

Key Indicators Report



2017-18 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS)



The 2017-18 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (2017-18 JPFHS) was implemented by the Department of Statistics (DOS) from October 2017 to January 2018. The funding for the JPFHS was provided by the Government of Jordan, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNFPA, and UNICEF. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.



Objectives

- The primary objective of the 2017-18 JPFHS project is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators.
- Specifically, the JPFHS collected information on fertility levels, marriage, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), women's experience of violence.

The Survey

- The 2017-18 JPFHS is the 7th Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Jordan as part of The DHS Program.
- It is designed to provide estimates at the national level, for urban and rural areas, 3 regions, and, for most indicators, 12 governorates.
- This survey was also designed to be representative for 3 nationality domains: Jordanians, Syrians, and other nationalities.

Sample Design

Sampling Frame: 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census (JPHC 2015)

First Stage: 970 clusters (blocks or groups of blocks) selected from JPHC; all households in these clusters were listed by DOS staff

Second Stage: 20 households were selected per cluster, for a total sample size of 19,384 households

Selected households were visited and interviewed; **ever-married women age 15-49** in all selected households and **men age 15-59** in half of the selected households were interviewed.

Questionnaires

- Household Questionnaire
- Woman's Questionnaire
- Man's Questionnaire
- Biomarker Questionnaire

Questionnaires were translated into **Arabic**

Household Questionnaire

- Lists usual members and visitors to identify eligible individuals
- Basic characteristics of each person in the household collected (age, sex, education, etc.)
- Housing characteristics (access to drinking water, sanitation facilities, etc.)
- Identify women and men eligible for individual interview
- Women and children under 5: anthropometry and anemia testing
- Child discipline
- Health Expenditures and Diabetes

Woman's Questionnaire

- Background characteristics (education, media exposure, etc.)
- Reproductive history
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal and delivery care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Domestic Violence
- Awareness and behaviour about HIV and other STIs
- Early Childhood Development
- Other health problems (including smoking)

Man's Questionnaire

- Background characteristics
- Reproductive history
- Knowledge of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Employment
- Awareness and behaviour about HIV and other STIs
- Other health problems (including smoking)

Survey Trainings

Pretest July 2017:

- 3+ weeks, 56 trainees
- Rural and urban clusters in Amman

Main Survey Training:

- Aug-Sept 2017 in Amman
- **153 participants**
- **3 stages:**
 - Biomarker data (anthropometry and blood samples, 40 people)
 - Interviewer training (153 people)
 - CAPI training and tablets and fieldwork

Fieldwork and Data Processing

- Total of 27 teams (consisting of 1 supervisor, 3 female interviewers, 1 male interviewer, 1 biomarker measurer, 1 driver)
- Fieldwork conducted from **October 2017-January 2018**
- Electronic data files sent to DOS every few days via IFSS for data processing
- Secondary editing completed in **February 2018**

Results of the Household and Individual Interviews

All Household Interviews	
Households selected	19,384
Households occupied	19,136
Households interviewed	18,802
Response rate	98%
Interviews with ever-married Women age 15-49	
Eligible women	14,870
Women interviewed	14,689
Response rate	99%
Interviews with Men age 15-59	
Eligible men	6,640
Men interviewed	6,429
Response rate	97%

Key Indicators

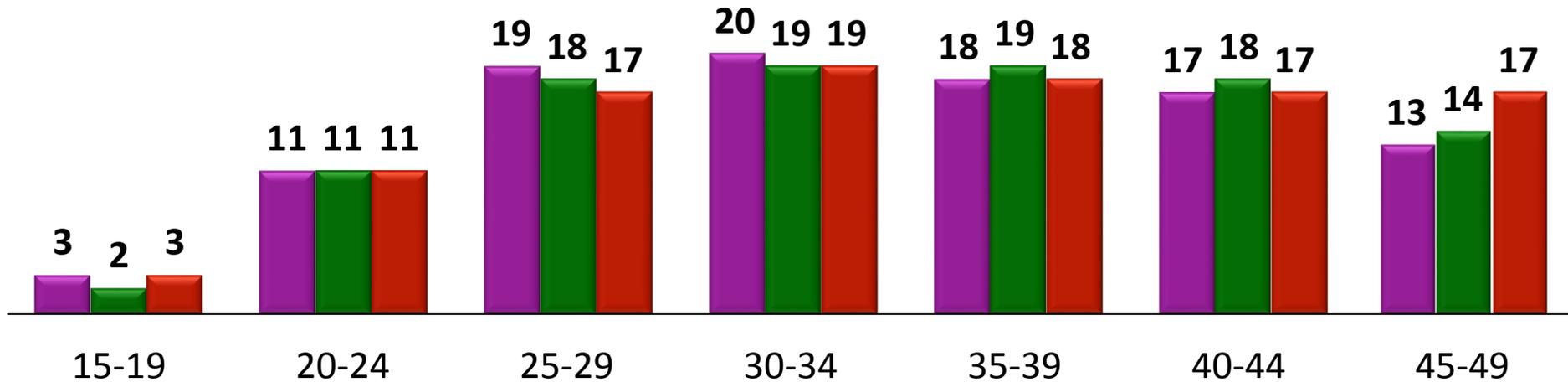


2017-18 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS)

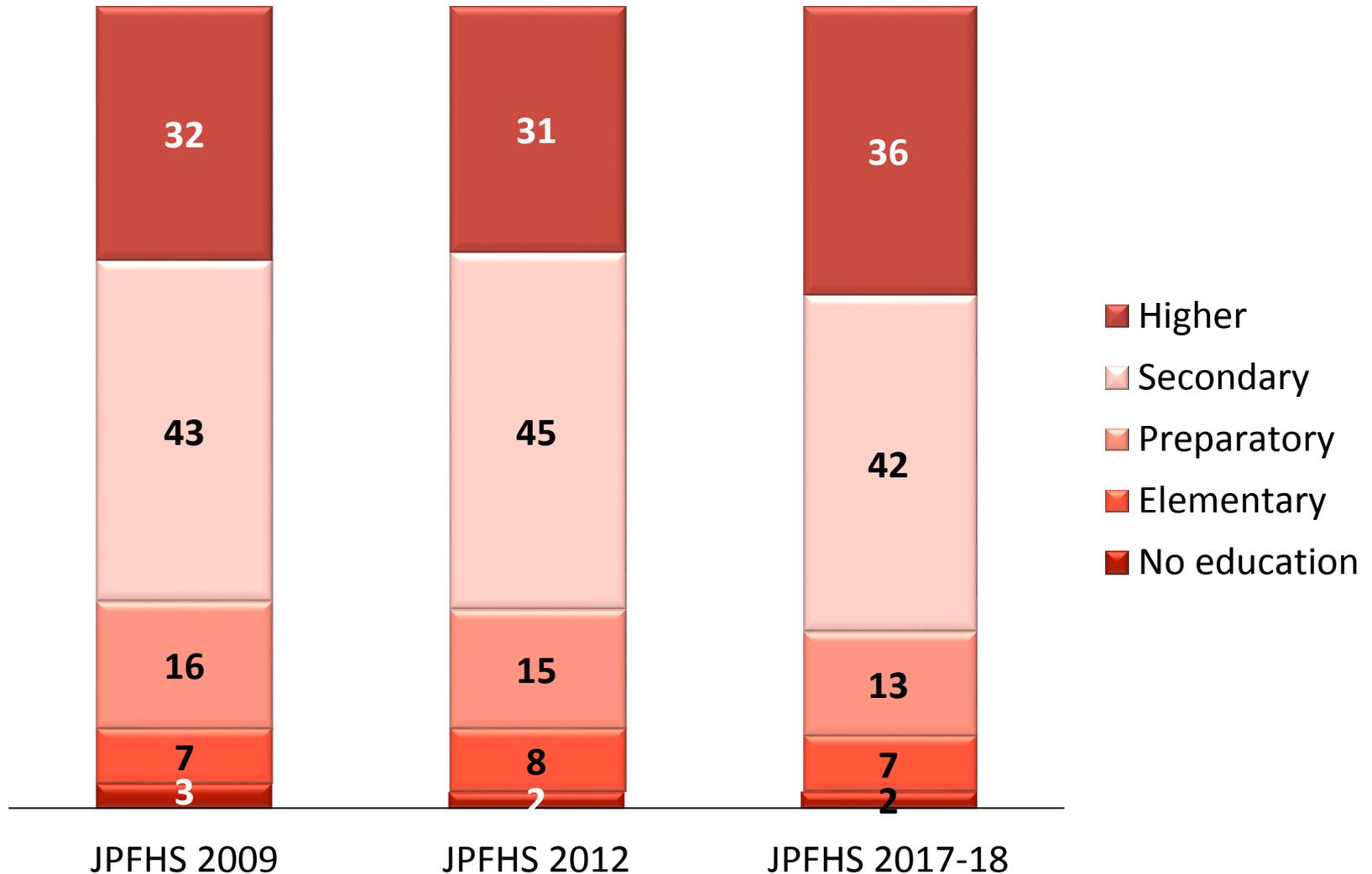
Trends in Distribution of Ever-Married Women by Age

Percent distribution

■ JPFHS 2009 ■ JPFHS 2012 ■ JPFHS 2017-18



Trends in Educational Attainment of Ever-Married Women Age 15-49



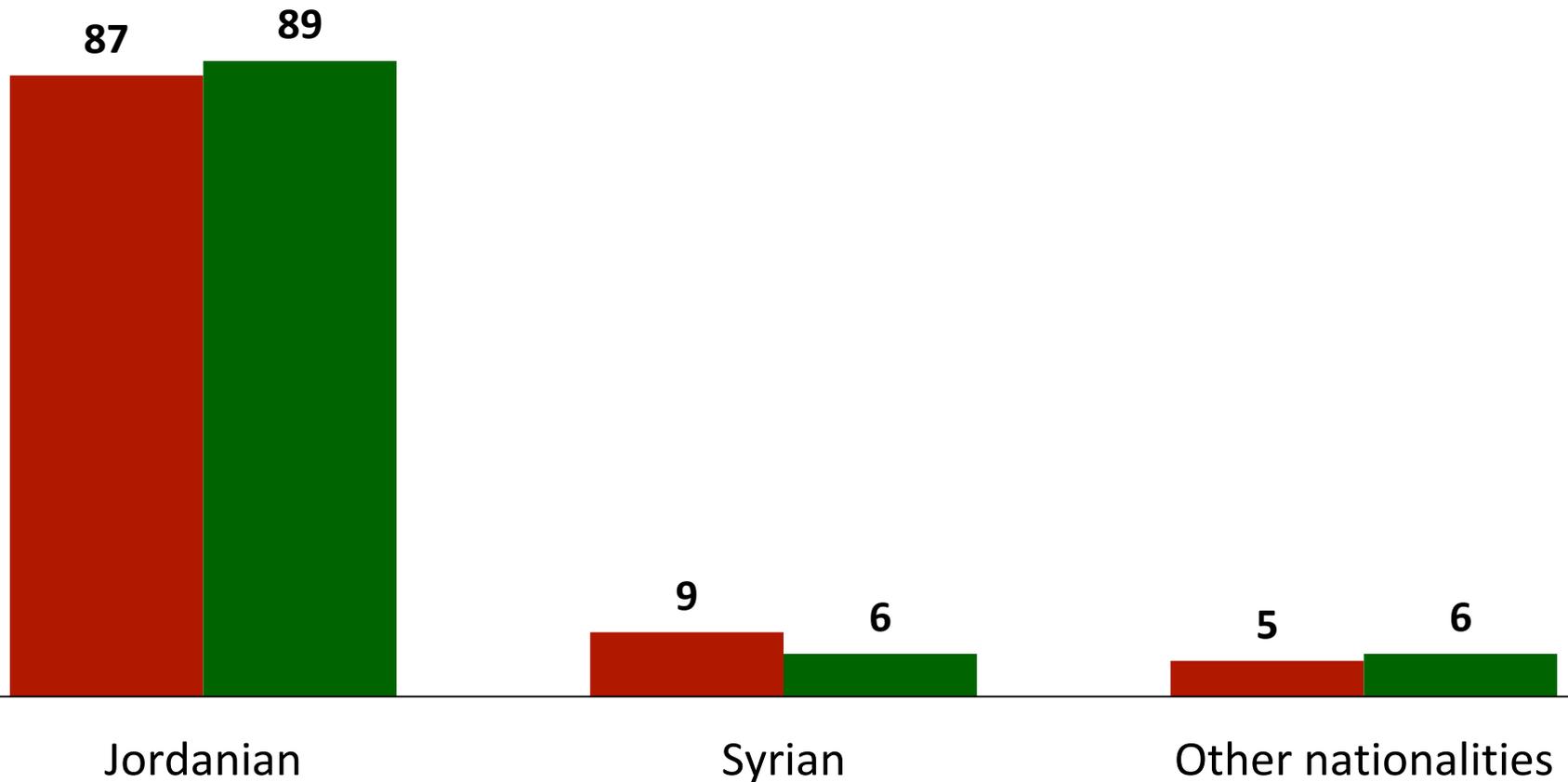
Educational Attainment of Ever-Married Women and Men Age 15-49



