



# الإسقاطات السكانية للأردنيين على مستوى المملكة والمحافظات

للفترة ( 2012-2050 )



المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

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يتحمل المؤلف كامل المسؤولية القانونية عن محتوى مصنفه ولا يعبر هذا المصنف عن رأي دائرة المكتبة الوطنية أو أي جهة حكومية أخرى



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الملخص التنفيذي  
باللغة الانجليزية

the West Bank of Jordan in 1967. At the beginning of 1990s of the previous century, Jordan received large flows of Iraqi migrants as a result of the second gulf crisis in 1990 and in 2003 as a result of the invasion of Iraq. The Syrian crisis since 2011 has caused large refugee movements towards Jordan and the estimated number of the Syrian in Jordan stands at 1.4 million at the end of 2014 where less than half of them are registered as refugees by the UNHCR. The largest number of Syrian refugees are located in the northern governorates of the country. Amman, Irbid and Mafraq governorates alone are hosting more than 76% of the total Syrian refugees in Jordan. Syrian refugees constitute 52% of the total population of Mafraq, with nearly half living in communities outside the refugee camps. Syrian refugees constitute 12 % of the total population of Irbid, and 7% of the total population of Amman governorate.

- The immigration of the non-Jordanians and the movements of refugees into Jordan has caused many challenges such as hosting the large numbers of Syrian refugees and providing them with basic needs for living in light of the scarcity of available resources. The presence of Syrian refugees has created great pressure on all available resources and on all aspects of life in Jordan as a whole and mainly in the North region (Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash and Ajloun governorates). Many sectors such as housing, education, health and natural resources such as water resources were affected by the refugee movements through the increase of the demand on water. Moreover, the entrance of Syrians (refugees and non-refugees) to the Jordanian labor market has created additional problems facing the Jordanians who are seeking jobs.
- Jordan constitutes an attractive country for migrants from different nationalities due to its stability in comparison with other neighboring countries. The estimated number of non-Jordanians residing in Jordan reached 3.538 million as of 1/6/2015. Of this number, there is 1.4 million Syrians, 575 thousand Palestinians, 525 thousand Egyptians and 808 thousand of Non Arabs.

- The analysis of the role of factors affecting the change in the Jordanian labor force size by governorates reveals a difference in the contribution of the factors. The contribution of the change in the size of population aged 15 years and above ranges between 70.1% in Jarash governorate and 89.2% in Aqaba governorate. The same trend is observed in the change in the value of the refined activity rate where the rate played the strongest role in Jarash governorate and contributed of about 19% of the total change in the Jordanian labor force size and the weakest role in Aqaba governorate (7.8%).
- Jordan has witnessed massive waves of international immigration during the second half of the 20th century and still receiving new waves of immigrants. These immigration waves have had various impacts most of them negative on all aspects of life in Jordan such as the demographic, social economic and cultural aspects.
- The successive immigration movements entering Jordan and the increase of population size that resulted from these immigrations caused heavy pressure on the available resources in the country such as the natural resources (water, agricultural lands and environment), and on the all the services (education, health, housing , and etc...). In addition, the large numbers of foreign laborers who entered the Jordanian labor market have constituted a continuous pressure on the available job opportunities which are characterized by their small number. The influx of foreign laborers in the Jordanian labor market has created the unemployment phenomenon in the Jordanian labor market and contributed in keeping unemployment rate at a high level in the absence of programs and measures aiming at organizing the Jordanian labor market and the limited investment opportunities and new projects which employ the labor force on the one hand, and the absence of policies aiming at organizing the import of foreign laborers on the other. Concerns are also based on the fact that the Jordanian labor market was already facing a number of challenges at the time when the Syrian crisis started. In 2012, the national unemployment rate was 12.2%, and had been around that level for some time already. In addition, Jordan had one of the lowest labor force participation rates in the world, and one of the lowest female participation rate, with only 14.1% of women participating in the labor force, in comparison to 61.3% of men. Furthermore, the national youth unemployment rate (persons aged 15-24 years) was as high as 41.3% in 2012.
- In addition to the immigration of foreign laborers, Jordan has received waves of forced migration as a result of the political struggles that have affected the area during the previous century. Jordan received a large numbers of Palestinian refugees as a result of the Arab-Israeli war in 1948 and a large numbers of displaced population from

