

# 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.



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# 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

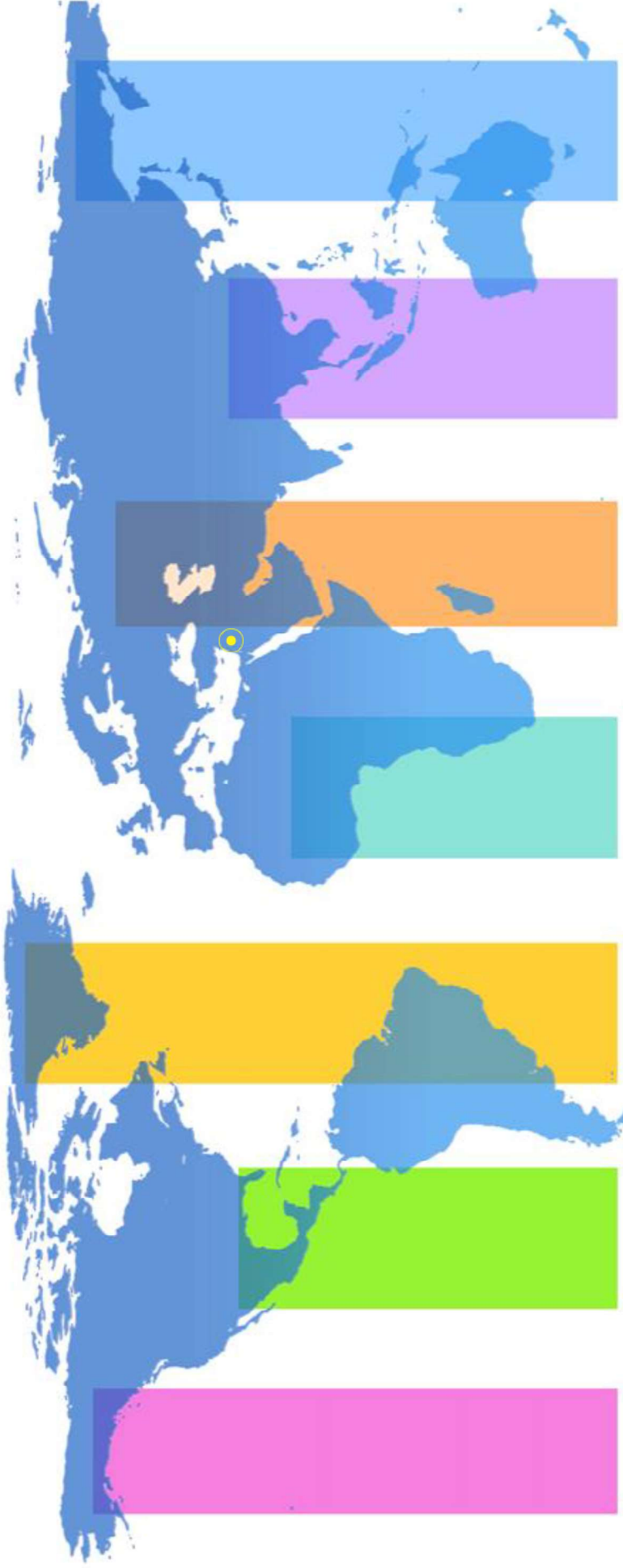
- Background characteristics (education, media exposure, etc.)
- Reproductive history
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal and delivery care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Domestic Violence
- Awareness 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)