Distribution of Respondents by Nationality

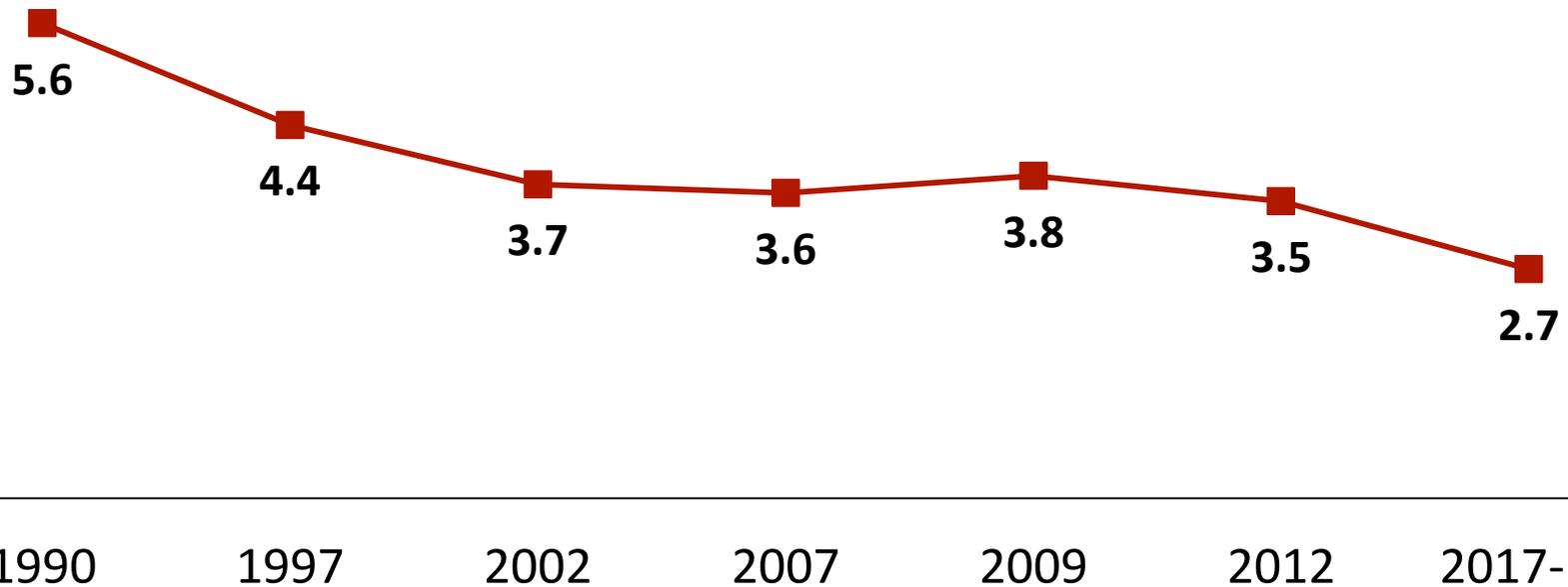
Percent distribution

■ Women ■ Men



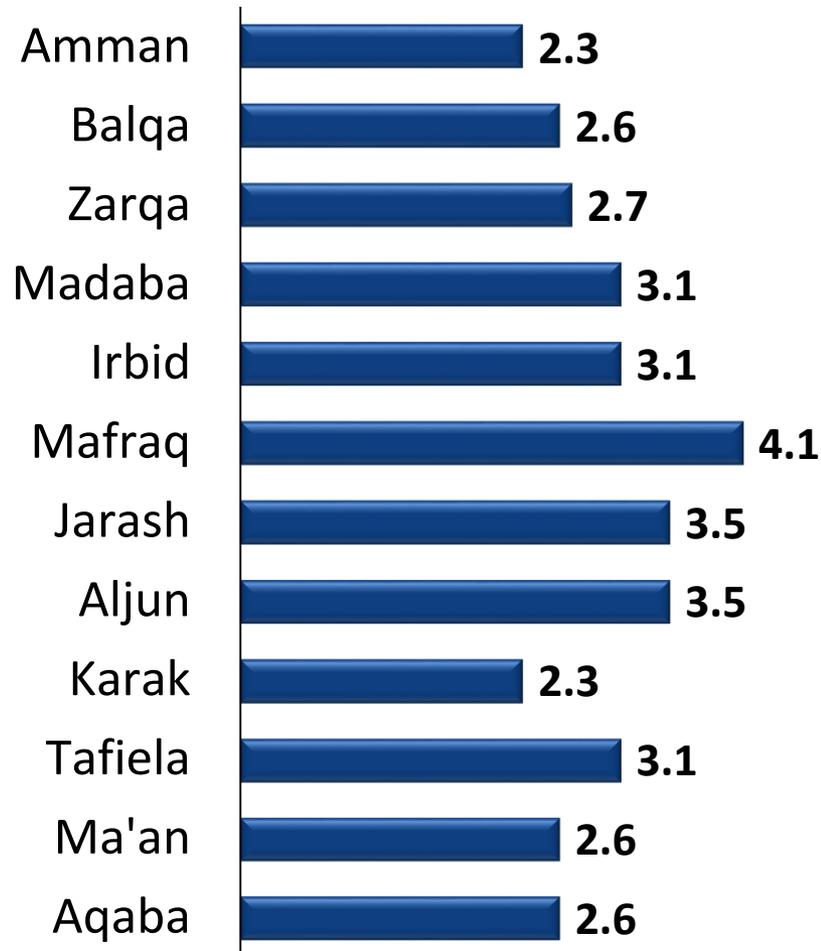
Trends in Fertility

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



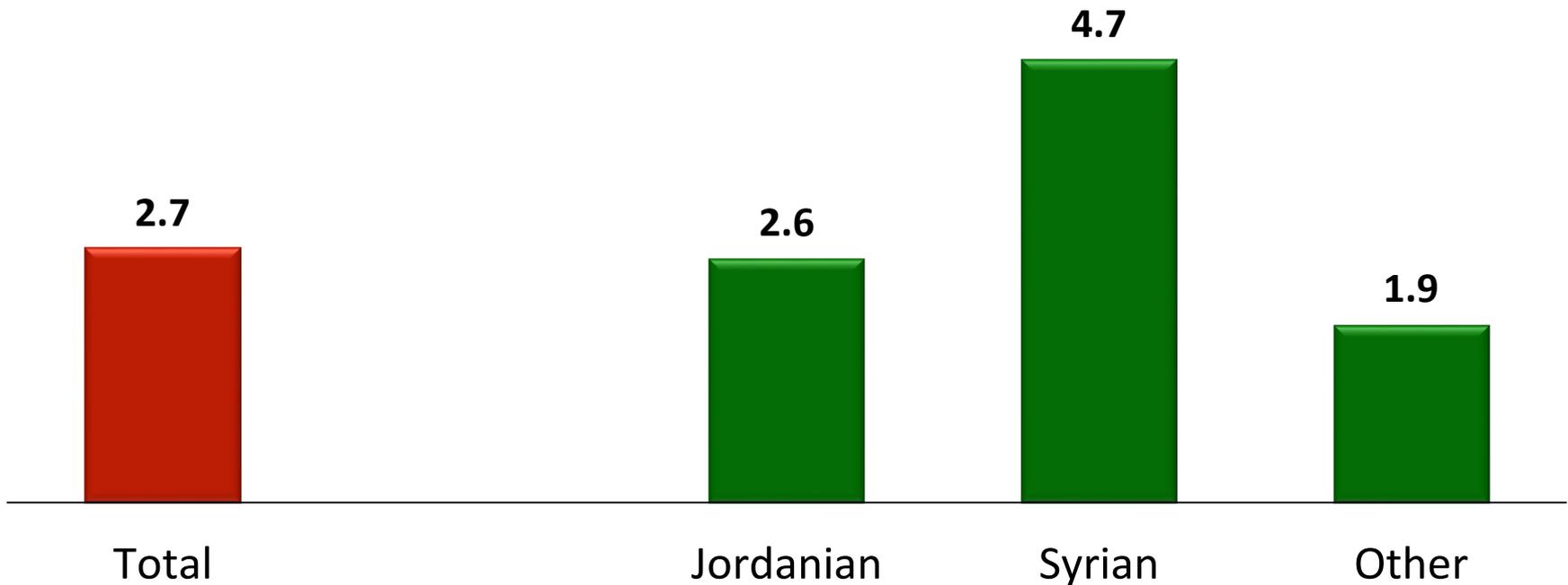
Fertility by Governorate

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



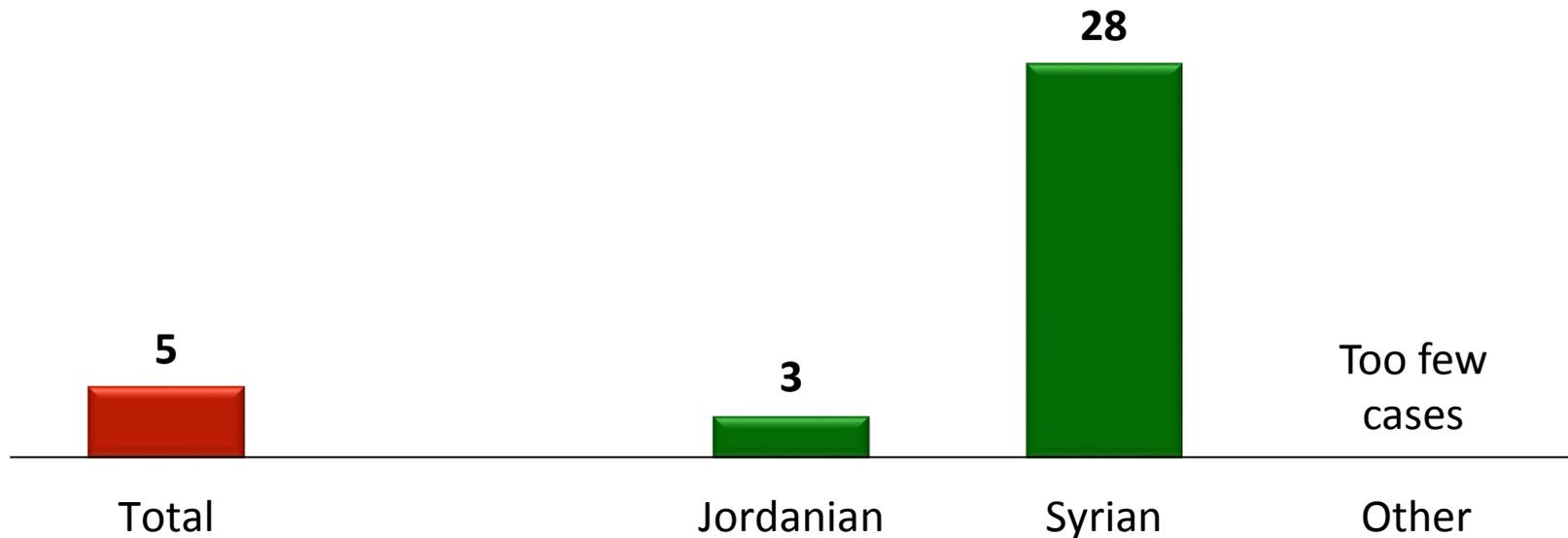
Fertility by Nationality

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



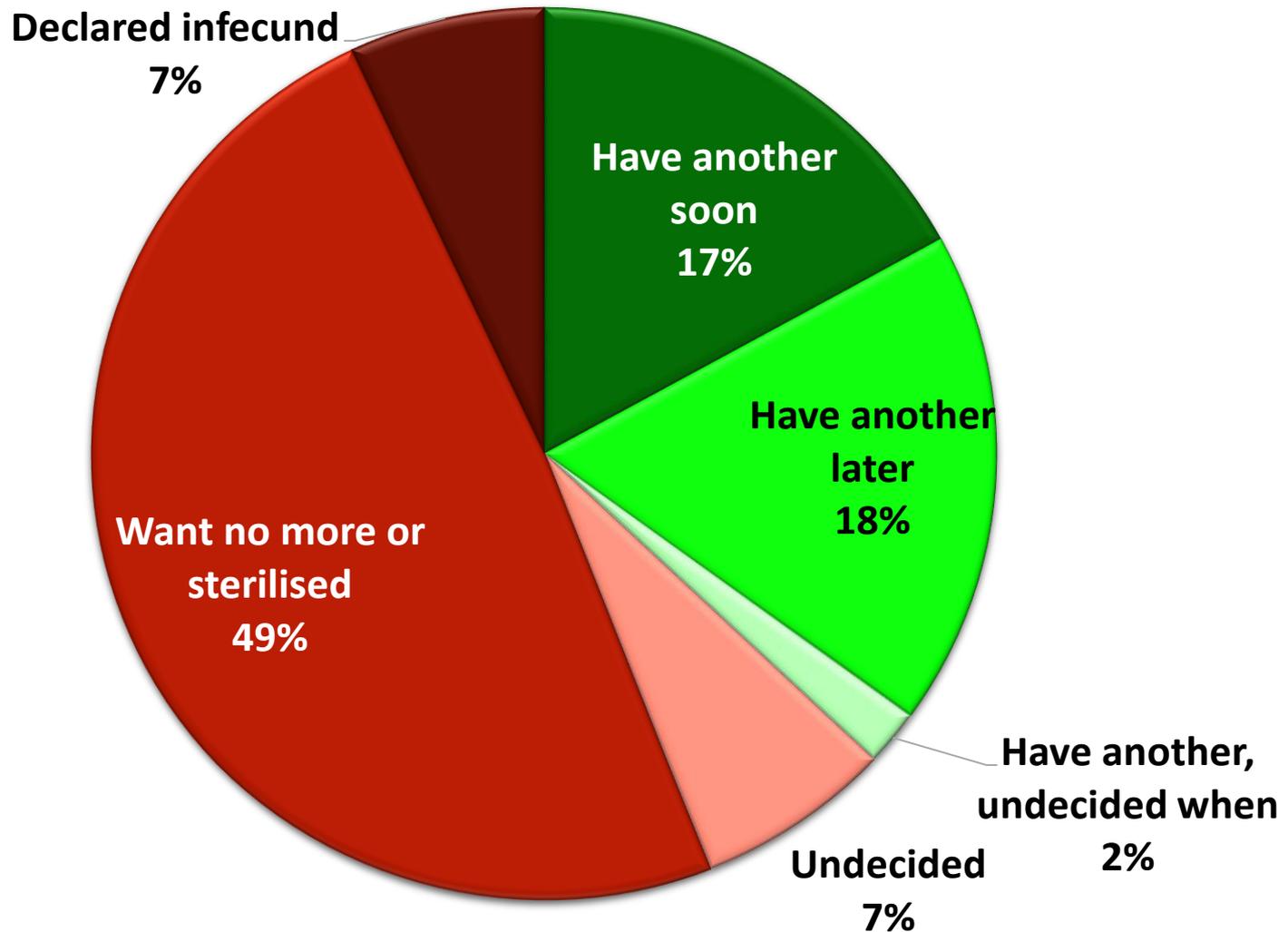
