

Jordan



Population and Family
Health Survey

2017-18



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

**Jordan Population and
Family Health Survey
2017-18**

**Department of Statistics
Amman, Jordan**

**The DHS Program
ICF
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PREFACE

The Department of Statistics (DoS) carried out the 2017-18 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (PFHS), the seventh Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Jordan, 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, and 2012, the key objective of this survey is to provide comprehensive data on fertility, mortality, family planning, and maternal and child health and nutrition 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 relative to previous surveys and, in particular, the 99% response rate among eligible women age 15-49. It is noteworthy that tablets were used for the first time to collect data during interviews (recording of responses and data transfer from the field to the main database), which had a positive effect on data quality.

It should also be noted that data were collected for the first time from men age 15-59 (among whom the response rate was also high, at 97%). 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 19,000 households, 14,870 ever-married women age 15-49, and 6,640 men age 15-59 were interviewed between October 2017 and January 2018.

The survey was funded by the Government of Jordan, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). ICF International provided technical assistance through The DHS Program.

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 collection of high-quality data. The DoS would also 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 Ministry of Health for technical and logistic support, to the USAID Mission (Amman) and UNICEF-Amman for their financial support, and to the PFHS 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
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guérin
BSE	breast self-examination
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR	crude birth rate
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CSPro	Censuses and Surveys Processing
DEFT	design effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOS	Department of Statistics
DPT	diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
DV	domestic violence
EA	enumeration area
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
IFH	Institute for Family Health
IFSS	Internet file streaming system
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IUD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
JAFPP	Jordan Association of Family Planning and Protection
JPFHS	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey
JPHC	Jordan Population and Housing Census
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
MCH	maternal and child health centres
MOH	Ministry of Health
MMR	measles-mumps-rubella
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission

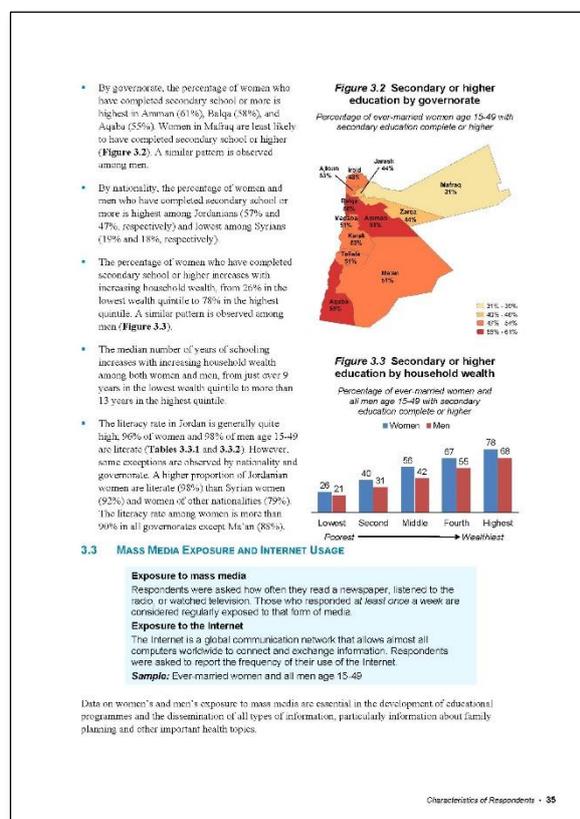
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
NPC	National Population Commission
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	standard error
SSU	secondary sampling unit
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
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2017-18 JPFHS

The new format of the 2017-18 Jordan PFHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. They are located for quick reference through links in the text (electronic version) and at the end of each chapter. 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 governorates 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 provide an introduction to the organisation of JPFHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and 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 respondents

1						
Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women						
Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18						
3	2					
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	12.1	75.9	11.3	5.3	20.1	370
20-24	17.2	77.5	21.9	11.9	19.9	1,536
25-29	20.0	75.4	23.8	13.3	21.2	2,479
30-34	21.5	73.3	26.9	14.7	22.2	2,730
35-39	22.8	74.7	27.3	14.8	20.9	2,638
40-44	20.4	74.6	24.6	13.1	21.6	2,516
45-49	20.5	71.7	23.0	13.8	24.6	2,420
Residence						
Urban	21.1	74.5	25.3	14.1	21.7	13,200
Rural	14.5	73.6	17.8	8.5	23.3	1,489
Region						
Central	23.1	74.2	29.2	17.3	22.2	9,171
North	17.4	77.0	15.6	6.9	18.4	4,119
South	12.2	67.8	19.7	8.2	29.5	1,398
Governorate						
Amman	25.4	75.5	33.4	20.4	21.1	5,997
Balqa	27.7	66.2	31.8	19.6	28.4	752
Zarqa	16.7	75.1	18.1	9.4	21.8	2,094
Madaba	11.2	62.6	18.2	5.6	31.3	329
Irbid	19.6	76.3	18.0	8.0	18.0	2,549
Mafraq	11.9	73.5	10.2	3.8	23.7	849
Jarash	18.6	82.8	13.6	6.8	13.2	410
Ajloun	13.4	83.8	12.9	5.8	13.7	312
Karak	12.5	80.3	20.6	8.7	17.3	544
Tafiela	4.1	45.9	12.7	2.7	52.1	221
Ma'an	17.7	63.6	20.8	13.5	33.5	250
Aqaba	12.8	65.4	21.8	7.2	31.1	383
Nationality						
Jordanian	21.3	75.2	25.8	14.2	20.9	12,764
Syrian	13.5	72.0	12.6	6.7	25.0	1,257
Other nationalities	18.0	63.6	21.6	12.4	33.3	668
Education						
None	4.2	43.8	12.4	3.3	54.7	327
Elementary	9.6	64.1	11.2	4.7	33.5	1,029
Preparatory	13.7	73.5	14.2	6.9	23.9	1,892
Secondary	19.7	76.8	23.8	12.7	19.4	6,176
Higher	27.0	75.7	32.3	19.2	19.6	5,265
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.6	69.3	13.0	5.4	27.7	2,936
Second	14.0	76.4	16.7	7.5	20.2	3,039
Middle	21.9	77.1	25.2	14.7	19.2	3,083
Fourth	25.8	77.6	30.8	17.8	18.0	3,009
Highest	30.1	70.8	38.4	23.2	24.7	2,623
Total	20.5	74.4	24.5	13.5	21.8	14,689

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women's weekly exposure to mass 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 the percentage of women who read a newspaper weekly, watch television weekly, and listen to the radio weekly. The fourth column shows the percent of women who access all three types of media at least once a week. The fifth column shows the percentage of women who access none of those three media weekly. The last column lists the number of women 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 exposure to mass media by age, urban-rural residence, region, governorate, nationality, educational level, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the JPFHS report will be 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 all women who access each type of media. In this case, 20.5% of women read the newspaper at least once a week, and 21.8% of women access none of these three media at least once a week.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women in urban areas access all three media at least once a week, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 14.1% of women in urban areas access all three types of media weekly.

Step 6: 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 policy makers 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:

- What percentage of women in Jordan access all three media at least once a week?
- Which age group of women are most likely to listen to the radio at least once a week?
- Compare women in urban and rural areas- which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
- What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who do not access any of the three media types at least once a week by governorate?
- Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to television by education level?
- Is there a clear pattern in exposure to newspapers at least once a week by wealth quintile?

Answers:

- 13.5%
- 35-39 year olds; 27.3%
- Women in urban areas are more likely to read a newspaper once a week than women in rural areas (21.1% versus 14.5%)
- 13.2% in Jarash to 52.1% in Tafila
- Exposure to television increases with women's education.
- Exposure to newspapers increases with household wealth.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI ¹

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 2017-18

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 treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months	2				
<6	3.6	1,078	(60.5) 4	(43.6)	39
6-11	9.0	927	74.3	65.9	84
12-23	6.8	1,689	77.2	67.4	115
24-35	5.7	1,891	74.0	66.1	108
36-47	7.1	1,761	65.9	56.1	125
48-59	4.7	2,108	72.8	62.8	98
Sex					
Male	6.3	4,870	70.6	61.7	306
Female	5.7	4,585	73.2	62.4	263
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	7.4	917	(50.9)	(39.1)	68
Does not smoke	5.9	8,538	74.6	65.2	501
Residence					
Urban	6.0	8,371	71.2	61.9	501
Rural	6.3	1,083	76.0	63.2	68
Region					
Central	7.0	5,422	68.8	62.7	381
North	4.9	3,153	78.0	61.5	153
South	3.9	880	77.3	57.5	34
Governorate					
Amman	7.3	3,448	69.7	63.4	252
Balqa	2.6	481	*	*	13
Zarqa	8.6	1,238	70.0	65.1	106
Madaba	4.2	254	(79.5)	(58.5)	11
Irbid	5.0	1,831	(79.1)	(60.8)	92
Mafraq	4.7	752	78.7	62.7	35
Jarash	5.7	331	75.3	64.5	19
Ajloun	3.2	239	(68.7)	(57.3)	8
Karak	3.4	322	*	*	11
Tafiela	5.7	152	(87.1)	(79.7)	9
Ma'an	5.1	166	(60.7)	(52.5)	9
Aqaba	2.5	239	*	*	6
Mother's nationality					
Jordanian	5.8	7,935	74.1	66.2	457
Syrian	6.4	1,154	64.5	42.0	74
Other nationalities	10.1	365	(58.0)	(50.6)	37
Mother's education					
None	2.2	153	*	*	3
Elementary	5.8	665	60.0	37.6	39
Preparatory	5.1	1,131	70.2	54.2	57
Secondary	6.8	3,827	69.4	61.5	258
Higher	5.7	3,679	77.2	69.9	211
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.1	2,521	68.4	56.7	154
Second	7.1	2,270	69.6	61.2	160
Middle	5.3	2,027	77.0	63.2	107
Fourth	5.9	1,667	62.7	58.3	98
Highest	5.1	970	*	*	49
Total	6.0 3	9,454	71.8	62.0	569

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 which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: Public 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 symptoms of acute respiratory infection (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 who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI? It's 6%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 569 children or 6% of the 9,454 children under age 5 in the survey (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 6% of children had ARI symptoms. Once these 569 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 6 months with ARI symptoms had advice or treatment sought? 60.5%. 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 in Balqa with ARI symptoms had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 children (unweighted) in this group. 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 minimum sample size per area. For the 2017-18 JPFHS, the survey sample is representative at the national, regional, and governorate levels, and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the governorate, 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 14,689 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 Tafiela are not. Thus, Tafiela must be oversampled.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by governorate, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Governorate			
Amman	40.8	5,997	1,768
Balqa	5.1	752	985
Zarqa	14.3	2,094	1,474
Madaba	2.2	329	1,017
Irbid	17.4	2,549	1,309
Mafraq	5.8	849	1,505
Jarash	2.8	410	1,147
Ajloun	2.1	312	1,167
Karak	3.7	544	1,055
Tafiela	1.5	221	1,207
Ma'an	1.7	250	962
Aqaba	2.6	383	1,093
Total 15-49	100.0	14,689	14,689

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 at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each governorate. Within the governorates, the number of women interviewed ranges from 962 in Ma'an to 1,768 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 about 41% of the population in Jordan, while Tafiela's population contributes only 1.5% of the population in Jordan. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Amman accounts for only about 12% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,768/14,689) and the number of women interviewed in Tafiela accounts for almost 8% the total sample of women interviewed (1,207/14,689). 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 Tafiela, should only contribute 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" which 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 governorate level. The total national sample size of 14,689 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 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 Tafila.

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 GOAL INDICATORS

Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Indicator	Sex		Total	Table number
	Male	Female		
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	99.7	9.7
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹	21	17	19	8.1 and 8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹	13	8	11	8.1 and 8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods ²	na	56.7	na	7.13
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Women aged 15-19 years ³	na	27	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁴	44.6	12.0	28.3 ^a	3.9.1 and 3.9.2
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme				
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3 rd dose) ⁵	88.4	92.0	90.0	10.4
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2 nd dose) ⁶	88.6	89.6	89.1	na
4. Quality education				
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex ⁷	66.1	75.9	70.7	15.5
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months ^{8,9}	na	20.4	na	14.10
a) Physical violence	na	12.7	na	14.10
b) Sexual violence	na	3.3	na	14.10
c) Psychological violence	na	16.1	na	14.10
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 ¹⁰				
a) before age 15	na	1.5	na	4.5
b) before age 18	na	9.7	na	4.5
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 ¹¹	na	58.2	na	na
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹²	88.6	91.8	90.2 ^a	13.5.1 and 13.5.2
Indicator	Residence		Total	Table number
	Urban	Rural		
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ¹³	99.9	99.6	99.9	2.4
Indicator	Sex		Total	Table number
	Male	Female		
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 ¹⁴	38.1	19.6	28.8 ^a	13.5.1 and 13.5.2
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 ¹⁵	82.7	79.6	81.3	15.6
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	98.3	97.7	98.0	2.11
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet ¹⁶	86.7	76.5	81.6 ^a	3.5.1 and 3.5.2

na = Not applicable

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

² Data are available for currently married women only

³ 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

⁴ Data are not age-standardized and are available for ever-married women and all men age 15-49 only

⁵ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of DPT/IPV/Hib

⁶ The percentage of children age 24-35 months who received at least two doses of any measles containing vaccine

⁷ Measured for children age 36-59 months

⁸ Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been married only

⁹ In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence

¹⁰ Data are available for women who were married only

¹¹ Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only

¹² Data are available for ever-married women and all men age 15-49 only

¹³ Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking

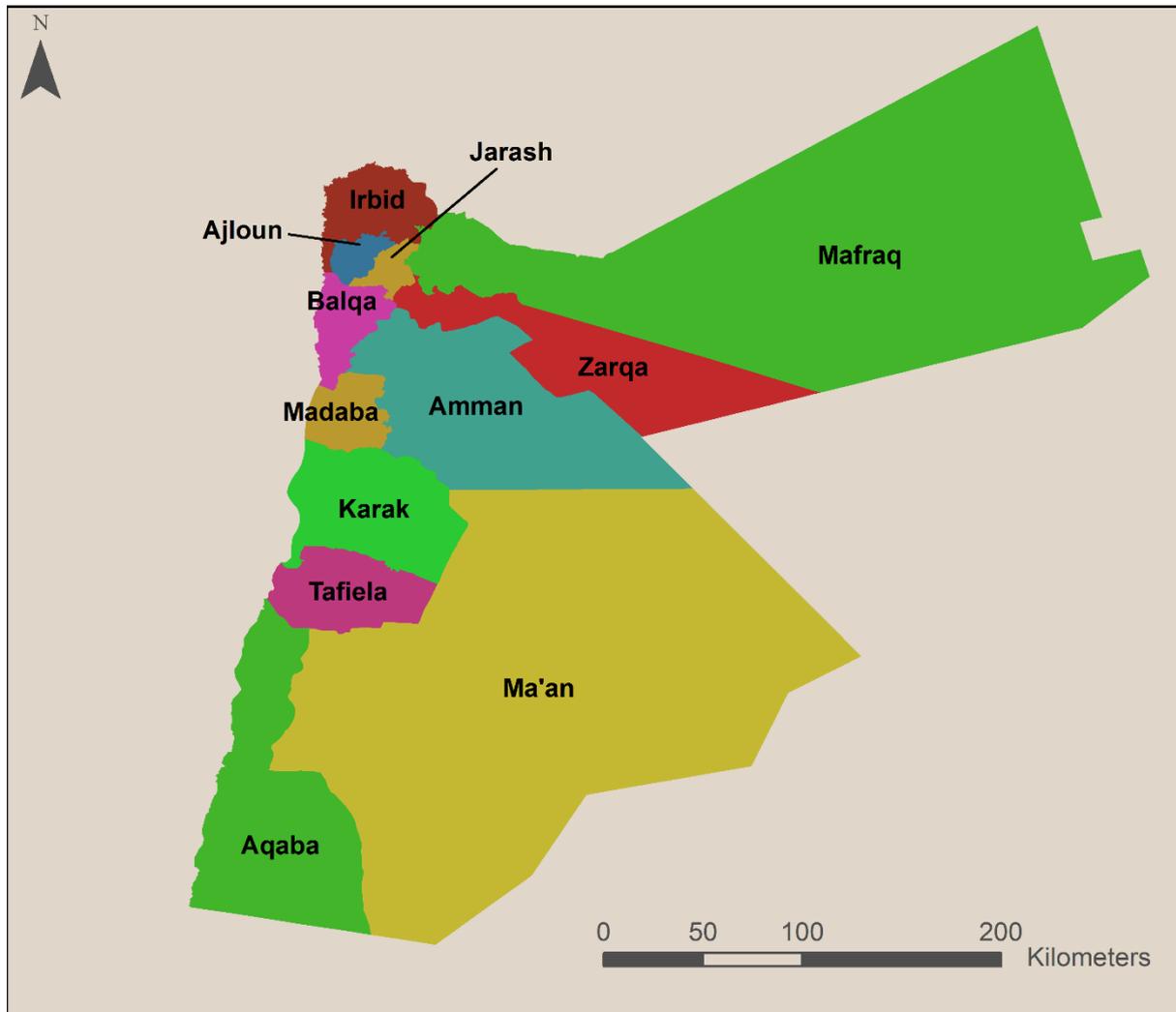
¹⁴ Data are available for ever-married women and all men age 15-49 who have and use an account at bank or other financial institution; information on use of a mobile-money-service provider is not available

¹⁵ Data are available for children age 1-14 only

¹⁶ Data are available for ever-married women and all men age 15-49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months

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

JORDAN



The 2017-18 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS) was implemented by the Department of Statistics (DOS). Data collection took place from early October 2017 to January 2018. 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, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2017-18 JPFHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators.

Specifically, the 2017-18 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 levels of contraceptive knowledge and practice
- Collected data on key aspects of family health, including immunisation coverage among children, the 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 among ever-married women
- Obtained data on child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, and conducted anthropometric measurements to assess the nutritional status of children under age 5 and ever-married women age 15-49
- Conducted haemoglobin testing on children age 6-59 months and ever-married women age 15-49 to provide information on the prevalence of anaemia among these groups
- Collected data on knowledge and attitudes of ever-married women and men about sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS
- Obtained data on ever-married women’s experience of emotional, physical, and sexual violence
- Obtained data on household health expenditures

The 2017-18 JPFHS is the seventh to be conducted in Jordan and follows the 1990, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2009, and 2012 JPFHS surveys. The survey will provide valuable information on trends in key demographic and health indicators over time. The collected information is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of the country’s population.

Additionally, for the first time in Jordan, the 2017-18 JPFHS included a male survey. The survey collected information on men’s basic demographic and social characteristics, on their knowledge and use of family

planning methods, and on their knowledge and attitudes towards HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2017-18 JPFHS is based on Jordan's Population and Housing Census (JPHC) frame for 2015. The current survey is designed to produce results representative of the country as a whole, of urban and rural areas separately, of three regions, of 12 administrative governorates, and of three national groups: Jordanians, Syrians, and a group combined from various other nationalities.

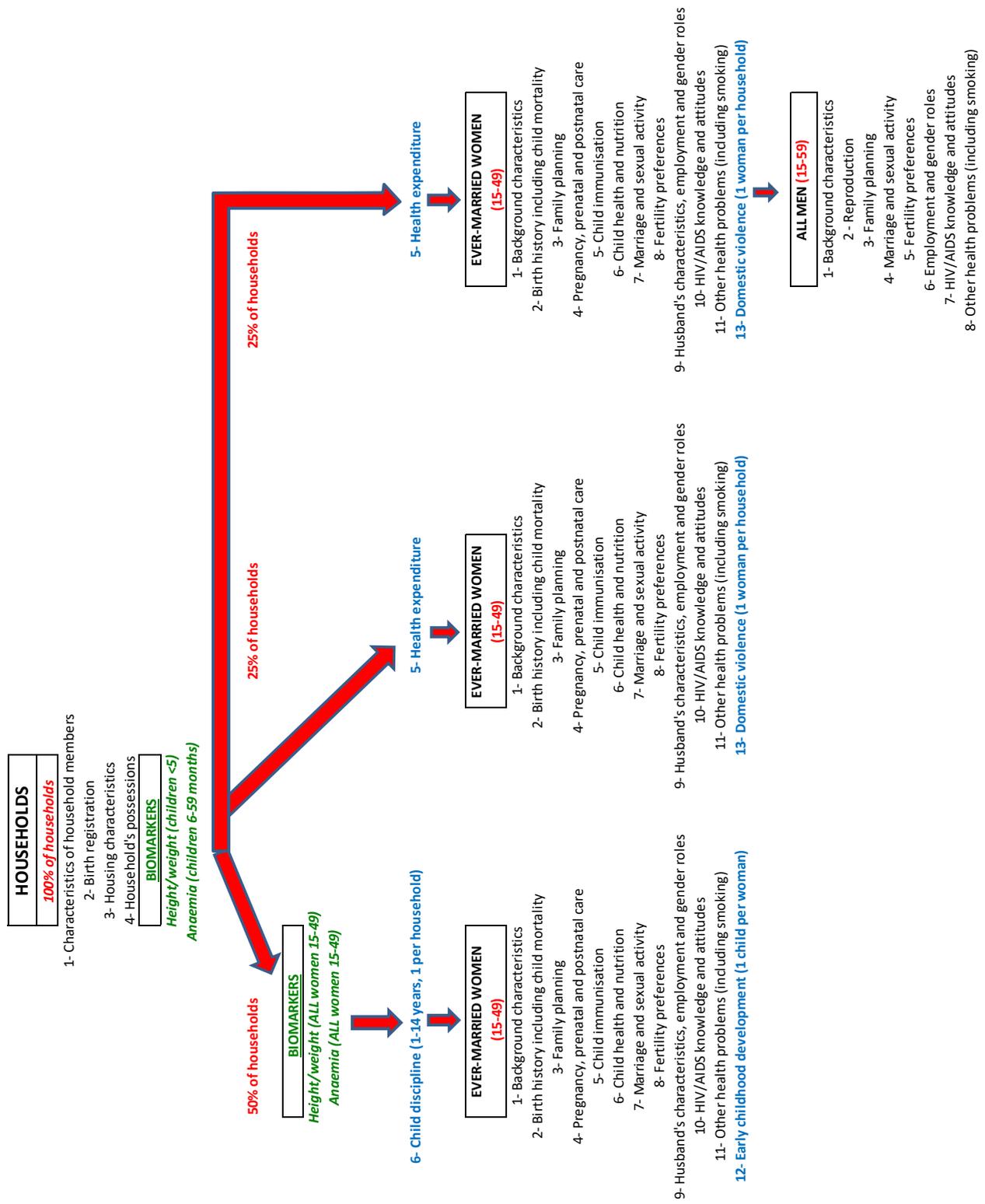
The 12 governorates are grouped into three regions—the North region (Irbid, Jarash, Ajloun, and Mafraq), the Central region (Amman, Zarqa, Balqa, and Madaba), and the South region (Karak, Tafila, Ma'an, and Aqaba). Each of the governorates of Jordan is divided into progressively smaller districts, sub-districts, localities, areas, and sub-areas. In addition to these administrative units, in the recent population census each sub-area was divided into convenient area units called census blocks. An electronic file contains a complete list of all census blocks, with information on households, populations, and geographical locations of each block. The census blocks are 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 for the 2017-18 JPFHS is a stratified sample selected in two stages from the 2015 census frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each governorate into urban and rural areas. Each of the Syrian camps in the governorates of Zarqa and Mafraq formed its own 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 sub-district within each sampling stratum. By using a probability-proportional-to-size selection for the first stage of selection, 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 enumerated in the 2015 JPHC. The sample allocation took into account the precision consideration at the governorate level and at the level of each of the three special domains. After selection of PSUs and clusters, a household listing operation was carried out in all selected clusters. The resulting household lists served as the sampling frame for selecting households in the second stage. A fixed number of 20 households per cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing.

All ever-married women age 15-49 who were either residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible for an interview (**Figure 1.1**). In all households, all children under age 5 were weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators; all children age 6-59 months were tested for anaemia. In a subsample consisting of half of the households, all women age 15-49 were similarly tested. Also in this subsample, a child discipline module was applied during the household interview for one randomly selected child age 1-14, and similarly an early childhood development module was applied during the woman interview for one randomly selected child per woman. In the remaining half of the households, a health expenditure module was applied to all household members reported as receiving inpatient care and to one randomly selected member receiving outpatient care. In addition, a domestic violence module was applied to one ever-married woman age 15-49 selected randomly from each household. Also, in one in every two of the households in this subsample (i.e., 25% of all households), 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 an interview.

Figure 1.1 2017-18 Jordan PFHS sample design



1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2017-18 JPFHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. These questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey questionnaires, were adapted to reflect population and health issues relevant to Jordan. After all questionnaires were finalised in English, they were translated into Arabic.

The Household Questionnaire listed 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, their parents' survival status was determined. The data on age and sex of household members were used to identify women and men 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 toilets, flooring materials, presence of various durable goods, household health expenditures, and diagnosis of diabetes among household members.

The Woman's Questionnaire gathered information from ever-married women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Birth 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
- Early childhood development
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to other health issues (e.g., smoking)
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to men age 15-59. It collected much of the same information elicited for 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 collected from respondents by biomarker measurers.

The 2017-18 JPFHS interviewers used tablet computers to record responses during the interviews and to record biomarker data. The tablets were equipped with Bluetooth® technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files, such as assignments from team supervisors to interviewers, individual questionnaires among survey team members, and completed questionnaires from interviewers to team supervisors. The computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) data collection system employed in the 2017-18 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.

The survey protocol, including biomarker collection, was reviewed and approved by the ICF Institutional Review Board.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANAEMIA TESTING

The 2017-18 JPFHS incorporated anthropometry and anaemia testing. Biomarker data were collected in all households.

Anthropometry. Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months and for women age 15-49.

Anaemia testing. Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from women age 15-49 who voluntarily consented to be tested and from children age 6-59 months upon consent from their parents or other adults responsible for them. 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 analyser. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents or responsible adults of children whose haemoglobin level fell below 7 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, non-pregnant women and pregnant women were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 7 g/dl and 9 g/dl, respectively. All households in which anaemia testing was conducted were given a brochure explaining the causes of anaemia and its prevention.

1.5 PRETEST

The pretest training for the 2017-18 JPFHS was conducted from July 2-26, 2017, in Amman, Jordan, with 56 trainees. It consisted of training on paper questionnaires and CAPI and biomarker training on how to measure height and weight and collect blood to test for anaemia. Pretest fieldwork was also conducted in rural and urban clusters throughout Amman from July 27-30. These clusters were not included in the 2017-18 JPFHS. In general, interviewers and supervisors displayed proficiency in all four 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 drawn from the exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The DOS recruited and trained 153 people to serve as team supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker measurers for the main fieldwork. The training was conducted in three phases from August 13, 2017, to September 26, 2017, in Amman. The first phase of the training involved instruction on how to collect biomarker data by taking height and weight measurements and by taking blood samples to measure haemoglobin levels. Forty individuals were recruited for the role of biomarker measurers, none of whom had prior medical backgrounds. They participated in biomarker training from August 13 to 20, 2017; this training consisted of lectures, demonstrations of biomarker measurement or testing procedures, and field practice with children.

The second phase of the main training, conducted from August 20, 2017, to September 26, 2017, included 153 potential staff recruited by the DOS. Interviewer training focused on interviewing techniques and field procedures, questionnaire content, how to administer paper questionnaires, and conducting mock interviews between participants in the classroom. The interviewer training also included presentations given by various specialists from the Ministry of Health, who covered Jordan-specific policies and programmes on family planning and immunisation.

The third phase of the training emphasised CAPI training and mainly focused on CAPI menus and how to conduct interviews using tablets. During this phase of the training, some of the interviewing techniques and questionnaire content were again reviewed. Finally, a field practice, conducted from September 27 to 29, 2017, was organised for 26 non-JPFHS clusters throughout Amman to practice biomarker testing, interviews, and supervisory procedures in the field. The aim of this additional hands-on experience was to provide trainees with more practice before they began conducting actual fieldwork.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection took place over a 4-month period, from early October 2017 to January 2018. Fieldwork was carried out by 27 field teams, each consisting of one team supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, one biomarker measurer, and one driver. Electronic data files were transferred to the DOS central office in Amman every few days via the secured Internet file streaming system (IFSS). 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 2017-18 JPFHS were transferred via IFSS 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 October 2017 and completed in February 2018.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2017-18 JPFHS. A total of 19,384 households were selected for the sample, of which 19,136 were found to be occupied at the time of the fieldwork. Of the occupied households, 18,802 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98%.

In the interviewed households, 14,870 women were identified as eligible for an individual interview; interviews were completed with 14,689 women, yielding a response rate of 99%. A total of 6,640 eligible men were identified in the sampled households and 6,429 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 97%. Response rates for both women and men were similar across urban and rural areas.

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
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 2017-18			
Household interviews			
Households selected	15,380	4,004	19,384
Households occupied	15,199	3,937	19,136
Households interviewed	14,944	3,858	18,802
Household response rate ¹	98.3	98.0	98.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	11,885	2,985	14,870
Number of eligible women interviewed	11,745	2,944	14,689
Eligible women response rate ²	98.8	98.6	98.8
Overall women response rate (EWRR) ³	97.1	98.6	97.1
Interviews with men age 15-59			
Number of eligible men	5,218	1,422	6,640
Number of eligible men interviewed	5,056	1,373	6,429
Eligible men response rate ²	96.9	96.6	96.8
Overall men response rate (EMRR) ³	95.3	94.7	95.2
¹ Households interviewed/households occupied			
² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents			
³ Household response rate * eligible respondent response rate/100			

Key Findings

- **Drinking water and sanitation:** 98% of households in Jordan have access to an improved source of drinking water, and 98% use improved toilet facilities.
- **Tobacco smoking inside the home:** In 60% of households, someone smokes inside the house on a daily basis, and in 4% of households someone smokes inside on a weekly basis.
- **Household composition:** On average, households in Jordan have 4.7 members, and 12% of households are female-headed.
- **Birth registration:** 98% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities; this includes 89% with a birth certificate and 9% whose birth was registered but who do not have a birth certificate.
- **School attendance:** 96% of girls age 6-15 attend basic school, as compared with 95% of boys. The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: 75% of girls and 67% of boys age 16-17 attend secondary school.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2017-18 JPFHS provides a context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on sources of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, household population and composition, family living arrangements, birth registration, educational attainment, and school attendance.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

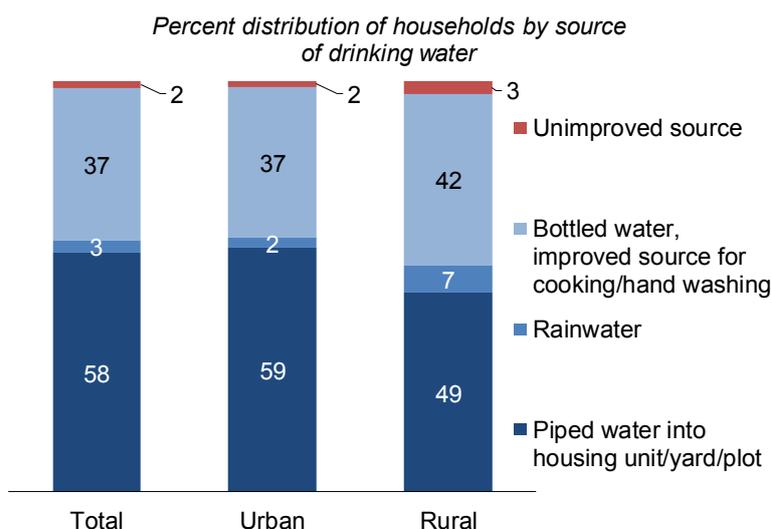
Include piped water, protected springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if the water they use for cooking and hand washing comes from an improved source.

Sample: Households

Access to improved sources of water protects against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. In Jordan, 98% of households use an improved source of drinking water (99% of urban households and 97% of rural households) (Table 2.1).

The most common source of drinking water among both urban and rural households is water piped into their housing unit/yard/plot, followed by bottled water (Figure 2.1). Among urban households, 59% have water piped into their housing unit/yard/plot, 37% use bottled water, and 2% use rainwater. Forty-nine percent of rural households have water piped into their housing unit/yard/plot, 42% use bottled water, and 7% use rainwater. Two percent of urban households and 3% of rural households use an unimproved source of drinking water.

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence



In Jordan, almost all households have water on the premises (99%), with no variation among urban and rural households. Two in three households (62%) report that they do not treat their water prior to drinking. Filtering is the most common water treatment method, used by 31% of all households. Overall, 34% of households use an appropriate method to treat their drinking water.

Table 2.2 presents information on the availability of water in the last 2 weeks among households using piped water. One in five (22%) households reported having a water interruption of at least a single day in the last 2 weeks.

Trends: There has been little change in access to an improved source of drinking water since the 1997 JPFHS, with rates ranging from 96% to 99%.

2.2 SANITATION

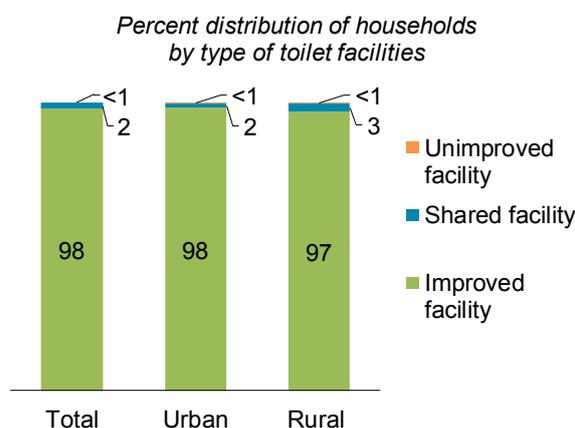
Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems and pit latrines, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, and pit latrines with slabs.

Sample: Households

As shown in Figure 2.2, almost all (98%) households in Jordan use improved toilet facilities, which are non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and can reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. Shared toilet facilities of an otherwise acceptable type are used by only 2% of households. Less than 1% of households use unimproved facilities (Table 2.3).

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence



2.3 OTHER HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1 Housing Characteristics

The survey collected data on housing characteristics such as type of housing, flooring/wall/roof materials, and number of rooms used for sleeping. **Table 2.4** indicates that 71% of housing units in urban areas are apartments, as compared with 24% in rural areas. Dars, which are homes that are built with an enclosed central courtyard, account for 74% of housing in rural areas, compared with 26% in urban areas. The most common flooring materials are tiles (60% of households) and ceramic tiles (37%). Three in five households (60%) in Jordan have four or more rooms in the house, and 43% of households use two rooms for sleeping.

2.3.2 Exposure to Smoke in the Home

Exposure to smoke inside the home, from either cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Nearly all households in Jordan use natural gas for cooking regardless of place of residence (**Table 2.4**). Exposure to smoke from cooking is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In Jordan, 99% of households cook inside. However, the data indicate that almost all households have a separate room used as a kitchen (97%).

Exposure to tobacco smoke is common in Jordan. In 60% of households, someone smokes inside the house on a daily basis, with small differences by place of residence.

2.3.3 Diabetes

For the first time, the 2017-18 JPFHS collected information on diabetes among all household members. The respondent to the Household Questionnaire was asked whether any member of the household had been diagnosed by a doctor or other health worker with diabetes and, among those diagnosed with diabetes, the timing of the diagnosis. As shown in **Table 2.5**, 5% of de facto household residents, regardless of sex, had been diagnosed with diabetes. Household members age 50-59 and 60+ were much more likely to have been diagnosed with diabetes (19% and 32%, respectively) than those age 40-49 (7%) and those younger than age 40 (1% or less). The percentage of respondents diagnosed with diabetes did not vary markedly according to other background characteristics.

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.4.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey collected information about household effects and means of transportation. As shown in **Table 2.6**, 99% of households have a television; 98% each have a mobile phone, a refrigerator, and a satellite dish; and 97% have a washing machine. More than half (58%) of households have a car or truck, with almost no difference by place of residence. However, households in urban areas are more likely to have a computer (44%), freezer (27%), air conditioner (41%), and credit card (16%) than households in rural areas (30%, 19%, 23%, and 9%, respectively).

2.4.2 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

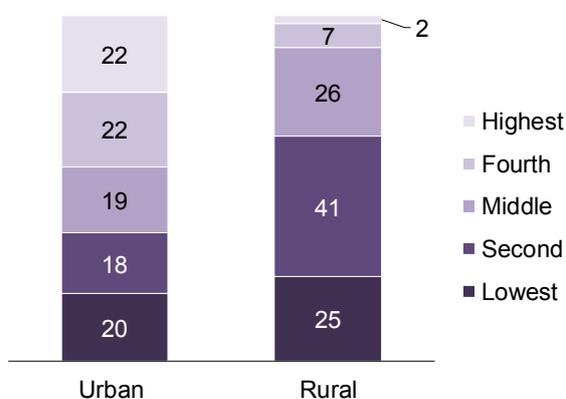
Table 2.7 shows the distribution of the de jure household population by wealth quintile according to residence, region, governorate, and nationality of head of household. Urban households are more likely than rural households to fall into the higher wealth quintiles. Forty-four percent of the urban population falls in the two highest wealth quintiles, as compared with only 9% of the rural population (**Figure 2.3**). Wealth also varies by region, with the North region having a higher percentage of residents in the lowest quintile (29%) than the Central (15%) and South (23%) regions.

There is wide variation by governorate in the distribution of the population according to wealth. Whereas more than half of household members in Amman (59%) fall into either the fourth or highest quintile, more than half of those in Madaba (61%), Mafraq (75%), Jarash (59%), Ajloun (55%), Tafiela (57%), and Ma'an (60%) fall in the lowest two quintiles. Also, 66% of households headed by individuals of Syrian nationality fall in the lowest wealth quintile.

Table 2.7 includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 being an equal wealth distribution and 1 a totally unequal distribution. The overall Gini coefficient is 0.05, which suggests that wealth is somewhat evenly distributed across the population.

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



Note: Values may not add to 100 due to rounding.

2.5 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

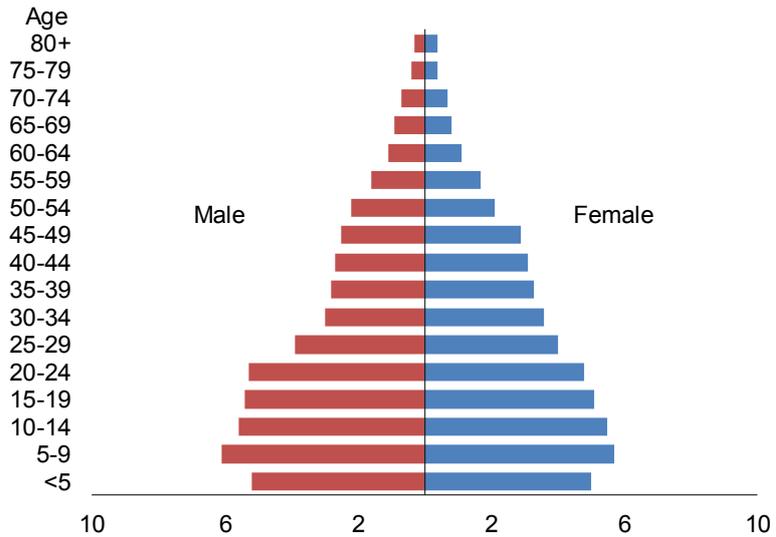
All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

A total of 88,933 individuals stayed overnight in the 18,802 households interviewed in the 2017-18 JPFHS. Among these individuals, 44,299 were male and 44,634 were female (Table 2.8), yielding a sex ratio of 99 males per 100 females. The population pyramid in Figure 2.4 illustrates the distribution of the population by 5-year age groups and sex. Children under age 15 account for 33% of the population, while individuals age 65 and older make up only 5%.

The majority of households in Jordan are male-headed (88%), with small differences by place of residence. The average household consists of 4.7 usual members. Rural households are on average slightly larger than urban households (5.1 and 4.7 persons per household, respectively) (Table 2.9).

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



Trends: Mean household size declined from 6.9 members in 1990 to 4.7 members in 2017-18, a decrease of 2.2 persons.

2.6 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

A child with one or both parents who are dead.

Sample: Children under age 18

Ninety-two percent of children under age 18 live with both biological parents (Table 2.10). Less than 1% of children below age 18 do not live with a biological parent. Among most of these foster children, both of their biological parents are alive. In Syrian-headed households, only 81% of children under age 18 live with both biological parents, as compared with 93% of Jordanian children and 94% of children of other nationalities. In the case of Syrian children who live with their mother but not with their father, the father is alive among 11% of children and dead among 4% of children. Fostering and orphanhood are also highest among Syrian-headed households.

2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

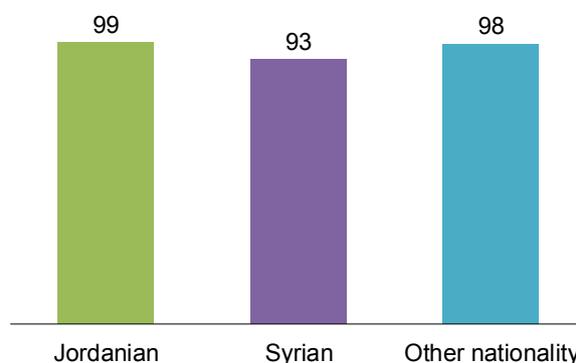
Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

Table 2.11 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. Overall, 98% of de jure children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities; this includes 89% with a birth certificate and 9% whose birth was registered but who do not have a birth certificate. With the exception of children in Syrian-headed households (93%), the proportion of children whose births are registered is 96% or higher in all background characteristic categories (**Figure 2.5**).

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by nationality

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.8 EDUCATION

2.8.1 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

Tables 2.12.1 and **2.12.2** present information on educational attainment among the household population age 6 and over. Overall, 6% of women and girls age 6 and over have never been to school. Nineteen percent have attended some elementary school, 5% have completed elementary school, 2% have attended some preparatory school, 13% have completed preparatory school, 19% have attended some secondary school, 10% have completed secondary school, and 26% have attained some education after secondary school. Women and girls age 6 and over have completed a median of 9.8 years of schooling.

Educational attainment among men and boys is similar to that among women and girls. Three percent of men and boys age 6 and over have never attended school. Nineteen percent have attended some elementary school, 6% have completed elementary school, 2% have attended some preparatory school, 14% have completed preparatory school, 23% have attended some secondary school, 9% 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

- Among both females and males, the median number of years of schooling is highest in Amman (10.3 years for both) and lowest in Mafraq (7.3 years and 7.6 years, respectively). Five percent of females and 2% of males in Amman have no education; by contrast, 11% of females and 6% of males in Mafraq have no education.
- The difference in educational attainment is quite large between Jordanian households and Syrian households. Females age 6 and over in Jordanian-headed households have completed a median of 10.1 years of schooling, as compared with a median of 5.5 years in Syrian-headed households. Similarly, among males age 6 and over, the median number of years of schooling is 10.0 in Jordanian-headed households and 5.7 in Syrian-headed households.
- Educational attainment increases with increasing household wealth. Females in the lowest wealth quintile have completed a median of 6.5 years of schooling, as compared with a median of 11.5 years

among females in the highest wealth quintile. Among males, the median number of years of schooling increases from 6.7 in the lowest wealth quintile to 11.7 in the highest quintile.

Trends: Between 1990 and 2017-18, median years of schooling increased from 5.3 to 9.8 among females and from 6.2 to 9.7 among males.

2.8.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

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

Sample: Children age 6-15 for basic school NAR and children age 16-17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending basic school divided by the official basic 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 basic school GAR and children age 16-17 for secondary school GAR

School attendance ratios are shown in **Table 2.13**. Ninety-six percent of girls age 6-15 attend basic school, as compared with 95% of boys. The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: 75% of girls and 67% of boys age 16-17 attend secondary school.

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) for basic school is 102 for both girls and boys; the GAR for secondary school is 100 for girls and 99 for boys. These figures indicate that a small number of children outside the official school-age population for that level are attending basic school but not secondary school.

Gender parity index (GPI)

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

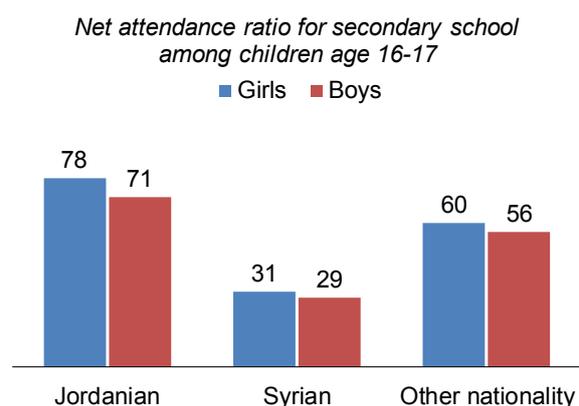
Sample: Basic school students and secondary school students

The gender parity index (GPI) for the GAR at the basic school is 1.00, indicating that there are equal numbers of female and male students attending basic school. At the secondary school level, female students very slightly outnumber male students with a GPI of 1.01.

Patterns by background characteristics

- At the basic school level, the NAR is 97% among Jordanian-headed households, higher than the NAR among households headed by Syrians (87%) or individuals of other nationalities (92%). At the secondary level, the differences by nationality widen. For girls, the NAR is 78% in Jordanian-headed households, 31% in Syrian households, and 60% in households headed by individuals of other nationalities. A similar pattern is observed for boys (Figure 2.6).
- At the secondary school level, NARs increase with increasing wealth, from 45% in the lowest wealth quintile to 88% in the highest quintile. In all quintiles, NARs are higher for girls than for boys, although the difference between boys and girls generally decreases with increasing wealth.

Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by nationality



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Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	98.5	96.8	98.3	98.2	96.5	98.0
Piped into housing unit/yard/plot	59.3	48.5	58.3	58.9	50.0	57.9
Rainwater	2.4	6.6	2.8	2.6	6.6	3.0
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/hand washing ¹	36.7	41.6	37.2	36.8	39.8	37.1
Unimproved source	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.8	3.5	2.0
Unprotected spring	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.2
Bottled water, unimproved source for cooking/hand washing ¹	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	99.3	98.8	99.2	99.2	98.8	99.1
Less than 30 minutes	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
30 minutes or longer	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²						
Boiled	4.3	6.1	4.5	4.3	6.7	4.6
Bleach/chlorine added	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2
Water filter (ceramic, sand, or other filter)	32.6	15.3	30.8	32.3	16.1	30.5
No treatment	60.5	76.0	62.1	60.9	75.2	62.4
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ³	35.8	20.9	34.3	35.4	22.0	34.0
Number	16,908	1,894	18,802	79,148	9,574	88,722

¹ Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and hand washing.

² Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

³ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water, percentage lacking available water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least 1 day	22.5	18.7	22.1	23.5	19.2	23.1
Available with no interruption of at least 1 day	77.1	81.2	77.4	76.1	80.7	76.5
Don't know/missing	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using piped water ¹	15,810	1,659	17,469	73,622	8,373	81,996

¹ Includes households reporting piped water as their main source of drinking water and households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and hand washing is piped water

Table 2.3 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 2017-18

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	98.3	96.9	98.2	98.2	96.7	98.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	74.4	28.2	69.7	72.5	27.5	67.6
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	20.5	60.5	24.6	21.9	61.4	26.2
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.7	2.2	0.9
Pit latrine with slab	2.7	5.9	3.0	3.0	5.7	3.3
Unimproved sanitation	1.7	3.1	1.8	1.8	3.3	2.0
Shared facility¹	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.7	2.5	0.9	0.7	2.7	0.9
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Unimproved facility	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/pit latrine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
No facility	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
Number of households/population	16,908	1,894	18,802	79,148	9,574	88,722
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	96.8	94.0	96.5	96.6	94.2	96.3
In own yard/plot	3.1	5.9	3.4	3.3	5.7	3.5
Elsewhere	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	16,908	1,893	18,801	79,146	9,573	88,719

¹ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of housing unit						
Apartment	71.0	24.4	66.3	68.8	21.0	63.7
Dar	26.1	73.8	30.9	28.1	77.2	33.4
Villa	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Hut/barrack	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
Mobile structure, tent	0.9	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.9
Other	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
Flooring material						
Earth	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Parquet or polished wood	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6
Tile	57.4	77.9	59.5	58.7	77.2	60.7
Marble/ceramic tile	39.1	16.6	36.8	37.8	17.2	35.6
Cement	2.7	5.0	2.9	2.8	5.2	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main wall material						
Cement bricks	20.9	28.3	21.6	21.6	28.4	22.3
Cut stones	23.6	6.3	21.9	22.5	6.6	20.8
Cut stone and concrete	18.0	9.8	17.2	17.6	10.0	16.7
Concrete	35.5	53.6	37.3	36.1	53.2	37.9
Zinc/metal	1.2	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.3
Other	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main roof material						
Concrete	97.8	98.7	97.9	97.5	98.7	97.7
Zinc/metal	1.4	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.2	1.5
Other	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms in the house						
1	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.2
2	8.6	8.9	8.6	7.4	7.4	7.4
3	28.9	32.8	29.3	27.9	31.2	28.2
4	32.8	33.4	32.9	33.7	34.3	33.8
5	22.5	16.8	21.9	23.9	18.3	23.3
6+	5.2	6.7	5.4	5.9	8.1	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	23.3	29.9	23.9	16.4	20.0	16.8
Two	42.6	44.3	42.8	43.8	46.6	44.1
Three or more	34.1	25.8	33.3	39.9	33.4	39.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Has separate bathroom						
Yes	94.2	89.9	93.7	94.0	90.3	93.6
No	5.8	10.1	6.3	6.0	9.7	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household has separate room used as kitchen						
Yes	97.3	96.6	97.2	97.7	97.8	97.7
No	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	99.4	99.1	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5
In a separate building	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Outdoors	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	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

(Continued...)

Table 2.4—Continued

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Natural gas	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.3
Other	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ²	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.9
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	60.0	56.8	59.7	63.5	59.6	63.1
Weekly	4.3	5.0	4.4	4.2	5.2	4.3
Monthly	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Less than once a month	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Never	34.6	37.4	34.9	31.3	34.4	31.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	16,908	1,894	18,802	79,148	9,574	88,722

¹ Includes coal and wood

² Includes electricity and natural gas

Table 2.5 Diabetes

Percentage of de facto household residents who were told by a doctor or other health worker that they have diabetes, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage diagnosed with diabetes	Number of persons	Percentage diagnosed with diabetes	Number of persons	Percentage diagnosed with diabetes	Number of persons
Age						
0-4	0.0	4,475	0.0	4,648	0.0	9,123
5-17	0.2	12,763	0.1	13,319	0.1	26,082
18-29	0.4	9,570	0.3	10,029	0.4	19,599
30-39	1.2	6,116	1.8	5,198	1.4	11,314
40-49	6.1	5,318	7.2	4,634	6.6	9,952
50-59	19.7	3,373	19.1	3,416	19.4	6,789
60+	34.6	3,020	29.3	3,055	31.9	6,075
Residence						
Urban	5.0	39,823	4.6	39,570	4.8	79,394
Rural	3.8	4,811	4.1	4,729	4.0	9,540
Region						
Central	5.1	27,547	4.8	27,534	5.0	55,081
North	4.8	12,979	4.5	12,810	4.6	25,789
South	3.2	4,109	3.3	3,956	3.2	8,064
Governorate						
Amman	5.0	17,849	5.1	17,548	5.1	35,397
Balqa	5.2	2,491	4.0	2,576	4.6	5,068
Zarqa	5.4	6,164	4.5	6,360	5.0	12,524
Madaba	4.5	1,043	3.4	1,048	4.0	2,092
Irbid	5.4	8,133	5.1	7,918	5.2	16,051
Ma'raq	3.5	2,605	3.3	2,647	3.4	5,251
Jarash	4.1	1,284	3.4	1,301	3.8	2,586
Ajloun	4.2	957	3.4	944	3.8	1,901
Karak	2.8	1,714	3.1	1,601	2.9	3,315
Taffiela	3.4	642	3.4	590	3.4	1,231
Ma'an	3.5	731	2.9	732	3.2	1,463
Aqaba	3.4	1,022	3.9	1,032	3.7	2,055
Nationality						
Jordanian	5.0	39,476	4.8	38,994	4.9	78,470
Syrian	3.4	3,162	2.2	3,004	2.8	6,167
Other nationality	3.2	1,991	4.2	2,301	3.7	4,292
Missing	*	5	*	0	*	5
Education						
None	7.7	7,419	2.6	6,442	5.3	13,861
Elementary	4.4	9,862	3.1	10,032	3.8	19,895
Preparatory	6.5	5,933	5.8	6,372	6.2	12,305
Secondary	3.9	11,105	4.4	12,121	4.2	23,226
Higher	3.2	10,307	6.8	9,313	4.9	19,620
Missing	*	8	*	19	*	27
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.7	9,012	3.4	8,720	4.1	17,732
Second	4.9	8,887	3.9	8,829	4.4	17,716
Middle	4.8	8,871	4.5	8,907	4.7	17,777
Fourth	4.5	8,816	4.9	9,018	4.7	17,834
Highest	5.3	9,048	6.0	8,825	5.6	17,873
Total	4.8	44,634	4.6	44,299	4.7	88,933

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 2.6 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects and means of transportation, by residence, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	10.5	5.7	10.0
Television	98.8	98.8	98.8
Mobile telephone	97.7	96.4	97.6
Computer	44.3	29.7	42.9
Non-mobile telephone	11.4	3.9	10.7
Refrigerator	98.2	98.2	98.2
Satellite dish	98.0	97.8	98.0
Freezer	26.6	18.9	25.8
Washing machine	97.2	96.2	97.1
Dishwasher	8.3	4.0	7.9
Solar heater	16.5	10.9	15.9
Air conditioner	41.1	23.2	39.3
Fan	94.7	90.9	94.3
Water cooler	66.5	49.4	64.8
Microwave	61.1	42.4	59.2
Digital camera	6.3	3.0	6.0
Internet access at home	37.1	32.7	36.6
Credit card	16.0	9.0	15.3
Bank account	56.2	69.1	57.5
Means of transport			
Car/truck	57.6	59.3	57.8
Number	16,908	1,894	18,802

Table 2.7 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	19.5	17.5	19.3	21.6	22.2	100.0	79,148	0.06
Rural	24.5	40.5	25.6	7.1	2.2	100.0	9,574	0.00
Region								
Central	15.2	17.0	18.7	22.7	26.4	100.0	54,685	0.05
North	29.1	25.1	21.6	14.7	9.5	100.0	26,009	0.04
South	22.9	24.2	23.7	18.9	10.3	100.0	8,029	0.03
Governorate								
Amman	11.2	13.5	16.4	24.5	34.4	100.0	34,973	0.08
Balqa	21.4	21.8	20.3	19.0	17.5	100.0	5,068	0.05
Zarqa	21.4	22.6	24.4	20.7	11.0	100.0	12,557	0.04
Madaba	31.4	29.4	19.0	12.7	7.5	100.0	2,087	0.04
Irbid	23.3	23.1	22.7	17.9	12.9	100.0	16,228	0.10
Mafraq	49.0	26.2	15.4	6.1	3.3	100.0	5,312	0.09
Jarash	29.8	29.4	24.0	12.4	4.5	100.0	2,581	0.02
Ajloun	22.2	32.8	26.4	14.4	4.2	100.0	1,888	0.12
Karak	18.2	24.6	28.1	20.5	8.7	100.0	3,301	0.08
Tafiela	25.4	31.5	22.5	14.5	6.1	100.0	1,220	0.08
Ma'an	36.1	23.9	19.1	10.7	10.1	100.0	1,450	0.07
Aqaba	19.5	19.5	20.7	24.8	15.5	100.0	2,058	0.06
Nationality of head of household								
Jordanian	16.0	20.0	21.5	21.3	21.3	100.0	78,387	0.10
Syrian	66.0	19.4	6.5	5.4	2.7	100.0	6,072	0.18
Other nationality	28.3	20.9	12.6	17.6	20.6	100.0	4,262	0.09
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	88,722	0.05

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups, and percentage of the de facto household population age 10-19, according to sex and residence, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	10.4	10.0	10.2	11.1	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.0	10.3
5-9	12.3	11.4	11.8	12.5	11.6	12.0	12.3	11.4	11.8
10-14	11.1	10.7	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.2	10.9	11.0
15-19	10.7	10.1	10.4	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.2	10.5
20-24	10.7	9.5	10.1	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.7	9.5	10.1
25-29	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9
30-34	6.0	7.2	6.6	6.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	7.2	6.6
35-39	5.7	6.6	6.2	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.1
40-44	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.4	6.1	5.8
45-49	5.1	5.9	5.5	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.8	5.4
50-54	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.6	4.5	4.2	4.3
55-59	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.3
60-64	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
65-69	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
70-74	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
75-79	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
80+	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	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	33.8	32.1	32.9	35.5	34.2	34.9	33.9	32.3	33.1
15-64	61.6	63.4	62.5	59.7	61.7	60.7	61.4	63.2	62.3
65+	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6
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	40.3	38.3	39.3	42.3	40.9	41.6	40.6	38.6	39.6
18+	59.7	61.7	60.7	57.7	59.1	58.4	59.4	61.4	60.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	21.8	20.8	21.3	23.0	23.0	23.0	21.9	21.1	21.5
Number of persons	39,570	39,823	79,394	4,729	4,811	9,540	44,299	44,634	88,933

Table 2.9 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 foster children under age 18, according to residence, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	87.6	89.5	87.8
Female	12.4	10.5	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	4.4	3.9	4.4
2	12.6	11.9	12.5
3	13.4	11.6	13.3
4	17.0	15.1	16.8
5	18.4	15.5	18.1
6	15.7	16.8	15.8
7	9.9	11.2	10.0
8	5.1	6.7	5.2
9+	3.5	7.3	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.7	5.1	4.7
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18			
Double orphans	0.1	0.0	0.1
Single orphans ¹	2.6	2.8	2.6
Foster children ²	1.3	1.2	1.3
Foster and/or orphan children	3.6	3.6	3.6
Number of households	16,908	1,894	18,802

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 Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.10 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 2017-18

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 father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead					
Age													
0-4	95.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.4	1.0	8,855
<2	97.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	0.3	3,389
2-4	94.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.6	1.4	5,466
5-9	93.2	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.4	2.0	10,483
10-14	91.0	3.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.4	3.8	9,794
15-17	86.6	4.7	1.5	0.7	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.9	5.9	5,733
Sex													
Male	92.3	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.5	2.7	17,820
Female	91.9	3.1	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.2	3.0	17,044
Residence													
Urban	91.9	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.8	2.8	30,928
Rural	93.9	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	3.1	3,936
Governorate													
Amman	91.9	2.5	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.7	3.1	12,872
Balqa	94.3	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	2.0	1,883
Zarqa	92.1	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	2.9	5,196
Madaba	92.2	2.4	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.3	2.6	853
Irbid	90.7	4.8	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.1	2.6	6,428
Ma'raq	90.0	4.1	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.5	3.5	2,498
Jarash	94.9	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	2.1	1,121
Ajloun	94.1	3.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	1.4	808
Karak	94.3	1.4	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	3.6	1,275
Tafila	94.7	1.7	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	3.1	520
Ma'an	92.9	1.5	3.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	4.8	571
Aqaba	95.3	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.3	1.9	839
Nationality of head of household													
Jordanian	93.1	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.6	2.7	30,053
Syrian	81.2	11.1	4.4	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	2.3	4.9	3,248
Other nationality	94.4	2.0	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	1.3	1,562

(Continued...)

Table 2.10—Continued

Background characteristic	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				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 father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead				
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	88.0	5.6	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	4.0	8,255
Second	93.1	2.6	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.3	7,339
Middle	93.3	2.3	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.0	7,012
Fourth	93.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.5	6,741
Highest	93.8	2.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.2	5,517
Total <15	93.2	3.1	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.3	29,131
Total <18	92.1	3.2	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.9	34,864

Note: Table is based on de jure 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 2.11 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 2017-18

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				
<2	89.6	8.6	98.2	3,389
2-4	88.3	9.6	97.9	5,466
Sex				
Male	89.3	9.0	98.3	4,528
Female	88.2	9.5	97.7	4,327
Residence				
Urban	88.5	9.4	97.9	7,858
Rural	91.1	7.6	98.7	997
Governorate				
Amman	86.8	10.7	97.5	3,203
Balqa	90.5	9.0	99.5	470
Zarqa	93.2	5.2	98.4	1,162
Madaba	91.1	8.2	99.3	237
Irbid	85.5	12.5	98.0	1,715
Mafraq	88.9	7.5	96.4	719
Jarash	92.9	5.9	98.7	305
Ajloun	90.1	8.9	99.0	218
Karak	91.2	7.4	98.7	302
Tafiela	97.9	1.5	99.4	138
Ma'an	90.2	7.9	98.1	155
Aqaba	96.3	3.5	99.7	231
Nationality of head of household				
Jordanian	89.6	9.1	98.7	7,433
Syrian	84.5	8.2	92.7	1,025
Other nationality	85.0	13.2	98.2	397
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	87.0	9.1	96.2	2,353
Second	89.5	8.8	98.3	2,124
Middle	91.4	8.0	99.4	1,899
Fourth	89.8	9.2	99.0	1,576
Highest	84.4	13.0	97.4	903
Total	88.8	9.2	98.0	8,855

Table 2.12.1 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	No education	Some elementary	Completed elementary ¹	Some preparatory	Completed preparatory ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age											
6-9	2.3	97.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,131	1.1
10-14	0.7	43.1	19.1	0.0	36.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,850	5.3
15-19	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.0	26.4	49.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,549	10.0
20-24	2.3	1.9	1.2	0.0	6.0	22.9	10.8	54.8	100.0	4,259	12.8
25-29	2.7	2.8	2.1	0.0	7.8	19.0	12.0	53.5	100.0	3,583	13.2
30-34	2.9	2.5	2.6	0.0	7.3	22.1	16.9	45.7	100.0	3,199	11.7
35-39	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.0	10.0	22.6	18.7	39.3	100.0	2,917	11.4
40-44	2.4	3.8	4.8	2.3	11.2	26.0	18.7	30.7	100.0	2,715	11.0
45-49	4.7	5.8	4.3	7.8	10.1	24.2	14.0	29.2	100.0	2,603	10.6
50-54	8.4	6.9	4.7	10.4	7.4	18.9	14.8	28.3	100.0	1,874	10.5
55-59	15.7	9.2	5.8	13.5	9.2	13.9	9.3	23.5	100.0	1,499	8.6
60-64	25.7	17.1	9.5	10.0	6.4	7.2	9.5	14.8	100.0	1,012	5.8
65+	51.3	12.9	5.2	6.1	4.8	4.6	4.8	10.3	100.0	2,008	0.0
Residence											
Urban	5.8	19.0	4.9	2.3	12.8	18.5	9.9	26.9	100.0	35,000	9.9
Rural	10.2	20.1	5.1	1.7	13.6	20.7	7.0	21.5	100.0	4,200	8.9
Region											
Central	5.5	18.6	4.8	2.3	12.7	17.5	11.0	27.6	100.0	24,425	10.1
North	7.0	20.4	5.4	2.3	13.8	20.8	7.0	23.3	100.0	11,188	9.2
South	8.6	18.6	4.1	2.0	11.3	20.7	8.1	26.6	100.0	3,586	9.9
Governorate											
Amman	4.8	18.0	4.5	2.3	12.0	16.0	11.9	30.5	100.0	15,844	10.3
Balqa	9.0	19.1	4.3	2.2	11.1	15.4	11.8	27.2	100.0	2,211	9.9
Zarqa	5.6	19.9	5.7	2.4	15.4	22.4	8.4	20.1	100.0	5,458	9.1
Madaba	9.1	19.5	5.6	1.7	11.4	19.9	8.7	24.1	100.0	912	9.5
Irbid	6.1	19.2	4.9	2.5	13.1	20.9	7.5	25.7	100.0	7,082	9.6
Mafraq	11.0	24.3	7.7	1.6	17.0	17.6	5.6	15.1	100.0	2,195	7.3
Jarash	6.0	21.0	4.7	2.3	13.0	23.9	6.9	22.1	100.0	1,092	9.4
Ajloun	6.0	19.7	4.0	1.8	12.1	23.9	6.5	26.0	100.0	820	10.0
Karak	8.3	17.3	4.2	1.9	10.4	22.2	6.6	29.1	100.0	1,517	10.1
Tafila	7.1	19.5	3.9	2.8	12.0	22.8	5.5	26.4	100.0	551	9.8
Ma'an	12.7	20.3	4.4	1.7	12.5	15.6	9.1	23.6	100.0	634	8.7
Aqaba	7.0	19.0	4.1	2.0	11.3	20.6	11.4	24.5	100.0	884	10.0
Nationality of head of household											
Jordanian	5.9	18.1	4.3	2.3	12.2	19.6	9.9	27.7	100.0	35,051	10.1
Syrian	11.0	32.0	12.9	2.2	21.8	9.2	5.1	5.8	100.0	2,469	5.5
Other nationality	7.4	21.1	5.0	2.1	13.4	15.8	9.1	26.1	100.0	1,680	9.2

(Continued...)

Table 2.12.1—Continued

Background characteristic	No education	Some elementary	Completed elementary ¹	Some preparatory	Completed preparatory ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary	Total	Number	Median years completed
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	13.2	25.9	7.9	1.9	17.5	18.8	6.5	8.4	100.0	7,609	6.5
Second	7.3	21.2	5.5	2.9	13.5	23.8	8.9	16.9	100.0	7,549	8.9
Middle	4.3	19.4	4.9	3.0	12.2	20.8	10.4	25.0	100.0	7,732	10.0
Fourth	3.1	16.8	3.5	2.2	11.9	18.2	11.8	32.4	100.0	7,908	10.6
Highest	3.7	12.9	3.0	1.4	9.6	12.9	10.2	46.4	100.0	8,401	11.5
Total	6.2	19.1	4.9	2.3	12.9	18.8	9.6	26.3	100.0	39,200	9.8

¹ Completed grade 6 at elementary or basic level

² Completed grade 3 at preparatory or grade 9 at basic level

³ Completed grade 3 at secondary level (old system) or grade 2 at secondary level (new system)

Table 2.12.2 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	No education	Some elementary	Completed elementary ¹	Some preparatory	Completed preparatory ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age												
6-9	3.2	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,351	1.0
10-14	1.0	41.5	20.5	0.0	36.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,947	5.4
15-19	0.9	2.5	2.4	0.0	27.2	53.1	6.4	7.4	0.1	100.0	4,772	9.8
20-24	1.1	1.7	1.8	0.0	6.8	35.2	11.6	41.8	0.0	100.0	4,743	11.3
25-29	1.5	1.6	2.4	0.0	8.6	28.1	11.9	45.9	0.0	100.0	3,444	11.6
30-34	2.8	2.7	3.2	0.1	9.0	30.1	14.8	37.1	0.0	100.0	2,681	11.1
35-39	2.4	3.9	4.4	0.0	11.8	28.2	17.8	31.4	0.1	100.0	2,517	11.0
40-44	3.0	4.4	5.3	2.5	14.1	26.0	15.5	29.2	0.0	100.0	2,400	10.7
45-49	2.8	4.3	5.3	10.0	13.0	23.1	11.9	29.8	0.0	100.0	2,234	10.4
50-54	2.9	4.7	4.6	10.0	8.3	21.3	12.3	35.9	0.0	100.0	1,986	10.9
55-59	4.8	5.2	4.6	9.5	9.5	13.8	10.8	41.9	0.0	100.0	1,430	11.2
60-64	6.1	7.5	8.2	11.6	10.5	10.8	10.4	34.9	0.0	100.0	1,008	10.4
65+	20.0	13.0	8.3	8.4	7.0	8.2	6.7	28.4	0.0	100.0	2,047	8.0
Residence												
Urban	2.9	19.1	5.6	2.4	14.2	22.1	8.8	25.0	0.0	100.0	34,480	9.8
Rural	5.4	20.3	5.0	2.4	13.7	27.0	9.1	17.1	0.0	100.0	4,078	9.4
Region												
Central	2.9	18.0	5.5	2.3	13.7	21.3	9.3	26.9	0.0	100.0	24,156	9.9
North	3.3	21.4	5.9	2.5	15.6	24.4	7.3	19.7	0.0	100.0	10,966	9.2
South	4.5	20.4	4.7	2.6	12.7	26.3	9.6	19.3	0.0	100.0	3,436	9.6
Governorate												
Amman	2.3	17.1	5.6	2.1	12.9	19.0	10.0	31.0	0.0	100.0	15,418	10.3
Balqa	5.8	17.2	3.8	2.5	13.0	20.6	13.1	24.2	0.0	100.0	2,263	9.9
Zarqa	2.9	20.4	6.0	3.0	16.3	27.7	5.9	17.9	0.0	100.0	5,574	9.1
Madaba	5.1	20.5	5.7	1.9	14.1	24.0	9.2	19.5	0.0	100.0	901	9.3
Irbid	2.6	20.0	5.4	2.5	15.4	23.1	7.7	23.3	0.0	100.0	6,870	9.6
Mafraq	5.8	26.8	8.2	2.2	16.8	23.0	6.2	11.0	0.0	100.0	2,182	7.6
Jarash	2.6	21.0	5.4	2.9	14.7	29.7	7.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	1,110	9.4
Ajloun	2.8	19.4	4.9	2.4	14.6	31.9	8.1	15.9	0.0	100.0	805	9.7
Karak	3.6	19.8	4.5	2.5	11.9	29.0	7.1	21.7	0.0	100.0	1,404	9.9
Tafila	3.5	20.2	4.8	3.7	13.9	29.1	7.0	17.7	0.0	100.0	508	9.4
Ma'an	7.6	21.2	4.5	2.5	13.6	22.7	13.3	14.6	0.0	100.0	639	9.1
Aqaba	4.2	20.8	5.1	2.1	12.5	23.1	12.4	19.7	0.0	100.0	885	9.6
Nationality of head of household												
Jordanian	2.7	18.2	4.9	2.4	13.6	24.2	9.2	24.9	0.0	100.0	34,084	10.0
Syrian	5.7	34.7	14.5	2.5	24.0	7.5	3.9	7.2	0.0	100.0	2,397	5.7
Other nationality	7.4	16.7	6.5	1.5	12.5	14.6	8.5	32.1	0.2	100.0	2,077	9.8

(Continued...)

Table 2.12.2—Continued

Background characteristic	No education	Some elementary	Completed elementary ¹	Some preparatory	Completed preparatory ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.0	28.1	9.0	2.5	19.2	20.0	6.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	7,212	6.7
Second	3.4	21.8	6.8	3.4	16.6	27.5	9.1	11.5	0.0	100.0	7,473	8.8
Middle	2.1	18.8	5.2	2.8	14.1	26.8	10.6	19.7	0.0	100.0	7,719	9.8
Fourth	1.6	16.0	4.0	2.1	12.4	23.6	9.5	30.7	0.0	100.0	7,982	10.4
Highest	1.0	12.4	3.3	1.1	9.2	15.7	8.7	48.4	0.0	100.0	8,173	11.7
Total	3.1	19.2	5.6	2.4	14.2	22.6	8.8	24.2	0.0	100.0	38,559	9.7

¹ Completed grade 6 at elementary or basic level

² Completed grade 3 at preparatory or grade 9 at basic level

³ Completed grade 3 at secondary level (old system) or grade 2 at secondary level (new system)

Table 2.13 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹			Gross attendance ratio ²			Gender parity index ³
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
BASIC SCHOOL							
Residence							
Urban	95.1	96.0	95.5	101.5	101.3	101.4	1.00
Rural	95.2	96.6	95.9	101.5	103.5	102.5	1.02
Region							
Central	94.9	95.9	95.4	100.6	100.6	100.6	1.00
North	95.3	96.4	95.8	102.0	102.1	102.0	1.00
South	95.4	96.0	95.7	106.2	105.7	106.0	1.00
Governorate							
Amman	94.8	95.9	95.4	100.7	101.0	100.9	1.00
Balqa	93.3	95.8	94.6	100.3	99.9	100.1	1.00
Zarqa	95.7	96.2	96.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	1.00
Madaba	95.2	94.4	94.9	101.5	99.8	100.7	0.98
Irbid	95.4	97.1	96.2	102.1	102.4	102.3	1.00
Maifraq	93.7	93.5	93.6	100.3	99.5	99.9	0.99
Jarash	96.6	97.4	97.0	103.4	103.1	103.2	1.00
Ajloun	97.6	98.0	97.8	104.3	105.6	104.9	1.01
Karak	97.0	96.1	96.5	111.1	108.4	109.7	0.98
Tafila	97.4	98.4	97.9	104.4	104.0	104.2	1.00
Ma'an	90.9	92.5	91.7	96.5	100.2	98.3	1.04
Aqaba	94.8	96.5	95.6	106.7	106.3	106.5	1.00
Nationality of head of household							
Jordanian	96.2	97.1	96.6	102.9	102.7	102.8	1.00
Syrian	85.7	87.6	86.6	91.0	92.0	91.5	1.01
Other nationality	92.4	92.4	92.4	96.8	95.8	96.3	0.99
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	91.5	92.2	91.8	97.0	98.3	97.6	1.01
Second	95.6	96.2	95.9	103.0	101.9	102.5	0.99
Middle	96.2	97.8	97.0	104.7	103.3	104.0	0.99
Fourth	97.0	97.1	97.0	103.8	102.9	103.4	0.99
Highest	95.9	97.9	96.8	99.6	101.8	100.7	1.02
Total	95.1	96.1	95.6	101.5	101.5	101.5	1.00

(Continued...)

Table 2.13—Continued

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹			Gross attendance ratio ²			Gender parity index ³
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
SECONDARY SCHOOL							
Residence							
Urban	67.0	75.2	71.0	99.9	100.5	100.2	1.01
Rural	67.0	69.4	68.2	90.3	95.9	93.0	1.06
Region							
Central	69.4	76.7	73.0	101.2	100.0	100.6	0.99
North	63.4	70.6	67.0	94.9	97.5	96.2	1.03
South	62.2	72.8	67.6	95.7	108.6	102.2	1.13
Governorate							
Amman	74.5	79.4	77.0	111.8	101.8	106.6	0.91
Balqa	64.0	78.8	70.4	89.2	113.4	99.6	1.27
Zarqa	61.7	69.3	65.2	85.4	90.3	87.7	1.06
Madaba	57.2	71.8	64.2	78.3	102.4	89.8	1.31
Irbid	65.1	74.2	69.7	103.9	102.0	102.9	0.98
Mafraq	50.8	53.5	52.2	69.9	75.9	72.9	1.09
Jarash	68.4	77.3	72.6	90.3	105.5	97.5	1.17
Ajloun	79.4	81.4	80.4	103.0	112.0	107.6	1.09
Karak	68.8	76.6	72.7	111.7	119.8	115.7	1.07
Tafila	67.9	79.7	74.2	83.2	99.5	91.9	1.20
Ma'an	49.9	64.9	57.6	77.7	88.4	83.2	1.14
Aqaba	54.5	66.4	60.3	85.8	108.2	96.8	1.26
Nationality of head of household							
Jordanian	70.5	78.3	74.4	103.5	103.9	103.7	1.00
Syrian	28.7	31.2	30.0	49.0	48.1	48.5	0.98
Other nationality	56.0	59.6	57.4	82.2	105.2	91.0	1.28
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	38.6	51.3	45.4	55.5	68.9	62.7	1.24
Second	55.2	71.0	63.4	76.8	97.4	87.5	1.27
Middle	65.0	80.4	72.5	98.1	116.8	107.2	1.19
Fourth	78.3	81.6	79.9	113.5	109.4	111.5	0.96
Highest	87.6	88.1	87.8	134.2	108.6	122.3	0.81
Total	67.0	74.5	70.7	98.8	100.0	99.4	1.01

¹ The NAR for basic school is the percentage of the basic school-age (6-15 years) population that is attending basic 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%.

² The GAR for basic school is the total number of basic school students, expressed as a percentage of the official basic 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%.

³ The gender parity index for basic school is the ratio of the basic school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Marital status:** 30% of ever-married women are age 15-29, while 70% are age 30-49.
- **Education:** Access to education continues to increase; 53% of ever-married women and 45% of men have completed secondary schooling or higher.
- **Exposure to mass media:** Television is still the most popular form of mass media in Jordan, with 74% of ever-married women and 68% of men watching TV at least once a week.
- **Internet usage:** 77% of ever-married women and 87% of men have accessed the Internet at least once in the past 12 months.
- **Employment:** The majority of ever-married women (86%) and 44% of men have never been employed. Fourteen percent of ever-married women and 55% of men are currently employed.
- **Health insurance:** 58% of ever-married women and 50% of men have some type of health insurance coverage.
- **Tobacco use:** Overall, 12% of ever-married women and 45% of men smoke a tobacco product.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, nationality, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. The survey also collected data on use of mass media and the Internet, health insurance coverage, and tobacco smoking. 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 2017-18 JPFHS includes only ever-married women, young women represent a relatively small proportion of interviewed women. Only 30% of ever-married women are age 15-29, while 70% 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 70%).

All men age 15-59, regardless of their marital status, were eligible for interviews in the 2017-18 JPFHS. As a result, the male population is much younger than the female population. Fifty-seven percent of men are age 15-29, and 43% are age 30-49.

Table 3.1 also shows that 90% of ever-married women and 89% of all men live in urban areas. More than 60% of both women and men live in the Central region, 28% live in the North region, and only 9% to 10% live in the South region.

About 40% of ever-married women and all men live in Amman, 17% live in Irbid, and 14% live in Zarqa. The distribution of ever-married women by governorate is comparable to the distribution of the total population in the 2012 JPFHS.

For the first time in a Jordan PFHS survey, a request was made of all respondents to self-declare their nationalities. Among women, 87% identified themselves as Jordanians, 9% as Syrians, and 5% as other nationalities (the latter category includes Egyptians, Iraqis, and women of other Arab and non-Arab nationalities). Among men, 89% are Jordanians, 6% are Syrians, and another 6% 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, shown a typed sentence to read aloud, were considered literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

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. The data indicate that 53% of ever-married women and 45% of all men have completed secondary schooling or higher. Thirty-eight percent of women and 47% of men have attended or completed preparatory school or attained some secondary education. Approximately 2% 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.

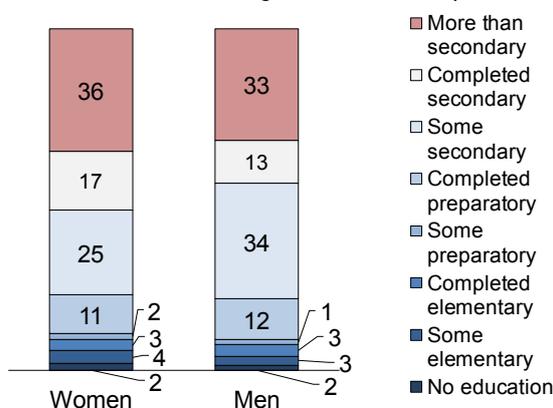
Trends: Access to education among women continues to improve. The median number of years of schooling among ever-married women age 15-49 has increased steadily since 1990, from 6.7 to 11.2.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, the percentage of women and men who have completed secondary school or higher is greater in urban areas than rural areas (54% versus 45% among women and 46% versus 38% among men) (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**).

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



Note: Values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

- By governorate, the percentage of women who have completed secondary school or more is highest in Amman (61%), Balqa (58%), and Aqaba (55%). Women in Mafraq are least likely to have completed secondary school or higher (Figure 3.2). A similar pattern is observed among men.
- By nationality, the percentage of women and men who have completed secondary school or more is highest among Jordanians (57% and 47%, respectively) and lowest among Syrians (19% and 18%, respectively).
- The percentage of women who have completed secondary school or higher increases with increasing household wealth, from 26% in the lowest wealth quintile to 78% in the highest quintile. A similar pattern is observed among men (Figure 3.3).
- The median number of years of schooling increases with increasing household wealth among both women and men, from just over 9 years in the lowest wealth quintile to more than 13 years in the highest quintile.
- The literacy rate in Jordan is generally quite high; 96% of women and 98% of men age 15-49 are literate (Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2). However, some exceptions are observed by nationality and governorate. A higher proportion of Jordanian women are literate (98%) than Syrian women (92%) and women of other nationalities (79%). The literacy rate among women is more than 90% in all governorates except Ma'an (88%).

Figure 3.2 Secondary or higher education by governorate

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

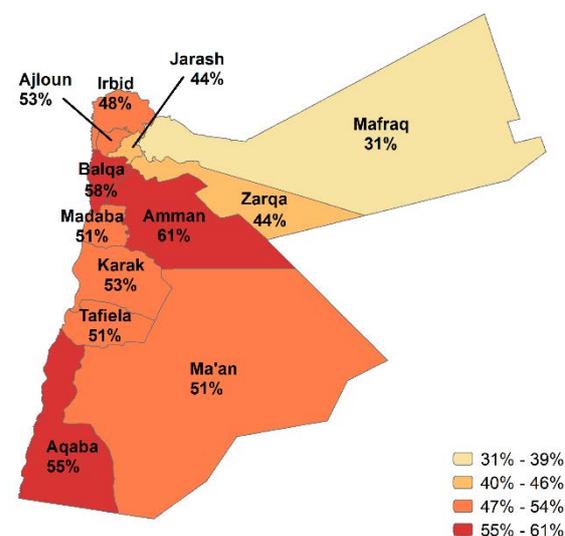
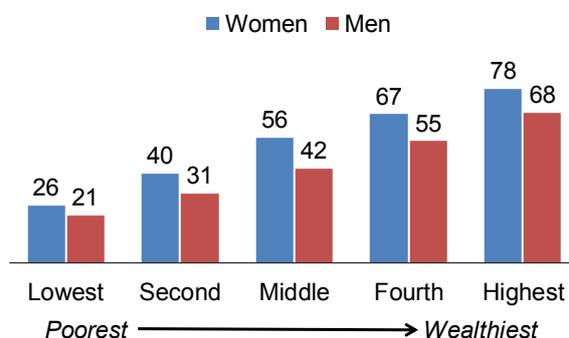


Figure 3.3 Secondary or higher education by household wealth

Percentage of ever-married women and all men 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.

Exposure to the Internet

The Internet is a global communication network that allows almost all computers worldwide to connect and exchange information. Respondents were asked to report the frequency of their use of the Internet.

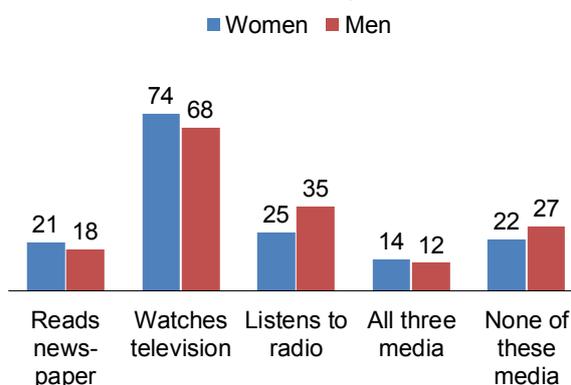
Sample: Ever-married women and all men age 15-49

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 2017-18 JPFHS results indicate that television is still the most popular form of mass media among women and men (74% and 68%, respectively), followed by radio (25% and 35%, respectively) and newspapers (21% and 18%, respectively). While 14% of women and 12% of men were exposed to all three forms of media at least once a week, 22% of women and 27% of men were not exposed to any type of media (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Exposure to mass media

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



The Internet is also a critical tool through which information is shared. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. More

than 8 in 10 women and men age 15-49 have ever used the Internet, and 77% of women and 87% of men have used the Internet in the past 12 months (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2). Among those using the Internet in the past 12 months, 87% of women and 85% of men accessed it almost every day, and 10% of women and 11% 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 declined slightly from 17% in 2002 to 14% in 2017-18. Over this period, the percentage of women who watch television at least once a week increased from 81% in 2002 to 97% in 2012 before decreasing to 74% in 2017-18. Declines in access to radio and newspapers were similar.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women and men age 15-24 are less likely to be exposed to all forms of mass media than older women and men (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).
- The percentage of women who access all three types of media is higher in urban than rural areas (14% versus 9%).
- By governorate, women in Tafiela (52%) and men in Ma'an (54%) are most likely to report no regular exposure to any of the three types of media.
- Syrian women are less likely to be exposed to all three media than Jordanian women and women of other nationalities.
- Internet use in the past 12 months among women varies by age, rising from 72% among those age 15-19 to 83% among those age 25-29 before decreasing to 67% among those age 45-49. The pattern is similar among men, with an increase from 83% among those age 15-19 to 92% among those 25-29 followed by a decline to 75% among those age 45-49 (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2).
- Women and men from urban areas (78% and 87%, respectively) are more likely than those from rural areas (68% and 82%, respectively) to have accessed the Internet in the past 12 months.
- Internet usage increases with increasing education. Only 17% of women with no education accessed the Internet in the past 12 months, as compared with 90% of women with a higher education. Similarly, 30% of men with no education accessed the Internet in the past 12 months, compared with 95% of men with a higher education.

- Internet usage also increases with increasing wealth. Fifty-two percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile accessed the Internet in the past 12 months, as compared with 91% in the highest quintile. Among men, 71% in the lowest wealth quintile accessed the Internet in the past 12 months, compared with 95% 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 the majority of ever-married women (86%) and 44% of all men have never been employed. Only 14% of women and 55% of men are currently employed. Employment among women increases rapidly with age, peaking at 19% in the 30-34 age group. Employment is much higher among men than among women in all age groups, with the highest rate observed in the 35-39 age group (85%).

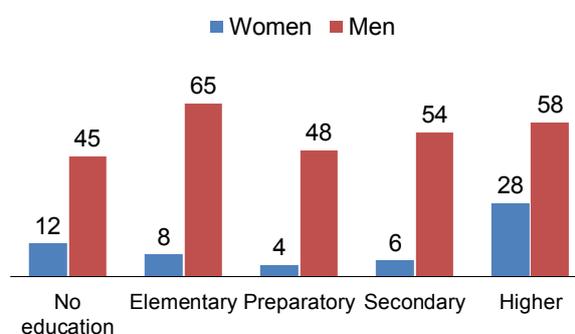
Trends: The percentage of women who were employed at the time of the survey has fluctuated since 2002, ranging between 10% and 16%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirteen percent of currently married women are employed, as compared with 27% of divorced, separated, and widowed women.
- The percentage of working women decreases as the number of living children increases. Eighteen percent of women with no children are currently employed, as compared with 7% of women with five or more children.
- By governorate, the percentage of women currently employed ranges from 9% in Irbid and Zarqa to 19% in Karak. Among men, the percentage ranges from 45% in Tafiela to 66% in Madaba.
- Syrian women (2%) were less likely than women of other nationalities (26%) and Jordanian women (14%) to be employed at the time of the survey. Syrian men (57%) were slightly more likely to be currently employed than Jordanian men or men of other nationalities (55% each).
- Twelve percent of women with no education are currently employed, as compared with 28% of women with a higher education. Among men, the percentage currently employed is lowest among those with no education (45%) and highest among those with an elementary education (65%) (Figure 3.5).
- The percentage of women currently employed increases steadily with increasing household wealth. Only 5% of women in the lowest wealth quintile are currently employed, as compared with 26% in the highest quintile. Among men, the opposite

Figure 3.5 Employment status by education

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



pattern is seen; 58% of men in the lowest quintile are currently employed, compared with 44% in the highest quintile.

3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

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

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 women who were employed in the 7 days before the survey, 64% worked in professional, technical, or managerial positions, and 11% worked in domestic service. One in 10 women were employed in sales and services. Smaller percentages were engaged in clerical (6%), skilled manual (4%), unskilled manual (1%), and agricultural (1%) occupations (Table 3.7.1 and Figure 3.6).

Among men who were employed in the 7 days before the survey, 33% worked in sales and services, 29% in skilled manual occupations, and 26% in professional, technical, or managerial positions (Table 3.7.2 and Figure 3.6).

The majority of women who were employed in the past 7 days were paid employees (93%), and 4% were employers (Figure 3.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The distribution of women by occupation is similar in urban and rural areas except in the sales and services and agricultural sectors; as expected, a higher percentage of urban than rural women work in sales and services (11% versus 7%) and a higher percentage of rural than urban women work in the agricultural sector (4% versus <1%).
- Jordanian women are most often employed in professional/technical/managerial occupations (69%), followed by sales and services jobs (11%). Syrian women are most likely to work in the professional/technical/managerial sector (29%), domestic service (26%), and sales and services (18%).
- The proportion of women working in professional, technical, and managerial occupations increases with increasing education, from less than 1% among those with no education to 87% among those with more than a secondary education.

Figure 3.6 Occupation

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation

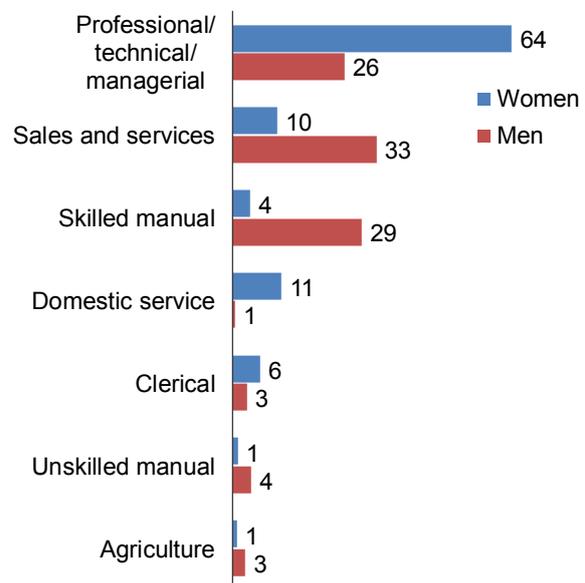
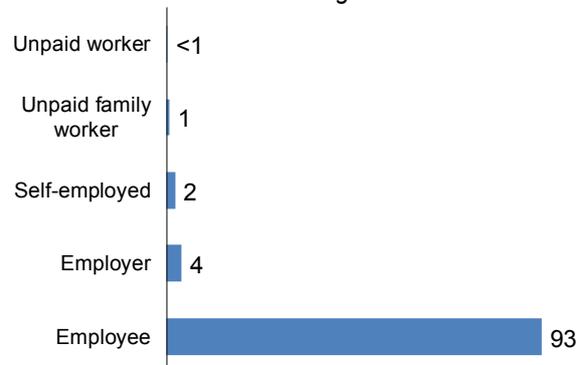


Figure 3.7 Current employment

Current employment status among ever-married women age 15-49



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), nongovernmental insurance, and private insurance. A single individual may have more than one form of coverage.

In total, 58% of women and 50% of men age 15-49 have some type of health insurance coverage, with most being covered by the MoH or the Royal Military (Tables 3.8.1 and 3.8.2). Forty-two percent of women and 50% of men do not have any health insurance.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Insurance coverage varies by place of residence among both women (56% in urban areas and 79% in rural areas) and men (48% in urban areas and 72% in rural areas).
- The percentage of women with any form of health insurance coverage is higher in the North and South regions (76% and 79%, respectively) than in the Central region (47%). The same pattern is seen among men.
- Insurance coverage varies widely by governorate. For example, 90% of women in Ajloun have some form of health insurance coverage, as compared with 44% of women in Amman.
- By nationality, Jordanian women have the highest rate of insurance coverage (62%), followed by Syrian women (40%) and women of other nationalities (28%). The pattern is similar among men.
- Insurance coverage increases with increasing educational level. Forty-three percent of women with no education have some form of health insurance coverage, as compared with 67% of those with more than a secondary education. Among men, 28% of those with no education have health insurance coverage, compared with 59% of those with more than a secondary education.

3.7 TOBACCO USE

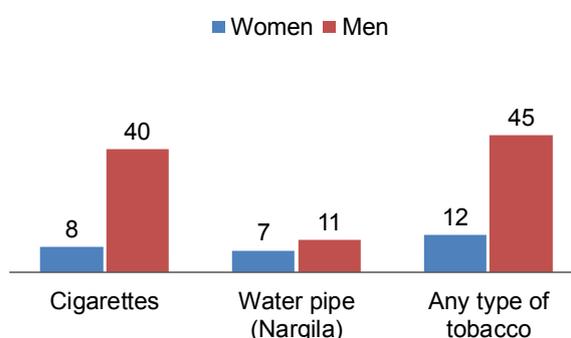
Smoking is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, and other forms of cancer, and it contributes to the severity of pneumonia, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis symptoms. Use of tobacco in the household adversely affects the health status of all household members.

Overall, 12% of ever-married women age 15-49 smoke a tobacco product; 8% smoke cigarettes and 7% smoke a water pipe (or Nargila) (Table 3.9.1 and Figure 3.8). Almost half of men (45%) smoke a tobacco product; 40% smoke cigarettes, 11% smoke a water pipe, and 12% smoke other forms of tobacco such as pipes and cigars (Table 3.9.2 and Figure 3.8). Among men who smoke cigarettes daily, 49% smoke 15-24 cigarettes a day, and 37% smoke 25 or more cigarettes a day (Table 3.10).

Trends: Since 2002, the percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who smoke tobacco has ranged from 12% to 18%.

Figure 3.8 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

- Use of any type of tobacco increases with age among women, reaching a peak at age 40-44 (14%). Among men, those in the 25-29 age group are most likely to smoke tobacco (58%) (**Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2**).
- Urban women (13%) are more likely to smoke tobacco than rural women (6%). Among men, the percentages who smoke tobacco are almost the same in urban and rural areas (45% and 44%, respectively).
- Tobacco smoking ranges from 2% in Karak and Tafiela to 19% in Balqa among women and from 34% in Tafiela to 55% in Madaba among men.
- Jordanian women are slightly more likely to smoke tobacco (12%) than Syrian women or women of other nationalities (both 9%). The same pattern is observed among men.
- The proportion of men who smoke tobacco decreases with increasing wealth; 49% of men in the lowest wealth quintile smoke tobacco, as compared with 38% of men in the highest quintile. The inverse is observed among women; 9% of women in the lowest wealth quintile smoke tobacco, compared with 17% of women in the highest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents**
- **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**
- **Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men**
- **Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women**
- **Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men**
- **Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women**
- **Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men**
- **Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women**
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- **Table 3.8.1 Health insurance coverage: Women**
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- **Table 3.9.1 Tobacco smoking: Women**
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- **Table 3.10 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	2.5	370	427	19.7	1,110	1,187
20-24	10.5	1,536	1,640	22.2	1,247	1,187
25-29	16.9	2,479	2,612	15.1	847	872
30-34	18.6	2,730	2,748	12.2	688	706
35-39	18.0	2,638	2,545	12.1	678	657
40-44	17.1	2,516	2,386	9.9	556	546
45-49	16.5	2,420	2,331	8.8	496	529
Marital status						
Never married	na	na	na	59.1	3,324	3,250
Married	92.7	13,616	13,734	40.3	2,269	2,405
Divorced/separated	4.5	666	552	0.4	25	27
Widowed	2.8	407	403	0.1	6	2
Residence						
Urban	89.9	13,200	11,745	89.1	5,011	4,452
Rural	10.1	1,489	2,944	10.9	612	1,232
Region						
Central	62.4	9,171	5,244	63.3	3,560	2,107
North	28.0	4,119	5,128	27.6	1,550	1,988
South	9.5	1,398	4,317	9.1	513	1,589
Governorate						
Amman	40.8	5,997	1,768	41.2	2,316	691
Balqa	5.1	752	985	6.1	345	453
Zarqa	14.3	2,094	1,474	13.7	768	532
Madaba	2.2	329	1,017	2.3	132	431
Irbid	17.4	2,549	1,309	17.3	970	520
Mafraq	5.8	849	1,505	5.5	312	564
Jarash	2.8	410	1,147	2.8	159	479
Ajloun	2.1	312	1,167	1.9	109	425
Karak	3.7	544	1,055	3.7	207	393
Tafiela	1.5	221	1,207	1.3	73	421
Ma'an	1.7	250	962	1.8	103	392
Aqaba	2.6	383	1,093	2.3	129	383
Nationality						
Jordanian	86.9	12,764	12,390	88.7	4,989	4,949
Syrian	8.6	1,257	1,703	5.8	327	429
Other nationality	4.5	668	596	5.5	307	306
Education						
None	2.2	327	556	1.5	84	128
Elementary	7.0	1,029	1,176	6.2	347	398
Preparatory	12.9	1,892	2,042	13.3	746	842
Secondary	42.0	6,176	6,055	46.5	2,612	2,798
Higher	35.8	5,265	4,860	32.6	1,834	1,518
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.0	2,936	4,312	16.8	946	1,422
Second	20.7	3,039	3,668	18.9	1,063	1,347
Middle	21.0	3,083	3,089	20.0	1,122	1,198
Fourth	20.5	3,009	2,261	21.2	1,190	1,001
Highest	17.9	2,623	1,359	23.2	1,303	716
Total 15-49	100.0	14,689	14,689	100.0	5,623	5,684
50-59	na	na	na	na	806	745
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	6,429	6,429

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 2017-18

Background characteristic	No education	Highest level of schooling			Completed preparatory ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary	Total	Median years completed	Number of women
		Some elementary	Completed elementary ¹	Some preparatory							
Age											
15-24	1.7	4.4	3.3	0.0	17.6	33.7	14.5	24.8	100.0	10.5	1,906
15-19	3.2	7.2	8.4	0.0	36.8	38.7	4.1	1.7	100.0	8.7	370
20-24	1.3	3.7	2.1	0.0	13.0	32.5	17.0	30.4	100.0	10.9	1,536
25-29	1.4	3.1	2.3	0.0	10.0	22.3	14.8	46.1	100.0	11.7	2,479
30-34	1.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	8.1	22.8	18.3	43.9	100.0	11.7	2,730
35-39	2.4	3.0	2.8	0.1	10.9	22.9	19.3	38.6	100.0	11.4	2,638
40-44	2.1	3.4	4.9	2.2	11.7	25.7	19.8	30.3	100.0	11.0	2,516
45-49	4.3	5.8	4.3	8.4	10.1	24.9	14.6	27.6	100.0	10.5	2,420
Residence											
Urban	2.0	3.5	3.4	1.8	11.1	24.5	17.5	36.3	100.0	11.2	13,200
Rural	4.2	4.7	3.4	2.0	11.0	29.4	13.3	32.0	100.0	10.8	1,489
Region											
Central	1.7	3.6	2.8	1.5	10.7	23.0	19.2	37.4	100.0	11.3	9,171
North	2.3	3.7	5.1	2.2	13.2	28.8	13.5	31.3	100.0	10.7	4,119
South	5.5	3.2	2.2	1.9	7.4	26.9	13.5	39.4	100.0	11.2	1,398
Governorate											
Amman	1.4	3.7	2.4	1.5	9.9	20.3	20.0	40.8	100.0	11.5	5,997
Balqa	4.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	9.5	20.8	21.4	36.7	100.0	11.4	752
Zarqa	1.4	3.6	3.8	1.7	14.1	31.0	16.2	28.2	100.0	10.7	2,094
Madaba	3.9	3.4	4.1	2.2	8.0	27.4	17.2	33.9	100.0	11.1	329
Irbid	1.3	3.2	4.4	2.2	11.6	29.1	14.8	33.5	100.0	10.9	2,549
Mafraq	5.8	7.0	9.3	2.2	21.5	23.0	10.4	20.8	100.0	9.6	849
Jarash	0.9	1.8	3.1	3.2	10.7	35.9	12.9	31.4	100.0	10.8	410
Ajloun	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.8	7.0	32.5	11.8	41.2	100.0	11.3	312
Karak	4.6	2.7	1.8	1.6	6.6	29.2	11.3	42.1	100.0	11.3	544
Tafila	4.1	2.1	2.1	3.8	7.0	30.1	10.4	40.3	100.0	11.1	221
Ma'an	10.3	6.2	3.5	1.0	8.7	19.8	13.7	36.8	100.0	11.0	250
Aqaba	4.4	2.6	2.0	1.8	7.9	26.2	18.3	36.8	100.0	11.3	383
Nationality											
Jordanian	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	9.0	26.8	17.8	38.9	100.0	11.4	12,764
Syrian	5.5	11.6	17.7	2.5	32.1	11.6	10.2	9.0	100.0	7.7	1,257
Other nationality	9.8	12.5	3.5	0.6	12.5	16.9	16.1	28.0	100.0	10.4	668

(Continued...)