# Key Indicators

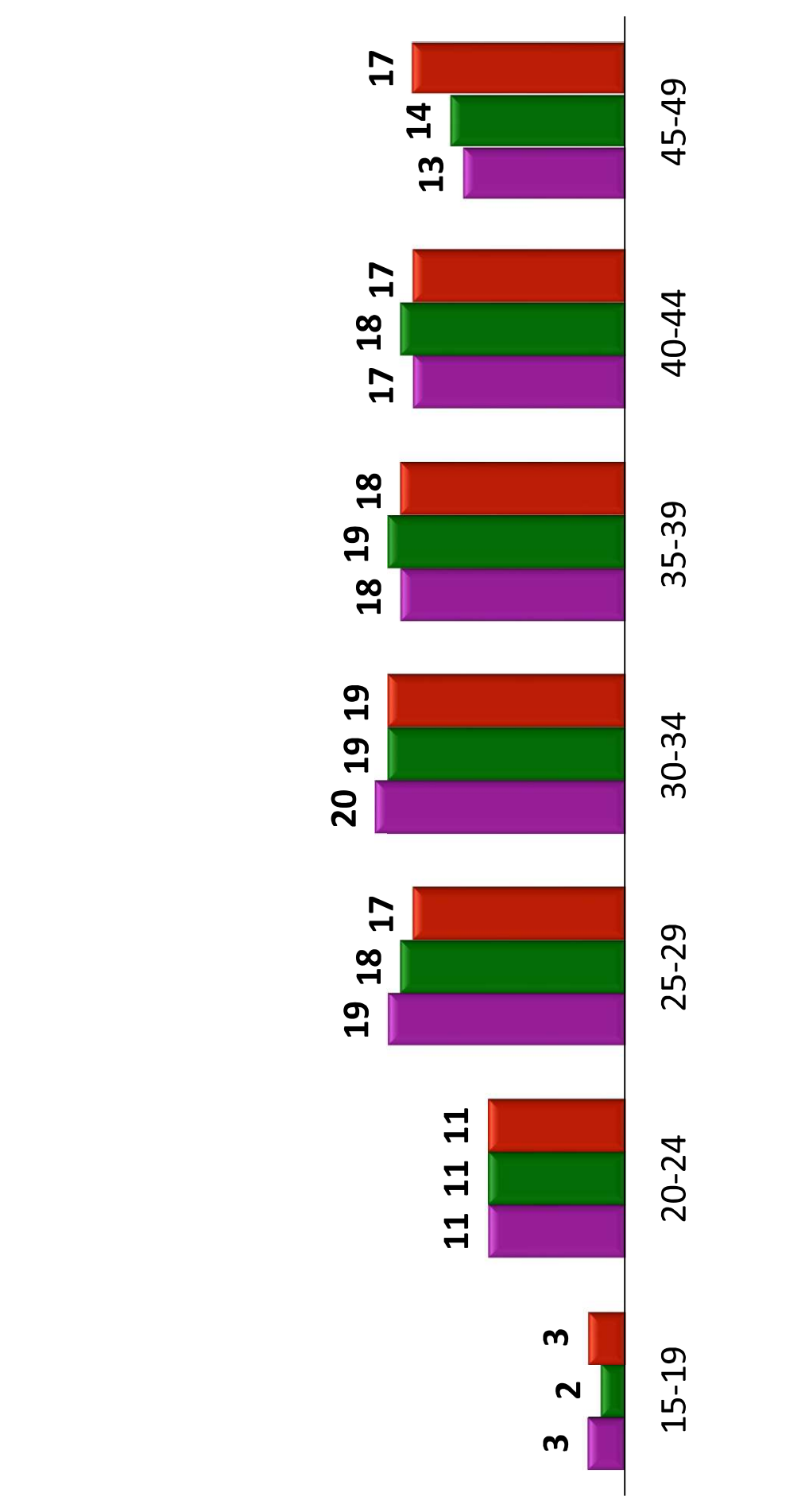


**2017-18 Jordan Population and Family  
Health Survey (JPFHS)**

# Trends in Distribution of Ever-Married Women by Age

*Percent distribution*

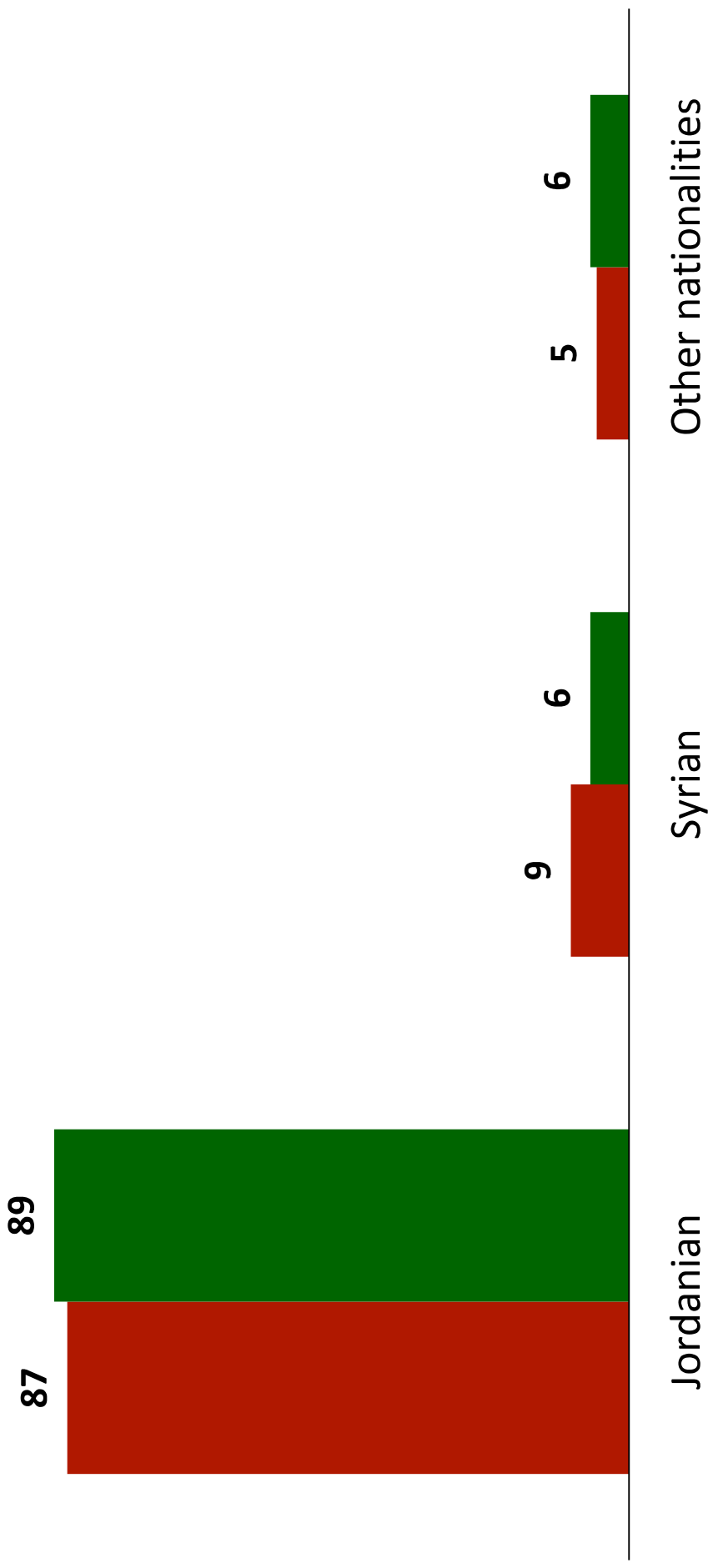
■ JPFHS 2009   ■ JPFHS 2012   ■ JPFHS 2017-18