Teenage Childbearing by Nationality

Percent of women age 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child



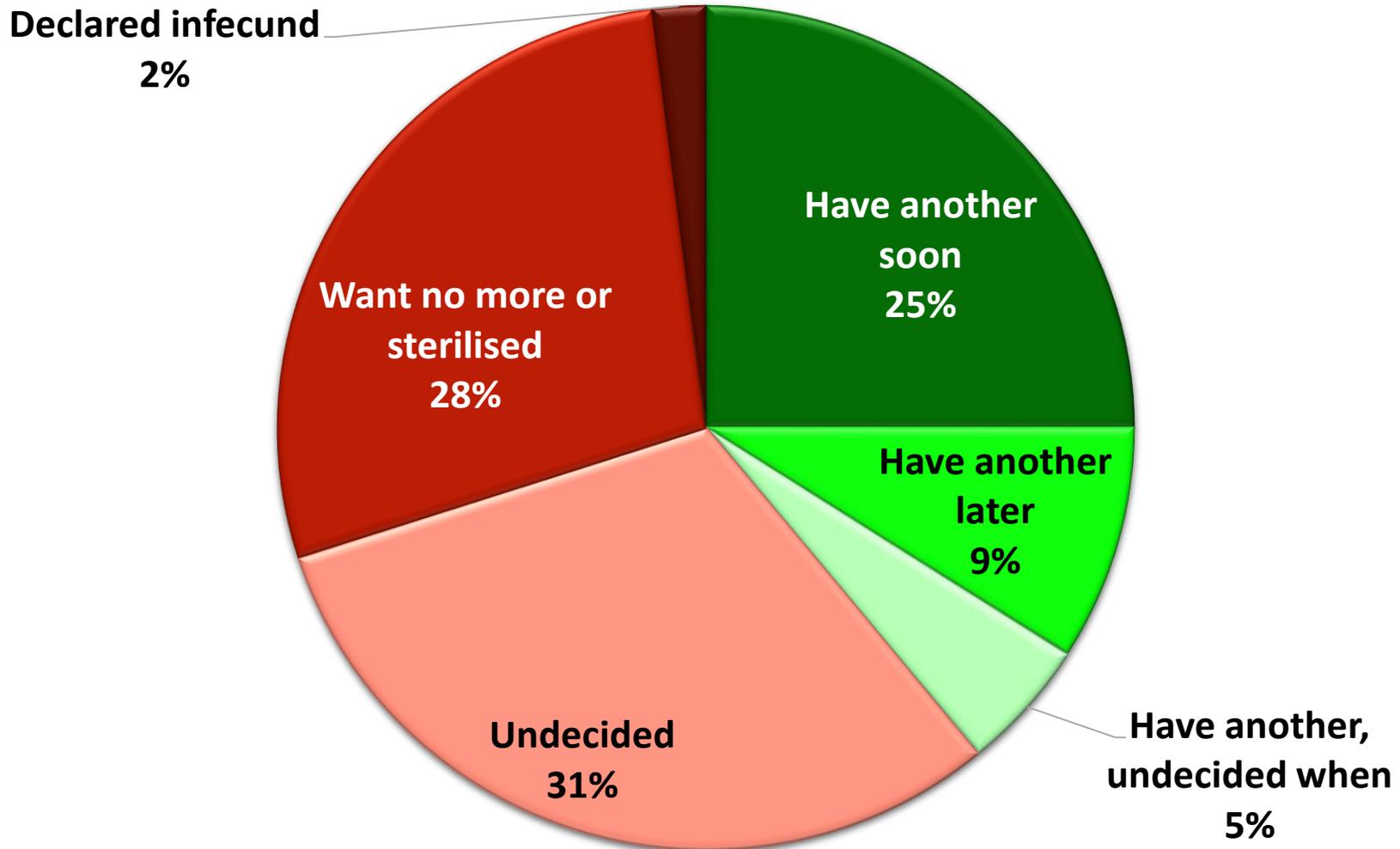
Fertility Preferences of Married Women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by desire for children



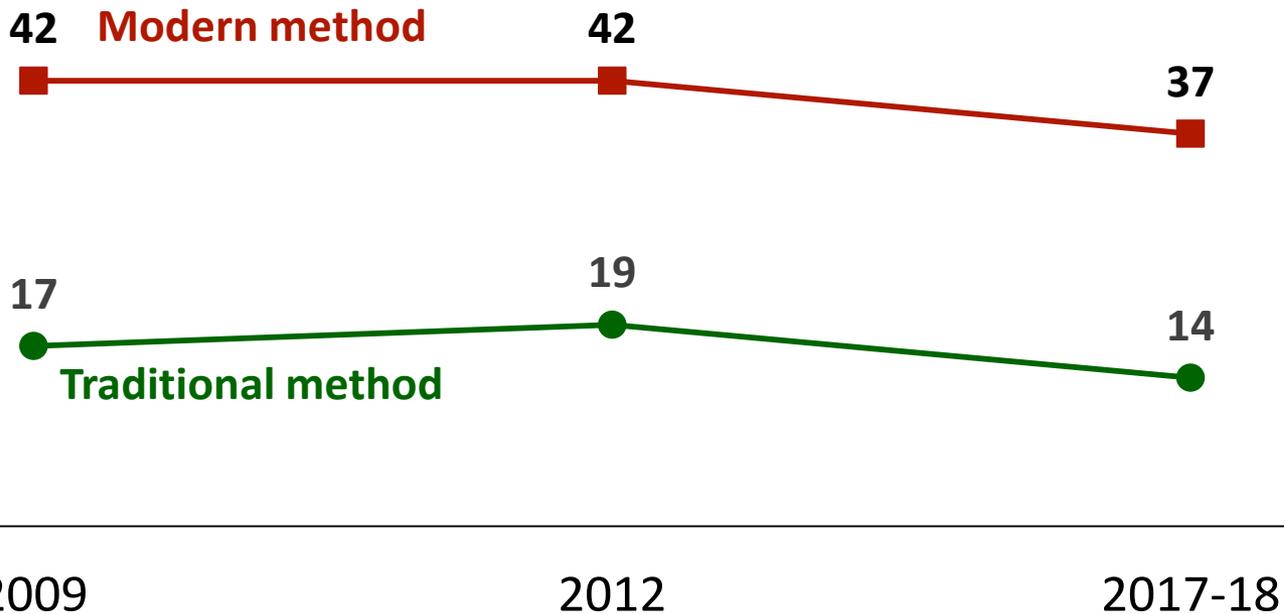
Fertility Preferences of Married Men

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by desire for children



Trends in Contraceptive Use

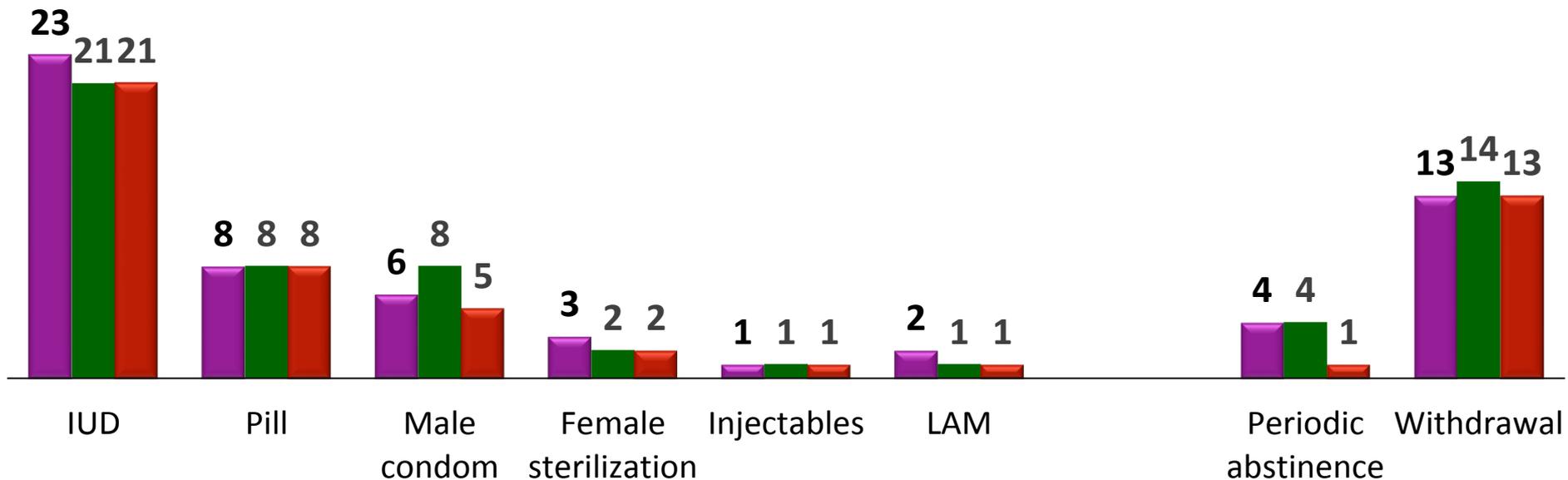
Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