- The analysis of factors that contributed to the changes in the labor force size reveals that the population variable will play the strongest role in the change of the labor force size in the future. This factor will be responsible on about 80.1% of the change during the period 2012-2030, while the change in participation rates represented by the refined economic activity rate will be responsible on about 14.7% of the change. The impact of the interaction between the two factors will be responsible on about 5.2%. It is observed that the population factor will be the strongest factor in the change of the labor force during the period 2012-2050 and will be responsible on about 92.2% of the total change, while the change in participation rate will be responsible on about 5.1%.
- Future projections of the Jordanian labor force at the governorate level indicate that 36.5 % of the total Jordanian labor force in 2050 will be from Amman governorate, 17.7 % from Irbid governorate and 13.8% from Zarqa governorate. The results indicate that the Middle Region (Amman, Balqa, Zarqa and Madaba governorates) will contribute of about 2.6 million or about 60.6% of the total Jordanian labor force in 2050, the North Region (Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash and Ajloun governorates) will contribute of about 1.2 million or about 28.3% of the total Jordanian labor force, while the South Region (Karak, Tafiel, Ma'an and Aqaba governorates) will contribute of about 466.5 thousands or about 11.1%.
- The projection of the labor force by governorates show that the size of the Jordanian labor force will increase by different degrees. The size of the labor force will double during the period 2012-2050 by 2.2 times in Amman governorate and 2.9 times in Mafraq and Jarash governorates. The results show that the size of the Jordanian labor force in Amman governorate will rise between the years 2012 and 2050 from about 700 thousand in 2012 to 1.5 million in 2050. Ajloun, Tafiel and Ma'an governorates occupy the second rank among governorates in relation to the value of doubling times and recorded 2.7 times. Balqa and Aqaba governorates occupy the third rank with a doubling time amounting to 2.6 followed by Irbid and Karak governorates with a doubling value of 2.5 times and then Zarqa and Madaba governorates by 2.4 times.
- The absolute increase in the size of the Jordanian labor force during the period 2030-2050 will be within the range between 23.5 thousand or about 1260 persons annually in Tafiel governorate and 434.6 thousand or about 21.7 thousands annually in Amman governorate. The results indicate that the increase in the Jordanian labor force between the years 2030 and 2050 is about 1.4 million with an annual average of about 67.9 thousand which means that the Jordanian economy needs to create about 68 thousands new jobs annually for the new entrants in the Jordanian labor market.

between 26.6% in Amman governorate and 30% in Jarash governorate according to the low scenario. In 2050, the proportion will show more decrease in all governorates according to the low scenario and will range between 22.3% in Amman governorate and 23.9% in Jarash governorate.