# Distribution of Respondents by Nationality

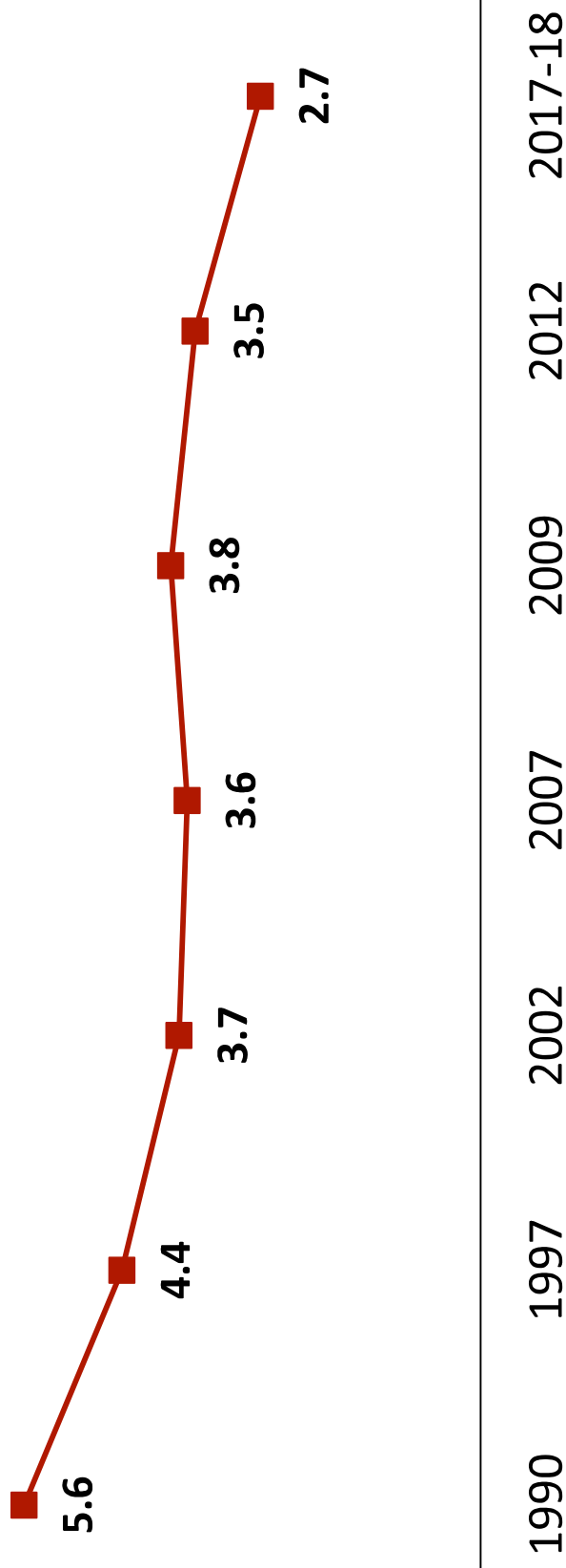
*Percent distribution*

■ Women ■ Men



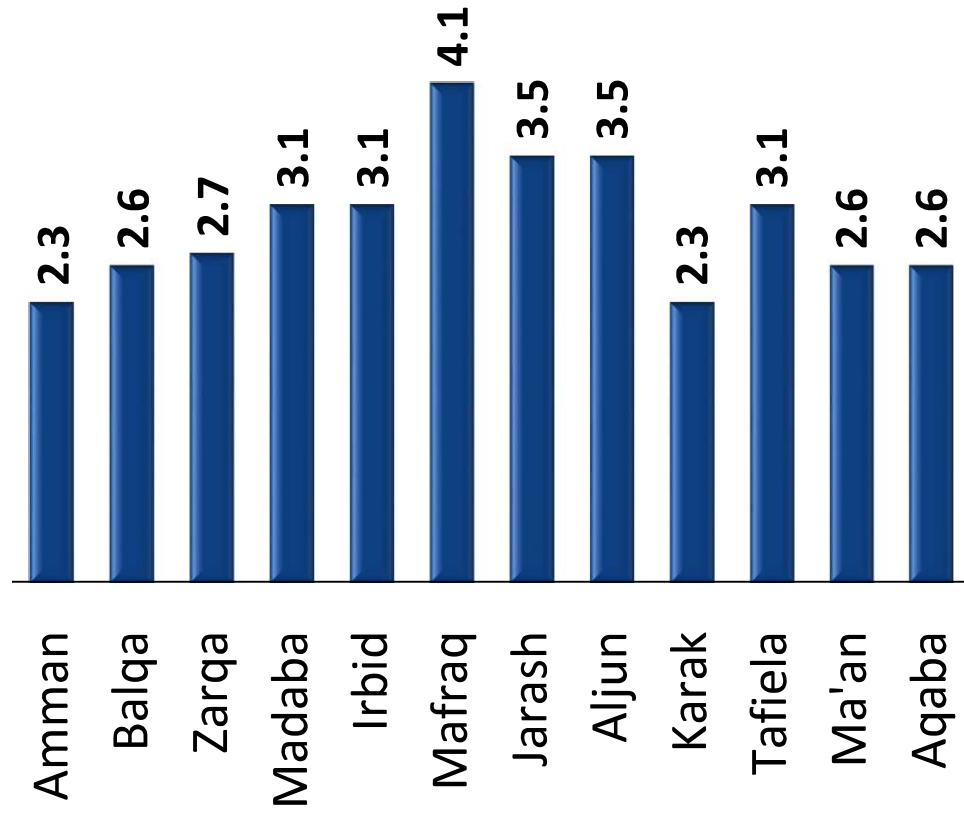
# Trends in Fertility

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



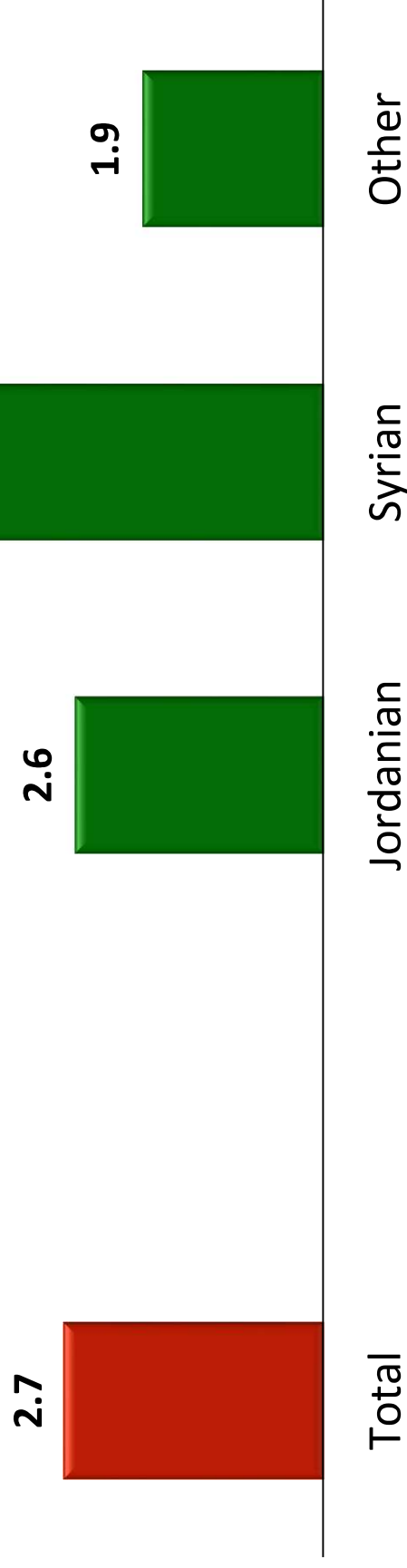