Trends in Contraceptive Use by Method

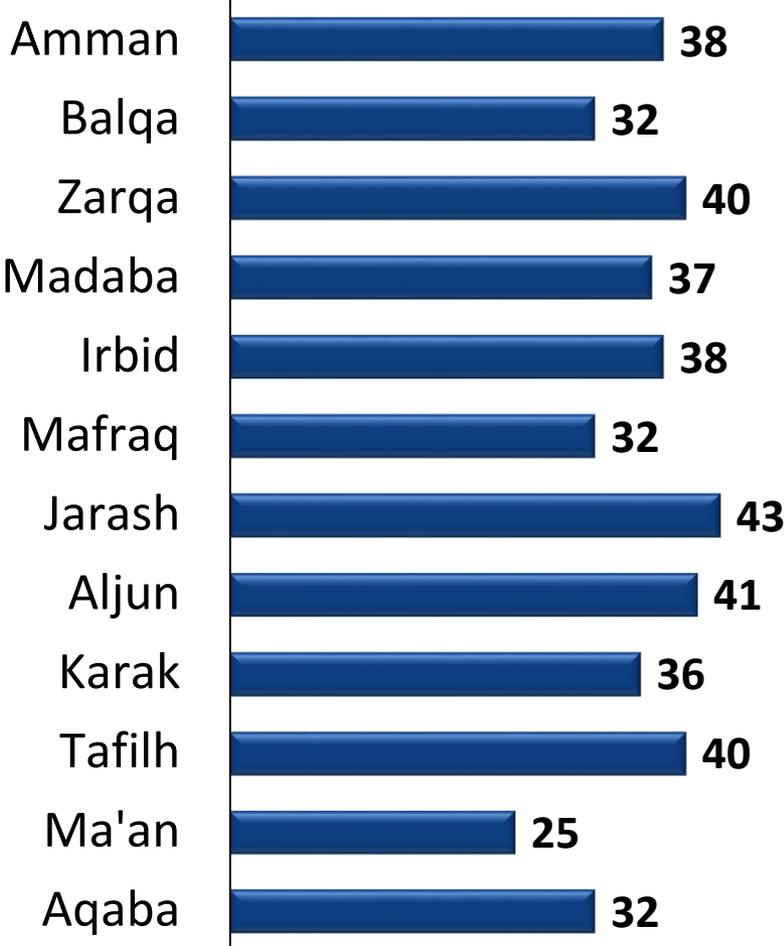
Percent of currently married women age 15-49

