100.0	94
Jarash	0.5	0.7	2.2	93.7	2.9	100.0	59
Ajloun	0.0	1.2	7.7	48.2	42.9	100.0	21
Karak	0.0	0.6	7.4	72.0	20.0	100.0	59
Tafilah	8.6	9.2	28.0	35.6	18.5	100.0	15
Ma'an	20.0	0.6	1.4	52.9	25.2	100.0	24
Aqaba	10.4	0.8	0.0	67.2	21.6	100.0	32
Nationality							
Jordanian	10.7	1.1	6.2	61.6	20.3	100.0	1,810
Syrian	23.6	3.7	11.4	54.4	6.8	100.0	79
Outside camps	16.4	4.8	13.3	56.8	8.6	100.0	61
Inside camps	48.3	0.0	5.0	46.1	0.6	100.0	18
Other nationalities	3.6	0.0	2.4	78.1	15.9	100.0	75
Education							
No education	(13.8)	(1.0)	(12.0)	(42.2)	(31.0)	100.0	25
Less than secondary	11.0	0.8	7.6	60.3	20.4	100.0	580
Secondary	12.5	0.8	6.0	60.7	20.0	100.0	771
More than secondary	8.7	2.2	5.1	66.2	17.8	100.0	588
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.3	1.6	9.1	54.2	13.9	100.0	309
Second	12.2	1.0	3.4	66.9	16.7	100.0	352
Middle	8.0	1.7	6.7	60.1	23.5	100.0	392
Fourth	8.9	1.6	4.2	63.3	22.0	100.0	506
Highest	7.4	0.2	8.8	63.9	19.8	100.0	406
Total 15–49	11.0	1.2	6.3	62.0	19.6	100.0	1,964
50–59	8.1	1.1	5.9	49.3	35.5	100.0	395
Total 15–59	10.5	1.2	6.2	59.9	22.3	100.0	2,359

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 3.12 Any tobacco use according to background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of ever-married women	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of men
Age				
15–19	8.4	182	13.9	1,232
20–24	10.1	905	49.8	984
25–29	13.4	1,788	62.3	700
30–34	15.0	2,234	67.1	593
35–39	15.5	2,318	55.4	437
40–44	14.6	2,347	66.5	520
45–49	13.7	2,821	58.7	513
Residence				
Urban	14.7	11,477	47.5	4,455
Rural	7.1	1,118	51.0	524
Region				
Central	16.8	8,327	45.5	3,230
North	8.7	3,524	54.0	1,392
South	8.8	745	45.4	357
Governorate				
Amman	16.8	5,746	43.7	2,135
Balqa	15.1	691	40.0	299
Zarqa	18.5	1,669	54.4	681
Madaba	10.3	220	41.9	115
Irbid	9.1	2,484	55.6	907
Mafraq	5.5	529	50.9	251
Jarash	10.0	307	53.0	141
Ajloun	9.6	205	47.8	92
Karak	8.3	284	51.8	130
Tafilah	4.9	114	38.3	51
Ma'an	6.3	152	37.7	86
Aqaba	13.9	194	47.6	90
Nationality				
Jordanian	14.7	11,152	49.2	4,489
Syrian	8.4	980	33.7	275
Outside camps	9.0	847	32.1	225
Inside camps	4.4	133	40.9	50
Other nationalities	10.6	463	39.4	215
Education				
No education	8.2	270	41.0	78
Less than secondary	14.1	3,288	46.3	1,402
Secondary	13.7	4,676	49.8	1,864
More than secondary	14.8	4,361	47.4	1,635
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.3	2,469	48.7	733
Second	11.6	2,632	52.1	799
Middle	13.3	2,688	46.1	1,035
Fourth	16.3	2,471	54.7	1,145
Highest	21.4	2,334	40.0	1,267
Total 15–49	14.1	12,595	47.9	4,979
50–59	na	na	52.0	894
Total 15–59	na	na	48.5	5,873

na = not applicable

Table 3.13.1 Methods to quit smoking: Women

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who are current tobacco users, percentage who tried to quit smoking, and among those women percentage who used various methods, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who tried to quit smoking	Number of women	Among women who tried to quit smoking, percentage who used various methods:					Number of women
			Nicotine patch	Nicotine gum	Drugs	Other	Did not use any method	
Age								
15–19	*	15	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
20–24	26.5	85	*	*	*	*	83.0	22
25–29	17.5	219	(0.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(4.8)	85.3	38
30–34	19.4	287	(0.0)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(7.9)	72.0	56
35–39	20.5	296	(0.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(10.2)	75.0	61
40–44	22.3	270	(4.9)	(0.6)	(1.5)	(10.4)	82.6	60
45–49	30.5	295	6.2	2.3	2.5	2.0	87.0	90
Residence								
Urban	22.2	1,404	2.7	8.4	0.7	7.5	80.8	312
Rural	31.6	62	(0.0)	(2.0)	(4.5)	(5.6)	88.0	20
Region								
Central	22.8	1,168	3.1	6.8	0.8	7.9	81.4	266
North	22.6	244	0.0	13.4	0.0	5.8	80.8	55
South	18.0	55	(1.7)	(10.3)	(8.9)	(1.2)	77.9	10
Governorate								
Amman	21.7	808	4.7	6.6	0.0	7.1	81.6	176
Balqa	18.4	86	*	*	*	*	93.8	16
Zarqa	27.2	254	(0.0)	(9.0)	(3.2)	(10.4)	77.4	69
Madaba	28.4	19	*	*	*	*	89.7	6
Irbid	20.8	175	*	*	*	*	83.8	36
Mafraq	19.3	26	*	*	*	*	79.4	5
Jarash	40.8	25	(0.0)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(21.6)	65.9	10
Ajloun	20.6	18	*	*	*	*	93.0	4
Karak	(15.9)	20	*	*	*	*	59.9	3
Tafila	(25.3)	4	*	*	*	*	56.2	1
Ma'an	*	8	*	*	*	*	62.4	1
Aqaba	19.6	23	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Nationality								
Jordanian	22.6	1,349	2.8	8.1	1.0	5.7	82.4	305
Syrian	26.2	73	*	*	*	*	55.6	19
Outside camps	27.9	68	*	*	*	*	55.2	19
Inside camps	(3.3)	5	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Other nationalities	(15.9)	45	*	*	*	*	97.7	7
Education								
No education	(29.4)	19	*	*	*	*	78.1	6
Less than secondary	26.4	384	2.9	5.0	0.0	5.9	86.2	101
Secondary	24.3	543	4.1	5.6	2.0	11.6	76.8	132
More than secondary	17.7	521	0.0	14.9	0.5	2.4	82.2	92
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.7	170	0.0	7.4	0.0	11.4	81.2	54
Second	27.2	237	0.0	3.5	0.0	6.3	90.2	64
Middle	21.1	312	0.0	11.2	0.7	3.9	84.3	66
Fourth	22.8	332	4.1	3.0	0.6	3.0	89.3	76
Highest	17.2	415	(7.5)	(14.9)	(3.1)	(13.0)	61.5	71
Total	22.6	1,466	2.6	8.0	0.9	7.3	81.2	331

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.13.2 Methods to quit smoking: Men

Among men age 15–49 who are current tobacco users, percentage who tried to quit smoking, and among those men percentage who used various methods, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who tried to quit smoking	Number of men	Among men who tried to quit smoking, percentage who used various methods:					Number of men
			Nicotine patch	Nicotine gum	Drugs	Other	Did not use any method	
Age								
15–19	28.2	171	(0.7)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(2.1)	96.4	48
20–24	18.0	490	0.7	5.0	3.1	5.5	86.0	88
25–29	13.4	436	3.4	9.6	0.7	6.7	81.5	58
30–34	17.7	398	1.4	12.8	2.5	8.2	75.9	70
35–39	19.4	242	(3.5)	(4.2)	(5.9)	(5.6)	85.5	47
40–44	24.7	346	0.7	1.4	7.6	4.0	87.1	85
45–49	19.8	301	2.1	5.1	5.5	1.8	87.6	60
Residence								
Urban	19.7	2,117	1.3	5.4	4.0	4.7	85.8	417
Rural	15.2	267	5.0	8.2	1.5	7.1	80.0	41
Region								
Central	24.2	1,471	0.9	4.0	4.0	5.4	86.4	356
North	10.4	751	2.4	10.9	2.5	2.8	84.2	78
South	14.0	162	9.9	13.7	5.5	5.6	73.1	23
Governorate								
Amman	31.6	932	0.0	1.1	4.3	1.5	93.2	295
Balqa	9.8	119	*	*	*	*	49.7	12
Zarqa	10.1	370	(2.9)	(15.7)	(0.0)	(34.8)	49.5	37
Madaba	25.8	48	(12.7)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(5.4)	70.7	12
Irbid	10.0	504	(0.0)	(3.5)	(2.8)	(0.0)	93.7	50
Mafraq	4.6	128	*	*	*	*	83.1	6
Jarash	4.3	75	*	*	*	*	38.4	3
Ajloun	42.1	44	10.1	20.3	3.1	11.9	66.6	19
Karak	9.2	68	*	*	*	*	66.0	6
Tafila	15.2	20	*	*	*	*	84.7	3
Ma'an	8.4	33	*	*	*	*	69.3	3
Aqaba	25.2	43	(7.4)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(10.4)	75.0	11
Nationality								
Jordanian	19.0	2,207	1.6	5.8	4.1	5.2	84.6	420
Syrian	21.3	93	(3.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	96.9	20
Outside camps	25.6	72	*	*	*	*	96.6	18
Inside camps	5.9	20	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Other nationalities	20.1	85	*	*	*	*	90.4	17
Education								
No education	(17.6)	32	*	*	*	*	92.4	6
Less than secondary	19.5	649	1.2	2.2	4.8	3.4	89.5	127
Secondary	17.7	928	2.0	5.6	3.4	4.2	86.5	164
More than secondary	20.7	775	1.7	8.3	3.5	7.1	80.6	160
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.7	357	1.3	2.5	7.8	2.3	87.4	67
Second	17.7	416	1.4	9.9	2.5	9.6	77.8	74
Middle	17.9	478	2.8	5.0	1.7	0.8	91.8	85
Fourth	19.3	626	2.4	6.2	1.2	9.0	83.2	121
Highest	21.8	507	0.2	4.7	6.8	2.1	86.5	110
Total 15–49	19.2	2,384	1.6	5.7	3.8	4.9	85.3	457
50–59	27.9	465	8.8	3.0	0.5	0.8	89.7	130
Total 15–59	20.6	2,849	3.2	5.1	3.1	4.0	86.3	587

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.14.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Jordan but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth				Number of ever-married women	Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence	
	Always lived in current place of residence ¹	Born in Jordan but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Jordan	Total		Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the past 5 years	Number of women ²
Age							
15–19	40.5	37.3	22.3	100.0	182	25.2	109
20–24	39.4	40.9	19.7	100.0	905	19.9	548
25–29	41.4	45.4	13.2	100.0	1,788	13.2	1,048
30–34	41.7	42.8	15.5	100.0	2,233	6.0	1,302
35–39	40.3	41.0	18.8	100.0	2,314	5.1	1,382
40–44	38.4	41.7	19.9	100.0	2,347	3.9	1,445
45–49	45.1	36.8	18.1	100.0	2,819	3.1	1,548
Residence							
Urban	42.2	39.1	18.8	100.0	11,472	7.3	6,634
Rural	33.0	61.6	5.3	100.0	1,117	6.2	748
Region							
Central	45.2	35.1	19.6	100.0	8,322	7.2	4,556
North	32.0	53.0	15.0	100.0	3,522	6.5	2,395
South	42.2	51.0	6.8	100.0	745	10.4	430
Governorate							
Amman	59.2	20.2	20.6	100.0	5,742	8.6	2,341
Balqa	25.1	63.8	11.1	100.0	691	5.0	518
Zarqa	6.4	72.8	20.9	100.0	1,669	5.8	1,563
Madaba	38.7	49.9	11.4	100.0	220	8.1	135
Irbid	43.2	43.0	13.8	100.0	2,483	8.2	1,410
Mafraq	3.8	66.8	29.4	100.0	529	3.2	508
Jarash	11.2	83.0	5.8	100.0	307	3.4	272
Ajloun	0.0	94.1	5.9	100.0	204	7.2	204
Karak	72.6	21.2	6.1	100.0	284	20.9	78
Tafilah	40.4	56.2	3.4	100.0	114	5.2	68
Ma'an	16.6	75.1	8.3	100.0	152	6.7	127
Aqaba	18.7	72.8	8.5	100.0	194	10.4	158
Nationality							
Jordanian	46.2	45.0	8.9	100.0	11,150	6.3	6,002
Syrian	1.2	4.5	94.3	100.0	980	6.7	968
Outside camps	1.4	5.0	93.6	100.0	847	7.5	835
Inside camps	0.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	133	2.2	133
Other nationalities	10.2	24.6	65.2	100.0	460	20.3	413
Education							
No education	37.9	21.7	40.4	100.0	270	18.8	168
Less than secondary	35.3	36.8	27.9	100.0	3,288	5.9	2,128
Secondary	42.4	44.6	13.0	100.0	4,675	6.3	2,695
More than secondary	45.1	41.7	13.2	100.0	4,355	8.5	2,392
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	29.4	40.7	29.9	100.0	2,469	8.9	1,743
Second	38.8	46.2	15.1	100.0	2,632	4.6	1,611
Middle	42.8	44.2	13.0	100.0	2,687	8.2	1,538
Fourth	46.2	42.2	11.6	100.0	2,470	7.1	1,329
Highest	50.2	30.9	18.9	100.0	2,331	7.0	1,161
Total	41.4	41.1	17.6	100.0	12,589	7.2	7,382

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.

¹ May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Jordan but moved to their current place of residence when very young

² Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Jordan but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the past 5 years.

Table 3.14.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of all men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Jordan but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth				Among men who were born outside of their current place of residence		
	Always lived in current place of residence ¹	Born in Jordan but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Jordan	Total	Number of men	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the past 5 years	Number of men ²
Age							
15–19	57.1	34.5	8.4	100.0	1,232	3.9	528
20–24	57.1	36.9	6.0	100.0	984	6.8	423
25–29	58.7	36.0	5.3	100.0	700	4.6	289
30–34	52.5	39.5	8.0	100.0	589	2.2	280
35–39	48.6	40.4	11.0	100.0	437	4.7	225
40–44	55.2	36.3	8.5	100.0	519	8.1	232
45–49	55.2	34.5	10.2	100.0	513	3.8	230
Residence							
Urban	54.9	36.7	8.5	100.0	4,450	5.0	2,007
Rural	62.0	35.1	2.8	100.0	524	3.8	199
Region							
Central	42.7	48.7	8.7	100.0	3,226	4.1	1,849
North	82.0	10.8	7.2	100.0	1,391	9.8	250
South	70.1	26.7	3.1	100.0	357	6.0	107
Governorate							
Amman	52.9	38.5	8.6	100.0	2,131	5.1	1,003
Balqa	0.4	95.9	3.7	100.0	299	3.6	297
Zarqa	31.6	56.6	11.8	100.0	681	2.5	466
Madaba	28.1	66.5	5.4	100.0	115	3.4	83
Irbid	93.0	1.9	5.1	100.0	907	26.3	64
Mafraq	33.9	46.8	19.2	100.0	250	0.3	165
Jarash	87.8	10.2	1.9	100.0	141	36.6	17
Ajloun	95.4	1.6	2.9	100.0	92	*	4
Karak	85.1	9.8	5.1	100.0	130	(20.1)	19
Tafilah	87.8	11.1	1.1	100.0	51	(2.7)	6
Ma'an	60.1	37.9	2.0	100.0	86	1.6	34
Aqaba	48.1	49.6	2.4	100.0	90	3.9	47
Nationality							
Jordanian	60.1	38.4	1.6	100.0	4,485	4.1	1,791
Syrian	4.8	10.9	84.3	100.0	273	3.0	260
Outside camps	5.9	13.0	81.1	100.0	224	3.7	210
Inside camps	0.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	50	0.3	50
Other nationalities	28.2	30.2	41.6	100.0	215	17.2	155
Education							
No education	42.4	19.4	38.1	100.0	78	11.6	45
Less than secondary	51.9	33.5	14.6	100.0	1,402	4.8	674
Secondary	56.3	40.3	3.4	100.0	1,863	3.7	814
More than secondary	58.7	35.5	5.8	100.0	1,631	5.9	673
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	44.7	26.6	28.6	100.0	732	9.7	405
Second	51.3	40.9	7.8	100.0	799	2.5	389
Middle	56.2	41.8	2.0	100.0	1,035	3.1	453
Fourth	57.0	40.8	2.2	100.0	1,141	5.1	491
Highest	63.0	31.2	5.7	100.0	1,267	4.1	468
Total 15–49	55.6	36.5	7.9	100.0	4,974	4.9	2,206
50–59	48.8	37.7	13.5	100.0	891	3.2	456
Total 15–59	54.6	36.7	8.7	100.0	5,866	4.6	2,663

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Jordan but moved to their current place of residence when very young

² Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Jordan but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the past 5 years.

MARRIAGE AND EXPOSURE TO THE RISK OF PREGNANCY

4

Key Findings

- **Current marital status:** 53% of women and 37% of men age 15–49 are currently married.
- **Age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 22.5 years.
- **Polygyny:** 4% of married women report that their husbands have other wives.

Marriage helps determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, it is an important determinant of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

Women and men who report being married at the time of the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In Jordan, 53% of women and 37% of men age 15–49 are married.

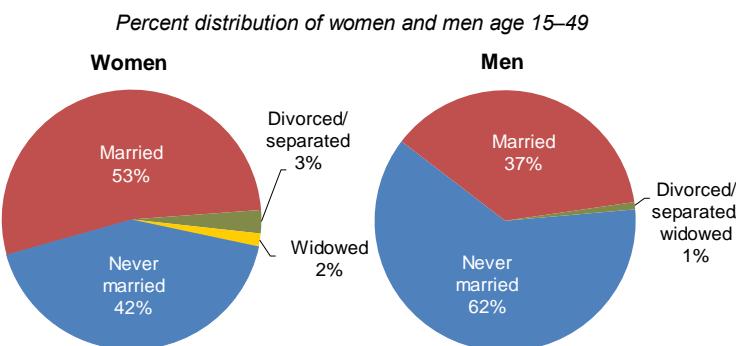
Three percent of women and 1% of men are divorced or separated, and 2% of women and less than 1% of men are widowed. Forty-two percent of women and 62% of men age 15–49 have never been married (**Table 4.1.1** and **Figure 4.1**).

Among respondents age 45–49, 6% of women and 2% of men have never been married. The proportion of the population that is currently married generally increases with age; 83% of women and 97% of men age 45–49 are married.

Four percent of women age 15–19 are married, as compared with less than 1% of men in the same age group (**Table 4.1.1**). By nationality, Jordanian and Syrian women age 15–19 are less likely to be married (3% and 1%, respectively) than young women of other nationalities (5%) (**Table 4.1.2**). Early marriage increases the risk of teenage pregnancy, which can have a profound effect on the health and lives of young women.

More Syrian women age 15–49 have never been married (75%) than Jordanian women (44%) and women of other nationalities (46%) (**Table 4.1.2**). In contrast, the percentage of Syrian men age 15–49 who have never been married (60%) is similar to the percentage among Jordanian men (62%) and men of other nationalities (58%) (**Table 4.1.3**).

Figure 4.1 Marital status



Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been married decreased slightly from 56% in 1990 to 54% in 2002 before increasing to 60% in 2017–18. There was a 2% decrease from 2017–18 to 2023 (from 60% to 58%) (**Table 4.2**).

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

Women who report that their husband has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

In the 2023 JPFHS, currently married women were asked how many wives their husband had. Also, currently married men were asked about their number of wives.

The results show that polygyny is relatively uncommon in Jordan. Only 4% of currently married women age 15–49 said their husbands have more than one wife (**Table 4.3.1**), and 1% of currently married men said they have more than one wife (**Table 4.3.2**).

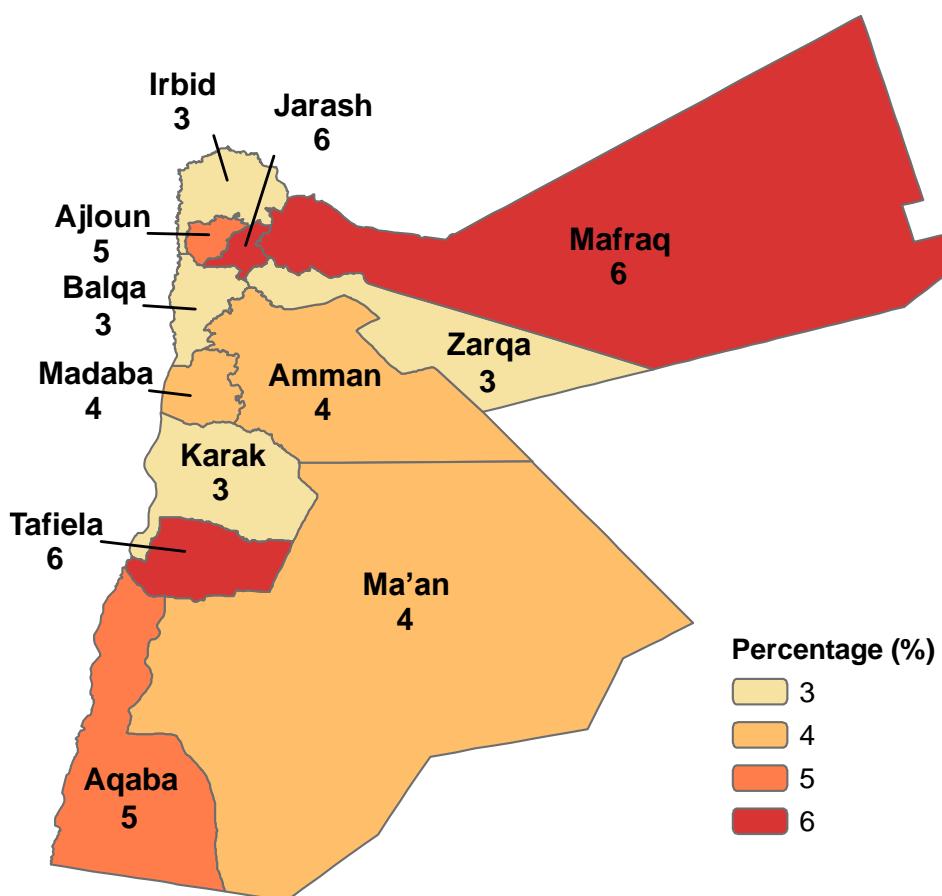
Trends: The percentages of women and men who reported being in a polygynous marriage did not change from the 2017–18 JPFHS to the 2023 JPFHS (4% and 1%, respectively, in both surveys).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of polygyny generally increases with age. Six percent of married women age 45–49 say that they have one or more co-wives, as compared with 2% of women age 15–19 and 1% of women age 20–24 (**Table 4.3.1**).
- By governorate, the percentages of women in a polygynous marriage are lowest in Balqa, Zarqa, Irbid, and Karak (3% each) and highest in Mafraq, Jarash, and Tafila (6% each) (**Map 4.1**).

Map 4.1 Polygyny by governorate

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 in a polygynous union



- The percentage of women in a polygynous marriage declines with increasing education, from 11% among women with no education to 5% among those with less than a secondary education and 2% among those with more than a secondary education (**Table 4.3.1**).
- Polygyny is more prevalent among women in the lowest wealth quintile (7%) than among women in the other wealth quintiles (3%).

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 30–59 and 35–59

The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 22.5 years (**Table 4.4.1**). The median age at first marriage could not be calculated for men age 25–49 because less than 50% of men had married before age 25. Among men age 30–59, the median is 27.5 years (**Table 4.5**).

The rate of early marriage (that is, marriage before age 18) is still relatively high among women in Jordan: 15% of women age 20–49 were married by age 18. Among men age 20–49, by contrast, 1% were married by their 18th birthday (**Table 4.4.1**). Very early marriage (before age 15) is uncommon, with only 2% of women and no men age 20–49 married before age 15.

By nationality, the median age at first marriage is 22.7 years among Jordanian women age 25–49 and 21.6 years among Syrian women and women of other nationalities (**Table 4.4.2**). Information on age at first marriage by nationality among men can be found in **Table 4.4.3**.

Trends: The percentage of women age 25–49 who were married before age 18 declined steadily between 1990 and 2009 and has since stabilised at 15%–16% (**Figure 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Median age at first marriage does not differ significantly between rural and urban women age 25–49 (23.4 and 22.4 years, respectively) (**Table 4.5**).
- Median age at first marriage ranges from 21.1 years among women in Zarqa to 25.0 years among women in Karak.
- There are differences by nationality in median age at first marriage among women age 25–49. The median age is 19.3 years among Syrian women living inside camps, as compared with 22.7 years among Jordanian women and 22.4 years among women of other nationalities. The pattern is the same among men age 30–59, with median ages of 24.9 years among Syrian men living inside camps, 27.7 years among Jordanian men, and 26.1 years among men of other nationalities.
- The median age at first marriage is highest among women with more than a secondary education (24.8 years) and lowest among those with less than a secondary education (19.0 years) (**Figure 4.3**).

4.4 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual activity exposes women to the risk of pregnancy if no contraceptive method is being used. Information on timing of most recent sexual intercourse can be used to refine measures of exposure to pregnancy. In the 2023 JPFHS, currently married women and men age 15–49 were asked when they last had sexual intercourse. Ninety percent of women and 87% of men had sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks preceding the survey. An additional 7% of women and 5% of men had not had sex recently but reported having sex in the year before the survey (**Tables 4.6.1** and **4.6.2**).

Figure 4.2 Trends in early marriage

Percentage of women age 25–49 who were married before age 18

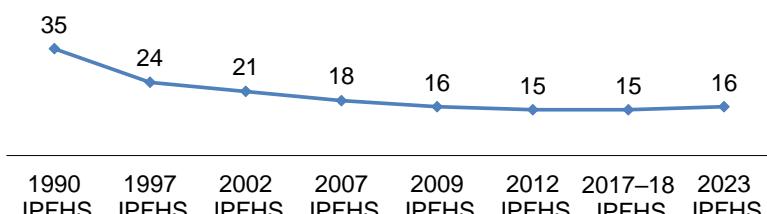
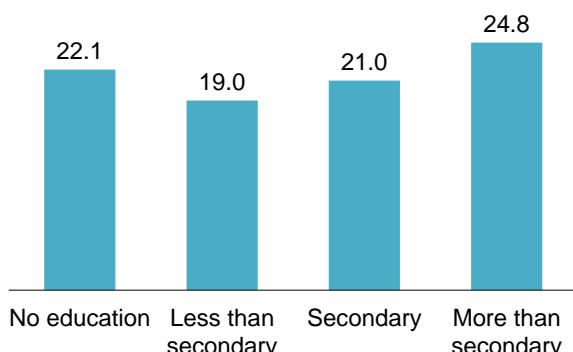


Figure 4.3 Women's median age at marriage by education

Median age at first marriage among women age 25–49



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and exposure to the risk of pregnancy, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.1.2 Current marital status by nationality: Women**
- **Table 4.1.3 Current marital status by nationality: Men**
- **Table 4.2 Trends in the proportion of ever-married women by age group**
- **Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.4.1 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4.2 Age at first marriage by nationality: Women**
- **Table 4.4.3 Age at first marriage by nationality: Men**
- **Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.6.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.6.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Marital status					Total	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed		
WOMEN							
15–19	96.0	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,583
20–24	74.2	23.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,513
25–29	38.6	58.3	2.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,910
30–34	15.7	80.1	3.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	2,651
35–39	9.0	84.9	4.4	0.1	1.6	100.0	2,546
40–44	11.2	81.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	100.0	2,644
45–49	5.8	82.7	4.8	0.2	6.3	100.0	2,995
Total	42.3	53.2	2.8	0.1	1.6	100.0	21,842
MEN							
15–19	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,232
20–24	96.3	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	984
25–29	79.4	19.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	700
30–34	38.9	58.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	593
35–39	14.6	82.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	437
40–44	7.1	91.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	520
45–49	2.2	96.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	513
Total 15–49	61.8	37.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,979
50–59	1.0	97.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	894
Total 15–59	52.6	46.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,873

Table 4.1.2 Current marital status by nationality: Women

Percent distribution of women 15–49 by current marital status, according to nationality and age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Marital status					Total	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed		
JORDANIAN							
15–19	96.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,254
20–24	76.9	21.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,118
25–29	39.6	57.4	2.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,578
30–34	15.8	80.2	3.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,364
35–39	9.6	84.9	4.1	0.1	1.2	100.0	2,268
40–44	11.7	81.7	3.5	0.0	3.1	100.0	2,394
45–49	5.8	83.2	4.7	0.3	6.0	100.0	2,747
Total	43.5	52.4	2.7	0.1	1.5	100.0	19,722
SYRIAN							
15–19	98.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,405
20–24	72.1	27.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	444
25–29	44.3	52.8	1.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	282
30–34	19.1	75.2	3.3	0.4	2.0	100.0	219
35–39	10.4	81.5	4.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	202
40–44	14.0	72.6	2.2	0.1	11.1	100.0	178
45–49	14.1	68.4	5.1	0.0	12.3	100.0	175
Total	74.9	22.6	1.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	3,905
OTHER NATIONALITIES							
15–19	92.7	5.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
20–24	74.2	24.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	243
25–29	40.4	55.2	2.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	122
30–34	15.4	80.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
35–39	8.9	75.8	8.8	0.0	6.4	100.0	96
40–44	10.8	79.8	7.3	0.0	2.0	100.0	91
45–49	6.3	82.8	6.5	0.1	4.2	100.0	89
Total	46.4	48.0	4.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	864

Table 4.1.3 Current marital status by nationality: Men

Percent distribution of all men 15–49 by current marital status, according to nationality and age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Marital status						Total	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Missing		
JORDANIAN								
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,078
20–24	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	893
25–29	80.2	18.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	653
30–34	39.2	58.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	538
35–39	15.8	81.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	395
40–44	7.9	91.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	464
45–49	2.4	96.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	468
Total 15–49	62.1	37.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,489
50–59	1.1	97.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	815
Total 15–59	52.7	46.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,304
SYRIAN								
15–19	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
20–24	87.4	11.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
25–29	53.3	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23
30–34	33.2	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21
35–39	3.3	94.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
40–44	0.7	97.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	25
45–49	0.0	97.7	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Total 15–49	59.6	39.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	275
50–59	0.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Total 15–59	53.1	45.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	309
OTHER NATIONALITIES								
15–19	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
20–24	(97.0)	(2.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
25–29	(82.5)	(16.1)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
30–34	(38.4)	(61.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
35–39	(3.2)	(92.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18
40–44	(0.0)	(98.9)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
45–49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Total 15–49	58.2	40.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	215
50–59	0.4	97.6	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	45
Total 15–59	48.2	50.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	261

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.2 Trends in the proportion of ever-married women by age group

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been married by age, according to various Jordan PFHS surveys

Age	1990 JPFHS	1997 JPFHS	2002 JPFHS	2007 JPFHS	2009 JPFHS	2012 JPFHS	2017–18 JPFHS	2023 JPFHS
15–19	10.6	8.2	6.2	5.8	6.8	6.3	7.9	4.0
20–24	45.2	38.8	34.1	36.7	37.0	33.6	35.2	25.8
25–29	73.7	66.2	65.3	69.3	71.5	69.9	68.1	61.4
30–34	89.1	80.7	79.6	79.4	81.9	82.7	83.4	84.3
35–39	94.6	89.9	87.3	85.4	84.7	86.3	88.3	91.0
40–44	97.3	94.4	92.6	91.6	89.8	89.5	90.8	88.8
45–49	98.0	96.0	95.4	95.9	91.5	92.0	91.3	94.2
Total	56.2	54.6	54.4	57.4	58.5	57.1	60.2	57.7

Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives ¹	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15–19	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	170
20–24	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.3	836
25–29	97.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.1	1,696
30–34	97.6	2.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	2.3	2,122
35–39	96.3	3.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	3.7	2,162
40–44	94.5	5.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.5	2,157
45–49	93.9	5.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	5.7	2,478
Residence							
Urban	96.2	3.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	3.7	10,590
Rural	95.3	4.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	4.6	1,032
Region							
Central	96.3	3.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.6	7,682
North	95.8	3.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	4.1	3,241
South	95.9	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.1	700
Governorate							
Amman	96.2	3.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.6	5,304
Balqa	96.5	3.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	3.3	636
Zarqa	96.4	2.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	3.4	1,534
Madaba	95.8	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.2	209
Irbid	96.5	3.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	3.4	2,271
Mafraq	93.8	5.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	5.8	496
Jarash	94.1	5.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	5.9	284
Ajloun	94.6	4.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	5.4	189
Karak	97.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.8	270
Tafilah	93.9	5.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	6.1	108
Ma'an	95.8	3.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	4.2	143
Aqaba	95.1	4.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	4.9	180
Nationality							
Jordanian	96.3	3.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	3.6	10,326
Syrian	94.7	5.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	5.2	882
Outside camps	94.5	5.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	5.3	757
Inside camps	95.4	4.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	125
Other nationalities	94.0	4.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	4.7	415
Education							
No education	86.4	9.9	1.4	2.3	100.0	11.3	242
Less than secondary	94.7	4.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	5.2	2,986
Secondary	96.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.7	4,294
More than secondary	97.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.3	4,100
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	92.9	6.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	6.7	2,223
Second	96.5	3.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	3.4	2,409
Middle	96.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.2	2,468
Fourth	97.3	2.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	2.6	2,303
Highest	96.9	3.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.0	2,219
Total	96.1	3.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	3.8	11,622

¹ Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15–19	*	*	100.0	1
20–24	100.0	0.0	100.0	35
25–29	99.3	0.7	100.0	138
30–34	99.4	0.6	100.0	349
35–39	99.5	0.5	100.0	360
40–44	98.2	1.8	100.0	478
45–49	98.4	1.6	100.0	495
Residence				
Urban	98.9	1.1	100.0	1,668
Rural	98.8	1.2	100.0	188
Region				
Central	98.8	1.2	100.0	1,209
North	98.9	1.1	100.0	520
South	98.8	1.2	100.0	128
Governorate				
Amman	99.3	0.7	100.0	839
Balqa	97.2	2.8	100.0	84
Zarqa	97.8	2.2	100.0	254
Madaba	100.0	0.0	100.0	32
Irbid	99.6	0.4	100.0	339
Mafraq	96.6	3.4	100.0	92
Jarash	99.3	0.7	100.0	58
Ajloun	98.0	2.0	100.0	31
Karak	98.2	1.8	100.0	50
Tafilah	100.0	0.0	100.0	18
Ma'an	100.0	0.0	100.0	28
Aqaba	98.2	1.8	100.0	32
Nationality				
Jordanian	98.9	1.1	100.0	1,660
Syrian	99.7	0.3	100.0	108
Outside camps	100.0	0.0	100.0	84
Inside camps	98.5	1.5	100.0	24
Other nationalities	97.1	2.9	100.0	88
Education				
No education	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Less than secondary	97.7	2.3	100.0	581
Secondary	99.0	1.0	100.0	666
More than secondary	99.8	0.2	100.0	579
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	97.2	2.8	100.0	320
Second	98.5	1.5	100.0	358
Middle	99.8	0.2	100.0	431
Fourth	98.8	1.2	100.0	375
Highest	99.8	0.2	100.0	372
Total 15–49	98.9	1.1	100.0	1,856
50–59	96.6	3.4	100.0	872
Total 15–59	98.1	1.9	100.0	2,728

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.4.1 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15–19	0.1	na	na	na	na	96.0	4,583	a
20–24	1.0	9.9	16.6	na	na	74.2	3,513	a
25–29	1.4	13.1	26.5	38.4	55.9	38.6	2,910	23.9
30–34	1.2	15.6	31.3	45.8	67.4	15.7	2,651	22.6
35–39	1.3	14.8	31.0	48.0	70.6	9.0	2,546	22.2
40–44	1.6	14.9	29.9	44.0	64.2	11.2	2,644	22.8
45–49	5.7	23.1	39.4	54.7	70.7	5.8	2,995	21.4
20–49	2.1	15.1	28.6	na	na	28.1	17,259	a
25–49	2.3	16.4	31.7	46.2	65.7	16.3	13,746	22.5
MEN								
15–19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.9	1,232	a
20–24	0.0	0.1	1.5	na	na	96.3	984	a
25–29	0.0	0.1	1.8	6.1	14.8	79.4	700	a
30–34	0.0	0.6	2.6	6.8	25.3	38.9	593	29.7
35–39	0.0	1.1	4.3	10.4	28.2	14.6	437	28.2
40–44	0.0	2.1	6.6	11.8	30.6	7.1	520	26.8
45–49	0.0	0.4	1.6	8.5	28.9	2.2	513	27.4
20–49	0.0	0.6	2.8	na	na	49.3	3,747	a
25–49	0.0	0.8	3.2	8.4	24.8	32.5	2,763	a
20–59	0.0	0.6	2.9	na	na	40.0	4,641	a
25–59	0.0	0.7	3.3	9.5	26.5	24.8	3,656	a

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her or his first spouse.

na = not applicable due to censoring

a = omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4.2 Age at first marriage by nationality: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to nationality and current age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
JORDANIAN								
15–19	0.1	na	na	na	na	96.9	4,254	a
20–24	0.2	7.6	13.9	na	na	76.9	3,118	a
25–29	1.0	10.9	23.8	35.9	54.2	39.6	2,578	24.2
30–34	0.7	14.0	29.7	44.4	66.8	15.8	2,364	22.9
35–39	1.0	13.5	29.9	46.5	69.7	9.6	2,268	22.4
40–44	1.3	13.8	28.8	43.1	63.8	11.7	2,394	22.9
45–49	5.4	22.5	39.3	54.3	70.4	5.8	2,747	21.5
20–49	1.6	13.6	27.1	na	na	28.8	15,468	a
25–49	2.0	15.1	30.4	45.0	64.9	16.6	12,350	22.7
SYRIAN								
15–19	0.1	na	na	na	na	98.4	2,405	a
20–24	3.9	20.2	25.1	na	na	72.1	444	a
25–29	2.9	26.0	38.5	46.7	55.2	44.3	282	22.9
30–34	5.9	29.6	44.6	57.8	70.7	19.1	219	20.9
35–39	3.1	20.2	37.1	56.6	73.2	10.4	202	21.1
40–44	5.8	27.6	42.1	51.9	66.8	14.0	178	21.5
45–49	10.4	28.0	37.1	51.1	69.9	14.1	175	21.9
20–49	4.9	24.5	35.5	na	na	37.2	1,500	a
25–49	5.3	26.2	39.9	52.5	66.3	22.5	1,056	21.6
OTHER NATIONALITIES								
15–19	0.6	na	na	na	na	92.7	146	a
20–24	4.5	9.4	16.7	na	na	74.2	243	a
25–29	5.7	22.0	41.0	50.3	59.1	40.4	122	21.9
30–34	1.8	23.1	38.7	51.1	64.9	15.4	78	21.9
35–39	2.9	31.1	38.0	55.5	72.5	8.9	96	21.0
40–44	0.2	16.9	29.5	42.2	57.9	10.8	91	22.8
45–49	5.2	28.6	40.8	64.0	70.8	6.3	89	20.8
20–49	3.8	19.2	30.7	na	na	37.0	718	a
25–49	3.4	24.3	37.8	52.5	64.7	17.9	475	21.6

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her first spouse.

na = not applicable due to censoring

a = omitted because less than 50% of the women began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4.3 Age at first marriage by nationality: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to nationality and current age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:				Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	18	20	22	25			
JORDANIAN							
15–19	na	na	na	na	100.0	1,078	a
20–24	0.0	1.1	na	na	97.0	893	a
25–29	0.0	1.8	5.1	13.9	80.2	653	a
30–34	0.5	2.1	5.0	23.8	39.2	538	29.8
35–39	1.2	4.5	9.5	26.3	15.8	395	28.4
40–44	2.2	5.7	10.6	28.1	7.9	464	27.1
45–49	0.3	1.4	8.1	27.8	2.4	468	27.7
20–49	0.6	2.4	na	na	50.1	3,411	a
25–49	0.7	2.9	7.4	23.2	33.5	2,518	a
20–59	0.5	2.7	na	na	40.7	4,225	a
25–59	0.7	3.1	8.6	25.2	25.6	3,333	a
SYRIAN							
15–19	na	na	na	na	99.5	84	a
20–24	1.0	6.4	na	na	87.4	69	a
25–29	0.8	1.5	31.2	42.4	53.3	23	a
30–34	3.2	13.3	27.2	52.1	33.2	21	24.4
35–39	1.2	3.5	26.9	63.7	3.3	24	24.1
40–44	0.6	6.0	10.8	38.3	0.7	25	25.5
45–49	0.0	3.1	12.5	38.0	0.0	29	25.5
20–49	1.0	5.7	na	na	42.1	191	a
25–49	1.1	5.2	21.0	46.3	16.6	122	a
20–59	1.0	5.0	na	na	35.8	225	a
25–59	1.0	4.4	18.9	42.6	13.0	156	a
OTHER NATIONALITIES							
15–19	na	na	na	na	99.7	70	a
20–24	(0.0)	(0.8)	na	na	97.0	23	a
25–29	(2.7)	(2.7)	(8.3)	(11.6)	82.5	24	a
30–34	(0.0)	(4.1)	(22.7)	(32.2)	38.4	33	a
35–39	(0.0)	(1.1)	(8.6)	(22.3)	3.2	18	(27.8)
40–44	(2.6)	(20.9)	(29.5)	(62.5)	0.0	31	(24.4)
45–49	*	*	*	*	2.0	16	*
20–49	1.3	6.6	na	na	38.2	145	a
25–49	1.6	7.7	18.1	36.2	27.3	123	a
20–59	1.0	6.0	na	na	29.2	191	a
25–59	1.2	6.7	18.8	36.9	20.0	168	a

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with his first spouse. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable due to censoring

a = omitted because less than 50% of the men began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 30–59 and 35–59, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20–49	25–49	30–59	35–59
Residence				
Urban	a	22.4	27.5	27.2
Rural	a	23.4	26.8	26.8
Region				
Central	a	22.2	27.4	27.1
North	a	22.8	27.6	27.3
South	a	23.9	27.9	27.6
Governorate				
Amman	a	22.3	27.2	26.9
Balqa	a	23.4	28.9	28.3
Zarqa	a	21.1	26.7	26.7
Madaba	a	24.6	28.7	27.5
Irbid	a	22.8	28.0	27.9
Mafraq	a	23.0	26.6	26.5
Jarash	a	22.6	26.3	25.9
Ajloun	a	23.3	26.8	25.8
Karak	a	25.0	27.9	27.6
Tafila	a	23.4	27.7	27.2
Ma'an	a	24.3	28.8	28.5
Aqaba	a	22.9	27.3	27.0
Nationality				
Jordanian	a	22.7	27.7	27.4
Syrian	20.0	20.2	25.5	25.5
Outside camps	a	20.3	25.5	25.5
Inside camps	19.1	19.3	24.9	25.2
Other nationalities	a	22.4	26.1	25.6
Education				
No education	a	22.1	25.5	24.6
Less than secondary	19.0	19.0	25.7	25.7
Secondary	a	21.0	27.3	27.1
More than secondary	a	24.8	29.2	28.7
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	a	21.4	25.8	26.1
Second	a	21.9	26.0	25.9
Middle	a	22.3	27.8	27.7
Fourth	a	22.8	27.7	27.1
Highest	a	23.8	28.5	28.0
Total	a	22.5	27.5	27.2

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her or his first spouse.

a = omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by timing of most recent sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent sexual intercourse			Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years		
Age					
15–19	96.3	1.5	2.2	100.0	170
20–24	93.5	5.3	1.2	100.0	836
25–29	91.6	6.5	1.9	100.0	1,696
30–34	91.8	6.4	1.8	100.0	2,122
35–39	92.2	5.7	2.1	100.0	2,162
40–44	90.2	7.4	2.4	100.0	2,157
45–49	83.4	11.6	5.0	100.0	2,478
Marital duration					
<1 year	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	314
1–4 years	91.9	6.8	1.2	100.0	1,254
5–9 years	91.8	5.9	2.3	100.0	2,277
10–14 years	91.9	6.0	2.1	100.0	2,092
15–19 years	89.6	7.9	2.5	100.0	2,193
20–24 years	89.4	6.7	3.9	100.0	1,714
25+ years	84.3	11.5	4.2	100.0	1,777
Residence					
Urban	89.7	7.5	2.8	100.0	10,590
Rural	92.1	6.8	1.2	100.0	1,032
Region					
Central	89.3	8.0	2.8	100.0	7,682
North	91.0	6.3	2.7	100.0	3,241
South	92.7	6.7	0.7	100.0	700
Governorate					
Amman	89.8	7.6	2.7	100.0	5,304
Balqa	86.0	10.1	3.9	100.0	636
Zarqa	89.2	8.2	2.7	100.0	1,534
Madaba	87.9	10.2	1.9	100.0	209
Irbid	90.6	6.3	3.1	100.0	2,271
Mafraq	91.8	5.7	2.5	100.0	496
Jarash	90.9	7.7	1.3	100.0	284
Ajloun	93.4	5.2	1.4	100.0	189
Karak	91.9	7.7	0.5	100.0	270
Tafilah	88.5	10.9	0.6	100.0	108
Ma'an	95.6	3.5	0.8	100.0	143
Aqaba	94.0	5.1	0.9	100.0	180
Nationality					
Jordanian	90.7	7.1	2.2	100.0	10,326
Syrian	85.1	10.1	4.8	100.0	882
Outside camps	84.8	10.5	4.7	100.0	757
Inside camps	87.2	7.3	5.5	100.0	125
Other nationalities	80.4	10.7	8.9	100.0	415
Education					
No education	86.0	6.2	7.8	100.0	242
Less than secondary	88.1	7.8	4.2	100.0	2,986
Secondary	89.8	8.2	2.1	100.0	4,294
More than secondary	91.8	6.4	1.8	100.0	4,100
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	87.2	8.9	3.9	100.0	2,223
Second	91.9	6.1	2.0	100.0	2,409
Middle	89.7	7.7	2.6	100.0	2,468
Fourth	90.3	7.6	2.1	100.0	2,303
Highest	90.5	6.8	2.7	100.0	2,219
Total	90.0	7.4	2.6	100.0	11,622

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks

Table 4.6.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by timing of most recent sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent sexual intercourse					Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Missing	Total	
Age						
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
20–24	85.3	0.9	4.1	9.7	100.0	35
25–29	95.0	4.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	138
30–34	87.2	6.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	349
35–39	86.8	3.5	9.7	0.0	100.0	360
40–44	89.7	5.2	5.1	0.0	100.0	478
45–49	81.6	5.1	13.3	0.0	100.0	495
Marital duration						
<1 year	83.7	11.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	62
1–4 years	85.5	4.7	8.1	1.7	100.0	195
5–9 years	89.7	4.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	420
10–14 years	90.6	3.8	5.5	0.0	100.0	388
15–19 years	85.3	5.3	9.4	0.0	100.0	397
20–24 years	83.3	4.9	11.8	0.0	100.0	264
25+ years	79.2	5.3	15.5	0.0	100.0	76
Married more than once	(83.1)	(6.4)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Residence						
Urban	86.1	5.2	8.5	0.2	100.0	1,668
Rural	93.0	2.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	188
Region						
Central	82.6	5.6	11.5	0.3	100.0	1,209
North	96.7	2.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	520
South	86.0	7.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	128
Governorate						
Amman	79.3	4.9	15.4	0.4	100.0	839
Balqa	81.5	13.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	84
Zarqa	93.0	5.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	254
Madaba	89.9	9.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	32
Irbid	96.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	339
Mafraq	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Jarash	94.8	4.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	58
Ajloun	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Karak	71.7	14.1	14.2	0.0	100.0	50
Tafilah	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Ma'an	96.2	2.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	28
Aqaba	92.7	5.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	32
Nationality						
Jordanian	87.8	4.8	7.3	0.2	100.0	1,660
Syrian	92.6	2.5	4.9	0.0	100.0	108
Outside camps	91.3	2.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	84
Inside camps	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Other nationalities	60.5	12.5	27.0	0.0	100.0	88
Education						
No education	(87.1)	(2.8)	(10.1)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Less than secondary	88.6	4.6	6.8	0.0	100.0	581
Secondary	86.7	3.6	9.2	0.5	100.0	666
More than secondary	84.9	7.1	8.0	0.0	100.0	579
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	85.5	4.7	8.7	1.1	100.0	320
Second	87.8	4.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	358
Middle	86.3	5.3	8.3	0.0	100.0	431
Fourth	86.7	5.3	8.0	0.0	100.0	375
Highest	87.4	5.4	7.2	0.0	100.0	372
Total 15–49	86.8	5.0	8.1	0.2	100.0	1,856
50–59	76.5	11.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	872
Total 15–59	83.5	6.9	9.5	0.1	100.0	2,728

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate in Jordan is 2.6 children per woman (2.6 children in urban areas and 2.8 in rural areas). Fertility peaks in the 25–29 age group.
- **Fertility trends:** The total fertility rate fell slightly between the 2017–18 and 2023 JPFHS surveys, from 2.7 to 2.6 children.
- **Birth intervals:** Almost a third (27%) of non-first live births occurred within 24 months of the preceding birth, and 14% occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 24.2 years.
- **Teenage childbearing:** 3% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Jordan and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (because of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and induced abortion rates.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed pregnancy histories provided by women.

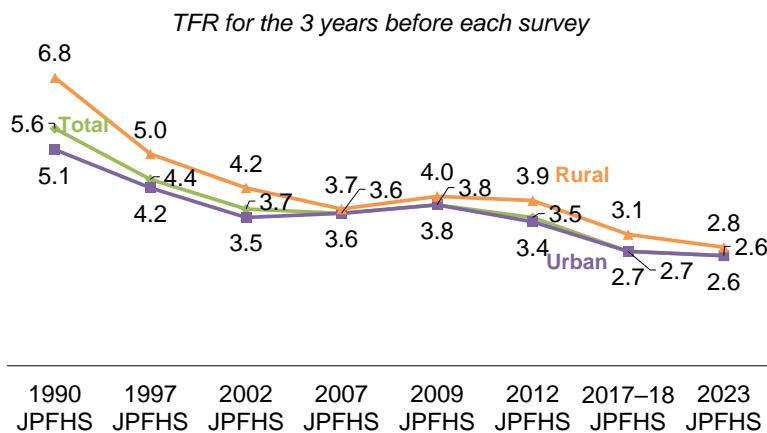
Sample: Women age 15–49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Jordan is 2.6 children per woman (2.6 children in urban areas and 2.8 children in rural areas) (**Table 5.1**). Childbearing peaks at age 25–29, when the age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is 156. Childbearing is also high among women age 30–34, with an ASFR of 145, and drops sharply thereafter. ASFRs are higher in rural areas than in urban areas among women age 25 and over, while rates are higher in urban areas among women below age 25. In Jordan, the general fertility rate (per 1,000 women age 15–49) is 81, and the crude birth rate (per 1,000 population) is 18.9. Both of these rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Four percent of women age 15–49 are currently pregnant, and the mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 is 3.7 (**Table 5.2**).

Table 5.3.1 shows trends in ASFRs for 5-year periods preceding the survey. A steady downward trend is evident in most age groups. The decline is greatest in the 20–24 age group, with the rate dropping from 188 births per 1,000 women in the period 15–19 years before the survey to 107 births per 1,000 women in the period 0–4 years before the survey.

Trends: There was a rapid decline in fertility between the 1990 and 2002 JPFHS surveys, from 5.6 children per woman to 3.7 children per woman. The TFR remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2012, ranging from 3.5 to 3.8 children per woman, before dropping to 2.7 children per woman in 2017–18. The TFR declined slightly in the 2023 JPFHS to 2.6 children per woman (**Table 5.3.2** and **Figure 5.1**).

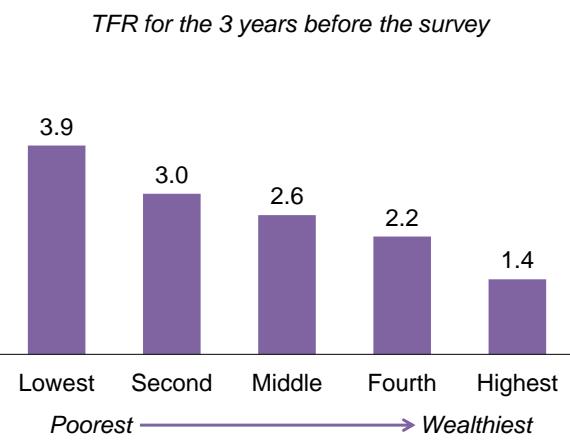
Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence



Patterns by background characteristics

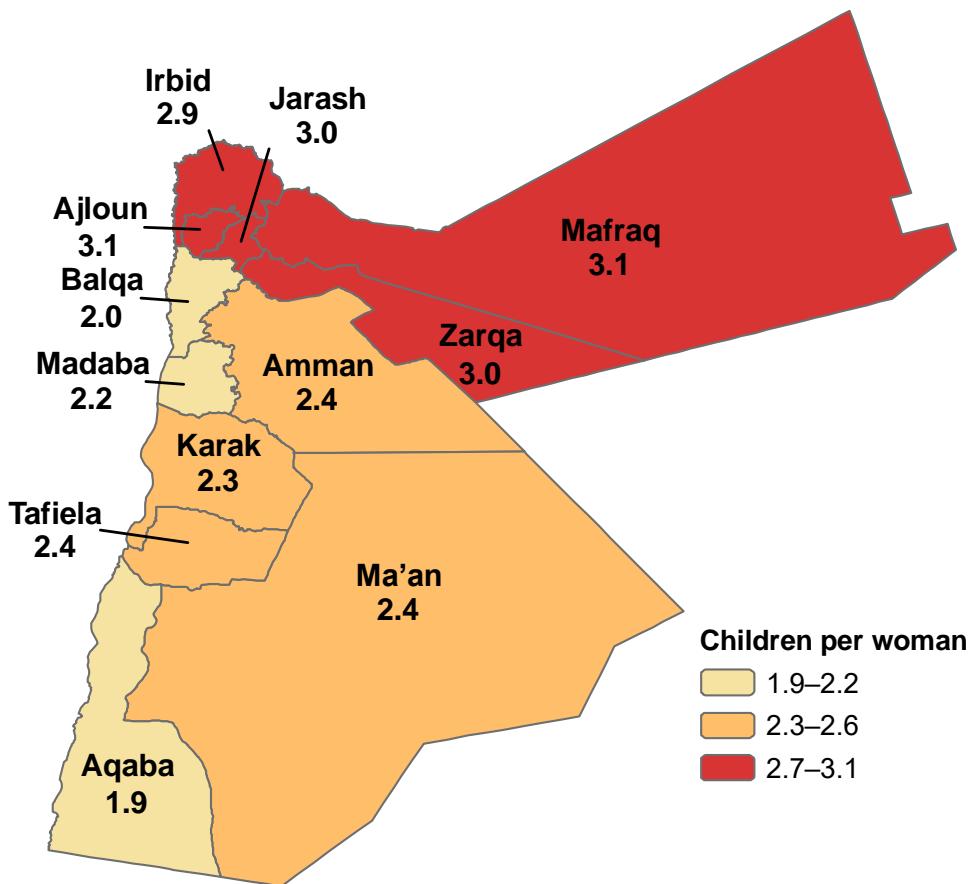
- There are large differences in TFRs by nationality. The average number of children among Syrian women is 4.1 (3.9 among women living outside camps and 4.9 among women living inside camps), as compared with 2.5 among Jordanian women and 2.1 among women of other nationalities (**Table 5.2**).
- The TFR is lowest among women with more than a secondary education (2.1) and women with no education (2.4) and highest among women with less than a secondary education (3.4 children).
- The TFR decreases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have 3.9 children on average, compared with only 1.4 children among women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 5.2**).
- The TFR is lowest in Aqaba (1.9 children per woman) and highest in Mafraq and Ajloun (3.1 children per woman for each) (**Map 5.1**).

Figure 5.2 Fertility by household wealth



Map 5.1 Fertility by governorate

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The survey also collected information on mean number of children ever born. Among ever-married women, the mean number of children ever born is 3.3; among currently married women, the average is 3.4 (**Table 5.4.1**).

The mean number of children born to ever-married women age 45–49—those who are most likely no longer fertile—is 4.1, and the mean number born to currently married women in this age group is 4.3. Only 5% of currently married women age 45–49 have not had any births, a proxy for primary sterility.

Table 5.4.2 shows the percent distribution of single and multiple live births in the 5 years preceding the survey; 3% of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were multiple births. The percentage of multiple births is higher among children whose previous sibling died compared to children who have siblings who are still alive (19% and 3%, respectively).

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

A birth interval is the length of time between two successive live births. Short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) are associated with an increased risk of death for both the mother and her child. Twenty-seven percent of non-first births occurred within 24 months of the preceding birth, and 14% occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth (**Table 5.5** and **Figure 5.3**). Overall, the median birth interval in Jordan is less than 3 years (34.7 months).

Trends: The median birth interval has increased steadily over time, from 24.0 months in 1990 to 31.2 months in 2007 and 34.7 months in 2023.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of births occurring within a very short interval (less than 18 months) is more than two times higher for children whose previous sibling died than for children whose previous sibling survived (29% and 14%, respectively) (**Table 5.5**).
- Median birth intervals are higher among women with more than a secondary education (36.6 months) than among women with no education (30.5 months).
- The median birth interval increases steadily with increasing wealth, from 30.2 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 45.1 months among women in the highest quintile.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

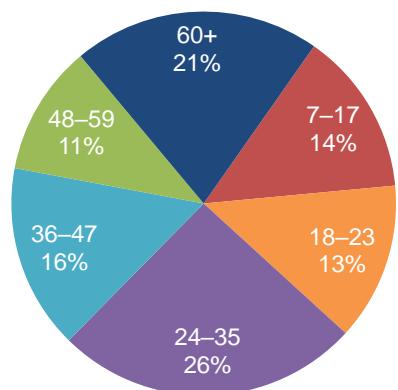
Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Figure 5.3 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Overall, 24% of women who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy because they are amenorrhoeic (12%) or because they are abstaining (17%) (**Table 5.6**). In Jordan, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 2.4 months, and women abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 2.0 months after giving birth. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining) for a median of 3.3 months.

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea fell from 4.0 months in 1990 to 2.4 months in 2023. The median duration of abstinence increased during that period, from 1.9 months to 2.0 months. Overall, the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from 4.1 months in 1990 to 3.3 months in 2023.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility is higher in the 30–49 age group (3.7 months) than in the 15–29 age group (3.1 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- The duration of postpartum insusceptibility increases from 3.2 months among Jordanian women to 5.0 months among Syrian women (5.1 months among those living outside camps and 4.7 months among those living inside camps).

5.5 AGE AT FIRST MENSTRUATION

The age when a young woman experiences her first menstruation is an important milestone in her life. It signals the beginning of her fertile years. In Jordan, the mean age at first menstruation among women age 15–49 is 13.3 years. Age at first menstruation is lower among women age 15–19 (12.9 years) than among women in the older age groups (13.2–13.3 years) (**Table 5.8**).

5.6 ARRIVAL OF MENOPAUSE

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30–49

Once women reach menopause, they are no longer able to become pregnant. In Jordan, 6% of women age 30–49 are menopausal. The percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, from 1% among women age 30–34 to 24% among women age 48–49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.7 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

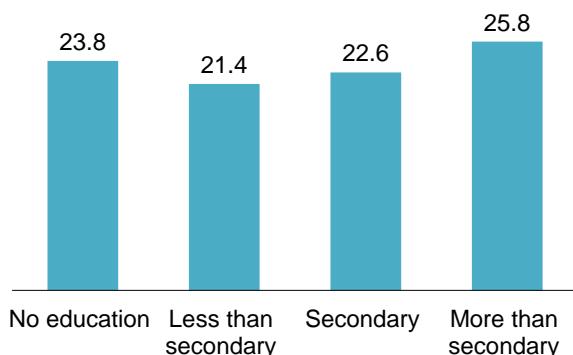
Only 7% of women age 25–49 gave birth before age 18. The median age at first birth in Jordan is 24.2 years among women age 25–49 (**Table 5.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first birth among women age 30–49 is fairly similar in urban areas (23.8 years) and rural areas (24.9 years) (**Table 5.11**).
- By governorate, the median age at first birth among women age 30–49 is lowest in Zarqa (22.5 years) and highest in Karak (26.2 years).
- The median age at first birth among women age 30–49 is lower among those with no education (23.8 years) than among those with more than a secondary education (25.8 years) (**Figure 5.4**).

Figure 5.4 Median age at first birth by education

Median age at first birth among women age 30–49



5.8 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.

Sample: Women age 15–19

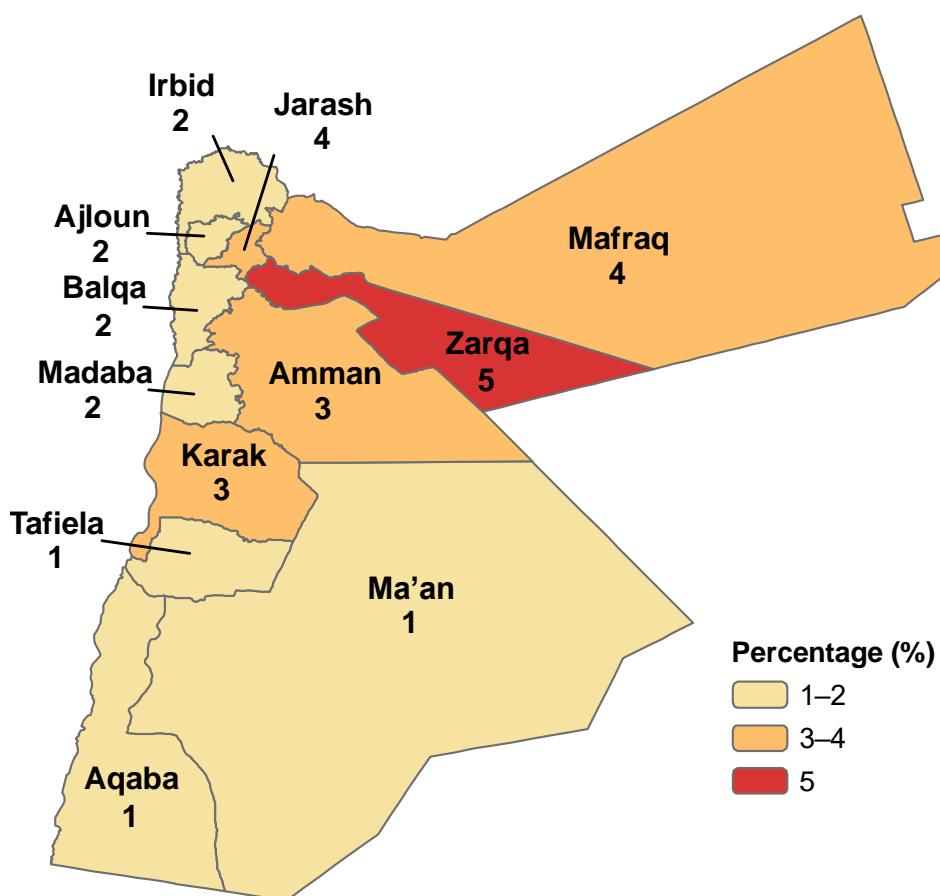
Teenage pregnancy can reduce women's educational and employment opportunities and is associated with higher fertility levels. In Jordan, 3% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 2% have ever had a live birth, less than 1% have ever had a pregnancy loss, and 1% are currently pregnant (**Table 5.12**). Less than 1% of women were married or pregnant before age 15 (**Table 5.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Nine percent of Syrian women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant (8% of those living outside camps and 12% of those living inside camps), as compared with 2% each of Jordanian women and women of other nationalities.
- Teenage pregnancy is highest in Zarqa at 5%, and lowest in Tafila, Aqaba, and Ma'an (1% for all) (**Map 5.2**).
- Teenage childbearing varies according to household wealth, ranging from 1% among women in the highest wealth quintile to 6% among women in the lowest quintile.

Map 5.2 Teenage pregnancy by governorate

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant



5.9 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES AND INDUCED ABORTION RATES

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth: A child who was born alive, even if for a very short time

Stillbirth: A child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer

Miscarriage: A pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)

Induced abortion

abortion: A pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey

Among pregnancies to women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey, 86% resulted in a live birth, less than 1% ended in a stillbirth, 12% resulted in a miscarriage, and 1% led to an induced abortion (**Table 5.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of pregnancies in urban areas (13%) than in rural areas (10%) result in a miscarriage.

- By nationality, 10% of pregnancies among Syrian women are miscarriages (5% inside refugee camps, 11% outside camps), as compared with 13% among Jordanian women and 10% among women of other nationalities.
- By governorate, the percentage of pregnancies resulting in a miscarriage is highest in Amman and Ajloun (15% each) and lowest in Mafraq and Ma'an (4% each).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1 Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4.1 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.4.2 Single and multiple births**
- **Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation**
- **Table 5.9 Menopause**
- **Table 5.10 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy**
- **Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15**
- **Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age group	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
15–19	17	14	17
20–24	93	91	93
25–29	155	164	156
30–34	144	152	145
35–39	83	90	84
40–44	21	36	22
45–49	[2]	[8]	[2]
TFR (15–49)	2.6	2.8	2.6
GFR	80	88	81
CBR	18.8	19.6	18.9

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview.

TFR: total fertility rate, expressed per woman

GFR: general fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

CBR: crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49
Residence			
Urban	2.6	3.7	3.7
Rural	2.8	4.3	3.9
Region			
Central	2.5	3.6	3.7
North	3.0	4.2	3.9
South	2.3	3.1	3.6
Governorate			
Amman	2.4	3.4	3.6
Balqa	2.0	4.0	3.4
Zarqa	3.0	4.3	4.1
Madaba	2.2	3.8	3.8
Irbid	2.9	4.1	3.8
Mafraq	3.1	3.8	4.0
Jarash	3.0	5.3	4.1
Ajloun	3.1	3.8	4.1
Karak	2.3	3.0	3.5
Tafilah	2.4	3.3	4.0
Ma'an	2.4	3.4	3.4
Aqaba	1.9	3.0	3.7
Nationality			
Jordanian	2.5	3.5	3.7
Syrian	4.1	6.1	4.5
Outside camps	3.9	6.0	4.5
Inside camps	4.9	7.2	4.7
Other nationalities	2.1	3.7	3.5
Education			
No education	2.4	1.6	4.1
Less than secondary	3.4	4.4	4.1
Secondary	3.0	3.5	3.9
More than secondary	2.1	3.6	3.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.9	4.7	4.0
Second	3.0	4.7	3.9
Middle	2.6	4.4	3.8
Fourth	2.2	3.5	3.6
Highest	1.4	1.9	3.5
Total	2.6	3.8	3.7

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months prior to the interview.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age group	Number of years preceding survey			
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
15–19	22	45	50	57
20–24	107	168	194	188
25–29	173	207	212	224
30–34	154	161	171	[175]
35–39	92	94	[99]	
40–44	25	[29]		
45–49	[2]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFRs) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Jordan PFHS 2023

Mother's age at birth	1990 JPFHS	1997 JPFHS	2002 JPFHS	2007 JPFHS	2009 JPFHS	2012 JPFHS	2017–18 JPFHS	2023 JPFHS
15–19	49	43	28	28	32	26	27	17
20–24	219	172	150	148	152	139	109	93
25–29	296	246	202	212	238	209	156	156
30–34	264	206	184	162	182	180	137	145
35–39	188	144	122	121	126	111	88	84
40–44	79	48	43	41	37	34	27	22
45–49	[19]	[11]	[5]	[6]	[3]	[3]	[2]	[2]
TFR (15–49)	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.6

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45–49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

Table 5.4.1 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married women age 15–49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age group	Number of children ever born											Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN															
15–19	47.9	41.5	10.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	182	0.63	0.61
20–24	26.1	30.6	27.6	12.1	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	905	1.37	1.36
25–29	11.4	18.5	31.8	23.5	11.0	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,788	2.17	2.14
30–34	5.7	9.8	21.4	28.7	20.1	9.0	3.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,234	2.99	2.93
35–39	3.3	6.4	13.8	22.0	23.7	16.2	7.8	4.3	1.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	2,318	3.74	3.68
40–44	3.6	4.6	9.1	19.5	25.3	19.4	11.7	4.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	2,347	4.03	3.98
45–49	6.1	4.2	10.5	15.7	20.6	18.5	14.2	6.1	2.8	0.8	0.6	100.0	2,821	4.11	4.04
Total	7.8	10.1	17.0	20.5	19.1	12.7	7.6	3.2	1.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	12,595	3.30	3.25
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15–19	47.0	41.7	11.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170	0.64	0.64
20–24	24.7	29.5	28.9	12.9	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	836	1.42	1.41
25–29	9.8	18.2	32.3	24.3	11.6	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,696	2.23	2.20
30–34	5.2	8.5	20.8	29.8	20.9	9.2	4.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,122	3.05	2.99
35–39	1.8	4.8	13.7	22.7	24.6	16.9	8.3	4.5	2.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	2,162	3.87	3.81
40–44	2.7	3.9	8.3	20.2	25.6	19.5	12.5	4.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	2,157	4.12	4.07
45–49	4.6	3.6	9.1	15.5	21.2	19.5	15.2	6.8	3.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	2,478	4.28	4.21
Total	6.6	9.3	16.8	21.2	19.7	13.0	8.0	3.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	11,622	3.39	3.34

Table 5.4.2 Single and multiple births

Percent distribution of single and multiple live births in the 5 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Live births			Number of births
	Single birth	Multiple birth	Total	
Mother's age				
15–19	96.7	3.3	100.0	114
20–29	97.8	2.2	100.0	3,177
30–39	96.6	3.4	100.0	3,849
40–49	96.3	3.7	100.0	930
Sex of preceding birth				
Male	97.3	2.7	100.0	4,275
Female	96.8	3.2	100.0	3,795
Survival of preceding birth				
Living	97.3	2.7	100.0	7,953
Dead	80.9	19.1	100.0	117
Birth order				
1	97.7	2.3	100.0	1,628
2–3	96.7	3.3	100.0	3,512
4–6	97.0	3.0	100.0	2,578
7+	97.3	2.7	100.0	351
Residence				
Urban	97.1	2.9	100.0	7,208
Rural	96.3	3.7	100.0	862
Region				
Central	97.0	3.0	100.0	5,032
North	97.3	2.7	100.0	2,489
South	96.2	3.8	100.0	550
Governorate				
Amman	97.2	2.8	100.0	3,303
Balqa	97.8	2.2	100.0	392
Zarqa	96.6	3.4	100.0	1,186
Madaba	94.8	5.2	100.0	151
Irbid	97.4	2.6	100.0	1,638
Mafraq	97.8	2.2	100.0	443
Jarash	96.5	3.5	100.0	239
Ajloun	95.5	4.5	100.0	168
Karak	95.5	4.5	100.0	219
Tafila	95.4	4.6	100.0	83
Ma'an	97.3	2.7	100.0	120
Aqaba	96.7	3.3	100.0	128
Nationality				
Jordanian	96.9	3.1	100.0	6,936
Syrian	98.7	1.3	100.0	848
Outside camps	99.0	1.0	100.0	710
Inside camps	97.6	2.4	100.0	138
Other nationalities	95.3	4.7	100.0	286
Mother's education				
No education	99.1	0.9	100.0	184
Less than secondary	98.3	1.7	100.0	2,254
Secondary	96.2	3.8	100.0	2,734
More than secondary	96.8	3.2	100.0	2,899
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.0	2.0	100.0	2,164
Second	96.9	3.1	100.0	1,896
Middle	97.4	2.6	100.0	1,686
Fourth	95.6	4.4	100.0	1,408
Highest	97.0	3.0	100.0	916
Total	97.1	2.9	100.0	8,070

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Months since preceding live birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's age									
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	*
20–29	20.4	20.9	32.5	14.7	6.3	5.1	100.0	2,034	26.3
30–39	11.4	10.5	23.6	16.5	13.5	24.5	100.0	3,476	39.4
40–49	6.6	6.8	17.1	14.4	11.9	43.2	100.0	876	52.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	13.2	12.9	25.7	14.7	11.9	21.6	100.0	3,172	34.9
Female	14.3	13.6	25.5	16.4	10.1	20.1	100.0	3,232	34.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	13.6	13.3	25.6	15.6	11.0	21.0	100.0	6,311	34.8
Dead	29.0	14.8	26.8	11.3	7.7	10.3	100.0	92	26.3
Birth order									
2–3	16.3	15.7	27.9	15.4	9.5	15.2	100.0	3,488	31.0
4–6	10.7	10.0	21.5	16.0	13.0	28.7	100.0	2,569	41.9
7+	10.4	12.9	32.0	14.2	10.8	19.6	100.0	346	34.0
Residence									
Urban	13.9	13.4	25.6	15.3	10.9	20.9	100.0	5,712	34.6
Rural	12.9	12.5	25.2	18.0	11.2	20.2	100.0	692	35.6
Region									
Central	13.7	12.7	25.1	14.8	10.6	23.1	100.0	4,011	35.2
North	13.7	14.4	26.9	16.6	11.7	16.7	100.0	1,951	33.6
South	14.8	13.5	23.8	18.5	11.2	18.2	100.0	441	34.9
Governorate									
Amman	14.2	12.6	25.8	13.5	10.1	23.7	100.0	2,660	34.8
Balqa	10.6	16.6	23.6	18.8	9.8	20.7	100.0	300	35.5
Zarqa	13.0	11.4	24.4	17.2	11.5	22.4	100.0	933	36.7
Madaba	14.9	15.7	19.9	13.5	15.6	20.4	100.0	117	35.0
Irbid	12.3	13.9	28.2	16.0	11.7	17.9	100.0	1,261	34.1
Mafraq	16.7	15.9	23.7	18.8	11.3	13.6	100.0	363	32.0
Jarash	17.3	15.2	24.1	16.3	12.1	14.9	100.0	193	32.4
Ajloun	13.3	14.4	27.0	16.3	12.3	16.7	100.0	134	33.3
Karak	13.9	13.8	22.1	19.4	10.6	20.3	100.0	179	36.2
Tafila	16.9	9.2	22.8	19.2	14.2	17.8	100.0	68	36.5
Ma'an	16.5	15.9	26.3	16.9	11.4	12.9	100.0	93	33.5
Aqaba	13.4	13.7	25.3	17.9	10.1	19.6	100.0	101	34.7
Nationality									
Jordanian	13.3	13.0	25.4	15.5	11.5	21.3	100.0	5,454	35.2
Syrian	17.6	16.1	27.4	16.3	8.3	14.3	100.0	731	29.0
Outside camps	17.9	15.2	26.4	16.9	8.5	15.1	100.0	610	29.5
Inside camps	16.0	20.3	32.9	13.4	7.2	10.2	100.0	121	28.1
Other nationalities	13.4	10.5	23.2	14.4	7.4	31.1	100.0	219	38.7
Mother's education									
No education	17.0	17.0	29.5	10.8	11.2	14.4	100.0	168	30.5
Less than secondary	16.3	16.6	25.6	13.8	8.0	19.7	100.0	1,847	30.9
Secondary	13.0	12.0	25.3	15.4	11.8	22.6	100.0	2,188	35.9
More than secondary	12.1	11.5	25.6	17.7	12.6	20.5	100.0	2,201	36.6
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	17.1	16.0	27.5	14.5	9.7	15.3	100.0	1,790	30.2
Second	15.1	14.3	25.5	16.3	9.1	19.8	100.0	1,531	33.0
Middle	10.6	13.4	28.4	15.6	10.7	21.3	100.0	1,279	34.7
Fourth	12.8	10.2	22.9	16.7	12.8	24.8	100.0	1,072	39.0
Highest	10.1	8.9	20.2	15.1	15.8	30.0	100.0	732	45.1
Total	13.8	13.3	25.6	15.6	11.0	20.8	100.0	6,404	34.7

Note: First-order live births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Jordan PFHS 2023

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births ²
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
<2	71.2	65.4	87.5	168
2–3	33.6	30.5	47.5	201
4–5	23.6	10.6	28.5	201
6–7	17.0	27.0	37.4	238
8–9	15.8	20.9	33.1	263
10–11	15.0	15.8	26.5	274
12–13	10.9	12.6	20.3	253
14–15	11.1	20.7	24.1	260
16–17	4.7	11.7	16.3	259
18–19	8.5	13.4	16.9	239
20–21	2.2	10.4	11.7	230
22–23	4.1	13.3	14.5	198
24–25	3.8	10.7	13.9	258
26–27	4.7	11.7	13.6	270
28–29	5.8	10.3	15.0	254
30–31	5.5	12.5	17.2	217
32–33	1.5	9.8	10.6	243
34–35	1.8	11.2	11.9	265
Total	12.0	16.8	23.5	4,293
Median	2.4	2.0	3.3	na
Mean	5.8	7.4	9.9	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

² Includes live births and stillbirths

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15–29	2.1	2.0	3.1
30–49	2.8	2.0	3.7
Residence			
Urban	2.5	2.0	3.4
Rural	(1.3)	(1.0)	(3.0)
Region			
Central	2.6	2.3	3.4
North	1.8	1.4	3.3
South	2.4	a	3.2
Governorate			
Amman	*	*	3.3
Balqa	(3.0)	(4.9)	(9.1)
Zarqa	(2.0)	(1.0)	(2.9)
Madaba	*	*	(5.0)
Irbid	(2.1)	(1.8)	3.5
Mafraq	(2.1)	a	4.2
Jarash	a	a	a
Ajloun	a	a	a
Karak	a	a	a
Tafilah	*	*	(4.2)
Ma'an	a	a	a
Aqaba	a	a	a
Nationality			
Jordanian	2.5	2.0	3.2
Syrian	a	2.2	5.0
Outside camps	a	(2.2)	5.1
Inside camps	(2.9)	(2.3)	4.7
Other nationalities	a	a	a
Mother's education			
No education	a	a	a
Less than secondary	1.4	1.9	3.0
Secondary	2.7	2.1	3.7
More than secondary	2.7	1.9	3.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.8	2.3	2.9
Second	(2.5)	(1.4)	3.6
Middle	2.2	1.8	3.4
Fourth	(2.5)	(2.1)	3.3
Highest	(3.7)	*	(3.7)
Total	2.4	2.0	3.3

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

a = omitted because less than 50% of women are postpartum susceptible (either not postpartum amenorrhoeic or not abstaining, or both) following birth

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Current age	Age at menarche							Percent-age who have never menstruated	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche	Number of women who have ever menstruated ¹
	≤10	11	12	13	14	15	≥16					
15–19	5.3	11.0	20.1	27.0	27.9	4.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	182	12.9	182
20–24	0.7	7.1	25.9	27.6	23.0	9.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	905	13.2	905
25–29	1.9	6.7	24.0	29.0	21.6	10.4	6.4	0.1	100.0	1,788	13.3	1,786
30–34	1.6	7.6	20.3	29.7	21.3	12.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	2,234	13.3	2,229
35–39	2.3	4.5	21.9	28.1	24.4	11.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	2,318	13.3	2,312
40–44	1.7	6.4	21.5	29.2	24.4	12.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	2,347	13.2	2,347
45–49	1.3	5.8	23.9	27.6	23.5	11.8	5.9	0.2	100.0	2,821	13.3	2,814
Total	1.7	6.3	22.5	28.5	23.2	11.5	6.1	0.1	100.0	12,595	13.3	12,575

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response**Table 5.9 Menopause**

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30–34	0.6	2,234
35–39	1.5	2,318
40–41	1.7	987
42–43	1.8	906
44–45	4.6	871
46–47	10.5	930
48–49	24.2	1,474
Total	5.9	9,719

¹ Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their most recent menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Current age	Percentage who had a live birth by exact age					Percentage who have never had a live birth	Number of women	Median age at first live birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.9	4,583	a
20–24	0.1	5.3	11.2	na	na	80.9	3,513	a
25–29	0.2	5.4	16.2	29.4	45.5	45.5	2,910	a
30–34	0.0	6.9	19.7	32.9	56.1	20.5	2,651	24.1
35–39	0.1	5.2	18.0	34.5	59.5	12.0	2,546	23.8
40–44	0.1	5.1	16.2	31.1	53.3	14.4	2,644	24.5
45–49	2.0	10.9	25.1	40.0	59.7	11.6	2,995	23.4
20–49	0.4	6.5	17.5	na	na	33.3	17,259	a
25–49	0.5	6.8	19.1	33.7	54.7	21.1	13,746	24.2

na = not applicable due to censoring

a = omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 25–49 and age 30–49, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Women age	
	25–49	30–49
Residence		
Urban	24.1	23.8
Rural	a	24.9
Region		
Central	24.0	23.7
North	24.4	24.2
South	a	25.4
Governorate		
Amman	24.0	23.8
Balqa	a	24.7
Zarqa	22.6	22.5
Madaba	a	25.5
Irbid	24.4	24.1
Mafraq	24.8	24.7
Jarash	24.1	24.1
Ajloun	24.8	24.5
Karak	a	26.2
Tafila	a	24.6
Ma'an	a	25.9
Aqaba	24.7	24.3
Nationality		
Jordanian	24.4	24.0
Syrian	21.8	22.3
Outside camps	21.9	22.3
Inside camps	21.5	22.0
Other nationalities	a	24.5
Education		
No education	24.1	23.8
Less than secondary	21.0	21.4
Secondary	22.7	22.6
More than secondary	a	25.8
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	23.3	23.6
Second	23.9	23.9
Middle	24.0	23.8
Fourth	24.4	23.8
Highest	a	24.5
Total	24.2	23.9

a = omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15–19 who:				Number of women
	Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss ¹	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	
Age					
15	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1,024
16	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	912
17	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.6	903
18	3.6	0.4	1.1	4.6	947
19	6.0	0.6	1.9	7.0	797
Residence					
Urban	2.1	0.3	0.9	2.8	4,150
Rural	2.2	0.4	0.7	2.9	427
Region					
Central	2.3	0.3	0.9	3.0	3,193
North	1.5	0.4	0.9	2.2	1,211
South	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.5	353
Governorate					
Amman	2.0	0.3	0.6	2.6	2,027
Balqa	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.9	227
Zarqa	4.1	0.5	2.0	5.4	706
Madaba	1.9	0.4	0.3	2.1	91
Irbid	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	828
Mafraq	3.2	0.4	1.0	3.9	203
Jarash	2.1	0.9	1.3	3.5	108
Ajloun	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.5	72
Karak	2.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	142
Tafilah	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.3	59
Ma'an	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	70
Aqaba	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	80
Nationality					
Jordanian	1.8	0.2	0.7	2.3	4,254
Syrian	5.4	2.5	2.9	8.9	314
Outside camps	4.8	2.8	2.4	8.3	267
Inside camps	8.9	0.6	5.8	11.8	46
Other nationalities	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.8	248
Education					
No education	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	50
Less than secondary	2.8	0.6	1.2	4.0	2,050
Secondary	2.0	0.2	0.8	2.5	1,787
More than secondary	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	765
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.7	0.5	1.7	6.2	847
Second	2.6	1.1	1.2	3.9	916
Middle	2.6	0.2	1.1	3.4	941
Fourth	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.9	659
Highest	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	617
Total	2.1	0.3	0.9	2.8	4,583

¹ Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who were married and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who were pregnant before age 15, Jordan PFHS 2023

Sex	Married before age 15	Had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15		Pregnant before age 15	Number
		15	Pregnant before age 15		
Women	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4,583
Men	0.0	0.0	na	na	1,232

na = not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth ¹	Miscarriage ²	Induced abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	81.2	0.3	15.8	2.7	100.0	269
20–24	88.6	0.2	10.6	0.6	100.0	1,021
25–34	89.6	0.2	9.6	0.6	100.0	2,686
35–44	78.8	0.7	19.1	1.4	100.0	1,033
45–49	(38.6)	(0.0)	(52.3)	(9.1)	100.0	37
Pregnancy order						
First	88.0	0.2	11.0	0.8	100.0	866
Second	90.1	0.2	8.8	0.9	100.0	982
Third	87.3	0.5	11.4	0.8	100.0	976
Fourth	87.6	0.4	11.2	0.9	100.0	813
Fifth or higher	81.4	0.4	17.0	1.2	100.0	1,409
Residence						
Urban	86.1	0.3	12.7	0.9	100.0	4,523
Rural	88.9	0.1	10.0	1.0	100.0	522
Region						
Central	84.9	0.3	14.2	0.6	100.0	3,155
North	88.7	0.3	9.5	1.5	100.0	1,574
South	89.6	0.5	8.6	1.3	100.0	317
Governorate						
Amman	84.1	0.1	15.4	0.4	100.0	2,062
Balqa	84.4	0.7	13.6	1.3	100.0	239
Zarqa	86.5	0.7	11.8	1.0	100.0	764
Madaba	90.1	0.2	9.4	0.3	100.0	89
Irbid	88.7	0.3	9.8	1.3	100.0	1,041
Mafraq	95.1	0.3	3.8	0.9	100.0	257
Jarash	83.6	0.9	13.2	2.3	100.0	157
Ajloun	81.3	0.0	15.0	3.7	100.0	119
Karak	88.7	0.7	10.1	0.5	100.0	135
Tafila	87.1	0.6	11.6	0.7	100.0	50
Ma'an	91.7	0.0	4.3	4.0	100.0	68
Aqaba	91.4	0.5	7.3	0.8	100.0	64
Nationality						
Jordanian	85.9	0.3	12.8	1.0	100.0	4,362
Syrian	89.3	0.3	10.1	0.3	100.0	512
Outside camps	88.4	0.3	11.1	0.2	100.0	432
Inside camps	94.4	0.4	4.6	0.6	100.0	79
Other nationalities	89.2	0.1	9.8	1.0	100.0	172
Education						
No education	93.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	93
Less than secondary	86.6	0.2	12.4	0.8	100.0	1,404
Secondary	84.6	0.6	14.0	0.9	100.0	1,779
More than secondary	87.6	0.2	11.1	1.1	100.0	1,770
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	88.6	0.4	9.8	1.2	100.0	1,402
Second	89.2	0.2	9.6	1.0	100.0	1,149
Middle	84.9	0.4	13.9	0.7	100.0	1,084
Fourth	80.6	0.1	18.0	1.2	100.0	877
Highest	86.7	0.3	12.7	0.3	100.0	534
Total	86.4	0.3	12.4	0.9	100.0	5,046

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** Overall, 12% of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child soon, 15% want to wait at least 2 years, and 57% want no more children or are sterilised.
- **Limiting childbearing:** The desire to limit childbearing rises with increasing numbers of living children, from 4% among married women age with no living children to more than 80% among women with five or more living children.
- **Ideal family size:** Currently married women want 3.7 children on average, while men want 4.2 children.
- **Unwanted births:** 81% of live births and current pregnancies in the 3 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 10% were mistimed, and 9% were unwanted.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, whether the most recent birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Table 6.1 presents data on fertility preferences among currently married women and men age 15–49 by number of living children. Twelve percent of currently married women express a desire to have another child within the next 2 years, as compared with 21% of currently married men. Additionally, 15% of women want to have another child after waiting 2 or more years, while 19% of men prefer to wait before expanding their family. Very few women (less than 1%) and men (1%) are undecided about the timing of their future children. Over half of women (57%) and slightly under half of men (49%) want no more children or are sterilised. Notably, 30% of men who have no living children do not want any children, compared with 4% of women who have no living children.

Women's desire to stop childbearing increases with increasing numbers of living children, from 11% among women with one living child to 83% among women with six or more living children (**Table 6.2.1** and **Figure 6.1**).

Trends: Among women with three children, the percentage who want no more children increased from 46% in the 2012 JPFHS to 58% in the 2023 JPFHS. There were smaller changes in the percentage of women with two, four, or five children who want no more children (**Figure 6.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By governorate, the percentage of married women who want no more children ranges from 45% in Mafraq to 65% in Tafila (Table 6.2.1). Among men, the percentage ranges from 31% in Ma'an to 68% in Balqa (Table 6.2.2).
- Among women, the desire to limit childbearing decreases from 66% among those with no education to 51% among those with a higher education (Table 6.2.1). There is no clear pattern among men in the relationship between education and desire to limit family size (Table 6.2.2).
- Fifty-seven percent of Jordanian women express a desire to have no more children, as compared with approximately half of Syrian women and women of other nationalities. The trend differs among men; 60% of men of other nationalities and 49% of Jordanian men have no desire for more children, compared with 45% of Syrian men.
- Among women, the desire to limit childbearing varies by household wealth, ranging from 51% in the middle wealth quintile to 66% in the highest quintile. Among men, the percentage ranges from 42% in the second quintile to 56% in the highest quintile.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” Respondents who had children were asked “If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?”

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15–49

Figure 6.1 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children

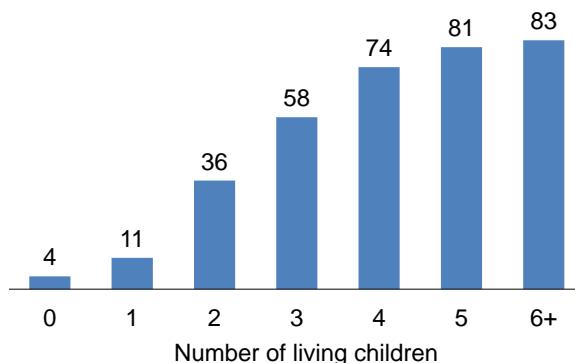
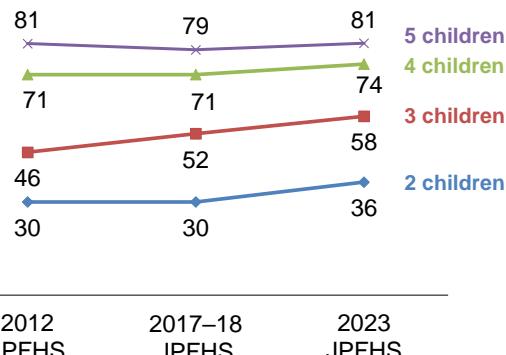


Figure 6.2 Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children



2012 JPFHS 2017–18 JPFHS 2023 JPFHS

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, according to number of living children. Forty percent of women consider four children to be ideal, while 14% of men consider four children as ideal, the highest numeric response among men. Notably, 62% of responses among men are non-numeric.

Trends: **Table 6.3** also provides the mean ideal number of children for currently married women and men age 15–49. The mean ideal number of children among women decreased from 4.4 in 1990 to 3.7 in 2023.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women’s mean ideal number of children increases as number of living children increases. For example, women who have no children consider 2.9 children to be ideal on average, while women who have six or more children consider 4.6 children to be ideal (**Table 6.3**).
- Among respondents with one child, the ideal number of children is slightly higher among women (3.3 children) than among men (3.1 children). Among those with no children and those with two or more children, men’s ideal number of children is higher than women’s ideal number, with both percentages increasing gradually with increasing numbers of living children (**Figure 6.3**).
- The mean ideal number of children among women increases with age. For example, the mean ideal number among women age 15–19 is 3.2 children, as compared with 4.0 children among those age 45–49 (**Table 6.4**).
- By governorate, mean ideal number of children is lowest among women in Ma’an (3.2 children) and highest among women in Ajloun and Jarash (4.0 children each).
- Ideal number of children is highest among Syrian women (4.1 children), followed by Jordanian women (3.7 children) and women of other nationalities (3.6 children).
- Women’s ideal family size decreases with increasing education, from 4.1 children among those with no education to 3.6 children among those with more than a secondary education.

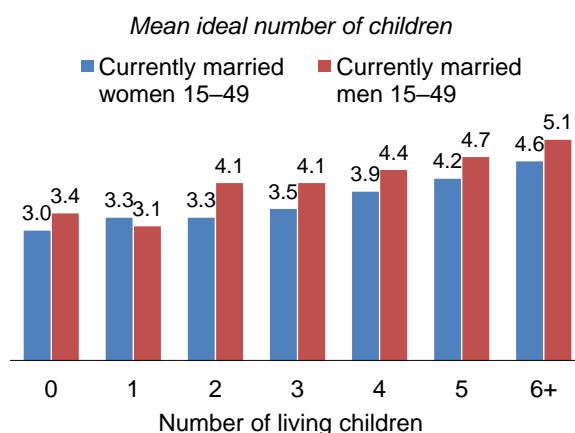
6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among ever-married women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among ever-married women age 15–49

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size by number of living children



Most births in the 3 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception (81%), while 10% were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date). Only 9% of births were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5** and **Figure 6.4**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15–49 experiencing unwanted births declined from 21% in 1990 to 6% in 2017–18 before increasing to 9% in 2023. Over the same period, the percentage of births wanted at the time of conception increased from 68% to 86% and then decreased to 81%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of unwanted births is similar among first births and second-order births (1% each) and then rises to 5% among third-order births and 20% among fourth- and higher-order births (**Table 6.5**).
- The percentage of unwanted births increases with mother's age at birth, from 3% among women under age 25 at the time of the birth to 31% among women age 40–44.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

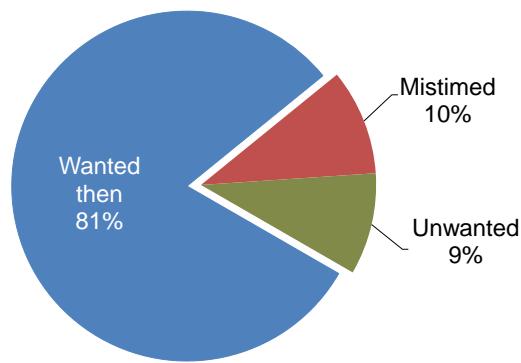
Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy



The wanted fertility rate indicates what fertility would be if women had only the children they desired. The total wanted fertility rate in Jordan is 1.9 children, which is 0.7 children less than the current total fertility rate of 2.6 children (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: Both the total wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate decreased in Jordan from the 2012 JPFHS to the 2023 JPFHS (**Figure 6.5**). However, the difference between the rates increased from 2017–18 (0.5 children) to 2023 (0.7 children).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By governorate, the gap between the total wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate is largest in Ajloun (0.9 children) and smallest in Madaba (0.5 children).
- Syrian women living inside refugee camps have the largest gap between the total wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate (1.3 children) among all of the subgroups in **Table 6.6**.
- The difference between wanted fertility and actual fertility is considerably smaller among women with a higher education (0.4 children) than among women with less than a secondary education and women with no education (1.2 and 1.1 children, respectively).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility falls with increasing wealth, from 1.1 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.3 children among women in the highest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Figure 6.5 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman

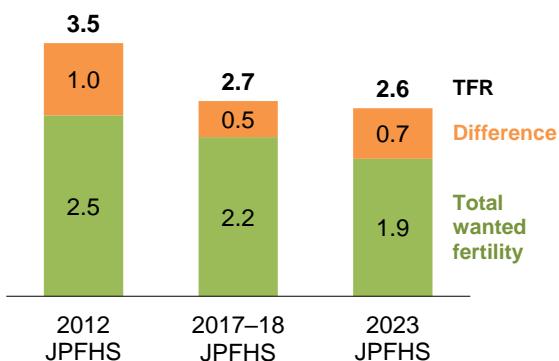


Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Jordan PFHS 2023

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15–49	Total 15–59
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN ¹									
Have another soon ²	57.5	28.2	15.2	7.8	4.9	2.7	2.9	11.7	na
Have another later ³	10.0	40.0	28.3	16.5	7.3	4.5	2.5	15.3	na
Have another, undecided when	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	na
Undecided	5.3	12.8	14.9	11.3	8.1	4.6	3.5	9.2	na
Want no more	3.4	10.3	36.1	57.4	72.5	77.6	73.8	54.3	na
Sterilised ⁴	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	3.5	9.6	2.3	na
Declared infecund	22.8	8.0	5.1	6.7	5.1	7.0	7.7	7.2	na
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	586	1,110	2,033	2,525	2,333	1,575	1,460	11,622	na
MEN ⁵									
Have another soon ²	53.3	42.5	27.3	14.9	12.0	4.9	3.8	21.1	15.8
Have another later ³	1.9	36.6	35.5	20.9	14.2	7.9	2.3	18.5	12.8
Have another, undecided when	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.8
Undecided	4.0	4.5	9.7	10.2	7.6	10.2	13.5	8.8	7.4
Want no more	30.3	14.9	25.8	51.4	65.3	76.2	77.8	49.0	59.2
Sterilised ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.2
Declared infecund	7.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	3.6
Missing	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	194	185	338	394	343	203	199	1,856	2,728

na = not applicable

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilisation

⁵ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	4.4	10.8	37.2	58.8	75.1	81.7	84.2	57.1
Rural	3.3	7.6	26.8	44.5	67.9	76.0	77.1	50.5
Region								
Central	5.8	12.3	42.3	61.3	77.3	82.8	86.9	59.5
North	1.4	6.1	18.4	47.8	67.0	76.7	76.1	48.9
South	2.2	10.4	45.5	61.6	80.3	83.8	82.2	59.0
Governorate								
Amman	6.2	13.1	46.6	66.7	79.9	85.8	88.1	62.1
Balqa	(0.0)	15.7	35.0	48.9	72.1	75.8	85.3	52.1
Zarqa	(7.0)	8.5	29.0	46.7	71.6	77.4	83.2	53.9
Madaba	*	7.8	36.5	53.2	75.4	81.1	87.3	59.2
Irbid	0.8	4.8	15.2	47.3	68.8	80.8	76.7	48.3
Mafraq	4.8	6.2	19.1	50.2	54.1	62.0	68.2	44.6
Jarash	(0.0)	5.3	27.4	47.5	69.5	73.8	80.4	52.8
Ajloun	(0.0)	26.6	41.4	48.6	76.4	78.4	85.3	60.3
Karak	(0.0)	10.2	51.8	61.4	81.4	84.3	82.3	60.6
Tafila	(0.0)	7.6	41.4	68.8	81.8	90.0	87.4	64.5
Ma'an	6.9	10.4	36.0	40.8	82.1	80.2	81.4	50.5
Aqaba	(1.8)	12.0	48.2	73.5	77.3	80.8	78.4	60.1
Nationality								
Jordanian	4.7	9.4	37.0	58.5	75.7	82.2	84.1	57.1
Syrian	0.6	7.3	27.1	51.3	57.7	70.1	79.7	52.4
Outside camps	(0.7)	7.1	28.9	53.4	62.0	73.0	83.5	54.6
Inside camps	(0.0)	8.5	12.2	32.6	36.1	57.9	58.8	38.9
Other nationalities	(3.4)	(35.0)	38.3	51.7	72.3	74.9	83.2	51.1
Education								
No education	*	*	(36.9)	(59.1)	70.7	(81.5)	80.6	65.6
Less than secondary	6.9	18.2	33.5	53.6	73.0	77.2	82.8	59.1
Secondary	4.9	8.2	39.2	59.5	73.8	82.8	83.9	59.6
More than secondary	1.6	7.7	35.8	58.1	76.5	82.3	85.2	50.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.1	10.7	30.6	52.2	67.2	73.1	78.7	54.4
Second	3.8	12.4	28.4	52.1	72.8	83.7	83.4	54.7
Middle	2.7	8.5	32.9	51.1	70.5	77.6	87.3	50.8
Fourth	5.8	7.3	38.9	58.9	77.8	85.0	80.7	57.4
Highest	(10.1)	15.6	48.4	71.3	83.0	87.2	90.9	66.2
Total	4.3	10.5	36.4	57.6	74.4	81.1	83.4	56.5

Note: Women who have been sterilised or whose husband has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	29.4	15.5	27.0	52.1	65.9	76.3	78.9	49.6
Rural	(37.4)	(10.2)	16.3	41.9	59.9	(75.3)	(79.6)	45.1
Region								
Central	38.6	16.2	28.4	60.9	67.1	80.6	81.3	52.4
North	(5.4)	13.5	20.2	34.7	62.0	71.2	77.2	44.0
South	(3.4)	(7.9)	18.9	36.9	63.4	63.7	67.0	39.1
Governorate								
Amman	(8.8)	(17.2)	28.5	66.3	(67.1)	(80.9)	(80.1)	50.3
Balqa	82.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	67.6
Zarqa	*	(17.5)	(29.3)	(50.2)	65.3	(83.2)	(86.6)	54.7
Madaba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	49.7
Irbid	*	*	(18.3)	(29.7)	(55.7)	(74.0)	(77.3)	40.7
Mafraq	*	*	(27.4)	(42.8)	(68.6)	(36.4)	(59.5)	44.6
Jarash	*	*	(21.3)	(47.5)	(81.1)	(90.0)	*	56.4
Ajloun	*	*	*	*	(67.0)	*	*	55.2
Karak	*	*	*	(38.1)	(56.4)	*	*	39.7
Tafila	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	48.8
Ma'an	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31.3
Aqaba	*	*	*	*	(68.6)	*	*	39.4
Nationality								
Jordanian	29.9	16.2	26.1	50.9	64.9	76.4	81.4	48.9
Syrian	*	(4.9)	(23.3)	38.0	52.5	63.0	56.1	44.5
Outside camps	*	*	*	(41.0)	(52.3)	(68.9)	(58.3)	46.2
Inside camps	*	*	*	*	*	(45.7)	(48.9)	38.4
Other nationalities	*	*	*	(68.0)	*	*	*	60.1
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(43.6)
Less than secondary	28.4	(14.2)	21.5	47.6	64.8	78.1	81.0	51.1
Secondary	30.8	21.1	25.0	47.9	62.7	73.6	69.1	47.7
More than secondary	31.1	8.6	29.9	59.6	71.1	(82.4)	(86.7)	49.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.3	(16.4)	18.7	52.7	55.7	75.2	76.5	50.0
Second	(25.8)	(12.5)	16.2	33.6	57.9	(77.9)	82.0	41.9
Middle	(29.2)	(11.5)	24.5	41.8	63.2	79.2	(68.8)	47.6
Fourth	(42.3)	(18.3)	29.0	54.5	67.9	(83.5)	(82.6)	50.3
Highest	*	*	(33.8)	(68.0)	(80.6)	*	*	55.9
Total 15–49	30.3	14.9	25.8	51.4	65.3	76.2	78.9	49.1
50–59	65.4	(76.1)	84.7	75.1	80.3	91.1	86.2	81.3
Total 15–59	40.7	20.6	36.5	58.2	70.6	82.1	82.7	59.4

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Jordan PFHS 2023

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN¹								
0	7.2	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.8
1	3.8	5.2	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	2.3
2	36.5	27.2	31.5	18.3	16.2	13.5	12.1	21.0
3	12.8	20.7	15.4	19.3	6.1	10.7	8.0	13.3
4	31.1	33.3	38.1	42.0	52.3	31.5	38.0	39.9
5	4.2	5.3	6.1	5.8	8.2	22.4	7.0	8.5
6+	4.1	5.0	4.1	8.7	13.6	17.9	32.0	12.2
Non-numeric responses	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of ever-married women	808	1,308	2,215	2,646	2,453	1,661	1,504	12,595
Mean ideal number of children for women 15–49:²								
Ever-married women	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.6	3.7
Number of ever-married women	807	1,307	2,215	2,635	2,453	1,654	1,502	12,573
Currently married women	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.6	3.7
Number of currently married women	585	1,110	2,032	2,514	2,333	1,568	1,458	11,602
MEN³								
0	0.5	8.5	3.5	2.2	5.7	5.9	5.5	1.9
1	0.0	8.6	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
2	1.8	30.6	23.0	7.8	7.0	10.8	6.9	5.8
3	0.6	13.5	4.9	22.4	4.8	1.8	3.2	3.6
4	2.7	25.3	46.3	38.6	48.3	18.7	25.1	14.1
5	0.5	4.4	10.1	11.5	8.1	37.9	8.3	4.6
6+	0.3	8.0	10.1	14.3	24.8	24.5	49.8	7.1
Non-numeric responses	93.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	62.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,297	199	339	397	343	205	200	4,979
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–49:²								
Ever-married men	3.2	2.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.1
Number of men	216	197	333	389	341	205	197	1,877
Currently married men	3.4	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.2
Number of currently married men	190	183	332	386	341	203	197	1,831
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–59:²								
All men	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.4	4.1
Number of men	303	217	409	550	531	338	408	2,755
Currently married men	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.2
Number of currently married men	272	201	407	545	528	335	408	2,696

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy for women.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

³ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹
Age		
15–19	3.2	182
20–24	3.3	904
25–29	3.4	1,784
30–34	3.6	2,234
35–39	3.7	2,314
40–44	3.8	2,337
45–49	4.0	2,816
Residence		
Urban	3.7	11,456
Rural	3.7	1,118
Region		
Central	3.7	8,306
North	3.8	3,523
South	3.5	744
Governorate		
Amman	3.7	5,732
Balqa	3.6	691
Zarqa	3.8	1,663
Madaba	3.6	220
Irbid	3.7	2,484
Mafraq	3.8	529
Jarash	4.0	306
Ajloun	4.0	205
Karak	3.7	284
Tafilah	3.6	114
Ma'an	3.2	152
Aqaba	3.3	193
Nationality		
Jordanian	3.7	11,130
Syrian	4.1	980
Outside camps	4.1	847
Inside camps	4.3	133
Other nationalities	3.6	463
Education		
No education	4.1	270
Less than secondary	3.8	3,283
Secondary	3.7	4,667
More than secondary	3.6	4,353
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.9	2,463
Second	3.7	2,631
Middle	3.6	2,681
Fourth	3.7	2,463
Highest	3.6	2,334
Total	3.7	12,573

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among ever-married women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among ever-married women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Jordan PFHS 2023

Characteristic	Planning status of pregnancy outcome			Total	Number of pregnancy outcomes ¹		
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more				
LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES							
Birth order							
1	97.2	2.0	0.7	100.0	1,068		
2	86.4	12.4	1.2	100.0	1,149		
3	83.1	12.2	4.7	100.0	1,056		
4+	69.4	11.1	19.5	100.0	1,904		
Mother's age at birth²							
<20	94.4	3.0	2.6	100.0	256		
20–24	84.0	13.1	2.9	100.0	1,076		
25–29	85.4	10.5	4.1	100.0	1,533		
30–34	81.4	9.4	9.2	100.0	1,311		
35–39	73.7	6.7	19.6	100.0	793		
40–44	61.9	7.3	30.8	100.0	193		
45–49	*	*	*	100.0	15		
Total	81.7	9.7	8.6	100.0	5,177		
ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES							
Pregnancy outcome type							
Current pregnancies	83.6	7.4	9.0	100.0	820		
Live births	81.4	10.2	8.5	100.0	4,357		
Stillbirths	(96.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	16		
Miscarriages	74.3	10.6	15.1	100.0	625		
Abortions	64.7	7.7	27.6	100.0	47		
Total	80.8	9.8	9.4	100.0	5,865		

Note: A pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy will be counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (for example, twins), each outcome is counted individually.

² For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.9	2.6
Rural	2.0	2.8
Region		
Central	1.8	2.5
North	2.3	3.0
South	1.6	2.3
Governorate		
Amman	1.7	2.4
Balqa	1.3	2.0
Zarqa	2.3	3.0
Madaba	1.7	2.2
Irbid	2.2	2.9
Mafraq	2.4	3.1
Jarash	2.4	3.0
Ajloun	2.2	3.1
Karak	1.7	2.3
Tafilah	1.7	2.4
Ma'an	1.8	2.4
Aqaba	1.2	1.9
Nationality		
Jordanian	1.8	2.5
Syrian	2.9	4.1
Outside camps	2.8	3.9
Inside camps	3.6	4.9
Other nationalities	1.7	2.1
Education		
No education	1.3	2.4
Less than secondary	2.2	3.4
Secondary	2.2	3.0
More than secondary	1.7	2.1
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.8	3.9
Second	2.0	3.0
Middle	2.1	2.6
Fourth	1.7	2.2
Highest	1.1	1.4
Total	1.9	2.6

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

Key Findings

- **Contraceptive use:** Overall, 60% of currently married women use a method of family planning. The most commonly used methods are withdrawal and intrauterine devices (IUDs) (20% each), followed by the pill (8%) and the male condom (6%).
- **Trends in current use:** Contraceptive use increased from 52% in the 2017–18 JPFHS to 60% in the 2023 JPFHS. The greatest increase was observed in use of traditional methods (from 14% to 22%).
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** Nearly 3 out of every 10 times (29%) that women began to use a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey, they discontinued the method within 12 months. The most common reasons for discontinuation were the desire to become pregnant (14%), a switch to a different method (5%), and side effects/health concerns (4%).
- **Unmet need for family planning:** 11% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning; that is, they want to space or limit births but are not currently using contraception.
- **Demand for family planning:** 54% of the total demand for family planning is satisfied by modern methods.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

The benefits of family planning are not limited to promoting maternal or child health. Family planning can significantly enhance opportunities to attain higher socioeconomic status, education, employment, and empowerment, especially among girls and women.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is almost universal in Jordan, with more than 99% of currently married women and men having heard of at least one method of contraception (**Table 7.1**). On average, ever-married women age 15–49 have heard of 9.1 methods, as compared with 5.6 methods among all men age 15–49. The most well-known methods among ever-married women are the intrauterine device (IUD) (99%), the pill (99%), and withdrawal (97%). Among men, the most well-known method is the male condom (91%), followed by the pill (90%) and withdrawal (83%). There are substantial differences between all men and currently married men in knowledge of specific family planning methods. For example, 82% of all men and 96% of currently married men have heard of the IUD, and 41% of all men and 55% of currently married men have heard of injectables.

The least well-known methods among ever-married women and all men are male sterilisation (26% and 18%, respectively), female condoms (34% and 17%, respectively), and emergency contraception (34% and 18%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By governorate, currently married men age 15–49 from Karak are least likely to have heard of any modern method (96%) (**Table 7.2**).
- Women and men of other nationalities are less likely to have heard of any modern method (97% and 95%, respectively) than Jordanian (more than 99% and 99%, respectively) and Syrian (more than 99%) women and men.

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49 and currently married women age 15–49

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, and the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

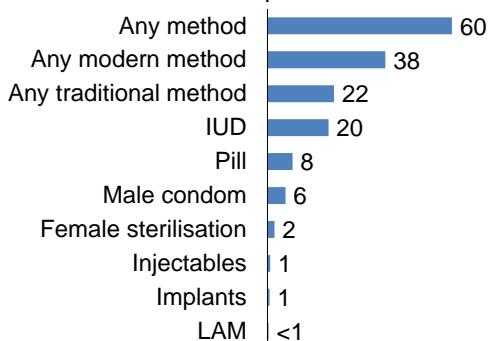
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15–49 is 60% (**Table 7.3**).

Thirty-eight percent of currently married women use a modern contraceptive method, and 22% use a traditional method.

Among currently married women, withdrawal and IUDs are the most commonly used methods (20% each). The pill (8%) and male condoms (6%) are the next most frequently used methods. Only 2% of currently married women have been sterilised, and less than 1% use injections or implants (**Figure 7.1**).

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method



Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 currently using any contraceptive method rose steadily from 40% in 1990 to 61% in 2012, decreased to 52% in 2017–18, and then increased to 60% in 2023 (**Table 7.4.1** and **Figure 7.2**). Use of modern family planning methods remained almost constant from 2002 to 2012 (41%–42%) and has since declined (37% in 2017–18 and 38% in 2023). Use of traditional methods increased from 13% in 1990 to 19% in 2012, decreased to 14% in 2017–28, and subsequently rose to 22% in 2023.

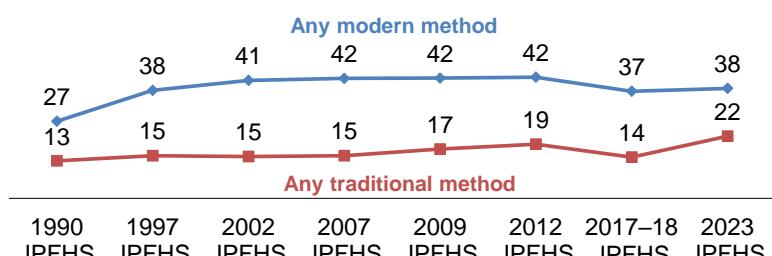
The most notable change between 2017–18 and 2023 with respect to individual methods involved the use of the withdrawal method, which increased from 13% in 2017–18 to 20% in 2023 (**Table 7.4.1**). Rates for the remaining methods were nearly stable; the percentages of women using the pill, the rhythm method, and female sterilisation did not change between 2017–18 and 2023.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern contraceptive use increases with number of living children, from 2% among currently married women with no children to 49% among those with five or more children (**Table 7.4.2**).
- Urban women are more likely than rural women to use modern methods (39% versus 35%); the largest difference among the types of modern methods is the higher use of IUDs in urban than rural areas (21% versus 13%). Use of traditional methods is almost the same in urban and rural areas (22% and 21%, respectively).

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

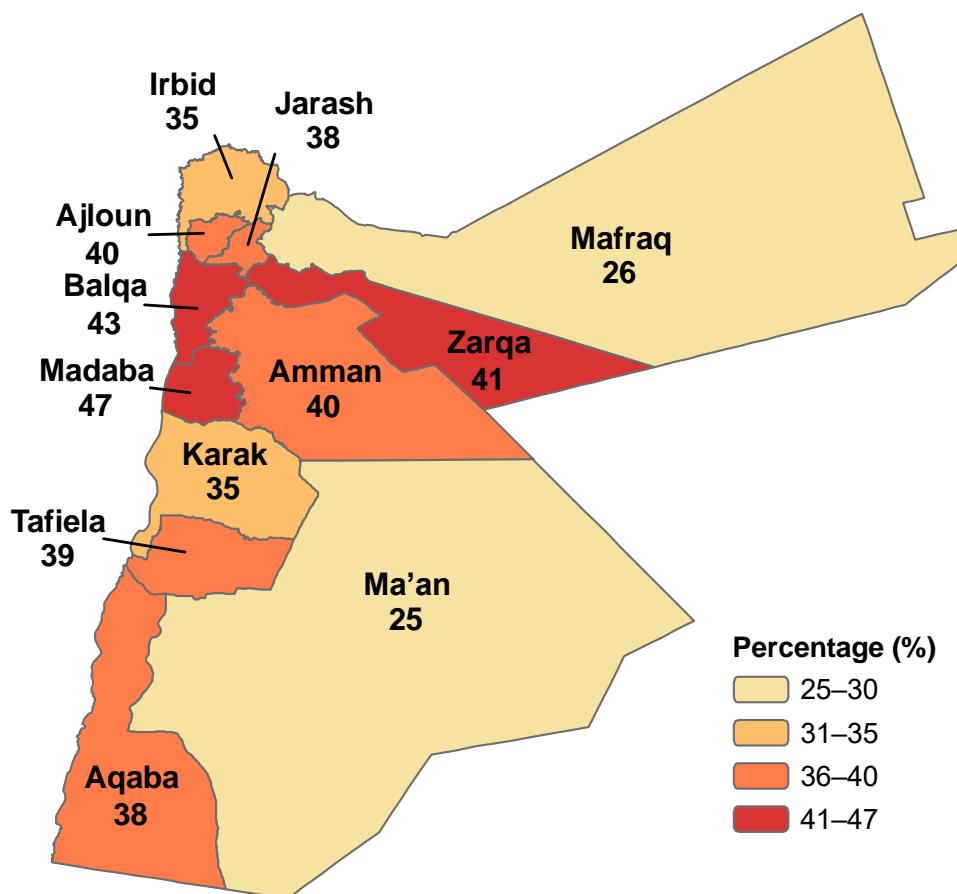
Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



- Modern contraceptive use varies considerably by governorate, from 25% in Ma'an to 47% in Madaba (**Map 7.1**).

Map 7.1 Modern contraceptive use by governorate

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method

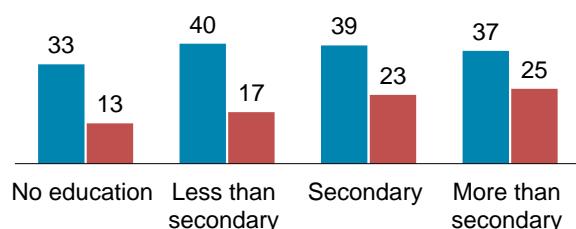


- Syrian women and women of other nationalities (33% and 35%, respectively) are less likely than Jordanian women (39%) to use any modern method of family planning (**Table 7.4.2**).
- Syrian women who live in refugee camps are less likely to use a family planning method than Syrian women who live outside camps (41% versus 51%).
- Use of traditional methods increases steadily with increasing education, from 13% among women with no education to 25% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 7.3**).
- Use of modern methods increases from 36% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 41% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 7.4.2**).

Figure 7.3 Use of contraception by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using contraception

■ Modern method ■ Traditional method



Timing of Sterilisation

As noted, female sterilisation is used by only 2% of currently married women in Jordan. Older women are more likely to use this method of family planning. Women using this method were most likely to have been age 35–39 at the time they were sterilised (45%). The median age at sterilisation is 35.6 years (**Table 7.5**).

7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception

Use of emergency contraception is not common in Jordan, with less than 1% of women having used this method in the past 12 months (**Table 7.6**). There are minor differences according to governorate; emergency contraception is most often used in Ma'an and Ajloun (2% each).

7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

The survey collected data on women's knowledge of the fertile period. **Table 7.7** shows that 40% of ever-married women correctly report that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods. Forty-eight percent of women incorrectly believe that a woman is more likely to conceive immediately after her menstrual cycle has ended. Five percent say there is no specific fertile period, and 4% report that they do not know when the fertile period is. Among women using the rhythm method, 57% have correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle. Women age 15–19 are least likely to have correct knowledge of the fertile period (31%), with percentages ranging between 37% and 42% among the other age groups (**Table 7.8**).

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

Sample: Women age 15–49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

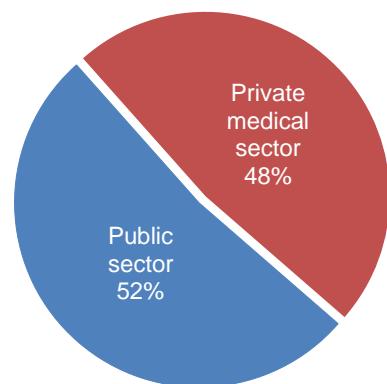
Over half (52%) of modern contraceptive users obtained their method from the public sector, and slightly less than half obtained their method from the private medical sector (48%) (**Table 7.9** and **Figure 7.4**). Fifty-three percent of women obtain IUDs, the most commonly used modern method in Jordan, from the public sector and 47% from the private medical sector. Fifty-two percent of women obtain pills, the next most commonly used modern method, from the private sector and 48% from the public sector. The private sector is also the main source for male condoms (57%).

Reason for Not Using a Modern Family Planning Method

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who are not currently using a modern method of family planning, the most commonly reported reasons for not doing so were method-related reasons (for example, fear of side effects) (82%) and opposition to use of modern methods (including opposition by the respondent and the respondent's husband) (8%) (**Table 7.10**).

Figure 7.4 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method



7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the most recent episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Over two-thirds of women (69%) who started using a modern method of contraception in the 5 years preceding the survey were informed about potential side effects of the method they were using, 66% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and 68% were informed of other methods they could use. Fifty-six percent of women received all three types of information (**Table 7.11**).

Users of modern contraceptives who obtained their method from the public sector were less likely to be informed of side effects of their method (68%) than users who obtained their method from the private medical sector (71%). Among all types of public sector health facilities, women visiting government maternal and child health centres were most likely to be informed of possible side effects (73%).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Nearly 3 out of every 10 times (29%) that women began to use a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey, they discontinued the method within 12 months. In an additional 5% of episodes of use, women discontinued use in order to switch to another method. Discontinuation rates for the two most used modern methods, IUDs and pills, were 15% and 38%, respectively (**Table 7.12**).

The most commonly stated reason for discontinuation was the desire to become pregnant (54%), followed by side effects/health concerns (14%); 12% of women reported that they became pregnant while using the method, 6% said they wanted a more effective method, and 4% said that the method was inconvenient to use (**Table 7.13**).

The most common reasons for discontinuation among IUD users were the desire to become pregnant (53% of episodes), side effects/health concerns (18%), and changes in menstrual bleeding (11%). The primary reason women discontinued use of withdrawal was the desire to become pregnant (62%), followed by method failure (20%). The primary reasons women discontinued use of pills were the desire to become pregnant (47%) and side effects/health concerns (26%).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Percentage of women who:

- (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or
- (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or
- (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their most recent birth in the past 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Demand for family planning: Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use [any method])

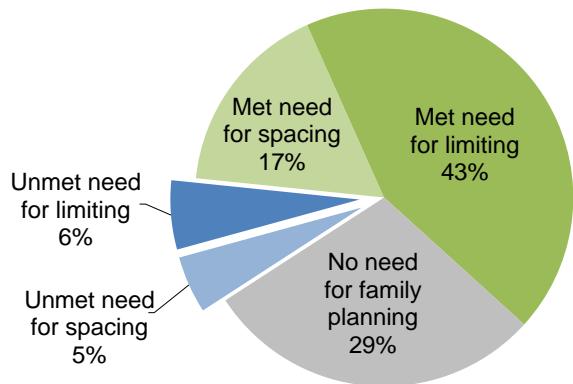
Proportion of demand satisfied: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

The total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15–49 is 71%; 22% of currently married women want to use family planning to space births, and 49% want to use it to limit births (**Table 7.14**). Sixty percent of currently married women are already using a contraceptive method either to space (17%) or to limit (43%) births; that is, their family planning need is met. Eleven percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (5% for spacing and 6% for limiting) (**Figure 7.5**). Overall, 54% of the demand for family planning is satisfied through use of modern methods.

Figure 7.5 Demand for family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by need for family planning



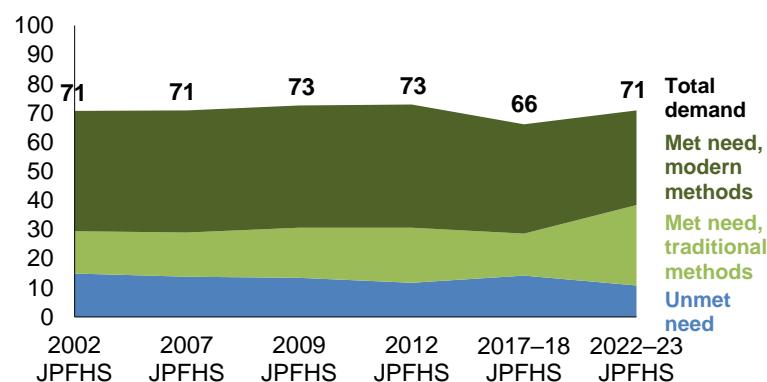
Trends: Total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15–49 remained relatively similar from 2002 through 2012 (71%–73%), declined to 66% in 2017–18, and then increased to 71% in 2023. Met need (from both modern and traditional methods) for family planning declined from 61% in 2012 to 52% in 2017–18 before increasing sharply to 60% in 2023. Unmet need for family planning increased from 12% in 2012 to 14% in 2017–18 and then declined to 11% in 2023 (**Figure 7.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of currently married women with an unmet need for spacing or limiting births is highest among those age 15–19 (18%) and lowest among those age 45–49 (7%) (**Table 7.14**).
- Unmet need for family planning varies by governorate, ranging from a high of 24% in Mafraq to a low of 9% in Amman, Irbid, and Aqaba (**Map 7.2**).

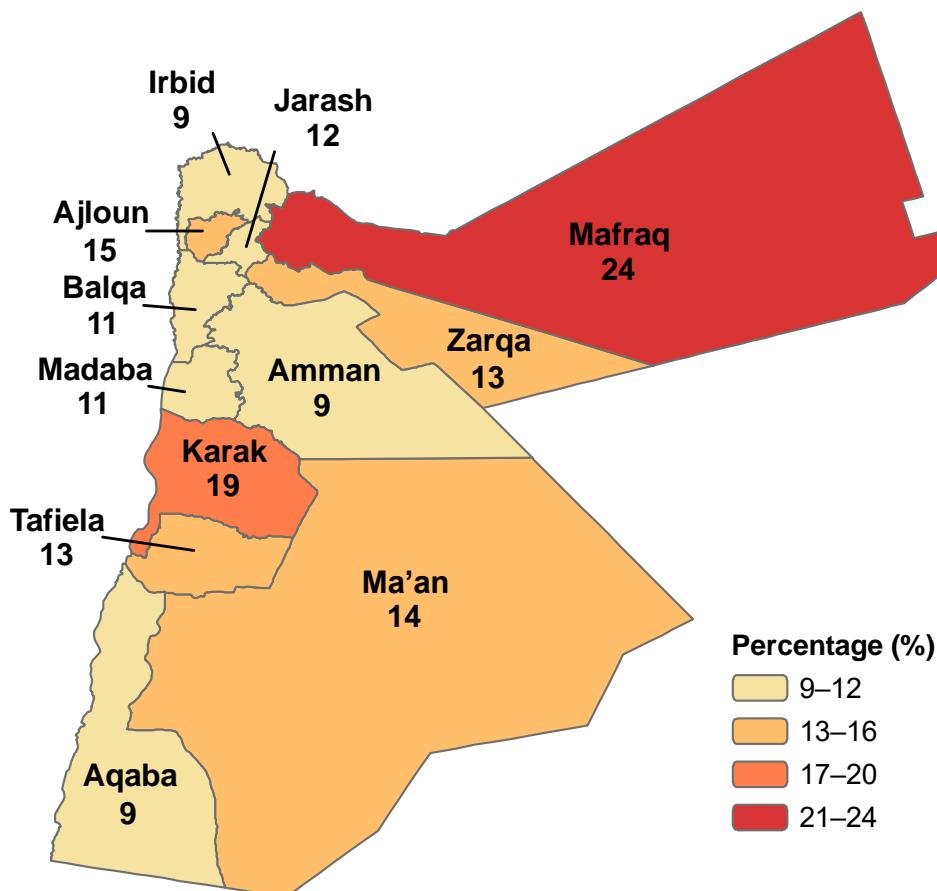
Figure 7.6 Trends in demand for family planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49



Map 7.2 Unmet need by governorate

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



- Unmet need is lower among Jordanian women (10%) than among Syrian women and women of other nationalities (18% each). Unmet need is higher among Syrian women living inside camps than among Syrian women residing outside camps (21% and 17%, respectively).
- Unmet need decreases from 14% among women with no education to 9% among women with more than a secondary education (**Figure 7.7**).

7.6 DECISION MAKING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING

Table 7.15 and **Table 7.16** provide information on decision making about family planning among currently married women. Seventy-seven percent of currently married women (both current users and nonusers of family planning methods) reported that they made the decision to use or not use a method jointly with their husband, while 18% reported that they made their own decision. Only 4% of currently married women reported that the decision to use or not to use family planning was made mainly by the husband.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women age 15–19 (3%) were more likely than women in other age groups (1% or less) to report that someone else mainly makes the decision about their use of family planning.
- By governorate, the percentages of women who say that their husband mainly decided about use of family planning are highest in Aqaba and Balqa (8% each) and lowest in Irbid, Ajloun, and Ma'an (2% each).
- The percentage of currently married women reporting that their husband mainly decided to use or not use family planning decreases with increasing education and household wealth. Twelve percent of women with no education and 7% of women in the lowest wealth quintile reported that their husband mainly decided about use of family planning, as compared with 2% of women with more than a secondary education and 1% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

7.7 PRESSURE TO BECOME PREGNANT AND FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION

7.7.1 Pressure to Become Pregnant

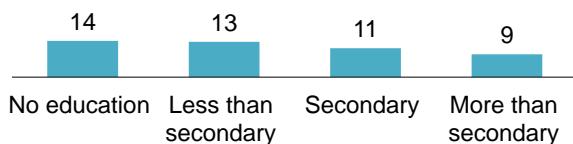
Overall, 7% of women reported that they had ever been pressured to become pregnant by their husbands or any other family members (**Table 7.17**). The proportion of women who reported that they were pressured to become pregnant was highest among those in Ma'an (17%) and Balqa (15%) and lowest among those in Aqaba and Irbid (4% each).