# Fertility by Governorate

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



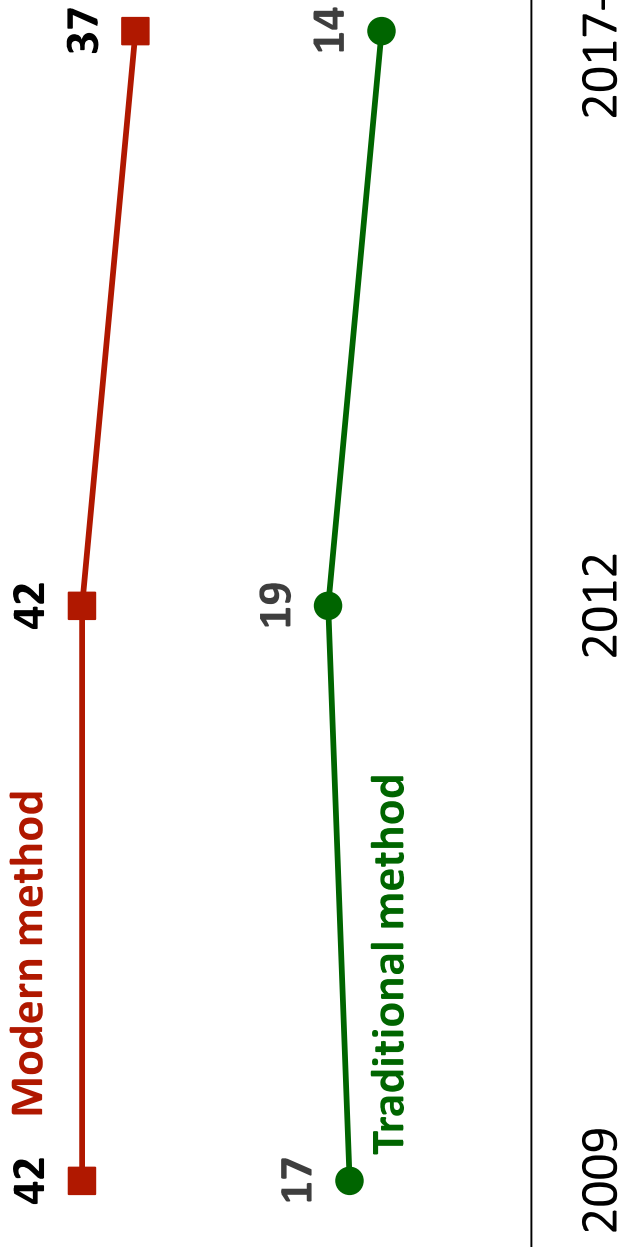
# Fertility by Nationality

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



# Trends in Contraceptive Use

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