■ 2009 ■ 2012 ■ 2017-18



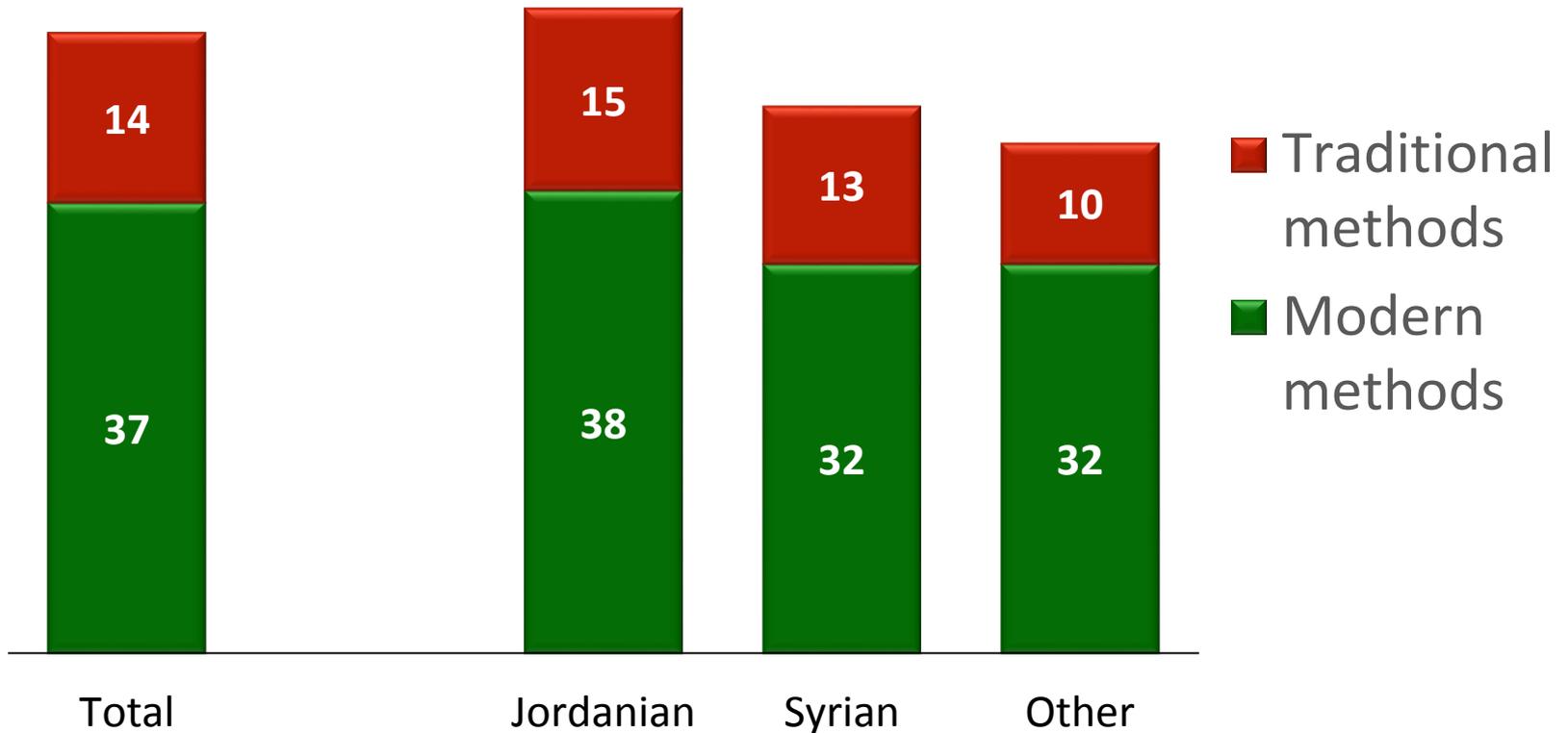
Modern Contraceptive Use by Governorate

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 using a modern method



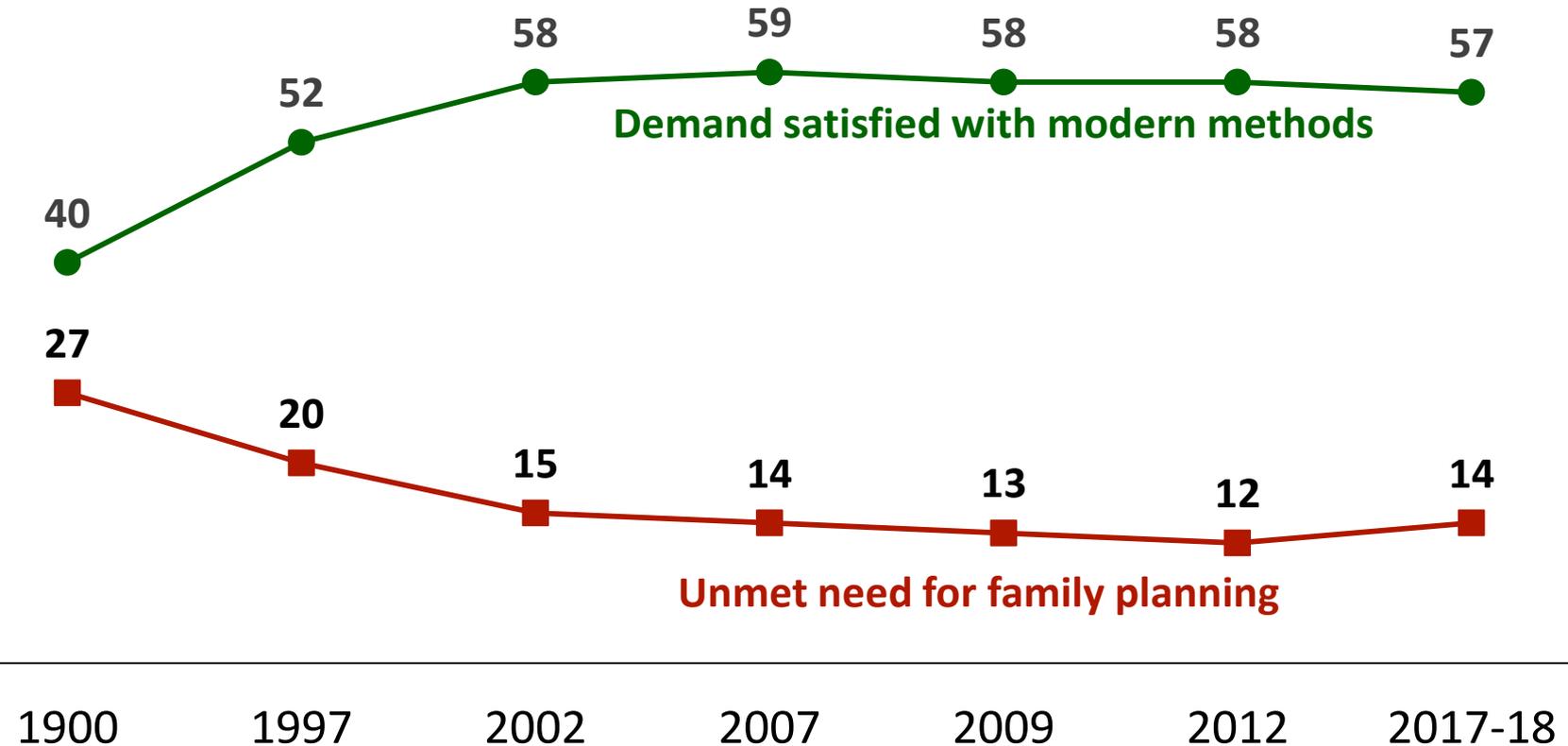
Modern Contraceptive Use by Nationality

Percent of women age 15-49 who are currently using a method of family planning



Trends in Unmet Need and Demand Satisfied

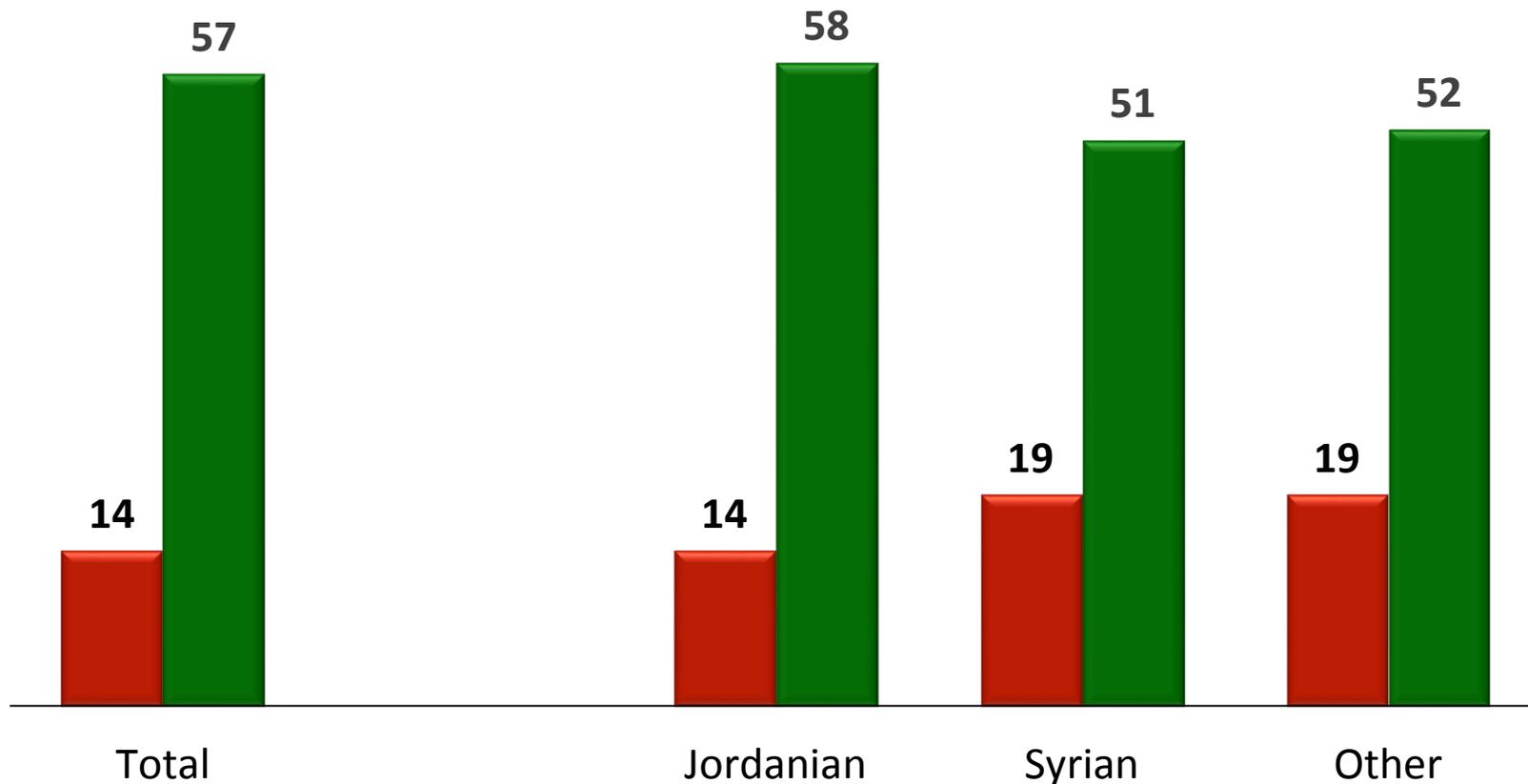
Percent of currently married women



Unmet Need and Demand Satisfied by Nationality

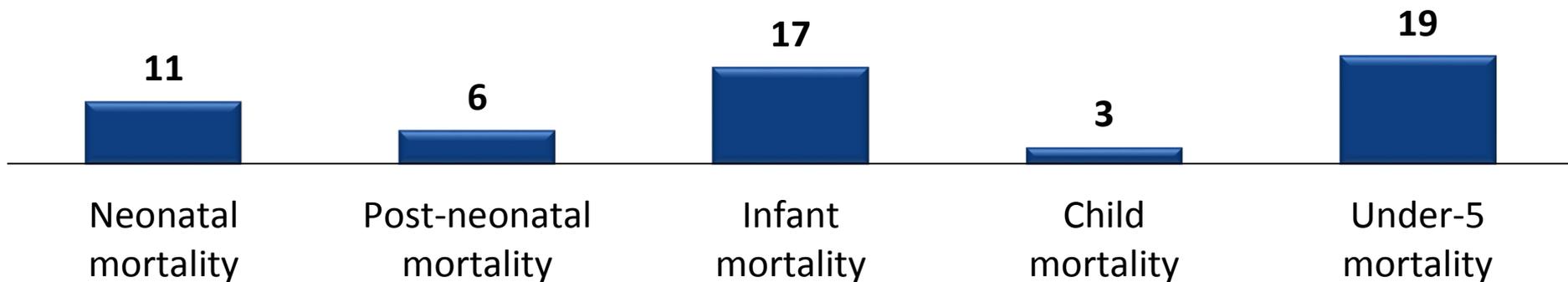