Table 3.2.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling										Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some elementary	Completed elementary ¹	Some preparatory	Completed preparatory ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary	Total			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	6.5	7.6	9.0	2.2	21.3	27.7	12.6	13.1	100.0	9.3	2,936	
Second	1.6	4.6	3.8	2.2	13.5	34.3	14.9	25.2	100.0	10.6	3,039	
Middle	0.7	2.7	2.4	2.0	8.3	27.8	18.3	37.8	100.0	11.3	3,083	
Fourth	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.8	7.3	21.2	21.5	45.3	100.0	11.8	3,009	
Highest	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.5	4.6	12.4	17.8	60.6	100.0	13.6	2,623	
Total	2.2	3.6	3.4	1.8	11.1	25.0	17.0	35.8	100.0	11.2	14,689	

¹ Completed grade 6 at elementary or basic level

² Completed grade 3 at preparatory or grade 9 at basic level

³ Completed grade 3 at secondary level (old system) or grade 2 at secondary level (new 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling								Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some elementary	Completed elementary ¹	Some preparatory	Completed preparatory ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary			
Age											
15-24	0.8	2.5	2.1	0.0	14.4	42.6	9.9	27.7	100.0	10.6	2,358
15-19	0.7	3.0	2.2	0.0	24.2	55.1	8.4	6.4	100.0	9.9	1,110
20-24	0.9	2.0	2.1	0.1	5.6	31.5	11.2	46.7	100.0	11.6	1,247
25-29	0.9	1.4	2.1	0.0	9.2	28.4	10.3	47.8	100.0	11.8	847
30-34	2.1	3.0	2.9	0.0	8.0	31.6	20.2	32.2	100.0	11.1	688
35-39	0.8	3.4	4.6	0.1	10.5	27.2	15.8	37.7	100.0	11.2	678
40-44	3.3	5.1	7.3	1.3	12.5	27.8	12.4	30.2	100.0	10.6	556
45-49	3.9	2.7	6.4	14.1	11.1	21.1	14.5	26.3	100.0	10.5	496
Residence											
Urban	1.4	2.8	3.6	1.3	11.8	33.0	12.3	33.9	100.0	10.8	5,011
Rural	2.4	2.7	1.7	2.3	12.1	41.4	15.3	22.2	100.0	10.6	612
Region											
Central	1.4	2.6	3.3	1.6	10.8	32.3	13.3	34.8	100.0	10.9	3,560
North	1.4	3.5	3.9	1.1	14.7	36.2	10.1	29.0	100.0	10.6	1,550
South	2.8	1.8	2.3	1.0	10.6	38.1	15.1	28.4	100.0	10.8	513
Governorate											
Amman	1.0	2.6	2.9	1.2	9.4	29.1	13.9	39.9	100.0	11.3	2,316
Balqa	4.6	3.9	2.7	2.1	8.3	27.2	23.5	27.7	100.0	11.1	345
Zarqa	1.0	1.7	4.9	2.5	16.1	42.8	6.7	24.4	100.0	10.3	768
Madaba	1.6	4.4	3.9	1.4	11.7	39.3	14.3	23.4	100.0	10.6	132
Irbid	0.9	3.4	3.6	1.0	13.8	33.5	10.1	33.8	100.0	10.7	970
Mafraq	3.0	5.3	6.9	1.5	18.4	37.6	9.9	17.3	100.0	10.2	312
Jarash	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	13.3	44.7	11.8	24.9	100.0	10.5	159
Ajloun	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.3	14.3	44.0	9.3	26.5	100.0	10.6	109
Karak	1.6	0.2	2.0	1.1	10.7	43.3	10.4	30.6	100.0	10.7	207
Tafiela	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.2	12.3	44.7	9.5	25.0	100.0	10.5	73
Ma'an	6.9	3.0	2.8	0.5	8.6	32.3	23.8	22.1	100.0	10.8	103
Aqaba	2.3	3.3	1.8	0.4	11.0	30.7	18.8	31.7	100.0	11.0	129
Nationality											
Jordanian	1.3	1.9	2.4	1.2	11.1	35.7	13.0	33.5	100.0	10.9	4,989
Syrian	1.6	14.4	17.0	4.9	27.0	16.8	5.0	13.3	100.0	8.0	327
Other nationality	5.0	5.1	4.6	1.7	8.0	23.1	13.6	38.9	100.0	11.2	307
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.7	8.6	10.7	2.3	21.9	30.4	11.4	10.0	100.0	9.2	946
Second	0.8	3.4	2.8	0.8	16.3	44.6	14.5	16.8	100.0	10.4	1,063
Middle	1.0	1.9	2.6	1.9	10.2	40.2	15.4	26.9	100.0	10.7	1,122
Fourth	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.1	7.7	33.1	12.1	42.6	100.0	11.4	1,190
Highest	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	6.2	22.9	9.9	57.7	100.0	13.3	1,303
Total 15-49	1.5	2.8	3.4	1.4	11.9	33.9	12.6	32.6	100.0	10.8	5,623
50-59	4.5	5.2	6.6	8.6	7.4	14.9	14.5	38.1	100.0	11.2	806
Total 15-59	1.9	3.1	3.8	2.3	11.3	31.5	12.8	33.3	100.0	10.8	6,429

¹ Completed grade 6 at elementary or basic level

² Completed grade 3 at preparatory or grade 9 at basic level

³ Completed grade 3 at secondary level (old system) or grade 2 at secondary level (new 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, elementary, preparatory, or secondary school					Total	Percentage 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			
Age									
15-24	24.8	65.4	5.1	4.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	95.3	1,906
15-19	1.7	79.3	11.7	7.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.8	370
20-24	30.4	62.0	3.5	3.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	95.9	1,536
25-29	46.1	46.2	4.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	2,479
30-34	43.9	49.0	3.9	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	2,730
35-39	38.6	52.4	5.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.0	2,638
40-44	30.3	61.1	4.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	2,516
45-49	27.6	62.9	4.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	2,420
Residence									
Urban	36.3	55.7	4.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.4	13,200
Rural	32.0	55.6	6.2	6.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	93.8	1,489
Region									
Central	37.4	55.4	3.9	3.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.6	9,171
North	31.3	59.0	5.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	4,119
South	39.4	47.6	6.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	1,398
Governorate									
Amman	40.8	52.7	3.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.6	5,997
Balqa	36.7	52.6	5.5	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.7	752
Zarqa	28.2	63.7	5.5	2.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.4	2,094
Madaba	33.9	56.5	5.2	4.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.6	329
Irbid	33.5	58.3	4.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	2,549
Ma'raq	20.8	62.7	9.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	849
Jarash	31.4	60.6	5.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	410
Ajloun	41.2	52.7	3.8	2.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.6	312
Karak	42.1	45.1	7.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	544
Tafiela	40.3	50.2	5.4	3.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.0	221
Ma'an	36.8	43.2	8.0	11.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	88.0	250
Aqaba	36.8	52.7	6.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	383
Nationality									
Jordanian	38.9	55.1	3.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	12,764
Syrian	9.0	67.7	15.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	1,257
Other nationality	28.0	43.6	7.0	18.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	78.5	668
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	13.1	65.7	11.8	9.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.6	2,936
Second	25.2	65.2	5.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	3,039
Middle	37.8	58.2	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	3,083
Fourth	45.3	51.9	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	3,009
Highest	60.6	34.6	1.4	2.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.6	2,623
Total	35.8	55.6	4.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.1	14,689

¹ Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, elementary, preparatory, or secondary school				Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/visually impaired			
Age								
15-24	27.7	63.8	5.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	2,358
15-19	6.4	82.2	8.2	3.1	0.1	100.0	96.8	1,110
20-24	46.7	47.4	3.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	1,247
25-29	47.8	46.5	4.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	847
30-34	32.2	59.5	6.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	688
35-39	37.7	53.9	6.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	678
40-44	30.2	54.9	10.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	556
45-49	26.3	63.9	7.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	496
Residence								
Urban	33.9	57.4	6.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	5,011
Rural	22.2	68.2	6.9	2.7	0.1	100.0	97.2	612
Region								
Central	34.8	57.0	6.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	3,560
North	29.0	61.3	7.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.3	1,550
South	28.4	61.3	7.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	513
Governorate								
Amman	39.9	52.2	5.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	2,316
Balqa	27.7	58.6	10.1	3.4	0.3	100.0	96.4	345
Zarqa	24.4	69.4	4.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	768
Madaba	23.4	65.5	7.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	132
Irbid	33.8	58.7	5.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	970
Mafraq	17.3	67.4	10.7	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	312
Jarash	24.9	60.7	10.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.3	159
Ajloun	26.5	67.7	4.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.2	109
Karak	30.6	59.7	8.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	207
Tafiela	25.0	68.2	5.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	73
Ma'an	22.1	63.4	8.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	94.1	103
Aqaba	31.7	58.4	7.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	129
Nationality								
Jordanian	33.5	59.2	5.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	4,989
Syrian	13.3	60.4	20.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	94.1	327
Other nationality	38.9	46.5	8.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.2	307
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	10.0	65.8	16.5	7.6	0.1	100.0	92.3	946
Second	16.8	73.5	7.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	1,063
Middle	26.9	67.6	4.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.5	1,122
Fourth	42.6	52.5	4.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,190
Highest	57.7	39.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,303
Total 15-49	32.6	58.6	6.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	5,623
50-59	38.1	52.1	5.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	95.6	806
Total 15-59	33.3	57.8	6.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	6,429

¹ Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men 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 2017-18

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	12.1	75.9	11.3	5.3	20.1	370
20-24	17.2	77.5	21.9	11.9	19.9	1,536
25-29	20.0	75.4	23.8	13.3	21.2	2,479
30-34	21.5	73.3	26.9	14.7	22.2	2,730
35-39	22.8	74.7	27.3	14.8	20.9	2,638
40-44	20.4	74.6	24.6	13.1	21.6	2,516
45-49	20.5	71.7	23.0	13.8	24.6	2,420
Residence						
Urban	21.1	74.5	25.3	14.1	21.7	13,200
Rural	14.5	73.6	17.8	8.5	23.3	1,489
Region						
Central	23.1	74.2	29.2	17.3	22.2	9,171
North	17.4	77.0	15.6	6.9	18.4	4,119
South	12.2	67.8	19.7	8.2	29.5	1,398
Governorate						
Amman	25.4	75.5	33.4	20.4	21.1	5,997
Balqa	27.7	66.2	31.8	19.6	28.4	752
Zarqa	16.7	75.1	18.1	9.4	21.8	2,094
Madaba	11.2	62.6	18.2	5.6	31.3	329
Irbid	19.6	76.3	18.0	8.0	18.0	2,549
Mafraq	11.9	73.5	10.2	3.8	23.7	849
Jarash	18.6	82.8	13.6	6.8	13.2	410
Ajloun	13.4	83.8	12.9	5.8	13.7	312
Karak	12.5	80.3	20.6	8.7	17.3	544
Tafiela	4.1	45.9	12.7	2.7	52.1	221
Ma'an	17.7	63.6	20.8	13.5	33.5	250
Aqaba	12.8	65.4	21.8	7.2	31.1	383
Nationality						
Jordanian	21.3	75.2	25.8	14.2	20.9	12,764
Syrian	13.5	72.0	12.6	6.7	25.0	1,257
Other nationality	18.0	63.6	21.6	12.4	33.3	668
Education						
None	4.2	43.8	12.4	3.3	54.7	327
Elementary	9.6	64.1	11.2	4.7	33.5	1,029
Preparatory	13.7	73.5	14.2	6.9	23.9	1,892
Secondary	19.7	76.8	23.8	12.7	19.4	6,176
Higher	27.0	75.7	32.3	19.2	19.6	5,265
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.6	69.3	13.0	5.4	27.7	2,936
Second	14.0	76.4	16.7	7.5	20.2	3,039
Middle	21.9	77.1	25.2	14.7	19.2	3,083
Fourth	25.8	77.6	30.8	17.8	18.0	3,009
Highest	30.1	70.8	38.4	23.2	24.7	2,623
Total	20.5	74.4	24.5	13.5	21.8	14,689

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 2017-18

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	12.1	70.9	23.2	7.7	26.8	1,110
20-24	15.3	67.3	31.8	9.5	27.8	1,247
25-29	19.9	64.4	35.0	13.5	30.5	847
30-34	21.3	70.1	40.7	13.6	24.5	688
35-39	20.6	70.9	46.4	15.6	24.8	678
40-44	20.6	69.4	45.7	14.7	23.5	556
45-49	19.6	64.1	38.6	14.0	30.8	496
Residence						
Urban	17.8	68.8	36.7	12.0	26.6	5,011
Rural	16.3	63.9	25.1	11.1	30.9	612
Region						
Central	17.7	64.4	38.8	11.9	31.1	3,560
North	18.2	79.3	31.2	11.7	15.5	1,550
South	15.2	62.3	24.9	12.7	34.4	513
Governorate						
Amman	17.4	68.7	46.3	11.5	26.8	2,316
Balqa	19.1	44.0	22.3	10.7	48.1	345
Zarqa	17.2	56.0	25.2	12.9	40.4	768
Madaba	23.0	89.3	29.3	15.1	7.3	132
Irbid	19.6	80.8	33.2	13.0	14.1	970
Mafraq	14.4	74.4	23.2	8.7	22.1	312
Jarash	20.0	73.3	34.8	11.0	16.4	159
Ajloun	14.1	88.7	30.8	9.4	8.0	109
Karak	12.9	66.7	21.1	11.0	30.0	207
Tafiela	11.1	65.0	18.9	10.0	33.4	73
Ma'an	19.8	41.9	24.4	15.4	54.0	103
Aqaba	17.7	70.0	34.6	14.9	26.4	129
Nationality						
Jordanian	18.0	68.2	36.1	12.4	27.2	4,989
Syrian	16.3	76.6	33.2	10.4	20.7	327
Other nationality	13.2	60.7	27.1	6.2	32.5	307
Education						
None	14.1	40.3	35.9	5.9	50.3	84
Elementary	10.1	71.2	30.5	6.7	25.5	347
Preparatory	12.0	72.5	30.0	8.6	24.4	746
Secondary	15.2	67.1	30.4	9.6	29.1	2,612
Higher	25.0	69.0	45.6	17.7	24.6	1,834
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.0	65.7	24.5	8.5	31.1	946
Second	20.4	71.6	34.0	14.2	23.7	1,063
Middle	16.1	67.1	33.8	11.3	28.3	1,122
Fourth	18.3	69.6	36.4	12.8	26.9	1,190
Highest	18.7	67.2	45.0	12.1	26.1	1,303
Total 15-49	17.6	68.3	35.4	11.9	27.1	5,623
50-59	23.6	69.7	44.5	18.0	25.3	806
Total 15-59	18.4	68.5	36.6	12.7	26.9	6,429

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 2017-18

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:				Total	Number
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all		
Age									
15-19	77.0	72.1	370	73.3	18.7	7.7	0.3	100.0	267
20-24	85.2	78.9	1,536	87.0	9.0	3.2	0.8	100.0	1,212
25-29	87.7	83.0	2,479	87.1	10.5	2.0	0.4	100.0	2,058
30-34	86.4	80.0	2,730	88.5	8.9	2.5	0.1	100.0	2,183
35-39	83.6	77.8	2,638	87.6	9.8	2.5	0.1	100.0	2,052
40-44	77.6	72.9	2,516	86.7	9.4	3.4	0.5	100.0	1,835
45-49	71.1	67.1	2,420	84.0	11.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	1,624
Residence									
Urban	82.7	77.5	13,200	86.8	10.0	2.9	0.3	100.0	10,224
Rural	73.0	67.6	1,489	84.6	10.2	4.5	0.6	100.0	1,007
Region									
Central	84.7	78.8	9,171	87.0	10.1	2.7	0.2	100.0	7,228
North	76.4	73.6	4,119	86.4	9.7	3.5	0.4	100.0	3,030
South	78.0	69.6	1,398	84.6	10.6	4.6	0.2	100.0	972
Governorate									
Amman	87.2	79.8	5,997	89.7	7.7	2.3	0.2	100.0	4,784
Balqa	72.7	70.7	752	93.0	5.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	531
Zarqa	84.0	81.2	2,094	77.4	18.2	4.1	0.3	100.0	1,701
Madaba	70.7	64.5	329	86.9	9.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	212
Irbid	79.2	77.1	2,549	88.1	8.9	2.7	0.3	100.0	1,965
Mafraq	63.7	59.1	849	79.2	13.2	6.9	0.8	100.0	501
Jarash	78.2	75.7	410	84.6	10.9	4.1	0.4	100.0	310
Ajloun	84.9	81.2	312	90.3	7.2	2.0	0.5	100.0	253
Karak	77.2	61.7	544	81.7	11.2	6.9	0.2	100.0	336
Tafiela	79.4	76.5	221	83.4	13.6	2.8	0.2	100.0	169
Ma'an	72.1	67.5	250	85.7	10.4	3.5	0.4	100.0	169
Aqaba	82.3	78.0	383	87.9	8.4	3.6	0.2	100.0	299
Nationality									
Jordanian	83.9	78.5	12,764	87.5	9.5	2.8	0.3	100.0	10,021
Syrian	63.5	59.8	1,257	78.4	16.7	4.3	0.5	100.0	752
Other nationality	73.7	68.6	668	81.0	11.2	7.2	0.6	100.0	458
Education									
None	19.4	17.3	327	54.3	24.4	19.6	1.8	100.0	57
Elementary	50.5	46.5	1,029	65.3	27.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	479
Preparatory	67.7	62.4	1,892	78.5	15.3	5.9	0.3	100.0	1,181
Secondary	83.3	77.4	6,176	85.2	11.0	3.5	0.4	100.0	4,781
Higher	94.9	89.9	5,265	92.7	5.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	4,733
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	56.6	51.5	2,936	74.0	18.9	6.7	0.4	100.0	1,511
Second	79.9	74.8	3,039	82.4	13.3	3.9	0.4	100.0	2,272
Middle	86.7	79.9	3,083	86.2	10.6	2.9	0.3	100.0	2,462
Fourth	92.3	86.3	3,009	91.1	7.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	2,596
Highest	93.9	91.1	2,623	94.1	3.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	2,389
Total	81.7	76.5	14,689	86.6	10.0	3.1	0.3	100.0	11,231

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 2017-18

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:				Total	Number
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all		
Age									
15-19	84.4	83.0	1,110	79.7	13.8	6.5	0.0	100.0	922
20-24	92.5	91.0	1,247	91.8	6.3	1.7	0.3	100.0	1,135
25-29	93.7	92.0	847	89.0	8.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	779
30-34	90.7	88.4	688	84.1	10.7	4.9	0.3	100.0	609
35-39	90.6	89.1	678	86.4	11.1	2.4	0.1	100.0	604
40-44	83.3	81.4	556	79.9	13.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	453
45-49	76.5	75.1	496	75.3	19.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	373
Residence									
Urban	88.8	87.3	5,011	85.2	10.8	3.9	0.1	100.0	4,374
Rural	84.4	81.7	612	84.0	10.9	5.0	0.2	100.0	500
Region									
Central	90.0	88.7	3,560	85.3	10.8	3.9	0.1	100.0	3,159
North	85.3	83.7	1,550	85.2	10.3	4.3	0.2	100.0	1,298
South	85.2	81.3	513	82.9	12.8	4.2	0.2	100.0	417
Governorate									
Amman	94.0	92.6	2,316	91.0	7.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,145
Balqa	81.9	79.9	345	90.8	6.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	275
Zarqa	81.5	80.9	768	63.3	23.4	13.0	0.3	100.0	621
Madaba	90.7	89.1	132	84.3	13.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	117
Irbid	88.0	87.1	970	86.6	9.2	3.9	0.3	100.0	845
Ma'raq	77.4	74.6	312	85.5	10.8	3.4	0.2	100.0	232
Jarash	81.4	78.0	159	78.4	16.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	124
Ajloun	89.8	87.7	109	80.2	11.0	8.5	0.3	100.0	95
Karak	83.6	76.1	207	82.6	8.5	8.6	0.3	100.0	158
Tafiela	83.5	82.1	73	84.0	15.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	60
Ma'an	81.8	80.0	103	78.8	19.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	83
Aqaba	91.4	90.3	129	85.6	12.5	1.8	0.2	100.0	117
Nationality									
Jordanian	89.1	87.4	4,989	85.8	10.2	3.9	0.1	100.0	4,362
Syrian	78.9	78.2	327	71.2	21.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	256
Other nationality	85.1	83.5	307	86.8	10.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	256
Education									
None	36.8	30.3	84	(89.8)	(7.3)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Elementary	65.1	63.6	347	72.6	19.5	7.9	0.0	100.0	220
Preparatory	82.4	80.7	746	73.2	19.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	602
Secondary	88.9	87.1	2,612	81.4	13.3	5.0	0.3	100.0	2,276
Higher	96.6	95.4	1,834	95.3	3.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,750
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	73.8	71.4	946	74.2	19.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	675
Second	85.3	83.7	1,063	82.1	13.5	4.4	0.1	100.0	889
Middle	88.5	86.6	1,122	80.8	13.2	5.7	0.3	100.0	972
Fourth	93.8	92.5	1,190	90.6	6.4	2.8	0.2	100.0	1,101
Highest	96.1	94.9	1,303	91.5	6.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	1,237
Total 15-49	88.3	86.7	5,623	85.0	10.8	4.0	0.1	100.0	4,874
50-59	70.0	68.8	806	65.3	21.5	13.2	0.0	100.0	554
Total 15-59	86.0	84.4	6,429	83.0	11.9	5.0	0.1	100.0	5,428

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

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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Employed in the 7 days preceding the survey			Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	Never employed		
Age					
15-19	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	370
20-24	6.8	0.6	92.6	100.0	1,536
25-29	13.3	0.5	86.2	100.0	2,479
30-34	19.4	0.4	80.1	100.0	2,730
35-39	16.7	1.7	81.6	100.0	2,638
40-44	14.9	0.5	84.5	100.0	2,516
45-49	10.0	0.3	89.7	100.0	2,420
Marital status					
Married	12.8	0.5	86.7	100.0	13,616
Divorced/separated/widowed	26.5	2.3	71.2	100.0	1,073
Number of living children					
0	17.8	0.8	81.4	100.0	1,820
1-2	17.7	0.6	81.7	100.0	4,387
3-4	13.2	0.9	85.9	100.0	5,192
5+	7.2	0.4	92.4	100.0	3,290
Residence					
Urban	13.9	0.7	85.4	100.0	13,200
Rural	12.7	0.1	87.2	100.0	1,489
Region					
Central	14.9	0.8	84.3	100.0	9,171
North	10.1	0.5	89.4	100.0	4,119
South	17.2	0.6	82.3	100.0	1,398
Governorate					
Amman	16.8	0.9	82.3	100.0	5,997
Balqa	16.6	0.4	83.0	100.0	752
Zarqa	9.1	0.6	90.3	100.0	2,094
Madaba	14.2	0.4	85.4	100.0	329
Irbid	9.3	0.7	90.0	100.0	2,549
Mafraq	12.8	0.1	87.1	100.0	849
Jarash	10.0	0.0	90.0	100.0	410
Ajloun	9.8	0.1	90.2	100.0	312
Karak	18.8	1.1	80.1	100.0	544
Tafiela	17.6	0.5	81.8	100.0	221
Ma'an	18.3	0.2	81.6	100.0	250
Aqaba	13.9	0.1	86.0	100.0	383
Nationality					
Jordanian	14.3	0.7	85.0	100.0	12,764
Syrian	2.1	0.3	97.5	100.0	1,257
Other nationality	26.3	1.4	72.3	100.0	668
Education					
None	12.3	0.6	87.1	100.0	327
Elementary	8.2	0.0	91.8	100.0	1,029
Preparatory	4.2	0.2	95.7	100.0	1,892
Secondary	5.9	0.5	93.6	100.0	6,176
Higher	27.6	1.2	71.2	100.0	5,265
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.2	0.4	94.4	100.0	2,936
Second	8.0	0.4	91.7	100.0	3,039
Middle	14.4	0.8	84.8	100.0	3,083
Fourth	16.8	0.8	82.4	100.0	3,009
Highest	25.9	1.2	72.9	100.0	2,623
Total	13.8	0.7	85.5	100.0	14,689

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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Employed in the 7 days preceding the survey			Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	Never employed		
Age					
15-19	10.5	0.0	89.5	100.0	1,110
20-24	34.4	0.9	64.7	100.0	1,247
25-29	70.9	0.9	28.3	100.0	847
30-34	83.4	1.5	15.1	100.0	688
35-39	85.4	0.9	13.6	100.0	678
40-44	82.3	1.1	16.6	100.0	556
45-49	69.2	0.6	30.3	100.0	496
Marital status					
Never married	35.4	0.5	64.1	100.0	3,324
Married	83.9	1.2	14.9	100.0	2,269
Divorced/separated/widowed	(70.1)	(0.7)	(29.2)	100.0	31
Number of living children					
0	39.0	0.6	60.5	100.0	3,594
1-2	90.3	1.6	8.0	100.0	710
3-4	83.5	1.4	15.1	100.0	831
5+	74.8	0.0	25.2	100.0	489
Residence					
Urban	54.9	0.8	44.3	100.0	5,011
Rural	57.4	0.6	42.0	100.0	612
Region					
Central	55.7	1.0	43.2	100.0	3,560
North	55.1	0.2	44.7	100.0	1,550
South	51.3	0.5	48.3	100.0	513
Governorate					
Amman	55.1	0.8	44.1	100.0	2,316
Balqa	51.7	0.1	48.1	100.0	345
Zarqa	57.6	2.2	40.2	100.0	768
Madaba	66.4	0.3	33.3	100.0	132
Irbid	54.8	0.3	44.8	100.0	970
Ma'raq	54.7	0.0	45.3	100.0	312
Jarash	59.5	0.0	40.5	100.0	159
Ajloun	51.8	0.3	47.9	100.0	109
Karak	50.2	1.0	48.9	100.0	207
Tafiela	45.4	0.4	54.1	100.0	73
Ma'an	50.4	0.1	49.5	100.0	103
Aqaba	57.0	0.0	43.0	100.0	129
Nationality					
Jordanian	55.0	0.5	44.4	100.0	4,989
Syrian	57.1	2.0	40.8	100.0	327
Other nationality	54.8	3.2	42.0	100.0	307
Education					
None	45.1	2.5	52.4	100.0	84
Elementary	65.3	1.6	33.1	100.0	347
Preparatory	47.5	1.0	51.4	100.0	746
Secondary	54.3	0.5	45.1	100.0	2,612
Higher	57.9	0.8	41.3	100.0	1,834
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	57.8	1.8	40.4	100.0	946
Second	58.2	0.4	41.4	100.0	1,063
Middle	61.1	0.7	38.1	100.0	1,122
Fourth	56.6	0.4	43.1	100.0	1,190
Highest	44.2	0.8	55.0	100.0	1,303
Total 15-49	55.1	0.8	44.1	100.0	5,623
50-59	55.6	2.1	42.2	100.0	806
Total 15-59	55.2	0.9	43.9	100.0	6,429

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.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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	4
20-24	51.8	6.0	7.9	3.7	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	113
25-29	63.7	2.9	11.7	2.7	0.1	15.6	0.4	2.9	100.0	342
30-34	69.5	11.8	7.4	2.5	1.7	4.8	0.2	2.2	100.0	542
35-39	65.0	3.7	12.9	3.5	0.6	11.0	0.7	2.5	100.0	486
40-44	61.9	4.6	10.9	6.0	1.3	10.7	1.5	3.1	100.0	389
45-49	56.4	5.6	9.0	6.7	2.1	11.0	2.6	6.6	100.0	249
Marital status										
Married	68.0	5.6	8.1	3.4	0.9	10.0	0.8	3.3	100.0	1,815
Divorced/separated/widowed	37.4	9.7	22.3	7.6	2.2	17.8	1.2	1.8	100.0	309
Number of living children										
0	60.9	3.5	14.9	4.5	0.7	12.9	0.3	2.5	100.0	339
1-2	63.1	8.6	7.9	3.0	1.1	13.5	0.3	2.5	100.0	803
3-4	69.6	5.8	10.8	3.4	1.1	6.4	0.5	2.5	100.0	734
5+	50.6	3.1	9.2	8.4	1.2	15.4	4.4	7.6	100.0	249
Residence										
Urban	63.3	6.0	10.5	4.1	1.1	11.3	0.5	3.1	100.0	1,934
Rural	65.8	7.3	7.0	2.5	0.7	9.1	4.4	3.1	100.0	191
Region										
Central	60.7	6.3	11.7	4.4	1.3	12.7	0.6	2.3	100.0	1,441
North	67.4	4.6	7.0	3.9	0.5	8.3	1.5	6.7	100.0	435
South	73.5	8.3	6.8	1.7	0.4	6.9	1.0	1.5	100.0	248
Governorate										
Amman	62.1	6.4	11.3	4.3	1.3	12.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	1,063
Balqa	59.4	8.2	8.5	2.2	0.7	13.0	4.5	3.5	100.0	127
Zarqa	52.2	4.9	15.9	6.1	2.5	12.8	1.7	3.9	100.0	203
Madaba	67.8	4.3	11.7	5.6	0.0	7.2	0.2	3.2	100.0	48
Irbid	68.1	4.4	5.1	2.8	0.0	8.7	1.1	9.9	100.0	254
Mafraq	62.4	4.0	9.1	7.2	2.1	8.7	3.0	3.6	100.0	110
Jarash	70.1	6.6	12.2	1.9	0.0	7.8	0.9	0.6	100.0	41
Ajloun	76.7	6.2	8.9	3.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Karak	72.5	10.3	7.0	0.4	0.6	6.9	1.5	0.8	100.0	108
Tafiela	73.7	6.9	4.2	6.0	0.4	5.3	0.0	3.5	100.0	40
Ma'an	72.7	3.9	10.1	0.4	0.4	8.7	1.3	2.4	100.0	46
Aqaba	75.8	9.0	5.6	2.4	0.0	6.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	53
Nationality										
Jordanian	68.9	6.6	10.7	3.8	1.0	5.2	0.7	3.2	100.0	1,908
Syrian	29.0	9.4	18.1	13.7	3.1	26.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	31
Other nationality	14.2	1.3	3.6	4.5	1.6	69.6	2.4	2.8	100.0	185
Education										
None	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(1.6)	(0.4)	(82.2)	(10.7)	(4.5)	100.0	42
Elementary	0.0	0.5	6.8	5.7	1.3	74.7	9.8	1.4	100.0	85
Preparatory	0.6	1.8	21.3	14.7	0.6	56.3	3.6	1.1	100.0	82
Secondary	6.7	19.2	30.2	15.0	4.5	19.0	0.3	5.1	100.0	398
Higher	87.1	3.5	4.8	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.7	100.0	1,518
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	34.5	3.1	16.6	12.8	4.2	21.9	4.6	2.3	100.0	163
Second	57.5	6.9	7.9	6.5	1.0	14.5	3.5	2.2	100.0	254
Middle	61.8	5.9	15.7	3.9	1.6	7.5	0.3	3.4	100.0	469
Fourth	70.7	5.4	10.5	4.3	0.5	4.6	0.1	4.0	100.0	529
Highest	68.2	7.4	5.6	0.9	0.4	14.7	0.0	2.8	100.0	710
Total	63.5	6.2	10.2	4.0	1.1	11.1	0.9	3.1	100.0	2,124

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 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15-19	2.5	0.0	40.1	36.5	2.6	4.5	6.4	7.3	100.0	117
20-24	18.1	1.6	39.2	31.2	5.2	0.3	3.1	1.3	100.0	441
25-29	29.9	1.6	41.0	22.4	3.0	0.1	1.1	0.9	100.0	607
30-34	23.4	3.4	35.4	30.2	4.1	0.2	2.2	1.1	100.0	584
35-39	32.1	4.7	26.3	28.5	3.5	0.9	2.6	1.3	100.0	585
40-44	26.6	4.8	26.2	30.9	5.3	0.5	3.0	2.7	100.0	464
45-49	25.4	4.3	21.8	35.5	5.3	0.2	5.8	1.7	100.0	346
Marital status										
Never married	25.1	2.1	37.6	26.6	3.4	0.6	2.8	1.8	100.0	1,193
Married	25.6	3.9	29.8	31.0	4.7	0.5	2.9	1.6	100.0	1,930
Divorced/separated/ widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Number of living children										
0	25.4	1.9	37.9	26.5	3.4	0.6	2.6	1.7	100.0	1,420
1-2	27.8	4.3	32.8	28.8	3.2	0.0	2.5	0.6	100.0	653
3-4	27.1	3.7	26.8	33.3	4.0	1.0	1.9	2.2	100.0	706
5+	18.3	5.7	23.4	34.5	9.6	0.2	6.0	2.4	100.0	365
Residence										
Urban	26.3	3.2	30.3	31.5	4.3	0.5	2.3	1.6	100.0	2,789
Rural	18.8	3.2	51.2	13.4	3.5	0.3	7.2	2.4	100.0	355
Region										
Central	28.8	3.2	26.0	34.0	3.9	0.5	2.5	1.1	100.0	2,022
North	18.2	2.6	45.9	22.0	4.4	0.4	3.7	2.8	100.0	857
South	23.2	5.3	40.7	19.0	5.4	0.8	3.2	2.5	100.0	265
Governorate										
Amman	32.3	2.4	24.8	33.7	4.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	100.0	1,296
Balqa	19.0	5.4	31.3	22.9	5.8	0.8	12.9	1.8	100.0	179
Zarqa	25.3	4.6	24.7	40.2	2.4	0.0	1.5	1.2	100.0	459
Madaba	16.3	4.1	38.2	27.4	5.7	2.0	3.9	2.4	100.0	88
Irbid	19.0	2.6	43.2	25.0	4.0	0.3	2.8	3.0	100.0	535
Ma'raq	16.7	2.4	44.1	17.8	6.3	0.2	8.2	4.3	100.0	170
Jarash	18.2	1.3	56.8	17.4	3.8	0.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	95
Ajloun	15.2	5.5	59.3	13.7	3.7	1.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	57
Karak	21.9	2.9	45.5	16.3	3.4	0.0	4.9	5.0	100.0	106
Tafiela	21.1	3.6	50.3	17.0	3.8	0.0	2.5	1.7	100.0	34
Ma'an	20.6	12.1	41.0	15.1	7.7	0.3	1.8	1.6	100.0	52
Aqaba	27.8	4.5	29.1	26.7	7.2	2.5	2.0	0.1	100.0	74
Nationality										
Jordanian	27.0	3.6	34.4	26.9	3.8	0.3	2.3	1.7	100.0	2,772
Syrian	10.5	0.8	15.4	51.7	11.6	3.4	5.3	1.4	100.0	194
Other nationality	17.4	0.2	24.2	45.1	2.7	0.1	8.6	1.8	100.0	178
Education										
None	0.4	0.0	18.7	54.5	1.7	0.4	14.6	9.8	100.0	40
Elementary	2.0	0.9	23.5	58.5	6.7	2.7	3.0	2.6	100.0	232
Preparatory	2.6	2.6	30.1	44.7	10.7	0.1	7.5	1.7	100.0	362
Secondary	6.6	5.0	42.4	36.0	4.9	0.7	3.1	1.4	100.0	1,434
Higher	64.2	1.8	23.1	8.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	1,076
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.2	2.3	29.7	43.6	7.8	0.8	8.4	1.2	100.0	564
Second	14.3	4.4	43.2	27.7	5.0	0.9	2.3	2.2	100.0	623
Middle	20.0	3.6	36.2	29.9	4.9	0.2	2.7	2.5	100.0	694
Fourth	31.0	2.9	31.4	28.9	2.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	100.0	677
Highest	56.0	2.8	21.5	17.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.4	100.0	586
Total 15-49	25.5	3.2	32.7	29.4	4.2	0.5	2.9	1.7	100.0	3,144
50-59	35.9	4.7	21.7	28.6	1.7	0.0	2.1	5.3	100.0	466
Total 15-59	26.8	3.4	31.2	29.3	3.9	0.5	2.8	2.1	100.0	3,610

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.8.1 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Ministry of Health insurance	Royal/Military health insurance	University Hospital insurance	UNRWA insurance	UNHCR insurance	NGO insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age										
15-19	9.8	22.7	0.0	1.2	12.3	0.3	1.1	52.7	47.3	370
20-24	16.5	21.8	1.0	1.3	5.0	0.7	7.8	47.0	53.0	1,536
25-29	20.3	22.8	2.4	0.8	3.2	0.8	10.4	41.5	58.5	2,479
30-34	25.2	18.3	1.9	0.9	3.6	0.8	10.5	41.0	59.0	2,730
35-39	25.9	17.9	3.5	0.4	2.1	0.3	9.5	42.4	57.6	2,638
40-44	29.6	20.0	1.3	0.6	2.1	0.8	9.1	39.0	61.0	2,516
45-49	28.5	22.8	1.8	0.9	1.7	0.2	6.3	39.7	60.3	2,420
Residence										
Urban	24.2	17.5	2.1	0.9	3.3	0.6	9.3	44.1	55.9	13,200
Rural	27.1	47.0	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	5.0	20.7	79.3	1,489
Region										
Central	21.0	12.2	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	11.0	52.9	47.1	9,171
North	28.9	34.7	1.9	1.1	7.9	0.5	3.0	23.8	76.2	4,119
South	34.6	33.0	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.4	11.6	20.9	79.1	1,398
Governorate										
Amman	19.5	9.5	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	12.5	55.9	44.1	5,997
Balqa	28.2	19.4	3.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	8.4	43.3	56.7	752
Zarqa	21.0	14.6	0.9	1.3	2.8	0.2	9.0	51.1	48.9	2,094
Madaba	31.6	30.2	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.4	3.8	31.9	68.1	329
Irbid	31.6	30.7	2.4	0.6	4.7	0.5	3.9	27.2	72.8	2,549
Mafrq	23.0	30.2	1.3	0.6	22.2	0.5	1.6	21.8	78.2	849
Jarash	27.2	48.6	0.4	5.6	1.7	0.5	1.5	16.8	83.2	410
Ajloun	25.3	61.6	0.9	0.1	3.5	0.2	1.6	10.3	89.7	312
Karak	34.9	42.9	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	9.1	13.7	86.3	544
Tafiela	32.1	45.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	13.0	10.9	89.1	221
Ma'an	39.1	24.6	2.4	0.0	2.6	0.5	5.3	29.3	70.7	250
Aqaba	32.8	17.4	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.0	18.3	31.5	68.5	383
Nationality										
Jordanian	27.4	23.4	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	9.6	38.2	61.8	12,764
Syrian	3.5	1.1	0.2	1.0	32.9	0.4	0.5	60.5	39.5	1,257
Other nationality	8.9	1.2	1.1	3.8	1.0	2.0	10.3	72.5	27.5	668
Education										
None	21.3	9.0	0.2	0.4	8.4	0.2	4.3	56.7	43.3	327
Elementary	22.0	11.7	0.3	2.7	12.5	0.9	2.0	48.9	51.1	1,029
Preparatory	21.2	17.8	0.7	1.4	9.3	0.3	2.4	47.6	52.4	1,892
Secondary	22.8	22.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.3	7.0	45.3	54.7	6,176
Higher	28.4	22.0	3.8	0.3	0.7	0.9	14.9	33.0	67.0	5,265
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	24.0	17.9	0.7	1.7	12.5	0.3	2.7	41.2	58.8	2,936
Second	23.6	29.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.3	3.8	40.6	59.4	3,039
Middle	25.1	26.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.8	40.3	59.7	3,083
Fourth	26.3	16.3	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	12.8	42.4	57.6	3,009
Highest	23.3	10.7	3.9	0.1	0.2	1.4	19.4	44.2	55.8	2,623
Total	24.5	20.5	2.0	0.8	3.0	0.6	8.8	41.7	58.3	14,689

UNRWA = United Nations Refugee Welfare Association
 UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

Table 3.8.2 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Ministry of Health insurance	Royal/Military health insurance	University Hospital insurance	UNRWA insurance	UNHCR insurance	NGO Insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age										
15-19	18.8	15.7	1.3	0.1	3.1	0.3	5.7	55.2	44.8	1,110
20-24	12.2	16.2	3.8	0.3	1.8	0.4	6.6	59.5	40.5	1,247
25-29	14.6	22.7	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.2	11.5	48.6	51.4	847
30-34	20.8	22.7	0.2	0.9	2.0	0.1	14.0	40.6	59.4	688
35-39	21.4	17.9	0.4	0.7	2.7	0.3	15.8	40.9	59.1	678
40-44	26.0	14.8	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.3	14.9	44.6	55.4	556
45-49	26.2	20.3	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.4	6.8	44.4	55.6	496
Residence										
Urban	18.4	15.3	1.4	0.4	2.5	0.3	10.6	52.2	47.8	5,011
Rural	20.7	43.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	5.6	28.4	71.6	612
Region										
Central	16.1	10.3	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	12.5	59.8	40.2	3,560
North	23.7	33.2	2.0	0.8	5.9	0.7	4.1	30.4	69.6	1,550
South	21.1	28.8	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	10.6	37.5	62.5	513
Governorate										
Amman	13.6	8.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	13.8	62.9	37.1	2,316
Balqa	34.8	14.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	45.6	54.4	345
Zarqa	14.0	11.0	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.1	12.8	60.0	40.0	768
Madaba	23.1	23.2	1.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	9.4	41.2	58.8	132
Irbid	25.0	28.6	2.6	0.5	3.6	1.1	5.3	34.4	65.6	970
Mafraq	22.9	32.9	0.9	0.0	16.9	0.0	1.3	25.4	74.6	312
Jarash	21.8	43.9	1.0	4.5	2.1	0.2	2.7	24.3	75.7	159
Ajloun	16.7	59.4	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.9	17.9	82.1	109
Karak	20.3	38.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	30.0	70.0	207
Tafiela	25.4	34.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.2	30.3	69.7	73
Ma'an	18.6	22.7	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.5	53.0	47.0	103
Aqaba	21.8	15.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.4	19.8	41.1	58.9	129
Nationality										
Jordanian	20.8	20.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	10.9	46.6	53.4	4,989
Syrian	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	36.1	1.2	0.1	61.3	38.7	327
Other nationality	2.4	0.5	0.6	2.5	1.2	0.1	6.1	86.6	13.4	307
Education										
None	9.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	3.6	71.8	28.2	84
Elementary	15.7	8.1	0.1	0.6	10.1	0.0	3.0	62.7	37.3	347
Preparatory	15.0	16.1	0.2	0.8	5.9	0.6	3.7	58.0	42.0	746
Secondary	16.2	24.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	6.5	51.2	48.8	2,612
Higher	24.5	13.3	3.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	19.2	40.6	59.4	1,834
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.3	15.0	0.4	0.8	11.0	0.5	2.2	54.9	45.1	946
Second	17.2	29.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	4.4	47.7	52.3	1,063
Middle	19.4	23.8	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	9.9	44.8	55.2	1,122
Fourth	20.1	16.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	11.3	50.2	49.8	1,190
Highest	20.2	8.6	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	19.2	51.0	49.0	1,303
Total 15-49	18.6	18.3	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.3	10.0	49.6	50.4	5,623
50-59	27.5	22.2	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	7.8	39.1	60.9	806
Total 15-59	19.7	18.8	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	9.7	48.3	51.7	6,429

UNRWA = United Nations Refugee Welfare Association
 UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

Table 3.9.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Number of women
	Cigarettes	Water pipe (Nargila)	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	3.1	3.8	5.4	370
20-24	5.0	6.6	9.4	1,536
25-29	7.1	7.5	11.3	2,479
30-34	8.7	8.6	13.8	2,730
35-39	8.5	7.0	12.1	2,638
40-44	9.9	6.9	13.9	2,516
45-49	8.9	5.6	11.1	2,420
Residence				
Urban	8.6	7.4	12.7	13,200
Rural	3.6	3.2	5.5	1,489
Region				
Central	10.2	9.3	15.6	9,171
North	5.0	3.2	6.6	4,119
South	3.0	2.8	4.5	1,398
Governorate				
Amman	9.7	9.8	15.8	5,997
Balqa	16.3	14.2	19.3	752
Zarqa	10.0	6.9	14.2	2,094
Madaba	8.3	5.2	10.9	329
Irbid	5.1	3.4	6.9	2,549
Mafraq	5.7	2.5	6.5	849
Jarash	4.8	4.3	7.0	410
Ajloun	3.2	2.5	3.7	312
Karak	1.0	1.4	1.9	544
Tafiela	1.5	1.7	2.1	221
Ma'an	4.2	3.1	5.7	250
Aqaba	6.0	5.4	8.8	383
Nationality				
Jordanian	8.3	7.3	12.4	12,764
Syrian	7.0	5.0	9.2	1,257
Other nationality	7.2	5.6	9.2	668
Education				
None	8.0	6.1	9.5	327
Elementary	9.8	4.5	11.8	1,029
Preparatory	10.1	8.0	13.9	1,892
Secondary	8.0	7.7	12.7	6,176
Higher	7.2	6.4	10.7	5,265
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.1	3.6	8.5	2,936
Second	6.6	5.2	9.9	3,039
Middle	7.2	6.5	10.8	3,083
Fourth	8.7	9.5	14.5	3,009
Highest	11.3	10.6	16.8	2,623
Total	8.1	7.0	12.0	14,689

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

Table 3.9.2 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹				Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes ²	Water pipe (Nargila)	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker ⁴	Non-smoker		
Age									
15-19	15.1	6.0	6.2	17.2	17.9	2.1	80.0	100.0	1,110
20-24	39.1	10.5	12.3	44.0	44.3	3.3	52.4	100.0	1,247
25-29	52.3	13.6	14.9	57.6	58.1	2.6	39.3	100.0	847
30-34	48.0	10.6	13.0	52.3	53.3	2.1	44.6	100.0	688
35-39	46.4	12.7	13.3	52.2	52.7	3.9	43.4	100.0	678
40-44	52.1	10.5	12.0	57.3	58.8	1.8	39.4	100.0	556
45-49	43.9	12.1	12.8	49.5	50.6	1.2	48.2	100.0	496
Residence									
Urban	40.2	10.6	11.8	44.7	45.3	2.7	52.0	100.0	5,011
Rural	38.7	9.8	11.2	43.6	45.0	1.3	53.7	100.0	612
Region									
Central	41.3	9.6	10.6	45.2	45.7	2.8	51.5	100.0	3,560
North	38.8	12.9	14.0	44.8	45.9	2.2	51.9	100.0	1,550
South	35.0	9.7	12.4	39.7	40.4	2.0	57.6	100.0	513
Governorate									
Amman	39.5	10.4	11.6	43.8	44.2	2.7	53.0	100.0	2,316
Balqa	44.0	2.9	5.4	45.7	46.8	2.5	50.7	100.0	345
Zarqa	43.7	9.6	9.6	47.5	47.9	2.7	49.4	100.0	768
Madaba	51.6	12.7	12.9	55.0	55.7	4.8	39.4	100.0	132
Irbid	39.4	13.9	15.2	45.8	46.7	2.1	51.2	100.0	970
Mafraq	32.8	10.2	11.2	37.6	39.5	3.0	57.6	100.0	312
Jarash	46.2	12.3	12.6	51.6	53.3	1.9	44.8	100.0	159
Ajloun	39.5	12.3	12.5	46.1	46.3	1.9	51.8	100.0	109
Karak	32.5	10.8	11.7	37.4	37.7	1.6	60.7	100.0	207
Tafiela	28.9	3.6	7.7	33.8	35.8	0.6	63.6	100.0	73
Ma'an	34.2	9.3	13.5	38.1	38.4	3.2	58.3	100.0	103
Aqaba	43.3	11.9	15.5	47.9	49.0	2.3	48.7	100.0	129
Nationality									
Jordanian	40.5	9.9	11.0	45.0	45.7	2.5	51.7	100.0	4,989
Syrian	30.5	14.9	15.3	40.1	41.2	2.0	56.7	100.0	327
Other nationality	41.6	15.7	19.0	41.8	42.0	3.6	54.4	100.0	307
Education									
None	28.0	8.3	11.1	29.8	32.6	10.0	57.4	100.0	84
Elementary	55.7	9.7	12.1	59.2	60.2	1.1	38.7	100.0	347
Preparatory	42.6	11.0	11.7	45.9	46.8	0.7	52.4	100.0	746
Secondary	37.8	9.8	11.1	42.6	43.2	2.3	54.4	100.0	2,612
Higher	39.8	11.5	12.6	44.8	45.3	3.5	51.1	100.0	1,834
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	45.5	10.7	11.4	49.4	50.1	2.0	47.9	100.0	946
Second	42.8	11.5	12.9	47.9	49.1	2.0	48.9	100.0	1,063
Middle	43.3	9.4	11.1	47.4	47.8	1.7	50.5	100.0	1,122
Fourth	36.5	13.2	14.0	42.6	43.4	2.4	54.2	100.0	1,190
Highest	34.2	8.0	9.4	37.7	38.2	4.2	57.6	100.0	1,303
Total 15-49	40.0	10.5	11.7	44.6	45.3	2.5	52.2	100.0	5,623
50-59	43.1	7.7	10.2	45.9	47.7	3.8	48.5	100.0	806
Total 15-59	40.4	10.1	11.5	44.7	45.6	2.7	51.7	100.0	6,429

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes and cigars

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.10 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 2017-18

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	8.4	0.8	13.8	49.5	27.6	100.0	167
20-24	8.5	1.0	5.0	55.5	30.1	100.0	482
25-29	7.5	1.0	5.9	48.0	37.5	100.0	443
30-34	8.0	1.2	3.3	51.7	35.9	100.0	330
35-39	10.8	0.6	3.7	44.4	40.6	100.0	311
40-44	11.9	0.8	2.9	39.6	44.8	100.0	288
45-49	5.9	0.3	2.5	48.8	42.5	100.0	214
Residence							
Urban	9.1	0.8	5.1	48.0	37.0	100.0	2,002
Rural	5.7	1.5	2.9	55.2	34.6	100.0	234
Region							
Central	9.2	0.5	4.1	45.2	41.0	100.0	1,456
North	8.8	0.6	6.4	53.5	30.7	100.0	601
South	4.5	4.7	6.2	61.3	23.2	100.0	179
Governorate							
Amman	13.6	0.6	5.1	42.6	38.0	100.0	903
Balqa	3.2	0.0	0.9	34.0	61.9	100.0	149
Zarqa	1.7	0.4	3.1	51.9	42.8	100.0	335
Madaba	0.6	0.5	1.9	72.1	24.9	100.0	68
Irbid	10.5	0.5	5.5	53.4	30.0	100.0	382
Mafraq	7.2	0.0	5.9	59.6	27.2	100.0	102
Jarash	2.9	0.6	7.3	51.2	38.0	100.0	73
Ajloun	7.5	2.2	13.7	44.0	32.6	100.0	43
Karak	3.3	0.0	3.4	71.9	21.3	100.0	67
Tafiela	4.2	0.0	3.6	49.3	42.8	100.0	21
Ma'an	2.0	8.6	6.8	66.0	16.5	100.0	35
Aqaba	7.6	9.8	10.3	50.1	22.1	100.0	56
Nationality							
Jordanian	8.7	1.0	4.7	48.5	37.1	100.0	2,016
Syrian	11.9	0.0	9.3	50.8	28.0	100.0	95
Other nationality	7.1	0.0	4.0	51.0	37.9	100.0	125
Education							
None	(14.3)	(2.5)	(7.0)	(31.3)	(44.9)	100.0	24
Elementary	13.1	0.4	4.5	45.0	36.8	100.0	192
Preparatory	13.8	1.0	3.6	38.3	43.4	100.0	310
Secondary	7.4	0.6	5.7	48.8	37.5	100.0	986
Higher	7.0	1.2	4.4	54.8	32.7	100.0	724
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9.4	1.4	3.9	48.2	37.1	100.0	423
Second	10.0	0.3	4.9	49.0	35.8	100.0	453
Middle	7.4	0.3	3.4	48.1	40.7	100.0	485
Fourth	9.7	1.6	6.2	45.1	37.3	100.0	434
Highest	7.3	0.8	6.1	53.3	32.5	100.0	441
Total 15-49	8.7	0.9	4.9	48.7	36.8	100.0	2,236
50-59	11.3	1.9	5.6	43.8	37.4	100.0	343
Total 15-59	9.1	1.0	5.0	48.1	36.9	100.0	2,579

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

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Key Findings

- **Age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 is 22.7 years. Nine percent of women and 4% of men age 45-49 have never been married.
- **Polygyny:** 4% of married women report that their husbands have other wives.
- **Consanguinity:** 28% of ever-married women age 15-49 reported that they had married a relative.

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

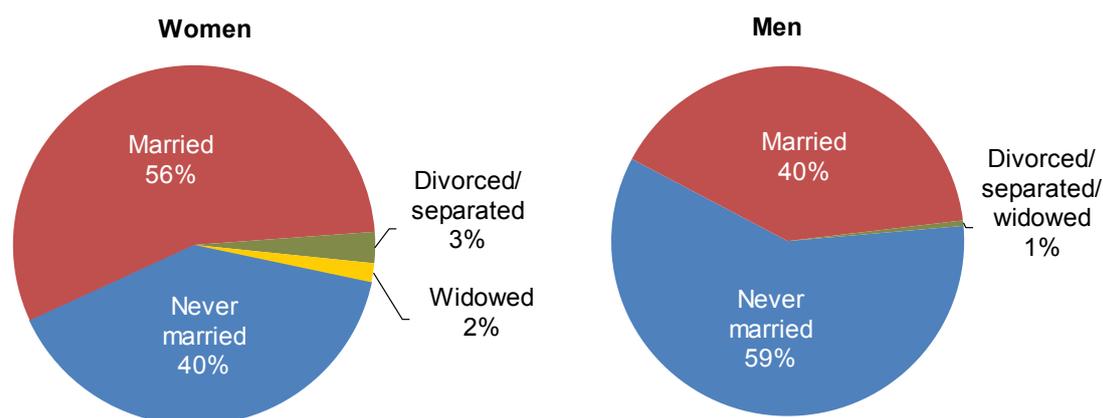
Currently married

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

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



In Jordan, 56% of women and 40% of men age 15-49 are married. Three percent of women and less than 1% of men are divorced or separated, and 2% of women and less than 1% of men are widowed. Forty percent of women and 59% of men age 15-49 have never been married (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1). Among respondents age 45-49, 9% of women and 4% of men have never been married. The proportion of the population that is currently married increases with age; 82% of women and 95% of men age 45-49 are married.

Women are almost 20 times more likely than men to be married at age 15-19 (8% versus 0.4%). Early marriage increases the risk of teenage pregnancy, which can have a profound effect on the health and lives of young women.

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 who had ever been married decreased slightly from 56% in 1990 to 54% in 2002 before increasing to 60% in 2017-18 (Table 4.2).

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

Women who report that their husband has other wives and men who report that they have more than one wife are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

In the 2017-18 JPFHS, currently married women were asked how many wives their husband had, and currently married men were also asked about their number of wives.

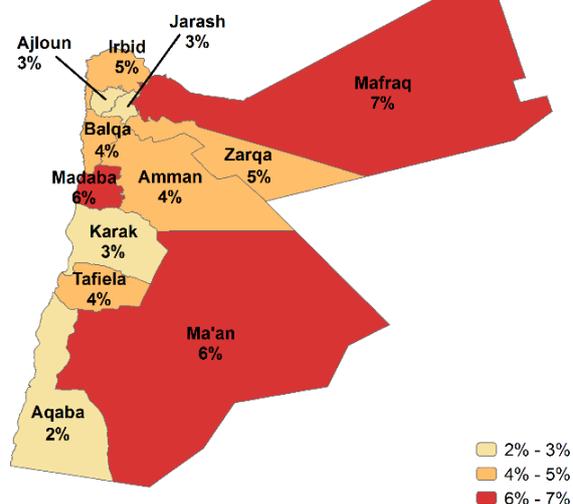
The results show that polygyny is relatively uncommon in Jordan. Only 4% of currently married women said their husbands have more than one wife (Table 4.3.1), and only 1% of currently married men said they have more than one wife (Table 4.3.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of polygyny generally increases with age. Seven percent of married women age 45-49 say that they have one or more co-wives, as compared with 2% of women age 15-29 (Table 4.3.1).
- By governorate, Aqaba has the lowest percentage of women in a polygynous union (2%), while Mafraq has the highest (7%) (Figure 4.2).
- The largest differences in polygyny are found by education. Thirteen percent of married women with no education reported having one or more co-wives, as compared with only 2% of women with a higher education. This pattern is also observed among men; almost no married men (0.1%) with a higher education reported having more than one wife, compared with 5% of men with no education.

Figure 4.2 Polygyny by governorate

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



4.3 CONSANGUINITY

Consanguinity

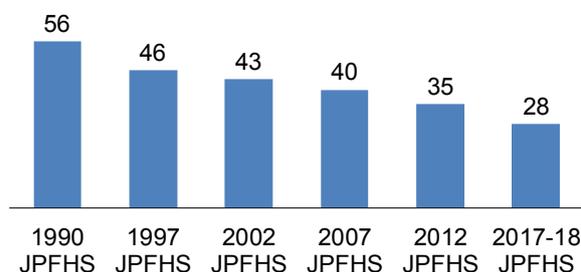
Ever-married women who report that they are related to their current husband, their last husband (among divorced or widowed women), or their first husband (among those married more than once).

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Kinship marriage, also called consanguineous marriage, is relatively common in Jordan. Twenty-eight percent of ever-married women age 15-49 reported that they are related to their current husband, last husband (among divorced or widowed women), or first husband (among those married more than once) (Table 4.4). According to the data, 4% of such marriages were dual first-cousin marriages (i.e., first cousins on both the father's and mother's side). Marriages between first cousins related only on the father's side are more common than marriages between first cousins related only on the mother's side (10% versus 6%). Nine percent of consanguineous marriages were marriages to second cousins or other relatives.

Figure 4.3 Trends in consanguinity

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 in kinship marriages



Trends: The percentage of ever-married women in kinship marriages decreased substantially from 56% in 1990 to 28% in 2017-18 (Figure 4.3).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Kinship marriages are more common among rural women (32%) than among urban women (27%) (Table 4.4).
- Kinship marriages are almost twice as common in Jarash (39%) as in Tafiela and Aqaba (21% each).
- A third of ever-married women of Syrian nationality reported that they are related to their husband, as compared with 27% of Jordanian women and 22% of women of other nationalities.
- The percentage of kinship marriages is lowest among women with no education and women with a higher education (24% and 21%, respectively) and highest among women with a preparatory education (35%).
- Kinship marriages decrease with increasing household wealth, from 32% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 21% among women in the highest quintile.

4.4 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 20-49, 25-49, 20-59, and 25-59

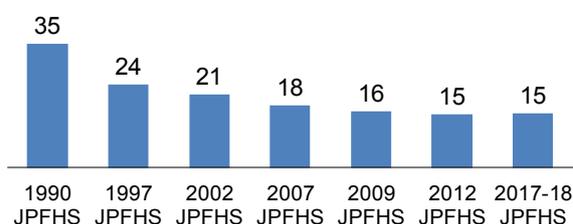
The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 is 22.7 years (Table 4.5.1). The median age at first marriage cannot be calculated for men age 25-49 because less than 50% of men had married before age 25.

The rate of early child marriage (that is, marriage before age 18) is still relatively high among women in Jordan: 14% of women age 20-49 were married before age 18. Among men age 20-49, by contrast, only 1% were married before their 18th birthday. Very early marriage (before age 15) is uncommon, with only 2% of women and no men age 20-49 married before age 15. For information on age at first marriage by nationality, see Table 4.5.2.

Trends: The percentage of women age 25-49 who were married before age 18 declined steadily between 1990 and 2009 before stabilising at 15%-16% in the last three JPFHS surveys (**Figure 4.4**).

Figure 4.4 Trends in early marriage

Percent distribution of women age 25-49 who were married before age 18

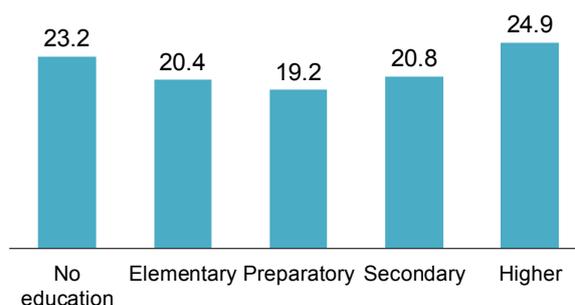


Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first marriage is similar among rural and urban women (22.9 and 22.7 years, respectively) (**Table 4.6**).
- Median age at first marriage ranges from 21.7 years among women in Mafrqa to 23.9 years among women in Karak.
- There is a difference of more than 3 years in median age at first marriage by nationality. The median age at first marriage is 19.6 years among Syrian women, as compared with 22.9 and 23.0 years, respectively, among Jordanian women and women of other nationalities.
- The median age at first marriage is highest among women with no education and those with more than a secondary education (23.2 and 24.9 years, respectively) and lowest among those with a preparatory education (19.2 years) (**Table 4.6** and **Figure 4.5**).
- The median age at first marriage increases with increasing wealth, from 21.8 years among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 24.0 years among women in the highest quintile.

Figure 4.5 Women's median age at marriage by education

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49



4.5 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual activity exposes women to the risk of pregnancy if no contraceptive method is being used. Information on timing of last sexual intercourse can be used to refine measures of exposure to pregnancy. In the 2017-18 JPFHS, currently married women and men age 15-49 were asked when they last had sexual intercourse. Ninety-one percent of women and 94% 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 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**).

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 4.1** Current marital status
- **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** Consanguinity
- **Table 4.5.1** Age at first marriage
- **Table 4.5.2** Age at first marriage by nationality
- **Table 4.6** Median age at first marriage by background characteristics
- **Table 4.7.1** Recent sexual activity: Women
- **Table 4.7.2** Recent sexual activity: Men

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age	Marital status					Total	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed		
WOMEN							
15-19	92.1	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,704
20-24	64.8	33.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	4,370
25-29	31.9	63.8	3.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	3,641
30-34	16.6	78.4	4.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	3,275
35-39	11.7	81.7	4.0	0.1	2.4	100.0	2,988
40-44	9.2	83.2	3.4	0.2	4.0	100.0	2,772
45-49	8.7	81.6	3.4	0.2	6.1	100.0	2,652
Total 15-49	39.8	55.8	2.6	0.2	1.7	100.0	24,402
MEN							
15-19	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,110
20-24	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,247
25-29	70.3	29.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	847
30-34	33.9	65.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	688
35-39	18.5	80.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	678
40-44	9.6	89.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	556
45-49	3.5	94.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	496
Total 15-49	59.1	40.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,623
50-59	2.3	96.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	806
Total 15-59	52.0	47.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,429

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, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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

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 2017-18

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	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	356
20-24	98.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.7	1,457
25-29	97.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	2.1	2,323
30-34	95.5	4.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	4.4	2,569
35-39	96.1	3.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	3.8	2,442
40-44	93.7	5.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	6.2	2,306
45-49	92.7	7.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	7.3	2,164
Residence							
Urban	95.8	3.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	4.1	12,214
Rural	94.0	5.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	6.0	1,402
Region							
Central	95.8	3.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	4.1	8,410
North	95.0	4.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	5.0	3,880
South	96.2	3.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	3.6	1,326
Governorate							
Amman	96.2	3.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.6	5,459
Balqa	95.2	4.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	4.4	688
Zarqa	94.9	4.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	5.0	1,955
Madaba	94.1	5.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	5.9	307
Irbid	95.2	4.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	4.8	2,403
Mafraq	93.1	6.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	6.9	792
Jarash	96.7	3.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.3	389
Ajloun	96.6	3.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3.4	297
Karak	96.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	3.4	523
Tafiela	95.6	3.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	3.9	206
Ma'an	94.0	5.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	5.7	232
Aqaba	97.5	2.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	2.4	365
Nationality							
Jordanian	95.8	3.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	4.1	11,854
Syrian	94.7	4.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	5.1	1,159
Other nationality	93.4	5.2	0.6	0.8	100.0	5.8	603
Education							
None	86.8	11.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	13.0	278
Elementary	91.1	7.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	8.3	934
Preparatory	93.5	5.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	6.5	1,743
Secondary	95.6	3.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	4.2	5,711
Higher	97.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.4	4,950
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	93.4	6.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	6.5	2,698
Second	95.1	4.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	4.9	2,868
Middle	96.3	3.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	3.7	2,848
Fourth	96.8	2.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.0	2,835
Highest	96.5	3.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	3.3	2,367
Total	95.6	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	4.3	13,616

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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	100.0	0.0	100.0	54
25-29	100.0	0.0	100.0	249
30-34	99.4	0.6	100.0	450
35-39	98.9	1.1	100.0	542
40-44	99.5	0.5	100.0	497
45-49	99.1	0.9	100.0	471
Residence				
Urban	99.3	0.7	100.0	2,029
Rural	99.5	0.5	100.0	239
Region				
Central	99.3	0.7	100.0	1,394
North	99.3	0.7	100.0	646
South	99.7	0.3	100.0	229
Governorate				
Amman	99.6	0.4	100.0	901
Balqa	100.0	0.0	100.0	110
Zarqa	98.5	1.5	100.0	326
Madaba	97.2	2.8	100.0	58
Irbid	99.5	0.5	100.0	400
Mafraq	98.5	1.5	100.0	132
Jarash	100.0	0.0	100.0	67
Ajloun	98.8	1.2	100.0	47
Karak	100.0	0.0	100.0	89
Tafiela	99.2	0.8	100.0	32
Ma'an	100.0	0.0	100.0	40
Aqaba	99.4	0.6	100.0	67
Nationality				
Jordanian	99.4	0.6	100.0	1,969
Syrian	98.7	1.3	100.0	190
Other nationality	99.5	0.5	100.0	110
Education				
None	95.1	4.9	100.0	45
Elementary	97.7	2.3	100.0	223
Preparatory	98.8	1.2	100.0	339
Secondary	99.7	0.3	100.0	963
Higher	99.9	0.1	100.0	698
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.3	1.7	100.0	464
Second	99.9	0.1	100.0	449
Middle	99.2	0.8	100.0	530
Fourth	99.8	0.2	100.0	483
Highest	99.5	0.5	100.0	342
Total 15-49	99.3	0.7	100.0	2,269
50-59	98.0	2.0	100.0	779
Total 15-59	99.0	1.0	100.0	3,047

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.4 Consanguinity

Percent distribution of all ever-married women age 15-49 by their relationship to their husband and percentage reporting any relationship to the husband, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Relationship with husband ¹										Total	Percentage reporting any relationship with husband	Number of women	
	Not related	First cousin on both father and mother's side	First cousin on both mother and father's side	First cousin on father's side	First cousin on mother's side	First cousin on father's side (aunt)	First cousin on mother's side (aunt)	Second cousin on father's side	Second cousin on mother's side	Other relative				
Age														
15-19	67.0	2.2	0.7	7.6	4.7	2.4	3.6	4.1	6.0	1.7	100.0	33.0	370	
20-24	74.3	2.0	2.1	6.8	2.8	2.1	3.5	3.4	2.2	0.8	100.0	25.7	1,536	
25-29	76.8	1.9	1.4	5.8	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.3	1.9	1.1	100.0	23.2	2,479	
30-34	73.7	1.8	0.7	5.4	2.1	3.3	3.9	6.0	2.1	0.8	100.0	26.3	2,730	
35-39	72.5	2.2	1.5	5.8	2.7	3.8	3.2	5.0	2.9	0.5	100.0	27.5	2,638	
40-44	71.0	1.8	1.8	7.6	2.4	3.1	3.4	4.8	3.1	1.1	100.0	29.0	2,516	
45-49	67.8	2.7	1.1	8.3	2.2	3.0	3.1	6.6	3.3	1.9	100.0	32.2	2,420	
Residence														
Urban	73.0	2.0	1.3	6.5	2.4	3.0	3.3	4.8	2.6	1.0	100.0	27.0	13,200	
Rural	67.9	2.5	1.4	7.4	2.6	3.3	3.9	6.5	3.0	1.4	100.0	32.1	1,489	
Region														
Central	74.0	1.6	1.0	6.7	2.6	3.3	3.2	4.5	2.3	0.9	100.0	26.0	9,171	
North	67.5	3.1	2.2	6.4	2.3	2.7	4.1	6.4	3.7	1.5	100.0	32.5	4,119	
South	76.8	2.6	1.1	6.5	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.7	2.2	0.7	100.0	23.2	1,398	
Governorate														
Amman	75.6	1.6	0.8	7.0	2.3	3.0	3.2	4.1	1.8	0.6	100.0	24.4	5,997	
Balqa	74.7	1.8	0.9	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.5	4.7	1.5	0.4	100.0	25.3	752	
Zarqa	70.5	1.1	1.2	5.5	3.2	4.3	3.4	5.4	3.9	1.6	100.0	29.5	2,094	
Madaba	65.8	3.7	4.5	6.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	5.3	2.2	2.2	100.0	34.2	329	
Irbid	69.9	3.1	2.3	5.7	2.0	2.2	4.0	5.6	3.6	1.7	100.0	30.1	2,549	
Mafrq	63.7	2.9	2.5	8.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	8.3	3.7	1.2	100.0	36.3	849	
Jarash	61.0	4.2	1.9	8.0	2.1	3.9	5.3	7.2	4.8	1.7	100.0	39.0	410	
Ajloun	67.0	1.9	1.4	6.2	3.0	4.0	5.6	7.3	2.9	0.7	100.0	33.0	312	
Karak	75.0	4.0	1.4	6.5	2.0	1.3	1.8	4.3	2.8	0.9	100.0	25.0	544	
Tafiela	79.1	1.1	0.1	5.5	1.7	3.2	4.1	3.5	1.3	0.4	100.0	20.9	221	
Ma'an	74.8	2.3	0.7	8.6	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.6	1.7	0.8	100.0	25.2	250	
Aqaba	79.1	1.8	1.7	5.6	2.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.1	0.6	100.0	20.9	383	
Nationality														
Jordanian	72.7	2.1	1.4	6.4	2.4	3.0	3.4	4.8	2.6	1.1	100.0	27.3	12,764	
Syrian	67.1	2.2	1.6	7.5	3.2	3.9	2.6	6.6	4.5	0.8	100.0	32.9	1,257	
Other nationality	77.8	0.8	0.8	7.4	1.7	2.2	3.9	3.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	22.2	668	
Education														
None	75.7	1.0	1.1	7.2	2.4	2.9	1.1	5.7	1.9	0.9	100.0	24.3	327	
Elementary	66.9	3.0	1.8	9.8	1.6	3.9	2.5	6.5	2.9	1.0	100.0	33.1	1,029	
Preparatory	64.7	2.6	1.8	9.2	2.9	3.7	3.8	5.9	4.0	1.4	100.0	35.3	1,892	
Secondary	69.6	2.5	1.4	6.9	2.9	3.1	4.4	5.4	2.9	1.0	100.0	30.4	6,176	
Higher	79.5	1.3	1.0	4.6	1.9	2.4	2.3	3.8	2.0	1.1	100.0	20.5	5,265	
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	68.3	2.7	1.8	7.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	6.5	2.7	0.9	100.0	31.7	2,936	
Second	70.2	2.5	1.8	5.9	2.7	3.6	3.7	5.5	3.0	1.2	100.0	29.8	3,039	
Middle	71.1	2.7	1.2	6.4	2.2	3.1	4.0	4.9	2.7	1.7	100.0	28.9	3,083	
Fourth	74.2	1.3	1.2	6.5	2.1	3.6	3.0	4.5	2.9	0.8	100.0	25.8	3,009	
Highest	79.3	1.0	0.8	6.4	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.1	2.1	0.7	100.0	20.7	2,623	
Total	72.5	2.1	1.4	6.6	2.5	3.0	3.4	4.9	2.7	1.1	100.0	27.5	14,689	

¹ For those married only once, relationship to current or last husband (for divorced or widowed women) or, for those married more than once, relationship to first husband

Table 4.5.1 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 2017-18

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	0.8	na	na	na	na	92.1	4,704	a
20-24	1.5	9.7	19.8	na	na	64.8	4,370	a
25-29	1.6	12.8	26.1	39.5	58.2	31.9	3,641	23.7
30-34	1.9	13.4	26.0	41.4	63.4	16.6	3,275	23.0
35-39	2.3	14.1	29.1	44.3	63.4	11.7	2,988	22.9
40-44	3.3	19.1	35.1	51.0	68.2	9.2	2,772	21.8
45-49	3.2	19.3	34.8	51.7	68.7	8.7	2,652	21.8
20-49	2.2	14.2	27.6	na	na	27.3	19,698	a
25-49	2.4	15.4	29.8	45.1	63.9	16.6	15,328	22.7
MEN								
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.6	1,110	a
20-24	0.0	0.1	0.9	na	na	95.6	1,247	a
25-29	0.0	0.5	1.4	5.7	13.8	70.3	847	a
30-34	0.0	0.7	1.9	10.5	26.2	33.9	688	28.6
35-39	0.0	0.7	2.9	6.9	23.1	18.5	678	28.5
40-44	0.0	3.3	6.2	12.9	32.4	9.6	556	27.3
45-49	0.0	1.5	3.4	10.8	32.5	3.5	496	27.1
20-49	0.0	0.9	2.4	na	na	49.1	4,513	a
25-49	0.0	1.2	2.9	9.0	24.4	31.4	3,265	a
20-59	0.0	1.1	2.9	na	na	42.0	5,319	a
25-59	0.0	1.4	3.5	9.7	25.3	25.6	4,072	a

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/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 4.5.2 Age at first marriage by nationality

Percentage of women age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, by nationality, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of women	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
JORDANIAN								
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	95.0	4,135	a
20-24	0.6	7.5	16.7	na	na	67.4	3,786	a
25-29	1.1	10.2	22.6	35.7	55.8	33.5	3,177	24.0
30-34	1.4	11.5	24.3	39.5	62.5	17.9	2,880	23.2
35-39	1.9	12.8	27.6	43.1	62.1	12.2	2,685	23.1
40-44	3.0	18.4	34.2	50.1	67.1	9.7	2,491	22.0
45-49	2.7	18.9	34.1	51.4	68.5	9.0	2,460	21.8
20-49	1.7	12.6	25.7	na	na	28.2	17,479	a
25-49	2.0	14.0	28.1	43.4	62.8	17.3	13,693	22.9
SYRIAN								
15-19	6.5	na	na	na	na	62.2	389	a
20-24	11.8	36.6	58.1	na	na	29.6	305	19.0
25-29	4.9	40.9	64.0	75.9	84.0	12.4	268	18.6
30-34	5.1	31.4	45.5	68.6	81.1	4.4	227	20.3
35-39	9.4	34.6	58.7	67.1	78.3	6.0	168	19.3
40-44	6.4	29.5	49.5	65.6	81.0	2.0	179	20.1
45-49	17.0	33.5	49.7	61.4	71.9	7.8	118	20.0
20-49	8.5	35.0	55.1	na	na	12.3	1,266	19.5
25-49	7.5	34.5	54.2	68.9	80.3	6.9	961	19.6
OTHER NATIONALITY								
15-19	2.7	na	na	na	na	82.7	81	a
20-24	3.6	15.7	30.2	na	na	52.7	185	a
25-29	5.1	18.9	36.5	59.4	70.8	22.0	169	21.0
30-34	4.2	19.3	27.3	35.7	52.4	17.1	177	24.3
35-39	1.0	15.3	21.1	40.3	66.9	12.6	140	23.5
40-44	3.5	15.9	29.3	44.7	67.7	13.7	106	22.8
45-49	0.2	9.7	32.1	41.2	61.2	11.0	83	23.2
20-49	3.2	16.5	29.4	na	na	24.0	861	a
25-49	3.2	16.7	29.2	44.7	63.5	16.1	675	23.0

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 4.6 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 30-59 and 35-59, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	25-49	30-59	35-59	
Residence				
Urban	22.7	27.9	27.8	
Rural	22.9	27.6	27.2	
Region				
Central	22.9	28.2	28.1	
North	22.2	27.2	27.0	
South	23.4	27.5	27.3	
Governorate				
Amman	23.1	28.6	28.5	
Balqa	23.5	27.8	27.5	
Zarqa	22.0	27.1	27.2	
Madaba	23.7	27.7	27.4	
Irbid	22.4	27.4	27.2	
Mafraq	21.7	26.8	26.7	
Jarash	21.9	26.9	26.5	
Ajloun	22.1	26.5	26.3	
Karak	23.9	27.3	27.1	
Tafiela	22.8	26.9	26.7	
Ma'an	23.3	28.1	27.9	
Aqaba	23.2	28.2	28.2	
Nationality				
Jordanian	22.9	27.9	27.7	
Syrian	19.6	26.4	26.7	
Other nationality	23.0	28.8	28.8	
Education				
None	23.2	28.2	28.7	
Elementary	20.4	26.4	26.6	
Preparatory	19.2	25.9	25.8	
Secondary	20.8	27.6	27.4	
Higher	24.9	29.1	29.0	
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	21.8	27.1	27.2	
Second	22.3	27.8	27.7	
Middle	22.6	27.7	27.4	
Fourth	22.8	28.2	28.0	
Highest	24.0	28.6	28.4	
Total	22.7	27.9	27.8	

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

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years		
Age					
15-19	92.4	7.1	0.6	100.0	356
20-24	91.1	6.7	2.2	100.0	1,457
25-29	90.8	7.1	2.1	100.0	2,323
30-34	92.2	5.6	2.2	100.0	2,569
35-39	92.2	5.7	2.1	100.0	2,442
40-44	90.8	7.3	1.9	100.0	2,306
45-49	86.0	10.1	3.9	100.0	2,164
Marital duration					
0-4 years	90.1	8.1	1.9	100.0	2,742
5-9 years	91.5	6.1	2.3	100.0	2,654
10-14 years	93.7	4.7	1.7	100.0	2,293
15-19 years	92.2	5.8	2.0	100.0	2,043
20-24 years	90.7	7.1	2.2	100.0	1,869
25+ years	85.3	10.4	4.2	100.0	1,739
Married more than once	82.6	12.5	4.9	100.0	276
Residence					
Urban	90.4	7.2	2.4	100.0	12,214
Rural	92.5	5.6	1.9	100.0	1,402
Region					
Central	90.6	6.7	2.7	100.0	8,410
North	89.8	8.2	2.0	100.0	3,880
South	92.9	5.9	1.2	100.0	1,326
Governorate					
Amman	90.3	6.9	2.8	100.0	5,459
Balqa	91.4	6.4	2.2	100.0	688
Zarqa	91.8	5.5	2.6	100.0	1,955
Madaba	86.6	11.1	2.3	100.0	307
Irbid	88.6	9.4	2.0	100.0	2,403
Ma'raq	91.4	5.7	2.9	100.0	792
Jarash	91.1	7.8	1.1	100.0	389
Ajloun	93.3	5.3	1.4	100.0	297
Karak	93.2	5.7	1.1	100.0	523
Taffila	94.1	4.7	1.2	100.0	206
Ma'an	92.1	6.5	1.4	100.0	232
Aqaba	92.3	6.5	1.1	100.0	365
Nationality					
Jordanian	91.9	6.7	1.5	100.0	11,854
Syrian	86.8	8.5	4.6	100.0	1,159
Other nationality	73.0	11.6	15.4	100.0	603
Education					
None	75.3	13.1	11.6	100.0	278
Elementary	84.6	9.2	6.2	100.0	934
Preparatory	87.4	9.3	3.4	100.0	1,743
Secondary	92.1	6.1	1.8	100.0	5,711
Higher	92.0	6.6	1.4	100.0	4,950
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	88.6	8.5	2.8	100.0	2,698
Second	90.6	7.1	2.2	100.0	2,868
Middle	92.1	6.5	1.4	100.0	2,848
Fourth	92.9	5.3	1.8	100.0	2,835
Highest	88.3	8.0	3.7	100.0	2,367
Total	90.6	7.0	2.4	100.0	13,616

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

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years		
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	54
25-29	95.1	3.5	1.5	100.0	249
30-34	94.9	4.5	0.6	100.0	450
35-39	95.2	4.4	0.4	100.0	542
40-44	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	497
45-49	92.4	6.7	0.9	100.0	471
Marital duration					
0-4 years	94.3	5.0	0.7	100.0	486
5-9 years	95.5	4.1	0.5	100.0	521
10-14 years	96.2	3.3	0.5	100.0	445
15-19 years	91.1	8.0	0.8	100.0	380
20-24 years	94.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	266
25+ years	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	91
Married more than once	92.2	6.2	1.6	100.0	78
Residence					
Urban	94.6	5.1	0.4	100.0	2,029
Rural	92.3	5.4	2.2	100.0	239
Region					
Central	93.9	5.5	0.6	100.0	1,394
North	94.3	5.1	0.6	100.0	646
South	96.9	3.0	0.2	100.0	229
Governorate					
Amman	93.1	6.3	0.5	100.0	901
Balqa	92.0	7.8	0.2	100.0	110
Zarqa	96.5	2.6	0.9	100.0	326
Madaba	95.4	4.2	0.4	100.0	58
Irbid	96.0	3.2	0.9	100.0	400
Ma'raq	92.8	6.9	0.4	100.0	132
Jarash	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	67
Ajloun	87.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	47
Karak	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	89
Tafiela	97.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	32
Ma'an	95.1	4.3	0.6	100.0	40
Aqaba	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	67
Nationality					
Jordanian	95.1	4.4	0.5	100.0	1,969
Syrian	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	190
Other nationality	74.1	22.5	3.4	100.0	110
Education					
None	91.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	45
Elementary	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	223
Preparatory	95.4	2.5	2.1	100.0	339
Secondary	94.7	4.9	0.4	100.0	963
Higher	94.3	5.4	0.3	100.0	698
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	88.9	9.4	1.7	100.0	464
Second	95.2	4.5	0.3	100.0	449
Middle	96.6	3.1	0.3	100.0	530
Fourth	95.9	3.7	0.4	100.0	483
Highest	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	342
Total 15-49	94.3	5.1	0.6	100.0	2,269
50-59	79.7	18.3	2.0	100.0	779
Total 15-59	90.6	8.5	0.9	100.0	3,047

Note: 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 last 4 weeks

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The current total fertility rate in Jordan is 2.7 children per woman (2.7 children in urban areas and 3.1 in rural areas). Fertility peaks in the 25-29 age group.
- **Fertility trends:** Between the 2012 and 2017-18 JPFHS surveys, the total fertility rate fell from 3.5 to 2.7 children. This decline is especially notable because the TFR had remained relatively stable, at 3.5 to 3.8 children per woman, during the decade between the 2002 and 2012 surveys.
- **Birth intervals:** Almost a third (29%) of non-first births occurred within 24 months of the preceding birth, and 16% occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth is 24.6 years among women age 25-49.
- **Teenage childbearing:** 5% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing.

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 (due to postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

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 birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Jordan is 2.7 children per woman (2.7 children in urban areas and 3.1 children in rural areas). Childbearing peaks at age 25-29, when the age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is

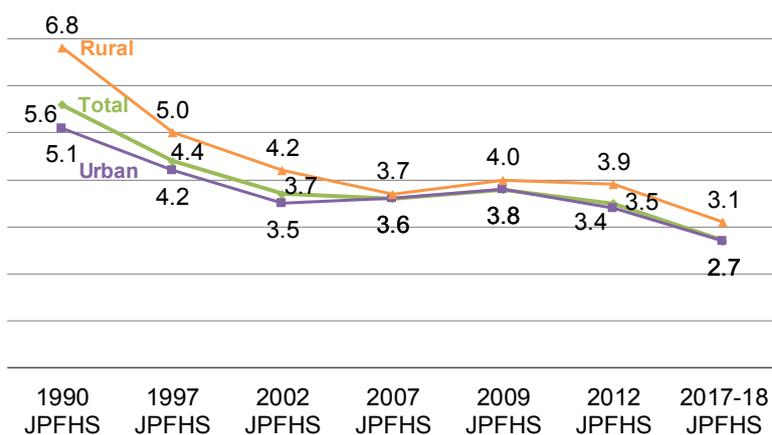
156. Childbearing is also high among women age 30-34, with an ASFR of 137. It drops sharply thereafter. Age-specific fertility rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas among women age 25 and over, while rates are higher in urban areas among women below age 25. In Jordan, the general fertility rate (per 1,000 women age 15-44) is 90, and the crude birth rate (per 1,000 population) is 22. Both of these rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table 5.1).

Six percent of women age 15-49 are currently pregnant, and the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 is 3.9 (Table 5.2).

Table 5.3 shows trends in ASFRs for 5-year periods preceding the survey. Because women age 50 and older were not interviewed in the survey, rates become progressively more truncated over time, and thus results are incomplete for older cohorts. Nevertheless, a steady downward trend is evident in most age groups. The decline is greatest in the cohort age 20-24, with the rate dropping from 178 births to 116 births per 1,000 women between the period 15-19 years before the survey and the period 0-4 years before the survey.

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey



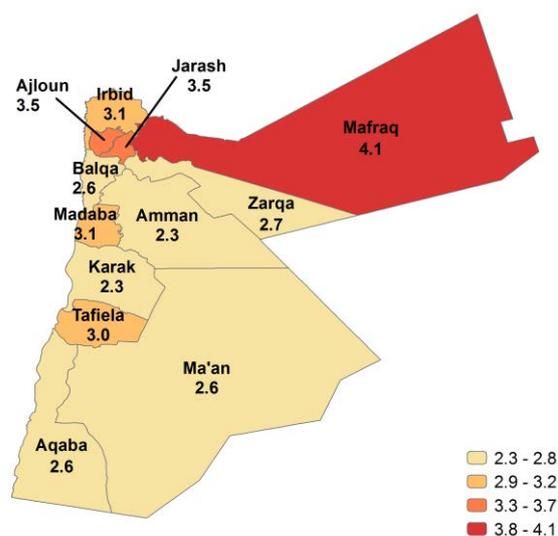
Trends: There was a comparatively rapid decline in fertility between the 1990 and 2002 JPFHS surveys, from 5.6 children per woman to 3.7 children per woman. The TFR remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2012, ranging from 3.5 to 3.8 children per woman, before dropping to 2.7 children per woman in 2017-18 (Table 5.4 and Figure 5.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, women in Amman have nearly two less children than women in Mafraq (2.3 versus 4.1 children per woman) (Figure 5.2).
- There are large differences in TFRs by nationality. The average number of children among Syrian women is 4.7, as compared with 2.6 among Jordanian women and 1.9 among women of other nationalities.
- The TFR is lowest among women with no education (2.1 children per woman) and a higher education (2.4 children) and highest among women with an elementary education (3.7 children).

Figure 5.2 Fertility by governorate

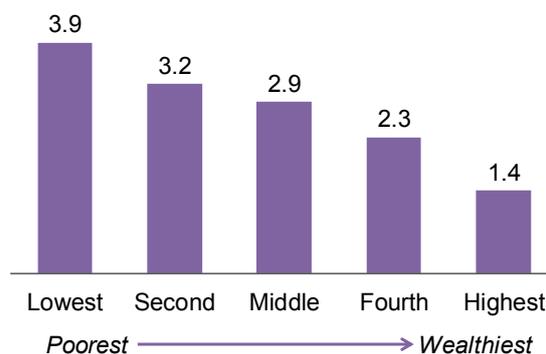
Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



- The TFR decreases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have 3.9 children on average, as compared with only 1.4 children among women in the highest wealth quintile (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3 Fertility by household wealth

TFR 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 1.9; among currently married women, the average is 3.2 (Table 5.5).

The mean number of children born to ever-married women age 45-49—those who are most likely no longer fertile—is 4.0, and the mean number born to currently married women in this age group is 4.6. Only 4% of currently married women age 45-49 have not had any births, a proxy for primary sterility.

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

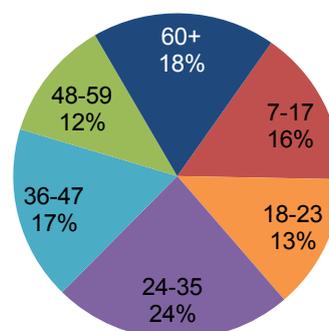
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

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 mother and child. In Jordan, almost a third (29%) of non-first births occurred within 24 months after the preceding birth, and 16% occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth (Table 5.6 and Figure 5.4). Overall, the median birth interval in Jordan is less than 3 years (34.2 months).

Figure 5.4 Birth intervals

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



Trends: The median birth interval has increased steadily over time, from 24.0 months in 1990 to 31.2 months in 2007 and 34.2 months in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of births occurring within a very short interval (less than 18 months) is more than 3 times higher for children whose previous sibling died than for children whose previous sibling survived (47% and 15%, respectively) (Table 5.6).
- Median birth intervals are higher among women with a secondary or higher education (34-37 months) than among women with less than a secondary education (30-32 months).
- The median birth interval increases steadily with increasing wealth, from 30.7 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 42.4 months among women in the highest quintile.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child 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.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

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

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Overall, 21% of women who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy because they are amenorrhoeic (12%) and/or because they are abstaining (13%) (**Table 5.7**). In Jordan, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 2.5 months, and women abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of less than 1 month (0.8 months) after giving birth. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (still amenorrhoeic and/or still abstaining) for a median of 3.1 months.

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea fell from 4.0 months in 1990 to 2.5 months in 2017-18. The median duration of abstinence also declined during that period, from 1.9 months to 0.8 months. Overall, the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from 4.1 months in 1990 to 3.1 months in 2017-18.

Variations in these indicators by background characteristics are shown in **Table 5.8**.

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

After age 30, women's susceptibility to pregnancy declines as increasing percentages of women become infecund. Although the onset of infecundity is difficult to determine, one indicator is menopause. Six percent of women age 30-49 are menopausal. The proportion of women who are menopausal increases with age, from 1% among those age 30-34 to 28% among those age 48-49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

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

Sample: Women age 25-49 and 30-49

Only 7% of women age 25-49 gave birth before age 18. The median age at first birth in Jordan is 24.6 years among women age 25-49 (**Table 5.10**).

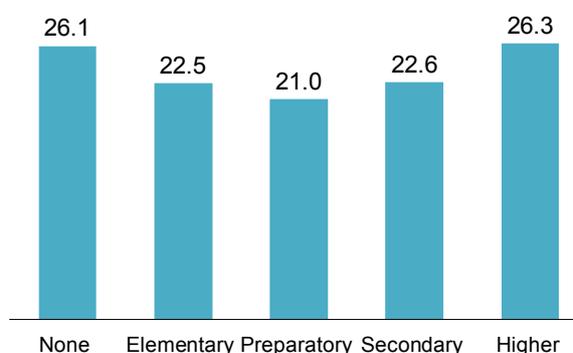
Trends: The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 has increased over time, from 21.2 years in 1990 to 23.5 years in 2002, 24.0 years in 2012, and 24.6 years in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Median age at first birth among women age 30-49 is very similar according to residence (24.3 years among urban women and 24.1 years among rural women) (**Table 5.11**).
- By region, the median age at first birth ranges from 23.6 years among women in the North to 24.9 years among women in the South.
- Among women age 30-49, the median age at first birth is approximately 26 years among both those with no education (26.1 years) and those with a higher education (26.3 years); among women at the remaining educational levels, the median ranges from 21.0 to 22.6 years (i.e., 3 to 5 years younger) (**Figure 5.5**).
- By nationality, median age at first birth is lowest among Syrian women age 30-49 (21.4 years), followed by Jordanian women (24.4 years) and women of other nationalities (26.2 years).

Figure 5.5 Median age at first birth by education

Median age at first birth among women age 30-49



5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Sample: Women age 15-19

Childbearing during the teenage years can reduce women's educational and employment opportunities and is associated with higher fertility levels. In Jordan, 5% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 3% have given birth, and an additional 2% are pregnant with their first child (**Table 5.12**).

Table 5.12 shows that the largest differences in this indicator are by women's nationality and educational level. Twenty-eight percent of Syrian women age 15-19 have begun childbearing, as compared with 3% of Jordanian women and 12% of women of other nationalities. By education, teenage childbearing rates range from 27% among women with an elementary education to only 0.4% among women with a higher education.

Ten percent of women age 15-19 reported being married before age 15, and 1% gave birth to a child before age 15 (**Table 5.13**).

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** Trends in age-specific fertility rates
- **Table 5.4** Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates
- **Table 5.5** Children ever born and living
- **Table 5.6** Birth intervals
- **Table 5.7** Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility
- **Table 5.8** Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility
- **Table 5.9** Menopause
- **Table 5.10** Age at first birth
- **Table 5.11** Median age at first birth
- **Table 5.12** Teenage pregnancy and motherhood
- **Table 5.13** Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

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 2017-18

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	28	20	27
20-24	111	101	109
25-29	153	183	156
30-34	135	151	137
35-39	83	128	88
40-44	27	28	27
45-49	[1]	[5]	[2]
TFR (15-49)	2.7	3.1	2.7
GFR (15-44)	89	97	90
CBR	21.3	23.7	21.6

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to 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 2017-18

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	2.7	6.1	3.8
Rural	3.1	6.0	4.3
Region			
Central	2.5	6.0	3.6
North	3.4	6.1	4.4
South	2.6	7.4	3.9
Governorate			
Amman	2.3	6.0	3.5
Balqa	2.6	6.1	3.6
Zarqa	2.7	5.8	3.9
Madaba	3.1	6.3	4.0
Irbid	3.1	5.8	4.1
Mafraq	4.1	7.6	5.0
Jarash	3.5	5.8	4.8
Ajloun	3.5	5.7	4.6
Karak	2.3	6.0	3.6
Tafiela	3.0	7.4	4.6
Ma'an	2.6	6.9	4.2
Aqaba	2.6	9.2	3.7
Nationality			
Jordanian	2.6	5.9	3.8
Syrian	4.7	10.6	5.0
Other nationality	1.9	5.8	3.0
Education			
None	2.1	4.6	4.1
Elementary	3.7	6.8	4.4
Preparatory	3.5	5.0	4.4
Secondary	3.0	5.9	4.0
Higher	2.4	6.8	3.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.9	8.6	4.3
Second	3.2	7.0	3.9
Middle	2.9	5.7	3.8
Fourth	2.3	5.9	3.9
Highest	1.4	3.9	3.6
Total	2.7	6.1	3.9

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

Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age group	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	29	48	44	44
20-24	116	159	167	178
25-29	168	208	212	222
30-34	137	171	168	[176]
35-39	85	106	[110]	
40-44	29	[39]		
45-49	[1]			

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

Table 5.4 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding various surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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

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 5.5 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 2017-18

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	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	96.7	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,704	0.04	0.04
20-24	77.0	10.7	8.2	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,370	0.41	0.40
25-29	42.8	14.9	20.1	13.4	6.3	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,641	1.34	1.31
30-34	24.3	10.3	16.3	22.5	16.1	6.6	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,275	2.33	2.29
35-39	15.7	5.7	10.9	18.4	22.6	14.9	7.2	2.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	2,988	3.27	3.20
40-44	14.0	6.4	7.0	14.9	18.7	17.7	11.1	5.7	2.2	1.4	0.9	100.0	2,772	3.75	3.67
45-49	14.4	5.6	7.0	11.4	19.0	14.9	13.3	7.2	3.7	1.7	1.8	100.0	2,652	3.99	3.90
Total	47.2	8.1	9.7	10.8	10.2	6.6	4.0	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	24,402	1.85	1.82
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	56.3	34.1	8.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	356	0.55	0.55
20-24	32.8	30.5	24.3	9.4	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,457	1.20	1.18
25-29	14.1	21.1	30.4	20.7	9.9	2.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,323	2.04	2.00
30-34	7.5	11.7	19.6	28.0	19.9	8.2	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,569	2.88	2.83
35-39	3.9	5.1	11.7	21.2	26.4	17.6	8.5	2.9	1.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	2,442	3.80	3.73
40-44	3.7	6.0	7.4	16.6	21.0	20.7	12.6	6.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	100.0	2,306	4.27	4.18
45-49	4.4	4.5	7.2	13.1	21.6	17.0	15.8	8.3	4.1	1.9	2.0	100.0	2,164	4.55	4.45
Total	10.8	12.6	16.2	18.6	17.4	11.4	7.0	3.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	100.0	13,616	3.16	3.10

Table 5.6 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's age									
15-19	(68.3)	(20.8)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	100.0	39	(14.1)
20-29	23.4	18.6	28.6	16.3	8.7	4.4	100.0	2,505	26.7
30-39	11.6	11.2	22.4	18.6	13.6	22.6	100.0	3,804	39.5
40-49	7.1	7.0	14.7	15.3	15.2	40.8	100.0	779	50.8
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	15.1	13.3	21.2	17.8	12.3	20.2	100.0	3,665	36.2
Female	16.1	13.5	26.3	16.8	11.6	15.8	100.0	3,461	32.9
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	15.0	13.3	23.9	17.5	12.1	18.2	100.0	6,997	34.6
Dead	46.6	21.0	11.3	6.2	5.6	9.4	100.0	130	18.3
Birth order									
2-3	19.0	15.1	26.1	17.8	9.7	12.2	100.0	3,975	30.5
4-6	11.5	10.9	19.9	16.5	14.9	26.3	100.0	2,718	42.1
7+	9.5	13.3	25.0	17.9	14.1	20.2	100.0	434	36.9
Residence									
Urban	15.7	13.7	23.5	17.1	11.8	18.2	100.0	6,283	34.1
Rural	14.7	11.4	24.9	18.6	13.6	16.8	100.0	844	35.4
Region									
Central	15.4	13.5	22.7	17.2	12.0	19.2	100.0	4,094	34.8
North	15.5	13.2	24.7	17.5	12.0	17.1	100.0	2,404	33.9
South	16.8	13.4	26.2	17.2	11.8	14.6	100.0	630	33.2
Governorate									
Amman	15.3	12.2	23.3	17.2	12.2	19.8	100.0	2,550	35.3
Balqa	14.2	14.5	25.6	17.9	9.2	18.6	100.0	375	34.3
Zarqa	15.6	16.3	20.2	17.0	12.3	18.6	100.0	974	34.3
Madaba	18.1	15.7	21.7	16.9	13.1	14.6	100.0	194	31.9
Irbid	14.6	12.7	22.9	18.0	12.9	18.9	100.0	1,367	35.9
Mafraq	17.6	14.0	28.0	16.0	10.4	14.0	100.0	591	31.4
Jarash	14.9	15.3	26.4	17.5	10.6	15.2	100.0	256	32.6
Ajloun	16.3	11.6	25.3	18.7	12.3	15.9	100.0	189	34.3
Karak	15.2	11.0	26.9	17.2	12.6	17.1	100.0	232	34.4
Tafiela	14.3	13.8	27.7	18.5	12.3	13.4	100.0	111	33.7
Ma'an	19.3	14.0	27.3	17.8	10.2	11.4	100.0	115	31.4
Aqaba	18.8	16.0	23.6	15.9	11.4	14.3	100.0	173	31.0
Mother's nationality									
Jordanian	14.8	12.7	23.1	17.7	12.5	19.2	100.0	5,957	35.6
Syrian	19.5	17.4	28.5	14.5	9.2	11.0	100.0	911	28.7
Other nationality	19.1	16.1	19.3	18.2	9.8	17.4	100.0	259	33.0
Mother's education									
None	21.6	11.8	24.0	13.7	13.9	14.8	100.0	119	29.5
Elementary	17.7	17.2	25.4	15.6	8.3	15.7	100.0	571	29.6
Preparatory	16.6	13.1	27.9	16.0	12.0	14.4	100.0	924	31.6
Secondary	14.2	13.0	22.0	15.9	13.3	21.6	100.0	2,999	36.6
Higher	16.0	13.2	23.8	20.0	11.2	15.9	100.0	2,514	34.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	17.3	16.1	25.4	17.3	11.0	12.9	100.0	1,980	30.7
Second	15.9	13.5	26.1	18.3	11.8	14.3	100.0	1,734	32.7
Middle	15.5	12.5	22.4	15.9	13.4	20.4	100.0	1,468	35.7
Fourth	12.7	11.3	23.1	17.4	11.2	24.3	100.0	1,237	37.4
Highest	15.0	10.9	16.8	17.7	13.6	26.0	100.0	708	42.4
Total	15.6	13.4	23.7	17.3	12.0	18.1	100.0	7,127	34.2

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.7 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, according to number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
<2	72.4	41.0	79.4	341
2-3	29.8	16.3	39.0	374
4-5	24.3	16.3	35.4	357
6-7	15.4	9.6	21.3	297
8-9	12.0	12.2	23.6	333
10-11	9.5	10.7	17.5	286
12-13	6.8	13.6	18.9	237
14-15	4.3	11.1	15.0	298
16-17	7.1	11.5	16.6	289
18-19	2.0	10.1	11.3	313
20-21	3.0	10.8	12.2	276
22-23	3.0	10.8	12.8	279
24-25	2.1	7.1	8.6	318
26-27	5.9	10.9	15.2	363
28-29	2.9	12.2	14.4	317
30-31	2.7	8.6	9.5	304
32-33	2.7	5.3	7.9	314
34-35	1.6	8.3	9.7	274
Total	12.4	12.8	21.3	5,570
Median	2.5	0.8	3.1	na
Mean	5.2	5.5	8.4	na

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 5.8 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	2.6	a	3.2
30-49	2.3	a	2.9
Residence			
Urban	2.4	a	3.0
Rural	2.6	a	3.3
Region			
Central	2.4	a	3.2
North	2.7	a	3.1
South	1.4	a	2.4
Governorate			
Amman	(2.5)	a	3.0
Balqa	a	a	4.7
Zarqa	3.0	(1.1)	3.6
Madaba	(1.2)	a	3.1
Irbid	(2.5)	a	(3.0)
Mafraq	2.9	a	3.1
Jarash	3.4	a	3.6
Ajloun	(2.3)	a	(2.6)
Karak	(1.3)	a	(2.4)
Tafiela	(1.9)	a	(2.4)
Ma'an	(1.7)	a	3.2
Aqaba	*	a	(1.8)
Education			
None	*	*	*
Elementary	(3.0)	a	3.5
Preparatory	3.4	a	4.0
Secondary	2.7	a	3.5
Higher	2.1	a	2.6
Nationality			
Jordanian	2.4	a	3.1
Syrian	2.6	a	3.1
Other nationality	3.3	a	3.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.4	a	2.9
Second	2.9	a	3.9
Middle	2.3	a	2.9
Fourth	2.4	1.1	3.0
Highest	*	*	*
Total	2.5	a	3.1

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 a birth

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

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34	1.4	2,730
35-39	1.9	2,638
40-41	2.3	1,042
42-43	5.0	1,013
44-45	5.1	916
46-47	15.3	924
48-49	27.9	1,041
Total	6.2	10,305

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 last 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 gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	96.7	4,704	a
20-24	0.2	5.0	11.9	na	na	77.0	4,370	a
25-29	0.5	6.2	17.7	30.1	46.5	42.8	3,641	a
30-34	0.2	5.3	15.6	29.5	51.6	24.3	3,275	24.8
35-39	0.4	6.9	17.5	32.3	52.4	15.7	2,988	24.6
40-44	0.7	8.8	23.7	38.9	58.2	14.0	2,772	23.6
45-49	0.8	7.2	21.9	37.0	57.7	14.4	2,652	23.8
20-49	0.4	6.4	17.5	na	na	35.3	19,698	a
25-49	0.5	6.8	19.0	33.2	52.8	23.5	15,328	24.6

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 birth among women age 25-49 and age 30-49, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age	
	25-49	30-49
Residence		
Urban	24.6	24.3
Rural	24.5	24.1
Region		
Central	24.7	24.4
North	23.9	23.6
South	a	24.9
Governorate		
Amman	a	24.7
Balqa	a	25.0
Zarqa	23.6	23.5
Madaba	a	25.1
Irbid	24.2	23.7
Mafraq	23.4	23.3
Jarash	23.5	23.3
Ajloun	23.8	23.6
Karak	a	25.4
Tafiela	24.4	24.0
Ma'an	a	24.8
Aqaba	24.9	24.8
Education		
None	a	26.1
Elementary	22.4	22.5
Preparatory	20.8	21.0
Secondary	22.5	22.6
Higher	a	26.3
Nationality		
Jordanian	24.7	24.4
Syrian	21.1	21.4
Other nationality	a	26.2
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	23.5	23.7
Second	24.0	24.1
Middle	24.4	24.3
Fourth	24.4	24.0
Highest	a	25.0
Total	24.6	24.3

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

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	1.6	1.1	2.7	2,860
15	0.2	0.8	1.0	966
16	0.9	0.8	1.7	908
17	3.6	1.7	5.3	986
18	4.6	2.9	7.5	964
19	7.6	3.2	10.8	880
Residence				
Urban	3.5	1.9	5.4	4,177
Rural	2.1	1.5	3.6	534
Region				
Central	2.7	1.7	4.4	2,806
North	5.0	2.4	7.4	1,472
South	1.8	1.2	3.0	348
Governorate				
Amman	2.1	1.7	3.8	1,762
Balqa	1.9	1.1	3.1	240
Zarqa	4.2	2.0	6.2	708
Madaba	5.1	1.2	6.3	101
Irbid	3.9	2.2	6.1	942
Mafraq	9.6	3.5	13.1	295
Jarash	4.3	2.5	6.8	137
Ajloun	3.1	1.2	4.3	103
Karak	1.5	1.0	2.4	183
Tafiela	0.9	1.1	2.0	71
Ma'an	2.4	0.8	3.1	58
Aqaba	1.5	1.3	2.8	104
Education				
None	10.8	2.2	13.0	67
Elementary	18.3	9.0	27.3	149
Preparatory	5.5	2.0	7.5	1,261
Secondary	2.0	1.7	3.8	2,600
Higher	0.0	0.4	0.4	621
Nationality				
Jordanian	1.9	1.2	3.1	4,135
Syrian	18.9	8.9	27.8	389
Other nationality	8.1	3.7	11.8	81
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.5	4.5	13.0	975
Second	3.8	3.0	6.8	859
Middle	2.6	1.2	3.8	858
Fourth	1.3	0.8	2.1	1,002
Highest	0.6	0.0	0.6	1,016
Total	3.3	1.9	5.2	4,704

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women age 15-19, percentage who were married and had a live birth before age 15, according to sex, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

	Married before age 15	Gave birth to a child before age 15	Number
Total 15-19	9.6	1.2	370

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** Overall, 17% of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon, 18% want to wait at least 2 years, and 49% want no more children or are sterilised.
- **Limiting childbearing:** The desire to limit childbearing rises with increasing number of living children, from 2% among married women with no living children to above 70% among women with four or more living children.
- **Ideal family size:** Currently married women want 3.9 children on average, while men want 3.8 children.
- **Unwanted births:** 86% of births/current pregnancies in the 5 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 8% were mistimed, and 6% were unwanted.

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

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last 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 fertility preferences among currently married women and men age 15-49 by number of living children. Thirty-seven percent of women say that they want to have another child: 17% want a child within 2 years, 18% prefer to wait for 2 or more years, and 2% want another child but are undecided about when to have that child. Approximately half of married women (49%) want no more children or have been sterilised. Seven percent of married women are undecided about whether they want more children.

Men are much less likely than women to express a desire to limit childbearing. Only 28% of married men do not want to have another child, and almost one-third (31%) are undecided about future childbearing. One in four men (25%) want to have another child within 2 years, while 9% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child.

As expected, fertility preferences vary with number of living children. Sixty-nine percent of currently married women with no children want to have a child within 2 years. This percentage falls to 32% among women with one child and is even lower among women with more than one child.

The desire to limit childbearing rises with number of living children, from 2% among married women with no living children to above 70% among women with four or more living children. Among women with three children, more than half (52%) want no more children (Table 6.2.1 and Figure 6.1).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women who want no more children increased between the 2009 and 2012 JPFHS surveys among women with two, three, four, and five living children. However, between the 2012 and 2017-18 surveys, the percentage of women who want no more children increased substantially only among women with three living children. Among the remaining women, it remained largely unchanged (Figure 6.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of married women who want no more children are very similar in urban and rural areas but differ by governorate. Thirty-seven percent of women in Aqaba want no more children, as compared with 53% of women in Mafraq and Zarqa (Table 6.2.1).
- Fifty percent of Jordanian women want no more children, compared with 48% of Syrian women and 44% of women of other nationalities.
- Women with more than a secondary education are least likely to want no more children (41%).
- The percentage of women who want no more children generally increases slightly with increasing household wealth, from 46%-49% among those in the lowest to middle wealth quintiles to 51%-53% among those in the fourth and highest quintiles.
- Unlike the pattern among women, urban men (28%) are slightly more likely than rural men (24%) to want to limit childbearing. The pattern by nationality differs as well. Syrian men are least likely to want no more children (23%), followed by Jordanian men (28%) and men of other nationalities (35%) (Table 6.2.2).
- Similar to women, the percentage of men who want no more children is lowest among those with more than a secondary education (25%). Variations by wealth quintile are also similar to the pattern among women, with men in the fourth and highest quintiles being most likely to want no more children.

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

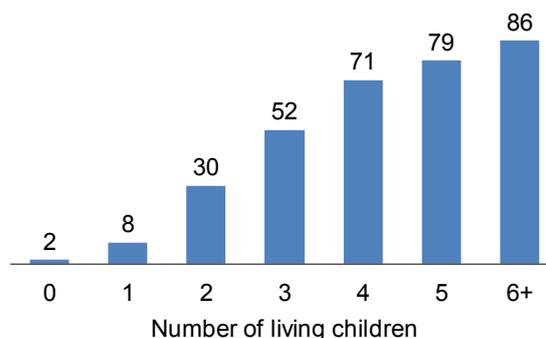
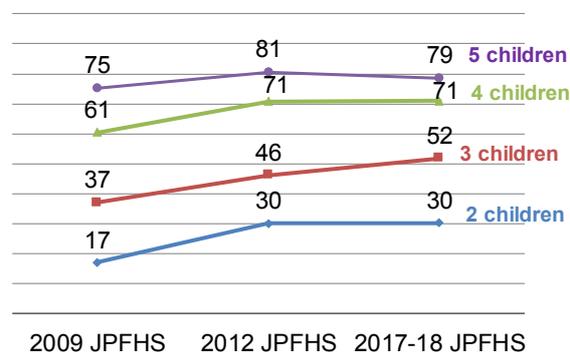


Figure 6.2 Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

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



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: Women and men age 15-49

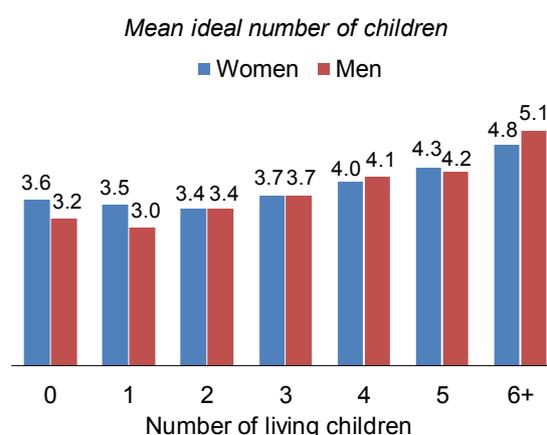
The mean ideal family size among currently married women age 15-49 is 3.9 children; among men, mean ideal family size is 3.8 children. Among women with no living children, 40% would like to have four children, 22% would like to have two children, and 8% would like to have no children (**Table 6.3**).

Trends: The mean ideal number of children among currently married women age 15-49 decreased from 4.4 in 1990 to 3.9 in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Mean ideal number of children increases as number of living children increases. For example, currently married women who have only one child consider 3.5 children to be ideal on average, while women who have six or more children consider 4.8 children to be ideal (**Table 6.3**).
- Among those with no children or one child, ideal number of children is higher among women than among men. Ideal family size is very similar among men and women with two to five living children (**Figure 6.3**).
- Among women overall, mean ideal number of children is slightly higher in rural (4.0 children) than urban (3.8 children) areas (**Table 6.4**).
- By governorate, mean ideal number of children is lowest among women in Balqa (3.4 children) and highest among women in Ajloun and Ma’an (4.2 children each).
- Ideal number of children is higher among women of Syrian nationality (4.1 children) than among women of Jordanian nationality (3.8 children) and women of other nationalities (3.4 children).
- Mean ideal family size is lowest among women with a secondary or higher education (3.7 children) and highest among women with an elementary or preparatory education (4.1 children). Women with no education have a mean ideal family size of 3.9 children.
- Mean ideal family size generally decreases with increasing wealth, from 3.9 children in the lowest wealth quintile to 3.6 children in the highest quintile.

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size by number of living children



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 births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Most births in the 5 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception (86%); 8% of births were mistimed, that is, wanted at a later date. Only 6% of births were not wanted at all (Table 6.5 and Figure 6.4).

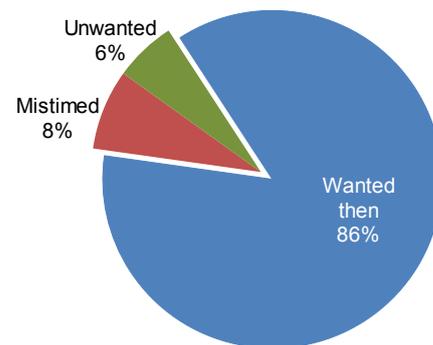
Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who have unwanted births has decreased steadily over time, from 21% in 1990 to 6% in 2017-18. Correspondingly, the percentage of births wanted at the time of conception has increased from 68% to 86%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of unwanted births rises with birth order, from 1% among first births to 2% among second-order births, 5% among third-order births, and 14% among fourth- and higher-order births (Table 6.5).
- The percentage of unwanted births also increases with mother's age at birth, from 2% among women under age 20 at the time of the birth to 24% among women age 40-44.

Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



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 fewer 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

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 2.2 children, 0.5 children less than the current total fertility rate of 2.7 children (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: Both the wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate decreased in Jordan from 2009 to 2017-18 (**Figure 6.5**). The difference between the rates was smaller in 2017-18 than in the previous two JPFHS surveys.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Total wanted fertility is higher in rural areas (2.4 children) than in urban areas (2.1 children) (**Table 6.6**). However, the gap between wanted and total fertility is similar in rural and urban areas (0.6-0.7 children).
- Among all of the subgroups in **Table 6.6**, Syrian women have the largest gap between wanted and actual fertility (1 child).
- By governorate, the largest gap is found in Balqa and Mafraq (0.9 children each) and the smallest in Amman, Zarqa, and Karak (0.4 children each).
- The difference between wanted and actual fertility is considerably smaller among women with a higher education (0.3 children) than among women in the other education groups (0.7-0.9 children).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility falls with increasing wealth, from 0.9 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile to only 0.2 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 by 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

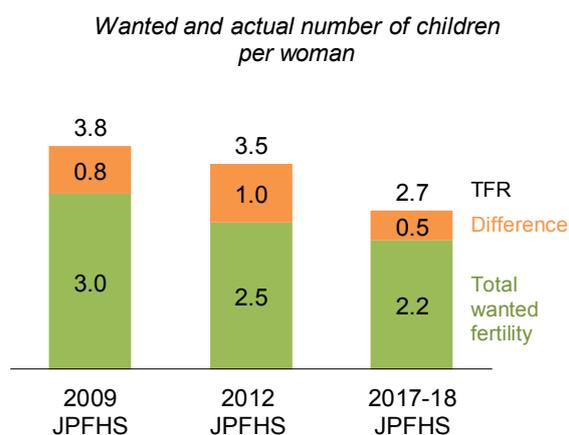


Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49	Total 15-59
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN¹									
Have another soon ²	68.6	31.6	21.0	13.1	6.1	4.0	1.9	17.4	na
Have another later ³	10.0	41.9	30.6	19.4	8.1	5.0	1.2	17.7	na
Have another, undecided when	1.2	3.1	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.7	na
Undecided	2.9	7.7	10.0	8.8	7.6	5.9	2.8	7.1	na
Want no more	1.4	8.1	30.1	51.1	69.0	75.5	80.9	47.7	na
Sterilised ⁴	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.8	3.0	5.3	1.5	na
Declared infecund	15.9	7.4	4.8	5.3	6.5	5.8	7.5	6.8	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	1,011	1,902	2,295	2,653	2,460	1,637	1,657	13,616	na
MEN⁵									
Have another soon ²	51.1	46.1	31.5	20.2	11.9	14.3	8.9	25.1	19.8
Have another later ³	0.8	18.0	13.0	9.9	6.9	2.6	2.0	8.5	6.6
Have another, undecided when	9.7	6.1	7.3	5.8	3.9	1.2	4.3	5.4	4.2
Undecided	24.1	22.2	33.2	34.7	36.6	31.2	31.2	31.4	28.4
Want no more	4.8	4.9	13.2	26.9	39.7	48.8	49.2	26.7	35.6
Sterilised ⁴	0.3	2.5	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3
Declared infecund	9.2	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	3.1	1.9	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	198	296	412	475	389	272	226	2,269	3,047

na = Not applicable

¹ The number of living children includes the 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	1.5	8.4	30.9	52.5	70.6	78.8	86.3	49.1
Rural	1.5	7.2	23.1	44.9	73.4	75.8	85.9	50.0
Region								
Central	1.6	9.5	32.5	53.7	69.8	77.1	87.0	48.8
North	1.9	6.0	26.5	46.9	72.1	81.4	85.9	51.5
South	0.2	6.2	27.4	52.2	74.4	77.3	82.4	44.8
Governorate								
Amman	1.3	8.2	31.5	56.0	71.3	76.2	89.3	47.6
Balqa	6.0	8.1	30.0	49.6	73.4	72.5	75.3	48.1
Zarqa	0.8	15.5	39.3	49.5	66.4	81.3	88.1	53.2
Madaba	1.1	5.3	20.8	45.4	63.6	70.7	80.9	44.5
Irbid	2.2	4.7	29.7	51.0	75.1	82.2	86.0	51.9
Mafraq	2.3	10.4	21.4	44.6	72.1	79.5	85.5	53.3
Jarash	0.0	5.0	15.7	36.9	60.0	82.6	88.8	49.0
Ajloun	0.0	7.5	22.9	31.9	63.0	79.8	82.7	46.2
Karak	0.0	7.7	30.8	65.8	83.3	81.7	89.7	51.2
Tafiela	0.0	9.3	28.8	39.8	70.2	73.8	80.5	46.4
Ma'an	1.1	4.6	32.2	39.9	71.9	74.4	77.3	41.2
Aqaba	0.0	3.4	19.2	44.4	66.4	73.8	76.2	36.8
Nationality								
Jordanian	1.1	8.0	29.5	51.9	71.1	78.9	86.8	49.6
Syrian	1.4	4.7	30.8	45.5	72.9	74.6	81.9	48.2
Other nationality	5.4	18.9	39.4	61.8	60.0	80.0	85.1	43.5
Education								
None	(11.6)	(29.2)	(39.8)	50.2	69.4	74.8	82.9	55.9
Elementary	3.9	4.4	28.6	48.9	69.5	73.3	81.8	54.9
Preparatory	3.7	12.8	34.3	52.6	74.1	75.4	83.5	56.4
Secondary	0.6	8.4	31.7	54.8	68.2	78.3	88.7	52.6
Higher	0.3	7.0	28.1	49.3	74.1	83.6	88.5	41.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.2	3.8	27.7	49.3	66.4	68.8	82.6	48.7
Second	0.2	9.7	30.3	50.4	64.4	80.5	86.7	47.4
Middle	2.0	10.3	25.5	44.6	72.3	81.9	88.0	46.4
Fourth	3.0	3.7	32.0	57.5	71.6	82.1	90.2	51.2
Highest	0.0	13.4	37.2	57.2	78.6	79.7	86.2	52.8
Total	1.5	8.3	30.2	51.8	70.9	78.5	86.2	49.2

Note: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ The number of living children includes the 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	5.1	7.7	14.3	30.1	40.5	50.6	49.8	28.2
Rural	(5.8)	5.7	5.0	12.3	33.4	48.2	55.4	23.6
Region								
Central	6.8	8.7	15.4	28.9	38.8	49.8	50.8	27.9
North	1.2	6.6	6.8	23.0	40.1	49.7	46.1	25.8
South	3.0	2.9	18.5	40.0	45.9	55.2	67.3	31.7
Nationality								
Jordanian	5.7	6.8	13.3	28.5	38.9	53.2	50.5	27.7
Syrian	*	(6.2)	(9.8)	18.2	(33.2)	(26.4)	(50.7)	23.2
Other nationality	*	*	*	*	(63.8)	*	*	35.1
Education								
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37.4
Elementary	*	*	(7.4)	(25.7)	(40.0)	(52.6)	50.8	31.0
Preparatory	*	(8.7)	7.8	33.1	45.8	55.0	55.5	37.0
Secondary	2.7	5.0	13.8	25.1	39.9	39.9	50.1	25.2
Higher	8.2	7.5	15.4	33.4	37.3	68.6	(37.4)	25.0
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.9	3.5	19.3	20.4	38.0	33.3	49.8	25.9
Second	0.7	5.2	3.1	17.9	31.2	49.7	56.3	21.6
Middle	(3.2)	5.1	11.1	29.2	36.4	47.9	(40.4)	23.2
Fourth	(18.1)	(8.1)	14.5	32.8	47.2	60.1	(34.0)	31.9
Highest	*	*	(21.8)	(47.2)	(46.9)	(57.2)	*	39.3
Total 15-49	5.1	7.5	13.4	28.4	39.8	50.2	50.5	27.7
50-59	(34.8)	(28.3)	55.3	66.7	61.3	73.7	73.1	64.0
Total 15-59	9.2	9.5	20.1	37.0	46.8	57.1	61.1	37.0

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 all 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 2017-18

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN¹								
0	8.1	5.2	5.6	5.6	4.6	5.1	6.7	5.7
1	2.0	5.0	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.8
2	22.3	18.6	22.8	8.4	8.5	9.1	6.9	13.5
3	10.7	17.7	14.5	23.3	5.0	4.7	5.9	12.5
4	40.1	39.6	41.3	42.5	56.4	31.9	28.9	41.3
5	6.8	6.3	7.1	9.4	12.1	28.0	10.5	11.1
6+	9.4	6.6	6.7	8.1	11.4	18.8	38.5	13.1
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of ever-married women	1,328	2,156	2,449	2,758	2,576	1,700	1,720	14,689
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
Ever-married women	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.8
Number of ever-married women	1,320	2,136	2,434	2,731	2,547	1,681	1,679	14,528
Currently married women	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.9
Number of currently married women	1,005	1,889	2,280	2,626	2,433	1,619	1,615	13,466
MEN³								
0	22.1	19.2	17.8	18.3	14.2	17.8	17.2	20.3
1	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	2.3
2	15.7	17.7	13.2	6.3	4.0	5.2	4.0	13.1
3	15.9	18.2	10.5	11.6	4.2	5.0	3.9	13.4
4	19.1	22.2	28.1	29.5	30.6	15.0	10.7	21.1
5	12.2	12.9	18.2	20.0	23.3	30.4	12.4	15.0
6+	11.3	8.4	11.6	13.9	22.6	26.2	50.9	14.5
Non-numeric responses	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,541	299	418	477	390	273	226	5,623
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-49:²								
All men	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	5.1	3.3
Number of men	3,528	299	418	476	389	271	225	5,606
Currently married men	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	5.1	3.8
Number of currently married men	198	295	412	474	389	271	225	2,264
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-59:²								
All men	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	3.4
Number of men	3,583	332	496	613	576	385	425	6,410
Currently married men	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	3.8
Number of currently married men	229	328	490	611	573	385	425	3,041

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹
Age		
15-19	3.9	368
20-24	3.6	1,522
25-29	3.5	2,458
30-34	3.7	2,694
35-39	3.8	2,610
40-44	3.9	2,498
45-49	4.2	2,379
Residence		
Urban	3.8	13,060
Rural	4.0	1,468
Region		
Central	3.7	9,071
North	4.0	4,060
South	4.0	1,397
Governorate		
Amman	3.7	5,927
Balqa	3.4	724
Zarqa	3.9	2,092
Madaba	3.9	328
Irbid	3.9	2,519
Mafraq	4.0	832
Jarash	4.1	404
Ajloun	4.2	306
Karak	4.0	544
Tafiela	3.9	220
Ma'an	4.2	250
Aqaba	3.8	383
Nationality		
Jordanian	3.8	12,631
Syrian	4.1	1,239
Other nationality	3.4	658
Education		
None	3.9	319
Elementary	4.1	1,011
Preparatory	4.1	1,868
Secondary	3.7	6,117
Higher	3.7	5,213
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.9	2,903
Second	3.8	3,009
Middle	3.8	3,056
Fourth	3.8	2,957
Highest	3.6	2,602
Total	3.8	14,528

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to ever-married women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	97.0	2.2	0.8	100.0	2,985
2	85.6	12.3	2.2	100.0	2,391
3	87.0	8.6	4.5	100.0	2,179
4+	77.8	8.8	13.5	100.0	3,564
Mother's age at birth					
<20	90.1	8.4	1.5	100.0	767
20-24	87.4	9.8	2.8	100.0	2,715
25-29	87.5	8.7	3.9	100.0	3,340
30-34	88.0	5.6	6.4	100.0	2,420
35-39	82.1	5.9	12.0	100.0	1,433
40-44	72.1	4.4	23.5	100.0	429
45-49	(52.7)	(0.0)	(47.3)	100.0	15
Total	86.4	7.7	5.9	100.0	11,120

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

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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	2.1	2.7
Rural	2.4	3.1
Region		
Central	2.0	2.5
North	2.6	3.4
South	2.0	2.6
Governorate		
Amman	1.9	2.3
Balqa	1.7	2.6
Zarqa	2.3	2.7
Madaba	2.5	3.1
Irbid	2.3	3.1
Mafraq	3.2	4.1
Jarash	2.7	3.5
Ajloun	2.9	3.5
Karak	1.9	2.3
Tafiela	2.3	3.0
Ma'an	2.0	2.6
Aqaba	1.9	2.6
Nationality		
Jordanian	2.1	2.6
Syrian	3.7	4.7
Other nationality	1.7	1.9
Education		
None	1.3	2.1
Elementary	2.9	3.7
Preparatory	2.6	3.5
Secondary	2.3	3.0
Higher	2.1	2.4
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.0	3.9
Second	2.6	3.2
Middle	2.4	2.9
Fourth	1.8	2.3
Highest	1.2	1.4
Total	2.2	2.7

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, 52% of currently married women use a method of family planning. The most commonly used method is the IUD (21%), followed by withdrawal (13%), the pill (8%), and the male condom (5%).
- **Trends in current use:** Contraceptive use declined from 61% to 52% between the two most recent JPFHS surveys. The decline was mainly due to decreases in use of the male condom (from 8% to 5%) and the rhythm method (from 4% to 1%).
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** 3 out of every 10 times (30%) 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 reason for discontinuations was the desire to become pregnant (54%), followed by complaints that the method was inconvenient to use (12%).
- **Unmet need for family planning:** 14% 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:** 57% 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 knowledge, 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 virtually all (99.5%) ever-married women and 97% of all men knowing at least one method of contraception. On average, women have heard of eight methods and men have heard of five methods (**Table 7.1**). The most commonly known method among women is the intrauterine device (IUD) (98%), followed by the pill (96%) and withdrawal (94%). Among men, the most commonly known methods are the IUD (84%), the male condom (82%), the pill (79%), and withdrawal (78%). Knowledge of emergency contraception is relatively poor, with only 28% of women and 18% of men having heard about it.

For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method, see **Table 7.1**. For information about differentials in knowledge of any method and any modern method by background characteristics, see **Table 7.2**.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

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

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 52% (**Table 7.3**). Thirty-seven percent of women use a modern contraceptive method, and 14% use a traditional method.

Modern methods

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

Among currently married women, IUDs are the most commonly used method (21%), followed by withdrawal (13%) and the pill (8%) (**Figure 7.1**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using any contraceptive method decreased from 61% in 2012 to 52% in 2017-18 (**Table 7.4.1**). Modern contraceptive use, which had remained largely stable at approximately 40% from 1997 to 2012, decreased to 37% in 2017-18. Use of traditional methods declined from 19% in 2012 to 14% in 2017-18.

With regard to individual methods, the most notable declines between the two most recent surveys were in the use of male condoms (from 8% to 5%) and the rhythm method (from 4% to 1%) (**Figure 7.2**). Use rates for the remaining methods were basically stable; the percentages of women using the IUD, the pill, and female sterilisation did not change between the 2012 and 2017-18 surveys.

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

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

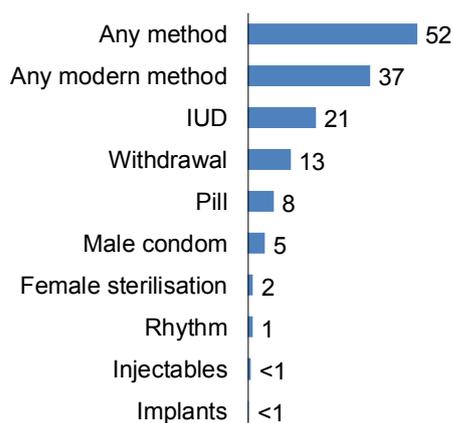
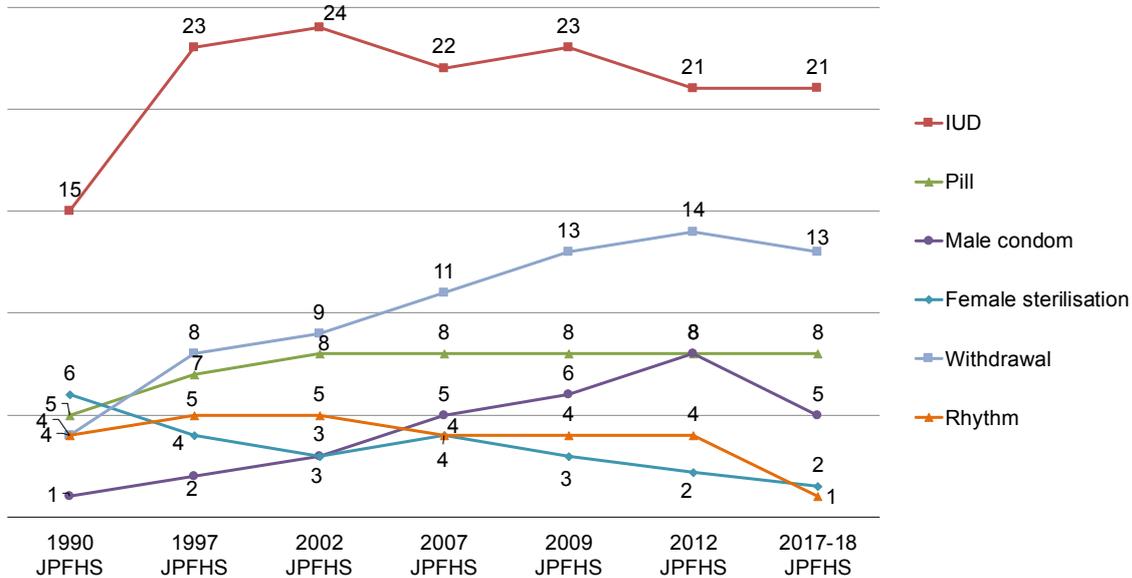


Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using specific contraceptive methods

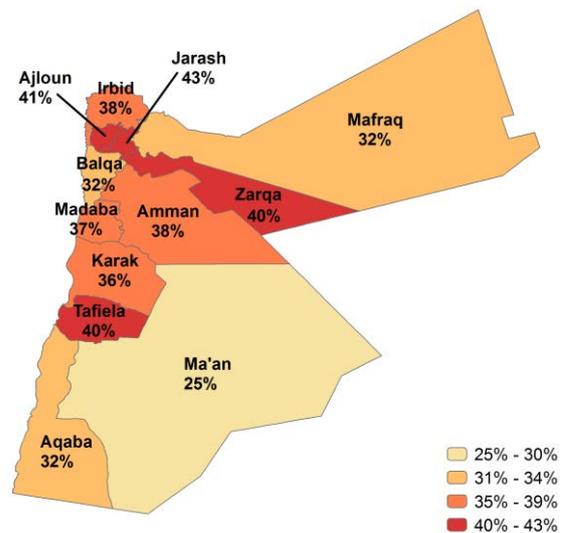


Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern contraceptive use increases with number of living children, with 50% of currently married women with five or more children using a modern method (Table 7.4.2).
- Urban women are more likely than rural women to use modern methods (38% versus 35%); this difference is mainly the result of higher IUD use in urban than rural areas (21% versus 17%). Use of traditional methods is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, mainly due to the greater use of withdrawal (17% among rural women versus 13% among urban women).
- Modern contraceptive use varies considerably by governorate, from 25% in Ma'an to 43% in Jarash (Figure 7.3).
- Syrian women and women of other nationalities (32% each) are less likely than Jordanian women (38%) to use modern methods.

Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by governorate

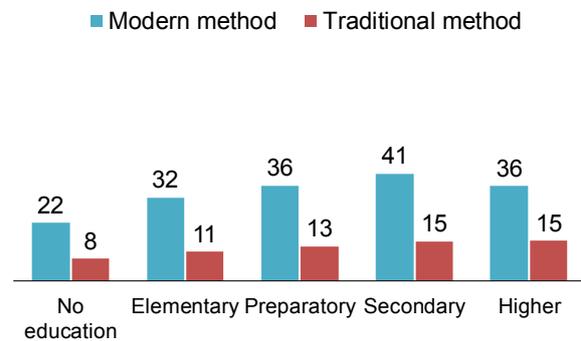
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



- Modern contraceptive use increases with increasing education through the secondary level before declining among women with a higher education (**Figure 7.4**). Use of traditional methods increases steadily with increasing education, peaking at 15% among women with a secondary or higher education (**Table 7.4.2**).
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile (35%) and second quintile (37%) are less likely to use modern contraceptive methods than women in the middle to highest wealth quintiles (39% each).

Figure 7.4 Contraceptive use by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



7.1.1 Timing of Sterilisation

Female sterilisation is used by only 2% of currently married women in Jordan. Women using the method were most likely to have been age 35-39 (41%) at the time they were sterilised. The median age at sterilisation is 35.3 years (**Table 7.5**).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

The survey collected data on women's knowledge of the fertile period. **Table 7.6** shows that more than half of women (59%) correctly report that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods. Twenty-six percent of women incorrectly believe that a woman is more likely to conceive immediately after her menstrual cycle has ended, 7% say there is no specific fertile period, and 5% report that they do not know when the fertile period is. Among women who use cycle-related methods such as rhythm, 77% have correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle. Women age 25 and older are most likely to have correct knowledge of the fertile period, with percentages ranging between 59% and 61% (**Table 7.7**).

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.

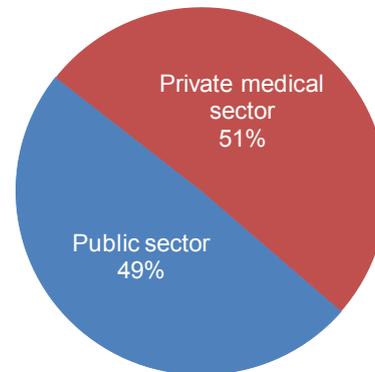
Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

An almost equal percentage of modern contraceptive users obtain their method from the private medical sector (51%) and the public sector (49%) (Table 7.8 and Figure 7.5). The breakdown of sources is similar for IUDs (Table 7.8), the most popular method in Jordan. Among women using the pill, the second most popular modern method, 45% obtain it from the public sector and 56% from the private sector. The private sector is also the main source for male condoms (53%).

Table 7.9 describes the proportion of pill users using brands promoted through social marketing in Jordan. Thirty-seven percent of pill users use the Yasmin brand, 22% use Microgynon, and 21% use Marvelon.

Figure 7.5 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 at the time they started the current episode of method use about the 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 last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Almost three in four women (74%) using a modern method of contraception were informed about side effects or other problems they could face with the method they are using, and 65% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. Three in four women (74%) were also informed of other methods they could use (Table 7.10).

Users of modern contraceptive methods who went to a government hospital to obtain their method were less likely to be informed of side effects or problems with the method (62%) than users obtaining their method from other sources.

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)

Three out of every 10 times (30%) that women began to use a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey, they discontinued the method within 12 months. Discontinuation rates for the two most commonly used methods, IUDs and withdrawal, were 13% and 34%, respectively (Table 7.11).

The most common reason for discontinuation was the desire to become pregnant (54%), followed by the method being inconvenient to use (12%), method failure (11%), and the desire for a more effective method (9%) (Table 7.12). The most common reason for discontinuation of IUDs was the desire to become pregnant (61%), followed by the method being inconvenient to use (18%) and side effects/health concerns (8%). The primary reason women discontinued use of withdrawal was the desire to become pregnant (59%), followed by method failure (17%).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion 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 last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:

Unmet need for family planning
+ current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

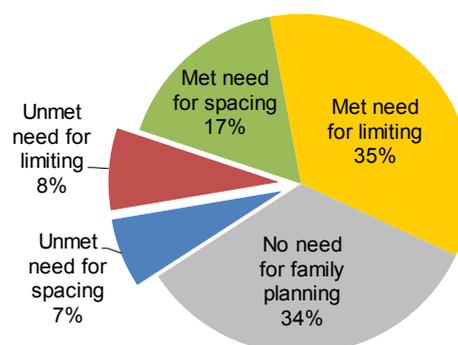
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

The total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 is 66%; 23% of women want to space births, and 43% want to limit births (Table 7.13 and Figure 7.6). Fifty-two percent of married women are already using a contraceptive method either to space (17%) or to limit (35%) births; that is, their family planning need is met. An additional 14% have an unmet need for family planning (7% for spacing and 8% for limiting) but are not using contraception. Overall, 57% of the demand for family planning is satisfied through use of modern methods.

Figure 7.6 Demand for family planning

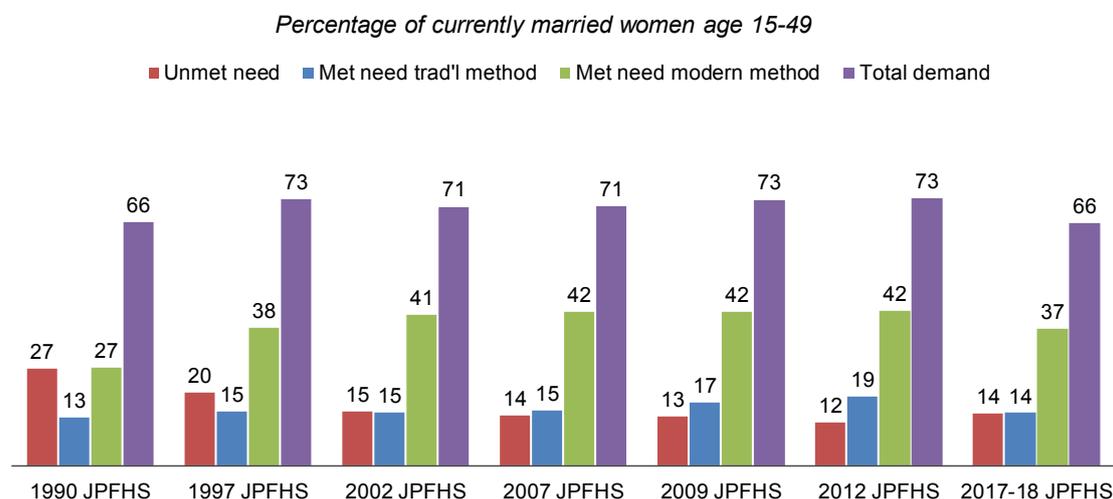
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning



Note: Data may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Trends: Total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 rose from 66% in 1990 to 71% in 2002 and 73% in 2012 before returning to 66% in 2017-18. Similarly, met need for family planning increased from 40% in 1990 to 56% in 2002 and 61% in 2012 before declining to 51% in 2017-18. After declining from 27% in 1990 to 12% in 2012, unmet need for family planning increased to 14% in 2017-18 (**Figure 7.7**).

Figure 7.7 Trends in demand for family planning

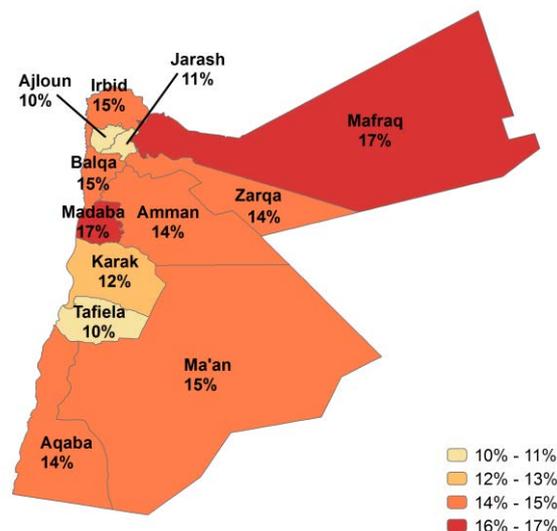


Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of married women with an unmet need for spacing births is highest among those age 20-24 (13%), while unmet need for limiting births is highest among women age 40-44 and 45-49 (12% each) (**Table 7.13**).
- Unmet need for family planning varies widely by governorate, ranging from a high of 17% in Madaba and Mafraq to a low of 10% in Ajloun and Tafila (**Figure 7.8**).
- Unmet need is lower among Jordanian women (14%) than among Syrian women and women of other nationalities (19% each).

Figure 7.8 Unmet need by governorate

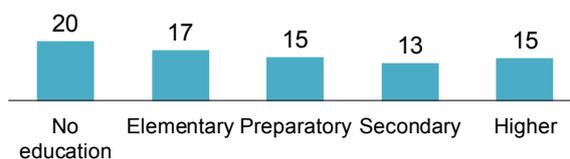
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning



- Unmet need decreases from 20% among women with no education to 13% among women with a secondary education before increasing slightly to 15% among women with a higher education (Figure 7.9).

Figure 7.9 Unmet need by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need



7.5.1 Decision Making about Family Planning

Table 7.14 provides information on family planning decision making among current users and nonusers. Eighty-five percent of users report that the decision to use a method was made jointly with their husband. Also, a large majority (77%) of nonusers say that the decision not to use was made jointly with their husband. Among users, the highest proportions saying that their husband mainly decided about use of family planning were found in Balqa and Aqaba (19% and 18%, respectively). Nonusers in Ma'an (29%) and Aqaba (23%) and those with no education (30%) were most likely to report that their husband mainly made the decision not to use family planning.

7.5.2 Future Use of Contraception

The survey collected information about nonusers' intention to use contraception. More than half of currently married women who were not using a contraceptive method said they did not intend to use one in the future (56%). The proportion of women who reported that they did not intend to use a contraceptive method was highest among those with four or more living children (64%). Women with one living child were most likely to intend to use contraception in the future (40%) (Table 7.15).

7.5.3 Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

Table 7.16 offers information on women's and men's exposure to family planning messages in the media. Seventy-one percent of ever-married women and 30% of ever-married men age 15-49 reported hearing a family planning message in the past few months on television. Fifty-eight percent of women and 24% of men were exposed to family planning messages from print media such as newspapers, magazines, posters, bulletins, or booklets. Overall, women appear to be more exposed to family planning messages than men; 17% of women and 55% of men have no exposure to family planning messages in any of the four types of mass media assessed (radio, television, print media, and the Internet).

7.6 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 were asked if they had discussed family planning with any of a variety of health workers. Seventy-nine percent of women who are not using a contraceptive method said that they did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility (Table 7.17). Only 10% of nonusers reported discussing family planning with a fieldworker, while 17% discussed family planning at a health facility.

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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 2017-18

Method	Women		Men	
	Ever-married women	Currently married women	All men	Currently married men
Any method	99.5	99.6	97.2	99.5
Any modern method	99.4	99.5	95.5	98.9
Female sterilisation	51.1	51.5	23.8	27.0
Male sterilisation	20.7	20.4	24.5	27.2
Pill	95.5	95.8	79.4	89.5
IUD	98.2	98.4	83.9	93.1
Injectables	78.4	79.0	34.2	41.1
Implants	75.8	76.2	27.8	33.8
Male condom	91.2	91.5	81.7	88.9
Female condom	24.6	24.6	23.6	26.6
Emergency contraception	27.7	27.3	17.7	21.7
Lactational amenorrhoea (LAM)	77.1	77.4	24.2	32.4
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Any traditional method	95.2	95.6	80.4	91.7
Rhythm	77.5	77.7	42.9	56.5
Withdrawal	93.8	94.2	78.0	89.6
Other traditional method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	8.1	8.1	5.4	6.3
Number of respondents	14,689	13,616	5,623	2,269
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-59	na	na	5.6	6.3
Number of respondents	na	na	6,429	3,047

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, by background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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	98.5	98.4	356	*	*	4
20-24	99.1	99.1	1,457	100.0	100.0	54
25-29	99.5	99.3	2,323	98.8	98.7	249
30-34	99.7	99.5	2,569	99.3	97.9	450
35-39	99.5	99.4	2,442	99.6	99.4	542
40-44	99.8	99.7	2,306	100.0	99.0	497
45-49	99.8	99.8	2,164	99.4	99.1	471
Residence						
Urban	99.6	99.4	12,214	99.4	98.9	2,029
Rural	99.8	99.7	1,402	100.0	98.8	239
Region						
Central	99.4	99.2	8,410	99.4	98.9	1,394
North	100.0	100.0	3,880	99.6	98.7	646
South	99.9	99.8	1,326	99.6	99.4	229
Governorate						
Amman	99.1	98.9	5,459	99.4	98.6	901
Balqa	99.7	99.6	688	100.0	100.0	110
Zarqa	100.0	99.9	1,955	99.1	99.1	326
Madaba	100.0	99.4	307	99.8	99.2	58
Irbid	100.0	100.0	2,403	99.4	99.4	400
Ma'raq	99.9	99.9	792	100.0	95.9	132
Jarash	100.0	99.9	389	100.0	100.0	67
Ajloun	100.0	99.9	297	100.0	99.3	47
Karak	99.9	99.9	523	100.0	100.0	89
Tafiela	100.0	100.0	206	99.5	98.4	32
Ma'an	99.5	99.4	232	98.2	97.9	40
Aqaba	99.9	99.9	365	100.0	100.0	67
Nationality						
Jordanian	99.9	99.9	11,854	99.6	99.1	1,969
Syrian	98.3	97.9	1,159	100.0	99.3	190
Other nationality	96.2	95.0	603	97.8	94.8	110
Education						
None	95.7	94.6	278	98.8	98.1	45
Elementary	98.1	97.1	934	99.9	98.2	223
Preparatory	99.5	99.5	1,743	99.9	99.7	339
Secondary	99.8	99.8	5,711	99.7	99.1	963
Higher	99.9	99.8	4,950	98.9	98.6	698
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.2	98.9	2,698	99.2	98.0	464
Second	99.7	99.7	2,868	100.0	99.9	449
Middle	99.9	99.8	2,848	100.0	98.7	530
Fourth	100.0	99.8	2,835	99.4	99.4	483
Highest	99.0	99.0	2,367	98.7	98.5	342
Total 15-49	99.6	99.5	13,616	99.5	98.9	2,269
50-59	na	na	na	99.7	99.3	779
Total 15-59	na	na	na	99.6	99.0	3,047

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

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age	Modern method											Any traditional method			Traditional method		Total	Not currently using	Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Rhythm	Withdrawal				
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN																			
15-19	16.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.7	6.9	0.0	6.9	0.0	6.9	83.7	100.0	370	
20-24	33.6	22.5	0.0	0.0	7.2	8.2	0.6	0.0	3.9	2.4	11.0	0.2	10.8	0.2	10.8	66.4	100.0	1,536	
25-29	47.1	33.4	0.1	0.0	10.2	16.4	0.4	0.4	4.1	1.9	13.7	1.0	12.7	1.0	12.7	52.9	100.0	2,479	
30-34	50.0	35.0	0.1	0.0	9.3	17.8	0.9	0.5	5.2	1.0	15.0	1.2	13.8	1.2	13.8	50.0	100.0	2,730	
35-39	56.0	42.9	1.3	0.0	8.4	24.8	1.2	0.2	6.3	0.7	13.1	1.1	12.0	1.1	12.0	44.0	100.0	2,638	
40-44	56.9	42.2	3.4	0.0	6.0	26.6	0.5	0.1	5.3	0.3	14.8	2.2	12.6	2.2	12.6	43.1	100.0	2,516	
45-49	43.5	31.2	3.5	0.0	2.8	20.2	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.0	12.3	1.7	10.6	1.7	10.6	56.5	100.0	2,420	
Total	48.1	34.8	1.4	0.0	7.3	19.3	0.7	0.3	4.8	1.0	13.3	1.2	12.1	1.2	12.1	51.9	100.0	14,689	
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																			
15-19	16.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	2.8	7.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.2	83.1	100.0	356	
20-24	35.4	23.8	0.0	0.0	7.6	8.7	0.7	0.1	4.1	2.6	11.6	0.2	11.4	0.2	11.4	64.6	100.0	1,457	
25-29	50.3	35.7	0.1	0.0	10.9	17.5	0.4	0.4	4.4	2.1	14.6	1.0	13.6	1.0	13.6	49.7	100.0	2,323	
30-34	52.9	36.9	0.1	0.0	9.9	19.0	1.0	0.6	5.3	1.0	16.0	1.3	14.7	1.3	14.7	47.1	100.0	2,569	
35-39	60.4	46.3	1.5	0.0	9.1	26.7	1.3	0.2	6.8	0.7	14.1	1.2	13.0	1.2	13.0	39.6	100.0	2,442	
40-44	62.0	45.8	3.6	0.0	6.6	28.9	0.5	0.1	5.7	0.3	16.1	2.4	13.8	2.4	13.8	38.0	100.0	2,306	
45-49	48.6	34.9	3.8	0.0	3.1	22.6	0.8	0.2	4.3	0.0	13.7	1.8	11.9	1.8	11.9	51.4	100.0	2,164	
Total	51.8	37.4	1.5	0.0	7.8	20.8	0.8	0.3	5.1	1.1	14.4	1.3	13.0	1.3	13.0	48.2	100.0	13,616	

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes 5 unweighted users of female condoms who are not shown separately.

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

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 JPFHS surveys, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Method	1990 JPFHS	1997 JPFHS	2002 JPFHS	2007 JPFHS	2009 JPFHS	2012 JPFHS	2017-18 JPFHS
Any method	40	53	56	57	59	61	52
Any modern method	27	38	41	42	42	42	37
Female sterilisation	6	4	3	4	3	2	2
IUD	15	23	24	22	23	21	21
Pill	5	7	8	8	8	8	8
Male condom	1	2	3	5	6	8	5
Other modern method	1	1	4	2	2	3	2
Any traditional method	13	15	15	15	17	19	14
Rhythm	4	5	5	4	4	4	1
Withdrawal	4	8	9	11	13	14	13
Other	5	<1	<1	<1	1	1	0
Not currently using	60	47	44	43	41	39	48
Total	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

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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Modern method										Any traditional method			Total		Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using		
Number of living children																
0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	99.1	100.0	1,496
1-2	43.2	28.5	0.2	0.0	8.2	12.3	0.5	0.2	5.4	1.7	14.7	1.1	13.6	56.8	100.0	3,986
3-4	64.9	47.8	1.2	0.0	9.8	29.0	0.8	0.3	5.6	1.1	17.1	1.9	15.3	35.1	100.0	4,971
5+	66.2	50.0	4.3	0.0	8.0	28.4	1.5	0.5	6.4	0.8	16.2	1.4	14.8	33.8	100.0	3,163
Residence																
Urban	51.7	37.7	1.5	0.0	7.7	21.2	0.8	0.3	5.2	1.1	14.0	1.4	12.6	48.3	100.0	12,214
Rural	53.1	35.4	1.7	0.0	9.5	17.1	0.8	0.4	4.6	1.2	17.7	1.0	16.7	46.9	100.0	1,402
Governorate																
Amman	51.4	38.4	1.2	0.0	6.9	23.0	0.7	0.3	5.6	0.7	13.1	1.9	11.2	48.6	100.0	5,459
Balqa	43.5	32.1	1.4	0.0	8.9	16.9	0.5	0.5	3.5	0.5	11.4	0.5	10.9	56.5	100.0	688
Zarqa	54.7	39.7	1.6	0.0	8.3	22.8	0.7	0.1	4.8	1.3	15.0	0.7	14.3	45.3	100.0	1,955
Madaba	47.1	36.5	1.8	0.0	9.0	19.5	0.9	0.1	4.6	0.4	10.6	1.3	9.3	52.9	100.0	307
Irbid	53.8	37.7	1.6	0.0	9.1	19.1	0.8	0.3	5.4	1.3	16.1	1.3	14.8	46.2	100.0	2,403
Mafraq	51.5	32.3	1.3	0.0	7.7	14.3	1.4	0.2	5.0	2.4	19.1	1.1	18.1	48.5	100.0	792
Jarash	57.9	42.5	2.7	0.1	6.9	25.5	1.0	0.2	4.7	1.4	15.4	1.3	14.1	42.1	100.0	389
Ajloun	58.1	41.1	2.1	0.0	5.0	27.2	0.4	0.6	4.3	1.5	17.1	1.0	16.1	41.9	100.0	297
Karak	51.3	36.1	2.0	0.0	9.9	14.9	1.1	0.3	6.0	1.7	15.2	0.9	14.3	48.7	100.0	523
Tafila	57.0	39.5	3.8	0.0	8.8	19.2	1.0	0.2	5.0	1.5	17.5	1.0	16.6	43.0	100.0	206
Ma'an	39.4	24.7	1.2	0.0	7.3	10.1	0.8	0.5	4.6	0.4	14.7	0.1	14.7	60.6	100.0	232
Aqaba	43.7	32.3	1.8	0.0	9.2	17.1	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.6	11.4	0.6	10.8	56.3	100.0	365
Region																
Central	51.4	38.1	1.3	0.0	7.5	22.3	0.7	0.3	5.2	0.8	13.3	1.5	11.8	48.6	100.0	8,410
North	54.1	37.4	1.7	0.0	8.3	19.4	0.9	0.3	5.1	1.6	16.7	1.2	15.5	45.9	100.0	3,880
South	48.0	33.6	2.1	0.0	9.1	15.3	0.8	0.4	4.4	1.4	14.4	0.7	13.7	52.0	100.0	1,326
Nationality																
Jordanian	53.0	38.3	1.6	0.0	8.1	21.4	0.8	0.3	5.2	1.0	14.8	1.4	13.3	47.0	100.0	11,854
Syrian	44.5	31.9	0.6	0.0	7.7	16.3	0.5	0.0	4.4	2.4	12.7	0.7	11.9	55.5	100.0	1,159
Other nationality	42.0	31.7	1.4	0.0	4.0	18.1	1.1	1.2	4.6	1.0	10.4	0.4	10.0	58.0	100.0	603
Education																
None	30.4	22.0	3.1	0.0	6.0	8.7	2.6	0.0	1.2	0.4	8.4	1.8	6.6	69.6	100.0	278
Elementary	42.6	31.6	2.3	0.0	7.5	15.8	1.1	0.1	3.3	1.4	11.0	0.4	10.6	57.4	100.0	934
Preparatory	49.4	36.3	3.1	0.0	6.1	20.5	1.0	0.0	3.9	1.3	13.2	0.7	12.4	50.6	100.0	1,743
Secondary	55.7	40.8	1.5	0.0	9.0	22.6	0.8	0.3	5.3	1.1	14.9	0.9	14.0	44.3	100.0	5,711
Higher	51.2	36.0	0.7	0.0	7.3	20.5	0.4	0.4	5.8	0.9	15.2	2.2	13.0	48.8	100.0	4,950

(Continued...)

Table 7.4.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method										Any traditional method		Traditional method		Total	Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Any traditional method	Withdrawal	Rhythm	Not currently using		
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	47.7	34.7	2.1	0.0	8.2	18.1	1.2	0.4	2.9	1.6	13.0	12.3	0.7	52.3	100.0	2,698
Second	51.5	37.0	1.5	0.0	8.5	19.3	1.3	0.4	5.2	0.9	14.6	13.6	0.9	48.5	100.0	2,868
Middle	55.0	38.5	0.7	0.0	9.0	20.7	0.4	0.3	5.6	1.6	16.5	15.4	1.1	45.0	100.0	2,848
Fourth	54.3	38.6	1.3	0.0	7.5	21.5	0.3	0.3	6.9	0.8	15.7	14.4	1.3	45.7	100.0	2,835
Highest	50.1	38.5	2.2	0.0	5.7	25.1	0.6	0.0	4.7	0.4	11.6	8.8	2.8	49.9	100.0	2,367
Total	51.8	37.4	1.5	0.0	7.8	20.8	0.8	0.3	5.1	1.1	14.4	13.0	1.3	48.2	100.0	13,616

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes 5 unweighted users of female condoms who are not shown separately.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

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 2017-18

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	(0.0)	(3.3)	(15.0)	(26.6)	(49.3)	(5.7)	100.0	46	37.1
2-3	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.6)	(44.6)	(38.4)	(2.4)	100.0	20	36.4
4-5	(0.0)	(3.9)	(19.0)	(57.4)	(19.7)	(0.0)	100.0	34	35.4
6-7	(0.0)	(1.6)	(33.1)	(40.8)	(24.5)	(0.0)	100.0	35	36.4
8-9	(0.0)	(4.4)	(10.2)	(64.9)	(20.6)	(0.0)	100.0	19	36.6
10+	0.6	18.5	46.4	34.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	54	a
Total	0.1	6.9	26.3	41.3	23.8	1.5	100.0	210	35.3

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 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 2017-18

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Ever-married women
Just before her menstrual period begins	1.6	2.3
During her menstrual period	0.1	0.8
Right after her menstrual period has ended	18.2	25.9
Halfway between two menstrual periods	76.7	58.9
No specific time	2.9	6.7
Don't know	0.4	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of women	182	14,689

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	47.3	370
20-24	53.2	1,536
25-29	60.7	2,479
30-34	59.5	2,730
35-39	61.2	2,638
40-44	58.9	2,516
45-49	59.4	2,420
Total	58.9	14,689

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

Table 7.8 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 2017-18

Source	Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	67.3	48.8	73.9	(87.8)	44.5	47.0	49.2
Government hospital	48.7	5.7	9.6	(28.5)	3.0	1.6	6.6
Government health centre	4.7	18.1	30.2	(48.0)	25.2	25.3	20.5
Government MCH centre	0.0	22.3	32.5	(7.6)	15.6	17.6	19.3
University hospital/clinic	0.0	1.3	0.3	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.8
Royal Medical Services	13.9	1.5	1.3	(3.7)	0.5	2.5	1.9
Private medical sector	32.6	51.2	26.1	(12.2)	55.5	52.9	50.8
Private hospital/clinic	30.0	8.5	0.8	(0.0)	1.0	0.4	6.4
Private doctor	0.0	24.4	10.3	(11.7)	1.9	0.8	14.8
Pharmacy	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	41.5	42.9	15.1
JAFPP	0.0	12.7	6.3	(0.0)	2.5	2.4	8.3
IFH	0.0	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.4
IRC	2.5	0.1	0.2	(0.0)	0.4	0.2	0.3
UNRWA clinic	0.0	3.9	6.7	(0.5)	7.4	5.1	4.7
UNHCR/other NGO	0.0	0.9	1.7	(0.0)	0.5	1.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	210	2,838	104	38	1,068	701	4,965

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills

Percentage of pill users using the three most popular social marketing brands, by background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage using Marvelon	Percentage using Microgynon	Percentage using Yasmin	Number of women using the pill
Age				
15-19	*	*	*	10
20-24	23.7	17.8	32.3	105
25-29	21.2	23.4	36.7	229
30-34	24.6	24.1	27.9	240
35-39	19.3	20.2	42.3	213
40-44	23.0	22.9	42.0	145
45-49	8.1	21.4	46.1	63
Residence				
Urban	21.5	21.9	36.7	885
Rural	19.1	24.7	35.9	122
Region				
Central	22.2	18.2	40.3	591
North	23.7	28.0	28.1	300
South	9.7	28.3	39.6	115
Governorate				
Amman	17.5	19.4	43.4	354
Balqa	14.2	0.6	74.5	57
Zarqa	35.2	21.1	21.0	157
Madaba	25.6	23.0	39.2	23
Irbid	23.3	30.2	25.6	204
Mafraq	25.2	30.3	30.3	56
Jarash	22.5	7.7	46.2	26
Ajloun	25.8	24.6	22.1	15
Karak	7.8	40.6	32.2	50
Tafiela	26.4	21.6	32.1	18
Ma'an	8.3	5.2	36.1	16
Aqaba	4.2	23.8	57.2	31
Nationality				
Jordanian	22.0	21.9	36.5	898
Syrian	15.8	30.4	31.2	86
Other nationality	(12.7)	(6.6)	(60.2)	23
Education				
None	(4.7)	(10.8)	(40.6)	17
Elementary	11.7	41.1	33.4	67
Preparatory	27.0	24.4	21.7	99
Secondary	21.3	23.9	38.6	480
Higher	22.2	16.1	38.4	343
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	19.9	27.9	27.0	204
Second	29.4	26.8	23.8	227
Middle	14.6	25.5	38.9	245
Fourth	22.7	16.3	45.3	199
Highest	19.3	8.5	56.0	131
Total	21.2	22.3	36.6	1,006

Note: Table excludes pill users who do not know the brand name. 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 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last 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, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Method/source	Among women who started last 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 by a health or family worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index)	
Method					
Female sterilisation	61.5	52.5	70.4	45.3	76
IUD	76.2	68.3	75.2	62.0	1,577
Injectables	70.7	57.3	79.2	55.8	86
Implants	(80.0)	(69.7)	(88.4)	(67.8)	34
Pill	71.2	60.6	70.3	54.1	855
Initial source of method¹					
Public sector	72.0	63.2	74.6	58.5	1,263
Government hospital	62.2	54.6	64.7	49.0	191
Government health centre	70.8	62.1	73.3	55.7	527
Government MCH centre	76.1	67.3	79.0	64.6	488
University hospital/clinic	*	*	*	*	18
Royal Medical Services	84.2	75.3	83.7	73.1	38
Private medical sector	75.9	66.7	73.0	59.1	1,366
Private hospital/clinic	69.5	64.8	77.3	58.6	202
Private doctor	82.8	76.7	76.2	68.5	413
Pharmacy	69.7	56.3	63.0	48.6	352
JAFPP	72.0	61.4	74.6	53.5	195
IFH	*	*	*	*	4
IRC	*	*	*	*	14
UNRWA clinic	89.8	76.9	80.1	67.9	157
UNHCR/other NGO	69.9	64.9	82.7	63.0	28
Total	74.0	65.0	73.8	58.8	2,629

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.

¹ Source at start of current episode of use

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

Table 7.11 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 2017-18

Method	Reason for discontinuation										Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons ²	Other reasons	Any reason ³	Switched to another method ⁴		
IUD	0.2	6.8	0.2	0.8	0.7	4.0	0.6	13.3	2.7	2,513	
Injectables	(0.3)	(15.3)	(3.8)	(11.0)	(7.3)	(20.9)	(0.7)	(59.4)	(20.1)	179	
Pill	2.0	16.1	1.9	4.2	3.1	7.8	1.9	37.1	7.7	2,060	
Male condom	3.4	14.9	0.5	0.9	5.7	3.6	3.1	32.2	6.2	917	
Rhythm	(7.5)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(34.3)	(10.9)	194	
Withdrawal	5.0	18.8	0.4	0.7	5.3	1.2	2.1	33.6	5.7	2,508	
Other ⁶	10.3	9.4	0.5	1.9	21.2	1.6	3.0	47.8	18.5	541	
All methods	3.0	13.5	0.8	1.9	4.5	4.2	1.7	29.7	6.5	8,912	

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

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), female sterilisation, implants, female condom, and other modern methods

Table 7.12 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 2017-18

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other ¹	All methods
Became pregnant while using	3.3	4.1	(5.5)	9.6	13.2	28.8	16.9	20.2	11.1
Wanted to become pregnant	61.0	33.0	(41.6)	49.4	54.5	40.9	58.5	20.9	53.6
Husband disapproved	0.9	0.3	(0.0)	0.9	3.2	0.2	2.3	2.3	1.5
Wanted a more effective method	2.3	7.4	(10.7)	5.8	11.0	15.7	9.4	45.4	8.6
Side effects/health concerns	7.6	17.0	(11.3)	8.9	2.0	4.8	2.7	3.7	6.0
Lack of access/too far	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cost too much	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Inconvenient to use	18.4	29.1	(20.6)	17.0	8.0	0.8	3.2	2.0	11.8
Up to God/fatalistic	0.6	0.4	(0.0)	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.7
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	0.6	2.3	(0.0)	0.9	0.8	4.9	1.5	0.0	1.1
Infrequent sex/husband away	1.0	0.1	(3.3)	2.9	2.8	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.8
Marital dissolution/separation	1.8	2.8	(0.0)	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0
Other	2.4	3.4	(7.1)	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	3.8	1.8
Don't know	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.7
Missing	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	1,519	123	59	1,599	571	126	1,710	272	5,988

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

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

Table 7.13. 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, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning				Met need for family planning (currently using)				Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	
	For spacing		For limiting		For spacing		For limiting		For spacing	For limiting	Total				
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	Total	Total	Total					
Age															
15-19	11.5	2.9	14.4	14.4	14.4	2.5	16.9	25.9	5.4	31.3	356	54.0	31.1		
20-24	13.2	2.4	15.6	26.7	8.7	35.4	39.9	11.1	51.0	51.0	1,457	69.4	46.6		
25-29	11.1	4.1	15.2	33.5	20.9	54.5	65.4	20.9	65.4	65.4	2,323	76.8	54.5		
30-34	8.5	5.8	14.2	24.7	28.2	52.9	67.1	33.1	33.9	67.1	2,569	78.8	55.0		
35-39	5.6	9.5	15.2	13.1	47.4	60.4	18.7	56.9	75.6	75.6	2,442	79.9	61.2		
40-44	1.4	11.8	13.1	4.4	57.6	62.0	5.7	69.3	75.1	75.1	2,306	82.5	61.0		
45-49	0.0	12.4	12.5	1.3	47.3	48.6	1.3	59.7	61.0	61.0	2,164	79.6	57.1		
Residence															
Urban	6.6	7.8	14.4	16.8	34.9	51.7	23.4	42.7	66.1	66.1	12,214	78.2	57.1		
Rural	5.3	7.8	13.1	17.8	35.3	53.1	23.1	43.1	66.2	66.2	1,402	80.2	53.4		
Region															
Central	6.7	7.6	14.3	16.3	35.0	51.4	23.1	42.6	65.7	65.7	8,410	78.2	58.0		
North	6.2	8.3	14.5	17.7	36.4	54.1	23.9	44.7	68.6	68.6	3,880	78.8	54.4		
South	5.4	7.5	12.8	18.0	30.0	48.0	23.4	37.5	60.8	60.8	1,326	78.9	55.2		
Governorate															
Amman	7.0	7.3	14.2	16.7	34.7	51.4	23.7	42.0	65.7	65.7	5,459	78.3	58.4		
Balqa	5.6	9.1	14.8	12.7	30.8	43.5	18.3	40.0	58.3	58.3	688	74.6	55.0		
Zarqa	6.2	7.6	13.9	16.4	38.3	54.7	22.7	45.9	68.5	68.5	1,955	79.8	57.9		
Madaba	7.4	10.0	17.4	17.6	29.5	47.1	25.0	39.5	64.5	64.5	307	73.0	56.6		
Irbid	6.8	8.4	15.1	16.9	37.0	53.8	23.6	45.4	69.0	69.0	2,403	78.1	54.7		
Mafraq	6.4	10.2	16.5	16.4	35.1	51.5	22.7	45.2	68.0	68.0	792	75.7	47.6		
Jarash	4.6	5.9	10.5	20.8	37.1	57.9	25.4	43.0	68.4	68.4	389	84.7	62.2		
Ajloun	3.9	6.0	9.9	23.6	34.6	58.1	27.4	40.6	68.1	68.1	297	85.5	60.4		
Karak	3.9	8.2	12.1	16.6	34.6	51.3	20.5	42.8	63.3	63.3	523	81.0	57.0		
Tafila	5.7	4.3	10.0	19.8	37.2	57.0	25.5	41.5	67.0	67.0	206	85.1	58.9		
Ma'an	5.5	9.9	15.4	16.5	22.9	39.4	22.0	32.8	54.8	54.8	232	71.9	45.1		
Aqaba	7.2	6.7	13.9	19.9	23.8	43.7	27.1	30.5	57.6	57.6	365	75.8	56.1		
Nationality															
Jordanian	6.4	7.2	13.6	16.9	36.2	53.0	23.2	43.4	66.6	66.6	11,854	79.6	57.5		
Syrian	6.9	11.7	18.6	16.6	28.0	44.5	23.4	39.7	63.1	63.1	1,159	70.6	50.5		
Other nationality	7.2	11.4	18.6	17.9	24.1	42.0	25.2	35.5	60.6	60.6	603	69.3	52.2		
Education															
None	5.9	14.4	20.3	5.2	25.2	30.4	11.1	39.6	50.7	50.7	278	59.9	43.3		
Elementary	5.9	11.4	17.3	9.3	33.3	42.6	15.3	44.7	60.0	60.0	934	71.1	52.7		
Preparatory	5.2	9.7	14.9	11.2	38.2	49.4	16.4	47.9	64.3	64.3	1,743	76.9	56.4		
Secondary	5.3	7.6	12.9	16.3	39.4	55.7	21.6	47.0	68.6	68.6	5,711	81.2	59.4		
Higher	8.3	6.3	14.6	21.6	29.5	51.2	30.0	35.8	65.8	65.8	4,950	77.8	54.7		

(Continued...)

Table 7.13—Continued

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning				Met need for family planning (currently using)				Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	
	For spacing		For limiting		For spacing		For limiting		For spacing		For limiting				Total
	7.3	9.4	16.8	16.5	17.8	33.7	31.2	47.7	23.8	40.6	64.4				
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	6.7	7.0	13.7	17.8	20.9	34.2	37.7	51.5	24.5	40.7	65.2	2,698	74.0	53.8	
Second	6.1	7.1	13.2	20.9	16.6	37.7	38.3	54.3	27.0	41.3	68.3	2,868	79.0	56.7	
Middle	5.9	7.0	12.9	16.6	11.8	38.3	34.9	50.1	18.0	46.9	67.2	2,848	80.6	56.5	
Fourth	6.2	8.6	14.8	11.8	16.9	34.9	51.8	66.1	23.3	42.7	69.9	2,835	80.7	57.4	
Highest	6.5	7.8	14.2	16.9	34.9	51.8	66.1	66.1	23.3	42.7	66.1	13,616	78.4	56.7	
Total															

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

Table 7.14. Decision making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning, and among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning				Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning							
	Wife and husband jointly		Mainly husband	Number of women	Total	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly		Mainly husband	Other/don't know/missing	Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife						Mainly wife	Mainly husband				
Age												
15-19	4.3	85.1	10.7	60	100.0	8.2	81.6	9.0	1.2	100.0	171	
20-24	6.1	86.7	7.2	516	100.0	10.8	76.5	12.7	0.0	100.0	551	
25-29	6.6	84.3	9.0	1,168	100.0	8.9	77.3	12.8	0.9	100.0	735	
30-34	9.2	82.6	8.2	1,358	100.0	13.4	77.7	8.5	0.3	100.0	869	
35-39	8.5	85.8	5.7	1,476	100.0	10.4	75.0	13.7	0.9	100.0	805	
40-44	9.4	85.1	5.3	1,429	100.0	11.7	79.2	7.8	1.3	100.0	830	
45-49	9.4	83.7	6.9	1,051	100.0	15.1	75.0	8.8	1.1	100.0	1,108	
Number of living children												
0	*	*	*	14	*	9.6	79.5	10.3	0.7	100.0	998	
1-2	6.9	86.3	6.8	1,723	100.0	11.6	77.2	9.9	1.2	100.0	1,665	
3-4	7.9	84.9	7.3	3,227	100.0	11.9	75.8	11.7	0.5	100.0	1,427	
5+	10.6	82.5	6.7	2,093	100.0	14.6	75.2	9.5	0.7	100.0	980	
Residence												
Urban	8.4	84.6	7.0	6,312	100.0	12.0	77.1	10.1	0.8	100.0	4,571	
Rural	8.8	84.5	6.8	744	100.0	10.9	75.1	12.7	1.3	100.0	499	
Region												
Central	7.5	86.0	6.5	4,322	100.0	12.5	76.5	10.3	0.7	100.0	3,195	
North	9.5	84.4	6.0	2,099	100.0	11.1	79.8	7.7	1.4	100.0	1,351	
South	11.0	75.4	13.6	636	100.0	10.1	71.6	18.0	0.4	100.0	523	
Governorate												
Amman	6.7	87.6	5.6	2,809	100.0	12.7	76.7	9.7	0.9	100.0	2,063	
Balqa	12.3	68.8	18.9	299	100.0	21.0	59.9	19.2	0.0	100.0	310	
Zarqa	7.7	87.4	4.9	1,069	100.0	8.9	83.3	7.6	0.2	100.0	694	
Madaba	11.9	78.1	10.1	144	100.0	9.6	77.5	12.3	0.6	100.0	128	
Irbid	9.6	84.7	5.6	1,293	100.0	10.2	82.3	6.4	1.1	100.0	850	
Mafrq	10.1	83.2	6.5	408	100.0	15.7	72.1	9.7	2.5	100.0	283	
Jarash	12.5	80.2	7.4	225	100.0	10.7	78.8	10.3	0.2	100.0	123	
Ajloun	3.5	90.1	6.3	173	100.0	5.8	82.1	10.3	1.8	100.0	95	
Karak	9.7	77.4	13.0	268	100.0	7.9	80.6	10.6	0.8	100.0	197	
Tafiela	14.4	80.1	5.6	117	100.0	12.8	78.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	61	
Ma'an	12.2	70.8	17.0	92	100.0	13.8	56.7	29.2	0.2	100.0	113	
Aqaba	10.3	71.3	18.4	159	100.0	9.0	68.2	22.8	0.0	100.0	151	
Nationality												
Jordanian	8.7	84.8	6.4	6,287	100.0	11.5	78.3	9.4	0.8	100.0	4,307	
Syrian	4.4	82.1	13.4	516	100.0	12.6	72.5	14.6	0.3	100.0	468	
Other nationality	9.0	82.9	8.1	254	100.0	17.1	62.6	18.2	2.1	100.0	295	

(Continued...)

Table 7.14—Continued

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning				Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning				Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/missing	
Education									
None	8.8	78.7	12.5	100.0	17.3	52.0	29.8	0.8	169
Elementary	10.3	77.7	12.0	100.0	14.4	66.1	18.0	1.4	446
Preparatory	9.0	82.5	8.1	100.0	10.1	78.1	10.6	1.2	720
Secondary	8.2	84.7	7.1	100.0	10.9	79.1	9.2	0.7	1,939
Higher	8.1	86.3	5.6	100.0	12.6	79.0	7.8	0.6	1,795
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.4	79.2	11.3	100.0	14.1	71.4	13.4	1.1	1,023
Second	9.0	85.1	5.7	100.0	12.4	76.7	10.1	0.8	1,063
Middle	8.4	83.7	7.9	100.0	10.0	81.0	8.0	1.0	1,003
Fourth	7.0	88.0	5.0	100.0	9.2	80.8	9.3	0.7	998
Highest	8.6	86.2	5.3	100.0	13.8	74.5	11.3	0.5	982
Total	8.4	84.5	7.0	100.0	11.9	76.9	10.4	0.8	5,069

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.15 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 2017-18

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	27.7	40.3	36.7	33.9	29.1	33.3
Unsure	14.6	11.8	12.8	9.1	6.9	10.5
Does not intend to use	57.8	47.9	50.6	57.0	64.0	56.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	998	1,320	1,155	1,087	2,000	6,559

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.16 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women										Men									
	Radio	Television	Print media ¹	Mobile phone/Internet media sources	None of these four media sources	Community event ²	Other women	Seen, heard, or read about Al 'Hamei' Khaffio Al Hemei	Number of women	Radio	Television	Print media ¹	Mobile phone/Internet media sources	None of these four media sources	Community event ²	Number of men				
Age																				
15-19	11.7	62.6	44.2	24.1	29.5	12.5	66.2	38.8	370	10.9	20.8	16.3	14.3	65.8	8.4	1,110				
20-24	20.9	65.4	53.2	32.0	22.4	23.8	73.4	57.1	1,536	14.2	26.8	21.7	19.7	58.1	10.1	1,247				
25-29	23.1	67.8	59.4	38.3	17.7	22.8	72.5	57.8	2,479	21.4	30.0	27.0	20.8	55.9	13.9	847				
30-34	24.3	73.1	60.9	38.8	14.9	24.3	72.0	58.2	2,730	24.3	33.6	29.0	25.4	48.0	13.7	688				
35-39	24.1	75.4	61.8	37.7	14.0	22.9	73.4	59.7	2,638	27.8	38.2	26.2	24.3	45.8	12.5	678				
40-44	25.5	74.8	61.8	33.3	15.2	25.7	72.4	59.6	2,516	23.4	36.5	23.3	21.3	53.1	10.6	556				
45-49	24.7	70.0	52.6	33.2	19.4	22.9	72.9	58.0	2,420	25.3	36.6	28.0	22.0	45.5	11.4	496				
Residence																				
Urban	24.3	71.4	58.3	36.2	17.2	23.3	72.2	58.0	13,200	19.8	30.2	23.8	20.2	54.6	11.2	5,011				
Rural	17.7	71.3	59.2	29.9	17.1	24.9	75.6	57.6	1,489	16.6	29.4	21.9	21.7	58.1	11.4	612				
Governorate																				
Amman	30.8	71.1	55.6	39.5	18.2	22.4	68.2	61.7	5,997	25.8	34.4	23.5	21.6	50.4	10.2	2,316				
Balqa	20.3	59.7	54.1	36.6	27.0	32.6	66.8	48.0	752	12.7	25.9	29.5	16.8	49.9	11.1	345				
Zarqa	19.7	75.0	71.3	38.0	12.1	28.0	79.2	53.7	2,094	10.6	21.0	13.4	10.0	71.7	2.9	768				
Madaba	31.2	71.3	60.8	38.3	15.8	37.2	74.0	65.6	329	10.0	17.0	15.8	4.1	68.6	3.8	132				
Irbid	15.4	70.7	55.9	29.3	17.5	13.5	74.3	55.5	2,549	14.0	25.1	25.6	23.2	57.2	15.1	970				
Mafraq	11.8	69.6	49.4	21.1	21.9	18.3	75.8	48.7	849	10.8	25.6	21.3	25.2	59.9	16.2	312				
Jarash	21.5	85.3	71.7	28.1	9.0	26.9	83.3	64.5	410	17.4	40.5	38.4	36.9	42.0	19.4	159				
Ajloun	16.2	84.5	66.4	33.9	9.5	21.8	84.3	67.2	312	30.2	42.1	31.8	38.2	44.2	23.1	109				
Karak	25.0	68.8	64.4	46.1	10.7	43.9	80.0	60.0	544	25.0	32.4	32.8	31.4	50.3	22.6	207				
Tafila	21.3	66.5	61.0	35.3	19.8	41.5	70.8	64.5	221	20.3	46.3	11.4	4.8	47.6	4.1	73				
Ma'an	16.9	67.0	45.0	30.2	22.7	22.7	70.7	53.6	250	20.9	31.5	20.0	10.1	56.8	8.1	103				
Aqaba	27.2	70.5	51.5	28.3	17.3	21.1	66.4	55.9	383	28.5	43.6	38.5	18.1	41.7	15.1	129				
Region																				
Central	27.4	71.0	59.2	38.9	17.4	25.0	70.8	58.9	9,171	20.7	30.1	21.6	18.0	55.7	8.5	3,560				
North	15.3	73.0	56.9	27.8	17.0	16.5	76.3	55.9	4,119	14.8	28.0	26.5	26.1	55.3	16.3	1,550				
South	23.6	68.6	56.9	36.7	16.1	33.5	73.2	58.4	1,398	24.4	37.0	28.6	19.9	49.1	15.1	513				
Nationality																				
Jordanian	25.3	73.8	61.1	37.9	14.7	24.5	74.3	62.3	12,764	20.2	30.5	24.0	20.6	54.3	11.6	4,989				
Syrian	8.0	55.6	38.8	18.8	32.7	15.9	65.5	26.1	1,257	11.9	26.2	18.9	17.7	60.7	8.5	327				
Other nationality	21.9	53.5	43.2	23.4	34.9	17.1	52.3	35.5	668	14.6	28.0	21.4	20.5	59.4	8.5	307				

(Continued...)

Table 7.16—Continued

Background characteristic	Women										Men					
	Radio	Television	Print media ¹	Mobile phone/Internet media sources	None of these four media sources	Community event ²	Other women	Seen, heard, or read about Al Hamei' Khaffo Al Hamei'	Number of women	Radio	Television	Print media ¹	Mobile phone/Internet media sources	None of these four media sources	Community event ²	Number of men
Education																
None	7.7	37.1	20.7	7.4	54.2	8.1	42.3	20.7	327	10.4	19.6	18.5	7.7	69.3	16.5	84
Elementary	15.1	54.9	35.6	14.7	35.4	14.8	60.5	36.5	1,029	16.1	20.6	13.7	11.9	67.1	7.9	347
Preparatory	18.5	65.1	46.6	27.7	22.7	17.6	71.7	46.4	1,892	13.5	27.2	16.8	14.1	60.1	7.0	746
Secondary	22.5	73.7	60.1	35.5	15.1	21.2	73.9	59.2	6,176	18.2	29.0	20.9	19.6	57.0	9.8	2,612
Higher	29.6	76.2	67.3	44.4	11.8	30.7	75.5	67.3	5,265	24.5	35.2	32.3	26.3	46.9	15.3	1,834
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	12.7	61.4	46.7	19.8	27.2	17.2	69.4	42.3	2,936	13.6	25.1	18.4	16.3	63.2	10.3	946
Second	18.2	70.6	55.9	30.6	18.1	20.4	73.4	56.1	3,039	18.1	31.5	21.0	19.1	56.5	10.0	1,063
Middle	25.0	73.8	61.8	38.0	12.9	24.2	74.8	60.1	3,083	17.8	28.1	24.7	18.5	55.8	11.4	1,122
Fourth	28.9	76.2	63.2	46.0	11.6	25.4	74.3	64.7	3,009	21.5	33.1	23.0	23.7	54.0	10.4	1,190
Highest	34.7	75.0	64.6	44.1	16.2	30.7	70.4	67.6	2,623	24.2	31.7	29.0	23.1	47.9	13.6	1,303
Total 15-49	23.7	71.3	58.4	35.6	17.2	23.4	72.6	58.0	14,689	19.4	30.1	23.6	20.4	55.0	11.2	5,623
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.1	38.2	26.2	17.4	51.5	11.6	806
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.2	31.1	23.9	20.0	54.5	11.3	6,429

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes newspaper, magazine, poster, bulletin, or booklet

² Includes lectures

Table 7.17 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 2017-18

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
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	7.7	10.0	33.9	86.6	310
20-24	9.2	16.6	31.4	79.6	1,020
25-29	10.4	21.2	25.7	75.4	1,311
30-34	12.1	20.6	27.5	73.8	1,366
35-39	11.5	19.8	22.6	76.4	1,160
40-44	8.7	14.2	21.3	81.6	1,083
45-49	9.5	11.8	17.0	83.8	1,368
Residence					
Urban	10.5	16.9	24.3	78.7	6,874
Rural	7.7	18.9	26.0	78.6	744
Region					
Central	10.0	16.4	24.7	80.0	4,840
North	11.7	16.4	25.7	77.2	2,017
South	7.7	23.6	19.7	74.5	761
Governorate					
Amman	8.5	16.7	25.6	80.6	3,180
Balqa	7.4	14.6	7.1	83.9	452
Zarqa	15.4	16.8	30.6	75.9	1,023
Madaba	11.1	13.5	19.7	82.3	184
Irbid	13.2	15.3	25.7	76.9	1,252
Mafraq	8.3	13.6	31.0	82.4	441
Jarash	7.8	20.7	17.0	76.5	185
Ajloun	13.6	30.0	19.9	64.8	139
Karak	8.3	39.6	16.3	58.8	276
Tafiela	6.0	19.3	29.6	79.1	103
Ma'an	6.2	9.9	19.9	87.4	159
Aqaba	8.7	15.8	19.0	82.4	223
Nationality					
Jordanian	10.7	18.3	24.2	77.4	6,473
Syrian	8.0	10.6	27.9	83.9	738
Other nationality	6.4	9.9	22.7	89.1	408
Education					
None	2.7	5.8	11.7	92.6	242
Elementary	10.8	10.7	27.6	82.7	631
Preparatory	9.8	13.8	22.6	81.2	1,025
Secondary	10.1	16.9	25.2	78.1	2,990
Higher	11.0	21.1	24.7	76.2	2,731
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	11.3	14.9	26.1	79.2	1,644
Second	10.0	17.8	23.7	77.2	1,560
Middle	11.4	16.5	22.8	78.9	1,515
Fourth	10.1	18.2	25.7	77.7	1,471
Highest	7.9	18.5	23.7	80.5	1,429
Total	10.2	17.1	24.5	78.7	7,618

Key Findings

- **Current levels:** The under-5 mortality rate is 19 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that nearly 1 in 50 children do not survive to their fifth birthday. Almost 60% of the deaths occur within the first month of life.
- **High birth order:** Under-5 mortality is 36 deaths per 1,000 live births for births of order 7 or above, as compared with 15-16 deaths per 1,000 live births for lower-order births.
- **Short birth intervals:** Under-5 mortality is much higher among children born within 2 years of a previous birth than among children born after longer intervals (24 versus 13-15 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- **Differences by nationality:** Under-5 mortality is higher among children born to Syrian women (25 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among children born to Jordanian women and women of other nationalities (each 16 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- **Trends:** Under-5 mortality fell from 21 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017-18.
- **High-risk fertility behaviour:** The risk of mortality is highest for births in which the birth interval was less than 24 months and the birth order was higher than three.

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 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. The information was collected as part of a retrospective birth history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they had 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 birth 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 birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which may 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 may

happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 5 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 (e.g., 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.3-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.

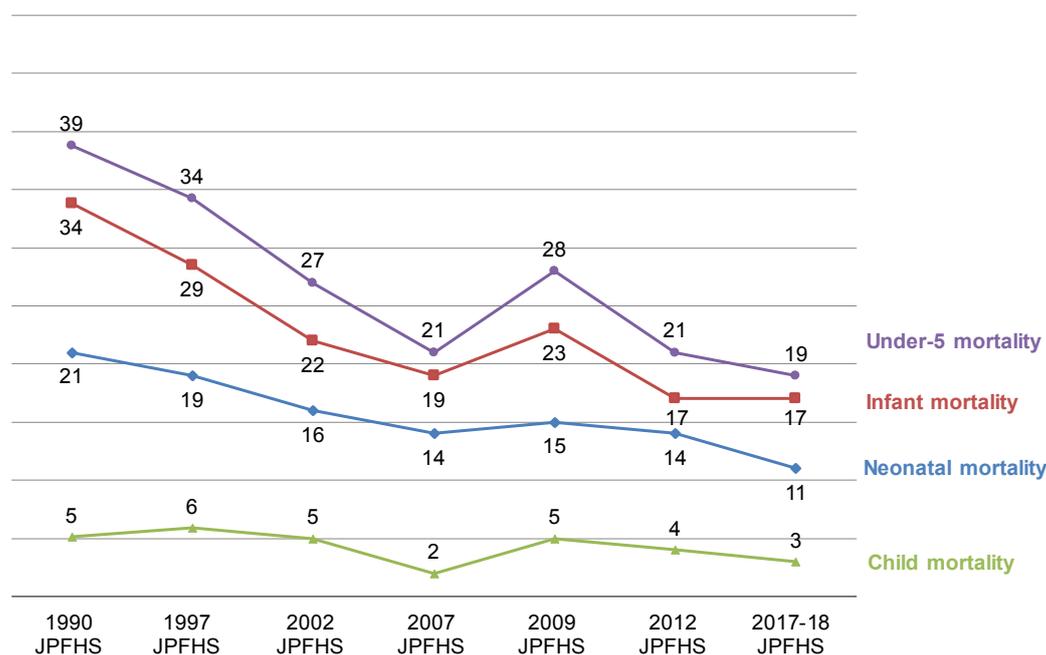
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

The 2017-18 JPFHS results showed that neonatal mortality was 11 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality was 17 deaths per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality was 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey. This indicates that nearly 1 in 50 children in Jordan die before reaching their fifth birthday. Most (90%) of the deaths occur in the first year of life, and 58% 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 seven JPFHS surveys (1990 to 2017-18). Under-5 mortality declined by half over the period, from 39 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births. The decline in mortality was much greater between the 1990 and 2007 surveys than in the most recent period. Between 2012 and 2017-18, under-5 mortality decreased only modestly, from 21 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births, and infant mortality remained stable at 17 deaths per 1,000 births.

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

Table 8.2 presents mortality estimates by child's sex and place of residence for the 5-year period prior to the survey. 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.

- With the exception of postneonatal mortality, mortality rates are higher among male than female children (**Table 8.2**). Overall, under-5 mortality is 21 deaths per 1,000 live births among male children and 17 deaths per 1,000 live births among female children.
- Mortality rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas except for neonatal mortality (**Table 8.2**). Under-5 mortality is 24 deaths per 1,000 live births among rural children, as compared with 19 deaths per 1,000 live births among urban children.
- There are large differences in neonatal and infant mortality between children whose mothers were age 40-49 at the time of the birth and children of younger mothers. For example, the neonatal mortality rate among children born to mothers in this age group is four times higher than the rate among children whose mothers were under age 20 at the time of the birth and more than twice as high as the rate among children whose mothers were age 20-39.
- Mortality rates are generally similar for sixth- and lower-order births but increase sharply for births of order 7 or higher. The under-5 mortality rate for seventh- and higher-order births is more than double the rate for lower-order births (**Table 8.3**).

- Infant and under-5 mortality rates are similar among children born 2, 3, and 4 or more years after a previous birth. However, these rates are almost twice as high among children born after short birth intervals (less than 2 years) (Table 8.3 and Figure 8.2).
- Neonatal and infant mortality rates are much higher among children who were small or very small at birth than among those who were average or large in size.
- By governorate, under-5 mortality ranges from 10 deaths per 1,000 live births in Aqaba to 23 deaths per 1,000 live births in Mafraq (Figure 8.3).
- Mortality rates are generally higher among children born to Syrian women than among children born to Jordanian women or women of other nationalities. Overall, the under-5 mortality rate is 25 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers are Syrian and 16 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers are Jordanian or of other nationalities (Table 8.3).
- Under-5 mortality is 22 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have no education or an elementary education, as compared with 13 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have a higher education (Figure 8.4).

Figure 8.2 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

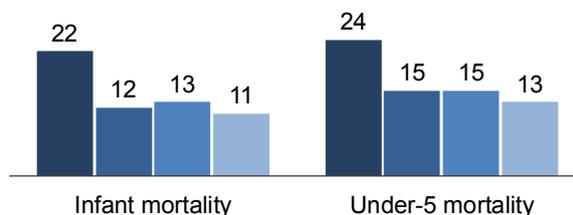


Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by governorate

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

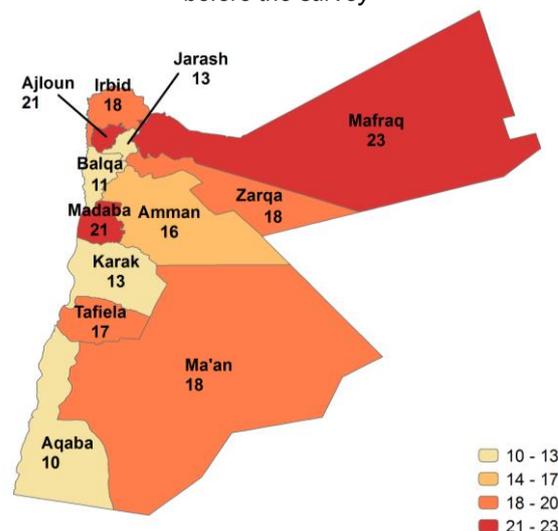
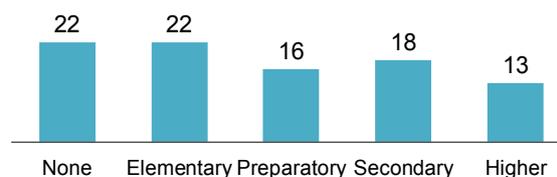


Figure 8.4 Under-5 mortality by mother's education

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



8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months 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 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey

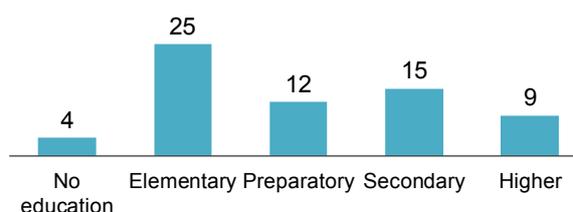
The number of stillbirths recorded in the 2017-18 JPFHS was 46, and the number of early neonatal deaths was 80 for the 5-year period preceding the survey. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 13 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is highest among children whose mothers were age 40-49 at the time of the birth (35 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is similar in urban and rural areas. There are differences by region, however, with the rate being lower in the South region (9 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than in the Central and North regions (12 and 15 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively).
- Perinatal mortality is almost 10 times higher in Ajloun governorate (19 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than in Balqa governorate (2 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- By nationality, the perinatal mortality rate is higher among children born to Syrian women (20 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than among those born to Jordanian women (13 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and those born to women of other nationalities (4 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality is highest for mothers with an elementary education (25 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and lowest for mothers with no education (4 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Figure 8.5**).
- Differences by wealth are not as large, with the highest perinatal mortality rates found in the highest and lowest wealth quintiles (16-17 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

Figure 8.5 Perinatal mortality by mother's education

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



8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

Childhood mortality depends on the magnitude of several known risk factors, such as mother's age at birth, previous birth interval, and parity. Child mortality is likely to be higher for mothers with one or more risk factors. **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-five percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were not in any high-risk category. Twenty-three percent of births were in the unavoidable risk category (first births to women between age 18 and age 34). One-third of births were in 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 more than three), and 19% 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 1.63. Among the single high-risk categories, the risk ratio is highest (1.88) for births that occur within 24 months of a previous birth. Risk ratios are much higher among births in multiple risk categories, at an average of 2.54. The risk ratio is highest (3.50) for births in which the birth interval was less than 24 months and the birth order was higher than three. The risk of death for births in this category is three and a half times higher than the risk for births not in any high-risk category.

The last column in **Table 8.5** shows that 77% 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; 48% would have belonged to a multiple high-risk category, and 29% would have belonged to a single high-risk category. Only 15% would not have belonged to any high-risk category. Eight percent of currently married women would have belonged to an unavoidable 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 2017-18

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
0-4	11	6	17	3	19
5-9	8	5	13	1	14
10-14	8	5	13	3	16

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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Child's sex					
Male	13	5	18	3	21
Female	8	7	15	2	17
Residence					
Urban	11	5	17	2	19
Rural	7	12	19	5	24
Total	11	6	17	3	19

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 2017-18

Characteristic	Postneonatal				
	Neonatal mortality (NN)	mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	5	5	10	1	11
20-29	9	6	15	2	17
30-39	9	4	14	2	16
40-49	21	8	29	(9)	(38)
Birth order					
1	9	5	14	2	15
2-3	8	6	14	2	16
4-6	10	4	14	2	16
7+	17	14	32	4	36
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	14	8	22	2	24
2 years	6	7	12	3	15
3 years	9	4	13	2	15
4+ years	8	4	11	2	13
Birth size³					
Small/very small	33	11	44	na	na
Average or larger	7	5	12	na	na
Region					
Central	9	6	15	1	16
North	11	4	15	4	19
South	7	4	11	3	14
Governorate					
Amman	8	6	15	1	16
Balqa	4	5	9	2	11
Zarqa	11	7	18	1	18
Madaba	11	7	19	2	21
Irbid	12	3	15	3	18
Ma'raq	11	7	17	5	23
Jarash	9	2	11	1	13
Ajloun	15	4	18	3	21
Karak	9	1	10	3	13
Tafiela	9	7	17	1	17
Ma'an	6	10	16	1	18
Aqaba	3	2	5	5	10
Mother's nationality					
Jordanian	9	5	14	2	16
Syrian	15	9	24	1	25
Other nationality	9	6	14	1	16
Mother's education					
None	12	9	21	1	22
Elementary	13	8	21	2	22
Preparatory	10	5	15	1	16
Secondary	9	7	16	2	18
Higher	9	3	11	2	13
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	10	8	18	2	19
Second	7	5	12	3	15
Middle	11	5	16	1	17
Fourth	8	4	12	3	15
Highest	11	4	15	1	16

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

na = Not applicable

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

² Excludes first-order births

³ Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	9	4	20	661
20-29	12	33	9	5,210
30-39	21	33	16	3,328
40-49	4	10	35	383
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
First pregnancy	18	14	14	2,245
<15	10	22	14	2,326
15-26	5	16	13	1,533
27-38	0	6	6	1,121
39+	13	22	15	2,357
Residence				
Urban	39	73	13	8,474
Rural	7	7	12	1,108
Region				
Central	24	44	12	5,487
North	20	30	15	3,209
South	3	6	9	887
Governorate				
Amman	11	31	12	3,482
Balqa	1	0	2	485
Zarqa	11	10	17	1,261
Madaba	1	3	18	259
Irbid	12	18	16	1,859
Mafraq	2	7	11	767
Jarash	3	3	17	336
Ajloun	2	3	19	247
Karak	0	2	6	322
Tafiela	1	1	13	155
Ma'an	0	1	10	169
Aqaba	1	1	11	241
Mother's nationality				
Jordanian	42	59	13	8,022
Syrian	4	19	20	1,193
Other nationality	0	2	4	367
Mother's education				
None	0	1	4	152
Elementary	6	11	25	691
Preparatory	3	11	12	1,141
Secondary	25	34	15	3,889
Higher	12	23	9	3,709
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17	24	16	2,560
Second	6	18	11	2,293
Middle	13	14	13	2,057
Fourth	3	14	10	1,688
Highest	8	9	17	984
Total	46	80	13	9,582

¹ 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 sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Category cutoffs correspond to birth intervals 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 2017-18

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	24.7	1.00	15.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	22.9	1.26	8.2
In any avoidable high-risk category	52.5	1.96	76.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	1.9	0.63	0.4
Mother's age >34 only	3.7	0.55	9.6
Birth interval <24 months only	13.2	1.88	7.4
Birth order >3 only	14.6	1.81	11.4
Subtotal	33.4	1.63	28.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.3	(0.00)	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.7	2.45	0.4
Age >34 and birth order >3	10.8	2.24	38.4
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.7	1.76	3.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	5.6	3.50	5.6
Subtotal	19.1	2.54	48.0
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.2	0.55	0.5
Mother's age >34	16.9	1.83	52.0
Birth interval <24 months	21.5	2.28	17.0
Birth order >3	32.7	2.23	58.9
Number of births/women	9,622	na	13,616

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 (98%) who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. Seventy-nine percent of women had seven or more antenatal care visits.
- **Components of antenatal care:** The majority of pregnant women received the basic components of antenatal care (over 95% for all components). Seventy-eight percent of women took iron supplements during their pregnancy.
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** Only 28% of women had their last birth protected against neonatal tetanus.
- **Delivery:** Virtually all births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered by a skilled provider (100%), and 98% were delivered in a health facility.
- **Postnatal checks:** 83% of mothers and 86% 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 their babies through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care treats complications arising from delivery and teaches the mother how to care for herself and her infant. Utilisation of these services contributes to policies and programmes to further improve maternal and child health care.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second part focuses on childbirth and includes 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. The final section examines barriers that women may face when seeking health care during illness and provides information about premarital medical exams, breast exams, and Papanicolaou (Pap) tests.

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: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

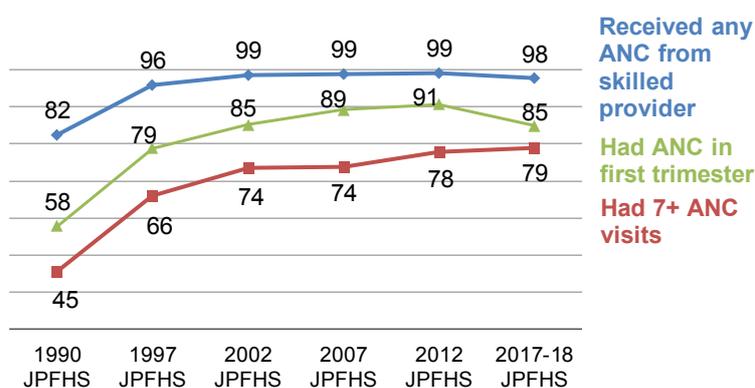
Antenatal care from a skilled provider is important in monitoring pregnancies to ensure that problems are identified early and managed before they develop into more serious complications. In Jordan, almost all women (98%) received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey (**Table 9.1**). This care was mostly provided by a doctor (95%). Only 3% of antenatal care was provided by a nurse or midwife.

There is very little variation in this indicator by background variables, 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 Balqa (94%) and those with no education (92%).

Figure 9.1 shows that almost all pregnant women (96% or more) in Jordan have been receiving ANC from a skilled provider since 1997.

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



9.1.2 Number and Timing of ANC Visits

Seventy-nine percent of pregnant women in Jordan report having at least seven¹ antenatal care visits (**Table 9.2**). Only 2% of women received no ANC.

Eighty-five percent of women receive ANC within their first trimester of pregnancy (**Table 9.3**). Nine percent of women delay their first ANC visit until the eighth month or later.

Trends: The percentage of women with at least seven ANC visits for their most recent birth has increased steadily since 1990 (**Figure 9.1**). However, the pace of change has slowed markedly since 2002, with the percentage of women having at least seven visits increasing only slightly between 2012 and 2017-18 (from 78% to 79%). The percentage of women who had their initial ANC visit in the first trimester also increased steadily from 1990 to 2012 but then declined between 2012 and 2017-18 (from 91% to 85%).

¹ WHO recently revised its guidance on recommended minimum number of antenatal care visits. The new recommendation is that pregnant women have from four to eight visits (WHO 2016). In the 2017-18 JPFHS, 74% of women who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey reported having had eight or more ANC visits.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women residing in Mafraq and Ma'an were least likely to have at least seven ANC visits (67% each) while women in Madaba and Amman were least likely to have had their first visit in the first trimester (73% and 78%, respectively) (Tables 9.2 and 9.3).
- Eighty-two percent of Jordanian women had at least seven ANC visits, as compared with 74% of women of other nationalities and 62% of Syrian women. Differences were smaller with respect to timing of first ANC visit; 85% of Jordanian women had their first ANC visit in their first trimester, compared with 83% of Syrian women and 80% of women of other nationalities.
- The percentage of women who had at least seven ANC visits increases with increasing education, from 55% among those with no education to 84% 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 71% among those with no education to 88% among those with a higher education.
- Similarly, the percentage of women who had at least seven ANC visits increases with increasing household wealth, from 69% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 89% 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 ANC VISITS

The effectiveness of antenatal checkups in ensuring safe motherhood depends in part on the tests and measurements done and the advice given during the checkups. The 2017-18 JPFHS collected information on this important aspect of antenatal care by asking mothers who had antenatal checkups whether they received each of several components of ANC during their last pregnancy in the 5 years preceding the survey.

In Jordan, 78% of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey said that they had taken iron supplements (tablets or syrup) during the pregnancy of their most recent birth (Table 9.4).

Almost all of the women who received ANC for their most recent birth had had key ANC services performed, including having their blood pressure measured (97%), a urine sample taken (96%), a blood sample taken (97%), and their weight measured (97%) (Table 9.4).

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: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, an important cause of death among infants.

Only 28% of women's most recent births in the 5 years before the 2017-18 JPFHS were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to urban women were more likely to be protected against neonatal tetanus than births to rural women (29% and 18%, respectively).
- Karak had the lowest percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus and Ajloun the highest (15% and 42%, respectively).
- Protection against neonatal tetanus increases from 13% among most recent live births to women with no education to 32% among births to women with a preparatory education before falling to 26% among births to women with a higher education.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Institutional deliveries are almost universal in Jordan, with 98% of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.6**). Sixty-five percent of deliveries occurred in public facilities and 33% in private facilities. Less than 1% of deliveries in the 5 years preceding the survey occurred at home.

Trends: **Figure 9.2** shows that institutional deliveries increased rapidly from 79% in 1990 to almost universal coverage in 2002 (97%) and have remained consistently high since that time.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-two percent of births to Syrian women occurred in a health facility, compared with 99% of births to Jordanian women and 94% of births to women of other nationalities. Syrian women were more likely than other women to have delivered in a private sector facility and at home.
- The largest differences in health facility deliveries are found by educational level; 90% of births to women with no education are delivered in a health facility, as compared with 99% of births to women with a secondary or higher education (**Figure 9.3**). Mothers with a higher education are more likely than other mothers to deliver in a private facility (41% versus 26%-31%).

Figure 9.2 Trends in place of birth

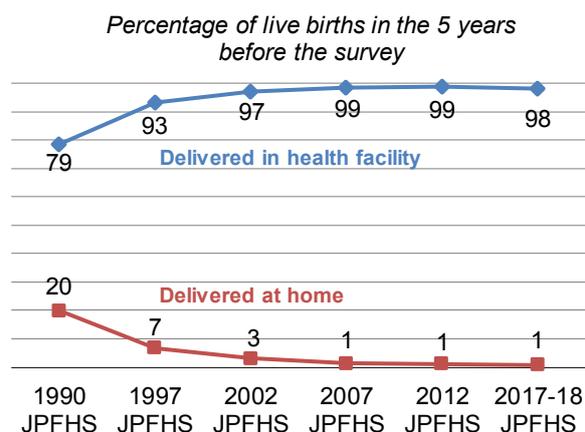
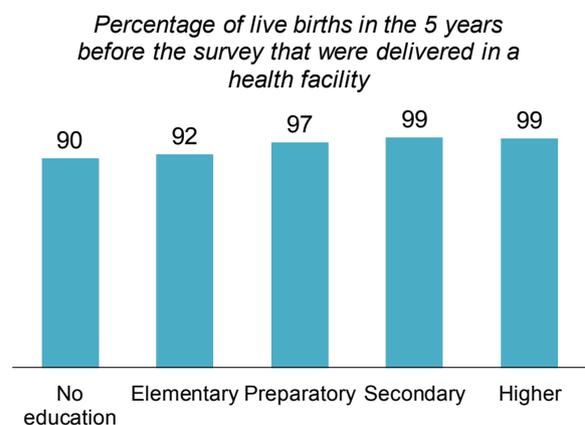


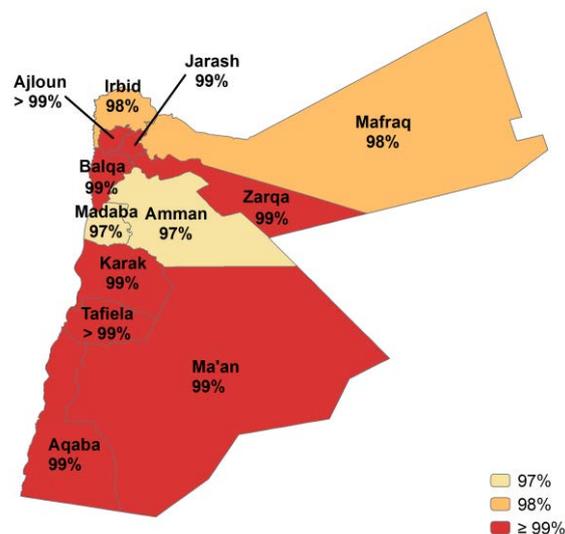
Figure 9.3 Health facility births by mother's educational level



- Overall, there is little variation in the rate of health facility deliveries by governorate (Figure 9.4). However, the proportion of births delivered in a private health facility varies widely, from 8% in Ma'an to 49% in Amman (Table 9.6).

Figure 9.4 Health facility births by governorate

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey delivered in a health facility



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

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

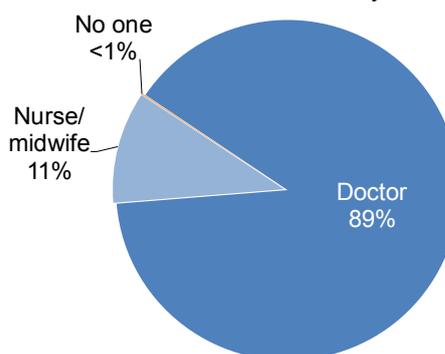
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

In Jordan, virtually all births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider: 89% by a doctor and 11% by a nurse or midwife (Table 9.7 and Figure 9.5).

Two-thirds (67%) of infants had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth (Table 9.7).

Figure 9.5 Assistance during delivery

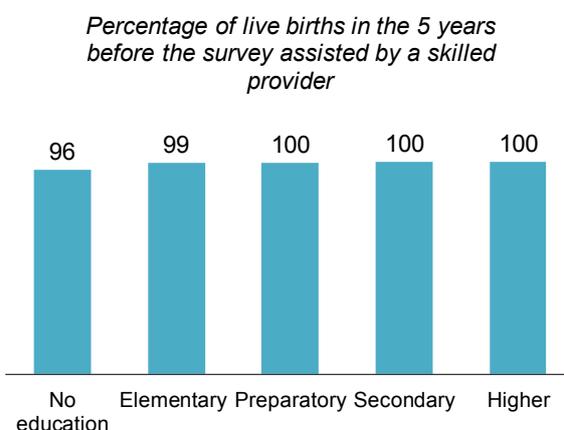
Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- As with health facility deliveries, there is little variation according to background variables in the rate of deliveries by a skilled provider. Again, differences are largest by educational level; 96% of births to women with no education are delivered by a skilled provider, as compared with 99%-100% of births to women in the other education categories (**Figure 9.6**).
- The percentage of infants who had skin-to-skin contact with their mother varies considerably by governorate, from a low of 41% in Karak to a high of 77% in Mafraq.

Figure 9.6 Skilled assistance at delivery by education



Cost of Delivery

Information on cost of delivery was collected in the 2017-18 JPFHS for all live births in the 5 years preceding the survey. Fifty-seven percent of births were delivered without any charge. On the other hand, families paid 200-499 Jordanian Dinars (JD) in 14% of births and 500 JD or more in 9% of births (**Table 9.8**). As expected, deliveries that cost 200 JD or more were more common in private than public facilities (58% and 5%, respectively). Seventy-two percent of births in public facilities were delivered without charge.

9.4.3 Delivery by Caesarean

Access to caesarean sections (C-sections) can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, use of caesarean sections without medical need can put women at risk of both short-term and long-term health problems. WHO advises that caesarean 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' caesarean 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 2017-18 JPFHS results showed that the caesarean section rate for all births was 26% (**Table 9.9**). For 20% of births, the decision to deliver by C-section occurred before the onset of labour pains, while for 6% of births the decision was not made until after the onset of labour. The comparatively high ratio of planned to unplanned C-sections may indicate that a large proportion of C-section deliveries were not required or necessary.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The C-section rate among women age 35-49 is approximately double that among women under age 20 (32% versus 17%). Age also is related to the likelihood that the C-section was planned but there is no clear relationship between age and unplanned C-sections.
- C-sections are more common among deliveries in private facilities (30%) than among deliveries in public facilities (25%).
- Births to Jordanian mothers are more likely to have been delivered via C-section (27%) than births to Syrian mothers (22%) or mothers of other nationalities (23%).
- C-section deliveries are reported most often in Madaba (33%) and least often in Aqaba (13%).

- C-section rates are highest among mothers with a higher education (28%) and those with no education (27%).
- The C-section rate is lowest among mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (24%) and highest among mothers in the fourth and highest quintiles (28% and 27%, respectively).

Duration of Stay in Health Facility after Birth

Women who gave birth in a health facility in the 5 years prior to the survey were asked how long they stayed in the facility following the birth. The duration of the stay was generally longer for C-section births than for vaginal births. Thirty-five percent of C-section births involved a stay of 3 or more days in a health facility, as compared with 4% of vaginal births (**Table 9.10**).

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

The World Health Organization recommends that both mothers and newborns receive a postnatal health check within 24 hours after delivery (WHO 2017).

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

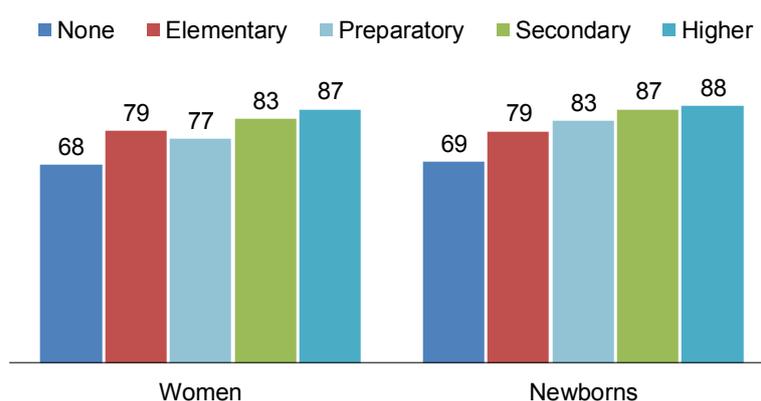
Seventy percent of women who had a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had a postnatal check within 24 hours of the delivery of their most recent birth, with 61% reporting that the first check occurred less than 4 hours after delivery (**Table 9.11**). Eighty-three percent of women received a postnatal check within 2 days of the delivery, and only 12% did not have any postnatal check.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-eight percent of women age 35-49 at the time of the birth received a postnatal check within 2 days of the delivery, as compared with 77% of women under age 20.
- Jordanian women were more likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (85%) than Syrian women (76%) and women of other nationalities (79%).
- The percentage of women who had a postnatal check during the first 2 days ranged from 68% among those with no education to 87% among those with a higher education (**Figure 9.7**).

Figure 9.7 Postnatal care by education

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



Type of Provider

Three-fourths of women giving birth in the 2 years before the survey (74%) received postnatal care from a doctor for their most recent birth, while 10% received care from a nurse or midwife (**Table 9.12**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Most (86%) newborns had a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.13**). As WHO recommends, three in four newborns had a check within 24 hours after delivery, with 71% being checked within 4 hours after delivery (WHO 2017).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborns who had a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth varied widely by governorate, from 74% in Madaba to 91% in Balqa.
- Eighty-seven percent of babies born to Jordanian mothers had a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth, as compared with 79% of babies born to Syrian mothers or mothers of other nationalities.
- The percentage of newborns who had a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth increased with increasing mother's education, from 69% among babies born to mothers with no education to 88% among babies born to mothers with a higher education (**Figure 9.7**).

Type of Provider

Eighty percent of newborns in the 2 years preceding the survey had a postnatal check from a doctor, while 6% were checked by a nurse or midwife (**Table 9.14**).

Content of Postnatal Care for Newborns

The 2017-18 JPFHS collected data on whether selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth for the most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey. More than 9 in 10 (95%) babies were weighed during the first 2 days after birth, 84% had their temperature measured, and 80% had their umbilical cord examined (**Table 9.15**). Two-thirds (69%) of mothers were counselled on danger signs that would indicate they should seek care for their baby. A similar percentage of mothers (66%) were counselled on breastfeeding, but breastfeeding was observed for only 61% of newborns. Eighty-nine percent of newborns had at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth.

9.6 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
- Knowing where to go
- Having to take transport
- No female provider

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Many factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick. Information on such factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers women face in seeking care during pregnancy and at the time of delivery.

Forty-two percent of ever-married women age 15-49 in Jordan report having at least one of the specified problems in accessing health care. The most frequently reported problems were having to take transport (25%) and not wanting to go alone (24%). Other common problems were distance to a health facility and

difficulty in getting money for treatment (both 22%). The problem reported least often was getting permission to go for treatment (9%) (**Table 9.16**).

9.7 PREMARITAL MEDICAL EXAMS, BREAST EXAMS, AND PAP TESTS

9.7.1 Premarital Medical Exam

Premarital examinations, which normally include genetic testing (given the high proportion of consanguineous unions in Jordan), are considered an important aspect of the process of forming a marital union in Jordan; since 2004, these examinations have been required by law for all marriages. Nevertheless, a lack of facilities providing this type of service and the desire to avoid premarital medical examinations continue to contribute to poor health outcomes for children whose parents are too closely related to one another by blood.

Over half of ever-married women age 15-49 (53%) and their husbands (52%) had a premarital exam (**Table 9.17**). The percentages increase with both women's age at first marriage and their educational level. Also, Jordanian women and their husbands are slightly more likely to have a premarital exam (over 50%) than Syrian women or women of other nationalities and their husbands (45% and below).

9.7.2 Breast Exam

Breast self-examination (BSE) is a very important part of every adult woman's personal health regimen to detect and prevent breast cancer. BSE should be performed monthly beginning at age 20 and should continue each month throughout a woman's lifetime. In addition to BSE, adult women should receive regular physician-performed clinical breast exams. Mammograms are also an important tool for breast cancer screening.

Seventeen percent of ever-married women age 15-49 had performed a breast self-exam in the 12 months before the survey, and 14% had an exam by a health specialist to detect breast cancer. Nine percent of women have had a mammogram (**Table 9.18**). The proportions of women having the various types of breast exams increase with age, education, and wealth. Women in the highest wealth quintile are most likely to have performed a breast self-exam (27%), to have had a breast exam by a health specialist (24%), and to have had a mammogram (16%).

Women age 40-49 who had never had a mammogram were asked about their reasons for never having had the test. Women most often reported not having a mammogram because there was no need (50%), they were not sick (24%), or they had no symptoms (15%) (**Table 9.19**).

9.7.3 Pap Test

The Pap test checks for changes in the cells of the cervix (the lower part of the uterus/womb that opens into the birth canal) that show cervical cancer or conditions that may develop into cervical cancer. Pre-cancerous changes are usually caused by sexually transmitted human papillomavirus (HPV). The test aims to detect and prevent the progression of HPV-induced cervical cancer and other abnormalities in the female genital tract. If detected early, cervical cancer can be cured. All women age 21 or older and sexually active women should have an annual Pap test.

Sixty-five percent of ever-married women age 15-49 in Jordan have heard of the Pap test. Among those who know about the Pap test, 24% have had the exam. Both the percentages of women who know about the Pap test and have had the test generally increase with age and educational level (**Table 9.20**). These indicators also rise with increasing wealth.