- As a result of the decline in the proportion of population in young ages (less than 15 years of age), the proportion of population in working age (15-64 years of age) will rise in all governorates but by different degrees. This proportion will range in 2030 between 62.6% in Jarash governorate and 66.1% in Amman governorate according to the medium scenario. In contrast, the value of this proportion in 2030 according to the low scenario will fall between 65.6% in Jarash governorate and 67% in Madaba governorate.
- As a result of improvement in life expectancy, the proportion of old population (age 65 years and above) will rise in all governorates by different degrees and will range in 2030 according to the medium scenario between 8 percent of the total Jordanian population in Mafraq governorate and 11.7% of the total Jordanian population in Amman governorate. This value of this proportion will range according to the low scenario in 2050 between 9.2% in Tafiela governorate and 12% in Amman governorate.
- The projections of the labor force showed that the size of the Jordanian labor force will rise from 1.65 million in 2012 to 2.7 million in 2030 giving an increase of about 1.1 million. The size of the Jordanian labor force will show more increase in 2050 as a result of the expected changes in the size of population aged 15 years and above and expected changes in the participation rates in economic activity and will reach 3.9 million with an increase of about 2.2 million compared with the size in 2012. The size of the Jordanian labor force will rise from 1.65 million in 2012 to 2.721 million in 2030 and to 3.979 million in 2050 according to the medium scenario. While the refined economic activity rate will rise from 38.2 percent in 2012 to 40.85 percent in 2030 and then will show a slight decrease to reach 39.36 percent in 2050. According to the low scenario, the size of the Jordanian labor force will rise from 1.65 million in 2012 to 2.722 million in 2030 and to 3.853 million in 2050 which means that the size of the Jordanian labor force will doubled 2.3 times. The refined economic activity rate will rise from 38.2% in 2012 to 40.68% in 2030 and to 42.93% in 2050 with an increase that amounts to 4.73 percentage points compared with its value in 2012. These results indicate that the number of active persons will rise from 25 per 100 persons in 2012 to 32.2 persons per 100 persons in 2050 which will contribute in improving standard of living of the households and persons if the Jordanian economy provides jobs for the new entrants.

- The results of population projections showed that the number of children in pre-school ages (children age 4-5 years) will rise from about 337 thousand in 2012 to about 473 thousand in 2030 and to 678 thousand in 2050 according to the high scenario. In comparison, the increase in the numbers of this population category according to the medium and low scenarios will be less than their number according to the high scenario due to the expected decline in fertility rates. The number of children in this category will rise to reach about 370 thousand in 2030 and to 423 thousand in 2050 according to the medium scenario, while the numbers according to the low scenario will reach 341 thousand in 2030 and 356 thousand in 2050 according to the low scenario.
- The number of children in age group 6-15 years (basic school age) will grow from about 1.49 million in 2012 to about 2.1 million in 2030 and to about three million in 2050 according to the high scenario compared with 1.86 million and about 1.79 million according to the medium and low scenarios respectively in 2030. This number will rise to reach about 2 million and about 1.75 million in 2050 according to the medium and low scenarios.
- The results of population projections indicate that number of population in ages 16 and 17 years which represents children in secondary school age will grow from about 292 thousand in 2012 to about 370 thousand in 2030 and to 540 thousand in 2050 according to the high scenario which means that the number will doubled between the years 2012 and 2050. In contrast, the increase in the number of children in this age group will be smaller in comparison with the rate of increase according to the high scenario. Consequently, the number will reach 377 thousand and 330 thousand according to the medium and low scenarios respectively.
- The results of population projections indicate that number of population in the age group 15-29 years which represents an important part of manpower will noticeably rise during the period 2012-2050 and will reach 3.75 million according to the high scenario compared with 2.8 million and 2.5 million according to the medium and low scenarios respectively.
- As a result of changes in the demographic elements represented by the changes in fertility rates and changes in the patterns of mortality, the population age structure in all governorates will witness substantial changes, especially according to the medium and low scenarios. The proportion of young population (less than 15 years of age) in all governorates will decline substantially to varying degrees. The value of this proportion in 2030 will fall within a range between 27.1% in Amman governorate and 33.3% in Jarash governorate according to medium scenario and will fall within a range

in the proportion of young population will start at the year 2025 where the observed proportion in 2012 (35.4%) will decrease to reach 31.5 % and 30.7% in 2025 according to the medium and low scenarios. This proportion will show more decrease according to the medium scenario after the year 2025 and will reach 29.3% and 25.1% in the years 2030 and 2050 respectively. In comparison, the proportion of young population will decrease to reach 28 % in 2030 and 22.7% in 2050 according to the low scenario.