Percent of currently married women

■ Unmet need ■ Demand satisfied by modern methods



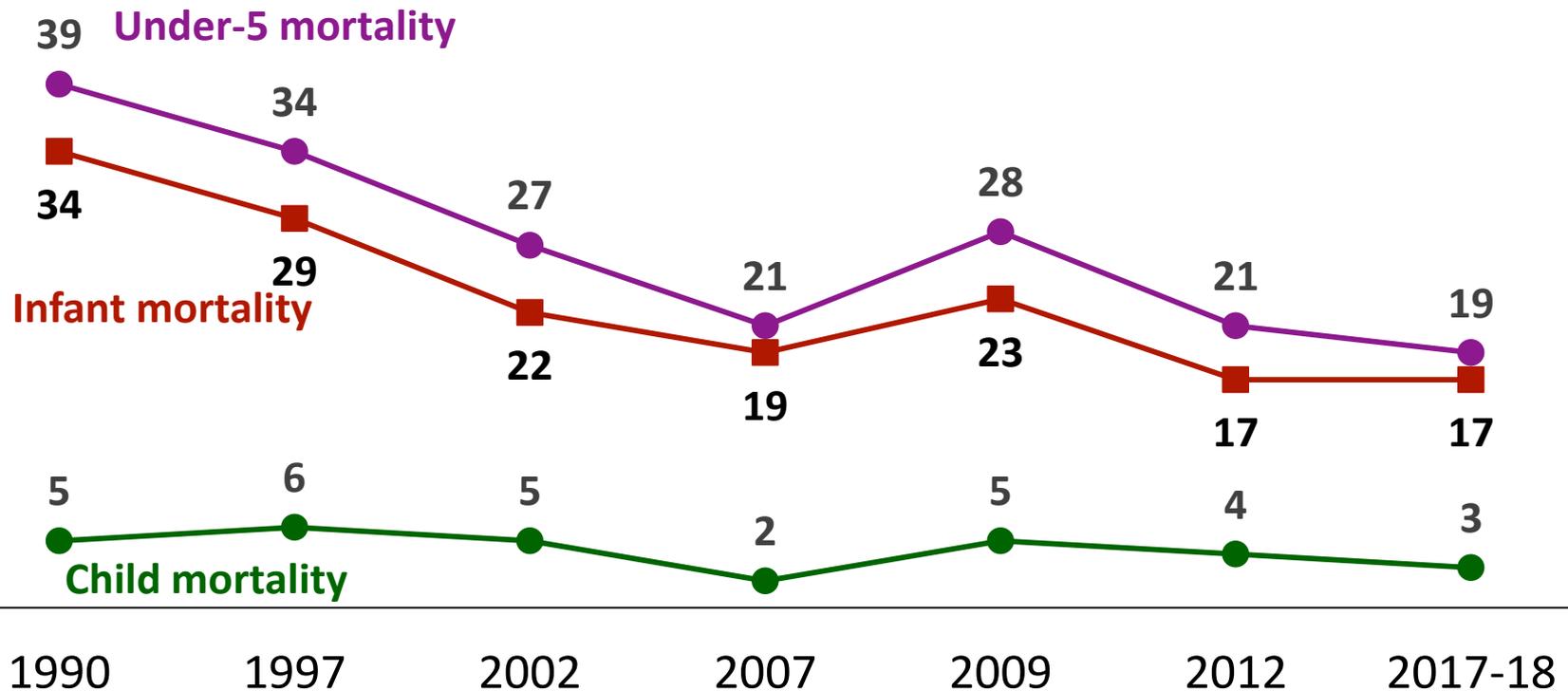
Childhood Mortality

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



Trends in Childhood Mortality

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



Trends in Maternal Health



1990

1997

2002

2007

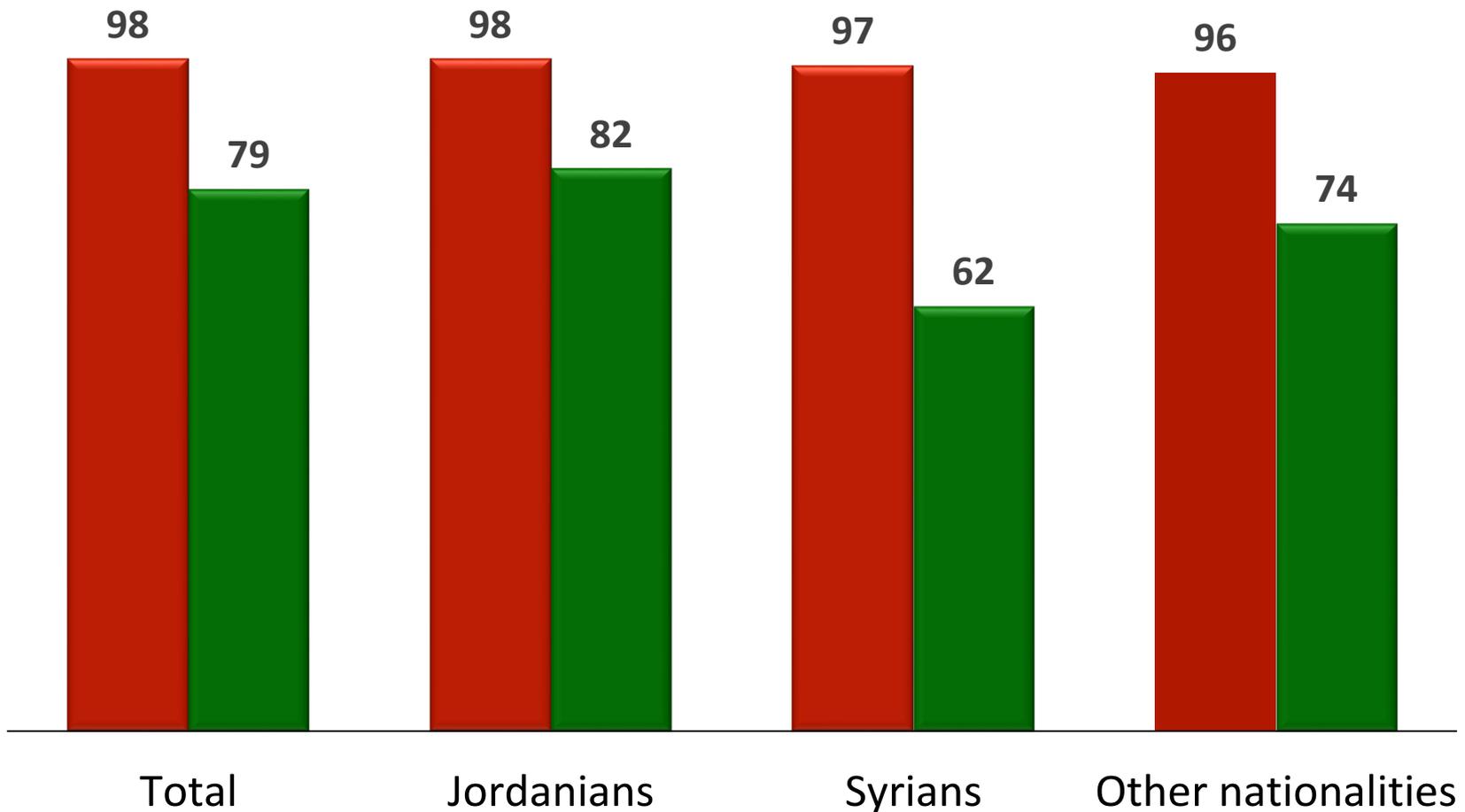
2012

2017-18

Antenatal Care by Nationality

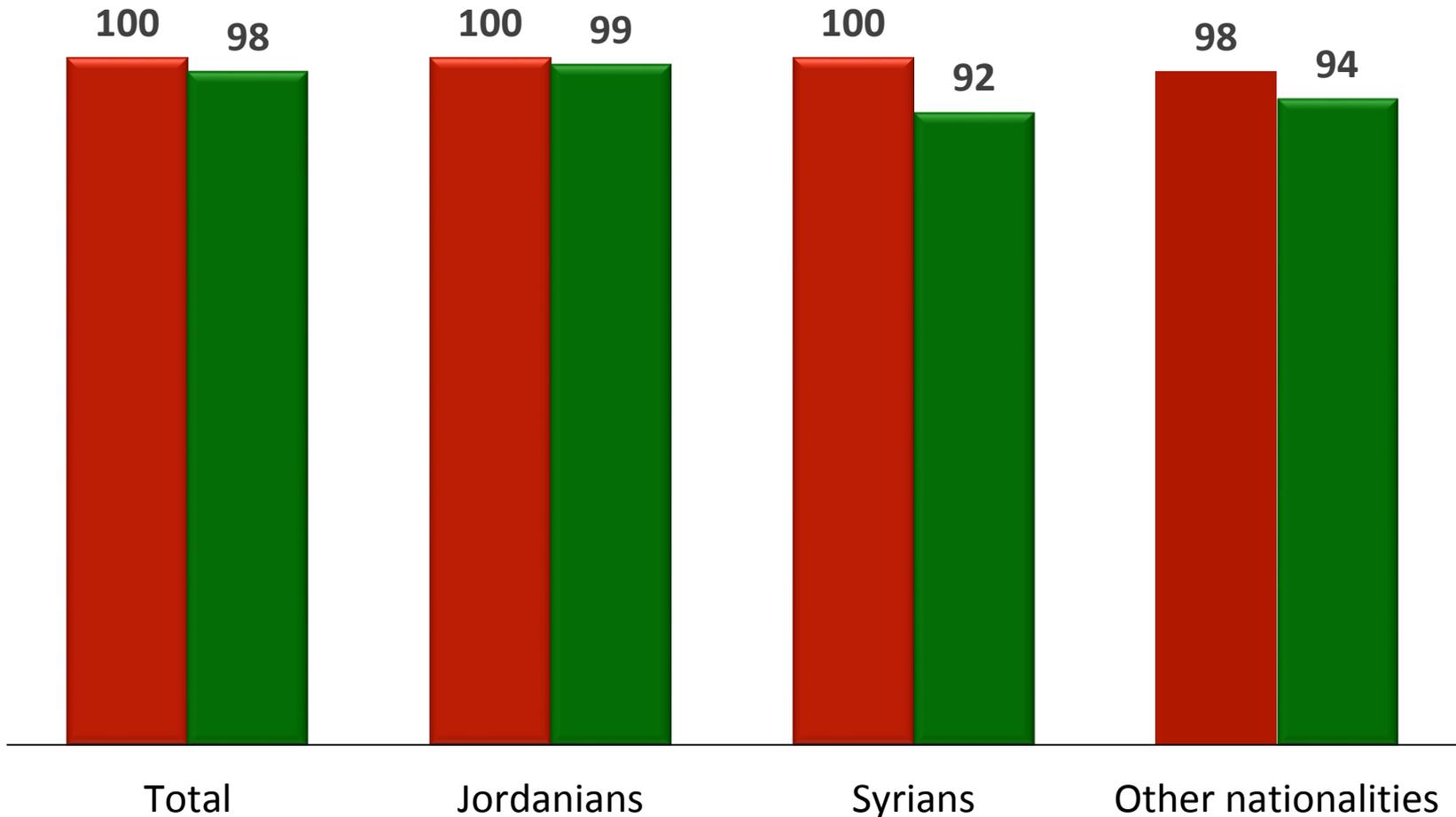
Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