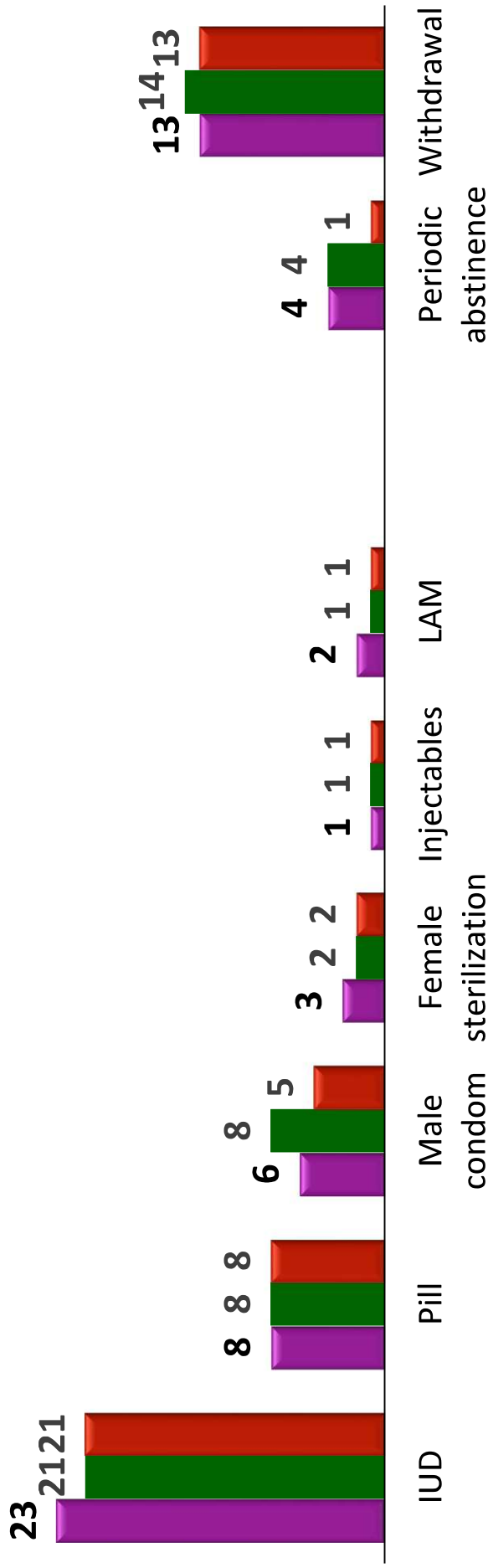




# Trends in Contraceptive Use by Method

Percent of currently married women age 15-49

2009 2012 2017-18



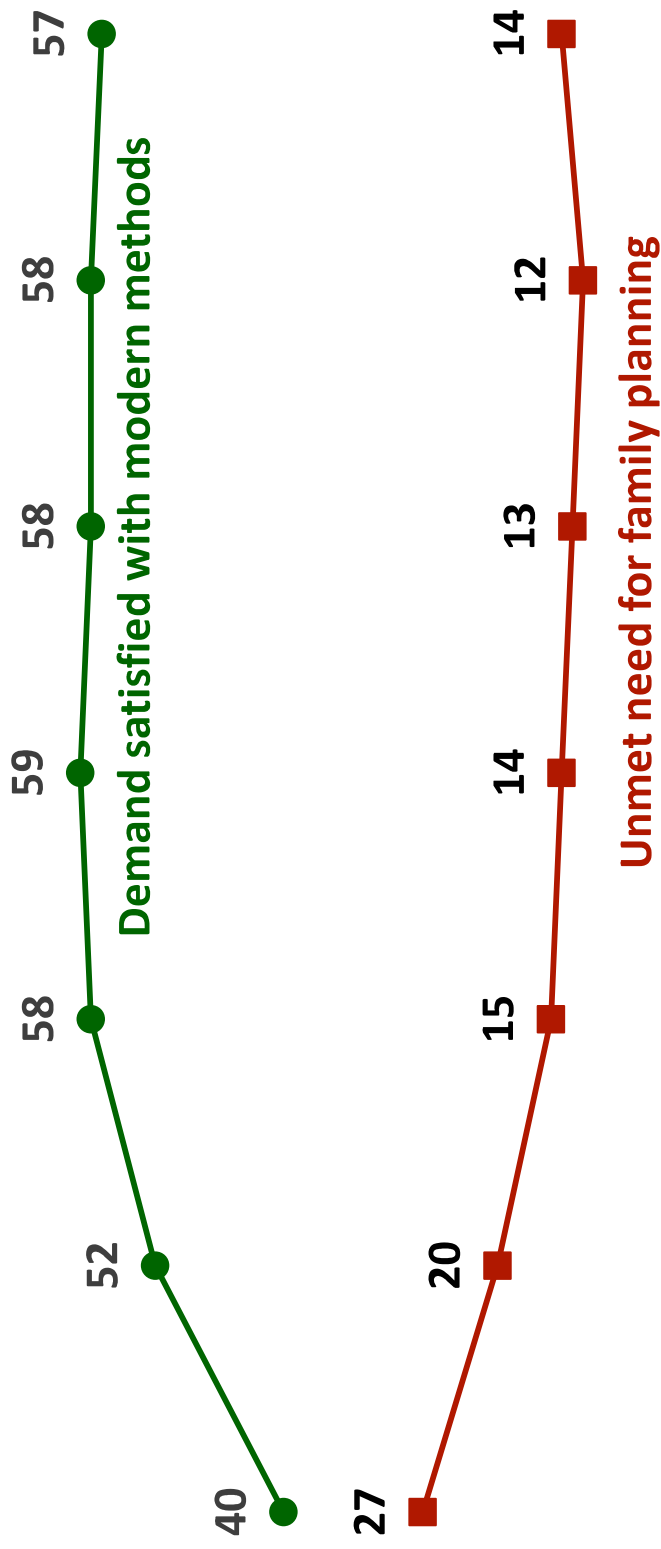
# Modern Contraceptive Use by Nationality