- As a result of the decline in the proportion of young population (population under 15 years of age ), the proportion of population in working ages (15-64 years of age) will increase from 60% of the total population in 2012 to 64.7% and 65.9% in 2030 according to the medium and low scenarios respectively and to 66.3 % in 2050 according to the low scenario.
- The results of population projections indicate that the proportion of old people (population age 65 years and above) will significantly increase as a result of the expected improvement in life expectancy for both sexes. The proportion of old people will increase from 4.6% of the total Jordanian population in 2012 to 5.9% and to 6.1% in the year 2030 according to the results of the medium and low scenarios and to 10.3% and to 11% in the year 2050 according to the mentioned scenarios in comparison with 7.8% according to the high scenario.
- As a result of the decline in the proportion of young population (under 15 years of age), the dependency ratio will show a significant decline according to the medium and low scenarios and will reach 0.54 and 0.52 respectively in 2030. After 2030, the dependency ratio is expected to rise according to the high and medium scenarios and will reach 0.67 and 0.55 in 2050 respectively. In contrast, the dependency ratio will show more decrease according to the low scenario and will reach 0.51 in 2050. The dependency ratio can be measured in either demographic or economic terms. When measured at the community level, the demographic support burden is calculated as the number of community members below or above working age (15-64) per working age member. This is an indicator of the age composition of the population, and tells us how many children and elderly each potential worker has to support. In societies with low labor force participation and less than full employment, however, a more realistic measure of community support burden compares the number of community members in actual employment to community members not in employment. The fewer workers per economic dependent in a community, the higher the support burden. The community level economic support burden measure is the inverse of the economic dependency ratio, and the demographic support burden measure is equivalent to the well-known demographic dependency ratio.

- Fertility rates have shown a significant decline during the 1990s of the previous century and tended to be stable during the previous decade. The crude birth rate declined from about 50 per thousand population at the beginning of 1950s of the previous century to about 27.4 births per thousand population in 2012. The total fertility rate (TFR) lost 52.7 % of its value between the years 1976 and 2012 (from 7.4 child per woman in 1976 to 3.5 child per woman in 2012). The results of population projections showed that the crude birth rate will slightly decline during the period 2012-2030 and will reach 25.9 births per thousand population with a decrease of 5.5% according to the high scenario, while a sharp decline is expected according to the medium and low scenarios (about 30% and 32.7% according to the mentioned scenarios respectively). The crude birth rate will show more decline according to all scenarios after the year 2030 and its value will reach 17.4 births per thousand population and 15.1 births per thousand population according to the medium and low scenarios respectively compared with 25.2 births per thousand population according to the high scenario.
- The decrease in death rates has contributed to the tangible increase in the population growth rate during the previous time periods in Jordan. The death rate has decreased from 21 deaths per thousand population during the period 1952-1955 to 7 deaths per thousand population in 2012. The population projections indicate that the number of Jordanian deaths will increase in the coming years due to the increase in population numbers. The number of Jordanian deaths will increase from about 19 thousands in 2012 to about 49 thousands in the year 2030 and to about 95 thousands in the year 2050 according to the high scenario. In contrast, the number of deaths according to the medium and low scenarios will be smaller than the expected deaths according to the high scenario and the number will be about 40 thousands in 2030 and will increase to reach about 80 thousands in the year 2050 according to the medium and low scenarios.
- The decline in fertility levels has caused significant changes in the population age structure in Jordan. The proportion of population in young ages (less than 15 years of age) decreased from about 50% of the total population in 1979 to 35.4% of the total population in 2012. The population projections indicate that the population age structure in Jordan will witness remarkable changes during the coming years as a result of changes in the elements of population growth which constitute the effective variables in shaping the population structure such as fertility and mortality. The population age structure according to the medium and low scenarios indicates that the proportion of population less than 15 years of age will be subject to a significant decline as a result of the expected decline in fertility levels. The significant decline

This means that there has been an addition to the population of about 2.5 million since the fourth population census which was conducted in 1994. The net international immigration and high fertility levels accompanied by a decrease in mortality levels contributed to reaching a high rate of population growth which exceeded 4 percent annually during the period 1952-1994. During the period 1994-2004, the rate of population growth showed a dramatic decrease and recorded 2.6%.