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Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider			Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	No ANC			
Age at birth						
<20	94.6	3.8	1.6	100.0	98.4	353
20-34	95.1	2.4	2.5	100.0	97.5	5,052
35-49	94.5	3.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	1,380
Birth order						
1	94.5	2.7	2.9	100.0	97.1	1,392
2-3	95.1	2.7	2.2	100.0	97.8	2,840
4-5	95.6	1.9	2.5	100.0	97.5	1,813
6+	93.8	3.7	2.5	100.0	97.5	740
Residence						
Urban	94.9	2.6	2.5	100.0	97.5	6,023
Rural	95.5	2.5	2.0	100.0	98.0	763
Region						
Central	94.5	2.5	3.1	100.0	96.9	3,960
North	96.2	2.4	1.4	100.0	98.6	2,189
South	93.8	4.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	636
Governorate						
Amman	95.1	2.0	2.9	100.0	97.1	2,560
Balqa	89.0	4.7	6.3	100.0	93.7	342
Zarqa	95.2	2.4	2.4	100.0	97.6	884
Madaba	92.4	4.7	3.0	100.0	97.0	175
Irbid	97.6	1.8	0.7	100.0	99.3	1,306
Mafraq	93.9	3.3	2.8	100.0	97.2	493
Jarash	93.4	4.6	2.0	100.0	98.0	221
Ajloun	96.0	1.8	2.3	100.0	97.7	169
Karak	96.8	1.6	1.7	100.0	98.3	237
Tafiela	95.8	2.9	1.3	100.0	98.7	111
Ma'an	87.8	6.9	5.3	100.0	94.7	114
Aqaba	92.3	6.3	1.5	100.0	98.5	174
Nationality						
Jordanian	95.4	2.4	2.2	100.0	97.8	5,760
Syrian	93.1	3.4	3.5	100.0	96.5	747
Other nationality	91.2	4.9	3.9	100.0	96.1	278
Education						
None	80.2	11.4	8.5	100.0	91.5	100
Elementary	91.6	3.3	5.1	100.0	94.9	443
Preparatory	93.5	3.2	3.2	100.0	96.8	785
Secondary	95.2	2.7	2.2	100.0	97.8	2,798
Higher	96.3	1.9	1.9	100.0	98.1	2,660
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	92.5	3.9	3.6	100.0	96.4	1,675
Second	94.2	3.4	2.4	100.0	97.6	1,579
Middle	96.7	2.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	1,474
Fourth	97.2	1.1	1.7	100.0	98.3	1,275
Highest	94.8	1.6	3.5	100.0	96.5	782
Total	95.0	2.6	2.4	100.0	97.6	6,785

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor or nurse/midwife.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits									Total	Number of women
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Don't know/missing		
Age at birth											
<20	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	3.0	6.6	4.8	78.7	0.3	100.0	353
20-34	2.5	2.0	1.3	2.4	2.7	4.3	5.0	79.4	0.4	100.0	5,052
35-49	2.4	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.4	5.7	6.0	77.6	0.9	100.0	1,380
Birth order											
1	2.9	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.8	83.0	0.7	100.0	1,392
2-3	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.3	2.8	4.6	4.9	79.7	0.3	100.0	2,840
4-5	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	2.2	5.6	6.1	77.8	0.8	100.0	1,813
6+	2.5	1.8	1.9	3.6	4.6	7.4	6.8	71.4	0.1	100.0	740
Residence											
Urban	2.5	1.9	1.3	2.4	2.7	4.3	5.1	79.3	0.5	100.0	6,023
Rural	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.4	7.3	5.7	76.5	0.9	100.0	763
Region											
Central	3.1	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.0	3.3	4.1	81.7	0.7	100.0	3,960
North	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.6	4.0	6.2	5.6	76.2	0.1	100.0	2,189
South	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.6	7.9	10.9	71.6	1.0	100.0	636
Governorate											
Amman	2.9	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.0	2.5	3.7	82.9	0.6	100.0	2,560
Balqa	6.3	4.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	5.9	4.0	73.6	1.8	100.0	342
Zarqa	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.4	4.6	4.9	81.3	0.2	100.0	884
Madaba	3.0	0.2	1.7	2.0	0.9	2.8	4.5	82.4	2.6	100.0	175
Irbid	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.3	3.9	5.3	5.0	79.5	0.0	100.0	1,306
Mafraq	2.8	2.2	2.9	4.2	5.3	9.4	5.8	67.1	0.3	100.0	493
Jarash	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.9	5.6	7.8	75.3	0.0	100.0	221
Ajloun	2.3	4.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	4.8	6.5	78.0	0.0	100.0	169
Karak	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.9	8.0	8.1	72.8	2.1	100.0	237
Tafiela	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.0	3.5	12.2	77.9	0.7	100.0	111
Ma'an	5.3	2.1	1.0	2.6	2.2	7.5	12.0	66.8	0.6	100.0	114
Aqaba	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.8	10.8	13.1	69.1	0.0	100.0	174
Nationality											
Jordanian	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	2.1	3.9	4.9	81.5	0.5	100.0	5,760
Syrian	3.5	2.4	2.6	5.4	7.6	9.7	7.0	61.7	0.2	100.0	747
Other nationality	3.9	1.1	1.0	4.0	1.9	6.3	6.0	73.7	2.0	100.0	278
Education											
None	8.5	2.3	2.7	7.5	1.8	11.1	6.2	54.9	5.0	100.0	100
Elementary	5.1	1.8	2.3	4.8	6.7	8.7	6.4	63.9	0.3	100.0	443
Preparatory	3.2	1.5	2.0	3.7	4.0	7.2	5.4	72.5	0.6	100.0	785
Secondary	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.2	2.7	4.4	5.6	79.2	0.6	100.0	2,798
Higher	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.7	3.3	4.5	84.1	0.3	100.0	2,660
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.6	2.7	1.9	3.5	4.3	7.5	7.6	68.5	0.3	100.0	1,675
Second	2.4	1.6	1.7	3.0	2.9	4.9	5.7	77.0	1.0	100.0	1,579
Middle	1.3	1.6	1.2	2.2	3.2	4.4	4.2	81.5	0.4	100.0	1,474
Fourth	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.8	3.5	86.4	0.6	100.0	1,275
Highest	3.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.7	3.5	88.6	0.1	100.0	782
Total	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.7	4.7	5.2	79.0	0.5	100.0	6,785

Table 9.3 Timing of first antenatal care visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing of the first antenatal care (ANC) visit for the most recent birth, and median months pregnant at first visit for those with ANC, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit						Total	Number of women	Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	No ANC	<4	4-5	6-7	8+	Don't know/missing				
Age at birth										
<20	1.6	87.3	3.1	0.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	353	1.9	347
20-34	2.5	85.4	2.3	1.1	8.6	0.2	100.0	5,052	1.9	4,925
35-49	2.4	82.1	5.2	0.9	9.3	0.1	100.0	1,380	2.1	1,347
Birth order										
1	2.9	86.2	1.8	0.5	8.2	0.4	100.0	1,392	1.8	1,353
2-3	2.2	86.2	2.3	1.0	8.2	0.2	100.0	2,840	1.9	2,778
4-5	2.5	83.2	3.6	1.2	9.5	0.0	100.0	1,813	2.1	1,768
6+	2.5	80.7	5.8	1.6	9.3	0.1	100.0	740	2.3	721
Residence										
Urban	2.5	84.1	3.0	0.9	9.3	0.2	100.0	6,023	2.0	5,872
Rural	2.0	90.0	2.6	1.5	3.7	0.3	100.0	763	2.0	748
Region										
Central	3.1	80.4	2.3	0.8	13.1	0.3	100.0	3,960	1.9	3,839
North	1.4	91.3	3.9	1.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	2,189	2.0	2,159
South	2.2	89.6	3.6	1.6	2.8	0.2	100.0	636	2.2	622
Governorate										
Amman	2.9	78.2	2.0	0.3	16.3	0.3	100.0	2,560	1.9	2,486
Balqa	6.3	82.1	4.3	1.4	5.5	0.4	100.0	342	1.9	320
Zarqa	2.4	87.8	2.5	2.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	884	2.0	863
Madaba	3.0	73.2	2.0	0.1	20.8	0.9	100.0	175	2.3	169
Irbid	0.7	91.9	3.4	1.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,306	2.0	1,298
Ma'raq	2.8	88.9	5.0	2.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	493	2.0	479
Jarash	2.0	91.2	5.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	221	2.1	217
Ajloun	2.3	93.8	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	169	1.9	165
Karak	1.7	90.9	2.6	1.4	3.2	0.2	100.0	237	2.0	233
Tafiela	1.3	90.5	4.1	1.9	2.0	0.2	100.0	111	2.2	109
Ma'an	5.3	83.4	5.4	2.5	3.0	0.3	100.0	114	2.3	108
Aqaba	1.5	91.4	3.3	1.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	174	2.3	172
Nationality										
Jordanian	2.2	85.2	2.4	0.9	9.1	0.1	100.0	5,760	1.9	5,631
Syrian	3.5	83.2	5.9	1.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	747	2.2	721
Other nationality	3.9	80.0	6.0	0.5	7.9	1.7	100.0	278	2.1	267
Education										
None	8.5	71.4	7.7	2.0	5.9	4.6	100.0	100	2.3	91
Elementary	5.1	81.8	6.2	1.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	443	2.3	420
Preparatory	3.2	81.2	5.2	1.6	8.6	0.1	100.0	785	2.2	760
Secondary	2.2	84.0	2.9	1.1	9.9	0.1	100.0	2,798	2.0	2,738
Higher	1.9	87.7	1.6	0.7	8.0	0.2	100.0	2,660	1.9	2,610
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.6	84.2	5.2	1.3	5.7	0.1	100.0	1,675	2.1	1,616
Second	2.4	85.2	3.2	1.2	7.6	0.4	100.0	1,579	2.1	1,542
Middle	1.3	85.4	1.9	1.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	1,474	1.9	1,455
Fourth	1.7	85.3	1.7	0.3	10.7	0.4	100.0	1,275	1.9	1,253
Highest	3.5	83.5	1.6	0.7	10.6	0.0	100.0	782	1.9	754
Total	2.4	84.8	2.9	1.0	8.7	0.2	100.0	6,785	2.0	6,619

Table 9.4 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:		Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services				Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weighed	
Age at birth							
<20	80.1	353	96.4	92.4	94.0	98.0	347
20-34	77.5	5,052	97.2	95.8	96.8	97.3	4,925
35-49	78.7	1,380	97.8	95.3	95.8	97.7	1,347
Birth order							
1	79.1	1,392	97.6	95.3	97.4	97.9	1,353
2-3	77.1	2,840	97.6	96.4	96.6	97.3	2,778
4-5	79.6	1,813	97.0	95.4	96.2	97.5	1,768
6+	74.4	740	96.2	93.0	94.6	96.2	721
Residence							
Urban	78.1	6,023	97.4	95.6	96.6	97.4	5,872
Rural	76.1	763	96.8	94.8	95.4	96.9	748
Region							
Central	78.7	3,960	97.6	96.7	97.6	97.9	3,839
North	79.7	2,189	96.5	93.0	94.3	96.3	2,159
South	66.2	636	98.3	97.0	97.0	98.0	622
Governorate							
Amman	77.4	2,560	97.2	95.8	97.0	97.2	2,486
Balqa	74.6	342	98.1	97.3	99.3	98.4	320
Zarqa	85.7	884	99.3	99.3	98.9	99.3	863
Madaba	70.5	175	94.8	94.7	97.2	99.4	169
Irbid	81.5	1,306	97.2	93.5	95.5	97.0	1,298
Mafraq	74.7	493	92.8	87.6	88.1	92.3	479
Jarash	82.3	221	98.2	97.8	98.3	98.6	217
Ajloun	77.2	169	98.6	97.7	98.0	98.8	165
Karak	59.7	237	98.4	97.1	97.0	98.2	233
Tafila	71.6	111	99.4	98.3	98.9	97.7	109
Ma'an	62.9	114	97.2	94.9	95.9	97.0	108
Aqaba	73.9	174	98.3	97.4	96.6	98.6	172
Nationality							
Jordanian	78.5	5,760	98.0	96.4	97.3	97.9	5,631
Syrian	74.7	747	92.9	87.4	89.8	93.3	721
Other nationality	73.6	278	94.3	97.5	97.0	97.4	267
Education							
None	49.7	100	87.5	89.7	91.1	93.4	91
Elementary	70.6	443	90.5	86.6	87.7	90.9	420
Preparatory	78.1	785	96.4	93.5	95.2	97.3	760
Secondary	78.0	2,798	97.6	95.7	96.6	97.1	2,738
Higher	79.9	2,660	98.7	97.5	98.3	98.8	2,610
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	74.5	1,675	95.6	93.3	94.2	96.1	1,616
Second	78.0	1,579	96.6	94.5	95.7	96.1	1,542
Middle	80.5	1,474	98.4	96.6	97.7	98.5	1,455
Fourth	78.3	1,275	97.9	96.5	97.7	98.1	1,253
Highest	79.3	782	99.3	98.3	98.7	99.4	754
Total	77.9	6,785	97.3	95.5	96.5	97.4	6,619

Table 9.5 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 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 2017-18

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 mothers
Age at birth			
<20	6.9	25.9	353
20-34	9.6	27.3	5,052
35-49	12.4	29.7	1,380
Birth order			
1	11.1	25.8	1,392
2-3	9.3	27.9	2,840
4-5	10.3	27.7	1,813
6+	10.0	30.6	740
Residence			
Urban	10.5	29.0	6,023
Rural	6.3	17.7	763
Region			
Central	11.4	26.9	3,960
North	8.5	32.3	2,189
South	6.7	16.7	636
Governorate			
Amman	11.3	23.7	2,560
Balqa	18.8	37.0	342
Zarqa	7.8	32.1	884
Madaba	16.8	28.3	175
Irbid	8.3	33.6	1,306
Mafraq	9.3	28.5	493
Jarash	6.3	25.2	221
Ajloun	11.0	42.2	169
Karak	4.5	14.6	237
Tafiela	5.4	21.0	111
Ma'an	9.8	16.1	114
Aqaba	8.7	17.4	174
Nationality			
Jordanian	10.5	27.5	5,760
Syrian	8.2	30.0	747
Other nationality	6.2	26.3	278
Education			
None	6.9	13.4	100
Elementary	6.9	24.8	443
Preparatory	9.1	31.5	785
Secondary	9.9	29.0	2,798
Higher	11.1	26.2	2,660
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	10.5	31.1	1,675
Second	8.2	28.2	1,579
Middle	8.7	26.1	1,474
Fourth	9.7	24.0	1,275
Highest	15.7	28.4	782
Total	10.0	27.7	6,785

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their 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 live birth

Table 9.6 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Health facility				Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	63.2	33.8	2.2	0.7	100.0	97.0	659
20-34	64.3	33.7	0.9	1.1	100.0	98.0	7,332
35-49	66.7	32.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	98.7	1,631
Birth order							
1	60.5	38.1	0.6	0.8	100.0	98.6	2,495
2-3	64.9	32.6	1.3	1.2	100.0	97.5	3,975
4-5	67.2	31.1	0.6	1.1	100.0	98.3	2,260
6+	68.2	30.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	98.2	892
Antenatal care visits¹							
None	74.9	17.8	5.1	2.2	100.0	92.8	166
1-3	68.3	29.1	2.5	0.1	100.0	97.4	375
4+	63.1	35.5	0.6	0.8	100.0	98.6	6,210
Don't know/missing	(70.3)	(16.6)	(13.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(86.9)	35
Residence							
Urban	62.0	35.9	1.0	1.1	100.0	97.9	8,515
Rural	84.9	14.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.4	1,107
Region							
Central	57.2	40.5	1.0	1.3	100.0	97.7	5,519
North	71.7	26.6	1.0	0.7	100.0	98.3	3,210
South	85.2	14.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.4	894
Governorate							
Amman	48.8	48.5	1.1	1.7	100.0	97.3	3,512
Balqa	79.0	19.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	98.8	486
Zarqa	67.2	31.6	0.4	0.8	100.0	98.8	1,262
Madaba	81.9	14.9	2.3	0.9	100.0	96.8	259
Irbid	69.3	28.9	1.1	0.7	100.0	98.2	1,862
Mafraq	66.8	30.7	1.2	1.2	100.0	97.6	767
Jarash	84.1	15.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	99.2	335
Ajloun	88.2	11.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	246
Karak	86.9	12.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	327
Tafiela	91.0	8.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	155
Ma'an	91.9	7.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.4	169
Aqaba	74.5	24.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.4	242
Mother's nationality							
Jordanian	68.7	30.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	99.1	8,064
Syrian	40.2	51.9	4.8	3.1	100.0	92.1	1,191
Other nationality	53.8	39.8	2.3	4.1	100.0	93.6	368
Mother's education							
None	64.3	25.8	9.8	0.1	100.0	90.1	153
Elementary	64.1	27.8	5.2	2.8	100.0	91.9	686
Preparatory	66.6	30.6	1.7	1.1	100.0	97.2	1,157
Secondary	70.8	28.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.2	3,903
Higher	57.7	40.9	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.6	3,722
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	71.2	24.8	2.5	1.5	100.0	96.0	2,569
Second	78.1	20.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	99.0	2,310
Middle	68.7	30.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	99.2	2,058
Fourth	47.8	51.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	99.1	1,702
Highest	36.3	60.7	0.1	2.9	100.0	97.0	984
Total	64.6	33.4	0.9	1.0	100.0	98.1	9,622

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

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.7 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, and percentage of infants with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery					Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	No one	Don't know/missing	Total			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	85.0	14.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.1	70.7	659
20-34	89.5	10.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.7	67.3	7,332
35-49	89.1	10.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	65.4	1,631
Birth order								
1	91.9	7.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	64.5	2,495
2-3	88.7	11.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	68.3	3,975
4-5	87.8	12.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	68.2	2,260
6+	86.7	13.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	67.6	892
Antenatal care visits²								
None	75.3	23.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	99.0	55.2	166
1-3	80.9	18.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	67.5	375
4+	90.7	9.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	67.9	6,210
Don't know/missing	(53.1)	(33.8)	(0.0)	(13.1)	100.0	(86.9)	(77.0)	35
Place of delivery								
Health facility	89.8	10.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	67.2	9,436
Public facility	86.5	13.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	66.3	6,219
Private facility	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	68.9	3,217
Elsewhere	55.0	33.4	3.6	8.0	100.0	88.4	69.2	186
Residence								
Urban	90.0	9.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.7	67.6	8,515
Rural	82.5	17.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	64.0	1,107
Region								
Central	93.4	6.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	66.0	5,519
North	82.3	17.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	72.6	3,210
South	87.5	12.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.9	55.2	894
Governorate								
Amman	94.7	5.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.7	68.0	3,512
Balqa	95.1	4.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	60.8	486
Zarqa	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	61.1	1,262
Madaba	77.3	22.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.2	72.5	259
Irbid	86.5	13.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	70.8	1,862
Mafraq	75.1	24.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	77.2	767
Jarash	78.8	21.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	74.5	335
Ajloun	78.0	21.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	69.2	246
Karak	86.9	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	41.0	327
Tafiela	93.1	6.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	47.7	155
Ma'an	83.7	16.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	69.9	169
Aqaba	87.3	12.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	69.1	242
Mother's nationality								
Jordanian	90.1	9.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	66.9	8,064
Syrian	82.0	17.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.5	70.5	1,191
Other nationality	91.8	6.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	64.2	368
Mother's education								
None	82.1	13.8	0.3	3.8	100.0	95.9	72.2	153
Elementary	83.8	15.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	66.4	686
Preparatory	83.7	15.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.5	69.5	1,157
Secondary	88.6	11.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	65.4	3,903
Higher	92.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	68.3	3,722
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	83.2	16.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.5	67.9	2,569
Second	86.9	12.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.6	66.8	2,310
Middle	91.2	8.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	68.6	2,058
Fourth	94.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64.2	1,702
Highest	95.6	4.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	68.6	984
Total	89.1	10.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.7	67.2	9,622

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8 Cost of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by cost of delivery, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Cost of delivery (JD)						Don't know/missing	Total	Number of births
	Free	<50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+			
Mother's age at birth									
<20	53.4	9.0	6.8	6.1	13.8	5.8	5.1	100.0	659
20-34	55.7	6.5	6.5	5.2	14.5	8.5	3.1	100.0	7,332
35-49	61.6	4.5	3.5	5.5	11.4	11.8	1.6	100.0	1,631
Birth order									
1	56.4	4.7	5.8	4.9	13.5	11.0	3.6	100.0	2,495
2-3	55.5	7.0	6.6	5.1	14.5	8.2	3.2	100.0	3,975
4-5	56.5	6.7	6.2	6.2	14.9	7.9	1.7	100.0	2,260
6+	61.8	7.1	3.2	5.3	10.4	8.7	3.5	100.0	892
Antenatal care visits¹									
None	63.3	8.4	4.3	0.9	4.7	10.6	7.9	100.0	166
1-3	52.6	12.2	4.3	7.4	15.3	3.5	4.7	100.0	375
4+	56.0	5.8	5.9	5.2	14.6	10.0	2.5	100.0	6,210
Don't know/missing	(66.8)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(14.2)	100.0	35
Place of delivery									
Public facility	71.6	8.4	8.1	4.8	3.1	1.9	2.2	100.0	6,219
Private facility	28.5	2.0	1.7	6.2	35.6	22.6	3.5	100.0	3,217
Elsewhere	40.8	12.0	10.2	7.1	3.8	5.2	20.8	100.0	186
Residence									
Urban	53.8	6.6	6.3	5.7	15.0	9.4	3.2	100.0	8,515
Rural	77.6	3.9	3.3	2.4	6.1	5.4	1.4	100.0	1,107
Region									
Central	46.3	8.0	6.5	7.0	16.6	11.8	3.7	100.0	5,519
North	66.9	4.8	5.7	3.2	11.9	5.2	2.3	100.0	3,210
South	82.8	1.7	3.7	2.1	5.0	4.0	0.8	100.0	894
Governorate									
Amman	41.1	7.1	5.7	7.8	19.5	14.5	4.3	100.0	3,512
Balqa	65.5	7.8	4.1	5.6	8.1	5.7	3.2	100.0	486
Zarqa	49.4	10.8	9.2	6.4	14.2	7.4	2.5	100.0	1,262
Madaba	65.8	6.7	8.7	2.0	4.4	8.8	3.6	100.0	259
Irbid	61.6	4.4	7.3	3.4	14.4	6.1	2.9	100.0	1,862
Mafraq	72.5	4.9	3.8	2.8	9.6	4.1	2.3	100.0	767
Jarash	70.9	8.2	3.7	3.3	8.9	4.4	0.6	100.0	335
Ajloun	84.3	2.9	2.4	2.8	4.5	2.9	0.1	100.0	246
Karak	84.7	2.2	2.4	1.3	4.0	5.3	0.2	100.0	327
Tafiela	90.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.2	3.3	0.3	100.0	155
Ma'an	78.2	1.5	9.9	1.5	4.8	2.6	1.6	100.0	169
Aqaba	78.2	1.5	2.8	4.1	8.5	3.5	1.4	100.0	242
Mother's nationality									
Jordanian	58.2	6.6	6.1	4.5	13.0	9.0	2.5	100.0	8,064
Syrian	54.1	4.8	5.8	8.4	16.7	5.0	5.2	100.0	1,191
Other nationality	28.2	4.7	3.9	12.0	26.6	18.8	5.9	100.0	368
Mother's education									
None	68.0	4.4	4.6	4.0	7.4	3.3	8.2	100.0	153
Elementary	51.5	8.5	7.9	10.8	12.8	3.8	4.7	100.0	686
Preparatory	58.5	10.0	6.3	6.5	8.4	5.4	5.0	100.0	1,157
Secondary	53.8	7.8	7.1	5.1	15.3	8.5	2.4	100.0	3,903
Higher	59.4	3.3	4.4	4.2	14.7	11.5	2.5	100.0	3,722
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	63.5	8.1	6.4	5.3	8.9	4.0	3.8	100.0	2,569
Second	58.4	8.4	7.2	4.9	11.9	6.4	2.7	100.0	2,310
Middle	56.6	5.5	6.4	5.9	16.3	7.2	2.1	100.0	2,058
Fourth	47.7	4.3	4.5	6.3	21.7	13.2	2.3	100.0	1,702
Highest	49.4	2.2	3.7	3.3	13.6	23.4	4.4	100.0	984
Total	56.6	6.3	6.0	5.3	14.0	8.9	3.0	100.0	9,622

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

JD = Jordanian Dinar

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.9 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section decided on after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Before onset of labour pains	After onset of labour pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	16.5	10.1	6.4	659
20-34	25.2	18.9	6.3	7,332
35-49	32.2	26.5	5.8	1,631
Birth order				
1	29.5	18.8	10.7	2,495
2-3	25.2	20.8	4.4	3,975
4-5	22.6	17.8	4.8	2,260
6+	26.4	20.7	5.7	892
Antenatal care visits¹				
None	23.1	15.9	7.2	166
1-3	24.9	19.7	5.3	375
4+	27.0	20.4	6.6	6,210
Don't know/missing	(14.8)	(12.2)	(2.6)	35
Place of delivery				
Health facility	26.3	19.9	6.3	9,436
Public facility	24.6	18.4	6.2	6,219
Private facility	29.5	23.0	6.6	3,217
Residence				
Urban	25.6	19.5	6.1	8,515
Rural	27.2	20.0	7.2	1,107
Region				
Central	26.2	20.6	5.6	5,519
North	26.7	19.0	7.7	3,210
South	20.4	15.5	4.8	894
Governorate				
Amman	25.9	19.6	6.3	3,512
Balqa	28.3	23.3	5.0	486
Zarqa	24.9	21.2	3.7	1,262
Madaba	32.9	26.3	6.5	259
Irbid	27.2	20.0	7.1	1,862
Mafraq	25.4	16.1	9.3	767
Jarash	25.9	18.1	7.8	335
Ajloun	27.8	21.2	6.6	246
Karak	23.2	18.2	4.9	327
Tafiela	28.0	20.9	7.1	155
Ma'an	18.7	14.3	4.4	169
Aqaba	12.8	9.3	3.5	242
Mother's nationality				
Jordanian	26.6	20.4	6.2	8,064
Syrian	21.7	15.0	6.7	1,191
Other nationality	22.6	17.8	4.8	368
Mother's education				
None	27.0	20.4	6.6	153
Elementary	22.4	17.9	4.5	686
Preparatory	22.4	16.4	6.0	1,157
Secondary	25.0	19.3	5.7	3,903
Higher	28.4	21.2	7.2	3,722
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	23.8	17.5	6.3	2,569
Second	26.4	19.6	6.8	2,310
Middle	25.1	18.4	6.7	2,058
Fourth	28.3	23.2	5.2	1,702
Highest	26.9	21.3	5.6	984
Total	25.8	19.6	6.2	9,622

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 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 2017-18

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	16.1	4.3	1.5	72.7	4.4	1.0	100.0	4,794
Caesarean section	6.3	0.5	0.3	57.4	35.2	0.3	100.0	1,805

Note: 74 women with missing information on type of delivery were excluded from this table.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percentage 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	Don't know/missing				
Age at birth										
<20	49.8	14.2	13.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	21.5	100.0	77.1	231
20-34	60.4	9.8	12.7	0.4	3.6	0.8	12.2	100.0	82.9	2,610
35-49	67.0	6.8	14.0	0.4	1.7	0.2	10.0	100.0	87.7	631
Birth order										
1	55.0	12.4	14.7	0.6	4.0	0.6	12.6	100.0	82.1	867
2-3	60.8	8.9	12.6	0.3	3.7	0.7	13.1	100.0	82.2	1,397
4-5	65.9	9.1	11.8	0.3	0.8	0.7	11.5	100.0	86.8	881
6+	63.6	6.0	13.4	0.4	4.3	0.4	11.9	100.0	83.0	328
Place of delivery										
Health facility	61.1	9.6	13.1	0.3	3.1	0.7	12.0	100.0	83.8	3,435
Elsewhere	(41.6)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(52.8)	100.0	(43.3)	37
Residence										
Urban	61.0	9.0	13.3	0.4	3.4	0.6	12.3	100.0	83.3	3,052
Rural	60.4	13.2	10.5	0.2	0.6	1.6	13.5	100.0	84.1	421
Region										
Central	62.5	8.4	14.6	0.3	3.9	0.2	10.1	100.0	85.5	1,908
North	59.5	11.0	10.4	0.4	2.4	0.8	15.5	100.0	80.9	1,228
South	57.0	10.5	13.1	0.6	1.3	2.6	14.8	100.0	80.7	337
Governorate										
Amman	61.0	7.5	16.4	0.0	5.3	0.3	9.6	100.0	84.9	1,162
Balqa	83.3	2.3	4.1	1.6	0.4	0.5	7.9	100.0	89.6	178
Zarqa	58.3	13.5	15.2	0.6	2.0	0.1	10.4	100.0	86.9	477
Madaba	64.0	5.4	8.9	0.3	2.1	0.3	18.9	100.0	78.3	91
Irbid	59.0	11.8	12.6	0.6	3.0	1.0	12.1	100.0	83.3	708
Mafraq	55.5	9.7	7.2	0.1	1.2	0.9	25.5	100.0	72.3	295
Jarash	68.8	9.5	6.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	13.5	100.0	84.3	134
Ajloun	63.0	11.2	10.8	0.3	2.0	0.6	12.1	100.0	85.0	91
Karak	50.6	9.4	20.4	0.0	1.2	4.9	13.6	100.0	80.3	124
Tafiela	44.6	15.9	16.7	1.3	2.9	1.4	17.3	100.0	77.1	58
Ma'an	66.3	8.7	6.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	16.7	100.0	81.0	69
Aqaba	67.4	10.1	6.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	13.4	100.0	83.5	86
Nationality										
Jordanian	61.2	9.7	13.8	0.4	3.2	0.7	11.0	100.0	84.7	2,926
Syrian	60.2	7.9	7.7	0.4	1.4	0.7	21.8	100.0	75.8	428
Other nationality	57.0	12.0	10.4	0.1	5.9	0.0	14.5	100.0	79.4	119
Education										
None	40.2	13.0	14.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	29.3	100.0	67.6	51
Elementary	62.0	5.7	11.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	18.2	100.0	79.3	206
Preparatory	58.5	8.2	9.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	21.3	100.0	76.5	387
Secondary	59.6	10.6	13.2	0.4	3.8	0.9	11.5	100.0	83.4	1,433
Higher	63.5	9.3	13.8	0.4	3.1	0.5	9.4	100.0	86.6	1,395
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	59.1	9.3	10.7	0.4	1.7	0.8	17.9	100.0	79.2	904
Second	59.5	9.9	13.3	0.2	3.2	1.1	12.8	100.0	82.7	842
Middle	60.2	10.7	13.4	0.8	5.3	0.4	9.2	100.0	84.3	823
Fourth	60.7	10.4	16.8	0.0	1.6	0.7	9.8	100.0	87.9	573
Highest	71.5	4.8	10.4	0.1	3.7	0.2	9.2	100.0	86.8	330
Total	60.9	9.5	13.0	0.4	3.1	0.7	12.4	100.0	83.4	3,472

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

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, midwife/nurse, or other person

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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			
Age at birth					
<20	68.0	9.1	22.9	100.0	231
20-34	73.6	9.4	17.1	100.0	2,610
35-49	76.5	11.3	12.3	100.0	631
Birth order					
1	73.3	8.8	17.9	100.0	867
2-3	72.5	9.7	17.8	100.0	1,397
4-5	76.3	10.5	13.2	100.0	881
6+	73.3	9.7	17.0	100.0	328
Place of delivery					
Health facility	74.2	9.7	16.2	100.0	3,435
Elsewhere	(31.4)	(11.9)	(56.7)	100.0	37
Residence					
Urban	73.8	9.5	16.7	100.0	3,052
Rural	72.9	11.2	15.9	100.0	421
Region					
Central	77.9	7.7	14.5	100.0	1,908
North	68.5	12.4	19.1	100.0	1,228
South	69.4	11.3	19.3	100.0	337
Governorate					
Amman	76.4	8.4	15.1	100.0	1,162
Balqa	82.5	7.1	10.4	100.0	178
Zarqa	81.9	5.0	13.1	100.0	477
Madaba	65.5	12.7	21.7	100.0	91
Irbid	71.6	11.7	16.7	100.0	708
Mafraq	58.1	14.2	27.7	100.0	295
Jarash	72.8	11.6	15.7	100.0	134
Ajloun	72.2	12.8	15.0	100.0	91
Karak	78.0	2.3	19.7	100.0	124
Tafiela	63.5	13.6	22.9	100.0	58
Ma'an	65.4	15.6	19.0	100.0	69
Aqaba	64.3	19.2	16.5	100.0	86
Nationality					
Jordanian	75.0	9.7	15.3	100.0	2,926
Syrian	65.7	10.1	24.2	100.0	428
Other nationality	72.9	6.5	20.6	100.0	119
Education					
None	60.9	6.7	32.4	100.0	51
Elementary	67.7	11.6	20.7	100.0	206
Preparatory	67.8	8.7	23.5	100.0	387
Secondary	72.7	10.7	16.6	100.0	1,433
Higher	77.9	8.8	13.4	100.0	1,395
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	67.1	12.0	20.8	100.0	904
Second	71.3	11.5	17.3	100.0	842
Middle	75.4	8.9	15.7	100.0	823
Fourth	78.8	9.2	12.1	100.0	573
Highest	85.4	1.4	13.2	100.0	330
Total	73.7	9.7	16.6	100.0	3,472

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

Table 9.13 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 2017-18

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	11.9	59.2	5.7	7.4	0.0	0.5	15.4	100.0	84.1	231
20-34	15.9	54.0	5.6	10.1	0.4	0.8	13.1	100.0	85.7	2,610
35-49	14.8	57.7	4.6	10.2	0.1	0.5	12.1	100.0	87.3	631
Birth order										
1	17.5	49.9	6.8	10.9	0.5	0.6	13.8	100.0	85.1	867
2-3	14.9	57.9	4.9	8.5	0.2	0.8	12.9	100.0	86.2	1,397
4-5	14.3	56.0	5.8	11.2	0.3	0.7	11.7	100.0	87.3	881
6+	15.4	53.6	3.3	10.6	0.1	0.8	16.3	100.0	82.9	328
Place of delivery										
Health facility	15.4	55.4	5.5	10.0	0.3	0.7	12.7	100.0	86.3	3,435
Elsewhere	(22.2)	(21.4)	(2.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.2)	100.0	(47.8)	37
Residence										
Urban	16.1	54.4	5.2	10.2	0.3	0.7	13.0	100.0	86.0	3,052
Rural	10.7	59.3	7.1	8.1	0.3	1.0	13.6	100.0	85.1	421
Region										
Central	24.0	47.4	3.9	11.8	0.2	0.5	12.3	100.0	87.0	1,908
North	4.7	67.5	7.0	6.9	0.3	0.7	12.8	100.0	86.2	1,228
South	6.4	52.8	8.7	10.6	0.7	1.9	18.9	100.0	78.5	337
Governorate										
Amman	29.4	41.9	3.1	11.9	0.0	0.7	13.0	100.0	86.3	1,162
Balqa	26.0	60.2	2.6	1.8	0.4	0.0	9.0	100.0	90.6	178
Zarqa	11.9	55.7	6.2	16.2	0.5	0.0	9.7	100.0	89.9	477
Madaba	13.7	49.4	3.7	6.9	0.8	1.9	23.6	100.0	73.7	91
Irbid	5.7	69.3	8.1	7.1	0.3	0.8	8.8	100.0	90.1	708
Mafraq	2.1	59.1	7.2	7.0	0.3	0.9	23.4	100.0	75.4	295
Jarash	4.4	75.2	3.0	5.1	0.6	0.0	11.7	100.0	87.7	134
Ajloun	6.2	70.0	4.0	8.6	0.0	0.6	10.6	100.0	88.8	91
Karak	2.9	46.2	13.7	14.0	0.6	2.8	19.6	100.0	76.9	124
Tafiela	8.4	53.3	9.1	15.5	0.8	1.1	11.6	100.0	86.4	58
Ma'an	3.5	62.6	5.0	7.4	0.0	0.8	20.8	100.0	78.5	69
Aqaba	12.4	54.0	4.1	5.1	1.3	1.9	21.3	100.0	75.5	86
Mother's nationality										
Jordanian	15.9	54.8	5.8	10.6	0.3	0.7	11.7	100.0	87.2	2,926
Syrian	11.9	56.2	4.3	6.3	0.1	0.8	20.4	100.0	78.7	428
Other nationality	16.5	55.3	1.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	100.0	79.1	119
Mother's education										
None	15.2	37.8	1.6	14.2	0.0	1.2	30.0	100.0	68.8	51
Elementary	16.1	51.0	1.8	10.2	0.1	1.2	19.7	100.0	79.1	206
Preparatory	7.3	59.5	9.2	6.7	0.0	0.2	17.1	100.0	82.7	387
Secondary	14.2	55.7	5.1	11.6	0.3	0.8	12.4	100.0	86.6	1,433
Higher	19.0	54.3	5.4	9.0	0.4	0.7	11.2	100.0	87.7	1,395
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	14.0	53.9	5.6	8.0	0.2	0.9	17.5	100.0	81.4	904
Second	14.9	56.6	6.4	9.4	0.1	0.9	11.6	100.0	87.3	842
Middle	12.2	57.9	6.5	12.2	0.7	0.1	10.5	100.0	88.7	823
Fourth	15.9	53.8	3.9	12.1	0.2	1.4	12.6	100.0	85.8	573
Highest	28.3	49.2	2.7	7.4	0.1	0.1	12.2	100.0	87.7	330
Total	15.5	55.0	5.4	10.0	0.3	0.7	13.1	100.0	85.9	3,472

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

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

Table 9.14 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 birth, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Type of health provider for 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	78.5	5.6	15.9	100.0	231
20-34	79.8	5.9	14.3	100.0	2,610
35-49	79.2	8.1	12.7	100.0	631
Birth order					
1	79.7	5.4	14.9	100.0	867
2-3	79.9	6.3	13.8	100.0	1,397
4-5	81.4	5.9	12.7	100.0	881
6+	73.1	9.8	17.1	100.0	328
Place of delivery					
Health facility	80.0	6.2	13.7	100.0	3,435
Elsewhere	(35.2)	(12.5)	(52.2)	100.0	37
Residence					
Urban	80.0	6.0	14.0	100.0	3,052
Rural	76.8	8.4	14.9	100.0	421
Region					
Central	82.7	4.3	13.0	100.0	1,908
North	77.8	8.4	13.8	100.0	1,228
South	68.2	10.3	21.5	100.0	337
Governorate					
Amman	82.1	4.2	13.7	100.0	1,162
Balqa	82.0	8.6	9.4	100.0	178
Zarqa	87.8	2.0	10.1	100.0	477
Madaba	64.9	8.8	26.3	100.0	91
Irbid	83.7	6.4	9.9	100.0	708
Ma'raq	64.9	10.5	24.6	100.0	295
Jarash	77.8	9.9	12.3	100.0	134
Ajloun	74.2	14.6	11.2	100.0	91
Karak	72.8	4.1	23.1	100.0	124
Tafiela	75.5	10.9	13.6	100.0	58
Ma'an	68.6	9.9	21.5	100.0	69
Aqaba	56.2	19.3	24.5	100.0	86
Mother's nationality					
Jordanian	81.0	6.2	12.8	100.0	2,926
Syrian	71.2	7.5	21.3	100.0	428
Other nationality	73.5	5.6	20.9	100.0	119
Mother's education					
None	61.1	7.7	31.2	100.0	51
Elementary	69.7	9.3	20.9	100.0	206
Preparatory	76.2	6.5	17.3	100.0	387
Secondary	80.2	6.4	13.4	100.0	1,433
Higher	82.0	5.7	12.3	100.0	1,395
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	73.3	8.2	18.6	100.0	904
Second	80.0	7.3	12.7	100.0	842
Middle	82.7	6.0	11.3	100.0	823
Fourth	80.5	5.3	14.2	100.0	573
Highest	86.3	1.3	12.3	100.0	330
Total	79.6	6.3	14.1	100.0	3,472

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

Table 9.15 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after birth:						Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counselling on danger signs	Counselling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Weighed ¹		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	78.7	81.6	64.3	58.0	55.3	95.4	87.7	231
20-34	80.2	84.2	69.1	66.8	61.8	95.4	88.7	2,610
35-49	79.6	82.7	69.2	65.9	59.8	95.3	88.3	631
Birth order								
1	83.8	86.4	70.8	69.2	63.2	96.6	90.9	867
2-3	79.3	83.9	69.1	66.5	61.4	95.0	87.8	1,397
4-5	77.8	82.0	66.7	63.3	58.4	95.0	87.3	881
6+	79.0	81.0	67.8	62.7	61.1	94.8	89.6	328
Place of delivery								
Health facility	80.3	84.1	69.2	66.4	61.3	95.4	88.9	3,435
Elsewhere	(55.1)	(56.0)	(35.1)	(31.6)	(37.5)	(90.1)	(56.0)	37
Residence								
Urban	80.5	84.5	69.8	66.7	61.3	95.3	89.1	3,052
Rural	76.1	78.7	61.6	61.4	59.3	96.1	84.9	421
Region								
Central	86.0	88.4	76.2	71.0	69.1	94.6	93.0	1,908
North	71.5	78.1	60.1	60.8	51.5	96.9	83.2	1,228
South	76.8	78.3	58.4	56.8	50.2	94.8	83.3	337
Governorate								
Amman	85.8	89.3	74.5	69.5	68.5	94.7	95.6	1,162
Balqa	88.2	89.6	82.4	73.8	70.4	92.6	93.1	178
Zarqa	86.8	87.0	81.6	75.9	72.2	95.0	87.9	477
Madaba	80.0	82.6	57.7	58.9	58.0	93.9	85.2	91
Irbid	73.2	81.0	61.6	64.1	52.3	98.1	87.0	708
Mafraq	68.6	74.8	58.5	57.7	49.1	92.7	79.2	295
Jarash	67.8	70.7	57.5	54.0	50.5	98.5	74.1	134
Ajloun	74.0	76.5	58.0	55.5	54.9	98.2	80.0	91
Karak	70.0	69.5	47.7	56.6	44.9	98.0	79.3	124
Tafiela	82.4	86.3	70.7	71.1	67.9	95.5	88.7	58
Ma'an	80.0	82.9	65.5	45.3	45.6	92.2	84.0	69
Aqaba	80.5	81.7	59.8	56.4	49.5	91.8	85.0	86
Mother's nationality								
Jordanian	80.3	84.1	68.8	66.2	61.3	96.0	89.0	2,926
Syrian	76.1	80.3	68.0	64.3	57.4	91.3	84.7	428
Other nationality	87.2	87.7	72.6	67.0	68.5	95.8	92.6	119
Mother's education								
None	73.9	79.7	52.5	51.2	36.0	86.4	81.8	51
Elementary	74.3	75.1	62.5	56.6	54.3	92.0	82.7	206
Preparatory	75.1	83.1	66.8	62.1	55.4	94.6	85.6	387
Secondary	79.5	81.6	67.9	64.2	61.1	95.8	88.1	1,433
Higher	82.9	87.6	71.8	70.9	64.5	96.1	91.1	1,395
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	75.7	78.7	62.8	60.6	54.9	94.3	83.8	904
Second	80.8	83.9	68.0	67.8	63.5	96.3	89.9	842
Middle	79.3	83.6	68.6	65.9	61.7	96.6	87.9	823
Fourth	80.7	85.8	69.9	61.7	58.4	95.9	90.5	573
Highest	90.5	94.4	85.7	84.2	74.5	92.2	96.7	330
Total	80.0	83.8	68.8	66.0	61.0	95.4	88.6	3,472

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

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 9.16 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care							At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
	Knowing where to go	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	No female provider		
Age									
15-19	23.2	15.1	32.7	31.7	41.8	49.6	35.8	64.3	370
20-34	11.9	10.3	21.5	23.0	26.3	25.5	20.7	44.1	6,745
35-49	11.6	8.3	22.2	20.6	23.3	20.7	18.8	39.6	7,575
Number of living children									
0	12.3	9.9	20.1	20.9	24.8	26.4	20.9	41.8	1,820
1-2	11.3	9.6	21.0	20.9	24.5	22.9	18.9	40.3	4,387
3-4	11.2	7.9	21.3	21.1	24.2	21.6	19.2	41.0	5,192
5+	14.1	11.2	26.1	25.4	27.8	26.3	22.6	47.2	3,290
Marital status									
Married	12.0	9.5	21.7	22.0	25.3	23.9	20.5	42.7	13,616
Divorced/separated/widowed	11.9	8.5	27.8	21.4	23.4	20.0	14.8	37.3	1,073
Employed last 7 days									
Not employed	9.8	23.6	23.2	25.3	21.2	12.4	26.2	47.9	12,565
Employed for cash	7.2	13.3	15.1	13.9	13.3	9.7	18.9	33.5	2,102
Employed not for cash	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Residence									
Urban	11.8	9.1	21.8	21.0	24.4	23.0	19.6	41.5	13,200
Rural	14.3	12.1	25.1	30.9	31.5	29.1	24.8	49.6	1,489
Region									
Central	10.6	9.4	19.2	18.0	21.9	19.4	18.4	36.4	9,171
North	15.1	8.4	29.0	30.5	31.8	32.4	24.0	56.0	4,119
South	12.0	12.2	21.4	22.9	26.7	25.0	19.7	40.2	1,398
Governorate									
Amman	10.4	8.5	19.3	17.3	22.7	19.2	18.6	36.3	5,997
Balqa	18.7	18.7	28.5	26.9	28.7	25.9	22.1	44.1	752
Zarqa	8.5	8.0	15.3	16.1	17.3	17.4	15.5	33.0	2,094
Madaba	10.3	14.4	20.0	22.8	21.6	22.9	24.2	43.7	329
Irbid	14.9	7.7	26.7	27.0	30.6	31.4	24.0	54.2	2,549
Mafrq	18.4	11.9	36.5	43.4	39.6	38.4	27.2	65.3	849
Jarash	14.7	8.3	31.4	28.6	27.4	33.8	21.1	57.0	410
Ajloun	8.9	4.6	24.2	26.4	26.0	23.3	19.0	44.2	312
Karak	8.1	9.3	15.3	18.2	22.1	21.2	15.7	38.3	544
Tafiela	10.0	10.0	20.0	22.2	24.7	21.3	16.7	34.3	221
Ma'an	25.3	22.4	34.9	38.0	43.7	36.7	31.8	54.5	250
Aqaba	10.0	11.2	22.3	20.3	23.3	24.7	19.3	36.9	383
Nationality									
Jordanian	10.0	7.9	19.0	20.0	23.1	21.2	18.7	39.4	12,764
Syrian	27.0	19.6	48.3	38.8	41.2	43.1	31.4	66.1	1,257
Other nationality	22.9	19.4	32.9	27.0	34.9	32.9	24.6	52.1	668
Education									
None	27.1	26.3	43.7	43.6	45.0	43.0	34.2	58.2	327
Elementary	25.8	21.1	43.4	38.2	40.2	39.9	32.1	63.2	1,029
Preparatory	15.2	12.2	31.3	28.5	30.5	32.2	23.7	52.8	1,892
Secondary	11.9	9.4	23.0	22.9	25.1	24.4	21.4	44.9	6,176
Higher	7.4	5.1	12.4	14.0	19.2	15.3	14.1	30.4	5,265
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	20.1	16.4	40.6	36.8	37.8	36.3	29.5	61.2	2,936
Second	13.3	10.1	26.1	25.7	27.2	27.5	23.5	49.4	3,039
Middle	10.3	6.6	18.7	20.9	22.5	23.0	19.5	41.0	3,083
Fourth	9.4	7.8	15.1	16.8	20.7	18.7	15.7	34.7	3,009
Highest	6.4	5.8	9.1	8.3	16.8	11.2	11.5	23.2	2,623
Total	12.0	9.4	22.1	22.0	25.2	23.6	20.1	42.3	14,689

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.17 Premarital medical exams

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands had a premarital medical exam and who had a premarital medical exam themselves, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of husbands who had a premarital medical exam	Percentage of women who had a premarital medical exam	Number of ever-married women
Age at first marriage			
<20	42.0	42.9	5,805
20-34	57.9	59.3	8,632
35-49	78.3	81.3	253
Residence			
Urban	52.0	53.2	13,200
Rural	51.3	53.0	1,489
Region			
Central	52.0	52.8	9,171
North	51.3	53.1	4,119
South	53.5	56.1	1,398
Governorate			
Amman	53.6	54.3	5,997
Balqa	45.6	46.9	752
Zarqa	48.7	49.7	2,094
Madaba	59.0	58.9	329
Irbid	52.1	53.1	2,549
Mafraq	49.6	51.4	849
Jarash	50.8	55.1	410
Ajloun	49.7	55.1	312
Karak	52.7	56.6	544
Tafiela	57.5	53.1	221
Ma'an	48.8	52.8	250
Aqaba	55.3	59.4	383
Nationality			
Jordanian	53.4	54.6	12,764
Syrian	44.0	45.4	1,257
Other nationality	38.9	40.6	668
Education			
None	23.5	21.7	327
Elementary	27.1	28.6	1,029
Preparatory	39.5	39.8	1,892
Secondary	50.2	51.4	6,176
Higher	65.2	66.9	5,265
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	48.8	50.2	2,936
Second	56.0	57.4	3,039
Middle	55.6	56.9	3,083
Fourth	51.8	52.9	3,009
Highest	46.8	47.8	2,623
Total	52.0	53.2	14,689

Table 9.18 Breast cancer exam

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who performed a breast cancer self-exam or had an exam by a health specialist to detect breast cancer in the 12 months preceding the survey, and percentage who ever had a mammogram, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Performed a breast cancer self-exam in the past 12 months	Had a breast cancer exam by a specialist in the past 12 months	Performed a breast cancer self-exam or had an exam by a specialist in the past 12 months	Ever had a mammogram	Number of ever-married women
Age					
15-19	2.9	1.3	3.1	0.0	370
20-24	9.4	7.1	11.9	3.8	1,536
25-29	13.4	8.5	15.5	5.3	2,479
30-34	16.9	13.3	20.9	6.9	2,730
35-39	19.5	17.0	24.4	8.7	2,638
40-44	21.3	17.5	25.5	12.2	2,516
45-49	22.6	19.4	26.6	15.2	2,420
Number of living children					
0	13.2	9.3	15.6	6.2	1,820
1-2	15.1	11.1	17.5	7.2	4,387
3-4	19.5	16.4	23.9	9.9	5,192
5+	19.2	16.4	23.9	10.3	3,290
Residence					
Urban	17.7	14.0	21.2	8.9	13,200
Rural	13.9	13.1	18.9	7.0	1,489
Region					
Central	18.3	15.6	22.0	10.1	9,171
North	18.0	12.4	21.9	6.7	4,119
South	9.1	7.6	11.6	5.3	1,398
Governorate					
Amman	18.9	17.2	23.3	10.5	5,997
Balqa	11.8	9.6	13.8	8.6	752
Zarqa	19.3	13.9	21.8	9.7	2,094
Madaba	15.1	10.5	17.0	9.8	329
Irbid	19.3	12.8	23.2	6.5	2,549
Mafraq	12.8	8.9	16.1	5.2	849
Jarash	20.9	16.7	25.8	12.2	410
Ajloun	17.6	12.6	21.9	5.8	312
Karak	4.9	5.2	6.9	4.7	544
Tafiela	8.7	7.2	10.4	6.0	221
Ma'an	12.8	8.5	14.5	4.8	250
Aqaba	12.9	10.6	17.3	5.9	383
Nationality					
Jordanian	18.5	14.8	22.3	9.4	12,764
Syrian	6.4	5.2	8.8	3.1	1,257
Other nationality	15.3	14.3	18.6	7.3	668
Education					
None	6.2	6.2	8.2	4.6	327
Elementary	7.4	7.3	10.4	5.3	1,029
Preparatory	13.2	11.5	16.6	6.1	1,892
Secondary	16.8	13.7	20.3	8.8	6,176
Higher	22.1	16.8	26.2	10.5	5,265
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	10.9	9.4	14.4	4.8	2,936
Second	13.7	10.5	16.8	6.1	3,039
Middle	16.2	11.9	19.7	7.7	3,083
Fourth	20.1	15.5	23.4	10.2	3,009
Highest	26.8	23.5	31.8	15.7	2,623
Total	17.3	13.9	21.0	8.7	14,689

Table 9.19 Reasons for never having a mammogram

Among ever-married women age 40-49 who never had a mammogram, percent distribution by the main reason for never having had a mammogram, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Reasons for never having had a mammogram									Total	Number of women
	No need	Not sick	No symptom	Fear of results	No support from family/husband	Too far	Too expensive	Other	Don't know		
Age											
40-44	50.8	21.8	14.8	4.2	2.5	1.5	1.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	2,209
45-49	49.5	25.2	14.5	4.6	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	2.6	100.0	2,051
Number of living children											
0	52.5	32.0	11.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	2.3	100.0	255
1-2	52.5	26.7	13.2	4.0	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	609
3-4	53.0	21.9	14.2	3.8	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.2	100.0	1,533
5+	46.7	22.5	16.0	5.5	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.1	4.0	100.0	1,863
Residence											
Urban	50.2	23.3	14.9	4.1	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	2.9	100.0	3,821
Rural	49.4	25.1	12.4	6.8	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	440
Region											
Central	54.0	22.9	12.6	4.1	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.0	1.6	100.0	2,645
North	42.6	23.1	19.3	4.7	2.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	1,216
South	47.6	28.0	14.2	5.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	399
Governorate											
Amman	55.9	21.9	12.7	4.7	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	1,703
Balqa	53.1	32.4	8.9	1.8	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	244
Zarqa	50.7	20.6	13.7	3.4	5.7	3.6	1.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	605
Madaba	44.5	32.5	13.4	3.6	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.7	1.3	100.0	93
Irbid	44.1	19.3	20.7	4.6	2.9	0.4	1.3	0.0	6.7	100.0	781
Mafraq	41.8	27.1	17.0	4.6	2.2	1.3	2.3	0.1	3.7	100.0	238
Jarash	35.6	35.7	16.8	5.7	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.0	3.7	100.0	105
Ajloun	39.3	30.4	16.2	4.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	6.9	100.0	92
Karak	56.0	21.2	13.1	5.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	173
Tafela	44.7	27.8	12.9	7.6	2.6	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	65
Ma'an	39.0	29.7	20.1	3.9	0.6	2.9	1.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	66
Aqaba	40.2	39.3	13.1	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	96
Nationality											
Jordanian	50.6	23.3	14.8	4.4	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	2.5	100.0	3,857
Syrian	45.1	23.0	13.2	5.1	2.2	1.3	2.4	0.1	7.6	100.0	273
Other nationality	48.3	28.6	14.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.6	100.0	130
Education											
None	45.1	31.1	11.4	1.3	2.1	3.0	2.4	0.2	3.3	100.0	146
Elementary	49.9	28.1	13.0	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	5.0	100.0	416
Preparatory	42.0	25.9	13.7	6.2	4.9	1.1	1.9	0.0	4.3	100.0	712
Secondary	53.1	22.0	14.0	4.4	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	1,816
Higher	51.2	21.6	17.3	4.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.8	100.0	1,171
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	43.4	25.7	15.3	3.6	2.8	1.2	1.8	0.0	6.0	100.0	766
Second	49.7	20.7	14.4	6.5	3.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	800
Middle	47.2	25.5	14.1	4.6	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.1	3.5	100.0	826
Fourth	52.2	24.5	13.1	4.2	1.3	2.4	0.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	943
Highest	56.7	21.1	16.4	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	925
Total	50.1	23.5	14.7	4.4	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	2.9	100.0	4,260

Table 9.20 Pap test

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have heard of the Pap test, and among women who have heard of the Pap test, percentage who ever had the test, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Has heard of Pap test	Number of ever-married women	Ever had a Pap test	Number of ever-married women who have heard of the Pap test
Age				
15-19	25.1	370	5.6	93
20-24	46.4	1,536	10.8	713
25-29	57.3	2,479	13.8	1,421
30-34	65.9	2,730	19.2	1,798
35-39	68.8	2,638	25.1	1,814
40-44	73.9	2,516	30.4	1,858
45-49	74.6	2,420	33.1	1,807
Number of living children				
0	53.8	1,820	17.0	978
1-2	58.5	4,387	18.4	2,566
3-4	69.7	5,192	25.7	3,618
5+	71.1	3,290	28.8	2,340
Residence				
Urban	65.2	13,200	23.9	8,600
Rural	60.7	1,489	21.0	903
Region				
Central	66.3	9,171	24.7	6,083
North	63.4	4,119	24.0	2,611
South	57.9	1,398	14.5	810
Governorate				
Amman	70.5	5,997	24.9	4,225
Balqa	37.8	752	20.2	284
Zarqa	65.8	2,094	25.2	1,379
Madaba	59.1	329	22.3	195
Irbid	66.4	2,549	24.7	1,692
Mafraq	48.2	849	21.1	409
Jarash	69.8	410	23.4	286
Ajloun	71.7	312	24.4	224
Karak	62.9	544	16.5	342
Tafiela	60.3	221	10.0	133
Ma'an	49.0	250	12.2	123
Aqaba	55.2	383	15.4	212
Nationality				
Jordanian	68.4	12,764	24.1	8,726
Syrian	36.1	1,257	16.1	453
Other nationality	48.6	668	21.5	325
Education				
None	29.7	327	20.9	97
Elementary	46.2	1,029	23.1	475
Preparatory	56.5	1,892	23.4	1,069
Secondary	66.9	6,176	25.4	4,129
Higher	70.9	5,265	21.8	3,733
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	49.1	2,936	18.8	1,442
Second	59.7	3,039	19.2	1,813
Middle	69.4	3,083	23.5	2,139
Fourth	72.8	3,009	24.8	2,192
Highest	73.1	2,623	30.1	1,918
Total	64.7	14,689	23.6	9,503

Key Findings

- **Vaccinations:** 86% of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations by the time of the survey.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):** Advice or treatment was sought for 72% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought for 68% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Diarrhoea:** Advice or treatment was sought for 54% of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Sixty-six percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-one percent of children with diarrhoea 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 treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea.

10.1 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 5 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 very important since it can not only be an indicator of maternal nutrition but also a predictive indicator of potential neonatal death and of malnutrition if the child survives.

The majority (95%) of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey had a reported birth weight. Among infants with a reported birth weight, 17% 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. Five percent of births are reported as very small, 9% as smaller than average, and 86% as average or larger than average.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Babies born to mothers under age 20 and age 35-49 were slightly more likely to have been of low weight (21% and 20%, respectively) than babies born to mothers who were age 20-34 at the time of the birth (16%).
- Low birth weight is more common among births to Syrian women (22%) than among births to Jordanian women (16%) and women of other nationalities (12%).
- The percentage of births with a low birth weight decreases with increasing mother's education, from 28% among births to mothers with no education to 13% among births to mothers with a higher education.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months or age 24-35 months 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 vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- Three doses of polio vaccine
- One dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months or age 24-35 months

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases, is crucial to reducing infant and child mortality. In Jordan, routine childhood vaccines protect against tuberculosis (BCG vaccine); diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT vaccine); polio (inactivated polio vaccine [IPV] or oral polio vaccine [OPV]); *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib vaccine); hepatitis B (HepB vaccine); measles (measles vaccine), and measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR vaccine). In addition, the government of Jordan introduced the pentavalent human rotavirus vaccine (RV) into the national infant immunisation programme in March 2015. Rotavirus causes gastroenteritis, an inflammation of the stomach and intestines. If left untreated, it can lead to severe dehydration and death.

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" vaccinations. Children are considered to have received all basic vaccinations if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of the DPT and polio vaccines, and a single dose of the measles vaccine. The BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the DPT and polio vaccines are given in combination with Hib (DTaP-IPV-Hib) at approximately age 3, 4, and 5 months. A first measles vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

A second, more critical measure of vaccination coverage is the proportion of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received all age-appropriate vaccinations. The Jordanian immunisation programme considers a child age 12-23 months to have received all age-appropriate vaccinations if the child has received all basic vaccinations, along with three doses of OPV (given at age 4, 5, and 9 months), three doses of HepB, and three doses of RV. To have received all age-appropriate vaccinations, children age 24-35 months should have received two doses of MMR vaccine in addition to the vaccinations just mentioned.

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2017-18 JPFHS: from written vaccination records (such as vaccination card) and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked whether they had a vaccination card for the child and, if so, whether

the interviewer could see it. When a mother was able to show the vaccination card to the interviewer, the dates of vaccinations received were copied from the card to the questionnaire. If a child had never received a vaccination card or if the mother was unable to show the card to the interviewer, the mother was asked specific questions about whether the child had received each vaccine. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multi-dose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

Almost all children age 12-23 months (98%) were reported to have ever had vaccination card, but only 73% of these cards were seen; among children age 24-35 months (98%) were reported to have ever had a vaccination card, but only 67% of these cards were

seen (Table 10.2). For both children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months, large differences in observation of vaccination cards were present by wealth quintile. For example, among children age 12-23 months, only 40% of children from the highest wealth quintile had their vaccination cards seen, as compared with 74%-80% of children from the remaining wealth quintiles.

Eighty-six percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations at some time before the survey, and 81% received all age-appropriate vaccinations. Seven percent of children age 12-23 months had not received any vaccinations. Seventy-five percent of children age 12-23 months received all age-appropriate vaccinations by the appropriate age (i.e., before their first birthday) (Table 10.3).

Figure 10.1 shows coverage of all basic vaccinations among children age 12-23 months. Regarding specific vaccinations, 93% of children received the BCG vaccine and 88% were vaccinated against measles. The coverage rate for the first dose of DPT-IPV-Hib vaccination was high (93%).

Trends: Figure 10.2 shows that the percentage of children age 12-23 months receiving all basic vaccinations increased substantially between 1990 and 2007 (from only 15% to 87%). Vaccination coverage continued to rise between the 2007 and 2012 JPFHS surveys but then declined to 86% in 2017-18. Figure 10.2 also shows that the percentage of children age 12-23 months with no vaccinations has increased, from 1% or less in the four JPFHS surveys conducted between 1997 and 2012 to 7% in 2017-18.

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

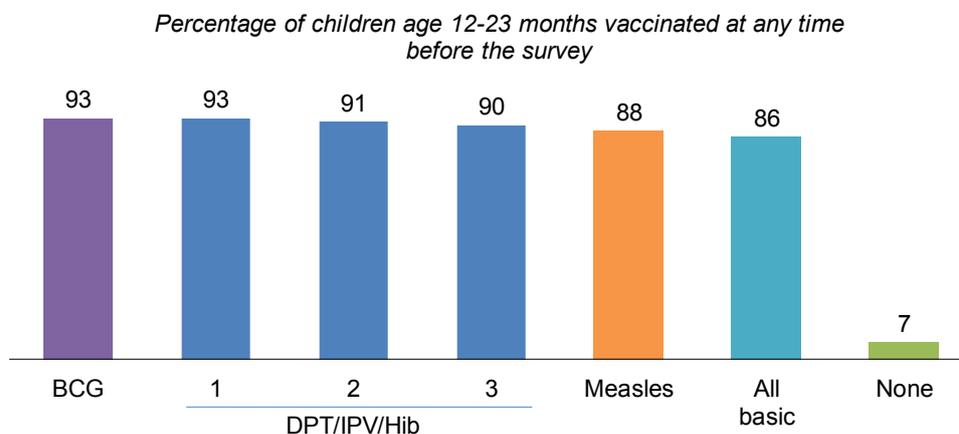
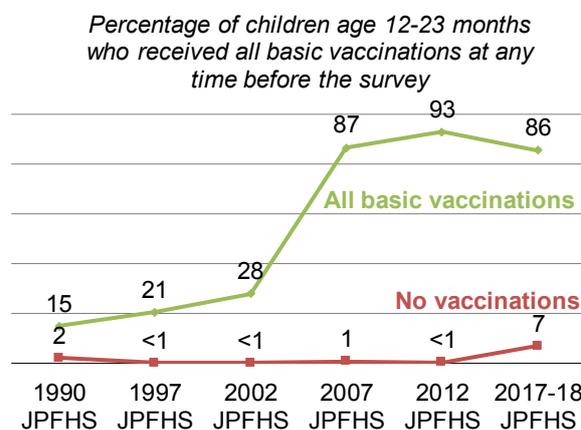


Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations



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.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Figure 10.3** shows that there are large variations in basic vaccination coverage among children age 12-23 months by governorate, with rates ranging from 64% in Ma'an to 91% in Ajloun and Tafiela.
- Eighty-eight percent of children age 12-23 months whose mothers are Jordanian have had all basic vaccines, as compared with 76% of children whose mothers are Syrian and 75% of children whose mothers are of other nationalities (**Figure 10.4**).
- The difference in vaccination coverage is largest between children whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer and those whose card was not seen. Ninety-five percent of children age 12-23 months whose cards were seen had had all basic vaccinations, as compared with 60% of children whose cards were not seen or who did not have cards (**Table 10.4**). The lower rate among children whose cards were not seen or who did not have cards may reflect actual lower vaccination rates for these children. However, it also might be due in part to problems the mother had in recalling all of the specific vaccines her child received. To the extent that there were recall problems, they may have had an effect on the overall estimate of vaccination coverage in Jordan, since cards were not seen for a substantial proportion (27%) of children age 12-23 months.

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by governorate

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey

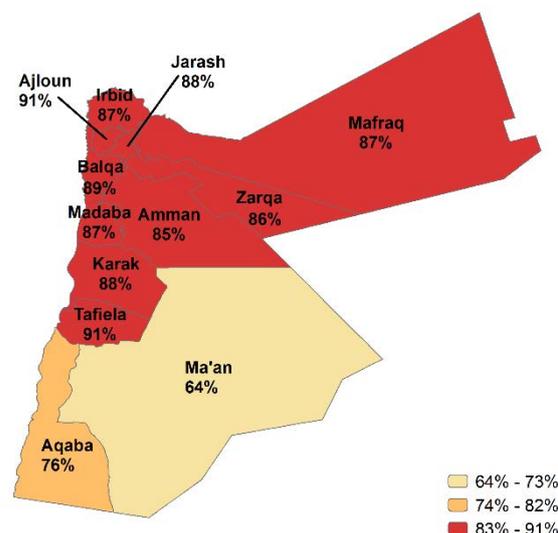
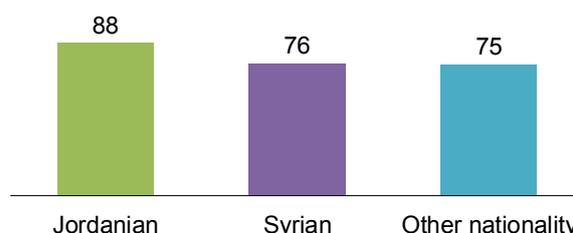


Figure 10.4 Vaccination coverage by nationality

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey



10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

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 2017-18 JPFHS, mothers were asked about ARI symptoms and treatment for their children under age 5 in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

Treatment of 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

Mothers reported that 6% 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 72% of children with

symptoms of ARI. For 62% of children with ARI symptoms, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day (**Table 10.5**).

Advice or treatment for children with ARI symptoms was more likely to be sought from private medical sector providers (45%) than from public sector providers (30%) (**Table 10.6**). The most common public sector providers were government health centres (17%) and hospitals (8%), while doctors (21%) and pharmacies (13%) were the most frequently consulted private providers. Two percent of children with ARI symptoms were taken to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) clinics or other nongovernmental organisation (NGO) clinics, and 1% were taken to United Nations Refugee Welfare Association (UNRWA) health centres.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of ARI symptoms was highest among children age 6-11 months (9%). Advice or treatment was sought from a health provider for 74% of these children (**Table 10.5**).
- Six percent of children whose mothers are Jordanian or Syrian had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, as compared with 10% of children whose mothers are of other nationalities. Three in four Jordanian mothers (74%) reported seeking advice or treatment from a health provider for their child's ARI symptoms, compared with 65% of Syrian mothers and 58% of mothers of other nationalities. However, the result 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 mothers who seek care for ARI symptoms generally increases with increasing mother's education.

10.4 FEVER

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.

Treatment of 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

Thirteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-eight percent of these children were taken to a health provider for advice or treatment, and 58% were taken to a health provider the same day or the day after they developed the fever. Forty percent of the children received antibiotics (**Table 10.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of fever increases rapidly with age, from 8% among children under age 6 months to a peak of 20% among children age 6-11 months (**Table 10.7**).
- While boys and girls were almost equally likely to be taken for treatment (68% and 69%, respectively), boys were more likely than girls to be given antibiotics (43% and 37%, respectively).
- Although fever prevalence is almost the same according to mother's nationality (13%-14%), treatment patterns differ. Advice or treatment was sought for 62% of children whose mothers are Syrian, as compared with 69% of children whose mothers are Jordanian and 71% of children whose mothers are of other nationalities. Syrian mothers were also least likely to report that their children were given antibiotics (36% versus 40%-49%).

- Care-seeking for children with fever is more frequent in the highest wealth quintile (81%) than in the other wealth quintiles (64%-74%).

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea

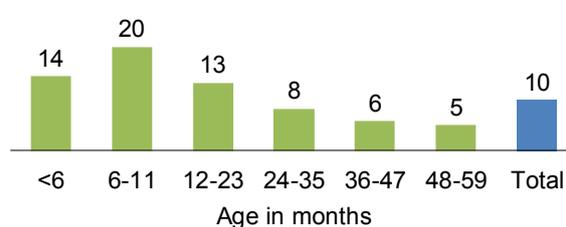
Diarrhoea is a common childhood illness that can lead to dehydration and death if not treated properly. The 2017-18 JPFHS results showed that 10% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (Table 10.8).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea is highest among children age 6-11 months (20%) and lowest among children age 48-59 months (5%) (Table 10.8 and Figure 10.5).
- By governorate, diarrhoea prevalence ranges from a low of 6% in Karak and Ajloun to a high of 14% in Ma'an.

Figure 10.5 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

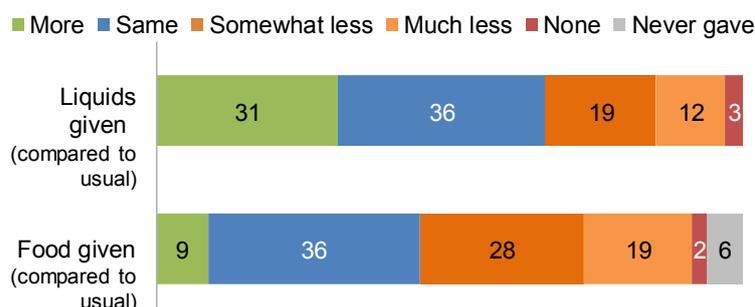
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, caregivers are encouraged to continue normal feeding when a child has diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids the child is given.

Feeding practices were not optimal for many of the children who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Only 31% were given more fluids than usual, as recommended.

Under half of children with diarrhoea (45%) were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same or more food than usual. Forty-six percent were given less food than usual, while 2% received no food during diarrhoea (Table 10.9 and Figure 10.6).

Figure 10.6 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

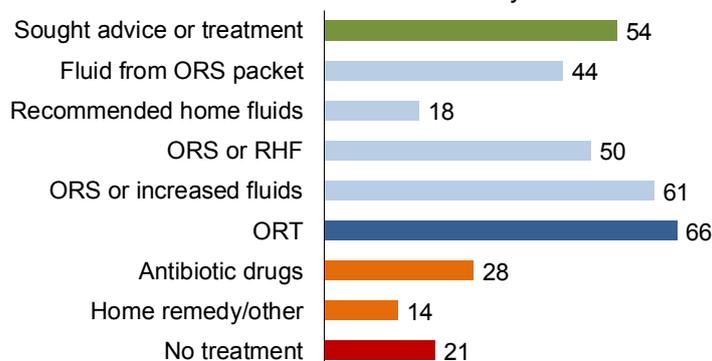


10.5.3 Treatment of Diarrhoea

Advice or treatment was sought from a health provider for slightly more than half (54%) of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey (Table 10.8 and Figure 10.7). Mothers reported seeking advice or treatment more often from private sector providers than public health facilities (32% and 24%, respectively) (Table 10.11). The most commonly consulted public sector providers were government health centres (13%) and hospitals (10%). The most common treatment sources in the private sector were private doctors (13%) and pharmacies (10%). Two percent of children with diarrhoea were taken to UNRWA health centres, and 1% were taken to facilities operated by UNHCR or other NGOs.

Figure 10.7 Treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



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

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) was the most common form of treatment for diarrhoea. Two-thirds of children with diarrhoea received some form of ORT, with 44% of children given fluids prepared from an ORS packet (Table 10.10 and Figure 10.7). Twenty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea were given antibiotics. Twenty-one percent of children with diarrhoea received no treatment.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Advice or treatment was sought from a health provider more often for boys than girls (58% and 51%, respectively), and boys were also more likely to receive ORT than girls (69% and 62%, respectively) (Tables 10.8 and 10.10).
- The percentage of children for whom advice or treatment for diarrhoea was sought from a health provider increases steadily with increasing mother's education (Table 10.8). Use of ORT also increases with mother's education, from 52% among children whose mothers have an elementary education to 75% among those whose mothers have a higher education (Table 10.10).

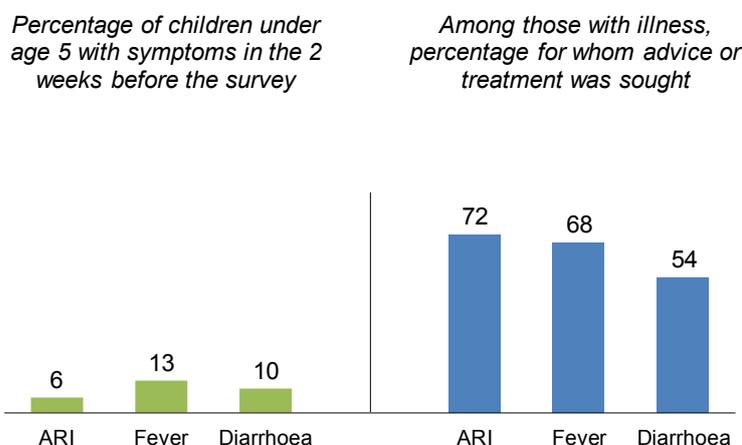
10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

Table 10.12 presents information on women's knowledge of ORS packets. Eighty-three percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea. Differences in knowledge of ORS packets are greatest according to age and education. Fifty-eight percent of women age 15-19 know about ORS packets, as compared with 88% of women age 35-49. Similarly, 59% of women with no education know about ORS packets, compared with 87% of women with a higher education.

10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

In summary, fever (13%) was the most commonly reported illness among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks before the survey, followed by diarrhoea (10%) and symptoms of ARI (6%). Advice or treatment was sought from a health provider more often for children with ARI symptoms (72%) and fever (68%) than for children with diarrhoea (54%) (Figure 10.8).

Figure 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, and childhood illness, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1** Child's size and weight at birth
- **Table 10.2** Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics
- **Table 10.3** Vaccinations by source of information
- **Table 10.4** Vaccinations by background characteristics
- **Table 10.5** Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.6** Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.7** Prevalence and treatment of fever
- **Table 10.8** Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea
- **Table 10.9** Feeding practices during diarrhoea
- **Table 10.10** Oral rehydration therapy and other treatments for diarrhoea
- **Table 10.11** Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea
- **Table 10.12** Knowledge of ORS packets

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight ¹	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/missing	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	6.3	11.4	81.6	0.7	100.0	94.3	659	20.6	622
20-34	4.4	9.1	86.1	0.4	100.0	94.6	7,332	15.6	6,940
35-49	4.9	8.0	86.8	0.3	100.0	95.2	1,631	19.9	1,552
Birth order									
1	5.4	10.6	83.8	0.2	100.0	94.7	2,495	17.4	2,362
2-3	3.9	8.6	87.1	0.5	100.0	94.3	3,975	16.4	3,749
4-5	4.4	9.1	86.0	0.5	100.0	95.6	2,260	16.6	2,161
6+	6.2	7.4	86.1	0.3	100.0	94.3	892	16.2	842
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	6.1	6.9	87.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	938	19.4	856
Does not smoke	4.5	9.3	85.8	0.4	100.0	95.1	8,685	16.4	8,258
Residence									
Urban	4.5	9.1	86.0	0.4	100.0	94.6	8,515	16.2	8,053
Rural	5.6	8.8	85.2	0.4	100.0	95.8	1,107	20.2	1,060
Region									
Central	3.6	8.5	87.5	0.5	100.0	94.1	5,519	15.7	5,195
North	6.8	9.9	83.1	0.2	100.0	95.7	3,210	17.6	3,073
South	2.8	10.2	86.3	0.7	100.0	94.6	894	19.3	846
Governorate									
Amman	3.5	8.6	87.4	0.5	100.0	93.6	3,512	14.9	3,286
Balqa	2.2	6.9	90.7	0.2	100.0	94.5	486	18.3	459
Zarqa	4.0	8.5	86.9	0.7	100.0	96.0	1,262	14.8	1,212
Madaba	6.7	8.7	84.5	0.0	100.0	92.1	259	25.6	238
Irbid	7.0	10.4	82.6	0.0	100.0	96.9	1,862	17.5	1,805
Ma'raq	7.6	8.7	83.0	0.7	100.0	91.3	767	20.0	700
Jarash	6.0	9.4	84.4	0.2	100.0	97.7	335	15.0	328
Ajloun	3.9	10.6	85.4	0.1	100.0	97.6	246	14.9	240
Karak	2.6	11.7	85.7	0.0	100.0	97.6	327	22.4	320
Tafiela	4.2	9.7	84.5	1.5	100.0	93.8	155	17.5	145
Ma'an	3.8	10.2	84.4	1.6	100.0	90.6	169	19.0	153
Aqaba	1.7	8.5	89.4	0.4	100.0	93.9	242	16.2	227
Mother's nationality									
Jordanian	4.1	9.0	86.5	0.3	100.0	95.3	8,064	16.1	7,683
Syrian	8.3	11.0	79.7	1.0	100.0	91.2	1,191	22.0	1,085
Other nationality	3.1	4.7	91.8	0.4	100.0	93.7	368	12.0	344
Mother's education									
None	6.2	9.8	82.1	1.9	100.0	83.2	153	28.4	128
Elementary	9.8	11.0	78.1	1.1	100.0	89.7	686	23.4	615
Preparatory	5.8	9.6	84.2	0.3	100.0	94.3	1,157	18.2	1,092
Secondary	5.2	9.5	85.1	0.2	100.0	95.8	3,903	18.1	3,738
Higher	2.6	8.2	88.8	0.4	100.0	95.1	3,722	13.1	3,540
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.7	9.7	83.2	0.5	100.0	93.4	2,569	19.4	2,399
Second	5.3	11.6	82.6	0.5	100.0	95.1	2,310	18.4	2,198
Middle	3.8	8.6	87.2	0.4	100.0	96.7	2,058	13.8	1,990
Fourth	3.0	6.8	89.9	0.3	100.0	94.6	1,702	14.3	1,610
Highest	2.2	6.7	91.1	0.0	100.0	93.1	984	16.0	916
Total	4.6	9.1	85.9	0.4	100.0	94.7	9,622	16.7	9,113

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

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 2017-18

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	97.6	73.1	917	98.2	66.6	947
Female	99.1	73.4	772	98.4	67.3	945
Birth order						
1	98.0	67.1	472	98.6	60.5	453
2-3	99.1	74.1	640	98.4	68.9	834
4-5	97.2	76.0	442	97.9	69.1	436
6+	99.4	81.7	135	98.1	68.8	169
Residence						
Urban	98.3	72.8	1,490	98.4	66.6	1,675
Rural	98.4	77.0	200	98.0	69.3	217
Region						
Central	98.1	68.5	953	98.5	64.5	1,109
North	99.5	81.2	581	97.8	70.8	615
South	95.2	72.3	155	98.7	68.9	167
Governorate						
Amman	97.5	62.8	575	98.5	62.7	715
Balqa	99.2	83.9	81	98.6	61.2	103
Zarqa	98.8	77.2	252	98.5	72.3	239
Madaba	100.0	65.5	45	98.7	59.6	52
Irbid	100.0	82.0	310	97.7	73.6	354
Mafraq	98.7	82.1	157	97.1	67.2	151
Jarash	99.2	77.9	70	99.3	69.7	59
Ajloun	99.5	78.2	44	99.5	63.1	51
Karak	99.0	76.5	52	99.3	69.8	60
Tafiela	100.0	84.9	28	100.0	73.0	30
Ma'an	85.5	63.0	33	96.8	57.5	29
Aqaba	94.9	66.0	42	98.2	72.0	47
Mother's nationality						
Jordanian	99.2	72.6	1,412	98.5	66.5	1,593
Syrian	94.4	77.3	216	96.7	67.0	245
Other nationality	91.2	74.0	61	98.5	80.3	53
Mother's education						
None	(65.7)	(59.3)	24	69.6	33.0	33
Elementary	95.8	72.7	116	98.0	61.9	151
Preparatory	99.8	88.2	189	98.3	73.2	234
Secondary	98.2	77.5	676	98.4	72.3	755
Higher	99.6	65.5	685	99.6	61.9	717
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.2	76.6	460	97.2	66.4	528
Second	97.8	80.4	380	97.8	73.8	439
Middle	99.5	75.7	419	98.5	68.5	391
Fourth	100.0	73.7	266	99.7	68.5	342
Highest	99.7	40.4	164	99.6	46.4	192
Total	98.3	73.3	1,689	98.3	66.9	1,891

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

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

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, percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage who received all age-appropriate vaccinations, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Vaccine	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3}	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4}
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source		Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	
BCG	72.9	19.8	92.7	92.2	66.4	24.8	91.2	90.0
DPT/IPV/Hib								
1	73.0	19.6	92.6	92.0	66.9	24.6	91.5	89.8
2	72.7	18.6	91.3	90.8	66.8	23.0	89.8	88.2
3	72.3	17.8	90.0	89.1	66.3	22.4	88.7	85.8
HepB								
1	73.0	19.6	92.5	91.9	66.8	24.5	91.3	89.6
2	72.6	18.6	91.3	90.9	66.7	22.9	89.6	87.9
3	72.1	17.9	90.1	89.2	66.3	22.4	88.6	85.9
Polio (OPV)								
1	72.9	19.7	92.6	91.6	66.7	25.0	91.7	90.0
2	72.1	18.4	90.4	89.8	66.2	23.1	89.4	86.9
3	68.2	16.0	84.2	79.2	63.6	21.7	85.3	78.6
Rotavirus (RV)								
1	72.0	19.1	91.1	90.6	61.2	21.6	82.8	81.2
2	71.6	18.5	90.2	89.7	61.1	20.0	81.1	79.6
3	70.8	17.9	88.6	87.9	60.7	19.4	80.1	78.0
Measles	70.0	17.9	87.9	83.0	65.0	24.0	89.0	83.0
MMR 1	na	na	na	na	65.8	23.8	89.6	87.4
MMR 2	na	na	na	na	63.7	19.4	83.1	77.9
All basic vaccinations⁵	69.6	16.1	85.7	81.1	64.7	21.8	86.5	80.3
All age-appropriate vaccinations⁶	66.2	14.3	80.5	75.1	56.5	14.7	71.2	63.9
No vaccinations	0.0	6.9	6.9	na	0.0	8.0	8.0	na
Number of children	1,237	452	1,689	1,689	1,266	626	1,891	1,891

na = Not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

HepB = Hepatitis B

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

RV = Rotavirus vaccine

MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella

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, and one dose of measles

⁶ For children age 12-23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-IPV-Hib, three doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of HepB, three doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles. For children age 24-35 months, all of the just-mentioned vaccinations plus two doses of MMR. Although children age 24-35 months should also have received a booster dose of DPT and measles, these vaccines are not included in this indicator because of a skip error in the questionnaire.

Table 10.4—Continued

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months:										Children age 24-35 months:										
	DPT/IPV/Hib					HepB					Rotavirus (RV)				All age-appropriate vaccinations ²		All age-appropriate vaccinations ³				
	BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles vaccinations ¹	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations	Number of children	MMR 1	MMR 2	Number of children	
Mother's education																					
None	(64.1)	(64.1)	(62.8)	(53.4)	(64.1)	(63.5)	(54.1)	(63.5)	(54.0)	(47.2)	(53.7)	(53.0)	(52.5)	(48.5)	(47.3)	(46.6)	(35.9)	24	54.4	52.0	33
Elementary	86.8	87.5	86.1	84.9	87.5	85.8	82.6	87.6	84.2	81.7	82.7	81.3	78.3	86.1	83.7	76.3	11.8	116	82.1	76.2	151
Preparatory	95.0	94.9	93.7	93.2	94.9	93.9	93.3	94.1	93.7	88.2	93.8	92.2	92.2	90.3	89.3	85.6	4.0	189	93.5	84.9	234
Secondary	93.5	93.2	92.5	91.0	93.0	92.4	91.1	93.3	91.7	85.7	92.3	91.7	89.9	89.9	87.6	83.4	6.4	676	89.3	83.2	755
Higher	93.4	93.2	91.3	90.3	93.2	91.3	90.7	93.2	90.6	83.4	91.9	90.9	89.4	86.9	84.6	78.2	6.3	685	91.9	85.4	717
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest	89.6	90.6	89.0	87.6	90.5	89.0	87.8	89.9	87.5	83.9	88.1	86.9	85.5	87.1	84.8	80.4	9.3	460	85.5	78.4	528
Second	93.2	92.1	91.8	90.7	91.9	91.4	91.0	92.5	91.3	85.9	91.3	90.7	89.9	88.3	86.8	83.7	6.7	380	89.6	82.3	439
Middle	95.9	95.3	93.4	91.7	95.3	95.0	92.7	95.4	93.2	84.7	94.3	93.7	91.2	90.4	87.2	80.4	3.9	419	93.0	87.0	391
Fourth	92.7	92.5	91.1	90.3	92.5	89.0	88.5	92.7	89.5	84.6	92.5	91.0	89.6	86.5	85.6	79.2	7.3	266	92.1	86.4	342
Highest	92.5	92.5	91.6	90.4	92.5	91.4	90.2	92.5	91.3	79.4	88.8	87.7	86.5	84.6	82.5	75.4	7.5	164	89.4	84.6	192
Total	92.7	92.6	91.3	90.0	92.5	91.3	90.1	92.6	90.4	84.2	91.1	90.2	88.6	87.9	85.7	80.5	6.9	1,689	89.6	83.1	1,891

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on their vaccination card or reported by their 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.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

HepB = Hepatitis B

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

RV = Rotavirus vaccine

MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella

¹ BCG, three doses of DPT-IPV-Hib, and one dose of measles

² Three doses of DPT-IPV-Hib, three doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles

³ Three doses of DPT-IPV-Hib, three doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of HepB, three doses of rotavirus vaccine, one dose of measles, and two doses of MMR. Although children age 24-35 months should also have received a booster dose of DPT and measles, these vaccines are not included in this indicator because of a skip error in the questionnaire.

⁴ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of 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 2017-18

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 treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	3.6	1,078	(60.5)	(43.6)	39
6-11	9.0	927	74.3	65.9	84
12-23	6.8	1,689	77.2	67.4	115
24-35	5.7	1,891	74.0	66.1	108
36-47	7.1	1,761	65.9	56.1	125
48-59	4.7	2,108	72.8	62.8	98
Sex					
Male	6.3	4,870	70.6	61.7	306
Female	5.7	4,585	73.2	62.4	263
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	7.4	917	(50.9)	(39.1)	68
Does not smoke	5.9	8,538	74.6	65.2	501
Residence					
Urban	6.0	8,371	71.2	61.9	501
Rural	6.3	1,083	76.0	63.2	68
Region					
Central	7.0	5,422	68.8	62.7	381
North	4.9	3,153	78.0	61.5	153
South	3.9	880	77.3	57.5	34
Governorate					
Amman	7.3	3,448	69.7	63.4	252
Balqa	2.6	481	*	*	13
Zarqa	8.6	1,238	70.0	65.1	106
Madaba	4.2	254	(79.5)	(58.5)	11
Irbid	5.0	1,831	(79.1)	(60.8)	92
Mafraq	4.7	752	78.7	62.7	35
Jarash	5.7	331	75.3	64.5	19
Ajloun	3.2	239	(68.7)	(57.3)	8
Karak	3.4	322	*	*	11
Tafiela	5.7	152	(87.1)	(79.7)	9
Ma'an	5.1	166	(60.7)	(52.5)	9
Aqaba	2.5	239	*	*	6
Mother's nationality					
Jordanian	5.8	7,935	74.1	66.2	457
Syrian	6.4	1,154	64.5	42.0	74
Other nationality	10.1	365	(58.0)	(50.6)	37
Mother's education					
None	2.2	153	*	*	3
Elementary	5.8	665	60.0	37.6	39
Preparatory	5.1	1,131	70.2	54.2	57
Secondary	6.8	3,827	69.4	61.5	258
Higher	5.7	3,679	77.2	69.9	211
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.1	2,521	68.4	56.7	154
Second	7.1	2,270	69.6	61.2	160
Middle	5.3	2,027	77.0	63.2	107
Fourth	5.9	1,667	62.7	58.3	98
Highest	5.1	970	*	*	49
Total	6.0	9,454	71.8	62.0	569

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 sector and the private medical sector

Table 10.6 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 2017-18

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	29.8	41.5
Government hospital	8.1	11.3
Government health centre	17.3	24.1
Government MCH centre	0.1	0.2
Royal Medical Services	0.9	1.2
Other	3.7	5.2
Private medical sector	44.6	62.2
Private hospital/clinic	8.0	11.2
Private pharmacy	12.9	18.0
Private doctor	21.3	29.6
UNRWA health centre	0.6	0.9
UNHCR/other NGO	2.3	3.2
Number of children	569	408

Note: Advice or treatment may have been received 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 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of 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 and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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 treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	7.8	1,078	67.5	56.1	30.8	85
6-11	19.8	927	67.1	61.0	38.4	184
12-23	18.8	1,689	61.2	48.6	35.8	317
24-35	12.6	1,891	74.1	60.8	42.3	239
36-47	13.0	1,761	67.0	59.8	47.1	228
48-59	8.6	2,108	76.9	65.1	42.9	181
Sex						
Male	13.9	4,870	68.1	57.5	42.6	678
Female	12.1	4,585	68.8	58.1	37.4	555
Residence						
Urban	12.8	8,371	68.3	58.2	40.5	1,072
Rural	14.9	1,083	68.9	55.3	38.6	161
Region						
Central	13.0	5,422	69.0	59.4	42.3	706
North	13.4	3,153	71.2	58.9	38.8	422
South	12.0	880	52.6	42.4	32.5	106
Governorate						
Amman	14.1	3,448	73.4	61.8	39.8	485
Balqa	5.2	481	(38.3)	(35.3)	(21.1)	25
Zarqa	14.0	1,238	61.6	58.2	52.0	173
Madaba	8.8	254	66.3	45.6	44.0	22
Irbid	13.5	1,831	72.4	60.9	36.3	247
Mafraq	13.7	752	70.1	55.9	45.6	103
Jarash	15.6	331	70.0	59.3	37.2	52
Ajloun	8.6	239	65.6	49.1	38.8	20
Karak	13.3	322	50.2	34.8	26.0	43
Tafiela	11.7	152	56.7	52.1	25.4	18
Ma'an	12.4	166	52.3	44.6	44.8	21
Aqaba	10.2	239	54.3	46.7	38.8	24
Mother's nationality						
Jordanian	13.0	7,935	69.2	59.7	40.4	1,030
Syrian	13.6	1,154	62.3	47.4	36.4	157
Other nationality	13.0	365	71.4	51.8	49.0	47
Mother's education						
None	6.1	153	*	*	*	9
Elementary	12.7	665	71.0	53.3	29.6	85
Preparatory	12.2	1,131	63.2	52.6	31.4	138
Secondary	14.7	3,827	63.2	54.4	38.6	562
Higher	11.9	3,679	76.0	65.2	47.2	439
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	13.4	2,521	65.0	53.5	35.9	337
Second	15.4	2,270	64.2	57.1	44.7	349
Middle	13.7	2,027	73.6	59.4	41.1	277
Fourth	10.0	1,667	67.9	61.6	40.7	167
Highest	10.7	970	80.5	64.1	36.5	104
Total	13.0	9,454	68.4	57.8	40.3	1,233

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 sector and the private medical sector

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of 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 2017-18

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	14.2	1,078	43.4	153
6-11	19.8	927	65.6	184
12-23	13.0	1,689	57.3	219
24-35	8.0	1,891	53.6	151
36-47	5.6	1,761	37.6	99
48-59	4.9	2,108	62.2	104
Sex				
Male	9.1	4,870	58.4	442
Female	10.2	4,585	50.7	467
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	9.6	9,212	55.2	882
Unimproved	11.2	242	(31.1)	27
Type of toilet facility³				
Improved	9.5	9,211	53.9	878
Unimproved sanitation	12.9	243	68.5	31
Shared facility ⁴	13.1	239	68.5	31
Unimproved facility	*	4	*	0
Residence				
Urban	9.6	8,371	54.5	803
Rural	9.8	1,083	54.0	106
Region				
Central	10.0	5,422	52.8	545
North	9.3	3,153	57.1	292
South	8.3	880	55.8	73
Governorate				
Amman	10.3	3,448	52.8	354
Balqa	9.1	481	46.2	44
Zarqa	9.8	1,238	55.5	121
Madaba	10.2	254	51.5	26
Irbid	10.2	1,831	57.9	186
Mafraq	8.7	752	56.9	65
Jarash	7.6	331	56.0	25
Ajloun	6.4	239	49.8	15
Karak	5.6	322	(64.1)	18
Tafiela	9.0	152	66.0	14
Ma'an	14.0	166	51.7	23
Aqaba	7.6	239	45.1	18
Mother's nationality				
Jordanian	9.8	7,935	55.3	778
Syrian	8.8	1,154	53.2	101
Other nationality	8.5	365	(37.2)	31
Mother's education				
None	4.4	153	*	7
Elementary	9.2	665	46.5	61
Preparatory	9.7	1,131	50.9	109
Secondary	10.2	3,827	54.7	391
Higher	9.3	3,679	56.3	341
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	10.6	2,521	54.6	267
Second	9.5	2,270	49.9	216
Middle	9.7	2,027	45.3	197
Fourth	8.4	1,667	69.3	140
Highest	9.2	970	(61.8)	89
Total	9.6	9,454	54.4	910

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 sector and the private medical sector

² See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.

⁴ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.9 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 offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Amount of food given						Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Stopped giving food	Never gave food		Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	18.1	51.1	12.9	10.5	7.4	0.0	100.0	3.1	33.5	20.5	11.1	0.5	31.3	0.0	100.0	153
6-11	27.0	42.1	20.4	8.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	12.5	45.9	26.0	10.9	0.6	2.5	1.5	100.0	184
12-23	36.5	31.9	21.5	8.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	8.0	34.6	32.0	24.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	219
24-35	40.2	24.7	20.2	13.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	15.1	33.1	25.5	24.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	151
36-47	28.9	31.7	16.6	19.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	6.6	43.2	27.8	17.3	2.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	99
48-59	34.2	27.6	19.2	18.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	4.1	22.3	37.4	23.9	11.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	104
Sex																
Male	34.4	34.7	19.6	10.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	8.7	35.9	27.6	19.9	2.8	4.8	0.2	100.0	442
Female	27.8	36.2	18.2	13.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	8.6	36.1	28.2	17.1	2.0	7.5	0.6	100.0	467
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	24.3	42.8	19.1	9.3	4.4	0.1	100.0	7.0	31.4	27.3	14.8	1.2	17.2	1.1	100.0	260
Not breastfeeding	33.7	32.5	18.7	13.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	9.3	37.8	28.2	19.9	2.9	1.8	0.1	100.0	650
Residence																
Urban	30.9	35.6	19.0	11.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	8.9	36.8	27.1	18.6	2.5	5.7	0.4	100.0	803
Rural	32.0	34.2	17.5	12.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	6.9	29.7	34.2	17.3	1.7	9.6	0.7	100.0	106
Region																
Central	34.8	31.4	17.5	13.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	5.5	36.5	28.5	20.0	2.8	5.9	0.7	100.0	545
North	28.0	43.3	19.3	7.2	2.0	0.1	100.0	14.8	37.7	26.5	13.0	2.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	292
South	14.7	34.5	26.7	21.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	7.3	25.4	29.3	28.3	0.5	9.2	0.0	100.0	73
Governorate																
Amman	39.0	30.2	13.5	13.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	4.7	36.4	30.3	18.6	3.3	5.9	0.8	100.0	354
Balqa	32.3	27.5	19.0	19.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	9.8	20.7	14.7	39.1	3.2	10.8	1.7	100.0	44
Zarqa	22.9	36.4	28.3	10.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	6.0	40.5	27.9	18.9	2.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	121
Madaba	37.6	31.9	19.4	8.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	7.9	45.0	30.3	12.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	26
Irbid	27.6	43.7	20.4	7.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	18.3	34.9	25.2	14.3	2.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	186
Mafraq	26.8	44.5	16.4	6.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	9.2	43.2	23.4	13.8	2.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	65
Jarash	31.7	46.1	16.0	5.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	7.5	45.6	36.0	5.4	1.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	25
Ajloun	31.8	29.0	25.1	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.3	36.0	39.8	7.7	2.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	15
Karak	(6.1)	(42.0)	(31.5)	(17.3)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.2)	(27.2)	(19.9)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Tafila	9.0	37.5	9.2	44.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	20.9	14.0	52.5	1.2	8.5	0.0	100.0	14
Ma'an	22.0	35.6	29.1	9.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	9.1	28.1	39.8	17.4	0.8	4.7	0.0	100.0	23
Aqaba	18.1	23.5	32.2	23.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	13.5	23.4	36.7	17.1	0.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	18
Mother's nationality																
Jordanian	30.6	35.6	18.7	12.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	8.8	36.1	27.8	19.0	2.7	5.0	0.5	100.0	778
Syrian	32.1	39.2	22.6	4.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	9.6	36.9	27.7	11.3	0.9	13.6	0.0	100.0	101
Other nationality	(37.4)	(20.0)	(9.2)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(0.6)	100.0	(1.1)	(30.7)	(31.1)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(0.0)	100.0	31

(Continued...)

Table 10.9—Continued

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Amount of food given						Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None		Never gave food	Don't know/missing	Total
Mother's education																
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Elementary	25.9	41.5	26.4	2.7	3.2	0.3	100.0	13.5	42.4	17.3	18.1	5.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	61
Preparatory	18.7	44.6	21.3	12.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	5.8	32.2	18.1	29.3	0.6	13.4	0.7	100.0	109
Secondary	28.9	34.6	17.5	15.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	7.7	35.8	30.2	17.9	1.9	5.7	0.7	100.0	391
Higher	38.7	32.1	18.2	9.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	9.8	36.1	30.3	15.8	3.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	341
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	26.4	40.7	19.3	8.9	4.6	0.1	100.0	7.8	39.9	23.9	19.3	2.0	6.8	0.3	100.0	267
Second	29.4	34.7	15.9	15.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	33.9	31.0	19.2	2.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	216
Middle	26.6	39.7	22.5	10.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	13.7	38.3	26.1	13.5	1.2	5.7	1.4	100.0	197
Fourth	37.0	21.5	22.7	16.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	17.9	31.8	27.2	6.5	6.3	0.0	100.0	140
Highest	(48.6)	(34.5)	(10.5)	(6.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.2)	(52.8)	(30.6)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	89
Total	31.0	35.5	18.8	11.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	8.7	36.0	27.9	18.5	2.4	6.2	0.4	100.0	910

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.

Table 10.10 Oral rehydration therapy 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, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:											Number of children with diarrhoea	
	Fluid from ORS packets	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT ¹	Other treatments				Percentage given no treatment		
							Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other			
Age in months													
<6	34.5	8.9	39.9	42.9	48.0	25.6	14.9	0.7	0.3	8.3	0.0	40.3	153
6-11	45.4	19.5	49.4	63.8	65.8	54.1	34.0	1.3	0.0	13.9	0.5	21.6	184
12-23	45.8	14.7	50.0	62.7	65.7	47.5	25.5	11.2	0.4	17.4	0.4	19.7	219
24-35	48.8	19.3	55.2	68.7	74.4	54.2	31.9	13.5	0.0	12.2	0.0	8.2	151
36-47	40.8	23.2	46.1	57.0	61.5	49.7	33.1	3.8	1.3	12.1	2.2	17.7	99
48-59	51.5	26.2	57.8	74.6	80.8	44.8	29.9	9.3	0.2	17.3	0.3	12.6	104
Sex													
Male	44.8	17.1	50.0	64.4	68.7	48.7	30.5	7.0	0.4	12.3	0.1	18.0	442
Female	44.0	18.2	49.1	58.5	62.4	43.9	25.4	6.6	0.3	15.1	0.8	23.1	467
Residence													
Urban	45.3	18.0	50.2	61.7	66.1	47.0	28.7	6.6	0.3	10.8	0.4	21.9	803
Rural	37.8	15.4	44.6	58.4	60.6	40.3	21.0	8.4	0.4	36.2	0.8	10.7	106
Region													
Central	47.4	18.5	51.3	66.2	69.3	47.5	25.2	10.5	0.4	15.1	0.0	21.2	545
North	35.0	16.2	41.8	50.7	56.4	44.6	33.8	1.0	0.2	12.7	1.5	19.8	292
South	60.4	17.9	67.2	67.9	73.0	43.5	23.9	2.5	0.0	7.7	0.0	19.3	73
Governorate													
Amman	45.0	12.8	46.4	66.8	67.6	48.3	19.4	11.7	0.0	16.1	0.0	23.5	354
Balqa	62.7	37.2	73.2	74.3	81.4	33.8	30.2	3.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	11.3	44
Zarqa	51.8	28.5	59.6	64.0	71.8	48.9	37.4	11.1	1.9	13.7	0.0	18.0	121
Madaba	32.1	17.7	42.9	54.2	60.4	51.8	38.9	2.5	0.0	16.6	0.0	22.3	26
Irbid	35.0	17.4	40.6	49.7	55.3	44.2	32.4	0.8	0.0	12.9	1.2	20.2	186
Matraq	32.4	18.4	44.3	47.5	56.2	42.3	39.3	0.0	0.0	16.3	1.8	20.9	65
Jarash	45.2	4.3	45.2	63.0	63.0	53.6	29.7	5.1	2.5	3.1	2.0	15.8	25
Ajloun	28.9	10.6	39.5	55.2	59.8	43.8	33.7	2.0	0.0	10.7	3.5	17.0	15
Karak	(66.2)	(23.7)	(74.1)	(69.0)	(74.1)	(36.0)	(23.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(20.6)	18
Tafila	66.6	13.4	68.1	71.8	73.3	26.7	24.1	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	14.6	14
Ma'an	59.8	22.2	69.3	71.4	79.1	60.0	26.9	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	13.1	23
Aqaba	50.8	10.3	57.0	59.3	63.7	42.6	20.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	29.3	18
Mother's nationality													
Jordanian	45.2	18.7	50.2	61.6	65.4	46.1	29.1	7.7	0.4	13.8	0.5	20.1	778
Syrian	41.9	14.3	48.9	59.1	65.9	51.4	21.8	0.7	0.0	13.3	0.4	23.6	101
Other nationality	(32.7)	(2.8)	(34.8)	(62.7)	(64.9)	(31.6)	(16.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(24.6)	31

(Continued...)

Table 10.10—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea	
	Fluid from ORS packets	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT ¹	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other		Missing
Mother's education												
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elementary	20.4	15.1	30.0	42.7	52.3	35.4	28.3	7.8	1.5	11.0	1.9	28.8
Preparatory	44.1	10.9	49.0	56.4	61.3	35.3	34.9	4.7	0.2	15.5	0.0	21.3
Secondary	42.9	19.1	47.7	57.2	60.8	42.8	26.5	3.6	0.3	14.2	0.2	22.4
Higher	50.2	18.8	55.2	71.1	74.6	55.4	27.0	11.1	0.1	13.3	0.7	16.6
341												
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	36.4	13.0	42.6	52.8	57.7	40.4	30.1	4.4	0.8	19.1	1.3	23.9
Second	41.9	20.1	46.0	60.9	64.8	43.3	26.4	5.1	0.1	11.6	0.1	20.8
Middle	46.0	16.9	52.7	59.8	65.1	50.1	27.7	6.3	0.2	9.4	0.1	24.2
Fourth	40.1	24.9	44.1	65.5	68.7	39.3	31.5	3.4	0.0	11.0	0.2	13.7
Highest	(77.9)	(16.5)	(90.3)	(84.8)	(86.1)	(73.0)	(19.3)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(13.1)
89												
Total	44.4	17.7	49.5	61.3	65.5	46.2	27.8	6.8	0.3	13.7	0.5	20.6
910												

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 10.11 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; and among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS ¹
Public sector	24.0	44.1	28.3
Government hospital	9.8	17.9	10.5
Government health centre	13.1	24.1	16.2
Government MCH centre	0.1	0.3	0.1
Royal Medical Services	0.3	0.6	0.5
Other	0.9	1.6	1.4
Private medical sector	31.9	58.5	38.2
Private hospital/clinic	7.6	13.9	6.5
Private pharmacy	10.2	18.8	12.7
Private doctor	13.0	23.9	18.5
UNRWA health centre	1.5	2.8	2.4
UNHCR/other NGO	1.0	1.8	1.2
Number of children	910	496	404

Note: Advice or treatment may have been received 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

Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	57.6	156
20-24	72.1	961
25-34	83.3	3,608
35-49	87.9	2,060
Residence		
Urban	82.4	6,023
Rural	83.8	763
Region		
Central	84.2	3,960
North	80.5	2,189
South	79.6	636
Governorate		
Amman	83.3	2,560
Balqa	81.1	342
Zarqa	89.6	884
Madaba	75.3	175
Irbid	79.3	1,306
Mafraq	77.7	493
Jarash	85.7	221
Ajloun	90.5	169
Karak	79.1	237
Tafiela	89.4	111
Ma'an	70.8	114
Aqaba	79.8	174
Nationality		
Jordanian	85.6	5,760
Syrian	64.1	747
Other nationality	68.8	278
Education		
None	58.5	100
Elementary	65.0	443
Preparatory	75.9	785
Secondary	84.2	2,798
Higher	86.6	2,660
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	76.3	1,675
Second	84.7	1,579
Middle	84.7	1,474
Fourth	84.5	1,275
Highest	84.2	782
Total	82.5	6,785

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Key Findings

- **Breastfeeding:** 92% of children are breastfed at some point in their life. Contrary to recommendations, 43% receive a prelacteal feed.
- **Exclusive breastfeeding:** Only 1 in 4 (26%) infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed, and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is less than 1 month.
- **Minimum acceptable diet:** The feeding practices of only 23% of children age 6-23 months meet minimum acceptable dietary standards.
- **Anaemia:** 1 in 3 children (32%) age 6-59 months and 43% of women age 15-49 are anaemic.
- **Maternal nutrition:** 3% of women age 15-49 are too thin (their body mass index [BMI] is less than 18.5 kg/m²). More than half (54%) of women are overweight or obese (with a BMI above 24.9 kg/m²).

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and women. As mentioned in Chapter 1, anthropometric data were collected during the 2017-18 JPFHS for children under age 5 and women age 15-49 in all households; Shorr height boards and electronic Seca weight scales were used in gathering these data. In addition, a drop of capillary blood was taken from children and women to measure haemoglobin levels using the HemoCue system in order to estimate the prevalence of anaemia. Anaemia estimates are available for both women and children. However, an analysis of the anthropometric data for children revealed that estimates of children's nutritional status were unreliable due to anomalies in the individual values. Therefore, nutritional status indicators based on anthropometric data are presented only for women in this chapter.

The chapter first describes feeding practices that are important in ensuring adequate nutrition for infants and young children, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, dietary diversity, and meal frequency. The results from the haemoglobin testing of children are covered next, and data are presented on vitamin A and iron intake and supplementation among children. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the nutritional status of women age 15-49 and iron supplementation among pregnant women.

11.1 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet (i.e., foods from different food groups to address growing micronutrient needs) (WHO 2008).

11.1.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding 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 diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular breast milk. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (i.e., feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

Early breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.1 shows that breastfeeding is common in Jordan. Among children born in the 2 years before the survey, 92% were breastfed. Two in three children (67%) were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 83% were breastfed within 1 day of birth. Contrary to recommendations, 43% of breastfeeding children received a prelacteal feed.

Trends: The percentage of last-born children under age 2 who were ever breastfed remained basically stable between 1997 and 2009 (95%-96%). However, the percentage dropped to 93% in 2012 and declined further to 92% in 2017-18. At the same time, the percentage of newborns who were breastfed within 1 hour of birth decreased from 30%-37% between 1997 and 2009 to 19% in 2012 then dramatically increased to 67% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in Karak and Tafiela were least likely to have ever been breastfed (86% and 87%, respectively). They were also least likely to have started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth and within 1 day of birth.
- Only 67% of children whose mothers had more than a secondary education were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, as compared with 80% of children whose mothers had no education.
- Children whose mothers had more than a secondary education were more likely to receive a prelacteal feed (46%) than children whose mothers had no education (28%).

11.1.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated nutritional source. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and resulting risk of diarrhoeal disease are high. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

The 2017-18 JPFHS results showed that the proportion of children exclusively breastfed declines rapidly with age, from 43% among children under age 2 months to 11% among children age 4-5 months (Table 11.2 and Figure 11.1).

Overall, only 26% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed (Table 11.2). More than one in three (38%) children under age 6 months are given other liquids in addition to breast milk, and 17% receive complementary foods. One in five children under age 6 months are not being breastfed.

Figure 11.1 Breastfeeding practices by age

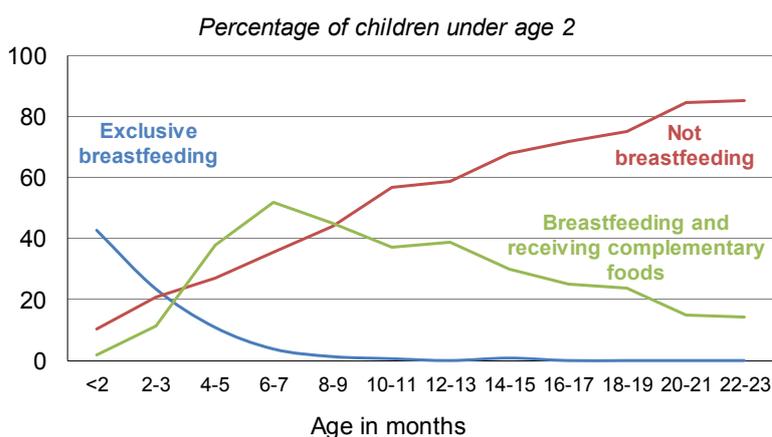
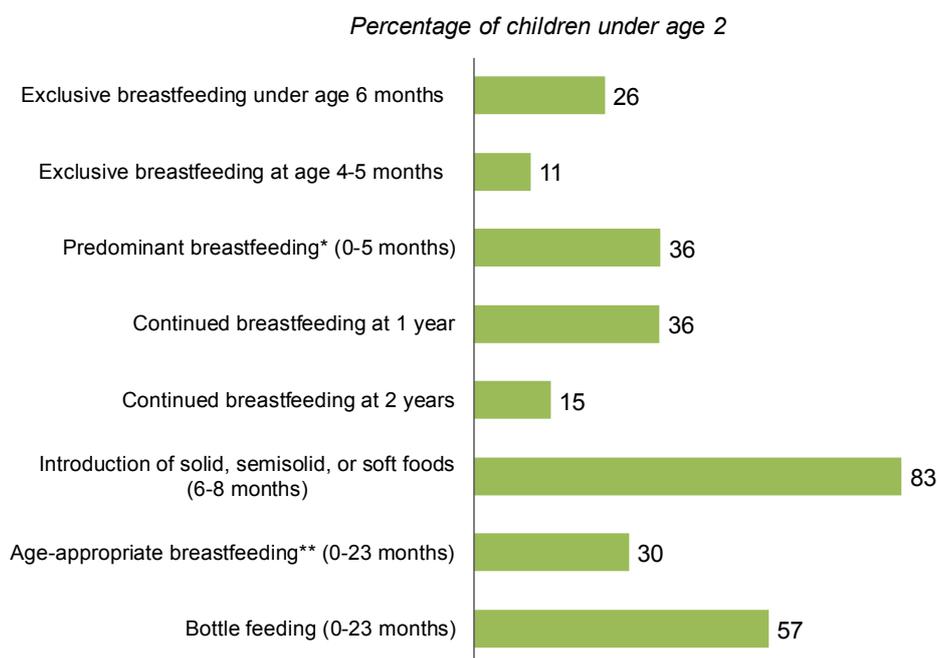


Figure 11.2 shows that only 30% of children under age 2 are receiving age-appropriate breastfeeding. More than 8 in 10 (83%) children are introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at 6-8 months. Continued breastfeeding is relatively low at age 1 (36%), and only 15% of children continue breastfeeding until their second birthday (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2 IYCF indicators on breastfeeding status



* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice

** Age-appropriate breastfeeding = Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breastmilk and complementary foods

Bottle feeding is common in Jordan. Among all children age 0-23 months, 57% were fed with a bottle on the day or night before the survey (Figure 11.2). The proportion of children who are fed with a bottle rises steadily with age, from 50% among children less than age 2 months to a peak of 67% among children age 9 to 11 months (Table 11.2).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 6 months who are currently breastfeeding declined from 91% in 1990 to 81% in 2017-18.

11.1.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

In Jordan, the median duration of any breastfeeding is 9.7 months among children less than age 36 months. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding (i.e., the time by which half of children have stopped exclusive breastfeeding) is 0.9 months. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding (the period in which an infant receives only water or other non-milk liquids in addition to breast milk) is 1.3 months (**Table 11.3**).

Trends: The median duration of any breastfeeding was 9.7 months in 2017-18, about 2 months shorter than the median duration in 1997 (11.9 months). The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding was slightly longer in 2017-18 than in 1997 (0.9 months and 0.5 months, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, children whose mothers are Syrian have a longer median duration (1.5 months) of exclusive breastfeeding than children of Jordanian mothers (0.9 months) and children of mothers of other nationalities (0.6 months).
- Median durations of any breastfeeding are highest in Mafraq (11.0 months) and Zarqa (10.9 months) and lowest in Balqa and Jarash (8.5 and 7.8 months, respectively).

11.1.4 Breastfeeding Status and Complementary Feeding by Age

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of an infant; therefore, complementary foods should be added to the child's diet. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children, as during this transition they are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished.

Complementary feeding should be *timely*; that is, all infants should start receiving foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that their requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves, however, are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs be part of the daily diet as well or eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

In the 2017-18 JPFHS, women who had at least one child living with them who was born in 2015 or later were asked questions about the types of liquids and foods the child had consumed during the day or night before the interview. Mothers who had more than one child born in 2015 or a later year were asked questions about the youngest child living with them.

Table 11.4 indicates the types of foods and liquids received by children under age 2 living with their mother during the day and night before the interview by their age and breastfeeding status. Overall, children were most often given food made from grains; cheese, yogurt, or other milk products; fruits and vegetables; and eggs.

Patterns by background characteristics

- With the exception of fortified baby foods, consumption of all types of foods is higher among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months than among breastfed children in the same age group.

- Sixty-six percent of breastfed children and 80% of nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months consumed liquids other than infant formula or milk in the 24 hours before the survey.
- Similarly, 66% of breastfed children and 76% of nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months consumed cheese, yogurt, or other milk products in the 24 hours before the survey.
- Children age 6-23 months are much less likely to consume food made from legumes and nuts than to consume food from other groups; 13% of breastfed children and 18% of nonbreastfed children consume food made from legumes and nuts.