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



# Trends in Unmet Need and Demand Satisfied

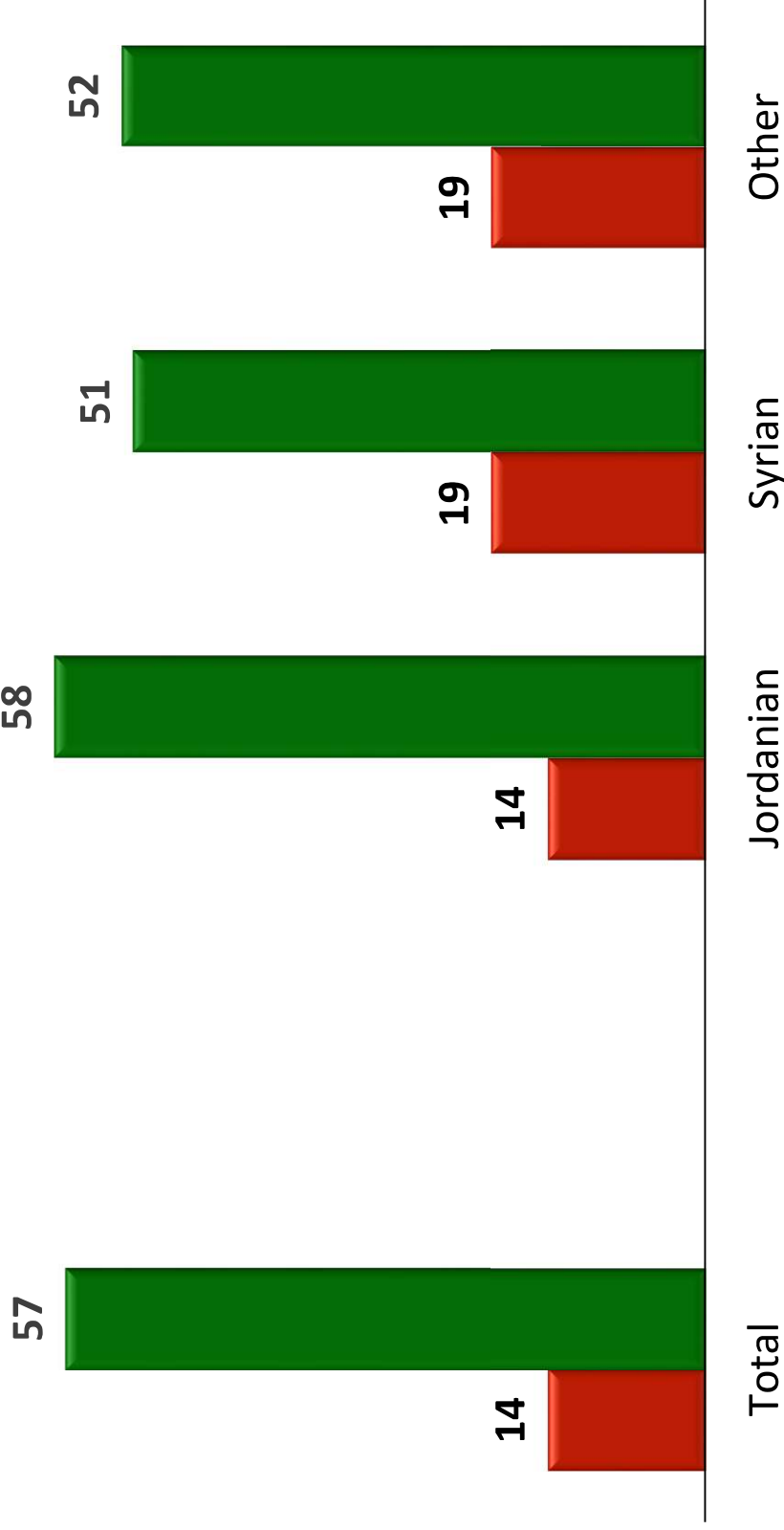
*Percent of currently married women*



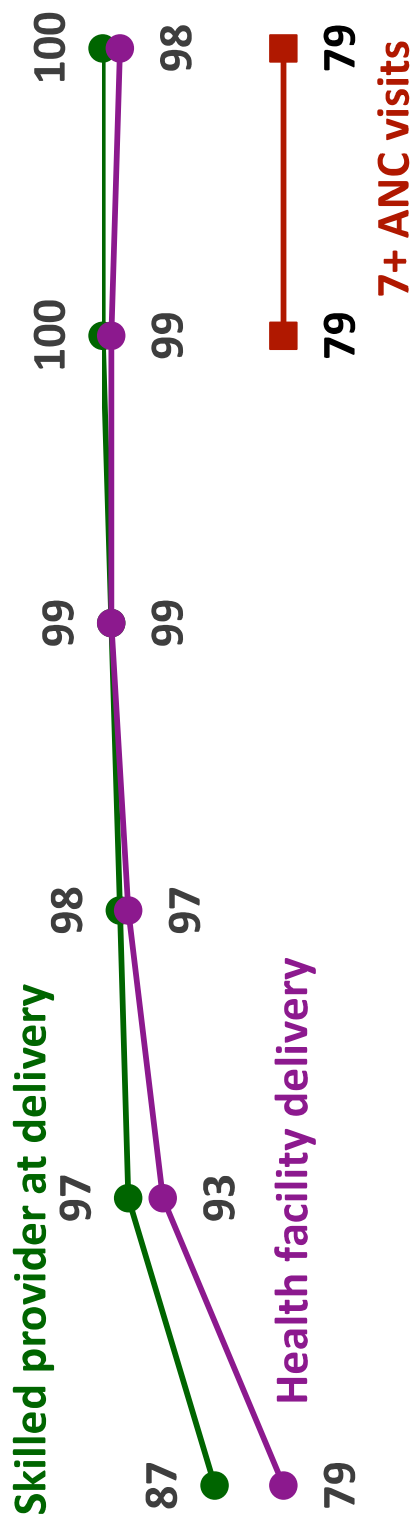