- The population projections for the Jordanians of the Kingdom's population show that their size will increase at a large scale during the coming time period. Their number will increase according to the high scenario -which assumes stability in fertility rates- to about 10.1 million in the year 2030 with an increase of about 3.4 million to their number in 2012. The number of Jordanian population is expected to jump to reach about 15 million in the year 2050 with an increase of about 8.3 million in comparison with their number in 2012. This increase means that the Jordanian population will double 2.2 times during the period 2012-2050. According to the medium scenario (fertility rate to drop to 2.4), the number of Jordanians will increase from about 6.7 million in 2012 to 9.5 million in 2030 with an increase of about 2.8 million compared with the number in 2012. In 2050, the number of Jordanians is expected to reach about 12.4 million with an increase of about 5.7 million in comparison with their number in 2012. According to the low scenario (fertility rate of 2.1), the number of Jordanian population will increase to reach 9.3 million in 2030 and to 11.6 million in 2050 with an increase of about 4.9 million compared with their number in 2012.
- The results of the population projection for the governorates show that the number of Jordanians will increase by varying degrees. According to the high scenario which assumes stability of population growth elements as observed in 2012, the size of the Jordanian population among the population of Amman governorate will increase to reach 3.6 million in 2030 and to 5.1 million in 2050. In comparison, the size of Amman governorate Jordanian population will increase to reach 3.4 million and 4.2 million in the years 2030 and 2050 respectively according to the medium scenario. The results of the low scenario show that the number of Jordanian population will reach 3.4 million and 4.1 million in the years 2030 and 2050 respectively.
- The population projections indicate that the number of Jordanian births will double 2.1 times in the year 2050 according to the high scenario and their number is expected to reach 377 thousands compared with 183 thousands in 2012. The number of Jordanian births will increase slightly to reach about 215 thousands in the year 2050 according to the medium scenario while the number of Jordanian births will decrease slightly according to the low scenario and will reach 176 thousands in the year 2050.

## Executive Summary

Population projections are considered as a demographic output frequently used by all specialists and demographers. Future trends related to the population size, age structure of the population, number of births and other demographic variables are important for analysts, policy makers, scientists and planners in all fields such as economy, social and health and other fields. For example, the trends in population size are considered as important data to estimate the future demand for food, water, energy and to estimate the environmental effects that result from the consumption of natural resources. Population projections according to the administrative divisions such as governorates help planners to determine the needed services such as schools, hospitals, health centers, roads and other infrastructure services in each governorate. Moreover, population estimates related to the elderly population are considered as important data for designing the systems for health care, social security and retirement systems.

The population component is considered as a basic component in the development process aiming at empowerment of the national capacities in all fields where the human being is the ultimate target of the comprehensive development process. Knowledge about the current and future population situations is considered as a base which can be used in the developmental planning in all fields related to the society and its various needs. In addition, knowledge about the demographic, social and economic trends helps in reading the future more accurately and facilitates dealing with the expected implications that result from the changes in the mentioned fields and contributes to a future vision for the development policies that need to be undertaken in the Kingdom and by governorates

Since the middle of the previous century, Jordan was subject to significant changes in all aspects especially in the demographic side which witnessed dramatic changes in the elements of population growth. These changes contributed to the demographic transition of the Jordanian society which was characterized by high fertility levels to a society with low fertility levels, indicating that Jordan is entering the demographic transition stage and its implications such as a significant decrease in the proportion of population less than 15 years of age and a significant increase in the proportion of population in the working age (population age 15-64 years). So, the current report was prepared to reflect the future demographic changes in Jordan and their effects on the benefitting from the population opportunity in Jordan during the coming years.

- The report pointed out that the population of the Kingdom doubled about ten times since the middle of the previous century and exceeded 6 million at the end of 2012.



**Jordanian Population Projection at the  
Kingdom and Governorates Level For the  
Period 2012-2050**

2015



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