11.1.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children age 6-23 months is defined in the box below.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four food groups. The cutoff of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Consumption of food from at least four groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food (grains, roots, or tubers) (WHO 2008). The four groups should come from a list of seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

The minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children, the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day (for infants age 6-8 months) or at least three times a day (for children age 9-23 months). Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following two groups:

Breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Breastfed children age 6-23 months

and

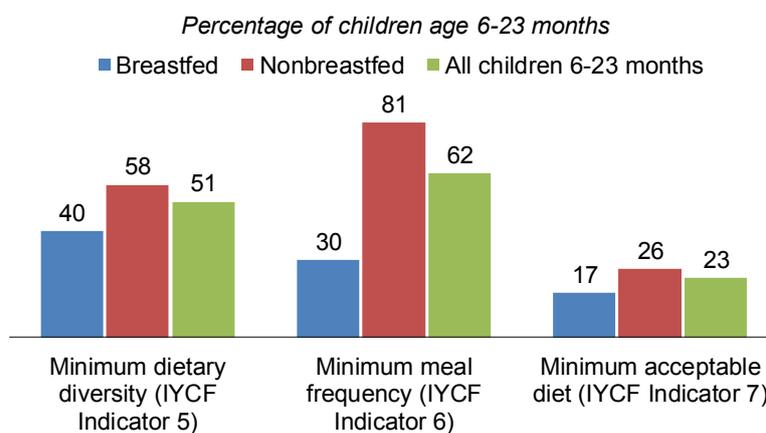
Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

According to the 2017-18 JPFHS results, the feeding practices of only 23% of children in Jordan age 6-23 months meet the minimum standards with respect to all three IYCF practices (i.e., breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they were fed during the day or night before the survey) (**Table 11.5**). Fifty-one percent of children have an adequately diverse diet—that is, they are given foods from the appropriate number of food groups—and 62% are fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (**Figure 11.3**).

Figure 11.3 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet



Patterns by background characteristics

- Breastfed children (17%) are less likely than nonbreastfed children (26%) to be fed according to the minimum acceptable dietary standards.
- There are substantial differences by governorate in the proportion of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet, with the highest level in Amman (28%) and the lowest levels in Madaba, Mafraq, and Tafila (13%-14%).
- Children whose mothers are Jordanian (24%) are more likely to be fed according to the minimum acceptable dietary standards than children whose mothers are Syrian (15%) and children whose mothers are of other nationalities (19%).
- The likelihood that a child is receiving a minimum acceptable diet generally improves with increasing mother's education and wealth. However, the proportions of children fed according to the minimum acceptable dietary standards are quite low (23%), even among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education (24%) and those in the highest wealth quintile (29%).

11.2 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anaemia is characterised by a low level of haemoglobin in the blood. Haemoglobin is necessary for transporting oxygen from the lungs to other tissues and organs in the body. Anaemia can result from a nutritional deficiency of iron, folate, vitamin B12, or other nutrients. This type of anaemia, commonly referred to as iron-deficiency anaemia, is the most widespread form of malnutrition in the world. Anaemia can also be the result of haemorrhage and chronic disease, malaria, parasites, or genetic disorders.

Haemoglobin testing is the primary method of anaemia diagnosis. The procedures used for haemoglobin testing in the 2017-18 JPFHS are described in detail in Chapter 1. Ninety-five percent of eligible children were tested for haemoglobin levels. The remaining eligible children could not be measured for various reasons such as the child not being available in the household at the time of the interview or the mother's refusal to allow her child to be tested.

Levels of anaemia are classified as severe, moderate, or mild according to criteria developed by the WHO.

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 or higher
*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres.	

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

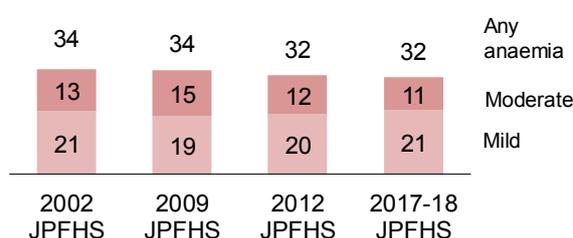
Table 11.6 presents anaemia levels among children age 6-59 months. The results show that anaemia is common among children in Jordan; almost one-third of children are anaemic (32%).

Most children with anaemia have mild anaemia (21% of all children). Eleven percent have moderate anaemia, and less than 1% have severe anaemia.

Trends: The prevalence of anaemia among Jordanian children remained largely unchanged between 2002 and 2017-18, declining by only two percentage points from 34% to 32% (**Figure 11.4**).

Figure 11.4 Trends in childhood anaemia

Percentage of children age 6-59 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia is highest among children age 12-17 months (47%).
- Anaemia is more prevalent among children in the North region (38%) than among children in the Central or South region (29% each).
- The prevalence of anaemia varies widely by governorate, from 17% in Tafiela to 41% in Ajloun (**Figure 11.5**).
- Anaemia levels among children generally decrease with increasing mother's education and wealth.

11.3 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to their mother.

Information collected in the 2017-18 JPFHS on food consumption among the youngest children under age 2 is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. In addition to data on food consumption, the survey obtained information on the extent to which children are receiving vitamin A and iron supplements.

Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrhoeal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available.

Overall, 67% of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A during the 24 hours before the interview, and 60% consumed iron-rich foods. Among children age 6-59 months, 13% were given iron supplements in the 7 days before the survey, and 28% were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey (**Table 11.7**).

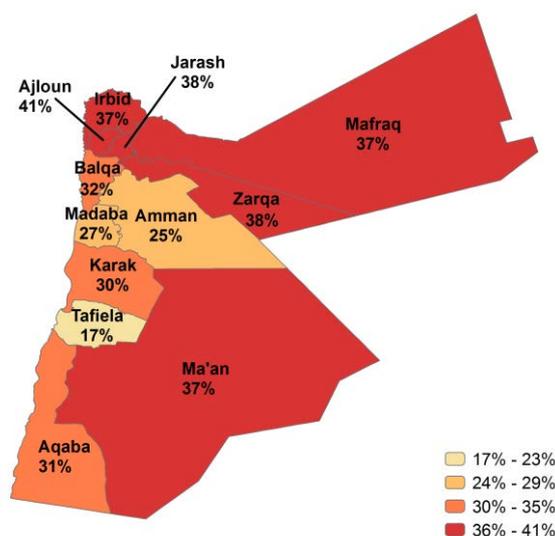
Trends: The proportion of children age 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey increased from 9% in 2007 to 28% in 2017-18. Between 2012 and 2017-18, the proportion of children receiving iron supplements in the 7 days before the survey increased from 4% to 13%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Intake of both vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods increases with the age of the child.
- Consumption of vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods generally increases with increasing mother's education and wealth.

Figure 11.5 Anaemia in children by governorate

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with any anaemia



- Similar proportions of urban and rural children received vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey (28% and 26%, respectively). However, children in urban areas were twice as likely as children in rural areas to have received iron supplements in the 7 days before the survey (14% and 7%, respectively).
- The percentage of children receiving iron supplements is highest in Amman (19%) and lowest in Jarash and Ajloun (3% each). Zarqa (36%) has the highest proportion of children receiving vitamin A supplements and Ajloun has the lowest (17%).

11.4 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 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. It is well known that chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and is related to heightened morbidity and mortality. In addition, chronic undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes.

As discussed above, the 2017-18 JPFHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight among women age 15-49. These data were used to calculate several measures of nutritional status such as maternal height and body mass index (BMI).

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Status	BMI
Too thin for their 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

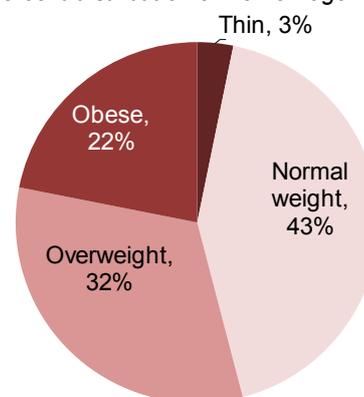
Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

One percent of women age 15-49 are of short stature (below 145 centimetres).

Forty-three percent of women have a normal BMI, whereas 54% are overweight or obese and 3% are thin (Table 11.8 and Figure 11.6). Women's mean BMI ($26.3 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$) falls within the range considered as overweight.

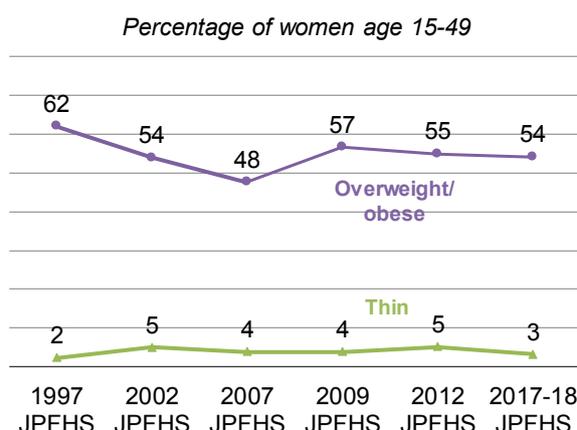
Figure 11.6 Nutritional status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49



Trends: Although the trend is not entirely consistent, the percentage of women who are overweight or obese has generally declined over the last 20 years in Jordan, dropping from 62% in 1997 to 54% in 2017-18. During that period, the percentage of women considered to be thin remained low, fluctuating between 2% and 5% (Figure 11.7).

Figure 11.7 Trends in women's nutritional status



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose BMI is within the normal range declines steadily with age, from 66% among those age 15-19 to 19% among those age 40-49.
- Women from Tafiela (64%) are more likely to be overweight or obese than women from other governorates.
- The percentage of women who are obese generally decreases with increasing education and household wealth. For example, women with an elementary education are more than twice as likely to be obese as those with more than a secondary education (41% and 17%, respectively).

11.5 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN WOMEN

Haemoglobin levels below which women are considered anaemic

Respondents	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Non-pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 12.0
Pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 11.0

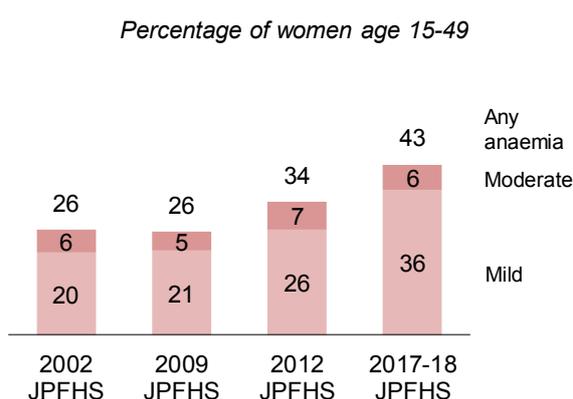
*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres.

The procedure used to measure haemoglobin levels among women age 15-49 was similar to that used with children, except that capillary blood was collected exclusively from a finger prick. Among all women eligible for testing, 96% consented to a haemoglobin measurement.

Table 11.9 shows that 43% of women in Jordan are anaemic. Thirty-six percent of women are classified as mildly anaemic, 6% as moderately anaemic, and less than 1% as severely anaemic.

Trends: In Jordan, anaemia rates among women age 15-49 increased from 26% in 2002 to 34% in 2012 and 43% in 2017-18, making anaemia a major public health problem (Figure 11.8). The increases were mainly observed with respect to mild anaemia.

Figure 11.8 Trends in anaemia status among women



Note: Some figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have had six or more births and women using IUDs have among the highest levels of anaemia (53% and 48%, respectively).

- The prevalence of anaemia is highest among women in Ma'an (49%), followed by women in Jarash, Ajloun, and Aqaba (47% each).
- Differences in anaemia levels by nationality are small, and variations according to women's educational level are not uniform.

11.6 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG MOTHERS

Anaemia during pregnancy poses increased risks of premature delivery, low birth weight, infectious diseases, and maternal and child mortality (WHO 2012). When severe, iron deficiency causes anaemia. Means of preventing iron-deficiency anaemia among pregnant women include iron supplementation, consumption of iron-fortified food products, and control of parasitic infections.

More than three out of four women with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey took iron supplements at some point during their most recent pregnancy. Half (49%) of the women took iron tablets or syrup for 90 days or more (**Table 11.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women were somewhat more likely than rural women to have taken iron supplements for 90 days or more during their most recent pregnancy (49% and 45%, respectively).
- Fifty-nine percent of women in Amman took iron supplements for 90 days or more, as compared with 32% of women in Tafila.
- Women with more than a secondary education were more than twice as likely to have taken iron supplements for 90 days as women with no education (52% versus 24%).

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For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1** Initial breastfeeding
- **Table 11.2** Breastfeeding status by age
- **Table 11.3** Median duration of breastfeeding
- **Table 11.4** Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview
- **Table 11.5** Minimum acceptable diet
- **Table 11.6** Prevalence of anaemia in children
- **Table 11.7** Micronutrient intake among children
- **Table 11.8** Nutritional status of women
- **Table 11.9** Prevalence of anaemia in women
- **Table 11.10** Micronutrient intake among mothers

Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	90.9	67.2	81.9	1,826	41.4	1,660
Female	92.6	66.9	83.3	1,646	44.0	1,524
Residence						
Urban	92.1	67.4	83.1	3,052	42.4	2,811
Rural	88.7	64.6	78.7	421	44.8	373
Region						
Central	92.7	66.1	83.5	1,908	41.9	1,769
North	90.9	71.3	82.1	1,228	44.7	1,116
South	88.7	57.0	79.0	337	39.2	299
Governorate						
Amman	94.5	69.8	86.9	1,162	44.1	1,098
Balqa	91.3	67.2	84.6	178	31.3	162
Zarqa	89.4	58.0	76.1	477	41.9	426
Madaba	90.7	58.3	76.1	91	34.8	83
Irbid	91.4	70.4	82.8	708	45.2	647
Mafraq	89.6	75.4	82.0	295	45.6	264
Jarash	91.1	71.1	81.6	134	42.7	122
Ajloun	91.8	65.5	77.9	91	41.0	83
Karak	86.4	49.2	72.8	124	41.2	107
Tafiela	86.6	50.7	71.7	58	48.3	50
Ma'an	91.3	65.4	85.5	69	31.9	63
Aqaba	91.4	66.0	87.6	86	36.4	78
Mother's nationality						
Jordanian	91.4	66.4	82.1	2,926	43.1	2,674
Syrian	92.6	72.5	85.4	428	39.1	396
Other nationality	96.5	63.6	83.3	119	45.1	114
Mother's education						
None	94.2	80.4	88.0	51	27.6	48
Elementary	89.2	61.7	79.4	206	39.5	184
Preparatory	93.8	72.3	88.0	387	34.8	363
Secondary	91.7	66.0	82.2	1,433	43.0	1,315
Higher	91.4	66.9	81.7	1,395	45.5	1,274
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.7	66.0	81.2	904	40.7	820
Second	92.0	67.1	82.6	842	42.2	775
Middle	92.5	66.8	82.8	823	44.9	761
Fourth	89.7	66.4	80.9	573	41.1	514
Highest	94.9	71.6	88.6	330	45.8	313
Total	91.7	67.0	82.6	3,472	42.7	3,184

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

Table 11.2 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods					
0-1	10.2	42.8	7.1	3.0	35.2	1.7	100.0	89.8	340	50.0	343
2-3	20.9	23.6	11.6	1.2	31.3	11.4	100.0	79.1	368	55.7	375
4-5	27.0	11.0	6.5	3.1	14.7	37.7	100.0	73.0	352	56.1	359
6-8	38.0	3.0	2.4	1.2	5.2	50.2	100.0	62.0	445	66.0	448
9-11	52.5	0.8	2.6	1.0	3.5	39.6	100.0	47.5	458	67.2	479
12-17	66.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.7	30.9	100.0	33.4	739	59.0	816
18-23	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	18.1	100.0	18.7	719	50.3	874
0-3	15.8	32.8	9.4	2.0	33.2	6.8	100.0	84.2	707	53.0	718
0-5	19.5	25.5	8.4	2.4	27.0	17.1	100.0	80.5	1,059	54.0	1,078
6-9	40.2	2.5	3.2	1.4	4.5	48.3	100.0	59.8	623	65.1	629
12-15	63.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	34.0	100.0	36.2	480	56.5	523
12-23	73.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	24.6	100.0	26.1	1,458	54.5	1,689
20-23	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	14.6	100.0	14.9	446	47.2	552

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semisolids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100%. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹		
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²
Sex			
Male	9.8	0.9	1.5
Female	9.6	0.8	1.1
Residence			
Urban	9.7	0.9	1.4
Rural	10.0	0.7	0.9
Region			
Central	9.9	1.2	1.8
North	9.5	0.8	1.0
South	9.7	0.7	0.8
Governorate			
Amman	9.3	1.0	(1.6)
Balqa	8.5	(1.2)	(2.1)
Zarqa	10.9	(1.7)	(2.4)
Madaba	8.8	(1.8)	(2.3)
Irbid	9.0	0.7	1.0
Mafraq	11.0	0.8	2.2
Jarash	7.8	0.6	0.8
Ajloun	8.8	(1.5)	(2.3)
Karak	9.0	0.6	0.6
Tafiela	9.4	0.7	0.9
Ma'an	10.1	0.8	0.9
Aqaba	(10.0)	0.7	0.9
Mother's nationality			
Jordanian	9.2	0.9	1.1
Syrian	11.3	1.5	2.5
Other nationality	(14.4)	0.6	4.8
Mother's education			
None	(5.8)	*	*
Elementary	13.5	(1.3)	(2.4)
Preparatory	8.2	1.0	3.1
Secondary	10.6	0.7	0.9
Higher	9.0	1.0	1.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	10.4	0.9	1.8
Second	10.3	0.9	1.4
Middle	10.2	0.8	1.0
Fourth	8.8	0.9	1.6
Highest	(8.2)	1.0	*
Total	9.7	0.9	1.3
Mean for all children	12.1	2.7	3.6

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased 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 For last-born children under age 24 months who live with their mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with their mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with their mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.4 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age in months	Liquids			Solid or semisolid foods										Number of children under age 2
	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains ³	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Any solid or semisolid food	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	39.0	4.2	7.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.9	305
2-3	43.0	5.6	14.7	9.3	12.0	3.8	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	1.2	5.9	14.0	291
4-5	48.4	10.1	28.2	25.1	34.5	5.1	9.1	6.3	1.3	2.7	8.2	26.4	51.7	257
6-8	43.8	18.0	55.9	34.5	59.3	22.4	29.1	18.6	5.6	10.5	21.3	54.3	81.0	276
9-11	51.5	20.3	63.0	24.1	61.7	23.8	38.6	26.1	13.6	24.1	33.7	63.6	83.4	217
12-17	37.5	32.9	74.6	21.1	70.3	40.4	45.1	32.2	15.8	39.8	48.8	73.9	92.6	247
18-23	34.4	31.4	74.3	15.4	83.8	29.6	54.5	49.1	18.5	53.1	57.7	76.9	96.5	135
6-23	42.5	24.8	65.8	25.2	66.8	28.9	39.9	29.0	12.5	28.7	37.7	65.6	87.2	875
Total	42.8	15.8	41.3	18.1	41.1	16.2	22.0	15.9	6.6	15.0	20.6	38.4	54.6	1,727
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	(52.9)	(14.1)	(18.3)	(0.8)	(7.7)	(2.2)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(9.0)	(9.9)	35
2-3	77.3	17.2	10.6	2.3	3.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	8.4	10.8	77
4-5	82.5	22.6	39.7	27.4	35.7	7.9	7.4	4.6	5.8	7.8	5.8	33.7	54.6	95
6-8	72.5	36.5	67.0	28.3	70.6	33.3	32.6	28.6	9.7	11.4	31.0	65.3	87.3	169
9-11	69.4	45.0	80.5	27.3	72.3	30.7	38.6	27.3	10.2	26.0	34.8	70.6	91.2	241
12-17	47.0	55.0	81.8	14.1	76.0	35.4	53.5	37.1	16.5	48.2	55.0	77.3	98.0	492
18-23	36.5	62.3	83.1	13.1	81.5	40.6	56.2	43.1	24.1	55.5	60.2	81.2	98.4	585
6-23	49.4	54.2	80.4	17.5	76.9	36.4	49.8	36.9	17.7	43.3	51.0	76.4	95.8	1,487
Total	52.6	49.9	73.7	17.0	69.9	32.5	44.2	32.7	15.8	38.5	45.2	69.5	87.9	1,694

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk.

² Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other non-milk liquids. Does not include plain water.

³ Includes fortified baby food

⁴ Includes pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

Table 11.5 Minimum acceptable diet

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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Number of all children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³		Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶		Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸		Minimum acceptable diet ⁹
Age in months														
6-8	22.7	35.0	11.9	276	91.1	33.2	89.8	11.5	169	96.6	26.7	55.8	11.7	445
9-11	33.8	21.5	12.4	217	88.8	40.5	81.2	13.4	241	94.1	37.3	52.8	12.9	458
12-17	51.6	26.7	17.5	247	89.5	61.9	82.8	28.6	492	93.0	58.5	64.1	24.9	739
18-23	66.4	36.5	32.8	135	82.2	68.8	77.9	32.9	585	85.5	68.3	70.2	32.9	719
Sex														
Male	41.8	27.1	15.9	479	87.5	59.3	83.2	27.6	796	92.2	52.8	62.1	23.2	1,276
Female	38.5	32.5	18.0	395	85.7	56.2	79.3	23.9	690	90.9	49.7	62.3	21.7	1,086
Residence														
Urban	40.1	28.8	16.5	773	86.8	58.6	81.2	26.0	1,308	91.7	51.7	61.7	22.4	2,081
Rural	42.2	34.8	19.6	101	85.7	52.7	83.2	25.4	179	90.9	48.9	65.7	23.3	280
Region														
Central	42.3	30.8	19.5	487	87.0	61.3	80.0	25.9	801	91.9	54.1	61.3	23.5	1,288
North	39.8	26.7	13.8	315	86.9	54.6	83.7	26.0	544	91.7	49.1	62.8	21.6	859
South	29.5	33.5	11.5	72	84.1	51.2	80.8	25.2	142	89.5	43.9	64.8	20.6	214
Governorate														
Amman	48.4	30.7	23.7	278	87.8	68.1	78.8	30.3	491	92.2	61.0	61.4	27.9	769
Balqa	33.9	34.8	18.3	43	81.7	45.6	76.2	15.3	73	88.4	41.3	61.0	16.4	116
Zarqa	33.9	30.5	13.2	144	86.6	54.6	84.1	21.5	196	92.3	45.8	61.4	18.0	340
Madaba	37.1	25.0	11.4	22	88.1	39.6	80.4	13.5	40	92.4	38.7	60.5	12.8	62
Irbid	42.5	27.2	14.7	185	87.9	57.6	88.5	30.0	305	92.5	51.9	65.3	24.2	490
Mafraq	33.6	21.7	9.2	79	83.0	50.8	72.3	17.4	132	89.4	44.3	53.3	14.3	211
Jarash	37.7	30.3	17.1	29	89.8	47.3	84.3	22.1	66	92.9	44.4	67.8	20.6	95
Ajloun	41.2	35.7	19.1	22	87.1	56.1	84.4	30.6	41	91.6	50.9	67.4	26.6	63
Karak	(26.4)	(34.3)	(8.1)	21	89.8	54.2	89.5	28.4	58	92.5	46.9	75.0	23.1	78
Tafiela	18.7	24.8	3.8	12	87.8	42.6	80.0	17.4	26	91.7	34.9	62.2	13.1	38
Ma'an	33.2	45.1	12.7	20	74.9	53.2	72.4	22.9	26	85.8	44.5	60.5	18.5	45
Aqaba	35.8	26.3	18.6	20	78.5	51.1	72.8	27.6	33	86.5	45.4	55.3	24.2	53
Mother's nationality														
Jordanian	39.9	30.3	17.5	709	87.0	59.3	81.9	27.3	1,286	91.6	52.4	63.6	23.8	1,995
Syrian	41.1	23.8	10.5	128	84.2	47.2	79.3	17.9	162	91.2	44.5	54.8	14.6	290
Other nationality	(46.2)	(33.9)	(25.8)	38	(85.2)	(53.8)	(73.0)	(12.5)	39	92.5	50.1	53.8	19.1	77
Mother's education														
None	*	*	*	9	(67.6)	(8.3)	(43.1)	(3.3)	20	77.8	11.0	41.0	2.8	29
Elementary	35.3	19.7	11.5	63	85.2	44.0	81.4	15.8	78	91.8	40.1	53.7	13.9	141
Preparatory	44.9	25.9	18.8	111	83.8	53.5	79.4	16.1	165	90.3	50.0	57.9	17.2	276
Secondary	41.6	29.7	16.7	359	85.5	61.1	79.6	29.8	611	90.9	53.9	61.2	24.9	971
Higher	39.1	32.2	17.7	332	89.4	59.2	85.0	26.7	613	93.1	52.1	66.4	23.5	945

(Continued...)

Table 11.5—Continued

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Number of all children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³		Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶		Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	41.9	25.5	14.1	247	80.7	49.2	75.3	15.7	387	88.2	46.4	55.9	15.1	634
Second	37.1	33.4	22.5	215	90.4	55.9	82.1	28.8	351	94.0	48.7	63.7	26.4	566
Middle	43.2	30.3	14.9	228	89.0	58.2	84.1	25.4	367	93.2	52.5	63.5	21.4	595
Fourth	28.4	27.0	9.3	108	88.5	62.7	86.4	35.8	250	92.0	52.4	68.5	27.8	358
Highest	(52.9)	(32.9)	(26.0)	77	84.2	78.4	80.6	30.7	131	90.0	69.0	63.0	29.0	208
Total	40.3	29.5	16.8	875	86.7	57.9	81.4	25.9	1,487	91.6	51.4	62.2	22.5	2,361

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 Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, and organ meats; g. legumes and nuts.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid 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 Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁵ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semisolid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁸ Children age 6-23 months are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table 11.6 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children age 6-59 months
	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-8	30.9	19.0	11.9	0.1	368
9-11	34.6	21.4	13.2	0.0	461
12-17	47.3	26.7	20.4	0.1	745
18-23	37.4	25.0	12.4	0.0	811
24-35	33.4	21.8	11.6	0.0	1,713
36-47	29.0	20.3	8.7	0.0	1,622
48-59	23.2	17.3	5.6	0.3	1,926
Sex					
Male	31.2	20.4	10.6	0.1	3,885
Female	32.1	21.6	10.4	0.1	3,761
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	32.2	21.2	10.8	0.1	7,366
Not interviewed but in household	22.1	20.0	2.1	0.0	126
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	13.7	10.9	2.8	0.0	154
Residence					
Urban	31.8	21.2	10.4	0.1	6,781
Rural	30.7	19.0	11.5	0.2	864
Region					
Central	28.6	19.6	8.8	0.1	4,417
North	37.7	23.4	14.1	0.1	2,527
South	29.2	20.9	8.3	0.0	702
Governorate					
Amman	24.6	17.4	7.1	0.1	2,792
Balqa	32.3	21.1	11.3	0.0	412
Zarqa	38.3	25.9	12.4	0.0	1,019
Madaba	26.8	16.8	9.7	0.3	193
Irbid	37.4	23.0	14.3	0.1	1,443
Ma'raq	36.9	22.9	13.7	0.3	613
Jarash	38.2	23.9	14.4	0.0	269
Ajloun	40.6	26.6	13.9	0.1	201
Karak	29.9	20.1	9.7	0.0	257
Taffiela	17.1	14.6	2.5	0.0	123
Ma'an	37.1	26.0	10.9	0.2	122
Aqaba	31.0	22.6	8.4	0.0	200
Mother's nationality²					
Jordanian	31.7	21.5	10.1	0.1	6,260
Syrian	34.3	21.2	13.0	0.1	946
Other nationality	31.1	15.7	15.4	0.0	286
Mother's education²					
None	32.6	21.8	10.3	0.5	118
Elementary	36.0	22.5	13.3	0.2	528
Preparatory	36.4	21.2	15.1	0.1	906
Secondary	34.7	21.9	12.6	0.2	3,081
Higher	26.9	20.2	6.7	0.0	2,858
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	37.9	23.0	14.8	0.1	2,047
Second	35.1	22.7	12.3	0.1	1,822
Middle	32.8	22.3	10.5	0.0	1,619
Fourth	24.3	18.5	5.5	0.3	1,338
Highest	17.8	13.6	4.1	0.0	820
Total	31.6	21.0	10.5	0.1	7,646

Note: 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. Haemoglobin is in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

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 11.7. Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given iron supplements in the 7 days preceding the survey and vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days ³	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ⁴	Number of children
Age in months						
6-8	40.9	30.2	445	8.5	11.8	448
9-11	52.5	44.9	458	18.0	42.7	479
12-17	77.6	69.8	739	13.5	46.6	816
18-23	82.3	76.8	719	13.0	65.6	874
24-35	na	na	na	15.9	33.6	1,891
36-47	na	na	na	11.6	12.1	1,761
48-59	na	na	na	10.1	11.7	2,108
Sex						
Male	69.6	62.3	1,276	13.4	26.8	4,340
Female	64.4	56.5	1,086	12.0	28.3	4,036
Breastfeeding status						
Breastfeeding	56.0	47.0	875	14.4	38.2	1,002
Not breastfeeding	73.9	67.0	1,487	12.5	26.1	7,375
Mother's age						
15-19	59.0	55.9	95	12.7	36.7	145
20-29	64.1	55.8	1,170	10.9	28.2	3,585
30-39	70.0	63.1	943	14.3	27.0	3,856
40-49	79.2	70.3	154	12.8	25.5	791
Residence						
Urban	67.3	59.9	2,081	13.5	27.8	7,431
Rural	66.9	58.0	280	6.7	25.7	945
Region						
Central	69.1	61.7	1,288	16.9	29.6	4,829
North	65.8	58.4	859	7.0	25.4	2,787
South	62.0	52.1	214	7.3	22.2	761
Governorate						
Amman	73.2	66.6	769	19.4	27.7	3,075
Balqa	62.5	51.5	116	12.9	22.2	420
Zarqa	62.6	55.4	340	12.9	36.3	1,107
Madaba	65.5	54.0	62	9.8	35.4	227
Irbid	66.5	59.5	490	8.8	28.3	1,610
Mafraq	65.2	57.3	211	5.4	23.3	672
Jarash	66.1	59.2	95	2.9	20.6	292
Ajloun	61.8	53.1	63	3.2	17.4	213
Karak	62.8	54.3	78	4.7	22.0	277
Tafiela	60.1	42.8	38	3.7	19.9	133
Ma'an	62.7	55.3	45	8.8	22.7	144
Aqaba	61.6	52.8	53	12.0	23.8	206
Mother's nationality						
Jordanian	67.8	59.9	1,995	13.0	27.8	7,023
Syrian	63.1	56.8	290	8.6	26.8	1,027
Other nationality	68.8	62.3	77	20.0	24.6	327
Mother's education						
None	42.0	36.9	29	1.4	16.2	131
Elementary	64.4	60.9	141	7.8	24.6	607
Preparatory	61.8	57.8	276	7.9	27.7	1,024
Secondary	67.3	59.7	971	12.6	28.3	3,376
Higher	70.0	60.6	945	15.7	27.7	3,238
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	66.2	58.2	634	7.9	26.2	2,255
Second	62.0	56.0	566	11.3	25.5	2,001
Middle	70.1	60.6	595	11.7	30.0	1,810
Fourth	66.5	60.8	358	16.7	26.4	1,455
Highest	77.9	68.8	208	23.7	32.3	855
Total	67.2	59.6	2,361	12.7	27.5	8,377

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

² Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs

³ Based on mother's recall

⁴ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

Table 11.8 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Height		Mean body mass index (BMI)	Body mass index ¹							Number of women	
	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women		18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)		
Age												
15-19	1.9	2,174	23.2	66.1	8.1	6.0	2.1	25.8	20.2	5.7	2,112	
20-29	0.6	3,811	24.6	56.3	3.9	3.0	0.9	39.9	29.4	10.4	3,336	
30-39	0.3	2,973	27.5	31.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	67.6	42.2	25.4	2,650	
40-49	1.1	2,728	29.8	18.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	80.5	35.1	45.4	2,690	
Residence												
Urban	0.8	10,413	26.3	42.8	3.1	2.3	0.8	54.1	32.6	21.5	9,618	
Rural	1.2	1,274	26.5	42.9	3.3	2.5	0.8	53.8	28.6	25.1	1,169	
Region												
Central	1.0	7,302	26.3	42.3	3.0	2.1	0.8	54.8	33.8	20.9	6,761	
North	0.7	3,271	26.5	43.0	3.7	2.8	0.9	53.3	28.0	25.2	3,018	
South	0.5	1,114	25.9	45.4	2.8	2.1	0.6	51.8	33.4	18.4	1,009	
Governorate												
Amman	0.8	4,838	26.1	43.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	54.4	35.3	19.1	4,491	
Balqa	1.2	625	26.0	48.7	3.1	1.8	1.3	48.2	29.7	18.5	571	
Zarqa	1.6	1,571	27.1	37.5	3.9	2.9	1.1	58.6	31.6	27.0	1,453	
Madaba	1.7	268	26.6	40.9	4.8	3.7	1.0	54.4	29.7	24.7	245	
Irbid	0.3	2,066	26.4	43.9	3.8	2.9	0.9	52.3	27.8	24.5	1,915	
Mafraq	1.6	626	27.2	38.4	4.3	3.0	1.3	57.3	27.5	29.7	567	
Jarash	0.8	324	26.6	45.1	2.9	2.5	0.5	52.0	27.1	24.9	300	
Ajloun	1.0	255	26.5	44.4	2.3	1.8	0.4	53.3	32.3	21.0	235	
Karak	0.6	451	26.0	43.6	3.7	2.8	1.0	52.7	32.9	19.8	414	
Tafiela	0.8	176	27.2	34.1	2.0	1.9	0.1	63.9	34.1	29.7	160	
Ma'an	0.5	199	25.5	49.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	48.3	32.7	15.6	180	
Aqaba	0.3	288	25.1	53.1	1.8	1.4	0.4	45.2	34.3	10.8	255	
Nationality												
Jordanian	0.9	10,474	26.4	42.5	3.1	2.3	0.8	54.5	32.3	22.1	9,701	
Syrian	0.3	676	27.0	40.7	3.6	3.2	0.4	55.7	29.5	26.2	575	
Other nationality	0.9	537	25.2	51.2	3.9	2.1	1.7	44.9	32.2	12.7	511	
Education												
None	5.0	270	27.0	38.6	2.3	0.5	1.8	59.1	32.4	26.7	255	
Elementary	1.7	525	28.7	32.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	65.9	25.1	40.8	486	
Preparatory	1.5	1,495	27.1	39.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	57.0	27.9	29.2	1,407	
Secondary	1.1	4,908	26.4	42.0	4.1	2.9	1.1	54.0	31.7	22.3	4,528	
Higher	0.1	4,488	25.7	46.3	2.3	1.8	0.4	51.5	35.0	16.5	4,110	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.0	2,179	26.9	40.3	3.6	3.1	0.5	56.1	30.0	26.1	1,939	
Second	0.9	2,205	26.9	37.3	3.5	2.9	0.7	59.2	33.9	25.3	1,994	
Middle	0.4	2,367	26.4	42.1	3.3	2.5	0.9	54.6	31.2	23.4	2,205	
Fourth	0.8	2,341	26.3	43.6	2.2	1.4	0.8	54.2	32.3	21.9	2,169	
Highest	0.4	2,596	25.4	49.1	3.1	1.9	1.3	47.8	33.2	14.5	2,481	
Total	0.9	11,687	26.3	42.8	3.2	2.3	0.8	54.1	32.2	21.9	10,787	

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.9 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of women	
	Not pregnant	Any	Mild	Moderate		Severe
		Pregnant	<12.0 g/dl <11.0 g/dl	10.0-11.9 g/dl 10.0-10.9 g/dl		7.0-9.9 g/dl 7.0-9.9 g/dl
Age						
15-19		43.1	38.6	4.3	0.2	2,141
20-29		39.5	34.0	5.3	0.1	3,772
30-39		43.9	36.6	7.1	0.2	2,927
40-49		44.9	35.9	8.5	0.5	2,705
Marital status						
Never married		41.1	36.8	4.2	0.1	4,471
Ever married		43.5	35.4	7.7	0.3	7,075
Number of children ever born¹						
0		37.0	31.2	5.7	0.1	829
1		43.3	37.9	5.3	0.1	941
2-3		41.7	34.0	7.7	0.0	2,345
4-5		44.2	36.0	7.6	0.7	2,106
6+		52.8	39.4	12.7	0.7	855
Maternity status¹						
Pregnant		32.2	20.2	11.7	0.4	723
Breastfeeding		45.4	38.6	6.8	0.0	858
Neither		44.6	37.0	7.3	0.4	5,494
Using IUD¹						
Yes		47.7	39.6	7.9	0.2	1,442
No		42.4	34.4	7.6	0.4	5,633
Cigarette use^{1,2}						
Smokes cigarettes		45.6	37.4	7.8	0.4	607
Does not smoke cigarettes		43.3	35.3	7.7	0.3	6,468
Residence						
Urban		42.5	35.9	6.4	0.2	10,279
Rural		42.8	36.5	5.9	0.3	1,267
Region						
Central		41.4	35.8	5.5	0.1	7,233
North		44.8	36.6	7.7	0.5	3,205
South		43.6	35.8	7.6	0.1	1,108
Governorate						
Amman		42.3	37.0	5.1	0.1	4,793
Balqa		39.6	32.0	7.4	0.3	624
Zarqa		40.4	34.6	5.6	0.2	1,555
Madaba		35.4	28.1	7.2	0.2	262
Irbid		44.0	35.9	7.5	0.6	2,019
Mafraq		45.7	36.7	8.2	0.7	610
Jarash		47.1	38.7	8.1	0.2	323
Ajloun		46.8	38.6	7.9	0.2	254
Karak		40.8	31.8	8.7	0.3	447
Tafiela		39.6	34.2	5.2	0.3	176
Ma'an		49.3	39.4	9.9	0.0	196
Aqaba		46.5	40.6	5.9	0.0	289
Nationality						
Jordanian		42.4	35.8	6.3	0.3	10,341
Syrian		45.2	34.9	9.8	0.4	674
Other nationality		42.8	40.2	2.6	0.0	532
Education						
None		43.3	36.0	6.8	0.5	274
Elementary		50.2	39.9	9.9	0.3	521
Preparatory		42.7	35.2	6.9	0.6	1,475
Secondary		42.9	36.4	6.3	0.2	4,860
Higher		41.1	35.3	5.7	0.2	4,417
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		47.0	37.2	9.1	0.6	2,149
Second		42.7	35.6	6.8	0.2	2,163
Middle		41.2	33.1	7.8	0.3	2,354
Fourth		39.8	34.7	4.8	0.2	2,323
Highest		42.5	39.0	3.5	0.0	2,558
Total		42.6	36.0	6.3	0.3	11,546

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998. Total includes one woman who is missing information on educational level.

¹ Includes only ever-married women age 15-49

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 11.10 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth					Total	Number of women
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing		
Age							
15-19	18.7	24.1	4.2	49.8	3.1	100.0	156
20-29	22.2	20.1	5.6	49.3	2.7	100.0	2,749
30-39	21.5	21.7	5.5	49.0	2.3	100.0	3,144
40-49	19.4	25.8	4.7	46.9	3.1	100.0	736
Residence							
Urban	21.2	21.5	5.3	49.4	2.6	100.0	6,023
Rural	23.6	22.1	6.6	44.7	3.0	100.0	763
Region							
Central	20.5	17.7	4.4	54.6	2.8	100.0	3,960
North	19.7	29.2	6.5	42.3	2.2	100.0	2,189
South	33.8	19.0	8.3	36.6	2.4	100.0	636
Governorate							
Amman	21.5	14.7	1.8	59.0	3.0	100.0	2,560
Balqa	24.2	25.8	8.6	33.1	8.2	100.0	342
Zarqa	14.3	21.8	10.1	53.8	0.0	100.0	884
Madaba	29.0	26.1	5.7	35.2	4.0	100.0	175
Irbid	17.7	31.7	6.0	42.2	2.3	100.0	1,306
Mafraq	25.0	29.9	6.7	35.7	2.8	100.0	493
Jarash	17.7	15.6	7.8	57.4	1.6	100.0	221
Ajloun	22.8	25.8	8.6	42.2	0.6	100.0	169
Karak	40.3	18.0	7.2	33.2	1.3	100.0	237
Tafiela	28.4	25.6	13.5	31.7	0.7	100.0	111
Ma'an	37.1	18.5	7.7	33.1	3.6	100.0	114
Aqaba	26.1	16.4	6.8	46.6	4.1	100.0	174
Nationality							
Jordanian	21.1	22.0	5.6	49.2	2.1	100.0	5,760
Syrian	24.0	20.9	4.3	45.5	5.3	100.0	747
Other nationality	23.5	14.2	5.7	51.8	4.9	100.0	278
Education							
None	50.0	22.7	1.5	23.6	2.2	100.0	100
Elementary	27.5	23.1	6.5	38.4	4.6	100.0	443
Preparatory	21.1	22.7	5.4	47.0	3.9	100.0	785
Secondary	21.1	21.1	5.7	49.5	2.6	100.0	2,798
Higher	20.0	21.4	5.2	51.6	1.9	100.0	2,660
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	24.6	22.9	5.4	43.9	3.2	100.0	1,675
Second	21.6	24.4	6.2	46.1	1.7	100.0	1,579
Middle	19.2	22.5	6.6	49.5	2.2	100.0	1,474
Fourth	20.6	17.5	4.3	54.1	3.5	100.0	1,275
Highest	20.3	17.8	3.8	55.8	2.3	100.0	782
Total	21.5	21.6	5.4	48.9	2.6	100.0	6,785

Key Findings

- **Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention:** Only 9% each of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.
- **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:** 50% of ever-married women and 42% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during labour/delivery, or during breastfeeding.
- **Discriminatory attitudes:** 83% of women and 79% of men think that children living with HIV should not be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative; 82% of women and 80% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.
- **Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among young people:** Only 7% of ever-married women age 15-24 and 8% of all men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.

The 2017-18 JPFHS collected information on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes and knowledge of other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) from both ever-married women and men; the survey also collected data on self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections among ever-married men. The first sections of the chapter present findings for all respondents, while the final section focuses on HIV knowledge among respondents age 15-24.

12.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

More than 9 in 10 ever-married women age 15-49 (95%) and 89% of all men age 15-49 have heard of HIV or AIDS (Table 12.1). Just over half of ever-married women (52%) and all men (54%) know that using a condom during sexual intercourse can reduce the risk of HIV. Additionally, 64% of women and 72% of men are aware that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV (Table 12.2). Overall, 42% percent of women and 48% of men know that both consistent condom use and having sex with one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV infection.

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who know of both HIV prevention methods decreased between 2012 and 2017-18 (from 52% to 42%) but remained above the level observed in 2002 (30%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in Balqa (82%) and those with no education (72%) 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 (70%) and those living in Mafrqa (80%).

- Women (32%) and men (40%) age 15-19 are less knowledgeable about both HIV prevention methods than those in older age groups.
- Men in the Central and South regions are more knowledgeable about both HIV prevention methods (50% and 52%, respectively) than men in the North region (42%).
- Knowledge of both HIV prevention methods among women varies by governorate, from 28% in Karak to 58% in Tafiela. Among men, knowledge of the two methods ranges from 30% in Mafraq to 64% in Karak (**Figures 12.1a** and **12.1b**).
- Knowledge about both HIV prevention methods is highest among Jordanian women (44%) and men of other nationalities (51%) and lowest among Syrian women (33%) and men (38%).
- Among both women and men, knowledge of prevention methods generally increases with increasing education and wealth.

Figure 12.1a Knowledge of HIV prevention methods among men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 with basic knowledge of HIV prevention methods

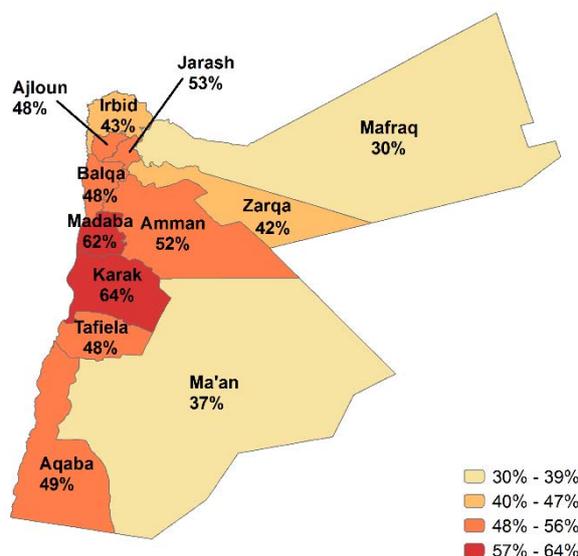
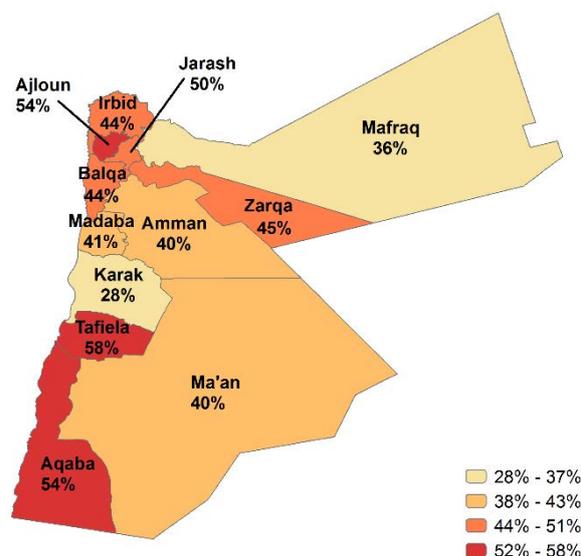


Figure 12.1b Knowledge of HIV prevention methods among women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with basic knowledge of HIV prevention methods



Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

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 the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

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

Table 12.3 shows that 9% each of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV. Twenty percent of women and 19% of men know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and reject the misconceptions that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and that a person can become infected by sharing food with someone who has HIV.

Trends: After increasing from 5% to 13% between 2002 and 2012, the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV decreased slightly to 9% in 2017-18.

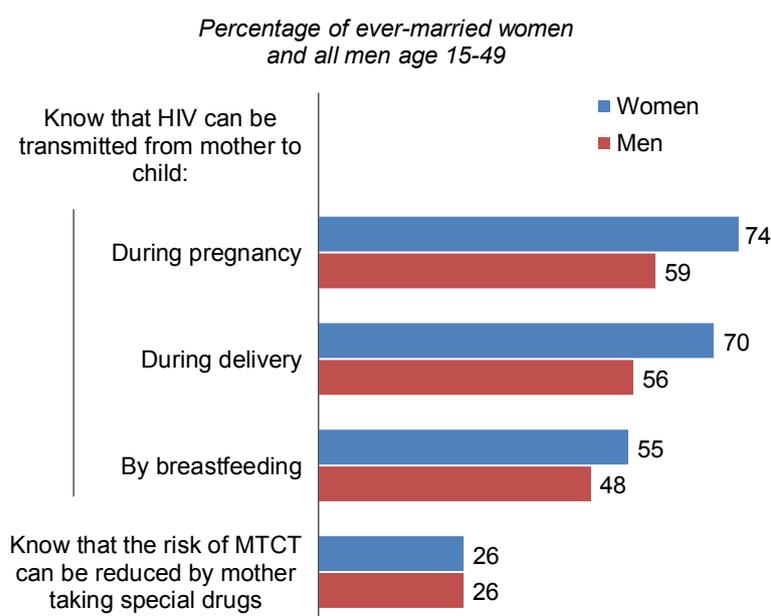
12.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, or through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Overall, half of ever-married women age 15-49 are aware of all the three modes of HIV transmission; they recognize pregnancy (74%) and labour and delivery (70%) more often than breastfeeding (55%) as potential means of transmission.

Men are less knowledgeable about MTCT than women. Forty-two percent of men age 15-49 are aware of all three modes of mother-to-child transmission; 59% know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 56% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 48% know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding (Table 12.4 and Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.2 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)



Only one in four women and men (26% each) know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special medications.

12.3 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) programmes. Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are 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 (83% and 79%, respectively) (Table 12.5). Four in five women and men who know about HIV or AIDS also would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV (82% and 80%, respectively). Overall, 90% of women and 87% of 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.

12.4 AWARENESS OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to receive treatment. **Table 12.6** shows that only one in four ever-married women (27%) and 40% of all men age 15-49 know where to go to be tested for HIV.

Trends: The proportion of women who know where to go to be tested for HIV has remained low over the past decade (30% in 2007, 21% in 2012, and 27% in 2017-18).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of where to go to get tested is particularly low among women age 15-19, women living in Mafraq, Syrian women, women with no education, and women in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Among men, knowledge of a place to get an HIV test generally increases with age, education, and wealth.

12.5 KNOWLEDGE AND SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Respondents are asked whether they have heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact.

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

Sexually transmitted infections

Men are asked whether they had an STI in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Ever-married men age 15-49 who have heard of STIs

Table 12.7 shows that 34% of ever-married women age 15-49 have heard of STIs other than HIV/AIDS. Women age 15-19 (15%), women living in Mafraq (18%), and women with no education (16%) are least likely to have heard about other STIs.

Table 12.8 shows that one in three men age 15-49 have heard of STIs apart from HIV/AIDS. The percentage knowing about other STIs is lowest among men age 15-19 (27%), men living in Amman (25%) and Jarash (26%), and men with no education (18%).

Among ever-married men who have heard of STIs, 11% report having had an STI in the past 12 months. The percentage who report having an STI increases rapidly with age, from 1% among men age 15-24 to 8% among men age 25-29 and 20% among men age 30 and older. The percentage also varies markedly by governorate, from 6% each in Zarqa and Madaba to 24% in Aqaba.

12.6 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people 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.

Table 12.9 shows the level of comprehensive knowledge of HIV among ever-married women and all men age 15-24. As discussed above, comprehensive knowledge of HIV is defined as knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of contracting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission in Jordan (that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and that it can be transmitted by sharing food with someone who has HIV).

Only 7% of young women and 8% of young men in Jordan have comprehensive knowledge of HIV. Comprehensive knowledge is lowest among women age 15-19, women with less than a secondary education, Syrian women, and women from Jarash (4% or less). Among men, comprehensive knowledge is lowest among those living in Amman, Madaba, and Tafiela and those with less than a preparatory education (4% or less).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 12.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV**
- **Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 12.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 12.6 Knowledge of where to get an HIV test**
- **Table 12.7 Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)**
- **Table 12.8 Knowledge and self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among men**
- **Table 12.9 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people**

Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, by background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	92.8	1,906	85.9	2,358
15-19	88.8	370	82.1	1,110
20-24	93.8	1,536	89.4	1,247
25-29	93.4	2,479	91.6	847
30-39	95.1	5,369	91.1	1,366
40-49	95.0	4,936	91.7	1,053
Marital status				
Never married	na	na	87.3	3,324
Married	94.7	13,616	91.8	2,269
Divorced/separated/widowed	91.8	1,073	(87.8)	31
Residence				
Urban	94.4	13,200	88.9	5,011
Rural	95.3	1,489	91.0	612
Region				
Central	93.1	9,171	89.9	3,560
North	96.8	4,119	84.8	1,550
South	97.0	1,398	96.7	513
Governorate				
Amman	93.4	5,997	90.1	2,316
Balqa	82.3	752	87.8	345
Zarqa	95.8	2,094	88.8	768
Madaba	95.5	329	97.9	132
Irbid	96.9	2,549	85.0	970
Mafraq	94.7	849	79.7	312
Jarash	98.7	410	86.3	159
Ajloun	98.9	312	96.2	109
Karak	96.0	544	96.1	207
Tafiela	97.2	221	98.0	73
Ma'an	97.4	250	95.4	103
Aqaba	98.1	383	98.0	129
Nationality				
Jordanian	95.4	12,764	89.5	4,989
Syrian	90.8	1,257	84.2	327
Other nationality	84.9	668	88.2	307
Education				
None	71.9	327	70.3	84
Elementary	89.7	1,029	85.4	347
Preparatory	92.6	1,892	88.3	746
Secondary	95.5	6,176	87.3	2,612
Higher	96.3	5,265	93.6	1,834
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	91.6	2,936	82.9	946
Second	95.5	3,039	89.2	1,063
Middle	95.7	3,083	88.5	1,122
Fourth	96.1	3,009	90.4	1,190
Highest	93.4	2,623	93.0	1,303
Total 15-49	94.5	14,689	89.1	5,623
50-59	na	na	89.5	806
Total 15-59	na	na	89.2	6,429

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the 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, by background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of women	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of men
Age								
15-24	45.7	61.6	37.7	1,906	50.2	69.9	44.7	2,358
15-19	42.6	53.8	31.8	370	46.3	64.8	40.4	1,110
20-24	46.5	63.5	39.1	1,536	53.7	74.3	48.6	1,247
25-29	51.9	63.4	41.8	2,479	55.6	74.5	49.1	847
30-39	53.2	65.9	44.1	5,369	59.4	74.0	51.5	1,366
40-49	51.9	64.4	42.5	4,936	54.7	74.3	48.5	1,053
Residence								
Urban	51.5	65.0	42.4	13,200	54.3	72.3	47.8	5,011
Rural	52.8	59.7	41.7	1,489	52.6	73.2	47.4	612
Region								
Central	49.4	64.4	41.6	9,171	55.0	77.1	49.5	3,560
North	53.3	65.9	44.0	4,119	47.2	64.1	42.0	1,550
South	60.7	60.1	42.2	1,398	68.5	64.9	52.4	513
Governorate								
Amman	48.3	66.3	40.3	5,997	56.0	82.1	51.8	2,316
Balqa	55.0	59.8	44.1	752	59.4	61.7	47.5	345
Zarqa	50.3	62.2	44.5	2,094	47.9	69.6	41.6	768
Madaba	52.7	56.0	40.6	329	67.8	71.9	62.0	132
Irbid	54.2	66.8	44.3	2,549	48.8	62.1	43.4	970
Mafraq	47.0	55.7	36.4	849	35.4	57.2	30.1	312
Jarash	55.1	76.8	50.4	410	56.4	76.5	52.6	159
Ajloun	60.8	72.1	54.3	312	52.9	83.3	47.6	109
Karak	60.7	45.4	28.4	544	81.9	70.3	63.8	207
Tafiela	67.5	77.9	58.4	221	52.6	68.5	48.2	73
Ma'an	51.1	61.2	40.4	250	61.2	49.7	37.4	103
Aqaba	63.0	70.0	53.7	383	61.8	66.6	48.6	129
Nationality								
Jordanian	53.0	65.8	43.6	12,764	54.9	72.4	48.2	4,989
Syrian	42.2	55.1	33.3	1,257	42.3	71.5	38.2	327
Other nationality	41.6	55.7	35.1	668	53.1	73.3	50.5	307
Education								
None	30.8	40.9	23.5	327	36.7	43.1	33.0	84
Elementary	39.4	51.8	29.8	1,029	46.5	64.4	37.1	347
Preparatory	45.7	60.1	36.6	1,892	51.5	68.3	45.1	746
Secondary	51.5	65.2	42.3	6,176	52.7	70.7	45.8	2,612
Higher	57.5	69.1	48.1	5,265	59.4	79.4	54.2	1,834
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	45.0	58.3	35.7	2,936	43.3	64.7	38.2	946
Second	50.5	61.9	40.3	3,039	53.2	70.7	46.6	1,063
Middle	53.1	64.2	43.7	3,083	53.4	69.3	45.1	1,122
Fourth	54.3	66.3	44.0	3,009	60.6	73.4	53.5	1,190
Highest	55.4	72.4	48.7	2,623	57.3	81.1	52.5	1,303
Total 15-49	51.6	64.4	42.3	14,689	54.1	72.4	47.7	5,623
50-59	na	na	na	na	48.3	73.6	43.6	806
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	53.4	72.6	47.2	6,429

na = Not applicable

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other partners

Table 12.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that:					Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV ²	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by shaking hands or hugging a person with AIDS	HIV can be transmitted by sharing razors or blades while shaving or having a haircut			
WOMEN								
15-24	53.8	39.2	52.0	59.8	82.4	16.8	6.6	1,906
15-19	45.6	26.9	47.5	52.8	75.2	6.7	1.9	370
20-24	55.8	42.1	53.1	61.4	84.1	19.2	7.8	1,536
25-29	59.5	40.8	56.4	62.4	85.5	21.3	9.6	2,479
30-39	60.2	41.3	56.0	63.7	85.1	20.6	9.3	5,369
40-49	60.5	40.7	57.3	63.1	83.9	20.3	8.6	4,936
Total 15-49	59.4	40.7	56.0	62.8	84.4	20.1	8.8	14,689
MEN								
15-24	53.5	38.7	42.5	43.0	68.4	17.6	8.1	2,358
15-19	46.9	36.4	38.0	37.9	63.3	15.5	7.7	1,110
20-24	59.4	40.8	46.5	47.6	72.9	19.4	8.5	1,247
25-29	61.4	43.8	51.2	55.9	77.9	22.8	11.9	847
30-39	58.7	37.8	44.8	50.4	77.4	17.6	8.5	1,366
40-49	58.1	41.7	49.2	50.9	75.3	22.5	9.8	1,053
Total 15-49	56.8	39.8	45.6	48.2	73.3	19.3	9.1	5,623
50-59	57.2	48.4	54.0	56.2	72.5	25.1	10.4	806
Total 15-59	56.9	40.9	46.7	49.2	73.2	20.0	9.2	6,429

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Comprehensive knowledge 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 the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.

Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By all three means		
WOMEN						
15-24	68.4	66.2	53.7	47.4	23.4	1,906
15-19	63.2	59.5	48.7	40.4	23.3	370
20-24	69.7	67.9	54.9	49.1	23.4	1,536
25-29	75.5	71.2	56.4	52.1	25.8	2,479
30-39	75.4	71.0	55.6	51.1	25.8	5,369
40-49	74.4	69.2	53.1	48.8	26.1	4,936
Total 15-49	74.2	69.8	54.6	50.0	25.6	14,689
MEN						
15-24	51.5	48.0	42.1	36.7	22.8	2,358
15-19	43.6	40.4	35.6	30.5	19.2	1,110
20-24	58.6	54.8	47.8	42.3	26.1	1,247
25-29	63.0	57.9	51.0	43.7	29.3	847
30-39	65.2	62.1	51.2	45.9	27.8	1,366
40-49	66.4	62.1	54.7	47.2	25.6	1,053
Total 15-49	59.4	55.5	48.0	42.0	25.5	5,623
50-59	68.0	64.5	54.3	47.8	25.2	806
Total 15-59	60.4	56.7	48.8	42.7	25.5	6,429

Table 12.5 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 2017-18

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 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	83.9	83.8	91.0	1,769	79.0	80.5	87.4	2,026
15-19	89.2	86.8	95.9	328	77.2	80.2	85.7	911
20-24	82.7	83.1	89.8	1,441	80.5	80.8	88.7	1,115
25-29	81.7	83.0	89.9	2,315	81.2	77.6	87.2	775
30-39	82.7	81.2	89.5	5,106	79.0	78.3	86.8	1,245
40-49	82.7	81.7	89.2	4,691	77.2	81.4	88.3	965
Marital status								
Never married	na	na	na	na	80.1	80.7	87.7	2,903
Married	82.8	82.2	89.8	12,896	77.4	78.3	87.0	2,082
Divorced/separated/widowed	81.0	80.1	87.7	985	*	*	*	27
Residence								
Urban	82.2	81.7	89.4	12,462	79.4	79.9	87.9	4,455
Rural	86.5	84.6	92.0	1,418	75.7	77.9	83.4	557
Region								
Central	81.7	81.5	88.6	8,539	80.2	81.9	88.7	3,200
North	84.9	83.0	92.1	3,986	75.5	73.8	84.3	1,315
South	82.7	82.2	89.6	1,356	80.8	81.0	87.3	496
Governorate								
Amman	79.7	80.1	87.1	5,600	84.0	86.3	92.6	2,087
Balqa	82.0	83.4	91.7	619	68.8	73.5	80.5	303
Zarqa	87.2	85.2	91.6	2,005	72.4	73.4	79.8	682
Madaba	79.8	80.1	88.7	314	86.5	74.1	91.1	129
Irbid	86.0	83.1	93.0	2,469	75.2	72.0	84.2	824
Mafraq	82.7	82.8	91.1	804	80.6	76.1	86.7	248
Jarash	79.5	81.4	88.0	405	68.7	74.6	78.9	138
Ajloun	88.5	85.7	93.0	309	74.5	81.8	87.2	105
Karak	84.2	84.2	92.7	523	84.7	85.3	92.2	199
Tafiela	79.5	79.5	84.8	215	66.4	66.9	69.9	72
Ma'an	81.3	78.1	87.2	244	83.9	83.8	89.1	98
Aqaba	83.3	83.6	89.6	376	80.3	80.1	88.2	127
Nationality								
Jordanian	82.8	82.0	89.6	12,172	79.2	79.3	87.2	4,465
Syrian	83.8	82.3	90.6	1,142	72.6	78.3	87.1	276
Other nationality	78.9	82.5	89.4	567	82.0	87.3	91.6	271
Education								
None	82.7	81.3	90.2	235	75.5	74.6	85.1	59
Elementary	83.7	85.1	91.7	923	77.6	79.9	89.9	296
Preparatory	82.2	82.7	89.1	1,752	74.7	77.3	84.6	659
Secondary	83.5	82.3	90.4	5,900	78.2	80.2	86.8	2,280
Higher	81.7	81.0	88.6	5,070	82.1	80.0	88.9	1,717
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	84.1	82.6	90.6	2,689	77.7	74.9	85.1	785
Second	83.8	83.1	90.4	2,902	77.9	76.9	85.5	947
Middle	82.8	82.5	90.3	2,950	75.8	78.9	85.2	993
Fourth	83.0	83.1	90.0	2,890	80.7	81.6	89.5	1,075
Highest	79.3	78.2	86.7	2,450	81.9	83.9	90.2	1,211
Total 15-49	82.7	82.0	89.7	13,881	79.0	79.7	87.4	5,011
50-59	na	na	na	na	80.7	81.5	90.1	722
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	79.2	79.9	87.7	5,733

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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 12.6 Knowledge of where to get an HIV test

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Number of women	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Number of men
Age				
15-24	22.8	1,906	32.5	2,358
15-19	15.2	370	27.6	1,110
20-24	24.6	1,536	36.7	1,247
25-29	25.8	2,479	41.6	847
30-39	28.6	5,369	48.5	1,366
40-49	28.0	4,936	42.8	1,053
Marital status				
Never married	na	na	36.4	3,324
Married	27.2	13,616	44.3	2,269
Divorced/separated/widowed	27.7	1,073	(47.4)	31
Residence				
Urban	27.3	13,200	39.4	5,011
Rural	26.4	1,489	41.6	612
Region				
Central	27.2	9,171	36.3	3,560
North	23.7	4,119	44.6	1,550
South	37.1	1,398	48.0	513
Governorate				
Amman	29.6	5,997	38.0	2,316
Balqa	22.0	752	43.8	345
Zarqa	23.4	2,094	29.0	768
Madaba	19.8	329	28.4	132
Irbid	25.9	2,549	46.8	970
Mafraq	16.9	849	33.3	312
Jarash	27.1	410	45.2	159
Ajloun	20.1	312	56.8	109
Karak	43.8	544	57.1	207
Tafiela	39.9	221	59.5	73
Ma'an	30.3	250	30.9	103
Aqaba	30.3	383	40.6	129
Nationality				
Jordanian	28.5	12,764	40.6	4,989
Syrian	14.7	1,257	28.2	327
Other nationality	26.4	668	36.5	307
Education				
None	12.5	327	24.3	84
Elementary	13.4	1,029	30.3	347
Preparatory	19.0	1,892	34.9	746
Secondary	23.9	6,176	37.2	2,612
Higher	37.6	5,265	47.6	1,834
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	19.4	2,936	29.5	946
Second	22.4	3,039	39.2	1,063
Middle	25.5	3,083	39.9	1,122
Fourth	29.7	3,009	45.9	1,190
Highest	40.6	2,623	41.4	1,303
Total 15-49	27.2	14,689	39.6	5,623
50-59	na	na	44.6	806
Total 15-59	na	na	40.3	6,429

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 12.7 Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Among ever-married women age 15-49, percentage who have heard of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) other than HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Heard of STIs	Number of ever-married women
Age		
15-24	27.8	1,906
15-19	14.8	370
20-24	30.9	1,536
25-29	35.9	2,479
30-39	35.9	5,369
40-49	33.1	4,936
Marital status		
Married	33.9	13,616
Divorced/separated/widowed	34.2	1,073
Residence		
Urban	34.4	13,200
Rural	29.2	1,489
Region		
Central	36.4	9,171
North	25.0	4,119
South	43.6	1,398
Governorate		
Amman	39.1	5,997
Balqa	22.6	752
Zarqa	33.6	2,094
Madaba	36.7	329
Irbid	25.0	2,549
Mafraq	18.2	849
Jarash	34.7	410
Ajloun	29.8	312
Karak	35.7	544
Tafiela	54.4	221
Ma'an	42.7	250
Aqaba	49.1	383
Nationality		
Jordanian	34.7	12,764
Syrian	24.3	1,257
Other nationality	35.9	668
Education		
None	15.7	327
Elementary	21.7	1,029
Preparatory	23.2	1,892
Secondary	30.0	6,176
Higher	45.9	5,265
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	23.4	2,936
Second	28.4	3,039
Middle	34.8	3,083
Fourth	38.8	3,009
Highest	45.2	2,623
Total	33.9	14,689

Table 12.8 Knowledge and self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who have heard of STIs other than HIV/AIDS, and among ever-married men who have heard of STIs, percentage reporting having an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Heard of STIs	Number of men	Among ever-married men who have heard of STIs	
			Percentage reporting having an STI in the past 12 months	Number of men who have heard of STIs
Age				
15-24	28.9	2,358	0.5	681
15-19	26.5	1,110	0.1	294
20-24	31.0	1,247	0.8	387
25-29	37.0	847	8.4	313
30-39	34.2	1,366	19.7	468
40-49	37.3	1,053	20.3	393
Marital status				
Never married	31.5	3,324	0.0	1,046
Married	34.8	2,269	24.3	790
Divorced/separated/widowed	(59.8)	31	*	18
Residence				
Urban	32.0	5,011	11.0	1,604
Rural	41.0	612	10.0	251
Region				
Central	29.4	3,560	11.2	1,046
North	34.6	1,550	8.4	537
South	53.0	513	14.2	272
Governorate				
Amman	24.7	2,316	12.0	572
Balqa	42.4	345	20.6	146
Zarqa	36.4	768	5.7	280
Madaba	36.9	132	6.1	49
Irbid	36.4	970	7.6	353
Mafraq	28.9	312	6.8	90
Jarash	26.2	159	17.3	42
Ajloun	47.7	109	9.7	52
Karak	59.9	207	8.0	124
Tafiela	40.7	73	12.8	30
Ma'an	51.4	103	17.8	53
Aqaba	50.1	129	23.6	65
Nationality				
Jordanian	33.4	4,989	10.8	1,667
Syrian	29.3	327	11.6	96
Other nationality	30.0	307	10.4	92
Education				
None	17.7	84	(42.4)	15
Elementary	26.8	347	16.2	93
Preparatory	31.6	746	8.1	236
Secondary	31.4	2,612	13.2	821
Higher	37.6	1,834	7.5	690
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	31.6	946	14.8	299
Second	33.3	1,063	8.5	354
Middle	32.3	1,122	13.3	363
Fourth	36.1	1,190	11.6	430
Highest	31.4	1,303	7.1	409
Total 15-49	33.0	5,623	10.9	1,855
50-59	34.9	806	26.7	282
Total 15-59	33.2	6,429	12.9	2,136

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 12.9 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of ever-married young women and all young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹	Number of men
Age				
15-19	1.9	370	7.7	1,110
15-17	1.7	127	8.1	708
18-19	2.0	243	6.8	402
20-24	7.8	1,536	8.5	1,247
20-22	8.0	749	8.6	752
23-24	7.6	787	8.2	496
Marital status				
Never married	na	na	8.1	2,299
Ever married	6.6	1,906	8.8	59
Residence				
Urban	6.6	1,714	7.8	2,107
Rural	6.8	192	10.7	251
Region				
Central	7.5	1,076	5.0	1,489
North	5.1	658	12.5	669
South	7.4	172	16.0	199
Governorate				
Amman	7.6	667	3.9	946
Balqa	11.4	92	9.2	151
Zarqa	6.3	280	6.7	341
Madaba	4.5	38	2.2	50
Irbid	5.3	413	14.1	408
Mafraq	5.2	149	9.0	145
Jarash	3.7	55	9.1	70
Ajloun	4.6	41	14.8	46
Karak	5.0	58	26.0	86
Tafiela	13.8	29	3.0	30
Ma'an	6.2	34	5.2	37
Aqaba	7.1	51	14.6	46
Nationality				
Jordanian	7.2	1,442	8.2	2,090
Syrian	3.5	363	7.1	150
Other nationality	10.2	102	6.4	118
Education				
None	(0.0)	32	(3.4)	19
Elementary	1.1	146	1.5	109
Preparatory	3.1	336	5.6	340
Secondary	5.2	919	7.7	1,237
Higher	14.1	473	11.3	654
Total	6.6	1,906	8.1	2,358

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Comprehensive knowledge 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 the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 12.2 and 12.3.

Key Findings

- **Women's employment and earnings:** 13% of currently married women age 15-49 and 85% of men age 15-49 were employed in the 7 days before the survey.
- **Control over earnings:** 78% of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings decide jointly with their husbands how their own earnings are used, and 15% decide on their own how their earnings are used.
- **Asset ownership:** 11% of ever-married women own a house alone, jointly with someone else, or both, while 8% own land alone and/or jointly with someone. Ninety-two percent have a mobile phone, and 20% have a bank account that they use.
- **Participation in decision making:** The majority of currently married women (78%) participate, either alone or jointly with their husband, in decisions regarding their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their relatives or family.
- **Negotiating sexual relations:** 67% of currently married women age 15-49 can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual relations, and 71% 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. In addition, the chapter looks at other aspects of women's empowerment including participation in household decision making, ownership of assets, ability to negotiate sexual relations, and attitudes towards wife beating.

13.1 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

Employment status

Respondents are asked about their employment status and whether they are employees, employers, or self-employed. Only those who receive payment 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 relatively small proportion of currently married women age 15-49 were employed (13%) in the 7 days before the survey, while 85% of currently married men were employed (**Table 13.1**). Among respondents who are currently working, 93% of women and 84% of men work for someone else, 3% of women and 7% of men are employers, 2% of women and 9% of men are self-employed, and less than 1% of women and men are unpaid workers.

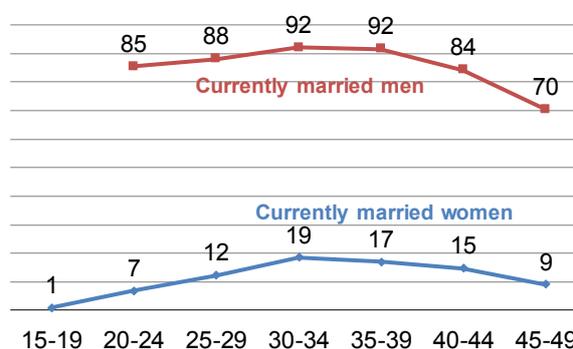
Trends: The percentage of currently married women employed in the 7 days before the survey has remained relatively constant over time (10% in 2002, 16% in 2012, and 13% in 2017-18).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment among currently married women increases with age, from less than 1% in the 15-19 age group to a peak of 19% in the 30-34 age group. The percentage of currently married men who are employed increases from 85% among those age 20-24 to a peak of 92% among those age 30-34 and 35-39 before decreasing to 70% among those age 45-49 (**Figure 13.1**).
- Among currently married men, those age 40-44 and 45-49 (16% and 15%, respectively) are more likely to be self-employed than those in younger age groups (**Table 13.1**).

Figure 13.1 Employment by age

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the last 7 days before the survey



13.2 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 7 days before the survey

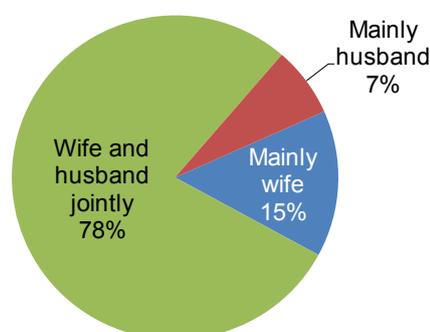
As shown in **Figure 13.2**, more than three in four (78%) currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings decide jointly with their husbands how their own earnings are used, and 15% decide on their own how their earnings are used. Only 7% of women say their husband is the main decision maker on how their earnings are used.

Forty percent of married women with cash earnings earn less than their husbands, 34% earn the same as their husbands, and 20% earn more than their husbands (**Table 13.2.1**).

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, and 93% in 2017-18).

Figure 13.2 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 16%, respectively) are more likely than those in the South region (10%) to decide on their own how their cash earnings are used.
- The percentage of currently married women who make independent decisions on how their cash earnings are used varies by governorate, from 5% in both Karak and Aqaba to 24% in Zarqa.
- Syrian women and women of other nationalities are more likely to say their husbands are the main decision makers on how their earnings are used (13% and 18%, respectively) than Jordanian women (6%).
- Nineteen percent of women with an elementary education report that their husband mainly decides on how their cash earnings are used, as compared with 5% of women with more than a secondary education.

13.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Men are much less likely than women to say that decisions about their earnings are made jointly with their spouse. Three in four (74%) currently married women but only half (52%) of currently married men age 15-49 report that they decide jointly with their spouse on how the husband's cash earnings are used. Forty-five percent of men and 21% of women report that the husband is the main decision maker about how his cash earnings are used (Table 13.2.2).

Women who earn the same as their husband are more likely to decide jointly with their husband on both the use of their own earnings (87%) and the use of the husband's earnings (91%) than women who earn more or less than their husband (Table 13.3).

13.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

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

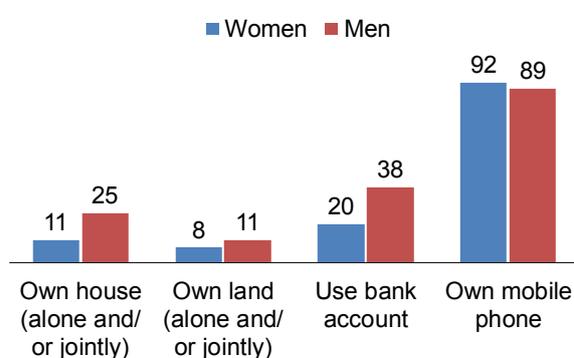
Table 13.4.1 shows that 89% of ever-married women age 15-49 do not own a house and that 93% do not own land. Eleven percent of women own a house alone and/or jointly with someone else, while 8% own land alone and/or jointly with someone. Twenty-five percent of all men age 15-49 own a house alone and/or jointly with someone, and 11% own land alone and/or jointly (Table 13.4.2 and Figure 13.3).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men, both house and land ownership rates generally increase with age. Two percent of men age 15-19 own a house, as compared with 59% of men age 45-49. Similarly, 2% of men age 15-19 own land, compared with 26% of men age 45-49. Both house and land ownership rates also increase with age among ever-married women, although not as markedly as among men.

Figure 13.3 Ownership of assets

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



- Women's ownership of a house is more common in the Central and South regions (13% each) than in the North region (7%).
- By governorate, women's house ownership varies from 5% in Ajloun to 44% in Balqa. Women's land ownership ranges from 3% in Zarqa to 29% in Balqa.

13.5 BANK ACCOUNTS AND MOBILE PHONES

Has and uses a bank account

Respondents who have an account in a bank or other financial institution that they themselves use.

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

Mobile phone ownership

Respondents who own a mobile phone.

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

Twenty percent of ever-married women age 15-49 and 38% of all men age 15-49 have and use a bank account. Nine out of 10 women (92%) and 89% of men own a mobile phone (**Figure 13.3**). Overall, 5% of women and 8% of men who have a mobile phone report that they use their mobile phone for financial transactions (**Tables 13.5.1 and 13.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty percent of urban women have and use a bank account, as compared with 14% of rural women. Ninety-two percent of urban women and 88% of rural women own a mobile phone.
- Regional and governorate differences in bank account use and mobile phone ownership are large. For example, the percentage of women who have and use a bank account ranges from 10% in Mafraq to 29% in Karak.
- One in five Jordanian women and women of other nationalities (21% each) have and use a bank account, as compared with only 3% of Syrian women.
- Among both women and men, bank account use and mobile phone ownership tend to increase with increasing education. For example, 38% of women and 53% of men with more than a secondary education have and use a bank account, compared with 4% of women and 13% of men with an elementary education.
- Both ownership of a mobile phone and use of a mobile phone for financial transactions increase substantially with increasing household wealth. Seventy-eight percent of women and 82% of men in the lowest wealth quintile own a mobile phone, as compared with 97% of women and 91% of men in the highest quintile. Among those who own a mobile phone, 16% of women and 12% of men in the highest wealth quintile use the phone for financial transactions, compared with 2% of women and 6% of men in the lowest quintile.

13.6 WOMEN'S 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.

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 women and men age 15-49

Women are more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (92%) and visits to their family or relatives (90%) than in decisions about making major household purchases (82%) (Table 13.6). Seventy-eight percent of currently married women participate in all three specified household decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands (Table 13.7.1 and Figure 13.4). Only 4% of currently married women do not participate in any of the three decisions.

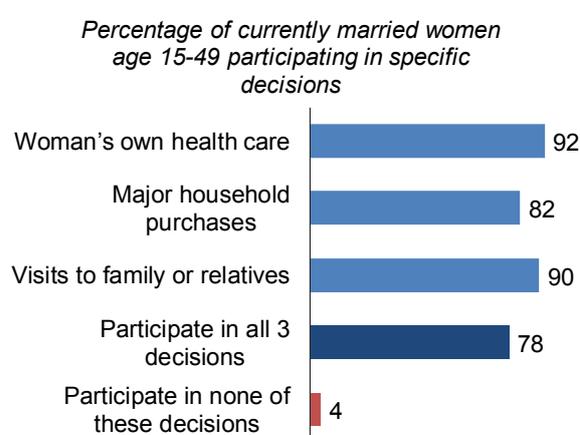
When men were asked about who mainly makes decisions about their own health care or major household purchases, a large majority (97%) said that each of these decisions is made alone or jointly with their wives (Table 13.7.2). Ninety-five percent of men reported that both decisions are made alone or jointly with their spouse.

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.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employed women are slightly more likely to participate in all three decisions (85%) than women who are not employed (77%) (Table 13.7.1).
- By governorate, women's participation in all three specified decisions ranges from 62% in Ma'an to 85% in Karak.
- Syrian women (12%) are more likely to report that they do not participate in any of the three household decisions than Jordanian women (3%) and women of other nationalities (7%).
- The percentage of women who participate in all three decisions increases with increasing education and household wealth.
- Men living in Balqa (81%) and men with no education (68%) are least likely to report making both decisions about their own health care and decisions about major household purchases either alone or jointly with their wife (Table 13.7.2).

Figure 13.4 Women's participation in decision making



13.7 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

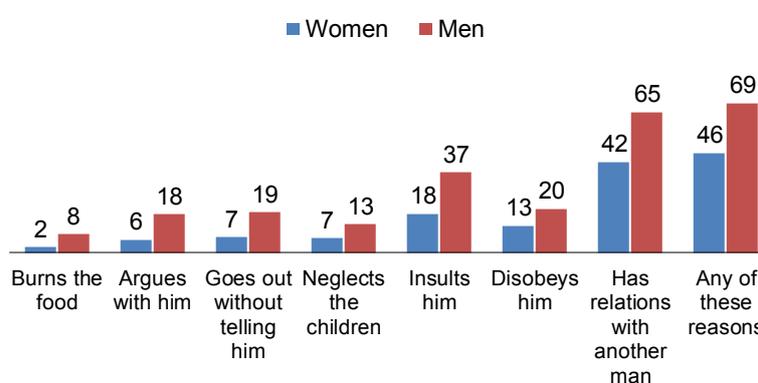
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following seven circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she insults him, she disobeys him, and she has relations 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

Forty-six percent of ever-married women and 69% of all men age 15-49 agree that wife beating is justified under at least one of the specified circumstances (Tables 13.8.1 and 13.8.2). Women are most likely to agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she has relations with another man (42%). Eighteen percent of women accept wife beating as justified if a wife insults her husband, and 13% regard wife beating as justified if a wife disobeys her husband. Among men, 65% consider wife beating as justified if the wife has relations with another man, and 37% agree wife beating is justified if a wife insults her husband (Figure 13.5).

Figure 13.5 Attitudes towards wife beating

Percentage of ever-married women and all men age 15-49 who agree a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Patterns by background characteristics

- Tolerance of wife beating in at least one of the specified circumstances is more common among women age 15-19 than older women (63% versus 45%-47%).
- By governorate, women in Karak are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified under at least one of the specified circumstances (81%), followed by women in Ma'an, Mafraq, Madaba, and Irbid (61%-67%). Karak also has the highest percentage of men supporting wife beating under at least one of the specified circumstances (95%), followed by Aqaba (78%). Women in Amman and men in Madaba are least likely to accept wife beating as justified under any of the specified circumstances (33% and 45%, respectively).
- By nationality, 61% of Syrian women agree with at least one specified reason for wife beating, as compared with 45% of Jordanian women and 42% of women of other nationalities.
- Among women, attitudes justifying wife beating generally decline with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 60% of women in the lowest wealth quintile agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the specified circumstances, compared with 31% of women in the highest quintile.
- Among men, attitudes justifying wife beating become more common with increasing education; only 56% of men with no education agree with at least one specified reason for wife beating, as compared with 72% of men with a secondary education and 68% of men with more than a secondary education.

13.8 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, currently married women and men age 15-49 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 or asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI). Eighty-five percent of women and 76% of men believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women. Similarly, 81% of women and 76% of men believe that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI (**Table 13.9**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husbands, currently married women were asked whether they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse. Women were also asked whether they can ask their husband to use a condom. Sixty-seven percent of women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 71% can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 13.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who can refuse to have sexual intercourse with their husband is higher in the South region (75%) than in the North (68%) and Central (65%) regions.
- The percentage of women who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women increases with increasing education, from 59% among those with no education to 89% among those with a higher education (**Table 13.9**). Similarly, the higher a woman's educational level, the more likely she is to agree that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI.
- The percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse increases with increasing household wealth, from 60% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 75% among those in the highest wealth quintile. The percentage of women who can ask their husband to use a condom also increases with increasing wealth, from 62% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 76% among those in the highest quintile.

For information on additional women's empowerment indicators, see **Table 13.11**; for information on how family planning, reproductive health care, and child mortality vary according to empowerment indicators, see **Tables 13.12, 13.13, 13.14, and 13.15**.

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Table 13.1 Employment of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 7 days and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 7 days by employment status, according to age, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage employed in past 7 days	Number of respondents	Employment status					Total	Number of respondents employed in the past 7 days
			Employee	Employer	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Unpaid worker		
WOMEN									
15-19	0.9	356	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	6.9	1,457	96.2	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
25-29	12.3	2,323	95.0	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	100.0	285
30-34	18.5	2,569	96.6	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	475
35-39	17.0	2,442	90.6	6.7	2.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	414
40-44	14.8	2,306	90.6	2.1	5.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	341
45-49	9.1	2,164	91.5	3.9	2.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	196
Total 15-49	13.3	13,616	93.2	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,815
MEN									
15-19	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	85.4	54	89.0	0.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	47
25-29	88.1	249	89.1	6.4	2.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	219
30-34	92.0	450	90.7	2.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	414
35-39	91.6	542	88.9	7.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	496
40-44	84.2	497	77.6	6.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	419
45-49	70.4	471	73.1	12.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	332
Total 15-49	85.1	2,269	84.1	6.7	8.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,930
50-59	59.2	779	74.4	12.4	13.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	461
Total 15-59	78.4	3,047	82.3	7.8	9.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,390

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.2.1 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 in the 7 days preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:			Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know		
Age											
15-19	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
20-24	21.6	71.0	7.4	100.0	25.1	18.5	41.7	11.1	3.6	100.0	101
25-29	14.3	72.9	12.8	100.0	17.5	44.9	30.0	3.0	4.7	100.0	278
30-34	10.0	86.4	3.5	100.0	19.8	43.5	33.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	475
35-39	18.3	74.7	7.0	100.0	17.5	41.2	36.6	3.2	1.4	100.0	412
40-44	14.5	80.2	5.3	100.0	21.8	35.5	35.5	4.9	2.3	100.0	334
45-49	14.9	75.8	9.3	100.0	23.9	38.5	34.4	1.4	1.9	100.0	191
Number of living children											
0	12.8	82.1	5.1	100.0	16.1	38.6	39.2	3.6	2.5	100.0	235
1-2	15.4	75.0	9.6	100.0	20.9	38.1	33.6	4.6	2.8	100.0	669
3-4	14.3	80.7	5.0	100.0	18.6	39.9	37.8	2.5	1.2	100.0	660
5+	15.2	78.1	6.8	100.0	25.2	46.2	22.3	5.8	0.5	100.0	230
Residence											
Urban	14.9	78.1	7.0	100.0	20.4	39.4	34.3	3.9	2.1	100.0	1,620
Rural	12.3	81.0	6.7	100.0	16.7	44.2	35.8	3.2	0.1	100.0	173
Region											
Central	15.2	78.0	6.8	100.0	21.3	37.7	34.2	4.5	2.4	100.0	1,173
North	15.9	77.0	7.1	100.0	18.8	49.9	26.7	3.2	1.3	100.0	388
South	9.5	82.7	7.8	100.0	15.5	34.2	48.4	1.6	0.3	100.0	233
Governorate											
Amman	13.1	81.1	5.9	100.0	21.5	36.6	34.7	4.4	2.8	100.0	856
Balqa	18.9	75.6	5.5	100.0	23.0	24.9	47.4	3.4	1.1	100.0	109
Zarqa	23.8	63.1	13.0	100.0	20.5	49.6	22.4	5.7	1.7	100.0	166
Madaba	15.6	81.0	3.5	100.0	15.0	44.8	36.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	42
Irbid	18.2	75.8	6.0	100.0	18.1	51.7	26.0	2.0	2.2	100.0	227
Mafraq	14.0	75.4	10.5	100.0	19.2	50.7	23.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	97
Jarash	6.7	86.1	7.2	100.0	22.8	43.7	31.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	35
Ajloun	15.5	80.7	3.8	100.0	18.1	41.0	38.1	1.8	1.0	100.0	28
Karak	5.1	90.5	4.4	100.0	13.8	36.4	47.7	1.6	0.5	100.0	104
Tafiela	14.4	78.7	6.9	100.0	17.1	34.7	47.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	37
Ma'an	20.5	63.9	15.6	100.0	21.1	24.1	51.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	44
Aqaba	5.2	86.0	8.7	100.0	12.9	38.1	48.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	49
Nationality											
Jordanian	12.1	82.0	5.9	100.0	19.0	42.1	36.1	1.9	1.0	100.0	1,626
Syrian	19.8	67.5	12.7	100.0	11.1	35.2	28.1	18.8	6.8	100.0	26
Other nationality	43.3	38.7	18.0	100.0	32.8	15.1	16.9	23.9	11.2	100.0	141
Education											
None	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	37
Elementary	30.1	50.9	19.0	100.0	20.7	28.3	17.2	33.6	0.2	100.0	62
Preparatory	31.7	51.5	16.8	100.0	32.2	47.3	10.5	2.4	7.7	100.0	69
Secondary	17.5	73.5	9.0	100.0	22.9	39.3	24.9	7.4	5.5	100.0	267
Higher	11.4	83.3	5.3	100.0	18.2	40.9	39.0	1.4	0.5	100.0	1,360
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	15.3	74.3	10.4	100.0	23.0	43.5	18.7	11.3	3.6	100.0	138
Second	15.4	75.8	8.8	100.0	18.9	44.0	32.4	3.0	1.8	100.0	230
Middle	14.6	77.7	7.7	100.0	20.7	43.6	31.8	3.6	0.2	100.0	384
Fourth	8.8	85.2	6.0	100.0	18.0	39.6	37.7	3.3	1.4	100.0	457
Highest	18.7	75.6	5.7	100.0	20.9	35.1	38.1	2.9	3.0	100.0	585
Total	14.6	78.4	7.0	100.0	20.0	39.9	34.4	3.8	1.9	100.0	1,794

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.2.2 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 the husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Men					Women					Total	Number
	Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used:				Total	Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used:				Total		
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other		Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other			
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	100.0	3	4.3	67.8	27.0	0.9	100.0	340	
20-24	4.3	47.0	48.7	100.0	47	3.4	72.4	23.7	0.5	100.0	1,423	
25-29	1.1	54.5	44.3	100.0	216	3.8	74.9	21.2	0.1	100.0	2,283	
30-34	4.1	51.7	44.1	100.0	414	5.6	76.3	17.8	0.3	100.0	2,516	
35-39	0.8	49.9	49.3	100.0	496	5.0	73.3	21.7	0.0	100.0	2,402	
40-44	2.1	56.2	41.7	100.0	419	7.0	73.3	19.7	0.0	100.0	2,259	
45-49	2.7	51.5	45.9	100.0	332	7.3	72.4	20.3	0.0	100.0	2,108	
Number of living children												
0	3.0	63.2	33.8	100.0	217	3.8	75.0	21.1	0.1	100.0	1,460	
1-2	2.0	47.7	50.3	100.0	640	5.7	75.2	18.8	0.3	100.0	3,886	
3-4	2.3	52.8	44.9	100.0	704	5.0	74.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	4,898	
5+	2.1	53.0	45.0	100.0	365	6.5	70.0	23.4	0.1	100.0	3,086	
Residence												
Urban	2.3	50.4	47.2	100.0	1,728	5.6	73.9	20.3	0.2	100.0	11,956	
Rural	1.3	68.7	29.9	100.0	198	4.0	72.4	23.6	0.0	100.0	1,375	
Region												
Central	2.8	42.7	54.5	100.0	1,217	5.5	75.0	19.5	0.1	100.0	8,216	
North	1.2	66.8	31.9	100.0	517	5.5	70.8	23.4	0.3	100.0	3,804	
South	1.1	74.5	24.5	100.0	192	4.9	74.7	20.4	0.0	100.0	1,311	
Governorate												
Amman	2.9	41.8	55.3	100.0	785	5.1	77.7	17.0	0.1	100.0	5,331	
Balqa	7.0	40.6	52.4	100.0	91	12.3	66.1	21.6	0.0	100.0	679	
Zarqa	1.2	37.9	60.9	100.0	289	4.1	69.5	26.3	0.0	100.0	1,906	
Madaba	2.9	85.9	10.7	100.0	52	4.9	80.9	14.2	0.0	100.0	300	
Irbid	1.1	67.3	31.5	100.0	328	6.2	70.3	23.2	0.3	100.0	2,373	
Mafraq	1.4	70.6	28.0	100.0	96	5.7	64.8	28.8	0.6	100.0	755	
Jarash	2.5	51.7	45.8	100.0	57	2.4	77.7	19.8	0.0	100.0	380	
Ajloun	0.0	76.2	23.8	100.0	35	2.6	81.6	15.7	0.1	100.0	295	
Karak	0.9	89.7	9.4	100.0	78	3.6	86.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	517	
Tafila	1.6	71.8	26.6	100.0	25	4.3	69.5	26.2	0.0	100.0	204	
Ma'an	3.0	61.4	35.6	100.0	32	7.4	55.5	37.1	0.0	100.0	228	
Aqaba	0.0	62.2	37.8	100.0	57	5.4	73.5	21.1	0.0	100.0	362	
Nationality												
Jordanian	1.7	53.3	45.1	100.0	1,684	4.9	75.7	19.4	0.1	100.0	11,697	
Syrian	6.9	52.3	40.8	100.0	148	8.5	55.2	35.2	1.1	100.0	1,076	
Other nationality	5.2	35.3	59.2	100.0	94	11.0	69.5	19.5	0.0	100.0	558	
Education												
None	(0.6)	(50.7)	(48.7)	100.0	25	11.1	42.6	46.3	0.0	100.0	256	
Elementary	4.6	46.6	48.8	100.0	179	7.1	60.8	31.8	0.3	100.0	875	
Preparatory	2.4	55.2	42.4	100.0	257	6.9	66.7	25.9	0.4	100.0	1,694	
Secondary	1.3	49.5	49.2	100.0	831	4.6	72.7	22.5	0.2	100.0	5,608	
Higher	2.7	56.6	40.7	100.0	634	5.2	81.4	13.4	0.0	100.0	4,897	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	1.9	51.0	47.1	100.0	369	5.7	65.5	28.5	0.3	100.0	2,577	
Second	2.3	63.7	34.0	100.0	377	4.4	72.6	22.8	0.3	100.0	2,818	
Middle	2.5	46.4	51.1	100.0	452	5.0	74.9	19.8	0.2	100.0	2,798	
Fourth	1.1	47.2	51.8	100.0	428	4.9	79.6	15.5	0.0	100.0	2,797	
Highest	3.8	55.9	40.3	100.0	300	7.5	75.9	16.6	0.0	100.0	2,340	
Total 15-49	2.2	52.3	45.4	100.0	1,926	5.4	73.8	20.7	0.1	100.0	13,330	
50-59	2.5	47.0	50.5	100.0	460	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Total 15-59	2.3	51.3	46.4	100.0	2,386	na	na	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 13.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 7 days by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used, and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Number of women	Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used:				Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other		
More than husband	20.9	70.6	8.5	100.0	359	20.9	70.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	359
Less than husband	12.7	79.4	7.9	100.0	715	4.1	87.6	8.3	0.0	100.0	715
Same as husband	8.3	87.3	4.4	100.0	618	4.5	90.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	618
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	48.5	37.6	14.0	100.0	66	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	0	*	*	*	*	*	21
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	0	5.0	72.2	22.6	0.2	100.0	11,584
Total ¹	14.6	78.4	7.0	100.0	1,794	5.4	73.8	20.7	0.1	100.0	13,330

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 13.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land:			Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			
Age											
15-19	1.2	1.5	1.0	96.3	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	99.1	100.0	370
20-24	3.1	1.8	1.1	94.1	100.0	1.3	1.9	0.7	96.1	100.0	1,536
25-29	2.8	2.9	2.9	91.3	100.0	1.4	3.2	1.2	94.3	100.0	2,479
30-34	4.8	2.4	2.2	90.6	100.0	2.7	2.4	0.8	94.1	100.0	2,730
35-39	7.1	3.3	1.2	88.4	100.0	4.5	3.0	0.6	91.9	100.0	2,638
40-44	9.2	3.5	1.5	85.8	100.0	3.8	4.6	0.7	90.9	100.0	2,516
45-49	9.5	5.5	1.9	83.2	100.0	5.0	4.7	1.9	88.3	100.0	2,420
Residence											
Urban	5.8	3.3	1.9	89.0	100.0	2.9	3.1	1.0	92.9	100.0	13,200
Rural	8.8	3.0	1.5	86.7	100.0	5.2	4.5	0.5	89.8	100.0	1,489
Region											
Central	7.1	3.7	2.0	87.3	100.0	2.8	3.1	1.3	92.9	100.0	9,171
North	4.4	2.3	0.5	92.8	100.0	3.7	3.4	0.2	92.7	100.0	4,119
South	4.8	3.6	4.8	86.8	100.0	4.4	4.3	1.4	89.9	100.0	1,398
Governorate											
Amman	6.1	3.5	1.9	88.5	100.0	1.6	2.9	1.3	94.2	100.0	5,997
Balqa	27.3	10.7	6.2	55.8	100.0	14.8	10.4	3.8	71.0	100.0	752
Zarqa	2.9	1.9	0.7	94.4	100.0	1.8	1.1	0.3	96.7	100.0	2,094
Madaba	4.5	1.0	2.6	91.9	100.0	2.6	1.8	0.6	94.9	100.0	329
Irbid	4.3	2.3	0.4	93.0	100.0	3.6	3.4	0.2	92.8	100.0	2,549
Mafraq	6.2	2.2	0.4	91.2	100.0	4.7	2.5	0.3	92.5	100.0	849
Jarash	3.5	2.5	0.3	93.6	100.0	2.8	4.1	0.1	93.0	100.0	410
Ajloun	2.1	2.1	1.2	94.6	100.0	2.8	5.2	0.1	92.0	100.0	312
Karak	3.0	1.6	4.4	91.0	100.0	4.7	1.9	1.2	92.2	100.0	544
Taffela	2.6	2.5	2.4	92.6	100.0	3.3	5.1	0.9	90.7	100.0	221
Ma'an	10.2	6.5	3.7	79.5	100.0	8.1	6.6	0.9	84.4	100.0	250
Aqaba	5.0	5.1	7.7	82.3	100.0	2.1	5.6	2.3	89.9	100.0	383
Nationality											
Jordanian	6.6	3.5	1.9	88.0	100.0	3.5	3.7	1.1	91.7	100.0	12,764
Syrian	0.9	2.2	0.6	96.3	100.0	0.9	1.1	0.4	97.7	100.0	1,257
Other nationality	7.7	1.3	2.2	88.9	100.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	98.7	100.0	668
Education											
None	5.9	7.7	3.9	82.5	100.0	1.5	7.0	2.7	88.8	100.0	327
Elementary	4.0	2.1	0.7	93.2	100.0	1.8	1.6	0.4	96.3	100.0	1,029
Preparatory	5.3	2.6	0.8	91.3	100.0	3.1	1.8	0.8	94.3	100.0	1,892
Secondary	5.5	2.8	1.5	90.2	100.0	2.7	2.8	0.8	93.6	100.0	6,176
Higher	7.6	4.0	2.6	85.8	100.0	4.1	4.5	1.2	90.2	100.0	5,265
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.4	1.7	1.1	93.9	100.0	1.6	1.5	0.4	96.5	100.0	2,936
Second	4.3	1.4	1.3	93.0	100.0	2.6	2.2	0.4	94.8	100.0	3,039
Middle	5.2	3.0	1.1	90.7	100.0	3.4	3.2	0.6	92.8	100.0	3,083
Fourth	6.0	4.2	1.6	88.3	100.0	4.0	3.2	1.0	91.9	100.0	3,009
Highest	12.5	6.4	4.4	76.6	100.0	4.5	6.7	2.7	86.1	100.0	2,623
Total	6.1	3.3	1.8	88.8	100.0	3.2	3.3	1.0	92.6	100.0	14,689

Table 13.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of all men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land:			Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			
Age											
15-19	1.2	1.1	0.1	97.6	100.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	98.2	100.0	1,110
20-24	3.0	2.5	0.1	94.5	100.0	1.6	0.4	0.2	97.8	100.0	1,247
25-29	14.8	3.1	0.7	81.4	100.0	4.6	2.1	0.2	93.1	100.0	847
30-34	33.5	1.6	0.8	64.1	100.0	12.4	2.3	0.8	84.5	100.0	688
35-39	39.4	3.5	1.2	56.0	100.0	13.8	2.8	1.1	82.2	100.0	678
40-44	55.1	1.9	1.1	41.9	100.0	24.8	3.4	0.4	71.3	100.0	556
45-49	54.8	3.1	1.4	40.8	100.0	21.5	4.1	0.4	74.1	100.0	496
Residence											
Urban	20.9	2.3	0.6	76.3	100.0	7.5	1.8	0.4	90.4	100.0	5,011
Rural	33.9	2.3	0.8	63.0	100.0	19.4	2.7	0.4	77.6	100.0	612
Region											
Central	18.6	2.4	0.4	78.6	100.0	4.6	1.5	0.3	93.6	100.0	3,560
North	28.9	2.5	0.7	67.8	100.0	16.3	2.4	0.6	80.7	100.0	1,550
South	28.0	1.2	1.2	69.5	100.0	14.7	2.9	0.8	81.7	100.0	513
Governorate											
Amman	17.9	2.3	0.4	79.4	100.0	4.3	1.4	0.1	94.2	100.0	2,316
Balqa	23.2	2.9	1.5	72.4	100.0	13.0	2.5	1.1	83.3	100.0	345
Zarqa	17.9	1.9	0.1	80.0	100.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	98.4	100.0	768
Madaba	21.7	4.9	0.2	73.1	100.0	8.4	7.3	2.0	82.3	100.0	132
Irbid	25.7	2.3	0.7	71.3	100.0	13.8	1.8	0.7	83.7	100.0	970
Mafraq	32.1	2.1	0.6	65.2	100.0	21.2	2.8	0.0	76.0	100.0	312
Jarash	35.4	5.3	0.7	58.7	100.0	16.1	4.5	1.1	78.3	100.0	159
Ajloun	39.2	1.4	2.2	57.2	100.0	25.1	3.5	0.6	70.9	100.0	109
Karak	24.4	0.2	0.9	74.5	100.0	11.3	0.7	0.0	88.0	100.0	207
Tafiela	32.0	0.5	0.0	67.5	100.0	22.6	5.0	0.0	72.4	100.0	73
Ma'an	27.9	2.5	2.0	67.6	100.0	16.3	3.0	0.9	79.8	100.0	103
Aqaba	31.6	2.3	1.9	64.2	100.0	14.3	5.1	2.3	78.3	100.0	129
Nationality											
Jordanian	24.1	2.5	0.5	73.0	100.0	9.4	2.1	0.4	88.1	100.0	4,989
Syrian	7.9	0.1	0.7	91.3	100.0	4.5	0.3	0.4	94.8	100.0	327
Other nationality	8.2	1.9	2.3	87.6	100.0	2.5	0.8	0.4	96.3	100.0	307
Education											
None	27.0	7.9	2.0	63.2	100.0	18.0	9.9	1.0	71.2	100.0	84
Elementary	22.0	1.8	1.6	74.6	100.0	11.9	0.7	0.2	87.1	100.0	347
Preparatory	21.3	2.5	0.1	76.0	100.0	7.8	1.6	0.3	90.3	100.0	746
Secondary	21.3	1.9	0.8	76.0	100.0	8.3	1.9	0.5	89.3	100.0	2,612
Higher	23.8	2.6	0.3	73.2	100.0	8.8	1.9	0.3	89.1	100.0	1,834
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	16.4	3.1	0.9	79.7	100.0	7.9	0.8	0.4	90.8	100.0	946
Second	25.1	1.7	0.9	72.2	100.0	11.2	2.0	0.6	86.3	100.0	1,063
Middle	27.5	1.7	0.4	70.4	100.0	10.7	2.3	0.3	86.8	100.0	1,122
Fourth	22.1	2.2	0.9	74.8	100.0	8.1	1.2	0.3	90.4	100.0	1,190
Highest	19.9	2.8	0.1	77.2	100.0	6.4	2.9	0.4	90.3	100.0	1,303
Total 15-49	22.3	2.3	0.6	74.8	100.0	8.8	1.9	0.4	89.0	100.0	5,623
50-59	63.9	2.5	5.1	28.4	100.0	29.2	3.2	2.8	64.8	100.0	806
Total 15-59	27.5	2.3	1.2	69.0	100.0	11.3	2.1	0.7	85.9	100.0	6,429

Table 13.5.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	1.6	77.7	370	1.0	287
20-24	10.9	89.0	1,536	5.5	1,367
25-29	16.9	93.2	2,479	5.3	2,310
30-34	23.2	94.0	2,730	5.3	2,567
35-39	23.2	94.1	2,638	5.7	2,484
40-44	21.8	91.6	2,516	5.5	2,306
45-49	20.1	89.7	2,420	4.9	2,170
Residence					
Urban	20.2	92.2	13,200	5.5	12,175
Rural	14.0	88.4	1,489	3.0	1,316
Region					
Central	21.4	93.4	9,171	7.0	8,568
North	13.4	88.8	4,119	1.5	3,660
South	25.3	90.4	1,398	4.3	1,264
Governorate					
Amman	25.1	95.1	5,997	8.4	5,705
Balqa	19.9	87.6	752	7.9	658
Zarqa	12.6	92.2	2,094	3.3	1,930
Madaba	13.7	83.5	329	2.8	275
Irbid	14.2	90.6	2,549	1.1	2,310
Mafraq	10.2	81.5	849	1.3	692
Jarash	13.3	90.7	410	2.7	372
Ajloun	15.8	91.6	312	3.3	286
Karak	29.3	91.7	544	2.4	499
Tafiela	22.9	93.9	221	6.4	207
Ma'an	24.2	86.5	250	8.4	216
Aqaba	21.9	89.0	383	3.2	341
Nationality					
Jordanian	21.1	93.4	12,764	5.5	11,918
Syrian	2.9	80.0	1,257	0.6	1,006
Other nationality	20.8	84.9	668	9.3	567
Education					
None	5.2	59.2	327	1.2	194
Elementary	4.1	78.8	1,029	1.4	811
Preparatory	5.7	84.8	1,892	2.4	1,605
Secondary	11.8	93.0	6,176	3.4	5,741
Higher	37.5	97.6	5,265	9.0	5,140
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.7	78.1	2,936	1.6	2,293
Second	8.9	91.9	3,039	1.2	2,792
Middle	17.1	95.5	3,083	3.6	2,945
Fourth	23.5	97.4	3,009	4.2	2,930
Highest	46.7	96.5	2,623	16.2	2,531
Total	19.6	91.8	14,689	5.3	13,491

Table 13.5.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	5.8	76.8	1,110	3.5	852
20-24	22.0	91.8	1,247	7.6	1,145
25-29	51.6	92.9	847	9.2	786
30-34	57.5	91.2	688	9.7	628
35-39	53.6	93.1	678	10.3	631
40-44	53.3	90.8	556	9.5	505
45-49	62.3	87.8	496	7.4	436
Residence					
Urban	36.1	89.0	5,011	7.9	4,460
Rural	54.0	85.6	612	8.0	524
Region					
Central	33.9	88.6	3,560	7.7	3,153
North	43.8	89.2	1,550	9.4	1,382
South	49.6	87.4	513	4.5	448
Governorate					
Amman	34.7	93.2	2,316	9.2	2,159
Balqa	33.7	73.3	345	8.7	253
Zarqa	29.1	81.0	768	3.4	622
Madaba	48.2	90.6	132	0.9	119
Irbid	43.4	91.7	970	10.3	889
Mafraq	38.3	85.4	312	7.8	266
Jarash	48.2	82.3	159	9.6	131
Ajloun	56.9	87.5	109	6.0	95
Karak	51.0	84.6	207	1.5	175
Tafiela	49.0	89.2	73	4.4	66
Ma'an	47.2	86.4	103	5.2	89
Aqaba	49.7	91.8	129	8.5	119
Nationality					
Jordanian	40.7	88.8	4,989	7.9	4,432
Syrian	12.1	84.5	327	4.6	277
Other nationality	23.2	89.5	307	12.0	275
Education					
None	22.0	50.4	84	16.4	42
Elementary	13.1	80.4	347	4.7	279
Preparatory	25.0	83.6	746	2.8	624
Secondary	35.2	88.3	2,612	5.5	2,306
Higher	52.9	94.5	1,834	13.2	1,733
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	24.4	81.6	946	6.0	772
Second	40.2	88.6	1,063	4.8	941
Middle	41.1	86.7	1,122	6.1	972
Fourth	42.4	93.4	1,190	9.3	1,111
Highest	39.7	91.1	1,303	11.9	1,187
Total 15-49	38.1	88.6	5,623	7.9	4,983
50-59	59.7	83.4	806	7.9	673
Total 15-59	40.8	88.0	6,429	7.9	5,656

Table 13.6 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 2017-18

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Own health care	24.8	67.3	7.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	13,616
Major household purchases	11.1	71.3	16.7	0.8	0.2	100.0	13,616
Visits to her family or relatives	14.4	75.3	9.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	13,616
MEN							
Own health care	3.0	56.4	40.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,269
Major household purchases	3.1	64.2	32.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,269