# Unmet Need and Demand Satisfied by Nationality

*Percent of currently married women*

■ Unmet need ■ Demand satisfied by modern methods



# Trends in Maternal Health



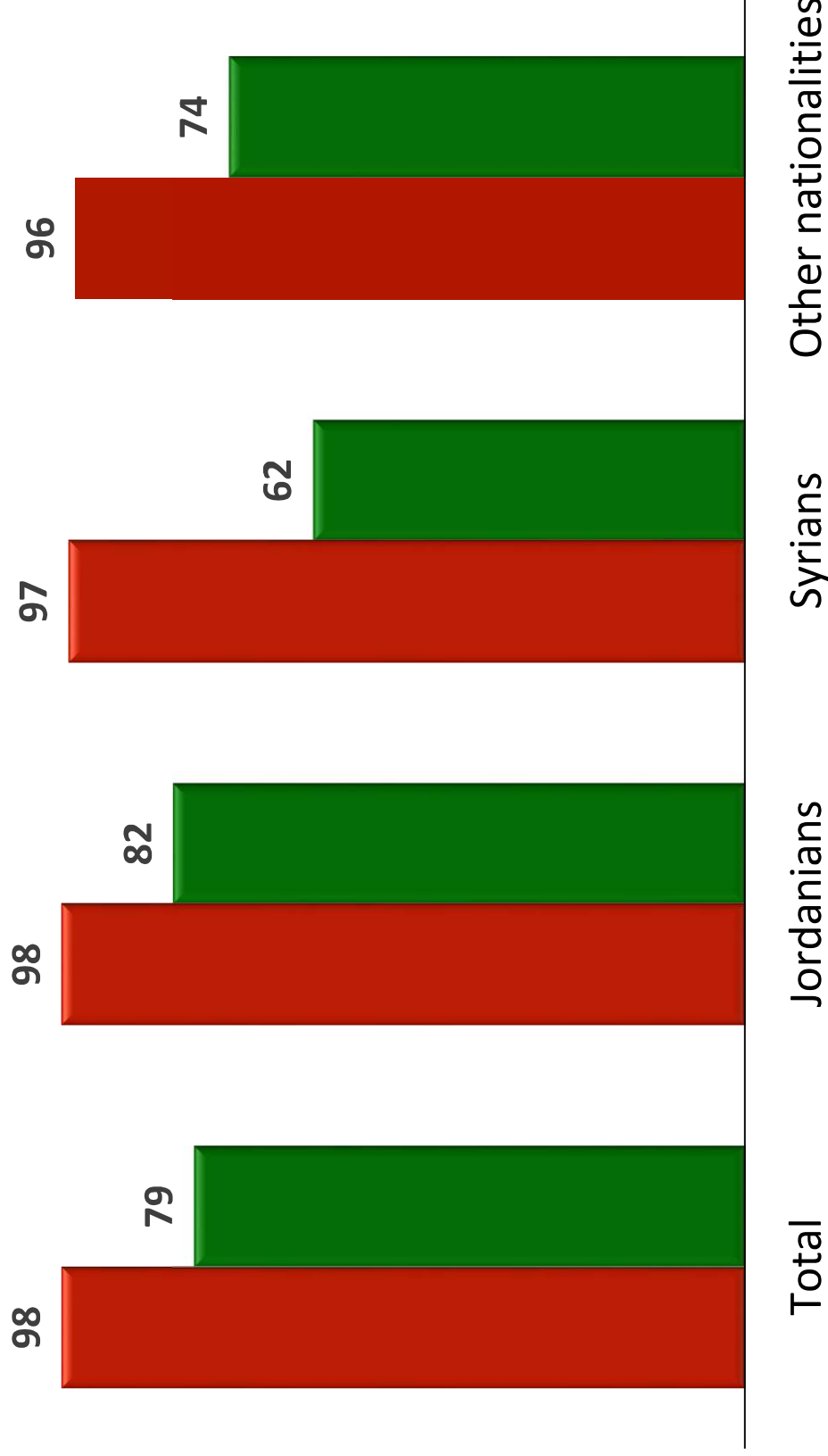
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1990 1997 2002 2007 2012 2017-18