7.7.2 Future Use of Contraception

The survey collected information about nonusers' intention to use contraception in the future. About 7 in 10 (69%) currently married women who were not using a contraceptive method said that they did not intend to use one in the future. The proportion of women who reported that they did not intend to use a contraceptive method in the future was highest among those with four or more living children (73%). Women with one living child were most likely to intend to use contraception in the future (29%) (**Table 7.18**).

Figure 7.7 Unmet need by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



7.8 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES

Table 7.19.1 and **Table 7.19.2** present information on women's and men's exposure to family planning messages via various media in the 12 months before the survey. The most common source of family planning messages among ever-married women age 15–49 was a community meeting or event (75%), while the least common source was the radio (22%) (**Table 7.19.1**). Among all men age 15–49, the most common source was social media (43%) and the least common source was the radio (10%) (**Table 7.19.2**). Overall, women are more exposed to family planning messages than men: 7% of women and 42% of men reported having no exposure to family planning messages through any of the eight sources.

7.9 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Ever-married women age 15–49 who were not using contraception were asked if they had discussed family planning with a fieldworker during the past 12 months. Three-quarters (75%) of women not using a contraceptive method said that they did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility (**Table 7.20**). Only 8% of nonusers reported discussing family planning with a fieldworker, and 24% discussed family planning at a health facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with no education are less likely to have been visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning than women with a higher education (5% and 9%, respectively).
- The percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility is highest in the Central region (78%) and lowest in the South region (58%).
- By governorate, the percentage of women who did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility is highest in Amman and Mafraq (81% each) and lowest in Tafila (54%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age**
- **Table 7.4.1 Trends in current use of contraception**
- **Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.5 Timing of sterilisation**
- **Table 7.6 Use of emergency contraception**
- **Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period**
- **Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period by age**
- **Table 7.9 Source of modern contraception methods**
- **Table 7.10 Reason for nonuse of modern contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.11 Informed choice**
- **Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**
- **Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation**
- **Table 7.14 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**
- **Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning**
- **Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics**
- **Table 7.17 Pressure to become pregnant**
- **Table 7.18 Future use of contraception**
- **Table 7.19.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women**
- **Table 7.19.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men**
- **Table 7.20 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married women age 15–49 and all men and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Jordan PFHS 2023

Method	Women		Men	
	Ever-married women	Currently married women	All men	Currently married men
Any method	99.7	99.8	95.2	99.5
Any modern method	99.7	99.8	94.9	99.1
Female sterilisation	71.7	72.3	22.6	33.8
Male sterilisation	25.8	25.8	17.8	24.6
IUD	99.3	99.4	82.4	96.4
Injectables	91.7	91.9	40.8	55.2
Implants	89.8	90.4	26.2	38.7
Pill	99.2	99.4	89.8	96.0
Male condom	95.7	96.2	91.4	97.5
Female condom	33.7	34.1	17.2	20.5
Emergency contraception	34.3	34.3	18.1	27.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	92.4	92.9	27.9	45.3
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Any traditional method	97.4	97.7	83.9	95.6
Rhythm	75.0	75.5	39.9	63.8
Withdrawal	96.6	97.1	83.2	94.5
Other traditional method	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49	9.1	9.1	5.6	6.9
Number of respondents	12,595	11,622	4,979	1,856
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–59	na	na	5.8	7.0
Number of respondents	na	na	5,873	2,728

na = not applicable

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number
Age						
15–19	98.7	98.7	170	*	*	1
20–24	98.8	98.8	836	100.0	100.0	35
25–29	99.9	99.9	1,696	100.0	99.9	138
30–34	99.9	99.9	2,122	99.0	99.0	349
35–39	99.9	99.9	2,162	99.1	98.5	360
40–44	99.7	99.7	2,157	99.9	99.7	478
45–49	99.9	99.9	2,478	99.6	98.6	495
Residence						
Urban	99.8	99.8	10,590	99.5	99.1	1,668
Rural	99.9	99.9	1,032	99.1	99.0	188
Region						
Central	99.8	99.8	7,682	99.5	98.9	1,209
North	99.7	99.7	3,241	99.7	99.7	520
South	99.9	99.9	700	98.7	98.3	128
Governorate						
Amman	99.8	99.8	5,304	99.3	98.9	839
Balqa	99.7	99.7	636	99.3	98.8	84
Zarqa	99.8	99.8	1,534	100.0	98.9	254
Madaba	99.9	99.9	209	100.0	100.0	32
Irbid	99.8	99.8	2,271	100.0	100.0	339
Mafraq	99.4	99.4	496	98.2	98.2	92
Jarash	100.0	100.0	284	100.0	100.0	58
Ajloun	99.7	99.7	189	100.0	100.0	31
Karak	100.0	99.9	270	96.6	96.1	50
Tafilah	99.8	99.8	108	100.0	100.0	18
Ma'an	99.9	99.9	143	100.0	99.3	28
Aqaba	99.7	99.7	180	100.0	100.0	32
Nationality						
Jordanian	99.9	99.9	10,326	99.6	99.3	1,660
Syrian	99.7	99.6	882	100.0	99.8	108
Outside camps	99.7	99.7	757	100.0	99.7	84
Inside camps	99.4	99.4	125	100.0	100.0	24
Other nationalities	96.6	96.6	415	97.2	94.6	88
Education						
No education	98.7	98.5	242	(100.0)	(91.4)	30
Less than secondary	99.4	99.4	2,986	99.4	99.2	566
Secondary	100.0	100.0	4,294	99.5	99.5	681
More than secondary	99.9	99.9	4,100	99.6	98.9	579
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.6	99.6	2,223	98.6	97.9	320
Second	99.9	99.9	2,409	99.3	99.2	358
Middle	99.6	99.6	2,468	99.7	98.5	431
Fourth	100.0	100.0	2,303	100.0	100.0	375
Highest	99.8	99.8	2,219	99.7	99.7	372
Total 15–49	99.8	99.8	11,622	99.5	99.1	1,856
50–59	na	na	na	99.7	99.3	872
Total 15–59	na	na	na	99.6	99.1	2,728

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Number of women
			Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN														
15–19	25.2	17.7	0.0	5.0	0.1	2.2	5.4	3.8	1.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	74.8	100.0
20–24	42.9	27.7	0.1	10.6	0.8	1.5	8.2	5.9	0.7	0.0	15.2	0.9	14.2	100.0
25–29	53.5	30.6	0.1	12.6	1.0	0.9	10.1	5.2	0.7	0.0	22.9	1.2	21.7	100.0
30–34	62.2	40.1	0.7	20.9	1.0	0.9	10.9	5.0	0.7	0.1	22.1	1.4	20.6	100.0
35–39	61.6	40.3	2.1	19.7	1.1	0.4	9.7	6.9	0.4	0.0	21.3	1.0	20.4	100.0
40–44	61.4	39.4	3.0	23.1	0.7	0.7	5.4	6.4	0.0	0.1	21.9	1.3	20.7	100.0
45–49	47.4	31.1	4.5	18.4	0.6	0.2	3.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	16.3	1.5	14.9	100.0
Total	55.5	35.4	2.1	18.4	0.8	0.7	7.6	5.4	0.4	0.0	20.0	1.2	18.8	100.0
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN														
15–19	27.0	19.0	0.0	5.3	0.1	2.4	5.8	4.0	1.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	73.0	100.0
20–24	46.4	30.0	0.1	11.5	0.8	1.6	8.9	6.4	0.7	0.0	16.4	1.0	15.4	100.0
25–29	56.4	32.3	0.1	13.2	1.1	1.0	10.6	5.5	0.7	0.0	24.1	1.2	22.9	100.0
30–34	65.4	42.2	0.7	22.0	1.0	1.0	11.5	5.2	0.7	0.1	23.3	1.5	21.7	100.0
35–39	66.0	43.2	2.2	21.1	1.2	0.4	10.4	7.4	0.4	0.0	22.9	1.0	21.8	100.0
40–44	66.8	42.9	3.3	25.1	0.8	0.8	5.9	6.9	0.0	0.1	23.9	1.4	22.5	100.0
45–49	53.9	35.3	5.1	20.9	0.6	0.2	4.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	18.6	1.7	16.9	100.0
Total	60.1	38.4	2.3	19.9	0.9	0.7	8.2	5.9	0.4	0.0	21.7	1.3	20.4	100.0
														11,622

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. There were no cases of female condom use or male sterilisation.

LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method

¹ Other modern methods include 1 case of female condom use and 1 case of emergency contraception.

Table 7.4.1 Trends in current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several Jordan PFHS surveys

Method/source	1990 JPFHS	1997 JPFHS	2002 JPFHS	2007 JPFHS	2009 JPFHS	2012 JPFHS	2017–18 JPFHS	2023 JPFHS
Any method	40.0	52.6	55.8	56.8	59.3	61.2	51.8	60.1
Any modern method	26.9	37.7	41.2	41.9	42.0	42.3	37.4	38.4
Female sterilisation	5.6	4.2	2.9	3.7	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.3
IUD	15.3	23.1	23.6	22.3	22.6	21.3	20.8	19.9
Pill	4.6	6.5	7.5	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.2
Male condom	0.8	2.4	3.4	5.3	6.3	7.9	5.1	5.9
Other modern method	0.6	1.3	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.2	0.0
Any traditional method	13.1	14.9	14.6	14.9	17.2	18.9	14.4	21.7
Rhythm	3.9	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.0	3.5	1.3	1.3
Withdrawal	4.0	7.6	9.3	10.8	12.8	14.3	13.0	20.4
Other	5.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
Not currently using	60.0	47.4	44.2	42.9	40.7	38.8	48.2	39.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,168	5,337	5,706	10,354	9,651	10,801	13,616	11,622

Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women	
				IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other				
Number of living children																	
0	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	97.6	100.0	780
1–2	49.9	29.5	0.3	15.0	0.6	0.5	7.6	5.0	0.5	0.0	20.4	1.4	18.9	0.0	50.1	100.0	3,094
3–4	69.5	43.4	1.1	23.0	0.9	1.0	10.1	6.9	0.4	0.0	26.1	1.5	24.6	0.0	30.5	100.0	4,802
5+	70.8	49.2	6.6	25.2	1.4	0.7	8.0	6.7	0.4	0.1	21.6	1.4	20.2	0.0	29.2	100.0	2,947
Residence																	
Urban	60.5	38.7	2.2	20.5	0.8	0.7	8.0	6.0	0.4	0.0	21.7	1.4	20.4	0.0	39.5	100.0	10,590
Rural	56.1	34.7	2.9	13.4	1.8	1.1	10.3	4.6	0.3	0.2	21.4	1.1	20.3	0.1	43.9	100.0	1,032
Region																	
Central	61.4	40.6	2.3	21.6	0.9	0.7	8.3	6.4	0.3	0.0	20.8	1.6	19.3	0.0	38.6	100.0	7,682
North	58.0	34.1	2.2	17.3	0.9	0.8	7.6	4.9	0.4	0.0	23.9	1.0	22.9	0.0	42.0	100.0	3,241
South	55.7	34.2	2.2	12.7	1.4	0.8	10.9	5.2	0.9	0.2	21.5	0.6	20.9	0.0	44.3	100.0	700
Governorate																	
Amman	61.1	40.0	2.5	21.7	0.8	0.6	8.7	5.6	0.2	0.0	21.1	1.6	19.5	0.0	38.9	100.0	5,304
Balqa	60.1	42.9	1.6	23.0	1.3	1.0	7.5	8.1	0.4	0.0	17.2	2.3	14.9	0.0	39.9	100.0	636
Zarqa	62.6	40.8	1.8	20.4	0.9	1.2	7.0	8.6	0.9	0.0	21.8	1.1	20.7	0.0	37.4	100.0	1,534
Madaba	63.7	46.7	2.9	26.6	1.2	0.8	9.2	5.5	0.2	0.3	17.0	2.2	14.8	0.0	36.3	100.0	209
Irbid	61.2	34.9	2.3	18.0	0.5	0.8	7.5	5.4	0.4	0.0	26.4	1.2	25.1	0.0	38.8	100.0	2,271
Mafraq	38.3	26.1	1.3	10.6	2.3	0.8	8.8	1.6	0.5	0.2	12.2	0.0	12.1	0.2	61.7	100.0	496
Jarash	62.5	37.8	2.9	18.7	1.6	0.6	8.5	5.1	0.3	0.1	24.7	0.6	24.1	0.0	37.5	100.0	284
Ajloun	63.7	39.7	1.8	25.0	0.2	0.9	4.5	7.1	0.2	0.0	24.0	1.0	23.0	0.0	36.3	100.0	189
Karak	51.4	34.7	2.3	9.5	1.4	1.0	12.6	6.3	1.1	0.4	16.7	0.4	16.3	0.0	48.6	100.0	270
Tafilah	63.5	38.7	3.3	16.3	1.3	0.5	10.9	6.4	0.2	0.0	24.8	0.4	24.3	0.0	36.5	100.0	108
Ma'an	53.1	24.8	1.6	9.2	1.4	1.1	7.3	2.8	1.1	0.2	28.3	0.1	28.1	0.1	46.9	100.0	143
Aqaba	59.6	38.2	1.6	17.9	1.4	0.3	11.2	4.6	1.1	0.0	21.4	1.3	20.1	0.0	40.4	100.0	180
Nationality																	
Jordanian	61.3	39.0	2.2	20.4	0.9	0.8	8.1	6.3	0.3	0.0	22.3	1.4	20.9	0.0	38.7	100.0	10,326
Syrian	50.0	33.2	3.1	15.5	1.3	0.5	8.1	3.2	1.2	0.2	16.8	1.1	15.7	0.0	50.0	100.0	882
Outside camps	51.4	33.4	3.5	15.6	1.2	0.3	8.4	3.2	1.0	0.2	18.0	1.2	16.8	0.0	48.6	100.0	757
Inside camps	41.1	31.7	0.9	14.8	2.3	1.3	6.3	3.3	2.5	0.2	9.4	0.2	9.1	0.0	58.9	100.0	125
Other nationalities	51.7	34.8	2.4	16.6	1.4	1.0	11.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.2	16.7	0.0	48.3	100.0	415
Education																	
No education	46.1	32.8	5.7	14.4	1.6	1.5	8.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	13.3	0.2	13.0	0.1	53.9	100.0	242
Less than secondary	56.6	39.6	2.5	19.4	1.4	1.0	9.9	4.7	0.5	0.1	17.0	1.0	16.0	0.0	43.4	100.0	2,986
Secondary	61.7	39.0	2.8	19.5	0.9	0.7	8.5	6.3	0.3	0.0	22.7	1.2	21.4	0.0	38.3	100.0	4,294
More than secondary	61.8	37.2	1.3	21.0	0.6	0.5	6.8	6.6	0.3	0.0	24.7	1.7	22.9	0.0	38.2	100.0	4,100
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	54.1	36.3	2.3	15.7	1.8	1.2	10.6	3.8	0.9	0.1	17.8	0.5	17.4	0.0	45.9	100.0	2,223
Second	59.4	37.0	1.7	18.8	1.1	0.6	8.7	5.8	0.3	0.1	22.5	2.0	20.4	0.0	40.6	100.0	2,409
Middle	58.7	38.2	1.8	18.9	0.7	0.7	8.8	7.1	0.3	0.0	20.5	0.6	19.9	0.0	41.3	100.0	2,468
Fourth	63.5	39.3	2.3	21.4	0.8	0.7	7.2	6.4	0.4	0.0	24.2	1.4	22.8	0.0	36.5	100.0	2,303
Highest	64.8	41.2	3.2	24.9	0.3	0.6	5.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	23.6	2.2	21.3	0.0	35.2	100.0	2,219
Total	60.1	38.4	2.3	19.9	0.9	0.7	8.2	5.9	0.4	0.0	21.7	1.3	20.4	0.0	39.9	100.0	11,622

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. There were no cases of female condom use or male sterilisation.

LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method

¹ Other modern methods include 1 case of female condom use and 1 case of emergency contraception.

Table 7.5 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15–49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Jordan PFHS 2023

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilisation						Total	Number of women	Median age ¹
	<25	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49			
<2	(1.2)	(5.0)	(29.3)	(49.0)	(8.2)	(7.3)	100.0	49	(35.8)
2–3	(0.0)	(1.0)	(19.5)	(54.4)	(23.0)	(2.2)	100.0	42	(38.2)
4–5	0.0	0.0	22.1	37.7	30.8	9.4	100.0	50	35.5
6–7	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(47.5)	(38.4)	(0.0)	100.0	21	(38.2)
8–9	(4.1)	(4.3)	(27.9)	(58.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	25	(37.5)
10+	0.0	9.3	53.7	37.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	75	a
Total	0.6	4.1	32.0	45.0	14.7	3.5	100.0	263	35.6

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

a = not calculated due to censoring

¹ Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table 7.6 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of ever-married women
Age		
15–19	0.0	182
20–24	0.3	905
25–29	0.3	1,788
30–34	0.5	2,234
35–39	0.5	2,318
40–44	0.2	2,347
45–49	0.1	2,821
Residence		
Urban	0.3	11,477
Rural	0.6	1,118
Region		
Central	0.2	8,327
North	0.5	3,524
South	1.0	745
Governorate		
Amman	0.1	5,746
Balqa	0.2	691
Zarqa	0.3	1,669
Madaba	0.4	220
Irbid	0.3	2,484
Mafraq	1.0	529
Jarash	0.4	307
Ajloun	1.5	205
Karak	1.1	284
Tafilah	1.3	114
Ma'an	1.8	152
Aqaba	0.0	194
Nationality		
Jordanian	0.3	11,152
Syrian	0.2	980
Outside camps	0.1	847
Inside camps	0.9	133
Other nationalities	0.0	463
Education		
No education	0.2	270
Less than secondary	0.3	3,288
Secondary	0.3	4,676
More than secondary	0.3	4,361
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.3	2,469
Second	0.3	2,632
Middle	0.4	2,688
Fourth	0.4	2,471
Highest	0.1	2,334
Total	0.3	12,595

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users and ever-married women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Jordan PFHS 2023

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Ever-married women
Just before her menstrual period begins	0.9	2.8
During her menstrual period	0.4	0.2
Right after her menstrual period has ended	35.5	47.8
Halfway between two menstrual periods	57.2	39.8
Other	0.0	0.1
No specific time	3.0	5.1
Don't know	3.0	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of women	155	12,595

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of ever-married women
15–19	30.5	182
20–24	38.4	905
25–29	41.9	1,788
30–34	41.4	2,234
35–39	40.5	2,318
40–44	40.4	2,347
45–49	37.3	2,821
Total	39.8	12,595

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.9 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Jordan PFHS 2023

Source	Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Other modern methods ¹	Total
Public sector	62.8	53.3	76.3	71.8	48.0	43.1	*	52.0
Government hospital	46.3	2.7	1.1	14.6	0.9	0.9	*	4.8
Government health centre	0.0	33.5	51.5	43.1	36.7	33.8	*	32.9
Government MCH centre	0.0	15.1	19.6	7.9	10.1	7.2	*	11.9
University hospital/clinic	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.4
Royal Medical Services	13.7	1.6	4.2	6.2	0.3	1.1	*	2.1
Other public	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Private medical sector	35.9	46.7	23.7	28.2	52.0	56.7	*	47.9
Private hospital/clinic	35.8	4.3	3.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	*	4.6
Private doctor	0.0	30.5	0.4	19.2	1.6	0.1	*	16.7
Pharmacy	0.0	1.4	8.1	0.0	43.9	46.2	*	17.7
JAFPP	0.0	4.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	2.6
IFH	0.0	1.0	1.5	2.8	0.2	0.3	*	0.7
IRC	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.4
UNRWA clinic	0.0	4.2	4.5	0.5	5.9	9.5	*	5.1
UNHCR/other NGO	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	*	0.1
Other private	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	0.0
Don't know	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	263	2,312	107	86	958	685	5	4,416

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). There were no cases of female condom use or male sterilisation. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

MCH = maternal and child health

JAFPP = Jordanian Association of Family Planning and Protection

IFH = Institute for Family Health

IRC = International Rescue Committee

UNRWA = United Nations Refugee Welfare Association

UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Other modern methods include 1 case of female condom use and 1 case of emergency contraception.

Table 7.10 Reason for nonuse of modern contraceptive methods

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who are not currently using a modern method of contraception by main reason that no method is used, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Fertility-related reason	Opposition to use of modern methods	Lack of knowledge	Method-related reasons	COVID-related reasons	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of women not currently using a modern contraceptive method
Residence									
Urban	7.3	8.3	0.1	82.7	0.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	2,303
Rural	6.2	10.0	0.6	78.9	0.2	3.0	1.1	100.0	221
Region									
Central	9.0	7.3	0.1	81.9	0.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	1,599
North	3.1	9.1	0.2	85.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	775
South	10.2	17.2	0.6	71.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	151
Governorate									
Amman	9.6	6.3	0.0	83.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,120
Balqa	13.3	11.1	0.0	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	109
Zarqa	5.4	8.4	0.3	81.4	0.7	3.5	0.3	100.0	334
Madaba	10.0	16.4	0.0	72.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Irbid	3.1	7.7	0.1	87.5	0.0	1.4	0.3	100.0	598
Mafraq	5.2	23.0	0.0	65.2	0.0	3.4	3.2	100.0	61
Jarash	1.1	7.6	0.0	88.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	70
Ajloun	3.1	11.2	1.4	83.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	45
Karak	9.8	16.7	1.3	71.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	45
Tafilah	7.0	10.3	0.0	82.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Ma'an	5.1	22.3	0.8	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	40
Aqaba	18.3	17.1	0.0	64.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
Nationality									
Jordanian	7.2	8.1	0.1	82.8	0.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	2,306
Syrian	5.7	14.1	0.5	78.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	148
Outside camps	6.0	13.3	0.5	78.4	0.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	136
Inside camps	1.8	23.4	0.9	73.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	12
Other nationalities	11.6	8.1	0.0	76.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	70
Education									
No education	6.3	12.8	0.0	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Less than secondary	6.9	6.6	0.3	84.1	0.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	508
Secondary	6.4	9.2	0.1	82.7	0.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	973
More than secondary	8.3	8.4	0.1	81.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	1,011
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.8	9.0	0.2	83.1	0.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	397
Second	6.8	9.9	0.1	81.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	100.0	541
Middle	6.1	10.4	0.2	82.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	505
Fourth	8.4	6.8	0.2	83.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	558
Highest	9.3	6.3	0.0	82.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	524
Total	7.2	8.4	0.1	82.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	100.0	2,524

Table 7.11 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the most recent episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who received all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Jordan PFHS 2023

Method/source	Among women who started most recent episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:						Number of women
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index) ¹	Number of women	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	
Method							
Female sterilisation	49.0	39.5	45.4	32.0	116	na	na
IUD	73.0	70.2	71.4	60.0	1,140	71.5	1,140
Injectables	80.8	75.8	73.6	60.8	93	73.0	93
Implants	73.2	71.3	73.3	58.2	74	74.6	74
Pill	63.9	60.2	64.9	52.3	693	63.8	693
Initial source of method²							
Public sector	67.9	64.4	68.3	54.7	1,189	69.3	1,127
Government hospital	54.5	56.9	62.5	45.9	103	80.9	54
Government health centre	67.9	62.6	66.0	53.0	771	65.3	771
Government MCH centre	73.4	73.4	78.7	65.2	281	77.7	281
University hospital/clinic	*	*	*	*	6	*	4
Royal Medical Services	(58.5)	(61.4)	(48.3)	(36.8)	28	(73.9)	18
Private medical sector	70.6	67.0	67.5	57.4	927	68.5	873
Private hospital/clinic	78.3	72.2	60.8	56.7	126	81.3	72
Private doctor	79.6	74.4	70.1	62.3	303	71.7	303
Pharmacy	56.5	53.5	58.9	49.5	299	54.9	299
JAFPP	90.5	81.0	90.6	74.9	61	83.5	61
IFH	*	*	*	*	22	*	22
IRC	(79.8)	(84.5)	(84.5)	(79.8)	12	(79.0)	12
UNRWA clinic	64.0	65.3	79.9	56.4	102	81.0	102
UNHCR/other NGO	*	*	*	*	2	*	2
Other source	*	*	*	*	0	*	0
Friend/relative	*	*	*	*	0	*	0
Total	69.1	65.5	68.0	55.9	2,117	69.0	2,001

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

MCH = maternal and child health

JAFPP = Jordanian Association of Family Planning and Protection

IFH = Institute for Family Health

IRC = International Rescue Committee

UNRWA = United Nations Refugee Welfare Association

UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ The method information index is the percentage of women who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of the method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.

² Source at the start of the current episode of use

Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Jordan PFHS 2023

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons ¹	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons ²	Husband disapproved	Other reasons ³	Any reason ⁴	Switched to another method ⁵	Number of episodes of use ⁶
IUD	1.1	7.4	0.4	2.0	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	14.7	1.9	1,583
Injectables	0.8	12.8	2.2	4.0	18.6	0.3	8.4	0.5	0.8	48.5	16.0	210
Implants	(0.1)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(10.5)	127
Pill	3.6	15.5	0.4	1.2	11.0	1.8	3.5	0.2	0.7	38.0	7.3	1,455
Male condom	3.9	17.8	0.4	0.0	1.1	3.1	1.3	1.5	0.0	29.2	3.2	655
Rhythm	(0.9)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(4.5)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(6.7)	148
Withdrawal	5.8	17.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	30.4	3.3	2,770
Other ⁷	3.8	4.4	0.5	4.6	3.7	17.1	1.2	0.5	4.4	40.2	23.1	284
All methods	3.8	13.9	0.5	1.0	4.1	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.6	28.7	5.0	7,235

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons

⁴ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.

⁵ A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave “wanted a more effective method” as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁶ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁷ Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), female sterilisation, female condom, emergency contraception, and other modern methods

Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Jordan PFHS 2023

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other ¹	All methods
Became pregnant while using	3.6	1.4	0.2	8.7	11.3	11.9	19.6	10.5	11.8
Wanted to become pregnant	52.8	40.0	19.1	46.9	63.0	56.8	61.6	15.0	53.6
Husband disapproved	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.8	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.3
Wanted a more effective method	1.5	4.0	1.8	3.7	5.8	11.0	7.2	43.3	6.0
Changes in menstrual bleeding	11.1	9.6	15.8	2.2	0.8	4.7	0.2	9.8	3.7
Other side effects/health concerns	18.0	29.0	55.9	25.7	4.7	6.5	3.5	5.1	13.7
Lack of access/too far	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Cost too much	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Inconvenient to use	4.4	8.1	3.1	7.1	4.9	1.5	1.7	3.2	4.1
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	3.9	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.6
Infrequent sex/husband away	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.8	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3
Marital dissolution/separation	0.9	3.4	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
Other	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	4.7	0.8	5.9	1.2
Don't know	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.4	0.6
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	864	171	73	1,128	400	72	1,737	129	4,574

¹ Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), female sterilisation, female condom, emergency contraception, and other modern methods

Table 7.14 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of currently married women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15–19	16.9	1.1	18.0	24.4	2.6	27.0	41.4	3.7	45.1	170	60.0	42.1
20–24	15.0	2.2	17.2	33.5	12.9	46.4	48.5	15.1	63.7	836	73.0	47.2
25–29	7.6	4.4	11.9	33.8	22.6	56.4	41.4	27.0	68.4	1,696	82.5	47.2
30–34	6.5	5.1	11.6	28.5	36.9	65.4	35.1	42.0	77.0	2,122	84.9	54.7
35–39	4.5	8.1	12.6	14.7	51.4	66.0	19.2	59.4	78.6	2,162	84.0	54.9
40–44	1.9	7.6	9.5	4.8	61.9	66.8	6.7	69.5	76.2	2,157	87.6	56.3
45–49	0.5	5.9	6.5	0.9	53.0	53.9	1.5	58.9	60.4	2,478	89.3	58.5
Residence												
Urban	4.8	5.8	10.6	16.6	43.9	60.5	21.4	49.7	71.1	10,590	85.1	54.5
Rural	5.8	7.5	13.3	18.3	37.7	56.1	24.2	45.2	69.4	1,032	80.8	50.0
Region												
Central	4.3	5.7	10.0	16.0	45.4	61.4	20.3	51.1	71.4	7,682	85.9	56.8
North	6.0	6.0	12.0	19.5	38.5	58.0	25.5	44.5	70.0	3,241	82.9	48.7
South	6.6	7.6	14.2	12.3	43.4	55.7	18.9	51.1	69.9	700	79.7	48.9
Governorate												
Amman	3.7	5.3	9.0	14.2	46.9	61.1	17.9	52.2	70.1	5,304	87.1	57.0
Balqa	5.2	6.0	11.2	20.0	40.0	60.1	25.2	46.0	71.3	636	84.2	60.2
Zarqa	6.1	6.8	13.0	20.4	42.3	62.6	26.5	49.1	75.6	1,534	82.9	54.0
Madaba	4.3	6.8	11.2	16.7	47.0	63.7	21.0	53.8	74.8	209	85.1	62.4
Irbid	4.7	4.6	9.3	20.7	40.6	61.2	25.4	45.1	70.5	2,271	86.8	49.5
Mafraq	12.3	11.3	23.6	13.8	24.5	38.3	26.1	35.8	61.9	496	61.9	42.2
Jarash	6.6	5.3	11.9	20.3	42.1	62.5	26.9	47.4	74.4	284	84.0	50.8
Ajloun	4.6	9.8	14.5	18.5	45.2	63.7	23.1	55.0	78.1	189	81.5	50.8
Karak	8.6	9.9	18.6	9.7	41.8	51.4	18.3	51.7	70.0	270	73.5	49.6
Tafilah	5.3	7.3	12.6	13.5	50.0	63.5	18.8	57.3	76.1	108	83.4	50.9
Ma'an	8.1	5.6	13.7	16.6	36.5	53.1	24.7	42.1	66.8	143	79.5	37.2
Aqaba	3.0	6.0	9.0	12.2	47.4	59.6	15.2	53.4	68.6	180	86.8	55.6
Nationality												
Jordanian	4.3	5.6	10.0	17.0	44.3	61.3	21.3	49.9	71.3	10,326	86.0	54.7
Syrian	9.1	8.7	17.8	15.1	34.8	50.0	24.2	43.5	67.8	882	73.7	49.0
Outside camps	8.3	8.9	17.2	14.8	36.6	51.4	23.1	45.5	68.6	757	74.9	48.7
Inside camps	14.0	7.4	21.4	17.2	23.9	41.1	31.2	31.3	62.4	125	65.8	50.8
Other nationalities	10.9	7.0	17.8	13.2	38.5	51.7	24.1	45.5	69.5	415	74.3	50.1
Education												
No education	6.9	6.9	13.8	6.5	39.6	46.1	13.4	46.5	59.9	242	77.0	54.8
Less than secondary	6.0	7.5	13.4	13.8	42.8	56.6	19.8	50.3	70.0	2,986	80.8	56.5
Secondary	4.7	6.3	11.0	15.3	46.4	61.7	20.0	52.7	72.6	4,294	84.9	53.7
More than secondary	4.3	4.4	8.7	21.0	40.8	61.8	25.3	45.2	70.5	4,100	87.7	52.7
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.6	8.2	15.8	16.4	37.7	54.1	24.0	46.0	69.9	2,223	77.4	51.9
Second	6.5	6.7	13.2	16.5	43.0	59.4	23.0	49.7	72.7	2,409	81.8	50.9
Middle	4.6	5.1	9.6	19.3	39.4	58.7	23.8	44.5	68.3	2,468	85.9	56.0
Fourth	3.6	5.4	9.0	18.1	45.4	63.5	21.7	50.8	72.5	2,303	87.6	54.2
Highest	2.3	4.2	6.6	13.2	51.7	64.8	15.5	55.9	71.4	2,219	90.8	57.8
Total	4.9	5.9	10.8	16.7	43.4	60.1	21.7	49.3	70.9	11,622	84.7	54.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Jordan PFHS 2023

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	18.4
Wife and husband jointly	77.2
Mainly husband	3.9
Someone else/other	0.5
Total	100.0
Number of currently married women	11,622

Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else/other	Total	Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning	Number of currently married women
Age							
15–19	17.8	70.7	8.2	3.4	100.0	88.5	170
20–24	12.7	82.7	4.3	0.2	100.0	95.5	836
25–29	18.7	78.1	3.0	0.3	100.0	96.8	1,696
30–34	17.5	78.6	3.7	0.3	100.0	96.1	2,122
35–39	20.1	75.3	4.3	0.4	100.0	95.3	2,162
40–44	18.5	76.6	4.0	0.9	100.0	95.2	2,157
45–49	19.5	76.1	3.7	0.7	100.0	95.6	2,478
Family planning use							
Currently using	19.0	77.3	3.5	0.1	100.0	96.4	6,985
Not currently using ¹	17.5	77.0	4.3	1.2	100.0	94.5	4,638
Number of living children							
0	11.0	81.5	3.8	3.6	100.0	92.6	780
1–2	14.9	82.0	2.5	0.7	100.0	96.8	3,094
3–4	18.3	77.9	3.6	0.2	100.0	96.2	4,802
5+	24.3	69.9	5.7	0.2	100.0	94.1	2,947
Residence							
Urban	18.3	77.3	3.8	0.6	100.0	95.6	10,590
Rural	19.7	76.2	4.0	0.1	100.0	95.9	1,032
Region							
Central	18.1	76.9	4.3	0.7	100.0	95.1	7,682
North	18.3	78.6	2.8	0.3	100.0	96.9	3,241
South	22.3	73.4	4.2	0.1	100.0	95.6	700
Governorate							
Amman	15.6	80.3	3.5	0.6	100.0	95.9	5,304
Balqa	15.7	76.5	7.6	0.2	100.0	92.2	636
Zarqa	27.0	66.4	5.4	1.2	100.0	93.4	1,534
Madaba	23.9	71.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	94.9	209
Irbid	18.7	79.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	97.7	2,271
Mafraq	16.8	77.4	5.1	0.8	100.0	94.1	496
Jarash	16.6	78.4	4.7	0.3	100.0	95.0	284
Ajloun	19.2	77.9	2.2	0.6	100.0	97.1	189
Karak	27.1	69.5	3.3	0.1	100.0	96.5	270
Tafilah	17.4	78.9	3.6	0.1	100.0	96.3	108
Ma'an	17.8	80.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	143
Aqaba	21.5	70.4	7.8	0.2	100.0	92.0	180
Nationality							
Jordanian	18.2	77.5	3.7	0.5	100.0	95.8	10,326
Syrian	18.8	75.3	5.5	0.4	100.0	94.1	882
Outside camps	18.2	76.1	5.4	0.4	100.0	94.3	757
Inside camps	22.7	70.5	6.6	0.3	100.0	93.1	125
Other nationalities	21.7	72.6	4.2	1.5	100.0	94.3	415
Education							
No education	18.6	67.9	12.3	1.3	100.0	86.4	242
Less than secondary	21.8	71.5	6.0	0.7	100.0	93.3	2,986
Secondary	19.9	75.7	3.9	0.6	100.0	95.6	4,294
More than secondary	14.4	83.4	1.8	0.3	100.0	97.8	4,100
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.2	71.5	7.0	0.3	100.0	92.7	2,223
Second	19.3	75.2	4.8	0.6	100.0	94.5	2,409
Middle	17.4	77.4	4.4	0.8	100.0	94.8	2,468
Fourth	20.1	77.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	97.6	2,303
Highest	14.1	84.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	98.6	2,219
Total	18.4	77.2	3.9	0.5	100.0	95.6	11,622

¹ Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.17 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband or other family member	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	3.2	170
20–24	6.7	836
25–29	6.6	1,696
30–34	5.8	2,122
35–39	8.6	2,162
40–44	6.8	2,157
45–49	6.8	2,478
Number of living children		
0	6.3	780
1–2	6.4	3,094
3–4	6.5	4,802
5+	8.2	2,947
Family planning use		
Currently using	7.4	6,985
Not currently using ¹	6.1	4,638
Residence		
Urban	6.8	10,590
Rural	7.8	1,032
Region		
Central	7.4	7,682
North	5.0	3,241
South	9.7	700
Governorate		
Amman	6.4	5,304
Balqa	14.8	636
Zarqa	7.7	1,534
Madaba	8.0	209
Irbid	4.1	2,271
Mafraq	5.7	496
Jarash	7.1	284
Ajloun	11.4	189
Karak	9.4	270
Tafilah	10.2	108
Ma'an	17.0	143
Aqaba	4.0	180
Nationality		
Jordanian	7.2	10,326
Syrian	5.0	882
Outside camps	5.0	757
Inside camps	4.7	125
Other nationalities	4.5	415
Education		
No education	8.6	242
Less than secondary	5.8	2,986
Secondary	6.4	4,294
More than secondary	8.1	4,100
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.4	2,223
Second	6.5	2,409
Middle	6.2	2,468
Fourth	8.4	2,303
Highest	6.9	2,219
Total	6.9	11,622

¹ Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.18 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Jordan PFHS 2023

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	18.6	28.7	25.0	24.2	21.4	23.4
Unsure	15.1	11.2	8.3	5.0	5.3	7.9
Does not intend to use	66.3	60.0	66.7	70.8	73.3	68.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	567	728	872	857	1,613	4,638

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.19.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media ¹	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of ever-married women
Age										
15–19	18.7	47.1	20.6	35.7	50.3	44.5	52.1	68.1	12.2	182
20–24	16.0	47.8	26.5	41.2	63.9	60.0	59.8	72.4	8.6	905
25–29	19.3	51.8	30.8	42.7	67.2	63.8	61.2	75.3	6.9	1,788
30–34	22.1	55.2	33.9	41.5	68.1	65.0	61.3	76.7	5.4	2,234
35–39	24.7	58.3	33.6	42.2	67.1	65.5	62.9	74.9	5.8	2,318
40–44	23.2	56.9	34.9	41.7	65.4	64.9	61.4	75.6	7.1	2,347
45–49	22.8	53.8	31.0	34.9	57.6	58.6	55.8	74.0	8.1	2,821
Residence										
Urban	21.7	53.5	31.8	39.7	64.0	63.3	60.6	75.0	7.0	11,477
Rural	25.3	66.7	36.2	45.9	67.9	57.8	55.2	73.6	5.9	1,118
Region										
Central	19.5	50.0	28.8	34.7	59.1	63.1	60.0	75.3	7.2	8,327
North	26.5	61.0	38.3	52.5	74.8	61.5	58.7	71.6	7.0	3,524
South	29.1	76.4	42.0	44.3	74.4	65.6	68.4	85.7	2.7	745
Governorate										
Amman	17.7	43.0	21.7	29.1	53.3	59.2	54.2	69.6	8.6	5,746
Balqa	32.4	77.4	60.3	55.3	80.6	81.7	80.5	92.8	1.5	691
Zarqa	18.4	59.7	37.4	42.1	67.4	68.7	70.7	87.5	5.5	1,669
Madaba	36.6	74.6	47.7	59.3	78.7	65.2	64.2	78.0	4.2	220
Irbid	29.3	59.9	40.5	55.7	76.7	65.1	61.2	74.3	7.2	2,484
Mafraq	16.1	56.3	30.7	48.4	67.3	40.7	38.6	63.2	9.3	529
Jarash	24.1	73.9	38.9	39.8	68.5	64.1	63.0	62.4	4.3	307
Ajloun	23.5	66.7	31.1	43.3	79.5	67.7	74.3	75.3	3.8	205
Karak	32.4	85.0	45.6	44.1	77.0	62.6	71.7	86.9	2.6	284
Tafila	40.4	76.9	44.3	51.1	79.7	83.0	81.9	87.6	5.0	114
Ma'an	36.7	83.4	60.4	62.8	75.4	66.1	67.9	86.7	1.5	152
Aqaba	11.6	57.8	21.0	26.0	66.7	59.4	56.1	82.2	2.6	194
Nationality										
Jordanian	22.8	55.8	33.3	40.8	66.0	64.5	61.5	75.6	6.0	11,152
Syrian	17.2	47.3	25.2	41.0	54.3	51.6	49.7	73.8	10.9	980
Outside camps	18.6	48.8	25.5	41.4	54.8	52.6	50.5	74.1	10.1	847
Inside camps	8.4	37.8	23.3	38.3	51.3	44.8	44.3	71.9	15.7	133
Other nationalities	14.4	40.9	22.0	25.5	47.1	46.0	48.4	60.2	20.9	463
Education										
No education	13.0	42.5	12.9	18.0	20.5	22.9	26.6	54.9	24.1	270
Less than secondary	17.6	51.1	25.5	35.1	53.1	55.4	53.7	75.0	8.7	3,288
Secondary	22.2	55.8	33.0	42.7	67.2	65.0	62.1	76.0	6.5	4,676
More than secondary	25.9	56.8	37.6	42.9	72.5	68.5	65.0	74.9	4.9	4,361
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	16.6	49.8	25.3	33.8	48.8	50.4	47.5	70.7	11.5	2,469
Second	21.0	56.3	30.1	43.1	63.9	60.9	59.9	74.7	6.9	2,632
Middle	23.5	57.8	34.4	42.3	70.5	67.0	65.5	77.3	5.7	2,688
Fourth	23.7	57.4	36.2	42.7	70.9	69.6	65.8	78.9	4.6	2,471
Highest	25.7	51.4	35.2	38.9	67.5	66.1	61.6	72.6	6.0	2,334
Total	22.1	54.6	32.2	40.3	64.4	62.8	60.1	74.9	6.9	12,595

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Table 7.19.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media ¹	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these sources	Number of all men
Age										
15–19	5.4	12.0	5.8	6.8	29.9	9.3	10.4	20.1	58.4	1,232
20–24	7.5	16.9	10.8	8.5	44.7	14.3	20.2	29.5	41.9	984
25–29	10.4	24.5	14.9	12.1	49.7	20.0	27.1	29.1	35.6	700
30–34	10.3	20.6	14.8	11.0	45.4	21.9	26.6	28.8	37.5	593
35–39	9.8	30.5	18.7	15.2	49.5	21.0	27.6	28.6	34.9	437
40–44	13.4	37.5	17.7	17.8	51.6	32.2	29.1	35.6	29.8	520
45–49	12.4	27.5	18.3	13.8	48.8	23.2	31.5	33.6	36.1	513
Residence										
Urban	8.0	20.0	11.8	10.0	41.3	17.0	21.2	24.7	44.6	4,455
Rural	17.7	35.7	21.5	19.0	61.5	27.8	30.8	56.3	21.0	524
Region										
Central	6.7	17.1	11.0	10.0	38.3	17.5	21.2	19.9	46.9	3,230
North	11.1	27.2	14.6	10.5	52.5	17.4	22.2	41.7	34.8	1,392
South	21.8	40.8	22.2	21.9	54.0	26.9	31.8	47.7	27.5	357
Governorate										
Amman	6.2	17.5	10.8	9.2	33.1	15.8	21.9	17.6	51.6	2,135
Balqa	4.4	19.3	15.2	21.4	53.0	17.2	16.6	48.7	31.6	299
Zarqa	6.7	13.1	7.6	6.8	47.2	20.5	18.2	12.3	38.9	681
Madaba	23.0	27.5	22.6	14.9	43.7	32.1	37.4	33.6	46.0	115
Irbid	1.6	19.1	4.2	3.5	45.4	7.7	12.2	25.9	47.2	907
Mafraq	27.6	29.7	30.1	10.9	68.1	25.1	31.6	75.0	8.9	251
Jarash	44.3	64.9	51.7	52.7	62.7	52.2	57.2	82.6	8.6	141
Ajloun	9.3	42.0	18.0	12.9	64.1	39.2	41.4	44.2	23.4	92
Karak	20.3	39.4	12.7	17.8	40.3	22.1	27.4	27.2	39.1	130
Tafila	6.9	32.7	11.3	25.3	63.6	10.9	27.9	71.4	17.4	51
Ma'an	39.2	57.0	48.8	36.0	68.0	46.9	49.9	69.6	15.7	86
Aqaba	15.8	31.8	16.8	12.3	55.2	23.8	23.0	43.1	27.7	90
Nationality										
Jordanian	9.2	21.8	12.9	11.1	44.3	18.2	22.5	28.8	41.3	4,489
Syrian	9.4	21.7	11.9	12.6	35.8	18.6	23.0	26.3	46.4	275
Outside camps	5.4	18.8	7.3	13.5	32.4	16.1	21.5	20.3	52.0	225
Inside camps	27.8	34.5	32.3	8.2	50.9	30.1	29.9	53.4	21.3	50
Other nationalities	5.7	17.6	11.0	6.3	33.6	17.2	16.7	13.8	53.2	215
Education										
No education	5.6	18.5	5.5	16.3	24.6	15.9	19.5	20.6	59.7	78
Less than secondary	7.8	19.1	8.2	8.6	33.2	13.2	15.2	23.0	51.0	1,402
Secondary	9.5	20.8	13.0	12.0	46.9	17.3	22.2	31.3	39.5	1,864
More than secondary	9.8	24.9	16.8	11.6	49.1	23.4	28.5	28.9	36.6	1,635
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.1	23.8	12.2	12.9	41.3	16.9	19.8	32.9	41.0	733
Second	8.3	21.3	10.1	10.2	46.8	15.3	20.9	32.7	38.2	799
Middle	10.4	25.0	15.7	11.3	51.0	18.1	22.3	30.5	34.8	1,035
Fourth	8.7	20.5	13.3	12.1	44.8	18.8	22.5	26.1	42.2	1,145
Highest	6.9	18.7	12.0	9.0	34.9	20.0	24.3	21.9	51.1	1,267
Total 15–49	9.0	21.6	12.8	11.0	43.4	18.1	22.2	28.0	42.1	4,979
50–59	16.9	31.7	20.0	11.6	43.2	22.2	25.1	29.1	36.4	894
Total 15–59	10.2	23.2	13.9	11.1	43.4	18.8	22.7	28.2	41.2	5,873

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Table 7.20 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:	Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
Age				
15–19	3.8	20.3	34.8	137
20–24	9.7	27.3	40.6	517
25–29	10.9	30.5	38.1	831
30–34	11.7	34.2	35.5	845
35–39	6.8	26.0	33.2	890
40–44	7.2	19.6	39.9	906
45–49	5.3	15.0	44.3	1,484
Residence				
Urban	7.8	23.5	39.4	5,072
Rural	9.8	27.9	35.5	539
Region				
Central	4.4	20.6	41.7	3,610
North	13.8	27.9	35.7	1,645
South	18.4	39.7	27.0	355
Governorate				
Amman	2.9	18.0	41.9	2,505
Balqa	7.4	24.1	43.2	309
Zarqa	7.6	27.0	40.7	709
Madaba	8.5	30.8	38.5	87
Irbid	16.4	29.7	39.7	1,094
Mafraq	6.8	17.1	22.6	338
Jarash	6.8	32.0	41.8	129
Ajloun	19.2	40.8	27.8	84
Karak	14.9	42.9	28.8	146
Tafila	16.1	41.3	24.4	46
Ma'an	35.8	40.3	21.3	76
Aqaba	10.1	32.8	30.3	87
Nationality				
Jordanian	8.2	24.4	40.2	4,822
Syrian	8.8	22.6	31.8	540
Outside camps	8.2	21.9	32.5	458
Inside camps	12.1	26.2	27.6	82
Other nationalities	2.8	18.2	32.0	249
Education				
No education	5.3	17.5	27.6	159
Less than secondary	6.3	21.1	42.3	1,599
Secondary	8.8	25.5	37.5	2,027
More than secondary	8.9	25.1	38.8	1,825
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.6	22.3	39.2	1,266
Second	8.1	24.6	41.3	1,200
Middle	8.2	25.4	38.1	1,240
Fourth	9.5	26.7	41.1	1,009
Highest	6.6	20.2	34.6	895
Total	8.0	23.9	39.0	5,610

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- **Current levels:** The under-5 mortality rate was 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey. This means that approximately 1 in 60 children do not live until their fifth birthday. Most (93%) of the deaths occur in the first year of life, and 60% take place in the first month of life.
- **Birth intervals:** Under-5 mortality is higher among children born within 2 years of a previous birth (18 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among children born after longer intervals (13–16 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- **Differences by nationality:** Under-5 mortality is higher among children of other nationalities (21 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among Jordanian children (16 deaths per 1,000 live births) and Syrian children (12 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- **Trends:** Under-5 mortality fell from 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017–18 to 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and people's quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they have given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This could happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.

- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, **Tables C.5** and **C.6**.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

The 2023 JPFHS results showed that neonatal mortality was 9 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality was 14 deaths per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality was 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey. This indicates that nearly than 1 in 60 children in Jordan die before reaching their fifth birthday. Most (93%) of the deaths occur in the first year of life, and 60% take place in the first month of life (**Table 8.1**).

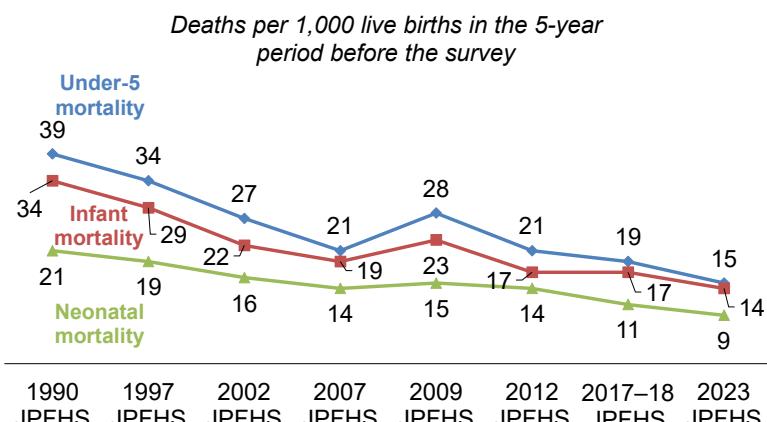
Trends: Figure 8.1 presents neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5 years preceding each of eight JPFHS surveys (1990 to 2023). Under-5 mortality declined considerably between the 1990 JPFHS and the 2023 JPFHS, from 39 to 15 deaths per 1,000 live births. Although there was an increase between 2007 and 2009 (from 21 to 28), the rate has since declined by almost half.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Overall, there are minimal male-female differentials in mortality rates (**Table 8.2**).
- Mortality rates are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Under-5 mortality is 16 deaths per 1,000 live births among urban children, as compared with 13 deaths per 1,000 live births among rural children.

Mortality estimates by additional background characteristics are shown in **Table 8.3**. These estimates were calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there were sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates for all characteristics.

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

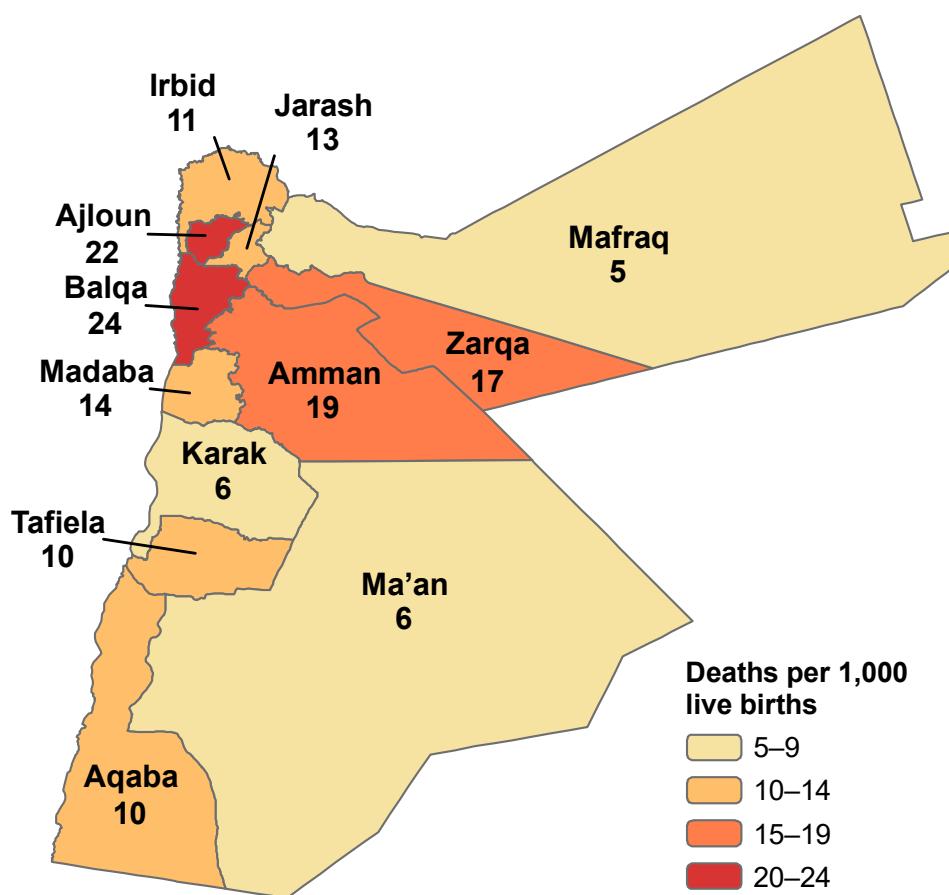


Patterns by additional background characteristics

- The under-5 mortality rate is higher among children of other nationalities (21 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among Jordanian children (16 deaths per 1,000 live births) and Syrian children (12 deaths per 1,000 live births). This difference in rates is more notable with respect to neonatal mortality, which is 18 deaths per 1,000 live births among children of other nationalities, 7 deaths per 1,000 live births among Syrian children, and 9 deaths per 1,000 live births among Jordanian children. Neonatal mortality is markedly lower among Syrian children living inside camps (4 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among those living outside camps (8 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Table 8.3**).
- The under-5 mortality rate is lower in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles (10 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in the other wealth quintiles (18–19 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- By governorate, under-5 mortality ranges from 5 deaths per 1,000 live births in Mafraq to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births in Balqa (**Map 8.1**).

Map 8.1 Under-5 mortality by governorate

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



- Under-5 mortality is 2 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have no education, as compared with 18 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have a secondary education (**Figure 8.2**).
- Under-5 mortality decreases with increasing birth interval, from 18 deaths per 1,000 live births for intervals of less than 2 years to 13 deaths per 1,000 live births for intervals of 4 years or more. Similarly, infant mortality declines from 17 deaths per 1,000 live births for birth intervals of less than 2 years to 11 deaths per 1,000 live births for intervals of 4 years or more (**Figure 8.3**).

Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by mother's education

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

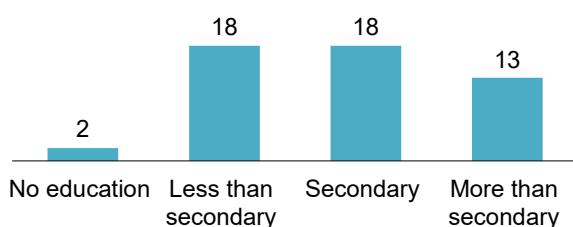
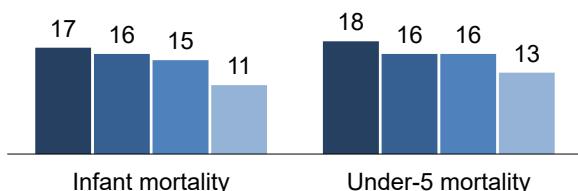


Figure 8.3 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

Previous birth interval:
■ <2 years ■ 2 years ■ 3 years ■ 4+ years



8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 28 weeks of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

The number of stillbirths recorded in the 2023 JPFHS was 42, and the number of early neonatal deaths was 48 for the 5-year period prior to the survey. This results in a perinatal mortality rate of 11 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**). In 2014 the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multi-partner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

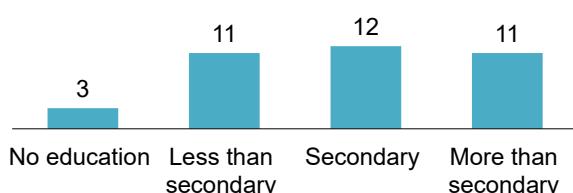
Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is higher among mothers age 20–29 and 30–39 (12 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than among mothers less than age 20 (3 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

- The perinatal mortality rate is lowest among women with a pregnancy interval of 15–26 months (2 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and highest among women with a pregnancy interval of less than 15 months (20 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- There is a difference in perinatal mortality rates between urban areas (12 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and rural areas (5 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality is lower in the South region (7 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than in the Central and North regions (12 and 10 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively).
- By governorate, the perinatal mortality rate is highest in Amman (13 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and lowest in Ma'an (0 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and Mafraq (3 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is 14 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among Syrian women living outside camps and 11 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among Jordanian women, as compared with 3 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among women of other nationalities with and 4 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among Syrian women living inside refugee camps.
- There are disparities according to wealth, with the highest perinatal mortality rate in the second quintile (19 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and the lowest rates in the fourth quintile (6 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality is lowest among mothers with no education (3 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and highest among mothers with a secondary education (12 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Figure 8.4**).

Figure 8.4 Perinatal mortality by mother's education

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Twenty-six percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were not in any high-risk category, while 18% were in an unavoidable risk category (first births to women between age 18 and age 34). Thirty-five percent of births fell into a single high-risk category (mother's age less than 18 years, mother's age more than 34 years, birth interval less than 24 months, and birth order greater than three), while 21% were in multiple high-risk categories.

The risk ratios presented in **Table 8.5** compare the risk of dying among births in each specified high-risk category with the risk of dying among births not in any high-risk category. Overall, the risk ratio for births in any single high-risk category is 1.40. Among the single high-risk categories, the risk ratio is highest (2.64) for births to mothers less than age 18. Risk ratios are higher among births in multiple risk categories,

at an average of 1.48. The risk ratio is highest (2.24) for births in which the birth interval was less than 24 months and the birth order was higher than three.

The last column in **Table 8.5** shows that 81% of currently married women in Jordan would have belonged to an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey; 54% would have belonged to a multiple high-risk category, and 27% would have belonged to a single high-risk category. Only 14% would not have belonged to any high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Jordan PFHS 2023

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (1q_0)	Child mortality (4q_1)	Under-5 mortality (5q_0)
0–4	9 (CI: 5, 12)	6 (CI: 2, 9)	14 (CI: 10, 19)	1 (CI: 0, 2)	15 (CI: 11, 20)
5–9	10 (CI: 6, 13)	5 (CI: 3, 7)	15 (CI: 10, 19)	1 (CI: 0, 2)	16 (CI: 12, 21)
10–14	6 (CI: 3, 9)	3 (CI: 2, 5)	10 (CI: 6, 13)	1 (CI: 0, 1)	10 (CI: 7, 14)

CI = confidence interval

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates**Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (1q_0)	Child mortality (4q_1)	Under-5 mortality (5q_0)
Child's sex					
Male	10	5	14	1	15
Female	8	7	15	1	15
Residence					
Urban	9	6	15	1	16
Rural	8	4	12	0	13
Total	9	6	14	1	15

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNM) ¹	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	11	5	16	0	16
20–29	11	4	15	1	16
30–39	7	8	14	1	16
40–49	7	0	7	(0)	(7)
Birth order					
1	12	4	15	1	16
2–3	8	4	12	1	12
4–6	9	10	19	2	21
7+	9	1	10	1	10
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	12	4	17	2	18
2 years	7	8	16	0	16
3 years	10	5	15	1	16
4+ years	5	6	11	2	13
Region					
Central	11	7	18	1	19
North	7	3	10	1	11
South	4	3	6	2	8
Governorate					
Amman	11	8	19	1	19
Balqa	16	5	21	3	24
Zarqa	10	5	15	2	17
Madaba	6	9	14	0	14
Irbid	7	3	10	1	11
Mafraq	2	1	4	1	5
Jarash	5	5	10	3	13
Ajloun	13	9	22	1	22
Karak	3	2	5	1	6
Tafila	6	2	9	1	10
Ma'an	0	4	4	3	6
Aqaba	5	3	9	2	10
Mother's nationality					
Jordanian	9	6	15	1	16
Syrian	7	3	11	1	12
Outside camps	8	3	11	1	12
Inside camps	4	3	8	2	9
Other nationalities	18	1	19	3	21
Mother's education					
No education	1	0	2	0	2
Less than secondary	9	7	16	2	18
Secondary	11	6	17	1	18
More than secondary	8	4	12	1	13
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	9	7	16	2	18
Second	11	6	17	1	18
Middle	14	6	19	0	19
Fourth	4	5	8	2	10
Highest	7	4	10	0	10

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted cases

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Stillbirth rate ³	Early neonatal death rate ⁴	Perinatal mortality rate ⁵	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration ⁶	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	1	0	2	1	3	460	2.4
20–29	22	25	5	6	12	4,070	0.9
30–39	19	21	6	7	12	3,247	0.9
40–49	0	2	1	5	6	335	0.2
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁷							
First pregnancy	3	6	2	4	6	1,501	0.5
<15	14	28	6	13	20	2,174	0.5
15–26	4	1	2	0	2	1,630	6.2
27–38	9	5	10	6	15	955	1.8
39+	12	7	7	4	10	1,853	1.7
Residence							
Urban	40	46	5	6	12	7,248	0.9
Rural	3	2	3	2	5	865	1.5
Region							
Central	23	38	5	8	12	5,055	0.6
North	16	8	7	3	10	2,505	2.1
South	2	2	4	3	7	552	1.5
Governorate							
Amman	13	31	4	9	13	3,316	0.4
Balqa	2	3	4	7	11	393	0.6
Zarqa	8	4	7	4	10	1,194	1.8
Madaba	1	1	5	4	9	152	1.3
Irbid	14	5	8	3	11	1,651	2.8
Mafraq	1	1	2	1	3	444	1.2
Jarash	2	1	6	5	12	241	1.2
Ajloun	1	1	4	7	11	169	0.5
Karak	2	1	7	3	10	221	2.3
Tafila	0	0	6	5	10	84	1.3
Ma'an	0	0	0	0	0	120	-
Aqaba	0	1	3	4	7	129	0.6
Mother's nationality							
Jordanian	38	41	5	6	11	6,974	0.9
Syrian	4	7	5	8	12	852	0.6
Outside camps	4	6	5	9	14	714	0.6
Inside camps	0	0	2	2	4	138	1.1
Other nationalities	0	1	1	2	3	286	0.5
Mother's education							
No education	0	1	0	3	3	184	0.0
Less than secondary	15	9	7	4	11	2,269	1.6
Secondary	15	18	6	7	12	2,749	0.8
More than secondary	12	20	4	7	11	2,911	0.6
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9	11	4	5	9	2,173	0.8
Second	17	19	9	10	19	1,914	0.9
Middle	7	10	4	6	10	1,693	0.7
Fourth	7	2	5	1	6	1,415	4.3
Highest	2	6	2	6	8	918	0.3
Total	42	48	5	6	11	8,112	0.9

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.

³ The number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁴ The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000

⁵ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁶ Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months

⁷ Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Jordan PFHS 2023

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	26.2	1.00	14.1 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	18.1	0.86	4.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	55.7	1.43	81.4
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	1.5	2.64	0.2
Mother's age >34 only	4.2	0.66	10.3
Birth interval <24 months only	12.9	1.16	5.3
Birth order >3 only	16.3	1.68	11.3
Subtotal	34.8	1.40	27.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.3	(0.00)	0.0
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.7	0.00	0.4
Age >34 and birth order >3	12.3	1.38	45.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.8	0.60	3.6
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	5.8	2.24	5.2
Subtotal	20.9	1.48	54.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.7	2.25	0.2
Mother's age >34	19.0	1.09	59.4
Birth interval <24 months	21.5	1.35	14.5
Birth order >3	36.1	1.61	65.1
Number of births/women	8,070	na	11,622

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilised women

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care coverage:** Almost all women age 15–49 (97%) who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. Sixty-four percent of women had eight or more antenatal care visits.
- **Components of antenatal care:** 95% or more of women receiving antenatal care had their blood pressure measured, urine and blood samples taken, and their baby's heartbeat checked. Less than 80% of women were counselled about their diet or about breastfeeding. Eighty-one percent of women took iron supplements during their pregnancy.
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** Only 18% of women had their most recent birth protected against neonatal tetanus.
- **Delivery:** Virtually all births in the 2 years before the survey were delivered by a skilled provider (more than 99%), and 99% were delivered in a health facility.
- **Postnatal checks:** 83% of mothers and 87% of newborns had a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns and on men's involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status: whether or not women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors and nurses/midwives.

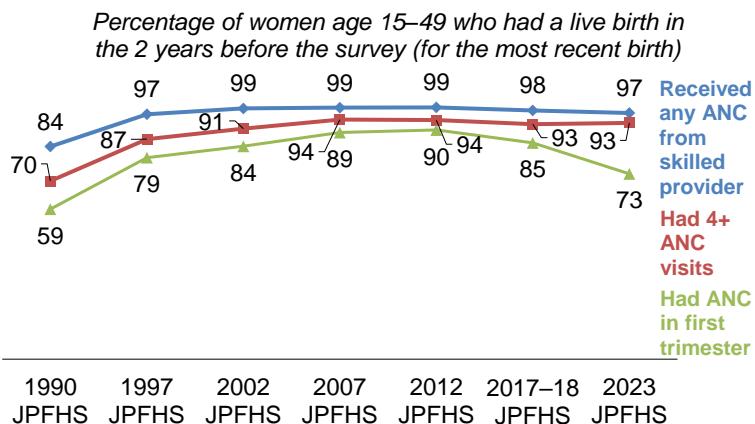
Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

ANC from a skilled provider is important in monitoring pregnancies to ensure that problems are identified early and managed before they develop into more serious complications. In Jordan, almost all women (97%) received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey (**Table 9.1**). This care was mostly provided by a doctor (95%). Only 2% of women received ANC from a nurse or midwife. Three percent of ever-married women did not receive any ANC for their most recent live birth.

There is very little variation by background variables in the percentage of women receiving ANC, with 95% or more of women in almost all categories seeing a skilled provider. The percentages of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider were lowest among those in Mafraq (92%) and those with no education (83%).

Trends: Almost all pregnant women (97% or more) in Jordan have been receiving ANC from a skilled provider since the 1997 JPFHS (**Figure 9.1**).

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage



9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Sixty-four percent of pregnant women in Jordan reported having at least eight ANC visits (**Table 9.2**). Seventy-three percent of women received ANC within their first trimester of pregnancy, while 17% did not have their first ANC visit until the seventh month or later. Forty-three percent of women received ANC in the public sector and 61% in the private sector (**Table 9.3**). Eight percent of women missed one or more ANC visits, with the main reasons being cost (50%) and COVID-19 lockdown restrictions (21%) (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women with at least four ANC visits for their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey increased from 70% in the 1990 JPFHS to 94% in the 2007 JPFHS, after which time it has remained stable (**Figure 9.1**). The percentage of women who had their initial ANC visit in the first trimester also increased steadily from 59% in the 1990 JPFHS to 90% in the 2012 JPFHS before declining to 73% in the 2023 JPFHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women residing in Karak and Ma'an were least likely to have at least eight ANC visits (43% and 44%, respectively), while women in Mafraq and Ma'an were least likely to have had their first visit in the first trimester (64% and 67%, respectively) (**Table 9.2**).

- There is little difference by nationality in the timing of the first ANC visit: 72% of Jordanian women had their first ANC visit in their first trimester, as compared with 77% of Syrian women and 78% of women of other nationalities. However, Syrian women inside camps (67%) were less likely than those outside camps (79%) to receive ANC in the first trimester.
- The percentage of women who had at least eight ANC visits increases with increasing education, from 38% among those with no education to 72% among those with a higher education. There is also a relationship between education and timing of first ANC visit, with the percentage of women having their initial ANC visit in the first trimester increasing from 72% among those with no education to 78% among those with a higher education.
- Similarly, the percentage of women who had at least eight ANC visits increases from 49% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 81% among those in the highest quintile. However, the percentage of women receiving ANC in the first trimester does not vary substantially according to household wealth.

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counselling about the mother's diet, counselling about breastfeeding, asking about vaginal bleeding, measuring weight during pregnancy, discussing the baby's due date, monitoring the baby's movements, and talking about family planning methods.

Sample—quality of care indicator: Ever-married women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample—population-based indicator: Ever-married women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.

As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

- **Measuring blood pressure.** Taking a woman's blood pressure at each ANC visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.
- **Conducting urine and blood tests.** These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.
- **Listening to the baby's heartbeat.** This can confirm that the foetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.
- **Counselling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding.** These counselling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.
- **Asking about vaginal bleeding.** Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.

- **Measuring weight during pregnancy.** These measurements help track the weight of pregnant women and monitor risk factors for pregnancy-related morbidities such as preeclampsia.
- **Discussing the baby's due date.** An accurate due date assists the mother and provider in monitoring the pregnancy and the baby's growth.
- **Monitoring the baby's movements.** Decreased foetal movements can indicate a warning sign for the baby's health.
- **Talking about family planning methods.** Counselling on family planning during pregnancy can help women plan for the postpartum period and may improve spacing and reduce risks to the mother and foetus in subsequent pregnancies.

In the 2023 JPFHS, data collected on components of ANC were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.5.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who reported that they had at least one ANC visit and received specified ANC services. This tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.5.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the preceding 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit. This tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women age 15–49 who received ANC for their most recent live birth, 98% had their blood pressure measured, 96% had a blood sample taken, 95% had a urine sample taken, and 98% had their baby's heartbeat checked. More than three-quarters of women received counselling on their diet (76%) and breastfeeding (77%), and 63% were asked about vaginal bleeding (**Table 9.5.1**). Nearly all women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received ANC, and thus the results for all women in **Table 9.5.2** are similar.

Women who received ANC for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey were also asked if they were told by a health provider about signs of danger during pregnancy and where to go if they experienced serious health problems (**Table 9.6**). Fifty-five percent of women with a live birth were counselled about danger signs, and 62% were told where to go if they experienced serious health problems during their pregnancy.

Food or Cash Assistance and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

Food and cash assistance programmes provide assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support healthy diets and address malnutrition.

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrient needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anaemia. Severe anaemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour and increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anaemia, interventions provide iron tablets or syrup to pregnant women (WHO 2016c).

In Jordan, 81% of ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey said that they had taken iron supplements (tablets or syrup) during the pregnancy for their most recent birth (**Table 9.7**). Over one-third of Jordanian women were informed about pregnancy health insurance (36%), and 5% received food or cash assistance.

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, an important cause of death among infants. Eighteen percent of women's most recent live births in the 2 years before the 2023 JPFHS were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women were more likely to have their most recent live birth protected against neonatal tetanus than rural women (19% and 16%, respectively).
- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is lowest in Aqaba (6%) and highest in Balqa (39%).
- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ranges from a low of 16% among those with no education and more than a secondary education to a high of 20% among those with a secondary education.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

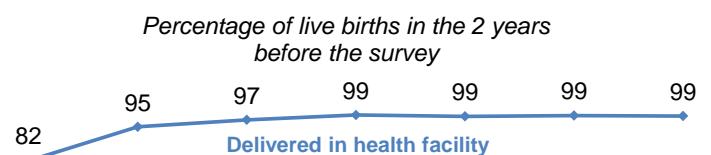
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

One way to expand timely access to key interventions needed to prevent and treat obstetric and newborn complications is to increase the percentage of births that occur in health facilities. Therefore, the percentage of births that take place in health facilities is an important indicator of maternal and newborn health.

Institutional deliveries are almost universal in Jordan, with 99% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.9**). Sixty-nine percent of deliveries occurred in public facilities and 30% in private facilities. Less than 1% of deliveries in the 2 years preceding the survey occurred at home.

Trends: Figure 9.2 shows that institutional deliveries increased rapidly from 82% in the 1990 JPFHS to almost universal coverage in the 2007 JPFHS (99%) and have remained consistently high since that time.

Figure 9.2 Trends in place of birth



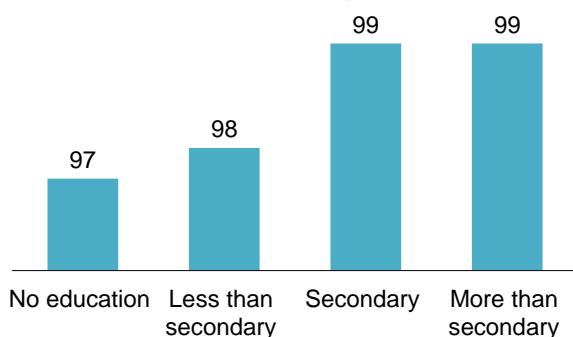
Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of live births delivered in a private health facility varies widely by governorate, from 10% in Ma'an and Tafila to 42% in Amman (Table 9.9).
- Overall, 90% of live births to Syrian women occurred in a health facility, as compared with more than 99% of live births to Jordanian women and 97% of live births to women of other nationalities. Forty-three percent of live births in Syrian refugee camps occurred in “other” facilities, including hospitals and clinics that were not classified as health facilities at the time of the interview and miscellaneous locations such as cars and ambulances. In contrast, only 2% of live births among Syrian women outside refugee camps occurred in “other” facilities, and 97% occurred in health facilities.
- There are some minor differences in health facility deliveries according to educational level; 97% of live births to women with no education are delivered in a health facility, as compared with 99% of live births to women with a secondary or higher education (Figure 9.3). Live births to women with more than a secondary education are more likely than other live births to occur in a private facility (39% versus 23%–27%).



Figure 9.3 Health facility births by education

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean

Access to caesarean sections (C-sections) can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, use of C-sections without medical need can place women at risk of both short-term and long-term health problems. WHO advises that C-sections be done when medically necessary but does not recommend a specific rate for countries to achieve at the population level. Research conducted by WHO has shown that increases in countries’ C-section rates up to 10% are associated with declines in maternal and neonatal mortality. However, increases beyond 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015). The 2023 JPFHS results showed that the C-section rate for all live births was 43% (Table 9.10).

Trends: The percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via C-section has increased substantially over time, from 6% in the 1990 JPFHS to 30% in the 2012 JPFHS and 43% in the 2023 JPFHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- C-section deliveries are more common among live births to women age 35–49 than among live births to women under age 20 (53% versus 30%).
- C-section deliveries are reported most often in Jarash (50%) and least often in Ma'an (33%).
- C-section rates are highest among mothers with more than a secondary education (47%) and lowest among mothers with no education (27%).
- The C-section rate is lowest among mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (38%) and highest among mothers in the highest quintile (55%).
- C-sections are more common among live births in private facilities (51%) than among live births in public facilities (40%).

9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors and nurses/midwives.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognised as a critical element in managing complications that may arise during childbirth and reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.

In Jordan, virtually all live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider: 92% by a doctor and 8% by a nurse or midwife (**Table 9.11** and **Figure 9.4**). Twenty-eight percent of babies had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth.

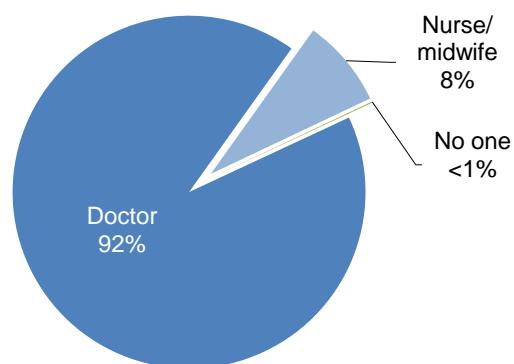
Trends: The percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth decreased from 67% in the 2017–18 JPFHS to 28% in the 2023 JPFHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Live births occurring in the private sector are more likely to be assisted by a doctor (97%) than births occurring in the public sector (90%) and elsewhere (91%).
- Skin-to-skin contact varies considerably by governorate, ranging from a low of 14% in Mafraq to a high of 46% in Aqaba.
- Babies born to mothers with vaginal deliveries were more likely to have skin-to-skin contact than babies born to mothers with C-sections (34% versus 21%).

Figure 9.4 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years before the survey



9.4.4 Aspects of Labour and Delivery and Newborn Care

Cost of Delivery

Information on cost of delivery was collected in the 2023 JPFHS for all live births in the 2 years preceding the survey. Fifty-eight percent of live births were delivered without any charge. On the other hand, families paid 200–499 Jordanian dinars (JD) in 16% of live births and 500 JD or more in 11% of births (**Table 9.12**). As expected, deliveries that cost 500 JD or more were more common in private facilities than in public facilities (32% and 1%, respectively). Seventy-eight percent of births in public facilities were delivered without charge.

Checking Blood Pressure during Labour

Labour and delivery is a period of increased risk of hypertension onset for pregnant women, even among those who were not hypertensive during pregnancy. High blood pressure during labour can increase the risk of stroke and is a sign of eclampsia, a life-threatening obstetric complication. Thus, monitoring maternal blood pressure during labour is important for preventing maternal deaths due to stroke or eclampsia (**Table 9.13**). Ninety-one percent of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey had their blood pressure measured after arriving at the facility and before giving birth.

Instrument-assisted Delivery

When certain complications arise during the second stage of labour, forceps or a vacuum extractor can effectively improve outcomes by ending prolonged labour or ensuring rapid birth in response to maternal or foetal compromise (**Table 9.14**). Among the most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey that were not delivered via C-section, forceps were used in 1% and vacuum suction in 3%; for an additional 3% of such births, the mother reported that an instrument was used but was not sure of the kind of instrument.

Birth Companion

A birth companion is a support person whom a woman may choose to be with her during labour or delivery. This might be the woman’s husband, or it could be another family member or friend of her choosing. Women who gave birth in a health facility in the 2 years preceding the survey were asked separate questions about whether they wanted a birth companion with them during labour and during delivery. Women who answered affirmatively were then asked if their preferred companion was with them. Sixty percent of women with a live birth in a health facility in the 2 years preceding the survey wanted a companion during labour for their most recent birth, and among those women, 66% were able to have their chosen companion with them during labour (**Table 9.15**). Thirty-four percent said that their companion was allowed to be present for all of labour (**Table 9.16**). Fewer women wanted their companion present during delivery (47%), and of those 50% had their companion present during delivery (**Table 9.15**). Thirty-seven percent of those women said that their companion was able to be present for all of delivery (**Table 9.16**).

Bathing Newborns

WHO recommends that the first bath for newborns be delayed for at least 24 hours after birth to reduce the risk of hypothermia (WHO 2022). Information on the timing of bathing newborns was collected in the 2023 JPFHS for most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey. Forty-eight percent of newborns had their first bath less than 6 hours after birth, and 45% had their first bath 24 or more hours after birth (**Table 9.17**).

Cord Care

Among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, 16% had no substances applied to the stump of the umbilical cord; 4% had chlorhexidine applied, 5% had other antiseptics (including

alcohol, spirit, or gentian violet) applied, and 62% had sulfate, powders, or other substances applied (**Table 9.18**). Overall, 21% of newborns had nothing harmful applied to the cord. Chlorhexidine was applied to the umbilical cord stump within 24 hours after birth in 2% of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey (**Table 9.19**). Among births for which chlorhexidine was applied to the cord, the majority of mothers (76%) reported that chlorhexidine was applied for 2–6 days.

Treatment with Respect at Health Facility

Respectful care during delivery is an essential indicator of maternal health care quality. When women are treated with respect and dignity during childbirth, they are likely to have positive birth experiences, feel empowered to make informed decisions about their care, and have better health outcomes for themselves and their newborns.

Women who had an institutional delivery and were in labour at the facility—that is, they did not have a planned C-section or arrived so late that the baby was born right away—for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey were asked about their experience in the health facility in relation to the treatment they received from health providers and the services they were provided. Thirteen percent of women reported feeling ignored or neglected by health facility staff during labour or delivery, and 95% reported having privacy during labour or delivery by means of a separate room (40%) or curtain (55%) (**Table 9.20**).

Seventy-nine percent of women with an institutional live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey reported that they were treated with respect all of the time, while 5% reported that they were not treated with respect at all (**Table 9.21**). Additionally, 76% of women said that their health care providers explained the reason for examinations or procedures all of the time, and 78% felt that their providers took the best care of them all of the time.

Two percent of women were denied medical services due to lack of money, and 1% were prevented from leaving the facility due to lack of payment (**Table 9.22**). Eighty-four percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility reported that the facility had a toilet for patients, and among these women 94% reported that the toilet was functioning when they needed to use it (**Table 9.23**).

Women who gave birth in a health facility in the 2 years before the survey were asked if they experienced any form of physical or verbal abuse by health care providers at any time during their stay in the facility for their most recent live birth or stillbirth (**Table 9.24**). In terms of physical abuse, women were asked if they were slapped, punched, or hit; physically threatened; or physically mistreated in any other way by any health facility staff member. Three percent of women experienced any form of physical abuse by any health care staff during their stay in the facility. With respect to verbal abuse, women were asked if any health facility staff member shouted at them, said something to humiliate them, verbally threatened them, or verbally mistreated them in any other way (**Table 9.25**). Seventeen percent of women experienced verbal abuse during their stay, including 7% who were shouted at, 4% who were humiliated by health care staff, and 2% who were verbally threatened.

Duration of Stay at Health Facility and Rooming In

Monitoring of the mother and the newborn after birth is necessary to ensure timely diagnosis and treatment of any complications that may arise. To enable close monitoring of both the mother and the newborn, it is recommended that women with uncomplicated vaginal deliveries stay in the hospital at least 24 hours after delivery. Women with a caesarean delivery should stay in the hospital for 3 to 4 days.

The 2023 JPFHS findings show that, among women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, 69% of those with a vaginal delivery and 70% of those with a caesarean delivery stayed at the health facility 1–2 days after their delivery (**Table**

9.26). Among women with a caesarean delivery, 25% stayed 3 days or longer after their deliveries. Sixty-six percent of live-born infants stayed in the same room as their mother during the first 2 days (**Table 9.27**).

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The postnatal period begins immediately after the child's birth and extends up to 6 weeks (42 days). This is a critical time for the survival, health, and well-being of newborns and mothers. Postnatal care is a crucial component of maternal, newborn, and child care, and the WHO recommends that both mothers and newborns receive postnatal care within 24 hours of birth.

Seventy percent of women who had a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had a postnatal check within 24 hours of the delivery of their most recent birth, with 57% reporting that the first check occurred less than 4 hours after delivery. Eighty-three percent of mothers received a postnatal check from a doctor, a nurse, or a midwife within 2 days of the delivery. Fourteen percent of mothers did not have any postnatal checkups (**Table 9.28**). There has been little change since the 2017 JPFHS, when 83% of mothers received a postnatal checkup within 2 days of delivery and 12% of mothers did not receive any postnatal checkup.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-four percent of women under age 20 at the time of birth received a postnatal check within 2 days of the delivery, as compared with 84% of women age 20–49.
- By nationality, Syrian mothers living inside camps (71%) are less likely than other groups (83%–86%) to have had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth.
- The percentage of women receiving a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery increases steadily with increasing wealth, from 79% among those in the lowest quintile to 94% among those in the highest quintile (**Figure 9.5**).

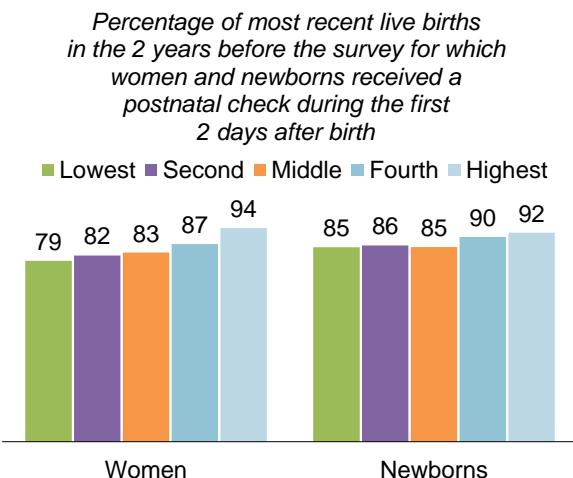
Type of Provider

Seventy-one percent of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received the first postnatal check on their health from a doctor, while 12% received postnatal care from a nurse or a midwife. Seventeen percent of mothers had no postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth. Sixty-six percent of mothers in the lowest wealth quintile received a postnatal health checkup from a doctor, as compared with 90% of mothers in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 9.29**).

Content of Care

Sixty-four percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had their blood pressure measured, 52% were informed about vaginal bleeding, 49% discussed family planning, and 52% were asked about problems with urination. In addition, 57% were asked about the occurrence of any pain, and 30% were asked about feeling sad or depressed. Overall, only 24% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had all six checks performed in the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.30**).

Figure 9.5 Postnatal care by wealth



9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

WHO (2022) recommends a minimum of four postnatal care checkups, the first to occur within 24 hours of birth. At least three additional postnatal checkups are recommended for healthy women and newborns between 48 and 72 hours, between 7 and 14 days, and during the sixth week after birth.

In Jordan, three-quarters of newborns had their first postnatal check during the first 24 hours after birth, with 66% being checked within 4 hours after delivery (**Table 9.31**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborns who had a postnatal checkup within the first 2 days after birth varies substantially by governorate, from less than 80% in Ajloun, Madaba, and Mafraq to more than 90% in Aqaba and Irbid.
- The percentage of newborns with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth also varies by nationality. Seventy percent of babies born to Syrian mothers living inside camps had a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days, as compared with 87% of babies born to Jordanian mothers and to Syrian mothers living outside camps and 94% of babies born to mothers of other nationalities.
- The percentage of newborns who received postnatal care in the first 2 days after birth ranges from 85% among those whose mothers are in the lowest wealth quintile to 92% those whose mothers are in the highest quintile.

Type of Provider

Eighty-three percent of newborns had a postnatal check from a doctor, while 4% received postnatal care from a nurse or a midwife (**Table 9.32**). Thirteen percent of newborns did not receive a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth.

Content of Care

The 2023 JPFHS asked mothers whether their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received five key elements of newborn care (signal functions) within 2 days after birth. These signal functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs and how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing the newborn (Moran et al. 2013).

Ninety-eight percent of newborns were weighed during the first 2 days after birth, 61% had their temperature measured, and 58% had their umbilical cord examined. The mothers of almost half of newborns (49%) were counselled on danger signs that would indicate they should seek care for their newborn. Fifty-six percent of mothers were counselled on breastfeeding, but actual breastfeeding was observed for only 44% of newborns. Overall, 42% of newborns received postnatal care that included all five signal functions, with substantial inequalities by wealth, mother's education, and geographical location (**Table 9.33**).

9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

Overall, 77% of both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth. In 8% of live births, neither the mother nor the newborn received a postnatal check (**Table 9.34**).

9.6 MEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

The 2023 JPFHS asked men age 15–59 with a child age 0–2 about their knowledge regarding the care received during the pregnancy and delivery of their youngest child and their actual presence during these health care services.

Ninety-seven percent of men age 15–49 with a child age 0–2 reported that the child's mother had an antenatal checkup during the pregnancy for their youngest child; among these men, 89% reported that they were present during at least one antenatal visit. Ninety-nine percent of men reported that their child was delivered in a health facility, and of those 96% declared that they went with the child's mother to the health facility at the time of delivery (**Table 9.35**).

9.7 BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EXAMINATIONS

Breast cancer examination

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the health care worker uses a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer.

Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49

Both cervical and breast cancer can be treated if diagnosed at an early stage. Screening women for these cancers is therefore important to enable early diagnosis and timely treatment. The 2023 JPFHS included questions on history of breast and cervical cancer screening.

Only 15% of women age 15–49 reported that they had ever been examined by a doctor or other health care provider to check for breast cancer. Similarly, 16% reported that they had been screened for cervical cancer (**Table 9.36**). The percentage of women who have received breast and cervical cancer examinations is higher in urban than in rural areas and increases with increasing education and household wealth.

9.8 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone
- Having to take transport
- No female provider
- Not registered with UNHCR
- COVID-19

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49

Easy physical access to health facilities enhances timely utilisation of health services. The 2023 JPFHS findings show that 59% of women age 15–49 reported at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves (**Table 9.37**). The most frequently mentioned problems in accessing health care were COVID-19 (41%) and getting money for treatment (23%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of women in urban areas (60%) than in rural areas (56%) reported at least one problem in accessing health care.
- The percentage of women reporting at least one problem in accessing health care decreases with increasing education (from 70% among those with no education to 61% among those with a secondary education and 51% among those with a higher education) and wealth (from 68% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 43% among those in the highest wealth quintile).

9.9 DISTANCE AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Short distances to a health facility and availability of transportation to and from the health facility enable easier access, which improves utilisation of health services. The 2023 JPFHS collected information on the amount of time it took for women to reach the nearest health facility and whether they used motorised transport to get there.

Almost 9 in 10 women (89%) reported that it takes them less than 30 minutes to travel to the nearest health facility, 9% reported that they need between 30 minutes and 1 hour, 1% need between 1 and 2 hours, and 1% reported that they need 2 hours or more to reach the nearest facility (**Table 9.38**). Only 67% of women travel to the nearest health facility using a motorised vehicle such as a car/truck, a public bus, a motorcycle/scooter, or a boat with a motor. Thirty-three percent use a nonmotorised means of transport such as walking or receive home care visits.

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- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3 Place of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.4 Reasons why antenatal care visits were missed**
- **Table 9.5.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC**
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- **Table 9.6 Counselling on danger signs during pregnancy**
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- **Table 9.33 Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.34 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn**
- **Table 9.35 Men's involvement in maternal health care**
- **Table 9.36 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer**
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Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	ANC provider			Total	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	No ANC			
LIVE BIRTHS						
Age at birth						
<20	92.6	4.5	2.9	100.0	97.1	147
20–34	95.7	1.3	3.0	100.0	97.0	1,994
35–49	95.1	1.9	3.0	100.0	97.0	528
Birth order²						
1	95.8	1.5	2.7	100.0	97.3	516
2–3	96.4	1.3	2.3	100.0	97.7	1,104
4–5	94.8	2.3	3.0	100.0	97.0	754
6+	92.6	1.1	6.3	100.0	93.7	295
Residence						
Urban	95.7	1.7	2.6	100.0	97.4	2,365
Rural	93.3	1.0	5.7	100.0	94.3	304
Region						
Central	95.3	2.1	2.5	100.0	97.5	1,633
North	95.7	0.5	3.7	100.0	96.3	865
South	94.9	1.5	3.6	100.0	96.4	171
Governorate						
Amman	95.9	1.5	2.6	100.0	97.4	1,045
Balqa	90.1	8.1	1.8	100.0	98.2	124
Zarqa	95.6	2.1	2.4	100.0	97.6	416
Madaba	93.9	2.0	4.1	100.0	95.9	48
Irbid	96.4	0.4	3.1	100.0	96.9	574
Mafraq	91.5	0.3	8.3	100.0	91.7	152
Jarash	96.9	1.8	1.3	100.0	98.7	79
Ajloun	98.2	0.7	1.1	100.0	98.9	61
Karak	95.0	0.7	4.3	100.0	95.7	69
Tafilah	97.5	0.6	1.9	100.0	98.1	27
Ma'an	91.7	3.9	4.5	100.0	95.5	42
Aqaba	96.8	0.9	2.3	100.0	97.7	32
Nationality						
Jordanian	95.3	1.6	3.0	100.0	97.0	2,285
Syrian	95.6	0.8	3.5	100.0	96.5	294
Outside camps	95.7	0.8	3.5	100.0	96.5	248
Inside camps	95.2	1.2	3.6	100.0	96.4	46
Other nationalities	96.5	3.3	0.2	100.0	99.8	90
Education						
No education	81.5	1.5	17.0	100.0	83.0	48
Less than secondary	94.9	1.2	3.9	100.0	96.1	752
Secondary	95.0	2.8	2.2	100.0	97.8	924
More than secondary	96.9	0.7	2.3	100.0	97.7	945
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.0	3.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	747
Second	96.1	1.9	2.0	100.0	98.0	639
Middle	96.4	1.1	2.5	100.0	97.5	604
Fourth	95.3	0.3	4.4	100.0	95.6	428
Highest	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	250
Total	95.4	1.6	3.0	100.0	97.0	2,669
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³						
Total	95.4	1.6	3.0	100.0	97.0	2,676

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits							Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit							Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC		
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total	4+ ANC visits		No ANC	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know	Total			
								Total	Number of women with ANC									
LIVE BIRTHS																		
Age at birth																		
<20	2.9	2.4	7.6	25.6	61.4	0.0	100.0	87.0	2.9	72.2	9.8	15.1	0.0	100.0	147	2.2	143	
20–34	3.0	0.4	2.9	30.1	63.5	0.1	100.0	93.6	3.0	74.8	6.0	16.1	0.1	100.0	1,994	2.3	1,934	
35–49	3.0	0.6	3.4	27.7	65.3	0.1	100.0	93.0	3.0	67.0	7.6	22.4	0.0	100.0	528	2.7	512	
Birth order¹																		
1	2.7	0.8	1.8	20.7	73.7	0.3	100.0	94.4	2.7	79.3	4.5	13.0	0.5	100.0	516	1.9	502	
2–3	2.3	0.5	3.6	30.1	63.5	0.0	100.0	93.6	2.3	74.8	6.6	16.4	0.0	100.0	1,104	2.4	1,079	
4–5	3.0	0.5	3.8	32.7	60.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	3.0	69.3	7.6	20.2	0.0	100.0	754	2.6	732	
6+	6.3	0.3	3.3	33.0	57.1	0.0	100.0	90.1	6.3	65.6	7.4	20.7	0.0	100.0	295	2.8	276	
Residence																		
Urban	2.6	0.5	3.3	29.1	64.4	0.0	100.0	93.5	2.6	73.1	6.7	17.5	0.0	100.0	2,365	2.4	2,303	
Rural	5.7	0.6	3.3	31.2	58.6	0.5	100.0	89.8	5.7	72.8	5.0	15.7	0.8	100.0	304	2.5	286	
Region																		
Central	2.5	0.5	3.5	31.4	62.1	0.0	100.0	93.5	2.5	73.4	8.1	16.0	0.0	100.0	1,633	2.4	1,591	
North	3.7	0.6	2.8	22.1	70.5	0.3	100.0	92.6	3.7	70.5	4.0	21.5	0.3	100.0	865	2.2	833	
South	3.6	0.9	3.0	46.8	45.7	0.0	100.0	92.5	3.6	83.3	4.7	8.5	0.0	100.0	171	2.4	165	
Governorate																		
Amman	2.6	0.5	3.2	32.0	61.6	0.0	100.0	93.7	2.6	72.1	8.9	16.4	0.0	100.0	1,045	2.5	1,017	
Balqa	1.8	0.5	7.5	20.4	69.7	0.0	100.0	90.2	1.8	74.4	4.4	19.4	0.0	100.0	124	2.2	121	
Zarqa	2.4	0.4	3.4	33.8	60.1	0.0	100.0	93.8	2.4	75.4	7.6	14.7	0.0	100.0	416	2.4	406	
Madaba	4.1	0.6	1.3	23.9	70.1	0.0	100.0	94.0	4.1	82.0	4.3	9.6	0.0	100.0	48	2.0	46	
Irbid	3.1	0.6	2.9	16.0	77.4	0.0	100.0	93.4	3.1	67.8	3.8	25.0	0.2	100.0	574	2.2	556	
Mafraq	8.3	0.8	2.0	30.0	57.9	1.0	100.0	87.9	8.3	64.2	4.2	22.7	0.7	100.0	152	2.2	139	
Jarash	1.3	0.9	4.7	47.0	45.6	0.5	100.0	92.6	1.3	83.5	4.5	10.7	0.0	100.0	79	2.5	78	
Ajloun	1.1	0.4	1.9	27.6	68.7	0.4	100.0	96.2	1.1	94.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	61	1.8	60	
Karak	4.3	0.9	3.2	48.9	42.7	0.0	100.0	91.7	4.3	87.6	3.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	69	2.4	66	
Tafila	1.9	0.6	4.5	39.8	53.2	0.0	100.0	93.0	1.9	89.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	2.0	26	
Ma'an	4.5	1.3	2.6	47.6	44.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	4.5	66.9	6.7	22.0	0.0	100.0	42	2.9	41	
Aqaba	2.3	0.8	1.8	46.8	48.3	0.0	100.0	95.1	2.3	90.2	2.8	4.8	0.0	100.0	32	2.1	31	
Nationality																		
Jordanian	3.0	0.4	2.9	27.9	65.7	0.1	100.0	93.6	3.0	72.3	7.1	17.4	0.1	100.0	2,285	2.3	2,216	
Syrian	3.5	1.7	6.5	36.6	51.4	0.2	100.0	88.0	3.5	77.3	3.7	15.4	0.0	100.0	294	2.5	284	
Outside camps	3.5	2.0	7.4	38.7	48.1	0.2	100.0	86.8	3.5	79.2	4.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	248	2.5	239	
Inside camps	3.6	0.0	1.7	25.7	68.9	0.0	100.0	94.6	3.6	67.2	1.9	27.2	0.0	100.0	46	2.5	44	
Other nationalities	0.2	0.0	1.1	43.2	55.3	0.2	100.0	98.5	0.2	77.9	1.9	20.0	0.0	100.0	90	2.6	89	
Education																		
No education	17.0	2.2	3.3	39.3	38.2	0.0	100.0	77.6	17.0	72.1	2.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	48	2.3	40	
Less than secondary	3.9	1.5	5.6	33.0	55.8	0.1	100.0	88.8	3.9	67.8	9.3	18.9	0.0	100.0	752	2.7	722	
Secondary	2.2	0.1	4.0	30.4	63.2	0.0	100.0	93.6	2.2	72.5	7.0	18.3	0.0	100.0	924	2.4	904	
More than secondary	2.3	0.1	0.6	24.9	71.9	0.1	100.0	96.8	2.3	77.8	4.2	15.4	0.3	100.0	945	2.1	923	
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	4.0	0.6	6.7	39.9	48.7	0.1	100.0	88.6	4.0	68.3	10.8	16.9	0.0	100.0	747	2.7	717	
Second	2.0	1.4	2.8	25.8	67.9	0.0	100.0	93.7	2.0	74.1	5.0	18.8	0.0	100.0	639	2.5	626	
Middle	2.5	0.0	2.9	28.3	66.0	0.2	100.0	94.3	2.5	72.6	5.7	19.0	0.2	100.0	604	2.3	589	
Fourth	4.4	0.0	0.4	24.2	71.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	4.4	78.9	3.0	13.3	0.3	100.0	428	2.0	409	
Highest	1.2	0.2	0.1	18.0	80.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.2	75.7	5.9	17.3	0.0	100.0	250	2.0	247	
Total	3.0	0.5	3.3	29.3	63.8	0.1	100.0	93.1	3.0	73.1	6.5	17.3	0.1	100.0	2,669	2.4	2,589	
STILLBIRTHS																		
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*	11	
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²																		
Total	3.0	0.5	3.2	29.5	63.7	0.1	100.0	93.1	3.0	73.1	6.5	17.2	0.1	100.0	2,676	2.4	2,595	

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3 Place of antenatal care

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Place of ANC				Number of women with ANC	
	Own home/other home	Public medical sector	Private medical sector	Other		
LIVE BIRTHS						
Age at birth						
<20	0.0	36.9	68.6	0.0	143	
20–34	0.0	42.2	61.9	0.1	1,934	
35–49	0.6	45.0	57.1	0.0	512	
Birth order¹						
1	0.0	37.0	68.2	0.0	502	
2–3	0.3	44.4	59.5	0.1	1,079	
4–5	0.1	45.2	57.7	0.3	732	
6+	0.0	37.7	65.3	0.1	276	
Residence						
Urban	0.2	42.0	61.7	0.1	2,303	
Rural	0.1	46.7	57.5	0.1	286	
Region						
Central	0.1	37.1	66.7	0.1	1,591	
North	0.3	47.7	55.7	0.1	833	
South	0.4	68.3	37.0	0.2	165	
Governorate						
Amman	0.0	34.5	68.6	0.0	1,017	
Balqa	0.0	42.4	60.0	0.0	121	
Zarqa	0.0	40.1	66.1	0.5	406	
Madaba	1.7	54.4	48.5	0.0	46	
Irbid	0.4	49.2	53.4	0.0	556	
Mafraq	0.0	45.7	57.0	0.2	139	
Jarash	0.0	36.2	65.9	0.0	78	
Ajloun	0.0	52.9	60.7	0.4	60	
Karak	0.7	65.5	42.7	0.0	66	
Tafila	0.0	61.5	42.6	0.0	26	
Ma'an	0.0	79.8	22.8	0.0	41	
Aqaba	0.8	64.9	38.4	1.0	31	
Nationality						
Jordanian	0.1	44.8	59.3	0.0	2,216	
Syrian	0.8	27.8	73.3	0.8	284	
Outside camps	0.9	28.3	72.9	0.8	239	
Inside camps	0.0	24.7	75.6	0.8	44	
Other nationalities	0.0	31.3	71.7	0.0	89	
Education						
No education	0.0	59.0	42.6	0.0	40	
Less than secondary	0.0	45.9	57.9	0.3	722	
Secondary	0.1	44.1	60.9	0.1	904	
More than secondary	0.3	37.5	65.1	0.0	923	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.1	47.1	56.4	0.0	717	
Second	0.0	47.6	55.7	0.3	626	
Middle	0.1	46.1	60.4	0.0	589	
Fourth	0.6	34.7	68.4	0.1	409	
Highest	0.1	20.1	80.1	0.0	247	
Total	0.1	42.5	61.3	0.1	2,589	
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	*	*	*	*	11	
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²						
Total	0.1	42.4	61.3	0.1	2,595	

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4 Reasons why antenatal care visits were missed

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who had a livebirth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who missed antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and among these women, percentage reporting various reasons the visit was missed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percent-age of women who missed ANC visits during pregnancy	Number of women with ANC visit	Among women who missed ANC visits, reason visit was missed:								Number of women
			Lockdown restricted access	Lack of transportation	Centres too far	Fear of COVID-19	Husband opposed	Costs too much	Would need to bring other children	Other	
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	12.9	143	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
20–34	7.6	1,934	21.1	7.7	3.8	7.5	1.3	44.4	16.6	20.4	147
35–49	9.1	512	17.5	4.8	6.2	12.9	10.0	50.7	5.2	8.2	47
Birth order¹											
1	5.4	502	(32.5)	(15.9)	(2.1)	(3.6)	(2.7)	(72.2)	(0.0)	(14.9)	27
2–3	6.6	1,079	25.9	7.8	8.3	8.7	2.0	45.5	11.2	11.2	72
4–5	10.4	732	12.2	5.7	2.7	5.8	4.3	42.9	16.0	27.1	76
6+	13.3	276	(22.0)	(6.6)	(1.0)	(14.6)	(3.0)	(59.4)	(18.3)	(2.9)	37
Residence											
Urban	8.2	2,303	18.2	7.5	3.5	8.2	3.5	51.8	13.3	16.6	189
Rural	7.9	286	45.3	11.3	9.9	6.8	0.0	39.0	8.3	10.6	23
Region											
Central	7.8	1,591	18.7	6.5	1.7	9.0	1.3	49.3	15.2	21.3	123
North	8.9	833	22.6	8.9	8.6	6.0	6.7	52.7	9.0	7.2	74
South	8.8	165	33.9	14.5	3.0	10.3	0.0	48.6	11.0	14.9	15
Governorate											
Amman	5.3	1,017	(22.5)	(4.7)	(0.5)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(46.3)	(19.7)	(20.9)	54
Balqa	6.6	121	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Zarqa	13.8	406	(16.9)	(7.7)	(0.4)	(1.8)	(1.1)	(57.1)	(11.7)	(22.0)	56
Madaba	12.5	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Irbid	7.6	556	(16.9)	(3.8)	(8.3)	(6.1)	(7.7)	(66.4)	(10.7)	(0.6)	42
Mafraq	8.9	139	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Jarash	15.2	78	(16.5)	(11.8)	(4.6)	(3.1)	(8.0)	(53.0)	(5.7)	(15.2)	12
Ajloun	12.0	60	(28.3)	(20.9)	(3.0)	(9.3)	(10.0)	(44.2)	(9.0)	(17.1)	7
Karak	11.7	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Tafila	8.4	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Ma'an	8.8	41	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Aqaba	3.2	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Nationality											
Jordanian	7.0	2,216	20.9	6.5	4.7	11.0	3.4	39.2	14.6	17.9	155
Syrian	18.7	284	21.9	12.2	3.1	0.0	2.1	81.6	8.1	10.9	53
Outside camps	21.9	239	22.0	12.4	2.8	0.0	1.9	82.8	7.7	10.6	52
Inside camps	1.6	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other nationalities	4.1	89	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Education											
No education	22.2	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Less than secondary	12.2	722	25.1	14.0	4.7	0.8	0.9	72.8	12.2	6.7	88
Secondary	7.2	904	15.7	4.0	3.8	21.0	5.1	36.8	20.3	14.7	65
More than secondary	5.4	923	23.2	3.4	4.7	4.2	2.1	24.7	4.6	35.8	50
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	14.1	717	20.6	8.5	4.5	1.9	3.0	63.6	10.9	14.9	101
Second	6.6	626	19.5	10.5	2.8	18.1	0.7	45.6	3.8	11.5	42
Middle	6.6	589	(19.4)	(9.1)	(7.2)	(9.0)	(7.4)	(39.1)	(15.8)	(10.2)	39
Fourth	5.1	409	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Highest	3.9	247	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Total	8.2	2,589	21.1	7.9	4.2	8.0	3.1	50.4	12.7	16.0	212
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	nc	11	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²											
Total	8.2	2,595	21.1	7.9	4.2	8.0	3.1	50.4	12.7	16.0	212

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = no cases

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.5.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among ever-married women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the past 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:											Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years	
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Coun-selled about maternal diet	Coun-selled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Weight measured	Discussed the baby's due date	Told to pay attention to baby's movements	Talked about family planning methods		
LIVE BIRTHS													
Age at birth													
<20	96.9	92.7	90.1	97.9	75.1	72.9	58.5	88.9	93.8	89.7	66.2	143	
20–34	98.4	95.5	96.8	98.2	76.7	76.3	62.8	94.1	94.1	92.3	66.6	1,934	
35–49	96.8	93.0	94.8	96.5	74.8	79.4	62.8	91.2	94.8	92.5	66.9	512	
Birth order¹													
1	98.7	94.8	97.1	99.0	73.6	73.2	57.6	93.5	95.2	93.5	62.6	502	
2–3	98.1	95.4	95.3	98.1	78.7	78.7	64.1	93.1	93.6	91.6	67.6	1,079	
4–5	96.8	94.1	95.6	96.7	75.6	72.6	61.0	93.1	93.7	92.8	67.4	732	
6+	99.4	94.7	97.7	98.3	73.0	86.4	69.8	94.0	96.2	90.5	68.3	276	
Residence													
Urban	98.1	95.0	96.0	97.9	76.5	76.8	63.3	93.5	94.5	92.8	66.9	2,303	
Rural	97.0	93.7	96.1	97.3	73.8	76.0	56.9	91.5	91.6	87.7	64.7	286	
Region													
Central	98.1	95.3	96.0	98.0	80.7	78.9	64.4	93.1	94.7	92.9	66.9	1,591	
North	97.8	93.7	95.8	97.6	67.4	70.7	57.5	93.6	93.3	90.9	63.4	833	
South	98.0	96.6	97.1	97.9	77.7	86.6	70.4	92.9	94.1	92.1	80.5	165	
Governorate													
Amman	98.6	95.5	96.6	98.4	78.3	77.4	60.8	92.6	94.6	92.2	60.2	1,017	
Balqa	98.8	97.8	98.5	99.5	84.4	80.1	75.1	97.0	96.3	93.3	84.9	121	
Zarqa	97.3	94.6	93.9	96.5	86.3	82.6	70.8	93.4	95.2	94.7	78.2	406	
Madaba	92.8	90.1	93.6	98.7	75.7	77.1	60.9	91.7	86.2	90.9	68.6	46	
Irbid	98.2	93.2	95.7	98.2	63.7	69.5	57.8	94.3	95.3	90.9	62.4	556	
Mafraq	96.6	93.6	96.1	95.3	70.1	67.5	47.1	89.9	86.9	92.4	63.1	139	
Jarash	96.7	96.0	95.8	97.8	78.4	76.7	63.8	96.7	94.2	90.0	62.7	78	
Ajloun	97.7	95.0	95.7	97.1	81.4	81.2	70.7	91.1	89.5	88.0	74.1	60	
Karak	99.0	96.7	96.6	99.2	76.6	84.6	71.9	94.0	100.0	99.5	85.7	66	
Tafila	97.7	95.2	94.5	93.2	83.7	91.9	79.9	92.8	92.1	88.0	83.0	26	
Ma'an	97.5	98.4	98.9	99.3	71.6	85.3	68.1	88.4	90.1	83.6	73.0	41	
Aqaba	96.9	95.2	98.1	97.1	82.9	88.0	62.3	96.2	88.5	90.8	77.1	31	
Nationality													
Jordanian	97.9	94.8	96.2	97.8	76.6	76.7	62.3	93.4	94.7	93.1	67.8	2,216	
Syrian	98.5	94.2	94.5	98.3	69.1	72.8	63.7	91.6	88.8	83.3	59.0	284	
Outside camps	98.3	93.5	93.6	98.3	67.1	71.6	61.0	90.5	88.6	81.0	55.7	239	
Inside camps	99.3	98.3	99.3	98.4	80.0	79.1	78.1	97.5	90.1	95.6	77.0	44	
Other nationalities	99.7	99.9	95.2	98.2	89.5	90.7	66.6	94.4	98.4	97.7	61.6	89	
Education													
No education	98.7	97.2	97.8	97.7	66.5	63.5	51.0	84.6	84.7	77.9	59.3	40	
Less than secondary	96.9	93.3	93.6	96.2	71.4	72.9	62.7	89.5	91.6	86.6	62.5	722	
Secondary	97.5	95.1	95.3	97.9	76.0	75.1	60.2	94.4	95.0	92.7	66.7	904	
More than secondary	99.3	95.8	98.5	99.1	80.7	81.9	65.4	95.4	95.9	96.7	70.2	923	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	97.0	92.7	93.2	95.6	70.6	69.5	54.5	86.9	89.9	86.4	62.7	717	
Second	97.9	95.9	96.4	98.5	74.9	80.0	65.2	94.5	93.0	89.7	66.6	626	
Middle	98.3	95.0	96.8	97.8	78.0	75.9	60.1	94.8	96.8	96.0	68.0	589	
Fourth	99.4	95.7	96.9	99.7	83.1	80.8	71.5	96.1	97.5	97.1	68.8	409	
Highest	98.1	96.9	100.0	100.0	80.4	85.1	70.6	99.9	98.1	98.1	71.4	247	
Total	98.0	94.9	96.0	97.9	76.2	76.7	62.6	93.3	94.2	92.2	66.6	2,589	
STILLBIRTHS													
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²													
Total	98.0	94.8	96.0	97.9	76.3	76.7	62.5	93.2	94.2	92.2	66.7	2,595	

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.5.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the past 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:											Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Weight measured	Discussed the baby's due date	Told to pay attention to baby's movements	Talked about family planning methods	
LIVE BIRTHS												
Age at birth												
<20	94.1	90.0	87.5	95.1	72.9	70.8	56.8	86.4	91.1	87.1	64.3	147
20–34	95.4	92.7	93.9	95.3	74.4	74.0	60.9	91.3	91.2	89.5	64.6	1,994
35–49	93.9	90.2	91.9	93.6	72.5	77.1	60.9	88.5	92.0	89.7	64.9	528
Birth order¹												
1	96.0	92.3	94.5	96.3	71.6	71.3	56.0	91.0	92.7	91.0	60.9	516
2–3	95.9	93.3	93.2	95.8	76.9	76.9	62.6	91.0	91.5	89.5	66.1	1,104
4–5	93.9	91.4	92.7	93.8	73.3	70.5	59.2	90.3	90.9	90.1	65.4	754
6+	93.1	88.7	91.5	92.1	68.4	80.9	65.4	88.1	90.1	84.8	64.0	295
Residence												
Urban	95.5	92.5	93.5	95.4	74.5	74.8	61.6	91.0	92.0	90.3	65.1	2,365
Rural	91.5	88.3	90.6	91.7	69.5	71.6	53.6	86.3	86.3	82.7	61.0	304
Region												
Central	95.6	92.9	93.6	95.5	78.7	76.9	62.8	90.7	92.3	90.5	65.2	1,633
North	94.1	90.2	92.2	93.9	64.9	68.0	55.3	90.1	89.9	87.5	61.0	865
South	94.5	93.1	93.6	94.4	74.9	83.5	67.9	89.5	90.7	88.8	77.6	171
Governorate												
Amman	96.0	93.0	94.1	95.8	76.2	75.3	59.2	90.2	92.1	89.8	58.6	1,045
Balqa	97.0	96.0	96.7	97.7	82.9	78.7	73.7	95.2	94.6	91.6	83.3	124
Zarqa	95.1	92.4	91.7	94.3	84.3	80.7	69.1	91.2	93.0	92.4	76.4	416
Madaba	89.0	86.5	89.7	94.7	72.6	73.9	58.4	87.9	82.6	87.2	65.8	48
Irbid	95.1	90.3	92.7	95.1	61.7	67.3	55.9	91.4	92.3	88.1	60.5	574
Mafraq	88.6	85.9	88.2	87.5	64.3	61.9	43.2	82.5	79.7	84.7	57.9	152
Jarash	95.4	94.7	94.5	96.5	77.4	75.7	62.9	95.4	92.9	88.8	61.9	79
Ajloun	96.6	94.0	94.7	96.0	80.6	80.3	70.0	90.1	88.5	87.0	73.3	61
Karak	94.7	92.6	92.5	95.0	73.3	80.9	68.8	90.0	95.7	95.2	82.0	69
Tafila	95.8	93.4	92.7	91.4	82.1	90.2	78.4	91.0	90.4	86.4	81.5	27
Ma'an	93.2	94.0	94.5	94.9	68.4	81.5	65.1	84.5	86.1	79.8	69.7	42
Aqaba	94.7	93.1	95.8	94.9	81.0	86.0	60.9	94.0	86.5	88.8	75.3	32
Nationality												
Jordanian	94.9	91.9	93.3	94.8	74.3	74.4	60.4	90.6	91.8	90.3	65.8	2,285
Syrian	95.0	90.9	91.2	94.8	66.7	70.2	61.5	88.4	85.7	80.3	57.0	294
Outside camps	94.9	90.2	90.3	94.8	64.8	69.1	58.9	87.3	85.5	78.2	53.8	248
Inside camps	95.7	94.7	95.7	94.8	77.0	76.2	75.3	94.0	86.8	92.1	74.2	46
Other nationalities	99.5	99.7	95.1	98.0	89.3	90.6	66.5	94.3	98.3	97.6	61.5	90
Education												
No education	82.0	80.7	81.2	81.1	55.2	52.7	42.4	70.2	70.3	64.7	49.2	48
Less than secondary	93.1	89.6	89.9	92.5	68.6	70.1	60.2	86.0	88.0	83.2	60.1	752
Secondary	95.4	93.0	93.2	95.8	74.3	73.4	58.9	92.4	93.0	90.7	65.2	924
More than secondary	97.0	93.5	96.2	96.8	78.8	80.0	63.9	93.2	93.6	94.4	68.5	945
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	93.1	89.0	89.4	91.7	67.8	66.7	52.3	83.4	86.3	82.9	60.2	747
Second	95.9	94.0	94.4	96.5	73.4	78.4	63.8	92.6	91.1	87.9	65.3	639
Middle	95.8	92.6	94.3	95.3	76.0	74.0	58.6	92.4	94.4	93.6	66.3	604
Fourth	95.0	91.5	92.6	95.3	79.4	77.2	68.3	91.9	93.2	92.8	65.8	428
Highest	96.9	95.7	98.8	98.8	79.5	84.1	69.8	98.7	96.9	97.0	70.5	250
Total	95.1	92.0	93.1	94.9	74.0	74.4	60.7	90.5	91.4	89.4	64.6	2,669
STILLBIRTHS												
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ²												
Total	95.0	91.9	93.1	94.9	74.0	74.4	60.7	90.4	91.4	89.4	64.7	2,676

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for this birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Counselling on danger signs during pregnancy

Among ever-married women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were told by a health worker during an ANC visit about danger signs that might indicate problems with the pregnancy and percentage who were told where to go if they experienced danger signs, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who were told by a health provider during ANC for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:		Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years	
	About danger signs that might indicate problems with the pregnancy	Where to go if danger signs experienced		
LIVE BIRTHS				
Age at birth				
<20	46.8	54.1	143	
20–34	56.0	61.8	1,934	
35–49	54.7	65.1	512	
Birth order¹				
1	50.8	56.9	502	
2–3	54.7	61.1	1,079	
4–5	58.6	65.5	732	
6+	56.5	65.7	276	
Residence				
Urban	55.4	62.7	2,303	
Rural	53.7	56.7	286	
Region				
Central	60.4	65.8	1,591	
North	45.0	54.8	833	
South	57.3	61.8	165	
Governorate				
Amman	62.1	67.3	1,017	
Balqa	64.5	72.7	121	
Zarqa	55.7	60.4	406	
Madaba	54.1	63.2	46	
Irbid	42.7	54.7	556	
Mafraq	42.7	49.1	139	
Jarash	69.1	71.9	78	
Ajloun	40.4	47.7	60	
Karak	64.2	70.5	66	
Tafila	57.0	59.7	26	
Ma'an	50.7	56.1	41	
Aqaba	51.4	52.8	31	
Nationality				
Jordanian	55.7	63.1	2,216	
Syrian	46.5	49.8	284	
Outside camps	44.6	47.2	239	
Inside camps	56.9	63.8	44	
Other nationalities	71.9	74.8	89	
Education				
No education	33.6	45.9	40	
Less than secondary	53.0	56.7	722	
Secondary	55.9	63.3	904	
More than secondary	57.3	65.6	923	
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	51.1	55.9	717	
Second	52.7	58.6	626	
Middle	53.5	60.6	589	
Fourth	58.4	69.0	409	
Highest	72.7	80.2	247	
Total	55.3	62.0	2,589	
STILLBIRTHS				
Total	*	*	11	
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²				
Total	55.1	62.1	2,595	

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.7 Information on pregnancy health insurance, cash for essential health services, and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about the availability of pregnancy health insurance, percentage who received food or cash assistance, and percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:			Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years took iron-containing supplements ² during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:					Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years	
	Were informed about pregnancy health insurance ¹	Received food or cash assistance	Took any iron-containing supplements ²	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	
LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth										
<20	34.6	6.6	75.7	24.3	42.4	10.6	10.6	12.1	0.0	100.0
20–34	35.4	5.0	81.0	19.0	32.2	4.6	31.9	11.1	1.2	100.0
35–49	36.9	4.1	83.4	16.6	35.3	4.4	25.8	16.6	1.4	100.0
Birth order³										
1	40.3	6.8	82.9	17.1	37.2	6.6	29.9	8.7	0.6	100.0
2–3	34.3	4.0	82.1	17.9	31.1	4.2	32.4	12.8	1.6	100.0
4–5	38.0	5.6	79.6	20.4	33.2	4.9	29.3	11.3	0.9	100.0
6+	27.1	2.9	78.8	21.2	35.4	4.7	18.6	18.7	1.4	100.0
Residence										
Urban	36.0	4.9	81.6	18.4	33.7	4.9	29.7	12.1	1.1	100.0
Rural	33.2	5.2	78.0	22.0	30.5	4.6	28.1	13.3	1.4	100.0
Region										
Central	38.7	6.7	83.3	16.7	32.0	5.4	32.3	12.6	1.0	100.0
North	29.5	1.9	77.8	22.2	36.2	3.7	25.1	11.5	1.4	100.0
South	37.7	2.4	77.3	22.7	31.5	6.6	25.0	12.7	1.5	100.0
Governorate										
Amman	32.0	9.1	82.2	17.8	28.4	5.8	32.2	15.0	0.8	100.0
Balqa	57.5	6.0	85.3	14.7	32.8	1.7	44.6	6.2	0.0	100.0
Zarqa	49.4	1.7	85.6	14.4	41.8	4.7	28.0	9.2	1.9	100.0
Madaba	45.1	1.6	83.5	16.5	25.3	10.5	42.0	5.6	0.0	100.0
Irbid	29.9	0.8	77.5	22.5	33.2	3.1	26.0	14.2	0.9	100.0
Mafraq	28.0	6.9	75.6	24.4	54.3	0.4	17.5	3.0	0.6	100.0
Jarash	22.0	0.6	87.7	12.3	22.7	7.5	39.4	10.8	7.3	100.0
Ajloun	39.0	1.9	73.9	26.1	37.6	12.0	16.0	8.0	0.3	100.0
Karak	35.7	1.7	80.2	19.8	24.6	9.5	25.1	20.3	0.6	100.0
Tafila	27.8	6.3	85.3	14.7	18.5	4.5	42.1	19.6	0.5	100.0
Ma'an	45.7	3.0	63.6	36.4	49.1	4.8	8.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
Aqaba	39.9	0.0	82.6	17.4	33.8	4.4	32.2	6.1	6.1	100.0
Nationality										
Jordanian	41.7	4.7	81.8	18.2	33.9	4.3	30.1	12.6	0.9	100.0
Syrian	na	6.6	75.7	24.3	28.3	8.6	24.6	11.1	3.1	100.0
Outside camps	na	7.4	74.5	25.5	25.4	9.6	24.6	11.2	3.6	100.0
Inside camps	na	1.9	82.1	17.9	43.8	3.0	24.4	10.5	0.3	100.0
Other nationalities	na	4.4	82.1	17.9	35.3	7.6	30.0	8.3	0.9	100.0
Education										
No education	17.2	4.5	54.8	45.2	12.4	2.4	27.6	12.4	0.0	100.0
Less than secondary	30.3	4.2	78.7	21.3	35.1	6.4	23.4	11.8	2.0	100.0
Secondary	40.9	5.5	82.3	17.7	34.3	5.2	29.3	12.5	1.0	100.0
More than secondary	35.8	4.9	83.4	16.6	32.1	3.6	34.7	12.4	0.7	100.0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	25.5	4.4	76.3	23.7	34.4	7.1	21.9	11.3	1.5	100.0
Second	40.0	4.7	82.3	17.7	33.9	3.4	29.3	14.6	1.1	100.0
Middle	41.1	4.8	80.4	19.6	33.1	4.6	30.0	11.5	1.1	100.0
Fourth	43.5	2.8	86.5	13.5	35.0	4.0	34.4	11.8	1.2	100.0
Highest	28.7	10.6	85.8	14.2	26.3	4.6	42.9	11.7	0.3	100.0
Total	35.7	4.9	81.2	18.8	33.4	4.9	29.5	12.3	1.2	100.0
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS⁴										
Total	35.8	4.9	81.2	18.8	33.3	4.9	29.6	12.2	1.2	100.0

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Only women of Jordanian nationality were asked about knowledge of pregnancy health insurance.

² Iron tablets and syrup

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.8 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	7.8	18.1	147
20–34	5.8	17.9	1,994
35–49	6.3	19.4	528
Birth order²			
1	5.9	15.4	516
2–3	6.3	18.3	1,104
4–5	5.9	20.1	754
6+	5.8	18.1	295
Residence			
Urban	6.1	18.5	2,365
Rural	5.6	15.9	304
Region			
Central	6.6	19.6	1,633
North	5.0	16.5	865
South	5.9	13.9	171
Governorate			
Amman	5.2	16.6	1,045
Balqa	23.4	39.2	124
Zarqa	4.1	21.0	416
Madaba	13.6	22.0	48
Irbid	3.9	14.9	574
Mafraq	8.0	18.3	152
Jarash	2.3	19.4	79
Ajloun	11.3	23.7	61
Karak	7.8	17.0	69
Tafila	6.3	14.8	27
Ma'an	5.7	14.4	42
Aqaba	1.6	5.7	32
Nationality			
Jordanian	5.9	18.1	2,285
Syrian	7.9	18.9	294
Outside camps	4.0	10.8	248
Inside camps	28.6	62.3	46
Other nationalities	3.9	18.3	90
Education			
No education	5.6	16.2	48
Less than secondary	7.5	19.0	752
Secondary	5.7	19.6	924
More than secondary	5.1	16.4	945
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	6.9	20.1	747
Second	7.0	20.9	639
Middle	3.8	16.2	604
Fourth	4.9	13.3	428
Highest	8.3	19.2	250
Total	6.0	18.2	2,669

¹ Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.9 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Health facility				Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector	Home	Other			
LIVE BIRTHS							
Mother's age at birth							
<20	75.1	21.0	2.0	1.8	100.0	96.2	163
20–34	67.8	30.9	0.1	1.2	100.0	98.7	2,115
35–49	70.0	29.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	546
Birth order¹							
1	63.9	34.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	98.8	586
2–3	66.7	32.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	98.9	1,160
4–5	73.5	24.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.2	779
6+	72.9	25.8	0.2	1.1	100.0	98.7	300
ANC visits²							
None	60.2	38.1	0.4	1.3	100.0	98.3	80
1–3	78.9	15.5	3.8	1.8	100.0	94.4	102
4+	68.5	30.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.8	2,485
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	2
Residence							
Urban	67.3	31.2	0.2	1.3	100.0	98.5	2,500
Rural	78.6	21.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	324
Region							
Central	64.0	35.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	99.2	1,734
North	74.3	23.2	0.4	2.0	100.0	97.6	909
South	84.4	15.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.5	182
Governorate							
Amman	57.2	42.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.3	1,115
Balqa	79.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	130
Zarqa	74.2	24.2	0.2	1.4	100.0	98.4	437
Madaba	85.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	52
Irbid	73.5	25.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	594
Mafrq	67.7	21.2	0.1	10.9	100.0	89.0	162
Jarash	86.2	13.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	87
Ajloun	82.2	17.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	66
Karak	85.3	14.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	74
Tafila	89.2	10.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	29
Ma'an	89.5	9.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	45
Aqaba	71.5	28.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	34
Nationality							
Jordanian	73.6	26.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	2,419
Syrian	35.0	55.4	1.5	8.1	100.0	90.4	307
Outside camps	36.2	60.6	1.7	1.5	100.0	96.8	259
Inside camps	28.8	27.1	0.7	43.4	100.0	55.9	48
Other nationalities	52.2	44.5	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	99
Mother's education							
No education	73.8	23.2	0.7	2.3	100.0	97.0	52
Less than secondary	74.7	22.8	0.6	1.9	100.0	97.5	785
Secondary	72.1	27.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.2	995
More than secondary	60.1	39.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	993
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	74.1	22.6	0.2	3.1	100.0	96.7	811
Second	77.9	21.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	672
Middle	74.9	25.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	631
Fourth	58.2	41.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	445
Highest	31.4	67.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	266
Total	68.6	30.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	98.7	2,825
STILLBIRTHS							
Total	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³							
Total	68.7	30.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	98.7	2,836

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.10 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	30.3	163
20–34	41.2	2,115
35–49	52.7	546
Birth order¹		
1	46.0	586
2–3	40.9	1,160
4–5	41.6	779
6+	46.9	300
ANC visits²		
None	31.1	80
1–3	34.8	102
4+	43.0	2,485
Don't know/missing	*	2
Place of delivery		
Health facility	43.3	2,788
Public sector	39.9	1,939
Private medical sector	51.1	849
Residence		
Urban	42.9	2,500
Rural	41.8	324
Region		
Central	42.4	1,734
North	43.2	909
South	44.2	182
Governorate		
Amman	44.7	1,115
Balqa	39.4	130
Zarqa	37.2	437
Madaba	45.2	52
Irbid	45.0	594
Mafraq	34.2	162
Jarash	49.5	87
Ajloun	40.8	66
Karak	49.2	74
Tafilah	46.4	29
Ma'an	33.3	45
Aqaba	45.7	34
Nationality		
Jordanian	43.5	2,419
Syrian	40.7	307
Outside camps	44.6	259
Inside camps	19.8	48
Other nationalities	31.1	99
Mother's education		
No education	27.4	52
Less than secondary	36.1	785
Secondary	44.7	995
More than secondary	46.9	993
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	37.8	811
Second	40.1	672
Middle	45.8	631
Fourth	44.6	445
Highest	54.6	266
Total	42.8	2,825

Continued...