■ Antenatal care from skilled provider ■ 7+ ANC visits



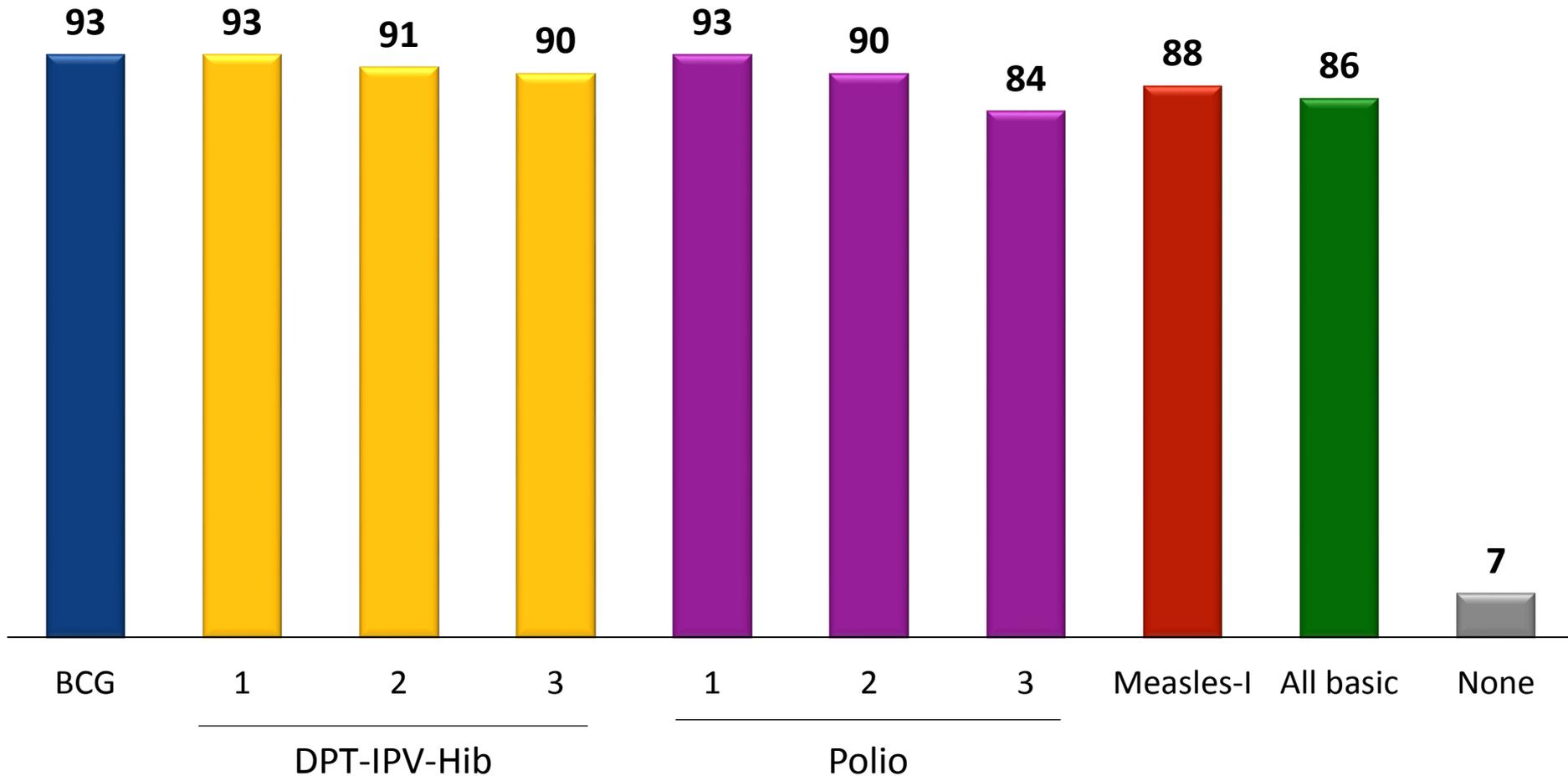
Delivery Care by Nationality

■ Delivered by skilled provider ■ Delivered in health facility



Childhood Vaccinations

Percent of children age 12-23 months vaccinated

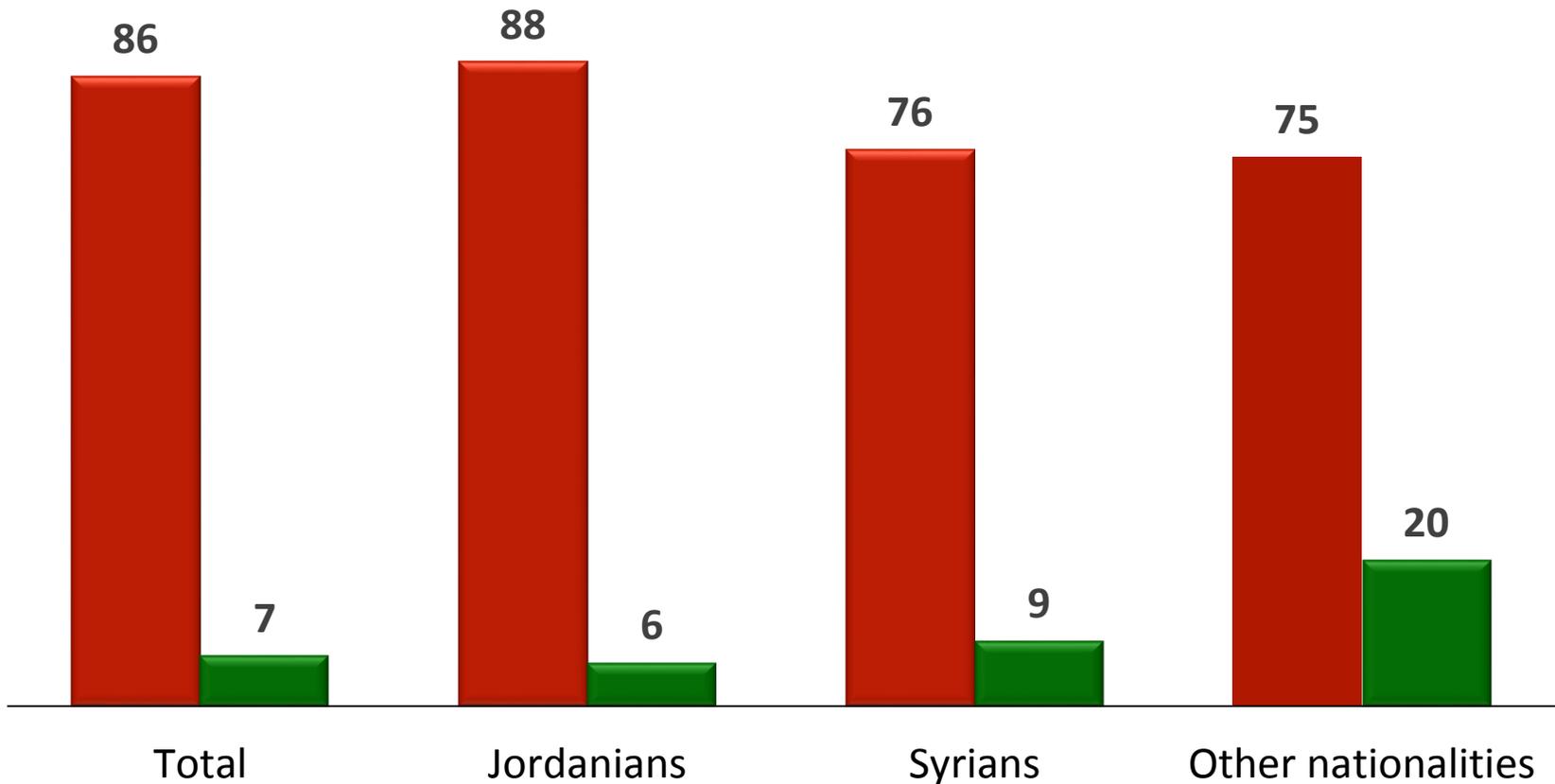


Childhood Vaccinations by Nationality

Percent of children age 12-23 months vaccinated

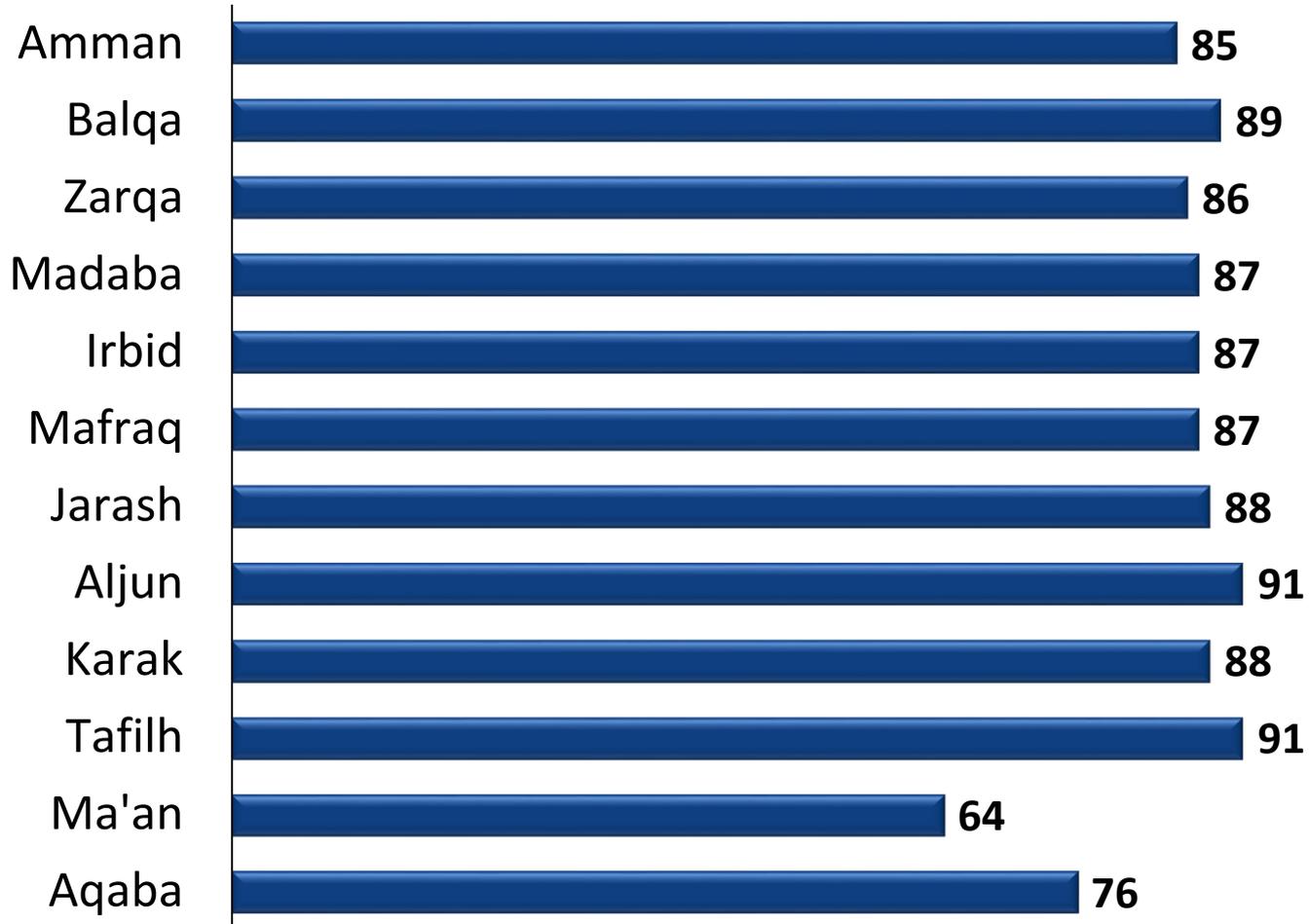
■ All basic

■ None



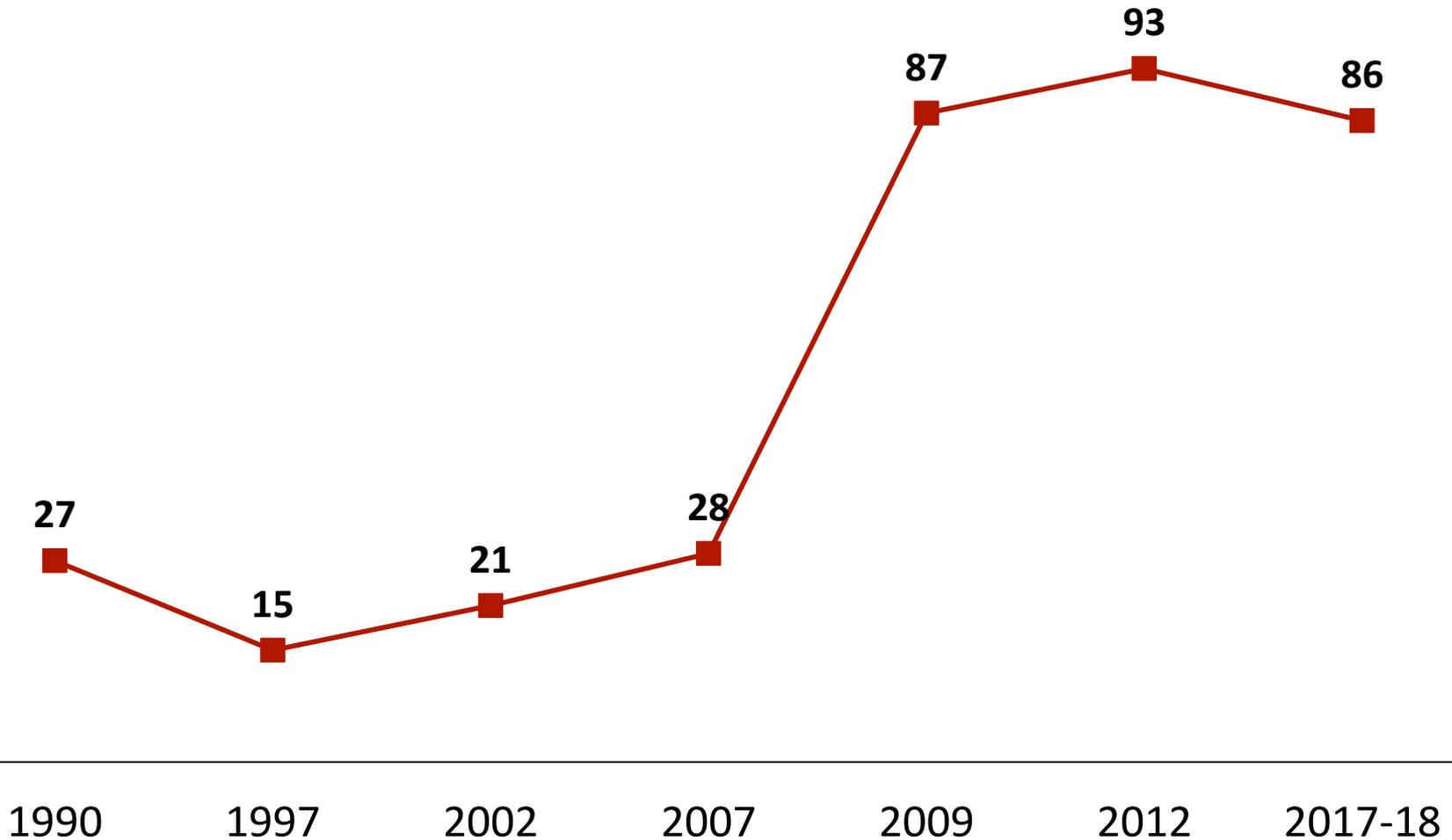
Basic Vaccination Coverage by Governorate

Percent of children age 12-23 months with all basic vaccinations



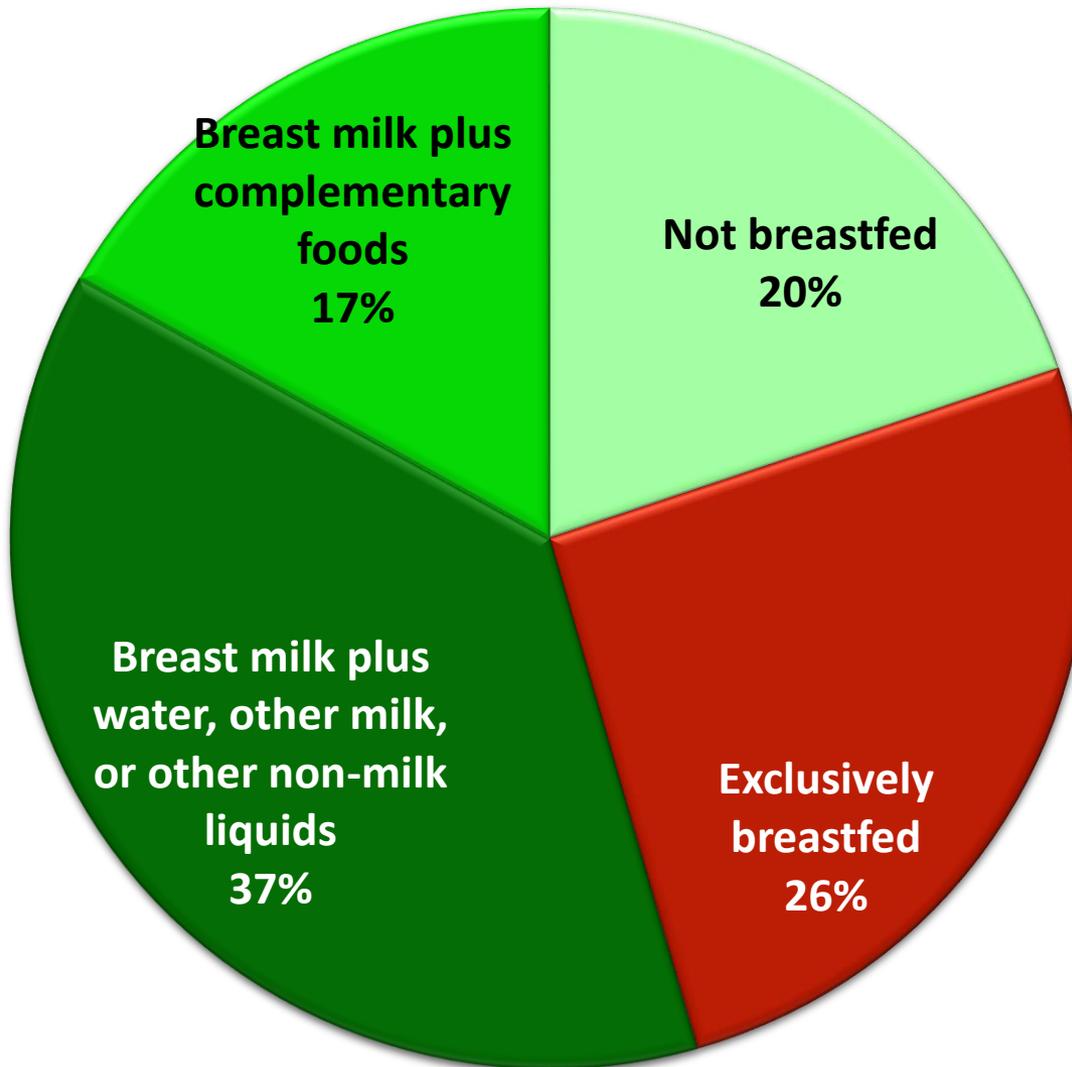
Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percent of children age 12-23 months with all basic vaccinations