Table 13.7.1 Women's participation in decision making by 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	85.4	72.9	83.6	66.3	7.9	356
20-24	90.6	80.4	87.5	74.9	5.2	1,457
25-29	90.1	80.9	88.1	75.5	5.2	2,323
30-34	92.7	84.4	90.9	79.7	3.2	2,569
35-39	92.9	82.0	89.4	77.5	3.9	2,442
40-44	93.9	83.0	91.0	79.7	3.5	2,306
45-49	93.1	83.9	91.5	79.9	3.8	2,164
Employment (last 7 days)						
Not employed	91.6	81.3	89.1	76.6	4.5	11,801
Employed	95.6	89.1	93.5	85.3	2.0	1,815
Number of living children						
0	91.4	83.7	87.9	77.2	4.4	1,496
1-2	91.5	82.7	90.2	78.1	4.1	3,986
3-4	92.9	82.7	90.3	78.5	3.7	4,971
5+	92.1	80.6	88.9	76.6	4.8	3,163
Residence						
Urban	92.2	82.5	89.7	77.9	4.1	12,214
Rural	92.0	80.7	89.5	76.5	4.6	1,402
Region						
Central	92.5	84.4	90.4	79.6	3.6	8,410
North	92.5	78.0	89.0	74.1	4.4	3,880
South	88.8	81.8	87.2	77.1	6.9	1,326
Governorate						
Amman	93.0	86.4	91.6	81.8	3.2	5,459
Balqa	88.9	83.9	84.8	77.3	6.5	688
Zarqa	92.5	78.7	89.1	74.2	3.6	1,955
Madaba	91.0	86.6	90.2	79.6	3.0	307
Irbid	93.3	78.2	89.7	74.1	3.7	2,403
Mafraq	89.1	72.4	84.8	67.5	6.8	792
Jarash	94.2	81.8	91.1	79.7	3.6	389
Ajloun	92.8	86.0	92.7	84.0	4.8	297
Karak	96.5	88.2	94.5	85.0	1.0	523
Tafiela	89.7	80.7	89.9	75.0	3.6	206
Ma'an	73.6	68.1	71.2	61.7	20.3	232
Aqaba	87.0	82.1	85.6	77.0	8.8	365
Nationality						
Jordanian	93.3	84.0	91.3	79.7	3.2	11,854
Syrian	83.2	67.3	76.9	61.0	12.2	1,159
Other nationality	87.4	78.6	83.5	73.0	7.3	603
Education						
None	73.0	57.3	67.7	51.2	19.8	278
Elementary	86.5	71.4	80.6	67.4	9.9	934
Preparatory	88.7	75.8	85.7	71.4	6.8	1,743
Secondary	92.6	81.8	90.1	77.1	3.4	5,711
Higher	94.9	88.7	93.7	84.3	2.1	4,950
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	87.8	73.1	82.9	68.0	8.1	2,698
Second	92.0	80.5	89.7	75.6	3.9	2,868
Middle	93.6	85.4	91.1	80.6	3.0	2,848
Fourth	93.7	86.0	91.9	82.2	2.8	2,835
Highest	93.5	87.1	93.2	82.9	2.8	2,367
Total	92.1	82.3	89.7	77.8	4.1	13,616

Table 13.7.2 Men's participation in decision making by 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 2017-18

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	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	92.3	98.6	91.3	0.3	54
25-29	98.8	98.4	97.9	0.7	249
30-34	97.4	93.6	92.6	1.6	450
35-39	97.0	98.8	96.0	0.2	542
40-44	94.6	98.4	94.0	1.0	497
45-49	97.1	94.9	94.0	2.0	471
Employment (last 7 days)					
Not employed	91.9	91.4	89.2	5.9	339
Employed	97.5	97.8	95.5	0.2	1,930
Number of living children					
0	96.0	95.2	93.8	2.6	251
1-2	97.5	97.2	95.1	0.4	700
3-4	95.9	97.0	94.0	1.2	829
5+	97.1	96.8	95.0	1.1	488
Residence					
Urban	96.6	96.7	94.5	1.1	2,029
Rural	97.0	97.7	95.2	0.5	239
Region					
Central	96.5	96.4	94.3	1.4	1,394
North	97.1	97.4	95.0	0.5	646
South	96.5	97.4	94.6	0.7	229
Governorate					
Amman	95.9	96.5	94.0	1.6	901
Balqa	91.0	86.6	80.7	3.1	110
Zarqa	99.4	99.4	99.4	0.6	326
Madaba	98.7	96.9	96.1	0.5	58
Irbid	97.9	98.6	96.5	0.0	400
Mafraq	95.6	97.1	93.0	0.2	132
Jarash	93.5	90.8	88.3	4.0	67
Ajloun	100.0	97.5	97.5	0.0	47
Karak	97.7	99.5	97.2	0.0	89
Tafiela	98.3	99.4	98.3	0.6	32
Ma'an	94.2	91.3	88.8	3.2	40
Aqaba	95.4	97.5	92.9	0.0	67
Nationality					
Jordanian	96.7	96.7	94.5	1.1	1,969
Syrian	98.7	97.9	96.8	0.2	190
Other nationality	92.4	96.1	91.0	2.5	110
Education					
None	72.1	82.9	67.6	12.6	45
Elementary	96.5	97.1	94.6	1.0	223
Preparatory	96.8	98.1	96.5	1.6	339
Secondary	97.0	96.9	94.9	1.1	963
Higher	97.8	96.9	94.9	0.1	698
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	97.5	97.2	96.2	1.5	464
Second	97.3	98.3	95.6	0.0	449
Middle	96.1	96.1	93.2	1.0	530
Fourth	97.1	98.1	95.7	0.6	483
Highest	95.1	93.5	91.4	2.8	342
Total 15-49	96.7	96.8	94.6	1.1	2,269
50-59	95.7	94.2	91.4	1.5	779
Total 15-59	96.4	96.1	93.8	1.2	3,047

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.8.1 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, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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 women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Insults him	Disobeys him			
Age									
15-19	2.2	10.1	15.1	12.4	27.9	18.9	59.1	62.5	370
20-24	1.7	6.0	8.1	4.3	16.8	10.9	40.9	44.7	1,536
25-29	2.7	6.4	7.4	6.9	17.0	12.2	41.8	45.5	2,479
30-34	2.7	5.7	7.1	7.6	17.4	13.5	42.3	46.7	2,730
35-39	2.4	6.0	6.3	7.4	18.1	11.6	42.6	46.3	2,638
40-44	2.2	5.6	6.3	5.9	18.7	13.4	41.4	45.8	2,516
45-49	2.3	5.1	6.9	6.3	17.6	11.7	39.8	45.1	2,420
Employment (last 7 days)									
Not employed	2.4	6.1	7.6	7.1	19.0	13.3	43.4	47.6	12,565
Employed	2.1	4.8	4.4	4.6	11.4	7.9	33.7	37.6	2,124
Number of living children									
0	2.5	7.1	7.5	5.4	16.6	12.5	40.4	44.7	1,820
1-2	2.3	5.4	6.6	6.1	15.8	11.0	37.8	41.8	4,387
3-4	2.2	4.7	6.2	6.5	16.1	11.3	42.1	46.0	5,192
5+	2.7	7.7	9.2	8.6	24.3	16.3	48.3	53.2	3,290
Marital status									
Married	2.5	5.9	7.3	6.9	18.5	13.0	42.8	47.0	13,616
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.4	5.3	5.4	4.4	10.9	6.6	31.8	35.5	1,073
Residence									
Urban	2.3	5.7	7.0	6.5	17.3	12.0	40.9	45.3	13,200
Rural	2.7	7.9	8.9	8.7	23.3	17.2	51.5	54.4	1,489
Region									
Central	2.1	4.8	6.2	5.1	14.9	10.5	32.8	38.0	9,171
North	1.9	6.3	9.2	10.7	23.8	15.0	57.6	59.6	4,119
South	5.3	11.6	7.7	5.8	20.1	18.1	56.4	60.4	1,398
Governorate									
Amman	1.4	4.2	5.4	4.6	13.5	9.4	26.7	32.5	5,997
Balqa	5.7	10.7	13.1	6.9	15.5	12.3	44.5	52.5	752
Zarqa	2.4	3.6	4.9	4.3	17.6	12.4	41.6	44.5	2,094
Madaba	5.3	12.0	12.7	14.0	22.4	15.6	59.8	62.9	329
Irbid	1.7	5.4	8.7	10.3	22.8	14.3	59.0	61.1	2,549
Mafrq	3.1	9.3	13.5	16.3	33.2	20.6	65.0	67.4	849
Jarash	1.5	6.6	5.8	6.2	16.7	10.9	43.5	44.8	410
Ajloun	1.0	4.4	5.5	5.2	16.0	10.9	44.7	46.0	312
Karak	8.5	10.8	6.8	6.7	24.0	22.5	75.6	81.2	544
Tafiela	3.0	7.0	6.0	5.6	13.6	11.6	34.7	36.5	221
Ma'an	4.8	19.8	12.7	8.4	28.4	24.8	60.5	65.4	250
Aqaba	2.5	10.1	6.7	2.8	12.7	11.2	39.0	41.2	383
Nationality									
Jordanian	2.2	5.2	6.7	6.3	16.7	11.8	40.8	45.0	12,764
Syrian	3.5	12.8	11.6	10.8	29.6	19.0	55.7	60.9	1,257
Other nationality	3.4	6.6	6.6	7.7	19.2	13.3	38.6	42.0	668
Education									
None	7.8	13.1	14.8	18.7	28.7	22.8	47.8	54.1	327
Elementary	4.3	12.1	14.0	13.0	29.2	22.4	52.8	58.3	1,029
Preparatory	2.6	8.6	8.4	9.3	23.9	14.7	50.6	54.1	1,892
Secondary	2.1	5.5	7.8	6.5	18.7	13.1	42.6	47.6	6,176
Higher	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	11.9	8.4	35.7	38.8	5,265
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.1	9.8	12.6	12.7	28.6	19.9	56.1	60.4	2,936
Second	2.2	6.6	7.7	7.1	21.6	15.2	50.0	54.5	3,039
Middle	2.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	16.9	12.2	40.4	45.1	3,083
Fourth	1.6	3.9	4.5	3.4	12.0	7.6	34.1	38.4	3,009
Highest	1.8	3.1	4.6	3.7	9.7	7.0	27.8	30.9	2,623
Total	2.4	5.9	7.2	6.7	17.9	12.5	42.0	46.2	14,689

Table 13.8.2 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:							Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Insults him	Disobeys him	Has relations with another man		
Age									
15-19	12.3	20.4	21.9	16.3	38.9	25.0	60.3	64.2	1,110
20-24	11.8	19.3	20.4	14.9	37.9	22.6	67.8	71.0	1,247
25-29	8.2	19.0	20.5	12.9	35.9	21.2	67.0	71.7	847
30-34	5.1	17.3	16.0	14.1	39.6	21.7	66.6	70.9	688
35-39	4.4	12.5	13.7	9.6	33.6	15.3	66.5	69.2	678
40-44	6.4	15.3	16.6	8.7	36.5	12.7	62.4	68.4	556
45-49	3.6	14.1	15.8	10.4	36.7	15.2	64.6	69.2	496
Employment (last 7 days)									
Not employed	12.2	19.7	20.5	16.1	37.1	23.2	64.6	68.7	2,479
Employed	5.3	15.8	17.0	10.8	37.3	17.9	65.4	69.4	3,144
Number of living children									
0	10.6	18.8	20.3	14.9	37.8	22.7	64.9	69.2	3,594
1-2	4.6	14.9	13.2	9.5	32.7	15.3	66.7	69.8	710
3-4	4.0	15.5	16.2	9.9	38.9	16.3	64.7	68.6	831
5+	4.7	15.4	17.7	11.0	36.4	15.6	64.8	68.4	489
Marital status									
Never married	10.9	19.5	21.0	15.4	38.4	23.3	65.3	69.6	3,324
Married	4.7	14.7	14.9	9.8	35.4	15.6	64.5	68.2	2,269
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(8.0)	(21.4)	(19.7)	(17.2)	(36.8)	(29.1)	(80.2)	(84.5)	31
Residence									
Urban	7.6	16.4	17.2	11.8	36.1	18.9	63.8	67.9	5,011
Rural	14.3	27.3	29.6	24.4	46.7	31.2	75.2	79.0	612
Region									
Central	8.7	15.9	17.8	10.8	35.8	15.8	63.4	67.0	3,560
North	5.6	19.4	17.2	15.5	37.4	24.8	64.4	69.7	1,550
South	14.0	23.6	28.0	22.3	46.5	36.7	78.4	81.7	513
Governorate									
Amman	11.4	18.6	20.6	13.8	40.9	16.8	67.8	71.3	2,316
Balqa	10.8	29.9	13.7	12.5	32.2	24.6	65.8	71.2	345
Zarqa	1.2	3.7	12.1	2.3	24.5	9.6	54.0	56.2	768
Madaba	0.7	2.3	13.2	3.8	21.7	12.5	36.0	44.9	132
Irbid	5.0	17.5	16.6	13.6	34.4	21.7	61.1	66.1	970
Mafraq	5.3	17.0	19.9	17.9	41.5	29.3	70.9	75.7	312
Jarash	11.2	31.9	15.9	22.3	47.7	35.3	69.6	75.7	159
Ajloun	4.3	24.9	16.7	15.3	37.8	23.7	67.8	76.4	109
Karak	20.3	29.8	39.7	32.4	56.9	45.4	92.5	95.3	207
Tafiela	4.6	9.5	19.1	8.9	41.8	27.8	65.0	67.9	73
Ma'an	12.6	25.0	20.3	19.3	34.8	30.7	63.6	68.7	103
Aqaba	10.4	20.7	20.5	16.2	42.0	32.6	75.1	78.2	129
Nationality									
Jordanian	8.8	18.1	18.4	13.6	37.5	20.5	65.6	69.5	4,989
Syrian	5.0	9.8	15.4	10.0	38.1	21.0	62.5	66.9	327
Other nationality	5.2	17.1	23.8	8.5	31.1	14.9	59.5	65.3	307
Education									
None	18.7	34.0	19.4	19.8	29.6	21.6	48.7	55.5	84
Elementary	2.7	9.4	15.2	9.0	37.9	18.5	59.4	64.5	347
Preparatory	5.9	15.4	16.4	11.0	35.1	17.4	62.4	64.8	746
Secondary	9.8	20.0	20.6	15.1	40.0	23.4	67.7	72.4	2,612
Higher	8.0	15.7	17.1	11.7	34.3	17.1	64.2	67.7	1,834
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.1	17.7	20.4	13.5	37.3	22.3	61.1	66.7	946
Second	8.6	19.3	21.9	16.0	40.6	24.1	65.8	70.9	1,063
Middle	7.1	17.5	15.8	13.1	32.8	18.8	66.0	69.6	1,122
Fourth	7.9	17.4	18.6	13.9	40.5	19.7	71.6	72.9	1,190
Highest	10.6	16.3	16.8	10.0	35.3	17.3	60.6	65.5	1,303
Total 15-49	8.4	17.6	18.6	13.1	37.2	20.2	65.1	69.1	5,623
50-59	4.1	13.8	14.3	9.7	33.4	12.5	64.2	66.2	806
Total 15-59	7.8	17.1	18.0	12.7	36.7	19.3	65.0	68.7	6,429

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

Table 13.9 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:		Number of 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	82.5	77.2	1,906	69.0	69.1	2,358
15-19	78.6	68.8	370	61.9	61.9	1,110
20-24	83.4	79.2	1,536	75.4	75.5	1,247
25-29	84.5	79.4	2,479	77.6	78.0	847
30-39	86.0	82.0	5,369	84.2	82.9	1,366
40-49	85.5	81.2	4,936	81.3	82.7	1,053
Marital status						
Never married	na	na	na	71.6	72.2	3,324
Married	85.6	81.2	13,616	83.1	82.4	2,269
Divorced/separated/widowed	78.3	73.3	1,073	(88.3)	(83.4)	31
Residence						
Urban	85.0	80.5	13,200	76.3	76.3	5,011
Rural	85.8	81.9	1,489	76.1	76.5	612
Region						
Central	82.9	78.0	9,171	77.6	75.8	3,560
North	91.5	86.6	4,119	72.6	76.7	1,550
South	80.6	80.7	1,398	78.5	79.4	513
Governorate						
Amman	83.0	79.7	5,997	78.4	77.4	2,316
Balqa	74.9	68.7	752	76.2	74.0	345
Zarqa	86.3	77.9	2,094	73.4	69.2	768
Madaba	78.5	69.2	329	90.4	90.8	132
Irbid	92.2	87.0	2,549	71.7	77.7	970
Mafraq	89.5	82.9	849	70.3	72.1	312
Jarash	90.7	88.1	410	77.9	76.7	159
Ajloun	92.3	90.6	312	80.2	80.9	109
Karak	79.6	79.8	544	82.2	78.6	207
Tafiela	88.6	88.6	221	77.7	84.3	73
Ma'an	75.6	78.5	250	73.5	78.9	103
Aqaba	80.6	79.0	383	77.1	78.5	129
Nationality						
Jordanian	86.3	81.8	12,764	76.4	76.5	4,989
Syrian	79.4	76.4	1,257	75.7	76.0	327
Other nationality	72.7	67.3	668	75.1	74.0	307
Education						
None	58.6	50.4	327	43.5	49.4	84
Elementary	76.0	70.6	1,029	71.1	76.9	347
Preparatory	82.5	74.9	1,892	71.9	77.2	746
Secondary	85.8	81.4	6,176	74.2	72.8	2,612
Higher	88.6	85.7	5,265	83.6	82.3	1,834
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	82.1	76.7	2,936	70.7	72.0	946
Second	85.4	79.6	3,039	73.8	78.7	1,063
Middle	85.7	81.6	3,083	76.9	76.4	1,122
Fourth	87.5	84.0	3,009	79.2	79.1	1,190
Highest	84.5	81.3	2,623	79.2	75.1	1,303
Total 15-49	85.1	80.7	14,689	76.3	76.4	5,623
50-59	na	na	na	79.2	79.5	806
Total 15-59	na	na	na	76.7	76.8	6,429

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.10 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 2017-18

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	59.2	65.4	1,813
15-19	53.5	54.0	356
20-24	60.6	68.2	1,457
25-29	66.8	70.8	2,323
30-39	69.3	73.2	5,011
40-49	67.8	70.2	4,470
Residence			
Urban	67.3	71.0	12,214
Rural	65.2	68.6	1,402
Region			
Central	65.3	70.6	8,410
North	68.2	70.0	3,880
South	74.8	74.0	1,326
Governorate			
Amman	66.9	73.8	5,459
Balqa	74.4	73.0	688
Zarqa	56.7	61.8	1,955
Madaba	70.6	65.2	307
Irbid	68.9	71.9	2,403
Mafraq	65.2	62.8	792
Jarash	69.1	72.5	389
Ajloun	69.5	69.8	297
Karak	76.7	75.4	523
Tafiela	83.0	84.7	206
Ma'an	65.5	65.3	232
Aqaba	73.5	71.7	365
Nationality			
Jordanian	68.7	72.6	11,854
Syrian	55.9	56.6	1,159
Other nationality	55.7	62.4	603
Education			
None	44.6	39.3	278
Elementary	54.7	53.5	934
Preparatory	59.7	64.3	1,743
Secondary	66.7	71.7	5,711
Higher	73.6	77.0	4,950
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	60.0	62.4	2,698
Second	63.1	69.4	2,868
Middle	66.4	70.9	2,848
Fourth	71.6	75.6	2,835
Highest	75.3	76.1	2,367
Total	67.1	70.8	13,616

Table 13.11 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, according to value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	na	35.5	563
1-2	na	41.1	2,462
3	na	56.7	10,590
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	83.2	na	7,212
1-2	74.6	na	4,481
3-4	67.8	na	1,440
5-7	56.2	na	483

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's empowerment, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Modern methods			Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilisation	Temporary modern female methods ²	Male condom				
Number of decisions in which women participate³									
0	36.9	25.4	0.8	22.6	2.0	11.6	63.1	100.0	563
1-2	49.1	34.0	2.1	27.3	4.6	15.0	50.9	100.0	2,462
3	53.3	38.9	1.4	32.1	5.4	14.4	46.7	100.0	10,590
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴									
0	52.2	37.7	1.5	30.9	5.3	14.5	47.8	100.0	7,212
1-2	52.4	37.5	1.4	31.0	5.2	14.9	47.6	100.0	4,481
3-4	51.1	37.0	1.6	31.2	4.2	14.2	48.9	100.0	1,440
5-7	42.1	33.5	2.4	27.0	4.1	8.6	57.9	100.0	483
Total	51.8	37.4	1.5	30.8	5.1	14.4	48.2	100.0	13,616

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

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

² Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method, and other modern methods

³ See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ²			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	4.0	562	6.9	11.5	18.4	563
1-2	3.7	2,432	7.1	9.0	16.2	2,462
3	3.9	10,473	6.3	7.3	13.6	10,590
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	3.7	7,810	6.6	7.3	13.8	7,212
1-2	3.9	4,726	6.9	8.0	14.9	4,481
3-4	4.1	1,489	4.0	8.3	12.3	1,440
5-7	4.0	502	8.0	11.7	19.7	483
Total	3.8	14,528	6.5	7.8	14.2	13,616

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ²	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate³				
0	93.6	99.1	80.9	315
1-2	95.9	99.3	80.1	1,223
3	98.5	99.9	83.3	5,099
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴				
0	98.2	99.7	82.4	3,537
1-2	97.3	99.9	83.3	2,273
3-4	96.7	99.4	78.5	714
5-7	94.0	99.6	81.5	261
Total	97.6	99.7	82.2	6,785

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.

² Includes women who received a postnatal check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, or other person in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.15 Early childhood mortality rates by indicators of women's empowerment

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	20	2	21
1-2	15	2	18
3	14	2	16
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	13	1	15
1-2	18	2	20
3-4	13	4	17
5-7	8	1	9

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Key Findings

- **Experience of violence:** 21% of ever-married women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15; 2% of women have experienced physical violence during pregnancy.
- **Marital control:** 15% 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:** 26% of ever-married women age 15-49 have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. Twenty-one percent of women have experienced emotional violence, 18% have experienced physical violence, and 5% have experienced sexual violence.
- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** 24% of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence reported injuries; 22% reported cuts, bruises, or aches, and 8% reported eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns.
- **Help seeking:** Only 1 in 5 women (19%) who have experienced any physical or spousal sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence. Two-thirds 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). This chapter focuses on domestic violence, a form of gender-based violence.

The 2017-18 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, 6,852 women were asked questions about violence against women; less than 1% 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.

14.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the 2017-18 JPFHS, information was obtained from ever-married women age 15-49 on their experience of violence committed by their spouses and by others. 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 spousal 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; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon
- **Sexual spousal violence:** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to
- **Emotional spousal violence:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

Women were also asked questions about physical and sexual violence committed by any previous husband. 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 hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else 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.

14.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of ever-married 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

Twenty-one percent of ever-married women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 14% experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 14.1**).

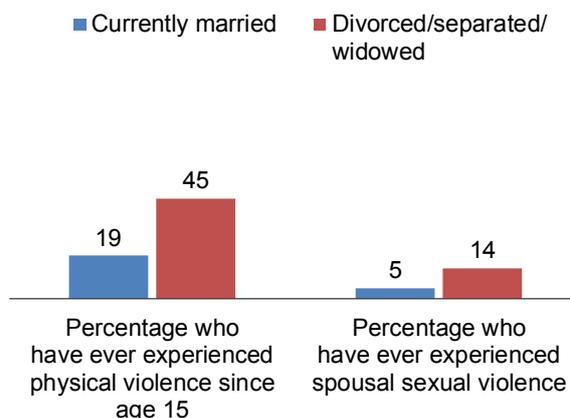
Ever-married women who had ever been pregnant were asked whether they had experienced physical violence during any pregnancy. Overall, 2% of ever-married women who have ever been pregnant reported that they have experienced violence during pregnancy (**Table 14.2**).

Trends: Women’s experience of physical violence has decreased over time in Jordan; more than 3 in 10 ever-married women reported experiencing physical violence since age 15 in the 2007 and 2012 JPFHS surveys (32%-34%), as compared with 21% in the 2017-18 survey. Similarly, women were less likely to report experiencing physical violence during pregnancy in 2017-18 than in the earlier surveys (2% versus 5%-7%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Formerly married women (divorced/separated or widowed women) are more than twice as likely as currently married women to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (**Table 14.1** and **Figure 14.1**).
- Urban women are slightly more likely (21%) than rural women (19%) to have experienced physical violence since age 15. This is also true for women’s recent experience of physical violence: 15% of urban women have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, as compared with 13% of rural women.
- Women in the Central region (24%) are more likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 than women in the North (18%) and South (12%) regions.
- By governorate, the proportion of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ranges from 6% in Karak to 31% in Zarqa.
- Women with more than a secondary education (14%) are less likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 than less educated women (22% or more).

Figure 14.1 Women’s experience of violence by marital status



14.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, 71% name their current husband as the perpetrator, and 15% report a former husband as the perpetrator. Over 1 in 10 ever-married women report physical violence by a brother (13%) or by their father (12%) (**Table 14.3**).

14.3 EXPERIENCE OF SPOUSAL 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

Spousal sexual violence includes sexual violence perpetrated by the current husband and/or any former husband. Five percent of ever-married women age 15-49 have ever experienced spousal sexual violence, and 3% experienced spousal sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 14.4**).

Trends: Fewer women reported ever experiencing spousal sexual violence in the 2017-18 JPFHS than in the 2007 and 2012 surveys (5% versus 8%-9%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women ever experiencing spousal sexual violence increases with age, from 3% among those age 15-19 to a peak of 6% among those age 30-39 (**Table 14.4**).
- Women in the South region (2%) are less likely than women in the North (5%) and Central (6%) regions to have ever experienced spousal sexual violence.
- The proportion of women who have ever experienced spousal sexual violence ranges from less than 1% in Ajloun to 10% in Balqa. One in 12 women in Balqa (8%) experienced spousal sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (14%) are more likely than currently married women (5%) to report spousal sexual violence.
- Women with more than a secondary education (4%) are half as likely to have ever experienced sexual violence as women with an elementary education (8%).

14.4 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 2017-18 JPFHS results showed that 17% of ever-married women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence only, 1% have experienced spousal sexual violence only, and 4% have experienced both physical and spousal sexual violence. Overall, 22% of women have ever experienced physical violence, spousal sexual violence, or both forms of violence (**Table 14.5**).

14.5 MARITAL CONTROL BY HUSBAND

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently 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: Ever-married women age 15-49

Attempts by husbands to closely control and monitor their wives' behaviour are important warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three forms of controlling behaviours is also discussed.

Two in three (66%) ever-married women report that their husbands are jealous or angry if they talk with other men, 32% report that their husbands insist on knowing where they are at all times, 15% say that their husbands do not permit them to meet their female friends, 11% report that their husbands try to limit their contact with their families, and 8% say that their husbands frequently accuse them of being unfaithful. Overall, 15% of women report that their husbands display three or more controlling behaviours, and 29% say that they display none of these behaviours (**Table 14.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women whose husbands display three or more controlling behaviours varies greatly by governorate, from 6% in Ajloun to 26% in Balqa and Ma'an.
- Formerly married women are more likely (32%) to report that their husbands display at least three controlling behaviours than currently married women (13%).

- Women in the highest wealth quintile (12%) are less likely than women in the lowest wealth quintile (17%) to report that their husbands display three or more controlling behaviours.
- Women’s reports of controlling behaviours by their husbands vary greatly by whether they say they are afraid of their husband. Only 6% of women who say they are never afraid of their husband report that their husbands display at least three controlling behaviours, as compared with 17% of women who are sometimes afraid of their husband and 39% of women who are afraid of their husband most of the time.

14.6 FORMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

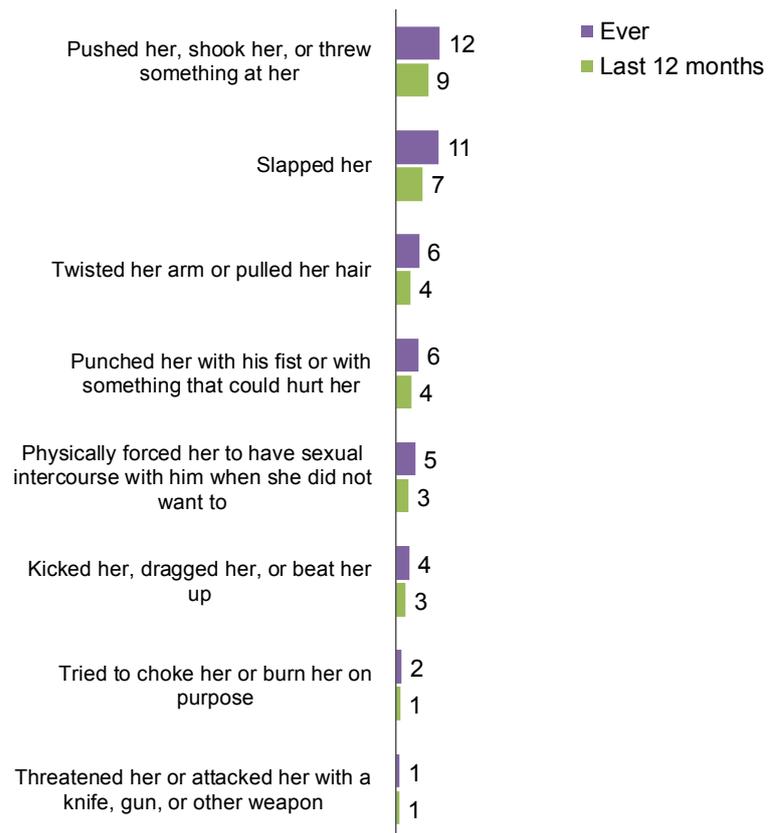
14.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

One in four (26%) ever-married women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence perpetrated by either their current husband or their most recent husband. Twenty percent of women have experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months, with 7% saying it happened often during that period (Table 14.7).

Eighteen percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical violence, with 13% experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months. Women experiencing spousal physical violence most often reported that their husband pushed them, shook them, or threw something at them (12%); 11% of women reported that their husband slapped them. Six percent of women reported that their husband twisted their arm or pulled their hair, and a similar percentage said that their husband punched them with his fist or with something that could hurt them. Four percent were kicked, dragged, or beaten up by their husband; 2% reported that their husband tried to choke or burn them on purpose; and 1% said that their husband had threatened or attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon (Figure 14.2).

Figure 14.2 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband



Five percent of ever-married women reported that their current or most recent husband used physical force to have sexual intercourse with them when they did not want to, with 3% experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months.

One in five (21%) ever-married women reported having experienced spousal emotional violence, and 16% experienced this type of violence in the past 12 months. Women who have experienced spousal emotional violence most often report that their current or most recent husband insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves (16%), 13% report he said or did something to humiliate them in front of others, and 5% say he threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them.

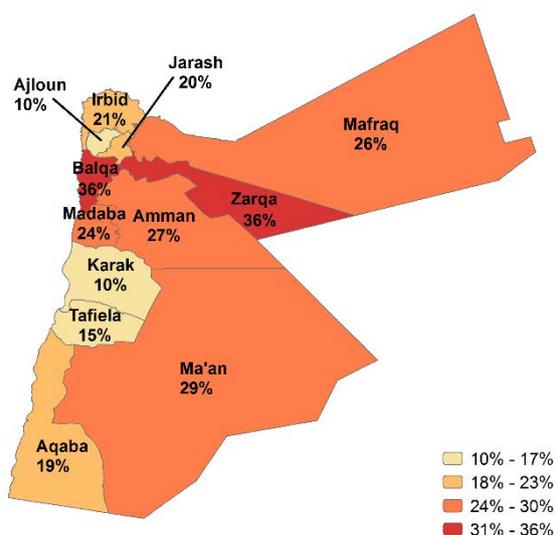
Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who reported experiencing violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband, whether physical, sexual, or emotional, was slightly lower in 2017-18 (26%) than in 2007 (30%) and 2012 (32%). Recent spousal violence has remained largely unchanged since 2007, with the percentage of women experiencing violence in the 12 months preceding the survey ranging from 20% to 22%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Spousal violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) is most prevalent in the Central region (30%) and least prevalent in the South region (16%) (Table 14.8).
- By governorate, spousal violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) is most prevalent in Balqa and Zarqa (36% each) and least prevalent in Ajloun and Karak (10% each) (Figure 14.3).
- All forms of spousal violence are higher among formerly married women than among currently married women.
- Women in the two lowest wealth quintiles are somewhat more likely to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence (30% each) than women in the other three wealth quintiles (22%-24%).

Figure 14.3 Spousal violence by governorate

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband



Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

- The likelihood that women experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence decreases as the husband's educational level increases, from 37% among women whose husbands have no education to 16% among women whose husbands have more than a secondary education (Table 14.9).
- Women in couples in which both spouses have no education (38%) are almost twice as likely to have experienced spousal violence as women in couples in which the two spouses have the same level of education (21%).
- The likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases sharply with the number of controlling behaviours displayed by the husband; 89% of women whose husbands display all five controlling behaviours have experienced spousal violence, as compared with 10% of women whose husbands do not display any controlling behaviours.

- Women who participate in three household decisions and women who do not agree with any reason for wife beating are less likely to have experienced spousal violence than women who do not participate in any household decisions and women who agree with most reasons for wife beating, respectively (a difference of about 13 percentage points for each).
- Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are more likely (56%) to have themselves experienced spousal violence than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (23%).
- Women who say that they are afraid of their husbands most of the time are most likely to have experienced any form of spousal violence (62%), followed by women who are sometimes afraid of their husbands (28%). Nonetheless, it is notable that even 15% of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband have experienced spousal violence.

For detailed information on spousal violence in the 12 months before the survey, see **Table 14.10**.

14.6.2 Onset of Spousal Violence

Table 14.11 shows when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage among currently married women who have been married only once. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 9% first experienced spousal violence within the first 2 years of marriage, and 15% had experienced it by the time they had been married 5 years.

14.7 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 husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married)

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence, 24% have sustained some kind of physical injury (**Table 14.12**).

Cuts, bruises, or aches (22%) are the most common types of injuries reported by women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. However, a substantial proportion of women also report having serious injuries such as eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (8%) as well as deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries (6%).

Trends: Women's experience of injuries as a result of spousal physical or sexual violence increased from 23% in 2007 to 30% in 2012 before declining to 24% in 2017-18.

14.8 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS

Initiation of physical violence by wives

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) 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 initiating physical violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Patterns by background characteristics

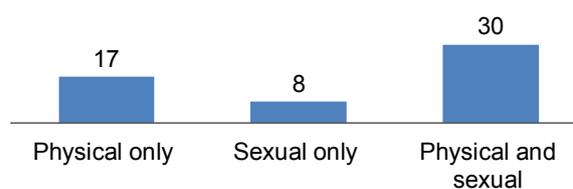
- Women who have experienced spousal physical violence are more likely than women who have never experienced spousal physical violence to have ever initiated violence against their husbands (7% versus less than 1%) (Table 14.13).
- The percentage of women who have initiated violence against their husbands increases sharply 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 10% among those whose husbands display all five specified behaviours (Table 14.14).

14.9 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Overall, only 19% of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced any type of physical or sexual violence committed by their husband have sought help. Notably, 67% 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 (30%) than women who have experienced only sexual violence (8%) or only physical violence (17%) (Table 14.15 and Figure 14.4).

Figure 14.4 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women under age 25 are less likely to seek help when they experience physical or sexual violence than older women.
- Help seeking is less common among currently married women than among formerly married women (18% and 24%, respectively).
- Women in the North region (23%) are more likely than women in the Central region (18%) and the South region (15%) to seek help.
- By governorate, the proportion of women who seek help when they experience physical or sexual violence is highest in Tafiela (30%) and Irbid (25%) and lowest in Ma'an (8%) and Balqa (10%).
- Help seeking is less common among Syrian women (10%) than among women of other nationalities (14%) and Jordanian women (21%).

14.9.1 Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source for help was their own family (77%). Other common sources were their husband's family (21%) and neighbours and social work organisations (6% each). It is not common for women who have experienced physical or sexual violence to seek help from service providers such as doctors/medical personnel, lawyers, and the police; 3% or less of women suffering such violence have ever sought help from any of these sources (Table 14.16).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1** Experience of physical violence
- **Table 14.2** Experience of violence during pregnancy
- **Table 14.3** Persons committing physical violence
- **Table 14.4** Experience of spousal sexual violence
- **Table 14.5** Experience of different forms of violence
- **Table 14.6** Marital control exercised by husbands
- **Table 14.7** Forms of spousal violence
- **Table 14.8** Spousal violence by background characteristics
- **Table 14.9** Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 14.10** Violence by any husband in the last 12 months
- **Table 14.11** Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage
- **Table 14.12** Injuries to women due to spousal violence
- **Table 14.13** Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics
- **Table 14.14** Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 14.15** Help seeking to stop violence
- **Table 14.16** Sources for help to stop the violence

Table 14.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	
Age					
15-19	24.9	2.1	16.2	18.4	190
20-24	17.5	4.1	7.9	12.1	712
25-29	21.4	4.9	10.1	15.1	1,197
30-39	20.4	5.6	9.3	14.9	2,490
40-49	21.6	4.8	9.0	13.8	2,262
Residence					
Urban	21.0	5.1	9.5	14.6	6,175
Rural	18.5	3.8	8.9	12.6	677
Region					
Central	23.5	6.0	11.3	17.3	4,283
North	17.8	3.4	6.1	9.6	1,916
South	12.1	2.4	6.8	9.2	653
Governorate					
Amman	20.0	6.7	9.2	15.9	2,758
Balqa	29.5	12.2	10.7	22.9	347
Zarqa	31.2	2.2	17.3	19.5	1,022
Madaba	20.3	5.4	10.3	15.7	157
Irbid	17.8	3.7	6.0	9.7	1,192
Mafraq	22.5	3.9	8.7	12.6	380
Jarash	15.7	3.0	4.7	7.7	197
Ajloun	7.8	1.1	2.0	3.1	147
Karak	6.4	0.9	2.1	3.0	255
Tafiela	13.7	3.8	8.1	11.9	107
Ma'an	20.7	2.8	14.9	17.6	107
Aqaba	14.1	3.4	7.8	11.2	183
Nationality					
Jordanian	19.8	5.1	8.8	13.9	5,854
Syrian	23.7	3.4	12.7	16.1	680
Other nationality	32.2	5.8	13.6	19.3	318
Marital status					
Married	19.1	4.7	9.3	14.0	6,393
Divorced/separated/widowed	45.0	8.8	11.2	20.0	459
Employment in last 7 days					
Employed	19.9	5.4	6.4	11.8	994
Not employed	20.9	4.9	9.9	14.8	5,858
Number of living children					
0	15.7	6.1	6.8	12.9	875
1-2	22.8	4.4	10.9	15.3	2,055
3-4	20.6	4.6	9.3	13.9	2,356
5+	21.2	5.6	9.1	14.6	1,567
Education					
None	25.3	4.9	16.8	21.7	145
Elementary	29.9	3.6	12.8	16.4	593
Preparatory	27.9	6.6	13.7	20.3	916
Secondary	21.8	5.2	9.6	14.8	2,808
Higher	14.3	4.4	6.2	10.6	2,390
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	25.6	4.8	11.7	16.5	1,336
Second	24.0	5.2	11.6	16.8	1,424
Middle	18.0	3.2	9.5	12.7	1,430
Fourth	18.3	5.5	8.4	13.8	1,495
Highest	17.9	6.2	5.5	11.7	1,168
Total	20.8	5.0	9.4	14.4	6,852

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical 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 14.2 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	2.3	131
20-24	2.4	559
25-29	2.7	1,098
30-39	2.4	2,348
40-49	2.2	2,149
Residence		
Urban	2.5	5,669
Rural	1.4	616
Region		
Central	2.8	3,909
North	1.8	1,785
South	1.4	591
Governorate		
Amman	2.7	2,496
Balqa	2.3	319
Zarqa	3.5	950
Madaba	1.4	144
Irbid	1.6	1,105
Mafraq	2.0	354
Jarash	3.3	191
Ajloun	0.2	134
Karak	1.0	230
Tafila	1.3	101
Ma'an	2.1	96
Aqaba	1.6	164
Nationality		
Jordanian	2.0	5,385
Syrian	3.6	631
Other nationality	6.9	269
Marital status		
Married	2.0	5,908
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.9	377
Number of living children		
0	0.2	308
1-2	3.3	2,055
3-4	1.5	2,356
5+	2.8	1,567
Education		
None	4.6	128
Elementary	5.2	546
Preparatory	3.5	825
Secondary	2.6	2,634
Higher	0.9	2,153
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.5	1,222
Second	2.2	1,313
Middle	1.6	1,314
Fourth	2.2	1,386
Highest	2.4	1,050
Total	2.4	6,285

Table 14.3 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, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Person	Percentage of ever-married women
Current husband	71.1
Former husband	15.1
Mother	9.1
Father	11.9
Stepmother	0.8
Stepfather	0.1
Brother	13.3
Sister	1.2
Mother-in-law	0.4
Father-in-law	0.4
Other female relative/in-law	0.0
Other male relative/in-law	0.4
Female friend/acquaintance	0.1
Female teacher	0.4
Male teacher	0.1
Female stranger	0.0
Male stranger	0.2
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	1,425

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

Table 14.4 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced spousal sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Age			
15-19	3.3	3.3	190
20-24	3.6	2.1	712
25-29	3.8	2.2	1,197
30-39	6.3	3.7	2,490
40-49	5.3	3.9	2,262
Residence			
Urban	5.2	3.2	6,175
Rural	5.3	4.7	677
Region			
Central	6.0	3.9	4,283
North	4.5	3.0	1,916
South	1.5	1.1	653
Governorate			
Amman	5.0	3.3	2,758
Balqa	9.7	7.8	347
Zarqa	7.8	4.1	1,022
Madaba	3.8	3.4	157
Irbid	5.3	3.2	1,192
Mafraq	4.7	3.9	380
Jarash	2.7	1.7	197
Ajloun	0.2	0.2	147
Karak	0.9	0.7	255
Tafiela	1.7	0.9	107
Ma'an	2.7	1.9	107
Aqaba	1.6	1.2	183
Nationality			
Jordanian	5.0	3.5	5,854
Syrian	5.7	2.4	680
Other nationality	8.1	3.3	318
Marital status			
Married	4.6	3.2	6,393
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.6	5.2	459
Employment in last 7 days			
Employed	7.7	4.8	994
Not employed	4.8	3.1	5,858
Number of living children			
0	4.6	3.6	875
1-2	4.8	2.3	2,055
3-4	5.0	3.6	2,356
5+	6.3	4.1	1,567
Education			
None	4.7	2.3	145
Elementary	8.2	4.9	593
Preparatory	5.3	2.4	916
Secondary	5.6	3.6	2,808
Higher	3.9	3.1	2,390
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.0	4.2	1,336
Second	4.9	3.1	1,424
Middle	4.6	3.3	1,430
Fourth	4.6	2.5	1,495
Highest	5.0	3.9	1,168
Total	5.2	3.3	6,852

Note: Spousal sexual violence includes violence committed by current, most recent, or former husbands.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 14.5 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 2017-18

Age	Physical violence ¹ only	Spousal sexual violence ² only	Physical ¹ and spousal sexual ² violence	Physical ¹ or spousal sexual ² violence	Number of women
15-19	21.5	0.0	3.3	24.9	190
15-17	19.7	0.0	2.7	22.4	62
18-19	22.4	0.0	3.7	26.1	128
20-24	14.4	0.5	3.1	18.0	712
25-29	18.2	0.6	3.2	22.0	1,197
30-39	15.8	1.7	4.6	22.1	2,490
40-49	17.7	1.5	3.8	23.0	2,262
Total	16.9	1.2	3.9	22.0	6,852

¹ Includes physical violence committed by any husband or other individuals since age 15

² Includes sexual violence committed by current, most recent, or former husbands

Table 14.6 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband:							Number of ever-married women
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently 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 three or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Age								
15-19	86.0	5.2	14.1	11.7	36.3	15.6	11.7	190
20-24	73.8	6.6	13.6	8.7	34.6	12.9	22.8	712
25-29	68.6	7.6	14.2	8.9	30.0	12.6	27.2	1,197
30-39	65.9	8.5	16.1	10.5	34.0	16.1	29.2	2,490
40-49	61.9	7.8	15.3	12.1	30.3	14.1	32.4	2,262
Residence								
Urban	66.1	7.8	15.2	10.5	32.4	14.5	29.1	6,175
Rural	69.7	7.7	15.3	11.9	30.7	14.7	25.7	677
Region								
Central	62.9	8.8	16.0	11.2	32.4	15.2	32.3	4,283
North	72.9	5.4	13.8	8.8	35.1	12.9	21.7	1,916
South	70.7	8.3	14.5	11.8	22.3	14.6	25.9	653
Governorate								
Amman	57.4	8.0	15.0	9.8	31.1	13.1	37.7	2,758
Balqa	63.3	20.1	23.9	18.0	34.2	25.8	28.1	347
Zarqa	76.5	7.5	16.3	13.2	36.7	17.8	20.3	1,022
Madaba	70.0	5.9	13.7	8.5	22.6	11.3	25.5	157
Irbid	75.0	5.6	13.8	8.7	35.1	13.4	19.7	1,192
Mafraq	74.2	5.8	19.0	11.1	43.6	15.8	19.1	380
Jarash	65.6	4.6	9.9	7.6	28.8	9.5	28.5	197
Ajloun	61.4	3.9	5.8	4.9	21.4	6.1	36.0	147
Karak	77.6	7.0	10.1	9.4	19.1	11.0	18.2	255
Tafiela	69.8	6.7	9.8	8.5	19.4	9.8	26.0	107
Ma'an	66.5	9.8	26.0	20.0	33.4	26.4	30.4	107
Aqaba	64.0	10.0	16.8	12.4	21.9	15.6	33.8	183
Nationality								
Jordanian	65.9	7.7	15.2	10.7	31.5	14.3	28.9	5,854
Syrian	74.6	6.2	15.3	10.1	39.0	16.0	22.0	680
Other nationality	57.8	13.6	15.3	10.4	30.7	14.9	39.9	318
Marital status								
Married	67.0	6.8	14.3	9.5	31.5	13.3	28.4	6,393
Divorced/separated/ widowed	58.0	21.1	28.8	26.4	41.2	31.5	33.6	459
Number of living children								
0	67.1	7.9	14.9	11.6	28.8	14.6	29.3	875
1-2	65.6	8.1	16.2	9.6	32.0	14.7	30.0	2,055
3-4	63.9	8.0	13.9	10.4	31.3	13.8	30.8	2,356
5+	70.9	7.1	16.2	11.6	35.7	15.2	23.8	1,567
Employment in last 7 days								
Employed	59.4	8.7	15.5	11.0	28.4	15.0	35.8	994
Not employed	67.6	7.6	15.2	10.5	32.8	14.4	27.5	5,858
Education								
None	51.2	10.3	12.7	9.9	24.6	11.7	43.3	145
Elementary	67.8	9.8	17.4	10.7	32.8	14.2	27.2	593
Preparatory	70.8	8.6	16.6	14.2	36.4	18.2	25.1	916
Secondary	68.3	8.2	15.4	10.3	34.1	14.2	26.1	2,808
Higher	63.1	6.3	14.1	9.5	28.6	13.7	32.7	2,390
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	75.4	9.3	18.2	12.9	35.8	17.0	18.7	1,336
Second	69.9	9.1	17.7	12.0	35.6	16.4	24.6	1,424
Middle	65.5	4.9	13.7	8.8	30.8	13.1	30.6	1,430
Fourth	66.6	7.5	14.1	9.2	34.8	13.6	28.1	1,495
Highest	52.8	8.4	12.2	10.2	22.4	12.2	43.8	1,168
Woman afraid of husband								
Afraid most of the time	87.3	24.5	36.1	29.9	66.0	39.3	6.3	619
Sometimes afraid	68.9	7.9	17.3	11.6	37.1	16.6	26.2	3,515
Never afraid	58.5	3.8	7.8	4.9	18.2	6.2	37.2	2,719
Total	66.4	7.8	15.2	10.6	32.2	14.5	28.7	6,852

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 14.7 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their current or most recent husband, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	17.5	12.7	4.4	8.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	11.6	8.5	2.3	6.2
Slapped her	11.2	7.1	1.8	5.3
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.1	3.9	1.5	2.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	6.0	4.0	1.2	2.7
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.6	2.6	1.0	1.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4
Sexual violence				
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	5.1	3.3	0.9	2.5
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	20.6	16.1	5.0	11.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	13.4	10.2	3.0	7.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	5.4	4.2	1.6	2.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	16.0	12.2	2.9	9.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	18.9	13.8	4.7	9.1
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	25.9	20.4	7.3	13.1
Number of ever-married women	6,852	6,852	6,852	6,852

Table 14.8 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 2017-18

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	17.8	19.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	19.4	22.8	190
20-24	18.4	14.1	3.3	3.0	2.2	14.4	22.0	712
25-29	20.1	19.8	3.8	3.2	3.2	20.4	25.7	1,197
30-39	20.1	17.6	6.3	4.4	3.7	19.5	26.1	2,490
40-49	22.2	17.2	5.1	3.5	3.0	18.8	27.3	2,262
Residence								
Urban	20.7	17.9	5.1	3.7	3.2	19.2	26.3	6,175
Rural	18.8	14.3	5.3	3.7	3.3	16.0	22.5	677
Region								
Central	23.6	20.7	5.9	4.7	4.0	21.9	29.5	4,283
North	16.4	12.9	4.4	2.3	2.1	15.0	21.2	1,916
South	13.0	10.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	10.6	16.1	653
Governorate								
Amman	21.1	17.9	5.0	3.9	3.1	19.0	26.7	2,758
Balqa	26.7	28.1	9.7	7.9	6.4	29.8	36.1	347
Zarqa	30.4	26.6	7.5	6.3	6.1	27.8	35.8	1,022
Madaba	16.6	15.8	3.8	2.2	1.8	17.5	24.2	157
Irbid	15.7	12.6	5.1	2.6	2.3	15.1	21.1	1,192
Mafraq	21.8	16.8	4.7	2.5	2.5	19.0	26.3	380
Jarash	16.1	12.2	2.7	1.7	1.4	13.2	20.0	197
Ajloun	8.4	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.6	9.7	147
Karak	7.2	4.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	5.2	9.6	255
Tafiela	11.8	11.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	11.3	14.8	107
Ma'an	25.9	19.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	19.9	28.5	107
Aqaba	14.2	11.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	12.1	18.6	183
Nationality								
Jordanian	20.5	16.6	4.9	3.5	3.0	17.9	25.3	5,854
Syrian	20.1	20.0	5.7	3.5	3.5	22.2	27.0	680
Other nationality	22.0	29.4	8.1	7.6	6.6	30.0	34.6	318
Marital status								
Married	19.0	15.8	4.5	3.2	2.6	17.1	24.1	6,393
Divorced/separated/widowed	42.7	42.3	13.6	11.1	11.0	44.7	51.0	459
Number of living children								
0	16.4	15.1	4.6	4.0	3.8	15.7	20.4	875
1-2	21.2	19.8	4.6	3.5	3.1	20.9	26.9	2,055
3-4	19.4	16.8	5.0	3.3	2.5	18.5	25.5	2,356
5+	23.8	17.0	6.1	4.4	4.0	18.8	28.2	1,567
Employment in last 7 days								
Employed	18.9	17.7	7.7	5.9	4.1	19.4	25.6	994
Not employed	20.8	17.5	4.7	3.3	3.1	18.8	25.9	5,858
Education								
None	20.8	23.9	4.7	4.2	4.2	24.4	28.5	145
Elementary	27.5	25.6	8.0	5.9	5.4	27.7	35.7	593
Preparatory	25.7	23.2	5.3	4.6	4.1	23.9	31.2	916
Secondary	22.2	18.2	5.5	3.6	3.2	20.1	27.4	2,808
Higher	14.9	12.1	3.9	3.0	2.2	13.1	19.5	2,390
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	24.6	21.6	6.8	5.1	4.8	23.3	30.0	1,336
Second	23.7	19.2	4.9	3.4	3.0	20.6	29.5	1,424
Middle	17.7	14.5	4.4	3.1	2.6	15.8	22.1	1,430
Fourth	19.9	16.4	4.6	3.4	2.6	17.5	24.3	1,495
Highest	16.5	15.9	5.0	3.6	3.2	17.4	23.6	1,168
Total	20.6	17.5	5.1	3.7	3.2	18.9	25.9	6,852

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 14.9 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and 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 2017-18

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 education¹								
None	27.1	27.9	6.6	4.8	4.0	29.7	36.5	172
Elementary	26.7	22.9	5.7	3.6	3.3	25.0	34.1	621
Preparatory	24.3	21.1	5.9	4.7	4.3	22.4	28.9	1,030
Secondary	19.2	16.2	4.4	2.8	2.5	17.8	24.9	2,624
Higher	12.7	8.9	3.3	2.6	1.7	9.6	16.2	1,945
Spousal education difference¹								
Husband has more education	19.7	15.3	4.5	3.1	2.7	16.7	24.1	1,935
Wife has more education	20.0	17.7	4.6	2.9	2.5	19.4	26.3	2,570
Both have equal education	16.5	12.8	4.6	3.7	2.9	13.7	20.5	1,821
Neither has any education	23.5	33.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	33.6	38.3	61
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	25.6	23.1	8.2	6.1	6.1	25.2	34.0	319
Wife is same age	17.7	17.3	6.3	5.6	2.2	17.9	23.7	408
Wife 1-4 years younger	16.3	13.0	4.0	2.2	1.9	14.8	21.6	1,931
Wife 5-9 years younger	18.7	16.2	4.1	2.9	2.5	17.3	24.1	2,516
Wife 10 or more years younger	22.5	16.7	4.6	3.6	3.3	17.7	25.4	1,220
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²								
0	4.2	7.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	7.8	10.1	1,970
1-2	19.2	14.2	3.5	2.1	1.7	15.5	23.5	3,889
3-4	52.4	45.0	18.0	14.0	12.6	48.9	62.2	817
5	85.6	78.0	29.5	29.0	27.2	78.5	88.6	176
Number of decisions in which women participate³								
0	31.1	25.3	6.8	6.3	5.7	25.8	35.2	289
1-2	24.7	24.8	8.3	6.5	5.1	26.6	32.9	1,114
3	17.0	13.2	3.5	2.3	1.9	14.4	21.5	4,990
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴								
0	17.1	14.7	3.5	2.6	2.0	15.6	21.8	3,657
1-2	22.3	19.1	6.4	4.3	4.0	21.2	28.2	2,254
3-4	30.4	24.8	8.1	6.1	5.6	26.8	36.8	703
5-7	28.6	24.9	8.3	7.5	6.6	25.7	35.0	238
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	49.3	43.8	14.1	12.2	10.3	45.8	55.5	476
No	17.7	14.8	4.1	2.8	2.5	16.0	22.7	6,035
Don't know/missing	30.4	30.0	9.9	7.3	5.7	32.6	40.7	341
Woman afraid of husband								
Afraid most of the time	53.8	52.6	19.0	17.9	16.7	53.6	61.5	619
Sometimes afraid	22.3	19.0	5.2	3.6	2.9	20.5	28.4	3,515
Never afraid	10.7	7.7	1.9	0.6	0.5	8.9	14.6	2,719
Total	20.6	17.5	5.1	3.7	3.2	18.9	25.9	6,852

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 woman with missing information on husband's education and 4 women with missing information on spousal education difference.

¹ Includes only currently married women

² According to the wife's report. See Table 14.6 for the list of behaviours.

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ According to the wife's report. See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.10 Violence by any husband in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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	15.4	14.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	14.5	18.4	190
20-24	16.1	10.7	2.1	1.6	1.4	11.2	18.4	712
25-29	15.1	13.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	14.3	19.4	1,197
30-39	15.9	13.4	3.7	2.6	1.7	14.5	21.0	2,490
40-49	17.0	11.8	3.9	2.2	1.8	13.6	21.1	2,262
Residence								
Urban	16.1	13.0	3.2	2.1	1.6	14.0	20.6	6,175
Rural	16.3	10.1	4.7	2.9	2.6	11.9	18.4	677
Region								
Central	18.9	15.7	3.9	2.8	2.2	16.7	24.0	4,283
North	11.8	7.7	3.0	1.3	1.1	9.3	14.6	1,916
South	10.6	7.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	8.3	13.7	653
Governorate								
Amman	18.1	14.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	15.1	22.7	2,758
Balqa	23.9	22.0	7.8	5.5	4.7	24.3	31.5	347
Zarqa	20.2	18.0	4.1	3.4	3.0	18.8	25.7	1,022
Madaba	13.8	12.5	3.4	2.0	1.6	13.9	20.0	157
Irbid	11.0	7.5	3.2	1.5	1.2	9.3	14.2	1,192
Mafraq	16.3	10.0	3.9	1.6	1.6	12.3	19.0	380
Jarash	12.9	7.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	8.5	15.3	197
Ajloun	4.4	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.9	5.6	147
Karak	5.4	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.0	7.3	255
Tafiela	9.3	9.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	9.3	12.7	107
Ma'an	20.8	15.9	1.9	1.2	1.0	16.6	24.3	107
Aqaba	12.7	10.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	10.3	16.8	183
Nationality								
Jordanian	16.2	12.3	3.5	2.3	1.7	13.5	20.4	5,854
Syrian	16.0	13.5	2.4	1.2	1.2	14.7	19.8	680
Other nationality	15.0	17.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	17.9	21.9	318
Education								
None	12.9	18.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	19.4	23.4	145
Elementary	20.1	14.8	4.9	3.9	3.5	15.8	23.4	593
Preparatory	20.8	17.4	2.4	1.6	1.2	18.3	25.6	916
Secondary	17.4	13.0	3.6	2.0	1.7	14.5	21.6	2,808
Higher	12.1	9.6	3.1	2.3	1.5	10.5	16.1	2,390
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	19.1	14.6	4.2	3.1	2.8	15.7	23.2	1,336
Second	19.0	14.6	3.1	1.9	1.6	15.7	23.7	1,424
Middle	13.4	10.3	3.3	2.1	1.5	11.5	17.8	1,430
Fourth	16.1	13.0	2.5	2.0	1.2	13.5	19.3	1,495
Highest	12.5	10.7	3.9	2.0	1.6	12.7	17.7	1,168
Total	16.1	12.7	3.3	2.2	1.7	13.8	20.4	6,852

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 14.11 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Years since marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration				Percentage who have not experienced physical or sexual violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2	0.1	na	na	na	89.7	567
2-4	0.1	9.4	na	na	84.2	746
5-9	0.0	10.0	17.5	na	81.3	1,257
10+	0.1	8.6	14.1	15.2	82.8	3,712
Total	0.1	8.9	14.6	15.5	83.3	6,282

na = Not applicable

Table 14.12 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 the type of violence, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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	23.1	8.2	6.4	25.6	1,201
Past 12 months	23.2	8.7	6.7	25.9	869
Sexual violence					
Ever ²	42.1	12.3	10.0	45.1	349
Past 12 months	37.9	13.4	9.9	42.0	229
Physical or sexual violence¹					
Ever ²	22.1	7.7	6.0	24.4	1,296
Past 12 months	22.3	8.0	6.1	24.8	947

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 14.13 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Women's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever ¹	7.4	6.0	1,201
In the past 12 months	8.6	7.9	869
Never	0.2	0.2	5,651
Age			
15-19	1.1	1.1	190
20-24	0.7	0.6	712
25-29	1.4	1.3	1,197
30-39	1.5	1.4	2,490
40-49	1.7	1.1	2,262
Residence			
Urban	1.5	1.2	6,175
Rural	1.0	0.9	677
Region			
Central	1.7	1.5	4,283
North	1.1	0.8	1,916
South	0.6	0.6	653
Governorate			
Amman	1.2	1.1	2,758
Balqa	5.1	5.1	347
Zarqa	1.7	1.1	1,022
Madaba	2.9	2.9	157
Irbid	0.9	0.6	1,192
Mafraq	1.5	1.0	380
Jarash	1.9	1.6	197
Ajloun	0.3	0.3	147
Karak	0.1	0.1	255
Tafiela	1.2	0.9	107
Ma'an	1.2	1.1	107
Aqaba	0.7	0.7	183
Nationality			
Jordanian	1.4	1.2	5,854
Syrian	0.4	0.1	680
Other nationality	3.5	3.0	318
Marital status			
Married	1.3	1.1	6,393
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.6	2.1	459
Employment in last 7 days			
Employed	0.6	0.5	994
Not employed	1.6	1.3	5,858
Number of living children			
0	1.1	1.1	875
1-2	1.2	1.1	2,055
3-4	1.3	1.1	2,356
5+	2.2	1.6	1,567
Education			
None	1.6	1.6	145
Elementary	2.5	2.1	593
Preparatory	1.0	0.9	916
Secondary	1.9	1.5	2,808
Higher	0.7	0.7	2,390
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.3	1.0	1,336
Second	2.1	1.9	1,424
Middle	1.0	0.9	1,430
Fourth	1.7	1.2	1,495
Highest	0.9	0.9	1,168
Total	1.4	1.2	6,852

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 14.14 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and 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 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Husband's education²			
None	2.5	1.7	172
Elementary	1.9	1.9	621
Preparatory	1.6	1.3	1,030
Secondary	1.1	0.9	2,624
Higher	1.1	1.1	1,945
Spousal education difference²			
Husband has more education	1.2	1.1	1,935
Wife has more education	1.4	1.1	2,570
Both have equal education	1.2	1.2	1,821
Neither has any education	1.6	1.6	61
Spousal age difference²			
Wife older	0.9	0.5	319
Wife is same age	1.8	1.8	408
Wife 1-4 years younger	0.6	0.5	1,931
Wife 5-9 years younger	1.2	0.8	2,516
Wife 10 or more years younger	2.6	2.6	1,220
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband³			
0	0.2	0.1	1,970
1-2	1.1	1.0	3,889
3-4	3.9	3.0	817
5	10.4	9.6	176
Number of decisions in which woman participates⁴			
0	2.3	2.1	289
1-2	1.7	1.6	1,114
3	1.1	0.9	4,990
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁵			
0	0.9	0.8	3,657
1-2	2.2	1.7	2,254
3-4	1.7	1.6	703
5-7	1.4	1.1	238
Woman's father beat her mother			
Yes	3.9	2.6	476
No	1.2	1.0	6,035
Don't know/missing	2.7	1.6	341
Woman afraid of husband			
Afraid most of the time	7.4	6.5	619
Sometimes afraid	1.2	1.0	3,515
Never afraid	0.4	0.2	2,719
Total	1.4	1.2	6,852

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 woman with missing information on husband's education and 4 women with missing information on education difference.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Includes only currently married women

³ According to the wife's report. See Table 14.6 for the list of behaviours.

⁴ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.

⁵ According to the wife's report. See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.15 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced any physical violence and/or spousal sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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 spousal sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	17.4	13.6	69.0	100.0	1,155
Spousal sexual only	7.8	11.8	80.4	100.0	85
Both physical and spousal sexual	29.6	15.2	55.2	100.0	270
Age					
15-19	(0.3)	(22.1)	(77.6)	100.0	47
20-24	12.9	6.2	80.8	100.0	128
25-29	21.3	10.8	67.9	100.0	263
30-39	19.5	15.5	65.1	100.0	550
40-49	20.6	14.6	64.8	100.0	521
Residence					
Urban	19.5	14.0	66.5	100.0	1,374
Rural	13.9	11.8	74.3	100.0	136
Region					
Central	17.9	14.3	67.8	100.0	1,051
North	23.0	13.0	64.0	100.0	376
South	15.0	11.0	74.0	100.0	82
Governorate					
Amman	21.1	16.4	62.5	100.0	582
Balqa	9.7	12.6	77.7	100.0	108
Zarqa	15.4	11.8	72.8	100.0	327
Madaba	12.2	8.6	79.2	100.0	34
Irbid	25.2	14.5	60.4	100.0	239
Mafraq	17.2	10.7	72.1	100.0	93
Jarash	24.3	9.6	66.2	100.0	33
Ajloun	(22.4)	(9.9)	(67.6)	100.0	11
Karak	(16.9)	(16.1)	(67.0)	100.0	18
Tafiela	30.1	11.1	58.8	100.0	15
Ma'an	7.9	11.8	80.3	100.0	23
Aqaba	11.7	6.8	81.5	100.0	27
Nationality					
Jordanian	20.7	13.8	65.6	100.0	1,231
Syrian	10.4	10.1	79.5	100.0	175
Other nationality	13.7	20.4	65.9	100.0	104
Marital status					
Married	18.1	13.7	68.2	100.0	1,292
Divorced/separated/widowed	24.1	14.4	61.5	100.0	218
Number of living children					
0	26.4	3.4	70.2	100.0	142
1-2	19.0	14.0	67.0	100.0	492
3-4	15.6	12.5	71.9	100.0	520
5+	21.0	19.7	59.3	100.0	355
Employment in last 7 days					
Employed	18.9	13.0	68.0	100.0	211
Not employed	19.0	13.9	67.1	100.0	1,298
Education					
None	(7.0)	(10.7)	(82.3)	100.0	37
Elementary	13.0	15.5	71.5	100.0	191
Preparatory	23.5	11.3	65.2	100.0	261
Secondary	19.4	13.8	66.8	100.0	656
Higher	19.4	15.1	65.5	100.0	363
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	20.3	14.7	65.1	100.0	363
Second	19.9	10.3	69.8	100.0	358
Middle	17.1	11.4	71.5	100.0	274
Fourth	14.6	13.7	71.8	100.0	288
Highest	23.5	21.1	55.3	100.0	226
Total	19.0	13.8	67.2	100.0	1,510

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

Table 14.16 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced any physical or spousal sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Source	Type of violence experienced		
	Physical only	Both physical and spousal sexual	Physical or spousal sexual
Own family	77.0	75.7	77.2
Husband's family	23.5	18.2	21.4
Friend	0.7	5.1	1.9
Neighbour	3.3	12.9	5.9
Doctor/medical personnel	0.1	0.2	0.2
Police	2.0	5.5	3.0
Lawyer	0.1	2.8	0.8
Social work organisation	2.8	14.0	5.9
Number of women who have sought help	200	80	287

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. Total includes 7 women who reported seeking help for sexual violence only.

Key Findings

- **Early childhood education:** 13% of children age 36-59 months are currently attending an early childhood education programme.
- **Early childhood learning:** 95% of children age 36-59 months engaged with adult household members in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days before the survey.
- **Learning materials:** 16% of children under age 5 have three or more children's or picture books present in the household.
- **Child care arrangements:** 16% of children under age 5 were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week preceding the survey.
- **Child discipline:** 81% of children age 1-14 have experienced violent discipline methods.

Information obtained in the 2017-18 JPFHS allows for an assessment of several key aspects of the welfare of Jordan's children. Questions were included on birth registration and living arrangements and the survival status of parents. A child's access to education is critical, and the JPFHS also obtained information on children's participation in primary and secondary school. These data were discussed in Chapter 2 of this report.

This chapter presents data on early childhood education and development and data on child discipline collected in the 2017-18 JPFHS using modules developed for UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. The child discipline and early childhood development modules were administered in a subsample of half of the households selected for the survey.

These data are expected to help the Jordanian government, civil society, and other stakeholders design and implement programmes and policies that will enhance opportunities for young children to reach their full potential by supporting families and communities and increasing access to quality early childhood care and education. The child discipline data are also expected to help parents and caretakers implement effective disciplinary techniques that make for happy, healthy, and well-behaved children.

15.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education programmes are important in preparing children for school. The 2017-18 JPFHS included questions designed to determine whether children age 36-59 months were attending organised learning programmes. The questions were administered as part of the individual women's interview, and mothers were asked about their youngest child age 36-59 months (age 3-4).

The 2017-18 JPFHS results show that 13% of children age 36-59 months living with their mothers are attending an organised early childhood education programme (**Table 15.1**). During the preceding 7 days, these children were engaged in the programme for an average of 14.4 hours (data not shown).

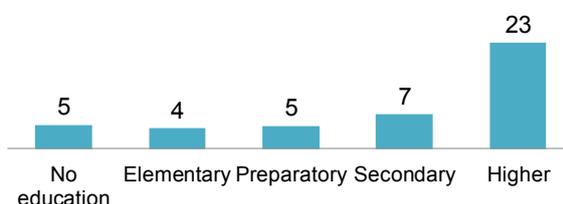
Trends: The percentage of children age 36-59 months attending an organised early childhood education programme decreased from 22% in 2012 to 13% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Participation in early childhood education programmes is higher among children age 48-59 months than among younger children (19% and 7%, respectively).
- Children living in the Central region are more likely to attend an early childhood education programme (16%) than children living in the North (8%) or South (9%) regions.
- The percentage of children attending early childhood education programmes varies by governorate, from a high of 18% among children in Amman to a low of 3% among children in Ma'an.
- Children whose mothers are Jordanian (14%) are more likely to attend an early childhood education programme than children whose mothers are Syrian (7%) or of other nationalities (10%).
- Children of mothers with more than a secondary education are much more likely to attend a childhood education programme than children of mothers with less education (23% versus 4%-7%) (**Figure 15.1**).

Figure 15.1 Early childhood education by mother's education

Percentage of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother attending early childhood education programmes



- Only 5% of children from households in the lowest wealth quintile attend early childhood education programmes, as compared with 35% of children from households in the highest quintile.

15.2 CHILDHOOD LEARNING

It is recognised that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3 to 4 years of life and that quality of home care is the major determinant of a child's development during this period. In this context, adults spending "quality time" with children, the presence of children's books in the home, opportunities for play to stimulate the imagination, and conditions of care are all important indicators of quality of home care. Questions in all of these areas were included in the Woman's Questionnaire; again, mothers were asked about their youngest child age 36-59 months. The information gathered is useful in assessing the extent to which the home care received by children in Jordan is supportive of early childhood development.

15.2.1 Support for Learning

Support for early learning

Percentage of children with whom any adult household member (age 15+) has (within the previous 3 days) engaged in four or more of the following activities to promote learning and school readiness: reading books or looking at picture books; telling stories; singing songs; taking children outside the home, compound, or yard; playing with children; and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Sample: Youngest children age 36-59 months (age 3-4) living with their mothers

Father's and mother's support for early learning

Percentage of children with whom the natural father or natural mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the 3 days before the survey

Sample: Youngest children age 36-59 months (age 3-4) living with their mothers

Ninety-five percent of children age 36-59 months living with their mothers were engaged by adult household members in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days before the survey. The mean number of activities in which adult household members engaged with the children was 8.8. Focusing on parental involvement, only 32% of children had engaged in four or more early learning activities with their fathers in the 3 days before the survey, while 78% had engaged in at least four activities with their mothers (**Table 15.2**).

Trends: The percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities promoting early learning increased from 82% in 2012 to 95% in 2017-18. The mean number of activities in which any adult household member engaged with the child also increased, from 4.8 in 2012 to 8.8 in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fathers are more likely to have engaged in four or more learning activities with children age 36-47 months than children age 48-59 months (35% versus 29%).
- Children whose mothers have no education are much less likely to have engaged in four or more activities with adult household members than children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (83% versus 98%). A similar pattern is seen for children whose fathers have no education as compared with children whose fathers have more than a secondary education (81% versus 97%).
- The mean number of learning activities in which a child engages with any adult household member increases with increasing wealth, from 8.2 in the lowest quintile to 9.7 in the highest quintile. Although the pattern is not uniform, the percentages of children engaging in four or more learning activities with their fathers and their mothers also tend to increase with increasing household wealth.

15.2.2 Children's Books and Playthings

Exposure to books in the early years not only provides children with a greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading (e.g., older siblings doing school work). The presence of books is also important for later school performance. Mothers were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for their youngest child under age 5. The results show that most young children in Jordan do not have access to books in the household. Only 16% of

children under age 5 have three or more children's books present in the household, and only 1% have 10 or more children's books present in the household (**Table 15.3**).

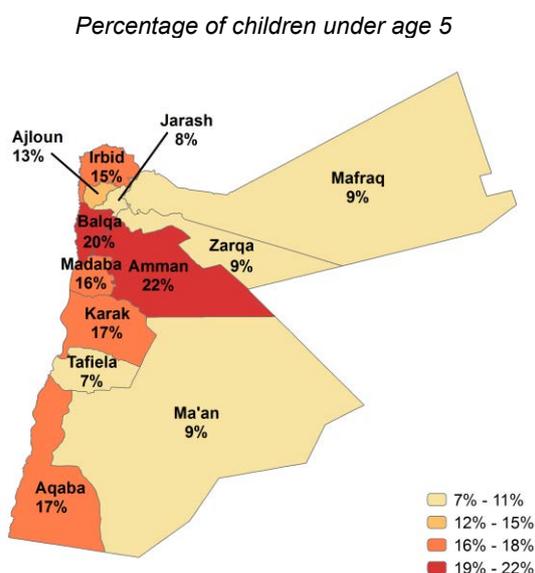
By stimulating the imagination, play also contributes to brain development. Mothers were asked what items children play with, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a shop, and other household objects or objects found around the home. Forty-five percent of the youngest children under age 5 living with their mother play with homemade toys (including dolls and cars). Overall, 71% of children play with two or more types of playthings, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) along with objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, and leaves) (**Table 15.3**).

Trends: The proportion of children under age 5 living in households with three or more children's books decreased from 23% in 2012 to 16% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who play with two or more types of playthings increases with age. Fifty-nine percent of children age 0-23 months have two or more types of playthings, as compared with 84% of children age 24-59 months.
- Urban children are more likely than rural children to have three or more children's books in the household (17% versus 12%).
- The percentage of children with three or more children's books in the household varies by governorate, from a high of 22% in Amman to a low of 7% in Tafiela (**Figure 15.2**).
- Children whose mothers are Syrian (10%) are less likely to live in households with three or more children's books than children whose mothers are Jordanian (17%) or of other nationalities (16%).
- The percentage of children living in households with three or more children's books increases with increasing mother's education, from 4% among children whose mothers have no education to 22% among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education. Access to children's books also increases with increasing household wealth; 32% of children in the highest wealth quintile live in households with three or more books, as compared with 6% of children in the lowest quintile.

Figure 15.2 Access to children's books by governorate



15.3 ADEQUATE CARE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

Leaving children alone or only in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents, abuse, and neglect. In the 2017-18 JPFHS, mothers were asked questions to establish whether their youngest child under age 5 had been left alone during the week preceding the interview for 1 hour or more and whether the child had been left in the care of another child under age 10 for 1 hour or more.

Inadequate care

Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once in the last week.

Sample: Youngest children under age 5 living with their mother

Thirteen percent of the youngest children under age 5 living with their mother were left alone and 10% were left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey. Overall, 16% of children were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once during the week before the survey (**Table 15.4**).

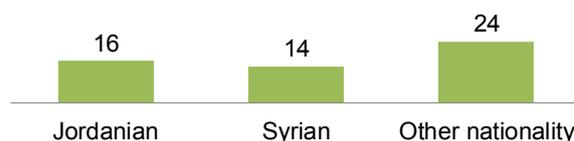
Trends: The percentage of young children left alone or in the care of another child under age 10 increased from 9% in 2012 to 16% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 24-59 months were more likely to be left with inadequate care than children age 0-23 months (19% and 14%, respectively).
- The percentage of children left with inadequate care varies by governorate, from a high of 23% in Ma'an to a low of 14% in Tafila.
- The proportion of children left with inadequate care is higher among children of mothers of other nationalities (24%) than among children of Jordanian mothers and Syrian mothers (16% and 14%, respectively) (**Figure 15.3**).

Figure 15.3 Inadequate care by nationality

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or with a child under age 10



15.4 DEVELOPMENTALLY ON TRACK

In the 2017-18 JPFHS, mothers were asked a series of 10 questions about the youngest child age 36-59 months living with them that were designed to ascertain if the child was developmentally on track in four domains of development: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning. An early child development index was created by combining all four domains.

The results show that 95% of children age 36-59 months are on track for their age in terms of physical development; 38% are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain, 71% are on track in the social-emotional domain, and 87% are on track in the learning domain. Seventy-one percent of children are on track in their development as measured in at least three of the four developmental domains (**Table 15.5**).

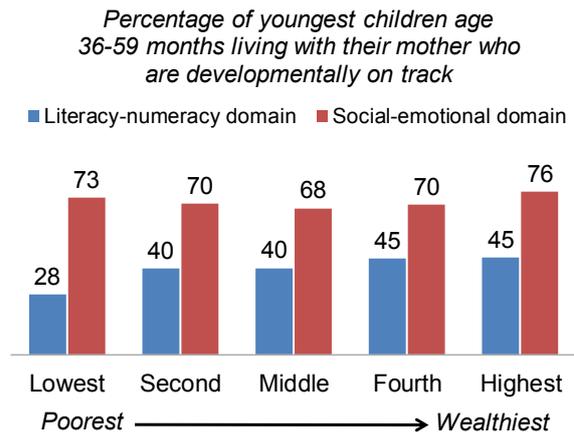
Trends: Overall, the percentage of children 36-59 months considered to be developmentally on track has increased only slightly since 2012, from 69% to 71%. However, the percentage of children developmentally on track in the literacy-numeracy domain has increased substantially, from 17% to 38% over this same time period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Girls are more likely than boys to be developmentally on track (76% and 66%, respectively).
- Urban children are more likely than rural children to be on track in their development (71% versus 66%).

- The percentage of children developmentally on track increases with increasing mother's education, from 49% among children whose mothers have no education to 73% among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- In general, the largest differentials in the proportions of children developmentally on track by background characteristics are in the literacy-numeracy domain. For example, only 28% of children in the lowest wealth quintile are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain, as compared with 40% to 45% of children in the higher quintiles (**Figure 15.4**).

Figure 15.4 Developmentally on track by household wealth



15.5 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Nonviolent disciplinary approaches

Include one or more of the following:

- Taking away privileges, forbidding something the child likes, 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: 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: 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 another part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object
- Hitting or slapping the child on the hand, arm, or leg
- 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: 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: Children age 1-14

The manner in which parents and caretakers discipline children can have long-term consequences for their physical and psychological development and well-being. The 2017-18 JPFHS Household Questionnaire included a module developed by the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey programme to investigate ways in which children are disciplined. The module was completed for one randomly selected child age 1-14 in each household. The respondent to the Household Questionnaire (usually the household head) was asked a series of separate questions about disciplinary practices that the respondent or other household members may have used with the child during the month before the survey.

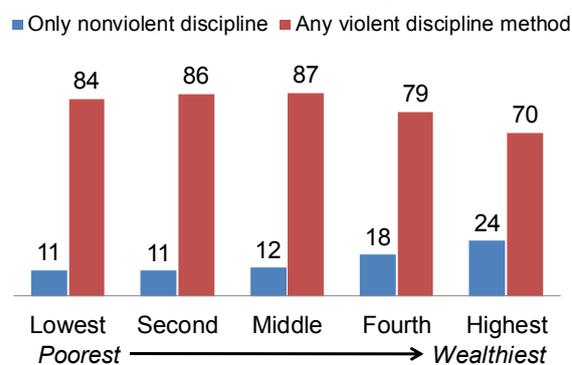
Fifteen percent of children age 1-14 experienced only nonviolent discipline in the month before the survey, 76% experienced any type of psychological aggression, 59% experienced any type of physical punishment, and 13% experienced any type of severe physical punishment. Overall, 81% of children experienced any violent discipline method (Table 15.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The methods used for disciplining children vary by nationality. For example, the percentage of children experiencing only nonviolent disciplining approaches is lower in Syrian-headed households (12%) than in those where the household head is Jordanian (15%) or of another nationality (19%).
- There are substantial differences in disciplinary approaches by the educational level of the household head. For example, 69% of children in households where the head of the household has no education experienced some form of physical discipline in the month before the survey, as compared with 51% of children in households where the household head has more than a secondary education.
- Children in households in the two highest wealth quintiles are generally less likely to experience violent discipline methods and are more likely to experience only nonviolent discipline approaches than those in the three lowest wealth quintiles (Figure 15.5).

Figure 15.5 Child discipline by household wealth

Percentage of children age 1-14 by experience of child disciplining methods



Fourteen percent of respondents believe that a child needs physical punishment in order to be raised or educated properly (Table 15.7).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on early child development and child discipline, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1 Early childhood education**
- **Table 15.2 Support for learning**
- **Table 15.3 Learning materials**
- **Table 15.4 Inadequate care**
- **Table 15.5 Early child development index**
- **Table 15.6 Child discipline**
- **Table 15.7 Opinion regarding corporal punishment**

Table 15.1 Early childhood education

Percentage of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother who are attending an organised early childhood education programme, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage attending early childhood education	Number of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother
Age in months		
36-47	6.6	949
48-59	19.4	891
Child's sex		
Male	11.6	973
Female	14.1	867
Residence		
Urban	12.9	1,641
Rural	12.0	199
Region		
Central	15.5	1,119
North	8.4	554
South	8.8	166
Governorate		
Amman	18.2	731
Balqa	10.4	99
Zarqa	10.8	240
Madaba	9.6	50
Irbid	7.7	316
Mafraq	8.6	129
Jarash	11.3	62
Ajloun	9.2	47
Karak	13.8	60
Tafiela	6.0	30
Ma'an	3.2	29
Aqaba	7.4	46
Nationality		
Jordanian	13.6	1,576
Syrian	6.6	174
Other nationality	10.4	90
Mother's education		
None	5.1	28
Elementary	4.4	99
Preparatory	4.9	222
Secondary	7.4	779
Higher	22.6	711
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.6	479
Second	7.7	435
Middle	6.5	385
Fourth	24.6	323
Highest	34.5	218
Total	12.8	1,840

Note: Total includes 3 unweighted cases for which data are missing.

Table 15.2. Support for learning

Percentage of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last 3 days, and percentages of children with whom their biological fathers and mothers engaged in such activities, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with whom adult household members engaged in one or more activities	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their biological father	Percentage of children living with their biological mother	Number of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother	Percentage of children fathers engaged in one or more activities	Percentage of children fathers engaged in four or more activities	Mean number of activities with fathers	Number of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in one or more activities	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
Age in months														
36-47	98.9	94.8	9.0	92.6	100.0	949	82.6	35.4	2.7	878	97.3	78.6	4.7	949
48-59	97.0	95.0	8.5	88.4	100.0	891	74.0	28.7	2.4	787	94.8	76.7	4.6	891
Child's sex														
Male	97.7	94.8	8.7	91.5	100.0	973	77.3	32.6	2.5	890	95.8	77.2	4.5	973
Female	98.4	95.0	9.0	89.4	100.0	867	80.0	31.8	2.5	775	96.4	78.3	4.7	867
Residence														
Urban	97.8	94.9	8.7	90.5	100.0	1,641	77.9	32.1	2.5	1,485	95.9	77.3	4.6	1,641
Rural	99.4	95.5	9.4	90.4	100.0	199	84.2	33.4	2.8	180	97.7	81.2	4.7	199
Region														
Central	98.1	95.1	8.7	89.6	100.0	1,119	77.4	30.5	2.4	1,003	96.0	78.3	4.6	1,119
North	97.7	94.1	8.8	90.6	100.0	554	77.5	32.8	2.6	502	95.9	75.1	4.6	554
South	98.3	96.2	9.7	96.4	100.0	166	89.1	41.5	3.2	160	97.6	82.0	4.8	166
Governorate														
Amman	97.6	95.9	8.6	88.4	100.0	731	75.0	30.0	2.3	646	97.2	80.9	4.8	731
Balqa	100.0	97.0	10.5	97.7	100.0	99	85.7	53.1	3.4	96	93.5	82.6	4.7	99
Zarqa	99.0	93.4	8.4	89.7	100.0	240	82.3	22.9	2.3	215	94.5	70.9	4.2	240
Madaba	97.0	88.3	7.2	91.3	100.0	50	70.3	24.4	2.1	46	89.8	68.9	4.0	50
Irbid	96.9	94.0	8.7	90.6	100.0	316	76.5	35.4	2.6	286	95.7	73.5	4.5	316
Mafraq	99.0	92.0	8.5	90.6	100.0	129	79.3	29.1	2.5	117	95.8	71.5	4.4	129
Jarash	98.4	97.2	9.0	91.6	100.0	62	74.2	26.0	2.4	57	96.7	84.3	4.8	62
Ajloun	99.1	96.6	9.8	88.9	100.0	47	83.9	34.6	2.8	42	96.3	83.2	4.8	47
Karak	98.4	97.5	10.1	99.2	100.0	60	96.0	49.9	3.6	60	98.4	86.2	4.9	60
Tafila	97.5	94.5	9.8	91.9	100.0	30	87.8	42.4	3.2	28	97.5	77.1	4.7	30
Ma'an	98.0	96.0	9.1	95.1	100.0	29	77.6	33.0	2.6	28	94.1	78.0	4.6	29
Aqaba	98.9	95.6	9.5	96.7	100.0	46	87.7	34.9	3.0	45	98.9	82.2	4.7	46
Nationality														
Jordanian	98.0	95.3	8.9	91.3	100.0	1,576	78.2	32.1	2.5	1,440	96.0	78.1	4.6	1,576
Syrian	97.5	89.3	7.8	83.5	100.0	174	82.6	30.5	2.4	145	95.0	68.0	4.1	174
Other nationality	99.8	98.3	8.9	90.0	100.0	90	77.3	38.3	2.7	81	98.8	89.1	5.2	90

(Continued...)

Table 15.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in one or more activities		Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with biological father		Percentage of children living with their biological mother	Number of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their mother		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in one or more activities		Mean number of activities with fathers	Number of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers		Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities		Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of youngest children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
	household members have engaged in one or more activities	adult household members have engaged in four or more activities		of children living with biological father	of children living with biological mother		with their mother	with their biological father	of children with whom fathers have engaged in one or more activities	of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities		with their biological fathers	with their biological mothers				
Mother's education																	
None	90.0	82.7	6.9	91.2	100.0	28	71.8	19.5	2.1	85.5	1.9	26	58.1	3.8	28		
Elementary	99.2	88.9	7.9	85.9	100.0	99	72.9	24.5	2.0	93.4	2.0	85	70.2	4.3	99		
Preparatory	94.3	90.7	8.0	89.1	100.0	222	74.9	25.8	2.2	92.2	2.2	198	68.4	4.2	222		
Secondary	98.3	94.5	8.6	92.2	100.0	779	78.6	28.1	2.4	96.4	2.4	718	75.7	4.5	779		
Higher	99.0	98.0	9.5	89.8	100.0	711	80.6	40.3	2.9	97.8	2.9	639	84.6	4.9	711		
Father's education																	
None	98.5	81.0	7.8	100.0	100.0	27	66.2	27.4	2.1	91.9	2.1	27	63.9	4.0	27		
Elementary	99.1	85.4	8.1	100.0	100.0	155	83.6	26.7	2.2	94.6	2.2	155	61.5	3.9	155		
Preparatory	93.7	92.4	8.1	100.0	100.0	252	72.8	20.9	2.0	93.0	2.0	252	69.4	4.3	252		
Secondary	98.9	96.7	9.0	100.0	100.0	762	77.9	31.1	2.5	96.9	2.5	762	78.9	4.6	762		
Higher	98.6	97.3	9.3	100.0	100.0	470	81.8	42.3	2.9	97.2	2.9	470	83.5	4.9	470		
Not collected/not living with father	97.7	95.0	*	na	100.0	174	na	na	na	96.1	na	0	85.4	5.0	174		
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	96.5	89.6	8.2	88.9	100.0	479	76.4	30.6	2.4	94.2	2.4	425	69.3	4.3	479		
Second	98.1	94.3	8.6	90.5	100.0	435	80.1	26.5	2.4	96.6	2.4	393	76.9	4.5	435		
Middle	98.9	97.3	8.8	93.6	100.0	385	78.2	32.8	2.5	96.4	2.5	361	80.8	4.7	385		
Fourth	98.3	98.2	9.3	92.8	100.0	323	78.2	34.1	2.7	96.5	2.7	300	80.7	4.8	323		
Highest	99.0	98.9	9.7	85.4	100.0	218	81.4	43.9	2.9	98.2	2.9	187	87.7	5.2	218		
Total	98.0	94.9	8.8	90.5	100.0	1,840	78.5	32.2	2.5	96.1	2.5	1,666	77.7	4.6	1,840		

Note: Total includes 3 unweighted cases for which data are missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

Table 15.3 Learning materials

Percentage of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother by numbers of children's books present in the household and by toys or other objects that the child plays with, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother
	Three or more children's or picture books	Ten or more children's or picture books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside such as bowls, pots, sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves	Two or more types of playthings	
Age in months							
0-23	7.9	0.7	37.3	69.3	55.3	58.8	1,726
24-59	25.1	1.8	53.0	92.9	77.9	83.6	1,654
Child's sex							
Male	14.8	1.0	49.4	81.9	67.4	73.1	1,749
Female	17.9	1.5	40.2	79.8	65.2	68.7	1,631
Residence							
Urban	16.9	1.4	45.8	81.7	66.5	71.6	2,988
Rural	11.7	0.2	38.6	74.3	65.1	65.7	392
Region							
Central	18.8	1.4	42.3	83.2	65.6	70.5	1,992
North	12.5	1.2	51.2	78.5	67.3	72.6	1,071
South	13.6	0.4	40.8	74.4	67.6	68.0	316
Governorate							
Amman	22.0	1.3	37.2	85.3	63.3	68.7	1,306
Balqa	19.9	0.4	62.2	72.4	63.6	69.8	174
Zarqa	9.2	1.8	47.4	82.1	72.3	75.4	426
Madaba	15.7	1.3	54.4	78.1	71.8	75.8	86
Irbid	14.7	1.6	52.8	78.8	67.7	73.4	625
Ma'raq	8.5	0.9	48.4	76.4	64.9	69.2	250
Jarash	8.3	0.7	51.2	77.8	65.1	71.7	108
Ajloun	12.9	0.3	47.1	82.7	74.1	77.5	87
Karak	16.5	0.8	27.0	73.9	64.9	65.1	115
Tafiela	7.2	0.7	46.6	71.4	64.9	68.8	54
Ma'an	8.9	0.0	46.0	67.7	66.3	62.3	63
Aqaba	17.2	0.0	52.1	82.1	74.0	75.9	85
Nationality							
Jordanian	17.0	1.3	44.8	81.6	66.7	71.5	2,924
Syrian	10.0	0.7	47.5	75.4	62.9	68.2	328
Other nationality	16.1	1.3	41.3	77.9	66.5	66.5	127
Mother's education							
None	4.2	0.6	47.0	67.1	64.5	63.7	46
Elementary	7.8	0.0	46.6	75.0	59.7	65.3	165
Preparatory	10.1	2.6	44.1	78.4	69.4	71.6	384
Secondary	14.5	0.9	44.3	81.1	68.1	72.8	1,445
Higher	21.5	1.4	45.7	82.5	64.5	69.7	1,339
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.4	0.4	46.5	75.2	65.8	69.2	845
Second	11.9	0.3	44.7	79.6	67.6	72.5	777
Middle	19.6	1.8	41.6	84.4	70.6	74.8	740
Fourth	21.3	1.4	46.2	83.5	63.6	69.9	604
Highest	31.7	3.6	46.5	84.6	61.5	66.4	414
Total	16.3	1.2	45.0	80.9	66.4	71.0	3,380

Note: Total includes 3 unweighted cases for which data are missing.

Table 15.4 Inadequate care

Percentage of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once during the past week, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than age 10 in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	Number of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother
Age in months				
0-23	12.0	7.2	14.3	1,726
24-59	13.7	12.4	18.7	1,654
Child's sex				
Male	13.2	9.8	16.8	1,749
Female	12.4	9.7	16.1	1,631
Residence				
Urban	13.2	9.8	16.7	2,988
Rural	10.5	9.2	14.6	392
Region				
Central	12.9	9.3	15.9	1,992
North	12.1	10.2	17.3	1,071
South	14.7	11.5	17.1	316
Governorate				
Amman	11.9	8.3	14.7	1,306
Balqa	20.3	15.6	21.7	174
Zarqa	12.3	9.4	16.2	426
Madaba	17.2	10.6	21.2	86
Irbid	13.0	9.0	17.4	625
Mafraq	10.8	12.5	17.9	250
Jarash	10.6	12.5	16.9	108
Ajloun	11.5	8.8	15.3	87
Karak	13.1	11.8	16.5	115
Tafiela	10.0	9.4	13.6	54
Ma'an	22.1	16.3	23.3	63
Aqaba	14.2	8.8	15.6	85
Nationality				
Jordanian	13.0	9.7	16.4	2,924
Syrian	9.1	9.4	14.1	328
Other nationality	19.3	11.1	24.0	127
Mother's education				
None	16.6	8.4	21.1	46
Elementary	8.4	8.9	13.1	165
Preparatory	12.4	10.1	15.2	384
Secondary	12.0	10.1	16.3	1,445
Higher	14.3	9.4	17.2	1,339
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	11.3	10.2	16.3	845
Second	12.3	10.4	16.1	777
Middle	10.4	8.9	14.5	740
Fourth	14.5	8.0	16.3	604
Highest	18.8	11.9	21.0	414
Total	12.8	9.8	16.4	3,380

Note: Total includes 3 unweighted cases for which data are missing.

¹ Inadequate care is defined as children left alone or in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once in the week before the survey.

Table 15.5 Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months living with their mother who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and early child development index score, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ⁵	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their mother
	Literacy-numeracy ¹	Physical ²	Social-emotional ³	Learning ⁴		
Age in months						
36-47	30.3	96.1	72.7	88.6	70.3	949
48-59	46.9	94.1	69.6	84.6	71.2	891
Child's sex						
Male	35.4	94.0	68.8	84.1	66.1	973
Female	41.6	96.4	73.9	89.5	75.9	867
Residence						
Urban	38.9	95.3	71.2	86.9	71.4	1,641
Rural	34.2	93.3	71.4	84.6	65.6	199
Region						
Central	39.3	95.0	72.1	86.4	71.8	1,119
North	36.4	95.8	70.3	89.7	70.6	554
South	38.6	94.0	68.4	78.2	63.8	166
Governorate						
Amman	39.1	94.5	72.0	89.3	73.0	731
Balqa	47.3	95.0	76.7	78.7	67.5	99
Zarqa	36.4	96.9	71.7	82.2	71.6	240
Madaba	40.6	92.6	65.2	79.5	63.8	50
Irbid	37.5	95.8	73.7	92.2	73.9	316
Mafraq	28.6	96.4	68.3	84.4	63.9	129
Jarash	46.1	94.2	62.7	87.7	71.5	62
Ajloun	38.3	95.7	62.6	89.7	66.4	47
Karak	43.6	92.2	79.5	83.9	74.7	60
Tafiela	33.2	97.7	52.0	74.4	54.2	30
Ma'an	25.1	94.2	64.5	75.1	52.6	29
Aqaba	44.0	93.7	67.1	75.2	62.6	46
Nationality						
Jordanian	39.2	94.6	70.6	87.1	70.9	1,576
Syrian	30.7	98.4	74.2	82.3	65.8	174
Other nationality	37.7	98.0	76.7	87.2	78.1	90
Mother's education						
None	17.3	92.4	79.0	65.4	49.2	28
Elementary	38.0	93.3	78.5	72.4	63.8	99
Preparatory	31.6	94.1	71.9	85.2	67.7	222
Secondary	34.6	95.6	69.8	88.6	70.9	779
Higher	45.4	95.3	71.2	87.8	73.3	711
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	27.9	94.7	73.1	81.2	66.1	479
Second	40.0	93.5	70.2	89.0	71.3	435
Middle	40.3	94.7	68.3	88.3	73.9	385
Fourth	44.7	95.3	69.8	88.2	70.0	323
Highest	45.2	99.9	75.9	88.8	75.6	218
Total	38.4	95.1	71.2	86.7	70.7	1,840

Note: Total includes 3 unweighted cases for which data are missing.

¹ A child is considered developmentally on track in the literacy/numeracy domain if he/she is reported to be able to do any two of the following: name or identify at least 10 letters of the alphabet; read at least four simple, popular words; or name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10.

² A child is considered developmentally on track in the physical domain if he/she is reported to be able to pick up a small object such as a stick or rock from the ground with two fingers and/or if the child is not reported as being sometimes too sick to play.

³ A child is considered developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain if any two of the following are true: the child gets along well with other children or adults; the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children or adults; or the child does not get distracted easily.

⁴ A child is considered developmentally on track in the learning domain if he/she is reported to follow simple directions on how to do something and/or if, when given something to do, the child is able to do it independently.

⁵ Percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of the four domains

Table 15.6 Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 who experienced various methods of disciplining during the month preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

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 ⁵	
Age of child in years						
<5	14.3	72.7	59.2	10.4	79.8	1,482
5-9	12.8	79.6	65.4	14.8	84.6	1,862
10-14	16.7	75.4	54.0	12.7	79.4	2,059
Child's sex						
Male	12.9	77.9	61.3	14.1	82.7	2,919
Female	16.9	74.1	57.1	11.3	79.6	2,484
Residence						
Urban	14.8	75.9	59.0	12.9	81.1	4,816
Rural	13.9	78.2	62.0	12.1	82.8	587
Region						
Central	15.8	73.8	56.5	12.9	79.3	3,270
North	12.4	82.2	64.1	12.4	85.9	1,608
South	15.1	72.3	62.7	13.2	79.4	525
Governorate						
Amman	19.2	69.9	50.8	11.6	75.0	2,058
Balqa	15.0	70.6	68.7	12.5	79.2	262
Zarqa	8.3	84.6	64.2	14.1	89.5	826
Madaba	12.3	71.5	74.7	28.6	83.3	123
Irbid	13.9	80.9	64.1	11.8	84.9	972
Mafraq	11.4	81.6	59.1	12.7	86.0	346
Jarash	6.3	90.1	72.5	15.8	91.9	164
Ajloun	10.7	83.1	66.2	12.3	86.1	125
Karak	15.5	73.7	60.7	14.1	81.5	213
Tafiela	19.6	68.2	56.9	9.5	73.6	80
Ma'an	9.7	77.3	74.1	19.4	84.9	92
Aqaba	15.5	69.5	61.8	9.9	75.9	140
Nationality of household head						
Jordanian	14.7	76.2	59.8	12.9	81.6	4,821
Syrian	12.1	77.4	59.7	11.8	83.9	339
Other nationality	19.1	72.3	49.5	12.0	72.8	243
Mother's education						
None	13.7	75.1	66.2	13.1	80.1	141
Elementary	11.5	78.1	62.8	16.0	81.3	304
Preparatory	11.4	80.9	61.8	15.8	85.3	675
Secondary	10.5	81.6	64.6	14.4	86.7	2,216
Higher	20.3	69.6	52.4	9.3	75.1	1,924
Missing/mother not living with child	29.1	53.4	45.5	13.9	63.2	143
Education of household head						
None	13.3	79.3	68.9	12.8	84.0	180
Elementary	15.5	74.4	58.9	13.6	78.6	517
Preparatory	12.1	80.3	66.9	15.5	85.8	929
Secondary	11.3	80.4	61.9	13.5	85.4	2,134
Higher	20.5	68.4	50.9	10.1	74.0	1,643
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.0	79.2	65.8	14.8	84.1	1,136
Second	10.8	82.0	63.2	15.6	86.1	1,105
Middle	12.1	81.5	60.2	12.4	86.5	1,145
Fourth	17.6	73.4	58.9	11.6	78.5	1,028
Highest	23.5	62.6	47.2	9.1	69.5	989
Total	14.7	76.1	59.4	12.8	81.3	5,403

Note: Total includes 218 unweighted cases for which data are missing and 1 unweighted case for which education of the household head is missing.

¹ Includes one or more of the following: (1) taking away privileges, forbidding something the child likes, or not allowing the child to leave the house; (2) explaining that the child's behaviour was wrong; or (3) giving 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) shaking the child; (2) spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand; (3) hitting the child on the bottom or another part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object; (4) hitting or slapping the child on the hand, arm, or leg; (5) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears; or (6) beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can

⁴ Includes one or both of the following: (1) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears or (2) beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can

⁵ Includes psychological aggression and/or any physical punishment.

Table 15.7 Opinion regarding corporal punishment

Among respondents who participated in the module on child discipline, percentage who believe that use of physical punishment is necessary in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who believe physical punishment is necessary to raise a child properly	Number of respondents who participated in the module on child discipline
Age of respondent to child discipline module		
15-19	4.9	102
20-24	10.8	342
25-29	15.4	735
30-34	13.5	973
35-39	14.3	1,015
40-44	12.5	989
45-49	14.0	686
50+	17.4	561
Sex		
Male	13.3	434
Female	13.9	4,969
Residence		
Urban	13.9	4,816
Rural	13.1	587
Region		
Central	12.8	3,270
North	15.3	1,608
South	16.0	525
Governorate		
Amman	12.9	2,058
Balqa	14.4	262
Zarqa	11.4	826
Madaba	16.1	123
Irbid	16.5	972
Mafraq	15.0	346
Jarash	10.7	164
Ajloun	12.7	125
Karak	15.8	213
Tafiela	8.9	80
Ma'an	21.9	92
Aqaba	16.5	140
Nationality of household head		
Jordanian	14.1	4,821
Syrian	14.3	339
Other nationality	8.2	243
Respondent's education		
None	21.9	175
Elementary	13.4	348
Preparatory	13.3	733
Secondary	13.3	2,271
Higher	14.1	1,875
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	16.6	1,136
Second	11.5	1,105
Middle	14.5	1,145
Fourth	14.5	1,028
Highest	11.8	989
Total	13.9	5,403

Note: Total includes 218 unweighted cases for which data are missing.

Key Findings

- **Hospital care:** 3% of household members stayed overnight in a health facility in the 6 months before the survey. Seventy-one percent of individuals receiving inpatient care were treated at a public facility, and treatment was free for 61% of those receiving inpatient care.
- **Outpatient care:** 11% of household members visited a health facility for advice or treatment in the 4 weeks prior to the survey. Among these individuals, 48% visited a public medical facility and 52% consulted a private medical facility.
- **Cost of treatment:** Among individuals who visited a health facility for outpatient care, 51% received free care and 39% paid less than 50 Jordanian Dinars.
- **Health insurance coverage:** 63% of household members who visited a health facility for outpatient care had some form of health insurance coverage. Among those who stayed overnight in a health facility, 69% had some form of health insurance.

In order to formulate policies and programmes to improve public health service delivery, health planners not only need to know about the prevalence of illnesses and injuries but also require information on the characteristics of those seeking health services and on health care expenditures. To collect information on these topics, the 2017-18 JPFHS Household Questionnaire included a module on inpatient and outpatient health expenditures, health insurance coverage, and health care costs.

Information about health expenditures was collected in a subsample of half of the households surveyed in the JPFHS. In these households, the respondent to the Household Questionnaire was first asked for each household member whether the person had stayed overnight in a health facility in the 6 months preceding the survey and also whether the person had received care from a health provider or pharmacy without staying overnight in a facility during the 4 weeks preceding the survey. For each household member who had received inpatient care, the household respondent was asked about the total number of times the household member had stayed overnight in a health facility during the 6-month period, whether the household member was covered by health insurance, and, for up to three stays, the type of facility where care was received, the reason for seeking care, and the cost of treatments and services. To obtain information on outpatient care, one member of the household was selected randomly from household members who had received outpatient care. The household member selected was asked follow-up questions about the type of facility visited, the reason treatment was sought, treatment costs, and whether he or she was covered by health insurance.

16.1 INPATIENT CARE

Three percent of household members had stayed overnight in a health facility at least once in the 6 months before the survey. The majority (71%) of household members receiving inpatient care were treated at a public facility during their most recent overnight stay (**Table 16.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Household members age 60 and over were most likely to have received inpatient care in the 6 months before the survey (9%), followed by those age 50-59 (6%).
- The percentage of household members who received inpatient care at a public facility is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (87% and 69%, respectively).
- The percentage of household members receiving inpatient care at a public facility is lowest in the Central region and highest in the South region (61% and 89%, respectively).
- By governorate, the percentage of household members receiving inpatient care at a public facility ranges from 54% in Amman to 95% in Tafila.
- Although the pattern is not uniform, the percentage of household members who stayed overnight in a public facility generally decreases with increasing wealth.

Reasons for Seeking Care

Pregnancy or delivery care (27%) and newborn or child care (11%) were among the most frequent reasons that women reported receiving inpatient care (**Table 16.2**). Gender differences were apparent in reasons for seeking care, with men more likely than women to have received inpatient care for heart disease (16% versus 7%) and for accidents or injuries (12% versus 7%).

Cost of Treatment

Treatment was free for 61% of those receiving inpatient care (**Table 16.2**). One in five women and men paid 200 Jordanian Dinars (JD) or more for the care they received.

16.2 OUTPATIENT CARE

Eleven percent of household members visited a health facility or pharmacy for advice or treatment in the 4 weeks before the survey. Among those who sought care, 48% consulted a public medical facility and 52% went to a private medical facility or provider for their most recent visit (**Table 16.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Household members age 60 and over were most likely to have had outpatient care in the 4 weeks before the survey (28%), followed by those age 50-59 (18%). Household members age 5-17 (5%) and 18-29 (7%) were least likely to have received outpatient care.
- Household members who sought outpatient care consulted a public health facility much more often in rural areas than in urban areas (66% versus 46%).
- Jordanians (52%) consulted public health facilities for outpatient care more than Syrians (21%) and those of other nationalities (17%).
- The percentage of household members who received outpatient care at a public health facility varies widely by governorate, from a high of 90% in Karak to a low of 38% in Amman and Madaba.

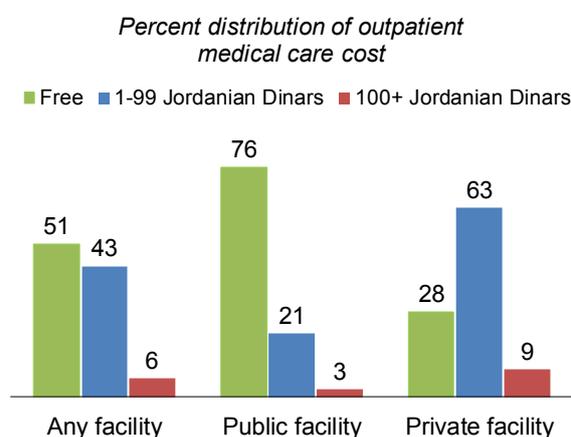
Reasons for Seeking Care

Table 16.4 provides information on the main reason given for seeking care for the most recent outpatient visit. The percentages of household members seeking care for fever, hypertension, and diabetes are particularly notable; in combination, these three conditions account for 1 in 3 (31%) outpatient visits in the 4 weeks before the survey.

Cost of Treatment

Treatment was free for half (51%) of household members who sought outpatient care. As expected, the percentage of household members for whom treatment was free was substantially higher among those who received care in public facilities than among those who received care in private facilities (76% versus 28%) (**Table 16.5** and **Figure 16.1**). In addition to those who received free treatment, 43% paid less than 100 JD (21% in public facilities and 63% in private facilities). Only 6% of household members paid 100 JD or more (3% in public facilities and 9% in private facilities).

Figure 16.1 Cost of care



As expected, charges for consultations and medications accounted for a large proportion of the overall cost of outpatient care; the mean cost of the most recent outpatient visit was 25.3 JD, of which 10.8 JD was related to medication costs and 5.8 JD to consultation costs (**Table 16.5**). The mean expenditure on other health-related items during the 4 weeks before the survey, including vitamins, herbal remedies, and over-the-counter medicines, was 6.2 JD (data not shown).

16.3 HEALTH INSURANCE

Sixty-three percent of household members receiving outpatient care in the 4 weeks before the survey were covered by some form of health insurance. Six percent had insurance with exemptions, and 31% did not have any insurance. Among household members who stayed overnight at a hospital or clinic in the 6 months before the survey, 69% had some form of health insurance coverage, 8% had insurance with exemptions, and 23% did not have insurance (**Table 16.6**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on health care utilisation and financing, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1 Inpatient hospital care**
- **Table 16.2 Aspects of inpatient care**
- **Table 16.3 Outpatient care**
- **Table 16.4 Main reason for seeking outpatient care**
- **Table 16.5 Costs for outpatient care**
- **Table 16.6 Health insurance coverage**

Table 16.1 Inpatient hospital care

Percentage of de jure household members who stayed overnight at a hospital or clinic in the 6 months before the survey, and among those who stayed overnight, percent distribution by type of facility providing care during the most recent overnight stay, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who stayed overnight	Number of persons	Type of facility providing inpatient care				Number who stayed overnight at a health facility
			Public sector	Private sector	Other	Total	
Age group							
0-4	3.7	4,391	73.1	24.4	2.6	100.0	163
5-17	1.3	12,860	79.0	20.7	0.3	100.0	174
18-29	2.6	9,786	57.4	41.0	1.5	100.0	251
30-39	3.5	5,848	72.3	27.3	0.4	100.0	205
40-49	3.4	4,811	68.6	30.8	0.6	100.0	163
50-59	5.9	3,440	71.0	28.3	0.8	100.0	204
60+	9.1	3,053	76.5	22.1	1.4	100.0	277
Gender							
Male	3.0	22,525	72.3	26.6	1.2	100.0	685
Female	3.5	21,664	69.5	29.5	1.0	100.0	751
Marital status							
Never married	1.1	11,383	62.6	37.4	0.0	100.0	129
Married	5.3	16,706	69.8	28.9	1.2	100.0	885
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.6	1,630	71.8	27.6	0.6	100.0	123
Not asked ¹	2.1	14,470	76.8	21.8	1.4	100.0	298
Residence							
Urban	3.3	39,421	68.9	29.9	1.2	100.0	1,288
Rural	3.1	4,768	87.1	12.5	0.4	100.0	148
Region							
Central	2.9	27,126	60.6	38.8	0.6	100.0	784
North	4.1	13,051	81.9	16.2	2.0	100.0	541
South	2.8	4,011	89.2	10.5	0.3	100.0	111
Governorate							
Amman	2.9	17,268	54.0	45.3	0.7	100.0	506
Balqa	2.0	2,536	76.6	23.4	0.0	100.0	49
Zarqa	3.3	6,273	70.6	28.9	0.5	100.0	206
Madaba	2.2	1,049	81.6	18.4	0.0	100.0	23
Irbid	4.5	8,168	82.0	17.5	0.4	100.0	368
Mafraq	4.0	2,650	78.0	13.3	8.7	100.0	106
Jarash	3.2	1,303	87.0	13.0	0.0	100.0	42
Ajloun	2.7	931	86.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	25
Karak	2.9	1,633	88.3	11.0	0.7	100.0	48
Tafiela	2.5	617	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	16
Ma'an	2.9	730	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	21
Aqaba	2.5	1,031	83.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	26
Nationality							
Jordanian	3.2	38,400	75.2	24.6	0.2	100.0	1,244
Syrian	3.6	3,524	42.8	49.6	7.6	100.0	128
Other nationality	2.8	2,265	40.6	53.0	6.3	100.0	64
Education							
None	4.5	6,743	79.9	18.5	1.5	100.0	301
Elementary	2.6	10,098	76.2	23.0	0.8	100.0	265
Preparatory	3.2	6,036	75.7	23.5	0.8	100.0	196
Secondary	3.0	11,623	77.3	22.2	0.5	100.0	345
Higher	3.4	9,673	48.0	50.2	1.8	100.0	327
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	3.9	8,765	74.9	22.2	2.9	100.0	341
Second	3.9	9,039	83.2	16.6	0.2	100.0	350
Middle	3.0	8,513	79.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	254
Fourth	2.6	9,169	64.7	35.3	0.0	100.0	235
Highest	3.0	8,703	46.0	51.9	2.1	100.0	257
Total	3.3	44,189	70.8	28.1	1.1	100.0	1,436

Note: Total includes 10 unweighted household members for whom data on level of education are missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Questions on marital status were not asked for household members under age 15.