Table 9.10—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³		
Total	42.9	2,836

Note: The question on C-section was asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider, and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery				Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Among most recent live births			
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	No one	Total			Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births		
LIVE BIRTHS										
Mother's age at birth										
<20	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	163	22.5	147		
20–34	92.0	7.9	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,115	29.3	1,994		
35–49	92.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	546	26.7	528		
Birth order²										
1	94.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	586	27.1	516		
2–3	92.3	7.6	0.1	100.0	99.9	1,160	29.2	1,104		
4–5	90.2	9.7	0.1	100.0	99.9	779	27.5	754		
6+	90.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	300	29.7	295		
ANC visits³										
None	89.5	10.2	0.3	100.0	99.7	80	16.5	80		
1–3	88.8	11.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	102	18.4	102		
4+	91.7	8.2	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,485	29.2	2,485		
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	100.0	*	2	*	2		
Place of delivery										
Health facility	91.9	8.1	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,788	28.6	2,633		
Public sector	89.8	10.2	0.1	100.0	99.9	1,939	28.7	1,833		
Private medical sector	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	849	28.3	800		
Elsewhere	91.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	37	14.7	36		
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	87.4	12.5	0.1	100.0	99.9	1,616	33.7	1,538		
Caesarean section	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,208	21.2	1,130		
Residence										
Urban	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,500	28.9	2,365		
Rural	89.5	10.3	0.2	100.0	99.8	324	24.7	304		
Region										
Central	93.5	6.5	0.1	100.0	99.9	1,734	32.3	1,633		
North	89.7	10.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	909	21.2	865		
South	87.2	12.5	0.2	100.0	99.8	182	28.0	171		
Governorate										
Amman	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,115	33.6	1,045		
Balqa	83.5	15.8	0.7	100.0	99.3	130	43.2	124		
Zarqa	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	437	25.0	416		
Madaba	75.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	52	38.4	48		
Irbid	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	594	20.0	574		
Mafraq	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	162	13.8	152		
Jarash	85.4	14.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	87	35.2	79		
Ajloun	86.2	13.4	0.4	100.0	99.6	66	32.5	61		
Karak	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	74	21.8	69		
Tafilah	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	29	32.8	27		
Ma'an	75.8	23.2	1.0	100.0	99.0	45	21.6	42		
Aqaba	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	34	45.6	32		
Nationality										
Jordanian	91.5	8.5	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,419	29.1	2,285		
Syrian	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	307	21.3	294		
Outside camps	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	259	21.6	248		
Inside camps	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	48	19.9	46		
Other nationalities	92.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	99	32.5	90		
Mother's education										
No education	83.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	52	9.7	48		
Less than secondary	91.6	8.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	785	28.8	752		
Secondary	90.1	9.8	0.1	100.0	99.9	995	27.4	924		
More than secondary	94.3	5.7	0.1	100.0	99.9	993	29.9	945		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	811	26.2	747		
Second	89.6	10.2	0.1	100.0	99.9	672	26.8	639		
Middle	93.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	631	24.8	604		
Fourth	93.6	6.3	0.1	100.0	99.9	445	31.6	428		
Highest	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	266	42.0	250		
Total	91.9	8.1	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,825	28.4	2,669		

Continued...

Table 9.11—Continued

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery				Among most recent live births			
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	*	*	*	100.0	*	11	na	na
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS⁴								
Total	91.9	8.1	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,836	na	na

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = not applicable

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.12 Cost of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by cost of delivery, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Cost of delivery (JD)						Don't know/missing	Total	Number of births		
	Free	<50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500+					
	LIVE BIRTHS										
Mother's age at birth											
<20	66.6	4.6	5.4	1.8	10.1	9.7	1.8	100.0	163		
20–34	59.0	4.9	5.0	3.3	16.7	10.0	1.1	100.0	2,115		
35–49	52.5	5.7	7.3	7.2	14.2	12.8	0.3	100.0	546		
Birth order¹											
1	57.6	3.1	2.3	3.1	13.5	18.1	2.3	100.0	586		
2–3	58.1	4.9	5.6	3.3	18.2	9.1	0.8	100.0	1,160		
4–5	61.3	6.3	5.7	5.7	14.0	6.4	0.6	100.0	779		
6+	51.8	5.9	10.4	3.7	16.2	11.8	0.2	100.0	300		
ANC visits²											
None	49.5	13.1	0.1	9.1	14.7	13.4	0.0	100.0	80		
1–3	58.0	7.1	11.1	6.5	15.8	1.2	0.2	100.0	102		
4+	58.2	4.7	5.6	3.8	16.2	10.4	1.1	100.0	2,485		
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2		
Place of delivery											
Health facility	57.9	5.1	5.4	4.0	16.0	10.7	0.9	100.0	2,788		
Public sector	77.5	6.6	7.1	2.6	4.0	1.2	0.9	100.0	1,939		
Private medical sector	13.2	1.5	1.6	7.0	43.5	32.4	0.9	100.0	849		
Elsewhere	77.3	1.7	9.0	1.5	2.0	0.6	7.9	100.0	37		
Residence											
Urban	56.3	5.3	5.9	4.2	16.5	10.7	1.0	100.0	2,500		
Rural	72.6	2.7	2.1	1.8	10.8	9.4	0.7	100.0	324		
Region											
Central	50.8	7.1	6.6	5.1	16.7	12.4	1.4	100.0	1,734		
North	69.3	1.9	3.6	1.8	15.2	7.9	0.4	100.0	909		
South	73.3	1.3	4.9	3.0	10.5	6.1	0.9	100.0	182		
Governorate											
Amman	43.3	5.5	7.6	6.2	20.3	15.6	1.6	100.0	1,115		
Balqa	78.3	4.4	1.7	1.5	7.6	5.6	0.8	100.0	130		
Zarqa	59.6	11.6	5.7	4.0	11.9	6.5	0.8	100.0	437		
Madaba	68.4	9.8	3.0	2.8	4.5	9.5	2.0	100.0	52		
Irbid	67.2	0.4	4.6	1.6	16.7	9.1	0.4	100.0	594		
Mafraq	70.1	5.3	0.9	1.8	14.8	6.9	0.1	100.0	162		
Jarash	73.5	6.0	2.3	4.0	9.3	4.4	0.5	100.0	87		
Ajloun	79.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	9.9	4.6	0.8	100.0	66		
Karak	81.7	3.1	3.0	1.9	4.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	74		
Tafilah	87.4	0.0	3.6	1.9	0.5	5.0	1.5	100.0	29		
Ma'an	43.6	0.0	12.2	4.8	28.3	8.6	2.6	100.0	45		
Aqaba	81.7	0.1	0.5	4.3	7.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	34		
Nationality											
Jordanian	63.5	5.0	4.9	2.5	13.1	9.9	1.1	100.0	2,419		
Syrian	25.1	3.5	10.1	13.7	34.5	12.7	0.3	100.0	307		
Outside camps	11.9	3.9	11.9	16.2	40.9	14.9	0.4	100.0	259		
Inside camps	96.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	48		
Other nationalities	30.0	9.2	6.3	9.9	24.2	19.9	0.5	100.0	99		
Mother's education											
No education	63.8	4.9	7.9	0.2	19.8	1.5	1.8	100.0	52		
Less than secondary	58.7	8.3	7.1	5.7	13.7	6.3	0.2	100.0	785		
Secondary	62.1	4.7	4.4	3.3	14.7	10.1	0.7	100.0	995		
More than secondary	53.5	2.8	5.2	3.4	18.5	14.7	1.9	100.0	993		
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	61.2	6.0	5.6	5.8	14.9	6.2	0.3	100.0	811		
Second	61.2	8.5	6.1	3.5	13.6	5.6	1.3	100.0	672		
Middle	64.6	4.4	6.8	3.3	11.4	9.0	0.6	100.0	631		
Fourth	53.6	1.7	4.5	3.9	22.5	12.6	1.3	100.0	445		
Highest	33.8	0.3	2.0	0.8	23.8	36.5	2.9	100.0	266		
Total	58.2	5.0	5.5	4.0	15.8	10.5	1.0	100.0	2,825		
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11		
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³											
Total	58.3	5.0	5.5	3.9	15.8	10.5	1.0	100.0	2,836		

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

JD = Jordanian dinar

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.13 Checking blood pressure during labour

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who had their blood pressure measured between arriving at the facility and giving birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage with blood pressure measured prior to birth	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	85.2	141
20–34	90.9	1,967
35–49	90.2	525
Birth order¹		
1	89.8	509
2–3	90.8	1,092
4–5	90.7	741
6+	89.6	291
ANC visits²		
None	67.5	79
1–3	86.7	96
4+	91.4	2,456
Don't know/missing	*	2
Managing authority of health facility		
Public sector	89.1	1,833
Private medical sector	93.7	800
Residence		
Urban	91.3	2,330
Rural	84.3	303
Region		
Central	91.4	1,619
North	88.8	844
South	89.1	170
Governorate		
Amman	92.4	1,037
Balqa	84.7	124
Zarqa	91.5	410
Madaba	88.5	48
Irbid	90.2	570
Mafraq	78.7	134
Jarash	95.4	79
Ajloun	89.8	61
Karak	96.2	69
Tafila	89.6	27
Ma'an	72.0	42
Aqaba	95.6	32
Nationality		
Jordanian	90.5	2,281
Syrian	89.8	266
Outside camps	90.6	240
Inside camps	82.5	26
Other nationalities	92.5	86
Mother's education		
No education	74.1	47
Less than secondary	89.8	733
Secondary	89.8	916
More than secondary	92.4	937
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	86.7	722
Second	91.7	636
Middle	91.4	604
Fourth	91.3	425
Highest	94.3	247
Total	90.5	2,633
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³		
Total	90.5	2,639

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.14 Instrument-assisted delivery

Percent distribution of most recent live births and/or stillbirths that occurred in a health facility in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of instrument used to assist the delivery, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Instrument						Number of births ¹
	Forceps	Vacuum suction	Instrument used, don't know what kind	No instrument	Don't know/missing	Total	
LIVE BIRTHS							
Mother's age at birth							
<20	0.0	0.9	2.0	77.4	19.7	100.0	99
20–34	0.5	2.8	3.3	80.0	13.4	100.0	1,150
35–49	0.6	2.4	2.6	72.4	22.0	100.0	254
Birth order²							
1	0.5	4.4	1.1	71.7	22.2	100.0	275
2–3	0.6	1.8	5.2	79.5	12.9	100.0	646
4–5	0.3	1.2	2.1	83.0	13.5	100.0	428
6+	0.5	6.9	0.6	74.3	17.7	100.0	154
ANC visits³							
None	0.0	9.8	0.5	55.6	34.1	100.0	54
1–3	4.2	0.9	0.3	83.5	11.1	100.0	61
4+	0.3	2.4	3.3	79.3	14.6	100.0	1,387
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Managing authority of health facility							
Public sector	0.6	2.4	2.0	80.1	14.9	100.0	1,101
Private medical sector	0.1	3.3	6.2	74.2	16.2	100.0	401
Residence							
Urban	0.4	2.7	3.2	79.1	14.6	100.0	1,322
Rural	1.0	2.2	2.6	74.3	19.9	100.0	181
Region							
Central	0.2	3.1	3.8	80.6	12.3	100.0	930
North	0.9	1.1	1.9	75.9	20.2	100.0	476
South	1.9	5.3	2.6	71.1	19.2	100.0	96
Governorate							
Amman	0.0	3.2	5.1	84.2	7.5	100.0	572
Balqa	1.9	4.8	1.1	75.5	16.7	100.0	75
Zarqa	0.0	2.5	2.1	74.7	20.7	100.0	257
Madaba	0.0	2.4	0.0	75.5	22.1	100.0	27
Irbid	0.8	0.6	0.1	79.0	19.5	100.0	316
Mafraq	0.8	0.5	4.9	65.5	28.3	100.0	84
Jarash	0.0	6.8	2.6	86.9	3.7	100.0	40
Ajloun	2.9	0.5	10.0	60.9	25.8	100.0	36
Karak	2.4	7.5	0.0	73.7	16.4	100.0	36
Tafila	6.3	5.6	1.0	81.9	5.3	100.0	15
Ma'an	0.0	0.0	0.8	77.9	21.4	100.0	28
Aqaba	0.0	8.8	11.7	47.1	32.4	100.0	18
Nationality							
Jordanian	0.5	2.9	3.3	77.6	15.7	100.0	1,298
Syrian	0.3	1.3	0.7	83.0	14.7	100.0	144
Outside camps	0.4	1.1	0.6	84.5	13.4	100.0	127
Inside camps	0.0	2.6	1.7	71.6	24.0	100.0	17
Other nationalities	0.0	0.3	4.2	88.5	7.0	100.0	60
Mother's education							
No education	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(68.0)	(29.8)	100.0	33
Less than secondary	0.1	2.3	1.9	81.1	14.5	100.0	462
Secondary	0.4	3.9	3.0	80.2	12.5	100.0	510
More than secondary	0.9	1.6	4.6	75.1	17.8	100.0	497
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.5	3.1	2.3	78.9	15.2	100.0	444
Second	0.5	1.8	1.8	81.9	14.0	100.0	381
Middle	0.9	2.2	3.8	78.7	14.5	100.0	331
Fourth	0.1	4.9	5.4	77.2	12.4	100.0	232
Highest	0.2	0.0	4.1	67.9	27.7	100.0	115
Total	0.5	2.6	3.1	78.5	15.2	100.0	1,502
STILLBIRTHS							
Total	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ⁴							
Total	0.5	2.6	3.1	78.5	15.3	100.0	1,504

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes births by caesarean section

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

⁴ If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.15 Presence of a companion during labour and delivery

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who wanted to have a companion with them during labour for their most recent birth and percentage who wanted to have a companion with them during delivery; among women who wanted a companion with them during labour, percentage who had their preferred companion with them during labour and percentage whose preferred companion was not allowed to be with them during labour by the health facility; and among women who wanted a companion with them during delivery, percentage who had their preferred companion with them during delivery and percentage whose preferred companion was not allowed to be with them during delivery by the health facility, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who wanted to have a companion with them during labour	Percentage who wanted to have a companion with them during delivery	Number of women	Labour		Delivery		Percentage whose preferred companion was not allowed by the health facility	Number of women who wanted a companion during delivery					
				Percentage whose preferred companion was with them during labour	Percentage whose preferred companion was not allowed by the health facility	Number of women who wanted a companion during labour	Percentage whose preferred companion was with them during delivery							
LIVE BIRTHS														
Mother's age at birth														
<20	66.6	53.8	138	74.8	24.5	92	49.1	50.2	74					
20–34	59.9	46.5	1,845	65.7	27.7	1,105	48.5	44.9	858					
35–49	58.8	45.3	488	65.0	25.3	287	55.9	34.2	221					
Birth order¹														
1	62.2	50.3	483	67.4	29.7	300	46.6	50.0	243					
2–3	61.0	48.0	1,019	68.5	24.6	622	50.4	41.7	489					
4–5	57.7	44.1	693	63.3	27.9	400	53.2	39.6	306					
6+	58.6	41.8	276	61.4	28.8	162	46.0	45.1	115					
ANC visits²														
None	57.9	45.3	78	(77.1)	(15.4)	45	(46.8)	(37.3)	36					
1–3	68.9	52.0	91	57.9	34.8	63	(61.4)	(38.6)	47					
4+	59.8	46.5	2,300	66.1	27.1	1,374	49.4	43.7	1,069					
Don't know/missing	*	*	2	*	*	2	*	*	2					
Managing authority of health facility														
Public sector	54.4	44.1	1,725	58.3	33.8	938	44.2	49.6	760					
Private medical sector	73.2	52.6	746	79.5	15.3	546	61.0	30.9	393					
Residence														
Urban	60.8	47.1	2,187	65.7	27.3	1,329	49.0	44.1	1,030					
Rural	54.7	43.3	284	69.3	24.1	156	57.8	35.7	123					
Region														
Central	69.0	54.2	1,569	65.4	27.8	1,083	46.9	46.8	851					
North	43.5	33.2	757	67.6	25.5	329	58.6	32.0	251					
South	50.0	35.3	145	70.1	21.8	73	58.0	39.2	51					
Governorate														
Amman	68.0	53.0	995	67.7	25.4	677	46.8	47.0	528					
Balqa	78.7	66.3	124	69.3	23.0	97	62.7	32.5	82					
Zarqa	71.4	56.0	407	58.7	34.4	291	42.8	49.6	228					
Madaba	41.8	29.8	44	63.2	36.8	18	(21.4)	(78.6)	13					
Irbid	34.8	28.7	501	54.7	35.1	174	44.7	42.8	144					
Mafraq	65.6	55.6	129	91.2	5.6	85	89.8	5.3	72					
Jarash	53.5	21.4	71	60.1	38.0	38	38.7	60.4	15					
Ajloun	57.3	36.1	56	84.0	11.7	32	61.4	29.4	20					
Karak	47.8	34.8	58	72.3	24.4	28	(58.1)	(38.7)	20					
Tafila	62.1	47.2	20	76.8	19.1	12	69.4	30.6	9					
Ma'an	47.8	30.9	36	64.8	17.8	17	(77.9)	(18.1)	11					
Aqaba	49.0	33.9	32	66.9	23.6	15	(27.3)	(69.3)	11					
Nationality														
Jordanian	59.4	46.4	2,142	66.1	26.8	1,271	50.4	43.4	995					
Syrian	60.8	46.0	244	64.4	30.8	148	44.7	45.9	112					
Outside camps	61.2	46.3	220	65.2	30.6	134	43.1	47.6	102					
Inside camps	57.0	43.6	24	56.0	33.6	14	59.7	29.4	11					
Other nationalities	75.3	53.9	86	69.8	23.1	65	(53.2)	(32.1)	46					
Education														
No education	22.8	17.2	46	*	*	10	*	*	8					
Less than secondary	60.4	46.1	694	67.0	26.5	419	51.5	41.9	320					
Secondary	60.9	47.0	861	65.3	28.4	524	48.2	46.4	404					
More than secondary	60.9	48.3	871	66.7	25.5	530	50.6	40.7	421					
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	58.1	43.4	694	59.1	33.5	403	46.1	48.4	301					
Second	60.5	47.9	588	65.6	28.3	356	48.3	45.1	282					
Middle	60.8	43.2	553	67.4	25.1	336	52.3	41.1	239					
Fourth	56.6	50.7	402	70.1	24.4	228	43.4	49.1	204					
Highest	69.2	54.4	234	76.2	15.6	162	68.5	21.2	127					
Total	60.1	46.7	2,471	66.1	27.0	1,484	49.9	43.2	1,153					

Continued...

Table 9.15—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who wanted to have a companion with them during labour	Percentage who wanted to have a companion with them during delivery	Number of women	Labour			Delivery		
				Percentage whose preferred companion was with them during labour	Percentage whose preferred companion was not allowed by the health facility	Number of women who wanted a companion during labour	Percentage whose preferred companion was with them during delivery	Percentage whose preferred companion was not allowed by the health facility	Number of women who wanted a companion during delivery
STILLBIRTHS									
Total	*	*	9	*	*	6	*	*	3
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³									
Total	60.1	46.6	2,478	66.0	27.1	1,488	49.8	43.4	1,156

Note: This table excludes women who said that they had a planned caesarean section or who said that labour did not occur in the health facility. A companion refers to a person who is not a member of the health facility staff, such as a relative, friend, or traditional birth attendant. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.16 Amount of time companion was allowed to be present

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility and who had their preferred companion with them during labour, percent distribution by how much of the time their companion was allowed to stay with them during labour, and among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility and who had their preferred companion with them during delivery, percent distribution by how much of the time their companion was allowed to stay with them during delivery, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among women with a companion present during labour:			Among women with a companion present during delivery:						
	Percent distribution by how much time their companion was allowed to stay with them during labour			Percent distribution by how much time their companion was allowed to stay with them during delivery						
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Total	Number of women	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Total	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS										
Mother's age at birth										
<20	29.2	23.1	47.6	100.0	69	(40.0)	(20.0)	(39.9)	100.0	36
20–34	35.9	28.4	35.7	100.0	726	37.3	21.3	41.4	100.0	416
35–49	30.0	30.8	39.2	100.0	187	33.9	19.8	46.3	100.0	123
Birth order¹										
1	32.5	29.5	38.0	100.0	202	51.0	21.8	27.2	100.0	113
2–3	33.7	28.1	38.3	100.0	426	33.0	19.3	47.6	100.0	247
4+	36.2	28.4	35.4	100.0	353	33.5	22.2	44.3	100.0	216
Managing authority of health facility										
Public sector	32.4	24.9	42.7	100.0	547	33.5	18.5	48.0	100.0	336
Private medical sector	36.8	33.0	30.2	100.0	434	41.3	24.3	34.5	100.0	240
Residence										
Urban	34.9	29.1	36.0	100.0	873	36.8	22.1	41.1	100.0	504
Rural	29.5	23.5	47.0	100.0	108	36.3	12.5	51.2	100.0	71
Total	34.3	28.5	37.2	100.0	981	36.7	20.9	42.4	100.0	576
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	*	*	*	100.0	3	*	*	*	100.0	1
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²										
Total	34.4	28.5	37.2	100.0	982	36.8	20.8	42.4	100.0	576

Note: This table excludes women who said that they had a planned caesarean section, who said that labour did not occur in the health facility, and who said that they did not want a companion present during labour or delivery. A companion refers to a person who is not a member of the health facility staff, such as a relative, friend, or traditional birth attendant. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.17 Bathing newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by timing of first bath, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Timing of first bath:					Number of births
	Bathed less than 6 hours after birth	Bathed 6–23 hours after birth	Bathed 24 or more hours after birth	Don't know	Total	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	36.9	4.0	55.5	3.7	100.0	147
20–34	48.3	2.9	45.4	3.5	100.0	1,994
35–49	51.4	2.4	40.3	5.9	100.0	528
Place of delivery						
Health facility	48.3	2.9	44.8	4.0	100.0	2,633
Public facility	37.6	3.8	54.1	4.5	100.0	1,833
Private facility	72.9	0.8	23.5	2.8	100.0	800
Elsewhere	43.8	0.0	52.8	3.4	100.0	36
Total	48.3	2.8	44.9	4.0	100.0	2,669

Table 9.18 Cord care

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with different substances applied to the stump of the umbilical cord and percentage with nothing harmful applied to the umbilical cord, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Substances applied to the cord:				Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ³	Number of births
	Nothing	Chlorhexidine	Other antiseptic ¹	Other substance ²		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	14.1	1.9	3.6	65.3	16.6	147
20–34	15.5	3.3	5.3	62.5	19.7	1,994
35–49	20.1	5.3	4.2	57.0	24.9	528
Place of delivery						
Health facility	16.2	3.6	5.1	61.8	20.4	2,633
Public facility	17.1	3.6	3.8	62.4	20.3	1,833
Private facility	13.9	3.6	8.0	60.5	20.5	800
Elsewhere	31.4	4.0	1.9	45.7	33.1	36
Birth order⁴						
1	11.7	2.8	6.5	64.9	16.3	516
2–3	16.5	3.9	5.4	61.3	20.5	1,104
4–5	17.1	3.7	3.8	63.2	20.9	754
6+	22.2	4.0	4.1	52.5	27.2	295
Residence						
Urban	16.3	3.4	5.2	62.4	20.4	2,365
Rural	16.8	5.7	3.8	55.5	21.3	304
Region						
Central	17.1	3.8	4.4	62.6	21.1	1,633
North	12.1	2.5	6.3	64.3	16.3	865
South	31.1	7.6	4.5	38.2	36.7	171
Governorate						
Amman	19.6	3.8	4.5	51.7	23.8	1,045
Balqa	10.4	2.9	2.8	84.1	12.2	124
Zarqa	14.5	3.2	4.8	80.5	18.6	416
Madaba	2.5	12.4	3.8	89.3	7.5	48
Irbid	7.7	0.6	6.3	69.5	11.4	574
Mafraq	19.1	10.3	9.6	42.3	27.3	152
Jarash	12.9	2.1	1.8	82.4	14.3	79
Ajloun	34.2	2.1	4.2	46.4	37.2	61
Karak	34.4	6.6	2.2	33.5	36.5	69
Tafila	27.8	3.6	4.8	62.2	31.6	27
Ma'an	30.2	13.4	7.0	24.1	40.7	42
Aqaba	27.8	5.7	5.6	47.3	36.3	32
Nationality						
Jordanian	15.6	4.0	5.5	61.7	20.2	2,285
Syrian	20.0	1.4	2.8	60.7	21.7	294
Outside camps	19.3	0.5	2.3	62.5	20.7	248
Inside camps	24.1	6.4	5.4	51.3	27.1	46
Other nationalities	23.9	2.5	0.6	62.7	24.1	90
Mother's education						
No education	29.6	1.2	1.1	38.1	30.8	48
Less than secondary	18.0	1.9	2.7	62.4	19.8	752
Secondary	15.4	3.9	4.5	63.6	19.4	924
More than secondary	15.3	5.0	7.6	60.2	21.7	945
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.5	3.3	3.1	60.9	21.1	747
Second	13.4	2.4	4.1	70.0	16.1	639
Middle	18.8	4.9	4.4	60.7	23.4	604
Fourth	14.1	2.8	8.1	56.2	20.0	428
Highest	15.5	6.3	9.5	53.5	24.3	250
Total	16.4	3.6	5.0	61.6	20.5	2,669

Note: Mothers can report more than one substance applied to the stump of the umbilical cord.

¹ Includes alcohol, spirit, and gentian violet

² Includes sulfate, powders, and other substances

³ Either nothing applied to the cord or nothing other than chlorhexidine or another antiseptic applied. Excludes cases for which the mother did not know if anything was applied to the cord.

⁴ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.19 Use of chlorhexidine

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord and percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord within 24 hours after birth, and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord, percent distribution by number of days chlorhexidine was applied, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the cord	Percentage with chlorhexidine applied within 24 hours after birth	Number of births	Number of days chlorhexidine was applied to the cord:				Total	Number of births with chlorhexidine applied to the cord
				1	2–6	7+	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	1.9	1.5	147	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
20–34	3.3	1.1	1,994	3.4	81.9	10.9	3.8	100.0	67
35–49	5.3	2.9	528	(19.2)	(60.4)	(6.9)	(13.5)	100.0	28
Place of delivery									
Health facility	3.6	1.5	2,633	7.9	77.4	8.4	6.2	100.0	96
Public facility	3.6	1.7	1,833	10.7	78.3	4.9	6.1	100.0	67
Private facility	3.6	1.1	800	(1.5)	(75.5)	(16.6)	(6.4)	100.0	29
Elsewhere	4.0	0.0	36	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Birth order¹									
1	2.8	1.2	516	(3.2)	(92.4)	(4.4)	(0.0)	100.0	14
2–3	3.9	1.4	1,104	2.1	79.3	12.4	6.2	100.0	43
4–5	3.7	1.7	754	(7.6)	(72.8)	(7.9)	(11.7)	100.0	28
6+	4.0	1.8	295	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Residence									
Urban	3.4	1.4	2,365	7.5	76.0	9.3	7.2	100.0	80
Rural	5.7	2.4	304	(9.4)	(77.9)	(9.9)	(2.8)	100.0	17
Region									
Central	3.8	1.6	1,633	(5.7)	(85.0)	(6.2)	(3.1)	100.0	63
North	2.5	0.9	865	(8.6)	(66.2)	(19.8)	(5.4)	100.0	22
South	7.6	3.4	171	16.6	51.6	7.6	24.2	100.0	13
Governorate									
Amman	3.8	1.5	1,045	*	*	*	*	100.0	40
Balqa	2.9	1.9	124	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Zarqa	3.2	1.4	416	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Madaba	12.4	4.8	48	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Irbid	0.6	0.2	574	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Mafraq	10.3	3.2	152	(3.5)	(70.3)	(18.6)	(7.5)	100.0	16
Jarash	2.1	1.1	79	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Ajloun	2.1	1.1	61	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Karak	6.6	1.9	69	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Tafila	3.6	0.6	27	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Ma'an	13.4	6.3	42	(18.3)	(61.4)	(17.4)	(2.8)	100.0	6
Aqaba	5.7	5.4	32	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Nationality									
Jordanian	4.0	1.7	2,285	8.2	78.4	6.9	6.5	100.0	91
Syrian	1.4	0.1	294	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Outside camps	0.5	0.0	248	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Inside camps	6.4	0.7	46	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Other nationalities	2.5	0.4	90	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Mother's education									
No education	1.2	0.5	48	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Less than secondary	1.9	0.9	752	(6.9)	(76.4)	(10.7)	(6.1)	100.0	14
Secondary	3.9	2.1	924	(12.7)	(78.6)	(5.2)	(3.5)	100.0	36
More than secondary	5.0	1.5	945	4.5	75.0	12.4	8.1	100.0	47
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.3	1.8	747	3.1	77.8	12.8	6.2	100.0	24
Second	2.4	1.1	639	(11.5)	(72.1)	(0.9)	(15.5)	100.0	15
Middle	4.9	1.9	604	(14.7)	(84.4)	(0.0)	(0.9)	100.0	30
Fourth	2.8	1.3	428	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Highest	6.3	1.1	250	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Total	3.6	1.5	2,669	7.8	76.3	9.4	6.4	100.0	97

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.20 Neglect and privacy during labour and delivery

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who reported feeling ignored or neglected by the health facility staff during labour or delivery, percent distribution by type of privacy reported during labour or delivery, and percentage who reported having privacy during labour or delivery, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who reported feeling that they were ignored or neglected by the health facility staff during labour or delivery	Privacy during labour or delivery						Percentage who reported having privacy during labour or delivery	Number of women ¹			
		Had privacy by means of:										
		Separate room	Curtains	Other type of privacy	No privacy	Don't know	Total					
LIVE BIRTHS												
Age at birth												
<20	11.2	28.4	64.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	92.6	138			
20–34	13.6	41.0	54.8	0.0	3.9	0.2	100.0	95.9	1,845			
35–49	11.1	39.9	52.9	0.2	5.7	1.3	100.0	93.0	488			
Birth order²												
1	13.6	44.8	50.4	0.0	4.4	0.4	100.0	95.2	483			
2–3	13.6	42.5	52.3	0.0	4.6	0.5	100.0	94.9	1,019			
4–5	13.8	35.1	60.1	0.2	4.4	0.2	100.0	95.4	693			
6+	7.6	35.4	60.0	0.0	4.1	0.5	100.0	95.4	276			
Managing authority of health facility												
Public sector	15.5	27.0	67.3	0.0	5.2	0.5	100.0	94.3	1,725			
Private medical sector	7.2	70.4	26.5	0.2	2.8	0.1	100.0	97.1	746			
Residence												
Urban	13.3	39.7	55.4	0.1	4.4	0.4	100.0	95.2	2,187			
Rural	10.2	42.8	51.8	0.0	5.0	0.4	100.0	94.6	284			
Region												
Central	14.6	37.9	57.2	0.1	4.6	0.2	100.0	95.2	1,569			
North	9.7	45.7	49.9	0.0	3.8	0.7	100.0	95.5	757			
South	12.7	34.9	57.5	0.0	6.7	0.8	100.0	92.4	145			
Governorate												
Amman	13.2	42.3	54.3	0.0	3.1	0.4	100.0	96.6	995			
Balqa	19.4	33.7	48.7	0.0	17.7	0.0	100.0	82.3	124			
Zarqa	17.3	27.7	67.6	0.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	95.6	407			
Madaba	8.2	43.6	52.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	95.6	44			
Irbid	9.2	43.8	51.9	0.0	3.9	0.4	100.0	95.8	501			
Mafraq	8.8	45.5	47.1	0.0	5.4	2.0	100.0	92.6	129			
Jarash	10.4	50.1	48.1	0.0	1.2	0.6	100.0	98.2	71			
Ajloun	15.0	56.8	40.4	0.0	2.3	0.5	100.0	97.2	56			
Karak	14.3	35.3	61.1	0.0	2.9	0.7	100.0	96.4	58			
Tafila	17.2	32.8	66.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	20			
Ma'an	12.2	38.6	42.4	0.0	16.9	2.1	100.0	81.0	36			
Aqaba	7.6	31.3	62.8	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	94.1	32			
Nationality												
Jordanian	13.0	40.0	54.6	0.1	4.9	0.4	100.0	94.6	2,142			
Syrian	14.0	37.4	60.7	0.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	98.1	244			
Outside camps	14.3	38.7	59.5	0.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	98.2	220			
Inside camps	11.5	25.3	71.3	0.0	2.8	0.6	100.0	96.6	24			
Other nationalities	8.3	50.7	48.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	86			
Education												
No education	6.1	15.3	82.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	46			
Less than secondary	13.9	27.9	68.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	694			
Secondary	11.4	38.3	56.3	0.1	4.7	0.6	100.0	94.7	861			
More than secondary	14.2	52.9	41.7	0.0	4.8	0.6	100.0	94.6	871			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	13.9	30.6	65.1	0.2	3.9	0.2	100.0	95.9	694			
Second	13.0	31.2	63.3	0.0	5.1	0.4	100.0	94.5	588			
Middle	12.2	44.6	50.5	0.0	4.6	0.3	100.0	95.2	553			
Fourth	12.8	48.8	45.6	0.0	4.5	1.2	100.0	94.3	402			
Highest	12.2	65.1	30.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	234			
Total	13.0	40.1	55.0	0.0	4.5	0.4	100.0	95.1	2,471			

Continued...

Table 9.20—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who reported feeling that they were ignored or neglected by the health facility staff during labour or delivery	Privacy during labour or delivery					Percentage who reported having privacy during labour or delivery	Number of women ¹		
		Had privacy by means of:								
		Separate room	Curtains	Other type of privacy	No privacy	Don't know				
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	9	
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³										
Total	13.1	40.0	55.0	0.0	4.5	0.4	100.0	95.1	2,478	

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes women who said that they had a planned caesarean section or who said that labour did not occur in the health facility

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.21 Respectful care

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percent distribution by amount of time health care providers in the health facility demonstrated three aspects of respectful care, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Given the reason for examinations or procedures												Number of women	
	Treated with respect				Received the best care									
	All of the time	Some of the time	Not at all	Total	All of the time	Some of the time	Not at all	Total	All of the time	Some of the time	Not at all	Total		
LIVE BIRTHS														
Age at birth														
<20	78.8	18.7	2.5	100.0	77.0	13.1	9.9	100.0	79.7	15.7	4.6	100.0	141	
20–34	78.6	16.1	5.3	100.0	75.0	13.2	11.8	100.0	77.1	16.9	6.1	100.0	1,967	
35–49	82.6	13.2	4.2	100.0	79.1	13.4	7.5	100.0	81.0	14.1	5.0	100.0	525	
Birth order¹														
1	79.1	15.2	5.7	100.0	73.4	14.7	12.0	100.0	77.6	16.3	6.1	100.0	509	
2–3	78.6	16.1	5.2	100.0	76.1	12.2	11.8	100.0	76.7	17.1	6.2	100.0	1,092	
4–5	80.1	15.9	4.1	100.0	75.6	13.9	10.5	100.0	79.3	14.8	5.8	100.0	741	
6+	81.3	14.3	4.4	100.0	80.5	13.1	6.4	100.0	80.1	16.7	3.3	100.0	291	
Managing authority of health facility														
Public sector	73.2	20.8	5.9	100.0	69.7	17.1	13.2	100.0	71.3	21.8	6.9	100.0	1,833	
Private medical sector	93.6	3.8	2.5	100.0	90.0	4.4	5.5	100.0	93.3	3.5	3.2	100.0	800	
Residence														
Urban	79.0	15.7	5.3	100.0	75.4	12.9	11.6	100.0	77.8	16.0	6.2	100.0	2,330	
Rural	82.4	15.8	1.9	100.0	79.5	15.5	5.0	100.0	79.7	18.2	2.1	100.0	303	
Region														
Central	80.6	14.7	4.7	100.0	75.8	11.4	12.8	100.0	80.0	14.1	5.9	100.0	1,619	
North	79.8	14.8	5.4	100.0	78.6	13.3	8.1	100.0	77.2	16.9	5.9	100.0	844	
South	66.9	29.3	3.8	100.0	63.6	30.5	6.0	100.0	63.2	33.5	3.4	100.0	170	
Governorate														
Amman	79.5	15.8	4.7	100.0	75.2	11.6	13.2	100.0	79.8	14.2	6.0	100.0	1,037	
Balqa	80.5	13.5	6.1	100.0	79.7	12.1	8.3	100.0	78.3	15.5	6.2	100.0	124	
Zarqa	83.3	12.0	4.7	100.0	76.7	10.3	13.0	100.0	81.4	12.5	6.1	100.0	410	
Madaba	80.9	17.9	1.2	100.0	70.5	15.7	13.8	100.0	76.5	21.1	2.3	100.0	48	
Irbid	80.7	13.0	6.3	100.0	82.2	9.9	7.9	100.0	78.8	14.6	6.6	100.0	570	
Mafraq	77.7	16.9	5.4	100.0	71.8	17.7	10.5	100.0	74.0	20.6	5.4	100.0	134	
Jarash	76.6	22.5	0.9	100.0	64.3	29.9	5.7	100.0	70.2	27.5	2.3	100.0	79	
Ajloun	79.2	17.3	3.4	100.0	78.6	13.5	7.8	100.0	78.3	16.5	5.2	100.0	61	
Karak	45.3	51.8	2.9	100.0	42.4	52.1	5.5	100.0	42.6	54.6	2.9	100.0	69	
Tafila	82.6	14.1	3.2	100.0	82.2	15.1	2.7	100.0	73.8	23.0	3.2	100.0	27	
Ma'an	78.3	19.0	2.7	100.0	72.6	23.9	3.6	100.0	73.7	23.9	2.4	100.0	42	
Aqaba	85.4	6.9	7.7	100.0	81.8	5.3	12.9	100.0	84.7	9.5	5.8	100.0	32	
Nationality														
Jordanian	78.9	16.5	4.6	100.0	75.6	14.2	10.2	100.0	77.4	17.2	5.4	100.0	2,281	
Syrian	84.3	10.0	5.7	100.0	81.4	6.0	12.5	100.0	83.0	9.5	7.6	100.0	266	
Outside camps	83.8	10.3	5.9	100.0	80.7	5.9	13.4	100.0	82.5	9.6	7.9	100.0	240	
Inside camps	89.2	7.0	3.9	100.0	88.0	7.2	4.8	100.0	87.4	7.8	4.8	100.0	26	
Other nationalities	77.6	12.4	9.9	100.0	67.0	10.5	22.6	100.0	79.5	10.7	9.7	100.0	86	
Education														
No education	68.3	30.3	1.4	100.0	69.0	27.5	3.5	100.0	69.0	29.2	1.7	100.0	47	
Less than secondary	73.9	20.7	5.4	100.0	73.7	16.1	10.2	100.0	75.4	19.5	5.1	100.0	733	
Secondary	81.9	11.6	6.5	100.0	75.1	11.0	13.9	100.0	77.7	14.4	7.9	100.0	916	
More than secondary	81.9	15.0	3.1	100.0	78.7	12.5	8.8	100.0	80.7	14.9	4.4	100.0	937	
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	74.8	18.9	6.2	100.0	71.9	15.6	12.6	100.0	74.1	19.1	6.8	100.0	722	
Second	81.0	13.4	5.6	100.0	77.4	11.0	11.6	100.0	78.9	14.5	6.6	100.0	636	
Middle	78.2	17.0	4.8	100.0	74.3	14.8	10.9	100.0	76.9	17.2	5.9	100.0	604	
Fourth	84.1	14.2	1.8	100.0	79.0	12.3	8.7	100.0	81.6	15.3	3.1	100.0	425	
Highest	83.7	11.5	4.9	100.0	82.5	10.0	7.5	100.0	83.5	11.6	4.9	100.0	247	
Total	79.4	15.7	4.9	100.0	75.9	13.2	10.9	100.0	78.0	16.2	5.8	100.0	2,633	
STILLBIRTHS														
Total	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	11	
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ²														
Total	79.4	15.7	4.9	100.0	75.8	13.3	10.9	100.0	77.9	16.3	5.8	100.0	2,639	

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.22 Undignified treatment at the health facility

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who at any time during their stay in the health facility were denied medical services due to lack of money and percentage who were prevented from leaving the facility due to lack of payment, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who at any time during their stay in the health facility for the delivery of their most recent live birth or stillbirth:		
	Were denied medical services due to lack of money	Were prevented from leaving the facility due to lack of payment	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS			
Mother's age at birth			
<20	1.5	0.0	141
20–34	2.0	1.0	1,967
35–49	1.8	1.9	525
Birth order¹			
1	1.2	1.0	509
2–3	2.4	1.0	1,092
4–5	1.5	0.6	741
6+	2.9	2.9	291
Managing authority of health facility			
Public sector	1.5	0.8	1,833
Private medical sector	3.0	1.9	800
Residence			
Urban	2.1	1.1	2,330
Rural	0.5	1.1	303
Region			
Central	2.0	1.3	1,619
North	1.6	0.8	844
South	2.6	1.3	170
Governorate			
Amman	2.1	1.6	1,037
Balqa	0.5	0.5	124
Zarqa	2.4	0.8	410
Madaba	0.7	0.5	48
Irbid	1.8	0.9	570
Mafraq	2.1	0.5	134
Jarash	0.4	0.3	79
Ajloun	0.9	1.1	61
Karak	2.6	1.6	69
Tafilah	1.7	0.0	27
Ma'an	4.6	2.6	42
Aqaba	1.0	0.0	32
Nationality			
Jordanian	1.5	0.7	2,281
Syrian	4.7	5.2	266
Outside camps	4.8	5.7	240
Inside camps	3.9	0.4	26
Other nationalities	4.3	0.3	86
Education			
No education	2.9	2.4	47
Less than secondary	2.3	1.6	733
Secondary	1.2	0.5	916
More than secondary	2.3	1.3	937
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.8	2.3	722
Second	2.0	1.0	636
Middle	2.4	0.8	604
Fourth	1.4	0.2	425
Highest	2.2	0.1	247
Total	1.9	1.1	2,633
STILLBIRTHS			
Total	*	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²			
Total	1.9	1.1	2,639

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.23 Toilet for patients in the health facility

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who reported that the health facility had a toilet or latrine for patients, and among those who reported that the health facility had a toilet or latrine for patients, percentage who said that it was working when they needed to use it, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who reported that the facility had a toilet or latrine for patients	Number of women	Among women who reported that the health facility had a toilet or latrine for patients:			
			Percentage who reported that the toilet or latrine was working when they needed to use it	Number of women		
LIVE BIRTHS						
Managing authority of health facility						
Public sector	84.2	1,833	92.7	1,543		
Private medical sector	83.9	800	95.2	671		
Residence						
Urban	84.6	2,330	93.2	1,971		
Rural	80.3	303	95.9	243		
Region						
Central	89.4	1,619	92.5	1,447		
North	75.4	844	96.0	637		
South	76.5	170	91.7	130		
Governorate						
Amman	92.0	1,037	93.0	955		
Balqa	77.7	124	97.1	96		
Zarqa	86.2	410	90.8	353		
Madaba	90.4	48	87.2	43		
Irbid	71.5	570	97.5	408		
Mafraq	82.5	134	91.5	111		
Jarash	88.8	79	94.6	70		
Ajloun	79.2	61	95.0	48		
Karak	88.5	69	91.2	61		
Tafila	77.8	27	79.6	21		
Ma'an	53.3	42	97.5	22		
Aqaba	79.9	32	97.5	26		
Nationality						
Jordanian	84.0	2,281	93.4	1,916		
Syrian	85.8	266	94.1	228		
Outside camps	86.4	240	94.1	207		
Inside camps	80.5	26	93.9	21		
Other nationalities	81.2	86	93.1	70		
Education						
No education	87.3	47	81.6	41		
Less than secondary	88.4	733	94.1	648		
Secondary	83.7	916	91.8	767		
More than secondary	81.0	937	95.3	759		
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	86.2	722	89.3	622		
Second	85.9	636	95.7	546		
Middle	80.3	604	94.4	485		
Fourth	82.1	425	93.1	349		
Highest	86.0	247	98.1	212		
Total	84.1	2,633	93.5	2,214		
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	*	11	*	10		
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS¹						
Total	84.1	2,639	93.4	2,220		

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.24 Experience of physical abuse in a health facility

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who experienced specific forms of physical abuse by any staff member at any time during their stay in the health facility and percentage who experienced any of the four forms of physical abuse, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who experienced specific forms of physical abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility				Health facility staff member physically threatened them	Health facility staff member mistreated them in another way	Percentage of women who experienced any of the four forms of physical abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility	Number of women
	Health facility staff member slapped them	Health facility staff member hit or punched them	Health facility staff member physically threatened them	Health facility staff member mistreated them in another way				
LIVE BIRTHS								
Age at birth								
<20	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	141	
20–34	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	3.5	3.5	1,967	
35–49	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.9	3.0	3.0	525	
Birth order¹								
1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	2.4	2.4	509	
2–3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	3.5	3.5	1,092	
4–5	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	3.0	3.0	741	
6+	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	4.3	4.3	291	
Managing authority of health facility								
Public sector	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	3.9	3.9	1,833	
Private medical sector	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.7	800	
Residence								
Urban	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	3.3	3.3	2,330	
Rural	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	2.7	2.7	303	
Region								
Central	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	3.7	3.7	1,619	
North	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.4	2.4	844	
South	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.4	3.4	170	
Governorate								
Amman	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	3.6	3.6	1,037	
Balqa	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.8	6.0	6.0	124	
Zarqa	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	3.1	3.1	410	
Madaba	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	5.0	5.0	48	
Irbid	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	570	
Mafraq	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.0	4.0	4.0	134	
Jarash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	79	
Ajloun	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.5	7.1	7.1	61	
Karak	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	3.8	3.8	69	
Tafila	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	
Ma'an	0.5	0.8	2.0	2.5	6.2	6.2	42	
Aqaba	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	32	
Nationality								
Jordanian	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	3.5	3.5	2,281	
Syrian	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.4	266	
Outside camps	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	240	
Inside camps	0.6	1.1	0.6	3.2	7.4	7.4	26	
Other nationalities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	86	
Education								
No education	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	47	
Less than secondary	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	3.4	3.4	733	
Secondary	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.3	4.2	4.2	916	
More than secondary	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.3	2.3	937	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.0	5.5	5.5	722	
Second	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.2	636	
Middle	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.2	2.2	604	
Fourth	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	3.6	3.6	425	
Highest	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	3.9	3.9	247	
Total	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	3.2	3.2	2,633	
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²								
Total	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	3.3	3.3	2,639	

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.25 Experience of verbal abuse in a health facility

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percentage who experienced specific forms of verbal abuse by any staff member at any time during their stay in the health facility and percentage who experienced any of the four forms of abuse, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who experienced specific forms of verbal abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility				Percentage of women who experienced any of the four forms of verbal abuse committed by any staff member during their stay in the health facility	Number of women
	Health facility staff member shouted at them	Health facility staff member said or did something to humiliate them	Health facility staff member verbally threatened them	Health facility staff member verbally mistreated them in another way		
LIVE BIRTHS						
Age at birth						
<20	7.7	4.6	0.1	1.1	16.0	141
20–34	7.6	4.1	2.1	3.7	17.4	1,967
35–49	5.6	1.5	1.1	2.3	13.8	525
Birth order¹						
1	8.0	4.9	1.9	2.6	19.0	509
2–3	8.2	3.8	1.9	3.8	18.4	1,092
4–5	4.8	2.5	1.6	2.7	12.2	741
6+	8.2	3.8	1.7	3.6	17.0	291
Managing authority of health facility						
Public sector	9.7	5.0	2.2	4.2	21.8	1,833
Private medical sector	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	4.8	800
Residence						
Urban	7.5	3.9	1.9	3.6	17.3	2,330
Rural	5.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	11.9	303
Region						
Central	8.9	5.0	2.2	4.1	20.1	1,619
North	4.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	10.8	844
South	5.1	2.8	1.2	2.7	13.2	170
Governorate						
Amman	8.6	4.5	1.5	3.4	18.7	1,037
Balqa	6.6	3.9	2.6	3.1	19.1	124
Zarqa	11.2	7.1	3.8	6.5	24.7	410
Madaba	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	11.5	48
Irbid	4.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	10.4	570
Mafraq	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.9	5.4	134
Jarash	3.7	0.7	1.6	0.5	11.4	79
Ajloun	11.1	2.2	1.1	4.4	25.5	61
Karak	4.3	2.7	1.4	2.4	10.5	69
Tafila	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	8.2	27
Ma'an	8.3	3.3	1.7	5.4	21.5	42
Aqaba	5.3	4.0	0.8	1.6	12.4	32
Nationality						
Jordanian	7.3	3.7	1.9	3.2	16.8	2,281
Syrian	6.4	2.6	0.5	3.5	15.5	266
Outside camps	6.8	2.6	0.3	3.4	15.8	240
Inside camps	2.9	1.9	3.0	3.9	13.1	26
Other nationalities	7.0	4.8	1.9	4.7	15.7	86
Education						
No education	15.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	32.7	47
Less than secondary	8.0	4.2	2.4	3.9	17.5	733
Secondary	7.7	4.2	1.9	2.9	17.4	916
More than secondary	5.6	2.8	1.2	3.2	14.4	937
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.3	3.6	1.5	3.6	19.6	722
Second	7.8	4.5	2.1	3.8	17.6	636
Middle	5.9	3.2	1.6	2.4	13.7	604
Fourth	6.7	4.0	2.2	3.2	16.7	425
Highest	3.7	2.0	1.8	2.7	12.4	247
Total	7.2	3.6	1.8	3.3	16.6	2,633
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	*	*	*	*	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²						
Total	7.3	3.6	1.8	3.3	16.8	2,639

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² If a mother had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and both occurred in a health facility, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.26 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among ever-married women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Jordan PFHS 2023

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	14.9	9.3	3.3	69.1	3.1	0.3	100.0	1,502
Caesarean section	2.7	1.0	1.3	69.9	25.1	0.0	100.0	1,130
STILLBIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Caesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ¹								
Vaginal birth	14.9	9.3	3.3	69.1	3.1	0.3	100.0	1,502
Caesarean section	2.6	1.0	1.3	69.9	25.1	0.0	100.0	1,137

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.27 Rooming in

Among most recent live births that occurred in a health facility in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who stayed in the same room with their mother most of the time during the day and at night during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who stayed in the same room as their mother during the first 2 days	Number of live births
Mother's age at birth		
<20	68.4	141
20–34	67.1	1,967
35–49	59.7	525
Birth order¹		
1	57.2	509
2–3	69.2	1,092
4+	67.6	741
ANC visits²		
None	66.5	79
1–3	68.7	96
4+	65.6	2,456
Don't know/missing	*	2
Managing authority of health facility		
Public sector	81.1	1,833
Private medical sector	30.3	800
Residence		
Urban	64.6	2,330
Rural	74.3	303
Region		
Central	62.2	1,619
North	71.0	844
South	72.3	170
Governorate		
Amman	57.2	1,037
Balqa	83.3	124
Zarqa	67.4	410
Madaba	72.8	48
Irbid	73.1	570
Mafraq	61.0	134
Jarash	71.0	79
Ajloun	74.0	61
Karak	81.1	69
Tafilah	75.9	27
Ma'an	66.7	42
Aqaba	57.9	32
Nationality		
Jordanian	67.1	2,281
Syrian	52.3	266
Outside camps	50.6	240
Inside camps	67.7	26
Other nationalities	70.6	86
Mother's education		
No education	76.5	47
Less than secondary	72.5	733
Secondary	66.2	916
More than secondary	59.4	937
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	70.1	722
Second	71.9	636
Middle	68.8	604
Fourth	58.0	425
Highest	42.7	247
Total	65.7	2,633

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.28 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹						Don't know/missing	No postnatal check ²	Percent-age of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Total				
LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth										
<20	45.6	18.9	9.8	0.1	1.6	0.7	23.3	100.0	74.3	147
20–34	58.5	12.9	12.0	0.3	1.0	1.4	13.8	100.0	83.5	1,994
35–49	54.7	12.8	16.5	0.2	1.0	3.2	11.7	100.0	84.0	528
Birth order³										
1	55.5	14.1	13.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	14.4	100.0	83.4	516
2–3	58.7	12.6	12.7	0.3	1.6	1.0	13.1	100.0	83.9	1,104
4–5	54.2	15.2	11.4	0.0	0.3	2.9	15.9	100.0	80.8	754
6+	61.0	8.8	15.2	0.3	0.8	2.9	10.9	100.0	85.0	295
Place of delivery										
Health facility	57.2	13.2	12.9	0.3	1.0	1.7	13.7	100.0	83.3	2,633
Elsewhere	45.6	12.0	5.7	0.0	2.0	3.3	31.4	100.0	63.3	36
Residence										
Urban	57.7	12.7	12.5	0.2	1.0	1.8	14.0	100.0	83.0	2,365
Rural	52.1	16.9	14.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	13.4	100.0	83.9	304
Region										
Central	55.9	14.2	12.3	0.2	1.0	2.3	14.1	100.0	82.3	1,633
North	60.0	10.7	13.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	13.6	100.0	84.4	865
South	53.1	16.9	13.3	0.4	2.1	0.7	13.5	100.0	83.2	171
Governorate										
Amman	63.4	11.2	10.9	0.1	0.9	0.8	12.8	100.0	85.5	1,045
Balqa	47.7	21.4	15.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	14.6	100.0	84.8	124
Zarqa	40.9	18.4	15.1	0.8	1.5	6.7	16.7	100.0	74.3	416
Madaba	43.5	23.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	20.6	100.0	76.2	48
Irbid	65.3	10.7	11.5	0.0	0.8	0.7	11.1	100.0	87.4	574
Mafraq	47.0	13.4	15.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	19.7	100.0	75.7	152
Jarash	55.5	7.1	24.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	11.3	100.0	87.1	79
Ajloun	48.2	9.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	24.9	100.0	74.2	61
Karak	51.5	26.8	4.4	0.5	2.7	0.5	13.5	100.0	82.8	69
Tafila	43.5	16.2	15.0	0.6	3.0	0.7	20.8	100.0	74.8	27
Ma'an	53.4	3.9	30.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	11.9	100.0	87.4	42
Aqaba	63.9	13.1	8.6	0.0	3.1	1.7	9.6	100.0	85.6	32
Nationality										
Jordanian	56.6	13.3	13.0	0.3	1.1	1.7	13.9	100.0	83.0	2,285
Syrian	60.9	10.7	11.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	14.6	100.0	83.4	294
Outside camps	64.3	10.4	11.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	13.2	100.0	85.7	248
Inside camps	43.1	12.5	15.1	0.4	1.6	5.4	22.0	100.0	70.6	46
Other nationalities	54.5	19.3	10.4	0.2	0.5	2.0	13.0	100.0	84.2	90
Education										
No education	55.7	7.5	15.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	20.6	100.0	78.4	48
Less than secondary	54.9	12.1	12.4	0.1	0.9	2.2	17.4	100.0	79.4	752
Secondary	56.5	14.3	13.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	13.1	100.0	84.2	924
More than secondary	59.4	13.4	12.4	0.3	1.5	1.5	11.6	100.0	85.1	945
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	53.3	13.2	12.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	19.2	100.0	79.2	747
Second	54.0	13.3	14.2	0.5	1.3	1.6	15.0	100.0	81.5	639
Middle	56.7	13.8	12.3	0.3	0.4	3.1	13.3	100.0	82.8	604
Fourth	62.1	13.0	11.3	0.0	2.5	1.1	9.9	100.0	86.5	428
Highest	68.4	11.8	13.3	0.0	0.9	1.9	3.7	100.0	93.5	250
Total	57.0	13.2	12.8	0.3	1.0	1.7	13.9	100.0	83.1	2,669
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS⁴										
Total	57.0	13.2	12.9	0.3	1.0	1.7	13.9	100.0	83.1	2,676

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor or nurse/midwife

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.29 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check		No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife			
LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth					
<20	61.3	13.0	25.7	100.0	147
20–34	70.9	12.5	16.5	100.0	1,994
35–49	75.4	8.6	16.0	100.0	528
Birth order¹					
1	66.6	16.8	16.6	100.0	516
2–3	72.6	11.4	16.1	100.0	1,104
4–5	70.9	9.9	19.2	100.0	754
6+	75.7	9.3	15.0	100.0	295
Place of delivery					
Health facility	71.6	11.8	16.7	100.0	2,633
Elsewhere	51.1	12.2	36.7	100.0	36
Residence					
Urban	70.9	12.1	17.0	100.0	2,365
Rural	74.6	9.3	16.1	100.0	304
Region					
Central	71.6	10.8	17.7	100.0	1,633
North	70.2	14.2	15.6	100.0	865
South	74.0	9.2	16.8	100.0	171
Governorate					
Amman	77.7	7.8	14.5	100.0	1,045
Balqa	75.3	9.5	15.2	100.0	124
Zarqa	56.8	17.5	25.7	100.0	416
Madaba	55.5	20.7	23.8	100.0	48
Irbid	69.8	17.6	12.6	100.0	574
Mafraq	71.6	4.1	24.3	100.0	152
Jarash	74.0	13.2	12.9	100.0	79
Ajloun	65.4	8.7	25.8	100.0	61
Karak	76.6	6.2	17.2	100.0	69
Tafila	67.9	6.9	25.2	100.0	27
Ma'an	68.1	19.4	12.6	100.0	42
Aqaba	81.5	4.1	14.4	100.0	32
Nationality					
Jordanian	71.1	11.9	17.0	100.0	2,285
Syrian	71.9	11.5	16.6	100.0	294
Outside camps	73.9	11.9	14.3	100.0	248
Inside camps	61.0	9.6	29.4	100.0	46
Other nationalities	74.4	9.8	15.8	100.0	90
Education					
No education	68.0	10.4	21.6	100.0	48
Less than secondary	68.5	10.9	20.6	100.0	752
Secondary	72.6	11.6	15.8	100.0	924
More than secondary	72.4	12.7	14.9	100.0	945
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	66.2	13.0	20.8	100.0	747
Second	70.6	10.9	18.5	100.0	639
Middle	69.4	13.5	17.2	100.0	604
Fourth	73.0	13.5	13.5	100.0	428
Highest	90.1	3.4	6.5	100.0	250
Total	71.3	11.8	16.9	100.0	2,669
STILLBIRTHS					
Total	*	*	*	100.0	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²					
Total	71.2	11.9	16.9	100.0	2,676

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.30 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among ever-married women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider:						Percentage with first three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Percentage with all six checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning	Asked about problems with urination	Asked about pain	Asked about feeling sad or depressed			
LIVE BIRTHS									
Age at birth									
<20	48.2	35.5	38.9	41.0	48.9	17.9	26.2	13.9	147
20–34	64.2	52.1	47.9	52.0	56.4	29.8	40.2	24.7	1,994
35–49	67.1	54.0	53.3	54.2	62.9	31.7	43.9	25.0	528
Birth order¹									
1	60.8	48.8	43.3	51.4	56.2	30.7	37.4	24.5	516
2–3	66.6	52.4	51.0	53.1	59.1	29.6	42.3	26.1	1,104
4–5	62.4	51.5	49.1	48.5	54.5	26.8	38.6	20.3	754
6+	62.9	53.6	46.7	56.3	59.4	33.8	41.0	26.3	295
Place of delivery									
Health facility	63.9	51.6	48.4	51.7	57.2	29.3	40.1	24.1	2,633
Public sector	63.0	50.8	47.3	49.4	54.2	26.6	38.5	21.5	1,833
Private medical sector	65.7	53.6	51.1	57.2	64.1	35.5	43.9	29.8	800
Elsewhere	66.4	49.6	51.5	56.2	61.0	41.9	41.8	32.5	36
Residence									
Urban	63.4	51.9	48.6	51.7	57.5	30.0	40.3	24.6	2,365
Rural	68.0	49.6	47.9	52.5	55.4	25.4	38.7	20.6	304
Region									
Central	61.2	53.1	47.5	51.7	56.0	29.2	40.3	23.3	1,633
North	65.8	46.0	46.1	48.3	56.8	27.3	35.9	23.0	865
South	79.9	65.5	70.0	70.1	71.3	43.4	60.9	38.7	171
Governorate									
Amman	66.1	56.7	48.4	52.8	57.7	30.7	41.9	24.0	1,045
Balqa	72.5	66.8	63.8	71.3	71.4	38.0	55.6	34.8	124
Zarqa	44.7	40.4	40.9	43.7	47.6	22.7	31.9	17.5	416
Madaba	68.2	49.7	44.2	48.9	53.4	32.4	38.3	27.2	48
Irbid	65.8	47.4	47.4	50.3	58.0	30.1	36.7	25.4	574
Mafraq	69.9	37.3	43.1	43.9	57.1	22.9	31.1	18.6	152
Jarash	53.2	37.2	32.4	34.0	44.1	22.6	28.4	19.8	79
Ajloun	71.7	66.4	58.8	59.1	60.9	17.5	49.7	14.7	61
Karak	67.1	58.7	64.8	63.2	62.6	34.7	56.5	32.6	69
Tafilah	87.8	81.0	77.9	81.2	78.3	49.1	72.0	46.9	27
Ma'an	92.4	71.4	74.7	81.2	81.5	53.0	66.6	42.7	42
Aqaba	84.5	59.8	68.8	61.1	70.9	44.7	53.4	40.1	32
Nationality									
Jordanian	64.1	51.6	49.4	51.9	57.3	30.0	40.8	24.6	2,285
Syrian	60.0	48.8	41.3	46.9	52.9	24.6	34.1	18.7	294
Outside camps	59.7	48.4	40.3	45.9	52.8	23.2	32.8	17.1	248
Inside camps	61.8	51.1	46.7	52.2	53.7	32.1	41.0	27.7	46
Other nationalities	71.1	60.7	47.6	66.5	70.7	32.3	43.1	30.8	90
Mother's education									
No education	61.8	35.9	39.2	41.3	43.1	16.3	28.1	11.0	48
Less than secondary	57.7	47.9	41.8	46.8	51.4	23.8	34.4	18.4	752
Secondary	63.3	51.7	50.5	51.8	56.6	30.7	39.6	25.2	924
More than secondary	69.5	55.2	52.3	56.3	63.3	33.6	45.9	28.4	945
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	59.8	46.0	41.2	43.9	49.9	23.5	33.2	19.9	747
Second	61.8	50.3	49.0	50.0	55.7	28.5	38.2	23.4	639
Middle	61.1	49.2	45.7	51.1	54.3	27.9	39.6	23.1	604
Fourth	69.4	58.6	57.0	60.7	64.1	33.7	47.2	26.1	428
Highest	78.6	65.5	61.1	66.5	78.9	46.7	55.5	38.3	250
Total	63.9	51.6	48.5	51.8	57.3	29.5	40.2	24.2	2,669
STILLBIRTHS									
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS²									
Total	63.9	51.6	48.4	51.8	57.3	29.5	40.1	24.1	2,676

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.31 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percent-age of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	7.5	51.8	8.4	9.9	0.1	1.0	21.3	100.0	77.6	147
20–34	4.3	62.1	9.0	11.9	0.9	1.9	9.9	100.0	87.3	1,994
35–49	4.0	62.4	7.7	12.6	0.3	2.1	11.0	100.0	86.6	528
Birth order³										
1	4.1	60.8	8.2	11.8	1.2	1.0	13.0	100.0	84.9	516
2–3	4.2	63.3	9.6	11.3	0.9	1.8	8.8	100.0	88.5	1,104
4–5	4.6	58.9	8.4	14.2	0.5	1.8	11.6	100.0	86.1	754
6+	5.2	63.7	6.9	8.2	0.1	4.2	11.6	100.0	84.1	295
Place of delivery										
Health facility	4.4	61.7	8.8	12.0	0.8	1.9	10.5	100.0	86.9	2,633
Elsewhere	2.7	57.3	2.7	5.7	0.3	4.7	26.6	100.0	68.4	36
Residence										
Urban	4.8	61.6	8.5	11.4	0.7	2.1	10.9	100.0	86.4	2,365
Rural	1.6	61.8	10.0	15.4	1.4	0.7	9.2	100.0	88.7	304
Region										
Central	5.6	58.3	9.9	11.7	1.1	2.6	10.8	100.0	85.5	1,633
North	1.6	69.2	6.0	11.4	0.3	0.8	10.6	100.0	88.3	865
South	7.2	55.0	11.2	15.7	0.3	0.8	9.8	100.0	89.1	171
Governorate										
Amman	7.4	67.2	6.9	6.4	1.3	1.3	9.5	100.0	87.9	1,045
Balqa	0.0	48.2	14.1	24.4	1.1	0.4	11.8	100.0	86.7	124
Zarqa	3.3	39.5	15.6	21.6	0.7	6.1	13.3	100.0	80.0	416
Madaba	0.9	52.4	14.6	10.3	0.0	5.9	16.0	100.0	78.1	48
Irbid	0.5	79.6	4.2	8.1	0.0	0.1	7.5	100.0	92.4	574
Mafraq	2.4	47.4	10.9	17.2	0.7	3.0	18.3	100.0	77.9	152
Jarash	7.0	51.6	7.2	22.3	1.0	0.2	10.7	100.0	88.1	79
Ajloun	3.0	49.1	9.0	14.3	0.8	3.4	20.5	100.0	75.3	61
Karak	7.8	56.3	17.4	8.4	0.0	1.4	8.8	100.0	89.9	69
Tafilah	11.9	54.0	8.4	12.6	0.6	0.5	12.0	100.0	86.9	27
Ma'an	2.0	47.4	4.0	34.0	0.8	0.5	11.4	100.0	87.3	42
Aqaba	8.7	63.4	9.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	91.7	32
Nationality										
Jordanian	4.6	61.6	8.5	12.0	0.8	1.9	10.7	100.0	86.6	2,285
Syrian	4.4	61.2	8.4	10.3	0.7	2.1	12.9	100.0	84.2	294
Outside camps	4.3	65.5	7.8	9.3	0.7	1.1	11.3	100.0	86.9	248
Inside camps	5.0	37.6	11.6	15.5	0.5	7.8	21.9	100.0	69.8	46
Other nationalities	0.4	64.7	15.7	13.5	0.1	2.1	3.4	100.0	94.3	90
Mother's education										
No education	7.3	52.5	12.5	12.4	0.0	0.3	15.1	100.0	84.6	48
Less than secondary	5.7	57.2	8.6	10.6	1.1	2.6	14.2	100.0	82.2	752
Secondary	3.7	60.0	8.8	15.3	1.0	1.5	9.8	100.0	87.7	924
More than secondary	4.0	67.2	8.5	9.6	0.3	1.8	8.6	100.0	89.2	945
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.8	55.7	11.7	13.9	0.3	1.1	13.5	100.0	85.1	747
Second	3.7	60.2	9.1	12.9	1.3	2.5	10.2	100.0	85.9	639
Middle	6.3	58.9	7.2	12.8	1.5	2.5	10.8	100.0	85.2	604
Fourth	5.6	66.9	6.7	10.5	0.1	0.9	9.4	100.0	89.6	428
Highest	1.7	80.6	5.6	3.7	0.0	2.9	5.5	100.0	91.5	250
Total	4.4	61.6	8.7	11.9	0.8	1.9	10.7	100.0	86.6	2,669

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor or nurse/midwife

² Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.32 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check		No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife			
Mother's age at birth					
<20	72.9	4.7	22.4	100.0	147
20–34	83.4	3.9	12.7	100.0	1,994
35–49	82.2	4.4	13.4	100.0	528
Birth order¹					
1	81.0	3.9	15.1	100.0	516
2–3	83.2	5.3	11.5	100.0	1,104
4–5	83.3	2.8	13.9	100.0	754
6+	80.9	3.2	15.9	100.0	295
Place of delivery					
Health facility	82.9	4.0	13.1	100.0	2,633
Elsewhere	55.3	13.1	31.6	100.0	36
Residence					
Urban	82.1	4.2	13.6	100.0	2,365
Rural	85.9	2.8	11.3	100.0	304
Region					
Central	81.9	3.6	14.5	100.0	1,633
North	84.0	4.3	11.7	100.0	865
South	81.4	7.8	10.9	100.0	171
Governorate					
Amman	85.8	2.1	12.1	100.0	1,045
Balqa	84.9	1.8	13.3	100.0	124
Zarqa	72.2	7.8	20.0	100.0	416
Madaba	73.8	4.2	21.9	100.0	48
Irbid	87.4	5.0	7.6	100.0	574
Mafraq	76.1	1.9	22.1	100.0	152
Jarash	84.3	3.8	11.9	100.0	79
Ajloun	71.3	4.0	24.7	100.0	61
Karak	84.5	5.3	10.1	100.0	69
Tafilah	85.0	2.0	13.1	100.0	27
Ma'an	69.0	18.3	12.7	100.0	42
Aqaba	87.7	4.0	8.3	100.0	32
Nationality					
Jordanian	82.7	3.9	13.4	100.0	2,285
Syrian	80.2	4.0	15.8	100.0	294
Outside camps	82.7	4.2	13.1	100.0	248
Inside camps	66.7	3.0	30.2	100.0	46
Other nationalities	85.5	8.9	5.7	100.0	90
Mother's education					
No education	77.4	7.2	15.4	100.0	48
Less than secondary	78.1	4.1	17.8	100.0	752
Secondary	83.6	4.1	12.3	100.0	924
More than secondary	85.3	3.9	10.8	100.0	945
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	79.8	5.3	14.9	100.0	747
Second	81.5	4.5	14.1	100.0	639
Middle	81.3	3.8	14.8	100.0	604
Fourth	86.2	3.4	10.4	100.0	428
Highest	90.4	1.1	8.5	100.0	250
Total	82.6	4.1	13.4	100.0	2,669

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.33 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after birth:									Number of births
	Examined the cord	Measured temperature	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breastfeeding	Mother observed breastfeeding	Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Mother told where she could get help with breastfeeding	Weighed ¹	Percent-age with five ² signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	
Mother's age at birth										
<20	52.0	59.0	42.8	49.1	39.7	37.0	30.5	97.4	35.0	147
20–34	58.5	60.3	48.0	55.3	43.3	42.1	40.0	98.2	41.1	1,994
35–49	58.5	64.7	54.1	59.6	48.3	46.0	45.4	98.8	44.8	528
Birth order³										
1	59.2	58.5	49.1	56.3	43.2	41.4	36.6	98.8	40.0	516
2–3	59.8	63.1	48.0	57.1	46.2	45.3	42.6	98.8	41.7	1,104
4–5	56.9	60.5	49.4	53.5	40.8	38.6	39.2	98.0	42.4	754
6+	53.4	59.6	50.5	55.8	46.2	45.2	42.9	96.5	41.2	295
Place of delivery										
Health facility	58.0	60.9	48.8	55.8	44.0	42.5	40.4	98.3	41.4	2,633
Elsewhere	73.7	77.9	55.1	56.5	54.9	53.3	51.0	99.7	49.0	36
Residence										
Urban	57.7	60.5	48.6	55.8	44.0	42.5	40.4	98.3	41.4	2,365
Rural	62.2	65.7	50.9	55.5	44.6	43.2	41.5	98.0	41.9	304
Region										
Central	56.3	60.2	48.4	54.8	42.6	41.6	39.5	98.1	40.5	1,633
North	58.7	59.3	46.5	54.0	42.9	40.7	38.3	99.0	40.4	865
South	73.0	78.3	65.5	74.1	64.3	61.9	61.6	96.7	56.7	171
Governorate										
Amman	58.8	61.7	49.4	55.7	41.0	40.3	37.7	98.0	42.2	1,045
Balqa	69.1	70.1	66.7	61.0	57.3	57.3	58.0	99.2	56.2	124
Zarqa	46.4	53.9	41.6	51.2	42.5	40.6	38.7	98.3	32.1	416
Madaba	56.7	58.0	40.2	50.4	40.7	39.5	39.8	95.5	36.1	48
Irbid	59.9	57.8	48.2	57.9	44.5	42.3	39.8	99.1	44.0	574
Mafraq	55.8	62.9	46.1	43.6	38.5	35.2	36.7	99.0	32.3	152
Jarash	50.2	54.8	31.9	36.4	30.2	29.1	26.6	98.2	27.6	79
Ajloun	65.5	70.8	50.2	66.0	55.2	53.7	43.1	99.3	43.1	61
Karak	60.9	64.9	58.7	66.6	55.2	52.5	54.8	96.0	48.8	69
Tafila	85.6	89.4	81.0	86.8	78.1	75.3	76.5	98.0	73.4	27
Ma'an	83.8	93.1	76.6	81.2	73.4	70.4	66.0	95.3	63.0	42
Aqaba	74.5	78.5	52.8	70.5	60.4	59.5	58.2	98.8	51.3	32
Nationality										
Jordanian	58.4	61.2	48.7	56.1	44.6	43.1	41.3	98.3	41.6	2,285
Syrian	57.8	59.8	47.5	50.6	39.5	38.1	34.0	97.6	39.3	294
Outside camps	57.4	59.0	47.2	50.5	38.3	36.9	32.5	97.3	38.6	248
Inside camps	60.1	64.4	49.3	51.1	45.6	44.9	42.2	99.4	42.7	46
Other nationalities	54.3	63.6	57.4	66.5	46.3	45.8	43.3	99.2	47.2	90
Mother's education										
No education	45.3	57.9	34.8	44.1	26.9	24.9	20.0	81.1	21.1	48
Less than secondary	54.1	57.7	43.4	52.0	40.7	38.9	35.3	97.7	37.9	752
Secondary	57.1	59.4	48.4	56.8	44.7	43.4	42.5	98.9	40.8	924
More than secondary	63.1	65.6	54.5	58.5	47.1	45.8	43.9	99.0	46.1	945
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	49.5	54.1	40.0	46.7	37.1	35.3	32.6	96.8	32.1	747
Second	56.8	59.7	46.6	55.3	41.5	40.6	39.2	99.0	39.1	639
Middle	60.7	62.7	52.2	58.5	49.9	48.2	45.1	98.5	45.8	604
Fourth	63.2	64.0	55.7	62.0	47.4	45.9	42.9	99.2	47.5	428
Highest	73.2	76.9	61.6	67.3	52.2	50.6	52.8	98.9	55.1	250
Total	58.2	61.1	48.9	55.8	44.1	42.6	40.5	98.3	41.5	2,669

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

² The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.34 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither mothers nor newborns received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check ¹ during the first 2 days after birth				Number of births
	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check ²	
Mother's age at birth					
<20	74.3	77.6	60.2	8.4	147
20–34	83.5	87.3	77.9	7.1	1,994
35–49	84.0	86.6	79.8	9.2	528
Birth order³					
1	83.4	84.9	74.7	6.4	516
2–3	83.9	88.5	78.4	6.0	1,104
4–5	80.8	86.1	76.4	9.5	754
6+	85.0	84.1	79.7	10.6	295
Place of delivery					
Health facility	83.3	86.9	77.6	7.4	2,633
Public sector	80.6	84.5	73.8	8.8	1,833
Private medical sector	89.7	92.3	86.1	4.1	800
Elsewhere	63.3	68.4	55.2	23.5	36
Residence					
Urban	83.0	86.4	76.9	7.6	2,365
Rural	83.9	88.7	79.8	7.2	304
Region					
Central	82.3	85.5	75.7	7.9	1,633
North	84.4	88.3	80.0	7.3	865
South	83.2	89.1	78.1	5.8	171
Governorate					
Amman	85.5	87.9	79.2	5.8	1,045
Balqa	84.8	86.7	81.2	9.7	124
Zarqa	74.3	80.0	66.3	12.0	416
Madaba	76.2	78.1	66.7	12.4	48
Irbid	87.4	92.4	84.3	4.4	574
Mafraq	75.7	77.9	68.0	14.3	152
Jarash	87.1	88.1	81.9	6.7	79
Ajloun	74.2	75.3	67.0	17.5	61
Karak	82.8	89.9	77.0	4.4	69
Tafila	74.8	86.9	70.1	8.4	27
Ma'an	87.4	87.3	81.1	6.4	42
Aqaba	85.6	91.7	83.2	5.9	32
Nationality					
Jordanian	83.0	86.6	77.1	7.5	2,285
Syrian	83.4	84.2	77.0	9.4	294
Outside camps	85.7	86.9	80.0	7.4	248
Inside camps	70.6	69.8	60.8	20.5	46
Other nationalities	84.2	94.3	81.4	2.8	90
Mother's education					
No education	78.4	84.6	76.6	13.5	48
Less than secondary	79.4	82.2	73.1	11.6	752
Secondary	84.2	87.7	78.1	6.1	924
More than secondary	85.1	89.2	79.8	5.5	945
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	79.2	85.1	74.1	9.8	747
Second	81.5	85.9	75.5	8.1	639
Middle	82.8	85.2	75.1	7.1	604
Fourth	86.5	89.6	81.1	5.0	428
Highest	93.5	91.5	90.0	5.0	250
Total	83.1	86.6	77.3	7.6	2,669

¹ Includes checks from a doctor or nurse/midwife² Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.35 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal checkups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal checkups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal checkup; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report that their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal checkups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal checkups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal checkup	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Father's age at interview								
<20	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	1
20–34	96.1	263	91.9	253	100.0	263	96.6	263
35–49	96.8	300	87.0	290	98.7	300	94.9	296
Number of children ever fathered								
1	95.3	86	90.2	82	100.0	86	97.8	86
2–3	96.3	244	92.1	235	100.0	244	94.9	244
4–5	97.1	156	91.7	151	97.6	156	96.1	152
6+	97.3	78	74.7	76	99.6	78	95.4	77
Residence								
Urban	96.7	500	89.3	483	99.2	500	96.2	496
Rural	95.3	64	89.5	61	100.0	64	91.6	64
Region								
Central	95.7	306	86.9	293	98.9	306	96.2	303
North	98.3	217	93.1	213	99.7	217	95.1	216
South	92.7	40	86.2	37	100.0	40	95.7	40
Governorate								
Amman	95.0	200	87.1	190	98.3	200	98.6	197
Balqa	*	5	*	5	*	5	*	5
Zarqa	96.7	95	87.9	92	100.0	95	92.1	95
Madaba	*	7	*	7	*	7	*	7
Irbid	100.0	144	92.9	144	100.0	144	97.2	144
Mafraq	94.9	35	93.9	33	100.0	35	95.9	35
Jarash	95.4	23	88.9	22	98.6	23	83.4	22
Ajloun	95.0	16	100.0	15	97.6	16	90.2	15
Karak	(92.7)	19	(83.7)	17	(100.0)	19	(92.2)	19
Tafila	(89.0)	6	(93.7)	6	(100.0)	6	(100.0)	6
Ma'an	(95.4)	7	(85.6)	7	(100.0)	7	(97.1)	7
Aqaba	(93.3)	8	(87.1)	8	(100.0)	8	(99.0)	8
Nationality								
Jordanian	97.7	492	90.6	480	99.3	492	96.4	488
Syrian	94.3	50	81.3	47	98.6	50	95.3	49
Outside camps	92.5	38	77.8	35	98.2	38	96.2	37
Inside camps	100.0	12	91.5	12	100.0	12	92.8	12
Other nationalities	(75.5)	22	*	16	(100.0)	22	(80.2)	22
Father's education								
No education	*	3	*	3	*	3	*	3
Primary	96.2	189	87.4	182	98.1	189	93.7	186
Secondary	98.7	221	90.7	218	100.0	221	96.8	221
More than secondary	93.6	150	89.4	140	99.8	150	96.7	150
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	93.8	142	84.6	133	100.0	142	94.8	142
Second	96.4	137	89.7	132	99.7	137	95.3	136
Middle	99.4	131	92.3	131	97.2	131	95.2	128
Fourth	98.9	104	93.0	103	100.0	104	96.1	104
Highest	(92.1)	49	(84.9)	45	(100.0)	49	(100.0)	49
Total 15–49	96.5	564	89.3	544	99.3	564	95.7	560
50–59	(99.4)	26	*	26	(100.0)	26	(97.1)	26
Total 15–59	96.6	590	89.7	570	99.3	590	95.8	586

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.36 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever had a mammogram, percentage who performed a breast cancer self-exam to detect breast cancer in the past 12 months, percentage ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer, and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had a mammogram	Percentage who performed a breast cancer self-exam to detect breast cancer in the past 12 months	Percentage examined for breast cancer ¹	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of ever-married women
Age					
15–29	2.5	8.5	5.5	6.7	2,876
30–49	11.2	22.8	18.0	19.0	9,719
30–34	6.2	16.3	11.2	12.5	2,234
35–39	8.3	20.2	15.3	15.4	2,318
40–44	12.5	26.0	20.1	20.4	2,347
45–49	16.5	27.6	23.8	26.0	2,821
30–44	9.1	20.9	15.6	16.2	6,899
40–49	14.7	26.9	22.1	23.4	5,168
Number of living children					
0	3.0	9.8	7.5	7.9	1,002
1–2	7.1	16.0	10.6	14.5	3,474
3–4	9.9	21.6	16.8	17.2	5,042
5+	12.5	23.4	20.0	19.2	3,077
Marital status					
Married	9.3	19.7	15.3	16.4	11,622
Divorced/separated/widowed	8.1	17.9	13.3	13.2	973
Residence					
Urban	9.4	20.0	15.5	16.7	11,477
Rural	7.5	15.5	11.5	10.9	1,118
Region					
Central	9.5	21.4	16.0	18.2	8,327
North	8.7	15.1	13.0	12.0	3,524
South	8.2	20.1	15.7	14.1	745
Governorate					
Amman	9.8	21.0	16.9	19.2	5,746
Balqa	10.5	21.8	15.9	14.7	691
Zarqa	8.5	22.4	13.5	16.2	1,669
Madaba	7.3	21.9	12.7	17.1	220
Irbid	8.6	14.3	13.1	11.9	2,484
Mafraq	5.4	9.0	7.1	6.1	529
Jarash	11.7	17.9	16.6	14.9	307
Ajloun	15.0	36.7	20.8	22.9	205
Karak	6.2	17.8	14.1	14.7	284
Tafilah	8.1	17.9	14.6	10.4	114
Ma'an	6.1	17.2	13.7	17.3	152
Aqaba	12.6	27.2	20.1	12.9	194
Nationality					
Jordanian	9.4	20.1	15.5	17.0	11,152
Syrian	5.9	12.2	9.5	9.0	980
Outside camps	6.4	13.0	10.3	9.9	847
Inside camps	2.8	7.3	4.4	3.2	133
Other nationalities	12.1	22.4	17.3	11.0	463
Education					
No education	7.2	8.6	8.7	7.4	270
Less than secondary	8.1	13.7	12.1	11.9	3,288
Secondary	9.9	21.2	16.4	16.2	4,676
More than secondary	9.5	22.9	16.5	20.0	4,361
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.1	12.0	9.8	8.0	2,469
Second	6.1	14.9	10.6	10.7	2,632
Middle	9.8	19.9	15.3	16.4	2,688
Fourth	11.2	23.9	17.9	21.5	2,471
Highest	13.3	27.8	22.7	25.1	2,334
Total	9.2	19.6	15.1	16.2	12,595

¹ Includes both mammograms and clinical exams

Table 9.37 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care										Number of ever-married women
	Knowing where to go	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	Having to take transport	No female provider	Not registered with UNHCR	COVID-19	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age											
15–19	5.4	7.8	24.3	18.8	30.3	23.5	21.9	8.0	45.5	61.1	182
20–34	8.4	6.7	22.8	12.4	20.5	17.1	19.4	6.4	43.1	60.6	4,927
35–49	7.5	4.5	23.8	12.6	17.0	16.6	18.1	5.9	39.6	58.5	7,485
Number of living children											
0	6.8	5.2	19.5	10.5	25.0	13.7	16.6	6.0	41.5	57.4	1,002
1–2	7.3	4.9	20.6	11.0	16.9	15.7	16.7	5.8	42.1	57.1	3,474
3–4	7.9	5.5	24.3	12.0	17.3	16.2	18.0	5.7	40.6	59.5	5,042
5+	8.5	5.8	26.4	16.0	20.5	20.4	22.7	7.3	40.4	62.2	3,077
Marital status											
Married	7.7	5.5	22.9	12.4	19.0	16.7	18.9	6.0	40.9	59.2	11,622
Divorced/separated/widowed	8.6	4.7	29.3	14.6	14.0	19.3	16.1	7.3	42.7	61.4	973
Residence											
Urban	7.6	5.2	23.5	11.9	18.4	15.9	18.7	6.1	41.4	59.7	11,477
Rural	9.7	7.3	22.2	19.7	20.0	26.7	18.7	6.1	37.9	55.6	1,118
Region											
Central	8.1	5.9	24.3	12.4	19.8	16.7	19.6	5.7	43.1	64.4	8,327
North	6.6	4.0	21.4	12.2	15.5	16.6	17.5	6.9	36.3	48.3	3,524
South	10.4	7.1	23.8	16.7	18.9	19.9	13.8	8.0	40.6	55.3	745
Governorate											
Amman	7.8	5.5	25.8	12.7	21.6	17.1	20.1	4.6	35.5	61.8	5,746
Balqa	2.1	3.3	11.5	5.7	6.3	7.2	4.3	3.6	27.1	37.5	691
Zarqa	10.1	7.6	22.7	12.8	19.1	17.7	23.5	8.9	75.9	83.8	1,669
Madaba	17.5	9.8	37.0	21.5	22.5	28.4	26.7	15.8	44.2	70.4	220
Irbid	5.5	2.5	23.2	10.8	14.3	14.5	16.0	5.0	35.6	47.8	2,484
Mafraq	5.4	5.9	8.3	9.0	9.6	12.4	10.0	6.2	22.1	32.3	529
Jarash	8.2	5.6	22.5	19.5	24.6	27.4	30.1	10.8	50.5	62.4	307
Ajloun	20.4	14.8	31.2	27.8	31.8	35.7	36.0	25.6	59.7	74.5	205
Karak	13.9	5.9	31.6	19.0	19.3	22.8	10.7	5.3	47.3	60.7	284
Tafilah	6.3	5.9	10.3	10.0	11.7	12.1	10.1	5.3	21.1	31.8	114
Ma'an	12.2	10.9	30.4	22.4	27.9	27.5	22.7	13.3	27.4	52.0	152
Aqaba	6.4	6.6	15.2	12.8	15.6	14.3	13.8	9.5	52.6	63.8	194
Nationality											
Jordanian	7.2	4.9	21.5	11.5	17.9	15.6	18.2	4.2	40.9	58.5	11,152
Syrian	13.7	8.7	43.8	24.7	25.8	30.7	25.7	25.4	41.5	67.6	980
Outside camps	14.4	8.6	48.1	25.8	27.5	32.0	27.0	26.3	42.4	71.2	847
Inside camps	8.8	9.5	16.5	18.2	14.7	22.4	17.3	19.3	35.6	44.7	133
Other nationalities	9.2	9.8	25.4	12.8	20.6	17.1	16.8	11.5	44.2	62.5	463
Education											
No education	25.1	26.9	54.0	36.7	39.4	47.7	24.9	10.9	42.1	69.8	270
Less than secondary	9.6	8.4	33.2	18.2	21.6	21.8	21.3	10.9	44.3	67.0	3,288
Secondary	7.4	5.0	24.2	11.6	18.9	16.9	19.1	4.9	43.0	61.4	4,676
More than secondary	5.7	2.2	13.4	8.0	14.7	11.2	15.9	3.5	36.4	50.7	4,361
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	12.8	11.4	42.2	25.2	25.7	29.7	22.5	13.2	43.0	68.3	2,469
Second	9.3	5.7	28.4	14.2	21.0	18.8	20.4	6.4	44.4	62.4	2,632
Middle	6.6	5.0	21.7	10.7	18.4	16.7	19.9	5.1	43.7	62.0	2,688
Fourth	5.6	2.7	15.3	8.3	16.6	11.3	18.6	4.3	42.3	59.9	2,471
Highest	4.4	2.1	8.5	4.1	10.5	7.1	11.3	1.6	30.9	42.7	2,334
Total	7.8	5.4	23.4	12.6	18.6	16.9	18.7	6.1	41.1	59.3	12,595

UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Table 9.38 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of ever-married women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility				Means of transport to nearest health facility			Number of ever-married women	
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorised ¹	Not motorised ²	Other	Total
Age									
15–19	87.0	12.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	64.0	36.0	0.0	100.0 182
20–34	89.5	8.5	1.3	0.7	100.0	66.9	32.9	0.1	100.0 4,927
35–49	89.0	9.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	67.2	32.7	0.0	100.0 7,485
Accessing health care									
Distance to health facility is a problem	74.6	21.6	3.5	0.3	100.0	67.3	32.5	0.2	100.0 1,585
Distance to health facility is not a problem	91.3	7.2	1.0	0.6	100.0	67.0	32.9	0.0	100.0 11,010
Means of transport to nearest health facility									
Motorised ¹	88.9	9.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na 8,448
Not motorised ²	89.8	8.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na 4,139
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	na	na	na	na 8
Residence									
Urban	89.4	8.9	1.3	0.4	100.0	66.7	33.2	0.1	100.0 11,477
Rural	87.1	10.0	1.5	1.4	100.0	70.5	29.5	0.0	100.0 1,118
Region									
Central	87.3	10.6	1.8	0.4	100.0	68.1	31.8	0.1	100.0 8,327
North	93.8	5.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	65.4	34.5	0.0	100.0 3,524
South	88.8	5.9	0.7	4.6	100.0	63.1	36.9	0.0	100.0 745
Governorate									
Amman	87.4	10.1	1.9	0.5	100.0	72.3	27.6	0.1	100.0 5,746
Balqa	86.5	11.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	61.7	38.3	0.0	100.0 691
Zarqa	86.4	12.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	57.7	42.2	0.1	100.0 1,669
Madaba	91.8	6.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	59.2	40.8	0.0	100.0 220
Irbid	95.9	3.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	67.3	32.7	0.0	100.0 2,484
Mafraq	88.2	10.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	61.1	38.9	0.0	100.0 529
Jarash	89.0	10.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	72.9	26.7	0.3	100.0 307
Ajloun	90.2	9.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	42.6	57.4	0.0	100.0 205
Karak	80.5	6.7	0.9	11.9	100.0	57.4	42.6	0.0	100.0 284
Tafila	92.4	7.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	63.0	37.0	0.0	100.0 114
Ma'an	93.9	5.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	72.9	27.1	0.0	100.0 152
Aqaba	94.9	4.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	63.9	36.1	0.0	100.0 194
Nationality									
Jordanian	90.0	8.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	68.4	31.6	0.0	100.0 11,152
Syrian	81.5	16.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	52.7	47.2	0.1	100.0 980
Outside camps	82.7	15.1	1.9	0.2	100.0	58.8	41.2	0.0	100.0 847
Inside camps	73.2	26.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	13.9	85.1	1.0	100.0 133
Other nationalities	86.6	11.5	0.6	1.3	100.0	66.6	32.7	0.7	100.0 463
Education									
No education	69.7	25.5	0.9	3.9	100.0	65.2	32.8	2.1	100.0 270
Less than secondary	85.0	12.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	59.3	40.7	0.0	100.0 3,288
Secondary	89.9	8.3	1.4	0.4	100.0	64.1	35.9	0.0	100.0 4,676
More than secondary	92.8	6.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	76.3	23.7	0.0	100.0 4,361
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	80.7	17.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	56.1	43.7	0.2	100.0 2,469
Second	88.8	8.8	1.6	0.8	100.0	60.9	39.1	0.0	100.0 2,632
Middle	89.8	7.7	1.7	0.9	100.0	61.8	38.1	0.2	100.0 2,688
Fourth	94.0	4.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	74.8	25.2	0.0	100.0 2,471
Highest	92.8	6.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	83.5	16.5	0.0	100.0 2,334
Total	89.2	9.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	67.1	32.9	0.1	100.0 12,595

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes car/truck, public transport, and public taxi

² Includes walking and home care visits

Key Findings

- **Birth weight:** Among children born in the previous 2 years who had a reported birth weight, 15% had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg).
- **Vaccinations:** 92% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated against all basic antigens, and 78% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:** Advice or treatment was sought for 87% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought for 82% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Diarrhoea:** Advice or treatment was sought for 63% of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Fifty-six percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 28% received no treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Jordan.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviours for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea.

10.1 CHILD'S SIZE AND BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

Information on low birth weight is important as it can be an indicator of maternal nutrition as well as a predictive indicator of potential neonatal death and of malnutrition if the child survives. The majority (98%) of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey had a reported birth weight. Among infants with a reported birth weight, 15% had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) (**Table 10.1**).

Table 10.1 also includes information on a mother's estimate of her infant's size at birth. Although the mother's estimate of size is subjective, it can be a useful proxy for the child's weight. Three percent of births are reported as very small, 12% as smaller than average, and 84% as average or larger than average.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Jordan, routine childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), oral polio vaccine (OPV), hexavalent or DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, inactivated polio vaccine, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, and hepatitis B), rotavirus vaccine (RV), and measles vaccine, given individually and as measles-mumps-rubella (MMR).

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2023 JPFHS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunisations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded in the vaccination card or on the document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccination had been given. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, OPV, DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB, RV, and measles vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Ninety-nine percent of children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded (**Table 10.2**). However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview. Seventy-five percent of children age 12–23 months and 70% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months, there are moderate differences according to household wealth in observation of vaccination cards. For example, children age 12–23 months from the highest wealth quintile were less likely to have their vaccination cards seen (66%) than those from the other wealth quintiles (70%–79%).
- By governorate, the percentage of children age 24–35 months whose vaccination cards were seen ranges from 52% in Aqaba to 85% in Zarqa.

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated: basic antigens

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as OPV, IPV, or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles

Sample: Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all “basic” antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have

received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Jordan, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Ninety-two percent of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated with basic antigens at any time before the survey, and 86% were fully vaccinated by the appropriate age (**Table 10.3**). One percent of children age 12–23 months had not received any vaccinations.

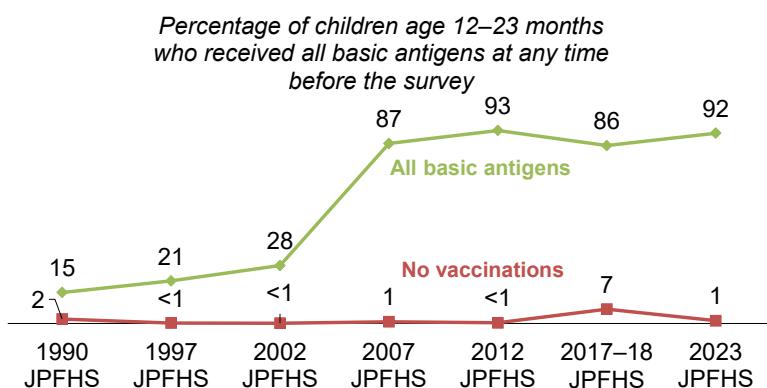
Regarding specific vaccinations, 98% of children received the BCG vaccine and 94% were vaccinated against measles (**Table 10.4**). The coverage rate for the first dose of DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB was high (98%), with a very slight decline for the second (97%) and third (95%) doses.

Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who have received all basic antigens increased substantially between 1990 and 2012 (from 15% to 93%), declined to 86% in 2017–18, and then rose to 92% in 2023 (**Figure 10.1**). The percentage of children age 12–23 months with no vaccinations increased sharply from 2% in 1990 to 7% in 2017–18 before declining to 1% in 2023.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Over 90% of children age 12–23 months whose mothers are Jordanian (92%) or Syrian (91%) have received all basic vaccines, as compared with 81% of children whose mothers are of other nationalities (**Table 10.4**).
- Ninety-four percent of children age 12–23 months whose cards were seen had received all basic vaccinations, compared with 87% of children whose cards were not seen or who did not have cards.
- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who have received all basic vaccinations is lower among those from the lowest wealth quintile (85%) than among those from the other quintiles (93%–96%).
- Basic vaccination coverage among children age 12–23 months is lower in the South region (83%) than in the North (95%) and Central (91%) regions.
- **Map 10.1** shows that there are large variations in basic antigen coverage among children age 12–23 months by governorate, with rates ranging from 70% in Ma'an to 99% in Balqa.

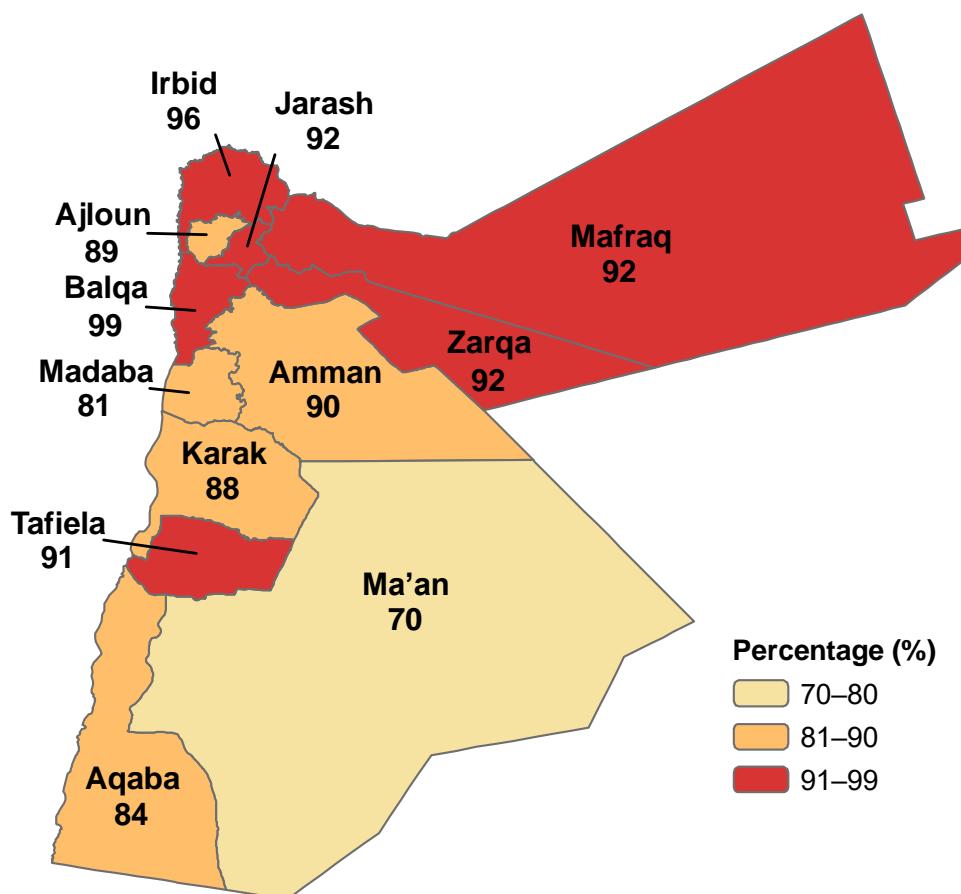
Figure 10.1 Trends in childhood vaccinations



Note: Trends in all basic vaccinations should be interpreted with caution because of changes to the composition of vaccines over time. Prior to the 2017–18 JPFHS survey, the all basic vaccinations indicator was defined as one dose of BCG vaccine, three doses each of DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus) and oral polio vaccines (excluding polio 0), and one dose of measles vaccine. For the 2017–18 JPFHS, the three doses of DPT and polio included in the all basic vaccinations indicator were given as the DPT-IPV-Hib combination vaccine; in the 2023 JPFHS, they were given as part of the DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB combination vaccine.

Map 10.1 Vaccination coverage by governorate

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens) at any time before the survey



10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 12–23 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- Three doses of DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB
- Three doses of OPV
- Three doses of rotavirus vaccine
- One dose of measles
- The first dose of Hep A vaccine*

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

* Information on whether a child received Hep A vaccines was recorded only for those children who had vaccination cards observed at the time of the interview. Hep A vaccination status was not collected by mother's recall. Therefore, the first dose of the Hep A vaccine was excluded from the fully vaccinated indicator presented in Table 10.3 and Table 10.4.

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 24–35 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- Two doses of MMR
- A booster of DPT
- A booster of OPV
- The second dose of Hep A vaccine*

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

* Information on whether a child received Hep A vaccines was recorded only for those children who had vaccination cards observed at the time of the interview. Hep A vaccination status was not collected by mother's recall. Therefore, the second dose of the Hep A vaccine was excluded from the fully vaccinated indicator presented in Table 10.3 and Table 10.4.

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as three doses of OPV, three doses of Hib and HepB (given as part of DPT-containing vaccine), and three doses of rotavirus vaccine. Children age 24–35 months have received all vaccinations according to the national schedule if they have received two doses of the MMR vaccine, a booster dose of DPT, and a booster of OPV in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

Seventy-eight percent of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and 74% have received all age-appropriate vaccinations. As noted, 1% of children age 12–23 months have not received any vaccinations (**Table 10.3**). **Figure 10.2** shows coverage of all national vaccinations among children age 12–23 months; coverage is high for most vaccinations, with 98% of children having received BCG and 94% having received measles. However, only 83% of children have received the third dose of OPV. Overall, 57% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Full vaccination coverage according to the national schedule is highest among Syrian children age 12–23 months living inside camps (88%) and lowest among children of other nationalities (67%) (**Figure 10.3**).
- The percentage of children age 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule is higher in the Central region (63%) than in the North (51%) and South (33%) regions (**Table 10.4**).
- Vaccination coverage among children age 24–35 months varies greatly by governorate, ranging from 25% in Ma'an to 76% in Zarqa.
- Eighty-eight percent of children age 12–23 months received most vaccinations in the public sector, while 12% received most vaccinations in the private sector (**Table 10.5**). The distribution was similar for children age 24–35 months.

Figure 10.2 Childhood vaccinations

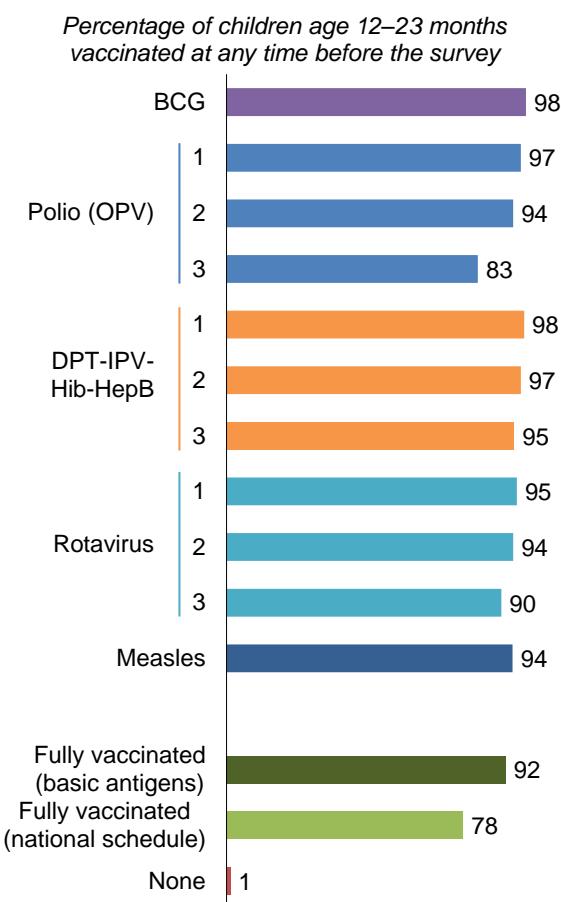
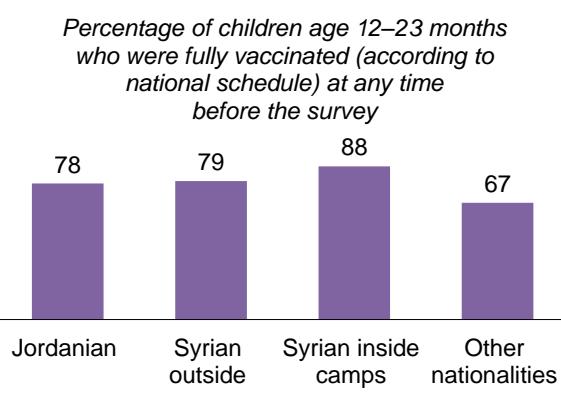


Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by nationality



10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is one of the most common childhood illnesses and one of the leading causes of death in children under age 5. Early diagnosis and treatment of children experiencing ARI can be crucial to reducing early child deaths. In the 2023 JPFHS, mothers were asked about ARI symptoms and treatment for their children under age 5 in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Eight percent of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider for 87% of children with ARI symptoms, and advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for 57% of these children (**Table 10.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of ARI symptoms was highest among children age 12–23 months (11%). Advice or treatment was sought from a health provider for 86% of these children (**Table 10.6**).
- Children whose mothers are Jordanian (8%) or Syrian (9%) are less likely to have had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks preceding the survey than children whose mothers are of other nationalities (13%). Eighty-nine percent of Jordanian mothers reported seeking advice or treatment for their child's ARI symptoms, as compared with 80% of Syrian mothers and 65% of mothers of other nationalities. However, the results for mothers of other nationalities should be interpreted with caution since the number of cases is quite small and the data may be unreliable.
- The percentage of children with ARI symptoms who were taken for advice or treatment generally increases with increasing mother's education.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

Advice or treatment for children with ARI symptoms was more likely to be sought from public medical sector providers (49%) than from private sector providers (41%) (**Table 10.7**). The most common public sector providers were government health centres (33%) and hospitals (12%), while doctors (23%) and pharmacies (9%) were the most frequently consulted private providers. One percent of children with ARI symptoms were taken to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) clinics or other nongovernmental organisation (NGO) clinics, and 2% were taken to United Nations Refugee Welfare Association (UNRWA) health centres.

10.4 FEVER AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Fever is the most common symptom of childhood illness in Jordan. It can result from mild illnesses such as the common cold or more severe infections.

Care seeking for fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Fourteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Eighty-two percent of these children were taken to a health provider for advice or treatment, and 52% were taken to a health provider the same day or the day after they developed the fever. Sixty-two percent of the children received antibiotics (**Table 10.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of fever increases from 7% among children under age 6 months to a peak of 21% among children age 12–23 months.
- Advice or treatment was sought for 69% of children whose mothers are Syrian, as compared with 85% of children whose mothers are Jordanian.
- Care seeking for children with fever is more frequent in the highest wealth quintile (93%) than in the other wealth quintiles (78%–85%).

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Jordan. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhoea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhoea receive a 5-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for diarrhoea

Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

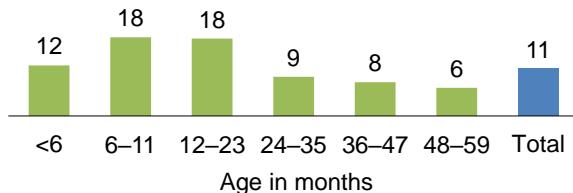
The 2023 JPFHS results show that the prevalence of diarrhoea among children under age 5 is 11%. Advice or treatment was sought for 63% of children who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 10.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea is highest among children age 6–11 and 12–23 months (18% each) and lowest among children age 48–59 months (6%) (**Table 10.9** and **Figure 10.4**).
- By governorate, the percentage of children with diarrhoea ranges from a low of 7% in Irbid to a high of 17% in Karak.
- The percentage of children who were taken for advice or treatment generally increases with increasing mother's education.

Figure 10.4 Diarrhoea prevalence by age

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

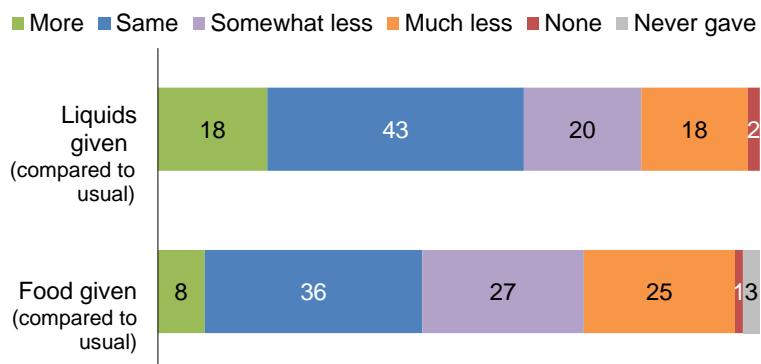
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, caregivers are encouraged to continue normal feeding when a child has diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids the child is given.

Only 18% of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were given more liquids than usual, and only 44% were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same amount of food as usual or more (**Table 10.10** and **Figure 10.5**).

Two percent of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea did not receive any liquid, while 18% received much less liquid than usual. More than 50% of children received less or much less food than usual, while 1% received no food during diarrhoea.

Figure 10.5 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Note: Some figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Over half of children with diarrhoea were given ORT (56%), with 42% of children given fluids prepared from an ORS packet (**Table 10.11** and **Figure 10.6**). Twenty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea were given antibiotics, and 28% received no treatment.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Boys were more likely than girls to be taken to a health provider for advice or treatment (67% and 58%, respectively). Also, boys were more likely to receive ORT and continued feeding than girls (44% and 38%, respectively) (**Tables 10.9** and **10.11**).
- The percentage of children who received ORT is lowest among those whose mothers have less than secondary education (49%) and highest among those whose mothers have a secondary education (61%) (**Table 10.11**).

Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea

Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought were more likely to be taken to public sector providers than private health facilities (58% and 44%, respectively) (**Table 10.12**). The most commonly consulted public sector providers were government health centres (21%) and hospitals (9%). The most common treatment sources in the private sector were private doctors (16%) and pharmacies (6%). Two percent of children with diarrhoea were taken to UNRWA health centres, and less than 1% were taken to facilities operated by UNHCR or other NGOs.

Figure 10.6 Treatment of diarrhoea

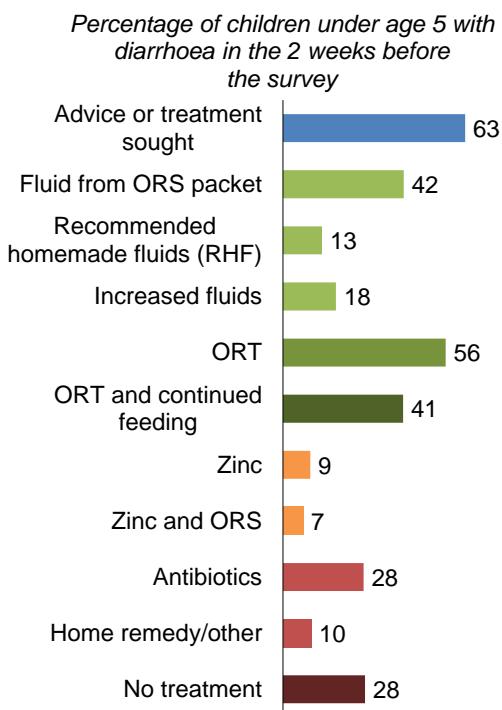
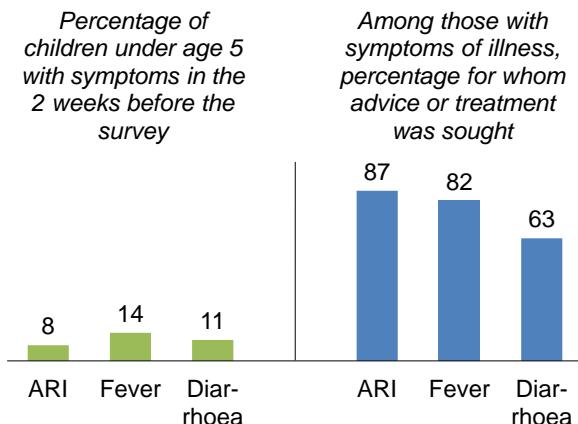


Figure 10.7 Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking



10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

In summary, fever (14%) was the most commonly reported illness among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks before the survey, followed by diarrhoea (11%) and symptoms of ARI (8%). Advice or treatment was sought from a health provider more often for children with ARI symptoms (87%) and fever (82%) than for children with diarrhoea (63%) (**Figure 10.7**).

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Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report), and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:			Among births with a reported birth weight ¹		
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	Number of births	Percent-age less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	6.2	12.7	81.0	0.0	100.0	19.0	78.7	97.7	163	24.9	159
20–34	2.8	11.5	85.3	0.4	100.0	14.9	83.2	98.2	2,115	14.1	2,077
35–49	3.3	13.3	82.0	1.4	100.0	13.2	85.6	98.8	546	16.8	540
Birth order²											
1	2.3	13.9	83.7	0.1	100.0	17.1	81.5	98.6	586	16.4	578
2–3	3.5	10.4	85.8	0.3	100.0	16.3	82.4	98.8	1,160	14.4	1,146
4–5	3.3	12.3	83.4	1.0	100.0	12.8	85.2	98.0	779	16.1	763
6+	2.7	13.1	82.6	1.6	100.0	10.0	86.5	96.5	300	14.2	289
Mother's smoking status											
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	5.4	14.5	80.1	0.0	100.0	14.1	85.5	99.6	158	15.4	157
Does not smoke	3.0	11.8	84.6	0.6	100.0	14.9	83.3	98.2	2,667	15.3	2,619
Residence											
Urban	3.2	11.9	84.3	0.6	100.0	15.2	83.1	98.3	2,500	14.9	2,459
Rural	2.3	12.6	84.8	0.4	100.0	12.0	85.8	97.8	324	17.8	317
Region											
Central	3.4	11.4	84.4	0.8	100.0	13.7	84.5	98.2	1,734	14.3	1,702
North	2.3	13.0	84.5	0.2	100.0	18.8	79.9	98.8	909	16.5	898
South	3.9	11.9	83.5	0.6	100.0	5.7	91.2	96.8	182	18.6	176
Governorate											
Amman	3.2	9.7	85.9	1.2	100.0	6.0	92.1	98.1	1,115	12.7	1,093
Balqa	2.4	17.9	79.7	0.0	100.0	20.9	78.4	99.3	130	17.3	129
Zarqa	3.9	13.6	82.5	0.0	100.0	30.3	68.1	98.3	437	16.3	430
Madaba	5.5	12.9	81.6	0.0	100.0	21.1	74.8	95.9	52	24.0	50
Irbid	2.1	16.0	81.8	0.1	100.0	19.8	79.3	99.1	594	14.9	589
Mafraq	2.6	5.5	91.3	0.5	100.0	19.9	78.1	98.0	162	21.3	159
Jarash	4.0	10.4	85.6	0.0	100.0	7.4	90.6	98.0	87	20.5	85
Ajloun	1.6	7.6	90.1	0.7	100.0	22.7	75.8	98.5	66	14.0	65
Karak	2.2	10.1	87.7	0.0	100.0	4.0	92.3	96.3	74	15.4	71
Tafila	4.0	17.2	78.8	0.0	100.0	4.8	93.4	98.2	29	20.3	29
Ma'an	8.3	14.1	75.5	2.1	100.0	7.8	87.5	95.3	45	19.6	42
Aqaba	2.0	8.4	89.2	0.5	100.0	7.2	91.6	98.8	34	22.4	33
Mother's nationality											
Jordanian	2.8	12.1	84.6	0.5	100.0	15.0	83.3	98.3	2,419	15.0	2,379
Syrian	7.5	20.9	169.8	1.8	200.0	38.7	158.0	196.7	307	35.4	300
Outside camps	6.2	12.6	79.4	1.8	100.0	12.8	84.5	97.3	259	18.2	252
Inside camps	1.3	8.3	90.4	0.0	100.0	25.9	73.5	99.4	48	17.2	48
Other nationalities	2.0	8.2	89.8	0.0	100.0	10.2	89.1	99.3	99	14.1	98
Mother's education											
No education	3.7	11.0	71.3	14.0	100.0	10.1	72.0	82.1	52	11.5	42
Less than secondary	3.5	13.8	81.9	0.7	100.0	13.2	84.5	97.7	785	18.9	767
Secondary	4.0	11.9	83.9	0.3	100.0	16.0	82.9	98.9	995	15.6	984
More than secondary	1.8	10.6	87.5	0.0	100.0	15.2	83.8	99.0	993	12.3	983
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.7	12.0	82.4	1.0	100.0	14.9	82.0	96.9	811	20.4	786
Second	3.3	14.7	81.3	0.7	100.0	15.8	83.1	98.9	672	13.5	665
Middle	2.2	10.5	86.9	0.5	100.0	16.3	82.0	98.4	631	15.3	621
Fourth	1.1	12.5	86.3	0.1	100.0	11.2	88.0	99.2	445	11.3	441
Highest	3.1	7.4	89.4	0.0	100.0	14.8	84.2	99.0	266	11.0	263
Total	3.1	11.9	84.4	0.6	100.0	14.8	83.4	98.3	2,825	15.3	2,776

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Sex						
Male	98.6	75.8	803	98.8	71.4	797
Female	99.8	73.5	623	99.0	69.1	715
Birth order²						
1	99.5	67.8	298	98.2	59.4	289
2–3	99.2	72.5	557	98.7	71.2	706
4–5	99.7	82.3	432	99.6	73.3	373
6+	96.3	75.6	138	99.2	80.1	143
Residence						
Urban	99.0	74.9	1,247	98.9	70.3	1,372
Rural	99.7	74.4	179	99.0	70.7	139
Region						
Central	98.9	77.2	850	99.2	75.3	927
North	99.8	71.9	490	98.7	63.6	482
South	97.5	67.7	87	96.9	56.8	102
Governorate						
Amman	98.5	76.0	547	99.0	72.6	605
Balqa	99.4	61.0	64	100.0	67.2	71
Zarqa	99.5	85.6	210	99.2	85.1	223
Madaba	100.0	76.0	29	100.0	75.3	28
Irbid	100.0	66.3	324	98.1	58.4	326
Mafraq	100.0	82.0	84	99.7	73.4	81
Jarash	99.3	83.0	46	100.0	73.1	45
Ajloun	98.2	84.0	36	100.0	79.0	31
Karak	98.1	71.7	34	97.7	56.7	45
Tafilah	96.4	73.7	15	98.8	61.8	14
Ma'an	97.5	59.2	20	90.7	60.3	18
Aqaba	97.4	64.0	17	98.7	51.7	24
Mother's nationality						
Jordanian	99.1	75.3	1,225	98.9	69.9	1,307
Syrian	99.2	76.0	142	98.3	77.9	149
Outside camps	99.0	73.7	117	97.9	78.1	123
Inside camps	100.0	87.3	24	100.0	76.7	27
Other nationalities	100.0	61.6	59	100.0	59.0	54
Mother's education						
No education	(83.3)	(71.1)	28	(90.4)	(33.8)	35
Less than secondary	98.7	76.8	394	98.4	74.7	417
Secondary	99.6	77.7	505	99.8	75.3	505
More than secondary	99.8	70.4	499	98.9	64.8	554
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	97.8	76.5	429	98.3	69.0	428
Second	99.8	75.1	336	99.2	70.4	349
Middle	99.6	78.8	321	99.9	77.1	286
Fourth	99.5	70.0	223	98.0	72.4	252
Highest	100.0	65.5	117	99.0	60.6	197
Total	99.1	74.8	1,426	98.9	70.3	1,511

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Vaccine	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3}	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4}
BCG	74.6	23.9	98.4	97.1	69.6	27.2	96.8	95.6
DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB								
1	74.1	23.7	97.8	97.4	69.0	27.1	96.1	94.9
2	73.6	23.1	96.7	95.8	68.2	26.7	94.9	93.3
3	72.3	22.3	94.6	92.0	67.5	25.6	93.0	89.9
Polio (OPV)								
1	73.0	23.6	96.7	96.1	68.2	27.1	95.3	94.3
2	71.2	23.0	94.2	92.7	66.6	26.2	92.7	91.5
3	62.3	20.3	82.6	80.8	64.1	24.6	88.7	86.1
Rotavirus								
1	73.5	21.9	95.4	94.9	68.7	25.6	94.3	92.7
2	72.8	21.4	94.2	93.0	67.9	24.9	92.8	91.2
3	70.6	19.7	90.3	87.7	67.0	24.1	91.1	88.4
Measles	71.3	22.6	94.0	90.2	67.6	26.9	94.5	90.4
MMR 1	na	na	na	na	64.9	22.0	86.9	86.4
MMR 2	na	na	na	na	60.4	4.1	64.5	61.4
DPT 4	na	na	na	na	60.1	0.2	60.3	60.1
OPV 4	na	na	na	na	58.8	10.0	68.9	68.7
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)⁵	70.5	21.2	91.7	86.3	66.6	25.4	92.0	86.0
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)^{6,7}	60.5	17.4	77.8	73.7	57.0	0.0	57.0	52.7
No vaccinations	0.0	1.3	1.3	na	0.3	2.1	2.4	na
Number of children	1,067	359	1,426	1,426	1,063	449	1,511	1,511

na = not applicable

BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

IPV = inactivated polio vaccine

MMR = measles, mumps, and rubella

OPV = oral polio vaccine

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

³ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except MMR 2, which should be received by age 18 months

⁵ BCG, three doses of DPT/IPV/Hib/HepB, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles

⁶ For children age 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT/IPV/Hib/HepB, three doses of OPV, three doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles

⁷ For children age 24–35 months: BCG, three doses of DPT/IPV/Hib/HepB, three doses of OPV, three doses of rotavirus vaccine, one dose of measles, two doses of MMR, one booster dose of DPT, and one booster dose of OPV

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months												Children age 24–35 months							
	DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB			Polio (OPV)			Rotavirus			MMR1			MMR2			DPT4				
	BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles	No. of vaccinations	Number of children	MMR1	MMR2	DPT4	OPV4	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ¹	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ²	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ³
Sex																				
Male	97.9	97.6	97.1	94.8	96.7	94.2	81.4	95.9	95.3	91.6	93.9	91.6	77.5	1.7	803	84.9	62.9	59.4	65.6	
Female	99.2	98.1	96.1	94.4	96.7	94.3	84.1	94.8	92.7	88.8	94.1	91.8	78.2	0.7	623	89.2	66.3	61.3	72.6	
Birth order⁴																				
1	98.7	97.7	96.8	94.5	97.1	94.1	85.4	95.0	94.0	90.5	92.8	90.3	79.6	1.1	298	87.4	61.7	54.0	71.7	
2–3	98.4	97.9	96.4	94.5	95.8	93.1	80.2	94.0	92.6	88.2	91.1	75.3	1.4	557	86.9	66.2	63.6	70.3	53.2	
4–5	99.2	98.5	97.6	96.6	97.8	96.7	85.6	96.5	94.1	94.7	87.4	81.4	432	0.5	432	86.6	63.9	66.1	63.4	
6+	95.6	95.5	94.6	95.8	94.1	91.3	76.7	94.8	93.6	87.0	92.4	72.9	3.5	138	86.8	63.7	62.4	63.4	58.7	
Vaccination card⁵																				
Seen	99.7	99.0	98.3	96.7	97.6	95.2	83.3	98.3	97.3	94.4	95.4	94.3	80.8	0.0	1,067	92.3	85.9	85.5	83.7	
Not seen or no longer has Never had	*	97.7	97.2	94.7	91.3	96.8	94.1	83.0	89.9	87.8	81.0	* [*]	92.7	86.6	71.3	2.1	347	76.8	14.0	
Residence																	*	*	*	
Urban	98.6	97.8	96.7	94.6	97.0	94.8	84.3	95.5	94.4	90.7	93.8	91.9	79.5	1.3	1,247	87.7	65.1	61.0	70.3	
Rural	97.5	98.0	96.4	94.4	94.4	90.1	70.8	94.6	92.7	87.9	95.5	90.4	66.3	1.0	179	79.6	58.8	53.3	54.5	
Region																				
Central	98.6	97.7	96.4	94.3	97.5	95.0	83.3	95.0	93.7	89.0	92.4	90.8	77.5	1.4	850	87.8	69.0	66.1	74.3	
North	99.1	98.5	98.1	96.2	96.8	94.6	83.0	96.9	96.1	93.9	97.5	94.7	80.4	0.5	490	87.0	59.2	53.3	63.3	
South	93.5	94.4	91.7	88.1	87.9	85.1	73.4	91.4	88.0	83.3	89.7	83.4	66.7	4.6	87	79.0	49.2	40.1	46.0	
Governorate																				
Amman	98.4	98.4	96.9	94.0	97.4	94.8	85.8	94.8	93.2	87.6	90.9	89.7	78.5	1.6	547	86.8	65.5	63.2	73.2	
Balqa	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	97.8	96.8	82.9	98.5	98.5	95.2	99.4	99.4	78.7	0.6	64	90.1	68.2	59.8	70.7	
Zarqa	98.7	95.3	95.3	95.3	98.3	96.3	78.9	94.4	94.4	92.2	94.0	92.4	76.5	1.3	210	89.6	79.5	78.5	80.9	
Macabda	100.0	99.1	87.9	82.8	93.0	84.0	68.2	95.1	86.0	78.8	94.0	80.8	64.1	0.0	29	89.1	62.9	46.1	54.7	
Irbid	99.1	99.0	99.0	98.0	99.2	98.9	87.8	96.5	96.5	95.7	98.2	96.4	85.6	0.4	324	88.6	58.4	51.7	51.2	
Mafraq	99.6	97.4	95.6	93.7	86.7	78.4	66.9	98.0	94.3	89.2	97.2	92.3	62.5	0.0	84	78.3	55.6	48.6	32.6	
Jarash	98.3	98.3	97.9	93.4	98.9	94.4	89.1	97.5	97.5	95.4	92.0	87.4	1.1	46	91.4	65.9	64.5	67.1	45.6	
Ajloun	98.2	97.2	96.0	90.5	96.1	93.6	69.6	97.1	95.2	90.9	95.2	88.6	65.7	1.2	36	86.4	67.7	66.1	67.7	31
Karak	95.2	98.7	97.0	93.4	94.3	92.2	81.0	95.9	94.7	88.4	94.1	87.8	72.2	1.3	34	79.8	51.2	43.8	46.7	45.6
Tafila	97.7	95.4	95.4	94.2	93.4	80.8	95.5	95.5	93.1	76.3	2.3	15	84.9	53.7	41.2	56.8	32.3	14	14	
Ma'an	88.0	87.8	80.0	71.6	69.4	64.9	53.8	80.9	69.7	63.3	84.2	69.6	45.8	9.7	20	58.2	40.8	31.1	24.7	18
Aqaba	92.8	92.8	91.3	89.1	86.8	74.9	90.9	89.4	85.6	84.1	84.1	71.7	7.2	17	89.4	48.9	39.1	50.6	24	

Continued...