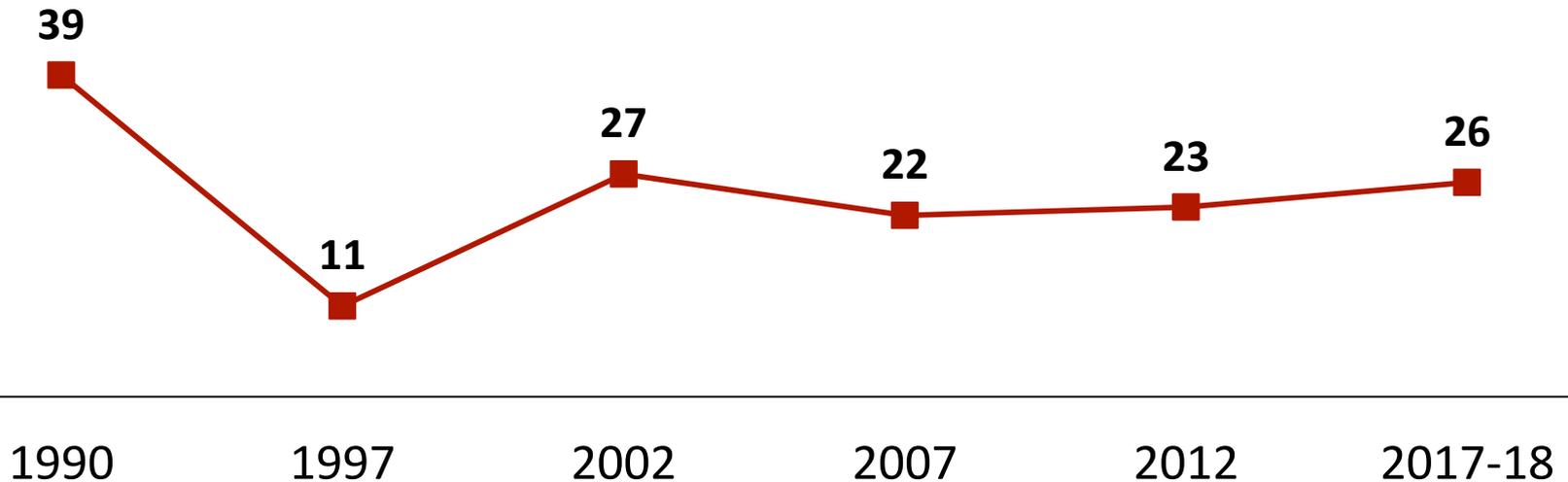
Breastfeeding Status Under 6 Months

Percent distribution of youngest children under 6 months who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status



Trends in Exclusive Breastfeeding

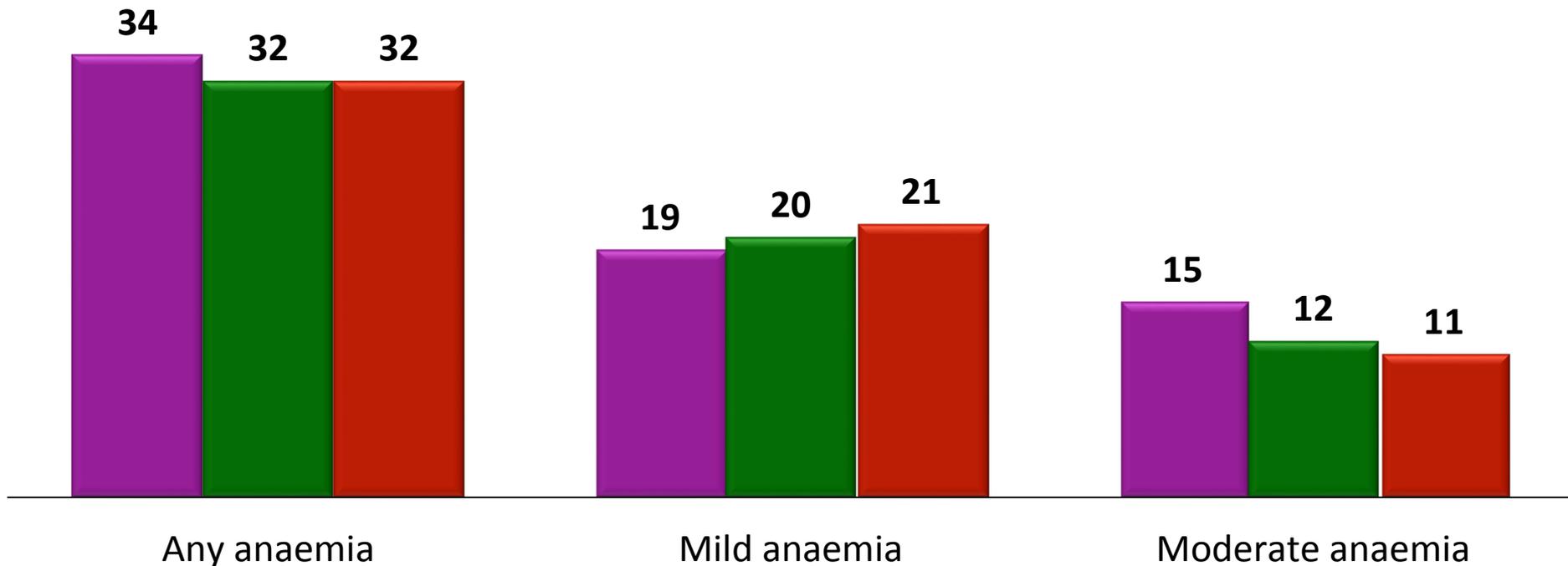
Percent of children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed



Trends in Anaemia in Children

Percent of children 6-59 months

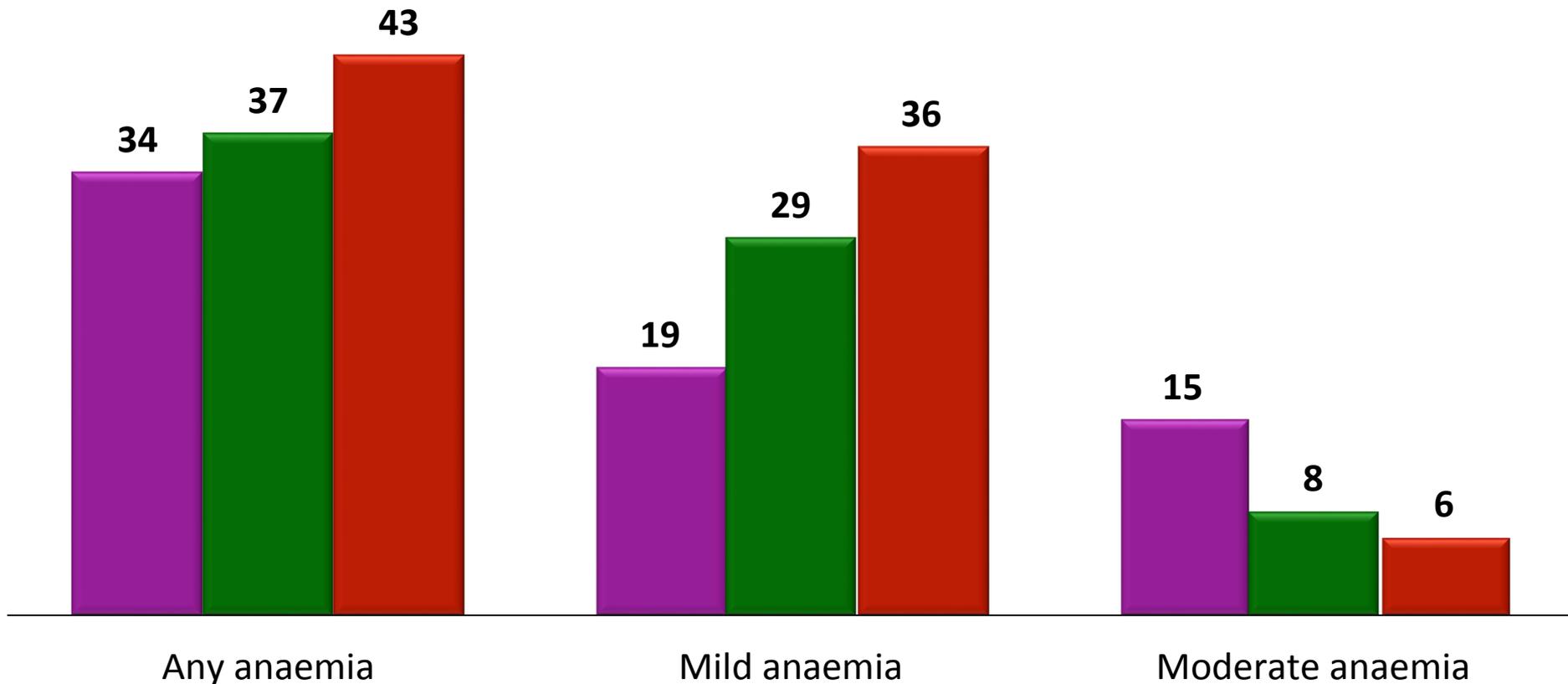
■ JPFHS 2009 ■ JPFHS 2012 ■ JPFHS 2017-18



Trends in Anaemia in Women

Percent of ever-married women 15-49

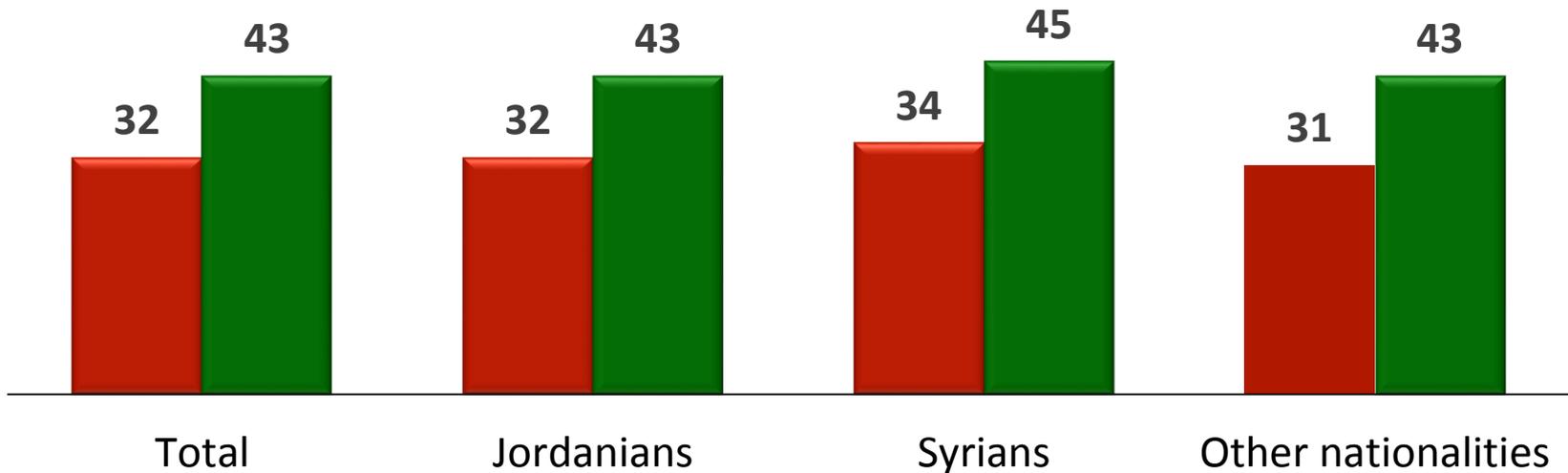
■ JPFHS 2009 ■ JPFHS 2012 ■ JPFHS 2017-18



Anemia by Nationality

■ Anemia in children

■ Anemia in women



SDG Summary: KIR

SDG #	Indicator	JPFHS Data
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	>99%
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate	19
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	11
3.7.1	Need for family planning satisfied by modern methods	57%
5.6.1	Women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	58%

SDG Indicators in Final Report:

SDG #	Indicator
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate
3.b.1	Vaccination coverage
5.2.1	Spousal violence (physical, sexual, emotional)
5.3.1	Women married before age 15 and 18
5.b.1	Mobile phone ownership
6.1.1	Population using safe drinking water
6.2.1	Population using safely managed sanitation including handwashing area
7.1.1	Population with access to electricity
7.1.2	Population with primarily reliance on clean fuels and technology
8.7.2	Adults with a bank account or other financial institution
16.9.1	Children with registered birth
17.8.1	Percent of individuals using the internet

Key Findings

- Women have an average of **2.7** children, a decline since 2009.
- The **modern contraceptive prevalence rate** among married women is **37%**.
- **Infant mortality rate** is **17** deaths per 1,000 live births and **under-5 mortality rate** is **19** deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **98%** of births were **delivered** in a health facility.
- **86%** of children received **are fully vaccinated**.
- **32%** of children and **43%** of women are **anaemic**.