Table 16.2 Aspects of inpatient care

Among de jure household members who stayed overnight in a health facility in the 6 months before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason for seeking care and the cost of the most recent overnight stay, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Inpatient stay characteristics	Women	Men	Total
Reason for seeking care			
Pregnancy/delivery care	27.0	na	14.1
Newborn/child care	11.0	7.7	9.4
Cancer	4.5	1.3	3.0
Heart disease	7.4	15.6	11.3
Diabetes	5.9	7.1	6.4
Other illness	27.5	39.1	33.0
Accident/injury	6.7	12.2	9.3
Other	10.0	16.6	13.1
Don't know	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of stay (Jordanian Dinars)¹			
Free	59.4	62.8	61.0
<50	6.6	4.2	5.5
50-99	1.7	3.5	2.6
100-199	4.6	4.5	4.6
200-499	11.4	8.5	10.0
500+	9.8	8.7	9.3
In-kind only	2.8	4.7	3.7
Don't know	3.7	3.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	751	685	1,436

na=Not applicable

¹ Includes costs for all treatment and services for the stay, including any charges for laboratory tests, drugs, or other items

Table 16.3 Outpatient care

Percentage of de jure household members who received outpatient care from a health facility or pharmacy in the 4 weeks before the survey, and among those receiving care, percent distribution by type of facility where outpatient care was provided most recently, according to background characteristics, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving outpatient care	Number of persons	Type of facility providing outpatient care			Number of persons who received outpatient care
			Public sector	Private sector	Total	
Age group						
0-4	13.7	4,391	42.1	57.9	100.0	344
5-17	5.4	12,860	45.7	54.3	100.0	332
18-29	6.7	9,786	35.4	64.6	100.0	366
30-39	11.5	5,848	42.6	57.4	100.0	426
40-49	13.0	4,811	44.8	55.2	100.0	392
50-59	17.7	3,440	61.5	38.5	100.0	422
60+	28.2	3,053	57.4	42.6	100.0	610
Gender						
Male	10.2	22,525	48.6	51.4	100.0	1,375
Female	11.2	21,664	47.8	52.2	100.0	1,516
Nationality						
Jordanian	10.6	38,400	52.1	47.8	100.0	2,538
Syrian	12.3	3,524	21.0	79.0	100.0	214
Other nationality	9.9	2,265	16.8	83.2	100.0	139
Marital status						
Never married	4.6	11,383	43.4	56.6	100.0	271
Married	15.4	16,706	50.7	49.3	100.0	1,648
Divorced/separated/widowed	26.9	1,630	50.3	49.7	100.0	354
Not asked ¹	8.2	14,470	42.1	57.9	100.0	618
Residence						
Urban	10.8	39,421	46.4	53.6	100.0	2,625
Rural	9.6	4,768	65.7	34.3	100.0	266
Region						
Central	10.4	27,126	39.8	60.2	100.0	1,788
North	13.5	13,051	60.0	40.0	100.0	991
South	3.7	4,011	76.7	23.2	100.0	112
Governorate						
Amman	11.6	17,268	38.2	61.8	100.0	1,230
Balqa	2.4	2,536	54.0	46.0	100.0	49
Zarqa	11.1	6,273	42.6	57.4	100.0	465
Madaba	6.2	1,049	37.9	62.1	100.0	45
Irbid	13.9	8,168	60.5	39.5	100.0	651
Mafraq	14.5	2,650	48.0	52.0	100.0	206
Jarash	11.8	1,303	71.9	28.1	100.0	80
Ajloun	9.3	931	81.2	18.8	100.0	54
Karak	3.9	1,633	89.7	10.3	100.0	47
Tafiela	3.9	617	73.4	25.6	100.0	17
Ma'an	4.0	730	71.4	28.6	100.0	23
Aqaba	2.9	1,031	59.6	40.4	100.0	25
Education						
None	15.3	6,743	49.4	50.6	100.0	647
Elementary	8.8	10,098	49.8	50.2	100.0	487
Preparatory	10.8	6,036	51.0	49.0	100.0	402
Secondary	9.6	11,623	50.4	49.6	100.0	676
Higher	10.7	9,673	41.8	58.1	100.0	678
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.3	8,765	49.7	50.3	100.0	586
Second	12.1	9,039	54.2	45.8	100.0	635
Middle	9.2	8,513	53.5	46.5	100.0	488
Fourth	10.3	9,169	48.5	51.5	100.0	600
Highest	10.4	8,703	35.0	65.0	100.0	582
Total	10.7	44,189	48.1	51.9	100.0	2,891

Note: Total includes 10 unweighted household members for whom data on level of education are missing.

¹ Questions on marital status were not asked for household members under age 15.

Table 16.4 Main reason for seeking outpatient care

Among de jure household members who visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 4 weeks before the survey, percent distribution by main reason for seeking care, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Reason for seeking care	Women	Men	Total
Family planning	0.9	na	0.5
Antenatal care/delivery care/postnatal care	6.9	na	3.6
Newborn/child care	1.9	1.7	1.8
Fever	9.4	13.6	11.4
Diarrhoea	0.6	1.7	1.2
Heart disease	4.5	6.0	5.2
Hypertension	10.1	7.6	8.9
Diabetes	11.4	8.9	10.2
Other illness	42.6	44.2	43.3
Checkup/preventive care	6.3	6.8	6.6
Vaccination	1.8	1.3	1.6
Accident/injury	2.0	5.8	3.8
Other	1.5	2.3	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	1,516	1,375	2,891

na = Not applicable

Table 16.5 Costs for outpatient care

Among de jure household members who visited a health facility in the 4 weeks before the survey, percent distribution by total cost and cost of various components of the care received during the most recent outpatient visit (in Jordanian Dinars), according to type of facility providing the care, and percent distribution of households in which any member received outpatient care by cost of health-related items obtained without consulting a health provider, pharmacy, or traditional healer, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Type of care	Free	<50	50-99	100-199	200+	Total	Mean cost ¹	Number
COSTS FOR OUTPATIENT CARE								
Any facility								
Total cost for treatment and services	50.7	39.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	100.0	25.3	2,684
Cost of consultation	74.6	24.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	5.8	2,647
Cost of medication	58.4	38.5	1.2	1.3	0.6	100.0	10.8	2,638
Cost of laboratory work	91.3	7.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	3.5	2,640
Cost of x-rays ²	95.6	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.7	2,630
Cost of transport	88.5	11.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.9	2,645
Other costs	95.2	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	3.1	2,578
Public facility								
Total cost for treatment and services	76.2	18.3	2.8	1.5	1.1	100.0	13.0	1,257
Cost of consultation	89.4	9.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.3	1,248
Cost of medication	80.9	17.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	6.3	1,247
Cost of laboratory work	94.6	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.5	1,253
Cost of x-rays ²	97.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	1,248
Cost of transport	91.4	8.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.9	1,249
Other costs	98.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.3	1,220
Private facility								
Total cost for treatment and services	28.2	57.7	5.0	5.0	4.2	100.0	36.1	1,427
Cost of consultation	61.3	37.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	8.9	1,399
Cost of medication	38.2	57.1	1.9	2.2	0.7	100.0	14.7	1,390
Cost of laboratory work	88.3	9.3	1.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	5.3	1,387
Cost of x-rays ²	94.4	4.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	2.5	1,382
Cost of transport	85.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	1,396
Other costs	92.1	6.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	100.0	4.8	1,358

¹ Cost of care calculation excludes responses indicating that payment was in-kind. Responses of "no specific" expense were treated as zero cost.

² Includes Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), scanner, Electrocardiogram (ECG), mammogram, or imaging procedures

Table 16.6 Health insurance coverage

Among de jure household members who accessed care, percent distribution by health insurance coverage, and among household members with insurance, percent distribution by source of health insurance, according to type of care, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Health insurance coverage/ source of health insurance	Outpatient care	Inpatient care
Insurance coverage		
Has insurance	63.1	69.3
Insurance with exemptions	6.0	7.6
No insurance	30.8	23.1
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	2,891	1,436
Source of health insurance		
Ministry of Health	37.0	41.8
Royal/Military	33.8	32.3
University hospital	4.2	3.7
UNRWA	1.7	0.9
UNHCR	4.6	4.4
NGO	1.3	0.2
Privately purchased commercial	0.4	0.3
Private sector	12.2	16.3
Other	4.7	0.1
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of persons with health insurance	1,826	995

UNRWA = United Nations Refugee Welfare Association
 UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2017-18 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS) is the seventh survey of its kind, following those implemented in 1990, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2009, and 2012. As with the prior surveys, the main objectives of the 2017-18 JPFHS were to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; and knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The survey involved a nationally representative sample consisting of 19,400 residential households. The survey sample was designed to produce representative results for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, for the three regions, for each of the 12 governorates of the country, and for three nationality domains: the Jordanian population, the Syrian population, and the population of other nationalities.

In all of the households selected for the 2017-18 JPFHS, ever-married women age 15-49 who were usual members of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the selected households the night before the survey were eligible for an interview. The survey was expected to result in about 13,639 interviews of ever-married women age 15-49.

In all of the households selected for survey, 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 a subsample consisting of 50% of the selected households, 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 child age 1-14 selected randomly from the household, 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 module collecting information regarding expenditures on inpatient and outpatient care was included in the household interview. A domestic violence module was also 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 health expenditure and domestic violence modules were applied (i.e., in one in four of all of the 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 male survey collected information on men's basic demographic and social status, their knowledge and use of family planning methods, and their knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS and other STIs. The survey was expected to result in about 6,132 interviews of all men age 15-59.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

Administratively, Jordan is divided into 12 governorates. Each governorate is subdivided into districts, each district into sub-districts, each sub-district into localities, and each locality into areas and sub-areas. In addition to these administrative units, each sub-area was subdivided into convenient area units called census blocks during the 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census (JPHC). A complete list of all of the census blocks is available in an electronic file. The list contains census information on households, populations, geographical locations, and so forth for each block. Based on this list, the 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 2017-18 JPFHS were selected from the frame of cluster units provided by the Department of Statistics.

Table A.1 shows the distribution of residential households by governorate, according to urban-rural residence. In Jordan, there are 1,957,479 residential households, 91% of them in urban areas; the capital city of Amman represents 44% of the total households in Jordan. The smallest governorate, Tafila, represents only 1% of the total.

Governorate	Number of households			Percentage urban	Percent distribution
	Urban	Rural	Total		
Amman	833,015	21,500	854,515	97.5	43.7
Balqa	81,634	17,255	98,889	82.6	5.1
Zarqa	268,300	9,899	278,199	96.4	14.2
Madaba	29,622	8,300	37,922	78.1	1.9
Irbid	325,370	27,851	353,221	92.1	18.0
Mafraq	73,998	31,618	105,616	70.1	5.4
Jarash	35,443	11,044	46,487	76.2	2.4
Ajloun	29,167	5,656	34,823	83.8	1.8
Karak	36,941	26,164	63,105	58.5	3.2
Tafila	15,155	3,984	19,139	79.2	1.0
Ma'an	15,705	12,499	28,204	55.7	1.4
Aqaba	32,202	5,157	37,359	86.2	1.9
Jordan	1,776,552	180,927	1,957,479	90.8	100.0

Note: The sampling frame is from the 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census.

Table A.2 presents the distribution of clusters and also shows the average number of households per cluster by governorate, according to urban-rural residence. There are a total of 18,286 clusters, 16,001 in urban areas and 2,285 in rural areas. The average cluster size is 111 households in urban areas and 79 households in rural areas, with an overall average of 107 households per cluster.

Governorate	Number of clusters			Average number of households per cluster		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
				Urban	Rural	Total
Amman	6,634	213	6,847	126	101	125
Balqa	784	221	1,005	104	78	98
Zarqa	2,774	148	2,922	97	67	95
Madaba	334	123	457	89	67	83
Irbid	2,997	311	3,308	109	90	107
Mafraq	698	468	1,166	106	68	91
Jarash	320	134	454	111	82	102
Ajloun	364	88	452	80	64	77
Karak	345	301	646	107	87	98
Tafila	192	58	250	79	69	77
Ma'an	178	134	312	88	93	90
Aqaba	381	86	467	85	60	80
Jordan	16,001	2,285	18,286	111	79	107

Note: The sampling frame is from the 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census.

Table A.3 shows the percent distribution of the population by nationality and by governorate. Non-Jordanians represent about 31% of the total population in Jordan. Among them, 13% are Syrians and 17% are of other nationalities. The Syrian population is mainly concentrated in four governorates: Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, and Mafraq. There are also Syrian camps in Zarqa and Mafraq. Those of other nationalities are mainly concentrated in five governorates: Amman, Balqa, Zarqa, Jarash, and Aqaba.

Table A.3 Population distribution by nationality, according to governorate

Governorate	Population by nationality			Total	Percentage of non-Jordanians		
	Jordanians	Syrians	Others		Syrians	Others	Total
Amman	2,554,926	435,578	1,017,022	4,007,526	10.9	25.4	36.2
Balqa	396,939	27,982	66,788	491,709	5.7	13.6	19.3
Zarqa	923,652	175,280	265,946	1,364,878	12.8	19.5	32.3
Madaba	156,787	14,669	17,736	189,192	7.8	9.4	17.1
Irbid	1,316,618	343,479	110,061	1,770,158	19.4	6.2	25.6
Mafraq	314,164	207,903	27,881	549,948	37.8	5.1	42.9
Jarash	167,751	10,868	58,440	237,059	4.6	24.7	29.2
Ajloun	157,162	14,496	4,422	176,080	8.2	2.5	10.7
Karak	272,449	17,077	27,103	316,629	5.4	8.6	14.0
Tafiela	90,108	1,933	4,250	96,291	2.0	4.4	6.4
Ma'an	127,990	8,450	7,642	144,082	5.9	5.3	11.2
Aqaba	135,045	7,799	45,316	188,160	4.1	24.1	28.2
Jordan	6,613,591	1,265,514	1,652,607	9,531,712	13.3	17.3	30.6

Source: 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample for the 2017-18 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.4**. Prior to the sample selection, the sampling frame was sorted by districts and sub-districts within each sampling stratum. By using probability proportional to size selection at the first sampling stage, 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. The allocation of the clusters took into account the need to ensure adequate precision for key indicators at the governorate level and at each of the three special domain levels. Simply allocating the expected 13,639 complete interviews with women proportionally to each sampling stratum according to the stratum measure of size was not considered optimal from this perspective. A proportional allocation would have resulted in very small samples for small governorates such as Tafiela and Ma'an. A proportional allocation would also have resulted in unnecessarily large sample sizes in large governorates such as Amman. The sample allocation used for the 2017-18 JPFHS was a power allocation with small adjustments and a goal of a minimum sample of about 980 interviews with women per governorate. The expected number of interviews with Syrian women was calculated by adding the expected average catch based on the percentage Syrian population in each of the governorates to the expected number of interviews from the Syrian camps. The expected number of interviews with women of other nationalities was calculated based on the expected average catch given the population of other nationalities in each of the governorates. The expected number of interviews was 1,607 for Syrian women and 1,743 for women of other nationalities.

Table A.4 shows the sample allocation of clusters and households by governorate and by type of residence. Among the 970 clusters selected, 769 were in urban areas and 201 were in rural areas. The Syrian camps were all considered as urban areas. Among the 769 urban clusters, 18 were selected from the Syrian camps in Zarqa and 25 were selected from the camps in Mafraq. Among the 19,400 households selected, 15,380 were from urban areas and 4,020 were from rural areas. Rural areas were slightly oversampled, and the Amman and Zarqa governorates, which are mainly urban, were slightly undersampled. There were 360 households selected from the Syrian camps in Zarqa and 500 households selected from the camps in Mafraq, for a total of 860 households selected from the Syrian camps.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of clusters and households by governorate and by residence type

Governorate	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Amman	118	4	122	2,360	80	2,440
Balqa	62	15	77	1,240	300	1,540
Zarqa	90	4	94	1,800	80	1,880
Madaba	53	17	70	1,060	340	1,400
Irbid	85	8	93	1,700	160	1,860
Mafraq	62	27	89	1,240	540	1,780
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
Among the above allocation, allocation in Syrian camps						
Syrian camps in Zarqa	18	na	18	360	na	360
Syrian camps in Mafraq	25	na	25	500	na	500
Jordan	769	201	970	15,380	4,020	19,400

na = Not applicable

After selection of clusters in the first stage (i.e., selection of the primary sampling units), and before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected clusters. The resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 20 households per cluster was selected with equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers were instructed to interview only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias.

Table A.5 gives the allocation of the expected numbers of interviews of ever-married women age 15-49 and of all men age 15-59. The parameters used for calculating the expected number of interviews with ever-married women were based on the results of the 2012 JPFHS. In the 2012 survey, household completion rates were 93.4% and 96.2% in urban and rural areas, respectively; female individual response rates were 96.8% and 98.3% in urban and rural areas, respectively; and there were 0.77 and 0.76 ever-married women age 15-49 per household in urban and rural areas, respectively. The number of men age 15-59 was calculated based on the results of the 2015 JPHC, which showed an average of 1.6 men per household. The male individual response rate was assumed to be 84%, as there was no previous survey for reference.

Table A.5 Sample allocation of expected number of interviews of ever-married women age 15-49 and all men age 15-59 by governorate and by residence type

Governorate	Expected number of interviews with ever-married women age 15-49			Expected number of interviews with all men age 15-59		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Amman	1,651	57	1,708	741	26	767
Balqa	867	215	1,082	390	97	487
Zarqa	1,260	57	1,317	565	26	591
Madaba	741	244	985	333	110	443
Irbid	1,190	115	1,305	534	51	585
Mafraq	867	386	1,253	390	175	565
Jarash	741	272	1,013	333	122	455
Ajloun	798	186	984	358	85	443
Karak	560	473	1,033	251	214	465
Tafila	741	244	985	233	214	447
Ma'an	518	473	991	371	71	442
Aqaba	826	157	983	371	71	442
Nationality Among the above allocation, expected number of interviews by nationality						
Jordanians	na	na	10,289	na	na	4,644
Syrians	na	na	1,607	na	na	722
Others	na	na	1,743	na	na	766
Jordan	10,760	2,879	13,639	4,870	1,262	6,132

Note: The male survey was conducted in one-fourth of the households selected for the female survey.
na = Not applicable

A.4 SELECTION PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Because of the non-proportional allocation of the sample to different governorates and to urban and rural areas, and because of differences in response rates, sampling weights must be applied in any analysis using data from the 2017-18 JPFHS to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level as well as the domain level. Since the 2017-18 JPFHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were based on sampling probabilities calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations are used in discussing the calculation of the weights:

- P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
 P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (household selection)

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 2017-18 JPFHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , and let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in that cluster. The second-stage selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability for each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the selection probabilities for the two stages:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all of the sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of sampling weights. Sampling weights were adjusted for household nonresponse as well as individual nonresponse. Therefore, two sets of weights were calculated for the women's survey: one for households and one for the women's individual survey. There were also two sets of weights for the male survey, one for the households selected for the male survey and one for the male individual survey. Two special sets of weights were also calculated, one for the domestic violence module and one for the child discipline module, for which only one eligible individual was selected per household. The final weights were normalised in order to provide total numbers of unweighted cases equal to total numbers of weighted cases at the national level for both household weights and individual weights.

It is important to note that the normalised weights are relative weights, which are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but are not valid for estimating population totals and/or pooled data. Also, the number of weighted cases obtained by using the normalised weights has no direct relation with the precision of the estimates for any domain. Especially in oversampled areas, the number of weighted cases will be much smaller than the number of unweighted cases; however, it is the latter numbers that are directly related to survey precision.

A.5 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

Table A.6 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's, and overall women's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and governorate (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Result	Residence		Governorate												Total
	Urban	Rural	Amman	Balqa	Zarqa	Madaba	Irbid	Mafraq	Jarash	Ajloun	Karak	Tafiela	Ma'an	Aqaba	
Selected households															
Completed (C)	97.2	96.4	97.5	97.7	98.1	97.9	95.8	96.1	97.6	98.8	95.9	99.0	91.9	97.6	97.0
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.5
Refused (R)	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.2	4.4	1.3	1.2
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.9
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	15,380	4,004	2,440	1,540	1,880	1,400	1,860	1,780	1,440	1,400	1,460	1,400	1,394	1,390	19,384
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.3	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.6	98.6	97.8	98.3	98.8	99.7	97.6	99.7	94.5	98.5	98.3
Eligible women															
Completed (EWC)	98.8	98.6	98.6	98.1	99.4	99.0	97.0	98.4	99.3	99.9	98.4	99.8	98.2	99.4	98.8
Not at home (EWNH)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	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
Refused (EWR)	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	11,885	2,985	1,793	1,004	1,483	1,027	1,349	1,530	1,155	1,168	1,072	1,209	980	1,100	14,870
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	98.8	98.6	98.6	98.1	99.4	99.0	97.0	98.4	99.3	99.9	98.4	99.8	98.2	99.4	98.8
Overall women response rate (OWRR) ³	97.2	96.6	97.0	96.5	98.0	97.6	94.9	96.7	98.1	99.6	96.0	99.5	92.7	97.9	97.1

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + R + DNF}$$

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.7 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's, and overall men's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and governorate (unweighted), Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Result	Residence		Governorate												Total
	Urban	Rural	Amman	Balqa	Zarqa	Madaba	Irbid	Mafraq	Jarash	Ajloun	Karak	Tafiela	Ma'an	Aqaba	
Selected households															
Completed (C)	96.9	96.5	97.4	97.4	97.2	98.6	96.1	96.4	98.0	98.6	94.8	98.6	91.1	97.4	96.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
Refused (R)	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.3	2.1	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.3	6.0	1.1	1.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.8
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	3,844	1,001	610	385	470	350	465	445	358	350	365	350	349	348	4,845
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.1	98.2	97.9	98.7	97.2	99.1	97.6	98.4	99.4	100.0	97.2	99.4	93.5	98.8	98.1
Eligible men															
Completed (EMC)	96.9	96.6	96.4	93.0	99.2	97.5	96.6	98.4	98.6	98.4	91.2	97.7	96.8	98.0	96.8
Not at home (EMNH)	1.1	2.0	2.1	3.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.1	0.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Refused (EMR)	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.2	1.6	0.4	1.2
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6
Other (EMO)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
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	5,218	1,422	828	571	609	479	610	628	553	495	487	487	440	453	6,640
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	96.9	96.6	96.4	93.0	99.2	97.5	96.6	98.4	98.6	98.4	91.2	97.7	96.8	98.0	96.8
Overall men response rate (OMRR) ³	95.0	94.8	94.3	91.8	96.4	96.7	94.2	96.8	98.0	98.4	88.6	97.2	90.6	96.9	95.0

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + R + DNF}$$

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 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 2017-18 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (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 2017-18 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 2017-18 JPFHS sample was the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed using SAS programmes developed by ICF International. These programmes 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 a percentage or 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 2017-18 JPFHS, there were 970 non-empty clusters. Hence, 970 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 970 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 969 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 sampling, 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 2017-18 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, for three geographical regions, for 12 governorates, and for three different 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.22 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 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 3.802, and its standard error is 0.028. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, $3.802 \pm 2 \times 0.028$. 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 3.746 and 3.858.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all women variables, is 1.671. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.671 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using withdrawal	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using rhythm	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Ever-married women 15-49
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Ever-married women with a live birth in last 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before the survey
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Proportion	Children under 5
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in past 2 weeks
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in past 2 weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received DPT+IPV+HiB vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were tested
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Ever-married women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	Proportion	All ever-married women selected for the DV module
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	Proportion	All ever-married women selected for the DV module
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	Proportion	All ever-married women selected for the DV module
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	Proportion	All ever-married women selected for the DV module
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	Proportion	All ever-married women selected for the DV module
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
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
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15-49
No education	Proportion	Men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15-49
Never married	Proportion	Men 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men 15-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men who have heard of HIV/AIDS

¹ Childhood mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national sample and the urban and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for regional/other domain samples.
DV = Domestic violence

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.899	0.003	14,689	14,689	1.045	0.003	0.893	0.904
Literacy	0.961	0.003	14,689	14,689	1.652	0.003	0.956	0.967
No education	0.022	0.002	14,689	14,689	1.428	0.078	0.019	0.026
Secondary education or higher	0.779	0.007	14,689	14,689	2.016	0.009	0.765	0.793
Currently married	0.558	0.011	25,414	24,402	1.582	0.020	0.535	0.581
Married before age 18	0.276	0.005	19,848	19,698	1.741	0.019	0.266	0.286
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.003	25,414	24,402	1.651	0.043	0.056	0.067
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.001	13,734	13,616	1.935	0.001	0.994	0.998
Know a modern method	0.995	0.001	13,734	13,616	1.957	0.001	0.992	0.997
Currently using any method	0.518	0.008	13,734	13,616	1.879	0.015	0.502	0.534
Currently using a modern method	0.374	0.007	13,734	13,616	1.738	0.019	0.360	0.389
Currently using pill	0.078	0.004	13,734	13,616	1.617	0.047	0.071	0.086
Currently using IUD	0.208	0.005	13,734	13,616	1.540	0.026	0.197	0.219
Currently using male condoms	0.051	0.003	13,734	13,616	1.822	0.067	0.044	0.058
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.001	13,734	13,616	1.653	0.161	0.005	0.010
Currently using female sterilisation	0.015	0.002	13,734	13,616	1.504	0.103	0.012	0.018
Currently using withdrawal	0.130	0.005	13,734	13,616	1.654	0.036	0.121	0.140
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.002	13,734	13,616	1.655	0.121	0.010	0.017
Used public sector source	0.492	0.012	4,769	4,965	1.703	0.025	0.467	0.517
Want no more children	0.492	0.008	13,734	13,616	1.769	0.015	0.477	0.507
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.177	0.007	13,734	13,616	2.010	0.037	0.164	0.191
Ideal number of children	3.802	0.028	14,520	14,528	1.817	0.007	3.746	3.857
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.277	0.010	7,300	6,785	1.766	0.035	0.258	0.296
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.997	0.001	10,658	9,622	1.325	0.001	0.996	0.999
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.096	0.005	10,475	9,454	1.729	0.056	0.085	0.107
Treated with ORS	0.444	0.026	968	910	1.514	0.058	0.393	0.496
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.544	0.026	968	910	1.504	0.048	0.493	0.596
Vaccination card seen	0.733	0.019	1,945	1,689	1.721	0.026	0.694	0.771
Received BCG vaccination	0.927	0.010	1,945	1,689	1.491	0.011	0.908	0.947
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.011	1,945	1,689	1.484	0.013	0.878	0.923
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.011	1,945	1,689	1.508	0.013	0.878	0.923
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.842	0.015	1,945	1,689	1.702	0.018	0.812	0.873
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.886	0.012	1,945	1,689	1.516	0.014	0.862	0.911
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.879	0.014	1,945	1,689	1.751	0.016	0.850	0.907
Received all basic vaccinations	0.857	0.015	1,945	1,689	1.730	0.018	0.827	0.888
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.831	0.015	2,072	1,891	1.727	0.018	0.801	0.862
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.316	0.009	8,763	7,646	1.875	0.029	0.298	0.335
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.426	0.010	11,566	11,545	2.069	0.022	0.407	0.445
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.032	0.003	10,674	10,787	1.683	0.090	0.026	0.037
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.541	0.010	10,674	10,787	2.001	0.018	0.521	0.560
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.897	0.004	14,019	13,881	1.699	0.005	0.888	0.905
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.208	0.009	6,852	6,852	1.800	0.042	0.190	0.226
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.052	0.005	6,852	6,852	1.902	0.098	0.042	0.062
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.189	0.009	6,852	6,852	1.891	0.047	0.171	0.207
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.259	0.010	6,852	6,852	1.891	0.039	0.239	0.279
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.204	0.009	6,852	6,852	1.940	0.046	0.185	0.223
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.726	0.114	71,383	69,174	1.551	0.042	2.498	2.955
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	10.747	1.681	10,631	9,623	1.407	0.156	7.384	14.110
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	6.061	1.313	10,573	9,593	1.519	0.217	3.434	8.687
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	16.808	2.123	10,636	9,625	1.455	0.126	12.562	21.054
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	2.615	0.615	10,655	9,775	1.241	0.235	1.384	3.846
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	19.379	2.224	10,652	9,637	1.425	0.115	14.931	23.828
MEN								
Urban residence	0.891	0.006	5,685	5,624	1.340	0.006	0.880	0.902
Literacy	0.977	0.003	5,685	5,624	1.626	0.003	0.970	0.983
No education	0.015	0.002	5,685	5,624	1.518	0.163	0.010	0.020
Secondary education or higher	0.791	0.009	5,685	5,624	1.750	0.012	0.772	0.810
Never married	0.591	0.011	5,685	5,624	1.659	0.018	0.569	0.613
Currently married	0.403	0.011	5,685	5,624	1.637	0.026	0.382	0.425
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.002	2,406	2,269	1.590	0.002	0.991	1.000
Know a modern method	0.989	0.003	2,406	2,269	1.536	0.003	0.983	0.996
Want no more children	0.277	0.015	2,406	2,269	1.666	0.055	0.246	0.307
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.085	0.008	2,406	2,269	1.455	0.097	0.069	0.102
Ideal number of children	3.323	0.069	5,649	5,606	2.085	0.021	3.186	3.460
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.874	0.009	5,172	5,012	2.031	0.011	0.855	0.893

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	11,745	13,200	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.964	0.003	11,745	13,200	1.620	0.003	0.959	0.970
No education	0.020	0.002	11,745	13,200	1.397	0.090	0.016	0.024
Secondary education or higher	0.783	0.007	11,745	13,200	1.960	0.010	0.768	0.797
Currently married	0.561	0.012	20,631	21,776	1.529	0.022	0.537	0.585
Married before age 18	0.277	0.006	15,803	17,598	1.700	0.020	0.265	0.288
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.003	20,631	21,776	1.594	0.046	0.056	0.067
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.001	10,949	12,214	1.855	0.001	0.993	0.998
Know a modern method	0.994	0.001	10,949	12,214	1.881	0.001	0.992	0.997
Currently using any method	0.517	0.009	10,949	12,214	1.830	0.017	0.499	0.534
Currently using a modern method	0.377	0.008	10,949	12,214	1.687	0.021	0.361	0.392
Currently using pill	0.077	0.004	10,949	12,214	1.589	0.053	0.068	0.085
Currently using IUD	0.212	0.006	10,949	12,214	1.466	0.027	0.201	0.224
Currently using male condoms	0.052	0.004	10,949	12,214	1.782	0.073	0.044	0.059
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.001	10,949	12,214	1.616	0.177	0.005	0.010
Currently using female sterilisation	0.015	0.002	10,949	12,214	1.475	0.114	0.012	0.018
Currently using withdrawal	0.126	0.005	10,949	12,214	1.617	0.041	0.116	0.136
Currently using rhythm	0.014	0.002	10,949	12,214	1.599	0.129	0.010	0.017
Used public sector source	0.476	0.013	3,838	4,486	1.660	0.028	0.449	0.503
Want no more children	0.491	0.008	10,949	12,214	1.714	0.017	0.475	0.507
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.179	0.007	10,949	12,214	1.963	0.040	0.165	0.194
Ideal number of children	3.777	0.030	11,610	13,060	1.769	0.008	3.717	3.837
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.290	0.011	5,790	6,023	1.697	0.036	0.269	0.311
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.997	0.001	8,443	8,515	1.269	0.001	0.995	0.999
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.096	0.006	8,298	8,371	1.680	0.062	0.084	0.108
Treated with ORS	0.453	0.027	774	803	1.394	0.059	0.399	0.507
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.545	0.029	774	803	1.472	0.052	0.488	0.602
Vaccination card seen	0.728	0.021	1,519	1,490	1.698	0.029	0.685	0.770
Received BCG vaccination	0.926	0.011	1,519	1,490	1.448	0.012	0.904	0.948
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.897	0.013	1,519	1,490	1.441	0.014	0.871	0.922
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.898	0.013	1,519	1,490	1.469	0.014	0.872	0.923
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.841	0.017	1,519	1,490	1.673	0.020	0.807	0.876
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.886	0.013	1,519	1,490	1.478	0.015	0.860	0.913
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.877	0.016	1,519	1,490	1.719	0.018	0.845	0.909
Received all basic vaccinations	0.856	0.017	1,519	1,490	1.702	0.020	0.822	0.890
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.833	0.017	1,631	1,675	1.698	0.020	0.799	0.867
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.318	0.010	6,952	6,781	1.824	0.032	0.297	0.338
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.425	0.010	9,130	10,278	2.027	0.025	0.404	0.446
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.031	0.003	8,432	9,618	1.657	0.100	0.025	0.038
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.541	0.011	8,432	9,618	1.960	0.020	0.520	0.562
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.894	0.005	11,186	12,462	1.649	0.005	0.885	0.904
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.210	0.010	5,452	6,175	1.749	0.046	0.191	0.230
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.052	0.006	5,452	6,175	1.847	0.107	0.041	0.063
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.192	0.010	5,452	6,175	1.831	0.051	0.173	0.212
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.263	0.011	5,452	6,175	1.833	0.042	0.241	0.285
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.206	0.010	5,452	6,175	1.877	0.050	0.186	0.227
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.683	0.148	57,532	61,706	1.513	0.055	2.387	2.979
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	11.251	1.869	8,416	8,510	1.348	0.166	7.512	14.990
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	5.313	1.394	8,353	8,485	1.565	0.262	2.525	8.101
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	16.565	2.332	8,419	8,511	1.430	0.141	11.901	21.228
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	2.281	0.643	8,420	8,676	1.249	0.282	0.994	3.568
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	18.808	2.427	8,431	8,522	1.397	0.129	13.954	23.662
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	4,452	5,011	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.977	0.004	4,452	5,011	1.581	0.004	0.970	0.984
No education	0.014	0.003	4,452	5,011	1.499	0.190	0.009	0.019
Secondary education or higher	0.791	0.010	4,452	5,011	1.678	0.013	0.771	0.811
Never married	0.589	0.012	4,452	5,011	1.596	0.020	0.566	0.613
Currently married	0.405	0.012	4,452	5,011	1.573	0.029	0.382	0.428
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.003	1,903	2,029	1.495	0.003	0.989	1.000
Know a modern method	0.989	0.004	1,903	2,029	1.513	0.004	0.982	0.996
Want no more children	0.282	0.017	1,903	2,029	1.611	0.059	0.249	0.315
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.084	0.009	1,903	2,029	1.437	0.109	0.065	0.102
Ideal number of children	3.286	0.074	4,423	4,996	2.017	0.023	3.137	3.434
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.879	0.010	4,033	4,455	1.996	0.012	0.858	0.899

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	2,944	1,489	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.938	0.008	2,944	1,489	1.725	0.008	0.923	0.953
No education	0.042	0.006	2,944	1,489	1.621	0.142	0.030	0.055
Secondary education or higher	0.747	0.016	2,944	1,489	1.957	0.021	0.715	0.778
Currently married	0.531	0.023	5,009	2,641	1.320	0.043	0.485	0.577
Married before age 18	0.268	0.009	4,176	2,107	1.437	0.034	0.250	0.287
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.006	5,009	2,641	1.671	0.099	0.048	0.072
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.001	2,785	1,402	1.720	0.001	0.995	1.000
Know a modern method	0.997	0.002	2,785	1,402	1.548	0.002	0.994	1.000
Currently using any method	0.531	0.016	2,785	1,402	1.704	0.030	0.499	0.563
Currently using a modern method	0.354	0.015	2,785	1,402	1.643	0.042	0.324	0.384
Currently using pill	0.095	0.008	2,785	1,402	1.430	0.084	0.079	0.111
Currently using IUD	0.171	0.014	2,785	1,402	1.894	0.079	0.144	0.198
Currently using male condoms	0.046	0.005	2,785	1,402	1.277	0.110	0.036	0.056
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.003	2,785	1,402	1.461	0.301	0.003	0.013
Currently using female sterilisation	0.017	0.003	2,785	1,402	1.293	0.185	0.011	0.024
Currently using withdrawal	0.167	0.012	2,785	1,402	1.667	0.071	0.143	0.191
Currently using rhythm	0.010	0.003	2,785	1,402	1.471	0.277	0.004	0.016
Used public sector source	0.641	0.021	931	479	1.363	0.033	0.598	0.684
Want no more children	0.500	0.017	2,785	1,402	1.746	0.033	0.467	0.533
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.162	0.010	2,785	1,402	1.501	0.065	0.141	0.183
Ideal number of children	4.022	0.060	2,910	1,468	1.705	0.015	3.903	4.141
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.177	0.020	1,510	763	2.035	0.113	0.137	0.217
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.999	0.000	2,215	1,107	0.728	0.000	0.998	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.098	0.012	2,177	1,083	1.772	0.119	0.075	0.121
Treated with ORS	0.378	0.081	194	106	2.358	0.215	0.215	0.540
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.540	0.048	194	106	1.353	0.089	0.443	0.636
Vaccination card seen	0.770	0.024	426	200	1.114	0.032	0.721	0.819
Received BCG vaccination	0.940	0.015	426	200	1.280	0.016	0.910	0.971
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.926	0.016	426	200	1.172	0.017	0.895	0.957
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.922	0.016	426	200	1.161	0.017	0.890	0.953
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.852	0.023	426	200	1.282	0.027	0.806	0.898
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.887	0.023	426	200	1.445	0.026	0.840	0.933
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.892	0.019	426	200	1.234	0.022	0.854	0.931
Received all basic vaccinations	0.868	0.021	426	200	1.197	0.024	0.827	0.909
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.820	0.027	441	217	1.433	0.032	0.767	0.874
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.307	0.020	1,811	864	1.870	0.066	0.266	0.347
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.428	0.017	2,436	1,267	1.658	0.039	0.394	0.461
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.033	0.005	2,242	1,169	1.219	0.138	0.024	0.043
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.538	0.017	2,242	1,169	1.585	0.031	0.504	0.571
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.920	0.007	2,833	1,418	1.362	0.008	0.906	0.934
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.185	0.015	1,400	677	1.442	0.081	0.155	0.215
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.053	0.010	1,400	677	1.699	0.192	0.033	0.073
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.160	0.016	1,400	677	1.587	0.097	0.129	0.191
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.227	0.018	1,400	677	1.641	0.081	0.190	0.264
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.184	0.019	1,400	677	1.794	0.101	0.147	0.221
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.076	0.141	14,556	7,592	1.565	0.046	2.795	3.357
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	6.888	2.746	2,215	1,113	1.509	0.399	1.397	12.380
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	11.830	3.889	2,220	1,109	1.429	0.329	4.052	19.608
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	18.718	4.440	2,217	1,114	1.374	0.237	9.838	27.598
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	5.292	2.017	2,235	1,099	1.306	0.381	1.259	9.326
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	23.912	5.083	2,221	1,115	1.419	0.213	13.745	34.078
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1,233	613	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.972	0.007	1,233	613	1.571	0.008	0.958	0.987
No education	0.024	0.007	1,233	613	1.490	0.268	0.011	0.038
Secondary education or higher	0.788	0.023	1,233	613	1.944	0.029	0.743	0.834
Never married	0.607	0.025	1,233	613	1.771	0.041	0.558	0.656
Currently married	0.392	0.025	1,233	613	1.769	0.063	0.342	0.441
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	503	240	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.988	0.005	503	240	1.049	0.005	0.978	0.998
Want no more children	0.236	0.031	503	240	1.622	0.131	0.174	0.297
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.098	0.014	503	240	1.030	0.139	0.071	0.125
Ideal number of children	3.630	0.155	1,226	610	2.090	0.043	3.319	3.941
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.833	0.019	1,139	557	1.681	0.022	0.796	0.870

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Central sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.948	0.002	5,244	9,171	0.651	0.002	0.944	0.952
Literacy	0.966	0.003	5,244	9,171	1.383	0.004	0.959	0.973
No education	0.017	0.002	5,244	9,171	1.227	0.128	0.013	0.022
Secondary education or higher	0.796	0.009	5,244	9,171	1.696	0.012	0.777	0.815
Currently married	0.558	0.017	9,190	15,082	1.322	0.030	0.524	0.591
Married before age 18	0.273	0.007	7,061	12,277	1.483	0.027	0.258	0.287
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.004	9,190	15,082	1.453	0.065	0.052	0.067
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.002	4,823	8,410	1.493	0.002	0.990	0.997
Know a modern method	0.992	0.002	4,823	8,410	1.516	0.002	0.988	0.996
Currently using any method	0.514	0.012	4,823	8,410	1.639	0.023	0.490	0.537
Currently using a modern method	0.381	0.010	4,823	8,410	1.446	0.027	0.361	0.401
Currently using pill	0.075	0.005	4,823	8,410	1.433	0.073	0.064	0.085
Currently using IUD	0.223	0.008	4,823	8,410	1.273	0.034	0.208	0.239
Currently using male condoms	0.052	0.005	4,823	8,410	1.573	0.097	0.042	0.062
Currently using injectables	0.007	0.002	4,823	8,410	1.426	0.246	0.004	0.010
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.002	4,823	8,410	1.364	0.168	0.009	0.018
Currently using withdrawal	0.118	0.007	4,823	8,410	1.464	0.058	0.104	0.131
Currently using rhythm	0.015	0.002	4,823	8,410	1.377	0.161	0.010	0.020
Used public sector source	0.416	0.017	1,720	3,146	1.415	0.040	0.383	0.450
Want no more children	0.488	0.011	4,823	8,410	1.476	0.022	0.467	0.510
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.180	0.010	4,823	8,410	1.798	0.055	0.160	0.200
Ideal number of children	3.705	0.039	5,181	9,071	1.634	0.011	3.627	3.782
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.269	0.014	2,440	3,960	1.496	0.052	0.242	0.297
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.001	3,516	5,519	1.205	0.001	0.995	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.100	0.008	3,456	5,422	1.477	0.082	0.084	0.117
Treated with ORS	0.474	0.038	373	545	1.294	0.080	0.398	0.549
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.528	0.039	373	545	1.321	0.073	0.451	0.606
Vaccination card seen	0.685	0.031	626	953	1.517	0.046	0.623	0.748
Received BCG vaccination	0.927	0.016	626	953	1.315	0.017	0.896	0.959
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.018	626	953	1.311	0.020	0.864	0.936
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.896	0.018	626	953	1.321	0.020	0.859	0.932
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.847	0.025	626	953	1.578	0.030	0.797	0.898
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.887	0.019	626	953	1.335	0.021	0.849	0.925
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.873	0.024	626	953	1.590	0.027	0.826	0.921
Received all basic vaccinations	0.856	0.025	626	953	1.592	0.029	0.806	0.906
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.849	0.024	706	1,109	1.630	0.028	0.801	0.897
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.286	0.014	2,903	4,417	1.616	0.047	0.259	0.313
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.414	0.014	4,134	7,233	1.779	0.033	0.387	0.441
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.030	0.004	3,832	6,761	1.469	0.136	0.022	0.038
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.548	0.014	3,832	6,761	1.772	0.026	0.519	0.576
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.886	0.006	4,842	8,539	1.395	0.007	0.873	0.898
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.235	0.013	2,445	4,283	1.510	0.055	0.209	0.261
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.060	0.007	2,445	4,283	1.523	0.122	0.046	0.075
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.219	0.013	2,445	4,283	1.555	0.059	0.193	0.246
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.295	0.015	2,445	4,283	1.578	0.049	0.266	0.324
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.240	0.014	2,445	4,283	1.623	0.058	0.212	0.268
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.457	0.232	25,896	42,890	1.337	0.095	1.992	2.922
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.544	1.621	7,555	12,301	1.228	0.190	5.302	11.787
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.373	1.376	7,556	12,344	1.279	0.216	3.621	9.124
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.917	2.164	7,556	12,305	1.243	0.145	10.589	19.244
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.100	0.450	7,587	12,456	1.155	0.409	0.200	2.001
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.001	2.194	7,557	12,306	1.233	0.137	11.613	20.389
MEN								
Urban residence	0.944	0.006	2,107	3,560	1.152	0.006	0.932	0.955
Literacy	0.979	0.004	2,107	3,560	1.404	0.005	0.970	0.988
No education	0.014	0.003	2,107	3,560	1.286	0.240	0.007	0.020
Secondary education or higher	0.803	0.013	2,107	3,560	1.480	0.016	0.777	0.829
Never married	0.602	0.015	2,107	3,560	1.420	0.025	0.572	0.632
Currently married	0.392	0.015	2,107	3,560	1.398	0.038	0.362	0.421
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.003	848	1,394	1.263	0.003	0.988	1.000
Know a modern method	0.989	0.005	848	1,394	1.352	0.005	0.979	0.999
Want no more children	0.279	0.023	848	1,394	1.466	0.081	0.234	0.325
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.057	0.011	848	1,394	1.335	0.187	0.036	0.078
Ideal number of children	3.083	0.084	2,074	3,545	1.805	0.027	2.915	3.252
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.887	0.013	1,915	3,200	1.764	0.014	0.861	0.912

Table B.6 Sampling errors: North sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.846	0.006	5,128	4,119	1,151	0.007	0.834	0.857
Literacy	0.960	0.005	5,128	4,119	1,712	0.005	0.950	0.969
No education	0.023	0.003	5,128	4,119	1,358	0.125	0.017	0.028
Secondary education or higher	0.735	0.012	5,128	4,119	1,922	0.016	0.711	0.759
Currently married	0.555	0.015	9,151	6,993	1,402	0.027	0.525	0.585
Married before age 18	0.301	0.008	6,843	5,520	1,597	0.027	0.285	0.317
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.004	9,151	6,993	1,424	0.061	0.054	0.069
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	4,840	3,880	1,006	0.000	0.999	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	4,840	3,880	0,864	0.000	0.999	1.000
Currently using any method	0.541	0.011	4,840	3,880	1,523	0.020	0.519	0.563
Currently using a modern method	0.374	0.012	4,840	3,880	1,693	0.032	0.350	0.397
Currently using pill	0.083	0.005	4,840	3,880	1,335	0.064	0.072	0.093
Currently using IUD	0.194	0.008	4,840	3,880	1,463	0.043	0.177	0.211
Currently using male condoms	0.051	0.005	4,840	3,880	1,496	0.092	0.042	0.061
Currently using injectables	0.009	0.002	4,840	3,880	1,579	0.238	0.005	0.013
Currently using female sterilisation	0.017	0.002	4,840	3,880	1,253	0.136	0.012	0.022
Currently using withdrawal	0.155	0.008	4,840	3,880	1,472	0.049	0.140	0.170
Currently using rhythm	0.012	0.002	4,840	3,880	1,412	0.183	0.008	0.017
Used public sector source	0.591	0.019	1,730	1,392	1,602	0.032	0.553	0.628
Want no more children	0.515	0.012	4,840	3,880	1,722	0.024	0.490	0.539
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.181	0.007	4,840	3,880	1,348	0.041	0.166	0.195
Ideal number of children	3.957	0.044	5,029	4,060	1,513	0.011	3.869	4.045
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.323	0.015	2,827	2,189	1,714	0.048	0.292	0.353
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.996	0.001	4,263	3,210	1,225	0.001	0.994	0.999
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.093	0.008	4,183	3,153	1,608	0.083	0.077	0.108
Treated with ORS	0.350	0.035	338	292	1,348	0.100	0.280	0.419
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.571	0.034	338	292	1,244	0.059	0.503	0.638
Vaccination card seen	0.812	0.019	800	581	1,265	0.023	0.775	0.850
Received BCG vaccination	0.937	0.012	800	581	1,277	0.012	0.914	0.960
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.913	0.014	800	581	1,317	0.016	0.884	0.942
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.922	0.013	800	581	1,298	0.014	0.896	0.948
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.849	0.016	800	581	1,232	0.019	0.816	0.882
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.903	0.015	800	581	1,357	0.017	0.873	0.933
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.902	0.014	800	581	1,225	0.015	0.875	0.929
Received all basic vaccinations	0.875	0.016	800	581	1,244	0.018	0.844	0.907
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.802	0.017	819	615	1,172	0.021	0.768	0.836
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.377	0.014	3,515	2,527	1,676	0.036	0.349	0.404
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.448	0.015	3,976	3,205	1,849	0.033	0.419	0.478
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.037	0.005	3,696	3,018	1,451	0.122	0.028	0.046
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.533	0.013	3,696	3,018	1,556	0.024	0.507	0.558
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.921	0.006	4,984	3,986	1,608	0.007	0.909	0.933
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.178	0.012	2,361	1,916	1,538	0.068	0.153	0.202
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.045	0.008	2,361	1,916	1,846	0.175	0.029	0.061
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.150	0.013	2,361	1,916	1,721	0.084	0.124	0.175
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.213	0.014	2,361	1,916	1,707	0.068	0.184	0.241
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.146	0.012	2,361	1,916	1,675	0.083	0.122	0.170
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.388	0.115	25,032	19,665	1,403	0.034	3.157	3.619
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.351	1.758	8,497	6,451	1,366	0.155	7.835	14.868
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.066	1.135	8,471	6,440	1,292	0.279	1.795	6.337
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.418	1.978	8,499	6,453	1,274	0.128	11.461	19.375
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.584	0.841	8,412	6,366	1,247	0.235	1.902	5.266
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.946	2.221	8,506	6,457	1,283	0.117	14.505	23.388
MEN								
Urban residence	0.836	0.012	1,989	1,551	1,466	0.015	0.812	0.861
Literacy	0.973	0.006	1,989	1,551	1,583	0.006	0.962	0.985
No education	0.014	0.004	1,989	1,551	1,654	0.314	0.005	0.022
Secondary education or higher	0.754	0.016	1,989	1,551	1,690	0.022	0.721	0.787
Never married	0.578	0.017	1,989	1,551	1,519	0.029	0.544	0.612
Currently married	0.417	0.017	1,989	1,551	1,509	0.040	0.384	0.450
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.004	854	647	1,746	0.004	0.989	1.000
Know a modern method	0.987	0.004	854	647	1,179	0.005	0.979	0.996
Want no more children	0.257	0.020	854	647	1,352	0.079	0.217	0.298
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.126	0.017	854	647	1,460	0.132	0.092	0.159
Ideal number of children	3.775	0.152	1,987	1,549	2,222	0.040	3.471	4.079
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.843	0.016	1,727	1,316	1,858	0.019	0.810	0.876

Table B.7 Sampling errors: South sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.731	0.011	4,317	1,398	1,591	0.015	0.709	0.752
Literacy	0.939	0.007	4,317	1,398	1,799	0.007	0.925	0.952
No education	0.055	0.007	4,317	1,398	2,038	0.129	0.040	0.069
Secondary education or higher	0.798	0.011	4,317	1,398	1,742	0.013	0.777	0.819
Currently married	0.591	0.019	6,977	2,244	1,060	0.032	0.553	0.629
Married before age 18	0.225	0.006	5,868	1,896	1,255	0.029	0.212	0.238
Currently pregnant	0.074	0.004	6,977	2,244	0.981	0.048	0.067	0.081
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	4,071	1,326	1,602	0.001	0.997	1.000
Know a modern method	0.998	0.001	4,071	1,326	1,467	0.001	0.996	1.000
Currently using any method	0.480	0.013	4,071	1,326	1,598	0.026	0.455	0.505
Currently using a modern method	0.336	0.011	4,071	1,326	1,452	0.032	0.314	0.357
Currently using pill	0.091	0.006	4,071	1,326	1,278	0.063	0.079	0.102
Currently using IUD	0.153	0.007	4,071	1,326	1,203	0.044	0.140	0.167
Currently using male condoms	0.044	0.005	4,071	1,326	1,499	0.110	0.034	0.054
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.002	4,071	1,326	1,225	0.208	0.005	0.012
Currently using female sterilisation	0.021	0.003	4,071	1,326	1,140	0.123	0.016	0.026
Currently using withdrawal	0.137	0.007	4,071	1,326	1,355	0.053	0.123	0.152
Currently using rhythm	0.007	0.001	4,071	1,326	1,162	0.221	0.004	0.010
Used public sector source	0.728	0.015	1,319	427	1,234	0.021	0.698	0.758
Want no more children	0.448	0.012	4,071	1,326	1,486	0.026	0.425	0.471
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.152	0.007	4,071	1,326	1,330	0.049	0.137	0.167
Ideal number of children	3.982	0.045	4,310	1,397	1,567	0.011	3.892	4.072
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.167	0.011	2,033	636	1,315	0.066	0.145	0.190
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.999	0.001	2,879	894	0.954	0.001	0.997	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.083	0.008	2,836	880	1,395	0.092	0.068	0.098
Treated with ORS	0.604	0.047	257	73	1,359	0.078	0.510	0.698
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.558	0.042	257	73	1,204	0.075	0.474	0.641
Vaccination card seen	0.723	0.026	519	155	1,274	0.036	0.670	0.776
Received BCG vaccination	0.891	0.018	519	155	1,220	0.020	0.856	0.927
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.019	519	155	1,152	0.022	0.816	0.891
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.849	0.019	519	155	1,165	0.023	0.810	0.887
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.787	0.022	519	155	1,158	0.028	0.744	0.831
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.822	0.021	519	155	1,189	0.026	0.780	0.864
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.824	0.021	519	155	1,204	0.026	0.781	0.866
Received all basic vaccinations	0.801	0.022	519	155	1,188	0.027	0.757	0.845
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.826	0.020	547	167	1,171	0.024	0.786	0.865
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.292	0.014	2,345	702	1,477	0.048	0.264	0.320
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.436	0.013	3,456	1,107	1,485	0.029	0.411	0.461
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.028	0.004	3,146	1,008	1,264	0.133	0.020	0.035
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.518	0.011	3,146	1,008	1,251	0.022	0.496	0.540
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.896	0.007	4,193	1,356	1,515	0.008	0.882	0.910
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.121	0.010	2,046	653	1,444	0.086	0.101	0.142
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.015	0.003	2,046	653	1,072	0.190	0.010	0.021
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.106	0.010	2,046	653	1,440	0.093	0.086	0.125
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.161	0.012	2,046	653	1,498	0.076	0.136	0.185
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.137	0.011	2,046	653	1,445	0.080	0.115	0.159
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.566	0.090	20,387	6,581	1,287	0.035	2.387	2.746
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.809	1.398	6,158	1,922	1,095	0.205	4.012	9.605
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.270	1.006	6,144	1,917	1,028	0.236	2.257	6.282
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.078	1.686	6,158	1,922	1,053	0.152	7.706	14.450
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.985	0.868	6,184	1,923	1,121	0.291	1.249	4.721
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.030	1.805	6,160	1,923	1,038	0.129	10.421	17.640
MEN								
Urban residence	0.691	0.018	1,589	513	1,557	0.026	0.655	0.727
Literacy	0.972	0.006	1,589	513	1,394	0.006	0.961	0.984
No education	0.028	0.006	1,589	513	1,506	0.221	0.016	0.041
Secondary education or higher	0.816	0.014	1,589	513	1,488	0.018	0.787	0.845
Never married	0.553	0.016	1,589	513	1,266	0.029	0.521	0.584
Currently married	0.446	0.016	1,589	513	1,263	0.035	0.414	0.477
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.003	704	229	1,120	0.003	0.991	1.000
Know a modern method	0.994	0.003	704	229	0.999	0.003	0.988	1.000
Want no more children	0.317	0.022	704	229	1,255	0.070	0.272	0.361
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.144	0.017	704	229	1,250	0.115	0.111	0.177
Ideal number of children	3.619	0.099	1,588	512	1,554	0.027	3.420	3.817
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.873	0.014	1,530	496	1,625	0.016	0.845	0.901

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Amman sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.972	0.001	1,768	5,997	0.313	0.001	0.970	0.975
Literacy	0.966	0.005	1,768	5,997	1.128	0.005	0.956	0.976
No education	0.014	0.003	1,768	5,997	1.017	0.202	0.008	0.020
Secondary education or higher	0.812	0.013	1,768	5,997	1.391	0.016	0.786	0.837
Currently married	0.554	0.023	2,993	9,863	1.029	0.041	0.508	0.599
Married before age 18	0.261	0.010	2,412	8,101	1.177	0.038	0.241	0.281
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.005	2,993	9,863	1.134	0.086	0.050	0.070
Know any contraceptive method	0.991	0.003	1,608	5,459	1.097	0.003	0.985	0.996
Know a modern method	0.989	0.003	1,608	5,459	1.140	0.003	0.983	0.995
Currently using any method	0.514	0.017	1,608	5,459	1.358	0.033	0.481	0.548
Currently using a modern method	0.384	0.014	1,608	5,459	1.175	0.037	0.355	0.412
Currently using pill	0.069	0.008	1,608	5,459	1.189	0.109	0.054	0.084
Currently using IUD	0.230	0.011	1,608	5,459	1.022	0.047	0.209	0.251
Currently using male condoms	0.056	0.007	1,608	5,459	1.276	0.131	0.041	0.070
Currently using injectables	0.007	0.002	1,608	5,459	1.134	0.337	0.002	0.012
Currently using female sterilisation	0.012	0.003	1,608	5,459	1.133	0.253	0.006	0.019
Currently using withdrawal	0.112	0.009	1,608	5,459	1.193	0.084	0.093	0.130
Currently using rhythm	0.019	0.004	1,608	5,459	1.055	0.188	0.012	0.026
Used public sector source	0.380	0.023	609	2,066	1.171	0.061	0.334	0.426
Want no more children	0.476	0.015	1,608	5,459	1.186	0.031	0.447	0.506
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.203	0.014	1,608	5,459	1.405	0.069	0.175	0.232
Ideal number of children	3.676	0.053	1,744	5,927	1.371	0.014	3.570	3.783
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.237	0.020	772	2,560	1.271	0.083	0.198	0.277
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.997	0.002	1,067	3,512	1.005	0.002	0.994	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.103	0.012	1,047	3,448	1.211	0.116	0.079	0.126
Treated with ORS	0.450	0.053	113	354	1.048	0.117	0.345	0.556
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.528	0.054	113	354	1.062	0.102	0.420	0.637
Vaccination card seen	0.628	0.048	180	575	1.234	0.076	0.532	0.724
Received BCG vaccination	0.917	0.024	180	575	1.009	0.026	0.870	0.965
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.026	180	575	1.035	0.029	0.849	0.952
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.889	0.027	180	575	1.035	0.030	0.835	0.943
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.846	0.036	180	575	1.236	0.043	0.774	0.919
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.874	0.028	180	575	1.042	0.032	0.817	0.931
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.861	0.034	180	575	1.192	0.039	0.793	0.928
Received all basic vaccinations	0.848	0.036	180	575	1.231	0.042	0.776	0.919
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.838	0.036	212	715	1.361	0.043	0.767	0.909
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.246	0.018	870	2,792	1.209	0.072	0.211	0.281
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.423	0.019	1,423	4,793	1.484	0.046	0.384	0.461
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.025	0.005	1,328	4,491	1.191	0.203	0.015	0.035
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.544	0.020	1,328	4,491	1.490	0.037	0.503	0.585
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.871	0.009	1,641	5,600	1.080	0.010	0.853	0.889
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.200	0.017	798	2,758	1.230	0.087	0.165	0.235
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.050	0.010	798	2,758	1.292	0.199	0.030	0.070
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.190	0.018	798	2,758	1.295	0.095	0.154	0.226
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.267	0.020	798	2,758	1.273	0.075	0.227	0.307
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.227	0.020	798	2,758	1.336	0.087	0.187	0.266
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.329	0.177	8,484	28,109	1.085	0.076	1.974	2.683
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.208	2.141	2,329	7,775	1.023	0.261	3.927	12.489
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.299	1.988	2,337	7,813	1.038	0.316	2.323	10.275
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.507	2.929	2,330	7,779	1.021	0.202	8.648	20.365
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.085	0.653	2,360	7,887	0.961	0.602	0.000	2.391
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.576	2.959	2,330	7,779	1.005	0.190	9.658	21.494
MEN								
Urban residence	0.975	0.005	691	2,316	0.896	0.005	0.964	0.985
Literacy	0.979	0.006	691	2,316	1.146	0.006	0.967	0.992
No education	0.010	0.004	691	2,316	1.073	0.411	0.002	0.018
Secondary education or higher	0.829	0.017	691	2,316	1.201	0.021	0.795	0.864
Never married	0.605	0.021	691	2,316	1.126	0.035	0.563	0.647
Currently married	0.389	0.020	691	2,316	1.104	0.053	0.348	0.430
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.004	273	901	0.892	0.004	0.986	1.000
Know a modern method	0.986	0.007	273	901	0.983	0.007	0.973	1.000
Want no more children	0.311	0.033	273	901	1.179	0.107	0.244	0.377
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.045	0.014	273	901	1.105	0.309	0.017	0.073
Ideal number of children	2.877	0.120	690	2,312	1.548	0.042	2.637	3.117
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.926	0.015	616	2,087	1.399	0.016	0.896	0.956

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Balqa sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.825	0.013	985	752	1.077	0.016	0.799	0.851
Literacy	0.947	0.011	985	752	1.512	0.011	0.926	0.969
No education	0.041	0.010	985	752	1.568	0.241	0.021	0.061
Secondary education or higher	0.789	0.021	985	752	1.614	0.027	0.747	0.831
Currently married	0.517	0.034	1,717	1,330	1.061	0.066	0.449	0.586
Married before age 18	0.237	0.013	1,430	1,090	1.214	0.054	0.211	0.262
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.008	1,717	1,330	1.220	0.124	0.046	0.077
Know any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	897	688	1.084	0.002	0.994	1.000
Know a modern method	0.996	0.002	897	688	1.080	0.002	0.991	1.000
Currently using any method	0.435	0.021	897	688	1.278	0.049	0.393	0.477
Currently using a modern method	0.321	0.019	897	688	1.208	0.059	0.283	0.358
Currently using pill	0.089	0.010	897	688	1.075	0.115	0.068	0.109
Currently using IUD	0.169	0.014	897	688	1.086	0.080	0.142	0.197
Currently using male condoms	0.035	0.006	897	688	0.991	0.174	0.023	0.047
Currently using injectables	0.005	0.002	897	688	1.021	0.487	0.000	0.010
Currently using female sterilisation	0.014	0.005	897	688	1.271	0.362	0.004	0.023
Currently using withdrawal	0.109	0.013	897	688	1.209	0.115	0.084	0.135
Currently using rhythm	0.005	0.002	897	688	1.022	0.493	0.000	0.009
Used public sector source	0.495	0.043	280	218	1.445	0.088	0.408	0.581
Want no more children	0.481	0.021	897	688	1.275	0.044	0.439	0.524
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.097	0.012	897	688	1.259	0.128	0.072	0.122
Ideal number of children	3.422	0.103	951	724	1.521	0.030	3.216	3.628
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.370	0.026	444	342	1.128	0.070	0.318	0.422
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.996	0.002	635	486	0.950	0.003	0.991	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.091	0.013	628	481	1.070	0.139	0.065	0.116
Treated with ORS	0.627	0.067	57	44	1.018	0.107	0.493	0.760
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.462	0.073	57	44	1.093	0.158	0.316	0.609
Vaccination card seen	0.839	0.046	105	81	1.281	0.054	0.748	0.930
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.020	105	81	1.299	0.021	0.932	1.000
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.918	0.031	105	81	1.170	0.034	0.856	0.981
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.915	0.031	105	81	1.163	0.034	0.853	0.978
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.913	0.031	105	81	1.131	0.034	0.851	0.975
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.030	105	81	1.193	0.032	0.868	0.988
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.919	0.031	105	81	1.184	0.034	0.856	0.981
Received all basic vaccinations	0.891	0.035	105	81	1.141	0.039	0.822	0.960
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.759	0.046	134	103	1.179	0.061	0.666	0.851
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.323	0.028	561	412	1.426	0.087	0.267	0.380
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.397	0.023	822	623	1.319	0.057	0.352	0.442
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.031	0.009	754	571	1.394	0.285	0.013	0.048
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.482	0.022	754	571	1.202	0.045	0.438	0.526
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.917	0.012	821	619	1.205	0.013	0.894	0.941
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.295	0.026	460	347	1.214	0.088	0.243	0.346
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.097	0.019	460	347	1.406	0.200	0.058	0.136
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.298	0.027	460	347	1.246	0.089	0.245	0.352
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.361	0.030	460	347	1.341	0.083	0.301	0.421
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.315	0.030	460	347	1.368	0.094	0.255	0.374
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.590	0.330	5,096	3,945	0.941	0.127	1.929	3.250
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.592	1.570	1,400	1,067	0.993	0.437	0.452	6.732
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.196	2.177	1,400	1,067	0.985	0.419	0.843	9.550
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.788	2.575	1,400	1,067	0.939	0.293	3.638	13.939
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.176	1.250	1,409	1,071	1.001	0.574	0.000	4.675
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.945	3.162	1,401	1,068	1.069	0.289	4.621	17.269
MEN								
Urban residence	0.788	0.028	453	345	1.446	0.035	0.732	0.844
Literacy	0.964	0.013	453	345	1.503	0.014	0.937	0.990
No education	0.046	0.017	453	345	1.730	0.372	0.012	0.080
Secondary education or higher	0.785	0.026	453	345	1.355	0.033	0.732	0.837
Never married	0.672	0.030	453	345	1.339	0.044	0.613	0.731
Currently married	0.318	0.029	453	345	1.342	0.093	0.259	0.377
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	144	110	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	144	110	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.279	0.042	144	110	1.112	0.150	0.195	0.362
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.029	0.014	144	110	1.032	0.502	0.000	0.058
Ideal number of children	3.130	0.180	453	345	1.643	0.058	2.769	3.491
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.805	0.033	400	303	1.651	0.041	0.739	0.871

na = Not applicable

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Zarqa sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.955	0.003	1,474	2,094	0.490	0.003	0.950	0.960
Literacy	0.974	0.004	1,474	2,094	1.069	0.005	0.965	0.983
No education	0.014	0.003	1,474	2,094	1.079	0.236	0.007	0.021
Secondary education or higher	0.754	0.016	1,474	2,094	1.445	0.022	0.721	0.786
Currently married	0.586	0.031	2,638	3,339	1.289	0.052	0.524	0.647
Married before age 18	0.333	0.014	1,897	2,631	1.379	0.043	0.304	0.362
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.008	2,638	3,339	1.471	0.130	0.043	0.073
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	1,373	1,955	0.461	0.000	0.999	1.000
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	1,373	1,955	0.858	0.001	0.997	1.000
Currently using any method	0.547	0.017	1,373	1,955	1.233	0.030	0.514	0.580
Currently using a modern method	0.397	0.016	1,373	1,955	1.210	0.040	0.365	0.429
Currently using pill	0.083	0.010	1,373	1,955	1.278	0.115	0.064	0.102
Currently using IUD	0.228	0.012	1,373	1,955	1.094	0.054	0.203	0.253
Currently using male condoms	0.048	0.007	1,373	1,955	1.160	0.139	0.035	0.062
Currently using injectables	0.007	0.003	1,373	1,955	1.346	0.431	0.001	0.013
Currently using female sterilisation	0.016	0.004	1,373	1,955	1.154	0.246	0.008	0.024
Currently using withdrawal	0.143	0.012	1,373	1,955	1.310	0.087	0.118	0.167
Currently using rhythm	0.007	0.002	1,373	1,955	1.075	0.341	0.002	0.012
Used public sector source	0.450	0.027	495	752	1.209	0.060	0.396	0.504
Want no more children	0.532	0.017	1,373	1,955	1.271	0.032	0.498	0.566
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.146	0.014	1,373	1,955	1.465	0.096	0.118	0.174
Ideal number of children	3.851	0.066	1,473	2,092	1.409	0.017	3.720	3.982
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.321	0.024	687	884	1.297	0.076	0.273	0.370
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	1,021	1,262	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.098	0.013	1,003	1,238	1.262	0.134	0.072	0.124
Treated with ORS	0.518	0.063	122	121	1.127	0.122	0.391	0.645
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.555	0.068	122	121	1.235	0.123	0.419	0.691
Vaccination card seen	0.772	0.035	199	252	1.106	0.046	0.701	0.842
Received BCG vaccination	0.934	0.023	199	252	1.242	0.025	0.888	0.981
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.892	0.030	199	252	1.281	0.034	0.832	0.952
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.908	0.029	199	252	1.325	0.032	0.851	0.966
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.837	0.046	199	252	1.643	0.055	0.745	0.929
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.903	0.029	199	252	1.292	0.032	0.845	0.960
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.882	0.044	199	252	1.795	0.050	0.794	0.970
Received all basic vaccinations	0.860	0.044	199	252	1.685	0.051	0.772	0.949
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.928	0.022	202	239	1.078	0.023	0.885	0.971
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.383	0.026	862	1,019	1.586	0.069	0.330	0.435
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.404	0.018	1,070	1,555	1.177	0.044	0.368	0.439
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.039	0.009	980	1,453	1.429	0.226	0.022	0.057
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.586	0.018	980	1,453	1.128	0.030	0.551	0.622
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.916	0.010	1,409	2,005	1.341	0.011	0.896	0.936
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.312	0.025	714	1,022	1.425	0.079	0.262	0.361
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.078	0.013	714	1,022	1.281	0.165	0.053	0.104
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.278	0.023	714	1,022	1.342	0.081	0.233	0.323
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.358	0.026	714	1,022	1.432	0.072	0.306	0.409
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.257	0.022	714	1,022	1.315	0.084	0.214	0.301
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.698	0.121	7,295	9,431	1.146	0.045	2.456	2.940
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.746	3.677	2,243	2,945	1.148	0.342	3.393	18.100
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.813	2.169	2,239	2,952	1.110	0.318	2.475	11.150
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.559	4.559	2,243	2,945	1.158	0.260	8.441	26.677
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	0.615	0.583	2,245	2,988	1.097	0.948	0.000	1.782
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.163	4.632	2,243	2,945	1.169	0.255	8.899	27.428
MEN								
Urban residence	0.953	0.014	532	768	1.547	0.015	0.924	0.981
Literacy	0.987	0.005	532	768	1.113	0.006	0.976	0.998
No education	0.010	0.004	532	768	0.958	0.420	0.002	0.018
Secondary education or higher	0.739	0.024	532	768	1.254	0.032	0.691	0.786
Never married	0.571	0.027	532	768	1.262	0.047	0.517	0.625
Currently married	0.424	0.027	532	768	1.264	0.064	0.370	0.478
Know any contraceptive method	0.991	0.008	240	326	1.403	0.008	0.975	1.000
Know a modern method	0.991	0.008	240	326	1.403	0.008	0.975	1.000
Want no more children	0.190	0.029	240	326	1.135	0.152	0.132	0.247
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.083	0.023	240	326	1.313	0.283	0.036	0.130
Ideal number of children	3.472	0.121	532	768	1.392	0.035	3.230	3.714
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.798	0.032	481	682	1.733	0.040	0.734	0.861

na = Not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Madaba sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.748	0.018	1,017	329	1.338	0.024	0.711	0.784
Literacy	0.956	0.007	1,017	329	1.119	0.008	0.942	0.970
No education	0.039	0.008	1,017	329	1.364	0.212	0.023	0.056
Secondary education or higher	0.785	0.020	1,017	329	1.555	0.026	0.745	0.825
Currently married	0.551	0.023	1,727	557	0.995	0.042	0.504	0.597
Married before age 18	0.218	0.010	1,410	456	0.950	0.045	0.199	0.238
Currently pregnant	0.063	0.007	1,727	557	1.122	0.108	0.049	0.077
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	945	307	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.994	0.003	945	307	1.215	0.003	0.989	1.000
Currently using any method	0.471	0.017	945	307	1.065	0.037	0.436	0.505
Currently using a modern method	0.365	0.016	945	307	1.029	0.044	0.333	0.397
Currently using pill	0.090	0.011	945	307	1.138	0.118	0.069	0.112
Currently using IUD	0.195	0.012	945	307	0.907	0.060	0.172	0.219
Currently using male condoms	0.046	0.007	945	307	1.056	0.156	0.032	0.061
Currently using injectables	0.009	0.003	945	307	0.970	0.337	0.003	0.015
Currently using female sterilisation	0.018	0.004	945	307	0.920	0.219	0.010	0.026
Currently using withdrawal	0.093	0.010	945	307	1.080	0.110	0.072	0.113
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.004	945	307	0.978	0.276	0.006	0.020
Used public sector source	0.711	0.027	336	111	1.078	0.038	0.658	0.765
Want no more children	0.445	0.020	945	307	1.248	0.045	0.404	0.485
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.165	0.014	945	307	1.163	0.085	0.137	0.193
Ideal number of children	3.906	0.058	1,013	328	1.015	0.015	3.790	4.023
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.283	0.021	537	175	1.058	0.073	0.242	0.324
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.992	0.003	793	259	0.993	0.003	0.986	0.999
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.102	0.012	778	254	1.010	0.115	0.078	0.125
Treated with ORS	0.321	0.061	81	26	1.090	0.189	0.200	0.443
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.515	0.058	81	26	0.949	0.112	0.400	0.630
Vaccination card seen	0.655	0.045	142	45	1.090	0.069	0.565	0.745
Received BCG vaccination	0.937	0.022	142	45	1.071	0.024	0.892	0.981
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.905	0.035	142	45	1.303	0.038	0.835	0.974
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.877	0.037	142	45	1.265	0.042	0.803	0.951
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.794	0.041	142	45	1.160	0.052	0.712	0.876
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.037	142	45	1.311	0.041	0.816	0.964
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.905	0.034	142	45	1.265	0.037	0.838	0.972
Received all basic vaccinations	0.869	0.038	142	45	1.263	0.044	0.794	0.945
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.807	0.030	158	52	0.957	0.037	0.748	0.867
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.268	0.022	610	193	1.208	0.081	0.225	0.312
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.354	0.018	819	262	1.087	0.051	0.318	0.391
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.048	0.011	770	245	1.434	0.231	0.026	0.070
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.544	0.022	770	245	1.226	0.041	0.500	0.588
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.887	0.012	971	314	1.144	0.013	0.864	0.910
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.203	0.021	473	157	1.121	0.102	0.161	0.244
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.038	0.011	473	157	1.256	0.289	0.016	0.061
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.175	0.022	473	157	1.250	0.125	0.131	0.218
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.242	0.027	473	157	1.359	0.111	0.188	0.295
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.200	0.024	473	157	1.288	0.118	0.153	0.248
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.129	0.162	4,981	1,609	1.071	0.052	2.806	3.453
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.302	2.792	1,583	513	0.968	0.247	5.719	16.885
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.388	2.322	1,580	512	1.087	0.314	2.745	12.031
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.690	3.723	1,583	513	1.059	0.199	11.243	26.137
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.085	1.240	1,573	509	1.052	0.595	0.000	4.564
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.736	4.029	1,583	513	1.094	0.194	12.677	28.795
MEN								
Urban residence	0.753	0.023	431	132	1.104	0.030	0.707	0.799
Literacy	0.958	0.012	431	132	1.202	0.012	0.935	0.982
No education	0.016	0.007	431	132	1.126	0.422	0.003	0.030
Secondary education or higher	0.770	0.026	431	132	1.280	0.034	0.718	0.822
Never married	0.554	0.026	431	132	1.101	0.048	0.501	0.607
Currently married	0.440	0.026	431	132	1.099	0.060	0.387	0.493
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.002	191	58	0.603	0.002	0.994	1.000
Know a modern method	0.992	0.006	191	58	0.945	0.006	0.980	1.000
Want no more children	0.303	0.041	191	58	1.220	0.134	0.221	0.384
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.147	0.027	191	58	1.051	0.184	0.093	0.201
Ideal number of children	4.424	0.201	399	121	1.346	0.045	4.022	4.825
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.911	0.022	418	129	1.551	0.024	0.867	0.954

na = Not applicable

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Irbid sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.927	0.007	1,309	2,549	1.042	0.008	0.912	0.942
Literacy	0.967	0.007	1,309	2,549	1.366	0.007	0.953	0.980
No education	0.013	0.003	1,309	2,549	1.087	0.257	0.007	0.020
Secondary education or higher	0.774	0.018	1,309	2,549	1.536	0.023	0.738	0.809
Currently married	0.539	0.027	2,300	4,455	1.116	0.050	0.485	0.593
Married before age 18	0.289	0.012	1,807	3,513	1.243	0.042	0.264	0.313
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.006	2,300	4,455	1.066	0.096	0.047	0.069
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	1,231	2,403	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	1,231	2,403	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.538	0.016	1,231	2,403	1.145	0.030	0.506	0.571
Currently using a modern method	0.377	0.018	1,231	2,403	1.305	0.048	0.341	0.413
Currently using pill	0.091	0.008	1,231	2,403	0.968	0.087	0.075	0.106
Currently using IUD	0.191	0.012	1,231	2,403	1.106	0.065	0.167	0.216
Currently using male condoms	0.054	0.007	1,231	2,403	1.122	0.134	0.039	0.068
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.003	1,231	2,403	1.284	0.414	0.001	0.014
Currently using female sterilisation	0.016	0.004	1,231	2,403	0.970	0.215	0.009	0.023
Currently using withdrawal	0.148	0.012	1,231	2,403	1.143	0.078	0.125	0.171
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.003	1,231	2,403	1.055	0.263	0.006	0.020
Used public sector source	0.604	0.028	447	877	1.228	0.047	0.547	0.661
Want no more children	0.519	0.019	1,231	2,403	1.336	0.037	0.481	0.557
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.185	0.011	1,231	2,403	1.012	0.061	0.162	0.207
Ideal number of children	3.887	0.067	1,293	2,519	1.099	0.017	3.753	4.021
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.336	0.024	669	1,306	1.320	0.072	0.288	0.384
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.997	0.002	955	1,862	1.029	0.002	0.993	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.102	0.012	941	1,831	1.241	0.123	0.077	0.127
Treated with ORS	0.350	0.051	93	186	1.002	0.147	0.247	0.453
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.579	0.048	93	186	0.909	0.082	0.484	0.674
Vaccination card seen	0.820	0.031	161	310	1.002	0.038	0.757	0.883
Received BCG vaccination	0.938	0.019	161	310	1.023	0.021	0.900	0.977
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.899	0.025	161	310	0.986	0.028	0.849	0.948
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.913	0.022	161	310	1.001	0.024	0.868	0.957
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.846	0.027	161	310	0.960	0.032	0.792	0.901
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.896	0.026	161	310	1.068	0.029	0.844	0.947
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.900	0.023	161	310	0.960	0.025	0.855	0.946
Received all basic vaccinations	0.870	0.027	161	310	0.956	0.030	0.817	0.923
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.814	0.026	182	354	0.900	0.032	0.762	0.866
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.374	0.022	774	1,443	1.280	0.060	0.330	0.419
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.440	0.022	1,062	2,019	1.445	0.050	0.396	0.484
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.038	0.007	1,012	1,915	1.096	0.173	0.025	0.051
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.523	0.018	1,012	1,915	1.170	0.035	0.486	0.560
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.930	0.009	1,267	2,469	1.262	0.010	0.911	0.948
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.178	0.018	606	1,192	1.155	0.101	0.142	0.214
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.053	0.012	606	1,192	1.337	0.231	0.028	0.077
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.151	0.019	606	1,192	1.315	0.127	0.113	0.190
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.211	0.022	606	1,192	1.316	0.103	0.168	0.255
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.142	0.018	606	1,192	1.285	0.128	0.106	0.179
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.109	0.136	6,419	12,497	1.086	0.044	2.837	3.382
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.644	2.762	1,928	3,756	1.058	0.237	6.119	17.169
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.275	1.482	1,924	3,747	0.968	0.453	0.311	6.239
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.919	2.946	1,929	3,758	0.984	0.197	9.027	20.811
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.337	1.277	1,885	3,668	0.969	0.383	0.782	5.891
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.206	3.370	1,930	3,760	0.993	0.185	11.465	24.947
MEN								
Urban residence	0.912	0.019	520	970	1.486	0.020	0.875	0.949
Literacy	0.979	0.008	520	970	1.312	0.008	0.963	0.996
No education	0.009	0.006	520	970	1.506	0.712	0.000	0.021
Secondary education or higher	0.773	0.024	520	970	1.319	0.031	0.725	0.822
Never married	0.583	0.025	520	970	1.144	0.042	0.533	0.633
Currently married	0.412	0.025	520	970	1.137	0.060	0.363	0.461
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.006	213	400	1.107	0.006	0.983	1.000
Know a modern method	0.994	0.006	213	400	1.107	0.006	0.983	1.000
Want no more children	0.266	0.031	213	400	1.006	0.115	0.205	0.327
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.130	0.025	213	400	1.084	0.193	0.080	0.180
Ideal number of children	3.622	0.222	519	969	1.642	0.061	3.177	4.067
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.842	0.024	442	824	1.407	0.029	0.793	0.891

na = Not applicable

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Mafrag sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.665	0.012	1,505	849	0.977	0.018	0.641	0.689
Literacy	0.925	0.010	1,505	849	1.523	0.011	0.904	0.946
No education	0.058	0.008	1,505	849	1.380	0.143	0.042	0.075
Secondary education or higher	0.542	0.019	1,505	849	1.468	0.035	0.504	0.580
Currently married	0.592	0.015	2,577	1,337	1.070	0.025	0.563	0.621
Married before age 18	0.345	0.012	1,852	1,042	1.193	0.035	0.321	0.369
Currently pregnant	0.076	0.006	2,577	1,337	1.143	0.079	0.064	0.088
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	1,409	792	1.201	0.001	0.997	1.000
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	1,409	792	1.201	0.001	0.997	1.000
Currently using any method	0.515	0.017	1,409	792	1.313	0.034	0.480	0.550
Currently using a modern method	0.323	0.015	1,409	792	1.225	0.047	0.293	0.354
Currently using pill	0.077	0.008	1,409	792	1.183	0.109	0.061	0.094
Currently using IUD	0.143	0.012	1,409	792	1.246	0.081	0.119	0.166
Currently using male condoms	0.050	0.007	1,409	792	1.177	0.137	0.036	0.063
Currently using injectables	0.014	0.003	1,409	792	1.115	0.251	0.007	0.021
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.003	1,409	792	1.004	0.232	0.007	0.019
Currently using withdrawal	0.181	0.011	1,409	792	1.057	0.060	0.159	0.202
Currently using rhythm	0.011	0.003	1,409	792	1.071	0.277	0.005	0.016
Used public sector source	0.584	0.027	399	237	1.077	0.046	0.531	0.637
Want no more children	0.533	0.015	1,409	792	1.129	0.028	0.503	0.563
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.166	0.011	1,409	792	1.085	0.065	0.144	0.187
Ideal number of children	4.028	0.064	1,469	832	1.272	0.016	3.899	4.156
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.285	0.017	905	493	1.085	0.058	0.252	0.318
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.993	0.003	1,447	767	1.138	0.003	0.987	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.087	0.009	1,420	752	1.099	0.104	0.069	0.105
Treated with ORS	0.324	0.044	113	65	1.035	0.137	0.236	0.413
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.569	0.056	113	65	1.167	0.099	0.456	0.682
Vaccination card seen	0.821	0.026	283	157	1.072	0.031	0.770	0.872
Received BCG vaccination	0.927	0.018	283	157	1.079	0.019	0.892	0.963
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.922	0.017	283	157	1.023	0.019	0.888	0.956
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.929	0.017	283	157	1.030	0.018	0.896	0.962
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.823	0.026	283	157	1.099	0.031	0.772	0.875
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.893	0.020	283	157	1.059	0.023	0.853	0.934
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.906	0.020	283	157	1.110	0.022	0.866	0.946
Received all basic vaccinations	0.874	0.023	283	157	1.103	0.026	0.829	0.919
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.762	0.029	279	151	1.076	0.038	0.705	0.819
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.369	0.017	1,194	613	1.229	0.047	0.335	0.404
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.457	0.019	1,049	610	1.238	0.042	0.419	0.495
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.043	0.008	958	567	1.162	0.176	0.028	0.059
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.573	0.018	958	567	1.151	0.032	0.536	0.609
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.911	0.009	1,429	804	1.226	0.010	0.892	0.929
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.225	0.020	648	380	1.210	0.088	0.185	0.265
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.047	0.011	648	380	1.275	0.226	0.026	0.068
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.190	0.018	648	380	1.195	0.097	0.153	0.227
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.267	0.020	648	380	1.156	0.075	0.227	0.308
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.190	0.019	648	380	1.204	0.098	0.153	0.227
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.137	0.140	7,025	3,764	1.194	0.034	3.856	4.418
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.702	2.576	2,785	1,516	1.204	0.241	5.549	15.854
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.743	3.029	2,782	1,520	1.410	0.449	0.684	12.802
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.445	3.757	2,786	1,517	1.235	0.215	9.930	24.960
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.375	1.577	2,762	1,524	1.109	0.293	2.221	8.529
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.726	3.939	2,790	1,519	1.160	0.173	14.848	30.605
MEN								
Urban residence	0.660	0.019	565	312	0.934	0.028	0.623	0.698
Literacy	0.954	0.011	565	312	1.228	0.011	0.933	0.976
No education	0.030	0.009	565	312	1.243	0.296	0.012	0.048
Secondary education or higher	0.649	0.027	565	312	1.351	0.042	0.595	0.703
Never married	0.570	0.026	565	312	1.258	0.046	0.518	0.623
Currently married	0.424	0.026	565	312	1.252	0.061	0.372	0.476
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	258	132	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.959	0.013	258	132	1.036	0.013	0.933	0.985
Want no more children	0.284	0.030	258	132	1.079	0.107	0.223	0.345
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.127	0.023	258	132	1.124	0.184	0.080	0.173
Ideal number of children	4.261	0.254	564	312	1.855	0.060	3.754	4.768
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.865	0.022	465	249	1.357	0.025	0.822	0.908

na = Not applicable

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Jarash sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.734	0.014	1,147	410	1.102	0.020	0.705	0.763
Literacy	0.973	0.005	1,147	410	1.003	0.005	0.964	0.983
No education	0.009	0.003	1,147	410	1.024	0.313	0.003	0.015
Secondary education or higher	0.803	0.016	1,147	410	1.369	0.020	0.770	0.835
Currently married	0.564	0.036	2,011	690	0.927	0.064	0.492	0.635
Married before age 18	0.321	0.013	1,565	553	1.162	0.041	0.295	0.347
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.006	2,011	690	0.977	0.100	0.047	0.070
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	1,087	389	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	1,087	389	0.987	0.001	0.997	1.000
Currently using any method	0.579	0.017	1,087	389	1.126	0.029	0.545	0.613
Currently using a modern method	0.425	0.015	1,087	389	1.016	0.036	0.395	0.456
Currently using pill	0.069	0.009	1,087	389	1.139	0.127	0.052	0.087
Currently using IUD	0.255	0.018	1,087	389	1.355	0.070	0.219	0.291
Currently using male condoms	0.047	0.007	1,087	389	1.106	0.150	0.033	0.062
Currently using injectables	0.010	0.004	1,087	389	1.134	0.335	0.003	0.017
Currently using female sterilisation	0.027	0.005	1,087	389	1.054	0.192	0.017	0.038
Currently using withdrawal	0.141	0.012	1,087	389	1.102	0.082	0.118	0.165
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.004	1,087	389	1.041	0.279	0.006	0.020
Used public sector source	0.622	0.027	441	160	1.184	0.044	0.567	0.676
Want no more children	0.490	0.016	1,087	389	1.078	0.033	0.458	0.523
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.187	0.014	1,087	389	1.143	0.072	0.160	0.214
Ideal number of children	4.080	0.063	1,125	404	1.227	0.015	3.954	4.206
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.252	0.029	618	221	1.659	0.115	0.194	0.310
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.002	938	335	0.948	0.002	0.994	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.076	0.010	924	331	1.102	0.135	0.055	0.097
Treated with ORS	0.452	0.068	78	25	1.089	0.150	0.317	0.587
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.560	0.070	78	25	1.081	0.124	0.420	0.699
Vaccination card seen	0.779	0.040	189	70	1.296	0.052	0.698	0.860
Received BCG vaccination	0.930	0.020	189	70	1.104	0.022	0.890	0.971
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.927	0.021	189	70	1.119	0.023	0.885	0.969
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.927	0.021	189	70	1.119	0.023	0.885	0.969
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.883	0.023	189	70	1.005	0.026	0.836	0.930
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.925	0.021	189	70	1.107	0.023	0.883	0.967
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.895	0.023	189	70	1.021	0.025	0.850	0.940
Received all basic vaccinations	0.878	0.023	189	70	0.990	0.027	0.832	0.925
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.841	0.030	169	59	1.022	0.036	0.780	0.901
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.382	0.021	774	269	1.228	0.056	0.339	0.425
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.471	0.020	905	322	1.210	0.043	0.431	0.512
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.029	0.006	837	300	1.114	0.222	0.016	0.042
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.520	0.030	837	300	1.732	0.058	0.460	0.580
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.880	0.014	1,133	405	1.501	0.016	0.851	0.909
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.157	0.022	556	197	1.441	0.142	0.113	0.202
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.027	0.009	556	197	1.253	0.320	0.010	0.044
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.132	0.019	556	197	1.333	0.145	0.094	0.170
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.200	0.022	556	197	1.272	0.108	0.157	0.243
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.153	0.022	556	197	1.442	0.144	0.109	0.198
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.479	0.149	5,542	1,954	1.123	0.043	3.181	3.778
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.899	2.762	1,944	688	1.043	0.310	3.376	14.423
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.454	1.070	1,931	685	0.911	0.436	0.315	4.594
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.353	2.949	1,944	688	1.008	0.260	5.455	17.251
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.421	0.890	1,928	684	1.016	0.626	0.000	3.201
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.758	3.054	1,945	689	1.005	0.239	6.649	18.867
MEN								
Urban residence	0.730	0.020	479	159	0.981	0.027	0.690	0.770
Literacy	0.963	0.010	479	159	1.199	0.011	0.943	0.984
No education	0.017	0.007	479	159	1.242	0.435	0.002	0.031
Secondary education or higher	0.814	0.021	479	159	1.203	0.026	0.771	0.857
Never married	0.574	0.027	479	159	1.211	0.048	0.520	0.629
Currently married	0.423	0.028	479	159	1.218	0.065	0.368	0.478
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	199	67	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	199	67	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.198	0.031	199	67	1.089	0.156	0.136	0.260
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.093	0.024	199	67	1.138	0.253	0.046	0.140
Ideal number of children	3.363	0.270	479	159	2.260	0.080	2.823	3.903
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.789	0.031	411	138	1.561	0.040	0.726	0.852

na = Not applicable

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Ajloun sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.816	0.009	1,167	312	0.790	0.011	0.798	0.834
Literacy	0.976	0.004	1,167	312	0.995	0.005	0.967	0.985
No education	0.016	0.005	1,167	312	1.302	0.295	0.007	0.026
Secondary education or higher	0.855	0.013	1,167	312	1.271	0.015	0.829	0.881
Currently married	0.576	0.033	1,894	516	1.229	0.058	0.509	0.643
Married before age 18	0.268	0.010	1,551	413	0.948	0.039	0.247	0.289
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.006	1,894	516	1.095	0.102	0.045	0.069
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	1,113	297	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	1,113	297	0.950	0.001	0.998	1.000
Currently using any method	0.581	0.017	1,113	297	1.138	0.029	0.548	0.615
Currently using a modern method	0.411	0.014	1,113	297	0.946	0.034	0.383	0.439
Currently using pill	0.050	0.005	1,113	297	0.832	0.108	0.039	0.061
Currently using IUD	0.272	0.013	1,113	297	0.969	0.048	0.246	0.298
Currently using male condoms	0.043	0.006	1,113	297	0.925	0.132	0.031	0.054
Currently using injectables	0.004	0.002	1,113	297	1.020	0.490	0.000	0.008
Currently using female sterilisation	0.021	0.004	1,113	297	0.939	0.191	0.013	0.029
Currently using withdrawal	0.161	0.012	1,113	297	1.047	0.072	0.138	0.184
Currently using rhythm	0.010	0.003	1,113	297	1.129	0.335	0.003	0.017
Used public sector source	0.459	0.028	443	118	1.198	0.062	0.402	0.516
Want no more children	0.462	0.018	1,113	297	1.234	0.040	0.425	0.499
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.176	0.012	1,113	297	1.037	0.067	0.153	0.200
Ideal number of children	4.183	0.065	1,142	306	1.228	0.015	4.053	4.313
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.422	0.028	635	169	1.405	0.065	0.367	0.477
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.999	0.001	923	246	1.079	0.001	0.996	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.064	0.012	898	239	1.438	0.192	0.039	0.088
Treated with ORS	0.289	0.060	54	15	0.952	0.209	0.168	0.410
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.498	0.065	54	15	0.938	0.132	0.367	0.628
Vaccination card seen	0.782	0.036	167	44	1.097	0.046	0.710	0.854
Received BCG vaccination	0.972	0.012	167	44	0.944	0.012	0.948	0.996
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.957	0.015	167	44	0.923	0.015	0.928	0.986
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.957	0.015	167	44	0.923	0.015	0.928	0.986
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.911	0.019	167	44	0.873	0.021	0.872	0.949
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.950	0.015	167	44	0.910	0.016	0.919	0.981
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.911	0.019	167	44	0.873	0.021	0.872	0.949
Received all basic vaccinations	0.911	0.019	167	44	0.873	0.021	0.872	0.949
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.798	0.034	189	51	1.171	0.043	0.729	0.866
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.406	0.023	773	201	1.295	0.056	0.361	0.452
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.468	0.025	960	254	1.542	0.053	0.418	0.517
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.023	0.006	889	235	1.294	0.286	0.010	0.036
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.533	0.026	889	235	1.542	0.048	0.481	0.585
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.930	0.009	1,155	309	1.256	0.010	0.912	0.949
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.078	0.012	551	147	1.033	0.151	0.054	0.102
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.002	0.002	551	147	0.942	1.001	0.000	0.005
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.056	0.009	551	147	0.955	0.167	0.038	0.075
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.097	0.013	551	147	1.064	0.139	0.070	0.124
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.056	0.010	551	147	1.007	0.177	0.036	0.075
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.475	0.141	5,480	1,482	1.159	0.040	3.194	3.756
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.566	3.328	1,840	490	1.048	0.228	7.911	21.221
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.925	1.834	1,834	488	1.108	0.467	0.258	7.593
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.491	4.074	1,840	490	1.148	0.220	10.342	26.640
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.958	1.294	1,837	490	1.011	0.437	0.371	5.546
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.394	4.333	1,841	490	1.163	0.203	12.728	30.061
MEN								
Urban residence	0.824	0.017	425	109	0.898	0.020	0.791	0.858
Literacy	0.992	0.005	425	109	1.161	0.005	0.981	1.000
No education	0.009	0.006	425	109	1.344	0.704	0.000	0.021
Secondary education or higher	0.798	0.021	425	109	1.057	0.026	0.757	0.839
Never married	0.562	0.034	425	109	1.405	0.060	0.494	0.629
Currently married	0.432	0.033	425	109	1.377	0.077	0.365	0.498
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	184	47	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.993	0.007	184	47	1.095	0.007	0.980	1.000
Want no more children	0.191	0.035	184	47	1.195	0.182	0.121	0.260
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.132	0.032	184	47	1.257	0.239	0.069	0.195
Ideal number of children	4.350	0.205	425	109	1.684	0.047	3.939	4.760
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.872	0.021	409	105	1.272	0.024	0.830	0.914

na = Not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Karak sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.615	0.018	1,055	544	1.197	0.029	0.579	0.651
Literacy	0.944	0.010	1,055	544	1.463	0.011	0.923	0.965
No education	0.046	0.010	1,055	544	1.630	0.230	0.025	0.067
Secondary education or higher	0.826	0.019	1,055	544	1.603	0.023	0.789	0.864
Currently married	0.541	0.048	1,896	966	1.032	0.088	0.446	0.637
Married before age 18	0.197	0.012	1,523	782	1.223	0.060	0.173	0.220
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.007	1,896	966	0.928	0.109	0.047	0.073
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	1,016	523	1.020	0.001	0.997	1.000
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	1,016	523	1.020	0.001	0.997	1.000
Currently using any method	0.513	0.024	1,016	523	1.498	0.046	0.465	0.560
Currently using a modern method	0.361	0.019	1,016	523	1.292	0.054	0.322	0.400
Currently using pill	0.099	0.009	1,016	523	0.949	0.090	0.082	0.117
Currently using IUD	0.149	0.013	1,016	523	1.178	0.088	0.123	0.176
Currently using male condoms	0.060	0.011	1,016	523	1.442	0.179	0.039	0.082
Currently using injectables	0.011	0.004	1,016	523	1.170	0.353	0.003	0.018
Currently using female sterilisation	0.020	0.004	1,016	523	0.984	0.218	0.011	0.028
Currently using withdrawal	0.143	0.013	1,016	523	1.158	0.089	0.118	0.169
Currently using rhythm	0.009	0.003	1,016	523	1.045	0.350	0.003	0.015
Used public sector source	0.725	0.024	347	180	0.980	0.032	0.678	0.772
Want no more children	0.512	0.022	1,016	523	1.374	0.042	0.469	0.556
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.138	0.013	1,016	523	1.224	0.096	0.112	0.165
Ideal number of children	4.017	0.074	1,054	544	1.219	0.018	3.869	4.165
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.146	0.017	457	237	1.061	0.120	0.111	0.181
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	633	327	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.056	0.013	622	322	1.340	0.225	0.031	0.081
Treated with ORS	0.662	0.094	34	18	1.100	0.142	0.475	0.849
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.641	0.087	34	18	1.007	0.135	0.468	0.814
Vaccination card seen	0.765	0.043	102	52	1.000	0.056	0.680	0.850
Received BCG vaccination	0.978	0.015	102	52	1.046	0.016	0.948	1.000
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.957	0.021	102	52	1.036	0.022	0.915	0.999
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.949	0.023	102	52	1.027	0.024	0.904	0.994
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.874	0.031	102	52	0.919	0.035	0.813	0.936
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.030	102	52	1.004	0.033	0.840	0.961
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.892	0.031	102	52	0.991	0.035	0.831	0.954
Received all basic vaccinations	0.879	0.033	102	52	0.999	0.037	0.814	0.945
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.899	0.027	118	60	0.982	0.030	0.845	0.953
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.299	0.026	518	257	1.291	0.087	0.247	0.351
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.408	0.019	887	447	1.135	0.046	0.370	0.445
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.037	0.008	821	414	1.132	0.201	0.022	0.052
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.527	0.019	821	414	1.094	0.036	0.489	0.565
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.927	0.009	1,014	523	1.149	0.010	0.909	0.946
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.064	0.013	493	255	1.137	0.195	0.039	0.090
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.009	0.004	493	255	1.049	0.496	0.000	0.018
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.052	0.012	493	255	1.175	0.226	0.028	0.075
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.096	0.016	493	255	1.226	0.170	0.063	0.128
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.073	0.012	493	255	0.980	0.157	0.050	0.096
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.312	0.157	5,658	2,884	1.126	0.068	1.998	2.626
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.795	3.180	1,432	736	0.974	0.362	2.435	15.155
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.416	0.995	1,434	736	1.007	0.703	0.000	3.406
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.210	3.278	1,432	736	0.965	0.321	3.655	16.766
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.272	1.443	1,443	738	0.951	0.441	0.385	6.159
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.449	3.474	1,433	736	0.950	0.258	6.501	20.398
MEN								
Urban residence	0.549	0.028	393	207	1.095	0.050	0.494	0.604
Literacy	0.984	0.007	393	207	1.122	0.007	0.969	0.998
No education	0.016	0.007	393	207	1.122	0.440	0.002	0.031
Secondary education or higher	0.843	0.022	393	207	1.176	0.026	0.800	0.886
Never married	0.570	0.028	393	207	1.101	0.048	0.515	0.625
Currently married	0.428	0.027	393	207	1.096	0.064	0.373	0.482
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	169	89	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	169	89	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.407	0.038	169	89	1.015	0.094	0.330	0.484
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.202	0.033	169	89	1.079	0.166	0.135	0.269
Ideal number of children	3.598	0.171	392	206	1.381	0.047	3.257	3.940
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.922	0.019	378	199	1.369	0.021	0.884	0.960

na = Not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Tafiela sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.798	0.014	1,207	221	1.172	0.017	0.771	0.825
Literacy	0.960	0.010	1,207	221	1.703	0.010	0.941	0.979
No education	0.041	0.009	1,207	221	1.657	0.232	0.022	0.060
Secondary education or higher	0.809	0.016	1,207	221	1.432	0.020	0.777	0.842
Currently married	0.567	0.049	1,937	363	1.203	0.087	0.469	0.665
Married before age 18	0.228	0.011	1,585	291	1.058	0.048	0.206	0.249
Currently pregnant	0.074	0.007	1,937	363	0.870	0.090	0.061	0.088
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	1,128	206	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	1,128	206	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.570	0.020	1,128	206	1.337	0.035	0.530	0.609
Currently using a modern method	0.395	0.017	1,128	206	1.188	0.044	0.360	0.429
Currently using pill	0.088	0.011	1,128	206	1.247	0.120	0.067	0.109
Currently using IUD	0.192	0.013	1,128	206	1.083	0.066	0.167	0.218
Currently using male condoms	0.050	0.008	1,128	206	1.282	0.167	0.033	0.066
Currently using injectables	0.010	0.003	1,128	206	0.979	0.283	0.005	0.016
Currently using female sterilisation	0.038	0.007	1,128	206	1.172	0.177	0.024	0.051
Currently using withdrawal	0.166	0.014	1,128	206	1.255	0.084	0.138	0.193
Currently using rhythm	0.010	0.003	1,128	206	1.031	0.311	0.004	0.016
Used public sector source	0.859	0.021	432	78	1.272	0.025	0.816	0.902
Want no more children	0.464	0.020	1,128	206	1.351	0.043	0.424	0.504
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.155	0.014	1,128	206	1.279	0.089	0.127	0.182
Ideal number of children	3.885	0.085	1,202	220	1.585	0.022	3.715	4.055
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.210	0.017	613	111	1.057	0.083	0.175	0.245
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.002	859	155	1.005	0.002	0.994	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.090	0.011	846	152	1.085	0.119	0.068	0.111
Treated with ORS	0.666	0.055	76	14	0.992	0.083	0.556	0.777
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.660	0.047	76	14	0.861	0.071	0.567	0.753
Vaccination card seen	0.849	0.034	159	28	1.151	0.040	0.780	0.918
Received BCG vaccination	0.958	0.015	159	28	0.940	0.016	0.928	0.988
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.023	159	28	1.089	0.024	0.882	0.973
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.913	0.025	159	28	1.086	0.027	0.864	0.962
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.898	0.026	159	28	1.076	0.029	0.846	0.950
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.930	0.022	159	28	1.049	0.023	0.887	0.973
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.940	0.020	159	28	1.037	0.021	0.901	0.980
Received all basic vaccinations	0.907	0.026	159	28	1.103	0.028	0.855	0.958
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.880	0.026	169	30	1.036	0.030	0.827	0.932
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.171	0.019	702	123	1.334	0.111	0.133	0.209
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.396	0.019	973	175	1.240	0.049	0.357	0.435
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.020	0.005	887	160	1.084	0.253	0.010	0.031
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.639	0.019	887	160	1.185	0.030	0.601	0.677
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.848	0.015	1,171	215	1.467	0.018	0.817	0.879
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.137	0.020	566	107	1.372	0.145	0.098	0.177
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.017	0.006	566	107	1.162	0.374	0.004	0.029
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.113	0.019	566	107	1.422	0.168	0.075	0.151
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.148	0.022	566	107	1.440	0.145	0.105	0.191
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.127	0.020	566	107	1.439	0.159	0.086	0.167
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.034	0.151	5,583	1,028	1.228	0.050	2.732	3.336
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.033	2.202	1,790	325	0.937	0.244	4.629	13.437
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.473	3.027	1,786	324	1.144	0.405	1.419	13.527
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.506	3.615	1,790	325	1.031	0.219	9.276	23.735
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	0.934	0.656	1,790	324	0.891	0.703	0.000	2.246
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.424	3.628	1,790	325	1.008	0.208	10.167	24.680
MEN								
Urban residence	0.771	0.023	421	73	1.116	0.030	0.725	0.817
Literacy	0.983	0.008	421	73	1.234	0.008	0.968	0.999
No education	0.015	0.007	421	73	1.264	0.508	0.000	0.029
Secondary education or higher	0.792	0.019	421	73	0.974	0.024	0.754	0.831
Never married	0.560	0.025	421	73	1.036	0.045	0.510	0.610
Currently married	0.440	0.025	421	73	1.036	0.057	0.390	0.490
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.005	186	32	0.990	0.005	0.984	1.000
Know a modern method	0.984	0.009	186	32	1.007	0.009	0.966	1.000
Want no more children	0.335	0.034	186	32	0.994	0.103	0.266	0.404
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.112	0.022	186	32	0.958	0.198	0.067	0.156
Ideal number of children	4.020	0.131	421	73	1.399	0.033	3.759	4.282
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.699	0.041	413	72	1.811	0.059	0.617	0.781

na = Not applicable

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Ma'an sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.683	0.044	962	250	2.938	0.065	0.594	0.771
Literacy	0.880	0.026	962	250	2.464	0.029	0.828	0.932
No education	0.103	0.029	962	250	2.993	0.286	0.044	0.162
Secondary education or higher	0.703	0.035	962	250	2.390	0.050	0.633	0.774
Currently married	0.588	0.039	1,573	395	1.123	0.067	0.509	0.667
Married before age 18	0.243	0.015	1,295	337	1.365	0.062	0.213	0.273
Currently pregnant	0.069	0.007	1,573	395	0.882	0.095	0.056	0.083
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.005	891	232	2.048	0.005	0.986	1.000
Know a modern method	0.994	0.005	891	232	1.909	0.005	0.985	1.000
Currently using any method	0.394	0.023	891	232	1.400	0.058	0.348	0.440
Currently using a modern method	0.247	0.021	891	232	1.475	0.086	0.205	0.290
Currently using pill	0.073	0.017	891	232	1.941	0.233	0.039	0.107
Currently using IUD	0.101	0.009	891	232	0.927	0.093	0.082	0.119
Currently using male condoms	0.046	0.009	891	232	1.288	0.197	0.028	0.064
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.003	891	232	1.026	0.387	0.002	0.014
Currently using female sterilisation	0.012	0.004	891	232	1.048	0.324	0.004	0.019
Currently using withdrawal	0.147	0.018	891	232	1.534	0.124	0.110	0.183
Currently using rhythm	0.001	0.001	891	232	0.702	1.013	0.000	0.002
Used public sector source	0.657	0.037	215	56	1.140	0.056	0.583	0.731
Want no more children	0.412	0.021	891	232	1.259	0.050	0.371	0.454
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.153	0.014	891	232	1.145	0.090	0.126	0.181
Ideal number of children	4.217	0.125	962	250	1.971	0.030	3.967	4.467
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.161	0.024	468	114	1.393	0.152	0.112	0.210
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.002	695	169	1.228	0.002	0.993	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.140	0.019	683	166	1.421	0.139	0.101	0.179
Treated with ORS	0.598	0.091	93	23	1.736	0.152	0.417	0.780
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.517	0.074	93	23	1.382	0.143	0.369	0.665
Vaccination card seen	0.630	0.064	133	33	1.478	0.102	0.501	0.759
Received BCG vaccination	0.786	0.054	133	33	1.427	0.068	0.679	0.893
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.703	0.052	133	33	1.256	0.074	0.598	0.807
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.702	0.052	133	33	1.253	0.074	0.598	0.806
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.628	0.056	133	33	1.278	0.089	0.517	0.739
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.691	0.053	133	33	1.269	0.077	0.585	0.797
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.674	0.055	133	33	1.308	0.082	0.563	0.785
Received all basic vaccinations	0.643	0.056	133	33	1.296	0.087	0.531	0.755
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.675	0.075	124	29	1.672	0.112	0.525	0.826
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.371	0.032	536	122	1.516	0.085	0.308	0.435
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.493	0.035	761	196	1.932	0.071	0.423	0.563
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.027	0.007	696	180	1.161	0.265	0.013	0.041
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.483	0.026	696	180	1.396	0.055	0.430	0.536
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.872	0.020	936	244	1.816	0.023	0.832	0.911
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.207	0.033	442	107	1.690	0.158	0.142	0.272
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.027	0.008	442	107	1.060	0.303	0.011	0.043
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.199	0.032	442	107	1.693	0.162	0.134	0.263
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.285	0.035	442	107	1.606	0.121	0.216	0.354
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.243	0.034	442	107	1.659	0.140	0.175	0.311
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.644	0.218	4,647	1171	1.180	0.083	2.208	3.080
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.191	2.242	1,425	340	0.950	0.362	1.708	10.675
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.278	3.774	1,423	340	1.189	0.367	2.731	17.825
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.469	4.262	1,425	340	1.095	0.259	7.946	24.992
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.378	0.802	1,428	337	0.747	0.582	0.000	2.982
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.825	4.320	1,425	340	1.080	0.242	9.185	26.464
MEN								
Urban residence	0.667	0.063	392	103	2.640	0.095	0.540	0.794
Literacy	0.941	0.023	392	103	1.952	0.025	0.894	0.987
No education	0.069	0.028	392	103	2.156	0.401	0.014	0.125
Secondary education or higher	0.782	0.052	392	103	2.465	0.066	0.678	0.885
Never married	0.605	0.030	392	103	1.213	0.050	0.545	0.665
Currently married	0.392	0.030	392	103	1.219	0.077	0.331	0.452
Know any contraceptive method	0.982	0.015	151	40	1.359	0.015	0.953	1.000
Know a modern method	0.979	0.015	151	40	1.295	0.016	0.948	1.000
Want no more children	0.215	0.051	151	40	1.522	0.239	0.112	0.317
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.101	0.027	151	40	1.102	0.269	0.047	0.155
Ideal number of children	3.423	0.200	392	103	1.490	0.058	3.023	3.824
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.891	0.034	366	98	2.052	0.038	0.823	0.958