Table 10.4—Continued

Background characteristic	BCG	Children age 12–23 months						Children age 24–35 months													
		DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB			Polio (OPV)			Rotavirus			Measles			Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ²	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ³	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ⁴	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ⁵				
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	No vaccinations	Number of children	MMR1	MMR2	DPT4	OPV4		
Mother's nationality																					
Jordanian	98.4	97.7	96.8	94.6	96.6	94.1	82.2	95.9	94.9	90.7	94.5	92.3	78.0	1.3	1,225	87.0	60.1	68.8	56.7	1,307	
Syrian	98.1	98.2	96.7	94.5	96.3	93.2	81.7	97.1	95.7	93.9	92.8	91.2	80.8	1.6	142	82.5	67.0	63.2	70.0	60.3	149
Outside camps	98.3	98.1	96.4	94.1	96.0	92.8	79.5	97.0	95.6	94.1	91.9	90.6	79.4	1.7	117	81.3	65.7	62.6	69.4	60.6	123
Inside camps	97.3	98.6	97.9	96.5	97.9	95.1	92.4	97.5	96.4	92.9	97.4	94.0	87.8	1.4	24	87.9	72.8	65.9	72.7	58.5	27
Other nationalities	99.5	99.7	94.4	94.2	100.0	99.5	91.6	80.5	75.5	75.2	86.4	80.6	66.9	0.0	59	97.3	64.3	57.2	68.7	56.0	54
Mother's education																					
No education	(81.4)	(82.0)	(65.2)	(63.4)	(64.4)	(63.1)	(55.6)	(82.0)	(65.2)	(64.8)	(62.7)	(53.9)	(18.0)	28	(29.6)	(16.2)	(14.5)	(17.2)	(12.0)	35	
Less than secondary	98.1	97.6	96.9	93.0	97.4	93.1	77.1	94.8	93.8	87.2	91.2	89.0	71.4	1.3	394	88.7	66.0	62.6	68.9	60.0	417
Secondary	98.6	97.2	96.8	94.8	96.9	95.3	85.0	95.8	95.4	91.9	95.7	92.8	80.9	1.3	505	88.7	67.2	65.6	72.3	62.1	505
More than secondary	99.5	99.4	98.2	97.5	97.7	95.8	86.0	96.2	94.9	92.8	96.1	94.3	81.1	0.3	499	87.6	63.9	56.5	68.9	53.0	554
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest	96.6	95.4	93.6	91.1	93.4	89.9	79.7	92.2	89.9	85.1	87.3	85.1	72.6	2.9	429	81.6	60.1	56.5	63.9	54.1	428
Second	98.9	98.3	98.0	95.9	97.3	94.5	79.6	96.5	96.1	94.0	96.3	94.1	76.2	0.9	336	89.7	64.9	63.5	71.9	59.1	349
Middle	99.1	99.1	98.6	96.5	98.2	95.7	88.2	98.6	93.2	97.1	95.7	84.9	75.2	0.7	321	90.1	75.2	68.8	76.3	64.6	286
Fourth	99.5	98.7	96.7	94.5	98.6	97.9	83.9	93.8	91.9	88.3	97.7	93.1	78.8	0.4	223	87.9	61.6	58.7	67.3	56.8	252
Highest	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	99.3	98.3	83.9	98.6	97.6	95.3	96.3	95.3	80.6	0.0	117	87.8	61.6	52.5	65.5	49.0	197
Total	98.4	97.8	96.7	94.6	96.7	94.2	82.6	95.4	94.2	90.3	94.0	91.7	77.8	1.3	1,426	86.9	64.5	60.3	68.9	57.0	1,511

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

IPV = inactivated polio vaccine

MMR = measles, mumps, and rubella

OPV = oral polio vaccine

¹ BCG, three doses of DPT/IPV/Hib/HepB, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles

² BCG, three doses of DPT/IPV/Hib/HepB, three doses of OPV, three doses of measles, two doses of rotavirus, and one booster dose of DPT, and one booster dose of MMR

³ BCG, three doses of DPT/IPV/Hib/HepB, three doses of OPV, three doses of rotavirus, one dose of measles, two doses of OPV

⁴ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁵ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination					Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination				
	Source of most vaccinations			Number of children	Source of most vaccinations			Total	Number of children	
	Public medical sector	Private medical sector	Other		Public medical sector	Private medical sector	Other			
Sex										
Male	89.1	10.8	0.0	100.0	789	89.0	10.8	0.2	100.0	776
Female	86.3	12.8	0.9	100.0	619	89.3	10.7	0.0	100.0	698
Birth order¹										
1	88.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	295	88.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	282
2–3	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	549	90.0	9.8	0.2	100.0	686
4–5	88.2	10.5	1.3	100.0	430	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	369
6+	84.0	16.0	0.0	100.0	134	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	137
Vaccination card²										
Seen	87.2	12.5	0.3	100.0	1,059	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	1,058
Not seen or no longer has	89.8	9.4	0.9	100.0	344	91.6	8.0	0.4	100.0	414
Never had	*	*	*	100.0	5	*	*	*	100.0	2
Residence										
Urban	86.3	13.2	0.5	100.0	1,231	88.4	11.5	0.1	100.0	1,337
Rural	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	177	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	137
Region										
Central	84.3	15.0	0.7	100.0	838	87.9	12.1	0.0	100.0	904
North	92.1	7.8	0.0	100.0	487	89.6	10.1	0.3	100.0	474
South	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	83	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	97
Governorate										
Amman	88.1	10.9	1.0	100.0	539	90.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	585
Balqa	83.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	63	83.7	16.3	0.0	100.0	70
Zarqa	73.3	26.7	0.0	100.0	207	82.5	17.5	0.0	100.0	220
Madaba	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	29	93.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	28
Irbid	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	322	91.7	7.8	0.5	100.0	318
Mafraq	85.9	13.9	0.2	100.0	84	81.7	18.3	0.0	100.0	80
Jarash	79.3	20.7	0.0	100.0	46	81.6	18.4	0.0	100.0	45
Ajloun	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Karak	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	44
Tafila	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Ma'an	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15
Aqaba	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	16	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	24
Mother's nationality										
Jordanian	89.4	10.3	0.2	100.0	1,209	89.8	10.0	0.1	100.0	1,275
Syrian	83.5	16.4	0.1	100.0	139	84.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	145
Outside camps	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	115	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	120
Inside camps	51.0	48.3	0.7	100.0	24	50.7	49.3	0.0	100.0	26
Other nationalities	65.9	29.2	5.0	100.0	59	84.8	15.2	0.0	100.0	54
Mother's education										
No education	(85.2)	(14.8)	(0.0)	100.0	23	(92.1)	(7.9)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Less than secondary	88.0	11.3	0.7	100.0	389	85.3	14.7	0.0	100.0	407
Secondary	82.3	17.7	0.0	100.0	499	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	501
More than secondary	93.5	5.9	0.6	100.0	498	92.8	6.9	0.3	100.0	544
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	81.9	17.4	0.7	100.0	417	86.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	409
Second	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	334	89.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	346
Middle	93.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	318	88.3	11.1	0.6	100.0	280
Fourth	91.8	6.9	1.3	100.0	222	91.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	245
Highest	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	117	93.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	194
Total	87.9	11.7	0.4	100.0	1,408	89.1	10.7	0.1	100.0	1,474

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ²	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	6.4	571	(95.4)	(68.4)	36
6–11	8.3	782	87.0	61.1	65
12–23	10.9	1,426	85.9	53.6	156
24–35	8.0	1,511	78.5	50.6	121
36–47	7.5	1,751	94.0	58.6	131
48–59	6.6	1,912	86.4	61.7	126
Sex					
Male	8.5	4,213	87.5	59.6	358
Female	7.4	3,740	86.1	54.3	277
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	8.3	504	(86.0)	(80.4)	42
Does not smoke	8.0	7,449	87.0	55.6	593
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology ³	8.0	7,911	86.9	57.2	633
No food cooked in household	(4.6)	31	*	*	1
Residence					
Urban	8.2	7,101	86.5	57.5	582
Rural	6.2	852	91.8	54.6	53
Region					
Central	9.8	4,940	85.9	57.5	484
North	4.5	2,467	91.4	57.8	110
South	7.4	546	86.6	53.3	40
Governorate					
Amman	10.1	3,234	86.4	59.4	325
Balqa	9.4	388	(94.4)	(65.8)	36
Zarqa	9.4	1,169	81.5	49.2	110
Madaba	8.7	148	(86.5)	(56.6)	13
Irbid	3.6	1,624	(93.4)	(56.9)	58
Mafraq	3.8	442	(93.7)	(47.9)	17
Jarash	10.4	237	83.4	69.0	25
Ajloun	6.4	165	(95.5)	(52.1)	11
Karak	10.8	218	92.1	52.2	24
Tafila	7.5	82	(73.5)	(49.0)	6
Ma'an	3.9	118	*	*	5
Aqaba	4.5	128	*	*	6
Mother's nationality					
Jordanian	7.7	6,836	89.4	61.0	526
Syrian	8.7	835	79.9	35.9	72
Outside camps	9.9	698	79.9	35.5	69
Inside camps	2.2	137	*	*	3
Other nationalities	13.2	282	(65.0)	(45.8)	37
Mother's education					
No education	2.9	183	*	*	5
Less than secondary	9.9	2,212	80.4	51.7	218
Secondary	7.8	2,688	87.4	64.2	208
More than secondary	7.1	2,870	93.3	57.3	203
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	10.1	2,129	86.8	57.8	214
Second	6.7	1,866	83.4	58.8	125
Middle	7.6	1,658	93.3	54.1	125
Fourth	7.3	1,391	79.5	50.7	101
Highest	7.6	908	(92.7)	(68.4)	69
Total	8.0	7,953	86.9	57.3	635

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the public medical sector and private medical sector

³ Includes central heating, electricity, liquefied petroleum gas/cooking gas, and solar air heater

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Jordan PFHS 2023

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹
Public sector		
Government hospital	49.4	56.8
Government health centre	11.6	13.3
Government MCH centre	32.8	37.7
University hospital	1.7	1.9
Royal Medical Services	1.5	1.8
	3.4	3.9
Private medical sector		
Private hospital/clinic	40.8	46.9
Private doctor	6.0	6.9
Pharmacy	22.6	26.0
UNRWA health centre	8.7	10.0
UNHCR/other NGO	2.3	2.7
Other private medical sector	0.9	1.0
Other	0.5	0.6
Number of children	635	552

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.

MCH = maternal and child health

UNRWA = United Nations Refugee Welfare Association

UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	6.6	571	(89.9)	(54.8)	(62.3)	38
6–11	17.0	782	72.8	51.6	54.2	133
12–23	21.3	1,426	78.7	43.5	56.0	303
24–35	13.1	1,511	83.5	59.1	60.0	198
36–47	15.5	1,751	85.4	56.7	64.3	271
48–59	10.7	1,912	84.9	51.4	72.0	205
Sex						
Male	15.1	4,213	81.0	52.5	63.1	638
Female	13.6	3,740	83.1	51.5	59.5	510
Residence						
Urban	14.8	7,101	81.6	52.5	61.5	1,048
Rural	11.7	852	84.9	47.6	61.7	100
Region						
Central	16.4	4,940	83.1	52.6	67.0	813
North	10.6	2,467	78.2	48.9	43.1	263
South	13.3	546	82.0	56.7	66.6	73
Governorate						
Amman	16.5	3,234	84.1	54.0	68.3	535
Balqa	16.9	388	86.0	54.3	57.8	65
Zarqa	16.6	1,169	79.2	48.4	66.9	194
Madaba	12.7	148	83.6	50.7	64.3	19
Irbid	10.3	1,624	75.9	47.9	36.7	167
Mafraq	8.4	442	81.0	42.9	44.2	37
Jarash	15.4	237	81.5	59.2	59.7	37
Ajloun	13.3	165	85.1	49.8	62.4	22
Karak	19.6	218	87.3	58.0	75.5	43
Tafila	11.8	82	78.4	48.1	60.1	10
Ma'an	6.4	118	(72.9)	(49.2)	(35.2)	8
Aqaba	9.9	128	(72.2)	(63.4)	(60.1)	13
Mother's nationality						
Jordanian	14.3	6,836	84.8	55.2	61.9	980
Syrian	14.3	835	69.0	38.7	66.7	119
Outside camps	16.0	698	68.3	37.7	66.9	112
Inside camps	5.5	137	78.7	52.5	63.6	7
Other nationalities	17.0	282	(54.2)	(19.9)	(39.6)	48
Mother's education						
No education	9.5	183	*	*	*	17
Less than secondary	14.1	2,212	72.7	47.1	66.0	312
Secondary	15.6	2,688	82.2	52.7	57.6	418
More than secondary	13.9	2,870	89.0	57.0	61.6	400
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.5	2,129	78.1	49.6	64.0	331
Second	15.3	1,866	82.5	52.9	63.8	285
Middle	14.9	1,658	84.5	52.4	55.3	246
Fourth	13.3	1,391	78.5	50.1	59.5	184
Highest	11.1	908	92.7	60.3	65.8	101
Total	14.4	7,953	81.9	52.0	61.5	1,148

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public medical sector and private medical sector

Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	11.5	571	52.4	66
6–11	17.9	782	66.3	140
12–23	17.6	1,426	57.9	251
24–35	8.9	1,511	63.5	134
36–47	7.7	1,751	71.4	135
48–59	6.4	1,912	62.9	123
Sex				
Male	10.8	4,213	66.6	455
Female	10.5	3,740	58.0	393
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	10.7	7,947	62.6	848
Unimproved	*	5	*	0
Type of toilet facility³				
Improved sanitation facility	10.7	7,938	62.6	848
Unimproved facility	*	13	*	0
Open defecation	*	2	*	0
Residence				
Urban	10.4	7,101	60.9	740
Rural	12.6	852	74.4	107
Region				
Central	11.8	4,940	60.1	584
North	8.1	2,467	64.9	200
South	11.8	546	78.0	65
Governorate				
Amman	11.6	3,234	56.4	374
Balqa	16.1	388	87.4	63
Zarqa	11.0	1,169	55.4	129
Madaba	12.1	148	75.7	18
Irbid	7.0	1,624	63.1	114
Mafraq	7.8	442	71.5	34
Jarash	13.0	237	61.0	31
Ajloun	12.5	165	69.3	21
Karak	16.7	218	84.1	36
Tafila	10.7	82	62.9	9
Ma'an	7.9	118	(74.4)	9
Aqaba	8.1	128	(72.3)	10
Mother's nationality				
Jordanian	10.7	6,836	64.1	732
Syrian	9.8	835	55.8	82
Outside camps	10.6	698	55.1	74
Inside camps	5.9	137	61.6	8
Other nationalities	11.9	282	(47.4)	34
Mother's education				
No education	10.5	183	*	19
Less than secondary	11.1	2,212	55.7	247
Secondary	11.4	2,688	64.4	306
More than secondary	9.6	2,870	67.6	276
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	11.9	2,129	58.5	253
Second	11.1	1,866	61.0	208
Middle	10.8	1,658	68.0	178
Fourth	11.1	1,391	59.5	154
Highest	6.0	908	(79.1)	55
Total	10.7	7,953	62.6	848

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public medical sector and private medical sector

² See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Amount of food given						Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	
Age in months													
<6	10.6	53.3	13.9	15.8	6.4	100.0	2.6	42.9	13.7	20.1	0.0	20.7	100.0 66
6–11	14.9	47.6	22.9	13.8	0.8	100.0	9.7	45.0	28.4	14.9	0.0	2.0	100.0 140
12–23	16.0	46.4	17.1	18.5	2.1	100.0	5.0	38.4	23.8	29.1	1.9	1.8	100.0 251
24–35	15.4	34.5	28.2	19.9	2.0	100.0	8.9	28.3	39.2	22.1	1.6	0.1	100.0 134
36–47	33.2	27.9	17.7	19.3	2.0	100.0	12.8	26.1	30.1	28.1	1.5	1.5	100.0 135
48–59	17.4	48.4	16.5	17.1	0.7	100.0	7.8	37.6	21.1	31.4	1.5	0.7	100.0 123
Sex													
Male	17.7	43.3	20.2	16.5	2.3	100.0	7.5	38.5	27.3	23.2	0.7	2.8	100.0 455
Female	18.9	41.7	18.8	19.1	1.6	100.0	8.3	33.4	26.3	27.3	1.9	2.8	100.0 393
Breastfeeding status¹													
Breastfeeding	16.7	47.4	19.8	12.2	3.8	100.0	3.7	41.2	28.2	18.1	0.0	8.8	100.0 151
Not breastfeeding	14.4	43.8	20.9	19.2	1.7	100.0	7.8	37.1	26.9	24.9	1.6	1.7	100.0 439
Residence													
Urban	17.2	43.3	19.9	17.9	1.8	100.0	7.7	35.4	27.2	26.0	1.2	2.5	100.0 740
Rural	25.4	37.7	17.3	16.2	3.4	100.0	8.9	41.1	24.0	19.4	1.9	4.6	100.0 107
Region													
Central	15.8	48.1	16.8	17.0	2.2	100.0	6.6	41.0	22.5	25.7	1.7	2.4	100.0 584
North	23.1	29.8	27.2	18.5	1.5	100.0	9.6	23.9	39.7	22.2	0.3	4.2	100.0 200
South	25.3	32.1	20.7	21.0	0.9	100.0	13.2	30.1	25.5	29.2	0.0	2.0	100.0 65
Governorate													
Amman	14.2	49.6	19.3	16.9	0.0	100.0	3.9	40.8	24.2	28.8	1.1	1.2	100.0 374
Balqa	18.4	36.2	20.6	13.8	11.0	100.0	16.2	27.1	29.4	12.4	9.5	5.3	100.0 63
Zarqa	18.3	50.7	8.3	18.0	4.6	100.0	10.1	49.1	13.6	22.5	0.0	4.6	100.0 129
Madaba	23.0	38.2	12.1	25.2	1.5	100.0	5.8	34.9	28.2	29.7	0.0	1.5	100.0 18
Irbid	31.6	21.7	23.3	22.5	0.9	100.0	11.9	14.6	42.2	26.0	0.0	5.2	100.0 114
Mafrqa	5.1	52.1	35.5	5.6	1.8	100.0	5.4	42.1	37.5	12.5	1.8	0.7	100.0 34
Jarash	14.3	32.8	35.4	14.3	3.2	100.0	6.2	34.1	38.3	14.3	0.0	7.0	100.0 31
Ajloun	19.2	33.4	22.4	23.5	1.4	100.0	9.1	29.8	31.8	29.3	0.0	0.0	100.0 21
Karak	23.8	33.6	18.5	23.1	0.9	100.0	11.7	30.8	23.0	32.7	0.0	1.8	100.0 36
Tafilah	21.6	46.2	22.5	8.2	1.5	100.0	10.0	36.7	31.8	18.0	0.0	3.6	100.0 9
Ma'an	(17.2)	(27.4)	(26.6)	(28.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.6)	(18.0)	(34.0)	(35.6)	(0.0)	(3.7)	100.0 9
Aqaba	(40.9)	(18.9)	(21.6)	(17.2)	(1.4)	100.0	(25.5)	(33.0)	(21.0)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0 10
Mother's nationality													
Jordanian	18.3	42.9	20.0	16.7	2.1	100.0	8.5	35.9	27.8	23.4	1.4	3.0	100.0 732
Syrian	20.8	31.5	18.0	28.5	1.2	100.0	5.0	27.5	23.1	41.9	0.8	1.7	100.0 82
Outside camps	21.0	30.1	17.6	30.3	1.1	100.0	4.2	25.8	23.4	44.3	0.9	1.4	100.0 74
Inside camps	18.8	44.7	21.6	12.7	2.2	100.0	12.0	43.4	20.1	19.3	0.0	5.1	100.0 8
Other nationalities	(10.4)	(61.7)	(13.8)	(13.5)	(0.6)	100.0	(0.8)	(61.2)	(14.0)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(1.1)	100.0 34
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0 19
Less than secondary	17.1	43.8	14.9	22.0	2.2	100.0	8.0	41.4	19.3	26.5	2.9	1.9	100.0 247
Secondary	18.9	39.3	25.0	13.6	3.2	100.0	4.7	33.9	32.8	24.3	0.7	3.6	100.0 306
More than secondary	19.7	42.6	18.6	18.7	0.5	100.0	11.6	32.7	26.8	25.4	0.6	2.9	100.0 276
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	14.8	45.6	18.3	19.4	1.9	100.0	5.4	40.5	23.5	27.3	0.8	2.5	100.0 253
Second	20.0	38.1	24.9	14.2	2.8	100.0	5.7	40.0	28.7	22.3	0.8	2.6	100.0 208
Middle	16.8	43.7	17.4	18.7	3.4	100.0	7.1	32.8	27.8	26.9	1.1	4.2	100.0 178
Fourth	26.6	41.4	11.2	20.8	0.0	100.0	16.1	26.9	26.7	24.8	2.7	2.9	100.0 154
Highest	(8.5)	(45.3)	(35.6)	(10.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.3)	(38.1)	(32.3)	(21.3)	(1.8)	(0.3)	100.0 55
Total	18.2	42.6	19.5	17.7	2.0	100.0	7.8	36.1	26.8	25.1	1.3	2.8	100.0 848

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Breastfeeding status was captured for children age 0–35 months only.

Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid; zinc; ORS and zinc; ORS and continued feeding; ORS, zinc, and continued feeding; ORS or increased fluids; recommended homemade fluids (RHF); oral rehydration therapy (ORT); ORT and continued feeding; and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:													Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea		
	Aqua-cell/ Paralait or pre- pack- aged ORS liquid	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and contin- ued feed- ing ¹	ORS, zinc, and contin- ued feed- ing ¹	ORS or in- creased fluids	RHF	ORT (ORS, RHF, or in- creased fluids)	ORT and contin- ued feed- ing ¹	Other treatments							
										Anti- biotic drugs	Anti- motility drugs	Intra- venous solution	Home remedy/ other				
Age in months																	
<6	25.5	10.5	10.5	18.1	9.9	32.6	8.7	37.7	23.2	21.2	2.5	0.0	14.3	0.0	45.3	66	
6–11	32.8	8.5	4.9	28.4	4.7	44.5	19.1	51.2	44.5	27.1	3.9	0.1	4.8	0.9	33.2	140	
12–23	33.2	8.4	5.9	22.7	2.9	42.2	8.5	48.1	33.7	26.9	1.3	0.6	8.8	0.0	36.6	251	
24–35	57.9	7.6	5.8	42.2	4.2	64.9	11.5	65.4	48.6	25.9	6.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	24.0	134	
36–47	49.3	13.8	10.9	33.9	8.5	62.8	23.2	67.5	49.3	23.6	1.0	0.6	11.2	0.4	16.3	135	
48–59	50.4	9.3	7.1	33.7	5.5	61.0	11.1	64.2	45.9	39.7	6.3	0.3	11.5	0.0	13.5	123	
Sex																	
Male	43.5	10.0	7.4	32.6	5.2	53.2	14.2	56.6	43.9	30.7	4.3	0.4	10.1	0.0	26.4	455	
Female	39.1	8.8	6.7	26.4	5.2	49.4	12.6	55.1	38.3	24.1	2.2	0.3	9.2	0.5	30.2	393	
Residence																	
Urban	39.3	8.3	6.0	27.7	4.5	49.0	13.0	53.6	39.5	26.9	3.3	0.2	9.8	0.2	30.0	740	
Rural	56.6	17.3	14.4	43.6	10.3	68.1	16.8	72.1	53.7	33.0	3.2	1.5	8.7	0.0	15.5	107	
Region																	
Central	40.9	6.4	5.5	28.9	4.0	49.5	12.3	53.5	39.2	26.5	3.1	0.1	8.5	0.1	30.6	584	
North	35.8	15.6	8.8	28.0	7.3	49.8	13.8	55.6	43.5	24.4	4.0	0.5	12.2	0.6	27.3	200	
South	64.2	17.7	15.0	42.6	9.5	73.7	22.3	78.9	53.2	48.0	3.1	1.7	13.0	0.0	8.6	65	
Governorate																	
Amman	36.8	5.2	4.7	26.4	3.9	45.2	10.2	47.5	35.2	24.0	3.3	0.1	7.9	0.0	35.2	374	
Balqa	66.8	12.5	9.3	46.4	4.3	78.7	26.6	87.0	61.6	27.6	5.0	0.0	5.5	0.9	6.1	63	
Zarqa	40.2	7.7	6.6	27.3	4.6	47.9	11.9	54.6	39.4	32.7	1.6	0.2	11.5	0.0	31.0	129	
Madaba	41.8	1.9	1.9	31.7	1.9	49.5	10.2	54.9	43.2	30.5	4.1	0.0	7.8	0.0	18.1	18	
Irbid	24.5	10.8	3.3	18.2	2.5	46.1	9.8	53.3	40.5	15.1	6.3	0.0	9.0	1.1	34.1	114	
Mafraq	58.5	17.5	12.8	47.1	10.5	59.5	20.5	65.5	54.1	39.8	2.5	1.8	10.6	0.0	13.7	34	
Jarash	51.4	35.5	26.2	44.0	22.8	55.4	24.1	59.0	49.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	15.4	31	
Ajloun	36.9	9.3	6.5	26.2	5.6	45.5	9.6	46.8	34.0	43.8	0.0	2.1	11.2	0.0	30.0	21	
Karak	65.3	12.4	11.6	42.3	7.8	74.0	18.7	77.5	49.4	52.7	3.7	2.0	13.0	0.0	9.2	36	
Tafila	59.1	20.3	17.3	53.0	17.3	63.8	16.3	68.9	58.1	42.5	3.8	0.0	9.8	0.0	11.8	9	
Ma'an	(69.0)	(33.5)	(27.8)	(35.3)	(13.6)	(73.0)	(33.8)	(83.1)	(45.4)	(53.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(5.2)	9	
Aqaba	(60.0)	(19.8)	(13.7)	(41.5)	(5.1)	(82.0)	(29.9)	(88.3)	(69.8)	(31.4)	(1.3)	(3.4)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(7.2)	10	
Mother's nationality																	
Jordanian	42.4	9.5	7.6	30.7	5.7	52.3	13.8	57.0	42.9	27.0	3.4	0.3	10.2	0.2	28.1	732	
Syrian	37.1	9.2	3.6	24.8	1.5	51.7	9.8	53.7	31.9	25.8	3.7	1.0	8.5	0.0	28.1	82	
Outside camps	34.6	9.0	2.7	22.3	0.6	50.1	8.9	52.3	29.5	24.4	3.8	0.7	8.0	0.0	29.2	74	
Inside camps	60.0	11.7	11.7	47.8	9.9	66.4	18.5	66.4	54.1	38.8	2.6	3.4	13.7	0.0	18.0	8	
Other nationalities	(30.8)	(8.9)	(4.2)	(21.7)	(3.1)	(31.3)	(14.5)	(39.1)	(29.5)	(47.5)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(30.5)	34	
Mother's education																	
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	
Less than secondary	35.3	11.2	6.8	24.5	5.3	46.5	11.4	49.3	35.2	28.3	0.7	0.5	6.4	0.0	36.8	247	
Secondary	44.8	9.5	7.5	33.5	5.4	55.2	14.6	61.3	46.8	31.9	6.0	0.4	11.1	0.6	21.0	306	
More than secondary	44.9	7.9	6.7	32.0	5.3	54.0	14.7	58.7	43.1	21.8	2.7	0.2	11.7	0.0	26.7	276	
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	33.8	9.8	6.2	21.9	3.5	42.9	14.4	48.3	34.5	27.4	1.5	0.3	7.9	0.2	33.4	253	
Second	38.1	5.5	4.1	31.1	3.2	51.6	9.4	54.9	41.4	28.4	7.4	0.1	8.5	0.6	32.7	208	
Middle	44.5	11.7	9.9	29.8	7.4	53.7	8.6	54.8	39.3	31.0	1.7	0.5	8.1	0.0	28.8	178	
Fourth	43.0	13.5	10.3	32.6	9.0	53.3	19.4	63.4	50.0	31.1	3.4	0.6	18.6	0.0	15.3	154	
Highest	(75.6)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(52.5)	(2.8)	(77.6)	(23.5)	(77.6)	(54.2)	(5.7)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(21.0)	55	
Total	41.5	9.4	7.0	29.7	5.2	51.4	13.4	55.9	41.3	27.7	3.3	0.3	9.7	0.2	28.2	848	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Jordan PFHS 2023

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
	Among children with diarrhoea		Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS ¹	Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc
	Among children with diarrhoea	treatment was sought		
Public sector	36.2	57.8	46.4	63.3
Government hospital	9.4	15.1	15.1	18.3
Government health centre	21.2	33.9	23.0	36.1
Government MCH centre	2.2	3.6	4.6	5.0
University hospital	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Royal Medical Services	4.0	6.5	5.2	9.7
Private medical sector	27.7	44.3	40.4	28.7
Private hospital/clinic	3.7	5.9	5.3	12.4
Private doctor	15.9	25.5	24.8	10.5
Pharmacy	6.3	10.0	6.9	3.8
UNRWA health centre	1.8	2.8	3.7	3.2
UNHCR/other NGO	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Other private medical sector	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Number of children	848	531	352	80

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.

ORS = oral rehydration salts

MCH = maternal and child health

UNRWA = United Nations Refugee Welfare Association

UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

¹ Fluids from ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** 8% of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age), 2% are wasted (thin for their height), 3% are underweight (thin for their age), and 9% are overweight (too heavy for their height).
- **Breastfeeding:** 34% of children under age 2 are breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 24% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Children's dietary practices:** 42% of children age 6–23 months receive meals with a minimum dietary diversity, 60% receive meals at the minimum frequency, and 27% are fed a minimum acceptable diet.
- **Nutritional status of women:** 3% of adult women and 10% of adolescent women are thin. The prevalence of overweight or obesity is 64% among adult women and 35% among adolescent women.
- **Women's dietary practices:** 76% of women age 15–49 consume meals with a minimum dietary diversity, 78% consume unhealthy foods, and 93% consume sweet beverages.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status and anaemia among children and women, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, and micronutrient supplementation. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, cash assistance, iron-containing supplementation, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (*z* scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal et al. 2018). Suboptimal nutrition can contribute to stunting, while other causes include recurrent infection, chronic diseases, and more; many of the causes of stunting are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. It reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-height z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both wasting and stunting. Children whose weight-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height z score is more than two standard deviations ($+2\text{ SD}$) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the z scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean z score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean z scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the standardisation results. The 2023 JPFHS identified a total of 5,426 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements (Appendix C, **Table**

C.8). During measurements, 2% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 7% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.10**). Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 94% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 93% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 95% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). Appendix C, **Table C.8** provides additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement. The remeasurement completion rate was 94% among those selected for remeasurement. Appendix C, **Table C.9** provides additional information on remeasurement data (WHO and UNICEF 2019).

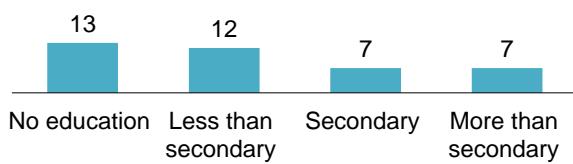
Overall, 8% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), including 3% who are severely stunted. Two percent are wasted (too thin for their height), with less than 1% being severely wasted. Three percent of children are underweight (too thin for their age), including 1% who are severely underweight. Nine percent of children are overweight (**Table 11.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of stunting is higher among children whose mothers have no education or less than a secondary education (13% and 12%, respectively) than among children whose mothers have completed at least secondary school (7%) (**Figure 11.1**).
- Children considered by their mother to be very small (16%) or small (15%) at birth are twice as likely to be stunted as children considered average or larger in size (8%) (**Table 11.1**).
- The proportion of children who are overweight is higher among those whose mothers are overweight or obese (10%) than among those whose mothers are of normal weight (5%) and those whose mothers are thin (4%).

Figure 11.1 Stunting in children by mother's education

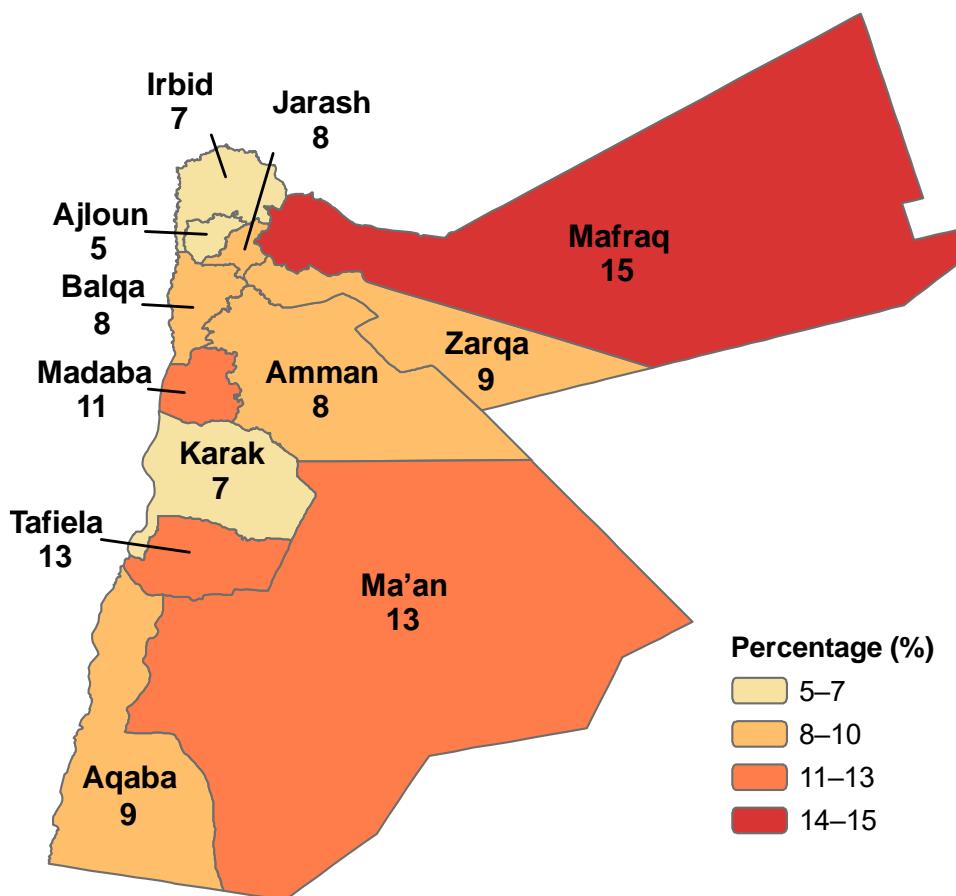
Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



- Stunting is lowest in Ajloun, Irbid, and Karak (5%, 7%, and 7%, respectively) and highest in Ma'an and Mafraq (13% and 15%, respectively) (**Map 11.1**).
- The percentage of children classified as overweight increases with increasing household wealth, from 7% in the lowest wealth quintile to 13% in the highest quintile.

Map 11.1 Stunting in children by governorate

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Growth monitoring and promotion programmes include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children's weight and length/height.

Weight measured in the past 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the past 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the past 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the past 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

Forty-six percent of children under age 5 had their weight measured in the 3 months before the survey, while 44% had height measurements taken. Overall, 44% of children had both weight and height measurements taken (**Table 11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who had their weight and height measured is higher among those age 0–23 months (66%) than among those age 24–59 months (32%).
- There is wide variation by governorate in the percentage of children who had their weight and height measured. The percentage is highest in Ajloun and Aqaba (62% each) and lowest in Balqa (33%).
- The percentage of children who had both weight and height measurements taken increases with increasing mother's education, from 22% among those whose mothers have no education to 50% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.

11.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children born in the past 2 years

In Jordan, 81% of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey were breastfed at some point, with virtually no difference between boys and girls. Thirty-four percent were breastfed within an hour after birth, and 38% were exclusively breastfed (given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink) for the first 2 days after birth (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children exclusively breastfed during the first 2 days after birth varies by household wealth, ranging from a high of 45% in the lowest wealth quintile to a low of 24% in the highest

quintile. There is little variance across wealth quintiles in the percentage of children breastfed within an hour after birth.

- By governorate, the percentage of children ever breastfed ranges from 69% in Karak to 94% in Ma'an. The percentage of children exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth is lowest in Jarash (25%) and highest in Ma'an (51%).
- The percentage of children ever breastfed is higher among those whose mothers received breastfeeding counselling during antenatal care (82%) than among those whose mothers did not receive antenatal care (74%).
- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth is higher among vaginal births (49%) than among caesarean section births (23%).

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

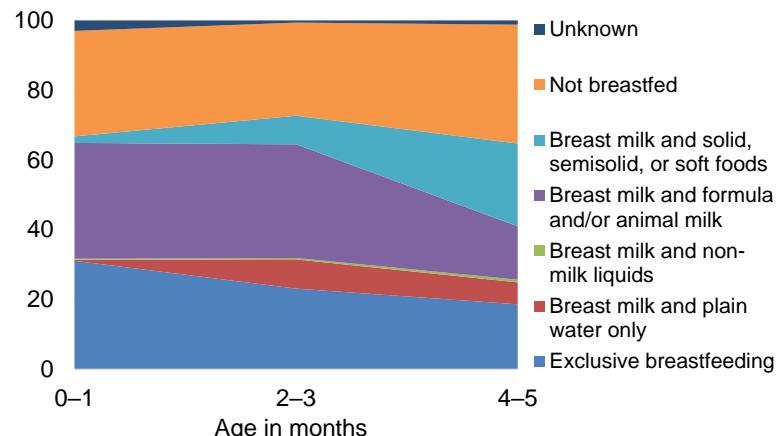
Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Figure 11.2 and Table 11.5 show the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 31% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations. Thirty-three percent are receiving a mixture of breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk, and 30% are not being breastfed. By age 2–3 months, there is a decline of 8% in the percentage of children exclusively breastfed, with little change in the percentage of children receiving mixed milk feeding. By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed declines to 19% and the

Figure 11.2 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months



percentage not breastfed increases to 34%. Overall, 24% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed, while 30% are not breastfed at all.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 6 months who are exclusively breastfed has been variable since 1990 but has declined overall. The percentage declined from 39% in the 1990 JPFHS to 11% in the 1997 JPFHS, increased to 27% in the 2002 JPFHS, and has subsequently fluctuated between 22% and 27%, standing at 24% in the 2023 JPFHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Exclusive breastfeeding among children age 0–5 months is higher among those whose mothers have less than a secondary education (32%) than among those whose mothers have a secondary education (19%) or more than a secondary education (22%) (**Table 11.4**).
- About a quarter of children age 0–5 months across the regions of Jordan are exclusively breastfed (23%–25%).
- There is no difference in the percentage of children age 0–5 months exclusively breastfed between Jordanians and Syrians living outside camps (both 23%). Among Syrians living inside camps, the percentage of children age 0–5 months exclusively breastfed is 52%.

11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding 0–23 months

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Among children age 12–23 months, 24% are currently breastfeeding. Sixty-seven percent of children less than age 2 are bottle fed (**Table 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who are breastfed decreases with age, from 34% at age 12–15 months to 15% at age 20–23 months.
- By governorate, the percentage of children age 12–23 months who are breastfed ranges from 15% in Tafila to 46% in Ma'an.
- The percentage of children who are bottle fed is higher among those in rural areas (74%) than among those in urban areas (66%).

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are breastfed varies by household wealth, ranging from a high of 32% in the lowest wealth quintile to a low of 17%–19% in the fourth and highest quintiles. The opposite pattern is observed for bottle feeding; bottle feeding ranges from 57% in the lowest wealth quintile to 80% in the highest quintile.

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

Overall, 81% of children were introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at age 6–8 months (**Table 11.10**). Forty-seven percent of these breastfeeding children received food made from grains; 12% received beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; 28% received white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; 18% received vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; 20% received eggs; 12% received meat, fish, poultry, or organ meats; and 44% received other fruits and vegetables (**Table 11.7**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

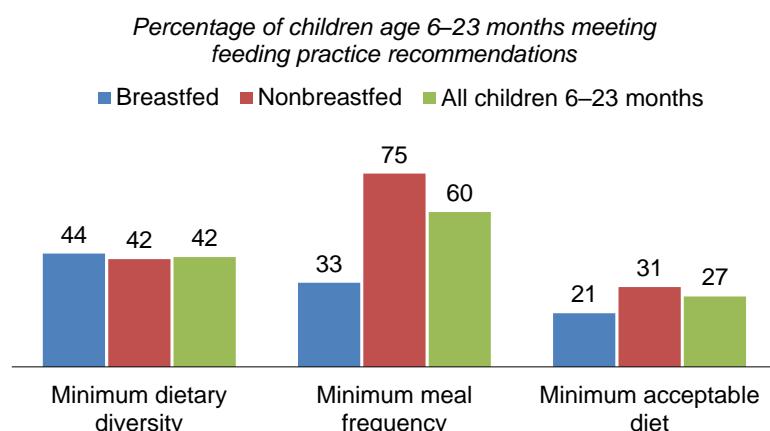
Egg and/or flesh food consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Forty-two percent of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the day or night prior to the survey (44% of breastfed children and 42% of nonbreastfed children), while 60% were fed the minimum number of times according to their age (33% of breastfed children and 75% of nonbreastfed children). Among nonbreastfed children, 92% received the minimum number of milk feeds. Overall, 27% of children were fed a minimum acceptable diet (21% of breastfed children and 31% of nonbreastfed children) (**Table 11.8** and **Figure 11.3**). In addition, 62% of children age 6–23 months consumed eggs and/or flesh food (**Table 11.9**).

Figure 11.3 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status



Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, minimum acceptable diet, and consumption of eggs and/or flesh foods generally increase with increasing mother's education and household wealth (**Table 11.8** and **Table 11.9**).
- By governorate, minimum dietary diversity ranges from a low of 28% in Tafila to a high of 57% in Ajloun, and egg and/or flesh food consumption ranges from 51% in Ma'an to 76% in Jarash.
- Minimum meal frequency among children age 6–23 months is notably higher among those who are not breastfed (75%) than among those who are breastfed (33%).

11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes “sentinel unhealthy foods,” which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

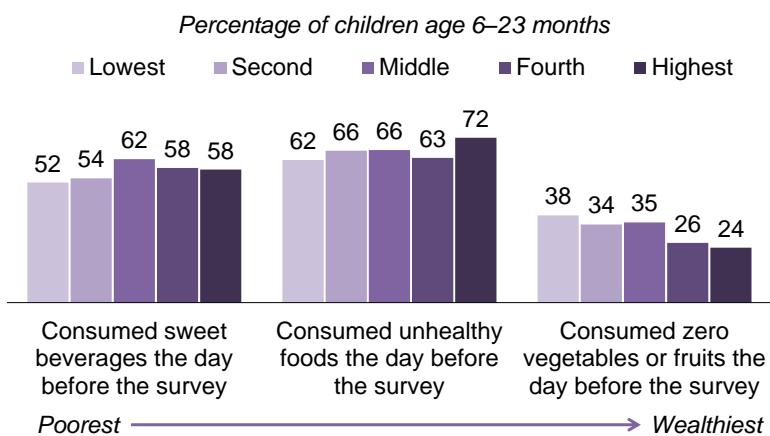
Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Sixty-five percent of children age 6–23 months consumed unhealthy food, 56% received sweet beverages, and 33% did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Consumption of unhealthy food among children age 6–23 months varies across governorates, ranging from 42% in Aqaba to 75% in Jarash, while consumption of sweet beverages is lowest among children in Amman (48%) and highest among children in Madaba and Ajloun (64% each).
- Consumption of unhealthy food generally increases with increasing household wealth. In contrast, zero vegetable or fruit consumption generally decreases with increasing household wealth (**Figure 11.4**).

Figure 11.4 Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by household wealth



11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.10 summarises all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

11.4 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING COUNSELLING

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the past 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the past 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Overall, 14% of mothers with children age 6–23 months received counselling in the 6 months preceding the survey on how or what to feed their child (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifteen percent of mothers living in urban areas received IYCF counselling, as compared with 7% of those living in rural areas. Across governorates, the percentage ranges from 4% in Mafraq to 23% in Tafila.
- In general, younger mothers are more likely to have received IYCF counselling than older mothers.
- The percentage of mothers who received counselling increases from 11% to 19% in the lowest through fourth wealth quintiles and then declines to 10% in the highest wealth quintile.

11.5 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anaemia is a condition characterised by insufficient haemoglobin, a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). In children, anaemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anaemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

In 2024, WHO released new guidelines on haemoglobin cutoffs to define anaemia in children and women (WHO 2024). In addition, the guidelines have updated the methodology for making altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to haemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure haemoglobin levels. This is because recent evidence shows that the type of blood source (e.g., venous blood or capillary blood) can result in different haemoglobin levels and anaemia estimates (Hackl et al. 2024; Namaste et al. 2024; Neufeld et al. 2019; Stevens et al. 2022). Haemoglobin levels (and anaemia estimates) based on different blood source types should not be compared.

At the time of data preparation for the 2023 JPFHS, the 2024 WHO guidelines were not available, and thus the anaemia tables presented in this chapter use the prior guidelines. In addition, at the time of survey data collection, single-drop capillary blood was still recommended and was used to measure haemoglobin (see Chapter 1). Therefore, caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates presented here.

Anaemia in children

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Anaemic	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥11.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas above 1,000 metres.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

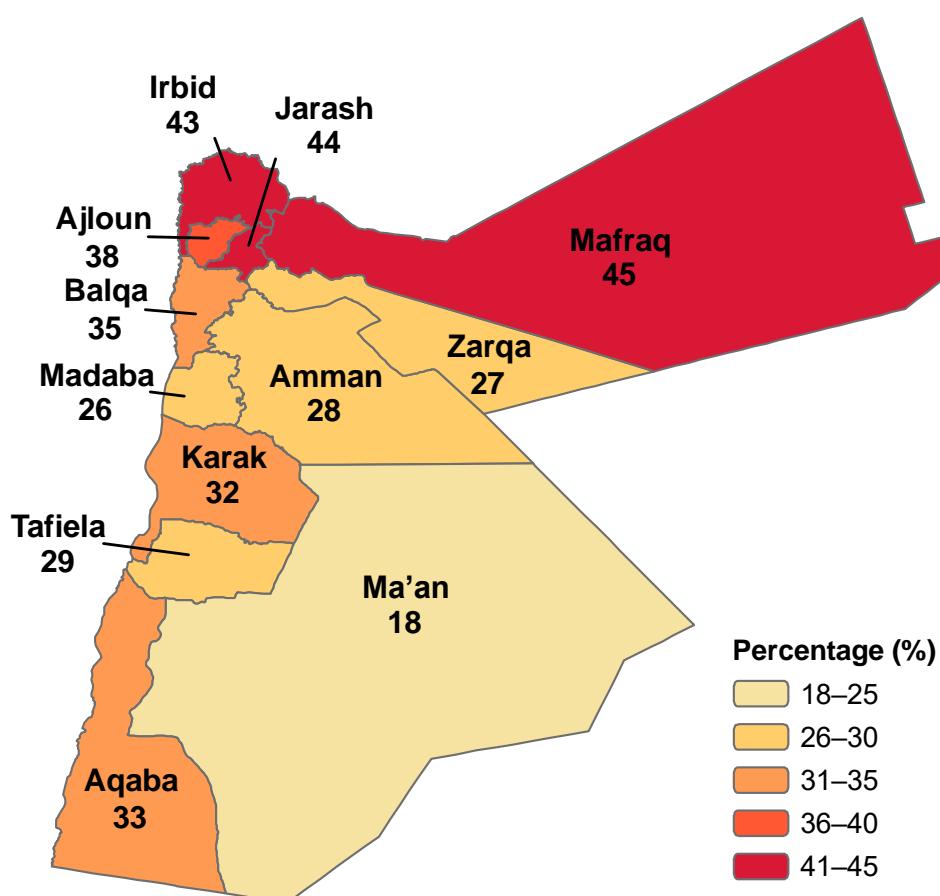
Table 11.12 presents anaemia levels among children age 6–59 months. The results show that 32% of children in Jordan are anaemic. Most children with anaemia have mild anaemia (19%). Thirteen percent have moderate anaemia, while severe anaemia is rare, as less than 1% of children suffer from it in Jordan. (**Table 11.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia varies widely by governorate, with the lowest prevalence in Ma'an (18%) and the highest in Irbid, Jarash, and Mafraq (43%, 44%, and 45%, respectively) (**Map 11.2**).
- Anaemia levels among children generally decrease with increasing mother's education.
- The prevalence of anaemia declines with increasing wealth, from 39% among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 18% among children in the highest quintile.

Map 11.2 Anaemia in children by governorate

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with any anaemia



11.6 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anaemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrup (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programmes help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Iron tablets or syrup

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron tablets or syrup in the past 12 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Vitamin A supplements

Percentage of children age 12–35 months who were given vitamin A supplements according to the vaccination card observed at the time of the interview.

Sample: Children age 12–35 months

Children can receive micronutrients from foods, food fortification, and direct supplementation. The 2023 JPFHS collected information on iron tablets and syrup and vitamin A supplementation. Information on vitamin A was collected from children with vaccination cards that were observed at the time of the interview. Children who did not have vaccination cards or who had vaccination cards that were not seen were assumed not to have received vitamin A. **Table 11.13** presents data relating to intake of iron and vitamin A among children. Overall, 16% of children age 6–59 months were given iron tablets or syrup in the past 12 months, and 64% of children age 12–35 months were given vitamin A supplements at any time.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children given iron tablets or syrup is highest in the South region (21%). Conversely, the percentage of children given vitamin A supplements is lowest in the South region (49%).
- The percentage of children given iron tablets or syrup rises with increasing mother's education, from 11% among those whose mothers have no education to 17% among those whose mothers have a higher education.
- Vitamin A supplementation is most common among children of Syrian women inside camps (72%), and least common among children whose mothers are of other nationalities (54%).

11.7 WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status among adults age 20–49. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20–49 whose height is less than 145 centimetres are classified as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that adolescents are still growing and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Adult status	BMI
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in z score standard deviations (SD).

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for height	Less than -1 SD
Normal	Between -1 SD and +1 SD
Overweight	Between +1 SD and +2 SD
Obese	Greater than +2 SD

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Short stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age z score less than -2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

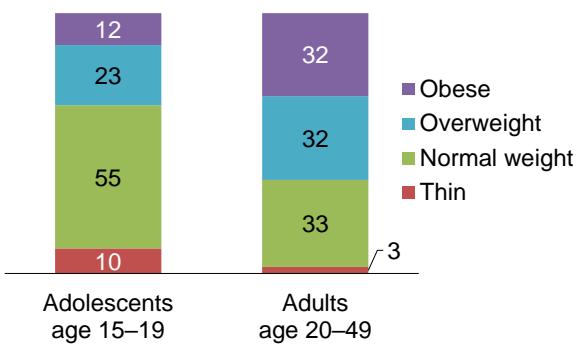
Height and weight data were collected for 89% of eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 2% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 7% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among women age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. Overall, 1% of women are shorter than 145 cm. Three percent of women are thin, 33% have a normal BMI, 32% are overweight, and 32% are obese. The mean BMI of women age 20–49 in Jordan is $27.8 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, higher than the normal BMI range of $18.5\text{--}24.9 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ (**Table 11.14.1** and **Figure 11.5**).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Overall, 6% of young women are of short stature. Ten percent of young women are thin, 55% have a normal BMI, 23% are overweight, and 12% are obese (**Table 11.14.2** and **Figure 11.5**).

Figure 11.5 Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–19 and 20–49 by nutritional status



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 20–49 who are thin is highest among those age 20–29 (5%) and lowest among those age 40–49 (1%). Conversely, the percentage of women who are overweight or obese increases with age, from 44% among those age 20–29 to 84% among those age 40–49 (**Table 11.14.1**).
- The prevalence of obesity among women age 20–49 generally declines with increasing household wealth, whereas the prevalence of overweight increases with rising household wealth. Similar patterns are observed for education, with overweight increasing with education and obesity generally declining with education.
- Among women age 15–19, the prevalence of thinness and overweight/obesity varies by household wealth. Both thinness and overweight/obesity are highest in the middle wealth quintile (13% and 42%, respectively) (**Table 11.14.2**).
- The percentage of women age 20–49 who are overweight or obese is highest in Jarash (72%) and lowest in Ma'an (60%). Among adolescents age 15–19, the percentage is highest in Irbid (38%) and lowest in Ma'an (25%) (**Table 11.14.1** and **Table 11.14.2**).
- By nationality, the percentage of women age 20–49 who are overweight or obese ranges from 59% among women of other nationalities to 70% among Syrian women living outside refugee camps. Among adolescent women age 15–19, the percentage ranges from 29% among Syrian adolescents living inside refugee camps to 36% among Jordanian adolescents (**Table 11.14.1** and **Table 11.14.2**).
- Among adolescent women age 15–19, short stature decreases from 9% in the lowest wealth quintile to 2% in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 11.14.2**).

11.8 WOMEN'S DIETARY PRACTICES

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes “sentinel unhealthy foods,” which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The most commonly consumed groups of foods among women age 15–49 are those made from grains (94%); meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat (81%); and other vegetables including eggplant, tomatoes, cucumber, green bell pepper, and cauliflower (75%). The foods consumed least often are nuts and seeds (34%); beans, peas, and lentils (35%); and other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (38%) (**Table 11.15**). Overall, 76% of women age 15–49 consumed foods from at least five of the 10 defined food groups during the day or night preceding the survey, while 93% consumed sweet beverages and 78% consumed unhealthy foods (**Table 11.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with minimum dietary diversity increases with increasing education, from 54% among those with no education to 85% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 11.6**). Similarly, minimum dietary diversity increases from 62% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 89% among women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Unhealthy food consumption also increases with increasing education (from 54% among women with no education to 84% among women with a higher education) and household wealth (from 65% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% among women in the highest wealth quintile).
- Sweet beverage consumption is over 90% across nearly all education and wealth categories.
- Unhealthy food consumption is highest among women of Jordanian nationality (80%). Consumption of unhealthy food is 59% among Syrian women both inside and outside refugee camps and 70% among women of other nationalities.

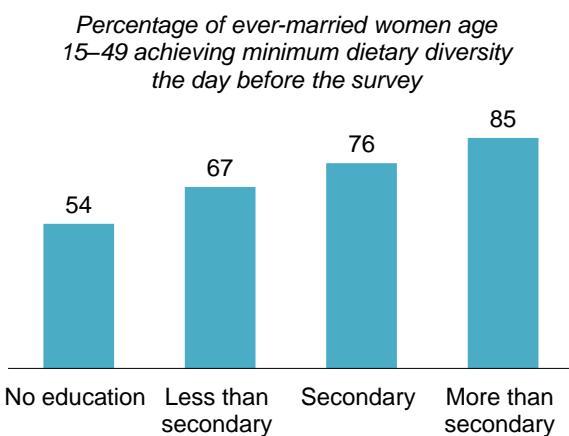
11.9 ANAEMIA IN WOMEN

Anaemia in women can cause fatigue, lethargy, reduced physical productivity, and poor work performance (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Anaemia is a major concern among pregnant women because it can lead to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes (Haider et al. 2013).

As described in Section 11.5, WHO has released new guidelines on the preferred blood source for measuring haemoglobin, the methodology for adjusting haemoglobin levels for altitude and cigarette smoking, and the haemoglobin cutoffs used to define anaemia (WHO 2024). Under this new guidance, cutoffs to define anaemia for pregnant women have changed.

At the time of data preparation for the 2023 JPFHS, the 2024 WHO guidelines were not available, and therefore the anaemia tables presented in this chapter use the prior guidelines. In addition, at the time of survey data collection, single-drop capillary blood was still recommended and was used to measure haemoglobin (see Chapter 1). Thus, caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates presented.

Figure 11.6 Minimum dietary diversity among women by education



Haemoglobin levels below which women are considered anaemic

Respondents	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Nonpregnant women age 15–49	Less than 12.0
Pregnant women age 15–49	Less than 11.0
Men age 15–49	Less than 13.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude in enumeration areas above 1,000 metres.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Table 11.17 shows that 32% of women in Jordan are anaemic: 17% of women are classified as mildly anaemic, 14% as moderately anaemic, and 1% as severely anaemic.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia increases with number of children ever born, from 28% among women with no children to 44% among women with six or more children.
- Women living in rural areas (40%) are more likely to be anaemic than those in urban areas (31%). The prevalence of anaemia among women varies among governorates, from a low of 27% in Amman to a high of 51% in Jarash.
- The prevalence of anaemia is lower among women of other nationalities (25%) than among Jordanian women (32%) and Syrian women living inside (48%) and outside (37%) refugee camps.
- The percentage of women with anaemia is lower among those with more than a secondary education (29%) than among those in the other education groups (33%–35%).
- Anaemia prevalence decreases with increasing household wealth, from a high of 39% in the lowest wealth quintile to a low of 22% in the highest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1** Nutritional status of children
- **Table 11.2** Child growth monitoring
- **Table 11.3** Early breastfeeding
- **Table 11.4** Breastfeeding status according to age
- **Table 11.5** Infant feeding practices by age
- **Table 11.6** Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview
- **Table 11.7** Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview
- **Table 11.8** Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children
- **Table 11.9** Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months
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- **Table 11.12** Prevalence of anaemia in children
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- **Table 11.14.1** Nutritional status of women age 20–49
- **Table 11.14.2** Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19
- **Table 11.15** Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview
- **Table 11.16** Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women
- **Table 11.17** Prevalence of anaemia in women

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	-8.0	18.3	-0.6	382	3.2	6.3	18.9	0.5	379	4.2	6.9	-0.1	385
6–11	3.9	7.5	0.0	523	0.2	2.2	12.7	0.7	525	1.0	3.4	0.5	525
12–23	3.1	7.3	-0.2	966	0.2	1.2	9.7	0.7	966	0.1	1.9	0.4	968
24–35	3.1	8.9	-0.4	982	0.5	2.2	8.3	0.5	973	0.5	2.6	0.2	987
36–47	1.8	8.3	-0.3	1,195	0.1	2.8	5.3	0.3	1,186	0.3	1.6	0.1	1,198
48–59	1.8	5.7	-0.2	1,208	0.1	1.4	7.0	0.3	1,181	0.3	2.2	0.1	1,211
0–23	4.3	9.6	-0.2	1,872	0.8	2.5	12.4	0.7	1,870	1.2	3.4	0.3	1,879
24–59	2.2	7.6	-0.3	3,386	0.2	2.1	6.7	0.4	3,341	0.4	2.1	0.1	3,395
Sex													
Male	2.4	7.7	-0.2	2,737	0.5	2.0	9.0	0.5	2,703	0.7	2.2	0.2	2,750
Female	3.5	8.9	-0.4	2,520	0.3	2.6	8.5	0.5	2,508	0.6	2.9	0.1	2,524
Birth interval in months³													
First birth ⁴	2.7	7.5	-0.2	1,014	0.2	2.6	10.8	0.5	1,001	0.7	2.6	0.3	1,018
<24	4.0	10.2	-0.5	1,386	0.2	1.8	9.9	0.5	1,383	0.6	2.9	0.1	1,388
24–47	2.0	7.5	-0.3	1,639	0.6	2.6	7.4	0.4	1,630	0.6	1.8	0.1	1,647
48+	2.8	7.2	-0.1	1,094	0.6	2.1	8.1	0.5	1,072	0.4	2.7	0.3	1,096
Size at birth^{3,5}													
Very small	5.6	15.8	-0.7	94	0.4	1.9	6.3	0.3	92	2.4	5.6	-0.2	94
Small	6.5	15.4	-0.7	327	0.9	1.1	8.6	0.3	327	0.5	5.9	-0.2	328
Average or larger	3.4	8.2	-0.2	2,371	0.7	2.6	11.7	0.7	2,362	0.8	2.4	0.4	2,382
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	2.8	8.2	-0.3	5,132	0.4	2.3	8.9	0.5	5,085	0.6	2.4	0.2	5,149
Not interviewed but in household	0.0	13.4	-0.2	49	2.2	3.5	2.3	-0.0	49	2.3	4.9	-0.2	49
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁶	11.1	14.0	-0.1	76	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	76	5.3	7.2	-0.1	76
Mother's age at birth³													
<20	6.0	14.7	-0.6	335	0.1	1.1	10.2	0.4	332	1.5	4.6	-0.1	335
20–34	2.6	7.6	-0.2	3,896	0.4	2.6	9.1	0.5	3,857	0.5	2.3	0.2	3,911
35–49	2.7	8.1	-0.2	900	0.5	1.3	7.5	0.5	896	0.4	2.5	0.2	902
Mother's nutritional status⁷													
Thin	2.2	8.0	-0.5	100	0.0	1.8	4.3	0.2	100	0.0	4.1	-0.1	100
Normal	2.7	7.1	-0.2	1,465	0.1	2.8	5.4	0.3	1,452	0.8	2.5	0.1	1,470
Overweight/obese	2.9	8.4	-0.2	2,922	0.6	1.9	10.4	0.5	2,893	0.5	2.4	0.3	2,929
Residence													
Urban	2.8	8.2	-0.3	4,725	0.4	2.2	8.9	0.5	4,685	0.6	2.3	0.2	4,738
Rural	3.7	8.8	-0.3	532	0.5	3.1	7.6	0.4	526	0.8	4.7	0.1	537
Region													
Central	3.0	8.3	-0.2	3,474	0.2	1.8	8.3	0.5	3,443	0.6	2.3	0.2	3,480
North	2.6	7.9	-0.3	1,442	0.9	3.1	9.9	0.5	1,430	0.8	2.7	0.2	1,449
South	3.8	9.4	-0.5	341	0.9	3.7	9.5	0.3	338	1.1	3.9	-0.0	346
Governorate													
Amman	3.7	7.9	-0.2	2,229	0.3	2.1	8.5	0.5	2,199	0.7	2.6	0.2	2,231
Balqa	2.4	7.9	-0.3	329	0.2	1.0	9.1	0.4	329	0.3	1.0	0.1	330
Zarqa	1.4	9.4	-0.3	826	0.0	1.5	7.0	0.5	826	0.4	2.2	0.2	827
Madaba	3.6	10.6	-0.4	90	0.0	0.3	11.4	0.6	90	0.5	2.1	0.2	91
Irbid	2.0	6.6	-0.2	990	1.0	3.5	9.6	0.4	987	0.3	2.0	0.2	992
Mafraq	5.7	15.2	-0.7	225	1.3	2.8	12.2	0.5	217	3.4	7.0	-0.1	228
Jarash	3.0	7.8	-0.4	133	0.3	2.0	9.3	0.5	132	0.3	1.6	0.2	134
Ajloun	0.3	4.8	-0.1	94	0.0	1.1	8.1	0.5	94	0.0	1.1	0.3	95
Karak	3.2	6.7	-0.4	141	0.9	3.2	10.1	0.4	140	2.0	4.3	0.0	143
Tafila	4.0	12.7	-0.4	44	0.4	2.4	7.4	0.2	43	0.3	2.9	-0.1	45
Ma'an	5.1	13.0	-0.7	78	1.4	4.3	11.2	0.4	78	0.9	3.2	-0.1	79
Aqaba	3.3	8.8	-0.3	78	0.7	4.8	7.6	0.2	78	0.3	4.4	-0.1	79

Continued...

Table 11.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean z score	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children
Nationality													
Jordanian	2.9	7.9	-0.2	4,508	0.5	2.5	9.0	0.5	4,464	0.7	2.4	0.2	4,524
Syrian	3.3	11.3	-0.6	532	0.2	0.7	8.6	0.4	530	0.2	3.3	-0.1	534
Outside camps	3.3	11.0	-0.6	440	0.1	0.5	8.6	0.4	438	0.2	3.1	-0.0	440
Inside camps	3.6	12.7	-0.7	92	0.8	1.9	8.5	0.2	92	0.0	4.2	-0.3	93
Other nationalities	2.4	9.5	-0.1	217	0.1	0.8	4.4	0.4	217	0.0	2.9	0.2	217
Mother's education³													
No education	6.5	13.1	-0.8	109	0.2	1.6	10.3	0.6	109	0.5	4.0	-0.0	109
Less than secondary	3.7	11.8	-0.5	1,557	0.3	2.0	7.8	0.4	1,551	0.7	3.7	0.0	1,559
Secondary	1.8	6.5	-0.3	1,647	0.6	2.1	8.8	0.5	1,631	0.8	2.4	0.2	1,652
More than secondary	2.8	6.5	-0.1	1,868	0.4	2.8	9.8	0.5	1,843	0.4	1.5	0.3	1,877
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	4.8	11.8	-0.6	1,428	0.3	1.6	7.1	0.4	1,419	1.1	4.7	-0.0	1,431
Second	2.1	7.3	-0.3	1,263	0.3	1.9	7.6	0.4	1,255	0.7	2.6	0.1	1,265
Middle	1.2	6.8	-0.2	1,088	0.7	3.6	8.7	0.5	1,084	0.5	2.0	0.2	1,093
Fourth	1.8	5.5	0.0	862	0.2	2.4	10.3	0.5	856	0.5	0.7	0.4	866
Highest	4.9	8.7	-0.0	616	0.6	2.1	13.3	0.6	596	0.1	1.1	0.5	619
Total	2.9	8.3	-0.3	5,257	0.4	2.3	8.8	0.5	5,211	0.7	2.5	0.2	5,274

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Total includes 9 cases of unknown size at birth. There are some data quality concerns for the age group 0–6 months, and results should be interpreted with caution. See Appendix C for the data quality report. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below –3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ Information available only for children age 0–35 months

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2).

⁸ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Weight and height	Number of children
Age in months				
<6	75.1	73.3	73.0	571
6–11	73.9	69.4	69.3	782
12–23	64.4	61.3	61.2	1,426
24–35	42.5	39.5	39.3	1,511
36–47	32.0	29.9	29.7	1,751
48–59	29.0	27.1	27.0	1,912
0–23	69.3	66.1	65.9	2,779
24–59	33.9	31.7	31.5	5,174
Sex				
Male	47.0	44.1	44.0	4,213
Female	45.4	43.2	42.9	3,740
Mother's age				
15–19	38.4	36.0	35.8	454
20–29	46.9	44.3	44.1	3,993
30–39	46.3	43.9	43.7	3,174
40–49	50.2	45.2	45.1	331
Residence				
Urban	45.9	43.2	43.1	7,101
Rural	49.6	47.7	47.3	852
Region				
Central	40.2	37.5	37.4	4,940
North	55.1	52.4	52.1	2,467
South	61.0	60.1	59.6	546
Governorate				
Amman	38.5	35.4	35.4	3,234
Balqa	34.3	33.0	32.9	388
Zarqa	46.4	44.1	43.9	1,169
Madaba	45.5	43.3	43.3	148
Irbid	56.7	53.2	53.0	1,624
Mafraq	48.0	47.4	46.6	442
Jarash	51.8	50.0	49.6	237
Ajloun	63.0	61.6	61.5	165
Karak	62.6	60.7	60.2	218
Tafila	58.4	58.2	57.9	82
Ma'an	58.8	58.7	57.6	118
Aqaba	62.1	61.7	61.5	128
Nationality				
Jordanian	47.3	44.7	44.6	6,836
Syrian	39.0	35.6	35.2	835
Outside camps	38.1	34.7	34.4	698
Inside camps	43.5	40.1	39.0	137
Other nationalities	44.0	43.0	42.9	282
Mother's education				
No education	22.5	22.0	22.0	183
Less than secondary	37.4	35.2	34.9	2,212
Secondary	48.0	45.1	45.0	2,688
More than secondary	53.1	50.3	50.1	2,870
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	40.1	38.3	38.1	2,129
Second	45.1	42.2	42.1	1,866
Middle	49.1	47.1	46.8	1,658
Fourth	51.6	48.3	48.3	1,391
Highest	50.0	46.1	45.8	908
Total	46.3	43.7	43.5	7,953

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of children born in the past 2 years
Sex				
Male	80.9	32.1	36.0	1,537
Female	81.0	35.8	40.3	1,288
Breastfeeding counselling during ANC²				
Counselled	81.9	34.4	39.3	1,987
Not counselled/don't know	80.7	32.6	34.7	600
Did not receive ANC	73.9	32.1	34.8	236
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel ³	80.9	33.8	37.9	2,823
No one	*	*	*	2
Place of delivery				
Health facility	80.7	33.4	37.5	2,788
At home	*	*	*	5
Other	94.2	61.4	67.3	32
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	86.1	44.8	49.0	1,616
Caesarean section	74.0	19.1	23.1	1,208
Breastfeeding counselling during PNC^{2,4}				
Counselled	82.1	32.6	37.8	1,489
Not counselled/don't know	80.9	35.9	38.6	1,180
Breastfeeding observation during PNC^{2,4}				
Observed	83.3	37.6	40.1	1,177
Not observed/don't know	80.2	31.2	36.6	1,492
Residence				
Urban	81.6	34.5	38.6	2,500
Rural	76.0	28.0	32.5	324
Region				
Central	81.3	33.6	40.1	1,734
North	80.4	33.8	33.2	909
South	80.2	35.3	41.0	182
Governorate				
Amman	79.7	32.1	36.5	1,115
Balqa	78.9	36.9	45.1	130
Zarqa	85.2	33.8	48.0	437
Madaba	87.3	55.7	38.0	52
Irbid	80.5	32.2	30.8	594
Mafraq	79.2	38.7	49.4	162
Jarash	80.8	31.0	25.2	87
Ajloun	82.1	39.4	25.8	66
Karak	68.7	25.3	33.7	74
Tafila	82.7	40.3	35.2	29
Ma'an	93.7	36.2	50.6	45
Aqaba	85.5	51.7	49.4	34
Nationality				
Jordanian	79.9	32.9	35.8	2,419
Syrian	84.9	37.4	50.4	307
Outside camps	83.5	33.3	45.6	259
Inside camps	92.5	59.5	76.1	48
Other nationalities	94.3	44.5	51.1	99
Mother's education				
No education	77.4	27.8	53.8	52
Less than secondary	83.4	40.3	47.1	785
Secondary	80.6	30.1	37.4	995
More than secondary	79.5	32.6	30.4	993

Continued...

Table 11.3—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of children born in the past 2 years
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	83.8	35.0	45.4	811
Second	80.3	34.0	40.4	672
Middle	81.1	34.3	35.4	631
Fourth	80.2	31.6	32.7	445
Highest	74.8	31.9	23.7	266
Total	80.9	33.8	37.9	2,825

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ANC = antenatal care

PNC = postnatal care

¹ Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

² Information available for the most recent live birth only

³ Doctor or nurse/midwife

⁴ Women were asked about counselling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
	Percentage exclusively breast-feeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding ¹	Number of children	Percentage currently breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	31.1	37.9	167	na	na	64.5	168
2–3	23.1	39.1	199	na	na	64.5	204
4–5	18.6	24.5	197	na	na	58.3	199
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	67.4	782
12–15	na	na	na	34.1	517	70.0	517
16–19	na	na	na	20.8	493	75.2	493
20–23	na	na	na	15.0	416	60.2	416
Sex							
Male	22.2	33.4	285	25.2	803	67.6	1,512
Female	25.7	33.8	278	22.3	623	66.6	1,267
Residence							
Urban	24.0	33.9	500	24.0	1,247	66.3	2,459
Rural	23.1	31.6	62	23.4	179	73.9	320
Region							
Central	23.0	32.7	341	25.9	850	63.9	1,698
North	25.4	35.6	180	20.0	490	71.8	901
South	24.7	32.8	42	27.0	87	73.7	181
Governorate							
Amman	23.2	32.5	209	27.6	547	66.0	1,089
Balqa	(10.7)	(28.3)	31	19.2	64	63.4	129
Zarqa	25.9	34.0	91	23.7	210	57.4	428
Madaba	(31.1)	(38.6)	11	23.3	29	76.7	51
Irbid	21.8	40.3	114	18.0	324	73.8	588
Mafraq	37.9	15.1	35	26.7	84	58.9	161
Jarash	21.9	46.6	17	21.9	46	78.2	86
Ajloun	(27.3)	(34.5)	13	20.2	36	77.8	65
Karak	(21.5)	(25.1)	19	17.1	34	78.4	74
Tafila	(20.9)	(39.1)	7	14.9	15	76.5	29
Ma'an	(27.0)	(55.2)	8	45.9	20	72.2	44
Aqaba	(34.6)	(21.6)	7	35.4	17	63.1	33
Nationality							
Jordanian	22.9	32.9	489	22.6	1,225	70.5	2,382
Syrian	27.8	37.6	59	32.6	142	43.8	298
Outside camps	22.7	43.0	49	31.4	117	47.2	251
Inside camps	51.6	12.3	11	38.3	24	25.8	48
Other nationalities	*	*	14	31.4	59	55.5	99
Mother's education							
No education	*	*	7	(27.6)	28	63.9	52
Less than secondary	32.4	29.8	173	28.4	394	57.8	772
Secondary	18.5	36.7	162	23.1	505	71.0	984
More than secondary	21.6	34.0	221	21.0	499	70.9	971
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	26.2	34.7	159	31.6	429	57.3	799
Second	30.7	27.4	132	22.3	336	61.7	659
Middle	26.7	32.7	124	22.4	321	71.9	619
Fourth	9.4	40.6	85	16.5	223	78.6	443
Highest	(17.8)	(36.3)	62	19.0	117	80.3	259
Total	23.9	33.6	563	23.9	1,426	67.1	2,779

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a “24-hour” period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Received breast milk and infant formula and/or fresh, packaged, or powdered animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.

² Corresponds to the IYCF indicator “continued breastfeeding”

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, by feeding category, according to age in months, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age group in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non- milk liquids ¹	Breast milk and formula and/or animal milk ²	Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods ³	Not breastfed	Unknown ⁴	Total	Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	31.1	0.3	0.3	33.2	1.9	30.2	3.0	100.0	167
2–3	23.1	8.4	0.4	32.6	8.2	26.7	0.6	100.0	199
4–5	18.6	6.3	0.8	15.3	23.7	34.1	1.2	100.0	197
0–5	23.9	5.2	0.5	26.7	11.7	30.3	1.5	100.0	563

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a “24-hour” period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only; breast milk and plain water only; breast milk and non-milk liquids; breast milk and formula and/or animal milk; breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods; and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive breast milk and formula and/or animal milk and who do not receive any solid, semisolid, or soft foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to “don’t know” responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.

¹ Non-milk liquids include fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, clear broth or soup, tea, coffee, herbal drinks, soy milk, nut milk, and other liquids.

² Animal milk here includes liquid yogurt but does not include solid yogurt. Note that animal milk in Table 11.4 excludes liquid yogurt and solid yogurt.

³ Solid, semisolid, or soft foods includes solid yogurt but not liquid yogurt.

⁴ Not classified elsewhere due to “don’t know” responses

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula ¹	Fresh, powdered, and packaged animal milk		Soy milk and nut milks		Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks		Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks		Tea, coffee, and herbal drinks		Clear broth	Other liquids	Sweet/ floured	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
			Any	Sweet/ floured	Any	Sweet/ floured	Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks	Any	Sweet/ floured	Any	Sweet/ floured	Any				
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	6.9	54.0	4.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	117
2–3	27.3	52.9	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	146
4–5	54.5	36.1	5.2	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.1	1.8	1.1	1.30	1.30	130
6–8	83.0	39.6	12.7	4.2	1.3	0.9	22.5	0.2	3.6	2.5	19.5	9.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	211
9–11	92.7	35.8	13.0	3.0	3.0	0.7	36.6	2.8	11.5	8.3	29.9	18.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	180
12–17	91.9	24.4	18.9	5.3	4.2	2.1	43.3	5.0	11.4	10.1	26.9	21.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	237
18–23	96.2	35.7	23.9	4.9	1.5	1.3	37.6	11.0	25.8	22.1	32.3	29.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	98
0–5	30.2	47.7	4.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	392
6–11	87.5	37.8	12.9	3.6	2.1	0.8	29.0	1.4	7.2	5.2	24.3	13.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	391
12–23	93.1	27.7	20.4	5.2	3.4	1.9	41.6	6.8	15.6	13.6	28.4	24.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	335
6–23	90.1	33.1	16.3	4.4	2.7	1.3	34.8	3.9	11.1	9.1	26.2	18.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	727
Total	69.1	38.2	12.0	3.2	2.1	1.1	23.2	2.5	7.3	5.9	18.0	12.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1,119
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0–1	(4.2)	(81.7)	(8.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51
2–3	34.2	80.7	14.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	53
4–5	62.8	92.0	18.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.9	7.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	67
6–8	87.5	94.0	18.0	5.3	0.8	0.2	16.9	0.0	2.2	0.5	19.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	175
9–11	90.7	84.7	28.1	10.3	4.8	4.0	42.4	0.3	4.9	3.1	24.6	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	198
12–17	96.6	70.2	50.1	12.5	4.1	1.9	51.7	7.3	15.7	11.2	36.3	36.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	493
18–23	98.1	53.2	48.1	15.5	4.9	2.6	51.4	8.4	17.9	13.0	34.3	39.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	468
0–5	36.5	85.4	14.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	171
6–11	89.2	89.1	23.4	8.0	2.9	2.2	30.4	0.2	3.7	1.9	22.2	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	373
12–23	97.3	61.9	49.1	14.0	4.5	2.2	51.5	7.9	16.7	12.0	35.3	37.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	961
6–23	95.0	69.5	41.9	12.3	4.0	2.2	45.6	5.7	13.1	9.2	31.7	32.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1,334
Total	88.4	71.3	38.8	11.2	3.6	2.0	41.2	5.1	11.6	8.2	28.3	28.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1,505

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Infant formula includes Sahha, Similac, Babylac, S26, and Nan.

Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age in months	Solid or semisolid foods										Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils), nuts, and seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other fruits and vegetables	Sweet foods ¹	Fried and salty foods ²	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN											
0–1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.0	117
2–3	1.4	0.5	0.0	2.6	1.3	1.6	2.4	4.9	3.1	0.3	0.0
4–5	10.9	8.8	6.9	16.7	0.3	5.7	11.7	15.0	6.3	1.5	1.3
6–8	46.8	28.1	11.5	33.1	12.0	20.4	18.1	43.6	21.3	8.6	7.4
9–11	73.6	27.4	17.6	44.7	29.0	33.2	17.7	58.1	48.8	30.8	6.3
12–17	77.5	42.5	22.5	36.0	39.2	45.0	30.7	62.9	56.1	41.1	6.3
18–23	77.0	34.7	28.4	21.6	56.1	57.2	15.7	58.2	64.6	59.7	6.9
Total	45.3	22.9	13.1	25.3	20.5	24.7	15.9	38.4	30.8	20.9	4.5
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN											
0–1	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.9)	(1.4)	(7.0)	(3.1)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	51
2–3	4.3	4.9	5.8	6.3	0.3	3.9	4.8	11.1	3.6	0.7	0.0
4–5	9.1	14.5	0.0	9.0	3.3	7.6	6.0	13.6	7.5	0.5	7.7
6–8	42.9	36.1	6.4	31.2	13.5	18.6	18.9	42.3	36.2	15.2	2.5
9–11	76.9	42.8	18.7	40.5	31.2	47.7	24.4	63.7	51.3	35.7	5.0
12–17	82.0	43.4	23.7	39.6	49.5	56.1	36.8	70.4	69.4	48.7	8.9
18–23	84.2	49.1	36.0	26.9	63.2	58.1	42.5	72.3	77.3	63.7	7.5
Total	68.8	40.3	22.5	31.0	42.0	45.5	31.4	60.1	58.4	42.5	6.5

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles

² Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, or instant noodles

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:						Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			
				Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴			Number of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months	Number of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months			Number of all children age 6–23 months		
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³		Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶		Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁷	Minimum acceptable diet ⁸			
Age in months														
6–11	30.5	33.5	14.6	391	96.0	19.2	78.9	16.4	373	25.0	55.7	15.5	764	
6–8	20.6	44.3	17.7	211	98.2	6.8	77.0	4.1	175	14.3	59.1	11.6	387	
9–11	42.1	20.9	11.0	180	94.1	30.3	80.5	27.3	198	35.9	52.1	19.5	378	
12–17	58.3	31.8	28.7	237	93.7	46.6	80.3	35.9	493	50.4	64.6	33.6	730	
18–23	62.1	30.3	25.9	98	86.7	54.3	65.5	36.8	468	55.6	59.4	34.9	566	
Sex														
Male	44.3	33.5	21.6	424	93.0	44.1	75.4	33.0	716	44.2	59.8	28.7	1,140	
Female	43.2	31.3	19.6	303	90.6	38.8	73.9	28.2	618	40.3	59.9	25.4	921	
Residence														
Urban	43.9	33.5	21.7	657	91.3	41.2	73.8	30.0	1,166	42.2	59.3	27.0	1,823	
Rural	43.6	23.2	11.5	69	96.2	44.4	81.4	35.8	168	44.2	64.4	28.7	237	
Region														
Central	46.6	39.3	25.7	475	92.3	44.1	77.2	32.4	782	45.0	62.9	29.8	1,257	
North	39.8	18.6	10.2	205	90.7	38.8	70.2	28.4	470	39.1	54.5	22.9	675	
South	34.2	24.9	16.7	46	94.6	35.0	77.5	28.9	82	34.7	58.4	24.5	128	
Governorate														
Amman	47.6	42.4	27.7	312	95.1	44.0	81.0	33.2	498	45.4	66.1	31.1	810	
Balqa	(36.9)	(37.1)	(17.1)	31	89.9	49.6	66.7	28.7	61	45.3	56.8	24.8	92	
Zarqa	46.5	32.7	22.7	122	86.0	43.3	70.8	31.9	197	44.5	56.2	28.4	318	
Madaba	(44.7)	(30.4)	(24.5)	10	92.4	39.1	76.5	27.1	26	40.6	63.7	26.4	36	
Irbid	36.0	17.7	8.4	135	91.0	36.0	69.4	25.3	317	36.0	54.0	20.3	451	
Mafraq	39.4	7.1	5.6	39	85.6	38.6	57.6	27.2	76	38.9	40.4	19.9	116	
Jarash	54.7	43.0	25.1	16	95.6	46.2	86.4	39.6	45	48.5	74.8	35.8	61	
Ajloun	58.2	29.9	21.7	15	93.6	55.7	84.5	46.4	33	56.5	67.4	38.7	47	
Karak	(34.7)	(49.8)	(30.7)	13	97.7	42.0	86.6	35.3	37	40.2	77.1	34.1	50	
Tafila	(46.6)	(36.7)	(30.6)	5	94.6	21.5	81.3	18.3	15	28.1	69.5	21.5	20	
Ma'an	27.7	9.8	3.7	17	94.0	38.5	53.5	31.0	17	33.1	31.4	17.2	34	
Aqaba	(37.6)	(14.4)	(14.4)	11	86.9	26.2	78.2	20.5	13	31.4	49.0	17.7	25	
Nationality														
Jordanian	44.9	34.7	21.8	577	93.1	42.3	75.8	31.6	1,182	43.2	62.3	28.4	1,759	
Syrian	32.2	17.3	11.4	116	80.9	28.3	61.4	20.9	110	30.3	38.6	16.0	226	
Outside camps	30.8	17.2	11.6	98	82.4	26.5	62.7	20.3	94	28.7	39.5	15.9	191	
Inside camps	39.7	17.5	10.4	19	71.9	38.6	53.7	24.3	16	39.2	34.0	16.8	35	
Other nationalities	(66.2)	(48.7)	(35.1)	33	(86.0)	(57.4)	(78.5)	(34.1)	42	61.3	65.3	34.5	75	
Mother's education														
No education	(50.2)	(26.8)	(25.4)	18	(88.6)	(26.9)	(76.6)	(26.4)	24	36.8	55.4	26.0	41	
Less than secondary	35.3	24.2	15.8	231	87.3	39.6	73.3	30.4	337	37.9	53.3	24.5	567	
Secondary	51.8	37.2	23.7	270	92.6	36.0	75.6	25.6	480	41.7	61.8	24.9	750	
More than secondary	42.4	36.2	22.0	209	94.5	49.3	74.7	36.2	493	47.2	63.3	32.0	702	
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	42.6	32.3	20.5	267	88.3	36.3	74.3	28.6	311	39.2	54.9	24.9	578	
Second	43.0	37.7	22.3	187	90.1	38.0	72.1	26.1	308	39.9	59.1	24.7	495	
Middle	37.9	24.6	15.6	132	92.7	45.6	75.4	31.2	335	43.4	61.0	26.8	466	
Fourth	49.3	35.7	22.0	91	95.8	41.1	74.9	31.0	250	43.3	64.4	28.6	341	
Highest	(59.1)	(30.0)	(27.2)	50	95.2	53.9	79.8	45.5	130	55.4	65.9	40.4	181	
Total	43.8	32.5	20.7	727	91.9	41.6	74.7	30.8	1,334	42.4	59.8	27.2	2,061	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchily roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; infant formula; yogurt; cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6–8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9–23 months.

³ For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

⁴ For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is two or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.

⁵ For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

⁶ For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

⁷ Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁸ Minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 and 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage ¹	Unhealthy food ²	Zero vegetables or fruits ³	
Age in months					
6–11	40.4	40.1	43.8	45.1	764
6–8	27.7	27.2	31.7	52.6	387
9–11	53.5	53.3	56.2	37.4	378
12–17	70.3	62.4	73.2	26.2	730
18–23	81.9	70.4	82.3	25.4	566
Sex					
Male	62.6	56.5	66.4	33.7	1,140
Female	62.2	56.1	62.8	32.2	921
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	50.2	48.9	52.0	41.6	727
Not breastfeeding	69.0	60.4	71.8	28.3	1,334
Residence					
Urban	62.2	56.0	64.9	33.1	1,823
Rural	64.3	59.1	64.0	32.2	237
Region					
Central	61.4	53.2	64.4	32.6	1,257
North	64.9	62.3	68.7	32.5	675
South	58.7	55.9	48.3	39.4	128
Governorate					
Amman	59.6	48.3	64.2	32.8	810
Balqa	61.0	61.7	58.4	28.7	92
Zarqa	65.4	61.9	67.0	33.1	318
Madaba	68.5	64.0	61.2	34.7	36
Irbid	63.2	62.2	70.9	31.6	451
Mafraq	62.0	61.3	55.8	42.1	116
Jarash	76.2	63.3	74.6	25.3	61
Ajloun	73.3	64.0	72.3	26.9	47
Karak	62.9	56.0	49.8	28.3	50
Tafilah	62.3	59.0	55.4	44.9	20
Ma'an	50.6	54.6	46.7	51.0	34
Aqaba	58.7	55.0	41.7	41.5	25
Nationality					
Jordanian	63.7	57.5	66.6	31.9	1,759
Syrian	50.3	43.8	54.4	45.0	226
Outside camps	47.9	44.7	55.4	45.0	191
Inside camps	63.2	38.8	49.0	44.6	35
Other nationalities	67.3	66.8	55.0	23.6	75
Mother's education					
No education	55.5	31.9	31.9	59.7	41
Less than secondary	59.4	52.7	64.1	38.4	567
Secondary	62.6	57.8	66.9	33.7	750
More than secondary	65.0	59.1	65.1	26.3	702
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	60.0	52.1	61.9	37.8	578
Second	57.8	53.9	65.9	33.9	495
Middle	64.9	62.2	66.2	34.8	466
Fourth	64.4	58.4	62.8	25.9	341
Highest	72.4	57.7	71.5	23.8	181
Total	62.4	56.3	64.8	33.0	2,061

¹ Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

² Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, and fried dough.

³ No vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Jordan PFHS 2023

IYCF #	IYCF abbreviation	DHS-8 table #	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Value
1	EvBF	11.3	Ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed Number of children born in the last 2 years	80.9 2,825
2	EIBF	11.3	Early initiation of breastfeeding ¹	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth Number of children born in the last 2 years	33.8 2,825
3	EBF2D	11.3	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth Number of children born in the last 2 years	37.9 2,825
4	EBF	11.4	Exclusively breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	23.9 563
5	MixMF	11.4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	33.6 563
6	CBF	11.4	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day Number of children 12–23 months	23.9 1,426
7	ISSSF	-	Introduction of solid, semisolid or soft foods at 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day Number of youngest children 6–8 months living with the mother	81.3 387
8	MDD	11.8	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day Number of youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother	42.4 2,061
9	MMF	11.8	Minimal meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day Number of youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother	59.8 2,061
10	MMFF	11.8	Minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day Number of youngest children 6–23 month living with their mother who were not breastfed	91.9 1,334
11	MAD	11.8	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day Number of youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother	27.2 2,061
12	EFF	11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day Number of youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother	62.4 2,061
13	SWB	11.9	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day Number of youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother	56.3 2,061
14	UFC	11.9	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day Number of youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother	64.8 2,061
15	ZVF	11.9	Zero vegetable or fruit 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day Number of youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother	33.0 2,061
16	BoF	11.4	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day Number of children age 0–23 months	67.1 2,779
17		11.5	Infant feeding area graph	Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother	

¹ Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Counselled in past 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	16.1	764
12–23	12.6	1,296
Child's sex		
Male	13.9	1,140
Female	13.9	921
Age		
15–19	15.1	58
20–29	15.3	907
30–39	13.1	928
40–49	10.4	167
Residence		
Urban	14.8	1,823
Rural	6.6	237
Region		
Central	14.8	1,257
North	11.8	675
South	16.3	128
Governorate		
Amman	15.9	810
Balqa	14.3	92
Zarqa	12.4	318
Madaba	12.2	36
Irbid	15.0	451
Mafraq	3.9	116
Jarash	6.3	61
Ajloun	7.5	47
Karak	16.3	50
Tafilah	23.0	20
Ma'an	16.3	34
Aqaba	10.8	25
Nationality		
Jordanian	14.0	1,759
Syrian	9.8	226
Outside camps	9.8	191
Inside camps	10.1	35
Other nationalities	23.9	75
Education		
No education	3.7	41
Less than secondary	12.1	567
Secondary	14.4	750
More than secondary	15.4	702
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	11.1	578
Second	13.6	495
Middle	15.9	466
Fourth	18.6	341
Highest	9.6	181
Total	13.9	2,061

Table 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children age 6–59 months
	Any (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild (10.0–10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0–9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6–11	32.0	19.5	12.5	0.0	479
12–23	50.2	28.2	20.7	1.4	910
24–35	35.6	19.6	15.4	0.5	915
36–47	27.3	17.7	9.6	0.1	1,139
48–59	19.5	12.6	6.9	0.0	1,152
6–23	44.0	25.2	17.8	0.9	1,389
24–59	26.9	16.4	10.3	0.2	3,206
Sex					
Male	33.7	20.4	13.2	0.1	2,376
Female	30.2	17.6	11.9	0.7	2,219
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	32.5	19.2	12.8	0.4	4,481
Not interviewed but in household	(24.0)	(23.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)	41
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	10.1	6.5	3.6	0.0	73
Residence					
Urban	31.7	18.9	12.4	0.4	4,139
Rural	35.1	20.4	14.4	0.2	456
Region					
Central	28.1	17.2	10.5	0.5	3,064
North	42.7	23.6	18.8	0.3	1,218
South	28.5	19.3	9.1	0.0	313
Governorate					
Amman	27.5	16.5	10.3	0.6	1,967
Balqa	35.3	23.7	11.0	0.6	293
Zarqa	27.3	16.4	10.9	0.0	728
Madaba	25.6	17.3	8.3	0.0	75
Irbid	42.7	23.8	18.5	0.4	862
Mafraq	44.6	24.5	19.8	0.3	168
Jarash	44.1	22.2	21.9	0.0	109
Ajloun	37.6	22.7	14.9	0.0	80
Karak	31.5	21.5	10.0	0.0	126
Tafila	28.8	22.6	5.9	0.4	40
Ma'an	18.3	11.3	7.0	0.0	73
Aqaba	33.1	21.9	11.2	0.0	74
Nationality					
Jordanian	31.6	18.8	12.4	0.4	3,939
Syrian	36.6	21.7	14.8	0.2	469
Outside camps	34.3	20.3	13.9	0.1	383
Inside camps	47.2	27.8	18.7	0.6	86
Other nationalities	30.0	18.4	11.5	0.0	187
Mother's education²					
No education	40.6	22.0	18.7	0.0	98
Less than secondary	38.3	19.1	19.0	0.2	1,377
Secondary	28.9	17.7	10.7	0.4	1,460
More than secondary	30.0	20.6	8.7	0.6	1,586
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	39.0	20.7	17.3	1.0	1,265
Second	34.8	19.6	15.1	0.1	1,092
Middle	30.2	17.5	12.6	0.1	953
Fourth	28.1	20.1	8.0	0.0	768
Highest	18.3	15.2	2.3	0.8	517
Total	32.0	19.1	12.6	0.4	4,595

Note: New WHO guidance on altitude adjustment and haemoglobin cutoffs was released in 2024. As a result, the anaemia prevalence estimates in this report may change and should be interpreted with caution. A supplementary document with updated anaemia estimates will be provided after the final report has been released. Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2017b. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.13 Micronutrient supplementation among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentage who were given iron tablets or syrup in the past 12 months, and among children age 12–35 months, percentage who were given vitamin A supplements, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among children age 6–59 months:		Among children age 12–35 months:	
	Percentage given iron tablets or syrup in past 12 months ¹	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements at any time ²	Number of children
Age in months				
6–8	14.0	395	na	na
9–11	15.6	387	na	na
12–17	19.3	773	61.8	773
18–23	20.8	653	65.2	653
24–35	15.2	1,511	64.2	1,511
36–47	16.2	1,751	na	na
48–59	13.0	1,912	na	na
6–23	18.2	2,208	na	na
24–59	14.7	5,174	na	na
Sex				
Male	16.1	3,921	64.9	1,599
Female	15.4	3,461	62.5	1,338
Breastfeeding status				
Breastfeeding	18.0	812	65.7	416
Not breastfeeding	16.7	2,907	63.5	2,521
Mother's age				
15–19	20.1	79	54.1	46
20–29	15.6	2,856	63.0	1,255
30–39	15.3	3,549	64.5	1,373
40–49	17.5	896	65.6	264
Residence				
Urban	16.0	6,593	64.0	2,619
Rural	13.9	788	61.9	318
Region				
Central	15.5	4,592	67.1	1,777
North	15.1	2,285	60.5	972
South	21.1	504	49.3	188
Governorate				
Amman	13.1	3,020	65.8	1,153
Balqa	24.5	357	55.4	134
Zarqa	19.8	1,078	75.2	434
Madaba	10.5	137	60.5	57
Irbid	15.5	1,508	56.1	650
Mafraq	11.7	406	65.4	165
Jarash	15.0	219	72.5	91
Ajloun	20.2	152	74.9	67
Karak	26.3	198	53.0	80
Tafila	10.7	75	58.1	30
Ma'an	18.7	110	36.8	38
Aqaba	21.4	121	47.6	41
Nationality				
Jordanian	15.8	6,339	63.9	2,533
Syrian	12.5	774	66.4	291
Outside camps	12.1	648	65.2	240
Inside camps	14.5	126	71.9	51
Other nationalities	23.9	268	54.3	114
Mother's education				
No education	10.7	176	29.8	62
Less than secondary	14.5	2,038	66.0	811
Secondary	16.4	2,522	66.5	1,010
More than secondary	16.5	2,645	61.5	1,054
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	14.9	1,969	62.0	857
Second	15.9	1,728	65.9	686
Middle	16.4	1,532	68.1	606
Fourth	17.6	1,306	64.1	475
Highest	13.4	846	55.3	313
Total	15.8	7,382	63.8	2,937

na = Not applicable

¹ Based on mother's recall

² Information on vitamin A was collected from children with vaccination cards that were observed at the time of the interview. Children who did not have vaccination cards or who had vaccination cards that were not seen were assumed not to have received vitamin A.

Table 11.14.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Short stature			Body mass index ¹							Number of women			
	Height below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)		<18.5 (total thin)		17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)		<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
				<18.5	(total thin)	<18.5	(total thin)	17.0–18.4	(mildly thin)					
Age														
20–29	0.5	3,173	25.1	51.2	4.7	3.6	1.1	44.1	29.4	14.8	2,888			
30–39	0.5	2,719	28.3	31.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	66.7	32.6	34.0	2,502			
40–49	0.8	2,661	30.4	15.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	83.6	35.0	48.6	2,644			
Residence														
Urban	0.6	7,720	27.9	33.4	2.5	1.9	0.5	64.2	32.0	32.1	7,265			
Rural	0.4	833	27.6	33.9	2.1	1.4	0.8	63.9	34.3	29.6	769			
Region														
Central	0.6	5,641	27.8	34.5	2.5	2.0	0.5	63.1	31.0	32.0	5,315			
North	0.5	2,276	28.0	30.3	2.5	1.7	0.8	67.2	34.7	32.5	2,118			
South	0.6	637	27.5	35.1	1.9	1.4	0.5	63.0	34.2	28.8	601			
Governorate														
Amman	0.5	3,812	27.6	36.1	2.1	1.9	0.3	61.7	31.5	30.2	3,616			
Balqa	1.3	565	28.1	30.5	2.1	1.6	0.5	67.4	32.6	34.8	524			
Zarqa	0.7	1,092	28.2	31.4	3.8	2.8	1.0	64.8	28.2	36.6	1,015			
Madaba	1.5	172	28.2	28.6	3.8	2.5	1.3	67.7	33.6	34.1	159			
Irbid	0.2	1,627	28.0	29.9	2.8	1.8	1.0	67.3	35.6	31.7	1,516			
Mafraq	1.2	321	27.7	35.4	1.4	1.2	0.2	63.2	32.1	31.0	299			
Jarash	1.0	187	28.8	26.2	1.7	1.4	0.3	72.1	34.5	37.6	171			
Ajloun	1.9	140	28.7	28.8	2.8	1.8	1.1	68.3	29.9	38.5	132			
Karak	0.9	282	27.5	35.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	63.3	35.0	28.2	266			
Tafila	1.0	83	27.6	34.5	2.8	2.0	0.8	62.7	32.4	30.3	78			
Ma'an	0.7	124	26.8	38.2	2.0	1.3	0.7	59.8	33.1	26.7	118			
Aqaba	0.0	148	28.1	32.9	1.8	1.7	0.1	65.3	34.5	30.8	139			
Nationality														
Jordanian	0.6	7,586	27.8	33.5	2.5	1.9	0.6	64.0	32.4	31.6	7,141			
Syrian	0.5	584	28.6	28.7	1.9	1.8	0.1	69.4	31.7	37.7	529			
Outside camps	0.5	514	28.8	27.8	1.9	1.8	0.1	70.3	31.1	39.2	466			
Inside camps	0.6	70	27.3	35.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	62.8	36.1	26.7	62			
Other nationalities	0.4	383	27.6	37.9	2.9	2.0	0.9	59.2	30.4	28.8	364			
Education														
No education	2.5	233	27.5	47.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	51.9	20.1	31.9	227			
Less than secondary	1.2	1,995	29.3	24.1	3.3	2.4	1.0	72.6	30.5	42.1	1,844			
Secondary	0.5	2,680	28.6	27.3	2.0	1.6	0.3	70.8	33.4	37.4	2,515			
More than secondary	0.3	3,643	26.6	42.0	2.4	1.9	0.5	55.6	33.1	22.5	3,446			
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	0.9	1,589	28.5	31.8	3.7	2.8	0.9	64.6	27.0	37.6	1,452			
Second	0.4	1,753	28.4	29.1	3.1	2.4	0.7	67.8	31.8	36.0	1,622			
Middle	0.7	1,750	27.8	33.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	65.0	33.0	32.0	1,638			
Fourth	0.7	1,702	28.1	31.5	2.0	1.6	0.4	66.5	33.9	32.6	1,606			
Highest	0.3	1,760	26.5	41.0	1.8	1.5	0.3	57.2	34.7	22.5	1,717			
Total	0.6	8,554	27.8	33.4	2.5	1.9	0.6	64.1	32.2	31.9	8,034			

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2). Total includes 1 case with unknown nationality and 2 cases with missing information on level of education. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.14.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below -2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI) for age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Short stature		Body mass index-for-age ¹								
	Height-for-age below -2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age z score	-1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	<-1 SD (total thin) ²	<-1 SD to -2 SD (mildly thin)	<-2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	>+1 SD (total overweight or obese) ³	>+1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	>+2 SD (obese)	Number of women
Residence											
Urban	4.9	2,177	0.6	54.4	9.5	8.5	1.0	36.1	23.5	12.6	2,156
Rural	10.9	229	0.4	60.0	11.0	11.0	0.1	29.0	19.2	9.7	227
Region											
Central	4.6	1,615	0.6	53.7	10.4	9.3	1.1	35.9	23.7	12.2	1,601
North	8.0	607	0.6	55.6	8.0	7.6	0.4	36.4	22.7	13.6	599
South	4.3	184	0.5	63.9	8.1	7.3	0.8	28.0	18.9	9.1	183
Governorate											
Amman	4.2	1,067	0.6	53.7	10.4	9.6	0.8	35.9	23.4	12.5	1,063
Balqa	4.1	114	0.6	53.9	12.1	11.6	0.5	34.1	23.2	10.9	114
Zarqa	5.9	388	0.6	52.9	10.2	8.3	2.0	36.9	24.5	12.3	379
Madaba	6.1	45	0.5	59.2	7.1	4.7	2.4	33.6	25.5	8.1	45
Irbid	6.9	432	0.6	54.2	7.4	7.4	0.0	38.4	24.0	14.4	427
Mafraq	16.6	95	0.4	61.3	8.8	7.8	1.0	29.9	20.0	9.9	93
Jarash	4.6	50	0.6	58.3	9.0	6.9	2.1	32.7	18.9	13.8	49
Ajloun	2.7	31	0.5	54.1	12.8	10.7	2.1	33.1	19.1	14.0	30
Karak	3.0	82	0.5	66.0	6.9	6.3	0.6	27.0	18.3	8.8	81
Tafila	7.0	26	0.4	59.2	14.8	13.2	1.6	26.0	17.8	8.3	25
Ma'an	3.6	32	0.4	69.5	5.5	4.5	1.0	25.0	18.7	6.3	32
Aqaba	5.7	44	0.5	58.7	8.2	7.6	0.6	33.2	21.1	12.1	44
Nationality											
Jordanian	5.0	2,055	0.6	54.0	9.7	8.9	0.8	36.3	23.4	12.9	2,040
Syrian	8.3	207	0.5	62.8	7.4	6.6	0.8	29.8	22.0	7.8	200
Outside camps	7.1	180	0.5	63.2	6.9	6.0	0.9	29.9	22.5	7.4	175
Inside camps	16.9	27	0.4	60.0	10.6	10.3	0.4	29.4	18.5	10.8	25
Other nationalities	8.2	144	0.4	57.9	11.7	9.2	2.5	30.4	19.8	10.6	143
Education											
No education	(17.3)	26	0.6	(58.0)	(4.2)	(3.1)	(1.0)	(37.8)	(34.8)	(3.0)	26
Less than secondary	5.7	1,069	0.5	58.2	7.9	7.1	0.8	33.9	23.7	10.2	1,054
Secondary	5.6	932	0.6	52.0	11.7	10.8	0.9	36.3	20.3	16.0	926
More than secondary	3.6	379	0.6	52.7	9.8	8.8	1.0	37.5	27.5	10.0	378
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	9.0	501	0.6	56.9	9.4	8.4	1.0	33.8	19.4	14.4	490
Second	7.2	523	0.5	60.4	9.5	8.6	0.9	30.1	20.5	9.6	515
Middle	2.9	450	0.6	45.8	12.6	10.3	2.2	41.6	28.2	13.4	447
Fourth	5.4	453	0.6	53.5	8.0	7.8	0.2	38.5	26.6	11.9	452
Highest	2.4	480	0.6	57.0	8.9	8.6	0.2	34.1	21.6	12.5	480
Total	5.5	2,406	0.6	55.0	9.6	8.7	0.9	35.4	23.1	12.3	2,383

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

² Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

³ Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.15 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Jordan PHS 2023

Background characteristic	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other vegetables	Other fruits	Sweet foods ¹	Fried and salty foods ²	Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks or other sweetened beverages ³	Number of women
Age																	
15–19	93.0	47.9	23.2	31.3	54.7	77.8	41.6	49.5	39.1	69.4	56.4	82.3	58.3	46.9	47.9	81.4	182
20–29	93.6	48.0	31.7	32.7	66.7	79.9	49.9	52.4	36.2	73.2	61.3	72.2	48.1	52.0	35.8	81.0	2,693
30–39	93.3	44.9	35.9	34.1	66.9	80.4	48.2	57.8	39.2	74.2	67.0	71.4	46.1	52.5	30.8	84.5	4,552
40–49	93.7	46.4	35.7	35.3	68.6	81.6	46.0	61.1	38.8	77.5	67.4	71.2	41.2	48.6	31.7	87.7	5,168
Maternity status																	
Pregnant	94.7	50.1	35.5	38.6	70.2	81.2	56.5	56.0	37.3	73.1	68.7	73.6	44.3	58.8	29.1	77.4	820
Not pregnant ⁴	93.4	45.9	34.7	34.0	67.2	80.7	47.0	58.0	38.5	75.4	65.6	71.5	44.7	50.1	32.7	85.6	11,775
Residence																	
Urban	93.6	45.8	34.6	34.2	67.3	80.9	47.0	57.5	38.1	75.4	66.1	71.8	44.2	50.4	31.8	84.7	11,477
Rural	92.3	50.4	36.3	34.6	68.4	79.4	53.4	61.7	41.6	74.1	62.3	70.1	49.6	53.8	39.9	88.6	1,118
Region																	
Central	95.0	43.3	34.0	34.6	67.6	80.8	45.3	55.7	36.2	75.4	66.8	71.0	42.3	50.2	28.0	84.5	8,327
North	89.9	51.7	36.9	33.4	68.4	81.4	52.5	63.6	43.5	77.3	64.7	75.7	49.0	52.6	42.7	85.9	3,524
South	93.8	52.3	32.3	34.4	60.5	77.6	49.6	55.7	38.5	64.4	59.4	58.7	51.9	46.9	34.7	87.0	745
Governorate																	
Amman	96.6	42.0	34.0	34.7	68.9	83.2	44.8	54.8	35.9	75.9	66.8	71.3	39.6	52.3	26.1	84.0	5,746
Balqa	94.8	52.5	39.9	45.4	74.0	79.8	55.4	69.9	48.0	82.5	75.6	76.7	52.6	51.3	38.0	84.8	691
Zarqa	90.2	43.8	31.7	30.1	60.3	73.4	41.6	52.5	32.3	70.8	63.8	68.7	47.3	43.8	30.2	85.4	1,669
Madaba	91.2	45.7	35.1	31.7	68.1	75.4	55.9	57.2	37.5	74.3	63.7	63.0	41.2	41.4	29.9	88.5	220
Irbid	90.4	48.3	35.3	32.6	67.4	73.4	47.5	63.7	42.9	77.8	65.0	77.7	48.6	53.3	42.8	84.3	2,484
Mafraq	84.4	60.0	42.8	27.1	66.1	69.8	60.2	44.8	68.3	75.9	66.8	71.3	39.6	52.3	26.1	84.0	5,746
Jarash	95.2	53.0	42.0	44.8	75.4	86.8	60.5	64.1	42.6	83.7	75.5	77.4	53.7	54.9	33.7	91.0	307
Ajloun	90.4	68.9	33.0	42.4	75.8	87.0	57.1	70.9	49.1	83.7	78.5	74.5	48.8	55.6	43.6	94.4	205
Karak	94.0	47.0	33.0	38.0	73.8	57.2	42.1	53.6	27.2	68.0	61.4	58.6	60.3	44.2	28.0	92.2	284
Tafila	92.3	48.4	29.3	32.3	64.2	82.5	44.9	58.1	39.4	59.5	57.7	57.8	44.7	46.4	31.9	90.6	114
Ma'an	93.0	61.1	42.0	39.8	55.1	71.9	58.9	60.4	73.9	56.3	58.3	67.5	53.3	55.0	40.4	76.6	152
Aqaba	95.1	55.5	25.6	26.1	67.2	84.9	55.9	53.9	26.9	68.4	58.5	52.5	42.7	44.9	41.7	85.4	194
Nationality																	
Jordanian	93.9	46.7	35.0	35.5	68.4	82.7	47.6	58.6	39.3	75.4	67.6	73.8	46.3	52.3	33.0	85.1	11,152
Syrian	88.6	38.8	33.9	22.3	61.4	59.6	48.2	52.6	30.5	73.1	46.9	52.0	28.7	32.7	28.2	83.8	980
Outside camps	89.3	36.7	33.0	22.9	62.0	59.9	46.3	52.0	30.7	73.1	48.1	52.2	28.0	32.6	27.6	83.0	847
Inside camps	84.5	51.9	40.0	18.7	57.6	57.9	60.1	56.1	29.4	72.9	39.0	50.2	33.3	33.7	32.0	88.8	133
Other nationalities	94.8	48.6	30.5	29.9	55.8	79.4	46.4	52.0	34.0	75.8	61.1	61.7	39.4	49.8	29.8	87.3	463

Continued...

Table 11.15—Continued

Background characteristic	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other vegetables	Other fruits	Sweet foods ¹	Fried and salty foods ²	Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, or other sweetened energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal or other sweetened beverages ³	Number of women
Education																	
No education	90.9	45.5	32.0	15.3	60.4	63.3	46.1	47.9	34.0	64.8	37.5	46.2	26.8	31.5	25.8	84.3	270
Less than secondary	92.1	43.8	33.6	25.3	61.8	71.7	42.7	52.5	30.3	72.4	56.9	62.3	38.1	41.2	30.9	86.0	3,288
Secondary	93.2	46.5	35.1	35.2	67.5	81.3	46.9	55.4	37.4	75.4	63.5	72.6	46.4	50.0	32.7	84.7	4,676
More than secondary	95.1	47.7	35.4	41.2	72.0	88.1	52.1	65.3	45.8	78.0	76.7	79.1	49.0	59.9	34.0	84.7	4,361
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	90.2	42.7	35.1	21.7	59.8	66.6	45.3	49.5	29.1	70.5	48.2	56.2	37.4	36.7	28.5	83.3	2,469
Second	92.9	46.4	36.1	29.6	64.7	75.9	44.5	54.6	35.7	73.4	61.6	68.7	45.4	47.9	31.7	84.8	2,632
Middle	94.4	45.5	34.7	33.4	70.2	83.2	46.3	56.6	38.5	75.2	66.8	74.6	48.1	51.4	35.0	85.2	2,688
Fourth	93.6	48.8	32.5	40.7	69.7	87.3	50.3	61.3	41.2	76.7	72.7	77.8	45.2	55.3	34.7	86.5	2,471
Highest	96.7	47.7	35.2	47.0	72.7	91.5	51.9	68.5	48.1	81.0	80.6	81.1	47.2	63.0	32.4	85.5	2,334
Total	93.5	46.2	34.7	34.3	67.4	80.8	47.6	57.9	38.4	75.3	65.8	71.6	44.7	50.7	32.5	85.0	12,595

¹ Note: See Woman's Questionnaire for list of liquids and foods.² Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles³ Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, and instant noodles⁴ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.16 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women ¹	Sweet beverage consumption ²	Unhealthy food consumption ³	Number of women
Age				
15–19	66.5	93.7	87.1	182
20–29	72.2	93.2	78.9	2,693
30–39	76.6	93.1	78.2	4,552
40–49	78.7	93.6	76.8	5,168
Maternity status				
Pregnant	78.9	92.4	80.8	820
Not pregnant ⁴	76.2	93.4	77.7	11,775
Residence				
Urban	76.3	93.1	77.9	11,477
Rural	77.1	95.4	78.1	1,118
Region				
Central	76.4	93.2	77.0	8,327
North	77.0	93.6	80.8	3,524
South	73.1	94.1	74.7	745
Governorate				
Amman	77.6	93.0	76.2	5,746
Balqa	85.9	93.4	82.1	691
Zarqa	68.2	93.2	77.9	1,669
Madaba	78.5	95.9	72.9	220
Irbid	76.1	92.8	81.9	2,484
Mafraq	71.7	93.9	73.7	529
Jarash	86.7	96.8	83.2	307
Ajloun	87.7	96.9	81.2	205
Karak	72.7	95.3	78.9	284
Tafilah	69.8	95.5	71.5	114
Ma'an	75.8	88.9	78.5	152
Aqaba	73.6	95.5	67.4	194
Nationality				
Jordanian	77.9	93.6	79.9	11,152
Syrian	62.2	90.0	59.2	980
Outside camps	62.1	89.5	59.2	847
Inside camps	63.3	93.2	59.2	133
Other nationalities	70.2	94.3	69.5	463
Education				
No education	53.5	86.8	53.5	270
Less than secondary	67.1	93.3	69.7	3,288
Secondary	75.9	93.0	78.9	4,676
More than secondary	85.3	94.2	84.4	4,361
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	61.9	91.1	65.2	2,469
Second	72.2	93.1	76.0	2,632
Middle	77.5	92.9	81.3	2,688
Fourth	82.7	95.2	82.3	2,471
Highest	88.6	94.5	84.9	2,334
Total	76.4	93.3	77.9	12,595

¹ Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from five or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, white/pale starch roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products); e. meat, fish, poultry, organ meats; f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits.

² Sweet beverages include fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, sahlab, and flavoured milks and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as chocolates, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, popsicles, Arabic sweets, kaak-u maamoul, candy, cotton candy, halawa tahini, mohallabia, and riz bi haleeb and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, fried kibbeh, deep fried vegetables, sambusak, and indomie.

⁴ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.17 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level					Number of women
	Not pregnant	Any <12.0 g/dl	Mild 11.0–11.9 g/dl	Moderate 8.0–10.9 g/dl	Severe <8.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Age						
15–19		28.8	17.3	10.9	0.6	2,343
20–29		30.1	18.1	11.5	0.5	3,045
30–39		34.1	16.6	16.2	1.4	2,624
40–49		36.1	16.4	17.0	2.7	2,571
Number of children ever born						
0		27.6	15.9	11.0	0.7	450
1		32.3	19.1	12.3	0.8	667
2–3		32.2	16.2	14.4	1.5	2,324
4–5		38.2	18.2	18.3	1.7	2,000
6+		43.9	18.6	23.1	2.2	819
Maternity status						
Pregnant		32.0	19.1	12.9	0.1	439
Not pregnant ¹		35.6	17.3	16.6	1.6	5,821
Using IUD						
Yes		34.3	18.6	15.2	0.4	1,112
No		35.5	17.2	16.6	1.8	5,149
Residence						
Urban		31.4	16.7	13.5	1.2	9,570
Rural		40.4	21.5	17.1	1.8	1,014
Region						
Central		27.5	14.5	11.7	1.3	7,015
North		42.9	22.9	18.5	1.5	2,757
South		37.4	20.3	16.6	0.6	812
Governorate						
Amman		27.0	14.4	11.3	1.2	4,690
Balqa		29.2	13.3	14.6	1.3	673
Zarqa		27.8	15.2	11.3	1.4	1,446
Madaba		30.9	15.2	14.6	1.1	206
Irbid		41.2	22.2	17.4	1.6	1,996
Mafraq		48.5	27.5	19.9	1.1	386
Jarash		51.4	24.0	25.4	2.1	217
Ajloun		40.1	19.6	19.1	1.5	159
Karak		33.2	20.4	12.6	0.1	361
Tafilah		42.0	24.6	16.4	1.1	105
Ma'an		46.1	20.0	24.8	1.3	155
Aqaba		35.8	17.9	17.4	0.6	191
Nationality						
Jordanian		32.1	17.0	13.8	1.3	9,297
Syrian		38.6	20.8	16.3	1.5	774
Outside camps		37.2	20.1	15.4	1.7	677
Inside camps		48.2	25.6	22.2	0.3	97
Other nationalities		25.2	13.7	10.3	1.2	513
Education						
No education		35.1	20.7	13.0	1.5	251
Less than secondary		33.4	17.1	15.1	1.2	3,008
Secondary		35.0	17.8	15.4	1.8	3,486
More than secondary		28.7	16.4	11.5	0.8	3,837
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		38.6	18.6	18.2	1.8	2,046
Second		36.4	18.4	16.3	1.7	2,183
Middle		34.2	17.4	15.3	1.4	2,151
Fourth		30.1	17.4	11.6	1.2	2,082
Highest		22.0	13.9	7.8	0.3	2,122
Total		32.3	17.1	13.8	1.3	10,584

Note: New WHO guidance on altitude adjustment and haemoglobin cutoffs was released in 2024. As a result, the anaemia prevalence estimates in this report may change and should be interpreted with caution. A supplementary document with updated anaemia estimates will be provided after the final report has been released. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude and for cigarette smoking, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2017b. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. Total includes 1 case with unknown nationality and 2 cases with missing information on level of education. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Key Findings

- **Prevalence of disability:** 4% of de facto household members age 5 and above have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.
- **Disability by age:** The percentage of household members who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain is highest among those age 60 and above (19%).
- **Disability by domain:** Walking or climbing steps is the primary domain in which household members (2%) have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all.
- **Disability by sex:** 5% each of women and men age 15 and above have a lot of difficulty or cannot function in at least one domain.
- **Marital status and disability:** The proportions of both women and men who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function in at least one domain are highest among those who are widowed (22% and 28%, respectively).

The 2023 JPFHS included The DHS Program’s Disability Module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

The Washington Group seeks to identify the population of individuals who have difficulties in carrying out basic, universal activities that would place them at greater risk than the general population of social exclusion if their surroundings were unaccommodating (Washington Group on Disability Statistics 2023). A severity scale is used to categorize the full spectrum of functioning from mild to severe. Those who have a lot of difficulty or do not have the ability to function at all are considered to be at greater risk than the general population.

12.1 DISABILITY BY DOMAIN AND AGE

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the specified domain. The results, based on 84,286 people, are presented in **Table 12.1** for the de facto household population age 5 and older.

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 5 or above

Overall, 12% of de facto household members age 5 and older have some level of difficulty in at least one domain, 3% have a lot of difficulty, and 1% cannot function at all in at least one domain (**Table 12.1**). Thus, 4% of de facto household members either have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.

The most common domain in which household members have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all is walking or climbing steps (2%).

The percentage of de facto household members who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all is much lower among those age 5–9 (2%) than among those age 60 and above (19%).

12.2 DISABILITY AMONG ADULTS BY OTHER BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 15 or above

Tables 12.2.1 and **12.2.2** present disability data among the de facto household population age 15 and older by additional background characteristics. Five percent each of women and men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, and 1% of women and 2% of men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function in more than one domain.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of both women and men who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain are highest among those who are widowed (22% and 28%, respectively) (**Table 12.2.1** and **Table 12.2.2**).
- The percentages of respondents who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain are highest among women in Karak and men in Zarqa (9% each).
- The proportions of women and men with difficulty functioning decrease with increasing education. Twenty-four percent of women and 27% of men with no education have a lot of difficulty or cannot function in at least one domain, as compared with 1% of women and 2% of men with more than a secondary education.

Table 12.3 shows the percent distribution of people who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain by 5-year age groups. In all domains, the percentage of people who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function is highest among those age 60 and above. Among children age 5–14, the proportion with a lot of difficulty or no ability is highest in the communication domain (27%), followed by the domains of remembering or concentrating and washing all over or dressing (21% each).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 12.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 12.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**
- **Table 12.3 Disability in at least one domain by age**

Table 12.1 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of the de facto household population age 5 and over by degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Domain and age	Degree of difficulty					Total	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Number of persons
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Don't know			
Domain								
Difficulty seeing	90.7	8.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	84,286
Difficulty hearing	97.4	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	84,286
Difficulty communicating	98.5	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	84,286
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	96.2	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.7	84,286
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	92.7	5.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.1	84,286
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	97.6	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.9	84,286
Difficulty in at least one domain¹								
5–9	93.1	5.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.6	10,559
10–14	94.1	4.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.6	11,162
15–19	93.5	4.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.7	10,940
20–29	93.3	5.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.4	15,099
30–39	89.0	8.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.3	11,116
40–49	80.1	16.2	3.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.7	11,272
50–59	63.3	29.2	7.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	7.5	7,644
60+	40.2	41.0	15.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	18.9	6,493
Age 15 and over	81.0	14.4	4.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	4.6	62,564
Total	84.3	11.9	3.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	3.8	84,286

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 12.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of de facto female household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Domain					Difficulty in at least one domain ¹				A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain	Number of women
		Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all		
Marital status												
Never married	91.2	6.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.4	1.0	6.7	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.8
Married/living together	81.2	10.8	2.3	0.7	4.7	9.5	1.2	15.3	3.2	0.2	3.5	0.7
Divorced or separated	77.1	14.0	3.3	1.5	4.4	13.2	1.0	17.1	5.4	0.4	5.8	0.3
Widowed	38.0	36.4	17.5	7.5	22.9	47.3	15.9	40.2	18.7	3.1	21.8	8.9
Missing	(46.2)	(23.6)	(17.6)	(15.7)	(25.3)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(41.2)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(12.7)	(1.2)
Residence												
Urban	81.5	10.9	2.9	1.4	4.8	10.0	2.3	14.1	3.9	0.5	4.4	1.3
Rural	78.5	14.5	4.4	2.0	6.9	10.7	2.5	16.6	4.5	0.5	5.0	1.4
Region												
Central	82.3	10.0	2.6	1.0	4.3	9.8	2.0	13.3	3.9	0.5	4.4	1.2
North	80.7	11.8	3.4	2.1	5.7	9.9	2.7	15.1	3.7	0.5	4.2	1.4
South	74.2	19.4	5.2	2.9	8.0	12.5	3.5	19.6	5.5	0.6	6.2	2.0
Governorate												
Amman	85.8	6.1	2.2	0.7	3.3	9.3	1.8	10.7	3.1	0.5	3.5	0.9
Balqa	79.6	14.0	2.2	1.3	3.8	10.1	2.1	16.8	2.9	0.8	3.6	1.4
Zarqa	73.7	19.5	3.7	1.6	7.4	10.2	2.4	18.8	6.8	0.6	7.4	2.0
Madaba	72.3	19.5	4.7	1.5	6.8	15.5	2.7	21.4	5.3	1.1	6.4	1.8
Irbid	82.2	10.1	2.6	2.0	6.0	8.9	2.2	14.3	3.1	0.4	3.4	1.1
Mafraq	83.0	10.5	4.2	2.1	3.0	8.9	2.8	11.8	4.7	0.6	5.2	1.9
Jarash	77.9	15.2	4.6	2.4	5.6	11.9	2.6	16.2	5.1	0.7	5.8	2.1
Ajloun	64.2	27.4	7.5	2.6	10.6	19.8	7.0	29.6	5.5	0.7	6.2	2.5
Karak	68.0	23.9	6.8	3.7	10.8	16.9	4.1	23.4	7.9	0.7	8.6	2.7
Tafilah	77.8	16.4	4.2	2.6	7.4	11.0	3.1	16.3	5.1	0.7	5.9	2.2
Ma'an	80.3	16.1	4.7	2.7	4.2	6.9	3.5	16.8	2.6	0.3	2.9	1.1
Aqaba	77.9	16.0	3.3	1.9	6.6	10.1	2.7	17.4	4.0	0.7	4.7	1.4
Nationality												
Jordanian	81.3	11.3	3.0	1.4	5.0	10.0	2.3	14.3	3.9	0.5	4.4	1.3
Syrian	77.5	12.5	3.7	1.5	5.5	12.5	2.3	17.2	4.7	0.6	5.3	1.6
Outside camps	77.3	12.0	3.7	1.4	5.8	13.0	2.2	17.5	4.6	0.6	5.2	1.6
Inside camps	78.8	15.2	4.3	2.5	3.5	9.2	3.0	15.6	5.1	0.5	5.6	1.9
Other nationalities	85.0	8.3	2.7	1.5	3.9	7.6	2.0	9.7	5.0	0.2	5.2	1.7
Education												
No education	47.7	30.3	17.8	12.7	21.6	40.4	18.5	28.5	19.5	4.3	23.8	11.8
Less than secondary	74.6	14.0	4.3	1.4	7.4	14.9	2.6	18.9	6.0	0.6	6.5	1.6
Secondary	84.0	10.0	1.7	0.6	3.7	7.3	0.9	13.4	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.4
More than secondary	89.4	7.2	0.7	0.2	1.5	3.7	0.5	9.3	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.2
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	75.8	15.1	5.2	2.8	7.6	14.0	3.9	16.5	7.0	0.8	7.7	2.7
Second	78.4	12.5	3.8	1.7	6.4	12.0	2.7	15.9	5.0	0.7	5.7	1.8
Middle	80.2	11.9	2.8	1.2	5.0	10.0	2.3	15.3	3.8	0.6	4.5	1.3
Fourth	81.1	11.1	2.5	1.1	4.3	10.3	2.0	15.1	3.3	0.4	3.8	1.0
Highest	89.0	6.7	1.2	0.6	2.3	5.0	1.0	9.5	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.2
Total	81.2	11.3	3.0	1.4	5.0	10.1	2.3	14.3	4.0	0.5	4.5	1.4
												32,069

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 12.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of de facto male household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Domain					Difficulty in at least one domain ¹				A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain	Number of men
		Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all		
Marital status												
Never married	93.0	4.5	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	4.7	1.7	0.6	2.3	1.1
Married/living together	71.1	17.8	5.9	2.0	5.9	14.3	3.3	22.5	5.8	0.7	6.4	1.8
Divorced or separated	82.0	8.1	2.1	2.6	6.7	8.1	2.1	13.4	3.1	1.5	4.6	1.2
Widowed	35.6	39.9	29.8	15.3	28.6	47.8	23.3	36.8	19.3	8.4	27.6	16.7
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Residence												
Urban	80.7	11.8	3.6	1.9	4.2	9.0	2.5	14.6	4.0	0.7	4.7	1.5
Rural	81.2	12.6	4.3	2.2	4.1	8.0	2.8	14.0	3.8	1.0	4.8	2.1
Region												
Central	81.1	11.2	3.4	1.7	4.0	9.1	2.3	13.9	4.2	0.7	5.0	1.6
North	80.9	12.0	4.1	2.3	4.2	8.5	2.9	15.2	3.3	0.6	3.9	1.5
South	77.7	17.3	4.6	2.5	5.6	8.8	2.9	17.1	4.4	0.7	5.2	1.8
Governorate												
Amman	85.0	7.0	3.0	1.6	3.7	8.3	2.2	11.3	2.9	0.8	3.7	1.5
Balqa	77.2	15.3	3.6	1.8	4.2	10.6	3.2	17.4	4.4	0.9	5.4	1.7
Zarqa	71.3	21.6	4.1	2.1	5.0	10.3	2.1	19.4	8.7	0.6	9.3	1.9
Madaba	74.0	18.5	6.2	1.5	5.5	11.2	1.9	21.6	3.7	0.7	4.4	1.4
Irbid	81.8	10.9	3.2	2.3	4.2	7.7	2.7	14.9	2.8	0.5	3.3	1.3
Mafraq	84.2	10.0	4.3	1.7	2.2	6.9	2.6	10.7	4.3	0.8	5.1	1.9
Jarash	78.6	14.0	5.8	2.9	5.1	10.7	2.7	16.1	4.3	1.1	5.3	1.8
Ajloun	65.8	25.7	9.0	2.9	7.4	17.2	6.0	29.1	4.4	0.7	5.1	1.9
Karak	73.3	21.0	6.0	3.3	7.8	11.5	3.4	19.0	6.8	0.8	7.6	2.6
Tafilah	79.4	15.0	4.5	2.6	4.8	9.3	2.2	16.1	3.8	0.6	4.5	1.6
Ma'an	82.4	14.3	3.8	1.1	2.3	4.2	2.0	15.4	1.8	0.4	2.2	0.7
Aqaba	79.9	15.4	3.2	2.1	5.2	8.6	3.1	15.8	3.2	1.0	4.3	1.7
Nationality												
Jordanian	81.1	11.8	3.7	1.9	4.1	8.6	2.5	14.4	3.8	0.7	4.5	1.5
Syrian	76.6	12.4	3.8	2.0	3.9	13.8	3.0	16.4	6.2	0.8	7.0	2.4
Outside camps	76.2	12.2	3.7	1.9	4.0	14.9	2.9	16.6	6.3	0.9	7.2	2.4
Inside camps	79.4	14.1	4.4	2.9	3.2	7.6	3.1	14.8	5.3	0.5	5.8	2.4
Other nationalities	79.7	12.5	3.3	2.3	5.7	9.7	2.4	14.3	5.3	0.7	6.0	1.9
Education												
No education	50.4	23.7	18.6	21.9	24.9	31.5	22.3	22.6	19.5	7.4	26.9	17.1
Less than secondary	76.0	14.2	4.8	2.8	5.6	12.7	3.4	17.3	5.8	0.9	6.7	2.1
Secondary	83.7	10.4	2.5	0.7	2.7	7.0	1.4	13.0	2.8	0.5	3.2	0.8
More than secondary	84.8	10.3	2.6	0.7	2.6	5.3	1.1	12.8	2.2	0.2	2.4	0.6
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	80.8	11.9	3.7	1.9	4.2	8.9	2.5	14.5	4.0	0.7	4.7	1.6
												30,495

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 12.3 Disability in at least one domain by age

Percent distribution of people who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function in one or more domains by age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Domain	Age								Age 15 and over	Total	Number of people who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function
	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+			
Difficulty seeing	3.6	6.0	7.9	7.5	9.5	13.9	19.1	32.4	90.4	100.0	1,070
Difficulty hearing	5.9	4.6	6.3	5.0	6.0	7.5	15.3	49.3	89.5	100.0	455
Difficulty communicating	12.7	14.5	11.0	14.0	14.4	8.4	4.6	20.3	72.8	100.0	420
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	8.2	12.5	7.4	10.4	9.5	13.1	10.5	28.3	79.2	100.0	577
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	1.8	2.7	2.7	4.6	6.6	10.7	18.6	52.1	95.4	100.0	1,757
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	12.1	8.5	7.7	7.4	6.5	5.2	10.0	42.6	79.4	100.0	738

Key Findings

- **Knowledge of HIV or AIDS:** 96% of ever-married women and 88% of all men age 15–49 have heard of AIDS.
- **Knowledge of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP):** 7% of women and 5% of men have heard of PrEP.
- **Discriminatory attitudes:** 91% of both women and men expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- **Coverage of HIV testing:** 2% of women and 3% of men reported having ever been tested for HIV.