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Aqaba sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.888	0.012	1,093	383	1.229	0.013	0.864	0.911
Literacy	0.957	0.008	1,093	383	1.250	0.008	0.941	0.972
No education	0.044	0.009	1,093	383	1.406	0.199	0.026	0.061
Secondary education or higher	0.813	0.017	1,093	383	1.407	0.020	0.780	0.846
Currently married	0.619	0.043	1,711	590	0.977	0.070	0.532	0.706
Married before age 18	0.257	0.012	1,384	486	1.101	0.048	0.232	0.281
Currently pregnant	0.092	0.009	1,711	590	1.030	0.101	0.073	0.110
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	1,036	365	0.784	0.001	0.998	1.000
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	1,036	365	0.863	0.001	0.996	1.000
Currently using any method	0.437	0.024	1,036	365	1.585	0.056	0.388	0.486
Currently using a modern method	0.323	0.019	1,036	365	1.324	0.060	0.285	0.362
Currently using pill	0.092	0.011	1,036	365	1.190	0.116	0.071	0.113
Currently using IUD	0.171	0.013	1,036	365	1.091	0.075	0.145	0.196
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.004	1,036	365	0.992	0.237	0.009	0.025
Currently using injectables	0.005	0.002	1,036	365	1.064	0.487	0.000	0.009
Currently using female sterilisation	0.018	0.005	1,036	365	1.203	0.275	0.008	0.028
Currently using withdrawal	0.108	0.013	1,036	365	1.373	0.123	0.081	0.134
Currently using rhythm	0.006	0.003	1,036	365	1.095	0.431	0.001	0.012
Used public sector source	0.677	0.035	325	112	1.336	0.051	0.608	0.747
Want no more children	0.368	0.023	1,036	365	1.508	0.061	0.323	0.414
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.170	0.015	1,036	365	1.322	0.091	0.139	0.201
Ideal number of children	3.833	0.074	1,092	383	1.441	0.019	3.685	3.982
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.174	0.026	495	174	1.536	0.150	0.121	0.226
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.002	692	242	0.919	0.002	0.994	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.076	0.014	685	239	1.279	0.190	0.047	0.105
Treated with ORS	0.508	0.102	54	18	1.314	0.202	0.303	0.713
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.451	0.096	54	18	1.263	0.213	0.259	0.643
Vaccination card seen	0.660	0.058	125	42	1.335	0.088	0.544	0.775
Received BCG vaccination	0.822	0.042	125	42	1.192	0.051	0.739	0.906
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.794	0.043	125	42	1.169	0.054	0.708	0.881
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.797	0.044	125	42	1.189	0.055	0.710	0.885
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.731	0.052	125	42	1.272	0.070	0.628	0.834
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.756	0.047	125	42	1.203	0.062	0.662	0.851
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.777	0.047	125	42	1.236	0.060	0.683	0.871
Received all basic vaccinations	0.757	0.048	125	42	1.221	0.063	0.661	0.853
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.791	0.037	136	47	1.036	0.047	0.716	0.865
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.310	0.027	589	200	1.430	0.088	0.255	0.365
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.465	0.023	835	289	1.352	0.050	0.419	0.512
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.018	0.006	742	255	1.157	0.316	0.007	0.029
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.452	0.024	742	255	1.311	0.053	0.404	0.500
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.896	0.014	1,072	376	1.511	0.016	0.867	0.924
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.141	0.018	545	183	1.238	0.131	0.104	0.178
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.016	0.006	545	183	1.085	0.360	0.005	0.028
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.121	0.016	545	183	1.130	0.130	0.090	0.153
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.186	0.022	545	183	1.317	0.118	0.142	0.230
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.168	0.021	545	183	1.334	0.127	0.125	0.211
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.585	0.175	4,955	1,716	1.043	0.068	2.234	2.936
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.012	1.488	1,511	522	1.050	0.494	0.036	5.988
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.398	1.231	1,501	518	1.012	0.513	0.000	4.860
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.410	1.978	1,511	522	1.003	0.366	1.455	9.366
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.872	2.351	1,523	524	1.090	0.483	0.170	9.573
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.256	2.804	1,512	522	0.969	0.273	4.648	15.864
MEN								
Urban residence	0.892	0.014	383	129	0.862	0.015	0.865	0.919
Literacy	0.973	0.009	383	129	1.034	0.009	0.956	0.990
No education	0.023	0.007	383	129	0.917	0.307	0.009	0.037
Secondary education or higher	0.812	0.023	383	129	1.172	0.029	0.765	0.859
Never married	0.479	0.033	383	129	1.290	0.069	0.413	0.545
Currently married	0.521	0.033	383	129	1.290	0.063	0.455	0.587
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	198	67	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	198	67	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.249	0.035	198	67	1.132	0.140	0.180	0.319
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.108	0.025	198	67	1.146	0.235	0.057	0.159
Ideal number of children	3.578	0.216	383	129	1.470	0.060	3.147	4.010
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.882	0.025	373	127	1.490	0.028	0.832	0.932

na = Not applicable

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Jordanian sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.889	0.003	12,390	12,764	1.144	0.004	0.882	0.895
Literacy	0.975	0.002	12,390	12,764	1.701	0.002	0.970	0.980
No education	0.015	0.002	12,390	12,764	1.436	0.104	0.012	0.018
Secondary education or higher	0.834	0.007	12,390	12,764	2.079	0.008	0.820	0.848
Currently married	0.548	0.025	20,953	21,614	1.368	0.046	0.498	0.599
Married before age 18	0.257	0.006	17,129	17,479	1.742	0.021	0.245	0.268
Currently pregnant	0.059	0.004	20,953	21,614	1.449	0.061	0.051	0.066
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	11,593	11,854	1.835	0.001	0.998	1.000
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	11,593	11,854	1.672	0.001	0.997	1.000
Currently using any method	0.530	0.009	11,593	11,854	1.842	0.016	0.513	0.547
Currently using a modern method	0.383	0.008	11,593	11,854	1.671	0.020	0.368	0.398
Currently using pill	0.081	0.004	11,593	11,854	1.600	0.050	0.072	0.089
Currently using IUD	0.214	0.006	11,593	11,854	1.484	0.026	0.203	0.225
Currently using male condoms	0.052	0.004	11,593	11,854	1.791	0.071	0.045	0.059
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.001	11,593	11,854	1.644	0.173	0.005	0.010
Currently using female sterilisation	0.016	0.002	11,593	11,854	1.493	0.108	0.013	0.020
Currently using withdrawal	0.133	0.005	11,593	11,854	1.622	0.038	0.123	0.143
Currently using rhythm	0.014	0.002	11,593	11,854	1.650	0.127	0.011	0.018
Used public sector source	0.513	0.013	4,178	4,430	1.684	0.025	0.487	0.539
Want no more children	0.496	0.008	11,593	11,854	1.689	0.016	0.480	0.511
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.179	0.007	11,593	11,854	1.902	0.038	0.165	0.192
Ideal number of children	3.795	0.028	12,267	12,631	1.725	0.007	3.738	3.851
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.275	0.010	5,954	5,760	1.747	0.038	0.254	0.296
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.001	8,532	8,064	1.273	0.001	0.997	0.999
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.098	0.006	8,388	7,935	1.697	0.060	0.086	0.110
Treated with ORS	0.452	0.027	765	778	1.469	0.061	0.397	0.507
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.553	0.028	765	778	1.495	0.051	0.497	0.609
Vaccination card seen	0.726	0.021	1,563	1,412	1.665	0.029	0.684	0.768
Received BCG vaccination	0.937	0.010	1,563	1,412	1.365	0.010	0.918	0.956
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.915	0.011	1,563	1,412	1.393	0.012	0.893	0.937
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.917	0.011	1,563	1,412	1.429	0.012	0.895	0.940
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.860	0.016	1,563	1,412	1.648	0.018	0.828	0.892
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.904	0.012	1,563	1,412	1.393	0.013	0.881	0.927
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.897	0.014	1,563	1,412	1.670	0.016	0.868	0.925
Received all basic vaccinations	0.877	0.016	1,563	1,412	1.681	0.018	0.846	0.908
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.839	0.017	1,660	1,593	1.787	0.021	0.804	0.873
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.313	0.010	6,968	6,411	1.795	0.032	0.293	0.333
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.424	0.010	10,155	10,340	2.077	0.024	0.403	0.444
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.031	0.003	9,444	9,701	1.708	0.098	0.025	0.037
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.545	0.010	9,444	9,701	2.014	0.019	0.524	0.565
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.896	0.005	11,895	12,172	1.678	0.005	0.887	0.905
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.198	0.009	5,813	5,854	1.702	0.045	0.180	0.216
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.050	0.005	5,813	5,854	1.717	0.099	0.040	0.059
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.179	0.009	5,813	5,854	1.803	0.051	0.161	0.197
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.253	0.011	5,813	5,854	1.844	0.042	0.232	0.274
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.204	0.010	5,813	5,854	1.844	0.048	0.184	0.223
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.629	0.181	59,865	61,164	1.483	0.069	2.266	2.991
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.525	1.151	18,099	17,575	1.413	0.135	6.223	10.827
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.029	0.799	18,085	17,604	1.318	0.159	3.432	6.626
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.554	1.385	18,102	17,580	1.336	0.102	10.783	16.325
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.171	0.439	18,171	17,684	1.237	0.202	1.293	3.048
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.695	1.456	18,110	17,586	1.320	0.093	12.783	18.607
MEN								
Urban residence	0.880	0.007	4,950	4,989	1.428	0.007	0.867	0.894
Literacy	0.981	0.003	4,950	4,989	1.509	0.003	0.975	0.987
No education	0.013	0.002	4,950	4,989	1.518	0.190	0.008	0.018
Secondary education or higher	0.822	0.010	4,950	4,989	1.748	0.012	0.803	0.841
Never married	0.600	0.012	4,950	4,989	1.660	0.019	0.577	0.623
Currently married	0.395	0.011	4,950	4,989	1.643	0.029	0.372	0.418
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	2,015	1,969	1.602	0.002	0.991	1.000
Know a modern method	0.991	0.003	2,015	1,969	1.567	0.003	0.984	0.998
Want no more children	0.277	0.016	2,015	1,969	1.628	0.059	0.245	0.310
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.084	0.009	2,015	1,969	1.425	0.105	0.066	0.101
Ideal number of children	3.279	0.071	4,916	4,972	2.102	0.022	3.136	3.422
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.871	0.010	4,512	4,465	2.036	0.012	0.851	0.892

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Syrian sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.970	0.004	1,703	1,257	0.997	0.004	0.962	0.978
Literacy	0.919	0.012	1,703	1,257	1.808	0.013	0.895	0.943
No education	0.055	0.008	1,703	1,257	1.404	0.141	0.039	0.070
Secondary education or higher	0.307	0.021	1,703	1,257	1.883	0.069	0.265	0.349
Currently married	0.700	0.017	2,216	1,655	1.577	0.024	0.667	0.733
Married before age 18	0.551	0.018	1,703	1,266	1.679	0.033	0.515	0.588
Currently pregnant	0.106	0.011	2,216	1,655	1.681	0.099	0.085	0.127
Know any contraceptive method	0.983	0.007	1,591	1,159	2.290	0.008	0.968	0.998
Know a modern method	0.979	0.009	1,591	1,159	2.652	0.010	0.960	0.998
Currently using any method	0.445	0.021	1,591	1,159	1.669	0.047	0.404	0.487
Currently using a modern method	0.319	0.020	1,591	1,159	1.726	0.063	0.278	0.359
Currently using pill	0.077	0.012	1,591	1,159	1.778	0.154	0.054	0.101
Currently using IUD	0.163	0.017	1,591	1,159	1.785	0.102	0.129	0.196
Currently using male condoms	0.044	0.010	1,591	1,159	1.991	0.234	0.023	0.064
Currently using injectables	0.005	0.001	1,591	1,159	0.714	0.253	0.002	0.008
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.002	1,591	1,159	0.866	0.287	0.002	0.009
Currently using withdrawal	0.119	0.013	1,591	1,159	1.661	0.113	0.092	0.146
Currently using rhythm	0.007	0.004	1,591	1,159	1.696	0.492	0.000	0.015
Used public sector source	0.300	0.036	406	345	1.565	0.119	0.229	0.372
Want no more children	0.482	0.021	1,591	1,159	1.688	0.044	0.439	0.524
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.177	0.017	1,591	1,159	1.762	0.095	0.143	0.211
Ideal number of children	4.112	0.087	1,671	1,239	1.791	0.021	3.939	4.285
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.300	0.023	1,068	747	1.577	0.076	0.255	0.345
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.995	0.002	1,736	1,191	0.924	0.002	0.991	0.999
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.088	0.011	1,703	1,154	1.417	0.125	0.066	0.109
Treated with ORS	0.419	0.061	165	101	1.387	0.145	0.298	0.540
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.532	0.067	165	101	1.487	0.126	0.398	0.666
Vaccination card seen	0.773	0.040	318	216	1.627	0.052	0.693	0.854
Received BCG vaccination	0.900	0.031	318	216	1.745	0.035	0.838	0.963
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.843	0.035	318	216	1.602	0.041	0.774	0.912
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.842	0.035	318	216	1.601	0.041	0.773	0.912
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.764	0.046	318	216	1.819	0.060	0.673	0.855
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.820	0.037	318	216	1.643	0.046	0.745	0.894
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.796	0.047	318	216	1.981	0.059	0.702	0.890
Received all basic vaccinations	0.758	0.047	318	216	1.850	0.062	0.664	0.851
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.769	0.040	341	245	1.717	0.052	0.689	0.849
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.341	0.023	1,412	946	1.802	0.067	0.292	0.383
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.452	0.026	968	674	1.651	0.059	0.399	0.505
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.036	0.011	821	575	1.701	0.308	0.014	0.058
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.557	0.028	821	575	1.606	0.050	0.501	0.613
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.906	0.014	1,587	1,142	1.903	0.015	0.878	0.934
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.237	0.030	758	680	1.908	0.125	0.178	0.297
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.057	0.019	758	680	2.190	0.324	0.020	0.094
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.222	0.029	758	680	1.928	0.131	0.164	0.281
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.270	0.031	758	680	1.905	0.114	0.208	0.332
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.198	0.029	758	680	1.965	0.144	0.141	0.255
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.699	0.794	6,218	4,642	1.693	0.169	3.111	6.287
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.067	4.573	3,261	2,305	1.730	0.303	5.921	24.212
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.835	4.363	3,240	2,301	1.851	0.494	0.110	17.560
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.902	6.155	3,261	2,305	1.766	0.258	11.592	36.212
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.116	0.474	3,147	2,235	0.762	0.425	0.168	2.064
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.991	6.160	3,262	2,305	1.741	0.246	12.671	37.311
MEN								
Urban residence	0.989	0.001	429	327	0.152	0.001	0.987	0.990
Literacy	0.941	0.027	429	327	2.350	0.029	0.887	0.995
No education	0.016	0.005	429	327	0.738	0.277	0.007	0.025
Secondary education or higher	0.351	0.039	429	327	1.685	0.111	0.273	0.429
Never married	0.408	0.037	429	327	1.563	0.091	0.334	0.483
Currently married	0.579	0.037	429	327	1.533	0.063	0.506	0.652
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	264	190	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.993	0.004	264	190	0.688	0.004	0.985	1.000
Want no more children	0.232	0.042	264	190	1.594	0.180	0.148	0.315
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.116	0.029	264	190	1.481	0.253	0.057	0.174
Ideal number of children	4.184	0.297	428	327	1.768	0.071	3.590	4.778
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.871	0.033	388	276	1.936	0.038	0.804	0.937

na = Not applicable

Table B.22 Sampling errors: Other nationalities sample, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.950	0.010	596	668	1.135	0.011	0.929	0.970
Literacy	0.785	0.029	596	668	1.711	0.037	0.728	0.843
No education	0.098	0.018	596	668	1.500	0.187	0.061	0.135
Secondary education or higher	0.611	0.034	596	668	1.678	0.055	0.543	0.678
Currently married	0.640	0.022	884	942	1.181	0.034	0.596	0.685
Married before age 18	0.294	0.026	759	861	1.722	0.088	0.242	0.346
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.013	884	942	1.635	0.220	0.033	0.084
Know any contraceptive method	0.962	0.015	550	603	1.822	0.016	0.932	0.992
Know a modern method	0.950	0.016	550	603	1.714	0.017	0.918	0.982
Currently using any method	0.420	0.033	550	603	1.562	0.078	0.355	0.486
Currently using a modern method	0.317	0.032	550	603	1.630	0.102	0.252	0.382
Currently using pill	0.040	0.011	550	603	1.291	0.271	0.018	0.061
Currently using IUD	0.181	0.025	550	603	1.507	0.137	0.132	0.231
Currently using male condoms	0.046	0.012	550	603	1.375	0.268	0.021	0.070
Currently using injectables	0.011	0.006	550	603	1.465	0.606	0.000	0.023
Currently using female sterilisation	0.014	0.009	550	603	1.787	0.640	0.000	0.032
Currently using withdrawal	0.100	0.023	550	603	1.764	0.227	0.055	0.145
Currently using rhythm	0.004	0.003	550	603	1.219	0.836	0.000	0.010
Used public sector source	0.353	0.053	185	191	1.487	0.149	0.248	0.459
Want no more children	0.435	0.033	550	603	1.555	0.076	0.369	0.501
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.150	0.021	550	603	1.398	0.142	0.107	0.193
Ideal number of children	3.358	0.135	582	658	1.610	0.040	3.087	3.628
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.263	0.045	278	278	1.634	0.170	0.174	0.353
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.983	0.013	390	368	1.803	0.013	0.957	1.000
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.085	0.025	384	365	1.508	0.298	0.034	0.135
Treated with ORS	0.327	0.124	38	31	1.331	0.378	0.080	0.574
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.372	0.112	38	31	1.161	0.301	0.148	0.596
Vaccination card seen	0.740	0.086	64	61	1.468	0.116	0.568	0.912
Received BCG vaccination	0.805	0.084	64	61	1.591	0.105	0.636	0.973
Received DPT+IPV+HIB vaccination (3 doses)	0.757	0.088	64	61	1.539	0.116	0.580	0.933
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.718	0.089	64	61	1.487	0.124	0.539	0.897
Received oral polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.717	0.089	64	61	1.484	0.125	0.538	0.895
Received rotavirus vaccination (3 doses)	0.719	0.089	64	61	1.490	0.124	0.540	0.898
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.757	0.088	64	61	1.538	0.116	0.581	0.933
Received all basic vaccinations	0.752	0.088	64	61	1.524	0.117	0.576	0.927
Received MMR2 vaccination (24-35 months)	0.908	0.040	71	53	0.974	0.044	0.828	0.989
Prevalence of anaemia (children age 6-59 months)	0.309	0.031	383	288	1.295	0.096	0.263	0.387
Prevalence of anaemia (women age 15-49)	0.428	0.035	443	532	1.503	0.083	0.357	0.499
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.039	0.016	409	511	1.669	0.412	0.007	0.071
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.449	0.038	409	511	1.527	0.084	0.374	0.525
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.894	0.020	537	567	1.494	0.022	0.854	0.934
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.322	0.056	281	318	1.979	0.172	0.211	0.434
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.081	0.027	281	318	1.626	0.328	0.028	0.134
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.300	0.057	281	318	2.055	0.189	0.187	0.413
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband ever	0.346	0.056	281	318	1.953	0.161	0.235	0.458
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband in the past 12 months	0.219	0.038	281	318	1.547	0.175	0.142	0.296
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.919	0.214	2,585	2,804	1.351	0.112	1.491	2.348
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.641	4.406	850	794	1.318	0.510	0.000	17.453
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.750	4.599	846	796	1.601	0.800	0.000	14.948
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.392	6.257	850	794	1.436	0.435	1.877	26.906
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.291	1.085	865	825	0.817	0.840	0.000	3.460
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.664	6.423	851	794	1.414	0.410	2.818	28.510
MEN								
Urban residence	0.959	0.011	306	307	0.972	0.011	0.937	0.981
Literacy	0.942	0.023	306	307	1.704	0.024	0.897	0.988
No education	0.050	0.021	306	307	1.714	0.431	0.007	0.092
Secondary education or higher	0.756	0.042	306	307	1.700	0.055	0.672	0.840
Never married	0.637	0.054	306	307	1.965	0.085	0.528	0.746
Currently married	0.359	0.054	306	307	1.951	0.150	0.251	0.467
Know any contraceptive method	0.978	0.020	127	110	1.491	0.020	0.938	1.000
Know a modern method	0.948	0.032	127	110	1.590	0.033	0.884	1.000
Want no more children	0.351	0.070	127	110	1.647	0.201	0.210	0.492
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.062	0.031	127	110	1.456	0.506	0.000	0.125
Ideal number of children	3.119	0.303	305	307	2.180	0.097	2.512	3.725
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.916	0.023	272	271	1.336	0.025	0.870	0.961

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age	Female		Male		Age	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	933	2.1	946	2.1	37	609	1.4	568	1.3
1	779	1.7	864	2.0	38	557	1.2	522	1.2
2	930	2.1	904	2.0	39	607	1.4	467	1.1
3	835	1.9	859	1.9	40	601	1.3	537	1.2
4	997	2.2	1,074	2.4	41	528	1.2	481	1.1
5	960	2.2	1,092	2.5	42	572	1.3	426	1.0
6	959	2.1	1,099	2.5	43	511	1.1	492	1.1
7	1,051	2.4	1,151	2.6	44	503	1.1	464	1.0
8	1,026	2.3	1,088	2.5	45	500	1.1	483	1.1
9	1,095	2.5	1,013	2.3	46	457	1.0	430	1.0
10	1,073	2.4	1,017	2.3	47	580	1.3	501	1.1
11	959	2.1	940	2.1	48	538	1.2	447	1.0
12	876	2.0	1,047	2.4	49	528	1.2	374	0.8
13	1,023	2.3	942	2.1	50	437	1.0	519	1.2
14	919	2.1	1,001	2.3	51	392	0.9	413	0.9
15	940	2.1	1,002	2.3	52	403	0.9	397	0.9
16	872	2.0	953	2.2	53	355	0.8	354	0.8
17	1,010	2.3	974	2.2	54	288	0.6	302	0.7
18	888	2.0	916	2.1	55	381	0.9	369	0.8
19	839	1.9	927	2.1	56	278	0.6	236	0.5
20	902	2.0	885	2.0	57	300	0.7	329	0.7
21	900	2.0	1,028	2.3	58	225	0.5	266	0.6
22	860	1.9	1,023	2.3	59	314	0.7	229	0.5
23	832	1.9	965	2.2	60	245	0.5	216	0.5
24	765	1.7	841	1.9	61	203	0.5	231	0.5
25	798	1.8	792	1.8	62	225	0.5	232	0.5
26	698	1.6	627	1.4	63	202	0.5	180	0.4
27	787	1.8	783	1.8	64	137	0.3	148	0.3
28	681	1.5	657	1.5	65	197	0.4	177	0.4
29	619	1.4	585	1.3	66	96	0.2	144	0.3
30	691	1.5	545	1.2	67	141	0.3	206	0.5
31	666	1.5	543	1.2	68	129	0.3	90	0.2
32	693	1.6	556	1.3	69	153	0.3	154	0.3
33	570	1.3	547	1.2	70+	1,291	2.9	1,277	2.9
34	580	1.3	490	1.1					
35	635	1.4	535	1.2	Total	44,634	100.0	44,299	100.0
36	509	1.1	425	1.0					

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 2017-18

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	4,850	0	na	na	na
15-19	4,549	357	356	2.5	99.7
20-24	4,259	1,502	1,478	10.5	98.4
25-29	3,583	2,443	2,394	16.9	98.0
30-34	3,199	2,667	2,625	18.6	98.4
35-39	2,917	2,573	2,544	18.0	98.9
40-44	2,715	2,462	2,418	17.1	98.2
45-49	2,603	2,373	2,329	16.5	98.1
50-54	1,874	1,729	na	na	na
15-49	23,826	14,378	14,145	100.0	98.4

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both 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 eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age group	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,198	na	na	na
15-19	1,146	1,107	17.4	96.6
20-24	1,261	1,233	19.4	97.7
25-29	861	835	13.1	96.9
30-34	730	695	10.9	95.2
35-39	681	659	10.3	96.7
40-44	579	551	8.7	95.1
45-49	512	497	7.8	96.9
50-54	490	470	7.4	96.0
55-59	331	324	5.1	97.7
60-64	296	na	na	na
15-59	6,593	6,370	100.0	96.6

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Day only (births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	30,052
Month only (births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	30,052
Month and year (births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	30,052
Age at death (deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	496
Age/date at first union ¹ (ever-married women age 15-49)	0.00	14,689
Age/date at first union (ever-married men age 15-49)	0.00	3,087
Respondent's education (all women age 15-49)	0.00	14,689
Respondent's education (all men age 15-59)	0.00	6,429
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks (living children age 0-59 months)	0.38	9,454
Height (living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	2.82	9,159
Weight (living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	2.91	9,159
Height or weight (living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	2.92	9,159
Height (women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	3.66	11,953
Weight (women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	3.68	11,953
Height or weight (women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	3.68	11,953
Anaemia (living children age 6-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	5.94	8,124
Anaemia (all women from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	4.95	11,953

¹ Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth ¹			Calendar year ratio ²		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2018	5	0	5	100.0	na	100.0	66.5	na	66.5	na	na	na
2017	1,763	17	1,780	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.5	82.7	102.3	na	na	na
2016	1,737	41	1,777	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.5	226.5	116.2	94.9	177.6	95.9
2015	1,898	29	1,927	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	81.0	100.1	109.9	68.0	108.9
2014	1,716	44	1,760	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.0	120.6	111.2	86.2	132.9	86.9
2013	2,085	37	2,122	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.5	108.1	104.6	108.1	106.7	108.1
2012	2,142	26	2,168	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.8	200.4	114.5	100.5	72.7	100.0
2011	2,177	35	2,212	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.8	324.0	113.4	98.9	110.3	99.1
2010	2,260	37	2,297	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.0	237.6	116.3	103.7	106.1	103.8
2009	2,181	34	2,215	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.1	149.6	108.7	100.6	90.7	100.4
2014-2018	7,118	130	7,248	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.7	126.4	107.0	na	na	na
2008-2013	10,845	169	11,014	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.7	184.4	111.5	na	na	na
2004-2008	9,667	173	9,840	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	162.8	98.1	na	na	na
1999-2003	7,769	159	7,929	100.0	99.8	100.0	106.3	118.1	106.5	na	na	na
<1999	8,892	269	9,161	100.0	100.0	100.0	117.5	170.1	118.7	na	na	na
All	44,292	901	45,193	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.5	153.4	108.2	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 $[2B_x/(B_{x-1}+B_{x+1})] \times 100$, where B_x is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	20	24	11	6	60
1	18	13	12	13	56
2	13	8	14	15	51
3	14	7	11	5	37
4	8	5	7	8	28
5	7	8	2	6	23
6	0	3	2	0	5
7	8	10	6	3	28
8	3	0	0	4	7
9	2	1	0	0	3
10	1	1	3	1	6
11	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	0	1	1	1
13	0	0	0	1	1
14	4	0	6	4	14
15	3	6	0	0	10
16	0	0	2	4	6
17	0	0	0	2	2
18	0	0	0	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	0	0	0	1
21	0	0	1	0	1
22	0	0	0	0	1
23	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	2	3	6
Total 0-30	103	87	82	76	348
Percentage early neonatal ¹	77.5	77.7	73.0	69.5	74.8

¹ 0-6 days/0-30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at under age 1 month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Jordan PFHS 2017-18

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	103	87	82	76	348
1	6	5	6	6	24
2	2	11	7	10	31
3	10	6	9	4	29
4	5	6	8	4	24
5	3	2	3	3	11
6	7	9	0	4	20
7	8	2	8	5	23
8	3	1	1	1	6
9	7	4	2	6	18
10	0	1	0	5	6
11	0	7	2	0	9
12	0	1	5	6	13
13	3	1	0	0	3
14	0	2	0	0	2
15	2	0	0	3	5
16	0	0	2	0	2
18	0	0	4	2	6
19	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	2	0	0	2
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-11	155	141	129	125	550
Percentage neonatal ¹	66.4	62.0	63.3	60.9	63.3

^a Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days

¹ Under 1 month/under 1 year

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey Contents Confidential by Statistical Law

IDENTIFICATION				
GOVERNORATE: _____				AREA: _____
DISTRICT: _____				NEIGHBORHOOD: _____
SUB-DISTRICT: _____				BLOCK NUMBER: _____
LOCALITY: _____				CLUSTER NUMBER: _____
STRATUM NUMBER				
URBAN OR RURAL (1=URBAN; 2=RURAL)				
BUILDING NUMBER				
HOUSING UNIT NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
TELEPHONE/MOBILE NUMBER (IF AVAILABLE) <input type="text"/>				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AND BIOMARKER FOR WOMEN? (1=YES, 2=NO) <input type="checkbox"/>				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR HEALTH EXPENDITURE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE? (1=YES, 2=NO) <input type="checkbox"/>				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) <input type="checkbox"/>				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. <input type="text"/>
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* <input type="checkbox"/>
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>
TIME	_____	_____		
<p>*RESULT CODES:</p> <p>1 COMPLETED</p> <p>2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT</p> <p>3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME</p> <p>4 POSTPONED</p> <p>5 REFUSED</p> <p>6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING</p> <p>7 DWELLING DESTROYED</p> <p>8 DWELLING NOT FOUND</p> <p>9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</p>				<p>TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <input type="text"/></p> <p>TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <input type="text"/></p> <p>TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN <input type="text"/></p> <p>LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="text"/></p>
SUPERVISOR			OFFICE EDITOR	
NAME _____			NAME _____	
			NUMBER <input type="text"/>	
			NUMBER <input type="text"/>	

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Department of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health 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?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END



100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				
		MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	NATIONALITY	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
				5	6						6A	7	7A	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	6A	7	7A	8	9	9A	10	11	
	<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 AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 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>	<p>In what month and year was (NAME) born?</p> <p>IF DON'T KNOW MONTH, RECORD '98' FOR MONTH.</p> <p>IF DON'T KNOW YEAR, RECORD '9998' FOR YEAR.</p>	<p>How old is (NAME)?</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p> <p>COMPARE AND CORRECT 6A AND/OR 7 IF INCONSISTENT.</p>	<p>What is (NAME)'s nationality?</p> <p>1 = JORDANIAN 2 = EGYPTIAN 3 = SYRIAN 4 = IRAQI 5 = OTHER ARAB 6 = NOT ARAB 8 = DONT KNOW</p>	<p>What is (NAME)'s current marital status?</p> <p>1 = NEVER MARRIED 2 = MARRIED 3 = DIVORCED 4 = WIDOWED 5 = SEPARATED</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49</p>	<p>IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY</p> <p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5</p>	
01		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/>	IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	01	01	01	01	
02		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	02	02	02	02	
03		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	03	03	03	
04		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	04	04	04	04	
05		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	05	05	05	05	
06		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	06	06	06	06	
07		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07	07	07	07	
08		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08	08	08	08	
09		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09	09	09	09	
10		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	10	10	10	

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 NO

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 NO

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 NO

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = STEPSON OR STEPDAUGHTER
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = GRAND FATHER/MOTHER
10 = OTHER RELATIVE
11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER CHILD
12 = NOT RELATED
98 = DONT KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	IF AGE 10 YEARS OR OLDER	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR HEALTH EXPENDITURE			
	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION	SMOKING	INPATIENT		OUTPATIENT	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level?	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2017-2018 school year?	During [this/tha] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DONT KNOW	Does (NAME) currently smoke? IF YES: Does (NAME) smoke cigarettes, nargila, or both? 1 = YES CIGARETTE 2 = YES NARGILA 3 = YES BOTH 4 = NO 8 = DONT KNOW	In the last six months, was (NAME) admitted overnight to stay at a health facility?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ELIGIBLE FOR INPATIENT MODULE. CHECK COLUMN 20B: CODE '1' 'YES'	In the last four weeks, did (NAME) receive care from a health provider, or a pharmacy without staying overnight?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ELIGIBLE FOR OUTPATIENT MODULE. CHECK COLUMN 20D: CODE '1' 'YES'
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	LEVEL GRADE [] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	LEVEL GRADE [] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	01	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	01
02	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	02	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	02
03	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	03	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	03
04	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	04	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	04
05	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	05	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	05
06	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	06	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	06
07	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	07	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	07
08	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	08	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	08
09	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	09	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	09
10	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	10	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	10

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
3 = HIGHER

LEVEL (NEW SYSTEM)
04 = NEW BASIC
05 = NEW SECONDARY
06 = INTERMEDIATE DIPLOMA
07 = BACHELOR
08 = HIGHER EDUCATION
98 = DONT KNOW

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
(USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY.
THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED
FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DONT KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	NATIONALITY	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	MARRITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
				5	6						6A	7	7A
1	2	3	4	5	6	6A	7	7A	8	9	9A	10	11
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guess 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 AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 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>	<p>In what month and year was (NAME) born?</p> <p>IF DON'T KNOW MONTH, RECORD 98' FOR MONTH.</p> <p>IF DON'T KNOW YEAR, RECORD 9998' FOR YEAR.</p>	<p>How old is (NAME)?</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95.</p> <p>COMPARE AND CORRECT 6A AND/OR 7 IF INCONSISTENT.</p>	<p>What is (NAME)'s nationality?</p> <p>1 = JORDANIAN 2 = EGYPTIAN 3 = SYRIAN 4 = IRAQUI 5 = OTHER ARAB 6 = NOT ARAB 8 = DONT KNOW</p>	<p>What is (NAME)'s current marital status?</p> <p>1 = NEVER MARRIED 2 = MARRIED 3 = DIVORCED 4 = WIDOWED 5 = SEPARATED</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49</p>	<p>IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY</p> <p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5</p>
11		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/>	IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	11	11
12		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	12	12	12
13		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	13	13	13
14		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	14	14	14
15		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	15	15	15
16		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	16	16	16
17		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	17	17	17
18		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	18	18	18
19		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	19	19	19
20		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

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 10 = OTHER RELATIVE
 STEPDAUGHTER 11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER CHILD
 05 = GRANDCHILD 12 = NOT RELATED
 06 = PARENT 98 = DONT KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	IF AGE 10 YEARS OR OLDER	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR HEALTH EXPENDITURE			
	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION	SMOKING	INPATIENT		OUTPATIENT	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level?	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2017-2018 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DONT KNOW	Does (NAME) currently smoke? IF YES: Does (NAME) smoke cigarettes, nargila, or both? 1 = YES CIGARETTE 2 = YES NARGILA 3 = YES BOTH 4 = NO 8 = DONT KNOW	In the last six months, was (NAME) admitted overnight to stay at a health facility?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ELIGIBLE FOR INPATIENT MODULE. CHECK COLUMN 20B: CODE '1' 'YES'	In the last four weeks, did (NAME) receive care from a health provider, or a pharmacy without staying overnight?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ELIGIBLE FOR OUTPATIENT MODULE. CHECK COLUMN 20D: CODE '1' 'YES'
11	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	LEVEL GRADE [] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	LEVEL GRADE [] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	11	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	11
12	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	12	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	12
13	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	13	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	13
14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	14	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	14
15	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	15	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	15
16	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	16	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	16
17	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	17	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	17
18	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	18	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	18
19	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	19	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	19
20	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	[] [] ↓ GO TO 14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	[] [] ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20A	[] [] [] [] ↓ GO TO 20A	[]	[]	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 20D	20	1 2 8 ↓ NEXT LINE	20

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 3 = HIGHER	LEVEL (NEW SYSTEM) 04 = NEW BASIC 05 = NEW SECONDARY 06 = INTERMEDIATE DIPLOMA 07 = BACHELOR 08 = HIGHER EDUCATION 98 = DONT KNOW	GRADE 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 18.) 98 = DONT KNOW
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HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP			
100	TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT. RECORD OBSERVATION.	APARTMENT 1 DAR 2 VILLA 3 HUT/BARRACK 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)				
101	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 → 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 → 109			
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 style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998				
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	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	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 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113			

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																													
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 <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text"/> 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	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 NATURAL GAS 02 KEROSENE 03 COAL, WOOD 04 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 115A																																													
114	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)	→ 115A																																													
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2																																														
115A	Do you have an independent bathroom?	YES 1 NO 2																																														
115B	How many rooms do you have in your house?	ROOMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																														
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS FOR SLEEPING <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																														
120A	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"/>																																														
121	Does your household have: a) A radio/tape recorder? b) A television? c) Satellite? d) A land telephone? e) A refrigerator? f) A freezer? g) A washing machine? h) A dish washer? i) Solar heater? j) Air conditioner? k) Fan? l) Water cooler? m) Microwave? n) Digital camera?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) RADIO/TAPE RECORDER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SATELLITE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) LAND TELEPHONE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) REFRIGERATOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) FREEZER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) WASHING MACHINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DISH WASHER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) SOLAR HEATER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) AIR CONDITIONER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k) FAN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>l) WATER COOLER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>m) MICROWAVE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n) DIGITAL CAMERA</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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 MACHINE	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	
	YES	NO																																														
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121A	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="text"/>																																														

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122A	Does any member of your household have a computer or tablet? IF YES: How many computers/tablets do you have in total in your household? IF NONE, RECORD '0'. IF 7 OR MORE, RECORD 7.	NUMBER OF COMPUTERS <input type="text"/>	
122B	Does any member of your household have a mobile or smart phone? IF YES: How many mobile/smart phones do you have in total in your household? IF NONE, RECORD '0'. IF 7 OR MORE, RECORD 7.	NUMBER OF MOBILES <input type="text"/>	
122C	CHECK 122A and 122B: 122A OR 122B = 1 OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> 122A AND 122B = 0 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 123
122D	Do you have internet access at home?	YES 1 NO 2	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 124
123A	Does any member of this household have a credit card?	YES 1 NO 2	
124	How often does anyone smoke cigarette/nargila 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	
142	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 TILES 33 CEMENT 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	RUDIMENTARY ROOFING MUD BRICKS 21 MUD BRICKS WITH STONES 22 FINISHED ROOFING CONCRETE 31 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	RUDIMENTARY ROOFING MUD BRICKS 21 MUD BRICKS WITH STONES 22 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT BRICKS 31 CUT STONES 32 CUT STONE AND CONCRETE 33 CONCRETE 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

DIABETES

147	Now, I would like to ask you some questions about the health of your household's members. Has any member of your household ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that he/she has diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 <div style="float: right; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">→</div> 201		
148	What is the name of the persons who have diabetes? ENTER THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF EACH PERSON WITH DIABETES	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
149	How long ago was [NAME] diagnosed with diabetes? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (1 YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS	MONTHS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 998	MONTHS AGO . 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO . 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW..... 998

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE (PAPER OPTION)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES																																																																		
201	<p>CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: 30%;"> HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: 30%;"> HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↓ CONTINUE </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↓ GO TO 300 </div> </div>																																																																			
202	<p>CHECK COL. 7 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS.</p>	TOTAL NUMBER <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>																																																																		
203	<p>CHECK THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS IN 202:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ZERO <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> → GO TO 512</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TWO OR MORE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> →</p>	<p>SKIP TO 210 AND RECORD THE RANK NUMBER AS '1', ENTER THE LINE NUMBER, CHILD'S NAME AND AGE</p>																																																																		
203A	<p>LIST EACH OF THE CHILDREN AGE 2-14 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.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">204 RANK NUMBER</th> <th style="width:10%;">205 HH LINE NUMBER</th> <th style="width:40%;">206 NAME FROM COL. 2</th> <th colspan="2" style="width:15%;">207 SEX FROM COL. 4</th> <th style="width:15%;">208 AGE FROM COL. 7</th> </tr> <tr> <th>RANK</th> <th>LINE</th> <th>NAME</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td><td>_____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td><input style="width: 20px; 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SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE (PAPER OPTION)

209 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 **202** 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 DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS FROM THE BOX OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN **203A**. 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 **202** 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 **203A** 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 HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 IN HOUSEHOLD FROM 202							
	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

210	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"/>
		AGE OF SELECTED CHILD	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

CHILD DISCIPLINE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																				
211	LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF THE CHILD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE (FROM 210).	LINE NUMBER <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NAME _____																																					
212	<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 anyone else in the household has used this method with (NAME) in the past month.</p> <p>a) Took away privileges, forbade something (NAME) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>b) Explained why (NAME)'s behaviour was wrong.</p> <p>c) Shook (him/her).</p> <p>d) Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>e) Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>f) Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>g) Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object.</p> <p>h) Called (him/her) dumb, lazy, or another name like that.</p> <p>i) Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head, or ears.</p> <p>j) Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>k) Beat him/her up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="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 DO</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> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	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 DO	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	
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213	Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION 8	} → 512																																				

SELECTION OF WOMAN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS (PAPER OPTION)

300	<p style="text-align: center;">CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 150px;">HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</div> <p>↓</p> <p>CONTINUE</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 150px;">HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</div> <p>↓</p> <p>512</p> </div> </div>																																																																																																			
300A	<p style="text-align: center;">CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>MORE THAN ONE EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p style="margin-left: 10px;">↓</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ONLY ONE EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p style="margin-left: 10px;">→ GO TO 301</p> <p>NO EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p style="margin-left: 10px;">→ GO TO 401</p> </div> </div>																																																																																																			
<p>LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. 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 NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.</p> <p>EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN 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 THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE</p>																																																																																																				
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9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5																																																																																												
301	<p>NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN </p>																																																																																																			

INPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

400	CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR HEALTH EXPENDITURE?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR HEALTH EXPENDITURE</div> ↓ CONTINUE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR HEALTH EXPENDITURE</div> ↓ 512	
401	CHECK COLUMN 20C IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:	ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> INPATIENTS ↓	NO <input type="checkbox"/> INPATIENTS → 501	
402	CHECK COLUMN 20C IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: ENTER THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHO WAS AN INPATIENT. THEN ASK: Now I would like to ask some questions about the household members who stayed overnight in a health facility in the last six months. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 INPATIENTS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE).			
403	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 20C IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	INPATIENT LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	INPATIENT LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	INPATIENT LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
404	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
405	Where did (NAME) most recently stay overnight for health care?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 UNIVERSITY HOSP. . . . 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/ MED. CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 UNIVERSITY HOSP. . . . 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/ MED. CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 UNIVERSITY HOSP. . . . 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/ MED. CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)
		PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)	PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)	PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)
		OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)
406	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care this most recent time?	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 02 CANCER 03 HEART DISEASES 04 DIABETES 05 OTHER ILLNESS 06 ACCIDENT/INJURY 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 02 CANCER 03 HEART DISEASES 04 DIABETES 05 OTHER ILLNESS 06 ACCIDENT/INJURY 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 02 CANCER 03 HEART DISEASES 04 DIABETES 05 OTHER ILLNESS 06 ACCIDENT/INJURY 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 98	DON'T KNOW 98	DON'T KNOW 98
407	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME) received during the most recent overnight stay? We want to know about all the costs for the stay, including any charges for laboratory tests, drugs, or other items. IF 99993 JD OR MORE, RECORD 99993	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/ FREE 00000 IN KIND ONLY 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/ FREE 00000 IN KIND ONLY 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/ FREE 00000 IN KIND ONLY 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998
408	Did (NAME) stay overnight at a health facility another time in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 418) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 418) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 418) ←

INPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	INPATIENT NAME _____	INPATIENT NAME _____	INPATIENT NAME _____
409	Where did (NAME) stay the next-to-last time (he/she) stayed overnight for health care?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . 21 UNIVERSITY HOSP. . . 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/ MED. CENTER . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL . . 21 UNIVERSITY HOSP. . . 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/ MED. CENTER . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL . . 21 UNIVERSITY HOSP. . . 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/ MED. CENTER . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)
410	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care this next-to-last time?	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 02 CANCER 03 HEART DISEASES 04 DIABETES 05 OTHER ILLNESS 06 ACCIDENT/INJURY 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 02 CANCER 03 HEART DISEASES 04 DIABETES 05 OTHER ILLNESS 06 ACCIDENT/INJURY 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 02 CANCER 03 HEART DISEASES 04 DIABETES 05 OTHER ILLNESS 06 ACCIDENT/INJURY 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98
411	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME) received during the next-to-last overnight stay? We want to know about all the costs for the stay, including any charges for laboratory tests, drugs, or other items. IF 99993 JD OR MORE, RECORD 99993	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/ FREE 00000 IN KIND ONLY 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/ FREE 00000 IN KIND ONLY 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/ FREE 00000 IN KIND ONLY 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998
412	Besides the two stays you have told me about, did (NAME) stay overnight in a health facility another time in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 418) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 418) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 418) ←

INPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	INPATIENT NAME _____	INPATIENT NAME _____	INPATIENT NAME _____
413	Where did (NAME) stay the second-to-last time (he/she) stayed overnight for health care?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 UNIVERSITY HOSP. . . 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/ MED. CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 UNIVERSITY HOSP. . . 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/ MED. CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 UNIVERSITY HOSP. . . 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/ MED. CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)
		PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)	PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)	PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)
		OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)
414	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care this second-to-last time?	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 02 CANCER 03 HEART DISEASES 04 DIABETES 05 OTHER ILLNESS 06 ACCIDENT/INJURY . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 02 CANCER 03 HEART DISEASES 04 DIABETES 05 OTHER ILLNESS 06 ACCIDENT/INJURY . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PREGNANCY/ DELIVERY 01 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 02 CANCER 03 HEART DISEASES 04 DIABETES 05 OTHER ILLNESS 06 ACCIDENT/INJURY . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 98	DON'T KNOW 98	DON'T KNOW 98
415	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME) received during the second-to-last overnight stay? We want to know about all the costs for the stay, including any charges for laboratory tests, drugs, or other items. IF 99993 JD OR MORE, RECORD 99993	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/ FREE 00000 IN KIND ONLY 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/ FREE 00000 IN KIND ONLY 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/ FREE 00000 IN KIND ONLY 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998
416	Besides the three stays you have told me about, did (NAME) stay overnight in a health facility another time in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 418) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 418) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 418) ←
417	In total, how many times did (NAME) stay overnight in a health facility in the last six months?	NUMBER OF INPATIENT VISITS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF INPATIENT VISITS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF INPATIENT VISITS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
418	Is (NAME) covered by any health insurance or an exemption?	YES, HEALTH INSURANCE 1 YES, EXEMPTION 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 420) ←	YES, HEALTH INSURANCE 1 YES, EXEMPTION 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 420) ←	YES, HEALTH INSURANCE 1 YES, EXEMPTION 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 420) ←

INPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	INPATIENT		
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
419	What type of health insurance was used for (NAME)'s last stay overnight in a health facility?	MINISTRY OF HEALTH INSURANCE 01 ROYAL/MILITARY HEALTH INSURANCE 02 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INSURANCE 03 UNRWA INSURANCE 04 UNHCR INSURANCE 05 NGO INSURANCE 06 PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE 07 PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE 08 OTHER 96 NONE 95 DON'T KNOW 98	MINISTRY OF HEALTH INSURANCE 01 ROYAL/MILITARY HEALTH INSURANCE 02 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INSURANCE 03 UNRWA INSURANCE 04 UNHCR INSURANCE 05 NGO INSURANCE 06 PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE 07 PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE 08 OTHER 96 NONE 95 DON'T KNOW 98	MINISTRY OF HEALTH INSURANCE 01 ROYAL/MILITARY HEALTH INSURANCE 02 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INSURANCE 03 UNRWA INSURANCE 04 UNHCR INSURANCE 05 NGO INSURANCE 06 PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE 07 PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE 08 OTHER 96 NONE 95 DON'T KNOW 98
420		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE INPATIENTS, GO TO 501	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE INPATIENTS, GO TO 501	GO TO 405 IN FIRST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE INPATIENTS, GO TO 501

SELECTION FOR OUTPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES (PAPER OPTION)

501 CHECK COLUMN 20E

MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENT

ONLY ONE ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENT → 502

NO ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS → 512

TABLE FOR SELECTION OF OUTPATIENT WHO PAID FOR CARE THE LAST TIME SOUGHT CARE IN THE LAST FOUR WEEKS

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS (COLUMN 20E) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. 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 NUMBER OF THE PERSON SELECTED FOR THE OUTPATIENT QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS IN COLUMN 20E OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED OUTPATIENT IN Q502.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 20E SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS 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 THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND OUTPATIENT WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE OUTPATIENT QUESTIONS (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED OUTPATIENT IN Q502.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE OUTPATIENTS IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 20E							
	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

502

NAME OF SELECTED OUTPATIENT _____

HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED OUTPATIENT

OUTPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
502A	LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF THE SELECTED OUTPATIENT (FROM 502)	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	
503	Now I would like to ask some questions about health care that (NAME) received in the last four weeks, without having to stay overnight. Where did (NAME) get care most recently without staying overnight?	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/MED. CENTE ... 23 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTE 24 MOBILE CLINIC 25 FIELDWORKER 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31 PHARMACY 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 UNRWA HEALTH CENTEF 35 UNHCR/NGC 36 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 37 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
504	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care this most recent time?	FAMILY PLANNING 01 ANTENATAL CARE/ DELIVERY/ POSTNATAL CARE 02 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 03 FEVER 04 DIARRHEA 05 HEART DISEASI 06 HYPERTENSION 07 DIABETES 08 OTHER ILLNESS 09 CHECK-UP/ PREVENTIVE CARE 10 VACCINATION 11 ACCIDENT/INJURY 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
505A	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME) received from (NAME OF PROVIDER IN 503)? Please include the consulting fee and any expenses for other items including drugs and tests, transportation and other items. IF 9993 JD OR MORE, RECORD 9993	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 0000 IN KIND ONLY 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998	} → 506
505B	How much money was spent on : a) Consultation fees b) Medications c) Laboratory cost d) X-ray (MRI, Scanner, ECG, Mammogram, etc..) e) Transportation f) Other IF NO FREE, RECORD '0000' IF NO SPECIFIC EXPENSE, RECORD '9994' IF 9993 JD OR MORE, RECORD 9993 IF IN KIND, RECORD '9995' IF DON'T KNOW, RECORD '9998'	COST a) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> COST b) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> COST c) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> COST d) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> COST e) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> COST f) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

OUTPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																														
506	Did (NAME) get care another time in the last four weeks from a health provider, or a pharmacy, without staying overnight?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 509																														
506A	Where did (NAME) get care the next-to-last time without staying overnight?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/MED. CENTE . . . 23 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTEI 24 MOBILE CLINIC 25 FIELDWORKER 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31 PHARMACY 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 UNRWA HEALTH CENTEF. 35 UNHCR/NGC 36 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 37 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																															
506B	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care the next-to-last time?	FAMILY PLANNING 01 ANTENATAL CARE/ DELIVERY/ POSTNATAL CARE 02 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 03 FEVER 04 DIARRHEA 05 HEART DISEASE 06 HYPERTENSION 07 DIABETES 08 OTHER ILLNESS 09 CHECK-UP/ PREVENTIVE CARE 10 VACCINATION 11 ACCIDENT/INJURY 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																															
506C	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME) received from (NAME OF PROVIDER IN 506A)? Please include the consulting fee and any expenses for other items including drugs and tests, transportation and other items. IF 9993 JD OR MORE, RECORD 9993	COST <table border="1" data-bbox="1050 1384 1305 1435" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NO COST/FREE 0000 IN KIND ONLY 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998						→ 506E																									
506D	How much money was spent on : a) Consultation fees b) Medications c) Laboratory cost d) X-ray (MRI, Scanner, ECG, Mammogram, etc..) e) Transportation f) Other IF NO FREE, RECORD '0000' IF NO SPECIFIC EXPENSE, RECORD '9994' IF 9993 JD OR MORE, RECORD 9993 IF IN KIND, RECORD '9995' IF DON'T KNOW, RECORD '9998'	COST a) <table border="1" data-bbox="1050 1601 1305 1899" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> COST b) COST c) COST d) COST e) COST f)																															

OUTPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
506E	Did (NAME) get care another time in the last four weeks from a health provider, or a pharmacy, without staying overnight?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 509																								
506F	Where did (NAME) get care the second-to-last time without staying overnight?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 22 ROYAL/MILITARY HOSPITAL/MED. CENTER 23 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTE 24 MOBILE CLINIC 25 FIELDWORKER 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 27 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31 PHARMACY 32 PRIVATE DOCTOR 33 MOBILE CLINIC 34 UNRWA HEALTH CENTER 35 UNHCR/NGO 36 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 37 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)																									
506G	What was the main reason for (NAME) to seek care the second-to-last time?	FAMILY PLANNING 01 ANTENATAL CARE/ DELIVERY/ POSTNATAL CARE 02 NEW BORN/CHILD CARE 03 FEVER 04 DIARRHEA 05 HEART DISEASE 06 HYPERTENSION 07 DIABETES 08 OTHER ILLNESS 09 CHECK-UP/ PREVENTIVE CARE 10 VACCINATION 11 ACCIDENT/INJURY 12 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)																									
506H	How much money was spent on treatment and services (NAME) received from (NAME OF PROVIDER IN 506F)? Please include the consulting fee and any expenses for other items including drugs and tests, transportation and other items. IF 9993 JD OR MORE, RECORD 9993	COST <table border="1" data-bbox="1050 1361 1302 1415" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NO COST/FREE 0000 IN KIND ONLY 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998					→ 506J																				
506I	How much money was spent on : a) Consultation fees b) Medications c) Laboratory cost d) X-ray (MRI, Scanner, ECG, Mammogram, etc..) e) Transportation f) Other IF NO FREE, RECORD '0000' IF NO SPECIFIC EXPENSE, RECORD '9994' IF 9993 JD OR MORE, RECORD 9993 IF IN KIND, RECORD '9995' IF DON'T KNOW, RECORD '9998'	COST a) <table border="1" data-bbox="1050 1585 1302 1639" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> COST b) <table border="1" data-bbox="1050 1644 1302 1697" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> COST c) <table border="1" data-bbox="1050 1702 1302 1756" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> COST d) <table border="1" data-bbox="1050 1760 1302 1814" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> COST e) <table border="1" data-bbox="1050 1818 1302 1872" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> COST f) <table border="1" data-bbox="1050 1877 1302 1930" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																									

OUTPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
506J	Did (NAME) get care another time in the last four weeks from a health provider, or a pharmacy, without staying overnight?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 509
507	How many other times did (NAME) get care in the last four weeks?	NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
508	How many times was money spent?	NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS PAID MONEY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
509	Is (NAME) covered by any health insurance or an exemption?	YES, HEALTH INSURANCE 1 YES, EXEMPTION 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 511
510	What type of health insurance was used when (NAME) got care the last time?	MINISTRY OF HEALTH INSURANCE 01 ROYAL/MILITARY HEALTH INSURANCE 02 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INSURANCE 03 UNRWA INSURANCE 04 UNHCR INSURANCE 05 NGO INSURANCE 06 PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE 07 PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE 08 OTHER 96 NONE 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
511	Sometimes people buy vitamins, medicines, and herbal remedies without consulting with a health provider, pharmacy, or traditional healer. They may also buy other health-related items such as band-aids/plasters, thermometers, or other medical devices, and so on without a consultation. In the last four weeks, how much money was spent on these types of health-related items for members of your household? IF 9993 JD OR MORE, RECORD '9993'	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 0000 IN KIND ONLY 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998	
512	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input 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

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Department of Statistics
Household Survey Directorate

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
JORDAN POPULATION AND
FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY 2017

WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey Contents Confidential by Statistical Law

IDENTIFICATION				
CLUSTER NUMBER:				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____				
TELEPHONE/MOBILE NUMBER (IF AVAILABLE)				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR HEALTH EXPENDITURE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY _____
				MONTH _____
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	YEAR _____
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. _____
				RESULT* _____
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS _____
TIME	_____	_____		
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED				
SUPERVISOR			OFFICE EDITOR	
NAME _____			_____	
			NUMBER	
			NUMBER	

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with the Department of Statistics. We are conducting a national survey that asks women about the health of women and their children. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. This information will help the government to plan health services. The interview usually takes about 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than the members of our survey team.

Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to 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. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

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.

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 <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><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MINUTES <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><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></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 QNNAIRE.	MARRIED 1 DIVORCED 2 WIDOWED 3 SEPARATED 4 NEVER MARRIED 5	→ END								
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT GOVERNORATE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS <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> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96			→ 105						
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in another governorate?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 105								
104	Which governorate did you live in?	AMMAN 01 BALQA 02 ZARQA 03 MADABA 04 IRBID 05 MAFRAQ 06 JARASH 07 ALJOUR 08 KARAK 09 TAFIELA 10 MA'AN 11 AQABA 12 OUTSIDE JORDAN 96									
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <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> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <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><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998									

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	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 8	
109	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"/>	
110	CHECK 108: ELEMENTARY OR <input type="checkbox"/> BASIC ↓	HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 113
111	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 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' <input type="checkbox"/> OR '4' ↓	CODE '1' OR '5' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	→ 114
113	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	
114	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	
115	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	
116	Do you own a mobile or smart phone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 119
118A	Do you have a personal credit card?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 123A
120	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	→ 123A
121	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	
123A	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 birth?	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 <table border="1" data-bbox="1209 344 1348 405"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1" data-bbox="1209 405 1348 465"><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 <table border="1" data-bbox="1209 595 1348 656"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" data-bbox="1209 656 1348 716"><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 <table border="1" data-bbox="1209 949 1348 1010"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" data-bbox="1209 1010 1348 1070"><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 BIRTHS <table border="1" data-bbox="1209 1115 1348 1176"><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 <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.										
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 226								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
 RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↙
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↙
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↙
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↙

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Is (NAME) still alive? YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Is (NAME) living with you? YES 1 NO 2	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD. HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth? YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?	YES 1 (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) ← NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> (PROBE AND RECONCILE) ←		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2012-2018	NUMBER OF BIRTHS <input type="text"/> NONE 0	→ 226
225	C FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012-2018, 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 BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND 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.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY <input type="text"/> → 234 LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2011 <input type="text"/> → 239					
LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	234A Did this pregnancy end in a miscarriage, an induced abortion, or a stillbirth?	234B Did this (MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION/STILLBIRTH - FROM Q.234A) take place in a health facility, at home, in another house, or in another place?	235 Since January 2012, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	
01		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MBER OF MONT	MISCARRIAGE .. 1 INDUCED ABORTION .. 2 STILLBIRTH 3	HEALTH FACILITY 1 YOUR HOME/ OTHER HOME.. 2 OTHER PLACE.. 6	YES 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
02	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MBER OF MONT	MISCARRIAGE .. 1 INDUCED ABORTION .. 2 STILLBIRTH 3	HEALTH FACILITY 1 YOUR HOME/ OTHER HOME.. 2 OTHER PLACE.. 6	YES 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
03	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MBER OF MONT	MISCARRIAGE .. 1 INDUCED ABORTION .. 2 STILLBIRTH 3	HEALTH FACILITY 1 YOUR HOME/ OTHER HOME.. 2 OTHER PLACE.. 6	YES 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
04	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MBER OF MONT	MISCARRIAGE .. 1 INDUCED ABORTION .. 2 STILLBIRTH 3	HEALTH FACILITY 1 YOUR HOME/ OTHER HOME.. 2 OTHER PLACE.. 6	YES 1 NO 2	→ 236
236	<p>C FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2012-2018 OR LATER, 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 THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.</p>					

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	<p>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. Which ways or methods have you heard about?</p> <p>FOR METHODS NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?</p> <p>CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 2 IF NOT RECOGNIZED.</p>	
01	<p>Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
02	<p>Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
03	<p>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.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
04	<p>Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
05	<p>Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
06	<p>Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
07	<p>Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
08	<p>Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
09	<p>Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
10	<p>Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
11	<p>Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
12	<p>Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
13	<p>Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO Y</p>

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> →	312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	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 J RHYTHM METHOD K WITHDRAWAL L OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 307 → 309 → 305 → 309 → 309
304A	For which main reason you do not use a modern method of contraception?	FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS INFREQUENT SEX 11 DIFFICULTY TO GET PREGNANT 12 HUSBAND'S RELATED REASONS 13 OPPOSITION TO USE MODERN METHOD RESPONDENT OPPOSED 21 HUSBAND OPPOSED 22 OTHERS OPPOSED 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION 24 RUMORS 25 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE 32 METHOD-RELATED REASONS 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 PROCESSES 46 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309
305	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	CERAZETTE 11 GRACIAL 12 MARVELON TAB 13 MIRCRONOR 14 CELIST 15 MICROGYNON 16 EXLUTEN 17 BELARA 18 YASMIN 19 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP						
307	<p>In what facility did the sterilization take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES 13</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC 16</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE 26</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>							
308	<p>In what month and year was the sterilization performed?</p>	<p>MONTH <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></p> <p>YEAR <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><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p>							<p align="right">} → 310</p>
309	<p>Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping?</p> <p>PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?</p>	<p>MONTH <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></p> <p>YEAR <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><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p>							
310	<p>CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="right">YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="center">GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).</p>								

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

311	<p>CHECK 308 AND 309:</p> <p>YEAR IS 2012-2018 <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>THEN CONTINUE</p>	<p>YEAR IS 2012 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 2012 .</p> <p>THEN</p> <p>(SKIP TO 324) ←</p>		
312	<p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner 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 2012. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p>			
		COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 312I) ←</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 312I) ←</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 312I) ←</p>
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>
312D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	<p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312F) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312F) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312F) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	<p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312H) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312H) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312H) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, 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 10 RHYTHM METHOD 11 WITHDRAWAL 12 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF 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 (JAFPP) 24 INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY HEALTH (IFH) 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)	
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
322	<p>CHECK 318 AND 319:</p> <p>ANY <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓</p> <p>OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p> <p>b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 324
323	<p>Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
324	<p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>CIRCLE METHOD CODE:</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 01</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION 02</p> <p>IUD 03</p> <p>INJECTABLES 04</p> <p>IMPLANTS 05</p> <p>PILL 06</p> <p>CONDOM 07</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM 08</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 10</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD 11</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL 12</p> <p>OTHER MODERN METHOD 95</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96</p>	<p>→ 327</p> <p>→ 327</p> <p>→ 327</p>
325	<p>Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>GOVT. MCH 13</p> <p>UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL/CLINI. 14</p> <p>ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES 15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC 16</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 22</p> <p>PHARMACY 23</p> <p>JORDANIAN AS. OF FP AND PROTECTION (JAFPP) 24</p> <p>INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY HEALTH (IFH) 25</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC) 26</p> <p>UNRWA CLINIC 27</p> <p>UNHCR/OTHER NGO 28</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE 29</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 31</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p>	→ 327
326	<p>Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
326A	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOVT. MCH C</p> <p>UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL/CLINIC D</p> <p>ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC F</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINI G</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR H</p> <p>PHARMACY I</p> <p>JORDANIAN AS. OF FP AND PROTECTION (JAFPP) J</p> <p>INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY HEALTH (IFH) K</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC) L</p> <p>UNRWA CLINIC M</p> <p>UNHCR/OTHER NG N</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE P</p> <p>OTHER X</p>	
327	<p>In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 329
328	<p>Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
329	<p>CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN</p> <p align="center">YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children?</p> <p>b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 401
330	<p>Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2018 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO BIRTHS IN <input type="checkbox"/> 2012-2018	→ 648
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012-2018. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
404	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 408) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← NO 2
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 426) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW998	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 414) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B OTHER PERSON _____ X (SPECIFY)	
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME YOUR HOME A OTHER HOME B PUBLIC MED. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER .. D UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL .. E ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES F OTHER PUBLIC G _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. H UNRWA HEALTH CENTER .. I UNHCR/OTHER NGI J OTHER PRIVATE K _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____															
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98																
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98																
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: a) Was your blood pressure measured? b) Were you weighed? c) Did you give a urine sample? d) Did you give a blood sample?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) BP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) WEIGHT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) URINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) BLOOD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) BP	1	2	b) WEIGHT	1	2	c) URINE	1	2	d) BLOOD	1	2	
	YES	NO																
a) BP	1	2																
b) WEIGHT	1	2																
c) URINE	1	2																
d) BLOOD	1	2																
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 417) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	(SKIP TO 417) ←		DON'T KNOW	8								
YES	1																	
NO	2																	
(SKIP TO 417) ←																		
DON'T KNOW	8																	
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>TIMES</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	TIMES	<input type="text"/>	DON'T KNOW	8												
TIMES	<input type="text"/>																	
DON'T KNOW	8																	
416	CHECK 415:	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">OTHER <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 420) ←</td> </tr> </table>	2 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	(SKIP TO 420) ←													
2 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>																	
(SKIP TO 420) ←																		
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 420) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	(SKIP TO 420) ←		DON'T KNOW	8								
YES	1																	
NO	2																	
(SKIP TO 420) ←																		
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418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>TIMES</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	TIMES	<input type="text"/>	DON'T KNOW	8												
TIMES	<input type="text"/>																	
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419	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;">MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection?</td> <td></td> <td>b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?</td> </tr> </table>	ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/>		MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/>	↓		↓	a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection?		b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YEARS AGO</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	YEARS AGO	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/>		MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/>																
↓		↓																
a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection?		b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?																
YEARS AGO	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	(SKIP TO 426) ←		DON'T KNOW	8								
YES	1																	
NO	2																	
(SKIP TO 426) ←																		
DON'T KNOW	8																	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>DAYS</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">998</td> </tr> </table>	DAYS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DON'T KNOW	998												
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DON'T KNOW	998																	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 [] . [] [] [] [] KG FROM RECALL 2 [] . [] [] [] [] DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 [] . [] [] [] [] KG FROM RECALL 2 [] . [] [] [] [] DON'T KNOW 99998
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? 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 _____ X (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 430) ← NO ONE ASSISTED Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B OTHER PERSON _____ X (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 430) ← NO ONE ASSISTED Y
429A	How much did you pay the service provider for the delivery? IF 9994 JD OR MORE, RECORD 9994	COST IN JD .. [] [] [] [] FREE 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998	COST IN JD .. [] [] [] [] FREE 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MED. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER .. 22 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL .. 23 ROYAL MED. SERVICES .. 24 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434) ←	HOME HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MED. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER .. 22 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL .. 23 ROYAL MED. SERVICES .. 24 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434) ←

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH					
		NAME _____		NAME _____					
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
		DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
		WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
		DON'T KNOW998							
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←					
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE 1 AFTER 2		BEFORE 1 AFTER 2					
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434B) ← DON'T KNOW 8		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 459) ← DON'T KNOW 8					
434A	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8					
434B	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED (SKIP TO 449) ←							
435	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 while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 438) ←							
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
		DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
		WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
		DON'T KNOW998							
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE 2 OTHER PERSON _____ 6 (SPECIFY)							
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 441) ← DON'T KNOW 8							
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
		DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
		WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
		DON'T KNOW998							

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH												
		NAME _____	NAME _____												
440	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE 2 OTHER PERSON _____ 6 (SPECIFY)													
441	Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 445) ←													
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW998													
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE 2 OTHER PERSON _____ 6 (SPECIFY)													
444	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MED. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER .. 22 GOVT. MCH 23 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL .. 23 ROYAL MED. SERVICES .. 24 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR 32 UNRWA HEALTH CENTER .. 33 UNHCR.OTHER NGI..... 34 OTHER PRIVATE _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)													
445	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8													
446	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW998													

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
447	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE 2 OTHER PERSON _____ 6 (SPECIFY)							
448	Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MED. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER .. 22 GOVT. MCH 23 UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL .. 24 ROYAL MED. SERVICES .. 25 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR 32 UNRWA HEALTH CENTER .. 33 UNHCR.OTHER NGO 34 OTHER PRIVATE _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457) ←							
449	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)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←							
450	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="917 1276 1040 1326"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="917 1326 1040 1375"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="917 1375 1040 1424"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998							
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE 2 OTHER PERSON _____ 6 (SPECIFY)							

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____									
452	<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 OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MED. SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER .. 22</p> <p>GOVT. MCH 23</p> <p>UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL .. 24</p> <p>ROYAL MED. SERVICES .. 25</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 32</p> <p>UNRWA HEALTH CENTER .. 33</p> <p>UNHCR.OTHER NGO 34</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>										
453	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 457) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>										
454	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) 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 AFTER BIRTH 1</p> <p>DAYS AFTER BIRTH 2</p> <p>WEEKS AFTER BIRTH 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="917 1055 1042 1205"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>										
455	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 1</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE 2</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>_____ 6</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>										
456	<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 OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MED. SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER .. 22</p> <p>GOVT. MCH 23</p> <p>UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL .. 24</p> <p>ROYAL MED. SERVICES .. 25</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 32</p> <p>UNRWA HEALTH CENTER .. 33</p> <p>UNHCR.OTHER NGO 34</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>										

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																								
457	During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) CORD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TEMP.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SIGNS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) CORD	1	2	8	b) TEMP.	1	2	8	c) SIGNS	1	2	8	d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED	1	2	8	e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																								
a) CORD	1	2	8																								
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c) SIGNS	1	2	8																								
d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED	1	2	8																								
e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED	1	2	8																								
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 460) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 461) ←																									
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 463) ←																								
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98																								
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 463) ←																									
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) ←																									
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98																								
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 466) ← NO 2	YES 1 NO 2																								
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 470) ← (SKIP TO 471) ←																									
466	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 000 HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																									
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 468) ←																									
467A	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL LIQUIDS MENTIONED	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A PLAIN WATER B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C GRIPE WATER D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA G TEA/INFUSIONS H HONEY I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																									

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 471) ←	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 471) ←
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 <input type="checkbox"/> →	601
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2018. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/>	DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> →	526A
504A	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	→ 507A → 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> →	511A
507A	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	→ 511A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <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>			

508A

COPY DATES FROM THE CARD OR DOCUMENT.
WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD OR DOCUMENT SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
BCG						
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1						
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2						
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3						
PENTAVALENT 1 (DaPT1 / IPV1 / HIB1)						
PENTAVALENT 2 (DaPT2 / IPV2 / HIB2)						
PENTAVALENT 3 (DaPT3 / IPV3 / HIB3)						
Hep B 1						
Hep B 2						
Hep B 3						
ROTAVIRUS 1						
ROTAVIRUS 2						
ROTAVIRUS 3						
MEASLES						
MMR (Measles/ /Mumps/ Rubella) 1						
MMR (Measles/ /Mumps/ Rubella) 2						
DPT Booster 1						
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) Booster 1						
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)						

509A

CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'OPV Booster 1' ALL RECORDED?

NO

YES

→ 526A

510A

In addition to what is recorded on this document, did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in immunization campaigns?

RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.

YES 1
(PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN)
(THEN SKIP TO 526A)

NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
(WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN)
(THEN SKIP TO 526A)

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
511A	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	→ 526A
512A	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	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517A
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 518AA
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
518AA	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 Pentavalent?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521A
518AB	How many times did (NAME) receive the Hepatitis B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
521A	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea, sometimes received at the same time as Pentavalent?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523A
522A	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
523A	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	
523AA	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	→ 526A
523AB	How many times did (NAME) receive the MMR vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 <input type="checkbox"/> NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 601
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2018. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 526B
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	→ 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 511B
507B	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	→ 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in immunization campaigns?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526B
512B	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	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517B
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 518BA
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
518BA	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 Pentavalent?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521B
518BB	How many times did (NAME) receive the Hepatitis B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
521B	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea, sometimes received at the same time as Pentavalent?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523B
522B	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
523B	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	
523BA	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	→ 526B
523BB	How many times did (NAME) receive the MMR vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
526B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) ← </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 <input type="checkbox"/> → 601 </div> </div>		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	<p>CHECK 224:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> IN 2012-2018 ↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> → 648 IN 2012-2018</p>	
602	<p>CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012-2018. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).</p> <p>Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)</p>	
603	<p style="text-align: center;">LAST BIRTH</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
604	<p>FROM 212 AND 216:</p> <p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←</p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←</p>
605	<p>In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]?</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>SHOW COMMON TYPES CAPSULES.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
606	<p>In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like [this/any of these]?</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
608	<p>Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 618) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 618) ←</p>
609	<p>CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO/ NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p> <p>b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>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>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, 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?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC MED. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER .. B GOVT. MCH C UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL .. D ROYAL MED. SERVICES .. E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC G PRIVATE DOCTOR H PHARMACY I UNRWA HEALTH CENTER .. J UNHCR/OTHER NG K OTHER PRIVATE _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC MED. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER .. B GOVT. MCH C UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL .. D ROYAL MED. SERVICES .. E OTHER PUBLIC _____ F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC G PRIVATE DOCTOR H PHARMACY I UNRWA HEALTH CENTER .. J UNHCR/OTHER NG K OTHER PRIVATE _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
613	CHECK 612:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 615) ←	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 615) ←
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH			NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH				
		NAME _____			NAME _____				
615	<p>Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea:</p> <p>a) A fluid made from a special packet called Aquacell or Paralait?</p> <p>b) A homemade sugar-salt-water solution?</p>		YES	NO	DK		YES	NO	DK
		a) AQUACELL PARALAIT	1	2	8	a) AQUACELL PARALAIT	1	2	8
		b) HOMEMADE FLUID.....	1	2	8	b) HOMEMADE FLUID.....	1	2	8
616	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?</p>		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
		
			1	2	8		1	2	8
			(SKIP TO 618) ←				(SKIP TO 618) ←		
617	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>b) What was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>Anything else? Anything else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.</p>		PILL OR SYRUP				PILL OR SYRUP		
			ANTIBIOTIC	ANTIMOTILITY	OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY)		ANTIBIOTIC	ANTIMOTILITY	OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY)
		
			A	B	C		A	B	C
			UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP				UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP		
		
			D				D		
			INJECTION				INJECTION		
			ANTIBIOTIC	NON-ANTIBIOTIC	UNKNOWN		ANTIBIOTIC	NON-ANTIBIOTIC	UNKNOWN
		
			E	F	G		E	F	G
			(IV) INTRAVENOUS				(IV) INTRAVENOUS		
		
			H				H		
			HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE				HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE		
		
			I				I		
			OTHER _____				OTHER _____		
			(SPECIFY)				(SPECIFY)		
			X				X		
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
		
			1	2	8		1	2	8
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
		
			1	2	8		1	2	8
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
		
			1	2	8		1	2	8
			(SKIP TO 623) ←				(SKIP TO 623) ←		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>
628	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"/>	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP A INJECTION/IV B OTHER DRUGS ACETAMINOPHEN C IBUPROFEN D IBUGESIC E ADOL F REVANINE G HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDECINE H OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP A INJECTION/IV B OTHER DRUGS ACETAMINOPHEN C IBUPROFEN D IBUGESIC E ADOL F REVANINE G HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDECINE H OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a) AND 615(b), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED <input type="checkbox"/> AQUACELL OR PARALAIT ↓	ANY CHILD RECEIVED <input type="checkbox"/> AQUACELL OR PARALAIT → 649	
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called Aquacell or Paralait you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2	
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2015-2018 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ _____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓	NONE <input type="checkbox"/> → 700	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
652	<p>Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p> <p>IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>(GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY)</p> <p>(THEN CONTINUE TO 653)</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 700</p>
653	<p>How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	CHECK 101A: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	WIDOWED/ SEPARATED/ DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/> → 709	
704	Is your husband living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	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="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
706	Does your husband have another wife (other wives) besides you?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
707	Including yourself, in total, how many wives does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
709	Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ MARRIED MAN 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="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	→ 711A
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
711A	Before you got married, was your (first) husband related to you in any way?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 711C
711B	What type of relation was it?	FIRST COUSIN ON BOTH FATHER AND MOTHER'S SIDE 01 FIRST COUSIN ON BOTH MOTHER AND FATHER'S SIDE 02 FIRST COUSIN ON FATHER'S SIDE (IBN AL AMM) 03 FIRST COUSIN ON MOTHER'S SIDE (IBN AL KHAL) 04 FIRST COUSIN ON FATHER'S SIDE (IBN AL AMMAH) 05 FIRST COUSIN ON MOTHER'S SIDE (IBN AL KHALAH) 06 SECOND COUSIN (FATHER'S SIDE) 07 SECOND COUSIN (MOTHER'S SIDE) 08 OTHER RELATIVE 09 DON'T KNOW 98	
711C	CHECK 709: MARRIED ONLY ONCE MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE a) Did your husband have a premarital medical exam? b) Now I would like to ask about your last marriage. Did your husband have a premarital medical exam?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

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 304: NEITHER STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 813
802	CHECK 226: 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 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> 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 _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/>	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>	CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS 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 714: 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
812B	What is the main reason that you think you will not use a contraceptive method at any time in the future?	<p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX 11 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY 12 SUBFECUND/INFECUND 13 WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE 14 <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> RESPONDENT OPPOSED 21 HUSBAND OPPOSED 22 OTHERS OPPOSED 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITI 24 RUMORS 25 <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> KNOWS NO METHOD 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE 32 <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</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 PROCESSES 46 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
813	<p>CHECK 216:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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?</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>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 814A</p> <p>→ 814A</p>
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?	<p>BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
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.	<p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																											
815	In the last few 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) Seen or read about family planning on posters? e) Read about family planning in bulletins/booklets? f) Heard about family planning in lectures? g) Heard about family planning from women you associate with? h) Received message about family planning on a mobile phone or on the internet?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) POSTER</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BULLETIN/BOOKLET</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) LECTURES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) WOMEN</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) MOBILE PHONE/INTERNET</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) RADIO	1	2	b) TELEVISION	1	2	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2	d) POSTER	1	2	e) BULLETIN/BOOKLET	1	2	f) LECTURES	1	2	g) WOMEN	1	2	h) MOBILE PHONE/INTERNET	1	2	
	YES	NO																												
a) RADIO	1	2																												
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f) LECTURES	1	2																												
g) WOMEN	1	2																												
h) MOBILE PHONE/INTERNET	1	2																												
816	In the last few months have you seen, heard or read about Nathemo Al Hemel... Khafifo Al Hemel?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2																								
YES	1																													
NO	2																													
817	CHECK 101A: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NOT IN A UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 901																											
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 820 → 822																											
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>MAINLY RESPONDENT</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAINLY HUSBAND</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JOINT DECISION</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td align="right">6</td> </tr> </table>	MAINLY RESPONDENT	1	MAINLY HUSBAND	2	JOINT DECISION	3	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6	→ 821																			
MAINLY RESPONDENT	1																													
MAINLY HUSBAND	2																													
JOINT DECISION	3																													
OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6																													
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>MAINLY RESPONDENT</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAINLY HUSBAND</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JOINT DECISION</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td align="right">6</td> </tr> </table>	MAINLY RESPONDENT	1	MAINLY HUSBAND	2	JOINT DECISION	3	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6																				
MAINLY RESPONDENT	1																													
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OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6																													
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 901																											
822	Does your husband want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>SAME NUMBER</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MORE CHILDREN</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEWER CHILDREN</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> </table>	SAME NUMBER	1	MORE CHILDREN	2	FEWER CHILDREN	3	DON'T KNOW	8																				
SAME NUMBER	1																													
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SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 101A: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	CURRENTLY WIDOWED, DIVORCED, OR <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED	→ 909
902	How old was your husband on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
903	Did your husband ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	OLD SYSTEM ELEMENTARY 01 PREPARATORY 02 SECONDARY 03 NEW SYSTEM BASIC 04 SECONDARY 05 INTERMEDIATE DIPLOMA 06 BACHELOR 07 HIGHER 08 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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, or 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?	_____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____	
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
911	Although you did not work in the last seven 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	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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 101A: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 925
918	CHECK 914: CODE '1', '2', OR '3' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ 914 NOT ASKED OR <input type="checkbox"/> 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/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER 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/PARTNER 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	
922A	Suppose in one month you experience abnormal vaginal discharge or a painful or burning sensation when urinating and you wanted to seek health care, who would make the decision regarding 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	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
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		
925	Do you own this house or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY	1		
		JOINTLY ONLY	2		
		BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY	3		
		DOES NOT OWN	4		
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY	1		
		JOINTLY ONLY	2		
		BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY	3		
		DOES NOT OWN	4		
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)		PRES./ PRES./ LISTEN.	NOT NOT LISTEN.	NOT PRES.
		CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3
		HUSBAND	1	2	3
		OTHER MALES	1	2	3
		OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK
	a) If she goes out without telling him?	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8
	b) If she neglects the children?	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN ..	1	2	8
	c) If she burns the food?	c) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8
	d) If she insults him?	d) INSULTS	1	2	8
	e) If she disobeys him?	e) DISOBEYS	1	2	8
	f) If she argues with him?	f) ARGUES	1	2	8
	g) If she has relation with another man?	g) ANOTHER MAN	1	2	8

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1042																
1002	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																	
1003	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1004	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																	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1006A	Can people get the AIDS virus by shaking hands with or hugging a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1006B	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing razors or blades when shaving their beard or having their hair cut?	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	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREGNANCY ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) DURING PREGNANCY ..	1	2	8	b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) DURING PREGNANCY ..	1	2	8																
b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																
c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																
1009	CHECK 1008: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> AT LEAST <input type="checkbox"/> ONE 'YES' ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → </div>		→ 1031																
1010	Are there any special drugs 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																	
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1035																
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOUVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOUVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B GOUVERNMENT MCH C UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL D ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES E TESTING & COUNCELING CENTER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC H PRIVATE DOCTOR I JORDANIAN AS. OF FP AND PROTECTION (JAFPP) J PRIVATE LABORATORY K OTHER NON GOV. ORGANIZATION. L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1035	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/DEPENDS 8	
1036	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/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: 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? NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS ↓ b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
1051	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	
1052	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	
1052A	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	
1052B	CHECK 101A: CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED ↓ WIDOWED/ SEPARATED/ DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/> → 1104		
1054	Can you say no to your husband if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	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																								
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1106																								
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																									
1106	Do you currently smoke nargila every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3																									
1108	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:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>BIG PROBLEM</th> <th>NOT A BIG PROBLEM</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Knowing where to go?</td> <td>a) WHERE TO GO 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Getting permission to go to the doctor?</td> <td>b) PERMISSION TO GO 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?</td> <td>c) GETTING MONEY 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) The distance to the health facility?</td> <td>d) DISTANCE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Not wanting to go alone?</td> <td>e) GO ALONE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) Having to take transport?</td> <td>f) TAKING TRANSPORT 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) Concern that there may not be a female health provider?</td> <td>g) NO FEMALE PROVIDER 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		BIG PROBLEM	NOT A BIG PROBLEM	a) Knowing where to go?	a) WHERE TO GO 1	2	b) Getting permission to go to the doctor?	b) PERMISSION TO GO 1	2	c) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?	c) GETTING MONEY 1	2	d) The distance to the health facility?	d) DISTANCE 1	2	e) Not wanting to go alone?	e) GO ALONE 1	2	f) Having to take transport?	f) TAKING TRANSPORT 1	2	g) Concern that there may not be a female health provider?	g) NO FEMALE PROVIDER 1	2	
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f) Having to take transport?	f) TAKING TRANSPORT 1	2																									
g) Concern that there may not be a female health provider?	g) NO FEMALE PROVIDER 1	2																									
1109	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1110A																								
1110	What types of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL INSURANCES MENTIONED.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH INSURANCE A ROYAL/MILITARY HEALTH INSURANCE B UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INSURANCE C UNRWA INSURANCE D UNHCR INSURANCE E NGO INSURANCE F PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE G PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																									
1110A	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 CANCER 8	→ 1110F																								
1110B	Have you had a breast cancer clinical exam to detect breast cancer in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 NNOT SURE 8																									
1110C	Have you ever had a mammogram?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8	→ 1110F																								
1110D	CHECK 106: AGE 40 OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 15-39 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1110F																								
1110E	Why did you never have a mammogram?	NO NEED 01 I AM NOT SICK 02 I DON'T HAVE ANY SYMPTOM 03 FEAR OF RESULTS 04 NO SUPPORT FROM FAMILY/HUSBAND 05 TOO FAR 06 TOO EXPENSIVE 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98																									
1110F	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	→ 1200																								
1110G	Have you ever had such an exam in your life time?	YES 1 NO 2																									

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1200	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE</div> <p align="center">↓</p> <p align="center">CONTINUE</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE</div> <p align="center">↓</p> <p align="center">GO TO 1300</p>																	
1201	CHECK 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD 0-4 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER? YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 1333																	
1202	CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q. 212 _____	LINE NUMBER OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q.219 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																	
1203	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you some questions about (NAME OF THE CHILD FROM 1202), your youngest child living with you who is 0-4 years old.																		
1204	How many children's books or picture books do you have for (NAME)?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text"/> TEN BOOKS OR MORE 10																	
1205	I am interested in learning about the things that (NAME) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: a) homemade toys such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? b) toys from a shop or manufactured toys? c) household objects such as bowls or pots or objects found outside such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS 'YES' TO THE CATEGORIES ABOVE, THEN PROBE TO LEARN SPECIFICALLY WHAT THE CHILD PLAYS WITH TO ASCERTAIN THE RESPONSE	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">YES</th> <th align="center">NO</th> <th align="center">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) HOMEMADE TOYS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TOYS FROM A SHOP</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) HOMEMADE TOYS	1	2	8	b) TOYS FROM A SHOP	1	2	8	c) HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS	1	2	8	
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c) HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS	1	2	8																
1206	Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (NAME): a) left alone for more than an hour? b) left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? IF 'NONE', WRITE '0'. IF 'DON'T KNOW' WRITE '8'	a) NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR <input type="text"/> b) NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT TO ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ... <input type="text"/>																	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																			
1207	VERIFY 217: AGE OF THE CHILD CHILD 0, 1, OR 2 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD 3 OR 4 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1211																																			
1208	VERIFY 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD AGE 3-4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1333																																			
1209	CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 OR 4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 OR 4 FROM Q.212 _____ LINE NUMBER OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 OR 4 FROM Q.219 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																					
1210	Now, I would like to ask you some questions concerning (NAME OF THE CHILD IN 1209), your youngest child age 3-4 years.																																					
1211	Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1213																																			
1212	Within the last seven days, about how many hours did (NAME) attend?	NUMBER OF HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																				
1213	In the past 3 days, did you or any household member over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with (NAME)? IF YES, ASK: Who engaged in this activity with (NAME)? a) Read books to or looked at picture books with (NAME)? b) Told stories to (NAME)? c) Sang songs to (NAME) or with (NAME), including lullabies? d) Took (NAME) outside of the home, compound, yard or enclosure? e) Played with (NAME)? f) Named, counted, or drew things to or with (NAME)?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">MOTHER</th> <th align="center">FATHER</th> <th align="center">OTHER</th> <th align="center">NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) READ BOOKS</td> <td align="center">A</td> <td align="center">B</td> <td align="center">X</td> <td align="center">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TOLD STORIES</td> <td align="center">A</td> <td align="center">B</td> <td align="center">X</td> <td align="center">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SANG SONGS</td> <td align="center">A</td> <td align="center">B</td> <td align="center">X</td> <td align="center">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td align="center">A</td> <td align="center">B</td> <td align="center">X</td> <td align="center">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) PLAYED WITH</td> <td align="center">A</td> <td align="center">B</td> <td align="center">X</td> <td align="center">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) NAMED OR COUNTED</td> <td align="center">A</td> <td align="center">B</td> <td align="center">X</td> <td align="center">Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	a) READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	b) TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	c) SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	d) TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	e) PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	f) NAMED OR COUNTED	A	B	X	Y	
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1214	I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (NAME). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects (NAME)'s development. Can (NAME) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				
1215	Can (NAME) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				
1216	Does (NAME) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				
1217	Can (NAME) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				
1218	Is (NAME) sometimes too sick to play?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1219	Does (NAME) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1220	When given something to do, is (NAME) able to do it independently?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1221	Does (NAME) get along well with other children or adults?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1222	Does (NAME) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1223	Does (NAME) get distracted easily?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} → 1333

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
1300	<p align="center">CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE?</p> <p align="center">WOMAN SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOR THIS SECTION ↓</p> <p align="center">WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SELECTED →</p>		1333																								
1301	<p align="center">CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.</p> <p align="center">PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓</p> <p align="center">PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2 →</p>		1332																								
1301A	<p>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 Jordan. 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.</p>																										
1302	<p align="center">CHECK 101A:</p> <p align="center">CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p align="center">FORMERLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER')</p>																										
1303	<p>First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) husband?</p> <p>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (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>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JEALOUS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO FAMILY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	JEALOUS	1	2	8	ACCUSES	1	2	8	NOT MEET FRIENDS ..	1	2	8	NO FAMILY	1	2	8	WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																								
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NOT MEET FRIENDS ..	1	2	8																								
NO FAMILY	1	2	8																								
WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8																								
1304	<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> <p>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?</p>	<p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center">EVER</th> <th align="center">OFTEN</th> <th align="center">SOME-TIMES</th> <th align="center">NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3									
EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS																								
YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3																								
YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3																								
YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3																								
1305	<p>A. Did your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:</p>	<p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p>																									

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	
	a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3	
	b) slap you? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3	
	c) twist your arm or pull your hair? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3	
	d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3	
	e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3	
	f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3	
	g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3	
	h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3	
1306	CHECK 1305A (a-h): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>	→	NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>			→ 1309
1307	How long after you first got married with your (last) husband did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95				
1308	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				
1309	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				→ 1313
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				
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				
1314	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/>	→	MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/>			→ 1316

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																			
1315	<p>A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) husband. Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="2">EVER</th> <th align="center">0 - 11 MONTHS AGO</th> <th align="center">12+ MONTHS AGO</th> <th align="center">DON'T REMEMBER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">↓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) Did any previous husband ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?</p> <p>b) Did any previous husband physically force you to have intercourse?</p>	EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	YES	1	1	2	3	NO	2				↓					YES	1	1	2	3	NO	2				↓					<p>B. How long ago did this last happen?</p>	
EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER																																		
YES	1	1	2	3																																		
NO	2																																					
↓																																						
YES	1	1	2	3																																		
NO	2																																					
↓																																						
1316	<p>From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) husband hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3</p>	} → 1319																																			
1317	<p>Who has hurt you in this way?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>																																				
1318	<p>In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p>	<p>OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3</p>																																				
1319	<p>CHECK 201, 226, AND 230:</p> <p align="center">EVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ('YES' ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) ↓</p>	<p>NEVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> → 1326</p>																																				
1320	<p>Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	} → 1326																																			

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1321	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 STRANGE Q MALE STRANGER R POLICE/SOLDIER S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																	
1326	CHECK 1305A (a-h), 1315A (a,b), 1316, 1320: AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES'	→ 1330																
1327	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	→ 1329																
1328	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 SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION .. O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1330																
1329	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES 1 NO 2																	
1330	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
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.																			
1331	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 border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES, ONCE</td> <td align="center">YES, MORE THAN ONCE</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <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> </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																
1332	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____																		
1333	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <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> MINUTES <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>																	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS
TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Department of Statistics
Household Survey Directorate

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
JORDAN POPULATION AND
FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY 2017

MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey Contents Confidential by Statistical Law

IDENTIFICATION														
CLUSTER NUMBER:	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>													
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>													
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____														
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>													
TELEPHONE/MOBILE NUMBER (IF AVAILABLE)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>													
INTERVIEWER VISITS														
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT										
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>										
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>										
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>										
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		INT. NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>										
TIME	_____	_____		RESULT* <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>										
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS				<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>										
SUPERVISOR			OFFICE EDITOR											
NAME _____			NAME _____											
			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>											
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			NUMBER											
			NUMBER											

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the 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 _____

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT GOVERNORATE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	<input type="checkbox"/> → 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in another governorate?	YES 1 NO 2	<input type="checkbox"/> → 105
104	Which governorate did you live in?	AMMAN 01 BALQA 02 ZARQA 03 MADABA 04 IRBID 05 MAFRAQ 06 JARASH 07 ALJOUR 08 KARAK 09 TAFIELA 10 MA'AN 11 AQABA 12 OUTSIDE JORDAN 96	
105	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	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	<input type="checkbox"/> → 111

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: Old elementary; old preparatory, old secondary, 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 8	
109	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"/>	
110	CHECK 108: ELEMENTARY OR <input type="checkbox"/> BASIC HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 113
111	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 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED CODE '1' OR '5' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED		→ 114
113	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	
114	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	
115	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	
116	Do you own a mobile or smart phone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 119
118A	Do you have a personal credit card?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 123A
120	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	→ 123A

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	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	
123A	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	→ 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 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><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 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><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 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><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="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><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 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"/> ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) How old were you when your first child was born? b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/>	NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 301
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="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>	(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 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 FACILITY 1 OTHER 2	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL 1 ABOUT THE SAME 2 LESS THAN USUAL 3 NOTHING TO DRINK 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

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 or more months.	YES 1 NO 2	
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more 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 three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2	
10	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES 1 NO 2	
11	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2	
12	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2	
13	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	In the last few 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) Seen or read about family planning on posters? e) Read about family planning in bulletins/booklets? f) Heard about family planning in lectures? g) Received message about family planning on a mobile phone or on the internet?	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align:right">YES</td> <td style="text-align:right">NO</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) POSTER</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BULLETIN/BOOKLE</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) LECTURES</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) MOBILE PHONE/INTERNET</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO		a) RADIO	1	2		b) TELEVISION	1	2		c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2		d) POSTER	1	2		e) BULLETIN/BOOKLE	1	2		f) LECTURES	1	2		g) MOBILE PHONE/INTERNET	1	2		
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g) MOBILE PHONE/INTERNET	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 risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	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 _____ 6 (SPECIFY) 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) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align:right">AGREE</td> <td style="text-align:right">DIS-AGREE</td> <td style="text-align:right">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td style="text-align:right">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td style="text-align:right">8</td> </tr> </table>		AGREE	DIS-AGREE	DK	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN	1	2	8	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS	1	2	8																					
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b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS	1	2	8																																
307A	Do you approve or disapprove couples that use a method of contraception?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 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 WIDOWED SEPARATED, DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>	200B=NO NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> → 514 → 410																
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 WIFE <input type="text"/>																
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 each of your wives. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="805 750 965 795">NAME</th> <th data-bbox="981 750 1141 795">LINE NUMBER</th> <th data-bbox="1157 750 1300 795">AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? → 407									
NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE																
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																
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="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413															
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE <input type="text"/>																
413 CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																		
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	→ 438															
415A	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 438															

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	<p>From where did you obtain the condom the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>GOVT. MCH 13</p> <p>UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL/CLINI..... 14</p> <p>ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES 15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC 16</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 22</p> <p>PHARMACY 23</p> <p>JORDANIAN AS. OF FP AND PROTECTION (JAFPP) 24</p> <p>INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY HEALTH (IFH) 25</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC) 26</p> <p>UNRWA CLINIC 27</p> <p>UNHCR/OTHER NG 28</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE 29</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 31</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p>	
437	<p>The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 439</p> <p>→ 440</p>
438	<p>The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 440</p>
439	<p>What method did you or your partner use?</p> <p>PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD J</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD K</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL L</p> <p>OTHER MODERN METHOD X</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y</p>	<p>→ 501</p>
440	<p>Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 200A, 200B: 200A=YES CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	200B=YES WIDOWED, SEPARATED, DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 514
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	MAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/>	MORE THAN ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 509
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="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT 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? 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 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 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/children) you and your wives 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 _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514									
512	CHECK 208: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> 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? </td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">-----</td> <td style="width: 45%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> 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? </td> </tr> </table>	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 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514														
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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?																		
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> 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? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. </td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">-----</td> <td style="width: 45%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> 203/205 NOT ASKED OR 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? </td> </tr> </table>	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? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	-----	203/205 NOT ASKED OR 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?	NONE 00 NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96			→ 601 → 601												
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? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	-----	203/205 NOT ASKED OR 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?																		
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?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">BOYS</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">GIRLS</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">EITHER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">NUMBER . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>	BOYS	GIRLS	EITHER	NUMBER . .	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96			
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OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 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 seven 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	→ 607																																
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____	<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>																																
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 MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> 200A= NO NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED/SEPARATED/DIVORCED		→ 612																																
608	CHECK 606A: CODE '1' OR '2' OR '3' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> 606A NOT ASKED OR CODE '4' OR '5' <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																																	
612	Do you own this house or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4																																	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4																																	
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 relation with another man?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BURNS FOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) INSULTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) DISOBEYS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) ARGUES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) ANOTHER MAN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN ..	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	
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f) ARGUES	1	2	8																																
g) ANOTHER MAN	1	2	8																																

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 727																
702	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																	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
704	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																	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
705A	Can people get the AIDS virus by shaking hands with or hugging a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
705B	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing razors or blades when shaving their beard or having their hair cut?	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	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREGNANCY ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) DURING PREGNANCY ..	1	2	8	b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) DURING PREGNANCY ..	1	2	8																
b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																
c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																
709	CHECK 708: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → </div> </div>		→ 716																
710	Are there any special drugs 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																	
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 720																

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
717	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOUVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOUVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOUVERNMENT MCH C</p> <p>UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL D</p> <p>ROYAL MEDICAL SERVICES E</p> <p>TESTING & COUNCELING CENTER F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC H</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR I</p> <p>JORDANIAN AS. OF FP AND PROTECTION (JAFPP) J</p> <p>PRIVATE LABORATORY K</p> <p>OTHER NON GOV. ORGANIZATION. L</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR M</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
720	<p>Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8</p>	
721	<p>Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8</p>	
723	<p>Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8</p>	
724	<p>Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8</p>	
725	<p>Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.</p>	<p>AGREE 1</p> <p>DISAGREE 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8</p>	
727	<p>CHECK 701:</p> <p>HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?</p> <p>b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
728	<p>CHECK 200A, 200B:</p> <p>200A=YES OR 200B=YES EVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>200B=NO NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ 736</p>	
729	<p>CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ 736</p>	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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	
736	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	
737	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
808	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811 → 810
809	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812
810	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	→ 816
811	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) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) NUMBER OF NARGILA SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> f) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 816
812	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. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, 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) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY 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"/> d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> d) CIGARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) NUMBER OF NARGILA SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> f) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
816	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 818
817	What types of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL INSURANCES MENTIONED.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH INSURANCE A ROYAL/MILITARY HEALTH INSURANCE B UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INSURANCE C UNRWA INSURANCE D UNHCR INSURANCE E NGO INSURANCE F PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE G PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
818	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input 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

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Department of Statistics
Household Survey Directorate

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
JORDAN POPULATION AND
FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY 2017
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey Contents Confidential by Statistical Law

IDENTIFICATION				
CLUSTER NUMBER:				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AND BIOMARKER FOR WOMEN? (1=YES, 2=.....)				<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDWORKER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY
FIELDWORKER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH
				YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		<input type="checkbox"/>
NOTES: _____ _____ _____				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN
				<input type="checkbox"/>
SUPERVISOR			OFFICE EDITOR	
NAME _____			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
			NUMBER	NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2012-2017?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1] (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1] (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1] (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia 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 anemia. We ask that all children born in 2012 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give 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.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia 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 allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p>		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1] _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2] NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3] (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1] _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2] NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3] (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1] _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2] NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3] (SKIP TO 114) ←
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2012-2017?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1] (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1] (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1] (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia 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 anemia. We ask that all children born in 2012 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give 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.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia 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 allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p>		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1] _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2] NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3] (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1] _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2] NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3] (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1] _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2] NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3] (SKIP TO 114) ←
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

200	CHECK COVER: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AND BIOMARKER FOR WOMEN? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">HOUSEHOLD SELECTED</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">▼ CONTINUE</div> <div style="text-align: center;">▼ END</div> </div>																	
201	CHECK COLUMN 9A IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN 202, 203, AND 204. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).																	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;"></th> <th style="width: 25%;">WOMAN 1</th> <th style="width: 25%;">WOMAN 2</th> <th style="width: 25%;">WOMAN 3</th> </tr> </thead> </table>		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3													
	WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3															
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9A NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">LINE NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">NAME</td> <td style="width: 25%;">NAME</td> <td style="width: 25%;">NAME</td> <td style="width: 25%;">NAME</td> </tr> </table>	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME								
LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER															
NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME															
203	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">15-17 YEARS 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">18-49 YEARS 2</td> </tr> </table>	15-17 YEARS 1	18-49 YEARS 2														
15-17 YEARS 1	15-17 YEARS 1	15-17 YEARS 1	15-17 YEARS 1															
18-49 YEARS 2	18-49 YEARS 2	18-49 YEARS 2	18-49 YEARS 2															
204	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">OTHER 2</td> </tr> </table>	CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1	OTHER 2	OTHER 2	OTHER 2	OTHER 2											
CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1	CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1	CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1	CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1															
OTHER 2	OTHER 2	OTHER 2	OTHER 2															
204A	PREGNANCY STATUS: FIRST CHECK COLUMN 8 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: IF NEVER MARRIED (CODE 1), CIRCLE '2' IF EVER MARRIED (CODES 2-5), ASK:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">YES 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">NO/NEVER MARRIED 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">DON'T KNOW 8</td> </tr> </table>	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1	NO/NEVER MARRIED 2	DON'T KNOW 8										
YES 1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1															
NO/NEVER MARRIED 2	NO/NEVER MARRIED 2	NO/NEVER MARRIED 2	NO/NEVER MARRIED 2															
DON'T KNOW 8	DON'T KNOW 8	DON'T KNOW 8	DON'T KNOW 8															
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">KG.... [][] . [][]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">KG.... [][] . [][]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">KG.... [][] . [][]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">KG.... [][] . [][]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">NOT PRESENT 99994</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">REFUSED 99995</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">OTHER 99996</td> </tr> </table>	KG.... [][] . [][]	KG.... [][] . [][]	KG.... [][] . [][]	KG.... [][] . [][]	NOT PRESENT 99994	REFUSED 99995	REFUSED 99995	REFUSED 99995	REFUSED 99995	OTHER 99996	OTHER 99996	OTHER 99996	OTHER 99996			
KG.... [][] . [][]	KG.... [][] . [][]	KG.... [][] . [][]	KG.... [][] . [][]															
NOT PRESENT 99994	NOT PRESENT 99994	NOT PRESENT 99994	NOT PRESENT 99994															
REFUSED 99995	REFUSED 99995	REFUSED 99995	REFUSED 99995															
OTHER 99996	OTHER 99996	OTHER 99996	OTHER 99996															
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">CM..... [][][] . [][]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CM..... [][][] . [][]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CM..... [][][] . [][]</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CM..... [][][] . [][]</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">NOT PRESENT 9994</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">REFUSED 9995</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">OTHER 9996</td> </tr> </table>	CM..... [][][] . [][]	CM..... [][][] . [][]	CM..... [][][] . [][]	CM..... [][][] . [][]	NOT PRESENT 9994	REFUSED 9995	REFUSED 9995	REFUSED 9995	REFUSED 9995	OTHER 9996	OTHER 9996	OTHER 9996	OTHER 9996			
CM..... [][][] . [][]	CM..... [][][] . [][]	CM..... [][][] . [][]	CM..... [][][] . [][]															
NOT PRESENT 9994	NOT PRESENT 9994	NOT PRESENT 9994	NOT PRESENT 9994															
REFUSED 9995	REFUSED 9995	REFUSED 9995	REFUSED 9995															
OTHER 9996	OTHER 9996	OTHER 9996	OTHER 9996															
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">[][][][] FIELDWORKER NUMBER</td> </tr> </table>	[][][][] FIELDWORKER NUMBER															
[][][][] FIELDWORKER NUMBER	[][][][] FIELDWORKER NUMBER	[][][][] FIELDWORKER NUMBER	[][][][] FIELDWORKER NUMBER															
208	CHECK 203: AGE	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">15-17 YEARS 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">18-49 YEARS 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: right;">(SKIP TO 210) ←</td> </tr> </table>	15-17 YEARS 1	18-49 YEARS 2	(SKIP TO 210) ←													
15-17 YEARS 1	15-17 YEARS 1	15-17 YEARS 1	15-17 YEARS 1															
18-49 YEARS 2	18-49 YEARS 2	18-49 YEARS 2	18-49 YEARS 2															
(SKIP TO 210) ←	(SKIP TO 210) ←	(SKIP TO 210) ←	(SKIP TO 210) ←															
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">OTHER 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: right;">(SKIP TO 216) ←</td> </tr> </table>	CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1	OTHER 2	OTHER 2	OTHER 2	OTHER 2	(SKIP TO 216) ←										
CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1	CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1	CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1	CODE 1 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1															
OTHER 2	OTHER 2	OTHER 2	OTHER 2															
(SKIP TO 216) ←	(SKIP TO 216) ←	(SKIP TO 216) ←	(SKIP TO 216) ←															

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
NAME FROM COLUMN 2.		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST				
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	210	<p>ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia 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 anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia 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 anemia 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 anemia test?</p>		
	211	<p>CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 } RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 } _____ ← (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, SKIP TO 229, OTHERWISE SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 } (SKIP TO 233) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 } RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 } _____ ← (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, SKIP TO 229, OTHERWISE SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 } (SKIP TO 233) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 } RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 } _____ ← (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, SKIP TO 229, OTHERWISE SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 } (SKIP TO 233) ←</p>
PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST				
PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT	216	<p>RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.</p> <p>LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)</p>	<p>LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)</p>	<p>LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)</p>
	217	<p>ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia 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 anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia 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 anemia 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 anemia test?</p>		
218	<p>CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 } PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 } _____ ← (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 } (SKIP TO 233) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 } PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 } _____ ← (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 } (SKIP TO 233) ←</p>	<p>GRANTED 1 } PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 } _____ ← (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 } (SKIP TO 233) ←</p>	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT	219	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia 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 anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia 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 anemia 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 anemia test?</p>		
	220	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ ← (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 233) ←	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ ← (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 233) ←	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ ← (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 233) ←

229	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR ANEMIA TESTING.			
231	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
233	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END OF QUESTIONNAIRE.			

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		
Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:			
 Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram		 LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/company/dhs-program	
 YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram		 Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com	
 Twitter www.twitter.com/DHSprogram			