The 2023 JPFHS collected information on knowledge and attitudes related to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) from ever-married women and all men; the survey also collected data on self-reported prevalence of STIs among ever-married women and ever-married men. The first sections of the chapter present findings for respondents age 15–49, while the final section focuses on HIV knowledge among respondents age 15–24.

13.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV OR AIDS

More than 9 in 10 ever-married women age 15–49 (96%) and 88% of all men age 15–49 have heard of HIV or AIDS (**Table 13.1**). The percentages who have heard of HIV or AIDS are more similar among currently married women and men (97% versus 93%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women (83%) and men (77%) age 15–19 are less likely to have heard of HIV or AIDS than those in other age groups.
- Women in Mafraq (90%) and those with no education (77%) are least likely to have heard of HIV or AIDS.
- The percentage of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS is lowest among those with no education (64%) and those living in Madaba (76%).

13.2 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

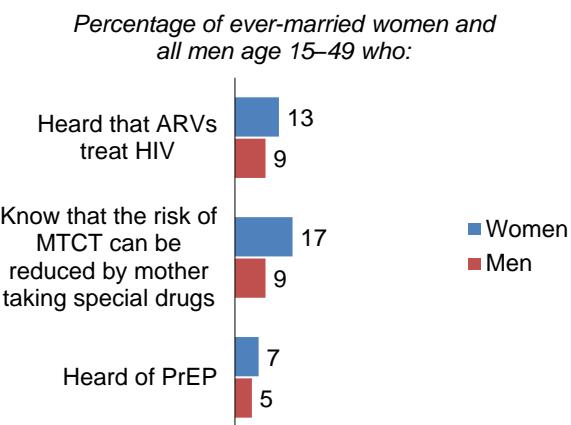
Antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV also greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus on to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. This is called preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Knowledge about and positive attitudes towards these treatment and prevention measures help to promote their use and prevent transmission of HIV.

More ever-married women (13%) than men (9%) age 15–49 have heard of ARVs that treat HIV and know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (17% and 9%, respectively) (**Table 13.2** and **Figure 13.1**). Knowledge of PrEP is similar among men (5%) and women (7%); among those who know of PrEP, however, more men (79%) than women (61%) approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV.

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs decreased from 26% in 2017 to 17% in 2023.

Among men, the proportion declined from 26% to 9% over the same period.

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission



13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men were asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

A majority of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who have heard about HIV or AIDS do not think that children living with HIV should attend school with children who are HIV negative (87% and 86%, respectively) (**Table 13.3**). More than four in five women and men who know about HIV or AIDS also would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV (85%). Overall, 91% of women and men hold discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, a sign that stigma surrounding people living with HIV continues to be widespread in Jordan. As such, differentials by background characteristics are minimal.

13.4 EXPERIENCE WITH PRIOR HIV TESTING

HIV testing programs diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). In addition, knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals reduce their risk and remain disease free.

Two percent of ever-married women and 3% of all men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV (**Tables 13.4.1** and **13.4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men, those in the South region were more likely to have ever been tested for HIV (6%) than those in the Central (3%) and North (4%) regions (**Table 13.4.2**).

- By governorate, the proportion of people ever tested is highest in Ma'an for women (6%) and in Ajloun for men (17%) (**Tables 13.4.1** and **13.4.2**).
- Women and men of nationalities other than Jordanian and Syrian were most likely to have ever been tested for HIV (5% and 9%, respectively).

13.5 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women and ever-married men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

STIs have been found to increase susceptibility to HIV infection. Overall, 7% of ever-married women and 4% of ever-married men age 15–49 reported having had an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.5**), and 25% of women reported having had a bad-smelling or abnormal genital discharge in the past 12 months.

By nationality, the percentage of women and men who reported having had an STI in the past 12 months is highest among Jordanians (7% and 4%, respectively). There are small differences in the proportion of self-reported STIs by education and wealth. The percentage of women who reported having had an STI in the past 12 months increases with increasing wealth, from 6% in the lowest quintile to 8% in the highest quintile. Among men, the percentage increases from 4% in the lowest quintile to 6% in the highest quintile.

13.6 KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

Knowledge about HIV prevention

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

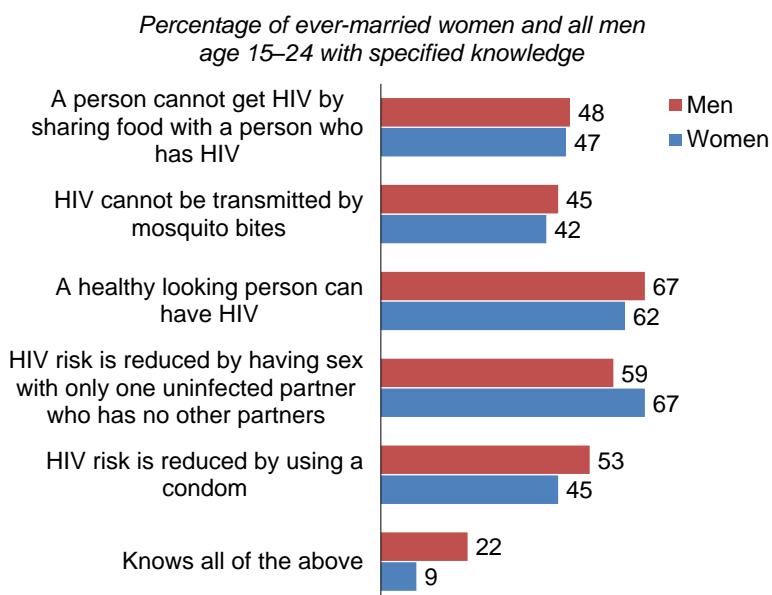
Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–24

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

Just under half of women (45%) and 53% of men age 15–24 say that using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse can reduce the risk of getting HIV.

Additionally, 67% of young women and 59% of young men know that having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV (**Table 13.6.1**, **Table 13.6.2**, and **Figure 13.2**). Overall, only 9% of young women and 22% of young men have knowledge about HIV prevention.

Figure 13.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in the South region (53%) are more likely than women in the North and Central regions (43% and 45%, respectively) to know that using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse can reduce the risk of getting HIV (**Table 13.6.1**).
- Knowledge that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV is higher among Jordanian women (49%) than among Syrian women (38%) and women of other nationalities (37%).
- Among young men, knowledge about HIV prevention is lowest among those in Mafraq (4%) and Madaba (5%) (**Table 13.6.2**).
- Syrian men living inside camps are less likely to have knowledge about HIV prevention (4%) than men living outside camps (18%), Jordanian men (22%), and men of other nationalities (17%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to HIV and AIDS, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 13.2 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**
- **Table 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.4.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.4.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.5 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.6.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of ever-married women	Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of men
Age				
15–24	91.3	1,088	82.0	2,217
15–19	83.3	182	77.3	1,232
20–24	92.9	905	87.9	984
25–29	96.0	1,788	88.3	700
30–39	97.3	4,552	93.1	1,030
40–49	96.8	5,168	94.4	1,033
Marital status				
Never married	na	na	84.4	3,077
Married	96.6	11,622	93.1	1,856
Divorced/separated/widowed	94.5	973	(98.9)	46
Residence				
Urban	96.6	11,477	89.1	4,455
Rural	94.4	1,118	76.6	524
Region				
Central	96.5	8,327	87.6	3,230
North	96.3	3,524	87.7	1,392
South	96.3	745	89.4	357
Governorate				
Amman	96.2	5,746	88.7	2,135
Balqa	96.9	691	81.2	299
Zarqa	97.0	1,669	88.9	681
Madaba	96.3	220	75.9	115
Irbid	98.1	2,484	93.6	907
Mafraq	89.6	529	63.0	251
Jarash	93.5	307	93.5	141
Ajloun	96.7	205	88.0	92
Karak	94.5	284	89.0	130
Tafilah	95.6	114	85.6	51
Ma'an	97.1	152	85.7	86
Aqaba	98.8	194	95.6	90
Nationality				
Jordanian	96.8	11,152	87.7	4,489
Syrian	95.5	980	88.1	275
Outside camps	95.7	847	88.2	225
Inside camps	94.0	133	87.8	50
Other nationalities	89.7	463	87.7	215
Education				
No education	77.2	270	64.1	78
Less than secondary	94.4	3,288	82.0	1,402
Secondary	96.7	4,676	87.1	1,864
More than secondary	98.8	4,361	94.6	1,635
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	92.1	2,469	81.8	733
Second	95.9	2,632	83.7	799
Middle	97.8	2,688	87.6	1,035
Fourth	98.4	2,471	91.8	1,145
Highest	97.9	2,334	90.2	1,267
Total	96.4	12,595	87.7	4,979
50–59	na	na	91.7	894
Total 15–59	na	na	88.3	5,873

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

Table 13.2 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP	Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP
WOMEN						
Age						
15–24	9.4	14.6	6.0	1,088	61.2	65
15–19	10.5	11.3	7.0	182	*	13
20–24	9.1	15.2	5.8	905	57.2	53
25–29	11.7	16.2	7.8	1,788	57.8	139
30–39	13.0	18.2	7.4	4,552	57.6	338
40–49	13.8	17.8	6.9	5,168	66.1	357
Marital status						
Married	12.8	17.5	6.9	11,622	61.6	804
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.8	16.7	9.8	973	58.1	95
Residence						
Urban	12.8	17.3	7.0	11,477	62.6	801
Rural	13.2	18.6	8.8	1,118	50.8	99
Education						
No education	11.1	13.1	4.5	270	*	12
Less than secondary	11.2	15.0	6.1	3,288	61.3	202
Secondary	11.6	16.5	6.6	4,676	63.8	307
More than secondary	15.5	20.5	8.7	4,361	59.7	379
Total	12.8	17.4	7.1	12,595	61.3	900
MEN						
Age						
15–24	6.4	7.4	4.4	2,217	77.2	98
15–19	5.4	6.5	4.4	1,232	80.1	55
20–24	7.8	8.5	4.5	984	73.5	44
25–29	10.9	11.1	7.4	700	83.0	52
30–39	9.9	10.9	6.0	1,030	75.9	62
40–49	10.1	9.8	4.6	1,033	84.3	47
Marital status						
Never married	7.9	8.8	5.3	3,077	78.4	163
Married	9.6	9.7	5.0	1,856	80.2	94
Divorced/separated/widowed	(8.1)	(6.1)	(7.3)	46	*	3
Residence						
Urban	8.4	8.9	5.1	4,455	80.1	226
Rural	9.9	10.7	6.5	524	74.0	34
Education						
No education	3.2	6.3	2.3	78	*	2
Less than secondary	5.3	6.0	3.4	1,402	73.6	47
Secondary	7.1	8.1	3.8	1,864	73.4	71
More than secondary	13.3	13.1	8.6	1,635	84.8	140
Total 15–49	8.5	9.1	5.2	4,979	79.3	260
50–59	11.7	12.3	7.1	894	78.5	64
Total 15–59	9.0	9.6	5.5	5,873	79.2	323

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of ever-married women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15–24	86.6	82.8	90.1	993	83.7	83.6	89.5	1,818
15–19	90.7	86.8	91.2	152	83.1	83.3	89.0	953
20–24	85.8	82.1	89.9	841	84.4	83.9	89.9	865
25–29	88.7	85.8	93.0	1,717	85.9	87.1	90.8	618
30–39	86.5	84.3	91.4	4,430	89.9	86.7	93.5	959
40–49	85.6	85.4	91.2	5,004	85.4	85.7	91.5	975
Marital status								
Never married	na	na	na	na	84.6	84.2	89.8	2,596
Married	86.5	85.0	91.5	11,224	87.9	86.8	92.8	1,727
Divorced/separated/widowed	86.0	83.4	90.2	919	(76.7)	(88.6)	(90.4)	46
Residence								
Urban	86.2	84.5	91.2	11,088	86.1	85.3	91.1	3,968
Rural	88.6	89.1	93.7	1,055	82.9	84.6	90.3	401
Region								
Central	84.9	82.4	90.1	8,031	86.1	85.0	90.5	2,829
North	90.7	90.6	94.6	3,395	85.8	88.0	92.3	1,221
South	83.8	85.4	90.5	717	83.2	77.0	91.0	319
Governorate								
Amman	82.8	80.2	88.9	5,530	85.5	84.1	90.6	1,894
Balqa	89.5	85.1	91.6	670	73.9	72.8	75.2	243
Zarqa	89.5	87.4	92.8	1,619	92.0	91.8	95.4	605
Madaba	91.1	92.5	96.1	212	90.2	91.0	95.1	88
Irbid	92.0	91.8	95.5	2,437	89.7	94.6	96.2	849
Mafraq	83.6	85.4	90.0	474	74.8	65.2	80.5	158
Jarash	88.7	88.6	93.4	287	88.8	88.0	93.3	132
Ajloun	94.1	91.2	97.0	198	62.1	64.1	72.9	81
Karak	80.9	84.6	91.3	269	78.7	86.3	89.6	116
Tafila	88.8	85.5	92.7	109	90.4	88.9	94.1	44
Ma'an	70.6	76.8	79.7	147	83.3	49.1	88.2	74
Aqaba	95.1	93.0	96.3	192	85.6	82.4	93.7	86
Nationality								
Jordanian	86.4	84.8	91.3	10,792	86.1	85.9	91.3	3,938
Syrian	87.5	84.4	91.4	936	91.2	83.0	93.2	242
Outside camps	87.4	84.0	91.4	811	92.3	86.4	94.3	198
Inside camps	88.2	87.1	91.1	125	86.0	67.6	88.5	44
Other nationalities	86.2	86.9	93.2	415	73.3	75.7	82.8	189
Education								
No education	79.6	81.0	84.8	209	89.9	91.7	97.6	50
Less than secondary	89.3	86.5	93.4	3,105	88.1	86.9	92.5	1,150
Secondary	87.6	85.6	92.3	4,521	86.0	84.8	91.1	1,624
More than secondary	83.5	83.1	89.4	4,309	83.7	84.3	89.5	1,546
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	88.0	88.6	93.1	2,274	86.4	85.1	91.6	600
Second	89.2	86.2	93.4	2,524	87.6	87.4	91.5	668
Middle	88.3	85.7	92.1	2,630	86.1	83.5	92.8	906
Fourth	85.9	84.0	91.5	2,430	86.7	88.3	92.1	1,051
Highest	80.4	79.8	86.7	2,286	83.2	82.6	87.9	1,143
Total 15–49	86.5	84.9	91.4	12,143	85.8	85.3	91.0	4,369
50–59	na	na	na	na	81.1	83.4	88.1	819
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	85.0	85.0	90.5	5,188

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.4.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 ever tested for HIV, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage ever tested	Number of ever-married women
Age		
15–24	0.8	1,088
15–19	0.0	182
20–24	1.0	905
25–29	1.9	1,788
30–39	2.2	4,552
40–49	2.6	5,168
Marital status		
Married	2.2	11,622
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.3	973
Residence		
Urban	2.2	11,477
Rural	2.5	1,118
Region		
Central	1.6	8,327
North	3.5	3,524
South	3.0	745
Governorate		
Amman	1.5	5,746
Balqa	2.8	691
Zarqa	1.2	1,669
Madaba	1.0	220
Irbid	3.7	2,484
Mafraq	3.9	529
Jarash	2.8	307
Ajloun	1.6	205
Karak	3.2	284
Ma'an	6.2	152
Aqaba	1.0	194
Nationality		
Jordanian	2.2	11,152
Syrian	1.0	980
Outside camps	1.0	847
Inside camps	1.5	133
Other nationalities	4.9	463
Education		
No education	1.8	270
Less than secondary	1.2	3,288
Secondary	1.7	4,676
More than secondary	3.4	4,361
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.4	2,469
Second	1.6	2,632
Middle	1.9	2,688
Fourth	2.8	2,471
Highest	3.5	2,334
Total	2.2	12,595

Table 13.4.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 ever tested for HIV, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage ever tested	Number of men
Age		
15–24	1.2	2,217
15–19	0.8	1,232
20–24	1.6	984
25–29	2.7	700
30–39	5.8	1,030
40–49	6.5	1,033
Marital status		
Never married	2.2	3,077
Married	5.6	1,856
Divorced/separated/widowed	(1.3)	46
Residence		
Urban	3.4	4,455
Rural	3.6	524
Region		
Central	2.9	3,230
North	3.9	1,392
South	6.1	357
Governorate		
Amman	3.3	2,135
Balqa	1.1	299
Zarqa	2.2	681
Madaba	4.6	115
Irbid	3.3	907
Mafraq	2.8	251
Jarash	1.6	141
Ajloun	17.0	92
Karak	4.1	130
Tafila	5.3	51
Ma'an	7.3	86
Aqaba	8.4	90
Nationality		
Jordanian	3.3	4,489
Syrian	2.3	275
Outside camps	2.0	225
Inside camps	3.6	50
Other nationalities	8.5	215
Education		
No education	1.1	78
Less than secondary	2.6	1,402
Secondary	2.3	1,864
More than secondary	5.5	1,635
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.2	733
Second	2.6	799
Middle	1.8	1,035
Fourth	5.7	1,145
Highest	3.4	1,267
Total 15–49	3.4	4,979
50–59	7.1	894
Total 15–59	4.0	5,873

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.5 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among ever-married women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:				Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:		
	STI	Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of ever-married women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Number of ever-married men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age							
15–24	6.6	29.4	5.0	31.5	1,088	1.5	37
15–19	5.8	30.2	3.3	30.4	182	*	1
20–24	6.7	29.2	5.3	31.7	905	1.5	36
25–29	7.7	26.5	4.6	28.8	1,788	7.5	144
30–39	7.8	28.2	5.2	30.4	4,552	5.0	735
40–49	5.8	21.6	3.6	23.4	5,168	3.3	985
Marital status							
Married	7.3	26.2	4.6	28.3	11,622	4.3	1,856
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.0	15.0	2.9	16.2	973	(0.7)	46
Residence							
Urban	7.0	25.7	4.4	27.7	11,477	4.1	1,713
Rural	5.8	22.0	5.1	23.7	1,118	5.5	189
Region							
Central	7.4	27.7	4.6	29.5	8,327	3.6	1,237
North	4.5	19.6	3.1	21.8	3,524	5.3	536
South	12.5	26.4	8.7	29.9	745	5.6	130
Governorate							
Amman	5.2	21.1	4.0	22.7	5,746	3.7	861
Balqa	14.6	40.3	6.0	43.5	691	8.9	85
Zarqa	12.6	44.2	6.0	46.3	1,669	0.8	258
Madaba	2.9	35.3	6.9	36.8	220	11.0	33
Irbid	4.6	19.1	2.2	21.4	2,484	1.0	350
Mafraq	3.2	5.8	2.4	7.8	529	3.5	94
Jarash	2.2	27.5	4.7	28.6	307	25.9	60
Ajloun	9.9	50.2	14.2	52.4	205	20.0	31
Karak	6.7	19.9	5.1	22.1	284	2.0	51
Tafila	17.3	34.7	13.0	38.7	114	10.4	18
Ma'an	18.0	29.7	14.9	35.3	152	9.8	28
Aqaba	14.0	28.7	6.5	32.0	194	4.8	33
Nationality							
Jordanian	7.2	25.6	4.5	27.7	11,152	4.4	1,701
Syrian	5.3	22.7	4.4	24.9	980	2.4	111
Outside camps	5.3	23.1	4.5	25.4	847	2.0	86
Inside camps	5.8	20.5	4.1	21.7	133	3.9	25
Other nationalities	3.3	23.8	2.9	24.6	463	4.2	90
Education							
No education	6.2	22.6	4.4	24.0	270	(1.0)	30
Less than secondary	6.0	25.6	4.1	27.5	3,288	3.3	591
Secondary	6.6	25.8	4.3	27.8	4,676	4.5	692
More than secondary	7.9	24.9	4.8	27.0	4,361	5.1	589
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.0	25.4	4.9	27.1	2,469	3.5	331
Second	6.4	26.2	4.5	28.0	2,632	2.7	360
Middle	6.7	27.7	4.3	29.9	2,688	4.7	441
Fourth	7.1	23.1	3.9	25.8	2,471	3.9	395
Highest	8.3	24.0	4.6	25.8	2,334	6.2	375
Total 15–49	6.9	25.3	4.4	27.4	12,595	4.2	1,902
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	4.6	885
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	2,787

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

Table 13.6.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of ever-married young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:				A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹	Number of ever-married women
	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites			
Age							
15–19	35.6	59.3	58.6	41.2	40.4	6.9	182
15–17	34.9	65.6	67.1	27.9	37.8	3.9	42
18–19	35.8	57.4	56.1	45.1	41.2	7.8	141
20–24	46.5	68.8	62.8	42.1	47.9	9.8	905
20–22	43.3	63.1	54.4	37.4	42.7	7.5	442
23–24	49.6	74.1	70.9	46.6	52.9	11.9	464
Marital status							
Married	44.6	67.4	62.3	42.9	47.9	9.6	1,006
Divorced/separated/widowed	46.2	65.0	59.4	30.7	31.4	5.1	82
Residence							
Urban	46.0	68.4	62.4	42.2	46.9	9.8	1,003
Rural	29.4	52.8	59.0	38.9	43.4	3.4	85
Region							
Central	45.0	65.2	61.5	42.2	47.5	10.7	692
North	42.8	69.7	62.2	40.8	44.9	5.7	346
South	52.7	77.2	70.2	46.4	47.3	14.1	50
Governorate							
Amman	46.8	66.2	62.5	49.5	47.4	13.9	428
Balqa	41.2	35.2	70.7	25.7	43.8	1.2	53
Zarqa	42.2	70.7	57.2	30.4	48.0	6.3	198
Madaba	(47.2)	(70.9)	(58.4)	(49.8)	(61.5)	(14.3)	12
Irbid	41.6	74.0	61.2	40.3	49.1	4.6	236
Mafraq	49.4	56.1	65.5	40.1	36.8	8.6	64
Jarash	36.1	67.0	62.2	45.7	24.5	7.3	27
Ajloun	44.9	65.6	63.2	42.2	48.3	8.0	19
Karak	(55.1)	(73.8)	(66.0)	(45.1)	(38.7)	(14.8)	16
Tafila	(49.9)	(80.0)	(65.4)	(46.4)	(47.3)	(11.7)	7
Ma'an	54.2	92.7	77.1	33.3	43.3	7.9	14
Aqaba	(49.5)	(62.2)	(70.7)	(63.0)	(63.0)	(21.5)	12
Nationality							
Jordanian	47.0	68.3	62.7	44.1	49.1	10.6	853
Syrian	34.3	67.8	60.0	40.1	38.2	3.7	162
Outside camps	29.8	68.3	57.3	42.1	37.4	2.6	135
Inside camps	57.1	65.3	73.3	29.7	41.9	9.0	27
Other nationalities	40.5	52.8	60.5	21.5	36.9	6.7	73
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Less than secondary	38.2	62.7	52.9	34.4	39.3	6.0	510
Secondary	47.2	67.7	68.2	43.9	52.5	10.9	409
More than secondary	58.6	81.2	75.8	60.2	54.6	15.6	163
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	39.8	60.5	55.2	38.5	43.3	7.8	307
Second	45.5	64.8	63.7	36.8	41.4	7.2	307
Middle	41.2	67.6	61.0	42.8	49.4	8.3	275
Fourth	60.4	84.3	76.0	54.7	51.0	16.9	152
Highest	(40.7)	(68.8)	(58.5)	(52.0)	(72.3)	(13.2)	47
Total	44.7	67.2	62.1	42.0	46.7	9.3	1,088

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.6.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of all young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:				A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹	Number of men
	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites			
Age							
15–19	42.1	52.2	61.0	39.8	43.1	16.2	1,232
15–17	36.3	46.6	54.5	34.1	39.1	11.9	749
18–19	51.1	61.0	71.1	48.6	49.3	22.9	484
20–24	66.4	67.8	75.3	51.6	53.1	28.1	984
20–22	64.5	67.4	73.1	53.1	53.7	31.0	627
23–24	69.9	68.3	79.1	49.0	52.1	23.1	357
Marital status							
Never married	52.7	59.0	67.0	45.2	47.5	21.6	2,179
Ever married	68.4	64.7	88.7	38.1	50.5	13.4	37
Residence							
Urban	54.4	60.4	69.1	46.9	49.6	22.3	1,990
Rural	40.1	47.9	51.5	28.6	29.7	14.8	227
Region							
Central	48.3	53.0	64.5	45.5	46.1	17.6	1,425
North	61.1	70.7	72.5	47.5	55.5	32.4	635
South	61.6	68.2	71.9	30.9	29.1	13.3	156
Governorate							
Amman	56.5	60.6	65.3	45.1	44.6	21.6	953
Balqa	46.2	59.0	57.2	29.6	39.3	12.3	127
Zarqa	23.5	27.0	67.8	55.7	58.9	9.0	296
Madaba	44.5	46.7	49.1	33.3	15.1	4.7	50
Irbid	67.1	77.8	84.0	59.6	69.5	43.4	431
Mafraq	35.9	36.3	32.3	12.7	24.9	4.1	109
Jarash	67.9	83.4	68.4	29.7	20.2	9.7	53
Ajloun	56.6	70.5	64.8	36.8	35.9	21.8	42
Karak	63.4	64.6	72.4	26.2	25.7	13.7	54
Tafilah	43.5	73.1	64.1	24.0	44.9	10.0	22
Ma'an	66.7	70.2	66.9	24.8	20.2	11.3	39
Aqaba	63.9	68.4	80.1	46.7	33.7	16.4	41
Nationality							
Jordanian	53.4	59.3	68.0	44.5	47.5	22.2	1,971
Syrian	55.6	59.8	63.7	44.4	48.1	15.5	153
Outside camps	57.4	61.4	63.6	47.2	48.5	17.9	126
Inside camps	46.9	51.9	64.3	30.5	46.2	3.5	26
Other nationalities	37.7	54.4	58.3	56.9	47.6	17.4	93
Education							
No education	(44.0)	(50.1)	(34.1)	(41.6)	(17.7)	(1.1)	34
Less than secondary	40.1	46.3	56.6	30.1	33.9	10.5	668
Secondary	49.1	60.1	66.8	45.4	47.9	19.7	911
More than secondary	73.4	72.3	82.0	61.2	63.8	37.7	603
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	42.8	49.2	55.9	37.8	34.9	13.5	324
Second	43.3	48.1	63.2	41.1	42.8	18.3	319
Middle	51.2	59.4	68.3	51.4	47.6	21.1	435
Fourth	54.7	64.3	70.1	41.2	51.9	22.5	514
Highest	62.8	65.5	72.4	49.5	53.0	26.8	626
Total	52.9	59.1	67.3	45.0	47.6	21.5	2,217

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Key Findings

- **Early Childhood Development Index:** According to the ECDI2030, 84% of children age 24–59 months are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.
- **Violent discipline:** Three-quarters of children age 1–14 experienced some form of violent discipline during the month preceding the interview.
- **Psychological aggression:** The most commonly reported child disciplining method is psychological aggression (72%).
- **Physical punishment:** More than half of children (53%) are subject to disciplinary methods involving physical punishment.
- **Belief in the need for physical punishment:** Overall, 14% of mothers believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly.

Information obtained in the 2023 JPFHS allows for an assessment of several key aspects of the welfare of Jordan's children. Data on child discipline will help to inform programmes and actions promoting positive, nonviolent disciplinary methods and support parents and caretakers in implementing effective disciplinary techniques that make for happy, healthy, and well-behaved children. Information on early childhood development gathered through the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) will provide insight regarding whether children in Jordan are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

14.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2030

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF 2016). While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all of these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring that children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socioemotional development, and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning, and well-being (Shonkoff and Phillips 2000).

Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

The ECDI2030 comprises 20 items organised according to the three general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core subdomains:

- **Health subdomains:** gross motor development, fine motor development, and self-care.
- **Learning subdomains:** expressive language, literacy, numeracy, prewriting, and executive functioning.
- **Psychosocial well-being subdomains:** emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.

The 2023 JPFHS included the ECDI2030 module developed by UNICEF for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programme. The ECDI2030 module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between age 24 and 59 months. The ECDI2030 was developed with the specific aim of providing countries with a measure that meets the requirements for global monitoring and reporting on SDG 4.2.1. In particular, the ECDI2030 has conceptual validity and content coverage for measuring the three domains stated in SDG indicator 4.2.1 among children age 24 to 59 months.

The ECDI2030 module was administered as part of the 2023 JPFHS Woman's Questionnaire. Respondents were asked 20 questions about one of their randomly selected biological children between age 24 and 59 months. The questions focused on the way children behave in certain everyday situations and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children. The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was adopted in the 2017–18 JPFHS.

Children developmentally on track according to the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children who have achieved the minimum number of ECDI2030 milestones expected for their age group as follows:

- 24–29 months: at least 7 milestones
- 30–35 months: at least 9 milestones
- 36–41 months: at least 11 milestones
- 42–47 months: at least 13 milestones
- 48–59 months: at least 15 milestones

Sample: Children age 24–59 months

According to the ECDI2030, 84% of children age 24–59 months in Jordan are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, achieving the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group (**Table 14.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track is higher among girls (86%) than among boys (82%).
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track is lower in the South region (78%) than in the North (84%) and Central (85%) regions.

- Eighty-five percent of Jordanian children are developmentally on track for their age, as compared with 76% of Syrian children and 79% of children of other nationalities. Syrian children living in camps are least likely to be developmentally on track (71%).
- The percentage of children developmentally on track increases with increasing mother's education, from 65% among children whose mothers have no education to 88% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of children developmentally on track is lower in the lowest wealth quintile (73%) than in the other wealth quintiles (85%–91%).

14.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Nonviolent disciplinary approaches

Include one or more of the following:

- taking away privileges, forbidding something the child liked, or not allowing the child to leave the house
- explaining that the child's behaviour was wrong
- giving the child something else to do

Sample: De jure children age 1–14

Psychological aggression

Includes one or both of the following:

- shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child
- calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term

Sample: De jure children age 1–14

Physical punishment

Includes one or more of the following:

- shaking the child
- spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand
- hitting the child on the bottom or other part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object
- hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears
- hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg
- beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can

Sample: De jure children age 1–14

Severe physical punishment

Includes one or both of the following:

- hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears
- beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can

Sample: De jure children age 1–14

The Child Rights Law of Jordan (2022) protects and promotes the rights and well-being of children, including their protection from violence. The manner in which parents and caretakers discipline children can have long-term consequences for their physical and psychological development and well-being. The 2023 JPFHS Household Questionnaire included questions from the UNICEF MICS module on how children in the household are usually disciplined. The questions were asked about one randomly selected de jure child age 1–14 per household. The respondent to the Household Questionnaire (the household head

or other household member) was asked a series of separate questions about disciplinary practices that may have been used with the child during the month before the survey.

Twenty percent of children age 1–14 experienced only nonviolent discipline during the month prior to the interview, 72% experienced psychological aggression, 53% experienced physical punishment, and 10% experienced severe physical punishment. Overall, 75% of children age 1–14 experienced at least one form of violent discipline (**Table 14.2**). In the 2017–18 JPFHS, 81% of children age 1–14 experienced at least one form of violent discipline.

Fourteen percent of respondents believe that a child needs physical punishment to be raised or educated properly (**Table 14.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children experiencing violent discipline varies across governorates, from a high of 90% in Zarqa to a low of 57% in Aqaba.
- By nationality, Jordanian (75%) and Syrian (78%) children were more likely to have experienced violent discipline than children of other nationalities (67%).
- Use of violent discipline decreases with increasing mother’s education, from 81% among mothers with no education to 69% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, households in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to use violent discipline (76%) than households in the highest quintile (68%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on early childhood development and child discipline, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 Early Childhood Development Index 2030**
- **Table 14.2 Child discipline**
- **Table 14.3 Attitudes toward physical punishment**

**Table 14.1 Early Childhood Development Index
2030**

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Early Childhood Development Index 2030 ¹	Number of children age 24–59 months
Age in months		
24–35	84.3	887
36–47	84.9	1,075
48–59	83.1	1,104
Sex		
Male	82.4	1,557
Female	85.9	1,509
Residence		
Urban	84.1	2,760
Rural	84.5	307
Region		
Central	84.7	2,032
North	84.3	832
South	77.8	203
Governorate		
Amman	83.9	1,326
Balqa	84.8	190
Zarqa	87.3	459
Madaba	81.1	57
Irbid	88.0	565
Mafraq	66.5	134
Jarash	88.2	82
Ajloun	84.3	51
Karak	81.8	81
Tafila	85.4	29
Ma'an	74.6	41
Aqaba	70.1	53
Nationality		
Jordanian	85.4	2,620
Syrian	75.6	338
Outside camps	76.4	287
Inside camps	71.0	51
Other nationalities	78.9	108
Mother's education		
No education	65.1	73
Less than secondary	80.3	899
Secondary	84.0	959
More than secondary	88.4	1,136
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	73.4	801
Second	85.0	730
Middle	90.7	603
Fourth	88.8	537
Highest	87.8	395
Total	84.1	3,067

¹ Sustainable Development Goal indicator 4.2.1

Table 14.2 Child discipline

Percentage of de jure children age 1–14 by child disciplining methods experienced during the month preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 1–14 who experienced:					Number of children age 1–14
	Only nonviolent discipline ¹	Psychological aggression ²	Any physical punishment ³	Severe physical punishment ⁴	Any violent discipline method	
Age						
1–2	23.7	55.6	42.7	4.9	59.3	786
3–4	23.6	69.4	56.4	8.7	73.1	895
5–9	17.2	75.7	57.1	11.2	78.4	2,183
10–14	19.4	74.6	50.1	11.1	77.5	2,191
Sex						
Male	17.7	73.4	53.9	10.1	76.7	3,127
Female	22.0	70.0	51.1	9.8	72.8	2,929
Mother's functional difficulties⁵						
Has functional difficulties ⁶	7.8	84.0	66.4	18.8	87.3	122
Has no functional difficulties	19.8	71.8	52.4	9.8	74.8	5,841
Residence						
Urban	19.3	72.2	52.9	9.9	75.3	5,420
Rural	24.1	67.9	49.8	10.7	70.8	636
Region						
Central	16.9	73.5	53.3	10.2	76.7	3,889
North	25.0	68.9	51.2	10.1	71.5	1,753
South	24.7	67.4	51.8	7.3	72.0	414
Governorate						
Amman	19.0	71.5	47.8	7.0	74.0	2,545
Balqa	18.8	64.8	55.1	14.3	70.5	374
Zarqa	8.4	86.4	70.2	18.8	89.6	844
Madaba	24.4	53.3	44.3	6.1	61.2	126
Irbid	26.7	69.5	50.4	8.5	70.8	1,158
Mafraq	30.5	56.5	37.7	10.1	62.5	311
Jarash	14.2	80.3	63.0	10.0	82.7	166
Ajloun	9.8	79.7	79.0	25.5	85.5	118
Karak	22.4	68.6	55.6	7.7	75.0	170
Tafila	17.9	72.6	55.7	9.7	77.5	62
Ma'an	18.7	75.3	63.3	8.0	80.2	81
Aqaba	37.4	55.8	34.1	4.9	57.2	102
Nationality						
Jordanian	19.8	71.7	53.2	10.4	74.8	5,225
Syrian	18.2	75.7	51.3	8.0	78.2	592
Outside camps	17.4	76.8	51.6	8.1	79.3	499
Inside camps	22.2	70.0	49.5	7.1	72.1	93
Other nationalities	24.0	64.5	41.6	6.7	67.3	240
Mother's education⁷						
No education	10.2	79.2	64.6	15.0	81.0	183
Less than secondary	15.0	77.5	57.8	12.5	80.4	1,811
Secondary	19.4	72.2	54.5	10.4	75.4	1,997
More than secondary	24.8	66.2	45.1	6.9	69.2	1,971
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.5	72.6	57.6	13.4	75.7	1,531
Second	16.9	73.5	54.3	10.9	76.7	1,425
Middle	18.0	74.5	52.4	9.0	77.1	1,174
Fourth	21.1	71.4	49.9	10.0	74.5	1,041
Highest	27.3	64.5	44.5	3.8	67.6	885
Total	19.8	71.8	52.6	10.0	74.8	6,056

¹ Includes one or more of the following: (1) took away privileges, forbade something the child liked, or did not allow the child to leave the house; (2) explained why the behaviour was wrong; or (3) gave the child something else to do

² Includes one or both of the following: (1) shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child or (2) calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term

³ Includes one or more of the following: (1) shook the child; (2) spanked, hit, or slapped the child on the bottom with a bare hand; (3) hit the child on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object; (4) hit or slapped the child on the face, head, or ears; (5) hit or slapped the child on the hand, arm, or leg; or (6) beat up the child, that is, hit the child over and over as hard as one could

⁴ Includes one or both of the following: (1) hit or slapped the child on the face, head, or ears or (2) beat up the child, that is, hit the child over and over as hard as one could

⁵ Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire

⁶ Includes mothers who have "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" in at least one functional domain. See Table 12.1 for the list of functional domains.

⁷ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 14.3 Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of mothers/ caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of children age 1–14
Age		
<25	11.2	343
25–34	11.0	2,145
35–49	15.3	3,215
50+	15.8	353
Sex		
Male	11.9	500
Female	13.7	5,556
Functional difficulties¹		
Has functional difficulties	12.3	148
Has no functional difficulties	13.6	5,908
Residence		
Urban	13.2	5,420
Rural	17.2	636
Region		
Central	13.3	3,889
North	13.1	1,753
South	18.0	414
Governorate		
Amman	9.9	2,545
Balqa	31.4	374
Zarqa	15.1	844
Madaba	15.8	126
Irbid	11.4	1,158
Mafraq	20.8	311
Jarash	14.4	166
Ajloun	8.1	118
Karak	24.4	170
Tafila	11.7	62
Ma'an	17.7	81
Aqaba	11.1	102
Nationality		
Jordanian	13.8	5,225
Syrian	12.6	592
Outside camps	11.6	499
Inside camps	17.9	93
Other nationalities	11.1	240
Education		
No education	14.2	189
Less than secondary	13.4	1,900
Secondary	14.6	2,081
More than secondary	12.6	1,886
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	15.2	1,531
Second	11.7	1,425
Middle	12.8	1,174
Fourth	15.1	1,041
Highest	12.9	885
Total	13.6	6,056

¹ Includes respondents to the child discipline module who have “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in at least one functional domain. See Table 12.1 for the list of functional domains.

Key Findings

- **Women's and men's employment:** 13% of currently married women and 80% of currently married men age 15–49 were employed in the 7 days before the survey.
- **Control over earnings:** 83% of currently married women with cash earnings decide jointly with their husband how their own earnings are used, and 14% decide on their own how their earnings are used.
- **Asset ownership:** 7% of ever-married women own a house alone, jointly with someone else, or both, while 5% own land alone and/or jointly with someone. Ninety-five percent of women have a mobile phone, and 19% have a bank account that they use.
- **Participation in decision making:** Most currently married women participate, either alone or jointly with their husband, in decisions regarding their own health care (94%), major household purchases (82%), and visits to their relatives or family (92%).
- **Negotiating sexual relations:** 83% of currently married women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual relations, and 76% can ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's and men's ownership of assets, including houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money-service providers. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 7 days before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 7 days before the survey

In Jordan, a small proportion of currently married women age 15–49 were employed (13%) in the 7 days before the survey, while 80% of currently married men were employed (**Table 15.1**). Among respondents

who are currently working, 87% of women and 85% of men work for someone else, 4% of women and 7% of men are employers, 8% of both women and men are self-employed, and less than 1% of women and men are unpaid workers.

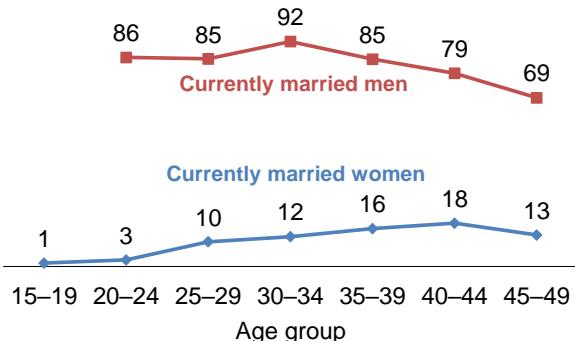
Trends: The percentage of currently married women employed in the 7 days before the survey has remained relatively constant over time (10% in 2002, 16% in 2012, and 13% in 2017–18 and 2023).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment among currently married women increases from 1% in the 15–19 age group to a peak of 18% in the 40–44 age group before dropping to 13% in the 45–49 age group. The percentage of currently married men who are employed increases from 86% among those age 20–24 to a peak of 92% among those age 30–34 and then declines to 85% among those age 35–39 and 69% among those age 45–49 (**Figure 15.1**).
- Among currently married men, those age 45–49 (13%) are more likely to be self-employed than those in other age groups.

Figure 15.1 Employment by age

Percentage of currently married women and men who were currently employed at the time of the survey



15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

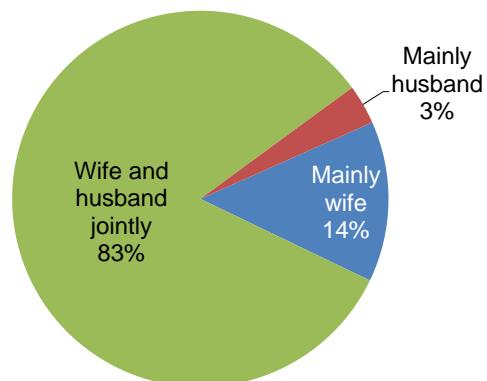
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Women gain direct access to economic resources when they are paid for work in cash and have autonomy to make decisions about how to spend this earned cash. More than 8 in 10 (83%) currently married women age 15–49 with cash earnings decide jointly with their husbands how their own earnings are used, and 14% decide on their own how their earnings are used. Only 3% of women say that their husband is the main decision maker on how their earnings are used (**Table 15.2.1** and **Figure 15.2**). Forty-nine percent of married women with cash earnings earn less than their husbands, 21% earn the same as their husbands, and 25% earn more than their husbands (**Table 15.2.1**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who decide either alone or jointly with their husband how their cash earnings are used has changed little over time (96% in 1997, 97% in 2007, 93% in 2017–18, and 97% in 2023).

Figure 15.2 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 7 days before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women in the Central and North regions (15% and 13%, respectively) are more likely than those in the South region (9%) to decide on their own how their cash earnings are used (**Table 15.2.1**).
- The percentage of women who make independent decisions on how their cash earnings are used varies by governorate, from 5% in Karak to 27% in Ajloun.
- Syrian women are more likely to say their husband is the main decision maker on how their cash earnings are used (9%) than Jordanian women (3%).
- The percentage of women who make independent decisions on how their cash earnings are used is highest among those with less than a secondary education (35%) and lowest among those with more than a secondary education (10%).

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Men are less likely than women to say that decisions about their earnings are made jointly with their spouse. Seventy-three percent of currently married women but only 62% of currently married men age 15–49 report that they decide jointly with their spouse on how the husband's cash earnings are used. Thirty-seven percent of men and 21% of women report that the husband is the main decision maker about how his cash earnings are used (**Table 15.2.2**).

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

Documentation of ownership of a house or land

Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognised document.

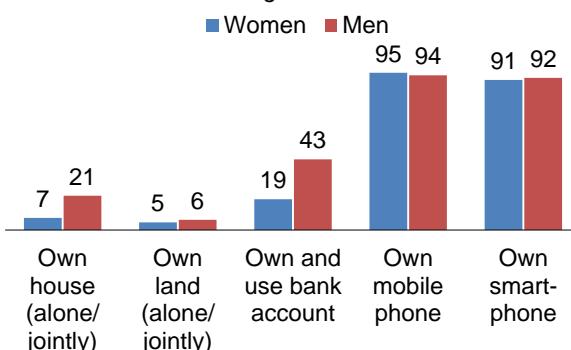
Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49

Table 15.3.1 shows that 7% of women own a house, either alone (3%) or jointly with someone else (4%). Similarly, 5% of women report that they own land, either alone (3%) or jointly (2%) (**Table 15.3.1** and **Figure 15.3**). Six percent of men own land either alone or jointly, while 21% own a house (**Table 15.3.2** and **Figure 15.3**).

Men are more likely than women to own a house alone (17%) and equally as likely to own a house jointly with someone else (4%). Married men are more likely than married women to be sole owners than joint owners of either asset; 42% of men and 3% of women own a house alone, while 13% of men and 3% of women own land alone.

Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who:



Among respondents who own a house, men are more likely than women to report that the house has a title/deed (85% versus 81%) (**Tables 15.4.1** and **15.4.2**). Similarly, among men and women who own land, men are more likely to say that the land has a title/deed (90% versus 80%) (**Tables 15.5.1** and **15.5.2**).

Trends: Home ownership among women (alone or jointly) declined from 11% in the 2017–18 JPFHS to 7% in the 2023 JPFHS. Land ownership among women also declined, from 7% to 5%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By governorate, women's house ownership varies from 5% in Zarqa, Mafraq, and Karak to 20% in Jarash (**Table 15.4.1**). Women's land ownership ranges from 2% in Mafraq to 15% in Jarash and Ajloun (**Table 15.5.1**).
- Home ownership increases sharply from 3% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 18% among those in the highest wealth quintile. A similar pattern is seen with increasing education: 4% of women with less than a secondary education own a home, as compared with 12% of women with a higher education (**Table 15.4.1**).
- Women's land ownership increases steadily with increasing household wealth, from 1% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% among those in the highest quintile (**Table 15.5.1**). Men's land ownership increases slightly from 4% in the lowest wealth quintile to 7% in the fourth and highest quintiles (**Table 15.5.2**).
- The proportion of women who have a title/deed for the house they own ranges from a low of 24% in Ajloun to a high of 93% in Balqa and Ma'an (**Table 15.4.1**). Men in Balqa (95%) are more likely to have a title/deed for their house than those in the other governorates (**Table 15.4.2**).
- Women's possession of a title/deed for the house they own varies according to household wealth; 92% of women in the highest wealth quintile who own a house have a title/deed for the house, compared with 60% of women in the lowest wealth quintile (**Table 15.4.1**). The pattern is the same among men, with 77% of those in the lowest wealth quintile and 92% of those in the highest quintile having a title/deed (**Table 15.4.2**).
- The proportion of women and men who have a title/deed for land is greatest among those in the second (86% and 92%, respectively) and highest (86% and 98%, respectively) wealth quintiles (**Table 15.5.1** and **Table 15.5.2**).

15.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49

Nineteen percent of ever-married women age 15–49 have and use a bank account for financial transactions, and 16% deposited money into or withdrew money from their account in the past 12 months (**Table 15.6.1**). Men are more than twice as likely to have a bank account (43%) and to have used it within the past 12 months (39%) (**Table 15.6.2**).

Ninety-five percent of ever-married women own a mobile phone, including 91% who own a smartphone (**Figure 15.3**). Only 11% of women used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months (**Table 15.6.1**). Among all men age 15–49, the percentages who own a mobile phone (94%) and a smartphone (92%) are similar to the percentages among women (**Figure 15.3**); however, nearly three times as many men (31%) used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months (**Table 15.6.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are large differences by governorate in the percentages of women who deposited money into or withdrew money from their bank account in the past 12 months. The percentages are lowest in Zarqa (7%), Mafraq (8%), and Jarash (8%) and highest in Balqa and Karak (23% each) (**Table 15.6.1**).
- Twenty percent of Jordanian women and 18% of women of other nationalities have and use a bank account, as compared with only 1% of Syrian women.
- Among both women and men, bank account use increases with increasing education. Thirty-eight percent of women and 60% of men with more than a secondary education have and use a bank account, as compared with 4% of women and 14% of men with no education (**Tables 15.6.1** and **15.6.2**).
- Use of a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months ranges from 3% among women with no education to 21% among women with a higher education. Men's use of a mobile phone to make financial transactions is higher across all educational levels, ranging from 8% among those with no education to 50% among those with a higher education.

15.5 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

Women are more likely to be the primary decision maker in choices about their own health care (26%) and visits to their family or relatives (14%) than in decisions about making major household purchases (10%) (**Table 15.7**). When men were asked about who mainly makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases, 46% and 25%, respectively, said that they make these decisions alone. Nearly equal percentages of women (72%) and men (70%) reported that they both take part in deciding to make major household purchases.

Seventy-eight percent of currently married women participate in all three specified household decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Only 3% of currently married women do not participate in any of the three decisions (**Table 15.8.1** and **Figure 15.4**). Ninety-five percent of men participate in decisions about their own health and household purchases, and less than 1% do not participate in either decision (**Table 15.8.2**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women who participate in all three decisions has increased steadily over time, from 53% in 2002 to 78% in 2017–18 and 2023.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employed women are more likely to participate in all three decisions (90%) than women who are not employed (77%) (**Table 15.8.1**).
- By governorate, women's participation in all three specified decisions ranges from 69% in Zarqa to 87% in Ma'an.
- Jordanian women (2%) are less likely to report that they do not participate in any of the three household decisions than Syrian women (6%) and women of other nationalities (4%).
- The percentage of women who participate in all three decisions increases with increasing education and household wealth.

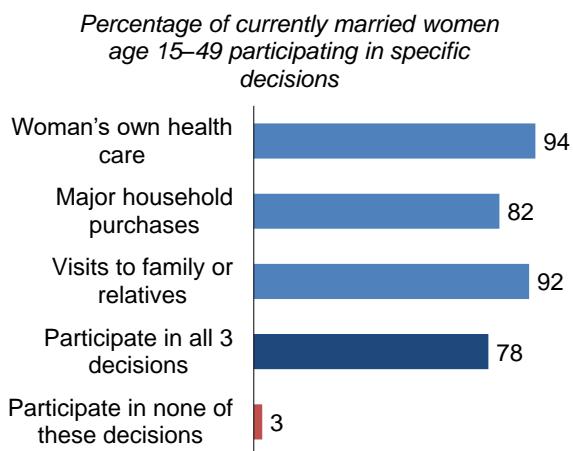
15.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following seven circumstances: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she burns the food, she insults him, she disobeys him, she argues with him, and she has relations with another man. If respondents answer “yes” in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15–49

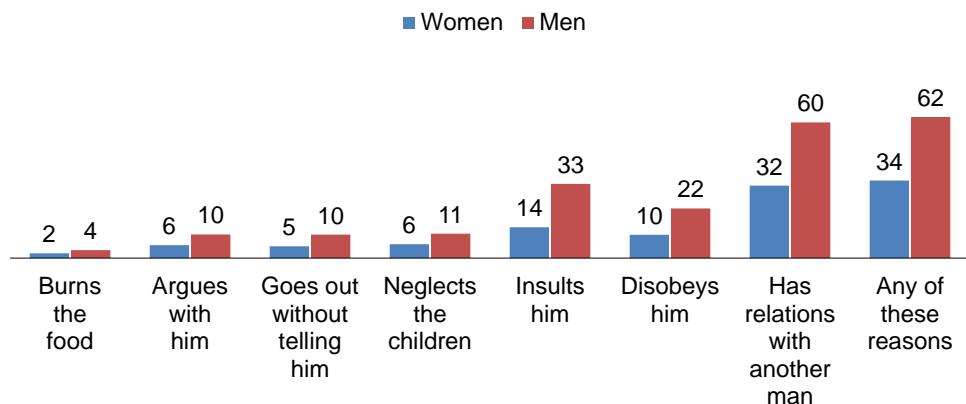
Figure 15.4 Women's participation in decision making



Thirty-four percent of ever-married women and 62% of all men age 15–49 agree that wife beating is justified under at least one of the specified circumstances (**Table 15.9.1**, **Table 15.9.2**, and **Figure 15.5**). Both women and men are most likely to agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she has relations with another man (32% and 60%, respectively). Of the other specified justifications, women and men are most likely to agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she insults him (14% and 33%, respectively) or disobeys him (10% and 22%, respectively).

Figure 15.5 Attitudes towards wife beating

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: The 2023 JPFHS showed declines in the percentages of both ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who agreed with wife beating for at least one of the specified circumstances. The percentage among women declined from 46% in 2017–18 to 34% in 2023, while the percentage among men declined from 69% to 62% over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Tolerance of wife beating in at least one of the specified circumstances is more common among women age 15–19 (46%) than among women in other age groups (32%–36%). A similar pattern is seen among men: those in the 15–19 (66%) and 20–24 (68%) age groups are more likely to tolerate wife beating than those age 35–49 (less than 60%) (**Table 15.9.1** and **Table 15.9.2**).
- Agreement that wife beating is justified varies greatly by governorate. The percentage of women who agree that wife beating is justified under at least one of the specified circumstances is highest in Jarash (59%) and lowest in Tafila (20%). Among men, the percentage is highest in Balqa (91%) and lowest in Jarash (49%).
- By nationality, 38% of Syrian women agree with at least one specified reason for wife beating, as compared with 34% of Jordanian women and 33% of women of other nationalities. Among Syrian women, 30% of those living inside camps agree with at least one specified reason, compared with 39% of those living outside camps.
- Women's tolerance for wife beating decreases substantially with increasing education, from 49% among those with no education to 28% among those with a higher education.
- Similarly, the percentage of women who agree with at least one specified reason for wife beating declines from 42% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 25% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

15.7 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Eighty-eight percent of ever-married women and 82% of all men believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women. Seventy-three percent of women and 80% of men believe that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that he has an STI (**Table 15.10**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, currently married women were asked whether they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they can ask their husband to use a condom.

Eighty-three percent of women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 76% can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By governorate, women in Jarash and Ajloun (94% each) and men in Jarash (94%) are most likely to agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if he has sex with other women (**Table 15.10**).
- Among women, belief that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex increases with increasing education, from 66% among those with no education to 91% among those with a higher education. Likewise, 50% of women with no education and 79% of women with a higher education agree that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows he has an STI.
- By nationality, Jordanian women and women of other nationalities (83% each) are more likely than Syrian women (79%) to report that they can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband. Syrian women living inside camps are least likely to be able to say no to their husband (73%) (**Table 15.11**).

15.8 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Table 15.12 presents information on the percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care. Overall, 76% of women reported making informed decisions on all three important aspects of their sexual and reproductive health.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Decision making on sexual and reproductive health generally increases with age, ranging from 52% among women age 15–19 to 79% among women age 45–49 (**Table 15.12**).

- Eighty-two percent of employed women and 75% of unemployed women make decisions regarding their sexual and reproductive health.
- By nationality, Syrian women living inside refugee camps are less likely to make all three decisions (64%) than Syrian women living outside camps (71%), Jordanian women (77%), and women of other nationalities (75%).
- Decision making increases with increasing education and household wealth.

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Table 15.1 Employment of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who are currently employed and percent distribution of currently married women and men currently employed by employment status, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents currently employed by employment status					Number of respondents	
	Percentage currently employed	Number of respondents	Employee	Employer	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Unpaid worker		
WOMEN									
15–19	1.4	170	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
20–24	2.7	836	(96.1)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
25–29	10.1	1,696	88.0	0.3	9.4	0.7	1.7	100.0	171
30–34	12.2	2,122	87.8	5.8	5.0	0.7	0.6	100.0	258
35–39	15.5	2,162	89.4	2.5	7.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	336
40–44	17.7	2,157	88.1	3.3	7.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	382
45–49	12.9	2,478	81.3	7.0	11.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	319
Total	12.8	11,622	87.0	4.0	8.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	1,490
MEN									
15–19	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
20–24	85.5	35	(85.5)	(2.4)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
25–29	84.9	138	92.7	2.7	4.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	117
30–34	92.0	349	86.3	8.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	321
35–39	84.8	360	87.7	4.0	8.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	306
40–44	79.0	478	85.2	6.7	8.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	377
45–49	69.0	495	78.6	8.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	342
Total 15–49	80.4	1,856	85.0	6.7	8.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,493
50–59	52.8	872	72.4	9.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	461
Total 15–59	71.6	2,728	82.0	7.4	10.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,953

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:			Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	
Age										
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0 2
20–24	(8.5)	(87.8)	(3.6)	(100.0)	(30.4)	(39.1)	(20.5)	(10.1)	(0.0)	100.0 22
25–29	12.5	86.3	1.3	100.0	13.8	62.5	17.9	2.9	2.9	100.0 166
30–34	10.8	85.7	3.5	100.0	22.2	54.4	21.9	1.6	0.0	100.0 254
35–39	12.0	86.2	1.8	100.0	23.8	53.5	19.7	2.7	0.4	100.0 335
40–44	19.4	76.3	4.3	100.0	28.8	43.4	21.9	4.0	1.9	100.0 379
45–49	12.8	83.0	4.2	100.0	30.6	39.5	23.4	3.8	2.7	100.0 317
Number of living children										
0	12.6	84.9	2.5	100.0	21.0	51.7	19.1	8.0	0.3	100.0 106
1–2	15.2	81.0	3.8	100.0	23.8	49.4	21.8	3.8	1.2	100.0 457
3–4	11.9	85.3	2.8	100.0	25.5	49.2	21.9	2.1	1.3	100.0 635
5+	16.5	79.4	4.2	100.0	29.0	45.8	19.6	3.0	2.6	100.0 279
Residence										
Urban	13.5	83.1	3.4	100.0	24.5	49.6	21.3	3.0	1.6	100.0 1,342
Rural	17.5	79.6	2.9	100.0	33.2	41.1	20.3	5.3	0.1	100.0 135
Region										
Central	14.6	81.8	3.6	100.0	23.2	52.1	20.0	3.2	1.5	100.0 1,007
North	13.0	84.7	2.3	100.0	31.3	38.8	24.9	3.4	1.5	100.0 372
South	9.4	86.2	4.5	100.0	23.9	53.1	19.4	2.3	1.3	100.0 97
Governorate										
Amman	15.2	81.0	3.8	100.0	22.8	53.5	18.9	3.0	1.7	100.0 748
Balqa	9.5	88.1	2.4	100.0	31.5	38.7	27.5	2.3	0.0	100.0 110
Zarqa	13.2	82.2	4.6	100.0	19.1	55.2	18.8	5.2	1.7	100.0 115
Madaba	21.7	76.7	1.6	100.0	19.1	53.0	23.5	4.4	0.0	100.0 35
Irbid	13.3	85.0	1.8	100.0	27.5	41.5	27.6	2.4	0.9	100.0 257
Mafraq	10.3	87.6	2.1	100.0	45.7	19.6	22.3	9.3	3.0	100.0 62
Jarash	6.8	87.0	6.2	100.0	28.1	50.3	17.5	1.5	2.7	100.0 32
Ajloun	27.3	69.3	3.4	100.0	40.8	45.1	10.7	1.1	2.3	100.0 20
Karak	4.8	91.7	3.5	100.0	25.9	55.6	17.5	1.0	0.0	100.0 43
Tafila	8.5	85.6	5.9	100.0	34.5	40.5	23.2	0.0	1.9	100.0 13
Ma'an	24.0	74.8	1.2	100.0	23.0	48.6	24.7	0.5	3.2	100.0 19
Aqaba	6.0	85.6	8.4	100.0	14.3	59.9	16.0	7.8	2.0	100.0 21
Nationality										
Jordanian	12.6	84.1	3.3	100.0	24.1	50.7	21.3	2.7	1.2	100.0 1,374
Syrian	21.5	69.0	9.4	100.0	17.6	43.5	19.8	15.1	4.0	100.0 33
Outside camps	(33.0)	(57.4)	(9.6)	(100.0)	(11.7)	(47.4)	(23.3)	(12.6)	(5.0)	100.0 17
Inside camps	9.8	80.9	9.3	100.0	23.6	39.5	16.3	17.6	3.1	100.0 16
Other nationalities	(35.0)	(63.7)	(1.3)	(100.0)	(54.0)	(13.5)	(19.9)	(6.5)	(6.2)	100.0 69
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0 24
Less than secondary	34.7	61.8	3.5	100.0	32.7	39.1	12.4	11.8	4.0	100.0 140
Secondary	17.3	74.6	8.1	100.0	20.4	53.6	18.3	6.5	1.2	100.0 213
More than secondary	10.2	87.3	2.5	100.0	25.0	49.9	23.0	1.3	0.8	100.0 1,099
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.6	72.0	7.4	100.0	31.6	32.7	18.4	9.0	8.3	100.0 99
Second	25.6	68.2	6.2	100.0	20.5	50.0	19.1	10.4	0.0	100.0 141
Middle	16.0	82.2	1.8	100.0	32.9	40.6	25.0	1.3	0.1	100.0 208
Fourth	10.9	83.9	5.1	100.0	28.4	42.6	25.0	3.1	0.9	100.0 410
Highest	11.3	87.3	1.4	100.0	20.8	58.0	18.4	1.3	1.6	100.0 618
Total	13.8	82.8	3.4	100.0	25.3	48.8	21.2	3.2	1.5	100.0 1,476

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Men					Women				
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:				Number of men	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:				Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	
Age										
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	0	6.4	57.5	36.1	0.0
20–24	(0.5)	(68.2)	(29.9)	(1.5)	100.0	30	2.5	77.1	20.4	0.0
25–29	4.4	57.1	38.4	0.0	100.0	117	4.0	71.8	24.2	0.0
30–34	0.1	61.7	38.2	0.0	100.0	321	3.8	75.1	21.1	0.0
35–39	0.3	56.8	42.9	0.0	100.0	305	6.5	74.0	19.4	0.0
40–44	0.2	63.0	36.8	0.0	100.0	377	7.7	72.5	19.8	0.0
45–49	2.5	66.1	31.4	0.0	100.0	342	5.8	71.9	22.2	0.0
Number of living children										
0	3.1	59.8	36.8	0.3	100.0	174	4.2	79.4	16.5	0.0
1–2	0.0	61.6	38.4	0.0	100.0	447	5.0	75.6	19.4	0.0
3–4	0.7	62.8	36.5	0.0	100.0	600	5.2	74.5	20.2	0.0
5+	2.4	61.1	36.5	0.0	100.0	271	6.6	66.7	26.7	0.0
Residence										
Urban	1.0	63.1	35.9	0.0	100.0	1,343	5.5	73.0	21.5	0.0
Rural	1.6	50.3	48.0	0.0	100.0	149	5.0	74.4	20.6	0.0
Region										
Central	1.6	62.3	36.2	0.0	100.0	1,002	5.6	69.6	24.8	0.0
North	0.0	58.4	41.4	0.1	100.0	400	5.1	80.8	14.1	0.0
South	0.5	71.6	28.0	0.0	100.0	89	5.6	76.4	17.9	0.0
Governorate										
Amman	2.0	64.8	33.2	0.0	100.0	710	5.1	70.9	24.0	0.0
Balqa	0.0	45.6	54.4	0.0	100.0	60	4.8	77.2	18.0	0.0
Zarqa	0.6	61.9	37.6	0.0	100.0	210	7.7	62.4	29.9	0.0
Madaba	0.0	31.1	68.9	0.0	100.0	22	4.5	67.9	27.6	0.0
Irbid	0.0	68.0	31.8	0.2	100.0	271	5.3	82.6	12.1	0.0
Mafraq	0.0	59.1	40.9	0.0	100.0	59	4.1	79.9	16.0	0.0
Jarash	0.0	11.3	88.7	0.0	100.0	46	5.1	77.7	17.2	0.0
Ajloun	0.8	38.2	61.0	0.0	100.0	25	5.2	66.6	28.1	0.0
Karak	0.7	82.7	16.6	0.0	100.0	33	4.0	78.9	17.1	0.0
Tafila	1.3	80.5	18.3	0.0	100.0	15	2.8	80.3	16.8	0.0
Ma'an	0.0	46.8	53.2	0.0	100.0	15	14.6	73.5	11.7	0.1
Aqaba	0.0	66.4	33.6	0.0	100.0	27	2.7	72.6	24.7	0.0
Nationality										
Jordanian	1.1	62.5	36.4	0.0	100.0	1,358	4.9	74.1	21.0	0.0
Syrian	1.6	69.9	27.8	0.7	100.0	66	9.1	63.6	27.2	0.0
Outside camps	1.7	66.0	31.6	0.8	100.0	55	9.2	62.9	27.9	0.0
Inside camps	1.5	90.6	7.9	0.0	100.0	11	8.8	68.5	22.6	0.1
Other nationalities	0.0	39.3	60.7	0.0	100.0	67	10.7	69.8	19.5	0.0
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	17	7.2	60.5	32.3	0.0
Less than secondary	0.2	58.2	41.5	0.1	100.0	432	6.0	68.1	25.9	0.0
Secondary	0.2	59.3	40.5	0.0	100.0	525	6.1	67.9	26.0	0.0
More than secondary	2.2	67.7	30.1	0.0	100.0	518	4.3	82.9	12.8	0.0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.6	59.2	39.0	0.2	100.0	208	6.5	65.9	27.6	0.0
Second	0.1	51.6	48.2	0.0	100.0	286	4.9	71.3	23.9	0.0
Middle	1.4	60.1	38.4	0.0	100.0	374	5.6	72.0	22.4	0.0
Fourth	0.8	58.7	40.5	0.0	100.0	307	5.0	75.6	19.3	0.0
Highest	1.4	77.5	21.0	0.0	100.0	317	5.3	81.0	13.7	0.0
Total 15–49	1.1	61.8	37.1	0.0	100.0	1,491	5.5	73.2	21.4	0.0
50–59	1.7	57.6	40.7	0.0	100.0	456	na	na	na	na
Total 15–59	1.2	60.8	37.9	0.0	100.0	1,947	na	na	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Jordan PFHS 2023

Ownership status	Marital status			
	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
HOUSE OWNERSHIP				
Alone	3.2	4.7	7.3	3.4
Jointly with husband only	3.3	0.0	1.4	3.1
Jointly with someone else only	0.5	3.1	4.9	0.7
Jointly with husband and someone else	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not own	92.9	92.2	86.2	92.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	11,622	613	359	12,595
LAND OWNERSHIP				
Alone	3.0	2.2	4.2	3.0
Jointly with husband only	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8
Jointly with someone else only	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.8
Jointly with husband and someone else	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not own	95.4	97.6	93.2	95.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	11,622	613	359	12,595

Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of all men age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Jordan PFHS 2023

Ownership status	Marital status			
	Never married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed
HOUSE OWNERSHIP				
Alone	1.7	42.4	(0.8)	*
Jointly with wife only	na	1.4	(0.0)	*
Jointly with someone else only	2.2	4.7	(1.6)	*
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	0.5	(0.0)	*
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*
Does not own	96.1	51.0	(97.5)	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,077	1,856	46	0
LAND OWNERSHIP				
Alone	0.7	12.9	(1.5)	*
Jointly with wife only	na	0.3	(0.0)	*
Jointly with someone else only	0.3	1.6	(0.0)	*
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	0.0	(0.0)	*
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*
Does not own	98.9	85.1	(98.5)	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,077	1,856	46	0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:				House has a title/deed:					Number of women who own a house ⁴	
	Both alone and jointly			Percent-age who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	Has a title/deed or other recognised document	Does not have a title/deed ²	Don't know ³		
	Alone	Jointly ¹	Total								
Age											
15–19	0.0	4.6	0.0	95.4	100.0	182	*	*	*	100.0	
20–24	1.0	1.4	0.0	97.7	100.0	905	(57.1)	(41.6)	(1.3)	100.0	
25–29	1.5	1.9	0.0	96.5	100.0	1,788	67.3	31.7	1.1	100.0	
30–34	2.2	3.5	0.1	94.1	100.0	2,234	79.1	19.7	1.2	100.0	
35–39	3.8	3.2	0.0	92.9	100.0	2,318	84.5	14.9	0.5	100.0	
40–44	4.0	4.9	0.0	91.1	100.0	2,347	84.2	14.9	0.8	100.0	
45–49	5.8	5.8	0.0	88.4	100.0	2,821	83.5	16.0	0.5	100.0	
Residence											
Urban	3.3	3.8	0.0	92.9	100.0	11,477	81.3	17.9	0.8	100.0	
Rural	4.3	5.2	0.2	90.3	100.0	1,118	78.1	19.5	2.4	100.0	
Region											
Central	4.0	3.2	0.0	92.7	100.0	8,327	87.6	11.4	1.0	100.0	
North	2.4	5.0	0.0	92.6	100.0	3,524	65.4	33.8	0.8	100.0	
South	2.2	5.7	0.0	92.2	100.0	745	81.2	16.6	2.3	100.0	
Governorate											
Amman	4.6	3.1	0.0	92.2	100.0	5,746	89.1	10.3	0.6	100.0	
Balqa	4.1	3.8	0.0	92.2	100.0	691	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	
Zarqa	2.2	2.4	0.0	95.4	100.0	1,669	83.2	16.8	0.0	100.0	
Madaba	1.3	10.3	0.0	88.4	100.0	220	62.7	25.5	11.8	100.0	
Irbid	2.1	3.5	0.0	94.4	100.0	2,484	68.4	31.2	0.4	100.0	
Mafraq	1.5	3.5	0.0	94.9	100.0	529	(68.0)	(32.0)	(0.0)	100.0	
Jarash	6.0	14.3	0.0	79.7	100.0	307	79.0	20.0	1.1	100.0	
Ajloun	2.4	13.4	0.0	84.2	100.0	205	24.2	73.0	2.8	100.0	
Karak	2.0	2.8	0.0	95.2	100.0	284	(56.8)	(35.5)	(7.7)	100.0	
Tafila	2.2	3.7	0.0	94.1	100.0	114	(72.6)	(24.9)	(2.5)	100.0	
Ma'an	1.6	16.1	0.0	82.3	100.0	152	92.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	
Aqaba	2.8	2.8	0.0	94.4	100.0	194	(88.5)	(10.7)	(0.8)	100.0	
Nationality											
Jordanian	3.8	4.3	0.0	91.9	100.0	11,152	81.1	17.8	1.0	100.0	
Syrian	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	980	*	*	*	100.0	
Outside camps	0.1	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	847	*	*	*	100.0	
Inside camps	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	100.0	133	*	*	*	100.0	
Other nationalities	2.4	2.8	0.0	94.8	100.0	463	(76.8)	(23.2)	(0.0)	100.0	
Education											
No education	3.0	2.2	0.0	94.8	100.0	270	(74.9)	(25.1)	(0.0)	100.0	
Less than secondary	1.8	2.0	0.0	96.2	100.0	3,288	64.4	34.3	1.3	100.0	
Secondary	2.4	3.3	0.1	94.2	100.0	4,676	79.6	18.9	1.5	100.0	
More than secondary	5.8	6.0	0.0	88.2	100.0	4,361	85.8	13.5	0.7	100.0	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.8	1.7	0.0	97.5	100.0	2,469	59.9	34.4	5.7	100.0	
Second	1.3	2.5	0.1	96.1	100.0	2,632	69.3	28.7	2.0	100.0	
Middle	2.4	3.3	0.0	94.2	100.0	2,688	74.5	25.0	0.5	100.0	
Fourth	3.3	4.2	0.0	92.4	100.0	2,471	74.6	24.6	0.9	100.0	
Highest	9.9	8.0	0.0	82.1	100.0	2,334	92.1	7.6	0.3	100.0	
Total	3.4	3.9	0.0	92.7	100.0	12,595	80.9	18.1	1.0	100.0	
										924	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else

² Title/deed or other government-recognised document

³ Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house

⁴ Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of all men age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:				House has a title/deed:					Number of men who own a house ⁴	
				Percent-age who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	Has a title/deed or other recognised document	Does not have a title/deed ²	Don't know ³		
	Alone	Jointly ¹	Both alone and jointly								
Age											
15–19	0.2	2.0	0.0	97.8	100.0	1,232	*	*	*	100.0	
20–24	1.8	0.9	0.0	97.3	100.0	984	(57.1)	(42.3)	(0.6)	100.0	
25–29	8.4	3.6	0.1	87.9	100.0	700	76.4	23.2	0.4	100.0	
30–34	23.9	3.1	0.0	73.0	100.0	593	79.0	19.4	1.6	100.0	
35–39	36.1	6.6	0.0	57.4	100.0	437	89.1	10.5	0.3	100.0	
40–44	43.3	10.8	0.0	45.9	100.0	520	84.5	15.3	0.2	100.0	
45–49	46.0	5.2	0.1	48.7	100.0	513	89.9	9.8	0.3	100.0	
Residence											
Urban	16.1	3.6	0.0	80.3	100.0	4,455	84.5	15.1	0.4	100.0	
Rural	23.8	5.2	0.1	71.0	100.0	524	85.5	13.5	1.0	100.0	
Region											
Central	14.4	4.7	0.0	80.9	100.0	3,230	85.7	13.8	0.5	100.0	
North	22.4	2.3	0.0	75.3	100.0	1,392	82.6	16.8	0.6	100.0	
South	17.7	1.4	0.1	80.9	100.0	357	85.2	14.6	0.2	100.0	
Governorate											
Amman	14.7	5.5	0.0	79.8	100.0	2,135	89.5	10.0	0.5	100.0	
Balqa	21.6	0.0	0.0	78.4	100.0	299	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	
Zarqa	9.8	3.5	0.0	86.8	100.0	681	69.9	30.1	0.0	100.0	
Madaba	18.3	9.1	0.5	72.1	100.0	115	59.8	37.7	2.5	100.0	
Irbid	22.9	1.6	0.0	75.5	100.0	907	81.9	18.1	0.0	100.0	
Mafraq	18.4	1.2	0.0	80.4	100.0	251	79.9	18.8	1.3	100.0	
Jarash	24.5	8.2	0.0	67.3	100.0	141	85.6	11.1	3.2	100.0	
Ajloun	24.0	4.1	0.0	72.0	100.0	92	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	
Karak	14.7	0.9	0.0	84.4	100.0	130	(87.1)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	
Tafilah	22.8	0.3	0.0	76.9	100.0	51	90.5	8.3	1.2	100.0	
Ma'an	21.7	1.5	0.0	76.8	100.0	86	87.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	
Aqaba	15.3	2.5	0.3	81.9	100.0	90	76.3	23.7	0.0	100.0	
Nationality											
Jordanian	18.3	4.0	0.0	77.8	100.0	4,489	84.6	14.9	0.5	100.0	
Syrian	1.1	0.6	0.0	98.3	100.0	275	*	*	*	100.0	
Outside camps	1.2	0.7	0.0	98.1	100.0	225	*	*	*	100.0	
Inside camps	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0	50	*	*	*	100.0	
Other nationalities	7.9	5.0	0.0	87.1	100.0	215	(89.6)	(9.8)	(0.5)	100.0	
Education											
No education	13.6	1.4	0.0	84.9	100.0	78	*	*	*	100.0	
Less than secondary	13.0	4.4	0.0	82.6	100.0	1,402	79.5	19.6	0.9	100.0	
Secondary	17.1	3.9	0.0	79.0	100.0	1,864	83.1	16.4	0.5	100.0	
More than secondary	20.1	3.3	0.0	76.6	100.0	1,635	89.2	10.5	0.3	100.0	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	12.7	0.7	0.0	86.5	100.0	733	76.8	23.1	0.2	100.0	
Second	14.8	4.4	0.0	80.8	100.0	799	79.6	19.5	0.9	100.0	
Middle	16.6	5.2	0.1	78.1	100.0	1,035	82.0	17.9	0.1	100.0	
Fourth	18.5	3.3	0.0	78.3	100.0	1,145	84.3	14.2	1.5	100.0	
Highest	19.4	4.5	0.0	76.1	100.0	1,267	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	
Total 15–49	16.9	3.8	0.0	79.3	100.0	4,979	84.6	14.9	0.5	100.0	
50–59	58.2	8.2	0.0	33.5	100.0	894	89.5	10.5	0.1	100.0	
Total 15–59	23.2	4.5	0.0	72.3	100.0	5,873	86.4	13.3	0.3	100.0	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else

² Title/deed or other government-recognised document

³ Includes men who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house

⁴ Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land:				Land has a title/deed:					Number of women who own land ⁴	
	Both alone and jointly			Percent-age who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Has a title/deed or other recognised document	Does not have a title/deed ²	Don't know ³		
	Alone	Jointly ¹	Total								
Age											
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	182	*	*	*	0.0	
20–24	0.9	0.4	0.0	98.7	100.0	905	*	*	*	100.0	
25–29	1.0	0.7	0.0	98.3	100.0	1,788	(73.2)	(25.9)	(0.9)	100.0	
30–34	2.1	1.4	0.0	96.5	100.0	2,234	75.1	24.6	0.3	100.0	
35–39	4.2	2.2	0.0	93.6	100.0	2,318	79.8	20.2	0.0	100.0	
40–44	3.4	1.9	0.0	94.7	100.0	2,347	82.5	17.0	0.5	100.0	
45–49	4.4	2.2	0.0	93.4	100.0	2,821	80.5	19.2	0.3	100.0	
Residence											
Urban	2.7	1.5	0.0	95.8	100.0	11,477	78.6	21.2	0.2	100.0	
Rural	6.1	2.7	0.0	91.2	100.0	1,118	83.8	15.4	0.8	100.0	
Region											
Central	2.5	1.1	0.0	96.4	100.0	8,327	91.7	8.2	0.1	100.0	
North	4.0	3.0	0.0	92.9	100.0	3,524	65.1	34.5	0.5	100.0	
South	3.0	1.4	0.0	95.7	100.0	745	78.4	21.0	0.6	100.0	
Governorate											
Amman	2.6	0.7	0.0	96.6	100.0	5,746	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	
Balqa	4.3	2.5	0.1	93.2	100.0	691	86.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	
Zarqa	1.4	1.2	0.0	97.5	100.0	1,669	(86.1)	(13.9)	(0.0)	100.0	
Madaba	3.0	4.0	0.2	92.9	100.0	220	(81.4)	(16.9)	(1.7)	100.0	
Irbid	4.2	2.3	0.0	93.5	100.0	2,484	61.8	38.2	0.0	100.0	
Mafraq	0.9	1.1	0.0	98.0	100.0	529	*	*	*	100.0	
Jarash	8.8	6.4	0.0	84.8	100.0	307	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	
Ajloun	2.8	12.1	0.0	85.0	100.0	205	36.1	60.1	3.8	100.0	
Karak	3.5	1.5	0.0	95.0	100.0	284	(81.1)	(18.9)	(0.0)	100.0	
Tafilah	3.5	1.9	0.0	94.6	100.0	114	(81.3)	(18.7)	(0.0)	100.0	
Ma'an	2.7	1.1	0.0	96.3	100.0	152	(73.9)	(26.1)	(0.0)	100.0	
Aqaba	2.2	1.0	0.0	96.8	100.0	194	*	*	*	100.0	
Nationality											
Jordanian	3.3	1.8	0.0	94.9	100.0	11,152	79.5	20.3	0.3	100.0	
Syrian	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.8	100.0	980	*	*	*	100.0	
Outside camps	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.8	100.0	847	*	*	*	100.0	
Inside camps	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	133	*	*	*	100.0	
Other nationalities	1.4	0.1	0.0	98.5	100.0	463	*	*	*	100.0	
Education											
No education	0.6	0.1	0.0	99.3	100.0	270	*	*	*	100.0	
Less than secondary	1.7	0.8	0.0	97.4	100.0	3,288	75.8	23.7	0.5	100.0	
Secondary	2.3	1.5	0.0	96.2	100.0	4,676	75.4	24.6	0.0	100.0	
More than secondary	4.8	2.4	0.0	92.8	100.0	4,361	82.8	16.8	0.4	100.0	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.0	0.3	0.0	98.7	100.0	2,469	(64.2)	(35.8)	(0.0)	100.0	
Second	1.4	1.1	0.0	97.5	100.0	2,632	86.0	13.3	0.8	100.0	
Middle	2.0	1.3	0.0	96.6	100.0	2,688	77.3	22.2	0.5	100.0	
Fourth	3.7	2.5	0.0	93.8	100.0	2,471	70.8	28.8	0.4	100.0	
Highest	7.1	3.1	0.0	89.8	100.0	2,334	86.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	
Total	3.0	1.6	0.0	95.4	100.0	12,595	79.5	20.2	0.3	100.0	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else

² Title/deed or other government-recognised document

³ Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land

⁴ Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of all men age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land:				Land has a title/deed:					Number of men who own land ⁴	
				Percent-age who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Has a title/deed or other recognised document	Does not have a title/deed ¹	Don't know ³		
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly								
Age											
15–19	0.2	0.1	0.0	99.7	100.0	1,232	*	*	*	100.0	
20–24	0.5	0.1	0.0	99.4	100.0	984	*	*	*	100.0	
25–29	2.7	0.7	0.0	96.6	100.0	700	(86.2)	(13.8)	(0.0)	100.0	
30–34	5.2	1.1	0.1	93.6	100.0	593	(98.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	
35–39	12.1	2.0	0.0	85.9	100.0	437	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	
40–44	15.3	3.2	0.0	81.5	100.0	520	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	
45–49	14.2	1.4	0.1	84.3	100.0	513	89.1	10.9	0.0	100.0	
Residence											
Urban	4.6	0.7	0.0	94.7	100.0	4,455	90.5	8.7	0.9	100.0	
Rural	10.8	2.6	0.2	86.4	100.0	524	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	
Region											
Central	4.8	0.7	0.0	94.5	100.0	3,230	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	
North	6.2	1.6	0.0	92.2	100.0	1,392	82.3	15.8	1.9	100.0	
South	6.0	0.4	0.1	93.6	100.0	357	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	
Governorate											
Amman	4.6	0.7	0.0	94.7	100.0	2,135	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	
Balqa	12.8	0.0	0.0	87.2	100.0	299	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	
Zarqa	1.7	0.6	0.0	97.7	100.0	681	*	*	*	100.0	
Madaba	6.3	3.4	0.0	90.3	100.0	115	(65.7)	(34.3)	(0.0)	100.0	
Irbid	7.1	1.8	0.0	91.1	100.0	907	(81.7)	(15.8)	(2.5)	100.0	
Mafraq	3.5	0.0	0.0	96.5	100.0	251	*	*	*	100.0	
Jarash	4.0	1.0	0.0	95.0	100.0	141	*	*	*	100.0	
Ajloun	7.8	5.5	0.5	86.2	100.0	92	(89.4)	(10.6)	(0.0)	100.0	
Karak	8.0	0.3	0.3	91.4	100.0	130	(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	
Tafilah	6.0	0.6	0.0	93.4	100.0	51	*	*	*	100.0	
Ma'an	7.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	100.0	86	*	*	*	100.0	
Aqaba	2.0	0.6	0.0	97.4	100.0	90	*	*	*	100.0	
Nationality											
Jordanian	5.8	1.0	0.0	93.2	100.0	4,489	90.1	9.2	0.7	100.0	
Syrian	0.2	0.1	0.0	99.7	100.0	275	*	*	*	100.0	
Outside camps	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.7	100.0	225	*	*	*	100.0	
Inside camps	0.6	0.0	0.0	99.4	100.0	50	*	*	*	100.0	
Other nationalities	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0	215	*	*	*	100.0	
Education											
No education	6.9	1.2	0.0	91.9	100.0	78	*	*	*	100.0	
Less than secondary	2.8	0.6	0.0	96.5	100.0	1,402	89.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	
Secondary	5.9	1.1	0.0	92.9	100.0	1,864	87.0	13.0	0.0	100.0	
More than secondary	6.6	0.9	0.0	92.5	100.0	1,635	93.1	5.3	1.7	100.0	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.9	0.3	0.0	95.9	100.0	733	*	*	*	100.0	
Second	4.3	1.9	0.0	93.8	100.0	799	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	
Middle	4.2	1.1	0.1	94.6	100.0	1,035	87.6	12.4	0.0	100.0	
Fourth	6.4	0.7	0.0	92.9	100.0	1,145	83.3	14.2	2.5	100.0	
Highest	6.6	0.7	0.0	92.8	100.0	1,267	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	
Total 15–49	5.3	0.9	0.0	93.8	100.0	4,979	90.0	9.3	0.7	100.0	
50–59	22.0	2.0	0.2	75.8	100.0	894	93.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	
Total 15–59	7.8	1.1	0.0	91.0	100.0	5,873	91.5	8.1	0.4	100.0	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else

² Title/deed or other government-recognised document

³ Includes men who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land

⁴ Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the past 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited money into or withdrew money from their own bank account in the past 12 months; and percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Bank account ownership and use:			Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months	Number of ever-married women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months ¹	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited money into or withdrew money from their own account in the past 12 months		
Age							
15–19	88.0	82.6	3.6	0.7	0.0	4.4	182
20–24	92.1	88.2	5.2	5.9	3.5	10.2	905
25–29	95.1	92.8	10.1	12.8	10.3	18.4	1,788
30–34	96.6	91.3	13.5	19.6	15.8	24.5	2,234
35–39	96.0	92.1	12.8	21.0	18.5	25.4	2,318
40–44	95.6	90.4	13.2	22.2	18.9	26.9	2,347
45–49	94.8	90.4	10.3	21.7	18.5	25.6	2,821
Residence							
Urban	95.4	91.3	11.7	18.8	15.8	23.4	11,477
Rural	93.7	86.9	7.8	16.6	13.4	20.3	1,118
Region							
Central	95.1	94.0	12.6	20.6	17.5	25.0	8,327
North	95.5	83.3	8.6	13.4	10.6	18.3	3,524
South	96.0	93.0	11.3	20.6	17.4	25.5	745
Governorate							
Amman	95.2	94.0	14.8	23.0	19.9	27.9	5,746
Balqa	95.2	94.1	11.6	28.0	23.0	29.8	691
Zarqa	94.3	94.0	6.0	9.7	7.3	13.7	1,669
Madaba	96.4	94.6	7.9	17.4	16.1	20.4	220
Irbid	96.7	81.8	7.2	13.8	11.5	17.4	2,484
Mafraq	90.1	80.7	10.6	11.7	7.5	19.0	529
Jarash	93.8	91.2	15.5	11.6	7.9	22.6	307
Ajloun	97.2	96.3	9.8	15.9	12.2	22.0	205
Karak	94.7	90.9	8.8	26.1	22.8	28.9	284
Tafila	96.9	95.4	5.9	15.1	10.6	18.1	114
Ma'an	96.7	92.7	18.7	21.8	19.8	28.6	152
Aqaba	96.9	95.0	12.4	14.6	11.6	22.4	194
Nationality							
Jordanian	95.6	91.3	12.0	20.2	16.8	24.7	11,152
Syrian	92.5	87.8	6.8	1.2	1.1	7.9	980
Outside camps	93.7	89.6	5.7	1.4	1.3	6.9	847
Inside camps	84.6	75.9	14.0	0.1	0.0	14.1	133
Other nationalities	92.4	88.5	5.9	17.5	15.5	19.1	463
Education							
No education	60.3	51.1	3.0	4.0	3.0	6.9	270
Less than secondary	90.4	85.8	5.0	5.7	4.1	9.6	3,288
Secondary	96.9	92.4	7.4	10.2	7.1	15.0	4,676
More than secondary	99.3	95.8	20.9	38.2	34.0	43.2	4,361
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	85.4	77.9	3.3	3.3	1.9	6.4	2,469
Second	95.5	90.5	4.6	5.8	3.8	9.4	2,632
Middle	97.9	93.6	8.1	11.7	8.2	16.8	2,688
Fourth	98.6	95.5	15.6	26.7	22.2	32.3	2,471
Highest	98.9	97.5	26.8	48.7	44.6	54.1	2,334
Total	95.2	90.9	11.4	18.6	15.6	23.2	12,595

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the past 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited money into or withdrew money from their own bank account in the past 12 months; and percentage of men who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Bank account ownership and use:			Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months	Number of men
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months ¹	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited money into or withdrew money from their own account in the past 12 months		
Age							
15–19	81.1	79.0	10.3	4.4	3.8	12.7	1,232
20–24	96.9	95.5	27.8	31.0	27.8	43.6	984
25–29	97.7	95.9	38.5	56.5	49.9	63.6	700
30–34	98.1	97.3	42.9	61.5	55.4	67.0	593
35–39	99.3	98.4	45.0	66.1	62.0	71.8	437
40–44	98.4	97.1	43.4	70.5	66.4	76.2	520
45–49	97.8	95.0	39.6	69.4	64.8	73.3	513
Residence							
Urban	94.0	92.5	30.8	42.2	38.7	49.7	4,455
Rural	91.1	88.5	33.7	47.8	42.7	56.9	524
Region							
Central	94.7	93.1	35.0	44.3	40.1	51.8	3,230
North	93.0	91.5	22.6	39.3	37.0	47.4	1,392
South	87.6	84.6	29.1	42.4	37.7	50.6	357
Governorate							
Amman	95.7	94.1	39.0	45.7	43.1	53.2	2,135
Balqa	94.6	92.5	38.6	40.6	39.7	49.1	299
Zarqa	92.8	91.2	22.8	41.9	32.4	49.2	681
Madaba	87.9	87.1	24.8	43.6	31.8	49.1	115
Irbid	95.0	94.6	11.4	38.0	37.2	42.4	907
Mafraq	88.9	85.7	28.5	34.1	26.6	45.3	251
Jarash	91.9	87.9	68.4	50.4	46.1	74.5	141
Ajloun	86.0	83.2	46.8	49.5	48.9	60.0	92
Karak	85.8	84.3	27.2	42.0	39.0	49.1	130
Tafilah	90.3	87.4	24.1	50.7	45.0	56.0	51
Ma'an	88.7	83.7	32.1	36.5	29.1	48.1	86
Aqaba	87.8	84.1	32.0	44.0	39.9	52.0	90
Nationality							
Jordanian	94.1	92.5	32.0	45.9	41.8	52.9	4,489
Syrian	87.7	83.9	19.1	10.7	9.8	23.9	275
Outside camps	90.3	87.7	20.4	12.8	12.0	26.1	225
Inside camps	76.0	67.2	13.5	0.9	0.0	14.0	50
Other nationalities	93.9	92.2	27.3	20.1	18.9	34.0	215
Education							
No education	70.3	58.9	7.7	13.8	11.4	16.0	78
Less than secondary	87.7	85.5	19.4	24.7	21.2	33.1	1,402
Secondary	94.2	92.7	24.3	42.6	38.6	49.0	1,864
More than secondary	99.4	98.6	50.1	59.9	56.3	68.8	1,635
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	85.7	82.2	13.5	19.3	15.4	27.0	733
Second	92.6	90.2	22.9	37.4	32.8	45.4	799
Middle	95.1	93.9	25.0	41.8	37.0	48.7	1,035
Fourth	96.7	95.6	32.9	49.1	45.5	55.4	1,145
Highest	95.2	94.2	49.9	55.0	52.6	64.3	1,267
Total 15–49	93.7	92.1	31.1	42.8	39.1	50.5	4,979
50–59	98.8	93.4	35.7	69.9	64.4	74.6	894
Total 15–59	94.5	92.3	31.8	46.9	42.9	54.2	5,873

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Jordan PFHS 2023

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Own health care	26.1	67.9	5.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	11,622
Major household purchases	10.3	71.7	17.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,622
Visits to her family or relatives	14.1	77.9	8.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	11,622
MEN							
Own health care	1.5	52.4	46.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,856
Major household purchases	4.4	70.4	25.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,856

Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Specific decisions					
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
Age						
15–19	84.4	59.3	84.5	55.2	5.7	170
20–24	93.4	82.3	90.5	79.3	3.2	836
25–29	92.5	78.8	89.9	74.0	3.3	1,696
30–34	94.3	82.0	91.3	78.6	3.4	2,122
35–39	93.5	82.8	93.0	79.4	2.7	2,162
40–44	95.1	83.5	93.0	79.9	2.3	2,157
45–49	95.1	83.4	92.9	79.9	2.0	2,478
Employment						
Not employed	93.5	80.3	91.3	76.6	3.1	10,132
Employed	97.3	93.1	95.8	89.5	0.8	1,490
Number of living children						
0	93.8	81.9	92.0	79.5	2.6	780
1–2	95.1	82.9	92.7	79.8	2.1	3,094
3–4	94.0	83.2	92.0	79.1	2.9	4,802
5+	92.9	79.0	90.8	75.0	3.3	2,947
Residence						
Urban	94.2	81.9	92.0	78.3	2.7	10,590
Rural	92.1	82.5	91.2	77.9	3.0	1,032
Region						
Central	93.6	79.6	91.9	75.4	2.6	7,682
North	94.7	87.2	92.3	84.6	3.0	3,241
South	94.8	84.1	89.8	80.7	3.1	700
Governorate						
Amman	94.5	80.5	93.7	77.0	1.9	5,304
Balqa	90.0	85.6	87.2	79.6	5.8	636
Zarqa	92.0	74.2	87.9	68.7	3.9	1,534
Madaba	94.4	76.0	90.0	72.4	1.7	209
Irbid	95.3	88.5	93.2	86.0	2.4	2,271
Mafraq	93.6	84.6	89.6	81.9	4.0	496
Jarash	92.6	84.4	88.3	81.5	6.1	284
Ajloun	93.8	81.5	94.1	79.2	2.1	189
Karak	93.1	84.3	91.6	79.9	3.7	270
Tafilah	92.2	85.8	89.1	82.3	5.2	108
Ma'an	96.7	87.6	96.0	86.9	2.2	143
Aqaba	97.5	80.0	82.5	75.9	1.5	180
Nationality						
Jordanian	94.4	82.7	92.6	79.1	2.4	10,326
Syrian	90.9	73.5	85.5	70.3	6.4	882
Outside camps	90.7	72.9	85.7	69.5	6.4	757
Inside camps	91.8	76.8	84.6	74.9	6.5	125
Other nationalities	91.7	80.7	88.5	74.6	3.6	415
Education						
No education	75.5	63.2	70.9	58.8	17.2	242
Less than secondary	91.8	77.5	88.6	72.9	4.2	2,986
Secondary	94.0	79.5	92.2	75.8	2.3	4,294
More than secondary	96.8	88.9	95.2	86.0	1.3	4,100
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.8	75.0	85.3	71.1	5.7	2,223
Second	92.2	77.7	91.1	73.3	3.3	2,409
Middle	93.8	79.7	91.6	75.3	2.6	2,468
Fourth	95.9	86.5	94.1	82.6	1.5	2,303
Highest	97.4	91.3	97.5	89.8	0.8	2,219
Total	94.0	82.0	91.9	78.3	2.8	11,622

Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Specific decisions					Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions		
Age						
15–19	*	*	*	*		1
20–24	100.0	98.7	98.7	0.0		35
25–29	99.2	98.2	97.8	0.5		138
30–34	98.2	95.9	94.3	0.1		349
35–39	97.6	95.7	94.6	1.3		360
40–44	98.2	96.8	95.1	0.1		478
45–49	98.9	93.0	92.9	1.0		495
Employment						
Not employed	98.8	95.3	95.2	1.1		363
Employed	98.3	95.6	94.4	0.5		1,493
Number of living children						
0	97.7	96.3	95.0	0.9		228
1–2	99.1	98.4	97.6	0.1		523
3–4	97.6	93.9	92.7	1.2		707
5+	99.1	94.3	93.5	0.1		398
Residence						
Urban	98.2	95.4	94.3	0.7		1,668
Rural	99.8	97.2	97.0	0.0		188
Region						
Central	98.0	94.4	93.2	0.8		1,209
North	99.0	97.6	97.0	0.4		520
South	99.0	97.9	97.2	0.3		128
Governorate						
Amman	97.9	94.9	93.5	0.8		839
Balqa	95.8	95.3	93.4	2.2		84
Zarqa	98.9	92.2	91.5	0.4		254
Madaba	100.0	97.9	97.9	0.0		32
Irbid	99.6	98.3	97.9	0.0		339
Mafraq	98.6	97.8	97.5	1.1		92
Jarash	98.6	98.9	98.1	0.6		58
Ajloun	94.6	85.7	82.9	2.6		31
Karak	97.7	98.6	96.8	0.5		50
Tafilah	100.0	99.0	99.0	0.0		18
Ma'an	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0		28
Aqaba	99.6	94.3	94.3	0.4		32
Nationality						
Jordanian	98.3	95.9	94.8	0.7		1,660
Syrian	99.0	95.4	94.7	0.4		108
Outside camps	99.2	94.9	94.4	0.3		84
Inside camps	98.2	97.1	95.9	0.6		24
Other nationalities	99.8	89.7	89.7	0.2		88
Education						
No education	(90.6)	(89.0)	(89.0)	(9.4)		30
Less than secondary	98.9	96.5	95.4	0.0		566
Secondary	98.1	94.4	93.0	0.5		681
More than secondary	98.6	96.2	95.7	0.9		579
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.3	94.6	94.4	1.5		320
Second	99.6	95.5	95.4	0.3		358
Middle	97.1	97.4	95.6	1.1		431
Fourth	97.9	95.9	94.1	0.3		375
Highest	99.2	93.9	93.0	0.0		372
Total 15–49	98.4	95.5	94.5	0.6		1,856
50–59	97.4	91.5	90.0	1.0		872
Total 15–59	98.1	94.3	93.1	0.8		2,728

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:							Has relations with another man	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of ever-married women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Burns the food	Insults him	Disobeys him	Argues with him				
Age										
15–19	14.7	14.7	3.4	30.5	17.4	16.6	39.2	45.5	182	
20–24	5.5	6.6	1.9	16.6	11.7	6.4	34.4	36.4	905	
25–29	3.7	4.3	1.7	11.3	7.7	5.0	31.5	34.7	1,788	
30–34	6.2	7.1	3.7	14.6	10.9	5.8	33.5	34.9	2,234	
35–39	5.4	5.9	2.5	12.7	10.2	5.8	32.5	33.8	2,318	
40–44	5.0	6.7	1.6	13.5	10.5	5.8	31.4	33.7	2,347	
45–49	4.6	5.6	1.1	12.4	9.9	5.2	29.2	32.2	2,821	
Employment										
Not employed	5.7	6.6	2.3	14.4	11.1	6.3	33.0	35.5	10,879	
Employed	2.2	3.5	0.7	7.3	4.2	2.2	24.5	25.7	1,716	
Number of living children										
0	6.1	6.3	1.8	12.6	10.0	5.1	27.8	29.8	1,002	
1–2	5.2	6.0	2.7	12.9	9.9	6.3	30.3	32.8	3,474	
3–4	5.0	5.7	2.0	13.4	9.1	5.2	32.2	34.1	5,042	
5+	5.3	7.0	1.6	14.5	12.3	6.2	34.3	37.1	3,077	
Marital status										
Married	5.4	6.4	2.2	13.8	10.4	5.9	32.5	34.8	11,622	
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.6	3.5	0.8	9.8	8.0	3.7	23.9	26.0	973	
Residence										
Urban	4.8	5.7	1.8	12.7	9.7	5.3	30.9	33.1	11,477	
Rural	8.7	10.7	4.3	21.4	15.0	10.1	41.5	44.4	1,118	
Region										
Central	5.9	7.1	2.5	14.1	10.5	6.6	32.9	35.2	8,327	
North	3.7	4.3	1.1	11.9	9.4	3.3	30.5	32.6	3,524	
South	4.3	3.7	1.2	13.2	10.9	7.8	26.4	29.0	745	
Governorate										
Amman	5.7	6.7	2.8	11.9	9.6	5.9	30.4	32.2	5,746	
Balqa	8.0	8.5	2.8	22.5	9.9	9.2	40.1	42.3	691	
Zarqa	5.9	8.2	1.8	17.6	13.3	7.7	38.0	41.9	1,669	
Madaba	5.5	7.2	1.7	19.7	13.4	7.7	37.5	41.3	220	
Irbid	2.9	3.0	1.0	9.9	8.3	2.2	27.4	29.0	2,484	
Mafraq	5.1	7.0	1.1	15.8	12.3	7.6	27.4	30.7	529	
Jarash	6.4	8.6	1.8	19.5	13.1	4.5	55.3	58.7	307	
Ajloun	4.7	7.5	1.7	14.7	8.6	3.4	38.6	42.1	205	
Karak	6.6	4.1	1.2	13.0	12.0	10.8	30.3	34.5	284	
Tafila	2.2	3.1	0.9	10.1	6.6	4.3	16.6	20.4	114	
Ma'an	3.3	3.8	2.9	17.3	17.4	11.2	29.7	31.5	152	
Aqaba	2.8	3.1	0.2	12.1	6.8	2.8	23.7	24.2	194	
Nationality										
Jordanian	5.1	6.1	2.2	13.1	9.9	5.6	31.6	33.8	11,152	
Syrian	6.1	6.6	1.4	17.9	14.1	8.3	35.1	38.1	980	
Outside camps	6.4	6.8	1.4	17.7	13.7	7.4	36.3	39.4	847	
Inside camps	4.2	5.3	1.9	19.1	17.0	13.7	27.7	30.1	133	
Other nationalities	5.6	5.3	0.1	12.0	8.7	4.0	29.6	33.4	463	
Education										
No education	15.6	18.1	9.0	29.6	25.0	23.1	46.2	49.2	270	
Less than secondary	7.8	8.5	2.6	19.1	15.3	9.0	37.8	40.6	3,288	
Secondary	4.2	5.6	1.4	12.9	8.7	4.2	32.3	34.8	4,676	
More than secondary	3.7	4.2	2.0	8.8	7.0	3.9	25.9	27.6	4,361	
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.9	9.7	3.8	21.7	17.1	11.5	38.6	42.0	2,469	
Second	5.2	6.2	1.2	14.2	9.7	4.9	34.8	37.6	2,632	
Middle	4.0	4.9	1.3	11.0	7.9	3.7	31.1	33.6	2,688	
Fourth	4.2	4.5	1.1	11.5	8.1	3.4	30.7	31.9	2,471	
Highest	4.7	5.5	3.2	8.9	8.2	5.5	23.4	24.8	2,334	
Total	5.2	6.1	2.1	13.5	10.2	5.7	31.8	34.1	12,595	

Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:							Has relations with another man	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Burns the food	Insults him	Disobeys him	Argues with him				
Age										
15–19	10.9	11.9	3.9	36.2	26.6	11.8	64.1	65.7	1,232	
20–24	8.9	10.5	3.0	34.7	21.9	10.0	64.9	67.5	984	
25–29	14.0	11.6	3.0	34.8	24.3	10.8	59.6	61.9	700	
30–34	9.3	9.0	2.3	27.7	18.9	11.2	57.9	60.2	593	
35–39	8.7	7.7	3.8	26.3	15.8	7.4	53.8	56.3	437	
40–44	11.4	12.5	3.2	34.0	21.2	9.7	56.0	58.6	520	
45–49	8.4	10.1	5.5	26.8	15.6	9.4	49.7	52.6	513	
Employment										
Not employed	10.4	10.9	4.6	34.1	24.1	12.4	64.0	66.1	2,419	
Employed	10.2	10.6	2.4	31.2	19.6	8.5	55.5	58.1	2,560	
Number of living children										
0	10.9	10.7	3.4	35.1	23.8	11.2	62.9	65.1	3,332	
1–2	7.9	9.0	2.8	23.7	16.1	7.2	48.8	50.8	537	
3–4	8.8	11.7	4.4	27.8	17.3	9.2	54.6	56.8	709	
5+	11.7	11.6	3.9	32.6	20.2	10.3	56.1	59.6	401	
Marital status										
Never married	10.6	10.8	3.4	35.0	24.0	11.2	62.4	64.8	3,077	
Married	9.6	10.4	3.6	29.0	18.0	9.2	55.3	57.5	1,856	
Divorced/separated/widowed	(24.0)	(18.9)	(3.2)	(23.2)	(24.0)	(7.5)	(48.2)	(49.1)	46	
Residence										
Urban	10.5	11.1	3.6	32.6	21.5	10.1	59.5	61.7	4,455	
Rural	8.4	7.5	2.7	32.4	23.9	12.6	60.9	64.5	524	
Region										
Central	13.5	14.1	4.4	36.8	25.7	12.7	56.1	58.6	3,230	
North	3.9	4.4	1.6	21.7	12.0	4.1	66.1	67.6	1,392	
South	7.0	4.8	3.0	37.0	24.6	14.2	66.2	69.8	357	
Governorate										
Amman	13.3	16.1	4.9	35.9	25.9	12.8	52.0	54.8	2,135	
Balqa	10.3	11.5	2.3	56.0	39.6	25.3	89.4	91.1	299	
Zarqa	13.3	8.5	3.2	26.4	12.3	5.5	51.1	52.8	681	
Madaba	26.8	17.3	7.0	66.3	64.4	21.0	75.5	80.2	115	
Irbid	3.5	3.9	1.4	22.8	13.3	1.8	71.7	72.9	907	
Mafraq	5.0	5.8	1.0	22.6	8.3	10.0	64.4	65.7	251	
Jarash	1.5	1.0	0.8	8.8	9.0	1.5	44.5	48.9	141	
Ajloun	8.0	10.2	6.9	28.4	14.1	14.4	48.4	49.6	92	
Karak	13.0	6.9	4.3	52.5	36.7	27.5	79.3	83.9	130	
Tafila	7.2	7.9	0.4	46.2	22.7	6.2	42.0	51.0	51	
Ma'an	2.5	2.5	4.1	21.0	17.3	8.5	74.2	76.4	86	
Aqaba	2.5	2.4	1.3	24.4	14.9	4.9	53.4	53.4	90	
Nationality										
Jordanian	10.5	10.6	3.6	32.6	21.9	10.4	59.5	61.8	4,489	
Syrian	9.0	11.2	3.6	36.5	20.4	13.2	64.1	65.8	275	
Outside camps	10.5	12.9	4.0	37.3	23.4	14.4	64.2	66.1	225	
Inside camps	2.6	3.9	2.2	32.7	7.0	8.1	63.3	64.8	50	
Other nationalities	8.7	14.0	1.1	28.0	21.3	7.3	56.5	59.3	215	
Education										
No education	20.3	19.0	10.1	31.3	31.4	24.1	56.2	59.7	78	
Less than secondary	13.2	12.7	4.0	37.3	25.6	11.2	63.5	65.5	1,402	
Secondary	10.4	10.6	3.2	34.0	22.5	11.2	63.3	65.5	1,864	
More than secondary	7.3	8.8	3.1	27.1	17.3	8.2	52.3	55.0	1,635	
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.6	13.9	3.3	38.2	26.5	13.8	66.8	68.2	733	
Second	9.2	9.6	2.9	35.4	22.2	10.4	61.7	64.5	799	
Middle	10.6	11.4	4.8	33.0	19.8	10.9	62.0	64.2	1,035	
Fourth	11.8	10.2	4.2	34.3	23.7	11.6	61.5	63.9	1,145	
Highest	8.1	9.7	2.2	25.8	18.7	6.9	50.6	53.2	1,267	
Total 15–49	10.3	10.7	3.5	32.6	21.8	10.4	59.6	62.0	4,979	
50–59	6.0	6.9	3.0	24.5	15.4	8.3	49.3	50.6	894	
Total 15–59	9.7	10.2	3.4	31.4	20.8	10.1	58.1	60.2	5,873	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:		Number of ever-married women	Woman is justified in:		Number of men
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI		Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	
Age						
15–24	83.0	66.3	1,088	74.8	70.6	2,217
15–19	79.1	58.5	182	68.4	63.6	1,232
20–24	83.9	67.8	905	82.8	79.4	984
25–29	88.2	74.3	1,788	84.5	86.0	700
30–39	88.1	73.8	4,552	88.3	87.7	1,030
40–49	89.2	74.0	5,168	89.9	87.5	1,033
Marital status						
Never married	na	na	na	77.9	74.7	3,077
Married	88.4	73.9	11,622	89.3	88.3	1,856
Divorced/separated/widowed	84.1	65.3	973	(70.5)	(80.1)	46
Residence						
Urban	88.5	73.7	11,477	82.4	80.3	4,455
Rural	83.9	68.6	1,118	79.5	75.7	524
Region						
Central	89.8	76.0	8,327	80.7	78.0	3,230
North	85.5	68.2	3,524	85.8	85.2	1,392
South	81.0	66.4	745	79.7	75.7	357
Governorate						
Amman	93.0	78.0	5,746	84.1	84.0	2,135
Balqa	77.7	66.9	691	73.7	65.3	299
Zarqa	84.0	73.7	1,669	75.6	67.6	681
Madaba	89.6	71.4	220	66.2	60.9	115
Irbid	88.8	72.5	2,484	86.0	87.6	907
Mafraq	62.1	38.1	529	82.8	76.3	251
Jarash	93.6	76.6	307	93.9	91.8	141
Ajloun	94.1	81.2	205	79.2	75.5	92
Karak	75.8	63.2	284	72.9	66.8	130
Tafilah	79.7	65.1	114	85.0	83.0	51
Ma'an	82.2	66.3	152	79.6	73.7	86
Aqaba	88.5	71.9	194	86.6	86.4	90
Nationality						
Jordanian	88.3	74.2	11,152	82.0	79.7	4,489
Syrian	85.9	66.1	980	87.3	83.7	275
Outside camps	87.3	68.4	847	86.3	82.5	225
Inside camps	77.0	51.3	133	91.8	89.2	50
Other nationalities	87.2	66.7	463	77.2	77.7	215
Education						
No education	65.5	49.8	270	70.7	69.3	78
Less than secondary	85.3	67.3	3,288	77.1	73.2	1,402
Secondary	88.8	73.9	4,676	80.0	79.5	1,864
More than secondary	90.9	78.6	4,361	89.2	86.4	1,635
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	81.5	62.3	2,469	79.9	79.9	733
Second	86.4	70.3	2,632	80.4	78.2	799
Middle	89.9	76.5	2,688	82.1	78.4	1,035
Fourth	90.7	78.7	2,471	84.3	80.0	1,145
Highest	92.3	78.7	2,334	82.3	81.8	1,267
Total 15–49	88.1	73.3	12,595	82.1	79.8	4,979
50–59	na	na	na	87.6	84.9	894
Total 15–59	na	na	na	82.9	80.6	5,873

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15–24	76.2	70.0	1,006
15–19	65.9	62.3	170
20–24	78.3	71.5	836
25–29	80.6	76.6	1,696
30–39	83.1	76.8	4,285
40–49	85.2	77.3	4,636
Residence			
Urban	83.3	76.5	10,590
Rural	79.7	75.5	1,032
Region			
Central	81.8	76.2	7,682
North	86.4	76.3	3,241
South	79.9	78.1	700
Governorate			
Amman	86.1	79.2	5,304
Balqa	74.5	71.5	636
Zarqa	70.3	68.6	1,534
Madaba	79.6	71.0	209
Irbid	88.4	76.6	2,271
Mafraq	76.4	67.8	496
Jarash	87.2	82.3	284
Ajloun	86.7	86.8	189
Karak	75.6	72.7	270
Tafilah	72.6	79.4	108
Ma'an	87.9	84.7	143
Aqaba	84.4	80.3	180
Nationality			
Jordanian	83.3	77.4	10,326
Syrian	79.2	68.9	882
Outside camps	80.2	69.4	757
Inside camps	72.6	65.9	125
Other nationalities	83.0	66.7	415
Education			
No education	68.5	58.5	242
Less than secondary	78.2	68.8	2,986
Secondary	83.1	77.1	4,294
More than secondary	87.0	82.1	4,100
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	75.7	67.3	2,223
Second	81.9	73.8	2,409
Middle	82.1	76.1	2,468
Fourth	85.1	80.6	2,303
Highest	90.0	84.0	2,219
Total	83.0	76.4	11,622

Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care ¹	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	51.5	170
20–24	72.0	836
25–29	74.0	1,696
30–34	76.9	2,122
35–39	75.3	2,162
40–44	78.5	2,157
45–49	78.9	2,478
Employment		
Not employed	75.4	10,132
Employed	81.5	1,490
Residence		
Urban	76.6	10,590
Rural	72.4	1,032
Region		
Central	74.7	7,682
North	80.3	3,241
South	73.6	700
Governorate		
Amman	79.5	5,304
Balqa	65.8	636
Zarqa	62.2	1,534
Madaba	72.3	209
Irbid	82.8	2,271
Mafraq	69.0	496
Jarash	80.0	284
Ajloun	80.3	189
Karak	68.6	270
Tafilah	65.6	108
Ma'an	84.4	143
Aqaba	77.1	180
Nationality		
Jordanian	76.8	10,326
Syrian	70.2	882
Outside camps	71.2	757
Inside camps	64.3	125
Other nationalities	74.6	415
Education		
No education	50.8	242
Less than secondary	69.2	2,986
Secondary	75.8	4,294
More than secondary	83.2	4,100
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	66.2	2,223
Second	73.5	2,409
Middle	74.6	2,468
Fourth	79.8	2,303
Highest	87.0	2,219
Total	76.2	11,622

¹ Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.16, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** Nearly all households use water piped into their dwellings, yards, or plots (49%) or bottled water (47%) as their drinking water source.
- **Drinking water source:** Nearly all of the de jure population has access to an improved drinking water source (more than 99%).
- **Availability of drinking water:** 86% of the population in urban areas has access to sufficient quantities of drinking water, as compared with 75% of the population in rural areas.
- **Treatment of drinking water:** The percentage of the population using appropriate treatment methods for drinking water is highest in Mafraq (52%) and lowest in Tafila (7%).
- **Sanitation:** Nearly all of the population uses an improved sanitation facility (more than 99%).

The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta, and menstrual hygiene.

16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled water.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Improved drinking water sources protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. At the national level, nearly all households have access to an improved source of drinking water (more than 99%). Households in Jordan primarily use water piped into their dwellings, yards, or plots (49%) and bottled water (47%). Three percent of households use rainwater, 1% use water from a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and less than 1% drink unprotected spring water. Nearly all households (more than 99%) have water on the premises (**Table 16.1**).

Trends: Use of an improved source of drinking water increased from 98% in the 2017–18 JPFHS to more than 99% in the 2023 JPFHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Lower proportions of urban households than rural households have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (48% versus 56%) and rely on water from tanker trucks or carts with small tanks (1% versus 3%).
- Forty-eight percent of urban households use bottled water as their primary source of drinking water, as compared with 36% of households in rural areas.

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The 2023 JPFHS captured information on four out of the five rungs; because the survey did not include testing drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped together in **Table 16.2** as “at least basic service.”

At the national level in Jordan, nearly all of the de jure population has access to at least basic drinking water service (more than 99%). Less than 1% of the de jure population has limited service or uses drinking water from an unimproved source. Differences are minimal by governorate and other background characteristics.

16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

Less than 1% of the de jure population does not have drinking water on the premises. In households without drinking water on the premises, an adult male age 15 or older (50%) or a person not in the household (41%) usually collects drinking water (**Table 16.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Water is most commonly collected by adult males age 15 and older in urban areas (58%) and by people not in the house in rural areas (63%). Adult women age 15 and older are more likely to collect drinking water in urban areas (13%) than in rural areas (1%).
- In the South and North regions, water is usually collected by adult males age 15 or older (86% and 53%, respectively); in the Central region, water is usually collected by a person outside the household (56%).

16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the past month.

Sample: De jure population

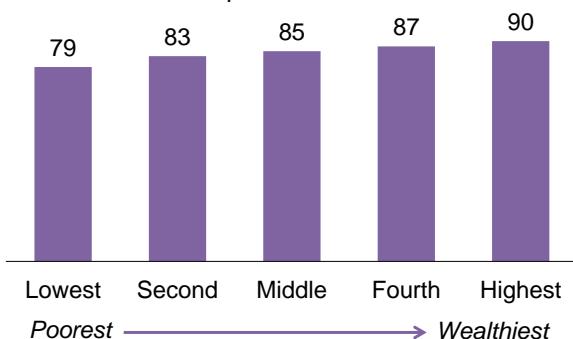
Table 16.4 shows that 85% of the population has access to sufficient quantities of drinking water.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Notably, the percentage is higher in urban areas (86%) than in rural areas (75%).
- Sufficient quantities of drinking water are more likely to be available in the Central region (88%) than in the North (80%) and South (79%) regions. By governorate, access is lowest in Jarash (58%).
- Availability of sufficient drinking water increases with increasing household wealth, from 79% in the lowest wealth quintile to 90% in the highest quintile (**Figure 16.1**).

Figure 16.1 Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by household wealth

Percentage of household population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the past month



16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

At a national level, 35% of the de jure population uses an appropriate treatment method for drinking water (boiling, bleaching, and filtering) (**Table 16.5**). Ceramic, sand, or other filters account are most common method of treatment (33%). Sixty-three percent of household members use no treatment for drinking water.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty-six percent of the population in urban areas uses appropriate treatment methods, as compared with 30% in rural areas.
- There are significant variations by governorate; appropriate treatment methods are most common in Mafraq (52%) and least common in Tafila (7%).
- Twenty-eight percent of the population in the lowest wealth quintile uses an appropriate treatment method, compared with 45% of the population in the highest quintile.

16.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facilities

Include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Nearly all of the de jure population uses an improved sanitation facility (more than 99%), with 72% using flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system and 18% using toilets that flush/pour flush water and waste to a pit latrine. Among de jure household members with a toilet or latrine

facility, 95% have a facility in their own dwelling and 4% in their own yard or plot. Nineteen percent of people in rural areas use a flush/pour flush toilet that flushes water and waste to a piped sewer system, as compared with 78% of those in urban areas. Only 1% of the urban population uses a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, compared with 5% of the rural population (**Table 16.6**).

Trends: The proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities increased from 98% in 2017–18 to more than 99% in 2023.

16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

Open defaecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

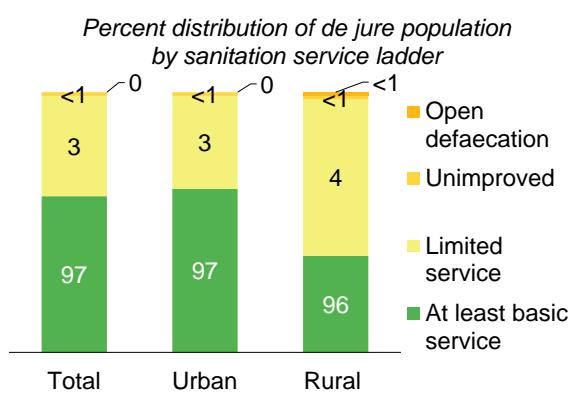
Sample: De jure population

The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The 2023 JPFHS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately; therefore, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 16.7** as “at least basic service.”

Overall, 97% of the population has access to at least basic sanitation service, while 3% has limited service. Less than 1% of household members rely on unimproved facilities or engage in open defaecation, with little difference by residence (**Table 16.7** and **Figure 16.2**).

Trends: The percentage of the population with limited sanitation service increased from 2% in the 2017–18 JPFHS to 3% in the 2023 JPFHS.

Figure 16.2 Household population sanitation service by residence



16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

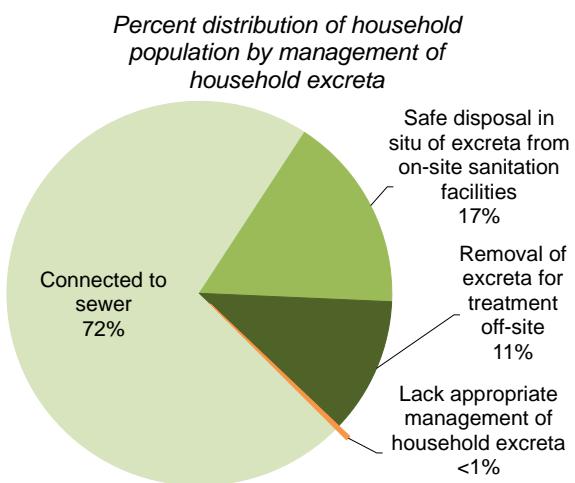
Overall, 27% of the population with on-site sanitation facilities had waste removed by a service provider to treatment plants, while 13% had waste removed by a service provider without knowing the destination (**Table 16.8**). The majority of excreta (54%) were reported as never emptied. Fifty-seven percent of the population with improved on-site sanitation facilities safely disposed of excreta in situ, 43% had excreta removed for treatment, and less than 1% disposed of excreta unsafely.

Table 16.9 provides information on management of household excreta. Among household members utilising improved on-site sanitation facilities, 72% were connected to sewer systems, while 17% safely disposed of excreta on-site and 11% removed excreta for off-site treatment (**Figure 16.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty-four percent of residents in the Central region reported that waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities was never emptied, as compared with 68% of residents in the North region and 59% of residents in the South region (**Table 16.8**).
- By governorate, the percentage of residents who reported never emptying their septic tanks or on-site sanitation facilities ranges from 9% in Aqaba to 75% in Irbid.
- Seventy-eight percent of urban residents are connected to sewer systems, compared with only 19% of rural residents (**Table 16.9**).
- The percentage of the population connected to a sewer system is higher in the Central region (83%) than in the North (52%) or South (56%) region.
- The percentage of the population connected to a sewer system varies by household wealth, from 58% in the lowest wealth quintile to 88% in the highest quintile.

Figure 16.3 Appropriate management of household excreta



16.3 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the past year

Among ever-married women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the past year, 4% used reusable sanitary pads and 96% used disposable sanitary pads to collect or absorb blood (**Table 16.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By governorate, women in Aqaba (17%), Madaba (14%), and Irbid (13%) are most likely to have used reusable sanitary pads.
- Use of disposable sanitary pads is highest among women in the wealthiest quintile (98%) and lowest among women in the middle wealth quintile (95%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder**
- **Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water**
- **Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water**
- **Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water**
- **Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder**
- **Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities**
- **Table 16.9 Management of household excreta**
- **Table 16.10 Menstrual hygiene**

Table 16.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	100.0	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.9
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	48.4	55.8	49.2	49.7	56.1	50.3
Rainwater	3.0	4.3	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.3
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.7	3.4	1.0	0.8	3.6	1.1
Bottled water	47.8	36.0	46.6	46.2	35.9	45.1
Unimproved source	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises ¹	99.7	98.1	99.5	99.6	98.0	99.4
30 minutes or less	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.4
More than 30 minutes	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	17,456	2,019	19,475	83,111	9,656	92,767

¹ Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	At least basic service ¹	Limited service ²	Unimproved ³	Total	Number of persons
Residence					
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	83,111
Rural	98.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	9,656
Region					
Central	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	58,974
North	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	26,602
South	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	7,191
Governorate					
Amman	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39,121
Balqa	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	5,539
Zarqa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,094
Madaba	99.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,220
Irbid	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,440
Mafraq	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	4,786
Jarash	98.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	2,532
Ajloun	97.8	0.6	1.6	100.0	1,843
Karak	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,932
Tafila	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,060
Ma'an	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,540
Aqaba	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,659
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	99.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	18,556
Second	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,552
Middle	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,554
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,540
Highest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,566
Total	99.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	92,767

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

² Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

³ Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises ¹	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water				Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises ¹
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Residence								
Urban	0.4	83,111	13.3	58.2	1.1	27.4	100.0	327
Rural	2.0	9,656	1.1	35.6	0.0	63.3	100.0	192
Region								
Central	0.3	58,974	2.3	39.6	2.3	55.8	100.0	161
North	1.3	26,602	12.1	53.3	0.0	34.5	100.0	346
South	0.2	7,191	0.0	85.6	0.0	14.4	100.0	12
Governorate								
Amman	0.0	39,121	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Balqa	1.7	5,539	0.0	13.7	0.0	86.3	100.0	95
Zarqa	0.3	12,094	9.9	79.1	10.1	1.0	100.0	37
Madaba	0.8	2,220	0.0	57.2	0.0	42.8	100.0	17
Irbid	1.0	17,440	19.4	71.2	0.0	9.3	100.0	174
Mafraq	2.5	4,786	3.3	27.1	0.0	69.7	100.0	120
Jarash	0.9	2,532	8.5	75.4	0.0	16.1	100.0	23
Ajloun	1.6	1,843	7.9	36.6	0.0	55.5	100.0	29
Karak	0.0	2,932	*	*	*	*	0.0	0
Tafila	0.2	1,060	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Ma'an	0.1	1,540	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Aqaba	0.5	1,659	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	9
Source of drinking water								
Improved	0.5	92,698	8.9	49.2	0.7	41.1	100.0	504
Unimproved	21.4	69	(5.9)	(69.5)	(0.0)	(24.6)	100.0	15
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.5	18,556	7.1	38.2	1.3	53.3	100.0	287
Second	0.4	18,552	14.9	53.8	0.0	31.3	100.0	68
Middle	0.5	18,554	17.3	52.8	0.0	29.9	100.0	88
Fourth	0.1	18,540	(0.0)	(57.0)	(0.0)	(43.0)	100.0	25
Highest	0.3	18,566	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	52
Total	0.6	92,767	8.8	49.8	0.7	40.7	100.0	519

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	86.1	83,111
Rural	74.9	9,656
Region		
Central	88.1	58,974
North	79.5	26,602
South	79.3	7,191
Governorate		
Amman	90.9	39,121
Balqa	79.1	5,539
Zarqa	86.3	12,094
Madaba	71.1	2,220
Irbid	88.3	17,440
Mafraq	60.1	4,786
Jarash	58.1	2,532
Ajloun	76.0	1,843
Karak	78.0	2,932
Tafila	92.2	1,060
Ma'an	78.2	1,540
Aqaba	74.4	1,659
Source of drinking water²		
Improved	85.0	92,698
Unimproved	80.6	69
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises ¹	85.0	92,248
30 minutes or less	73.6	374
More than 30 minutes	66.3	135
Don't know	56.6	10
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	79.0	18,556
Second	83.4	18,552
Middle	85.4	18,554
Fourth	87.4	18,540
Highest	89.5	18,566
Total	84.9	92,767

¹ Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the past month.

² Includes water piped to neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ¹	Number of persons
Residence								
Urban	1.2	1.0	34.0	1.6	0.0	62.9	35.6	83,111
Rural	2.4	2.2	26.6	2.2	0.1	68.0	30.1	9,656
Region								
Central	1.1	0.7	40.5	1.7	0.0	56.8	41.6	58,974
North	1.2	2.0	20.9	1.8	0.1	75.1	23.4	26,602
South	3.5	1.4	19.7	1.6	0.0	75.0	23.5	7,191
Governorate								
Amman	0.9	0.8	39.6	0.1	0.0	59.2	40.7	39,121
Balqa	0.5	0.6	43.1	0.5	0.0	55.8	43.7	5,539
Zarqa	1.4	0.3	44.5	6.4	0.0	48.3	45.5	12,094
Madaba	2.8	2.1	28.4	5.9	0.1	62.5	31.6	2,220
Irbid	0.5	0.9	12.4	0.5	0.1	86.0	13.4	17,440
Mafraq	0.1	7.3	46.3	4.4	0.1	43.7	52.4	4,786
Jarash	1.6	0.7	30.0	0.0	0.0	68.4	31.6	2,532
Ajloun	10.5	1.5	22.5	9.5	0.0	63.2	32.7	1,843
Karak	4.0	0.8	27.5	1.7	0.0	66.6	31.7	2,932
Tafila	0.8	1.2	5.0	2.4	0.0	90.7	6.9	1,060
Ma'an	8.0	3.0	17.9	1.5	0.0	72.7	26.0	1,540
Aqaba	0.4	1.0	16.7	1.0	0.0	81.7	17.3	1,659
Source of drinking water								
Improved	1.3	1.1	33.3	1.7	0.0	63.4	35.0	92,698
Unimproved	16.7	1.9	2.7	4.6	0.0	80.6	19.4	69
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.4	0.8	26.3	2.4	0.1	69.5	28.2	18,556
Second	1.4	1.2	30.5	1.4	0.0	66.0	32.7	18,552
Middle	1.3	1.3	30.0	1.6	0.0	67.1	31.5	18,554
Fourth	1.8	1.3	35.9	1.9	0.1	60.3	38.0	18,540
Highest	0.6	1.0	43.6	1.2	0.0	54.3	44.6	18,566
Total	1.3	1.1	33.3	1.7	0.0	63.4	35.0	92,767

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

¹ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, and filtering.

Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	79.1	19.7	72.9	77.8	18.7	71.7
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	12.6	58.2	17.3	12.8	58.2	17.5
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	1.1	5.1	1.5	1.2	5.0	1.6
Pit latrine with slab	7.1	16.9	8.2	8.1	17.9	9.1
Unimproved sanitation facility	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Open defaecation (no facility/bush/field)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	17,456	2,019	19,475	83,111	9,656	92,767
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	96.0	90.4	95.4	95.9	90.2	95.3
In own yard/plot	3.5	8.3	4.0	3.6	8.3	4.1
Elsewhere	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	17,455	2,017	19,472	83,104	9,647	92,751

Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	At least basic service ¹	Limited service ²	Unimproved ³	Open defaecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	97.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	83,111
Rural	95.6	4.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,656
Region						
Central	98.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	58,974
North	95.9	4.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	26,602
South	93.9	6.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,191
Governorate						
Amman	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	39,121
Balqa	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,539
Zarqa	94.5	5.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	12,094
Madaba	90.4	9.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,220
Irbid	96.6	3.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	17,440
Mafraq	97.8	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,786
Jarash	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,532
Ajloun	92.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,843
Karak	90.2	9.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,932
Tafila	96.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,060
Ma'an	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,540
Aqaba	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,659
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.5	4.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	18,556
Second	96.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,552
Middle	97.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,554
Fourth	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,540
Highest	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,566
Total	97.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	92,767

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

² Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households

³ Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilet/latrine; or bucket

Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities							Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta were safely disposed of in situ ¹	Excreta were disposed of unsafely ²	Excreta were removed for treatment ³	
Sanitation facility type												
Latrines and other improved facilities	26.9	13.3	0.2	0.1	2.4	53.7	3.5	100.0	57.3	0.1	42.6	26,177
Flush to pit latrine	21.2	8.6	0.2	0.1	3.4	62.6	4.0	100.0	66.7	0.1	33.2	16,268
Ventilated improved pit latrine	31.6	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	48.8	3.4	100.0	52.2	0.0	47.8	1,462
Pit latrine with slab	37.1	21.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	37.3	2.6	100.0	40.1	0.0	59.9	8,447
Residence												
Urban	28.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	53.0	2.7	100.0	55.7	0.0	44.3	18,340
Rural	23.7	13.2	0.5	0.2	1.8	55.2	5.4	100.0	61.1	0.2	38.7	7,836
Region												
Central	48.4	12.9	0.3	0.1	1.5	34.4	2.3	100.0	37.1	0.1	62.9	10,187
North	10.0	15.4	0.1	0.0	3.1	67.6	3.9	100.0	71.5	0.0	28.4	12,827
South	26.4	5.7	0.1	0.2	2.7	59.2	5.8	100.0	65.0	0.2	34.8	3,162
Governorate												
Amman	60.7	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	26.2	2.0	100.0	28.2	0.0	71.8	5,352
Balqa	44.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	53.8	0.4	100.0	54.6	0.4	45.0	2,163
Zarqa	31.1	31.7	1.4	0.0	5.3	26.8	3.7	100.0	32.0	0.0	68.0	1,695
Madaba	19.7	21.1	0.2	0.0	3.6	49.8	5.5	100.0	55.5	0.0	44.5	977
Irbid	2.2	16.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	75.1	1.5	100.0	76.6	0.0	23.4	7,532
Mafraq	9.5	14.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	63.4	11.0	100.0	74.6	0.0	25.4	3,065
Jarash	22.1	20.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	53.9	1.8	100.0	56.1	0.4	43.5	1,213
Ajloun	54.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	40.4	2.5	100.0	42.9	0.0	57.1	1,017
Karak	26.5	2.5	0.1	0.2	3.1	62.4	5.2	100.0	67.7	0.2	32.1	2,078
Tafila	13.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	67.2	3.9	100.0	71.2	0.0	28.8	756
Ma'an	44.8	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.0	31.3	21.0	100.0	52.9	1.5	45.7	158
Aqaba	68.4	11.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.4	7.0	100.0	16.3	0.0	83.7	170
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	26.6	16.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	51.0	4.5	100.0	55.7	0.1	44.3	7,806
Second	23.6	14.7	0.1	0.0	1.8	55.8	4.0	100.0	59.9	0.0	40.1	6,072
Middle	25.7	11.6	0.2	0.0	4.4	55.1	3.0	100.0	58.3	0.0	41.7	5,548
Fourth	28.9	11.8	0.4	0.2	2.5	54.5	1.7	100.0	56.6	0.2	43.2	4,444
Highest	35.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	52.0	3.5	100.0	55.5	0.0	44.5	2,307
Total	26.9	13.3	0.2	0.1	2.4	53.7	3.5	100.0	57.3	0.1	42.6	26,177

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

¹ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

² Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

³ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities					Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal on-site, or with removal for treatment off-site	Number of persons
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defaecation		
Residence								
Urban	77.8	12.6	0.2	9.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7
Rural	18.7	50.1	1.1	29.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.8
Region								
Central	82.6	6.7	0.0	10.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8
North	51.7	35.0	0.8	12.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.1
South	55.9	29.0	0.1	14.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8
Governorate								
Amman	86.2	4.3	0.0	9.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9
Balqa	60.9	21.3	0.2	17.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8
Zarqa	85.8	4.6	0.0	9.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8
Madaba	55.7	24.4	0.1	19.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.6
Irbid	56.7	33.6	1.0	8.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0
Mafrq	35.9	47.9	0.0	16.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9
Jarash	52.1	28.8	2.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7
Ajloun	44.7	23.7	0.0	31.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9
Karak	29.0	48.2	0.1	22.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8
Tafila	28.6	53.1	0.0	18.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9
Ma'an	89.6	5.4	0.2	4.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8
Aqaba	89.5	1.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	57.5	24.5	0.4	17.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.1
Second	67.2	19.9	0.2	12.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7
Middle	70.0	17.6	0.4	11.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6
Fourth	76.0	13.7	0.1	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9
Highest	87.6	7.0	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8
Total	71.7	16.5	0.3	11.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6
								92,767

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.10 Menstrual hygiene

Among ever-married women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the past year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the past year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period								Number of ever-married women
	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Other	
Age									
15–19	4.8	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	180
20–24	4.9	95.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	882
25–29	3.2	97.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,749
30–34	4.5	95.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,175
35–39	3.1	97.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,272
40–44	4.7	95.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,286
45–49	4.1	96.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,388
Residence									
Urban	4.0	96.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,865
Rural	4.5	95.4	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,066
Region									
Central	1.4	98.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,817
North	9.7	90.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,400
South	4.9	95.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	714
Governorate									
Amman	1.1	99.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,368
Balqa	1.0	98.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	651
Zarqa	1.0	99.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,586
Madaba	14.3	85.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	212
Irbid	12.7	87.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,405
Mafraq	4.7	95.8	0.0	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	502
Jarash	0.4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	295
Ajloun	0.5	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	198
Karak	0.7	99.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	273
Tafilah	1.9	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	110
Ma'an	0.5	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	148
Aqaba	16.6	84.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	183
Nationality									
Jordanian	4.1	96.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,563
Syrian	4.1	95.8	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	917
Outside camps	4.4	95.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	791
Inside camps	2.1	98.3	0.2	0.6	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	126
Other nationalities	3.0	98.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	451
Education									
No education	3.8	94.8	0.0	4.8	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	249
Less than secondary	3.6	96.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,088
Secondary	4.5	95.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,430
More than secondary	3.8	96.4	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,165
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.2	96.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	2,315
Second	4.4	95.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,497
Middle	5.8	94.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,560
Fourth	4.4	95.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,339
Highest	1.9	98.4	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,220
Total	4.0	96.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,931

Key Findings

- **Experience of violence:** 13% of ever-married women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15; 3% of women have experienced physical violence during pregnancy.
- **Controlling behaviour:** 8% of ever-married women have experienced at least three controlling behaviours by their husbands, while 29% have never experienced any controlling behaviours by their husbands.
- **Spousal violence:** Overall, 18% of women have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. Seventeen percent of women have experienced emotional violence, 10% have experienced physical violence, and 3% have experienced sexual violence.
- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** 24% of women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence sustained injuries in the past 12 months. Twenty-three percent reported cuts, bruises, or aches; 9% reported eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; and 4% reported deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injuries.
- **Help seeking:** Only 34% of women who have experienced physical or spousal sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence. Fifty-seven percent have never sought help or told anyone about the violence.

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This chapter focuses on domestic violence, a form of gender-based violence.

The 2023 JPFHS included a woman's safety module designed to collect information on domestic violence. The module was administered in a subsample of half of the households selected for the survey. All ever-married women age 15–49 who were usual residents or who had stayed the night before the survey in the households included in the subsample were eligible for the module. In households with more than one eligible woman, one respondent was randomly selected. The module was administered only if complete privacy could be obtained. In total, 5,495 women were asked questions about violence against women; less than 2% of eligible women could not be successfully interviewed, mainly due to lack of privacy. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative (**Table 17.1**).

17.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Terminology for this chapter

A husband is a man with whom a woman is married; The term refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

In the 2023 JPFHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands. More specifically, violence committed by the current husband (for currently married women) and by the most recent husband (for formerly married women) was measured by asking women if their husband ever did the following to them:

Physical violence: push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon

Sexual violence: physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

Emotional violence: say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

Furthermore, information was obtained from all ever-married women about physical violence committed by other persons in addition to their husband by asking if anyone (other than the current or most recent husband) had done something to hurt them physically since they were age 15. In addition, data were collected on the percentage of women who committed violence against their current or most recent husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

17.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49

Thirteen percent of ever-married women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 8% experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.1**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 has decreased over time in Jordan, from 34% in the 2012 JPFHS to 21% in the 2017–18 JPFHS and 13% in the 2023 JPFHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Formerly married women (divorced/separated or widowed women) are nearly three times as likely as currently married women to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (31% and 11%, respectively) (Figure 17.1).
- Women in the Central region (15%) are more likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 than women in the North (8%) and South (9%) regions. This pattern is also seen among women who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months (9% in the Central region, 6% in the South region, and 5% in the North region) (Table 17.1).
- By governorate, the proportion of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ranges from 6% in Mafraq and Ma'an to 25% in Zarqa.
- Women of other nationalities are more likely (20%) to have experienced physical violence since age 15 than Jordanian women (12%) and Syrian women (5% inside camps and 10% outside camps).
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 declines with increasing education, from 19% among those with no education to 9% among those with a higher education. The pattern is the same for experience of physical violence in the past 12 months: 16% of women with no education experienced such violence, as compared with 5% of women with more than a secondary education.

17.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, 63% name their current husband as the perpetrator and 26% report a former husband. Over 1 in 10 women have experienced violence committed by another family member: 12% by their father/stepfather, 11% by their mother/stepmother, and 11% by their sister/brother (Table 17.2).

17.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy

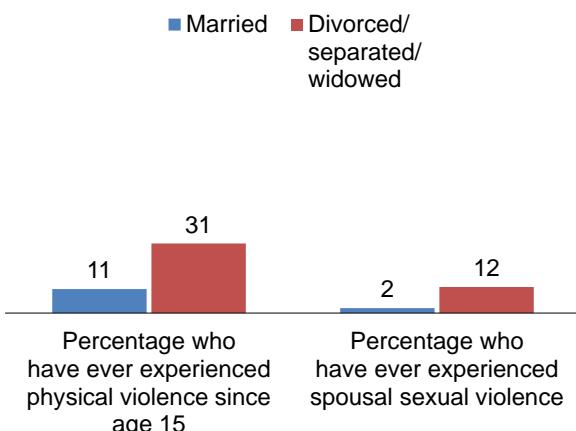
Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

Ever-married women who had ever been pregnant were asked whether they had experienced physical violence during any pregnancy. Overall, 3% of ever-married women disclosed that they have experienced violence during pregnancy (Table 17.3).

Trends: Women were more likely to report experiencing physical violence during pregnancy in the 2023 JPFHS than in the 2017–18 JPFHS (3% versus 2%).

Figure 17.1 Women's experience of violence by marital status



Patterns by background characteristics

- Divorced/separated/widowed women (8%) are more likely than currently married women (2%) to have experienced physical violence during pregnancy.
- Women who have 3–4 children or 5 or more living children are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy (3%), than those with 1–2 children (2%) or no children (0%).
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence during pregnancy is higher in the Central region (3%) than in the North (2%) and South (1%) regions.
- By governorate, the proportion of women who have experienced physical violence during pregnancy ranges from 0% in Ma'an and Mafraq to 6% in Zarqa.
- Women with no education (14%) are much more likely to have experienced physical violence during pregnancy than those at the other educational levels (less than 1% to 4%)

17.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Spousal sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any spousal sexual violence ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49

17.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Spousal sexual violence includes sexual violence perpetrated by the current husband and/or any former husband. Three percent of ever-married women age 15–49 have ever experienced spousal sexual violence, and 2% experienced spousal sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.4**).

Trends: Fewer women reported ever experiencing spousal sexual violence in the 2023 JPFHS (3%) than in the 2007, 2012, and 2017–18 surveys (5–9%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women ever experiencing spousal sexual violence is higher among those age 15–19 (5%) than among those in the other age groups (3%).
- Women in the South region (1%) are less likely than women in the North and Central regions (3% each) to have ever experienced spousal sexual violence.
- The proportion of women who have ever experienced spousal sexual violence ranges from 0% in Karak to 8% in Zarqa. One in 20 women in Zarqa (5%) experienced spousal sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (12%) are more likely than currently married women (2%) to report ever experiencing spousal sexual violence. The proportion who experienced spousal sexual violence in the past 12 months is 2% in each group.
- The proportion of women ever experiencing sexual violence declines from 5% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 2% among those in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles.

17.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced spousal sexual violence, 95% name their current husband as the perpetrator and 10% report a former husband (**Table 17.5**).

17.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of different forms of violence. The 2023 JPFHS results showed that 10% of ever-married women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence only, 1% have experienced spousal sexual violence only, and 2% have experienced both physical and spousal sexual violence. Overall, 13% of women have ever experienced spousal physical violence, spousal sexual violence, or both forms of violence (**Table 17.6**).

17.5 FORMS OF CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Controlling behaviour

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband demonstrates one or more controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49

17.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Spousal Violence

Controlling behaviours can be important warning signs and correlates of violence. The concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour and should be assessed. The 2023 JPFHS results show that 71% of ever-married women age 15–49 have experienced controlling behaviours from their husband (**Table 17.7**).

Sixty-seven percent of women reported that their husband is jealous or angry if they talk to other men, 23% said that he insists on knowing where they are at all times, 11% reported that he does not permit them to meet their female friends, 5% said that he tries to limit their contact with their family, and 4% said that he wrongly accuses them of being unfaithful.

Overall, 8% of women reported that their husband displays at least three of the specified behaviours, while 29% reported that their husband displays none of the behaviours (**Table 17.8**).

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced three or more controlling behaviours from their current or most recent husband declined from 15% in 2017–18 to 8% in 2023.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in Zarqa and Ajloun (14%) are more likely to report that their husband displays three or more of the specified controlling behaviours than women in the other governorates. Women in Aqaba are least likely to report that their husband displays three or more controlling behaviours (5%).

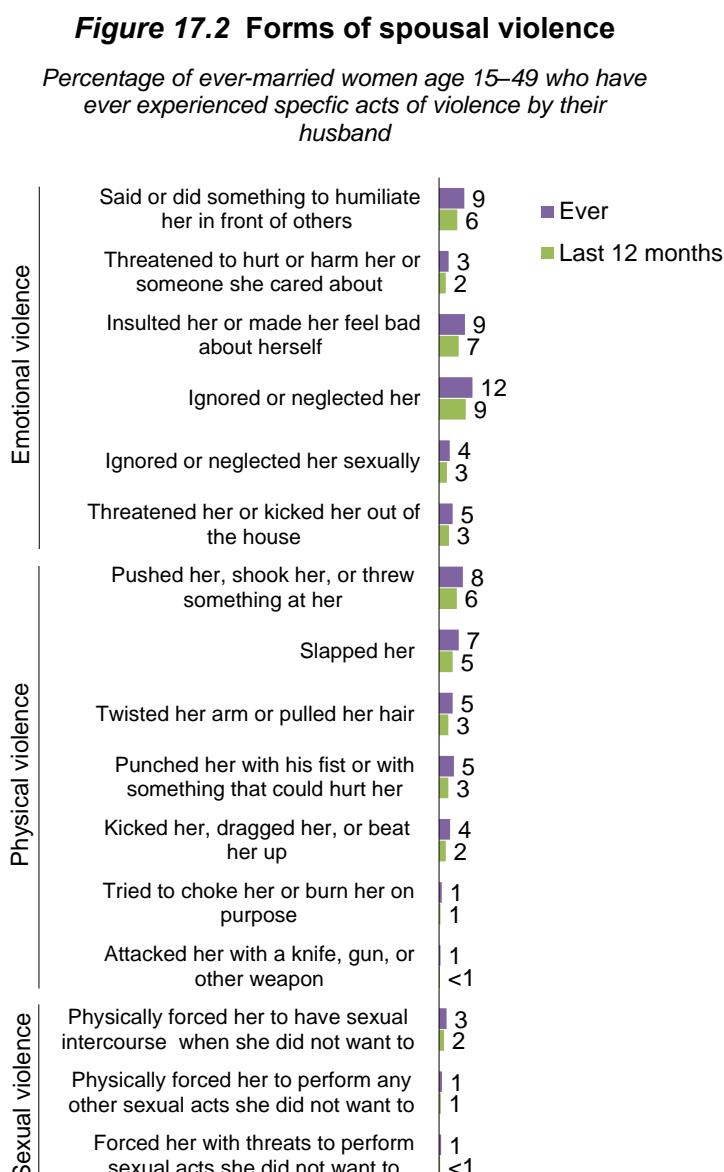
- The percentage of women who report that their husband displays three or more of the specified behaviours declines with increasing education, from 14% among those with no education to 6% among those with a higher education.
- Women in the lowest and second wealth quintiles (11% each) are more likely than wealthier women to report controlling behaviours (6–9%).
- The percentage of women who have experienced three or more controlling behaviours is higher among those who are afraid of their husband most of the time (36%) than among those who are sometimes afraid (19%) and never afraid (5%).

Overall, 18% of women have experienced one or more forms of physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their current or most recent husband, including 15% who report experiencing violence in the past 12 months (**Table 17.7** and **Table 17.9**).

Ten percent of ever-married women reported having experienced physical violence from their current or most recent husband, including 8% who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months; 3% reported having experienced sexual violence, including 2% who experienced such violence in the past 12 months; and 17% reported having experienced emotional violence, including 13% who experienced such violence in the past 12 months (**Table 17.7**, **Table 17.9**, and **Table 17.11**).

Eight percent of women who have experienced physical violence reported that their husband pushed them, shook them, or threw something at them; 7% reported that he slapped them; 5% reported that he twisted their arm or pulled their hair; 5% reported that he punched them with a fist or something that could hurt them; and 4% reported that he kicked them, dragged them, or beat them up (4%). One percent each of women reported that their husband intentionally choked them or attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon (**Table 17.7** and **Figure 17.2**).

Women who have experienced sexual violence by their husband most often reported being physically forced to have sexual intercourse with him when they did not want to (3%). One percent each of women experienced being physically forced to perform any other sexual act or being forced with threats to perform sexual acts.



The most common types of emotional violence reported were being ignored or neglected (12%), being humiliated in front of others (9%), and being insulted or made to feel bad (9%). Four percent of women reported being ignored or neglected sexually, and 3% said that their husband threatened to hurt or harm them or someone they cared about.

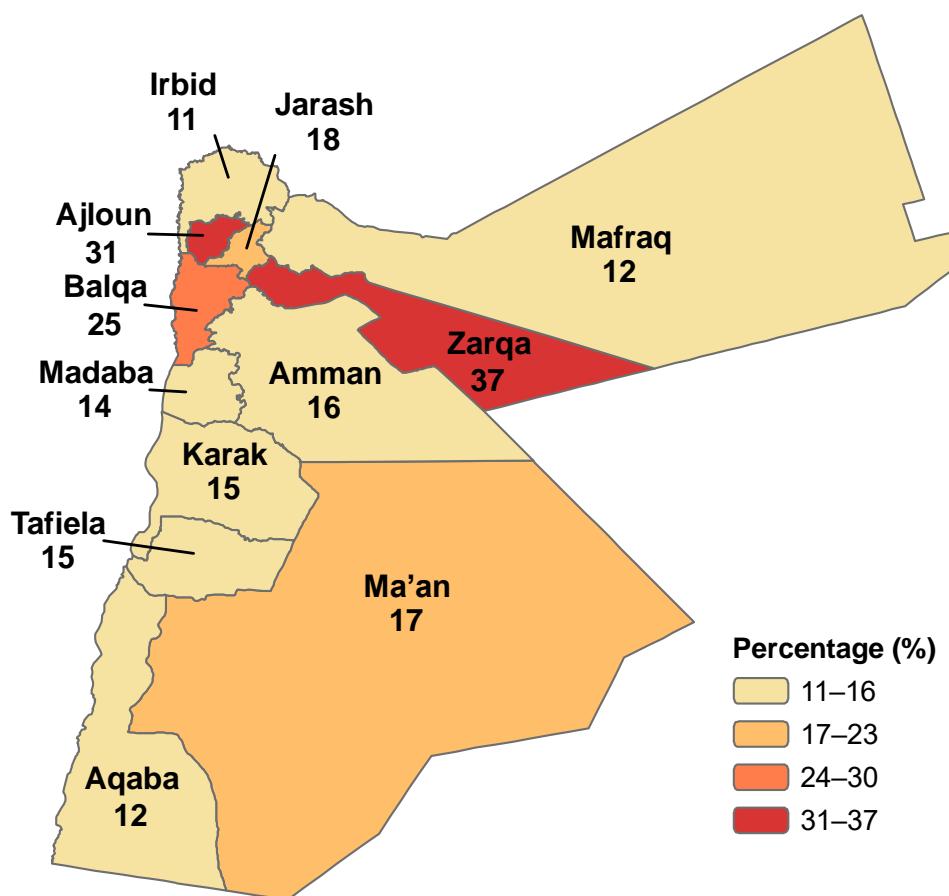
Trends: The percentage of women who have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence fell from 26% in 2017–18 to 18% in 2023. The proportion of women who experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months also declined between the two surveys, from 20% to 15%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband is highest among those in Zarqa (37%) and Ajloun (31%) and lowest among those in Irbid (11%), Mafraq (12%), and Aqaba (12%) (**Map 17.1**).

Map 17.1 Spousal violence by governorate

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband



- More than twice as many divorced, separated, or widowed women (37%) as currently married women (17%) have experienced any form of spousal violence (**Table 17.9**). The difference between the two groups in the percentage of women experiencing spousal violence in the past 12 months is minimal (16% among divorced, separated, or widowed women and 15% among currently married women) (**Table 17.11**).
- Women of other nationalities (28%) are more likely to have experienced spousal violence than Jordanian women (18%) and Syrian women (12%) (**Table 17.9**).

- The percentage of women who have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence declines with increasing education, from 25% among those with no education to 15% among those with more than a secondary education.
- Experience of spousal violence decreases from 25% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 11% among women in the highest wealth quintile.

Patterns by husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- The likelihood of women experiencing emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence generally decreases as the husband's educational level increases. Nineteen percent of women whose husbands have no education have experienced spousal violence, as compared with 11% of women whose husbands have a higher education (**Table 17.10**).
- Women in couples in which both spouses have no education (6%) are less than half as likely to have experienced spousal violence as women in couples in which the two spouses have the same level of education (13%). Women in couples in which the wife has more education than her husband are most likely to experience spousal violence (20%).
- The percentage of women who have experienced spousal violence decreases with increasing numbers of decisions in which they participate, from 40% among those who do not participate in any decisions to 13% among those who participate in all three decisions.
- Women whose fathers beat their mothers are much more likely to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women whose fathers did not beat their mothers (57% versus 16%).
- All women who reported that their husband displays five controlling behaviours have experienced spousal violence, compared with only 9% of women whose husband does not display any controlling behaviours.
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence is much higher among those who are afraid of their husband most of the time (70%) than among those who are sometimes afraid (39%) and those who are never afraid (11%).

17.5.2 Violence in the Past 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband

Spousal violence by any husband in the past 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49

Fifteen percent of women who have ever had one or more husbands experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey by any husband, including 8% who experienced physical violence, 2% who experienced sexual violence, and 13% who experienced emotional violence (**Table 17.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15–19 (23%) are more likely to report experiencing spousal violence by their current or most recent husband in the past 12 months than women in the other age groups (13–17%).
- The percentage of women who experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months is highest among those in Zarqa (32%) and Ajloun (25%) and lowest among those in Irbid (8%) and Mafraq (7%).

- The percentage of women who experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the past 12 months declines with increasing education, from 23% among those with no education to 11% among those with a higher education.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile (21%) are three times as likely to have experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months as those in the highest wealth quintile (7%).

17.6 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, 25% have sustained some kind of physical injury, including 24% who sustained an injury in the past 12 months. Cuts, bruises, or aches (23%) are the most common types of injuries reported by women who experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months. A substantial proportion of women also report having serious injuries such as eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (9%) as well as deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries (4%) (**Table 17.12**).

17.7 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS

Initiation of physical violence by women

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49

One percent of ever-married women age 15–49 reported ever initiating physical violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them (**Table 17.13** and **Table 17.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced spousal physical violence are more likely than women who have never experienced spousal physical violence to have initiated violence against their husbands (12% versus less than 1%).
- The percentage of women who have initiated violence against their husbands increases with the number of controlling behaviours that their husbands display, from less than 1% among women whose husbands do not display any of the specified controlling behaviours to 33% among those whose husbands display all five specified behaviours (**Table 17.14**).

17.8 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Overall, 34% of ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced any type of physical or sexual violence committed by their husband have sought help. Notably, 57% have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have sought help (57%) than women who have experienced only physical violence (30%) (**Table 17.15** and **Figure 17.3**).

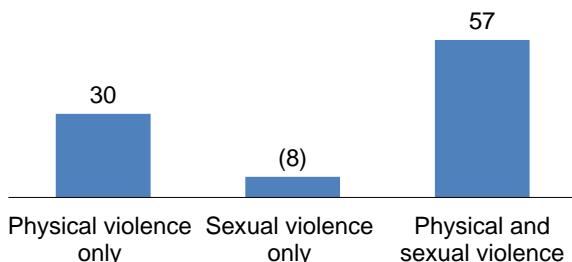
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25–29 (43%) are more likely than women in older age groups to seek help (32%) (**Table 17.15**).
- Help seeking is less common among currently married women than among previously married women (31% and 46%, respectively).
- Women in the North region (42%) are more likely than women in the Central region (32%) and the South region (27%) to seek help.
- Help seeking is less common among Syrian women (31%) than among Jordanian women (34%).
- Women with a secondary education (39%) are more likely to seek help than women with less than a secondary education (36%) and women with a higher education (28%).

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source for help was their own family (72%). Other common sources were their husband's family (23%), social work organisations (7%), neighbours (5%), and the police (5%) (**Table 17.16**).

Figure 17.3 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator**
- **Table 17.2 Persons committing physical violence**
- **Table 17.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy**
- **Table 17.4 Experience of spousal sexual violence**
- **Table 17.5 Persons committing spousal sexual violence**
- **Table 17.6 Experience of different forms of violence**
- **Table 17.7 Forms of controlling behaviours and various forms of violence exercised by husbands**
- **Table 17.8 Controlling behaviours of husband by background characteristics**
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- **Table 17.11 Violence by any husband in the past 12 months**
- **Table 17.12 Injuries to women due to spousal violence**
- **Table 17.13 Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics**
- **Table 17.14 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators**
- **Table 17.15 Help seeking to stop violence**
- **Table 17.16 Sources for help to stop the violence**

Table 17.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of ever-married women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	
Age					
15–19	14.4	6.9	6.2	13.1	45
20–24	17.3	4.4	8.1	12.5	262
25–29	11.8	2.7	4.4	7.2	521
30–39	14.2	4.1	6.0	10.1	1,590
40–49	11.3	1.7	4.8	6.5	3,077
Marital status					
Married	10.7	2.4	5.1	7.6	5,024
Divorced/separated/widowed	30.9	5.0	6.9	11.9	471
Employment status					
Currently employed	14.2	2.1	4.5	6.7	821
Not currently employed	12.2	2.8	5.4	8.2	4,674
Residence					
Urban	12.4	2.8	5.3	8.1	5,044
Rural	12.6	1.2	4.5	5.6	451
Region					
Central	14.6	3.1	6.2	9.3	3,611
North	8.2	1.8	3.4	5.2	1,571
South	8.8	1.6	3.9	5.6	313
Governorate					
Amman	11.0	2.0	4.2	6.2	2,523
Balqa	20.7	2.0	12.1	14.1	278
Zarqa	25.2	7.5	11.1	18.6	721
Madaba	11.6	3.6	5.5	9.1	90
Irbid	7.0	1.8	2.2	4.0	1,141
Mafraq	5.5	0.9	1.6	2.5	220
Jarash	14.6	2.9	9.4	12.3	125
Ajloun	22.8	2.5	15.5	18.0	84
Karak	9.1	1.9	3.8	5.6	123
Tafilah	9.5	2.0	3.6	5.6	51
Ma'an	6.4	0.9	3.1	3.9	60
Aqaba	9.6	1.7	5.1	6.8	78
Nationality					
Jordanian	12.4	2.6	5.3	7.8	4,957
Syrian	8.8	2.7	2.9	5.6	339
Outside camps	9.5	2.8	3.1	5.9	285
Inside camps	5.0	2.0	2.1	4.1	54
Other nationalities	20.2	5.4	9.4	14.8	199
Education					
No education	19.0	12.7	3.3	16.0	117
Less than secondary	16.5	4.3	7.1	11.4	1,242
Secondary	12.8	2.6	5.8	8.4	2,255
More than secondary	8.9	1.0	3.5	4.6	1,881
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.3	5.2	7.2	12.4	905
Second	14.0	3.4	5.7	9.0	1,051
Middle	13.7	3.0	6.0	9.0	1,150
Fourth	10.7	1.5	5.8	7.3	1,165
Highest	8.0	0.9	2.3	3.2	1,223
Total	12.5	2.7	5.3	7.9	5,495

¹ Includes physical violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known

Table 17.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's partnership status, Jordan PFHS 2023

Person	Percentage of ever-married women
Current husband	63.1
Former husband	25.6
Father/stepfather	11.7
Mother/stepmother	11.1
Sister/brother	11.1
Mother-in-law	0.4
Other	1.6
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	685

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.

Table 17.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	10.1	34
20–24	4.1	223
25–29	3.1	467
30–39	2.4	1,517
40–49	2.6	2,998
Marital status		
Married	2.3	4,835
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.6	403
Number of living children		
0	0.0	104
1–2	2.1	1,204
3–4	3.0	2,158
5+	2.9	1,771
Employment status		
Currently employed	2.8	768
Not currently employed	2.7	4,470
Residence		
Urban	2.8	4,813
Rural	1.5	424
Region		
Central	3.2	3,450
North	2.0	1,493
South	0.8	294
Governorate		
Amman	2.3	2,401
Balqa	3.7	266
Zarqa	6.2	698
Madaba	1.7	85
Irbid	2.3	1,083
Mafraq	0.0	208
Jarash	1.4	120
Ajloun	3.6	81
Karak	1.0	117
Tafilah	1.4	48
Ma'an	0.0	56
Aqaba	0.7	74
Nationality		
Jordanian	2.7	4,731
Syrian	1.2	325
Outside camps	1.1	273
Inside camps	1.8	52
Other nationalities	5.3	182
Education		
No education	14.4	114
Less than secondary	3.7	1,191
Secondary	3.6	2,157
More than secondary	0.2	1,775
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.0	868
Second	3.8	988
Middle	2.1	1,089
Fourth	1.8	1,112
Highest	1.4	1,180
Total	2.7	5,237

Table 17.4 Experience of spousal sexual violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever experienced spousal sexual violence and percentage who experienced spousal sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced spousal sexual violence:		
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	Number of ever-married women
Age			
15–19	5.2	5.2	45
20–24	3.0	0.5	262
25–29	3.3	2.2	521
30–39	3.1	2.0	1,590
40–49	2.8	1.7	3,077
Marital status			
Married	2.2	1.8	5,024
Divorced/separated/widowed	11.6	2.2	471
Number of living children			
0	4.2	2.2	362
1–2	2.0	0.9	1,204
3–4	3.5	2.1	2,158
5+	2.7	2.0	1,771
Employment status			
Currently employed	3.9	1.2	821
Not currently employed	2.8	1.9	4,674
Residence			
Urban	3.0	1.8	5,044
Rural	2.4	1.8	451
Region			
Central	3.2	1.9	3,611
North	2.8	1.7	1,571
South	1.2	0.9	313
Governorate			
Amman	1.5	0.7	2,523
Balqa	5.7	3.9	278
Zarqa	7.9	5.1	721
Madaba	4.6	3.1	90
Irbid	2.9	1.8	1,141
Mafraq	1.4	0.6	220
Jarash	2.1	1.7	125
Ajloun	6.9	4.1	84
Karak	0.0	0.0	123
Tafila	1.6	1.2	51
Ma'an	3.9	2.6	60
Aqaba	0.7	0.7	78
Nationality			
Jordanian	3.0	1.8	4,957
Syrian	2.3	1.2	339
Outside camps	2.4	1.1	285
Inside camps	2.2	1.6	54
Other nationalities	4.6	2.5	199
Education			
No education	1.2	1.1	117
Less than secondary	4.0	2.7	1,242
Secondary	3.4	2.2	2,255
More than secondary	1.9	0.8	1,881
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.0	2.7	905
Second	3.7	2.9	1,051
Middle	2.5	1.5	1,150
Fourth	1.9	1.2	1,165
Highest	2.3	1.1	1,223
Total	3.0	1.8	5,495

Note: Spousal sexual violence includes violence committed by current, most recent, or former husbands.

¹ Includes experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months

Table 17.5 Persons committing spousal sexual violence

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced spousal sexual violence, percentage who report that the current husband or a former husband committed the violence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Person	Percentage of ever-married women
Current husband	94.8
Former husband	9.8
Number of women who have experienced spousal sexual violence	164

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.

Table 17.6 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of ever-married women
15–19	9.2	0.0	5.2	14.4	45
15–17	*	*	*	*	11
18–19	9.8	0.0	6.8	16.6	35
20–24	16.1	1.8	1.1	19.1	262
25–29	9.6	1.1	2.2	12.9	521
30–39	11.4	0.3	2.7	14.5	1,590
40–49	9.0	0.6	2.2	11.8	3,077
Total	10.1	0.6	2.4	13.1	5,495

Note: Table includes sexual violence committed by current, most recent, or former husbands. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.7 Forms of controlling behaviours and various forms of violence exercised by husbands

Percentage of women age 15–49 whose husbands have demonstrated controlling behaviours and various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Jordan PFHS 2023

Type of violence/ controlling behaviour experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour	70.9	54.3	27.2	27.1
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	66.5	49.0	21.8	27.2
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	3.7	2.5	1.2	1.3
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	10.9	7.0	3.5	3.6
Tries to limit her contact with her family	4.9	3.5	1.8	1.7
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	23.1	20.0	11.1	8.9
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	10.4	7.6	2.6	5.0
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	8.2	6.1	1.9	4.2
Slapped her	6.8	4.7	1.9	2.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.7	3.2	1.6	1.6
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	5.1	3.2	1.4	1.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.8	2.3	1.4	1.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	2.8	1.8	0.8	1.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.9
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	16.5	13.2	5.1	8.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.7	6.3	2.6	3.7
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	3.3	2.3	1.2	1.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.9	6.8	2.8	4.0
Ignored or neglected her	11.5	9.2	3.0	6.2
Ignored or neglected her sexually	3.7	2.7	1.0	1.7
Threatened her or kicked her out of the house	4.7	3.4	1.6	1.8
At least three forms of controlling behaviours	8.4	7.0	5.6	1.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	11.1	8.3	3.0	5.3
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	18.3	14.7	5.5	9.2
Violence perpetrated by any current or previous husband				
Physical violence	10.7	7.6	na	na
Sexual violence	3.0	1.8	na	na
Emotional violence	16.7	13.3	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	11.5	8.3	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	18.7	14.7	na	na
Number of ever-married women	5,495	5,495	5,495	5,495

Note: The term husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
na = not available

Table 17.8 Controlling behaviours of husband by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 whose husbands have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband:							
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15–19	64.8	0.0	21.4	17.7	47.5	19.2	16.1	45
20–24	78.4	4.9	15.5	4.5	38.6	11.9	19.2	262
25–29	71.8	4.8	13.6	5.4	27.3	10.0	23.4	521
30–39	72.0	4.5	10.6	5.3	24.2	9.3	25.2	1,590
40–49	61.8	3.0	10.0	4.5	20.2	7.2	33.0	3,077
Marital status								
Married	67.9	2.6	9.9	3.7	22.6	7.4	28.0	5,024
Divorced/separated/widowed	51.3	14.8	21.1	17.6	29.0	19.2	40.0	471
Number of living children								
0	63.8	5.0	13.9	7.2	24.7	12.2	31.7	362
1–2	68.3	3.4	11.6	4.2	25.8	8.4	26.0	1,204
3–4	66.3	4.1	9.4	4.5	21.8	8.2	30.7	2,158
5+	66.1	3.0	11.5	5.5	22.7	7.7	28.6	1,771
Employment status								
Currently employed	60.7	5.8	11.8	6.1	21.0	9.9	33.0	821
Not currently employed	67.5	3.3	10.7	4.7	23.5	8.1	28.4	4,674
Residence								
Urban	66.0	3.7	10.9	4.9	23.5	8.5	29.5	5,044
Rural	71.6	3.6	9.9	5.1	19.4	7.1	24.3	451
Region								
Central	64.5	4.4	12.2	5.2	24.7	9.2	30.8	3,611
North	71.2	2.1	8.1	4.0	21.2	6.7	24.8	1,571
South	66.4	2.5	8.7	5.8	15.5	6.9	29.9	313
Governorate								
Amman	61.5	3.5	10.0	4.6	20.4	8.2	35.1	2,523
Balqa	68.5	4.0	9.3	4.3	14.8	6.4	26.4	278
Zarqa	73.5	7.8	22.0	7.9	43.8	14.2	17.5	721
Madaba	64.5	3.7	5.6	3.6	20.6	5.8	31.6	90
Irbid	73.7	1.9	6.9	3.7	20.7	6.1	22.7	1,141
Mafraq	60.3	1.8	10.7	4.6	14.7	7.3	35.9	220
Jarash	62.4	2.2	8.2	3.4	26.2	6.5	30.1	125
Ajloun	78.6	5.0	17.1	7.3	38.1	13.6	16.2	84
Karak	61.8	1.1	9.5	6.7	13.5	7.5	33.8	123
Tafilah	69.9	1.7	10.2	4.3	18.5	7.3	26.9	51
Ma'an	73.6	6.5	7.5	6.2	17.2	7.6	25.8	60
Aqaba	65.8	2.2	7.5	4.9	15.2	5.3	29.1	78
Nationality								
Jordanian	67.0	3.6	11.0	5.0	22.9	8.4	28.7	4,957
Syrian	64.0	3.4	8.0	2.6	24.6	6.8	32.0	339
Outside camps	64.5	3.6	8.3	2.7	25.8	7.4	31.4	285
Inside camps	61.1	2.4	6.0	1.9	18.4	3.6	35.3	54
Other nationalities	58.9	5.1	12.1	7.0	26.6	9.9	33.7	199
Education								
No education	61.1	8.4	18.6	14.0	20.3	14.0	31.4	117
Less than secondary	66.7	4.9	12.0	4.6	29.4	10.4	29.1	1,242
Secondary	66.3	3.4	12.4	6.0	24.1	9.2	28.4	2,255
More than secondary	67.0	2.8	7.8	3.3	18.0	5.8	29.7	1,881
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	68.8	5.8	13.6	7.5	24.6	11.1	27.0	905
Second	63.7	5.2	13.6	5.8	27.3	10.5	30.0	1,051
Middle	69.2	3.9	11.4	6.7	25.0	9.1	25.3	1,150
Fourth	71.2	2.3	8.0	3.0	21.6	6.6	24.9	1,165
Highest	60.3	1.8	8.7	2.4	18.2	5.5	37.3	1,223
Woman afraid of husband								
Afraid most of the time	88.7	25.9	34.0	26.5	55.8	35.9	5.5	244
Sometimes afraid	76.4	6.3	17.9	11.7	43.9	19.1	18.6	847
Never afraid	63.4	1.9	8.2	2.4	17.3	4.8	32.4	4,404
Total	66.5	3.7	10.9	4.9	23.1	8.4	29.1	5,495

Note: The term husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 17.9 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15–19	24.2	14.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	14.4	24.2	45
20–24	18.0	15.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	15.5	21.2	262
25–29	19.0	10.2	3.3	2.1	2.1	11.4	20.2	521
30–39	17.5	12.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	12.6	19.7	1,590
40–49	15.4	8.9	2.8	1.8	1.8	9.9	16.9	3,077
Marital status								
Married	14.7	8.5	2.0	1.2	1.2	9.3	16.5	5,024
Divorced/separated/widowed	35.6	30.1	11.6	10.9	10.9	30.9	37.2	471
Number of living children								
0	16.1	9.4	4.2	3.3	3.3	10.3	17.9	362
1–2	18.2	10.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	11.2	19.0	1,204
3–4	15.8	10.3	3.5	2.7	2.7	11.0	18.1	2,158
5+	16.3	10.3	2.6	1.5	1.5	11.4	18.1	1,771
Employment status								
Currently employed	17.9	11.7	3.9	3.2	3.2	12.3	18.9	821
Not currently employed	16.3	10.1	2.6	1.9	1.8	10.9	18.2	4,674
Residence								
Urban	16.7	10.5	2.9	2.1	2.0	11.3	18.5	5,044
Rural	14.3	9.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	9.3	15.9	451
Region								
Central	19.0	11.9	3.0	2.2	2.1	12.7	20.9	3,611
North	11.6	7.4	2.7	2.1	2.0	8.0	13.0	1,571
South	12.8	7.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	8.2	14.7	313
Governorate								
Amman	14.8	8.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	9.0	16.1	2,523
Balqa	21.7	16.8	5.2	3.9	3.4	18.0	25.4	278
Zarqa	33.0	22.2	7.3	5.6	5.6	23.9	36.8	721
Madaba	13.9	8.9	4.2	2.9	2.9	10.1	14.4	90
Irbid	10.4	6.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	7.0	11.3	1,141
Mafraq	10.8	4.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	5.3	12.1	220
Jarash	16.6	13.3	2.1	1.9	1.3	13.5	18.4	125
Ajloun	23.9	19.8	6.3	4.8	4.2	21.4	30.8	84
Karak	12.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	15.0	123
Tafilah	13.8	8.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	9.0	14.7	51
Ma'an	15.6	5.1	3.1	1.4	1.4	6.8	17.2	60
Aqaba	10.6	7.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	7.6	12.1	78
Nationality								
Jordanian	16.6	10.2	2.8	2.0	1.9	11.0	18.3	4,957
Syrian	10.5	7.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	8.0	12.3	339
Outside camps	10.5	8.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	8.6	12.6	285
Inside camps	10.6	4.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.9	10.8	54
Other nationalities	25.5	19.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	19.0	27.6	199
Education								
No education	23.8	18.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	19.6	25.4	117
Less than secondary	19.4	14.0	3.7	2.4	2.3	15.3	22.1	1,242
Secondary	17.4	10.2	3.2	2.4	2.4	11.0	18.8	2,255
More than secondary	13.1	7.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	8.0	14.7	1,881
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	23.1	16.0	4.7	3.7	3.7	16.9	25.3	905
Second	21.1	11.1	3.6	1.8	1.8	12.8	22.4	1,051
Middle	17.8	11.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	12.2	19.7	1,150
Fourth	12.4	8.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	9.1	15.3	1,165
Highest	10.4	6.0	2.3	1.9	1.8	6.3	11.0	1,223
Total	16.5	10.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	11.1	18.3	5,495

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 17.10 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband, according to the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	15.8	9.7	2.5	1.8	1.7	10.4	17.6	5,423
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Is sometimes drunk	(55.1)	(50.7)	(9.4)	(9.4)	(9.4)	(50.7)	(55.1)	40
Is often drunk	(90.8)	(83.2)	(42.3)	(39.9)	(39.9)	(85.6)	(93.2)	31
Husband's education¹								
None	16.6	10.2	5.5	3.7	3.7	12.0	18.8	85
Less than secondary	21.7	13.4	2.8	1.6	1.5	14.6	23.7	1,517
Secondary	12.8	8.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	8.7	15.1	1,830
More than secondary	10.2	4.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	4.8	11.2	1,591
Spousal education difference¹								
Husband better educated	14.0	7.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	7.8	15.5	1,519
Wife better educated	17.9	10.3	2.6	1.4	1.4	11.4	19.7	2,121
Both equally educated	10.9	7.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	7.8	12.9	1,342
Neither educated	2.1	1.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	5.6	42
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	14.6	7.4	3.2	2.1	2.1	8.5	16.4	195
Wife is same age	15.9	9.0	1.8	0.7	0.7	10.0	19.1	262
Wife 1–4 years younger	17.1	10.5	1.8	0.9	0.8	11.4	19.0	1,508
Wife 5–9 years younger	12.7	6.6	1.5	0.8	0.8	7.2	14.4	2,064
Wife 10 or more years younger	15.0	9.6	3.2	2.6	2.6	10.2	16.4	995
Number of decisions in which woman participates²								
0	37.8	22.6	7.0	6.9	6.9	22.7	39.6	135
1–2	25.3	14.5	4.6	2.0	1.8	17.1	28.0	927
3	11.5	6.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	7.0	13.0	3,962
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband³								
0	7.8	4.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	4.8	8.6	1,597
1–2	14.2	8.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	8.9	16.3	3,438
3–4	57.0	39.0	9.7	7.8	7.5	40.8	60.1	385
5	100.0	84.5	65.1	52.8	52.8	96.8	100.0	75
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴								
0	14.1	8.6	2.5	1.8	1.8	9.3	15.4	4,635
1–2	31.1	19.5	4.8	3.3	3.1	21.0	35.4	475
3–4	32.0	22.6	3.7	3.0	3.0	23.2	35.4	265
5–7	17.1	17.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	17.1	22.5	120
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	51.0	38.4	10.9	6.2	6.1	43.1	57.2	316
No	14.0	8.3	2.0	1.5	1.5	8.8	15.6	5,011
Don't know	25.1	18.7	11.0	10.7	10.7	19.0	25.2	168
Woman afraid of husband								
Afraid most of the time	68.7	57.5	24.8	23.5	23.5	58.9	69.8	244
Sometimes afraid	34.7	27.2	6.8	5.2	5.1	28.7	39.4	847
Never afraid	10.1	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	5.1	11.4	4,404
Total	16.5	10.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	11.1	18.3	5,495

Note: The term husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Total includes 1 male respondent whose education is not known. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes only currently married women

² According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

³ According to the woman's report. See Table 17.7 for list of behaviours.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.11 Violence by any husband in the past 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15–19	23.0	13.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	13.1	23.0	45
20–24	14.1	12.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.9	16.6	262
25–29	15.4	6.9	2.2	1.4	1.4	7.7	16.5	521
30–39	14.9	9.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	9.7	16.5	1,590
40–49	11.8	6.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	7.3	13.3	3,077
Marital status								
Married	13.0	7.3	1.8	1.0	0.9	8.0	14.6	5,024
Divorced/separated/widowed	15.6	11.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	11.7	15.8	471
Number of living children								
0	8.6	5.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	6.2	10.2	362
1–2	14.1	7.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	7.4	14.6	1,204
3–4	12.9	7.6	2.1	1.4	1.3	8.3	14.9	2,158
5+	14.1	8.4	2.0	1.0	0.9	9.4	15.5	1,771
Employment status								
Currently employed	12.1	6.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	7.1	12.9	821
Not currently employed	13.5	7.8	1.9	1.2	1.1	8.6	15.1	4,674
Residence								
Urban	13.5	7.9	1.8	1.1	1.0	8.6	15.0	5,044
Rural	10.6	5.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	5.6	11.7	451
Region								
Central	15.6	9.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	9.8	17.2	3,611
North	8.4	5.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	5.5	9.5	1,571
South	10.9	5.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	5.7	12.1	313
Governorate								
Amman	11.6	6.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	6.6	12.6	2,523
Balqa	18.4	13.7	3.9	2.8	2.3	14.8	21.7	278
Zarqa	28.8	17.6	5.1	3.2	3.2	19.4	32.4	721
Madaba	11.6	7.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	8.1	11.6	90
Irbid	7.5	4.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	4.5	8.2	1,141
Mafraq	6.5	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	7.4	220
Jarash	12.2	12.1	1.7	1.7	1.1	12.1	15.0	125
Ajloun	19.8	16.5	4.1	3.7	3.3	16.8	25.3	84
Karak	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	12.9	123
Tafilah	9.5	5.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	5.2	9.8	51
Ma'an	14.3	3.9	2.6	1.1	1.1	5.4	15.3	60
Aqaba	8.8	6.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	6.5	9.9	78
Nationality								
Jordanian	13.3	7.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	8.3	14.8	4,957
Syrian	7.1	5.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	5.5	8.4	339
Outside camps	6.9	5.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	5.7	8.4	285
Inside camps	8.2	4.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.1	8.4	54
Other nationalities	21.8	14.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	14.4	23.8	199
Education								
No education	22.6	16.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	16.8	23.4	117
Less than secondary	16.4	11.0	2.7	1.4	1.3	12.2	18.5	1,242
Secondary	13.8	8.1	2.2	1.5	1.5	8.7	15.3	2,255
More than secondary	10.0	4.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	4.8	11.1	1,881
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	19.2	11.9	2.7	1.9	1.8	12.7	20.6	905
Second	18.5	8.9	2.9	1.2	1.2	10.6	19.8	1,051
Middle	13.3	8.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	9.0	15.1	1,150
Fourth	10.3	6.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	7.5	13.0	1,165
Highest	7.1	3.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	3.4	7.4	1,223
Total	13.3	7.6	1.8	1.1	1.1	8.3	14.7	5,495

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 17.12 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Jordan PFHS 2023

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence¹					
Ever ²	25.0	10.0	5.5	26.5	570
Past 12 months	25.0	10.1	4.9	26.3	420
Sexual violence					
Ever ²	38.9	19.5	10.8	40.1	155
Past 12 months	32.4	16.0	7.0	32.6	99
Physical or sexual violence¹					
Ever ²	23.3	9.3	5.2	24.7	611
Past 12 months	22.9	9.3	4.4	24.1	459

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes in the past 12 months

Table 17.13 Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	
Women's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever ¹	12.1	7.2	570
In the past 12 months	9.4	9.2	420
Never	0.1	0.1	4,925
Age			
15–19	0.0	0.0	45
20–24	1.1	1.1	262
25–29	1.8	1.5	521
30–39	1.5	1.1	1,590
40–49	1.3	0.6	3,077
Marital status			
Married	0.9	0.7	5,024
Divorced/separated/ widowed	6.5	1.9	471
Number of living children			
0	1.9	0.9	362
1–2	1.4	1.0	1,204
3–4	1.5	0.7	2,158
5+	1.1	0.9	1,771
Employment status			
Currently employed	2.9	1.1	821
Not currently employed	1.1	0.8	4,674
Residence			
Urban	1.4	0.8	5,044
Rural	1.0	0.8	451
Region			
Central	1.6	0.9	3,611
North	0.9	0.8	1,571
South	1.0	0.5	313
Governorate			
Amman	1.1	0.2	2,523
Balqa	2.0	1.7	278
Zarqa	3.3	2.8	721
Madaba	0.9	0.6	90
Irbid	0.6	0.6	1,141
Mafraq	1.7	1.2	220
Jarash	1.5	1.5	125
Ajloun	2.3	1.2	84
Karak	0.0	0.0	123
Tafilah	1.5	0.7	51
Ma'an	3.3	1.4	60
Aqaba	0.6	0.4	78
Nationality			
Jordanian	1.3	0.8	4,957
Syrian	0.4	0.3	339
Outside camps	0.3	0.3	285
Inside camps	0.9	0.4	54
Other nationalities	4.3	2.2	199
Education			
No education	0.0	0.0	117
Less than secondary	1.9	1.6	1,242
Secondary	1.2	0.8	2,255
More than secondary	1.3	0.4	1,881
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.6	1.3	905
Second	1.4	1.1	1,051
Middle	1.8	1.1	1,150
Fourth	0.7	0.5	1,165
Highest	1.5	0.3	1,223
Total	1.4	0.8	5,495

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Table 17.14 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	
Husband's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	1.2	0.7	5,423
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	*	*	1
Is sometimes drunk	(9.3)	(7.5)	40
Is often drunk	(21.7)	(19.1)	31
Husband's education²			
None	0.2	0.2	85
Less than secondary	1.9	1.5	1,517
Secondary	0.7	0.6	1,830
More than secondary	0.2	0.1	1,591
Spousal education difference²			
Husband better educated	0.2	0.2	1,519
Wife better educated	1.7	1.3	2,121
Both equally educated	0.5	0.4	1,342
Neither educated	0.0	0.0	42
Spousal age difference²			
Wife older	1.5	1.4	195
Wife is same age	1.7	1.7	262
Wife 1–4 years younger	0.9	0.9	1,508
Wife 5–9 years younger	0.7	0.3	2,064
Wife 10 or more years younger	1.0	0.9	995
Number of decisions in which woman participates³			
0	1.5	1.5	135
1–2	2.1	1.4	927
3	0.6	0.5	3,962
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband⁴			
0	0.4	0.3	1,597
1–2	0.7	0.7	3,438
3–4	5.2	2.6	385
5	32.5	9.4	75
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁵			
0	1.1	0.6	4,635
1–2	3.1	1.7	475
3–4	3.2	3.0	265
5–7	2.1	2.1	120
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	6.5	4.3	316
No	0.8	0.6	5,011
Don't know	7.7	0.7	168
Woman afraid of husband			
Afraid most of the time	12.3	8.9	244
Sometimes afraid	3.2	1.0	847
Never afraid	0.4	0.3	4,404
Total	1.4	0.8	5,495

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Total includes 1 male respondent whose education is not known. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Includes only currently married women

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 17.7 for list of behaviours.

⁵ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.15 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of ever-married women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	30.4	8.4	61.2	100.0	555
Sexual only	(7.5)	(7.1)	(85.4)	100.0	34
Both physical and sexual	57.3	13.8	28.9	100.0	129
Age					
15–19	*	*	*	100.0	7
20–24	(46.0)	(11.2)	(42.8)	100.0	50
25–29	42.5	13.7	43.8	100.0	67
30–39	32.4	9.4	58.2	100.0	231
40–49	31.7	8.4	59.9	100.0	364
Marital status					
Married	31.2	6.8	62.0	100.0	570
Divorced/separated/widowed	45.5	19.1	35.4	100.0	149
Number of living children					
0	29.1	19.3	51.6	100.0	40
1–2	38.7	10.2	51.1	100.0	159
3–4	40.2	10.8	49.0	100.0	279
5+	25.0	5.4	69.6	100.0	241
Employment status					
Currently employed	33.9	17.9	48.2	100.0	121
Not currently employed	34.2	7.6	58.2	100.0	597
Residence					
Urban	34.0	9.8	56.2	100.0	660
Rural	36.2	4.2	59.6	100.0	59
Region					
Central	32.4	9.3	58.3	100.0	549
North	42.4	9.1	48.5	100.0	141
South	27.4	10.9	61.7	100.0	29
Governorate					
Amman	30.5	8.9	60.6	100.0	283
Balqa	33.1	9.9	56.9	100.0	60
Zarqa	34.3	9.9	55.7	100.0	195
Madaba	(44.5)	(3.3)	(52.2)	100.0	12
Irbid	49.2	10.4	40.4	100.0	88
Mafraq	*	*	*	100.0	14
Jarash	31.9	6.9	61.3	100.0	19
Ajloun	32.0	5.0	63.0	100.0	21
Karak	(14.6)	(22.0)	(63.3)	100.0	11
Tafila	(34.0)	(7.5)	(58.5)	100.0	5
Ma'an	*	*	*	100.0	5
Aqaba	(44.0)	(4.4)	(51.6)	100.0	8
Nationality					
Jordanian	34.4	9.4	56.2	100.0	649
Syrian	30.6	9.6	59.8	100.0	30
Outside camps	(32.5)	(9.9)	(57.5)	100.0	27
Inside camps	(10.8)	(6.7)	(82.6)	100.0	3
Other nationalities	(32.4)	(8.2)	(59.4)	100.0	40
Education					
No education	*	*	*	100.0	23
Less than secondary	35.9	5.9	58.2	100.0	222
Secondary	39.1	9.7	51.2	100.0	299
More than secondary	27.8	12.2	59.9	100.0	175
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	33.6	7.7	58.7	100.0	167
Second	39.8	9.6	50.6	100.0	156
Middle	34.2	10.8	55.0	100.0	166
Fourth	27.3	6.0	66.7	100.0	131
Highest	(35.2)	(13.4)	(51.3)	100.0	99
Total	34.2	9.3	56.5	100.0	719

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

Table 17.16 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Jordan PFHS 2023

Source	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Own family	75.2	*	64.0	72.1
Husband's family	19.8	*	31.6	23.2
Friend	2.4	*	6.9	3.7
Neighbour	6.1	*	3.5	5.2
Religious leader	1.7	*	0.1	1.2
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	4.3	1.3
Police	5.4	*	3.9	4.9
Lawyer	0.9	*	5.2	2.2
Social work organisation	4.8	*	10.8	6.5
Other	2.0	*	13.4	5.4
Number of women who have sought help	169	3	74	246

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2023 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (2023 JPFHS) is the eighth survey of its kind following the surveys completed from 1990 to 2017–18. The survey involved a nationally representative sample of 19,400 households selected from a random sample of 970 clusters. The survey was designed to yield approximately 15,000 completed interviews of ever-married women age 15 to 49 and 6,400 completed interviews of men age 15 to 59. The objectives of the 2023 JPFHS were to provide up-to-date information on fertility and fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, maternal and child health and childhood mortality levels, and knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Ever-married women age 15–49 who were usual residents of the sampled households or who stayed in the households on the night before the survey were eligible for interviews. In a subsample of the selected households (every second household), all children under age 5 were eligible to be weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators, and all children age 6–59 months were eligible to be tested for anaemia. In the same subsample, all women age 15–49 were eligible to be weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators and to be tested for anaemia. Also in this subsample, a child discipline module was administered during the household interview for one randomly selected child age 2–14, and an early childhood development module was administered during individual interviews of women for the youngest child under age 5 living with his or her mother. In the other 50% of the selected households, a domestic violence module was administered with one woman selected randomly from eligible ever-married women age 15–49 in each household in that subsample. Finally, apart from the female survey, a male survey was conducted in a subsample of half of the households in which the domestic violence module was applied (i.e., in one in four households selected for the survey). All men age 15–59 who were usual residents of the selected households or who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the male survey.

The sample for the 2023 JPFHS was designed to provide representative estimates for main demographic and health indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, for the three geographical zones (Central, North, and South), for each of the 12 governorates, and for four nationality domains: the Jordanian population, the Syrian population living inside refugee camps, the Syrian population living outside refugee camps, and the population of other nationalities.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2023 JPFHS was the 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census (JPHC) frame. Administratively, Jordan is divided into 12 governorates. Each governorate is subdivided into districts, each district into subdistricts, each subdistrict into localities, and each locality into areas and subareas. In addition to these administrative units, during the 2015 JPHC each subarea was subdivided into convenient area units called census blocks. A complete list of all of the census blocks is available in an electronic file. The list contains census information on households, geographical locations, and so forth for each block. Based on this list, census blocks were regrouped to form a general statistical unit of moderate size, called a cluster, which is widely used in various surveys as the primary sampling unit (PSU). The sample clusters for the 2023 JPFHS were selected from the frame of cluster units provided by the Jordan Department of Statistics (DoS).

Table A.1 shows the distribution of residential households by governorate, according to urban-rural residence. In Jordan, there are 1,968,989 residential households, 90.76% of them in urban areas; the capital

city of Amman represents 43.64% of the total households in Jordan. The smallest governorate, Tafila, represents only 0.98% of the total.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by governorate and type of residence

Governorate	Residential households			Percentage	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Governorate	Urban
Amman	837,760	21,593	859,353	43.64	97.49
Balqa	82,297	17,398	99,695	5.06	82.55
Zarqa	269,730	9,973	279,703	14.21	96.43
Madaba	29,786	8,332	38,118	1.94	78.14
Irbid	327,050	27,957	355,007	18.03	92.12
Mafraq	74,522	31,845	106,367	5.40	70.06
Jarash	35,644	11,091	46,735	2.37	76.27
Ajloun	29,245	5,686	34,931	1.77	83.72
Karak	37,173	26,240	63,413	3.22	58.62
Tafila	15,222	3,989	19,211	0.98	79.24
Ma'an	15,815	12,614	28,429	1.44	55.63
Aqaba	32,808	5,219	38,027	1.93	86.28
Jordan	1,787,052	181,937	1,968,989	100.00	90.76

Source: 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census

Table A.2 presents the distribution of clusters and their average size in number of households by governorate, according to urban-rural residence. There are in total 18,289 clusters, 16,003 in urban areas (including 161 in refugee camps) and 2,286 in rural areas. The average cluster size is 111 households in urban areas, 212 households in refugee camps, and 80 households in rural areas, with an overall average of 108 households per cluster.

Table A.2 Distribution of clusters and their average size in number of households by governorate and type of residence

Governorate	Number of clusters				Average cluster size			
	Urban	Refugee camps	Rural	Total	Urban	Refugee camps	Rural	Total
Amman	6,634		213	6,847	126		101	126
Balqa	784		221	1,005	105		79	99
Zarqa	2,727	47	149	2,923	95	235	67	96
Madaba	334		123	457	89		68	83
Irbid	2,997		311	3,308	109		90	107
Mafraq	584	114	468	1,166	88	203	68	91
Jarash	320		134	454	111		83	103
Ajloun	364		88	452	80		65	77
Karak	347		301	648	107		87	98
Tafila	192		58	250	79		69	77
Ma'an	178		134	312	89		94	91
Aqaba	381		86	467	86		61	81
Jordan	15,842	161	2,286	18,289	111	212	80	108

Source: 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLE SELECTION

The sample for the 2023 JPFHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the 2015 census frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each governorate into urban and rural areas. In addition, the Syrian camps in Zarqa and Mafraq each formed a special sampling stratum. In total, 26 sampling strata were constructed. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum, via a two-stage selection procedure, according to the sample allocation given in **Table A.3**. Prior to the sample selection, the sampling frame was sorted by districts and subdistricts within each sampling stratum. By using a probability proportional to size selection procedure at the first stage of sampling, implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels.

In the first stage, 970 clusters were selected with probability proportional to cluster size, with cluster size being the number of residential households reported in the 2015 JPHC. Before the main data collection, a

household listing operation was carried out in all the selected sample clusters, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. During the listing, data on the citizenship of household heads were collected. In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 20 households per cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. After household selection, it was noted that the number of selected Syrian households outside of refugee camps was too small to provide precise survey results for these households. It was decided to oversample Syrian households in the noncamp clusters of four governorates, Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa: along with the 20 households selected per cluster, additional Syrian households were selected with a maximum of up to 10 additional households per cluster depending on the number listed in the cluster. The oversampling resulted in the addition of 750 extra Syrian households in the sample. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households. No replacements and no changes of the preselected households were allowed in the implementation stages in order to prevent bias.

The allocation of the clusters considered the need to ensure adequate precision for key survey indicators at the governorate level and at each of the special domain levels. The sample allocation used for the 2023 JPFHS was similar to the allocation used for the 2017–18 JPFHS except that more clusters were allocated to refugee camps. **Table A.3** shows the allocation of selected clusters and households according to governorate and type of residence, and **Table A.4** shows the expected number of completed interviews of women and men according to governorate and type of residence.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households by governorate and type of residence

Governorate	Number of clusters allocated				Number of households selected			
	Urban	Refugee camps	Rural	Total	Urban	Refugee camps	Rural	Total
Amman	117		4	121	2,340		80	2,420
Balqa	62		15	77	1,240		300	1,540
Zarqa	68	21	5	94	1,360	420	100	1,880
Madaba	53		17	70	1,060		340	1,400
Irbid	85		8	93	1,700		160	1,860
Mafraq	30	35	25	90	600	700	500	1,800
Jarash	53		19	72	1,060		380	1,440
Ajloun	57		13	70	1,140		260	1,400
Karak	40		33	73	800		660	1,460
Tafila	53		17	70	1,060		340	1,400
Ma'an	37		33	70	740		660	1,400
Aqaba	59		11	70	1,180		220	1,400
Jordan	714	56	200	970	14,280	1,120	4,000	19,400

Note: The number of households selected does not include the 750 additional Syrian households selected after oversampling.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected number of interviews by governorate and type of residence

Governorate	Expected number of interviews with ever-married women age 15–49				Expected number of interviews with men age 15–59			
	Urban	Refugee camps	Rural	Total	Urban	Refugee camps	Rural	Total
Amman	1,788		59	1,847	771		26	797
Balqa	947		221	1,168	409		98	507
Zarqa	1,039	411	73	1,523	449	137	33	619
Madaba	809		251	1,060	350		111	461
Irbid	1,299		117	1,416	561		52	613
Mafraq	459	684	368	1,511	198	228	163	589
Jarash	809		279	1,088	350		124	474
Ajloun	871		191	1,062	376		85	461
Karak	611		485	1,096	264		215	479
Tafila	809		251	1,060	350		111	461
Ma'an	565		485	1,050	244		215	459
Aqaba	901		162	1,063	390		71	461
Jordan	10,907	1,095	2,942	14,944	4,712	365	1,304	6,381

Note: Men's interviews were conducted in 25% of the households selected for the women's survey. The expected survey results do not include the 750 additional Syrian households selected after oversampling.

The sample calculations were derived using information obtained from the 2017–18 JPFHS. The average number of ever-married women age 15–49 per household was 0.80 in urban areas, 1.02 in refugee camps, and 0.77 in rural areas; the average number of men age 15–59 per household was 1.42; the household completion rate was 97.0%; the response rate among women age 15–49 was 98.8%; and the response rate among men age 15–59 was 96.8%.

A.4 SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample to different governorates and to their urban and rural areas, the oversampling in refugee camps, and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the 2023 JPFHS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level as well as at the survey domain levels. Since the 2023 JPFHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

P_{2hij} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households), where j indicates whether the households were oversampled Syrian households or other households

P_{hij} : overall sampling probability in the i^{th} cluster in stratum h for oversampled Syrian households and other households

Let a_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} cluster in the 2023 JPFHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let L_{hij} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h and let g_{hij} be the number of households selected in the cluster, with j indicating whether the households were oversampled Syrian households or other households. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hij} = \frac{g_{hij}}{L_{hij}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities (depending on whether the households were oversampled Syrian households or other households):

$$P_{hij} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hij}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hij} = 1 / P_{hij}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and for individual

nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women and men, respectively. The differences between the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights were introduced by individual nonresponse. The final sampling weights were normalised so that the total number of unweighted cases was equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level for both household weights and individual weights. Normalised weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data.

A.5 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15–49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to residence and governorate (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Result	Residence		Governorate							Aqaba	Total				
	Urban	Rural	Amman	Balqa	Zarqa	Madaba	Irbid	Mafraq	Jarash	Ajloun	Karak	Tafilet	Ma'an		
Selected households															
Completed (C)	97.3	96.3	98.0	98.5	97.5	98.1	98.7	97.0	97.1	99.0	97.1	89.9	95.1	97.1	
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Refused (R)	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.5	1.0	0.9
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.9	0.7	0.6
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.6
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other (O)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	3,999	2,655	1,535	1,944	1,389	2,121	1,956	1,440	1,400	1,460	1,400	1,400	1,354	20,054	
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.7	98.4	98.6	99.3	97.9	99.1	97.8	99.4	99.0	95.0	97.7	98.3
Eligible women															
Completed (EWC)	96.9	96.1	95.4	99.1	98.1	92.7	99.3	97.2	96.7	96.1	98.0	92.2	95.5	97.3	96.7
Not at home (EWNH)	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.7	5.5	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.7	7.1	0.1	1.1	1.6	
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.1	2.2	1.8	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	3.8	1.1	1.3	
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10,780	2,240	2,131	919	1,589	727	1,730	1,216	972	822	700	792	693	729	13,020
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	96.9	96.1	95.4	99.1	98.1	92.7	99.3	97.2	96.7	96.1	98.0	92.2	95.5	97.3	96.7
Overall women response rate (OWRR) ³	95.2	94.5	93.8	97.8	96.5	91.4	98.6	95.1	95.8	94.0	97.4	91.2	90.8	95.0	95.1

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).

³ The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR / 100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men age 15–59 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to residence and governorate (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Result	Residence		Governorate												
	Urban	Rural	Amman	Balqa	Zarqa	Madaba	Irbid	Mafraq	Jarash	Ajloun	Karak	Tafilah	Ma'an	Aqaba	Total
Selected households															
Completed (C)	97.1	96.4	98.2	98.4	96.8	96.8	99.0	98.1	96.9	97.1	99.2	96.9	89.1	94.7	97.0
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.0	2.4	0.9
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.6
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.7	2.0	0.9	0.6
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other (O)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	3,999	998	665	383	501	348	508	478	360	350	365	350	339	4,997	4,997
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.3	98.5	98.3	99.0	98.4	97.7	99.4	98.9	97.7	99.5	99.4	94.0	97.0	98.3	98.3
Eligible men															
Completed (EMC)	90.6	88.8	83.2	84.4	96.7	80.5	96.3	91.3	97.3	93.0	88.8	89.4	92.3	90.0	90.3
Not at home (EMNH)	6.6	6.1	13.2	13.5	1.6	18.8	1.6	3.5	1.9	4.6	5.2	5.2	2.4	4.3	6.5
Postponed (EMP)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refused (EMR)	1.7	3.7	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	3.4	0.2	1.9	4.7	3.2	5.3	3.3	2.1
Incapacitated (EMI)	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.0	2.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,199	1,307	926	526	734	452	694	597	515	416	402	404	418	422	6,506
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	90.6	88.8	83.2	84.4	96.7	80.5	96.3	91.3	97.3	93.0	88.8	89.4	92.3	90.0	90.3
Overall men response rate (OMRR) ³	89.1	87.5	81.8	83.5	95.2	78.7	95.7	90.3	96.7	90.9	88.3	88.8	86.8	87.3	88.8

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$100 * C$$

$$\frac{C + HP + P + R + DNF}{C}$$

² The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).

³ The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR / 100$$

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and in data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2023 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (2023 JPFHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2023 JPFHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected by simple random sampling, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2023 JPFHS sample was the result of a multistage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed using SAS programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any linear statistic such as percentage and mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ;
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum;
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum;
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum; and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2023 JPFHS, there were 969 non-empty clusters. Hence, 969 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 969 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 968 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2023 JPFHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, for three geographical regions, for 12 governorates, and for three different nationalities: Jordanians, Syrians (living outside refugee camps and inside refugee camps), and those of other nationalities. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** through **B.24** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The sampling errors for mortality rates are presented for the 5-year period preceding the survey for the national sample and the urban and rural samples and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at the other domain levels. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *ideal number of children*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average ideal number of children for all interviewed women age 15–49 from the national sample is 3.697 and its standard error is 0.029. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, $3.697 \pm 2 \times 0.029$. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* average ideal number of children for all ever-married women age 15 to 49 is between 3.639 and 3.754.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 1.783. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.783 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION		
Electricity primary source of lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Births registered with civil authority	Proportion	De jure household population under 5
Improved drinking water source	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic drinking water service	Proportion	De jure household population
Water available when needed	Proportion	De jure household population
Improved sanitation facility	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic sanitation service	Proportion	De jure household population
Using open defecation	Proportion	De jure household population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
No education	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Tried to quit smoking	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49 who are current tobacco users
Currently married	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Married before age 15	Proportion	Ever-married women 20–49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Ever-married women 20–49
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Mean	Ever-married women 40–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	Mean	Ever-married women 15–49
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	Mean	Ever-married women 15–49
Median birth interval	Median	Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey
First birth before age 18	Proportion	Ever-married women 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Ever-married women 15–49 with numeric responses
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	Rate	Ever-married women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	Rate	Ever-married women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	Rate	Ever-married women 15–49
Unmet need for spacing	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need for limiting	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need total	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Participation in decision making about family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Perinatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Stillbirth rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Early neonatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
In any avoidable high-risk category	Proportion	Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49
Received ANC from a skilled provider	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
4+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
8+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Took any iron-containing supplements	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by C-section (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey

Continued...

Table B.1—Continued

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Any problem accessing health care	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	Proportion	Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Children 6–59 months who were tested
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49)	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (nonpregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Nonpregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (pregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	Proportion	Child under 5
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Ever tested for HIV	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Employed	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband ever	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15–49
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15–49
No education	Proportion	Men 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Men 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Men 15–49
Tried to quit smoking	Proportion	Men 15–49 who are current tobacco users
Currently married	Proportion	Men 15–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15–49 with numeric responses
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Ever tested for HIV	Proportion	Men 15–49
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Men 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Men 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Men 15–49

¹ Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for regional samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.997	0.001	91,941	92,767	1.137	0.001	0.996	0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.784	0.008	91,941	92,767	2.396	0.010	0.769	0.800
Births registered with civil authority	0.997	0.001	8,960	8,702	1.927	0.001	0.994	0.999
Improved drinking water source	0.999	0.000	91,941	92,767	1.052	0.000	0.999	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.998	0.000	91,941	92,767	1.126	0.000	0.997	0.999
Water available when needed	0.849	0.006	91,941	92,767	2.181	0.007	0.837	0.862
Improved sanitation facility	0.999	0.001	91,941	92,767	1.849	0.001	0.998	1.000
At least basic sanitation service	0.972	0.003	91,941	92,767	2.053	0.003	0.966	0.977
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	91,941	92,767	0.728	0.456	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.911	0.005	12,595	12,595	1.779	0.005	0.902	0.920
No education	0.021	0.004	12,595	12,595	3.449	0.208	0.013	0.030
Secondary education or higher	0.717	0.011	12,595	12,595	2.826	0.016	0.695	0.740
Literacy	0.967	0.005	12,595	12,595	2.920	0.005	0.958	0.976
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.793	0.011	12,595	12,595	3.093	0.014	0.770	0.815
Current tobacco use	0.141	0.007	12,595	12,595	2.268	0.050	0.127	0.155
Tried to quit smoking	0.226	0.020	1,101	1,466	1.588	0.089	0.186	0.266
Currently married	0.532	0.021	23,844	21,842	1.173	0.040	0.490	0.574
Married before age 15	0.021	0.002	17,519	17,259	1.819	0.096	0.017	0.024
Married before age 18	0.151	0.004	17,519	17,259	1.647	0.029	0.142	0.160
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19	16.738	1.975	15,900	13,050	1.490	0.118	12.788	20.688
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.593	0.066	64,766	61,392	1.490	0.026	2.460	2.726
Currently pregnant	0.038	0.002	23,844	21,842	1.398	0.064	0.033	0.042
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.730	0.043	5,186	5,639	1.689	0.012	3.644	3.817
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	1.904	0.076	23,844	21,842	1.143	0.040	1.753	2.056
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	1.874	0.074	23,844	21,842	1.141	0.040	1.726	2.023
Median birth interval	34.695	0.564	7,340	6,404	1.805	0.016	33.568	35.823
First birth before age 18	0.065	0.003	17,519	17,259	1.648	0.047	0.059	0.071
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.153	0.006	11,635	11,622	1.702	0.037	0.141	0.164
Want no more children	0.565	0.007	11,635	11,622	1.570	0.013	0.551	0.580
Ideal number of children	3.697	0.029	12,579	12,573	1.901	0.008	3.639	3.754
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.892	0.055	64,766	61,392	1.525	0.029	1.783	2.001
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.601	0.008	11,635	11,622	1.784	0.013	0.585	0.617
Currently using any modern method	0.384	0.008	11,635	11,622	1.697	0.020	0.368	0.399
Currently using pill	0.082	0.004	11,635	11,622	1.737	0.054	0.074	0.091
Currently using injectables	0.009	0.001	11,635	11,622	1.343	0.129	0.007	0.012
Currently using implants	0.007	0.001	11,635	11,622	1.366	0.147	0.005	0.010
Currently using male condoms	0.059	0.004	11,635	11,622	1.668	0.062	0.052	0.066
Currently using any traditional method	0.217	0.006	11,635	11,622	1.699	0.030	0.204	0.230
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	3.755	0.963	7,682	7,219	1.839	0.256	1.829	5.681
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	28.736	0.403	7,682	7,219	1.950	0.014	27.930	29.541
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	5.038	0.364	7,682	7,219	1.956	0.072	4.309	5.767
Unmet need for spacing	0.049	0.003	11,635	11,622	1.477	0.060	0.043	0.055
Unmet need for limiting	0.059	0.003	11,635	11,622	1.551	0.057	0.052	0.066
Unmet need total	0.108	0.005	11,635	11,622	1.665	0.044	0.099	0.118
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.541	0.009	8,230	8,245	1.700	0.017	0.522	0.560
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.956	0.003	11,635	11,622	1.627	0.003	0.950	0.962
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.069	0.005	12,595	12,595	2.044	0.067	0.060	0.078
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	8.642	1.727	9,144	8,092	1.549	0.200	5.188	12.096
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	5.769	1.642	9,215	8,153	1.729	0.285	2.484	9.053
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	14.411	2.386	9,147	8,096	1.643	0.166	9.639	19.182
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	0.962	0.297	9,768	8,690	0.975	0.309	0.368	1.556
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	15.359	2.398	9,151	8,096	1.611	0.156	10.563	20.155
Perinatal mortality rate	11.130	1.873	9,145	8,098	1.483	0.168	7.383	14.876
Stillbirth rate	5.204	1.135	9,145	8,098	1.402	0.218	2.934	7.473
Early neonatal mortality rate	5.947	1.448	9,106	8,070	1.574	0.244	3.050	8.843
In any avoidable high-risk category	0.557	0.009	9,106	8,070	1.505	0.016	0.539	0.574
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.970	0.004	3,005	2,669	1.427	0.005	0.961	0.979
4+ ANC visits	0.931	0.007	3,005	2,669	1.438	0.007	0.918	0.944
8+ ANC visits	0.638	0.014	3,005	2,669	1.631	0.022	0.609	0.666
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.812	0.011	3,005	2,669	1.496	0.013	0.790	0.833
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.182	0.013	3,005	2,669	1.817	0.070	0.157	0.208
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.987	0.003	3,211	2,825	1.180	0.003	0.982	0.992
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.999	0.000	3,211	2,825	0.775	0.000	0.999	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.428	0.015	3,211	2,825	1.506	0.035	0.398	0.457
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.831	0.011	3,005	2,669	1.599	0.013	0.809	0.853
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.866	0.009	3,005	2,669	1.521	0.011	0.847	0.885

Continued...

Table B.2—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Any problem accessing health care	0.593	0.012	12,595	12,595	2.819	0.021	0.569	0.618
Ever had vaccination card	0.991	0.004	1,645	1,426	1.534	0.004	0.984	0.999
Received BCG vaccination	0.984	0.004	1,645	1,426	1.283	0.004	0.976	0.993
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.946	0.011	1,645	1,426	1.834	0.012	0.924	0.968
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.940	0.014	1,645	1,426	2.287	0.015	0.911	0.969
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.778	0.020	1,645	1,426	1.778	0.026	0.738	0.818
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.869	0.015	1,657	1,511	1.693	0.017	0.840	0.899
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.570	0.020	1,657	1,511	1.559	0.035	0.530	0.611
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.626	0.028	949	848	1.578	0.044	0.571	0.681
Treated with ORS	0.415	0.028	949	848	1.575	0.068	0.358	0.471
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.029	0.004	5,103	5,257	1.749	0.141	0.021	0.038
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.083	0.006	5,103	5,257	1.630	0.076	0.070	0.096
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.023	0.004	5,064	5,211	1.738	0.160	0.016	0.030
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.088	0.007	5,064	5,211	1.852	0.084	0.073	0.103
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.025	0.004	5,144	5,274	1.642	0.142	0.018	0.033
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.239	0.026	671	563	1.562	0.108	0.188	0.291
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.424	0.018	2,296	2,061	1.698	0.041	0.389	0.459
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.320	0.014	4,481	4,595	2.077	0.045	0.291	0.349
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.025	0.002	8,039	8,034	1.424	0.100	0.020	0.029
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.641	0.009	8,039	8,034	1.656	0.014	0.624	0.659
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.009	0.003	2,207	2,383	1.308	0.290	0.004	0.014
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.354	0.018	2,207	2,383	1.724	0.050	0.319	0.389
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.764	0.008	12,595	12,595	2.150	0.011	0.748	0.780
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.323	0.009	10,514	10,584	2.060	0.029	0.304	0.341
Prevalence of any anaemia (nonpregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <12.0 g/dl)	0.356	0.011	5,880	5,821	1.759	0.031	0.334	0.378
Prevalence of any anaemia (pregnant women 15–49) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.320	0.034	473	439	1.597	0.107	0.252	0.389
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.144	0.009	8,989	7,953	1.972	0.060	0.127	0.162
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.914	0.006	12,068	12,143	2.276	0.006	0.902	0.926
Ever tested for HIV	0.022	0.002	12,595	12,595	1.758	0.105	0.017	0.026
Employed	0.128	0.007	11,635	11,622	2.234	0.054	0.114	0.142
Mobile phone ownership	0.952	0.007	12,595	12,595	3.458	0.007	0.939	0.966
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.232	0.011	12,595	12,595	3.054	0.050	0.209	0.255
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.783	0.008	11,635	11,622	2.145	0.010	0.767	0.799
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.341	0.011	12,595	12,595	2.638	0.033	0.319	0.364
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.762	0.008	11,635	11,622	2.145	0.011	0.745	0.779
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.125	0.009	5,495	5,495	2.015	0.072	0.107	0.143
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.030	0.004	5,495	5,495	1.850	0.143	0.021	0.038
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband ever	0.187	0.010	5,495	5,495	1.929	0.054	0.167	0.207
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband	0.111	0.008	5,495	5,495	1.966	0.075	0.095	0.128
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.147	0.009	5,495	5,495	1.963	0.064	0.129	0.166
MEN								
Urban residence	0.895	0.006	5,012	4,979	1.388	0.007	0.883	0.907
No education	0.016	0.004	5,012	4,979	2.016	0.226	0.009	0.023
Secondary education or higher	0.703	0.014	5,012	4,979	2.174	0.020	0.675	0.731
Literacy	0.975	0.004	5,012	4,979	1.620	0.004	0.968	0.982
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.896	0.009	5,012	4,979	2.173	0.010	0.877	0.915
Current tobacco use	0.479	0.015	5,012	4,979	2.154	0.032	0.448	0.509
Tried to quit smoking	0.192	0.018	2,372	2,384	2.266	0.096	0.155	0.228
Currently married	0.373	0.014	5,012	4,979	2.014	0.037	0.345	0.400
Want no more children	0.491	0.019	1,851	1,856	1.662	0.039	0.453	0.530
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.185	0.015	1,851	1,856	1.622	0.079	0.155	0.214
Ideal number of children	4.102	0.110	1,844	1,877	1.800	0.027	3.883	4.322
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.910	0.008	4,334	4,369	1.904	0.009	0.894	0.927
Ever tested for HIV	0.034	0.004	5,012	4,979	1.537	0.115	0.026	0.042
Mobile phone ownership	0.937	0.007	5,012	4,979	2.036	0.007	0.923	0.951
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.505	0.014	5,012	4,979	2.000	0.028	0.477	0.533
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.620	0.019	5,012	4,979	2.731	0.030	0.582	0.657

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.997	0.001	73,751	83,111	1.119	0.001	0.996	0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.799	0.008	73,751	83,111	2.297	0.010	0.783	0.815
Births registered with civil authority	0.997	0.001	7,214	7,723	1.908	0.001	0.994	0.999
Improved drinking water source	1.000	0.000	73,751	83,111	0.711	0.000	0.999	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.999	0.000	73,751	83,111	0.803	0.000	0.998	0.999
Water available when needed	0.861	0.007	73,751	83,111	2.162	0.008	0.848	0.874
Improved sanitation facility	0.999	0.001	73,751	83,111	1.826	0.001	0.998	1.000
At least basic sanitation service	0.974	0.003	73,751	83,111	1.962	0.003	0.968	0.979
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	73,751	83,111	0.630	0.051	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.020	0.005	10,443	11,477	3.521	0.239	0.011	0.030
Secondary education or higher	0.717	0.012	10,443	11,477	2.794	0.017	0.693	0.742
Literacy	0.969	0.005	10,443	11,477	2.962	0.005	0.959	0.979
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.796	0.012	10,443	11,477	3.047	0.015	0.772	0.820
Current tobacco use	0.147	0.008	10,443	11,477	2.206	0.052	0.132	0.163
Tried to quit smoking	0.222	0.021	997	1,404	1.568	0.093	0.181	0.263
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19	16.974	2.188	13,872	11,840	1.442	0.129	12.599	21.349
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.574	0.072	54,169	55,596	1.460	0.028	2.430	2.719
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.003	19,970	19,763	1.391	0.071	0.032	0.042
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.712	0.046	4,330	5,169	1.661	0.012	3.619	3.804
Median birth interval	34.615	0.610	5,960	5,712	1.793	0.018	33.395	35.836
Want no more children	0.571	0.008	9,616	10,590	1.526	0.013	0.556	0.587
Ideal number of children	3.694	0.031	10,427	11,456	1.868	0.008	3.631	3.756
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.879	0.059	54,169	55,596	1.493	0.032	1.761	1.998
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.605	0.009	9,616	10,590	1.762	0.015	0.587	0.622
Currently using any modern method	0.387	0.008	9,616	10,590	1.668	0.021	0.371	0.404
Currently using pill	0.080	0.005	9,616	10,590	1.706	0.059	0.071	0.090
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.001	9,616	10,590	1.335	0.148	0.006	0.011
Currently using implants	0.007	0.001	9,616	10,590	1.337	0.161	0.005	0.009
Currently using male condoms	0.060	0.004	9,616	10,590	1.623	0.065	0.052	0.068
Currently using any traditional method	0.217	0.007	9,616	10,590	1.674	0.032	0.203	0.232
Unmet need for spacing	0.048	0.003	9,616	10,590	1.468	0.066	0.042	0.055
Unmet need for limiting	0.058	0.004	9,616	10,590	1.520	0.063	0.050	0.065
Unmet need total	0.106	0.005	9,616	10,590	1.645	0.049	0.096	0.116
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.545	0.010	6,821	7,529	1.675	0.019	0.525	0.565
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.956	0.003	9,616	10,590	1.591	0.003	0.949	0.962
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.070	0.005	10,443	11,477	1.948	0.069	0.060	0.080
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	8.714	1.894	7,426	7,226	1.512	0.217	4.926	12.501
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	5.943	1.804	7,487	7,285	1.673	0.304	2.334	9.551
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	14.656	2.627	7,428	7,230	1.601	0.179	9.401	19.911
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	1.035	0.330	7,990	7,796	0.930	0.319	0.375	1.694
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	15.676	2.641	7,432	7,231	1.568	0.168	10.393	20.958
Perinatal mortality rate	11.866	2.084	7,431	7,234	1.436	0.176	7.698	16.034
Stillbirth rate	5.468	1.256	7,431	7,234	1.364	0.230	2.957	7.980
Early neonatal mortality rate	6.420	1.616	7,397	7,208	1.521	0.252	3.189	9.652
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.974	0.004	2,432	2,365	1.368	0.005	0.965	0.982
4+ ANC visits	0.935	0.007	2,432	2,365	1.384	0.007	0.922	0.949
8+ ANC visits	0.644	0.016	2,432	2,365	1.621	0.024	0.613	0.676
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.816	0.012	2,432	2,365	1.472	0.014	0.793	0.839
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.185	0.014	2,432	2,365	1.775	0.076	0.157	0.213
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.985	0.003	2,590	2,500	1.136	0.003	0.979	0.991
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	2,590	2,500	0.900	0.000	0.999	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.429	0.016	2,590	2,500	1.454	0.037	0.397	0.461
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.830	0.012	2,432	2,365	1.572	0.014	0.806	0.854
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.864	0.010	2,432	2,365	1.479	0.012	0.843	0.884
Any problem accessing health care	0.597	0.013	10,443	11,477	2.783	0.022	0.570	0.624
Ever had vaccination card	0.990	0.004	1,316	1,247	1.494	0.004	0.982	0.999
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.005	1,316	1,247	1.316	0.005	0.977	0.995
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.946	0.013	1,316	1,247	1.868	0.013	0.921	0.972
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.938	0.016	1,316	1,247	2.272	0.017	0.905	0.970
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.795	0.022	1,316	1,247	1.802	0.028	0.751	0.839
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.877	0.016	1,363	1,372	1.675	0.018	0.845	0.908
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.582	0.022	1,363	1,372	1.531	0.037	0.539	0.626
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.609	0.030	742	740	1.545	0.050	0.548	0.670
Treated with ORS	0.393	0.031	742	740	1.566	0.079	0.331	0.455

Continued...

Table B.3—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.028	0.005	4,183	4,725	1.747	0.158	0.019	0.037
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.082	0.007	4,183	4,725	1.619	0.084	0.069	0.096
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.022	0.004	4,158	4,685	1.621	0.169	0.015	0.029
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.089	0.008	4,158	4,685	1.828	0.091	0.073	0.105
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.023	0.004	4,214	4,738	1.586	0.160	0.016	0.030
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.240	0.028	542	500	1.537	0.118	0.184	0.297
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.422	0.019	1,857	1,823	1.689	0.046	0.383	0.461
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.317	0.016	3,697	4,139	2.049	0.050	0.286	0.348
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.025	0.003	6,503	7,265	1.385	0.107	0.020	0.030
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.642	0.010	6,503	7,265	1.630	0.015	0.622	0.661
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.010	0.003	1,808	2,156	1.250	0.292	0.004	0.016
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.361	0.019	1,808	2,156	1.686	0.053	0.323	0.399
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.763	0.009	10,443	11,477	2.093	0.011	0.746	0.781
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.314	0.010	8,538	9,570	1.997	0.032	0.294	0.334
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.148	0.010	7,295	7,101	1.940	0.065	0.129	0.167
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.912	0.006	10,035	11,088	2.196	0.007	0.899	0.924
Ever tested for HIV	0.022	0.002	10,443	11,477	1.695	0.112	0.017	0.026
Mobile phone ownership	0.954	0.007	10,443	11,477	3.486	0.008	0.940	0.968
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.234	0.012	10,443	11,477	3.013	0.053	0.209	0.259
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.783	0.009	9,616	10,590	2.086	0.011	0.766	0.801
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.331	0.012	10,443	11,477	2.557	0.036	0.308	0.355
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.766	0.009	9,616	10,590	2.119	0.012	0.747	0.784
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.124	0.010	4,579	5,044	1.967	0.077	0.105	0.144
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.030	0.005	4,579	5,044	1.806	0.151	0.021	0.039
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.113	0.009	4,579	5,044	1.924	0.080	0.095	0.131
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.150	0.010	4,579	5,044	1.923	0.068	0.130	0.170
MEN								
No education	0.016	0.004	4,011	4,455	1.976	0.243	0.008	0.024
Secondary education or higher	0.698	0.016	4,011	4,455	2.141	0.022	0.667	0.729
Literacy	0.975	0.004	4,011	4,455	1.578	0.004	0.967	0.983
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.903	0.010	4,011	4,455	2.184	0.011	0.883	0.923
Current tobacco use	0.475	0.017	4,011	4,455	2.122	0.035	0.442	0.509
Tried to quit smoking	0.197	0.020	1,902	2,117	2.172	0.101	0.157	0.236
Want no more children	0.496	0.021	1,521	1,668	1.643	0.043	0.454	0.538
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.911	0.009	3,550	3,968	1.878	0.010	0.893	0.929
Ever tested for HIV	0.034	0.004	4,011	4,455	1.504	0.126	0.026	0.043
Mobile phone ownership	0.940	0.008	4,011	4,455	2.051	0.008	0.925	0.956
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.497	0.016	4,011	4,455	1.966	0.031	0.466	0.528
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.617	0.020	4,011	4,455	2.664	0.033	0.576	0.658

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.995	0.001	18,190	9,656	1.187	0.001	0.992	0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.660	0.026	18,190	9,656	3.058	0.039	0.608	0.712
Births registered with civil authority	0.997	0.002	1,746	979	1.156	0.002	0.994	1.000
Improved drinking water source	0.996	0.002	18,190	9,656	1.668	0.002	0.992	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.988	0.004	18,190	9,656	1.803	0.004	0.981	0.995
Water available when needed	0.749	0.016	18,190	9,656	2.029	0.021	0.718	0.781
Improved sanitation facility	0.999	0.001	18,190	9,656	0.954	0.001	0.997	1.000
At least basic sanitation service	0.956	0.009	18,190	9,656	2.571	0.010	0.938	0.975
Using open defecation	0.001	0.001	18,190	9,656	1.098	0.638	0.000	0.002
WOMEN								
No education	0.033	0.005	2,152	1,118	1.236	0.144	0.024	0.043
Secondary education or higher	0.718	0.019	2,152	1,118	1.921	0.026	0.681	0.756
Literacy	0.949	0.007	2,152	1,118	1.581	0.008	0.934	0.964
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.754	0.025	2,152	1,118	2.671	0.033	0.705	0.804
Current tobacco use	0.071	0.008	2,152	1,118	1.365	0.106	0.056	0.087
Tried to quit smoking	0.316	0.062	104	62	1.344	0.196	0.192	0.439
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19	14.138	3.098	2,554	1,235	1.020	0.219	7.942	20.335
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.776	0.105	11,484	5,842	0.990	0.038	2.566	2.986
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.005	4,172	2,081	1.145	0.124	0.032	0.053
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.893	0.110	863	475	1.593	0.028	3.673	4.113
Median birth interval	35.593	1.099	1,380	692	1.248	0.031	33.395	37.791
Want no more children	0.505	0.017	2,019	1,032	1.535	0.034	0.471	0.539
Ideal number of children	3.724	0.058	2,152	1,118	1.578	0.016	3.608	3.839
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.009	0.106	11,484	5,842	1.014	0.053	1.796	2.221
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.561	0.014	2,019	1,032	1.252	0.025	0.533	0.588
Currently using any modern method	0.347	0.014	2,019	1,032	1.276	0.039	0.320	0.374
Currently using pill	0.103	0.011	2,019	1,032	1.686	0.111	0.081	0.126
Currently using injectables	0.018	0.004	2,019	1,032	1.354	0.225	0.010	0.026
Currently using implants	0.011	0.003	2,019	1,032	1.455	0.313	0.004	0.017
Currently using male condoms	0.046	0.007	2,019	1,032	1.529	0.155	0.032	0.060
Currently using any traditional method	0.214	0.011	2,019	1,032	1.237	0.053	0.192	0.237
Unmet need for spacing	0.058	0.005	2,019	1,032	0.938	0.084	0.048	0.068
Unmet need for limiting	0.075	0.009	2,019	1,032	1.569	0.123	0.056	0.093
Unmet need total	0.133	0.010	2,019	1,032	1.348	0.077	0.112	0.153
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.500	0.016	1,409	716	1.192	0.032	0.468	0.532
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.959	0.007	2,019	1,032	1.477	0.007	0.946	0.972
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.059	0.015	2,152	1,118	2.889	0.249	0.030	0.089
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	8.044	3.377	1,718	865	1.542	0.420	1.289	14.798
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	4.226	2.935	1,728	867	1.797	0.694	0.000	10.095
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	12.269	4.037	1,719	866	1.566	0.329	4.195	20.344
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	0.321	0.240	1,778	894	na	0.749	0.000	0.801
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	12.586	4.026	1,719	866	1.566	0.320	4.534	20.638
Perinatal mortality rate	4.970	1.860	1,714	865	1.082	0.374	1.250	8.690
Stillbirth rate	2.990	1.622	1,714	865	1.214	0.542	0.000	6.233
Early neonatal mortality rate	1.986	0.963	1,709	862	0.882	0.485	0.061	3.911
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.943	0.018	573	304	1.812	0.019	0.907	0.978
4+ ANC visits	0.898	0.023	573	304	1.791	0.025	0.852	0.943
8+ ANC visits	0.586	0.028	573	304	1.373	0.048	0.530	0.643
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.780	0.025	573	304	1.465	0.033	0.729	0.831
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.159	0.027	573	304	1.785	0.172	0.105	0.214
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.998	0.001	621	324	0.583	0.001	0.997	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.998	0.001	621	324	0.681	0.001	0.995	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.418	0.040	621	324	1.873	0.095	0.339	0.497
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.839	0.023	573	304	1.491	0.027	0.793	0.885
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.887	0.020	573	304	1.535	0.023	0.847	0.928
Any problem accessing health care	0.556	0.023	2,152	1,118	2.175	0.042	0.509	0.603
Ever had vaccination card	0.997	0.002	329	179	0.635	0.002	0.993	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.009	329	179	1.126	0.010	0.956	0.994
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.944	0.014	329	179	1.028	0.014	0.917	0.971
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.955	0.015	329	179	1.312	0.015	0.926	0.984
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.663	0.042	329	179	1.611	0.064	0.579	0.748
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.796	0.039	294	139	1.598	0.049	0.717	0.875
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.451	0.045	294	139	1.457	0.099	0.362	0.541
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.744	0.050	207	107	1.525	0.068	0.644	0.845
Treated with ORS	0.566	0.049	207	107	1.330	0.086	0.468	0.664
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.037	0.009	920	532	1.383	0.230	0.020	0.054

Continued...

Table B.4—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.088	0.011	920	532	1.172	0.124	0.066	0.109
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.031	0.015	906	526	2.629	0.485	0.001	0.061
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.076	0.011	906	526	1.216	0.140	0.054	0.097
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.047	0.014	930	537	2.069	0.305	0.018	0.075
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.231	0.052	129	62	1.393	0.226	0.127	0.335
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.442	0.032	439	237	1.335	0.072	0.378	0.505
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.351	0.032	784	456	1.849	0.090	0.287	0.414
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.021	0.005	1,536	769	1.226	0.212	0.012	0.030
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.639	0.014	1,536	769	1.112	0.021	0.612	0.667
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.001	0.001	399	227	0.498	1.000	0.000	0.002
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.290	0.030	399	227	1.337	0.105	0.229	0.350
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.771	0.021	2,152	1,118	2.264	0.027	0.730	0.812
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.404	0.022	1,976	1,014	2.036	0.056	0.359	0.449
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.117	0.013	1,694	852	1.493	0.111	0.091	0.143
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.937	0.014	2,033	1,055	2.506	0.014	0.910	0.964
Ever tested for HIV	0.025	0.007	2,152	1,118	2.192	0.296	0.010	0.040
Mobile phone ownership	0.937	0.008	2,152	1,118	1.545	0.009	0.921	0.953
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.203	0.015	2,152	1,118	1.757	0.075	0.173	0.234
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.779	0.021	2,019	1,032	2.239	0.027	0.738	0.820
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.444	0.030	2,152	1,118	2.759	0.067	0.384	0.503
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.724	0.016	2,019	1,032	1.561	0.021	0.693	0.755
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.126	0.021	916	451	1.931	0.168	0.084	0.169
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.024	0.008	916	451	1.498	0.319	0.009	0.039
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.093	0.014	916	451	1.498	0.155	0.064	0.122
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.117	0.015	916	451	1.442	0.131	0.087	0.148
MEN								
No education	0.011	0.003	1,001	524	0.961	0.282	0.005	0.018
Secondary education or higher	0.740	0.020	1,001	524	1.457	0.027	0.699	0.780
Literacy	0.977	0.007	1,001	524	1.480	0.007	0.963	0.991
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.837	0.019	1,001	524	1.639	0.023	0.799	0.875
Current tobacco use	0.510	0.024	1,001	524	1.529	0.047	0.461	0.558
Tried to quit smoking	0.152	0.046	470	267	2.764	0.304	0.060	0.244
Want no more children	0.451	0.038	330	188	1.394	0.085	0.374	0.527
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.903	0.015	784	401	1.409	0.017	0.873	0.933
Ever tested for HIV	0.036	0.008	1,001	524	1.380	0.227	0.019	0.052
Mobile phone ownership	0.911	0.012	1,001	524	1.285	0.013	0.888	0.934
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.569	0.024	1,001	524	1.534	0.042	0.521	0.617
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.645	0.038	1,001	524	2.493	0.059	0.570	0.721

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Central sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.793	0.011	35,233	58,974	2.038	0.013	0.772	0.814
Births registered with civil authority	0.995	0.002	3,364	5,371	1.589	0.002	0.991	0.999
At least basic drinking water service	0.999	0.001	35,233	58,974	0.972	0.001	0.998	1.000
Water available when needed	0.881	0.008	35,233	58,974	1.827	0.009	0.866	0.896
At least basic sanitation service	0.982	0.003	35,233	58,974	1.651	0.003	0.976	0.987
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	35,233	58,974	0.577	0.613	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.022	0.007	5,178	8,327	3.267	0.304	0.009	0.035
Secondary education or higher	0.711	0.016	5,178	8,327	2.524	0.022	0.679	0.742
Literacy	0.964	0.007	5,178	8,327	2.659	0.007	0.950	0.978
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.780	0.015	5,178	8,327	2.689	0.020	0.749	0.811
Current tobacco use	0.168	0.010	5,178	8,327	1.934	0.060	0.148	0.188
Tried to quit smoking	0.228	0.024	623	1,168	1.448	0.107	0.179	0.277
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.474	0.096	27,412	40,917	1.308	0.039	2.281	2.666
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.003	9,478	13,950	1.268	0.078	0.032	0.043
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.673	0.059	2,260	3,809	1.535	0.016	3.556	3.790
Median birth interval	35.179	0.911	2,807	4,011	1.607	0.026	33.356	37.001
Want no more children	0.595	0.010	4,766	7,682	1.392	0.017	0.576	0.615
Ideal number of children	3.680	0.040	5,168	8,306	1.703	0.011	3.600	3.761
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.762	0.078	27,412	40,917	1.335	0.044	1.607	1.918
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.614	0.011	4,766	7,682	1.564	0.018	0.592	0.636
Currently using any modern method	0.406	0.010	4,766	7,682	1.475	0.026	0.385	0.427
Currently using pill	0.083	0.006	4,766	7,682	1.553	0.075	0.070	0.095
Currently using injectables	0.009	0.002	4,766	7,682	1.180	0.179	0.006	0.012
Currently using implants	0.007	0.001	4,766	7,682	1.120	0.190	0.004	0.010
Currently using male condoms	0.064	0.005	4,766	7,682	1.441	0.080	0.054	0.074
Currently using any traditional method	0.208	0.009	4,766	7,682	1.461	0.041	0.191	0.225
Unmet need for spacing	0.043	0.004	4,766	7,682	1.338	0.091	0.035	0.051
Unmet need for limiting	0.057	0.005	4,766	7,682	1.385	0.081	0.048	0.067
Unmet need total	0.100	0.000	4,766	7,682	1.506	0.065	0.087	0.114
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.568	0.013	3,423	5,488	1.484	0.022	0.543	0.593
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.951	0.004	4,766	7,682	1.421	0.005	0.942	0.960
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.072	0.006	5,178	8,327	1.682	0.084	0.060	0.085
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.027	2.123	7,486	10,896	1.417	0.193	6.781	15.273
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.829	1.565	7,521	10,948	1.399	0.229	3.700	9.958
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.856	2.549	7,489	10,899	1.369	0.143	12.758	22.955
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.011	0.403	7,681	11,161	1.073	0.399	0.205	1.816
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.849	2.586	7,492	10,904	1.348	0.137	13.676	24.022
Perinatal mortality rate	12.241	2.722	3,489	5,041	1.246	0.222	6.796	17.686
Stillbirth rate	4.624	1.389	3,489	5,041	1.125	0.300	1.846	7.402
Early neonatal mortality rate	7.631	2.235	3,476	5,032	1.331	0.293	3.161	12.101
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.975	0.006	1,112	1,633	1.231	0.006	0.963	0.986
4+ ANC visits	0.935	0.009	1,112	1,633	1.209	0.010	0.917	0.953
8+ ANC visits	0.621	0.021	1,112	1,633	1.445	0.034	0.579	0.663
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.833	0.015	1,112	1,633	1.307	0.018	0.804	0.863
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.196	0.019	1,112	1,633	1.583	0.096	0.158	0.234
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.992	0.004	1,188	1,734	1.246	0.004	0.985	0.999
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.999	0.001	1,188	1,734	0.747	0.001	0.998	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.424	0.022	1,188	1,734	1.355	0.051	0.381	0.467
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.823	0.016	1,112	1,633	1.383	0.019	0.792	0.855
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.855	0.014	1,112	1,633	1.331	0.016	0.827	0.883
Any problem accessing health care	0.644	0.018	5,178	8,327	2.670	0.028	0.608	0.679
Ever had vaccination card	0.989	0.006	604	850	1.373	0.006	0.976	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.006	604	850	1.256	0.007	0.973	0.999
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.943	0.018	604	850	1.746	0.019	0.908	0.979
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.924	0.023	604	850	2.037	0.025	0.877	0.971
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.775	0.031	604	850	1.675	0.040	0.713	0.837
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.878	0.021	628	927	1.543	0.024	0.836	0.920
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.630	0.028	628	927	1.366	0.044	0.575	0.686
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.601	0.037	409	584	1.381	0.062	0.527	0.676
Treated with ORS	0.409	0.038	409	584	1.401	0.094	0.332	0.486
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.030	0.006	2,204	3,474	1.602	0.195	0.018	0.042
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.083	0.009	2,204	3,474	1.491	0.106	0.066	0.101
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.018	0.004	2,194	3,443	1.561	0.249	0.009	0.027
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.083	0.009	2,194	3,443	1.583	0.113	0.064	0.101
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.023	0.005	2,211	3,480	1.506	0.208	0.014	0.033
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.230	0.037	235	341	1.357	0.162	0.156	0.305

Continued...

Table B.5—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.450	0.025	858	1,257	1.454	0.055	0.401	0.500
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.281	0.020	1,964	3,064	1.964	0.071	0.242	0.321
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.025	0.003	3,293	5,315	1.206	0.131	0.018	0.032
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.631	0.012	3,293	5,315	1.477	0.020	0.606	0.655
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.011	0.004	909	1,601	1.111	0.349	0.003	0.019
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.359	0.024	909	1,601	1.505	0.067	0.311	0.407
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.764	0.011	5,178	8,327	1.881	0.015	0.742	0.786
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.275	0.012	4,337	7,015	1.794	0.044	0.250	0.299
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.164	0.013	3,413	4,940	1.739	0.079	0.139	0.190
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.901	0.008	4,997	8,031	1.972	0.009	0.885	0.918
Ever tested for HIV	0.016	0.002	5,178	8,327	1.453	0.161	0.011	0.020
Mobile phone ownership	0.951	0.010	5,178	8,327	3.235	0.010	0.931	0.970
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.250	0.017	5,178	8,327	2.760	0.066	0.217	0.283
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.754	0.012	4,766	7,682	1.906	0.016	0.731	0.778
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.352	0.015	5,178	8,327	2.314	0.044	0.321	0.383
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.747	0.012	4,766	7,682	1.912	0.016	0.723	0.771
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.146	0.013	2,158	3,611	1.724	0.090	0.120	0.172
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.032	0.006	2,158	3,611	1.500	0.178	0.021	0.043
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.127	0.012	2,158	3,611	1.675	0.095	0.103	0.151
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.172	0.013	2,158	3,611	1.656	0.078	0.145	0.199
MEN								
No education	0.017	0.005	1,929	3,230	1.792	0.309	0.007	0.028
Secondary education or higher	0.691	0.021	1,929	3,230	1.957	0.030	0.650	0.733
Literacy	0.972	0.005	1,929	3,230	1.377	0.005	0.962	0.982
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.909	0.013	1,929	3,230	2.028	0.015	0.882	0.935
Current tobacco use	0.455	0.022	1,929	3,230	1.897	0.047	0.412	0.498
Tried to quit smoking	0.242	0.028	884	1,471	1.969	0.117	0.185	0.299
Want no more children	0.524	0.027	682	1,209	1.384	0.051	0.471	0.577
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.905	0.012	1,657	2,829	1.643	0.013	0.881	0.928
Ever tested for HIV	0.029	0.005	1,929	3,230	1.399	0.183	0.019	0.040
Mobile phone ownership	0.947	0.010	1,929	3,230	1.941	0.010	0.927	0.967
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.518	0.020	1,929	3,230	1.757	0.039	0.478	0.558
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.586	0.026	1,929	3,230	2.295	0.044	0.535	0.638

Table B.6 Sampling errors: North sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.778	0.013	32,661	26,602	2.362	0.017	0.752	0.804
Births registered with civil authority	0.999	0.001	3,494	2,693	0.929	0.001	0.998	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.996	0.001	32,661	26,602	1.064	0.001	0.995	0.998
Water available when needed	0.795	0.013	32,661	26,602	2.324	0.016	0.770	0.820
At least basic sanitation service	0.959	0.006	32,661	26,602	2.358	0.006	0.947	0.971
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	32,661	26,602	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.014	0.002	4,630	3,524	1.211	0.149	0.010	0.018
Secondary education or higher	0.727	0.015	4,630	3,524	2.315	0.021	0.697	0.758
Literacy	0.977	0.003	4,630	3,524	1.354	0.003	0.971	0.983
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.813	0.016	4,630	3,524	2.712	0.019	0.782	0.844
Current tobacco use	0.087	0.008	4,630	3,524	1.860	0.089	0.071	0.102
Tried to quit smoking	0.226	0.029	304	244	1.225	0.130	0.167	0.285
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.954	0.082	25,594	16,943	1.140	0.028	2.789	3.118
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.005	10,030	6,720	1.398	0.128	0.028	0.047
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.857	0.060	1,807	1,528	1.365	0.016	3.737	3.978
Median birth interval	33.554	0.710	2,895	1,951	1.485	0.021	32.135	34.973
Want no more children	0.489	0.010	4,268	3,241	1.291	0.020	0.469	0.508
Ideal number of children	3.780	0.038	4,628	3,523	1.535	0.010	3.703	3.856
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.263	0.072	25,594	16,943	1.119	0.032	2.119	2.406
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.580	0.012	4,268	3,241	1.634	0.021	0.555	0.604
Currently using any modern method	0.341	0.011	4,268	3,241	1.482	0.032	0.319	0.362
Currently using pill	0.076	0.006	4,268	3,241	1.424	0.076	0.065	0.088
Currently using injectables	0.009	0.002	4,268	3,241	1.254	0.207	0.005	0.012
Currently using implants	0.008	0.002	4,268	3,241	1.550	0.269	0.004	0.012
Currently using male condoms	0.049	0.005	4,268	3,241	1.498	0.101	0.039	0.059
Currently using any traditional method	0.239	0.011	4,268	3,241	1.631	0.045	0.218	0.260
Unmet need for spacing	0.060	0.005	4,268	3,241	1.338	0.081	0.051	0.070
Unmet need for limiting	0.060	0.005	4,268	3,241	1.304	0.079	0.050	0.069
Unmet need total	0.120	0.007	4,268	3,241	1.419	0.059	0.106	0.134
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.487	0.013	2,977	2,268	1.459	0.027	0.460	0.514
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.969	0.003	4,268	3,241	1.303	0.004	0.962	0.976
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.070	0.008	4,630	3,524	2.179	0.116	0.054	0.087
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.522	1.371	7,665	5,302	1.288	0.210	3.781	9.263
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.221	0.863	7,681	5,318	1.175	0.268	1.495	4.948
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.743	1.550	7,666	5,304	1.183	0.159	6.643	12.843
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.469	0.609	7,714	5,374	1.332	0.414	0.252	0.286
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.198	1.632	7,670	5,307	1.173	0.146	7.934	14.462
Perinatal mortality rate	9.721	2.542	3,614	2,505	1.461	0.261	4.637	14.804
Stillbirth rate	6.549	2.333	3,614	2,505	1.652	0.356	1.882	11.215
Early neonatal mortality rate	3.193	1.190	3,596	2,489	1.144	0.373	0.813	5.572
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.963	0.008	1,253	865	1.497	0.008	0.947	0.979
4+ ANC visits	0.926	0.011	1,253	865	1.525	0.012	0.903	0.948
8+ ANC visits	0.705	0.017	1,253	865	1.354	0.025	0.670	0.740
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.778	0.017	1,253	865	1.488	0.022	0.744	0.813
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.165	0.016	1,253	865	1.550	0.099	0.133	0.198
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.976	0.004	1,337	909	0.954	0.004	0.967	0.985
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	1,337	909	0.603	0.000	0.999	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.432	0.020	1,337	909	1.344	0.047	0.392	0.473
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.844	0.015	1,253	865	1.469	0.018	0.814	0.874
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.883	0.011	1,253	865	1.232	0.013	0.861	0.905
Any problem accessing health care	0.483	0.013	4,630	3,524	1.838	0.028	0.456	0.510
Ever had vaccination card	0.998	0.001	711	490	0.572	0.001	0.996	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.991	0.004	711	490	1.122	0.004	0.982	0.999
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.962	0.009	711	490	1.144	0.009	0.945	0.980
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.975	0.007	711	490	1.133	0.007	0.961	0.989
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.804	0.020	711	490	1.288	0.025	0.763	0.845
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.870	0.021	662	482	1.588	0.024	0.827	0.912
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.505	0.031	662	482	1.534	0.061	0.444	0.567
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.649	0.038	309	200	1.234	0.059	0.572	0.725
Treated with ORS	0.358	0.038	309	200	1.242	0.106	0.282	0.434
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.026	0.005	1,802	1,442	1.340	0.195	0.016	0.035
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.079	0.008	1,802	1,442	1.296	0.104	0.063	0.096
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.031	0.008	1,787	1,430	1.894	0.250	0.016	0.047
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.099	0.014	1,787	1,430	1.999	0.143	0.070	0.127
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.027	0.006	1,817	1,449	1.526	0.215	0.015	0.039

Continued...

Table B.6—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.254	0.037	275	180	1.389	0.144	0.181	0.327
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.391	0.025	963	675	1.592	0.064	0.341	0.441
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.427	0.020	1,520	1,218	1.579	0.047	0.387	0.467
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.025	0.004	2,643	2,118	1.405	0.170	0.017	0.034
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.672	0.011	2,643	2,118	1.186	0.016	0.650	0.693
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.004	0.002	703	599	0.805	0.462	0.000	0.008
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.364	0.026	703	599	1.447	0.072	0.311	0.416
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.770	0.012	4,630	3,524	1.984	0.016	0.746	0.795
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.429	0.017	3,385	2,757	2.055	0.041	0.394	0.464
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.106	0.009	3,557	2,467	1.530	0.086	0.088	0.125
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.946	0.006	4,388	3,395	1.626	0.006	0.935	0.957
Ever tested for HIV	0.035	0.005	4,630	3,524	2.011	0.155	0.024	0.046
Mobile phone ownership	0.955	0.004	4,630	3,524	1.427	0.005	0.946	0.963
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.183	0.010	4,630	3,524	1.802	0.056	0.163	0.204
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.846	0.009	4,268	3,241	1.633	0.011	0.828	0.864
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.326	0.017	4,630	3,524	2.432	0.051	0.293	0.360
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.803	0.010	4,268	3,241	1.714	0.013	0.782	0.824
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.082	0.010	2,112	1,571	1.622	0.118	0.063	0.102
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.028	0.007	2,112	1,571	1.971	0.251	0.014	0.043
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.080	0.010	2,112	1,571	1.642	0.121	0.061	0.100
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.095	0.012	2,112	1,571	1.835	0.123	0.072	0.119
MEN								
No education	0.008	0.002	1,827	1,392	1.124	0.286	0.004	0.013
Secondary education or higher	0.735	0.015	1,827	1,392	1.446	0.020	0.705	0.765
Literacy	0.984	0.004	1,827	1,392	1.362	0.004	0.976	0.992
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.890	0.012	1,827	1,392	1.687	0.014	0.866	0.915
Current tobacco use	0.540	0.020	1,827	1,392	1.712	0.037	0.500	0.580
Tried to quit smoking	0.104	0.016	919	751	1.618	0.157	0.071	0.136
Want no more children	0.440	0.031	720	520	1.691	0.071	0.377	0.503
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.923	0.010	1,580	1,221	1.562	0.011	0.902	0.944
Ever tested for HIV	0.039	0.006	1,827	1,392	1.340	0.155	0.027	0.052
Mobile phone ownership	0.930	0.009	1,827	1,392	1.495	0.010	0.912	0.948
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.474	0.019	1,827	1,392	1.644	0.041	0.435	0.512
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.677	0.028	1,827	1,392	2.588	0.042	0.620	0.733

Table B.7 Sampling errors: South sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.737	0.014	24,047	7,191	2.033	0.019	0.709	0.765
Births registered with civil authority	0.998	0.001	2,102	638	1.054	0.001	0.996	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.996	0.002	24,047	7,191	2.042	0.002	0.992	1.000
Water available when needed	0.793	0.014	24,047	7,191	2.337	0.018	0.764	0.822
At least basic sanitation service	0.939	0.008	24,047	7,191	2.255	0.008	0.923	0.955
Using open defecation	0.001	0.000	24,047	7,191	1.243	0.638	0.000	0.002
WOMEN								
No education	0.052	0.007	2,787	745	1.746	0.141	0.038	0.067
Secondary education or higher	0.747	0.015	2,787	745	1.798	0.020	0.717	0.777
Literacy	0.956	0.007	2,787	745	1.686	0.007	0.943	0.969
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.836	0.014	2,787	745	1.958	0.016	0.808	0.863
Current tobacco use	0.088	0.007	2,787	745	1.241	0.076	0.075	0.102
Tried to quit smoking	0.180	0.035	174	55	1.212	0.197	0.109	0.251
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.251	0.077	16,572	4,422	1.054	0.034	2.098	2.404
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.004	4,336	1,173	1.176	0.091	0.034	0.049
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.808	0.079	1,119	302	1.328	0.021	3.651	3.966
Median birth interval	34.866	0.888	1,638	441	1.433	0.025	33.091	36.641
Want no more children	0.590	0.014	2,601	700	1.441	0.024	0.562	0.618
Ideal number of children	3.483	0.048	2,783	744	1.428	0.014	3.387	3.578
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.589	0.067	16,572	4,422	1.060	0.042	1.455	1.723
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.557	0.015	2,601	700	1.568	0.027	0.527	0.588
Currently using any modern method	0.342	0.013	2,601	700	1.358	0.037	0.317	0.367
Currently using pill	0.109	0.007	2,601	700	1.212	0.068	0.094	0.124
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.003	2,601	700	1.126	0.187	0.009	0.019
Currently using implants	0.008	0.002	2,601	700	1.134	0.251	0.004	0.012
Currently using male condoms	0.052	0.005	2,601	700	1.177	0.099	0.041	0.062
Currently using any traditional method	0.215	0.012	2,601	700	1.538	0.058	0.190	0.240
Unmet need for spacing	0.066	0.006	2,601	700	1.232	0.091	0.054	0.078
Unmet need for limiting	0.076	0.008	2,601	700	1.559	0.106	0.060	0.093
Unmet need total	0.142	0.009	2,601	700	1.290	0.062	0.124	0.160
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.489	0.017	1,830	489	1.427	0.034	0.455	0.522
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.956	0.006	2,601	700	1.394	0.006	0.945	0.968
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.027	0.005	2,787	745	1.483	0.167	0.018	0.037
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.600	1.038	4,372	1,164	1.121	0.288	1.523	5.677
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.630	0.904	4,381	1,167	1.016	0.344	0.822	4.437
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.230	1.386	4,373	1,165	1.084	0.223	3.457	9.002
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.599	0.614	4,469	1,187	1.046	0.384	0.372	2.827
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.819	1.600	4,374	1,165	1.086	0.205	4.619	11.019
Perinatal mortality rate	7.378	2.055	2,042	552	1.068	0.279	3.268	11.487
Stillbirth rate	4.392	1.696	2,042	552	1.170	0.386	1.001	7.784
Early neonatal mortality rate	2.998	1.252	2,034	550	0.975	0.418	0.494	5.502
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.964	0.008	640	171	1.119	0.009	0.948	0.981
4+ ANC visits	0.925	0.013	640	171	1.207	0.014	0.900	0.950
8+ ANC visits	0.457	0.028	640	171	1.435	0.062	0.401	0.514
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.773	0.025	640	171	1.483	0.032	0.724	0.823
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.139	0.019	640	171	1.365	0.135	0.101	0.176
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.995	0.003	686	182	0.963	0.003	0.990	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.998	0.002	686	182	0.892	0.002	0.994	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.442	0.024	686	182	1.188	0.054	0.394	0.490
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.832	0.019	640	171	1.277	0.023	0.794	0.870
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.891	0.015	640	171	1.208	0.017	0.861	0.921
Any problem accessing health care	0.553	0.022	2,787	745	2.333	0.040	0.509	0.597
Ever had vaccination card	0.975	0.008	330	87	0.972	0.009	0.959	0.992
Received BCG vaccination	0.935	0.015	330	87	1.086	0.016	0.905	0.965
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.019	330	87	1.066	0.022	0.842	0.919
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.897	0.018	330	87	1.036	0.020	0.862	0.932
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.667	0.035	330	87	1.313	0.052	0.598	0.737
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.790	0.027	367	102	1.259	0.034	0.737	0.844
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.331	0.036	367	102	1.448	0.109	0.259	0.402
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.780	0.030	231	65	1.068	0.039	0.719	0.840
Treated with ORS	0.642	0.036	231	65	1.137	0.057	0.569	0.714
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.038	0.006	1,097	341	1.136	0.172	0.025	0.051
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.094	0.010	1,097	341	1.180	0.110	0.073	0.115
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.037	0.006	1,083	338	1.125	0.172	0.024	0.050
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.095	0.011	1,083	338	1.262	0.118	0.072	0.117
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.039	0.006	1,116	346	1.099	0.162	0.026	0.052
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.247	0.036	161	42	1.065	0.147	0.174	0.319
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.347	0.031	475	128	1.396	0.088	0.286	0.408
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.285	0.025	997	313	1.774	0.089	0.234	0.335
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.019	0.004	2,103	601	1.184	0.184	0.012	0.026
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.630	0.014	2,103	601	1.327	0.022	0.602	0.658
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.008	0.004	595	183	0.974	0.439	0.001	0.015
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.280	0.025	595	183	1.365	0.090	0.230	0.330

Continued...

Table B.7—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.731	0.012	2,787	745	1.431	0.016	0.707	0.755
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.374	0.015	2,792	812	1.603	0.039	0.345	0.403
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.133	0.011	2,019	546	1.348	0.082	0.111	0.155
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.905	0.008	2,683	717	1.419	0.009	0.889	0.921
Ever tested for HIV	0.030	0.005	2,787	745	1.460	0.157	0.021	0.039
Mobile phone ownership	0.960	0.006	2,787	745	1.732	0.007	0.947	0.973
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.255	0.013	2,787	745	1.549	0.050	0.229	0.280
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.807	0.014	2,601	700	1.869	0.018	0.778	0.836
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.291	0.013	2,787	745	1.495	0.044	0.265	0.316
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.736	0.015	2,601	700	1.751	0.021	0.705	0.766
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.088	0.012	1,225	313	1.429	0.132	0.064	0.111
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.012	0.003	1,225	313	0.969	0.254	0.006	0.018
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.082	0.011	1,225	313	1.452	0.139	0.059	0.104
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.121	0.014	1,225	313	1.521	0.117	0.093	0.149
MEN								
No education	0.031	0.007	1,256	357	1.450	0.228	0.017	0.045
Secondary education or higher	0.678	0.018	1,256	357	1.359	0.026	0.642	0.714
Literacy	0.970	0.007	1,256	357	1.371	0.007	0.957	0.983
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.805	0.017	1,256	357	1.556	0.022	0.771	0.840
Current tobacco use	0.454	0.021	1,256	357	1.498	0.046	0.412	0.496
Tried to quit smoking	0.140	0.019	569	162	1.329	0.138	0.101	0.178
Want no more children	0.391	0.028	449	128	1.215	0.072	0.335	0.447
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.910	0.014	1,097	319	1.585	0.015	0.883	0.937
Ever tested for HIV	0.061	0.010	1,256	357	1.510	0.167	0.041	0.082
Mobile phone ownership	0.876	0.014	1,256	357	1.519	0.016	0.848	0.905
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.506	0.021	1,256	357	1.493	0.042	0.464	0.548
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.698	0.024	1,256	357	1.836	0.034	0.650	0.745

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Amman sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
			HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION					
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.817	0.015	12,437	39,121	1.837	0.019	0.786	0.848
Births registered with civil authority	0.994	0.003	1,184	3,548	1.209	0.003	0.988	0.999
At least basic drinking water service	1.000	0.000	12,437	39,121	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Water available when needed	0.909	0.010	12,437	39,121	1.614	0.011	0.889	0.928
At least basic sanitation service	0.997	0.002	12,437	39,121	1.291	0.002	0.993	1.000
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	12,437	39,121	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.026	0.010	2,034	5,746	2.705	0.367	0.007	0.045
Secondary education or higher	0.729	0.022	2,034	5,746	2.242	0.030	0.685	0.773
Literacy	0.964	0.010	2,034	5,746	2.360	0.010	0.945	0.984
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.733	0.022	2,034	5,746	2.230	0.030	0.689	0.776
Current tobacco use	0.168	0.014	2,034	5,746	1.651	0.082	0.141	0.195
Tried to quit smoking	0.217	0.033	261	808	1.287	0.152	0.151	0.283
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.395	0.132	10,502	28,378	1.097	0.055	2.130	2.660
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.004	3,704	9,735	1.188	0.122	0.026	0.042
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.609	0.074	947	2,719	1.272	0.020	3.461	3.756
Median birth interval	34.779	1.090	982	2,660	1.319	0.031	32.598	36.959
Want no more children	0.621	0.013	1,855	5,304	1.177	0.021	0.594	0.647
Ideal number of children	3.664	0.054	2,031	5,732	1.445	0.015	3.556	3.771
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.672	0.107	10,502	28,378	1.224	0.064	1.458	1.887
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.611	0.015	1,855	5,304	1.299	0.024	0.582	0.640
Currently using any modern method	0.400	0.014	1,855	5,304	1.239	0.035	0.372	0.428
Currently using pill	0.087	0.008	1,855	5,304	1.300	0.098	0.070	0.104
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.002	1,855	5,304	1.025	0.259	0.004	0.013
Currently using implants	0.006	0.002	1,855	5,304	1.001	0.312	0.002	0.009
Currently using male condoms	0.056	0.006	1,855	5,304	1.164	0.111	0.043	0.068
Currently using any traditional method	0.211	0.012	1,855	5,304	1.223	0.055	0.188	0.234
Unmet need for spacing	0.037	0.005	1,855	5,304	1.156	0.137	0.027	0.047
Unmet need for limiting	0.053	0.006	1,855	5,304	1.206	0.118	0.041	0.066
Unmet need total	0.090	0.009	1,855	5,304	1.306	0.096	0.073	0.108
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.570	0.017	1,305	3,719	1.268	0.031	0.535	0.605
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.959	0.006	1,855	5,304	1.241	0.006	0.948	0.970
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.086	0.008	2,034	5,746	1.349	0.098	0.069	0.102
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.937	2.878	2,606	7,140	1.175	0.263	5.181	16.692
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.749	2.288	2,621	7,183	1.148	0.295	3.174	12.324
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.686	3.550	2,606	7,140	1.138	0.190	11.586	25.786
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.514	0.463	2,686	7,368	1.063	0.900	0.000	1.439
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.190	3.579	2,607	7,144	1.126	0.187	12.032	26.349
Perinatal mortality rate	13.177	3.828	1,213	3,304	1.021	0.291	5.520	20.833
Stillbirth rate	3.921	1.844	1,213	3,304	1.014	0.470	0.233	7.609
Early neonatal mortality rate	9.259	3.280	1,212	3,303	1.066	0.354	2.700	15.818
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.974	0.008	381	1,045	0.999	0.008	0.957	0.990
4+ ANC visits	0.937	0.012	381	1,045	0.974	0.013	0.913	0.961
8+ ANC visits	0.616	0.030	381	1,045	1.204	0.049	0.556	0.677
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.822	0.020	381	1,045	1.007	0.024	0.783	0.862
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.166	0.025	381	1,045	1.313	0.151	0.116	0.216
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.993	0.005	410	1,115	1.302	0.005	0.983	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	410	1,115	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.447	0.031	410	1,115	1.180	0.070	0.384	0.510
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.855	0.021	381	1,045	1.176	0.025	0.813	0.898
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.879	0.019	381	1,045	1.156	0.022	0.840	0.918
Any problem accessing health care	0.618	0.024	2,034	5,746	2.258	0.039	0.569	0.666
Ever had vaccination card	0.985	0.009	199	547	1.089	0.010	0.967	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.984	0.009	199	547	1.046	0.010	0.965	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.940	0.026	199	547	1.543	0.028	0.887	0.993
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.909	0.035	199	547	1.701	0.039	0.839	0.979
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.785	0.046	199	547	1.502	0.058	0.693	0.876
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.868	0.030	208	605	1.297	0.035	0.808	0.928
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.603	0.039	208	605	1.163	0.065	0.524	0.681
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.564	0.052	143	374	1.142	0.091	0.461	0.668
Treated with ORS	0.368	0.054	143	374	1.225	0.148	0.259	0.477
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.037	0.009	751	2,229	1.246	0.234	0.020	0.054
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.079	0.012	751	2,229	1.208	0.151	0.055	0.103
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.021	0.006	743	2,199	1.155	0.293	0.009	0.033
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.085	0.014	743	2,199	1.328	0.161	0.058	0.112
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.026	0.007	752	2,231	1.210	0.273	0.012	0.040
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.232	0.055	77	209	1.142	0.239	0.121	0.343
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.454	0.036	296	810	1.242	0.079	0.382	0.526
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.275	0.029	673	1,967	1.691	0.106	0.217	0.333
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.021	0.004	1,258	3,616	1.021	0.195	0.013	0.030
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.617	0.017	1,258	3,616	1.239	0.028	0.583	0.651
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.008	0.005	353	1,063	0.946	0.557	0.000	0.017
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.359	0.034	353	1,063	1.335	0.095	0.290	0.427

Continued...

Table B.8—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.776	0.015	2,034	5,746	1.604	0.019	0.746	0.805
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.270	0.017	1,630	4,690	1.532	0.063	0.236	0.303
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.165	0.019	1,188	3,234	1.533	0.114	0.128	0.203
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.889	0.012	1,959	5,530	1.637	0.013	0.866	0.913
Ever tested for HIV	0.015	0.003	2,034	5,746	1.250	0.223	0.008	0.022
Mobile phone ownership	0.952	0.014	2,034	5,746	2.928	0.015	0.925	0.980
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.279	0.023	2,034	5,746	2.335	0.083	0.232	0.325
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.770	0.016	1,855	5,304	1.618	0.021	0.739	0.802
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.322	0.021	2,034	5,746	1.998	0.064	0.280	0.363
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.795	0.015	1,855	5,304	1.621	0.019	0.764	0.825
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.110	0.016	860	2,523	1.504	0.146	0.078	0.143
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.015	0.007	860	2,523	1.562	0.429	0.002	0.028
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.090	0.015	860	2,523	1.482	0.161	0.061	0.119
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.126	0.016	860	2,523	1.427	0.128	0.094	0.158
MEN								
No education	0.020	0.008	651	2,135	1.422	0.393	0.004	0.035
Secondary education or higher	0.710	0.028	651	2,135	1.584	0.040	0.653	0.766
Literacy	0.980	0.007	651	2,135	1.238	0.007	0.966	0.994
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.902	0.019	651	2,135	1.652	0.021	0.863	0.940
Current tobacco use	0.437	0.031	651	2,135	1.598	0.071	0.374	0.499
Tried to quit smoking	0.316	0.044	285	932	1.591	0.139	0.228	0.404
Want no more children	0.503	0.035	254	839	1.123	0.070	0.432	0.574
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.906	0.016	574	1,894	1.337	0.018	0.874	0.939
Ever tested for HIV	0.033	0.008	651	2,135	1.101	0.233	0.018	0.049
Mobile phone ownership	0.957	0.014	651	2,135	1.770	0.015	0.929	0.985
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.532	0.028	651	2,135	1.454	0.054	0.475	0.589
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.548	0.037	651	2,135	1.880	0.067	0.475	0.622

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Balqa sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.760	0.014	6,551	5,539	1.153	0.019	0.731	0.788
Births registered with civil authority	1.000	0.000	496	433	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.987	0.006	6,551	5,539	1.503	0.006	0.976	0.998
Water available when needed	0.791	0.025	6,551	5,539	2.187	0.032	0.740	0.842
At least basic sanitation service	0.984	0.005	6,551	5,539	1.366	0.005	0.974	0.994
Using open defecation	0.001	0.001	6,551	5,539	0.825	0.962	0.000	0.002
WOMEN								
No education	0.017	0.005	911	691	1.100	0.276	0.008	0.027
Secondary education or higher	0.746	0.025	911	691	1.751	0.034	0.695	0.796
Literacy	0.955	0.009	911	691	1.367	0.010	0.936	0.974
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.784	0.018	911	691	1.302	0.023	0.748	0.819
Current tobacco use	0.151	0.018	911	691	1.514	0.119	0.115	0.187
Tried to quit smoking	0.184	0.038	116	86	1.054	0.207	0.108	0.260
Total fertility rate (3 years)	1.980	0.190	4,948	3,687	1.383	0.096	1.600	2.360
Currently pregnant	0.040	0.006	1,737	1,277	1.115	0.151	0.028	0.053
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.421	0.173	443	335	1.917	0.050	3.076	3.766
Median birth interval	35.549	1.650	398	300	1.110	0.046	32.248	38.850
Want no more children	0.521	0.019	837	636	1.127	0.037	0.482	0.560
Ideal number of children	3.616	0.129	910	691	2.052	0.036	3.357	3.875
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.250	0.077	4,948	3,687	0.857	0.062	1.095	1.405
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.601	0.030	837	636	1.791	0.051	0.540	0.661
Currently using any modern method	0.429	0.030	837	636	1.723	0.069	0.370	0.488
Currently using pill	0.075	0.009	837	636	0.971	0.118	0.058	0.093
Currently using injectables	0.013	0.004	837	636	0.959	0.289	0.005	0.020
Currently using implants	0.010	0.003	837	636	0.981	0.344	0.003	0.016
Currently using male condoms	0.081	0.021	837	636	2.268	0.264	0.038	0.124
Currently using any traditional method	0.172	0.014	837	636	1.042	0.079	0.145	0.199
Unmet need for spacing	0.052	0.010	837	636	1.238	0.183	0.033	0.071
Unmet need for limiting	0.060	0.008	837	636	0.954	0.130	0.045	0.076
Unmet need total	0.112	0.012	837	636	1.101	0.107	0.088	0.136
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.602	0.027	584	453	1.364	0.045	0.547	0.656
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.922	0.011	837	636	1.234	0.012	0.899	0.945
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.015	0.004	911	691	1.078	0.292	0.006	0.023
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.930	9.626	1,178	891	1.809	0.604	0.000	35.182
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.291	2.411	1,184	890	1.125	0.456	0.470	10.113
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	21.222	9.117	1,179	892	1.502	0.430	2.987	39.456
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.670	1.372	1,215	911	0.941	0.514	0.000	5.414
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	23.835	8.850	1,181	893	1.409	0.371	6.135	41.535
Perinatal mortality rate	11.254	5.018	521	393	0.893	0.446	1.217	21.291
Stillbirth rate	4.174	2.468	521	393	0.875	0.591	0.000	9.110
Early neonatal mortality rate	7.102	3.335	519	392	0.905	0.470	0.432	13.771
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.982	0.011	160	124	1.030	0.011	0.960	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.902	0.026	160	124	1.100	0.029	0.850	0.954
8+ ANC visits	0.697	0.035	160	124	0.954	0.050	0.628	0.767
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.853	0.038	160	124	1.350	0.045	0.777	0.929
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.392	0.057	160	124	1.464	0.145	0.278	0.506
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	1.000	0.000	171	130	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.993	0.007	171	130	1.107	0.007	0.979	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.394	0.035	171	130	0.891	0.088	0.325	0.463
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.848	0.024	160	124	0.827	0.028	0.801	0.895
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.867	0.024	160	124	0.877	0.027	0.819	0.914
Any problem accessing health care	0.375	0.019	911	691	1.189	0.051	0.336	0.413
Ever had vaccination card	0.994	0.006	89	64	0.717	0.006	0.982	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.994	0.006	89	64	0.717	0.006	0.982	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.994	0.006	89	64	0.717	0.006	0.982	1.000
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.994	0.006	89	64	0.717	0.006	0.982	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.787	0.061	89	64	1.326	0.078	0.664	0.910
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.901	0.037	89	71	1.204	0.042	0.826	0.976
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.539	0.106	89	71	2.044	0.197	0.326	0.751
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.874	0.039	81	63	1.067	0.045	0.796	0.952
Treated with ORS	0.668	0.058	81	63	1.013	0.086	0.553	0.783
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.024	0.008	375	329	1.061	0.344	0.008	0.041
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.079	0.020	375	329	1.420	0.249	0.040	0.118
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.010	0.005	374	329	0.928	0.481	0.000	0.019
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.091	0.014	374	329	0.975	0.158	0.062	0.120
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.010	0.005	376	330	0.962	0.486	0.000	0.020
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.107	0.060	36	31	1.137	0.558	0.000	0.226
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.453	0.045	123	92	1.001	0.099	0.363	0.544
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.353	0.029	336	293	1.096	0.081	0.295	0.410
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.021	0.006	687	524	1.101	0.290	0.009	0.033
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.674	0.017	687	524	0.924	0.025	0.641	0.707
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.005	0.005	129	114	0.778	1.019	0.000	0.014
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.341	0.032	129	114	0.766	0.094	0.277	0.405

Continued...

Table B.9—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.859	0.016	911	691	1.391	0.019	0.827	0.891
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.292	0.017	853	673	1.095	0.058	0.258	0.326
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.169	0.016	511	388	0.890	0.097	0.136	0.202
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.916	0.015	879	670	1.553	0.016	0.887	0.945
Ever tested for HIV	0.028	0.006	911	691	1.059	0.208	0.016	0.039
Mobile phone ownership	0.952	0.010	911	691	1.361	0.010	0.932	0.971
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.298	0.024	911	691	1.554	0.079	0.251	0.345
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.796	0.024	837	636	1.685	0.030	0.749	0.843
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.423	0.031	911	691	1.894	0.073	0.361	0.485
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.658	0.026	837	636	1.581	0.039	0.606	0.710
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.207	0.028	349	278	1.292	0.136	0.151	0.264
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.057	0.016	349	278	1.331	0.292	0.024	0.090
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.180	0.028	349	278	1.370	0.157	0.124	0.237
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.217	0.030	349	278	1.339	0.136	0.158	0.277
MEN								
No education	0.016	0.007	353	299	1.017	0.428	0.002	0.029
Secondary education or higher	0.704	0.063	353	299	2.566	0.089	0.578	0.830
Literacy	0.932	0.017	353	299	1.290	0.019	0.898	0.967
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.929	0.018	353	299	1.281	0.019	0.894	0.964
Current tobacco use	0.400	0.031	353	299	1.190	0.078	0.337	0.462
Tried to quit smoking	0.098	0.027	147	119	1.113	0.281	0.043	0.152
Want no more children	0.676	0.054	97	84	1.121	0.079	0.569	0.783
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.752	0.048	284	243	1.848	0.063	0.657	0.847
Ever tested for HIV	0.011	0.008	353	299	1.487	0.754	0.000	0.028
Mobile phone ownership	0.946	0.013	353	299	1.109	0.014	0.919	0.973
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.491	0.039	353	299	1.457	0.079	0.413	0.569
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.911	0.019	353	299	1.252	0.021	0.873	0.949

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Zarga sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.725	0.010	9,887	12,094	0.941	0.014	0.704	0.745
Births registered with civil authority	0.998	0.002	1,196	1,221	1.049	0.002	0.995	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	1.000	0.000	9,887	12,094	0.316	0.000	1.000	1.000
Water available when needed	0.863	0.014	9,887	12,094	1.644	0.017	0.834	0.892
At least basic sanitation service	0.945	0.013	9,887	12,094	2.165	0.013	0.920	0.970
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	9,887	12,094	0.346	0.707	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.010	0.002	1,559	1,669	0.972	0.246	0.005	0.015
Secondary education or higher	0.622	0.017	1,559	1,669	1.349	0.027	0.589	0.655
Literacy	0.967	0.006	1,559	1,669	1.434	0.007	0.954	0.980
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.923	0.011	1,559	1,669	1.621	0.012	0.901	0.945
Current tobacco use	0.185	0.015	1,559	1,669	1.547	0.082	0.154	0.215
Tried to quit smoking	0.272	0.033	189	254	1.026	0.122	0.206	0.339
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.990	0.128	7,742	8,045	1.402	0.043	2.735	3.245
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.005	2,746	2,839	1.192	0.116	0.033	0.052
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.115	0.115	548	634	1.408	0.028	3.886	4.344
Median birth interval	36.694	1.329	1,066	933	1.456	0.036	34.037	39.352
Want no more children	0.539	0.017	1,436	1,534	1.293	0.032	0.505	0.573
Ideal number of children	3.771	0.058	1,554	1,663	1.304	0.015	3.656	3.887
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.284	0.125	7,742	8,045	1.347	0.055	2.034	2.533
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.626	0.017	1,436	1,534	1.364	0.028	0.592	0.661
Currently using any modern method	0.408	0.014	1,436	1,534	1.091	0.035	0.380	0.437
Currently using pill	0.070	0.009	1,436	1,534	1.276	0.122	0.053	0.088
Currently using injectables	0.009	0.003	1,436	1,534	1.037	0.282	0.004	0.015
Currently using implants	0.012	0.003	1,436	1,534	1.074	0.256	0.006	0.018
Currently using male condoms	0.086	0.009	1,436	1,534	1.221	0.105	0.068	0.104
Currently using any traditional method	0.218	0.014	1,436	1,534	1.320	0.066	0.189	0.247
Unmet need for spacing	0.061	0.008	1,436	1,534	1.297	0.134	0.045	0.077
Unmet need for limiting	0.068	0.007	1,436	1,534	1.114	0.108	0.054	0.083
Unmet need total	0.130	0.012	1,436	1,534	1.327	0.091	0.106	0.153
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.540	0.017	1,057	1,159	1.099	0.031	0.507	0.573
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.934	0.007	1,436	1,534	1.137	0.008	0.919	0.949
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.055	0.008	1,559	1,669	1.459	0.153	0.038	0.072
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.249	2.763	2,711	2,545	1.157	0.270	4.723	15.775
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.514	1.502	2,720	2,553	1.089	0.333	1.509	7.518
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.763	3.202	2,713	2,547	1.171	0.217	8.359	21.167
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.993	1.035	2,752	2,550	1.135	0.520	0.000	4.064
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.726	3.550	2,713	2,547	1.209	0.212	9.625	23.827
Perinatal mortality rate	10.371	4.063	1,289	1,192	1.285	0.392	2.246	18.497
Stillbirth rate	6.648	2.751	1,289	1,192	1.061	0.414	1.147	12.150
Early neonatal mortality rate	3.742	2.097	1,282	1,186	1.145	0.560	0.000	7.936
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.976	0.009	427	416	1.208	0.009	0.959	0.994
4+ ANC visits	0.938	0.015	427	416	1.264	0.016	0.909	0.968
8+ ANC visits	0.601	0.031	427	416	1.326	0.052	0.538	0.664
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.856	0.024	427	416	1.431	0.029	0.807	0.904
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.210	0.029	427	416	1.477	0.139	0.152	0.269
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.984	0.003	450	437	0.467	0.003	0.978	0.990
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	450	437	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.372	0.027	450	437	1.096	0.074	0.317	0.427
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.743	0.034	427	416	1.592	0.045	0.676	0.811
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.800	0.026	427	416	1.329	0.032	0.748	0.851
Any problem accessing health care	0.838	0.017	1,559	1,669	1.774	0.020	0.805	0.871
Ever had vaccination card	0.995	0.005	230	210	1.010	0.005	0.985	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.987	0.009	230	210	1.020	0.009	0.969	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.953	0.020	230	210	1.295	0.021	0.914	0.992
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.940	0.021	230	210	1.225	0.022	0.898	0.981
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.765	0.037	230	210	1.231	0.049	0.690	0.840
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.896	0.030	241	223	1.421	0.033	0.836	0.956
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.760	0.032	241	223	1.077	0.042	0.696	0.824
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.554	0.060	132	129	1.257	0.109	0.434	0.675
Treated with ORS	0.402	0.059	132	129	1.242	0.146	0.284	0.519
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.014	0.006	810	826	1.511	0.452	0.001	0.026
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.094	0.016	810	826	1.597	0.175	0.061	0.126
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.015	0.009	810	826	2.024	0.574	0.000	0.033
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.070	0.013	810	826	1.395	0.179	0.045	0.095
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.022	0.007	812	827	1.359	0.317	0.008	0.036
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.259	0.052	89	91	1.111	0.200	0.155	0.363
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.445	0.030	331	318	1.090	0.067	0.385	0.505
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.273	0.026	730	728	1.590	0.096	0.220	0.325
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.038	0.008	862	1,015	1.221	0.209	0.022	0.054
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.648	0.019	862	1,015	1.196	0.030	0.609	0.687
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.020	0.010	296	379	1.210	0.499	0.000	0.039
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.369	0.031	296	379	1.111	0.085	0.306	0.431

Continued...

Table B.10—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.682	0.017	1,559	1,669	1.449	0.025	0.648	0.716
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.278	0.021	1,230	1,446	1.607	0.074	0.237	0.320
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.166	0.016	1,260	1,169	1.282	0.097	0.133	0.198
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.928	0.009	1,509	1,619	1.293	0.009	0.911	0.945
Ever tested for HIV	0.012	0.003	1,559	1,669	1.146	0.264	0.006	0.018
Mobile phone ownership	0.943	0.008	1,559	1,669	1.384	0.009	0.927	0.959
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.137	0.012	1,559	1,669	1.338	0.085	0.114	0.160
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.687	0.017	1,436	1,534	1.393	0.025	0.653	0.721
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.419	0.016	1,559	1,669	1.311	0.039	0.386	0.452
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.622	0.021	1,436	1,534	1.619	0.033	0.580	0.663
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.252	0.026	683	721	1.568	0.104	0.199	0.304
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.079	0.014	683	721	1.373	0.179	0.051	0.108
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.239	0.025	683	721	1.522	0.104	0.189	0.289
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.324	0.028	683	721	1.546	0.086	0.269	0.380
MEN								
No education	0.010	0.005	624	681	1.342	0.542	0.000	0.020
Secondary education or higher	0.624	0.030	624	681	1.540	0.048	0.564	0.683
Literacy	0.966	0.009	624	681	1.234	0.009	0.948	0.984
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.925	0.015	624	681	1.407	0.016	0.895	0.954
Current tobacco use	0.544	0.024	624	681	1.209	0.044	0.496	0.593
Tried to quit smoking	0.101	0.023	324	370	1.358	0.226	0.055	0.147
Want no more children	0.547	0.042	247	254	1.310	0.076	0.463	0.630
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.954	0.011	564	605	1.231	0.011	0.932	0.976
Ever tested for HIV	0.022	0.006	624	681	1.087	0.290	0.009	0.035
Mobile phone ownership	0.928	0.015	624	681	1.404	0.016	0.899	0.957
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.492	0.027	624	681	1.353	0.055	0.438	0.547
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.528	0.034	624	681	1.693	0.064	0.460	0.595

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Madaba sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.821	0.013	6,358	2,220	1.107	0.016	0.796	0.847
Births registered with civil authority	0.997	0.003	488	170	1.152	0.003	0.992	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.995	0.002	6,358	2,220	1.015	0.002	0.991	0.999
Water available when needed	0.711	0.024	6,358	2,220	1.770	0.034	0.663	0.759
At least basic sanitation service	0.904	0.017	6,358	2,220	1.939	0.019	0.869	0.938
Using open defecation	0.002	0.002	6,358	2,220	1.338	1.001	0.000	0.006
WOMEN								
No education	0.016	0.007	674	220	1.417	0.426	0.002	0.030
Secondary education or higher	0.795	0.020	674	220	1.292	0.025	0.755	0.836
Literacy	0.967	0.008	674	220	1.205	0.009	0.951	0.984
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.921	0.014	674	220	1.315	0.015	0.893	0.948
Current tobacco use	0.103	0.013	674	220	1.130	0.129	0.076	0.129
Tried to quit smoking	0.284	0.056	57	19	0.925	0.196	0.173	0.396
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.214	0.101	4,388	1,382	1.000	0.046	2.011	2.416
Currently pregnant	0.038	0.006	1,463	461	1.046	0.160	0.026	0.050
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.787	0.122	337	111	1.122	0.032	3.543	4.030
Median birth interval	34.969	2.193	361	117	1.097	0.063	30.584	39.354
Want no more children	0.592	0.020	638	209	1.033	0.034	0.552	0.632
Ideal number of children	3.633	0.078	673	220	1.221	0.021	3.478	3.789
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.726	0.095	4,388	1,382	0.969	0.055	1.536	1.915
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.637	0.023	638	209	1.229	0.037	0.590	0.684
Currently using any modern method	0.467	0.021	638	209	1.040	0.044	0.426	0.508
Currently using pill	0.092	0.014	638	209	1.242	0.154	0.064	0.121
Currently using injectables	0.012	0.005	638	209	1.041	0.368	0.003	0.022
Currently using implants	0.008	0.004	638	209	1.027	0.464	0.001	0.015
Currently using male condoms	0.055	0.009	638	209	0.958	0.158	0.038	0.072
Currently using any traditional method	0.170	0.017	638	209	1.145	0.100	0.136	0.204
Unmet need for spacing	0.043	0.009	638	209	1.133	0.212	0.025	0.061
Unmet need for limiting	0.068	0.011	638	209	1.123	0.164	0.046	0.091
Unmet need total	0.112	0.014	638	209	1.148	0.128	0.083	0.140
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.624	0.024	477	156	1.075	0.038	0.577	0.672
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.949	0.011	638	209	1.255	0.011	0.927	0.971
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.042	0.010	674	220	1.253	0.232	0.022	0.061
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.614	2.276	991	320	0.966	0.405	1.062	10.167
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.670	4.917	996	321	1.355	0.567	0.000	18.504
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.284	5.548	991	320	1.297	0.388	3.187	25.380
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.000	0.000	1,028	332	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.284	5.548	991	320	1.297	0.388	3.187	25.380
Perinatal mortality rate	9.125	4.177	466	152	0.949	0.458	0.770	17.480
Stillbirth rate	5.202	3.206	466	152	0.962	0.616	0.000	11.615
Early neonatal mortality rate	3.943	2.780	463	151	0.954	0.705	0.000	9.504
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.959	0.021	144	48	1.268	0.022	0.917	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.940	0.023	144	48	1.155	0.024	0.894	0.986
8+ ANC visits	0.701	0.044	144	48	1.140	0.062	0.614	0.789
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.835	0.032	144	48	1.036	0.039	0.771	0.899
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.220	0.041	144	48	1.186	0.187	0.138	0.302
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	1.000	0.000	157	52	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	157	52	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.452	0.043	157	52	1.009	0.096	0.365	0.538
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.762	0.040	144	48	1.119	0.052	0.682	0.842
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.781	0.042	144	48	1.204	0.053	0.697	0.864
Any problem accessing health care	0.704	0.022	674	220	1.273	0.032	0.659	0.749
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	86	29	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	86	29	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.828	0.050	86	29	1.105	0.060	0.728	0.927
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.940	0.026	86	29	1.032	0.028	0.888	0.993
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.641	0.054	86	29	1.007	0.084	0.533	0.749
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.891	0.038	90	28	1.114	0.042	0.816	0.966
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.422	0.059	90	28	1.075	0.141	0.303	0.540
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.757	0.054	53	18	0.912	0.071	0.649	0.865
Treated with ORS	0.418	0.074	53	18	0.979	0.177	0.270	0.566
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.036	0.014	268	90	1.272	0.406	0.007	0.065
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.106	0.023	268	90	1.234	0.221	0.059	0.152
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.003	0.003	267	90	0.912	0.986	0.000	0.010
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.114	0.019	267	90	0.951	0.163	0.077	0.151
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.021	0.012	271	91	1.362	0.572	0.000	0.044
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.311	0.074	33	11	0.902	0.237	0.164	0.458
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.406	0.050	108	36	1.054	0.123	0.306	0.506
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.256	0.030	225	75	1.037	0.118	0.196	0.317
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.038	0.009	486	159	1.076	0.247	0.019	0.056
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.677	0.025	486	159	1.191	0.037	0.626	0.727
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.024	0.015	131	45	1.081	0.605	0.000	0.053
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.336	0.045	131	45	1.076	0.133	0.247	0.426

Continued...

Table B.11—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.785	0.020	674	220	1.240	0.025	0.745	0.824
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.309	0.019	624	206	1.050	0.063	0.270	0.348
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.127	0.017	454	148	1.019	0.136	0.093	0.162
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.961	0.012	650	212	1.522	0.012	0.938	0.984
Ever tested for HIV	0.010	0.005	674	220	1.217	0.461	0.001	0.020
Mobile phone ownership	0.964	0.009	674	220	1.200	0.009	0.947	0.981
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.204	0.020	674	220	1.301	0.099	0.164	0.245
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.724	0.025	638	209	1.415	0.035	0.674	0.775
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.413	0.028	674	220	1.465	0.067	0.358	0.469
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.723	0.022	638	209	1.256	0.031	0.679	0.768
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.116	0.024	266	90	1.242	0.211	0.067	0.165
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.046	0.014	266	90	1.078	0.303	0.018	0.073
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.101	0.023	266	90	1.255	0.230	0.055	0.148
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.116	0.028	266	90	1.403	0.238	0.061	0.172
MEN								
No education	0.015	0.007	301	115	1.031	0.483	0.001	0.029
Secondary education or higher	0.722	0.028	301	115	1.069	0.038	0.667	0.778
Literacy	0.970	0.010	301	115	1.027	0.010	0.950	0.991
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.892	0.023	301	115	1.263	0.025	0.847	0.937
Current tobacco use	0.419	0.029	301	115	1.030	0.070	0.360	0.477
Tried to quit smoking	0.258	0.053	128	48	1.349	0.204	0.153	0.363
Want no more children	0.497	0.060	84	32	1.089	0.121	0.377	0.616
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.951	0.018	235	88	1.304	0.019	0.915	0.988
Ever tested for HIV	0.046	0.013	301	115	1.109	0.290	0.019	0.073
Mobile phone ownership	0.879	0.021	301	115	1.099	0.024	0.837	0.920
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.491	0.032	301	115	1.102	0.065	0.428	0.555
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.802	0.045	301	115	1.931	0.056	0.713	0.891

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Irbid sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.834	0.018	10,289	17,440	2.036	0.022	0.798	0.870
Births registered with civil authority	1.000	0.000	1,065	1,738	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	1.000	0.000	10,289	17,440	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Water available when needed	0.883	0.017	10,289	17,440	2.203	0.019	0.850	0.917
At least basic sanitation service	0.966	0.009	10,289	17,440	2.064	0.009	0.948	0.983
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	10,289	17,440	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.009	0.002	1,718	2,484	1.081	0.278	0.004	0.014
Secondary education or higher	0.743	0.021	1,718	2,484	1.944	0.028	0.701	0.784
Literacy	0.982	0.004	1,718	2,484	1.200	0.004	0.974	0.989
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.839	0.021	1,718	2,484	2.358	0.025	0.797	0.881
Current tobacco use	0.091	0.011	1,718	2,484	1.517	0.116	0.070	0.112
Tried to quit smoking	0.208	0.038	109	175	0.976	0.183	0.131	0.284
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.882	0.110	9,457	11,760	0.894	0.038	2.661	3.103
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.005	3,451	4,151	1.064	0.111	0.032	0.050
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.817	0.080	719	1,113	1.146	0.021	3.658	3.977
Median birth interval	34.101	0.922	898	1,261	1.209	0.027	32.257	35.944
Want no more children	0.483	0.013	1,562	2,271	1.014	0.027	0.458	0.509
Ideal number of children	3.742	0.051	1,718	2,484	1.291	0.014	3.640	3.845
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.216	0.096	9,457	11,760	0.873	0.043	2.024	2.408
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.612	0.017	1,562	2,271	1.359	0.027	0.579	0.646
Currently using any modern method	0.349	0.015	1,562	2,271	1.221	0.042	0.319	0.378
Currently using pill	0.075	0.008	1,562	2,271	1.152	0.102	0.060	0.090
Currently using injectables	0.005	0.002	1,562	2,271	1.127	0.402	0.001	0.009
Currently using implants	0.008	0.003	1,562	2,271	1.284	0.367	0.002	0.013
Currently using male condoms	0.054	0.007	1,562	2,271	1.210	0.128	0.041	0.068
Currently using any traditional method	0.264	0.014	1,562	2,271	1.296	0.055	0.235	0.292
Unmet need for spacing	0.047	0.006	1,562	2,271	1.166	0.133	0.035	0.060
Unmet need for limiting	0.046	0.006	1,562	2,271	1.087	0.126	0.034	0.057
Unmet need total	0.093	0.009	1,562	2,271	1.224	0.097	0.075	0.111
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.495	0.018	1,098	1,601	1.202	0.037	0.458	0.531
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.977	0.004	1,562	2,271	1.120	0.004	0.968	0.985
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.072	0.011	1,718	2,484	1.816	0.158	0.049	0.094
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.174	1.992	2,462	3,494	1.077	0.278	3.190	11.158
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.899	1.221	2,469	3,507	1.011	0.421	0.458	5.340
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.073	2.221	2,463	3,496	1.008	0.220	5.632	14.515
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.425	0.849	2,499	3,566	1.115	0.596	0.000	3.124
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.484	2.326	2,464	3,498	1.002	0.203	6.831	16.137
Perinatal mortality rate	11.120	3.741	1,169	1,651	1.218	0.336	3.637	18.603
Stillbirth rate	8.209	3.472	1,169	1,651	1.312	0.423	1.264	15.154
Early neonatal mortality rate	2.935	1.678	1,161	1,638	1.045	0.572	0.000	6.291
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.969	0.011	414	574	1.310	0.012	0.946	0.991
4+ ANC visits	0.934	0.016	414	574	1.303	0.017	0.902	0.966
8+ ANC visits	0.774	0.023	414	574	1.133	0.030	0.727	0.821
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.775	0.025	414	574	1.208	0.032	0.725	0.825
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.149	0.023	414	574	1.326	0.156	0.102	0.195
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.994	0.006	434	594	1.510	0.006	0.983	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	434	594	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.450	0.029	434	594	1.123	0.064	0.393	0.508
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.874	0.021	414	574	1.271	0.024	0.833	0.916
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.924	0.014	414	574	1.086	0.015	0.896	0.953
Any problem accessing health care	0.478	0.017	1,718	2,484	1.414	0.036	0.444	0.512
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	237	324	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.991	0.006	237	324	0.990	0.006	0.979	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.980	0.010	237	324	1.095	0.011	0.959	1.000
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.982	0.009	237	324	1.037	0.009	0.963	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.856	0.026	237	324	1.099	0.030	0.804	0.908
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.886	0.030	211	326	1.407	0.034	0.826	0.946
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.512	0.043	211	326	1.276	0.085	0.425	0.599
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.631	0.061	74	114	1.066	0.096	0.510	0.752
Treated with ORS	0.245	0.058	74	114	1.187	0.238	0.129	0.362
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.020	0.006	615	990	1.073	0.304	0.008	0.032
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.066	0.011	615	990	1.082	0.165	0.044	0.087
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.035	0.011	612	987	1.467	0.310	0.013	0.057
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.096	0.020	612	987	1.651	0.206	0.056	0.135
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.020	0.007	616	992	1.304	0.366	0.005	0.035
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.218	0.053	89	114	1.195	0.242	0.113	0.324
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.360	0.035	320	451	1.303	0.097	0.290	0.430
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.427	0.027	533	862	1.257	0.063	0.373	0.481
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.028	0.006	1,002	1,516	1.116	0.208	0.016	0.039
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.673	0.014	1,002	1,516	0.963	0.021	0.644	0.701
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.000	0.000	264	427	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.384	0.035	264	427	1.173	0.092	0.314	0.455

Continued...

Table B.12—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.761	0.017	1,718	2,484	1.610	0.022	0.728	0.794
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.412	0.023	1,304	1,996	1.704	0.056	0.365	0.458
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.103	0.013	1,150	1,624	1.273	0.123	0.078	0.128
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.955	0.007	1,685	2,437	1.420	0.008	0.940	0.969
Ever tested for HIV	0.037	0.007	1,718	2,484	1.637	0.203	0.022	0.052
Mobile phone ownership	0.967	0.006	1,718	2,484	1.293	0.006	0.955	0.978
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.174	0.014	1,718	2,484	1.504	0.079	0.146	0.201
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.860	0.012	1,562	2,271	1.324	0.014	0.836	0.883
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.290	0.023	1,718	2,484	2.080	0.079	0.245	0.336
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.828	0.013	1,562	2,271	1.400	0.016	0.801	0.855
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.070	0.013	785	1,141	1.381	0.180	0.045	0.095
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.029	0.010	785	1,141	1.600	0.330	0.010	0.048
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.070	0.013	785	1,141	1.396	0.182	0.044	0.095
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.082	0.016	785	1,141	1.584	0.190	0.051	0.113
MEN								
No education	0.004	0.003	570	907	1.080	0.741	0.000	0.009
Secondary education or higher	0.762	0.019	570	907	1.086	0.025	0.723	0.801
Literacy	0.990	0.005	570	907	1.079	0.005	0.981	0.999
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.942	0.017	570	907	1.679	0.018	0.909	0.975
Current tobacco use	0.556	0.028	570	907	1.334	0.050	0.500	0.612
Tried to quit smoking	0.100	0.023	314	504	1.350	0.229	0.054	0.146
Want no more children	0.407	0.046	228	339	1.402	0.112	0.316	0.499
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.962	0.011	540	849	1.333	0.011	0.940	0.984
Ever tested for HIV	0.033	0.008	570	907	1.114	0.253	0.016	0.050
Mobile phone ownership	0.950	0.013	570	907	1.369	0.013	0.925	0.975
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.424	0.027	570	907	1.312	0.064	0.370	0.479
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.729	0.041	570	907	2.192	0.056	0.647	0.811

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Mafraq sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.684	0.025	8,917	4,786	2.107	0.037	0.633	0.734
Births registered with civil authority	0.995	0.003	1,047	505	1.165	0.003	0.989	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.994	0.003	8,917	4,786	1.482	0.003	0.988	0.999
Water available when needed	0.601	0.017	8,917	4,786	1.354	0.028	0.567	0.635
At least basic sanitation service	0.978	0.005	8,917	4,786	1.435	0.005	0.968	0.988
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	8,917	4,786	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.043	0.008	1,182	529	1.288	0.177	0.028	0.058
Secondary education or higher	0.587	0.027	1,182	529	1.915	0.047	0.532	0.642
Literacy	0.952	0.007	1,182	529	1.157	0.008	0.938	0.967
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.655	0.026	1,182	529	1.883	0.040	0.602	0.707
Current tobacco use	0.055	0.009	1,182	529	1.368	0.164	0.037	0.074
Tried to quit smoking	0.193	0.070	51	26	1.242	0.361	0.054	0.333
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.128	0.167	7,259	2,667	1.062	0.053	2.794	3.462
Currently pregnant	0.038	0.006	2,845	955	1.046	0.151	0.027	0.050
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.973	0.116	426	205	1.204	0.029	3.740	4.206
Median birth interval	31.985	1.178	871	363	1.174	0.037	29.630	34.341
Want no more children	0.446	0.022	1,103	496	1.494	0.050	0.401	0.490
Ideal number of children	3.774	0.069	1,182	529	1.309	0.018	3.637	3.912
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.375	0.148	7,259	2,667	1.073	0.062	2.079	2.672
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.383	0.019	1,103	496	1.315	0.050	0.345	0.422
Currently using any modern method	0.261	0.017	1,103	496	1.246	0.063	0.228	0.294
Currently using pill	0.088	0.012	1,103	496	1.424	0.138	0.064	0.112
Currently using injectables	0.023	0.006	1,103	496	1.388	0.274	0.010	0.035
Currently using implants	0.008	0.003	1,103	496	1.117	0.375	0.002	0.014
Currently using male condoms	0.016	0.004	1,103	496	1.098	0.262	0.007	0.024
Currently using any traditional method	0.122	0.012	1,103	496	1.252	0.101	0.097	0.147
Unmet need for spacing	0.123	0.011	1,103	496	1.145	0.092	0.100	0.146
Unmet need for limiting	0.113	0.013	1,103	496	1.408	0.119	0.086	0.140
Unmet need total	0.236	0.015	1,103	496	1.155	0.063	0.206	0.265
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.422	0.022	664	307	1.150	0.052	0.379	0.466
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.941	0.009	1,103	496	1.253	0.009	0.924	0.959
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.093	0.011	1,182	529	1.351	0.123	0.070	0.116
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.497	1.180	2,198	933	1.063	0.473	0.136	4.857
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.191	0.781	2,198	933	1.034	0.655	0.000	2.753
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.688	1.427	2,198	933	0.982	0.387	0.834	6.541
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.310	1.059	2,194	928	1.312	0.809	0.000	3.429
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.993	1.831	2,198	933	1.017	0.367	1.331	8.656
Perinatal mortality rate	2.930	1.846	1,033	444	1.076	0.630	0.000	6.623
Stillbirth rate	1.588	1.316	1,033	444	1.042	0.828	0.000	4.219
Early neonatal mortality rate	1.344	1.344	1,031	443	1.154	1.000	0.000	4.032
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.917	0.016	353	152	1.101	0.018	0.885	0.950
4+ ANC visits	0.879	0.021	353	152	1.191	0.024	0.837	0.920
8+ ANC visits	0.579	0.034	353	152	1.273	0.058	0.512	0.646
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.756	0.029	353	152	1.260	0.038	0.699	0.814
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.183	0.020	353	152	0.953	0.107	0.144	0.223
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.890	0.014	371	162	0.827	0.016	0.861	0.918
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	371	162	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.342	0.037	371	162	1.382	0.108	0.268	0.416
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.757	0.031	353	152	1.371	0.041	0.694	0.820
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.779	0.028	353	152	1.277	0.036	0.723	0.836
Any problem accessing health care	0.323	0.031	1,182	529	2.304	0.097	0.260	0.386
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	183	84	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.996	0.003	183	84	0.595	0.003	0.991	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.937	0.025	183	84	1.431	0.027	0.886	0.988
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.972	0.014	183	84	1.162	0.014	0.944	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.625	0.052	183	84	1.435	0.082	0.522	0.728
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.783	0.037	190	81	1.194	0.047	0.709	0.856
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.382	0.044	190	81	1.189	0.115	0.294	0.470
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.715	0.064	62	34	1.150	0.090	0.587	0.844
Treated with ORS	0.585	0.080	62	34	1.409	0.137	0.424	0.745
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.057	0.016	497	225	1.524	0.286	0.024	0.089
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.152	0.019	497	225	1.169	0.127	0.113	0.190
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.028	0.011	486	217	1.452	0.403	0.005	0.050
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.122	0.022	486	217	1.457	0.183	0.077	0.166
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.070	0.017	505	228	1.479	0.246	0.036	0.104
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.379	0.062	84	35	1.158	0.163	0.255	0.502
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.389	0.039	267	116	1.298	0.100	0.311	0.466
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.446	0.033	412	168	1.347	0.074	0.380	0.512
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.014	0.006	627	299	1.174	0.388	0.003	0.026
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.632	0.020	627	299	1.048	0.032	0.591	0.672
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.010	0.010	200	93	1.429	1.008	0.000	0.030
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.299	0.044	200	93	1.343	0.146	0.212	0.386

Continued...

Table B.13—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.717	0.023	1,182	529	1.724	0.032	0.672	0.763
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.485	0.025	847	386	1.450	0.051	0.435	0.535
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.084	0.017	1,027	442	1.708	0.207	0.049	0.119
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.900	0.012	1,070	474	1.331	0.014	0.875	0.924
Ever tested for HIV	0.039	0.009	1,182	529	1.522	0.219	0.022	0.057
Mobile phone ownership	0.901	0.011	1,182	529	1.285	0.012	0.879	0.924
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.190	0.019	1,182	529	1.680	0.101	0.151	0.228
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.819	0.020	1,103	496	1.681	0.024	0.780	0.858
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.307	0.024	1,182	529	1.799	0.079	0.259	0.356
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.690	0.023	1,103	496	1.639	0.033	0.644	0.736
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.055	0.015	541	220	1.519	0.271	0.025	0.085
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.014	0.007	541	220	1.394	0.504	0.000	0.028
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.053	0.013	541	220	1.392	0.253	0.026	0.080
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.074	0.015	541	220	1.362	0.207	0.043	0.105
MEN								
No education	0.025	0.008	479	251	1.184	0.337	0.008	0.042
Secondary education or higher	0.639	0.038	479	251	1.724	0.059	0.563	0.715
Literacy	0.965	0.014	479	251	1.705	0.015	0.936	0.994
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.847	0.021	479	251	1.271	0.025	0.805	0.889
Current tobacco use	0.509	0.043	479	251	1.858	0.084	0.423	0.594
Tried to quit smoking	0.046	0.016	217	128	1.135	0.353	0.013	0.078
Want no more children	0.446	0.046	199	92	1.294	0.103	0.355	0.538
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.805	0.043	335	158	1.977	0.053	0.719	0.891
Ever tested for HIV	0.028	0.010	479	251	1.344	0.363	0.008	0.048
Mobile phone ownership	0.889	0.018	479	251	1.285	0.021	0.852	0.926
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.453	0.031	479	251	1.341	0.067	0.392	0.514
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.657	0.041	479	251	1.875	0.062	0.575	0.738

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Jarash sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.703	0.025	7,024	2,532	1.877	0.036	0.653	0.753
Births registered with civil authority	0.999	0.001	736	265	0.671	0.001	0.998	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.989	0.004	7,024	2,532	1.373	0.004	0.980	0.997
Water available when needed	0.581	0.030	7,024	2,532	2.098	0.052	0.521	0.641
At least basic sanitation service	0.899	0.015	7,024	2,532	1.717	0.016	0.869	0.928
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	7,024	2,532	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.010	0.003	940	307	0.982	0.315	0.004	0.017
Secondary education or higher	0.780	0.021	940	307	1.561	0.027	0.737	0.822
Literacy	0.979	0.005	940	307	1.074	0.005	0.968	0.989
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.838	0.016	940	307	1.359	0.020	0.805	0.871
Current tobacco use	0.100	0.012	940	307	1.216	0.119	0.077	0.124
Tried to quit smoking	0.408	0.063	71	25	1.072	0.155	0.282	0.534
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.022	0.132	4,813	1,475	0.925	0.044	2.759	3.285
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.007	1,786	526	0.805	0.129	0.039	0.066
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.070	0.112	372	122	1.091	0.027	3.847	4.294
Median birth interval	32.388	1.331	604	193	1.118	0.041	29.726	35.050
Want no more children	0.528	0.021	871	284	1.252	0.040	0.486	0.571
Ideal number of children	3.964	0.074	938	306	1.292	0.019	3.815	4.112
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.383	0.125	4,813	1,475	0.919	0.052	2.134	2.632
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.625	0.019	871	284	1.138	0.030	0.587	0.662
Currently using any modern method	0.378	0.016	871	284	1.003	0.044	0.345	0.411
Currently using pill	0.085	0.009	871	284	0.970	0.108	0.067	0.103
Currently using injectables	0.016	0.004	871	284	0.989	0.266	0.007	0.024
Currently using implants	0.006	0.003	871	284	1.119	0.475	0.000	0.012
Currently using male condoms	0.051	0.007	871	284	0.988	0.144	0.036	0.066
Currently using any traditional method	0.247	0.017	871	284	1.153	0.068	0.213	0.281
Unmet need for spacing	0.066	0.010	871	284	1.150	0.147	0.047	0.085
Unmet need for limiting	0.053	0.009	871	284	1.159	0.166	0.036	0.071
Unmet need total	0.119	0.013	871	284	1.151	0.106	0.094	0.145
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.508	0.021	645	211	1.094	0.042	0.465	0.551
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.950	0.010	871	284	1.299	0.010	0.931	0.969
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.043	0.008	940	307	1.160	0.180	0.027	0.058
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.965	1.728	1,636	525	0.924	0.348	1.508	8.422
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.374	1.980	1,641	526	0.964	0.368	1.415	9.333
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.339	2.702	1,636	525	0.917	0.261	4.934	15.743
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.718	1.392	1,640	527	1.080	0.512	0.000	5.501
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.028	2.873	1,638	526	0.903	0.220	7.283	18.774
Perinatal mortality rate	11.685	3.867	754	241	0.924	0.331	3.951	19.420
Stillbirth rate	6.306	2.946	754	241	1.018	0.467	0.414	12.197
Early neonatal mortality rate	5.414	2.781	749	239	0.896	0.514	0.000	10.976
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.987	0.007	249	79	0.962	0.007	0.973	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.926	0.018	249	79	1.063	0.019	0.891	0.961
8+ ANC visits	0.456	0.043	249	79	1.363	0.095	0.370	0.542
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.877	0.023	249	79	1.099	0.026	0.831	0.923
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.194	0.030	249	79	1.178	0.153	0.135	0.253
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.994	0.006	276	87	1.291	0.006	0.981	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	276	87	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.495	0.034	276	87	1.028	0.069	0.427	0.563
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.871	0.022	249	79	1.038	0.025	0.827	0.916
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.881	0.023	249	79	1.096	0.026	0.835	0.926
Any problem accessing health care	0.624	0.046	940	307	2.874	0.073	0.533	0.715
Ever had vaccination card	0.993	0.007	148	46	0.976	0.007	0.979	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.983	0.009	148	46	0.812	0.009	0.965	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.934	0.021	148	46	1.023	0.023	0.891	0.977
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.954	0.018	148	46	1.039	0.019	0.917	0.991
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.874	0.032	148	46	1.081	0.036	0.810	0.937
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.914	0.023	141	45	0.958	0.025	0.868	0.960
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.603	0.047	141	45	1.122	0.078	0.509	0.696
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.610	0.062	91	31	1.151	0.101	0.487	0.733
Treated with ORS	0.514	0.054	91	31	0.971	0.105	0.406	0.622
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.030	0.010	364	133	1.118	0.336	0.010	0.049
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.078	0.018	364	133	1.262	0.228	0.042	0.113
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.020	0.007	363	132	0.976	0.363	0.005	0.034
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.093	0.016	363	132	1.050	0.172	0.061	0.125
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.016	0.008	367	134	1.229	0.512	0.000	0.031
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.219	0.058	54	17	1.013	0.263	0.104	0.335
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.485	0.042	192	61	1.174	0.088	0.400	0.570
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.441	0.038	299	109	1.331	0.087	0.364	0.518
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.017	0.006	514	171	0.998	0.333	0.006	0.029
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.721	0.020	514	171	0.985	0.027	0.682	0.760
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.021	0.012	135	49	0.962	0.572	0.000	0.044
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.327	0.045	135	49	1.111	0.138	0.237	0.417

Continued...

Table B.14—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.867	0.016	940	307	1.451	0.019	0.835	0.900
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.514	0.022	646	217	1.133	0.043	0.469	0.559
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.154	0.016	739	237	1.076	0.102	0.123	0.186
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.934	0.010	870	287	1.191	0.011	0.914	0.954
Ever tested for HIV	0.028	0.006	940	307	1.153	0.223	0.015	0.040
Mobile phone ownership	0.938	0.010	940	307	1.260	0.011	0.918	0.958
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.226	0.017	940	307	1.273	0.077	0.191	0.260
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.815	0.016	871	284	1.238	0.020	0.783	0.848
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.587	0.016	940	307	1.012	0.028	0.554	0.619
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.800	0.015	871	284	1.125	0.019	0.770	0.831
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.146	0.022	428	125	1.293	0.151	0.102	0.190
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.021	0.007	428	125	0.999	0.333	0.007	0.034
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.135	0.020	428	125	1.189	0.146	0.096	0.175
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.150	0.020	428	125	1.170	0.135	0.109	0.190
MEN								
No education	0.005	0.003	436	141	0.877	0.573	0.000	0.011
Secondary education or higher	0.731	0.028	436	141	1.316	0.038	0.675	0.787
Literacy	0.992	0.004	436	141	0.871	0.004	0.984	0.999
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.638	0.039	436	141	1.683	0.061	0.560	0.716
Current tobacco use	0.530	0.034	436	141	1.411	0.064	0.463	0.598
Tried to quit smoking	0.043	0.014	224	75	1.041	0.328	0.015	0.072
Want no more children	0.564	0.042	181	58	1.128	0.074	0.481	0.648
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.933	0.016	403	132	1.308	0.017	0.901	0.966
Ever tested for HIV	0.016	0.006	436	141	0.994	0.375	0.004	0.028
Mobile phone ownership	0.919	0.014	436	141	1.031	0.015	0.892	0.946
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.745	0.030	436	141	1.418	0.040	0.686	0.805
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.489	0.044	436	141	1.831	0.090	0.401	0.577

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Ajloun sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.600	0.025	6,431	1,843	1.736	0.042	0.549	0.651
Births registered with civil authority	1.000	0.000	646	186	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.978	0.007	6,431	1,843	1.764	0.008	0.963	0.993
Water available when needed	0.760	0.019	6,431	1,843	1.463	0.025	0.723	0.798
At least basic sanitation service	0.927	0.015	6,431	1,843	1.940	0.016	0.898	0.956
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	6,431	1,843	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.009	0.003	790	205	1.062	0.408	0.002	0.015
Secondary education or higher	0.824	0.018	790	205	1.301	0.021	0.788	0.859
Literacy	0.980	0.006	790	205	1.169	0.006	0.968	0.991
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.878	0.015	790	205	1.292	0.017	0.848	0.908
Current tobacco use	0.096	0.014	790	205	1.339	0.146	0.068	0.124
Tried to quit smoking	0.206	0.049	73	18	1.031	0.239	0.108	0.305
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.070	0.133	4,195	1,117	1.169	0.043	2.803	3.336
Currently pregnant	0.038	0.006	1,398	372	1.049	0.159	0.026	0.050
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.076	0.102	317	82	1.043	0.025	3.871	4.281
Median birth interval	33.334	1.215	522	134	1.148	0.036	30.904	35.764
Want no more children	0.603	0.022	732	189	1.202	0.036	0.559	0.646
Ideal number of children	3.968	0.084	790	205	1.197	0.021	3.799	4.137
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.235	0.145	4,195	1,117	1.170	0.065	1.945	2.526
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.637	0.021	732	189	1.158	0.032	0.595	0.678
Currently using any modern method	0.397	0.021	732	189	1.164	0.053	0.355	0.439
Currently using pill	0.045	0.009	732	189	1.130	0.193	0.028	0.062
Currently using injectables	0.002	0.002	732	189	1.289	0.998	0.000	0.007
Currently using implants	0.009	0.003	732	189	0.992	0.391	0.002	0.016
Currently using male condoms	0.071	0.009	732	189	0.957	0.128	0.053	0.089
Currently using any traditional method	0.240	0.018	732	189	1.152	0.076	0.203	0.276
Unmet need for spacing	0.046	0.007	732	189	0.955	0.160	0.032	0.061
Unmet need for limiting	0.098	0.011	732	189	0.991	0.111	0.076	0.120
Unmet need total	0.145	0.014	732	189	1.055	0.095	0.117	0.172
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.508	0.025	570	148	1.195	0.049	0.458	0.558
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.971	0.006	732	189	0.986	0.006	0.959	0.984
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.038	0.008	790	205	1.189	0.212	0.022	0.055
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.057	4.078	1,369	350	1.031	0.312	4.901	21.212
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.536	2.711	1,373	351	0.985	0.318	3.113	13.958
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	21.592	4.955	1,369	350	1.032	0.229	11.682	31.502
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.500	0.501	1,381	353	0.815	1.001	0.000	1.502
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	22.082	5.003	1,370	350	1.036	0.227	12.076	32.087
Perinatal mortality rate	11.093	4.532	658	169	0.920	0.409	2.028	20.157
Stillbirth rate	3.705	2.617	658	169	0.876	0.706	0.000	8.940
Early neonatal mortality rate	7.415	3.857	655	168	0.972	0.520	0.000	15.128
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.989	0.006	237	61	0.942	0.006	0.977	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.962	0.011	237	61	0.922	0.012	0.939	0.985
8+ ANC visits	0.687	0.034	237	61	1.112	0.049	0.619	0.754
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.739	0.028	237	61	0.991	0.038	0.682	0.796
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.237	0.029	237	61	1.033	0.121	0.179	0.294
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.997	0.003	256	66	0.873	0.003	0.991	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.996	0.004	256	66	1.040	0.004	0.987	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.408	0.033	256	66	1.004	0.081	0.342	0.474
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.742	0.037	237	61	1.282	0.049	0.669	0.815
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.753	0.036	237	61	1.275	0.048	0.682	0.825
Any problem accessing health care	0.745	0.024	790	205	1.576	0.033	0.696	0.794
Ever had vaccination card	0.982	0.010	143	36	0.892	0.010	0.962	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.982	0.010	143	36	0.931	0.011	0.961	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.905	0.027	143	36	1.067	0.029	0.851	0.958
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.952	0.018	143	36	0.966	0.018	0.916	0.987
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.657	0.046	143	36	1.126	0.070	0.565	0.750
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.864	0.027	120	31	0.866	0.032	0.809	0.918
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.620	0.044	120	31	0.969	0.071	0.532	0.708
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.693	0.055	82	21	0.996	0.079	0.583	0.802
Treated with ORS	0.369	0.060	82	21	1.075	0.164	0.248	0.489
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.003	0.003	326	94	1.048	1.014	0.000	0.010
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.048	0.011	326	94	0.887	0.218	0.027	0.069
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.011	0.006	326	94	1.076	0.570	0.000	0.023
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.081	0.014	326	94	0.928	0.173	0.053	0.109
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.011	0.005	329	95	0.908	0.478	0.000	0.021
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.273	0.054	48	13	0.833	0.198	0.165	0.380
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.565	0.039	184	47	1.055	0.068	0.487	0.642
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.376	0.038	276	80	1.291	0.101	0.300	0.451
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.028	0.008	500	132	1.053	0.276	0.013	0.044
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.683	0.024	500	132	1.145	0.035	0.636	0.731
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.021	0.014	104	30	1.004	0.679	0.000	0.049
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.331	0.046	104	30	0.989	0.138	0.239	0.423

Continued...

Table B.15—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	R-2SE			R+2SE	
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.877	0.015	790	205	1.244	0.017	0.848	0.906	
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.401	0.021	588	159	1.058	0.053	0.358	0.444	
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.133	0.017	641	165	1.215	0.131	0.098	0.167	
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.970	0.006	763	198	1.003	0.006	0.958	0.982	
Ever tested for HIV	0.016	0.005	790	205	1.142	0.316	0.006	0.027	
Mobile phone ownership	0.972	0.007	790	205	1.109	0.007	0.959	0.985	
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.220	0.018	790	205	1.243	0.083	0.183	0.257	
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.792	0.022	732	189	1.467	0.028	0.747	0.836	
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.421	0.029	790	205	1.640	0.069	0.364	0.479	
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.803	0.019	732	189	1.295	0.024	0.765	0.841	
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.228	0.028	358	84	1.259	0.123	0.172	0.284	
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.069	0.016	358	84	1.224	0.239	0.036	0.101	
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.214	0.029	358	84	1.316	0.134	0.156	0.271	
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.253	0.026	358	84	1.146	0.104	0.200	0.305	
MEN									
No education	0.013	0.006	342	92	0.964	0.449	0.001	0.025	
Secondary education or higher	0.736	0.030	342	92	1.243	0.040	0.676	0.795	
Literacy	0.962	0.010	342	92	1.011	0.011	0.942	0.983	
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.889	0.018	342	92	1.083	0.021	0.852	0.925	
Current tobacco use	0.478	0.036	342	92	1.336	0.076	0.406	0.551	
Tried to quit smoking	0.421	0.056	164	44	1.436	0.132	0.310	0.533	
Want no more children	0.552	0.049	112	31	1.042	0.089	0.453	0.650	
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.729	0.037	302	81	1.425	0.050	0.655	0.802	
Ever tested for HIV	0.170	0.027	342	92	1.342	0.161	0.115	0.225	
Mobile phone ownership	0.860	0.022	342	92	1.165	0.025	0.816	0.904	
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.600	0.034	342	92	1.264	0.056	0.533	0.667	
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.496	0.041	342	92	1.494	0.082	0.415	0.577	

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Karak sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.767	0.022	6,310	2,932	1.751	0.029	0.722	0.812
Births registered with civil authority	0.998	0.002	548	258	0.939	0.002	0.994	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.995	0.004	6,310	2,932	2.225	0.004	0.987	1.000
Water available when needed	0.780	0.019	6,310	2,932	1.574	0.025	0.741	0.819
At least basic sanitation service	0.902	0.015	6,310	2,932	1.768	0.017	0.871	0.932
Using open defecation	0.001	0.001	6,310	2,932	0.737	1.014	0.000	0.002
WOMEN								
No education	0.051	0.016	686	284	1.873	0.309	0.020	0.083
Secondary education or higher	0.769	0.030	686	284	1.858	0.039	0.709	0.829
Literacy	0.955	0.014	686	284	1.764	0.015	0.926	0.983
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.840	0.025	686	284	1.768	0.029	0.791	0.890
Current tobacco use	0.083	0.012	686	284	1.140	0.145	0.059	0.107
Tried to quit smoking	0.159	0.073	45	20	1.317	0.460	0.013	0.306
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.325	0.118	4,474	1,874	1.087	0.051	2.089	2.562
Currently pregnant	0.030	0.005	1,516	636	1.071	0.158	0.020	0.039
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.485	0.137	323	134	1.247	0.039	3.210	3.760
Median birth interval	36.158	2.157	431	179	1.283	0.060	31.844	40.472
Want no more children	0.606	0.024	652	270	1.249	0.039	0.558	0.654
Ideal number of children	3.719	0.090	686	284	1.323	0.024	3.539	3.900
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.691	0.107	4,474	1,874	1.120	0.063	1.477	1.906
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.514	0.024	652	270	1.240	0.047	0.466	0.563
Currently using any modern method	0.347	0.022	652	270	1.185	0.064	0.303	0.391
Currently using pill	0.126	0.015	652	270	1.185	0.122	0.095	0.157
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.005	652	270	1.075	0.357	0.004	0.024
Currently using implants	0.010	0.004	652	270	1.042	0.397	0.002	0.019
Currently using male condoms	0.063	0.010	652	270	1.044	0.158	0.043	0.083
Currently using any traditional method	0.167	0.014	652	270	0.990	0.086	0.138	0.196
Unmet need for spacing	0.086	0.011	652	270	0.959	0.122	0.065	0.107
Unmet need for limiting	0.099	0.018	652	270	1.557	0.184	0.063	0.136
Unmet need total	0.186	0.019	652	270	1.226	0.101	0.148	0.223
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.496	0.028	454	189	1.199	0.057	0.439	0.552
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.965	0.008	652	270	1.067	0.008	0.950	0.981
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.026	0.008	686	284	1.330	0.310	0.010	0.042
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.199	1.937	1,104	461	1.151	0.606	0.000	7.072
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.829	1.296	1,102	460	1.004	0.709	0.000	4.421
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.028	2.252	1,104	461	1.067	0.448	0.524	9.531
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.099	1.101	1,114	465	1.094	1.002	0.000	3.302
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.122	2.890	1,104	461	1.059	0.472	0.343	11.901
Perinatal mortality rate	10.418	4.062	530	221	0.932	0.390	2.294	18.541
Stillbirth rate	7.219	3.550	530	221	0.973	0.492	0.119	14.320
Early neonatal mortality rate	3.221	2.252	526	219	0.916	0.699	0.000	7.726
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.957	0.014	172	69	0.878	0.014	0.930	0.984
4+ ANC visits	0.917	0.023	172	69	1.089	0.025	0.870	0.963
8+ ANC visits	0.427	0.037	172	69	0.987	0.087	0.352	0.502
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.802	0.031	172	69	1.004	0.038	0.741	0.863
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.170	0.036	172	69	1.246	0.211	0.098	0.241
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.995	0.005	183	74	0.932	0.005	0.985	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	183	74	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.492	0.043	183	74	1.068	0.086	0.407	0.577
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.828	0.034	172	69	1.185	0.041	0.759	0.896
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.899	0.023	172	69	1.003	0.026	0.852	0.945
Any problem accessing health care	0.607	0.048	686	284	2.574	0.079	0.511	0.704
Ever had vaccination card	0.981	0.014	85	34	0.939	0.014	0.953	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.952	0.025	85	34	1.078	0.027	0.901	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.934	0.029	85	34	1.046	0.031	0.877	0.991
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.941	0.026	85	34	0.995	0.027	0.890	0.993
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.722	0.050	85	34	1.019	0.070	0.622	0.823
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.798	0.044	107	45	1.106	0.055	0.710	0.887
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.346	0.055	107	45	1.181	0.160	0.235	0.457
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.841	0.043	85	36	1.002	0.051	0.756	0.927
Treated with ORS	0.653	0.055	85	36	1.050	0.084	0.544	0.762
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.032	0.010	298	141	0.961	0.306	0.012	0.052
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.067	0.013	298	141	0.917	0.199	0.040	0.093
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.032	0.010	297	140	1.002	0.320	0.011	0.052
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.101	0.016	297	140	0.929	0.161	0.069	0.134
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.043	0.011	302	143	0.928	0.251	0.022	0.065
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.215	0.057	48	19	0.954	0.266	0.101	0.329
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.402	0.045	123	50	1.006	0.111	0.312	0.491
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.315	0.040	265	126	1.405	0.128	0.234	0.395
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.017	0.006	603	266	1.137	0.350	0.005	0.029
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.633	0.025	603	266	1.257	0.039	0.583	0.682
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.006	0.006	173	81	1.031	0.997	0.000	0.018
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.270	0.047	173	81	1.379	0.173	0.177	0.364

Continued...

Table B.16—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.727	0.022	686	284	1.278	0.030	0.683	0.770
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.332	0.025	807	361	1.530	0.077	0.281	0.382
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.196	0.021	522	218	1.113	0.106	0.154	0.238
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.913	0.014	648	269	1.289	0.016	0.885	0.942
Ever tested for HIV	0.032	0.008	686	284	1.138	0.239	0.017	0.047
Mobile phone ownership	0.947	0.014	686	284	1.663	0.015	0.919	0.976
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.289	0.024	686	284	1.411	0.085	0.240	0.338
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.799	0.025	652	270	1.565	0.031	0.750	0.848
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.345	0.024	686	284	1.296	0.068	0.298	0.392
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.686	0.028	652	270	1.530	0.041	0.630	0.742
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.091	0.022	309	123	1.327	0.239	0.048	0.135
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.000	0.000	309	123	na	na	0.000	0.000
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.088	0.022	309	123	1.350	0.247	0.045	0.132
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.129	0.028	309	123	1.459	0.217	0.073	0.184
MEN								
No education	0.041	0.014	290	130	1.245	0.356	0.012	0.070
Secondary education or higher	0.693	0.035	290	130	1.298	0.051	0.623	0.764
Literacy	0.962	0.015	290	130	1.315	0.015	0.932	0.992
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.783	0.032	290	130	1.310	0.041	0.719	0.846
Current tobacco use	0.518	0.033	290	130	1.117	0.063	0.453	0.584
Tried to quit smoking	0.092	0.027	150	68	1.147	0.296	0.037	0.146
Want no more children	0.397	0.052	113	50	1.115	0.130	0.294	0.500
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.896	0.025	256	116	1.282	0.027	0.847	0.945
Ever tested for HIV	0.041	0.016	290	130	1.385	0.397	0.008	0.073
Mobile phone ownership	0.858	0.027	290	130	1.322	0.032	0.803	0.912
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.491	0.037	290	130	1.244	0.075	0.417	0.564
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.839	0.030	290	130	1.392	0.036	0.779	0.900

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Tafila sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.719	0.019	6,344	1,060	1.423	0.027	0.680	0.758
Births registered with civil authority	1.000	0.000	548	91	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.999	0.001	6,344	1,060	0.839	0.001	0.998	1.000
Water available when needed	0.922	0.013	6,344	1,060	1.634	0.014	0.896	0.949
At least basic sanitation service	0.965	0.008	6,344	1,060	1.537	0.008	0.949	0.980
Using open defecation	0.000	0.000	6,344	1,060	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
No education	0.036	0.008	730	114	1.168	0.225	0.020	0.052
Secondary education or higher	0.820	0.020	730	114	1.396	0.024	0.780	0.860
Literacy	0.961	0.008	730	114	1.155	0.009	0.945	0.978
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.844	0.016	730	114	1.168	0.019	0.812	0.875
Current tobacco use	0.049	0.009	730	114	1.157	0.189	0.030	0.067
Tried to quit smoking	0.253	0.076	27	4	0.893	0.300	0.101	0.405
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.392	0.136	4,341	667	1.077	0.057	2.119	2.665
Currently pregnant	0.033	0.007	1,571	240	1.181	0.207	0.019	0.047
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.964	0.120	310	49	1.113	0.030	3.725	4.204
Median birth interval	36.504	1.534	439	68	1.060	0.042	33.436	39.573
Want no more children	0.645	0.024	685	108	1.294	0.037	0.598	0.693
Ideal number of children	3.562	0.062	730	114	1.101	0.017	3.438	3.686
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.684	0.112	4,341	667	1.049	0.066	1.461	1.908
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.635	0.021	685	108	1.161	0.034	0.592	0.678
Currently using any modern method	0.387	0.021	685	108	1.123	0.054	0.345	0.429
Currently using pill	0.109	0.013	685	108	1.061	0.116	0.083	0.134
Currently using injectables	0.013	0.004	685	108	0.956	0.313	0.005	0.022
Currently using implants	0.005	0.003	685	108	1.023	0.578	0.000	0.010
Currently using male condoms	0.064	0.009	685	108	1.015	0.149	0.045	0.082
Currently using any traditional method	0.248	0.018	685	108	1.092	0.073	0.212	0.284
Unmet need for spacing	0.053	0.008	685	108	0.988	0.160	0.036	0.070
Unmet need for limiting	0.073	0.010	685	108	1.016	0.138	0.053	0.094
Unmet need total	0.126	0.012	685	108	0.948	0.095	0.102	0.150
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.509	0.023	520	82	1.069	0.046	0.462	0.556
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.963	0.008	685	108	1.134	0.009	0.946	0.979
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.050	0.018	730	114	2.192	0.355	0.014	0.085
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.447	2.760	1,186	183	1.088	0.428	0.928	11.966
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.432	1.411	1,188	184	0.991	0.580	0.000	5.255
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.880	3.069	1,186	183	1.050	0.346	2.741	15.018
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.377	0.974	1,230	189	0.899	0.707	0.000	3.324
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.245	3.337	1,187	184	1.064	0.326	3.570	16.920
Perinatal mortality rate	10.405	5.357	540	84	1.087	0.515	0.000	21.118
Stillbirth rate	5.840	4.328	540	84	1.313	0.741	0.000	14.497
Early neonatal mortality rate	4.591	3.314	537	83	0.892	0.722	0.000	11.219
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.981	0.014	169	27	1.303	0.014	0.954	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.930	0.020	169	27	1.004	0.021	0.891	0.970
8+ ANC visits	0.532	0.042	169	27	1.093	0.079	0.448	0.617
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.853	0.033	169	27	1.208	0.039	0.787	0.919
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.148	0.026	169	27	0.935	0.173	0.097	0.199
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.995	0.005	186	29	0.940	0.005	0.986	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	186	29	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.464	0.046	186	29	1.182	0.099	0.372	0.556
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.748	0.040	169	27	1.186	0.053	0.668	0.828
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.869	0.030	169	27	1.166	0.035	0.809	0.930
Any problem accessing health care	0.318	0.024	730	114	1.390	0.076	0.270	0.366
Ever had vaccination card	0.964	0.021	96	15	1.099	0.021	0.923	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.977	0.016	96	15	1.076	0.017	0.944	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.942	0.024	96	15	1.011	0.026	0.893	0.990
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.931	0.025	96	15	0.985	0.027	0.880	0.982
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.763	0.046	96	15	1.046	0.061	0.670	0.856
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.849	0.044	91	14	1.159	0.051	0.762	0.936
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.323	0.051	91	14	0.985	0.157	0.222	0.424
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.629	0.062	57	9	0.964	0.099	0.504	0.754
Treated with ORS	0.591	0.063	57	9	0.965	0.107	0.465	0.717
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.040	0.012	271	44	0.972	0.292	0.017	0.063
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.127	0.019	271	44	0.947	0.152	0.089	0.166
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.024	0.011	263	43	1.132	0.450	0.002	0.045
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.074	0.019	263	43	1.156	0.254	0.036	0.111
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.029	0.012	276	45	1.135	0.399	0.006	0.052
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.209	0.053	43	7	0.844	0.252	0.104	0.314
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.281	0.048	125	20	1.194	0.172	0.184	0.377
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.288	0.031	244	40	1.083	0.109	0.225	0.351
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.028	0.008	490	78	1.051	0.280	0.012	0.044
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.627	0.029	490	78	1.313	0.046	0.570	0.685
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.016	0.009	153	25	0.913	0.575	0.000	0.035
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.260	0.042	153	25	1.177	0.161	0.176	0.344

Continued...

Table B.17—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.698	0.025	730	114	1.449	0.035	0.648	0.747
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.420	0.021	657	105	1.086	0.050	0.378	0.462
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.118	0.018	532	82	1.319	0.156	0.081	0.155
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.927	0.013	697	109	1.292	0.014	0.902	0.953
Ever tested for HIV	0.015	0.005	730	114	1.160	0.346	0.005	0.026
Mobile phone ownership	0.969	0.008	730	114	1.185	0.008	0.954	0.984
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.181	0.018	730	114	1.295	0.102	0.144	0.218
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.823	0.019	685	108	1.303	0.023	0.785	0.861
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.204	0.023	730	114	1.534	0.112	0.158	0.250
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.656	0.029	685	108	1.587	0.044	0.598	0.714
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.095	0.026	345	51	1.640	0.274	0.043	0.147
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.016	0.006	345	51	0.964	0.413	0.003	0.029
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.090	0.024	345	51	1.574	0.271	0.041	0.139
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.098	0.022	345	51	1.384	0.227	0.053	0.142
MEN								
No education	0.006	0.004	312	51	0.928	0.697	0.000	0.014
Secondary education or higher	0.687	0.027	312	51	1.037	0.040	0.632	0.741
Literacy	0.979	0.008	312	51	1.045	0.009	0.962	0.996
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.916	0.017	312	51	1.070	0.018	0.882	0.949
Current tobacco use	0.383	0.028	312	51	1.020	0.073	0.326	0.439
Tried to quit smoking	0.152	0.037	119	20	1.108	0.241	0.079	0.225
Want no more children	0.488	0.048	114	18	1.014	0.098	0.392	0.583
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.941	0.020	265	44	1.356	0.021	0.902	0.981
Ever tested for HIV	0.053	0.014	312	51	1.083	0.259	0.026	0.081
Mobile phone ownership	0.903	0.017	312	51	1.001	0.019	0.869	0.937
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.560	0.029	312	51	1.044	0.052	0.501	0.619
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.510	0.039	312	51	1.389	0.077	0.431	0.589

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Ma'an sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.739	0.037	5,796	1,540	2.560	0.050	0.666	0.813
Births registered with civil authority	0.997	0.002	505	139	0.920	0.002	0.993	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.995	0.002	5,796	1,540	0.898	0.002	0.990	0.999
Water available when needed	0.782	0.047	5,796	1,540	3.552	0.060	0.689	0.875
At least basic sanitation service	0.930	0.021	5,796	1,540	2.664	0.022	0.888	0.971
Using open defecation	0.001	0.001	5,796	1,540	0.911	1.011	0.000	0.002
WOMEN								
No education	0.072	0.014	662	152	1.416	0.198	0.043	0.100
Secondary education or higher	0.684	0.029	662	152	1.585	0.042	0.627	0.741
Literacy	0.954	0.011	662	152	1.374	0.012	0.932	0.977
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.747	0.046	662	152	2.703	0.061	0.655	0.839
Current tobacco use	0.063	0.012	662	152	1.311	0.197	0.038	0.088
Tried to quit smoking	0.151	0.080	21	8	0.996	0.528	0.000	0.310
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.389	0.175	3,988	922	1.353	0.073	2.039	2.739
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.007	1,377	318	1.123	0.205	0.020	0.048
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.433	0.178	294	63	1.508	0.052	3.078	3.789
Median birth interval	33.455	1.588	385	93	1.511	0.047	30.278	36.632
Want no more children	0.505	0.031	611	143	1.544	0.062	0.442	0.567
Ideal number of children	3.240	0.117	662	152	1.676	0.036	3.005	3.475
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.783	0.175	3,988	922	1.413	0.098	1.434	2.132
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.531	0.045	611	143	2.235	0.085	0.440	0.622
Currently using any modern method	0.248	0.022	611	143	1.263	0.089	0.204	0.292
Currently using pill	0.073	0.013	611	143	1.234	0.178	0.047	0.099
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.005	611	143	0.966	0.328	0.005	0.023
Currently using implants	0.011	0.004	611	143	1.027	0.398	0.002	0.019
Currently using male condoms	0.028	0.007	611	143	1.112	0.264	0.013	0.043
Currently using any traditional method	0.283	0.044	611	143	2.420	0.157	0.194	0.372
Unmet need for spacing	0.081	0.017	611	143	1.536	0.210	0.047	0.115
Unmet need for limiting	0.056	0.011	611	143	1.178	0.196	0.034	0.078
Unmet need total	0.137	0.014	611	143	1.010	0.103	0.109	0.165
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.372	0.038	407	95	1.581	0.102	0.296	0.447
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.981	0.008	611	143	1.385	0.008	0.965	0.996
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.015	0.005	662	152	1.128	0.353	0.004	0.026
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.000	0.000	1,019	239	na	na	0.000	0.000
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.750	2.411	1,021	239	1.003	0.643	0.000	8.572
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.750	2.411	1,019	239	1.003	0.643	0.000	8.572
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.501	1.674	1,031	238	1.121	0.669	0.000	5.850
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.242	2.888	1,019	239	1.018	0.463	0.467	12.017
Perinatal mortality rate	0.000	0.000	486	120	na	na	0.000	0.000
Stillbirth rate	0.000	0.000	486	120	na	na	0.000	0.000
Early neonatal mortality rate	0.000	0.000	486	120	na	na	0.000	0.000
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.955	0.021	170	42	1.332	0.022	0.913	0.998
4+ ANC visits	0.917	0.029	170	42	1.348	0.031	0.859	0.974
8+ ANC visits	0.440	0.082	170	42	2.136	0.187	0.275	0.605
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.636	0.061	170	42	1.642	0.096	0.514	0.759
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.144	0.040	170	42	1.469	0.276	0.064	0.224
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.992	0.006	181	45	0.891	0.006	0.981	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.990	0.007	181	45	0.980	0.007	0.976	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.333	0.061	181	45	1.708	0.182	0.212	0.455
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.874	0.032	170	42	1.249	0.036	0.811	0.938
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.873	0.035	170	42	1.371	0.040	0.803	0.944
Any problem accessing health care	0.520	0.036	662	152	1.870	0.070	0.447	0.593
Ever had vaccination card	0.975	0.015	81	20	0.918	0.016	0.945	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.880	0.043	81	20	1.213	0.049	0.794	0.965
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.716	0.075	81	20	1.535	0.105	0.566	0.867
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.842	0.052	81	20	1.308	0.061	0.739	0.945
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.458	0.138	81	20	2.511	0.300	0.183	0.734
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.582	0.091	79	18	1.613	0.157	0.400	0.764
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.247	0.131	79	18	2.623	0.532	0.000	0.510
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.744	0.065	46	9	0.913	0.087	0.615	0.873
Treated with ORS	0.690	0.083	46	9	1.067	0.121	0.524	0.857
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.051	0.019	266	78	1.424	0.374	0.013	0.090
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.130	0.036	266	78	1.755	0.278	0.057	0.202
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.043	0.017	266	78	1.329	0.382	0.010	0.076
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.112	0.036	266	78	1.838	0.316	0.041	0.184
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.032	0.012	273	79	1.099	0.368	0.008	0.055
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.270	0.079	42	8	1.141	0.294	0.111	0.428
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.331	0.082	127	34	1.942	0.249	0.166	0.495
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.183	0.055	242	73	2.198	0.302	0.073	0.293
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.020	0.006	509	118	0.974	0.303	0.008	0.032
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.598	0.021	509	118	0.985	0.036	0.555	0.641
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.010	0.008	132	32	0.871	0.744	0.000	0.026
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.250	0.051	132	32	1.335	0.203	0.148	0.351

Continued...

Table B.18—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.758	0.016	662	152	0.944	0.021	0.727	0.790
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.461	0.033	664	155	1.687	0.071	0.396	0.526
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.064	0.016	482	118	1.359	0.252	0.032	0.096
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.797	0.026	639	147	1.662	0.033	0.744	0.850
Ever tested for HIV	0.062	0.014	662	152	1.495	0.226	0.034	0.090
Mobile phone ownership	0.967	0.009	662	152	1.254	0.009	0.949	0.984
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.286	0.030	662	152	1.694	0.104	0.226	0.346
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.869	0.024	611	143	1.751	0.028	0.821	0.917
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.316	0.022	662	152	1.243	0.071	0.271	0.361
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.844	0.028	611	143	1.907	0.033	0.788	0.901
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.064	0.016	281	60	1.119	0.257	0.031	0.096
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.039	0.014	281	60	1.199	0.356	0.011	0.067
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.068	0.017	281	60	1.133	0.251	0.034	0.102
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.153	0.032	281	60	1.490	0.210	0.089	0.217
MEN								
No education	0.041	0.017	336	86	1.537	0.405	0.008	0.075
Secondary education or higher	0.688	0.029	336	86	1.160	0.043	0.629	0.747
Literacy	0.974	0.011	336	86	1.303	0.012	0.951	0.997
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.708	0.049	336	86	1.976	0.070	0.609	0.806
Current tobacco use	0.377	0.047	336	86	1.756	0.124	0.284	0.470
Tried to quit smoking	0.084	0.037	147	33	1.581	0.433	0.011	0.158
Want no more children	0.313	0.059	114	28	1.339	0.187	0.196	0.430
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.882	0.039	271	74	1.960	0.044	0.805	0.960
Ever tested for HIV	0.073	0.023	336	86	1.595	0.311	0.028	0.119
Mobile phone ownership	0.887	0.023	336	86	1.313	0.026	0.841	0.932
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.481	0.047	336	86	1.714	0.098	0.387	0.575
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.764	0.048	336	86	2.063	0.063	0.668	0.860

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Aqaba sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, floor heating, and lighting	0.694	0.026	5,597	1,659	1.836	0.038	0.642	0.746
Births registered with civil authority	0.998	0.002	501	150	1.092	0.002	0.993	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.997	0.003	5,597	1,659	1.665	0.003	0.991	1.000
Water available when needed	0.744	0.032	5,597	1,659	2.376	0.043	0.680	0.808
At least basic sanitation service	0.997	0.002	5,597	1,659	1.391	0.002	0.993	1.000
Using open defecation	0.002	0.002	5,597	1,659	1.665	1.004	0.000	0.005
WOMEN								
No education	0.049	0.011	709	194	1.344	0.223	0.027	0.070
Secondary education or higher	0.721	0.027	709	194	1.591	0.037	0.668	0.775
Literacy	0.955	0.011	709	194	1.365	0.011	0.934	0.977
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.894	0.018	709	194	1.582	0.020	0.857	0.931
Current tobacco use	0.139	0.016	709	194	1.232	0.115	0.107	0.171
Tried to quit smoking	0.196	0.045	81	23	1.024	0.232	0.105	0.287
Total fertility rate (3 years)	1.933	0.157	3,825	1,053	1.156	0.081	1.618	2.248
Currently pregnant	0.030	0.006	1,307	360	1.051	0.200	0.018	0.042
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.696	0.118	261	74	0.978	0.032	3.461	3.931
Median birth interval	34.704	1.292	383	101	1.244	0.037	32.119	37.289
Want no more children	0.601	0.025	653	180	1.301	0.042	0.551	0.651
Ideal number of children	3.279	0.075	705	193	1.115	0.023	3.129	3.430
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.218	0.094	3,825	1,053	0.884	0.077	1.029	1.406
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.596	0.027	653	180	1.379	0.045	0.543	0.649
Currently using any modern method	0.382	0.024	653	180	1.242	0.062	0.335	0.429
Currently using pill	0.112	0.013	653	180	1.060	0.117	0.086	0.139
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.005	653	180	1.127	0.373	0.004	0.024
Currently using implants	0.003	0.002	653	180	0.989	0.660	0.000	0.008
Currently using male condoms	0.046	0.010	653	180	1.163	0.207	0.027	0.065
Currently using any traditional method	0.214	0.018	653	180	1.125	0.084	0.178	0.250
Unmet need for spacing	0.030	0.007	653	180	1.092	0.242	0.016	0.045
Unmet need for limiting	0.060	0.011	653	180	1.202	0.186	0.038	0.083
Unmet need total	0.090	0.013	653	180	1.114	0.138	0.065	0.115
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.556	0.026	449	123	1.093	0.046	0.505	0.608
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.920	0.017	653	180	1.610	0.019	0.885	0.954
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.026	0.006	709	194	0.977	0.226	0.014	0.037
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.451	2.230	1,063	282	0.979	0.409	0.990	9.912
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.107	2.237	1,070	284	1.008	0.720	0.000	7.581
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.558	3.392	1,064	282	1.070	0.396	1.773	15.342
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.796	1.064	1,094	294	0.837	0.593	0.000	3.925
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.339	3.464	1,064	282	1.005	0.335	3.410	17.267
Perinatal mortality rate	7.054	3.918	486	129	1.021	0.555	0.000	14.890
Stillbirth rate	2.688	2.680	486	129	1.124	0.997	0.000	8.047
Early neonatal mortality rate	4.378	2.992	485	128	0.985	0.684	0.000	10.363
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.977	0.013	129	32	0.996	0.013	0.951	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.951	0.018	129	32	0.928	0.019	0.916	0.986
8+ ANC visits	0.483	0.050	129	32	1.135	0.104	0.382	0.583
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.826	0.031	129	32	0.939	0.038	0.763	0.889
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.057	0.023	129	32	1.115	0.400	0.011	0.103
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	1.000	0.000	136	34	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	136	34	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.457	0.045	136	34	0.969	0.099	0.367	0.548
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.856	0.035	129	32	1.122	0.041	0.786	0.926
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.917	0.034	129	32	1.374	0.037	0.850	0.984
Any problem accessing health care	0.638	0.031	709	194	1.708	0.048	0.576	0.700
Ever had vaccination card	0.974	0.019	68	17	0.935	0.019	0.936	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.928	0.032	68	17	0.977	0.035	0.863	0.992
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.913	0.036	68	17	0.999	0.039	0.841	0.985
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.841	0.044	68	17	0.952	0.053	0.752	0.930
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.717	0.051	68	17	0.881	0.071	0.616	0.819
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.894	0.039	90	24	1.183	0.043	0.816	0.972
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.368	0.057	90	24	1.099	0.156	0.253	0.482
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.723	0.085	43	10	1.070	0.117	0.554	0.893
Treated with ORS	0.600	0.081	43	10	0.951	0.134	0.439	0.761
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.033	0.012	262	78	1.082	0.363	0.009	0.057
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.088	0.021	262	78	1.200	0.239	0.046	0.130
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.048	0.013	257	78	0.947	0.262	0.023	0.074
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.076	0.017	257	78	1.013	0.220	0.043	0.110
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.044	0.014	265	79	1.076	0.308	0.017	0.072
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.346	0.108	28	7	1.167	0.311	0.131	0.562
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.314	0.046	100	25	0.994	0.148	0.221	0.407
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.331	0.034	246	74	1.135	0.103	0.263	0.399
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.018	0.007	501	139	1.263	0.423	0.003	0.032
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.653	0.029	501	139	1.367	0.045	0.595	0.711
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.006	0.006	137	44	0.899	1.004	0.000	0.018
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.332	0.035	137	44	0.879	0.107	0.261	0.403

Continued...

Table B.19—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.736	0.027	709	194	1.650	0.037	0.681	0.791
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.358	0.023	664	191	1.244	0.065	0.312	0.404
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.099	0.015	483	128	1.011	0.153	0.069	0.129
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.963	0.009	699	192	1.271	0.009	0.945	0.981
Ever tested for HIV	0.010	0.005	709	194	1.215	0.446	0.001	0.020
Mobile phone ownership	0.969	0.010	709	194	1.488	0.010	0.950	0.988
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.224	0.020	709	194	1.299	0.091	0.183	0.265
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.759	0.036	653	180	2.131	0.047	0.687	0.830
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.242	0.027	709	194	1.674	0.111	0.188	0.296
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.771	0.023	653	180	1.383	0.030	0.726	0.817
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.096	0.022	290	78	1.274	0.231	0.052	0.140
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.007	0.004	290	78	0.866	0.615	0.000	0.015
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.076	0.021	290	78	1.338	0.275	0.034	0.118
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.099	0.022	290	78	1.273	0.226	0.054	0.144
MEN								
No education	0.022	0.010	318	90	1.210	0.450	0.002	0.042
Secondary education or higher	0.641	0.037	318	90	1.368	0.058	0.567	0.714
Literacy	0.973	0.009	318	90	0.976	0.009	0.956	0.991
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.870	0.031	318	90	1.630	0.036	0.808	0.932
Current tobacco use	0.476	0.039	318	90	1.372	0.081	0.399	0.554
Tried to quit smoking	0.252	0.049	153	43	1.398	0.196	0.154	0.351
Want no more children	0.394	0.044	108	32	0.939	0.113	0.305	0.482
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.937	0.016	305	86	1.161	0.017	0.905	0.970
Ever tested for HIV	0.084	0.024	318	90	1.534	0.285	0.036	0.132
Mobile phone ownership	0.878	0.031	318	90	1.680	0.035	0.816	0.940
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.520	0.040	318	90	1.423	0.077	0.440	0.600
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.534	0.055	318	90	1.940	0.102	0.425	0.643

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Jordanian sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
No education	0.015	0.005	9,936	11,152	3.767	0.308	0.006	0.024
Secondary education or higher	0.766	0.012	9,936	11,152	2.718	0.015	0.743	0.789
Literacy	0.974	0.005	9,936	11,152	3.021	0.005	0.965	0.984
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.797	0.012	9,936	11,152	2.969	0.015	0.773	0.821
Current tobacco use	0.147	0.008	9,936	11,152	2.174	0.053	0.132	0.162
Tried to quit smoking	0.226	0.021	944	1,349	1.521	0.092	0.185	0.268
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.504	0.071	49,290	56,106	1.474	0.028	2.361	2.647
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.003	15,816	17,715	1.451	0.063	0.034	0.045
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.701	0.044	4,327	5,128	1.606	0.012	3.613	3.790
Median birth interval	35.156	0.516	5,368	5,454	1.673	0.015	34.125	36.188
Ideal number of children	3.663	0.032	9,922	11,130	1.873	0.009	3.599	3.726
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.824	0.059	49,290	56,106	1.486	0.032	1.706	1.942
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.613	0.009	9,208	10,326	1.718	0.014	0.596	0.630
Currently using any modern method	0.390	0.008	9,208	10,326	1.612	0.021	0.373	0.406
Currently using pill	0.081	0.005	9,208	10,326	1.675	0.059	0.072	0.091
Currently using injectables	0.009	0.001	9,208	10,326	1.289	0.144	0.006	0.011
Currently using implants	0.008	0.001	9,208	10,326	1.296	0.155	0.005	0.010
Currently using male condoms	0.063	0.004	9,208	10,326	1.590	0.064	0.055	0.071
Currently using any traditional method	0.223	0.007	9,208	10,326	1.675	0.033	0.209	0.238
Unmet need for spacing	0.043	0.003	9,208	10,326	1.329	0.065	0.038	0.049
Unmet need for limiting	0.056	0.004	9,208	10,326	1.507	0.064	0.049	0.064
Unmet need total	0.100	0.005	9,208	10,326	1.605	0.050	0.090	0.110
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.547	0.010	6,600	7,359	1.649	0.019	0.526	0.567
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.958	0.003	9,208	10,326	1.594	0.003	0.951	0.965
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.060	0.005	9,936	11,152	1.967	0.078	0.051	0.069
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.031	1.562	14,602	14,986	1.623	0.173	5.907	12.154
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.879	1.182	14,651	15,046	1.579	0.201	3.515	8.243
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.910	1.919	14,605	14,991	1.573	0.129	11.071	18.748
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.139	0.345	14,894	15,334	1.212	0.303	0.450	1.828
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.031	1.946	14,613	15,000	1.544	0.121	12.140	19.922
Perinatal mortality rate	11.328	2.080	6,822	6,960	1.425	0.184	7.168	15.487
Stillbirth rate	5.452	1.275	6,822	6,960	1.364	0.234	2.902	8.002
Early neonatal mortality rate	5.896	1.567	6,791	6,936	1.486	0.266	2.763	9.029
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.970	0.005	2,244	2,285	1.371	0.005	0.960	0.980
4+ ANC visits	0.936	0.007	2,244	2,285	1.378	0.008	0.921	0.950
8+ ANC visits	0.657	0.016	2,244	2,285	1.585	0.024	0.625	0.689
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.818	0.012	2,244	2,285	1.460	0.015	0.795	0.842
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.181	0.014	2,244	2,285	1.739	0.078	0.153	0.210
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.998	0.001	2,403	2,419	1.366	0.001	0.996	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.999	0.000	2,403	2,419	0.731	0.000	0.999	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.435	0.016	2,403	2,419	1.431	0.037	0.403	0.468
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.830	0.012	2,244	2,285	1.493	0.014	0.806	0.854
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.866	0.011	2,244	2,285	1.477	0.012	0.845	0.888
Any problem accessing health care	0.585	0.013	9,936	11,152	2.566	0.022	0.559	0.610
Ever had vaccination card	0.991	0.004	1,232	1,225	1.502	0.004	0.982	0.999
Received BCG vaccination	0.984	0.005	1,232	1,225	1.279	0.005	0.975	0.994
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.946	0.013	1,232	1,225	1.813	0.013	0.921	0.972
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.945	0.016	1,232	1,225	2.276	0.017	0.913	0.976
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.780	0.022	1,232	1,225	1.724	0.028	0.736	0.824
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.870	0.016	1,239	1,307	1.631	0.019	0.838	0.902
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.567	0.022	1,239	1,307	1.461	0.038	0.524	0.610
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.641	0.032	757	732	1.604	0.050	0.577	0.704
Treated with ORS	0.424	0.031	757	732	1.495	0.072	0.363	0.486
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.029	0.005	3,750	4,508	1.683	0.158	0.020	0.038
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.079	0.007	3,750	4,508	1.530	0.085	0.065	0.092
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.025	0.004	3,717	4,464	1.652	0.167	0.017	0.034
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.090	0.008	3,717	4,464	1.750	0.091	0.074	0.107
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.024	0.004	3,783	4,524	1.577	0.162	0.016	0.032
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.229	0.028	499	489	1.489	0.122	0.173	0.286
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.432	0.020	1,717	1,759	1.648	0.046	0.392	0.471
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.316	0.016	3,260	3,939	1.986	0.051	0.283	0.348
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.025	0.003	6,597	7,141	1.388	0.107	0.019	0.030
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.640	0.009	6,597	7,141	1.564	0.014	0.622	0.658
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.008	0.003	1,733	2,040	1.221	0.325	0.003	0.013
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.363	0.020	1,733	2,040	1.706	0.054	0.324	0.403
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.779	0.009	9,936	11,152	2.105	0.011	0.761	0.796
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.321	0.010	8,451	9,297	1.943	0.031	0.302	0.341
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.143	0.009	6,706	6,836	1.833	0.064	0.125	0.162
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.913	0.006	9,576	10,792	2.251	0.007	0.900	0.926
Ever tested for HIV	0.022	0.003	9,936	11,152	1.713	0.115	0.017	0.027
Mobile phone ownership	0.956	0.007	9,936	11,152	3.513	0.008	0.942	0.970
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.247	0.012	9,936	11,152	2.800	0.049	0.223	0.271

Continued...

Table B.20—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.791	0.009	9,208	10,326	2.021	0.011	0.774	0.808
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.338	0.012	9,936	11,152	2.498	0.035	0.314	0.362
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.768	0.009	9,208	10,326	2.002	0.011	0.750	0.785
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.124	0.010	4,383	4,957	1.925	0.077	0.105	0.143
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.030	0.005	4,383	4,957	1.796	0.155	0.020	0.039
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.110	0.009	4,383	4,957	1.882	0.081	0.092	0.128
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.148	0.010	4,383	4,957	1.902	0.069	0.128	0.169
MEN								
No education	0.011	0.003	4,092	4,489	1.604	0.243	0.005	0.016
Secondary education or higher	0.738	0.014	4,092	4,489	2.040	0.019	0.710	0.766
Literacy	0.980	0.003	4,092	4,489	1.588	0.004	0.973	0.987
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.903	0.010	4,092	4,489	2.171	0.011	0.883	0.923
Current tobacco use	0.492	0.016	4,092	4,489	2.110	0.034	0.459	0.525
Tried to quit smoking	0.190	0.019	2,011	2,207	2.115	0.097	0.153	0.228
Want no more children	0.489	0.021	1,419	1,660	1.568	0.043	0.447	0.530
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.913	0.008	3,521	3,938	1.735	0.009	0.896	0.929
Ever tested for HIV	0.033	0.004	4,092	4,489	1.456	0.124	0.025	0.041
Mobile phone ownership	0.941	0.008	4,092	4,489	2.043	0.008	0.926	0.956
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.529	0.015	4,092	4,489	1.946	0.029	0.499	0.560
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.619	0.020	4,092	4,489	2.644	0.032	0.578	0.659

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Syrian sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
No education	0.069	0.015	2,200	980	2.804	0.221	0.038	0.099
Secondary education or higher	0.236	0.017	2,200	980	1.842	0.071	0.203	0.270
Literacy	0.921	0.015	2,200	980	2.598	0.016	0.891	0.951
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.750	0.024	2,200	980	2.590	0.032	0.703	0.798
Current tobacco use	0.084	0.012	2,200	980	2.052	0.145	0.060	0.108
Tried to quit smoking	0.262	0.083	122	73	2.044	0.316	0.097	0.428
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.076	0.206	8,609	3,805	1.661	0.051	3.664	4.489
Currently pregnant	0.026	0.006	6,967	3,255	1.643	0.220	0.015	0.037
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.237	0.133	687	332	1.580	0.031	3.970	4.503
Median birth interval	28.996	1.096	1,717	731	1.898	0.038	26.803	31.189
Ideal number of children	4.148	0.090	2,198	980	2.153	0.022	3.968	4.328
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.873	0.187	8,609	3,805	1.771	0.065	2.500	3.247
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.500	0.023	2,013	882	2.023	0.045	0.454	0.545
Currently using any modern method	0.332	0.020	2,013	882	1.947	0.062	0.291	0.373
Currently using pill	0.081	0.011	2,013	882	1.804	0.135	0.059	0.103
Currently using injectables	0.013	0.005	2,013	882	1.902	0.364	0.004	0.023
Currently using implants	0.005	0.002	2,013	882	1.127	0.362	0.001	0.008
Currently using male condoms	0.032	0.006	2,013	882	1.523	0.186	0.020	0.044
Currently using any traditional method	0.168	0.016	2,013	882	1.916	0.095	0.136	0.200
Unmet need for spacing	0.091	0.012	2,013	882	1.829	0.129	0.068	0.114
Unmet need for limiting	0.087	0.011	2,013	882	1.772	0.128	0.065	0.109
Unmet need total	0.178	0.014	2,013	882	1.599	0.077	0.151	0.205
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.490	0.025	1,340	597	1.822	0.050	0.440	0.539
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.941	0.009	2,013	882	1.697	0.009	0.923	0.959
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.109	0.013	2,200	980	2.031	0.124	0.082	0.136
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.357	3.054	4,211	1,779	2.169	0.415	1.248	13.465
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.303	1.203	4,223	1,788	1.255	0.364	0.898	5.709
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.660	3.158	4,213	1,779	1.822	0.296	4.343	16.976
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.101	0.691	4,260	1,790	1.347	0.628	0.000	2.483
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.749	3.266	4,213	1,779	1.773	0.278	5.216	18.281
Perinatal mortality rate	12.228	6.284	1,993	852	2.380	0.514	0.000	24.796
Stillbirth rate	4.572	2.953	1,993	852	1.701	0.646	0.000	10.478
Early neonatal mortality rate	7.691	5.614	1,987	848	2.792	0.730	0.000	18.919
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.965	0.011	655	294	1.535	0.011	0.943	0.987
4+ ANC visits	0.880	0.022	655	294	1.734	0.025	0.836	0.924
8+ ANC visits	0.514	0.033	655	294	1.705	0.065	0.447	0.581
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.757	0.031	655	294	1.844	0.041	0.695	0.819
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.189	0.021	655	294	1.344	0.109	0.148	0.230
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.904	0.015	691	307	1.265	0.016	0.875	0.933
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	691	307	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.407	0.036	691	307	1.860	0.088	0.336	0.479
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.834	0.024	655	294	1.637	0.029	0.786	0.882
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.842	0.021	655	294	1.498	0.025	0.799	0.885
Any problem accessing health care	0.676	0.025	2,200	980	2.526	0.037	0.626	0.727
Ever had vaccination card	0.992	0.005	348	142	0.964	0.005	0.982	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.981	0.008	348	142	0.972	0.008	0.966	0.997
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.945	0.014	348	142	1.109	0.015	0.917	0.974
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.928	0.028	348	142	1.937	0.031	0.871	0.985
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.808	0.034	348	142	1.525	0.042	0.741	0.876
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.825	0.032	354	149	1.541	0.039	0.761	0.889
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.603	0.042	354	149	1.577	0.070	0.518	0.687
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.558	0.057	156	82	1.522	0.102	0.444	0.671
Treated with ORS	0.371	0.068	156	82	1.764	0.182	0.236	0.506
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.033	0.009	1,156	532	1.771	0.284	0.014	0.052
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.113	0.019	1,156	532	2.016	0.168	0.075	0.151
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.007	0.003	1,150	530	0.989	0.340	0.002	0.013
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.086	0.014	1,150	530	1.698	0.165	0.058	0.114
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.033	0.010	1,163	534	1.784	0.285	0.014	0.052
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.278	0.054	148	59	1.447	0.193	0.171	0.386
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.303	0.038	499	226	1.834	0.125	0.227	0.379
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.366	0.025	1,045	469	1.692	0.069	0.316	0.417
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.019	0.009	1,134	529	2.268	0.487	0.000	0.037
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.694	0.020	1,134	529	1.492	0.029	0.653	0.735
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.008	0.005	377	200	1.126	0.632	0.000	0.019
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.298	0.055	377	200	2.329	0.185	0.188	0.409
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.622	0.018	2,200	980	1.776	0.030	0.586	0.659
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.386	0.022	1,639	774	1.788	0.056	0.343	0.429
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.143	0.017	1,963	835	1.891	0.121	0.109	0.178
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.914	0.011	2,078	936	1.714	0.012	0.893	0.935
Ever tested for HIV	0.010	0.003	2,200	980	1.287	0.267	0.005	0.016
Mobile phone ownership	0.925	0.008	2,200	980	1.397	0.008	0.909	0.941
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.079	0.012	2,200	980	2.112	0.154	0.055	0.103

Continued...

Table B.21—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.703	0.021	2,013	882	2.103	0.031	0.660	0.746
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.381	0.018	2,200	980	1.692	0.046	0.346	0.417
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.702	0.020	2,013	882	1.916	0.028	0.663	0.741
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.088	0.015	922	339	1.562	0.166	0.059	0.117
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.023	0.008	922	339	1.511	0.321	0.008	0.039
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.080	0.014	922	339	1.576	0.176	0.052	0.108
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.084	0.014	922	339	1.497	0.163	0.057	0.112
MEN								
No education	0.088	0.042	680	275	3.837	0.479	0.004	0.173
Secondary education or higher	0.274	0.048	680	275	2.803	0.176	0.177	0.370
Literacy	0.909	0.024	680	275	2.134	0.026	0.862	0.957
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.800	0.029	680	275	1.887	0.036	0.741	0.858
Current tobacco use	0.337	0.032	680	275	1.744	0.094	0.273	0.400
Tried to quit smoking	0.213	0.058	253	93	2.241	0.274	0.096	0.329
Want no more children	0.445	0.048	319	108	1.720	0.108	0.348	0.541
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.932	0.015	608	242	1.432	0.016	0.903	0.962
Ever tested for HIV	0.023	0.005	680	275	0.947	0.237	0.012	0.034
Mobile phone ownership	0.877	0.018	680	275	1.447	0.021	0.841	0.914
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.239	0.042	680	275	2.585	0.178	0.154	0.324
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.658	0.040	680	275	2.171	0.060	0.579	0.738

Table B.22 Sampling errors: Syrian sample outside camps, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
No education	0.071	0.017	1,300	847	2.431	0.244	0.037	0.106
Secondary education or higher	0.235	0.019	1,300	847	1.615	0.081	0.197	0.273
Literacy	0.920	0.017	1,300	847	2.272	0.019	0.885	0.954
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.763	0.028	1,300	847	2.326	0.036	0.708	0.818
Current tobacco use	0.090	0.014	1,300	847	1.764	0.155	0.062	0.119
Tried to quit smoking	0.279	0.088	87	68	1.802	0.317	0.102	0.456
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.949	0.238	5,162	3,300	1.478	0.060	3.474	4.425
Currently pregnant	0.025	0.006	4,187	2,856	1.421	0.252	0.012	0.037
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.216	0.150	414	292	1.379	0.036	3.915	4.517
Median birth interval	29.487	1.659	882	610	1.601	0.056	26.169	32.805
Ideal number of children	4.126	0.103	1,299	847	1.933	0.025	3.919	4.333
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.754	0.215	5,162	3,300	1.578	0.078	2.325	3.183
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.514	0.026	1,169	757	1.781	0.051	0.462	0.566
Currently using any modern method	0.334	0.024	1,169	757	1.708	0.071	0.287	0.382
Currently using pill	0.084	0.013	1,169	757	1.571	0.152	0.059	0.110
Currently using injectables	0.012	0.006	1,169	757	1.783	0.479	0.001	0.023
Currently using implants	0.003	0.002	1,169	757	1.123	0.562	0.000	0.007
Currently using male condoms	0.032	0.007	1,169	757	1.342	0.216	0.018	0.046
Currently using any traditional method	0.180	0.018	1,169	757	1.642	0.103	0.143	0.217
Unmet need for spacing	0.083	0.013	1,169	757	1.663	0.162	0.056	0.110
Unmet need for limiting	0.089	0.013	1,169	757	1.539	0.144	0.064	0.115
Unmet need total	0.172	0.016	1,169	757	1.411	0.091	0.141	0.203
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.487	0.028	811	520	1.589	0.058	0.431	0.543
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.943	0.010	1,169	757	1.496	0.011	0.922	0.963
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.101	0.015	1,300	847	1.851	0.153	0.070	0.132
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.990	3.636	2,242	1,489	1.881	0.455	0.718	15.263
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.280	1.419	2,253	1,499	1.111	0.432	0.443	6.117
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.270	3.743	2,243	1,490	1.597	0.332	3.785	18.756
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.945	0.789	2,278	1,499	1.241	0.835	0.000	2.523
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.205	3.860	2,243	1,490	1.555	0.316	4.486	19.924
Perinatal mortality rate	13.813	7.492	1,045	714	2.016	0.542	0.000	28.797
Stillbirth rate	5.056	3.514	1,045	714	1.445	0.695	0.000	12.085
Early neonatal mortality rate	8.801	6.701	1,041	710	2.355	0.761	0.000	22.204
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.965	0.013	336	248	1.292	0.013	0.939	0.991
4+ ANC visits	0.868	0.026	336	248	1.404	0.030	0.816	0.920
8+ ANC visits	0.481	0.039	336	248	1.430	0.081	0.403	0.560
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.745	0.036	336	248	1.521	0.049	0.673	0.818
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.108	0.020	336	248	1.182	0.185	0.068	0.149
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.968	0.014	357	259	1.641	0.015	0.939	0.997
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	357	259	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.446	0.042	357	259	1.634	0.094	0.362	0.530
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.857	0.028	336	248	1.467	0.033	0.801	0.914
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.869	0.025	336	248	1.337	0.028	0.820	0.918
Any problem accessing health care	0.712	0.029	1,300	847	2.283	0.040	0.655	0.770
Ever had vaccination card	0.990	0.006	179	117	0.795	0.006	0.979	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.983	0.009	179	117	0.917	0.009	0.966	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.017	179	117	0.970	0.018	0.907	0.975
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.919	0.034	179	117	1.667	0.037	0.851	0.987
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.794	0.040	179	117	1.341	0.051	0.713	0.875
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.813	0.039	176	123	1.356	0.047	0.736	0.890
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.606	0.051	176	123	1.418	0.084	0.505	0.708
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.551	0.062	96	74	1.312	0.113	0.427	0.676
Treated with ORS	0.346	0.074	96	74	1.522	0.213	0.199	0.493
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.033	0.011	601	440	1.517	0.340	0.011	0.055
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.110	0.023	601	440	1.748	0.205	0.065	0.155
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.005	0.003	596	438	0.899	0.522	0.000	0.010
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.086	0.017	596	438	1.454	0.196	0.052	0.120
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.031	0.011	602	440	1.564	0.359	0.009	0.054
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.227	0.061	75	49	1.252	0.269	0.105	0.349
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.287	0.044	257	191	1.560	0.154	0.198	0.375
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.343	0.030	530	383	1.473	0.089	0.282	0.403
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.019	0.010	719	466	2.033	0.548	0.000	0.040
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.703	0.023	719	466	1.343	0.033	0.657	0.748
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.009	0.006	230	175	0.964	0.666	0.000	0.021
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.299	0.063	230	175	2.061	0.210	0.173	0.425
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.621	0.021	1,300	847	1.549	0.034	0.579	0.662
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.372	0.024	1,011	677	1.584	0.065	0.324	0.420
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.160	0.020	1,029	698	1.606	0.127	0.120	0.201
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.914	0.012	1,229	811	1.502	0.013	0.890	0.938
Ever tested for HIV	0.010	0.003	1,300	847	1.146	0.320	0.004	0.016
Mobile phone ownership	0.937	0.009	1,300	847	1.300	0.009	0.920	0.955
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.069	0.013	1,300	847	1.914	0.195	0.042	0.096

Continued...

Table B.22—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.695	0.025	1,169	757	1.834	0.036	0.646	0.745
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.394	0.020	1,300	847	1.457	0.050	0.355	0.434
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.712	0.022	1,169	757	1.665	0.031	0.668	0.756
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.095	0.017	519	285	1.334	0.181	0.060	0.129
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.024	0.009	519	285	1.300	0.366	0.006	0.041
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.086	0.017	519	285	1.346	0.193	0.053	0.119
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.084	0.016	519	285	1.298	0.188	0.053	0.116
MEN								
No education	0.097	0.051	361	225	3.213	0.522	0.000	0.199
Secondary education or higher	0.292	0.059	361	225	2.432	0.201	0.175	0.409
Literacy	0.903	0.028	361	225	1.812	0.031	0.847	0.960
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.818	0.034	361	225	1.661	0.041	0.750	0.886
Current tobacco use	0.321	0.037	361	225	1.496	0.115	0.247	0.394
Tried to quit smoking	0.256	0.072	123	72	1.806	0.281	0.112	0.401
Want no more children	0.462	0.060	165	84	1.534	0.130	0.342	0.582
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.943	0.016	325	198	1.246	0.017	0.911	0.975
Ever tested for HIV	0.020	0.006	361	225	0.816	0.301	0.008	0.032
Mobile phone ownership	0.903	0.021	361	225	1.363	0.024	0.861	0.946
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.261	0.051	361	225	2.204	0.197	0.158	0.364
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.661	0.048	361	225	1.897	0.072	0.566	0.756

Table B.23 Sampling errors: Syrian sample inside camps, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
No education	0.050	0.011	900	133	1.458	0.212	0.029	0.071
Secondary education or higher	0.247	0.022	900	133	1.526	0.089	0.203	0.291
Literacy	0.933	0.011	900	133	1.309	0.012	0.911	0.955
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.673	0.024	900	133	1.505	0.035	0.626	0.720
Current tobacco use	0.044	0.007	900	133	1.096	0.171	0.029	0.059
Tried to quit smoking	0.033	0.033	35	5	1.062	0.988	0.000	0.098
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.864	0.211	3,446	505	1.022	0.043	4.442	5.287
Currently pregnant	0.033	0.006	2,780	399	1.047	0.190	0.021	0.046
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.385	0.148	273	40	1.140	0.034	4.089	4.680
Median birth interval	28.134	0.705	835	121	1.408	0.025	26.723	29.545
Ideal number of children	4.289	0.092	899	133	1.270	0.021	4.105	4.473
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	3.602	0.228	3,446	505	1.251	0.063	3.146	4.057
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.411	0.024	844	125	1.440	0.059	0.362	0.460
Currently using any modern method	0.317	0.021	844	125	1.284	0.065	0.276	0.358
Currently using pill	0.063	0.008	844	125	0.934	0.124	0.048	0.079
Currently using injectables	0.023	0.005	844	125	1.002	0.223	0.013	0.034
Currently using implants	0.013	0.004	844	125	0.998	0.297	0.005	0.021
Currently using male condoms	0.033	0.006	844	125	0.919	0.172	0.021	0.044
Currently using any traditional method	0.094	0.013	844	125	1.278	0.137	0.068	0.119
Unmet need for spacing	0.140	0.016	844	125	1.345	0.115	0.108	0.172
Unmet need for limiting	0.074	0.011	844	125	1.240	0.151	0.051	0.096
Unmet need total	0.214	0.019	844	125	1.346	0.089	0.176	0.252
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.508	0.027	529	78	1.237	0.053	0.454	0.562
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.931	0.012	844	125	1.390	0.013	0.907	0.956
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.157	0.016	900	133	1.317	0.102	0.125	0.189
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.082	1.434	1,969	289	0.876	0.351	1.215	6.950
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.425	1.333	1,970	289	0.934	0.389	0.760	6.091
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.508	2.191	1,970	289	0.908	0.292	3.125	11.890
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.908	1.119	1,982	291	1.164	0.586	0.000	4.145
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.401	2.816	1,970	289	1.066	0.300	3.768	15.034
Perinatal mortality rate	4.060	1.805	948	138	0.871	0.445	0.449	7.670
Stillbirth rate	2.080	1.465	948	138	0.986	0.704	0.000	5.011
Early neonatal mortality rate	1.983	1.126	946	138	0.775	0.568	0.000	4.234
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.964	0.011	319	46	1.001	0.011	0.943	0.985
4+ ANC visits	0.946	0.014	319	46	1.081	0.014	0.919	0.974
8+ ANC visits	0.689	0.032	319	46	1.232	0.046	0.625	0.753
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.821	0.029	319	46	1.326	0.035	0.764	0.878
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.623	0.045	319	46	1.669	0.073	0.532	0.714
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.559	0.032	334	48	1.116	0.057	0.495	0.623
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	334	48	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.198	0.022	334	48	0.934	0.110	0.154	0.241
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.706	0.027	319	46	1.046	0.038	0.653	0.759
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.698	0.029	319	46	1.118	0.041	0.640	0.755
Any problem accessing health care	0.447	0.029	900	133	1.751	0.065	0.389	0.506
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	169	24	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.014	169	24	0.944	0.014	0.945	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.965	0.015	169	24	0.958	0.016	0.934	0.995
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.974	0.013	169	24	0.923	0.014	0.947	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.878	0.024	169	24	0.923	0.028	0.829	0.926
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.879	0.027	178	27	1.114	0.031	0.825	0.934
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.585	0.037	178	27	0.983	0.063	0.512	0.659
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.616	0.061	60	8	0.880	0.099	0.494	0.738
Treated with ORS	0.600	0.068	60	8	0.979	0.114	0.464	0.737
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.036	0.011	555	92	1.454	0.322	0.013	0.058
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.127	0.018	555	92	1.303	0.145	0.090	0.164
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.019	0.007	554	92	1.208	0.370	0.005	0.033
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.085	0.014	554	92	1.193	0.166	0.057	0.113
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.042	0.011	561	93	1.286	0.259	0.020	0.064
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.516	0.063	73	11	1.067	0.122	0.390	0.641
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.392	0.035	242	35	1.122	0.090	0.321	0.462
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.472	0.026	515	86	1.182	0.055	0.420	0.524
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.019	0.008	415	62	1.208	0.432	0.003	0.035
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.628	0.022	415	62	0.918	0.035	0.585	0.672
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.004	0.004	147	25	0.734	1.015	0.000	0.011
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.294	0.044	147	25	1.174	0.151	0.205	0.382
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.633	0.025	900	133	1.575	0.040	0.583	0.684
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.482	0.023	628	97	1.158	0.048	0.436	0.528
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.055	0.010	934	137	1.289	0.181	0.035	0.075
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.911	0.013	849	125	1.360	0.015	0.885	0.938
Ever tested for HIV	0.015	0.005	900	133	1.249	0.340	0.005	0.025
Mobile phone ownership	0.846	0.015	900	133	1.238	0.018	0.816	0.876
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.141	0.025	900	133	2.110	0.174	0.092	0.191

Continued...

Table B.23—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.749	0.021	844	125	1.428	0.028	0.706	0.792
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.301	0.026	900	133	1.690	0.086	0.250	0.353
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.643	0.030	844	125	1.830	0.047	0.582	0.703
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.050	0.014	403	54	1.275	0.278	0.022	0.078
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.022	0.011	403	54	1.556	0.520	0.000	0.045
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.049	0.014	403	54	1.299	0.287	0.021	0.076
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.084	0.020	403	54	1.452	0.239	0.044	0.125
MEN								
No education	0.047	0.013	319	50	1.109	0.281	0.020	0.073
Secondary education or higher	0.191	0.027	319	50	1.219	0.141	0.138	0.245
Literacy	0.936	0.017	319	50	1.231	0.018	0.903	0.970
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.716	0.051	319	50	2.022	0.072	0.613	0.819
Current tobacco use	0.409	0.039	319	50	1.430	0.096	0.331	0.488
Tried to quit smoking	0.059	0.029	130	20	1.404	0.496	0.001	0.117
Want no more children	0.384	0.055	154	24	1.391	0.143	0.274	0.493
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.885	0.028	283	44	1.477	0.032	0.829	0.942
Ever tested for HIV	0.036	0.011	319	50	1.058	0.306	0.014	0.058
Mobile phone ownership	0.760	0.032	319	50	1.329	0.042	0.696	0.824
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.140	0.028	319	50	1.418	0.197	0.085	0.196
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.648	0.040	319	50	1.476	0.061	0.569	0.727

Table B.24 Sampling errors: Other nationality sample, Jordan PFHS 2023

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
No education	0.080	0.024	459	463	1.891	0.301	0.032	0.128
Secondary education or higher	0.569	0.040	459	463	1.728	0.070	0.489	0.649
Literacy	0.890	0.028	459	463	1.909	0.031	0.835	0.946
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.768	0.030	459	463	1.512	0.039	0.708	0.828
Current tobacco use	0.106	0.024	459	463	1.670	0.227	0.058	0.154
Tried to quit smoking	0.159	0.105	35	45	1.636	0.662	0.000	0.369
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.069	0.339	4,292	2,748	1.072	0.164	1.390	2.748
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.010	1,062	872	1.431	0.241	0.021	0.060
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.625	0.252	171	179	1.656	0.070	3.121	4.129
Median birth interval	38.486	3.818	255	219	1.931	0.099	30.851	46.122
Ideal number of children	3.553	0.112	459	463	1.433	0.031	3.330	3.776
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.724	0.288	4,292	2,748	1.046	0.167	1.148	2.300
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.517	0.040	414	415	1.623	0.077	0.437	0.597
Currently using any modern method	0.348	0.036	414	415	1.540	0.104	0.276	0.420
Currently using pill	0.110	0.028	414	415	1.802	0.253	0.054	0.165
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.007	414	415	1.287	0.539	0.000	0.028
Currently using implants	0.010	0.009	414	415	1.830	0.893	0.000	0.028
Currently using male condoms	0.024	0.009	414	415	1.156	0.359	0.007	0.042
Currently using any traditional method	0.169	0.031	414	415	1.664	0.182	0.107	0.230
Unmet need for spacing	0.109	0.024	414	415	1.577	0.222	0.060	0.157
Unmet need for limiting	0.070	0.021	414	415	1.646	0.297	0.028	0.111
Unmet need total	0.178	0.029	414	415	1.529	0.162	0.121	0.236
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.501	0.044	290	288	1.501	0.089	0.412	0.589
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.943	0.014	414	415	1.211	0.015	0.915	0.970
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.209	0.034	459	463	1.804	0.164	0.141	0.278
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	17.623	9.352	710	597	1.432	0.531	0.000	36.327
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.118	0.725	709	599	0.524	0.648	0.000	2.568
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.742	9.310	710	597	1.399	0.497	0.121	37.362
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.669	2.371	710	597	1.091	0.888	0.000	7.411
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	21.361	9.926	710	597	1.317	0.465	1.508	41.213
Perinatal mortality rate	3.049	1.673	330	286	0.420	0.549	0.000	6.395
Stillbirth rate	1.050	0.730	330	286	0.380	0.695	0.000	2.509
Early neonatal mortality rate	2.001	1.564	328	286	0.447	0.782	0.000	5.129
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.998	0.002	106	90	0.418	0.002	0.995	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.985	0.010	106	90	0.868	0.010	0.964	1.000
8+ ANC visits	0.553	0.076	106	90	1.561	0.138	0.400	0.705
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.821	0.058	106	90	1.543	0.071	0.705	0.937
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.183	0.065	106	90	1.704	0.355	0.053	0.313
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.967	0.030	117	99	1.650	0.031	0.906	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	1.000	0.000	117	99	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.311	0.077	117	99	1.480	0.248	0.157	0.466
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.842	0.059	106	90	1.637	0.070	0.725	0.960
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.943	0.026	106	90	1.135	0.027	0.892	0.995
Any problem accessing health care	0.625	0.043	459	463	1.899	0.069	0.538	0.711
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	65	59	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.995	0.004	65	59	0.404	0.004	0.987	1.000
Received DPT-IPV-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.942	0.051	65	59	1.638	0.054	0.841	1.000
Received measles vaccination (12–23 months)	0.864	0.096	65	59	2.283	0.112	0.671	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.669	0.123	65	59	1.770	0.184	0.423	0.915
Received measles and rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.973	0.016	64	54	0.696	0.016	0.942	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.560	0.118	64	54	1.728	0.211	0.324	0.796
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.474	0.162	36	34	1.848	0.342	0.150	0.798
Treated with ORS	0.308	0.127	36	34	1.561	0.412	0.054	0.562
Height-for-age (-3 SD)	0.024	0.022	197	217	2.014	0.920	0.000	0.067
Height-for-age (-2 SD)	0.095	0.036	197	217	1.754	0.382	0.022	0.168
Weight-for-height (-2 SD)	0.008	0.003	197	217	0.566	0.453	0.001	0.015
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.044	0.022	197	217	1.500	0.496	0.000	0.087
Weight-for-age (-2 SD)	0.029	0.022	198	217	1.855	0.761	0.000	0.073
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.414	0.023	24	14	0.227	0.055	0.368	0.460
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.613	0.069	80	75	1.260	0.113	0.474	0.751
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months)	0.300	0.049	176	187	1.401	0.162	0.203	0.397
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.029	0.015	307	364	1.543	0.511	0.000	0.059
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.592	0.047	307	364	1.676	0.080	0.498	0.687
Body mass index-for-age (-2 SD)	0.025	0.022	97	143	1.398	0.894	0.000	0.070
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.304	0.078	97	143	1.646	0.257	0.148	0.460
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.702	0.036	459	463	1.667	0.051	0.630	0.773
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15–49)	0.252	0.038	423	513	1.791	0.151	0.176	0.327
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.170	0.043	320	282	1.884	0.255	0.084	0.257
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.932	0.018	414	415	1.490	0.020	0.895	0.969
Ever tested for HIV	0.049	0.015	459	463	1.444	0.298	0.020	0.078
Mobile phone ownership	0.924	0.020	459	463	1.629	0.022	0.883	0.964
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.191	0.038	459	463	2.063	0.199	0.115	0.267

Continued...

Table B.24—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence interval	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.746	0.035	414	415	1.647	0.047	0.675	0.816
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.334	0.036	459	463	1.635	0.108	0.262	0.406
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.746	0.029	414	415	1.341	0.039	0.688	0.803
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.202	0.040	190	199	1.375	0.199	0.122	0.283
Experienced spousal sexual violence ever	0.046	0.020	190	199	1.339	0.446	0.005	0.086
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband ever	0.190	0.040	190	199	1.411	0.212	0.110	0.271
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.238	0.047	190	199	1.496	0.195	0.145	0.331
MEN								
No education	0.031	0.012	240	215	1.060	0.385	0.007	0.054
Secondary education or higher	0.518	0.066	240	215	2.027	0.127	0.386	0.650
Literacy	0.958	0.017	240	215	1.305	0.018	0.925	0.992
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.867	0.029	240	215	1.331	0.034	0.809	0.926
Current tobacco use	0.394	0.052	240	215	1.634	0.132	0.290	0.498
Tried to quit smoking	0.201	0.059	108	85	1.510	0.293	0.083	0.319
Want no more children	0.601	0.079	113	88	1.691	0.131	0.443	0.759
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.828	0.054	205	189	2.043	0.066	0.719	0.936
Ever tested for HIV	0.085	0.036	240	215	1.997	0.426	0.013	0.158
Mobile phone ownership	0.939	0.020	240	215	1.297	0.021	0.899	0.979
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.340	0.054	240	215	1.769	0.160	0.231	0.449
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.593	0.059	240	215	1.832	0.099	0.476	0.710

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Age	Male		Female		Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	787	1.7	712	1.5	42	511	1.1	610	1.3
1	953	2.0	747	1.6	43	516	1.1	588	1.3
2	929	2.0	802	1.7	44	493	1.1	583	1.2
3	1,068	2.3	955	2.0	45	478	1.0	538	1.1
4	1,166	2.5	1,086	2.3	46	472	1.0	562	1.2
5	1,137	2.4	1,096	2.3	47	493	1.1	586	1.2
6	1,041	2.2	1,051	2.2	48	484	1.0	663	1.4
7	1,108	2.4	979	2.1	49	444	1.0	1,060	2.3
8	1,032	2.2	1,014	2.2	50	527	1.1	474	1.0
9	1,051	2.3	1,049	2.2	51	462	1.0	359	0.8
10	959	2.1	1,104	2.3	52	489	1.1	384	0.8
11	1,137	2.4	970	2.1	53	462	1.0	388	0.8
12	1,218	2.6	1,122	2.4	54	443	1.0	363	0.8
13	1,235	2.7	1,042	2.2	55	399	0.9	302	0.6
14	1,201	2.6	1,176	2.5	56	372	0.8	321	0.7
15	1,207	2.6	1,178	2.5	57	356	0.8	331	0.7
16	1,279	2.7	1,072	2.3	58	318	0.7	302	0.6
17	1,047	2.3	1,000	2.1	59	324	0.7	269	0.6
18	1,109	2.4	1,065	2.3	60	372	0.8	270	0.6
19	996	2.1	989	2.1	61	252	0.5	252	0.5
20	940	2.0	872	1.9	62	252	0.5	258	0.5
21	886	1.9	820	1.7	63	226	0.5	211	0.5
22	874	1.9	883	1.9	64	157	0.3	203	0.4
23	792	1.7	802	1.7	65	151	0.3	189	0.4
24	827	1.8	725	1.5	66	145	0.3	133	0.3
25	698	1.5	722	1.5	67	138	0.3	190	0.4
26	729	1.6	715	1.5	68	133	0.3	153	0.3
27	672	1.4	713	1.5	69	153	0.3	111	0.2
28	665	1.4	642	1.4	70	96	0.2	118	0.3
29	523	1.1	600	1.3	71	114	0.2	101	0.2
30	585	1.3	586	1.2	72	96	0.2	107	0.2
31	493	1.1	602	1.3	73	90	0.2	119	0.3
32	529	1.1	673	1.4	74	83	0.2	115	0.2
33	513	1.1	583	1.2	75	114	0.2	118	0.3
34	483	1.0	613	1.3	76	87	0.2	104	0.2
35	493	1.1	626	1.3	77	54	0.1	83	0.2
36	509	1.1	577	1.2	78	81	0.2	85	0.2
37	505	1.1	559	1.2	79	59	0.1	74	0.2
38	501	1.1	641	1.4	80+	319	0.7	328	0.7
39	484	1.0	562	1.2					
40	447	1.0	623	1.3	Total	46,516	100.0	46,974	100.0
41	497	1.1	626	1.3					

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age group	Household population of women age 10–54	Ever-married women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
			Number	Percentage	
10–14	5,413	0	na	na	na
15–19	5,303	229	210	1.5	91.8
20–24	4,102	1,158	1,021	7.3	88.1
25–29	3,391	2,222	2,004	14.3	90.2
30–34	3,057	2,764	2,480	17.7	89.7
35–39	2,965	2,876	2,593	18.5	90.2
40–44	3,030	2,857	2,599	18.5	91.0
45–49	3,409	3,421	3,124	22.3	91.3
50–54	1,967	1,794	na	na	na
15–49	25,257	15,527	14,030	100.0	90.4
Ratios					
10–14 to 15–19	102	na	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	58	na	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10–64, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–59, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Jordan PFHS 2023

Age group	Household population of men age 10–64	Interviewed men age 15–59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed	
		Number	Percentage		
10–14	1,405	na	na	na	
15–19	1,411	1,278	21.2	90.6	
20–24	1,119	1,003	16.6	89.6	
25–29	813	719	11.9	88.4	
30–34	661	606	10.0	91.6	
35–39	526	453	7.5	86.2	
40–44	632	538	8.9	85.1	
45–49	591	523	8.7	88.6	
50–54	562	503	8.3	89.6	
55–59	466	410	6.8	88.1	
60–64	359	na	na	na	
15–59	6,780	6,034	100.0	89.0	
Ratios					
10–14 to 15–19	100	na	na	na	na
60–64 to 55–59	77	na	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at age 14/15

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to governorate (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Governorate	Age							Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/ age 14)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
WOMEN									
Amman	480	413	511	509	483	416	516	3,327	99.7
Balqa	57	63	74	47	61	51	44	398	63.6
Zarqa	153	177	152	207	161	150	129	1,129	136.0
Madaba	22	22	31	30	27	25	29	186	97.9
Irbid	227	194	224	218	173	199	171	1,405	97.3
Mafraq	63	51	58	54	46	57	52	381	92.9
Jarash	32	31	31	27	28	23	23	195	86.7
Ajloun	23	21	22	20	16	19	16	136	87.3
Karak	25	33	29	31	29	33	36	216	107.1
Tafila	11	11	14	12	14	11	13	86	84.5
Ma'an	19	20	17	12	17	11	20	117	70.5
Aqaba	17	14	23	19	22	13	19	126	81.8
Total	1,127	1,049	1,187	1,186	1,078	1,007	1,068	7,701	99.9
MEN									
Amman	496	560	457	495	627	441	483	3,560	108.3
Balqa	75	70	71	86	63	79	45	489	121.5
Zarqa	189	157	222	159	156	140	145	1,169	71.6
Madaba	26	28	29	32	25	21	26	187	110.1
Irbid	223	230	230	235	217	188	233	1,557	102.3
Mafraq	72	65	55	65	64	67	65	454	118.3
Jarash	33	25	29	30	29	26	27	198	103.5
Ajloun	26	20	19	19	24	21	21	150	95.3
Karak	32	32	34	38	31	23	35	224	111.9
Tafila	13	13	11	13	11	12	10	82	121.7
Ma'an	14	22	18	15	16	13	17	114	83.9
Aqaba	21	16	26	23	18	20	19	143	86.6
Total	1,218	1,238	1,202	1,210	1,282	1,050	1,126	8,326	100.7

Table C.4 Age displacement at age 49/50

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to governorate (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Governorate	Age							Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/ age 49)
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53		
WOMEN									
Amman	272	319	586	164	109	123	120	1,692	28.0
Balqa	41	46	69	42	36	37	34	306	61.3
Zarqa	76	60	67	80	61	53	53	451	118.5
Madaba	13	17	9	17	12	12	13	93	189.6
Irbid	105	141	254	55	62	57	67	741	21.7
Mafraq	28	23	16	41	26	29	34	199	254.9
Jarash	9	15	17	10	16	14	10	92	60.5
Ajloun	9	9	8	13	8	11	9	67	161.9
Karak	18	12	14	25	15	19	18	122	183.0
Tafila	6	6	6	7	5	5	5	40	116.0
Ma'an	5	8	6	8	11	13	17	69	147.4
Aqaba	7	10	9	15	13	10	12	75	170.7
Total	589	667	1,061	478	373	385	392	3,946	45.1
MEN									
Amman	223	225	226	234	229	244	198	1,579	103.4
Balqa	22	26	22	33	30	27	48	208	145.2
Zarqa	78	49	83	82	57	77	54	480	98.4
Madaba	13	14	12	9	9	16	11	84	73.6
Irbid	104	108	53	104	91	68	97	624	195.2
Mafraq	19	21	20	18	11	19	24	132	91.0
Jarash	15	13	11	14	7	7	6	74	122.6
Ajloun	9	7	8	8	5	7	7	52	97.4
Karak	10	13	10	17	12	13	12	88	175.2
Tafila	6	4	6	6	5	5	4	36	101.0
Ma'an	3	6	6	5	5	12	6	44	91.7
Aqaba	9	4	4	11	8	10	12	56	299.0
Total	510	491	460	539	470	505	479	3,456	117.1

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Years preceding survey	Number of pregnancy outcomes				Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given				Sex ratio at birth of live births ¹			Ratio of years preceding survey ²						
	Living children	Dead children	Still-births	Miscarriages/abortions	Living children	Dead children	Still-births	Miscarriages/abortions	Living children	Dead children	Total	Living children	Dead children	Still-births	Miscarriages/abortions			
0	1,353	19	3	257	1,632	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.3	84.3	109.9	na	na	na	na		
1	1,426	27	8	192	1,654	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	128.8	151.3	129.1	99.6	134.2	198.6	80.3	97.5	
2	1,511	21	6	222	1,760	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.5	148.3	111.9	95.1	89.0	63.6	109.2	96.5	
3	1,751	21	9	214	1,996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.7	68.0	111.1	102.3	83.5	86.3	99.3	101.6	
4	1,912	29	16	210	2,167	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.2	121.6	105.5	103.2	107.9	188.3	95.5	102.8	
5	1,955	33	8	225	2,221	100.0	98.1	91.2	91.7	99.1	105.4	99.6	105.3	104.3	111.1	75.5	112.5	105.0
6	1,838	30	4	190	2,063	99.7	100.0	96.9	94.1	99.2	97.2	129.5	97.6	97.1	105.4	38.4	84.7	95.6
7	1,830	24	16	224	2,094	100.0	100.0	98.3	86.9	98.6	109.9	280.5	111.1	103.1	71.1	472.7	105.5	103.5
8	1,710	38	2	235	1,985	100.0	98.8	76.6	87.0	98.4	100.1	167.4	101.2	94.2	159.4	13.9	116.5	96.6
9	1,801	23	14	179	2,017	100.0	95.3	100.0	88.7	98.9	106.5	75.3	106.1	105.6	75.9	355.3	96.6	104.8
0–4	7,953	117	42	1,096	9,208	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.7	112.5	112.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
5–9	9,135	149	44	1,053	10,381	99.9	98.5	96.4	89.5	98.9	103.8	133.9	104.2	na	na	na	na	na
10–14	8,853	117	36	774	9,780	100.0	97.6	98.9	87.1	98.9	105.4	129.3	105.7	na	na	na	na	na
15–19	7,531	101	21	562	8,215	99.9	97.1	97.8	85.9	98.9	106.1	147.2	106.5	na	na	na	na	na
20+	7,466	173	28	621	8,288	99.8	94.2	81.9	87.8	98.7	109.9	145.5	110.6	na	na	na	na	na
All	40,937	658	171	4,105	45,872	99.9	97.3	95.6	91.1	99.1	107.3	133.7	107.7	na	na	na	na	na

na = not applicable

¹ $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

² $[2P_x/(P_{x-1}+P_{x+1})] \times 100$, where P_x is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Date of live birth or stillbirth (past 15 years)		
Missing day only	0.48	26,446
Missing month but year reported	0.05	-
Date of live birth or stillbirth (past 5 years)		
Missing day only	0.37	8,112
Date of birth of women		
Missing month but year reported	0.17	12,595
Missing year	0.00	-
Date of birth of men		
Missing month but year reported	0.16	5,873
Missing year	0.02	-
Diarrhoea in past 2 weeks		
	0.17	7,953
Anthropometry of children		
Height	5.71	5,589
Weight	5.61	-
Height or weight	5.72	-
Anthropometry of women		
Height	10.52	13,150
Weight	10.52	-
Height or weight	10.56	-
Anaemia		
Children	11.59	5,197
Women	13.72	13,150

Table C.7 Standardisation exercise results from anthropometry training

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardisation exercise for anthropometry, Jordan PFHS 2023

Measurer	Standardisation exercise ¹		Restandardisation exercise ¹	
	Trainees' precision ²	Trainees' accuracy ²	Trainees' precision ²	Trainees' accuracy ²
Trainee 1	0.61	0.32	na	na
Trainee 2	0.43	0.55	na	na
Trainee 3	0.52	0.40	na	na
Trainee 4	0.54	0.40	na	na
Trainee 5	0.47	0.37	na	na
Trainee 6	0.30	0.55	na	na
Trainee 7	0.75	0.51	0.43	0.34
Trainee 8	0.60	0.54	na	na
Trainee 9	0.38	0.31	na	na
Trainee 10	0.39	0.49	na	na
Trainee 11	0.27	0.27	na	na
Trainee 12	0.12	0.18	na	na
Trainee 13	0.14	0.28	na	na
Trainee 14	0.24	0.43	na	na
Trainee 15	0.19	0.41	na	na
Trainee 16	0.59	0.65	na	na
Trainee 17	0.32	0.35	na	na
Trainee 18	0.45	0.28	na	na
Trainee 19	0.47	0.51	na	na
Trainee 20	1.16	0.50	0.38	0.30
Trainee 21	0.37	0.58	na	na
Trainee 22	0.32	0.42	na	na
Trainee 23	0.50	0.58	na	na
Trainee 24	0.82	0.42	0.53	0.36
Trainee 25	0.58	0.69	na	na
Trainee 26	1.29	0.78	0.27	0.29
Trainee 27	0.32	0.26	na	na
Trainee 28	0.36	0.30	na	na
Trainee 29	0.54	0.36	na	na
Trainee 30	0.44	0.63	na	na
Trainee 31	0.17	0.25	na	na
Trainee 32	0.45	0.31	na	na
Trainee 33	0.25	0.35	na	na
Average	0.46	0.43	0.62	0.49

na = not applicable

¹ Ten children were measured twice for each standardisation and restandardisation exercise.

² Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\sum(D^2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeat measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO-UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0–59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete data on height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete data on weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; among children with complete data on weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:				Percentage with valid data for ⁸ :					
	Height ¹	Weight ²	Month or year of birth ³	Number of children	Number of children with complete height and age ⁴	Weight-for-height ⁵	Number of children with complete weight and height ⁶	Weight-for-age ⁷	Number of children with complete weight and age ⁵	Weight-for-height ⁵	Height-for-age ⁸	Weight-for-height ⁶	Number of children	
Age in months														
<6	7.7	7.0	0.0	415	0.8	383	3.1	383	0.0	386	91.6	89.4	93.0	415
6–11	6.0	5.8	0.0	515	1.7	484	0.6	484	0.4	485	92.4	93.4	93.8	515
12–23	4.8	4.7	0.0	1,012	0.6	963	0.5	963	0.0	964	94.6	94.7	95.3	1,012
24–35	5.2	4.4	0.3	974	0.3	922	1.0	923	0.0	930	94.4	93.8	95.5	974
36–47	5.0	4.9	0.0	1,206	0.6	1,146	1.7	1,145	0.0	1,147	94.4	93.3	95.1	1,206
48–59	5.4	5.4	0.1	1,304	0.1	1,233	1.5	1,233	0.0	1,234	94.5	93.2	94.6	1,304
0–23	5.8	5.5	0.0	1,942	0.9	1,830	1.1	1,830	0.1	1,835	93.4	93.2	94.4	1,942
24–59	5.2	4.9	0.1	3,484	0.3	3,301	1.4	3,301	0.0	3,311	94.4	93.4	95.0	3,484
Sex														
Male	5.9	5.5	0.1	2,795	0.7	2,630	1.4	2,630	0.0	2,640	93.4	92.8	94.4	2,795
Female	4.9	4.7	0.1	2,631	0.4	2,501	1.2	2,501	0.0	2,506	94.7	93.9	95.2	2,631
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	4.1	3.8	0.0	5,221	0.6	5,007	1.3	5,006	0.0	5,022	95.4	94.6	96.2	5,221
Not interviewed but in household	56.7	56.7	3.0	134	0.0	57	0.0	58	0.0	57	42.5	43.3	42.5	134
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁹	5.6	5.6	0.0	71	0.0	67	1.5	67	0.0	67	94.4	93.0	94.4	71
Residence														
Urban	5.0	4.7	0.1	4,424	0.5	4,204	1.1	4,205	0.0	4,216	94.6	94.0	95.3	4,424
Rural	7.5	7.2	0.0	1,002	0.8	927	2.2	926	0.0	930	91.8	90.4	92.8	1,002
Region														
Central	4.5	4.3	0.1	2,311	0.2	2,208	0.6	2,208	0.0	2,211	95.4	94.9	95.7	2,311
North	6.4	6.1	0.0	1,936	0.6	1,812	1.3	1,811	0.1	1,818	93.1	92.3	93.9	1,936
South	5.7	5.2	0.1	1,179	1.3	1,111	2.6	1,112	0.1	1,117	93.0	91.9	94.7	1,179
Governorate														
Amman	5.5	5.5	0.3	796	0.1	752	1.2	752	0.0	752	94.3	93.3	94.5	796
Balqa	4.3	4.3	0.3	393	0.3	376	0.5	376	0.0	376	95.4	95.2	95.7	393
Zarqa	1.7	1.6	0.0	825	0.1	811	0.1	811	0.0	812	98.2	98.2	98.4	825
Madaba	9.4	8.8	0.0	297	0.4	269	0.7	269	0.0	271	90.2	89.9	91.2	297
Irbid	4.6	4.6	0.0	646	0.2	616	0.6	616	0.0	616	95.2	94.7	95.4	646
Mafraq	6.3	6.1	0.0	539	1.6	505	3.8	505	0.2	506	92.2	90.2	93.7	539
Jarash	10.3	9.8	0.0	407	0.3	365	0.3	364	0.0	367	89.4	89.2	90.2	407
Ajloun	5.2	4.4	0.0	344	0.0	326	0.0	326	0.0	329	94.8	94.8	95.6	344
Karak	2.0	1.6	0.0	307	1.0	301	1.3	301	0.0	302	97.1	96.7	98.4	307
Tafila	12.5	11.3	0.0	311	0.4	272	3.3	272	0.0	276	87.1	84.6	88.7	311
Ma'an	1.8	1.8	0.0	279	2.9	274	2.9	274	0.4	274	95.3	95.3	97.8	279
Aqaba	6.0	5.7	0.4	282	0.8	264	3.0	265	0.0	265	92.9	91.1	94.0	282
Mother's education¹⁰														
No education	3.1	3.1	0.0	161	0.6	156	0.6	156	0.0	156	96.3	96.3	96.9	161
Less than secondary	2.8	2.6	0.1	1,721	0.5	1,672	1.0	1,673	0.1	1,675	96.7	96.2	97.3	1,721
Secondary	5.8	5.5	0.1	1,752	0.6	1,651	1.6	1,650	0.0	1,656	93.7	92.6	94.5	1,752
More than secondary	7.9	7.5	0.1	1,719	0.6	1,583	1.3	1,583	0.1	1,590	91.6	90.9	92.4	1,719
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2

Continued...

Table C.8—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:				Percentage with valid data for ⁸ :					
	Height ¹	Weight ²	Month or year of birth ³	Number of children	Number of children with complete height and age ⁴		Weight-for-height ⁵	Number of children with complete weight and height ⁶	Number of children with complete weight and age ⁵		Weight-for-height ⁷	Number of children with complete height and age ⁵	Weight-for-height ⁷	
					Height-for-age ⁴	and age ⁵			Weight-for-height ⁶	Height-for-age ⁷				
Measurer														
Measurer 1	1.5	1.5	0.0	198	0.0	195	1.0	195	0.0	195	98.5	97.5	98.5	198
Measurer 2	3.1	3.1	0.0	162	0.0	157	0.6	157	0.0	157	96.9	96.3	96.9	162
Measurer 3	2.6	2.6	0.0	194	0.0	189	0.5	189	0.0	189	97.4	96.9	97.4	194
Measurer 4	2.7	2.7	0.0	219	0.0	213	0.9	213	0.0	213	97.3	96.3	97.3	219
Measurer 5	13.3	13.3	1.1	188	0.6	163	3.7	163	0.0	163	86.2	83.5	86.7	188
Measurer 6	4.4	4.4	0.0	160	0.7	153	0.0	153	0.0	153	95.0	95.6	95.6	160
Measurer 7	3.5	3.5	0.4	284	0.0	274	1.5	274	0.0	274	96.5	95.1	96.5	284
Measurer 8	2.0	1.5	0.0	200	0.5	196	0.5	196	0.0	197	97.5	97.5	98.5	200
Measurer 9	1.2	1.2	0.0	325	0.0	321	0.0	321	0.0	321	98.8	98.8	98.8	325
Measurer 10	2.0	2.0	0.0	300	0.0	294	0.0	294	0.0	294	98.0	98.0	98.0	300
Measurer 11	11.3	9.3	0.0	97	0.0	86	1.2	86	0.0	88	88.7	87.6	90.7	97
Measurer 12	10.0	10.0	0.0	90	0.0	81	0.0	81	0.0	81	90.0	90.0	90.0	90
Measurer 13	7.3	7.3	0.0	110	1.0	102	1.0	102	0.0	102	91.8	91.8	92.7	110
Measurer 14	5.0	5.0	0.0	240	0.0	228	1.3	228	0.0	228	95.0	93.8	95.0	240
Measurer 15	3.3	3.3	0.0	182	0.6	176	0.0	176	0.0	176	96.2	96.7	96.7	182
Measurer 16	5.2	5.2	0.0	210	0.0	199	0.5	199	0.0	199	94.8	94.3	94.8	210
Measurer 17	4.5	4.5	0.0	177	1.8	169	5.3	169	0.6	169	93.8	90.4	94.9	177
Measurer 18	7.4	7.1	0.0	364	1.5	337	3.0	337	0.0	338	91.2	89.8	92.9	364
Measurer 20	10.5	11.0	0.0	219	0.5	196	0.5	195	0.0	195	89.0	88.6	89.0	219
Measurer 21	9.5	8.0	0.0	200	0.0	181	0.0	181	0.0	184	90.5	90.5	92.0	200
Measurer 22	5.8	5.2	0.0	172	0.0	162	0.0	162	0.0	163	94.2	94.2	94.8	172
Measurer 23	4.7	3.5	0.0	172	0.0	164	0.0	164	0.0	166	95.3	95.3	96.5	172
Measurer 24	0.6	0.0	0.0	179	1.7	178	1.7	178	0.0	179	97.8	97.8	100.0	179
Measurer 25	2.7	2.7	0.0	150	0.0	146	1.4	146	0.0	146	97.3	96.0	97.3	150
Measurer 26	23.8	21.3	0.0	164	0.8	125	4.0	125	0.0	129	75.6	73.2	78.7	164
Measurer 27	5.0	5.0	0.0	119	3.5	113	3.5	113	0.9	113	91.6	91.6	94.1	119
Measurer 28	0.0	0.0	0.0	114	3.5	114	3.5	114	0.0	114	96.5	96.5	100.0	114
Measurer 29	6.7	6.7	1.1	89	0.0	82	3.6	83	0.0	82	92.1	89.9	92.1	89
Measurer 30	7.4	6.8	0.0	148	1.5	137	2.2	137	0.0	138	91.2	90.5	93.2	148
Total	5.4	5.1	0.1	5,426	0.5	5,131	1.3	5,131	0.0	5,146	94.0	93.3	94.8	5,426

¹ Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes² Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes³ Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.⁴ Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (z scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.⁵ Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.⁶ Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (z scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.⁷ Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (z scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.⁸ No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data⁹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased¹⁰ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table C.9 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 (0–59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to governorate and measurer (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Governorate and measurer	Median difference in height measurements ¹	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Governorate			
Amman	0.071	2.5	204
Balqa	0.063	0.8	132
Zarqa	0.000	3.4	175
Madaba	0.150	4.9	102
Irbid	0.123	1.4	145
Mafraq	0.182	10.7	150
Jarash	0.108	1.6	128
Ajloun	0.223	11.4	88
Karak	0.000	1.6	126
Tafila	0.081	2.6	115
Ma'an	0.000	16.1	124
Aqaba	0.000	2.5	120
Measurer			
Measurer 1	0.103	3.7	54
Measurer 2	0.000	4.9	41
Measurer 3	0.000	3.8	52
Measurer 4	0.000	0.0	61
Measurer 5	0.117	0.0	42
Measurer 6	0.093	1.5	68
Measurer 7	0.000	0.0	81
Measurer 8	0.087	5.8	52
Measurer 9	0.000	4.8	63
Measurer 10	0.000	0.0	60
Measurer 11	0.300	8.3	24
Measurer 12	0.162	2.7	37
Measurer 13	0.000	4.9	41
Measurer 14	0.104	0.0	49
Measurer 15	0.160	2.0	51
Measurer 16	0.107	2.4	41
Measurer 17	0.218	1.9	54
Measurer 18	0.117	15.6	96
Measurer 20	0.085	2.9	70
Measurer 21	0.124	0.0	62
Measurer 22	0.233	14.0	43
Measurer 23	0.219	8.9	45
Measurer 24	0.000	3.0	67
Measurer 25	0.066	0.0	72
Measurer 26	0.093	2.7	74
Measurer 27	0.130	24.0	50
Measurer 28	0.000	13.1	61
Measurer 29	0.000	7.1	42
Measurer 30	0.000	0.0	56
Total	0.078	4.7	1,609

¹ Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurements in centimetres

Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of children

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	3.1	10.8	415
6–11	0.6	9.9	515
12–23	1.5	7.5	1,012
24–35	1.7	6.7	974
36–47	2.2	6.8	1,206
48–59	2.2	6.2	1,304
0–23	1.6	8.9	1,942
24–59	2.1	6.5	3,484
Sex			
Male	1.2	7.2	2,795
Female	2.7	7.5	2,631
Residence			
Urban	1.9	7.8	4,424
Rural	2.0	5.6	1,002
Region			
Central	2.7	7.7	2,311
North	1.1	8.5	1,936
South	1.7	4.7	1,179
Governorate			
Amman	1.0	1.9	796
Balqa	11.7	16.5	393
Zarqa	0.6	7.9	825
Madaba	1.3	11.4	297
Irbid	0.8	20.9	646
Mafraq	0.7	3.0	539
Jarash	0.0	0.2	407
Ajloun	3.5	3.8	344
Karak	1.3	2.0	307
Tafila	2.3	8.0	311
Ma'an	2.5	8.2	279
Aqaba	0.7	0.7	282
Measurer			
Measurer 1	1.5	1.0	198
Measurer 2	0.0	0.6	162
Measurer 3	1.5	4.6	194
Measurer 4	1.4	0.0	219
Measurer 5	1.1	1.6	188
Measurer 6	8.8	3.1	160
Measurer 7	13.0	21.8	284
Measurer 8	1.0	3.5	200
Measurer 9	0.6	16.3	325
Measurer 10	0.3	1.7	300
Measurer 11	4.1	13.4	97
Measurer 12	0.0	2.2	90
Measurer 13	0.0	17.3	110
Measurer 14	2.1	0.8	240
Measurer 15	0.0	0.5	182
Measurer 16	0.0	62.9	210
Measurer 17	1.7	1.1	177
Measurer 18	0.3	3.8	364
Measurer 20	0.0	0.0	219
Measurer 21	0.0	0.5	200
Measurer 22	6.4	7.6	172
Measurer 23	0.6	0.0	172
Measurer 24	0.6	2.8	179
Measurer 25	2.0	0.7	150
Measurer 26	1.2	14.6	164
Measurer 27	2.5	8.4	119
Measurer 28	1.8	11.4	114
Measurer 29	1.1	1.1	89
Measurer 30	0.0	0.0	148
Total	1.9	7.4	5,426

Table C.11 Interference in height and weight measurements of women

Among women age 15–49 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of women for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of women who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of women
Age			
15–19	0.8	5.7	123
20–29	1.6	7.9	1,673
30–39	2.1	7.2	2,594
40–49	1.4	7.4	2,360
Residence			
Urban	1.5	7.4	5,578
Rural	2.7	7.6	1,172
Region			
Central	1.0	5.5	2,868
North	1.3	10.4	2,403
South	3.7	6.2	1,479
Governorate			
Amman	1.1	3.4	1,095
Balqa	2.8	9.9	545
Zarqa	0.1	4.5	839
Madaba	0.5	7.7	389
Irbid	1.1	22.1	897
Mafraq	2.3	5.1	605
Jarash	0.2	0.2	489
Ajloun	1.5	4.6	412
Karak	1.4	0.5	367
Tafilah	10.8	14.3	370
Ma'an	2.0	10.2	353
Aqaba	0.5	0.3	389
Measurer			
Measurer 1	0.0	2.9	279
Measurer 2	1.4	0.9	211
Measurer 3	2.6	7.7	272
Measurer 4	0.7	2.0	294
Measurer 5	0.0	0.8	240
Measurer 6	1.1	7.5	265
Measurer 7	4.2	9.9	353
Measurer 8	0.0	0.9	225
Measurer 9	0.3	10.4	299
Measurer 10	0.0	1.6	317
Measurer 11	1.7	4.3	115
Measurer 12	0.0	1.6	129
Measurer 13	0.0	15.9	145
Measurer 14	2.1	2.4	288
Measurer 15	1.1	0.4	274
Measurer 16	0.0	60.8	311
Measurer 17	1.6	1.6	191
Measurer 18	2.7	7.0	415
Measurer 20	0.0	0.0	264
Measurer 21	0.8	0.4	248
Measurer 22	3.1	8.4	191
Measurer 23	0.0	1.4	221
Measurer 24	0.0	0.0	191
Measurer 25	3.2	1.8	217
Measurer 26	17.0	22.8	206
Measurer 27	0.7	6.6	152
Measurer 28	3.6	18.8	138
Measurer 29	0.8	0.8	130
Measurer 30	1.2	0.6	169
Total	1.7	7.4	6,750

Table C.12 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Digit	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	587	11.4	826	16.1
1	431	8.4	499	9.7
2	544	10.6	655	12.8
3	569	11.0	559	10.9
4	505	9.8	449	8.7
5	644	12.5	735	14.3
6	482	9.4	427	8.3
7	467	9.1	406	7.9
8	469	9.1	310	6.0
9	453	8.8	270	5.3
Total	5,151	100.0	5,136	100.0
Index of dissimilarity ¹	na	5.5	na	14.0

Note: Table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements were recorded with one decimal digit.

na = not applicable

¹ The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percentage of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

Table C.13 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education programme	Primary school grade										Secondary school grade		More than secondary	Don't know	Number of persons age 4–24	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2				
4	74.6	25.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,087
5	16.2	79.4	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,154
6	2.8	1.5	90.7	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,066
7	2.3	0.0	4.9	88.8	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,990
8	1.7	0.0	1.0	6.1	86.6	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,036
9	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	5.0	87.3	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,110
10	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	6.6	86.5	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,036
11	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	7.4	84.2	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,131
12	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	8.8	82.4	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,306
13	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	8.9	80.2	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,271
14	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	8.2	77.9	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,418
15	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	9.2	77.7	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,366
16	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	8.7	69.3	7.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,203
17	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.7	13.2	64.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	2,066
18	35.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	3.2	18.6	41.2	0.2	100.0	2,156
19	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	6.8	50.5	0.0	100.0	1,996
20	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	4.1	52.2	0.0	100.0	1,787
21	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	3.7	44.8	0.0	100.0	1,679
22	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	3.0	26.4	0.0	100.0	1,778
23	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	19.1	0.1	100.0	1,583
24 ^a	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.5	12.6	0.0	100.0	1,189

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after the start of the school year, and completed age at the time of the survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

^a Those age 25 at the time of the interview who were age 24 at the beginning of the school year are excluded from the table since data on current attendance were collected only for those age 4–24 at the time of the interview.

Table C.14 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2023

Background characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photographed	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed as permission was not received		Number of children	Among children with a vaccination card seen	
				Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed as permission was not received	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed for other reasons		Percentage of vaccination cards photographed	Number of children
Age in months								
0–11	92.8	77.7	76.2	0.7	0.6	1,353	98.1	1,051
12–23	94.0	74.8	73.7	0.8	0.2	1,426	98.5	1,067
24–35	94.5	70.3	69.5	0.8	0.0	1,511	98.9	1,063
Residence								
Urban	94.3	74.1	73.0	0.8	0.3	3,831	98.5	2,841
Rural	90.0	74.0	73.2	0.7	0.2	459	98.9	339
Region								
Central	95.0	77.8	77.0	0.3	0.4	2,625	99.0	2,042
North	92.5	69.2	67.5	1.6	0.1	1,383	97.6	957
South	89.1	64.5	63.0	1.3	0.2	282	97.7	182
Governorate								
Amman	94.9	76.1	75.2	0.2	0.4	1,694	98.9	1,289
Balqa	91.7	69.2	68.4	0.2	0.5	200	99.0	138
Zarqa	96.4	84.9	84.5	0.1	0.2	651	99.6	553
Madaba	93.2	77.8	74.7	3.1	0.0	79	96.0	62
Irbid	92.6	64.6	62.8	1.8	0.0	914	97.2	591
Mafraq	92.0	76.9	75.5	1.1	0.3	242	98.2	186
Jarash	92.5	78.5	77.5	0.6	0.0	131	98.7	103
Ajloun	93.0	80.1	78.1	2.1	0.0	95	97.4	77
Karak	87.3	68.6	68.1	0.5	0.0	119	99.2	82
Tafilah	89.8	67.7	62.6	4.0	1.1	44	92.5	29
Ma'an	89.0	59.8	57.5	2.3	0.0	62	96.2	37
Aqaba	92.3	58.8	58.8	0.0	0.0	58	100.0	34
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	92.5	73.6	72.7	0.6	0.3	1,226	98.8	902
Second	94.9	76.1	74.8	1.2	0.0	1,008	98.3	767
Middle	93.9	78.8	77.2	1.3	0.0	905	97.9	713
Fourth	93.5	72.7	71.6	0.1	1.0	695	98.5	505
Highest	95.4	64.2	63.9	0.2	0.1	455	99.6	292
Total	93.8	74.1	73.0	0.8	0.3	4,290	98.5	3,180

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

Table C.15 Number of enumeration areas completed by month and governorate

During the period of fieldwork, number of enumeration areas (EAs) completed by month, according to governorate, and percent distribution of EAs completed by month, Jordan PFHS 2023

Governorate	Month of fieldwork						Number of EAs
	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Amman	5	12	23	35	46	0	121
Balqa	8	18	24	16	11	0	77
Zarqa	17	13	21	28	14	0	94
Madaba	8	16	16	14	16	0	70
Irbid	9	8	14	22	40	0	93
Mafrq	15	11	19	16	28	0	90
Jarash	11	19	16	13	13	0	72
Ajloun	11	17	17	13	12	0	70
Karak	9	17	23	14	10	0	73
Tafila	2	6	14	11	37	0	70
Ma'an	0	13	18	11	21	7	70
Aqaba	0	9	19	15	13	12	69
Total number of EAs	95	159	224	208	261	19	969
Percent distribution	9.8	16.4	23.1	21.5	26.9	2.0	100.0

Note: EAs are classified by month according to the date by which the last Biomarker Questionnaire in the EA was completed.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix D

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
 JORDAN DHS 2022 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

JORDAN
 JORDAN DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION				
PLACE NAME				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
CLUSTER NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AND BIOMARKER FOR WOMEN? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> INT. NO. <input type="text"/> RESULT* <input type="text"/>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
RESULT*	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
NEXT VISIT: DATE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
TIME	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER <input type="text"/> (SPECIFY)				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <input type="text"/> TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <input type="text"/> TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN <input type="text"/> LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="text"/>
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	0 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <input type="text"/>
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 02 ARABIC	
TEAM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER	TEAM SUPERVISOR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> NUMBER			

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Jordan Department of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Jordan. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 7A-20 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>	<p>Is (NAME) male or female?</p>	<p>Does (NAME) usually live here?</p>	<p>Did (NAME) stay here last night?</p>		
01		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			M 1 2	Y 1 2	Y 1 2
02		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2
03		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2
04		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2
05		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 7A-20 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>	<p>Is (NAME) male or female?</p>	<p>Does (NAME) usually live here?</p>	<p>Did (NAME) stay here last night?</p>		
06		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2
07		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2
08		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2
09		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2
10		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES → ADD TO TABLE

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

				IF AGE 15 OR OLDER					
Date of Birth	AGE	NATIONALITY	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY					
6A	7	7A	8	9	9A	10	11		
Date of Birth month/year	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s nationality? 1 = JORDANIAN 2 = EGYPTIAN 3 = SYRIAN 4 = IRAQUI 5 = OTHER ARAB 6 = NOT ARAB 8 = DON'T KNOW	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = NEVER-MARRIED 2 = MARRIED 3 = DIVORCED 4 = WIDOWED 5 = SEPARATED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5		
						CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59			
	IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<input type="checkbox"/>	01	01	01	01
			<input type="checkbox"/>	02	02	02	02		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	03	03	03	03		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	04	04	04	04		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	05	05	05	05		

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

			IF AGE 15 OR OLDER				
Date of Birth	AGE	NATIONALITY	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
6A	7	7A	8	9	9A	10	11
Date of Birth month/year	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s nationality? 1 = JORDANIAN 2 = EGYPTIAN 3 = SYRIAN 4 = IRAQUI 5 = OTHER ARAB 6 = NOT ARAB 8 = DON'T KNOW	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = NEVER-MARRIED 2 = MARRIED 3 = DIVORCED 4 = WIDOWED 5 = SEPARATED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
							CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	06	06	06	06
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	07	07	07	07
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	08	08	08	08
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	09	09	09	09
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	10	10	10	10

NO <input type="text"/>
NO <input type="text"/>
NO <input type="text"/>

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 01 = HEAD | 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW |
| 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND | 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER |
| 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER | 09 = GRAND FATHER/ MOTHER |
| 04 = STEPSON OR STEPDAUGHTER | 10 = OTHER RELATIVE |
| 05 = GRANDCHILD | 11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER CHILD |
| 06 = PARENT | 12 = NOT RELATED |
| | 98 = DON'T KNOW |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 2 YEARS OR OLDER	
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	
	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Is (NAME)'s biological mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s biological father alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.
01	Y N DK 1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Y N DK 1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
02	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
03	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
04	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
05	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> GO TO 16	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 2 YEARS OR OLDER	
	LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS			EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	
12		13	14	15	16	17
	Is (NAME)'s biological mother alive? IF YES: What RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Does (NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night?	Is (NAME)'s biological father alive? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER.	Does (NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.
06	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
07	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
08	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
09	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 <u>8</u> ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION (NOTE: OLD SYSTEM ONLY APPLIES TO Q.17)

LEVEL (OLD SYSTEM)

- 01 = OLD ELEMENTARY
02 = OLD PREPARATORY
03 = OLD SECONDARY

LEVEL (NEW SYSTEM)

- 00=PRE NEW BASIC
04 = NEW BASIC
05 = NEW SECONDARY
06 = INTERMEDIATE DIPLOMA
07 = BACHELOR
08 = HIGHER DIPLOMA
09 = MASTER
10 = PhD
98 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE

- 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR
COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
18	19	20
Did (NAME) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the [2022-2023] school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = REGISTERED AND HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED AND DOES NOT HAVE CERTIFICATE 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
Y N	LEVEL GRADE	
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
18	19	20
Did (NAME) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the [2022-2023] school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = REGISTERED AND HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED AND DOES NOT HAVE CERTIFICATE 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

		IF AGE 5 OR OLDER										
LINE NO.	DISABILITY											
	26	27		28			29	30			31	
	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all?		I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all?			Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all?			I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all?	
		1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW		1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW				1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW			1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	
1	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
3	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
4	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
5	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
6	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
7	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
8	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
9	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
10	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

		IF AGE 5 OR OLDER										
LINE NO.	DISABILITY											
	26	27		28			29	30			31	
	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all?		I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all?			Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all?			I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all?	
		1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW		1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW				1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW			1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	
11	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
12	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
13	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
14	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
15	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
18	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
19	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	
20	1 2 ↓ GO TO 28	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29)		1 2 3 4 8			1 2 ↓ GO TO 31	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32)			1 2 3 4 8	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

		IF AGE 5 OR OLDER							
LINE NO.	DISABILITY								
	32	33	34	35					
	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW					
1	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				
2	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				
3	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				
4	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				
5	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				
6	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				
7	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				
8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				
9	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				
10	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8				

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

		IF AGE 5 OR OLDER										
LINE NO.	DISABILITY											
	32	33	34				35					
	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all?				I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all?					
11	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
12	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
13	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
14	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
15	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
16	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
17	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
18	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
19	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8
20	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	8

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES																																																							
SL1	CHECK COL. 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS.	TOTAL NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																							
SL2	CHECK THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS IN SL1: ZERO <input type="checkbox"/> SKIP TO HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE TWO OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> SKIP TO SL9 AND RECORD THE RANK NUMBER AS '1', ENTER THE LINE NUMBER, CHILD'S NAME AND AGE ONE <input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
SL2A	LIST EACH OF THE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS BELOW IN THE ORDER THEY APPEAR IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. DO NOT INCLUDE OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF THE AGE RANGE 1-14 YEARS. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, SEX, AND AGE FOR EACH CHILD.																																																								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">SL3. RANK NUMBER</th> <th style="width: 15%;">SL4. HH LINE NUMBER</th> <th style="width: 30%;">SL5. NAME FROM COL. 2</th> <th style="width: 15%;">SL6. SEX FROM COL. 4</th> <th style="width: 15%;">SL7. AGE FROM COL. 7</th> </tr> <tr> <th>RANK</th> <th>LINE</th> <th>NAME</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		SL3. RANK NUMBER	SL4. HH LINE NUMBER	SL5. NAME FROM COL. 2	SL6. SEX FROM COL. 4	SL7. AGE FROM COL. 7	RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	3	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	4	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	5	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	6	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	7	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	8	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2	9	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2
SL3. RANK NUMBER	SL4. HH LINE NUMBER	SL5. NAME FROM COL. 2	SL6. SEX FROM COL. 4	SL7. AGE FROM COL. 7																																																					
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F																																																					
1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2																																																					
2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2																																																					
3	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2																																																					
4	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2																																																					
5	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2																																																					
6	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2																																																					
7	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2																																																					
8	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2																																																					
9	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	1	2																																																					

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE

SL8 LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN **SL1** ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE RANK NUMBER OF THE CHILD SELECTED FOR THE CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS FROM THE BOX OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN **SL3**. WRITE THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AND RANK NUMBER OF THE SELECTED CHILD IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '716' AND **SL1** SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 IN THE HOUSEHOLD. SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO **[SL3]** AND FIND THE SECOND CHILD. WRITE THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AND RANK NUMBER OF THE CHILD IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSE- HOLD NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 IN HOUSEHOLD FROM SL1							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9 NAME OF SELECTED CHILD _____	HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED CHILD	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	RANK NUMBER OF SELECTED CHILD	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

CHILD DISCIPLINE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																										
CD1	CHECK THE SELECTED CHILD'S AGE FROM SL9: 1-14 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>  15-17 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>		NEXT SECT. 																																										
CD2	WRITE THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF THE CHILD FROM SL9.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____																																											
CD3	<p>Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in this household has used this method with (NAME) in the past month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Took away privileges, forbade something (NAME) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. b) Explained why (NAME)'s behaviour was wrong. c) Shook (him/her). d) Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). e) Gave (him/her) something else to do. f) Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. g) Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object. h) Called (him/her) dumb, lazy, or another name like that. i) Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head, or ears. j) Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. k) Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. l) Neglected the child on purpose. m) Kept the child in a room of the house. n) Failed to use any form of punishment. 	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;"> YES NO </div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">a) TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SHOOK HIM/HER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DC.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) HIT ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) HIT WITH HARD OBJECT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) CALLED NAME</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) HIT ON HEAD/FACE/EARS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) HIT ON HAND/ARM/LEG</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k) BEAT HIM/HER UP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>l) NEGLECTED ON PURPOSE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>m) KEPT IN ROOM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n) NO PUNISHMENT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>	a) TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES	1	2	b) EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR ..	1	2	c) SHOOK HIM/HER	1	2	d) SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED ..	1	2	e) GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DC.....	1	2	f) HIT ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND..	1	2	g) HIT WITH HARD OBJECT	1	2	h) CALLED NAME	1	2	i) HIT ON HEAD/FACE/EARS	1	2	j) HIT ON HAND/ARM/LEG	1	2	k) BEAT HIM/HER UP	1	2	l) NEGLECTED ON PURPOSE	1	2	m) KEPT IN ROOM	1	2	n) NO PUNISHMENT	1	2	
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CD4	Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES <input type="text"/> 1 NO <input type="text"/> 2 DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION <input type="text"/> 8																																											

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP			
100A	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT. RECORD OBSERVATION.	APARTMENT 1 DAR 2 VILLA 3 HUT/BARRACK 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)				
101 (5)	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED INTO HOUSING UNIT 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 SPRING 21 RAINWATER 31 TANKER TRUCK 41 BOTTLED WATER.....51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103			
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	PIPED INTO HOUSING UNIT 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 SPRING 21 RAINWATER 31 TANKER TRUCK 41 BOTTLED WATER.....51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 106			
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 106			
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998				
105	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>				

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE B USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
109 (6)	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 12 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 13 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT 23 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 117
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 0 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
113	CHECK 109: CODES 12, 13, 21, <input type="checkbox"/> 22, 23 CIRCLED 	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 117
114	Has your (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) ever been emptied?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 117
115	The last time the (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
116	Where were the contents emptied to?	A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/ OPEN GROUND 3 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8			
117	In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 NATURAL GAS 02 KEROSENE 03 COAL, WOOD 04 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 → 122 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	117 117 120 120 122		
121	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	122A → 122A		
122	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2			
122A	Do you have an independent bathroom?	YES 1 NO 2			
122B	How many rooms do you have in your house?	ROOMS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
123	What does this household use to heat the home when needed (main source)?	CENTRAL HEATING 01 KEROSENE/SOLAR HEATER 02 GAS HEATER 03 AIR CONDITIONER 04 ELECTRIC HEATER 05 FIREWOOD/CHARCOAL/PEA 06 NO NEED FOR HEATING 07 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 95 → 126 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	125 → 125 → 125 → 125 → 125 → 126 → 126 → 125		
124	Does it have a chimney?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8			

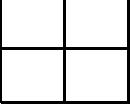
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
125	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this heater?	ELECTRICITY 01 SOLAR AIR 03 COOKING GAS 04 ALCOHOL/ETHANOL 06 DIESEL 07 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN 08 CHARCOAL 10 WOOD 11 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 12 AGRICULTURAL CROF 13 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 14 GARBAGE/PLASTIC 16 PEAT 18 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
126	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home?	ELECTRICITY 01 SOLAR LANTERN 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 04 BIOGAS LAMP 05 GASOLINE LAMP 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP 07 CHARCOAL 08 WOOD 09 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 10 AGRICULTURAL CROF 11 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 12 OIL LAMP 13 CANDLE 14 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
127	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
131A	Does your household have a bed or sofa bed? IF YES: How many beds or sofa beds does your household have? IF NONE, RECORD '0'. IF 7 OR MORE, RECORD 7.	NUMBER OF BEDS <input type="text"/>	
132 (8)	Does your household have: a) A radio or tape recorder? b) A television? c) A satellite? d) A land telephone? e) A refrigerator? f) A freezer? g) A washing machine? h) A dish washer? i) A solar heater? j) An air conditioner? k) A fan? l) A water cooler? m) A microwave? n) A digital camera?	YES NO a) RADIO/TAPE RECORDER 1 2 b) TELEVISION 1 2 c) SATELLITE 1 2 d) LAND TELEPHONE 1 2 e) REFRIGERATOR 1 2 f) FREEZER 1 2 g) WASHING MACHIN 1 2 h) DISH WASHER 1 2 i) SOLAR HEATER 1 2 j) AIR CONDITIONER 1 2 k) FAN 1 2 l) WATER COOLER 1 2 m) MICROWAVE 1 2 n) DIGITAL CAMERA 1 2	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
132A	Does your household own a private car or pickup? IF YES: How many? IF NONE, RECORD '0'. IF 7 OR MORE, RECORD 7	NUMBER OF CARS/PICKUPS	<input type="checkbox"/>
133	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) Tablet? g) Computer?	YES a) WATCH 1 b) MOBILE PHONE 1 c) BICYCLE 1 d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 f) TABLET 1 g) COMPUTER 1	NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
133A	Does your household have internet service?	YES 1 NO 2	
134	Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES 1 NO 2	
134A	Does any member of this household have a personal credit card?	YES 1 NO 2	
134B	Does any member of this household have a personal electronic wallet?	YES 1 NO 2	
135	Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES 1 NO 2	
136	How often does anyone, even only one person, smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5	→ 152
136A	How many people smoke inside the house?	NUMBER OF PEOPLE SMOKING	<input type="checkbox"/>

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
152 (6)	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 TILES 32 MARBLE/ CERAMIC 33 CEMENT 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
153 (6)	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	RUDIMENTARY ROOFING MUD BRICKS 21 MUD BRICKS WITH STON 22 FINISHED ROOFING CONCRETE 31 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
154 (6)	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	RUDIMENTARY WALLS MUD BRICKS 21 MUD BRICKS WITH STONES 22 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT BRICKS 31 CUT STONES 32 CUT STONES AND CONCRETE 33 CONCRETE 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
156	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES 	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
 JORDAN DHS 2022 WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

JORDAN
 JORDAN DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION												
PLACE NAME _____												
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____												
CLUSTER NUMBER <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>												
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>												
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____												
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) ... <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>												
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT? (1=YES, 2=NO) <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>												
INTERVIEWER VISITS												
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT								
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>								
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>								
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	YEAR <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>								
NEXT VISIT:DATE	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>								
TIME	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>								
				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-top: -20px;"> </table>								
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY _____												
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>		0	1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		
0	1											
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 02 ARABIC										
TEAM <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						TEAM SUPERVISOR NAME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NUMBER						

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Jordan Department of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Jordan. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1	RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END
--	--

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				
101A	What is your marital status now: are you married, widowed, divorced, or separated? IF THE WOMAN IS NOT MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED, OR SEPARATED, END THE INTERVIEW, AND CORRECT MARITAL STATUS AND ELIGIBILITY IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	MARRIED DIVORCED WIDOWED SEPARATED NEVER MARRIED	1 2 3 4 5 → END				
102	What governorate were you born in?	AMMAN BALQA ZARQA MADABA IRBID MAFRAQ JARASH ALJOUM KARAK TAFIELA MA'AN AQABA OUTSIDE JORDAN	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 96				
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT GOVERNORATE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS ALWAYS VISITOR	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 95 96 → 110				

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
107	Just before you moved here, which governorate did you live in?	AMMAN 01 BALQA 02 ZARQA 03 MADABA 04 IRBID 05 MAFRAQ 06 JARASH 07 ALJOUM 08 KARAK 09 TAFIELA 10 MA'AN 11 AQABA 12 OUTSIDE JORDAN 96	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD 1 GOOD 2 MODERATE 3 BAD 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 → 117	
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: old elementary, old preparatory, new basic, new secondary, intermediate diploma, bachelor, or higher?	OLD SYSTEM ELEMENTARY 1 PREPARATORY 2 SECONDARY 3 NEW SYSTEM BASIC 4 SECONDARY 5 INTERMEDIATE DIPLOMA 6 BACHELOR 7 HIGHER DIPLOMA 8 MASTER 9 PhD 10	
115	What is the highest grade you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
116	CHECK 114: ELEMENTARY <input type="checkbox"/> OR BASIC <input type="checkbox"/> 	HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 119
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) 4 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED 	CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 120
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 131A
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 131A
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
131A	What is your nationality?	JORDANIAN 1 EGYPTIAN 2 SYRIAN 3 IRAQI 4 OTHER ARAB NATIONALITIES 5 NON ARAB NATIONALITIES 6	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD b) GIRLS DEAD	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct?	YES NO									
		PROBE AND CORRECT 201- 208 AS									
210	Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 212								
211	How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had?	PREGNANCY LOSSES	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
213	CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES PREGNANCIES ↓	NO PAST PREGNANCIES	→ 232								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

214 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy.
 RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES IN 215-228. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 PREGNANCIES, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

215	216	217	218	219	220	220A	221
Think back to your (first/next) pregnancy . Was that a single pregnancy . twins. or IF MULTIPL E PREG- NANCY: COPY VALUE FOR 215 IN NEXT ROW(S). PREG- NANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	IF 215=1, ASK: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion? IF 215 > 1, ASK: Was the (first/next) baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe? RECORD NAME.	What name was given to the baby?	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME=BORN ALIVE. IF BORN ALIVE, ASK: On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? IF BORN DEAD, A MISCARRIAGE, OR AN ABORTION, ASK: On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	IF BORN DEAD, A MISCARRIAGE, OR AN ABORTION, ASK: Did this (miscarriage/ abortion/ stillbirth) take place in a health facility, at home, in another house, or in another place?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.
01 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3 NO. OF OUT- <input type="text"/>	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAG 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	<input type="text"/> NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	HEALTH .. 1 YOUR HOME/ OTHER 2 OTHER . 6	WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
02 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3 NO. OF OUT- <input type="text"/>	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAG 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	<input type="text"/> NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	HEALTH .. 1 YOUR HOME/ OTHER 2 OTHER . 6	WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
03 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3 NO. OF OUT- <input type="text"/>	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAG 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	<input type="text"/> NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	HEALTH .. 1 YOUR HOME/ OTHER 2 OTHER . 6	WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
222A	Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy mentioned?				YES <input type="checkbox"/> ADD TO TABLE NO <input type="checkbox"/> GO TO 223, ROW 1		
222B	READ THE LIST OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ORDER TO THE RESPONDENT AND ASK IF THEY ARE ALL THAT SHE HAS EVER HAD, AND IF THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER STARTING FROM THE FIRST ONE. DOES THE RESPONDENT AGREE? IF NOT, PROBE FOR THE CORRECT INFORMATION AND REVISE THE PREGNANCY HISTORY ACCORDINGLY. IF YES, PROCEED TO 223 ROW 1.						

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

<p>222</p> <p>FOR ROW 01, ASK: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy?</p> <p>AFTER ROW 01: IF 215=1 OR THIS IS THE FIRST BIRTH OF A MULTIPLE PREGNANCY, ASK: Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy? IF 215 > 1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF</p>	<p>223</p> <p>CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 \geq 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE. IF 216=4, THEN PREGNANCY</p>	<p>224</p> <p>Is (NAME) still alive?</p>	<p>225</p> <p>How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday?</p>	<p>226</p> <p>Is (NAME) living with you?</p>	<p>227</p> <p>IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:</p>	<p>228</p> <p>IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:</p>
<p>YES (ADD PREGNANC Y)</p> <p>NO (NEXT ROW)</p>	<p>01</p> <p>BORN ALIVE 1 1</p> <p>BORN DEAD 2 -</p> <p>MISCARRIAGE 3 -</p> <p>ABORTION 4 -</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 228)</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)</p>	<p>HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)</p>	<p>DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)</p>
<p>YES (ADD PREGNANC Y)</p> <p>NO (NEXT PREGNANC Y)</p>	<p>02</p> <p>BORN ALIVE 1</p> <p>BORN DEAD 2 -</p> <p>MISCARRIAGE 3 -</p> <p>ABORTION 4 -</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 228)</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)</p>	<p>HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)</p>	<p>DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)</p>
<p>YES (ADD PREGNANC Y)</p> <p>NO (NEXT PREGNANC Y)</p>	<p>03</p> <p>BORN ALIVE 1</p> <p>BORN DEAD 2 -</p> <p>MISCARRIAGE 3 -</p> <p>ABORTION 4 -</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 228)</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)</p>	<p>HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)</p>	<p>DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)</p>

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	<p>COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY</p> <p>NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(PROBE AND RECONCILE) <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
231	<p>C FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2018-2023, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)</p> <p>FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2018-2023, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p> <p>IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.</p>		
232	Are you pregnant now?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> → 236
233	<p>How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.</p> <p>C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.</p> <p>IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.</p>	<p>WEEKS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MONTHS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
234	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> → 236
235	<p>CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS</p> <p>ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2</p>	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
236	<p>When did your last menstrual period start?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(DATE, IF GIVEN)</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER MENSTRUATED 996 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
237	<p>CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR?</p> <p>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> WITHIN <input type="checkbox"/> LAST YEAR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO, <input type="checkbox"/> ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 240
238	<p>During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood?</p> <p>Anything else?</p>	<p>REUSABLE SANITARY PAD: A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS: B <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>TAMPONS C <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CLOTH D <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>TOILET PAPER E <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>COTTON WOOL F <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>UNDERWEAR ONLY G <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTHER X <input type="checkbox"/> (SPECIFY) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOTHING Y <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
240	<p>How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?</p>	<p>AGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
241	<p>From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	→ 243
242	<p>Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?</p>	<p>JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DURING HER PERIOD 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTHER 6 <input type="checkbox"/> (SPECIFY) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
243	<p>After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?</p>	<p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one to three months.	YES 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor which can prevent pregnancy for one to three years.	YES 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 5 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills or have an IUD inserted to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get	YES 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/>	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 317
302A	CHECK 101A: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED/ DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 317
303	Are you or your husband currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 307
304	Are you or your husband sterilized? IF YES: Who is sterilized, you or your husband?	YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY 1 YES, HUSBAND STERILIZED ONLY 2 YES, BOTH STERILIZED 3 NO, NEITHER STERILIZED 4	→ 306
305	CHECK 304: RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.	PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.	BOTH <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.
306	Just to check, are you or your husband doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 317
307	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 312 → 314

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
307A	For which main reason do you not use a modern method of contraception?	<p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX 11 DIFFICULTY TO GET PREGNANT 12 HUSBAND'S RELATED REASONS 13</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE MODERN METHOD</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED 21 HUSBAND OPPOSED 22 OTHERS OPPOSED 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION 24 RUMORS 25</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE 32</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>HEALTH CONCERN 41 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 42 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 43 COSTS TOO MUCH 44 INCONVENIENT TO USE 45 INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES 46</p> <p>COVID-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>CLINIC/SOURCE WAS CLOSED 51 AFRAID TO GO TO THE CLINIC 52 LOCKDOWN 53</p> <p>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98</p>	→314								
312	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 12 ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES 13</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC _____ (SPECIFY) 16 DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 OTHER PRIVATE 26</p>									
313	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	<p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p>									→315
314	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	<p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p>									
315	CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISSCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314?	<p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY)</p>									

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	<p>CHECK 313 AND 314:</p> <p align="center">YEAR IS 2018-2023 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.</p> <p align="center">THEN CONTINUE ↓</p>	<p align="center">YEAR IS 2017 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2018 .</p> <p align="center">THEN (SKIP TO 329) ←</p>	
317	<p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your husband may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.</p> <p>C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2018. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p>		
317A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	<p>MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
317B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your husband use any method of contraception?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 317I
317C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE <input type="checkbox"/>	
317D	<p>How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)?</p> <p>CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	<p>MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
317F	<p>For how many months did you use (METHOD)?</p> <p>CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.</p>	<p>MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	<p>MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
317H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED <input type="checkbox"/>	
317I	GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318.		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 5 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
319	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 321
320	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 331
321	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 331 → 324 → 332 → 332 → 332
322	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 314). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. MCH 13 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL/CLINIC 14 ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES 15 OTHER PUBLIC 16 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR 22 PHARMACY 23 JORDANIAN AS. OF FP AND PROTECTION (JAFPF) 24 INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY HEALTH (IFF) 25 INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC) 26 UNRWA CLINIC 27 UNHCR/OTHER NGO 28 OTHER PRIVATE 29 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE FRIEND/RELATIVE 31 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
323	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 325
324	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the	YES 1 NO 2	
325	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
326	At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	
327	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION..... 01 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIO 09 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95	→ 332
328	At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 330
329	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION..... 01 MALE STERILIZATION..... 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIO 09 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METH..... 11 RHYTHM METHO 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHO 96	→ 332 → 332 → 332
330	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. MCH 13 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL/CLI 14 ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES 15 OTHER PUBLIC 16 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR 22 PHARMACY 23 JORDANIAN AS. OF FP AND PROTECTION (JAFPF) 24 INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY HEALTH (IFF) 25 INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC) 26 UNRWA CLINIC 27 UNHCR/OTHER NGO 28 OTHER PRIVATE 29 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE FRIEND/RELATIVE 31 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	→ 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
331	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
332	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a field health worker or social worker?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 334
333	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
334	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 401
335	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	CHECK 220 AND 225: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/>	NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 601
402	CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE <input type="checkbox"/>
403	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the last one you had.)		
404	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402.	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
405	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402.	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE 5	→ 407
406	RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220.	DAY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 408
407	RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME _____		
408	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANCY TYPE 3, 4, OR 5 <input type="checkbox"/> a) When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406), did you want to get pregnant at that	YES 1 NO 2	→ 411

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
409	Did you want to have a baby later on, or not at all?	LATER NOT AT ALL.....	1 2	→ 411
410	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS..... YEARS	1 2	DON'T KNOW 998
411	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH PRIOR LIVE BIRTH MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH..... PRIOR STILLBIRTH..... ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE	1 2 3 4 5	→ 434 → 434 → 475
412	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES NO	1 2	→ 414
413	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> LIVE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 420) ←	MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> STILL BIRTH		→ 426
414	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR..... NURSE/MIDWIFE	A B	
		OTHER PERSON _____ (SPECIFY)	X	
415	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	HOME YOUR HOMI..... OTHER HOME	A B	
		PUBLIC MED. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL GOVT. HEALTH CENTER..... UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES	C D E F	
		OTHER PUBLIC _____ (SPECIFY)	G	
		PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLIN UNRWA HEALTH CENTE..... UNHCR/OTHER NGO	H I J	
		OTHER PRIVATE _____ (SPECIFY)	K	
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	X	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ..	
416	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2 DON'T KNOW 998	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
417	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
417A	Did you miss any antenatal care visits during this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418 → 418
417B	Why did you miss (this) antenatal care visit(s)?	LOCKDOWN RESTRICTED ACCE..... A LACK OF TRANSPORTATIO..... B CENTERS TOO FA..... C FEAR OF COVID-1..... D HUSBAND OPPOSED..... E COSTS TOO MUCI..... F WOULD NEED TO BRING OTHER CHILD..... G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
417C	After missing the visit(s), did you have a virtual antenatal care appointment over the telephone?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
418	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods or how much f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal h) Weigh you? i) Talk with you about when the baby is due or will arrive? j) Tell you to pay attention to the baby's k) Talk to you about family planning methods after the birth? l) Talk to you about post-natal care m) Talk to you about getting dental care	YES NO DK a) BP 1 2 8 b) URINE 1 2 8 c) BLOOD 1 2 8 d) HEARTBEAT..... 1 2 8 e) FOODS 1 2 8 f) BREASTFEED 1 2 8 g) BLEEDING 1 2 8 h) WEIGHT 1 2 8 i) BABY'S DUE DATE 1 2 8 j) BABY'S MOVEMENTS 1 2 8 k) FAMILY PLANNING METHOI... 1 2 8 l) POST-NATAL CARE 1 2 8 m) DENTAL CARE 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
MH1	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told by a healthcare provider about danger signs that might indicate problems with the	YES NO DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	
MH2	Were you told by a healthcare provider where to go if you experienced danger signs of serious health problems during the pregnancy?	YES NO DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	
MH3	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), did any healthcare provider discuss with you any of the following preparations for giving birth: a) Where you planned to deliver your baby?		YES NO DK a) PLACE OF DELIVERY 1 2 8	
MH3A	CHECK 131A: NATIONALITY IS JORDANIAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 419
MH3B	Were you informed about the pregnancy health insurance available to pregnant women that covers pregnancy and care for two months after delivery?	YES NO DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	
419	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> LIVE BIRTH ↓	MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> STILLBIRTH		→ 426
420	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth?	YES NO DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	→ 423
421	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
422	CHECK 421: ONE TIME <input type="checkbox"/> OR DK ↓	TWO OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 426

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
423	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 426
424	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
425	CHECK 424: ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONE ↓ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE <input type="checkbox"/> THAN ONE ↓ b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this	YEARS AGC..... <input type="text"/>	
426	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP/MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 430
428	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS..... <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
430	During this pregnancy, did you receive cash for essential health services?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
434	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 OR 2 ↓ a) Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 3 OR 4 ↓ b) Who assisted with the delivery of the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B OTHER PERSON _____ (SPECIFY) X NO ONE ASSISTED Y	
434A	How much did you pay the service provider for the delivery? IF 9994 JD OR MORE, RECORD 9994	COST IN JD .. <input type="text"/> FREE 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998	
435	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 OR 2 ↓ a) Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 3 OR 4 ↓ b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MED SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 23 ROYAL MED SERVICES 24	→ 437

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ 31 OTHER PRIVATE _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 → 437 (SPECIFY)	
436	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 OR 2 ↓ PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 3 OR 4 ↓ a) Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
MH4	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4	→ 437 → 437
MH4A	When you were at the facility for the delivery, did the staff take measures to protect you from getting COVID-19?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ MH5 → MH5
MH4B	What measures were taken?	MASKS GLOVES OTHER (SPECIFY)	A B X
MH5	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANCY TYPE 3 <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did a healthcare provider measure your blood pressure in the health facility before you gave birth to (NAME)? b) Did a healthcare provider measure your blood pressure in the health facility before you gave birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
MH6	Some women prefer to have someone in addition to the health facility staff, such as their husband, another relative or a friend, stay with them during labour or delivery. While you were in labour, did you want to have someone in addition to the staff at the health facility stay with you?	YES 1 NO 2 NO LABOR/ PLANNED CAESAREAN SECTION 3	→ MH10 → 437
MH7	While you were in labour, was the person you wanted with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ MH9
MH8	While you were in labour, how much of the time was this person allowed to stay with you: some of the time, most of the time, or all of the time?	SOME OF THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME 2 ALL OF THE TIME 3	→ MH10
MH9	Why was that person not with you during labour?	FACILITY DID NOT ALLOW 1 ABSENT FOR OTHER REASON 2 COVID RESTRICTION 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
MH10	During delivery, did you want to have someone in addition to the staff at the health facility stay with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ MH14
MH11	During delivery, was the person you wanted with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ MH13
MH12	During delivery, how much of the time was this person allowed to stay with you: some of the time, most of the time, or all of the time?	SOME OF THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME 2 ALL OF THE TIME 3	→ MH14
MH13	Why was that person not with you during delivery?	FACILITY DID NOT ALLOW 1 ABSENT FOR OTHER REASON 2 COVID RESTRICTION 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
MH14	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>a) When (NAME) was born, was an instrument used to help pull the baby out, such as forceps or vacuum suction? b) For this stillbirth, was an instrument used to help pull the baby out, such as forceps or vacuum?</p> <p>SHOW PICTURES.</p>	<p>YES, FORCEPS 1 YES, SUCTION 2 YES, DON'T KNOW WHAT INSTRUMENT 3 NO 4 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
MH15	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>a) When you were in labour with or giving birth to (NAME), did you ever feel like you were being ignored or neglected by health facility staff? b) During labour or delivery for this stillbirth, did you ever feel like you were being ignored or neglected by health facility staff?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
MH16	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>a) When you were in labour with or giving birth to (NAME), did you have privacy, for example, were you surrounded by curtains, or did you have a separate room? b) During labour or delivery for this stillbirth, did you have privacy, for example, were you surrounded by curtains, or did you have a separate room?</p> <p>IF YES, PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF PRIVACY.</p>	<p>NO 1 YES, SEPARATE ROOM 2 YES, CURTAINS 3 YES, OTHER _____ SPECIFY 6 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
437	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	<p>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4</p>	<p>→ 441 → 445 → 487</p>
438	After the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ NB1</p>
439	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ NB1</p>
440	<p>How long after birth was (NAME) put on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF 24 HOURS OR MORE RECORD '24'</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>HOURS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
NB1	How long after the birth was (NAME) bathed for the first time? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
NB2	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE 21 - 36 <input type="checkbox"/> → NB6
NB3	What was used to cut the cord?	RAZOR BLADE 1 KNIFE 2 SCISSORS 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ NB6
NB4	Was it new or had it ever been used before?	NEW 1 USED BEFORE 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
NB5	Was it boiled before it was used to cut the cord?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
NB6	From the time the cord was cut till it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES NO DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	→ 441
NB7	What was applied? Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINE OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) SULFATE POWDERS	A B C D	
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) _____	X	
		DON'T KNOW	Z	
CH1	CHECK NB7: SUBSTANCE APPLIED TO CORD CODE 'A' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CIRCLED ↓	CODE 'A' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ CH3
CH2	Was chlorhexidine applied to the cord at any time? SHOW SAMPLE OF CHLORHEXIDINE.	YES NO DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	→ 441
CH3	How long after the cord was cut was chlorhexidine first applied? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS DAYS	1 2 998	
CH4	For how many days was chlorhexidine applied to the cord? IF 7 OR MORE DAYS, RECORD '7'.	DAYS	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DON	DON'T KNOW	8		
441	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE LARGER THAN AVERAGE AVERAGE SMALLER THAN AVERAGE VERY SMALL DON'T KNOW	1 2 3 4 5 8	
442	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES NO DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	→ 444

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
443	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998	
444	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	PRIOR LIVE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 480
445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 21 THROUGH 36 CIRCLED	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	→ 464
MH17	Please tell me if the doctors, nurses or other healthcare providers the health facility where you delivered did the following all of the time, some of the time, or not at all: a) Treat you with respect? b) Explain to you why they were doing examinations or procedures on you? c) Take the best care of you?	ALL SOME OF OF NOT THE THE AT TIME TIME ALL a) RESPECT 1 2 3 b) EXPLAIN 1 2 3 c) BEST CARE 1 2 3	
MH19	At any time during your stay in the health facility, were you denied medical services due to a lack of money for delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
MH20	Were you delayed or prevented from leaving the health facility due to lack of payment?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
MH21	At any time during your stay in the health facility, did any staff member: a) Slap you? b) Hit or punch you? c) Physically threaten you? d) Physically mistreat or harm you in any other	YES NO DK a) SLAP 1 2 8 b) HIT OR PUNCH 1 2 8 c) PHYSICALLY THREATEN 1 2 8 d) OTHER PHYSICAL HARM 1 2 8	
MH22	At any time during your stay in the health facility, did any staff member: a) Shout at you? b) Say or do something to humiliate you? c) Verbally threaten you? d) Verbally mistreat you in any other way?	YES NO DK a) SHOUT 1 2 8 b) HUMILIATE 1 2 8 c) VERBALLY THREATEN 1 2 8 d) OTHER VERBAL MISTREATMENT 1 2 8	
MH23	Did the health facility have a toilet or latrine for patients?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 447
MH24	Was there any time when you wanted to use the toilet or latrine, but it was not working?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER																			
447	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>a) How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)? b) For the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406), how long after the baby was born did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>																		
448	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you.</p> <p>Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 → 451</p>																		
449	<p>How long after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>																		
450	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12</p> <p>OTHER PERSON _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>																		
451	<p>CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE</p> <p>MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> LIVE BIRTH ↓</p>	<p>MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> STILLBIRTH → 455</p>																		
MH25	<p>During your stay at the hospital, where did (NAME) stay most of the time during the day and at night, in the same room with you or in a separate room?</p>	<p>SAME ROOM 1 SEPARATE ROOM 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>																		
452	<p>Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME'S) health -- for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME).</p> <p>Before (NAME) left the facility, did anyone check on (NAME'S) health?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 → 455</p>																		

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER															
453	<p>How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="1156 260 1287 428"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="1156 339 1287 417"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="1156 417 1287 428"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>															
454	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE 12</p> <p>OTHER PERSON _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>															
455	<p>Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 459														
456	<p>How long after delivery did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="1156 866 1287 1035"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="1156 945 1287 1024"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="1156 1024 1287 1035"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>															
457	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE 12</p> <p>OTHER PERSON _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>															

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
458	<p>Where did the check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MED. SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVT. MCH 23 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 24 ROYAL MED. SERVICES 25 OTHER PUBLIC 26 <hr/>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/CLIN 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR 32 UNRWA HEALTH CENTE 33 UNHCR.OTHER NC 34 OTHER PRIVATE 36 <hr/>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER 96 <hr/>(SPECIFY)</p>	
459	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	<p>MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> LIVE BIRTH ↓</p> <p>MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> STILLBIRTH</p>	→ 474
460	After (NAME) left (FACILITY IN 435) did any healthcare provider check on (NAME)'s health?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 473
461	<p>How long after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
462	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12</p> <p>OTHER PERSON 96 <hr/>(SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
463	<p>Where did this check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MED SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT MCH 23 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 24 ROYAL MED SERVICES 25 OTHER PUBLIC 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MED SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLI 31 PRIVATE DOCTOF 32 UNRWA HEALTH CENTE 33 UNHCR/ OTHER NGO 34 OTHER PRIVATE 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	→ 473
464	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ↓</p> <p>a) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?</p> <p>b) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you delivered the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM)</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ 468
465	<p>How long after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> WEEKS 3 <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
466	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12</p> <p>OTHER PERSON 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
467	<p>Where did this first check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MED SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT MCH 23 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 24 ROYAL MED SERVICES 25 OTHER PUBLIC 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MED SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR 32 UNRWA HEALTH CENTER 33 UNHCR/ OTHER NGO 34 OTHER PRIVATE 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
468	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	<p>MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> LIVE BIRTH ↓</p> <p>MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> STILLBIRTH → 474</p>	
469	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME's) health -- for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME).</p> <p>After (NAME) was born, did any healthcare provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME's) health?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 473
470	<p>How long after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
471	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12</p> <p>OTHER PERSON 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
472	<p>Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MED SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT MCH 23 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 24 ROYAL MED SERVICES 25 OTHER PUBLIC 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MED SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR 32 UNRWA HEALTH CENTER 33 UNHCR/ OTHER NGO 34 OTHER PRIVATE 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
473	<p>During the first 2 days after (NAME)'s birth, did any healthcare provider do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention? d) Talk with you about breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding to see if you are doing it correctly? f) Tell you where you could get help with breastfeeding? 	<p align="right">YES NO DK</p> <p>a) CORD 1 2 8 b) TEMPERATURE 1 2 8 c) MEDICAL ATTENTION 1 2 8 d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8 f) HELP BREASTFEED 1 2 8</p>	
474	<p>During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you? c) Discuss family planning with you? d) Ask if you are having any problems with urination, such as not being able to urinate or not being able to control your urination? e) Ask you if you had any pain? f) Ask if you feel sad or depressed? 	<p align="right">YES NO DK</p> <p>a) BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2 8 b) BLEEDING 1 2 8 c) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 8 d) URINATION 1 2 8 e) PAIN 1 2 8 f) SAD OR DEPRESSED 1 2 8</p>	
475	<p>CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY?</p> <p align="center">YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 479</p>		
476	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?</p> <p>b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
477	CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE			→ 479
478	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?	YES NO	1 2	
479	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE	1 3 5	→ 487
480	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES NO	1 2	→ 482
481	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 486 → 487
482	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY HOURS DAYS000 1 2	
483	In the first 2 days after delivery, was [NAME] given anything other than breastmilk to eat or drink – anything at all like water, Infant formulas, water sugar, or herbal drinks?	YES NO	1 2	→ 484
483A	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else?	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) PLAIN WATER SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION FRUIT JUICE INFANT FORMULA TEA/INFUSION HONEY	A B C E F G H I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
484	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>			→ 487
485	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES NO	1 2	
486	Did [NAME] drink anything from a bottle with a	YES	1	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ...	
	nipple yesterday during the day or last night?	NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
487	CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY) ← </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> NO MORE <input type="checkbox"/> → 501 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE </div> </div>		

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/>	NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> 601	
502	Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.)		
503	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
504	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT.... 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT.. 4	→ 507
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> 513	
507	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.. 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.. 4	→ 513
508	RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT.	DAY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD..... 95	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																																																												
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="button" value=" "/>																																																																																																																																												
509	<p>COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME). RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">BCG</th> <th style="width: 10%;">السل/التدرن</th> <th style="width: 10%;">DAY</th> <th style="width: 10%;">MONTH</th> <th style="width: 10%;">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>شلل الأطفال الفموي - OPV</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>الجرعة الأولى - OPV1</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>الجرعة الثانية - OPV2</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>الجرعة الثالثة - OPV3</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>*Hexa - السادس</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT1/ IPV1/ HIB1/Hep B1 -</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT2/ IPV2/ HIB2/Hep B2 -</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT3/ IPV3/ HIB3/Hep B3 -</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>*Rota - 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SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
510	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN 1 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED 2 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON 6 (SPECIFY) _____	
511	CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO OPV (Booster) ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN? NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 529
512	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns, immunization days, child health days, or from the private sector? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS) NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 ← ← ← → 529
512A	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> SKIP TO 529 ←		→ 529A
513	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 529A
514	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8
517	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine(OPV), that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 521
519	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine(OPV)?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="text"/>
521	Has (NAME) ever received a Hexaxim vaccine(Hexa), that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 522A
522	How many times did (NAME) receive the Hexaxim (Hexa) vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="text"/>
522A	Has (NAME) ever received a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B, sometimes given at the same time as Hexaxim (Hexa) vaccine?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 523
522B	How many times did (NAME) receive the Hepatitis B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="text"/>
523	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 525

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP	
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
524	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	
525	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination(ROTA vaccine), that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 527	
526	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine(ROTA vaccine)?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	
527	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	
527A	Has (NAME) ever received a MMR vaccination, that is, an injection to prevent measles, mumps, and rubella usually given at the age of 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 529	
527B	How many times did (NAME) receive the MMR vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	
528	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	
529	Where did (NAME) receive most of his/her vaccinations? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC MED. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. MCH 13 UNIVERSITY HOSPIT 14 ROYAL MED. SERVIC 15 OTHER PUBLIC 16 _____ (SPECIFY)		
		PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLIN 21 PRIVATE DOCTOF 22 UNRWA HEALTH CENTE 23 UNHCR/OTHER NK 24 OTHER PRIVATE 26 _____ (SPECIFY)		
		OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)		
529A	CHECK 504, 505, AND 513: HAS THE CHILD RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS?	NO, CHILD HAS NO VACCINATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	YES, CHILD HAS <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST 1 VACCINATION	→ 530

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
529B	Why has (NAME) not received any vaccinations? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	LOCKDOWN RESTRICTED ACCE ^S A LACK OF TRANSPORTATIO ^N B CENTERS TOO FAR C FEAR OF COVID-19 D HUSBAND OPPOSED E COSTS TOO MUCH F WOULD NEED TO BRING OTHER CHILDRE ^N G VACCINE HESITANCY H OTHER HEALTH CONDITION I VIOLENCE J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
530	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) ←	NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? <input type="checkbox"/>	NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> → 643	
602	Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.)		
603	RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
604	In the last 12 months, was (NAME) given any of the following: a) Iron tablets or syrup? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF TABLETS/SYRUPS	YES NO DK a) TABLETS/SYRUP 1 2 8	
607	In the last 6 months, has any healthcare provider measured: a) (NAME)'s weight? b) (NAME)'s length or height?	YES NO DK a) WEIGHT 1 2 8 b) LENGTH/HEIGHT 1 2 8	
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER 	
609	<p>CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhoea, including breast milk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p> <p>NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK..... 5 DON'T KNOW..... 8</p>	
610	<p>When (NAME) had diarrhoea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE..... 4 STOPPED FOOD..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD..... 6 DON'T KNOW..... 8</p>	
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 612
611A	Why did you not seek treatment or advice?	<p>LOCKDOWN RESTRICTED ACCES..... A LACK OF TRANSPORTATIO..... B CENTERS TOO FA..... C FEAR OF COVID-1..... D HUSBAND OPPOSED..... E COSTS TOO MUCI..... F WOULD NEED TO BRING OTHER CHILD..... G ALREADY RECEIVED ADVIC..... H</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	→ 615

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																									
612	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p>	<p>PUBLIC MED SECTOR</p> <table> <tr><td>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td>GOVERNMENT MCH</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>UNIVERSITY</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES</td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER PUBLIC</td><td>F</td></tr> </table> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MED SECTOR</p> <table> <tr><td>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC</td><td>G</td></tr> <tr><td>PRIVATE DOCTOR</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>PHARMACY</td><td>I</td></tr> <tr><td>UNRWA HEALTH</td><td>J</td></tr> <tr><td>UNHCR/ OTHER NGO</td><td>K</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER PRIVATE</td><td>L</td></tr> </table> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	A	GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER	B	GOVERNMENT MCH	C	UNIVERSITY	D	ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES	E	OTHER PUBLIC	F	PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC	G	PRIVATE DOCTOR	H	PHARMACY	I	UNRWA HEALTH	J	UNHCR/ OTHER NGO	K	OTHER PRIVATE	L	
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OTHER PRIVATE	L																										
613	CHECK 612: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 615																								
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE	<input type="checkbox"/>																								
615	<p>Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhoea:</p> <p>a) Aquacell or Paralait? b) PRE-PACKAGED ORAL REHYDRATION SALTS (ORS) LIQUID c) Zinc tablets or syrup? d) a homemade sugar-salt-water solution?</p>	<p align="right">YES NO DK</p> <table> <tr><td>a) AQUACELL OR PARALAIT ..</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>b) ORS LIQUID</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>c) ZINC</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>d) HOMEMADE FLUID</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>	a) AQUACELL OR PARALAIT ..	1	2	8	b) ORS LIQUID	1	2	8	c) ZINC	1	2	8	d) HOMEMADE FLUID	1	2	8									
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d) HOMEMADE FLUID	1	2	8																								

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea? ALL 'NO' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ OR 'DK' ↓ b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 618
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? ALL 'NO' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ OR 'DK' ↓ b) What was given to treat the diarrhoea? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC) OR ANTIMOTILITY C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC E NON-ANTIBIOTIC F UNKNOWN INJECTION G (IV) INTRAVENOUS H HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE I OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
621	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 624
623	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 625
624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NO OR <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 634

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
625	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 626
625A	Why did you not seek treatment or advice?	LOCKDOWN RESTRICTED ACCE..... A LACK OF TRANSPORTATIO..... B CENTERS TOO FAR C FEAR OF COVID-1 D HUSBAND OPPOSED E COSTS TOO MUCH F WOULD NEED TO BRING OTHER CHILDRE..... G ALREADY RECEIVED ADVIC..... H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 630
626	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	PUBLIC MED SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITA..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B GOVERNMENT MCH C UNIVERSITY D ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICE..... E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC G PRIVATE DOCTOF H PHARMACY I UNRWA HEALTH J UNHCR/ OTHER NGO K OTHER PRIVATE _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
627	CHECK 626: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 629
628	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	
629	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
630	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any medicine for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 634

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
631	<p>What medicine did (NAME) take?</p> <p>Any other medicine?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION.</p>	<p>ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS</p> <p>PILL/SYRUP A INJECTION/IV B</p> <p>OTHER DRUGS</p> <p>ACETAMINOPHEN C IBUPROFEN D IBUGESIC E ADOL F REVANINE G</p> <p>HOME REMEDY/</p> <p>HERBAL MEDICINI H</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
634	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) ←	NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> 	
634A	CHECK 615(a) FOR ALL CHILDREN:	NO CHILD RECEIVED AQUACELL OR PARALAIT <input type="checkbox"/> ANY CHILD RECEIVED AQUACELL OR PARALAIT <input type="checkbox"/> → 635	
634B	Have you ever heard of a special product called Aquacell or Paralait you can get for the treatment of diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																			
635	<p>CHECK 220, 225 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT</p> <p>ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="right">→ 643</p> <p>(NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER)</p> <p align="center">↓</p>	<p>NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																																				
636	<p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids that (NAME FROM 635) had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (NAME) had them at home, or somewhere else.</p> <p>Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME)</p> <p>a) Plain water?</p> <p>b) Infant formulas, such as, Sahha, Similac, Babylac, S26 or Nan?</p> <p>IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>c) Milk from animals, including fresh milk, packaged milk, powdered milk such as Nido or ... IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. IF YES: Was the milk a sweet or flavoured type of milk?</p> <p>e) Almond milk, soy milk, coconut milk?</p> <p>f) Milk flavoured/sweetened with Chocolate, Banana, Strawberry, Sahlab?</p> <p>g) Fruit juice, fruit drinks, or fruit syrup?</p> <p>h) Fizzy drinks such as Pepsi, 7-Up, Miranda,</p> <p>i) Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks? IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?</p> <p>j) Clear broth or clear soup?</p> <p>k) Any other liquids? IF YES: What was the drink? IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?</p>	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">SWEET/ FLAVORED ... 1 2 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">SWEETENED . 1 2 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">OTHER DRINK(S) (SPECIFY)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">SWEETENED . 1 2 8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	DK	a)	1	2	8	b)	1	2	8	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA <input type="checkbox"/>			8	c)	1	2	8	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK <input type="checkbox"/>			8	SWEET/ FLAVORED ... 1 2 8				e)	1	2	8	f)	1	2	8	g)	1	2	8	h)	1	2	8	i)	1	2	8	SWEETENED . 1 2 8				j)	1	2	8	k)	1	2	8	OTHER DRINK(S) (SPECIFY)				SWEETENED . 1 2 8				
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SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
637	<p>Now I would like to ask you about foods that (NAME) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals.</p> <p>I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods.</p> <p>Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavour to a dish.</p> <p>Yesterday during the day or at night did (NAME)</p> <p>a) Yogurt, labaneh or shaneena ?</p> <p>IF YES: How many times did (NAME) have IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>aa) Jameed?</p> <p>b) Rice, pasta, bread, menousheh, mouajjanat and kaak?</p> <p>c) Carrots, red bell pepper, pumpkin, or sweet potato that is yellow or orange inside?</p> <p>d) Potato or turnip?</p> <p>e) Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as broccoli, spinach, jute mallow, grape leaves, arugula, or other dark green leafy vegetables?</p> <p>f) Any other vegetables, such as eggplant, tomatoes, cucumber, green bell pepper, cauliflower, or other vegetables?</p> <p>g) Apricots, dried apricots, cantaloupe that is orange inside, persimmon, papaya, or mango?</p> <p>h) Any other fruits, such as plums, dates, apple, banana, orange, or other fruits?</p> <p>i) Fish, canned tuna, or canned sardines?</p> <p>j) Liver, kidney, spleen, or lung?</p> <p>k) Soujouk, makanik or nakanik, bastirma, mortadella, canned meat, or hot dogs?</p> <p>l) Any other meat, such as beef, lamb, goat, or</p> <p>m) Eggs?</p> <p>n) White beans, fava beans, falafel, lentils, mujaddara, peas, hummus, or chickpeas?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) 1 2 8</p> <p>NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT <input type="text"/> 8</p> <p>aa) 1 2 8</p> <p>b) 1 2 8</p> <p>c) 1 2 8</p> <p>d) 1 2 8</p> <p>e) 1 2 8</p> <p>f) 1 2 8</p> <p>g) 1 2 8</p> <p>h) 1 2 8</p> <p>i) 1 2 8</p> <p>j) 1 2 8</p> <p>k) 1 2 8</p> <p>l) 1 2 8</p> <p>m) 1 2 8</p> <p>n) 1 2 8</p>	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	Any kind of nuts or seeds such as bizir, tahini, halawa tahini, walnuts, peanuts, hazelnuts, o) pistachios, almonds or cashew?	YES NO DK o) 1 2 8	
	p) Cheese?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Arabic sweets, kaak-u maamoul, sweet biscuits, or cakes?	p) 1 2 8	
	r) Candy, cotton candy, chocolates, ice cream, halawa tahini, mouhallabia, or riz bi haleeb?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Chips, French fries fried kibbeh, deep fried vegetables, sambusak or Indomie?	s) 1 2 8	
	u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD.	u) 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
638	CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'u'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 640
639	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD ← FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) ← NO 2	→ 641
640	How many times did (NAME) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
641	In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
643	<p>Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals.</p> <p>I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate the food even if it was combined with other foods.</p> <p>Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavour to a dish.</p> <p>a) Rice, pasta, bread, kaak, menousheh, mouajjanat?</p> <p>b) Carrots, red bell pepper, pumpkin, or sweet potato that is yellow or orange inside?</p> <p>c) Potato or turnip?</p> <p>d) Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as broccoli, spinach, jute mallow, grape leaves, arugula, or other dark green leafy vegetables?</p> <p>e) Any other vegetables, such as eggplant, tomatoes, cucumber, green bell pepper, cauliflower, or other vegetables?</p> <p>f) Apricots, dried apricots, cantaloupe that is orange inside, persimmon, papaya, or mango?</p> <p>g) Any other fruits, such as plums, dates, apple, banana, orange, or other fruits?</p> <p>h) Fish, canned tuna, or canned sardines?</p> <p>i) Liver, kidney, spleen, or lung?</p> <p>j) Soujouk, makanik or nakanik, bastirma, mortadella, canned meat, or hot dogs?</p> <p>k) Any other meat, such as beef, lamb, goat, or</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>a) 1 2 8</p> <p>b) 1 2 8</p> <p>c) 1 2 8</p> <p>d) 1 2 8</p> <p>e) 1 2 8</p> <p>f) 1 2 8</p> <p>g) 1 2 8</p> <p>h) 1 2 8</p> <p>i) 1 2 8</p> <p>j) 1 2 8</p> <p>k) 1 2 8</p>	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
		YES	NO	DK	
	I) Eggs?	I)	1	2	8
	m) White beans, fava beans, falafel, lentils, mujaddara, peas, hummus, or chickpeas?	m)	1	2	8
	n) Bizir, tahini, walnuts, peanuts, hazelnuts, pistachios, almonds or cashew?	n)	1	2	8
	o) Milk, cheese, yogurt, jameed, labaneh, or shaneena?	o)	1	2	8
	q) Arabic sweets, kaak-u maamoul, sweet biscuits, or cakes?	q)	1	2	8
	r) Candy, cotton candy, chocolates, ice cream, halawa tahini, mouhallabia, or riz bi haleeb?	r)	1	2	8
	s) Chips, French fries, fried kibbeh, deep fried vegetables, sambusak, or indomie?	s)	1	2	8
	t) Fruit juice, fruit drinks, or fruit syrup?	t)	1	2	8
	u) Fizzy drinks such as Pepsi, 7-Up, Miranda, Moussy, or energy drinks such as Red Bull?	u)	1	2	8
	v) Tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, sahlab, or flavoured milks?	v)	1	2	8
	x) Any other liquids? IF YES: What was the drink?	x)	1	2	8
		OTHER DRINK(S) (SPECIFY)			
	IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED	1	2	8
	y) Any other food? IF YES: What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD.	y)	1	2	8
		OTHER FOOD(S) (SPECIFY)			

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
ECDA	HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AND BIOMARKER FOR WOMEN YES	HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AND BIOMARKER FOR WOMEN NO <input type="checkbox"/>	next section
ECDB	CHECK 220, 224, 225 AND 226 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY WHO LIVE WITH THE RESPONDENT? YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	next section
ECDC	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT NAME OF CHILD _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
ECD00	I would like to ask you about certain things (NAME) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask you about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give.		
ECD01	Can (NAME) walk on an uneven surface, for example, a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD02	Can (NAME) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD03	Can (NAME) dress (him/herself), that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD04	Can (NAME) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD05	Can (NAME) say 10 or more words, like 'mama' or 'ball'?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD06	Can (NAME) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example, "I want water" or "The house is big"?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ ECD08
ECD07	Can (NAME) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example, "The house is very big"?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD08	Can (NAME) correctly use any of the words 'I', 'you', 'she', or 'he', for example, "I want water" or "He eats rice"?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD09	If you show (NAME) an object (he/she) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (he/she) consistently name it?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD10	Can (NAME) recognize at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD11	Can (NAME) write (his/her) name?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
ECD12	Can (NAME) recognize all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD13	If you ask (NAME) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does (he/she) give you the correct amount?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD14	Can (NAME) count 10 objects, for example, 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD15	Can (NAME) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD16	Does (NAME) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example, "Where is Grandma?"?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD17	Does (NAME) offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD18	Does (NAME) get along well with other children?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD19	How often does (NAME) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD20	Compared with other children of the same age, how much does (NAME) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, the same or less, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL 1 THE SAME OR LESS 2 MORE 3 A LOT MORE 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD21	CHECK 220, 224, 225 AND 226 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT? MORE CHILDREN BORN 24-59 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO ECDC FOR THE NEXT CHILD) ←	NO MORE <input type="checkbox"/> → NEXT SEC.	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	CHECK 101A: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	WIDOWED/ <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED/ <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 714
709	Is your husband living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
710	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
711	Does your husband have other wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 714
712	Including yourself, in total, how many wives does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
714	Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
715	CHECK 714: MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> a) In what month and year did you start living with your husband? b) Now I would like to ask about your first husband. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	<input type="checkbox"/> → 717
716	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
717	CHECK 714: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 723
718	CHECK 700: YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED ↓	WIDOWED/ SEPARATED/ DIVORCED	→ 723
719	Now I'd like to ask you about your current husband. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> → 723 DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
720	How old were you when you first started living with your current husband?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
723	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> → 738	
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 727
725	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your husband do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 727
726	Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIC I LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
727	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 738
729	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. MCH 13 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL/CLI 14 ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES 15 OTHER PUBLIC 16 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PRIVATE DOCTOF 22 PHARMACY 23 JORDANIAN AS. OF FP AND PROTECTION (JAFPF) 24 INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY HEALTH (IFF) 25 INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IR) 26 UNRWA CLINIC 27 UNHCR/OTHER N 28 OTHER PRIVATE 29 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> OTHER SOURCE FRIEND/RELATIVE 31 OTHER 96 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> (SPECIFY)	
738	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 1 2 MALE ADULTS 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
800	CHECK 101A: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	WIDOWED/ SEPARATED/ DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 813
801	CHECK 307: NEITHER ARE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 813
802	CHECK 232: PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 232: a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/>	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 812
807	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?	NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 813
808	'24' OR MORE MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '02' OR MORE YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 812
809	CHECK 723: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO <input type="checkbox"/>	YEARS AGO <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 811 → 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	<p>CHECK 804:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> WANTS NO MORE/ NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> <p>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B INFREQUENT SEX C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOM D CAN'T GET PREGNANT E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F BREASTFEEDING G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED I HUSBAND OPPOSED J OTHERS OPPOSED K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITIO L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE O CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING P METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY Q INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES R OTHER SIDE EFFECTS S</p> <p>COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAF T COSTS TOO MUCH U PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE V NO METHOD AVAILABLE W NOT GETTING DUE TO FEAR OF COVID Y</p> <p>OTHER _____ X DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
811	<p>CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE</p> <p>NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING</p>		→ 813
812	<p>Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 812B → 813
812A	<p>Which contraceptive method would you prefer to</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATI 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIO 09 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METH 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 DK/UNSURE 98</p>	→ 813

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812B	What is the main reason that you think you will not use a contraceptive method at any time in the	<p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX 11 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOM 12 SUBFECUND/INFECUND 13 WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE 14</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSEI 21 HUSBAND OPPOSED 22 OTHERS OPPOSED 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBIT 24 RUMORS 25</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE 32</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>HEALTH CONCERNS 41 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 42 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 43 COSTS TOO MUCH 44 INCONVENIENT TO USE 45 INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSE 46</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNO\ 98</p>	
813	<p>CHECK 224:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 815</p>

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																										
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td align="center">BOYS</td> <td align="center">GIRLS</td> <td align="center">EITHER</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">NUMBER...</td> <td align="center"></td> <td align="center"></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">OTHER (SPECIFY)</td> <td align="center">96</td> <td align="center"></td> </tr> </table>	BOYS	GIRLS	EITHER	NUMBER...			OTHER (SPECIFY)	96																			
BOYS	GIRLS	EITHER																											
NUMBER...																													
OTHER (SPECIFY)	96																												
814A	If you could choose exactly the number of months to wait between the birth of one child and the birth of another, how many months would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td align="center">NUMBER.....</td> <td align="center"></td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">OTHER (SPECIFY)</td> <td align="center">96</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">DON'T KNOW.....</td> <td align="center">98</td> </tr> </table>	NUMBER.....		OTHER (SPECIFY)	96	DON'T KNOW.....	98																					
NUMBER.....																													
OTHER (SPECIFY)	96																												
DON'T KNOW.....	98																												
815	In the last 12 months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, or TIKTOK ? f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">a) RADIO</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">b) TELEVISION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZIN</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">d) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">e) SOCIAL MEDIA/FACEBOOK/TWITTER/INSTAGRAM/TIKTOK</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	a) RADIO	1	2	b) TELEVISION	1	2	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZIN	1	2	d) MOBILE PHONE	1	2	e) SOCIAL MEDIA/FACEBOOK/TWITTER/INSTAGRAM/TIKTOK	1	2	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE....	1	2	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD	1	2	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS ..	1	2	
YES	NO																												
a) RADIO	1	2																											
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g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD	1	2																											
h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS ..	1	2																											
817	CHECK 700: YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED 	NO, <input type="checkbox"/>  NOT IN A UNION	901																										
818	Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your husband, you and your husband jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT	1																										
		HUSBAND	2																										
		RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY	3																										
		SOMEONE ELSE	4																										
		OTHER (SPECIFY)	6																										
820	Has your husband or any other family member ever tried to force or pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant?	YES	1																										
		NO	2																										
821	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>  NEITHER ARE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> 	HE OR SHE ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED 	901																										
822	Does your husband want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER	1																										
		MORE CHILDREN	2																										
		FEWER CHILDREN	3																										
		DON'T KNOW	8																										

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
901	CHECK 700: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY WIDOWED, <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DIVORCED, OR SEPARATED		→ 909		
902	How old was your husband on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			
903	Did your husband ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 906		
904	What is the highest level of school he attended: old elementary, old preparatory, new basic, new secondary, intermediate diploma, bachelor, or higher?	OLD SYSTEM ELEMENTARY 01 PREPARATOR' 02 SECONDAR 03 NEW SYSTEM BASIC 04 SECONDARY 05 INTERMEDIATE DIPLOM 06 BACHELOR 07 HIGHER DIPLOMA 08 MASTER 09 PhD 10 DON'T KNOW 98	→ 906		
905	What was the highest grade he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			
906	Has your husband done any work in the last seven days, even for one hour? By "work", I mean any paid work, any work in a business completely or partially owned by your husband, any work in a business owned by the household without payment, or work in other business?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908		
906A	Does your husband have any job, but he did not work during the last seven days for a reason such as vacation, travel, illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909		
908	What is your husband's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? _____ _____ _____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			
908A	What is your husband's employment status: is he an employee, an employer, is he self-employed, is he working for his family without payment, or is he working for someone else without payment?	EMPLOYEE 1 EMPLOYER 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER 4 UNPAID WORKER 5			
909	Have you done any work in the last seven days, even for one hour? By "work", I mean any paid work, any work in a business completely or partially owned by yourself, any work in a business owned by the household without payment, or work in other business?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913		

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
911	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 921
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____
914	What is your employment status: are you an employee, an employer, are you self-employed, are you working for your family without payment, or are you working for someone else without payment?	EMPLOYEE 1 EMPLOYER 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER 4 UNPAID WORKER 5	
917	CHECK 700: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY WIDOWED, DIVORCED, OR SEPARATED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓		→ 925
918	CHECK 914: CODE '1', '2', OR '3' <input type="checkbox"/> 914 NOT ASKED OR <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ CODE '4' OR '5'		→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND HAS NO EARNINGS 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your husband's earnings will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband, you and your husband jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																			
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 928																																			
926	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 930A																																			
929	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				
930A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 930D																																			
930B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2																																				
930D	Do you have a personal credit card?	YES 1 NO 2																																				
930E	Do you have a personal electronic wallet?	YES 1 NO 2																																				
	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES 1 NO 2																																				
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table> <tr> <td align="center" style="width: 30%;">PRES./</td> <td align="center" style="width: 30%;">PRES./</td> <td align="center" style="width: 30%;">NOT</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">PRES.</td> <td align="center">NOT</td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">PRES.</td> <td align="center"></td> </tr> </table> <table> <tr> <td align="center">CHILDREN < 10.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">HUSBAND</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">OTHER MALES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">OTHER FEMALES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </table>	PRES./	PRES./	NOT	PRES.	NOT	LISTEN.	LISTEN.	PRES.		CHILDREN < 10.....	1	2	3	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALES	1	2	3	OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3											
PRES./	PRES./	NOT																																				
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CHILDREN < 10.....	1	2	3																																			
HUSBAND	1	2	3																																			
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OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3																																			
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she burns the food? d) If she insults him? e) If she disobeys him? f) If she argues with him? g) If she has relations with another man? h) Any other reason?	<table> <tr> <td align="center" style="width: 30%;">YES</td> <td align="center" style="width: 30%;">NO</td> <td align="center" style="width: 30%;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">a) GOES OUT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">b) NEGLECTS CHILDRE...</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">c) BURNS FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">d) INSULTS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">e) DISOBEYS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">f) ARGUES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">g) ANOTHER MAN.....</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">(SPECIFY)</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8	b) NEGLECTS CHILDRE...	1	2	8	c) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	d) INSULTS	1	2	8	e) DISOBEYS	1	2	8	f) ARGUES	1	2	8	g) ANOTHER MAN.....	1	2	8	(SPECIFY)	1	2	8	
YES	NO	DK																																				
a) GOES OUT	1	2	8																																			
b) NEGLECTS CHILDRE...	1	2	8																																			
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e) DISOBEYS	1	2	8																																			
f) ARGUES	1	2	8																																			
g) ANOTHER MAN.....	1	2	8																																			
(SPECIFY)	1	2	8																																			

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1000	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
1001	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1040
1003	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Have you heard of any medicines that treat HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	
1009	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1009A	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 a) DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1010	Have you heard of a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1024
1011	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1011A	Do you think people at risk should take a pill (medicine) every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1024	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1034	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPEND 8	
1035	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPEND 8	
1040	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
1043	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1044	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1045	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women, or women other than his wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047A	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is tired or not in the mood?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1048	CHECK 700: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1101
1049	Can you say no to your husband if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1050	Could you ask your husband to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a health clinic, a medical doctor, or a health post?	MINUTES..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
1102	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, CIRCLE THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	CAR/TRUCK 01 PUBLIC Transport 02 PUBLIC TAXI 03 WALKING 08 HOME CARE VISITS 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1103A	Have you performed a breast cancer self exam to detect breast cancer in yourself within the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW SELF EXAM 3 DON'T KNOW BREAST CANCE 8	→
1103B	Have you had a breast cancer clinical exam to detect breast cancer in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8	→ 1103C
1103BB	Did you miss a screening because of COVID?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8	
1103C	Have you ever had a mammogram?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8	→ 1104
1103D	CHECK 106: AGE 40 OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 15-39 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1104
1103E	Why did you never have a mammogram?	NO NEED 01 I AM NOT SICK 02 I DON'T HAVE ANY SYMPTO 03 FEAR OF RESULT 04 NO SUPPORT FROM FAMILY/HUSBAND 05 TOO FAR 06 TOO EXPENSIVE 07 COVID 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
1104	Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction.		

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1104A	Have you ever heard of a pap smear, that is, an exam that consists of removing cells from the cervix to detect changes that can suggest the presence of cancer in a woman's womb?	YES 1 NO 2	
1105	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1105A	Did you miss a PAP smear because of COVID?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1106	Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
1108	Do you currently smoke, including vaping, smoking cigars, or using nargila every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1113
1108A	Have you tried to quit smoking?	YES 1 NO 2 HAVE NOT TRIED, BUT WOULD LIKE 3	→ 1113
1108B	What method have you used?	NICOTINE PATCH A NICOTINE GUM B DRUGS C OTHER (SPECIFY) X DID NOT USE ANY METHOD Y	
1113	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: a) knowing where to go b) getting permission to go to the doctor c) getting money needed for advice or treatment d) the distance to the health facility e) not wanting to go alone f) having to take transport g) concern that there may not be a female health provider h) Not registered with the UNHCR i) COVID?	BIG PROBLEM NOT A BIG PROBLEM	
	a) KNOWING WHERE TO G...	1	2
	b) GETTING PERMISSIC....	1	2
	c) GETTING MONEY	1	2
	d) DISTANCE TO FACILITY ..	1	2
	e) DON'T WANT TO GO ALONE	1	2
	f) HAVE TO TAKE TRANSPOR	1	2
	g) NO FEMALE HEALTH PROVIDE....	1	2
	h) NOT REGISTERED UNHCR	1	2
	i) COVID	1	2

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
1114	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1116				
1115	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH INSURANC A ROYAL/MILITARY HEALTH INSURANC B UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INSURAN C UNRWA INSURANCE D UNHCR INSURANCE E NGO INSURANCE F PRIVATLY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE G PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)					
1116	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES.....	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>				

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																										
DV00	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOR THIS SECTION ↓	WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SELECTED	NEXT SECT.																																																										
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓	PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2	DV37																																																										
DV02	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in [COUNTRY]. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.																																																												
DV03	CHECK 700 CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	EVER MARRIED (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND') <input type="checkbox"/>																																																											
DV06	<p>Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their husbands.</p> <p>A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) husband.</p>	<p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">EVER</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">SOME- TEN- TEN- TEN-</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">OF</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">TEN</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">TEN-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">YES 1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">→</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">NO 2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">YES 1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">→</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">NO 2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">YES 1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">→</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">NO 2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">YES 1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">→</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">NO 2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">YES 1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">→</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">NO 2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</p>	EVER	SOME- TEN- TEN- TEN-			NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	OF	TEN	TEN-	YES 1	→	1	2	3	NO 2	↓				YES 1	→	1	2	3	NO 2	↓				YES 1	→	1	2	3	NO 2	↓				YES 1	→	1	2	3	NO 2	↓				YES 1	→	1	2	3	NO 2	↓				
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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

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DV07	<p>Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) husband.</p> <p>A. Did your (last) husband ever:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? d) ignore or neglect you? 	<p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">EVER</th> <th style="text-align: center;">OFTEN</th> <th style="text-align: center;">SOME-TIMES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓																																																																
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DV08	<p>A. Did your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you? b) slap you? c) twist your arm or pull your hair? d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up? f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose? g) attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? k) ignore or neglect you sexually? l) threatened or kicked you out of the house? 	<p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">EVER</th> <th style="text-align: center;">OFTEN</th> <th style="text-align: center;">SOME-TIMES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> <td>→</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				YES	1	→	1	2	3	NO	2	↓				
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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

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DV09	CHECK DV08A (a-l): AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES'	→ DV11																			
DV10	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2																				
DV11	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV13																			
DV12 1310	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) husband: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3																				
DV13	Does (did) your (last) husband drink alcohol or take drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV15																			
DV14	How often does (did) he get drunk or use drugs: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3																				
DV15 1313	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) husband: most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3																				
DV16 1315	A. So far we have been talking about the behaviour of your (current/last) husband. Now I want to ask you about the behaviour of any previous husband. a) Did any previous husband ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? b) Did any previous husband physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? c) Did any previous husband humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	B. How long ago did this last happen? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">EVER</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">0 - 11 MONTHS AGO</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">12+ MONTHS AGO</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">DON'T REMEMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">YES 1 2 ↓</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">YES 1 2 ↓</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">YES 1 2 ↓</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">3</td> </tr> </table>	EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND 6			YES 1 2 ↓	1	2	3	YES 1 2 ↓	1	2	3	YES 1 2 ↓	1	2	3	→ DV17
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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV17	CHECK DV08A (h-l) AND DV16A (b): AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> YES	DV19
DV18	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
DV19	CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> 232=1 OR HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> 212>0 ↓	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> 232=2 AND NO PAST PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> 212=0	DV22a
DV20	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	DV22a
DV21	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND A FORMER HUSBAND B MOTHER C FATHER D STEP-MOTHER E STEP-FATHER F BROTHER G SISTER H MOTHER-IN-LAW I FATHER-IN-LAW J OTHER FEMALE RELATIVE/IN-LAW K OTHER MALE RELATIVE/IN-LAW L FEMALE FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE M MALE FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE N FEMALE TEACHER O MALE TEACHER P FEMALE STRANGER Q MALE STRANGER R POLICE/SOLDIER S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV22a	From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other than a husband, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husbands.	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	DV31

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV23	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER A FATHER B STEP-MOTHER C STEP-FATHER D BROTHER E SISTER F MOTHER-IN-LAW G FATHER-IN-LAW H OTHER FEMALE RELATIVE/IN-LAW I OTHER MALE RELATIVE/IN-LAW J FEMALE FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE K MALE FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE L FEMALE TEACHER M MALE TEACHER N FEMALE STRANGER O MALE STRANGER P POLICE/SOLDIER Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV24	In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV31	CHECK DV08A (a-l), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22a: AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' → DV35		
DV31B	In the last 12 months, have you personally experienced one or more of the following behaviors used to target women online? 1) Someone sharing or threatening to share private information about you online Someone sharing or threatening to share offensive or sexually explicit images/ videos of you online 2) Someone threatening physical violence online against you or your relatives Someone sending or posting messages to undermine an individual's self-esteem or reputation 3) Someone is stealing your password and/or accessing their online accounts, Internet devices, etc. 4) Someone using an individual's online accounts, or creating an account using their identity 5) Someone, using sexist or hateful language toward you online 6) Someone spreading false information about you and/or defaming you online Someone creating a large scale negative campaign about you online	YES NO DON'T KNOW 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8	
DV31BA	CHECK DV31 (1-6): AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' OR 'DON'T KNOW' → DV32A		

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV31C	When you have personally experienced these kinds of behaviours, what kind of relationship did you have with the person or people targeting you?	Someone or people that I know from offline 1 Someone or people that I know from online 2 Someone or people previously unknown to me 3 Anonymous user(s) 4 Other, please specify 6 Do not care to respond 8	
DV32A	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, has it happened more or less frequently since COVID?	MORE FREQUENTLY 1 LESS FREQUENTLY 2 NOT SURE 8	
DV32	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV33A
DV33	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER A FATHER B SISTER C BROTHER D MOTHER-IN-LAW E FATHER-IN-LAW F OTHER FEMALE RELATIVE/IN-LAW G OTHER MALE RELATIVE/IN-LAW H FRIEND I NEIGHBOR J RELIGIOUS LEADER K DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL L POLICE M LAWYER N FAMILY PROTECTION ORGANIZATION O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ DV35
DV33A	Why not?	HUSBAND PREVENTED ME A COVID LOCKDOWN B OTHER X	
DV34	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES 1 NO 2	
DV35	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.																		
DV36	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">YES, ONCE</th> <th align="center">YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th align="center">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT ..	1	2	3	FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3	
	YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO																
HUSBAND	1	2	3																
OTHER MALE ADULT ..	1	2	3																
FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3																
DV37	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE																		
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>																		

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

B BIRTHS
P PREGNANCIES
T TERMINATIONS

0 NO METHOD

- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
L RHYTHM METHOD

M WITHDRAWAL
X OTHER MODERN METHOD
Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING
- 6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERN
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
- N INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- E COULDNT GET METHOD BECAUSE COVID
- G CLINIC WAS CLOSED BECAUSE COVID
- H AFRAID TO GO TO CLINIC BECAUSE COVID
- X OTHER

(SPECIFY)

Z DON'T KNOW

			COL. 1	COL. 2
12	DEC	01		
11	NOV	02		
10	OCT	03		
09	SEP	04		
2	08	AUG	05	2
0	07	JUL	06	0
2	06	JUN	07	2
3	05	MAY	08	3
	04	APR	09	
	03	MAR	10	
	02	FEB	11	
	01	JAN	12	
12	DEC	13		
11	NOV	14		
10	OCT	15		
2	09	SEP	16	2
0	08	AUG	17	0
2	07	JUL	18	2
2	06	JUN	19	2
	05	MAY	20	
	04	APR	21	
	03	MAR	22	
	02	FEB	23	
	01	JAN	24	
12	DEC	25		
11	NOV	26		
10	OCT	27		
2	09	SEP	28	2
0	08	AUG	29	0
2	07	JUL	30	2
1	06	JUN	31	1
	05	MAY	32	
	04	APR	33	
	03	MAR	34	
	02	FEB	35	
	01	JAN	36	
12	DEC	37		
11	NOV	38		
10	OCT	39		
2	09	SEP	40	2
0	08	AUG	41	0
2	07	JUL	42	2
0	06	JUN	43	0
	05	MAY	44	
	04	APR	45	
	03	MAR	46	
	02	FEB	47	
	01	JAN	48	
12	DEC	49		
11	NOV	50		
10	OCT	51		
2	09	SEP	52	2
0	08	AUG	53	0
1	07	JUL	54	1
9	06	JUN	55	9
	05	MAY	56	
	04	APR	57	
	03	MAR	58	
	02	FEB	59	
	01	JAN	60	
12	DEC	61		
11	NOV	62		
10	OCT	63		
2	09	SEP	64	2
0	08	AUG	65	0
1	07	JUL	66	1
8	06	JUN	67	8
	05	MAY	68	
	04	APR	69	
	03	MAR	70	
	02	FEB	71	
	01	JAN	72	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
 JORDAN DHS 2022 MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

JORDAN
 JORDAN DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION												
PLACE NAME												
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
CLUSTER NUMBER	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>											
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER												
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN												
INTERVIEWER VISITS												
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT								
DATE				DAY <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				MONTH <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
RESULT*				YEAR <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
NEXT VISIT: DATE				INT. NO. <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
TIME				RESULT*								
				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="checkbox"/>								
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NOT AT HOME 3 POSTPONED 4 REFUSED 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 6 INCAPACITATED 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY												
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1		LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**	TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <input type="checkbox"/>								
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 02 ARABIC										
TEAM <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> NUMBER				TEAM SUPERVISOR NAME <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>								

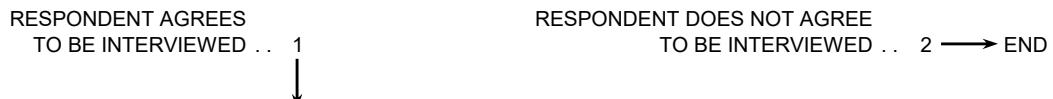
INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Jordan Department of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Jordan. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____



SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES.....	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				
102	What governorate were you born in?	AMMAN 01 BALQA 02 ZARQA 03 MADABA 04 IRBID 05 MAFRAQ 06 JARASH 07 ALJOUM 08 KARAK 09 TAFIELA 10 MA'AN 11 AQABA 12 OUTSIDE JORDAN 96					
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT GOVERNORATE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> → 110				
107	Just before you moved here, which governorate did you live in?	AMMAN 01 BALQA 02 ZARQA 03 MADABA 04 IRBID 05 MAFRAQ 06 JARASH 07 ALJOUM 08 KARAK 09 TAFIELA 10 MA'AN 11 AQABA 12 OUTSIDE JORDAN 96					

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD 1 GOOD 2 MODERATE 3 BAD 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	What is the highest level of school you attended: old elementary, old preparatory, new basic, new secondary, intermediate diploma, bachelor, or higher?	OLD SYSTEM ELEMENTARY 1 PREPARATORY 2 SECONDARY 3 NEW SYSTEM BASIC 4 SECONDARY 5 INTERMEDIATE DIPLOMA 6 BACHELOR 7 HIGHER DIPLOMA 8 MASTER 9 PhD 10	
115	What is the highest grade you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
116	CHECK 114: ELEMENTARY OR <input type="checkbox"/> BASIC ↓ HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 119
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENC 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENC 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ↓		→ 120
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEI 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEI 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 124
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES 1 NO 2	
124	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES 1 NO 2	
125	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 126A
126	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	
126A	Do you have a personal credit card?	YES 1 NO 2	
126B	Do you have a personal electronic wallet?	YES 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 131A
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 131A
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
131A	What is your nationality?	JORDANIAN 1 EGYPTIAN 2 SYRIAN 3 IRAQI 4 OTHER ARAB NATIONALITIES 5 NON ARAB NATIONALITIES 6	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
200A	Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 NO, NOT MARRIED 3	→ 201								
200B	Have you ever been married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 NO 3	→ 301								
200C	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3									
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours. Have you ever fathered any children with any wife?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD b) GIRLS DEAD	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>	HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 211 → 301								
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2									
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> a) How old were you when your first child HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> b) How old were you when your child was	AGE IN YEARS	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	was born? born?		
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING CHILD ↓	NO LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN	→ 301

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> a) How old is your youngest child? b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS <input type="checkbox"/> (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-2 YEARS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> a) What is the name of your youngest child? b) What is the name of your child?	(NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILIT 1 OTHER 2	→ 301
219	Did you go with (NAME's) mother to the health facility where she gave birth to (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more	YES 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one to three months.	YES 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor which can prevent pregnancy for one to three years.	YES 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 5 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills or have an IUD inserted to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get	YES 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> (SPECIFY) A YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> (SPECIFY) B NO Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last 12 months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, or TikTok? f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	YES 1 NO 2 a) RADIO 1 2 b) TELEVISION 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZIN 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2 e) SOCIAL MEDIA/FACEBOOK/TWITTER/INSTAGRAM/TIKTOK 1 2 f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE 1 2 g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOAR 1 2 h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's likelihood of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Do you approve or disapprove of couples that use a method of contraception?	AGREE/ APPROVE 1 DISAGREE/ DIS- APPROVE 2 DK 8 a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 1 2 8 b) COUPLES USE CONTRACEPTION 1 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
400A	CHECK 200A, 200B: 200A=YES CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 200B=YES NEVER MARRIED 200B=NO NEVER MARRIED 200B=WIDOWED 200B=SEPARATED, 200B=DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ → 601		
404	Is your wife living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) Please tell me the name of your wife. b) Please tell me the name of your (first/next) wife. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE (FIRST/NEXT) WIFE. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME LINE NUMBER _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> AGE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	408 (1) How old was (NAME/this wife) on her last birthday?
408	How old was (NAME/this wife) on her last birthday? RETURN TO 407 FOR THE NEXT WIFE.	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓		→ 411
410	Have you been married only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE 1 ONLY ONCE 2	
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE CODE '2' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> a) In what month and year did you start living with your wife? b) Now I would like to ask about your first wife. In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE	□ □
413	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE		
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ → 501
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your wife do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418
417	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 419
418	What method did you or your wife use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 421 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F CONDON G FEMALE CONDON H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIC I LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOL L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHO Y	→ 421
419	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 501
421	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. MCH 13 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL/CL 14 ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICE 15 OTHER PUBLIC 16 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PRIVATE DOCTOF 22 PHARMACY 23 JORDANIAN AS. OF FP AND PROTECTION (JAFFP) 24 INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY HEALTH (IF) 25 INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IR) 26 UNRWA CLINIC 27 UNHCR/OTHER N 28 OTHER PRIVATE 29 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE FRIEND/RELATIVE 31 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 200A, 200B: 200A=YES <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	200B=YES <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED, <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED, <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 514
502	CHECK 418: MAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> OR QUESTION NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>	MAN <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 514
503	CHECK 407 AND 415: 407=ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> 415=1,2 OR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	407= MORE THAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> OR 415=4 <input type="checkbox"/> 407= MORE THAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> 415=1,2 OR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 407= MORE THAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> 415=4 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 507 → 509 → 512
504	Is your wife currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your wife are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE STERILIZED 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your wives currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your wife are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ 996 DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 (WIFE/WIVES) STERILIZED 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ 996 DON'T KNOW 998									
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE 00 NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> OTHER _____ 96					→ 601 → 601				
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> OTHER _____ 96									

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days, even for one hour? By "work", I mean any paid work, any work in a business completely or partially owned by yourself, any work in a business owned by the household without payment, or work in other business?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? 	_____ _____ _____	□ □ □
606A	What is your employment status: are you an employee, an employer, are you self-employed, are you working for your family without payment, or are you working for someone else without payment?	EMPLOYEE 1 EMPLOYER 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER 4 UNPAID WORKER 5	
607	CHECK 200A: 200A=YES CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED ↓ 200A=NO NOT CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED		→ 612
608	CHECK 606A: CODE '1', '2', OR '3' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your wife, or you and your wife jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your wife, you and your wife jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																								
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 615																																								
613	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																									
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 617A																																								
616	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																									
617A	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">PRES./</td> <td align="center">PRES./</td> <td align="center">NOT</td> <td align="center">NOT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">PRES.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WIFE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center"></td> </tr> </table>		PRES./	PRES./	NOT	NOT		LISTEN.	LISTEN.	LISTEN.	PRES.	CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3		WIFE	1	2	3		OTHER MALES	1	2	3		OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3												
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618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she burns the food? d) If she insults him? e) If she disobeys him? f) If she argues with him? g) If she has relations with another man? h) Any other reason?	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDRE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BURNS FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) INSULTS HIM</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) DISOBEYS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) ARGUES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) ANOTHER MAN</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center" colspan="4">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8	b) NEGLECTS CHILDRE	1	2	8	c) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	d) INSULTS HIM	1	2	8	e) DISOBEYS	1	2	8	f) ARGUES	1	2	8	g) ANOTHER MAN	1	2	8		1	2	8	(SPECIFY)				
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	1	2	8																																								
(SPECIFY)																																											
619	As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																									

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
701	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 729
703	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Have you heard of any medicines that treat HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	
709	Are there any special medicines that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
709A	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
710	Have you heard of a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 712
711	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPEND 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
711A	Do you think people at risk should take a pill (medicine) every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENC 8	
712	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
713	Have you ever been tested for HIV for any reason?	YES 1 NO 2	
723	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENC 8	
724	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENC 8	
729	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
729A	CHECK 200A, 200B: 200A=YES <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED 200B=YES YES, FORMERLY MARRIED	200A=NO 200B=NO <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 735
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
735	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
736	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women, or women other than his wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP														
806	Do you currently smoke, including vaping, smoking cigars, or using nargila every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 808														
806A	Have you tried to quit smoking?	YES 1 NO 2 HAVE NOT TRIED, BUT WOULD LIKE TO 3	→ 807A														
806B	What method did you use?	NICOTINE PATCH NICOTINE GUM DRUGS OTHER (SPECIFY)..... DID NOT USE ANY METHOD	A B C X Y														
807A	CHECK 806: 'SOME DAYS' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	'EVERY DAY' <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 809														
807	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 810														
808	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 817														
809	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000' a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Pipes full of tobacco? d) Cigars? e) Number of nargila sessions? f) Number of vaping sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	<p align="right">NUMBER DAILY</p> <table> <tr> <td>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) NUMBER OF NARGILA SESSIONS</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) NUMBER OF VAPING SESSIONS</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) OTHERS</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	c) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	d) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	e) NUMBER OF NARGILA SESSIONS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	f) NUMBER OF VAPING SESSIONS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	g) OTHERS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 817
a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
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SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	<p>On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL,</p> <p>a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Pipes full of tobacco? d) Cigars? e) Number of nargila sessions? f) Number of vaping sessions? g) Any others?</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>	<p align="right">NUMBER WEEKLY</p> <p>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>c) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>d) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>e) NUMBER OF NARGILA SESSION <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>f) NUMBER OF VAPING SESSION <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>g) OTHERS <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p>	
817	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 819
818	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH INSURANC A ROYAL/MILITARY HEALTH INSURANC B UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INSURAN C UNRWA INSURAN D UNHCR INSURANC E NGO INSURANCE F PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE G PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
819	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> MINUTES <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
 JORDAN DHS 2022 BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

JORDAN
 JORDAN DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION				
PLACE NAME _____				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
CLUSTER NUMBER				_____
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BIOMARKERS? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
BIOMARKER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY _____
BIOMARKER NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH _____
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____	_____	YEAR _____
TIME	_____	_____	_____	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS _____
NOTES:				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN _____ TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN _____ TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN _____
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	0 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	_____	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** _____ TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) _____
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 02 ARABIC	
TEAM		TEAM SUPERVISOR		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER		NAME _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4 (0-59) month

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-4 YEARS (0-59) MONTH IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD 1		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. [RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY MONTH YEAR	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. NOT PRESENT REFUSED OTHER	9994 9995 9996 → 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES NO	1 2
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETRES. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. NOT PRESENT REFUSED OTHER	9994 9995 9996 → 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN STANDING UP	1 2
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES NO	1 2 → 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES NO	1 2
113	ENTER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	 BIOMARKER NUMBER	
114	ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	 ASSISTANT NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY MONTH YEAR	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4 (0-59) month

	CHILD 1	SKIP
116	#N/A	
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-5 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 125
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. record 00 if not listed	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
119	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia. We ask that all children under age 5 take part in anaemia testing. The anaemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anaemia test?	
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> BIOMARKER NUMBER
122	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE [ANTHROPOOMETRY AND ANAEMIA PAMPHLET].	G/DL <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> NOT PRESENT994 REFUSED995 OTHER996 → 125
123	CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	less than 7.0 G/DL 1 SEVERE ANAEMIA 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 → 125
124	The anaemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anaemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	
125	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4 (0-59) month

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-4 YEARS (0-59) MONTH IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).								
	CHILD 2		SKIP						
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. [RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY MONTH YEAR	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>						
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 125						
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> → 108						
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES 1 NO 2							
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETRES. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> → 113						
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2							
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112						
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? _____ _____								
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES 1 NO 2							
113	ENTER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> BIOMARKER NUMBER							
114	ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> ASSISTANT NUMBER							
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY MONTH YEAR	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						

	CHILD 2	SKIP
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE [ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANAEMIA PAMPHLET].	
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-5 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 125
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. record 00 if not listed	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
119	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia. We ask that all children under age 5 take part in anaemia testing. The anaemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anaemia test?	
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	(SIGN) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> BIOMARKER NUMBER
122	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE [ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANAEMIA PAMPHLET].	G/DL <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 → 125
123	CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	less than 7.0 G/DL 1 SEVERE ANEMIA 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 → 125
124	The anaemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anaemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	
125	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4 (0-59) month

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-4 YEARS (0-59) MONTH IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).								
	CHILD 3		SKIP						
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. [RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY MONTH YEAR	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>							
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 125							
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> → 108						
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES 1 NO 2							
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETRES. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> → 113						
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2							
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112						
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? _____ _____								
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES 1 NO 2							
113	ENTER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER							
114	ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER							
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY MONTH YEAR	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						

	CHILD 3	SKIP
116	RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE [ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANAEMIA PAMPHLET].	
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-5 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 125
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. record 00 if not listed	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
119	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia. We ask that all children under age 5 take part in anaemia testing. The anaemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anaemia test?	
120	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
121	SIGN NAME AND ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	(SIGN) [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
122	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE [ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANAEMIA PAMPHLET].	G/DL <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 → 125
123	CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	less than 7.0 G/DL 1 SEVERE ANEMIA 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 → 125
124	The anaemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anaemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	
125	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

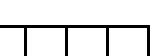
201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 1		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN. [RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE: [CHECK COLUMN 7 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (AGE).]	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: [CHECK COLUMN 8 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (MARITAL STATUS).]	CODE1 (NEVER MARRIED) 1 OTHER 2	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	<input type="checkbox"/> → 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETRES.	CM..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	<input type="checkbox"/> → 209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF MEASURER.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> BIOMARKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ASSISTANT NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY <input type="checkbox"/> MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
212	CHECK 203: AGE 15-17 <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS ↓ AGE 18-49 <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS ↓		→ 214
213	CHECK 204: OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE 1 (NEVER MARRIED) <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 217

	WOMAN 1	SKIP
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ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	214	<p>ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.</p> <p>For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?</p>		
	215	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
	216	SIGN NAME AND ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	<hr style="width: 200px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> (SIGN)  BIOMARKER NUMBER → 225	

WOMAN 1		Skip
217	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR. record 00 if not listed	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST		
PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT	218 ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia. For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anaemia test?	
	# 219 CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
CONSENT	220 SIGN NAME AND ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	<hr/> (SIGN) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> BIOMARKER NUMBER
221	CHECK 219: CONSENT GRANTED <input type="checkbox"/>	CONSENT REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/> 225

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST	
MINOR RESPONDE NT ASSE NT	<p>222 ASK ASSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.</p> <p>For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?</p>
	<p># 223 CIRCLE THE CODE.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p>
MINOR RESPONDE NT ASSE NT	<p>224 SIGN NAME AND ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.</p> <p>_____ (SIGN)</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div> <p>BIOMARKER NUMBER</p>

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 1	SKIP
# 225	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE [ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANAEMIA PAMPHLET].	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
226	CHECK 225: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	less than 7.0 G/DL SEVERE ANAEMIA 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2
227	The anaemia test shows that you have severe anaemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	
228	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

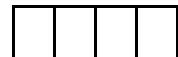
201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS" [COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE]. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	WOMAN 2		SKIP
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN. [RECORD NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE; RECORD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.]	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE: [CHECK COLUMN 7 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (AGE).]	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: [CHECK COLUMN 8 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (MARITAL STATUS).]	CODE1 (NEVER MARRIED) ... 1 OTHER 2	
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	<input type="checkbox"/> → 207
206	WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES 1 NO 2	
207	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETRES.	CM..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	<input type="checkbox"/> → 209
208	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES 1 NO 2	
209	ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF MEASURER.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> BIOMARKER NUMBER	
210	ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ASSISTANT NUMBER	
211	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> → 214
212	CHECK 203: AGE 15-17 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 18-49 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>		
213	CHECK 204: OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 1 (NEVER MARRIED) <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 217

	WOMAN 2	SKIP
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ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	214	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia. For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?				
	215	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3			
	216	SIGN NAME AND ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	<hr/> (SIGN) <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> BIOMARKER NUMBER → 225			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 2	SKIP							
P A R E N T I R E S P O N S I B L E	<p>217 RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.</p> <p>record 00 if not listed</p>	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT 							
	P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T F O R A N E M I A T E S T								
A D U L T	<p>218 ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.</p> <p>For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anaemia test?</p>								
	# 219 CIRCLE THE CODE. <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">GRANTED</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PARENT/RESPONSIBLE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ADULT REFUSED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT/OTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </table>		GRANTED	1	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE		ADULT REFUSED	2	NOT PRESENT/OTHER
GRANTED	1								
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE									
ADULT REFUSED	2								
NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3								
C O N S E N T	<p>220 SIGN NAME AND ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.</p>	 (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER							
	221 CHECK 219: CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED  REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/>								
→ 225									
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T F O R A N E M I A T E S T									
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T	<p>222 ASK ASSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.</p> <p>For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?</p>								
	223 CIRCLE THE CODE. <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">GRANTED</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MINOR RESPONDENT</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT/OTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </table>		GRANTED	1	MINOR RESPONDENT		REFUSED	2	NOT PRESENT/OTHER
GRANTED	1								
MINOR RESPONDENT									
REFUSED	2								
NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3								
A S S E N T	<p>224 SIGN NAME AND ENTER [FIELDWORKER] NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.</p>	 (SIGN) BIOMARKER NUMBER							

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

	WOMAN 2	SKIP
# 225	ENTER NUMBER OF MEASURER.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
226	CHECK 225: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	less than 7.0 G/DL 1 SEVERE ANAEMIA 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 → 228
227	The anaemia test shows that you have severe anaemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	
228	IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END INTERVIEW.	

[FIELDWORKER'S] OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com		
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com		
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store		
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com		
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram		
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data		
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com		
Learning Hub – Access online courses for independent learning and workshop participation, communities of practice, and other training resources.	Learning.DHSprogram.com		
GitHub – Open access to Stata, SPSS and R code for DHS indicators for public use.	Github.com/DHSprogram		
Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:	 Twitter www.twitter.com/ DHSprogram		
 Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram		 LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/ company/dhs-program	
 YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram		 Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com	