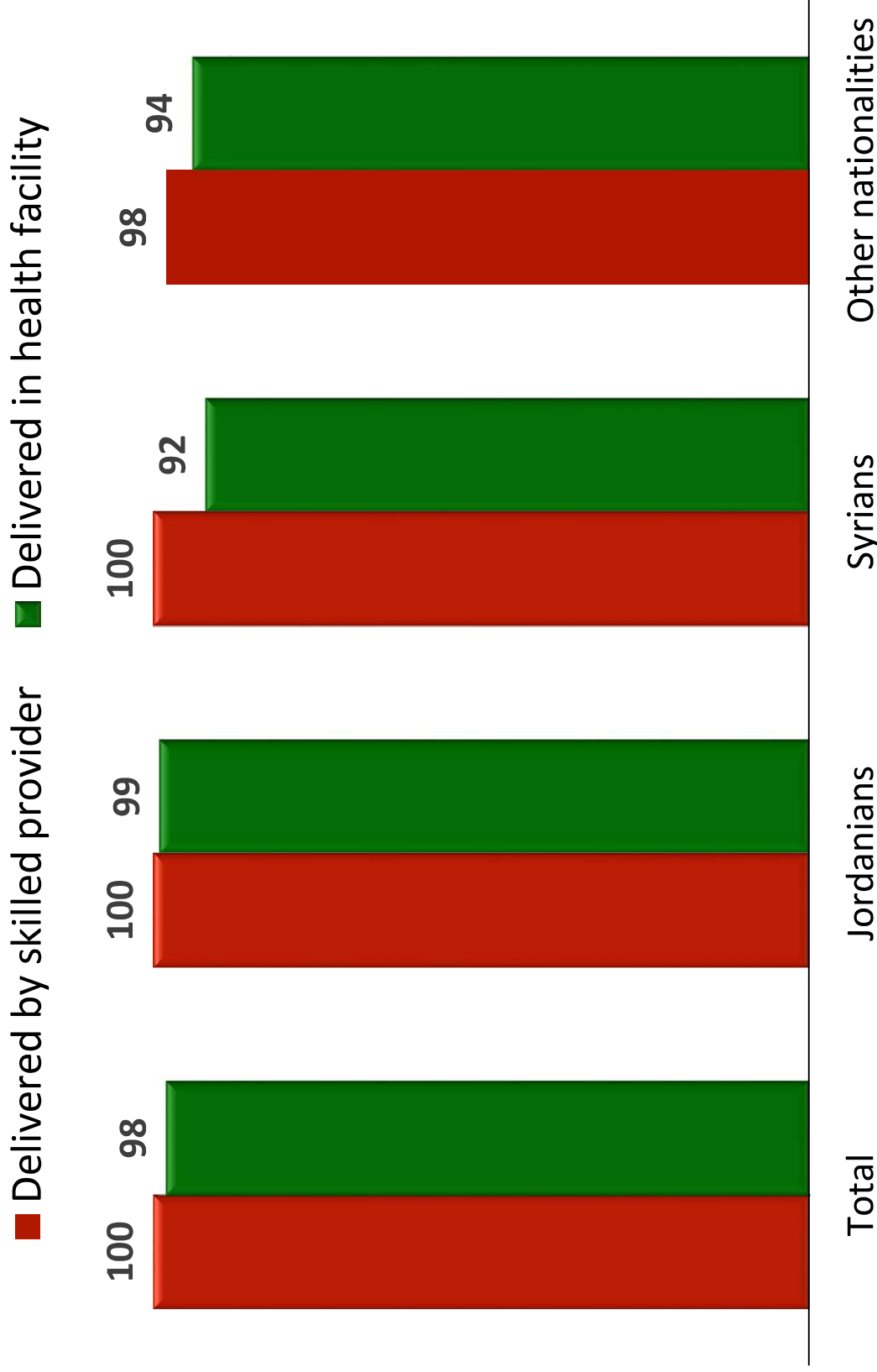
# Antenatal Care by Nationality

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

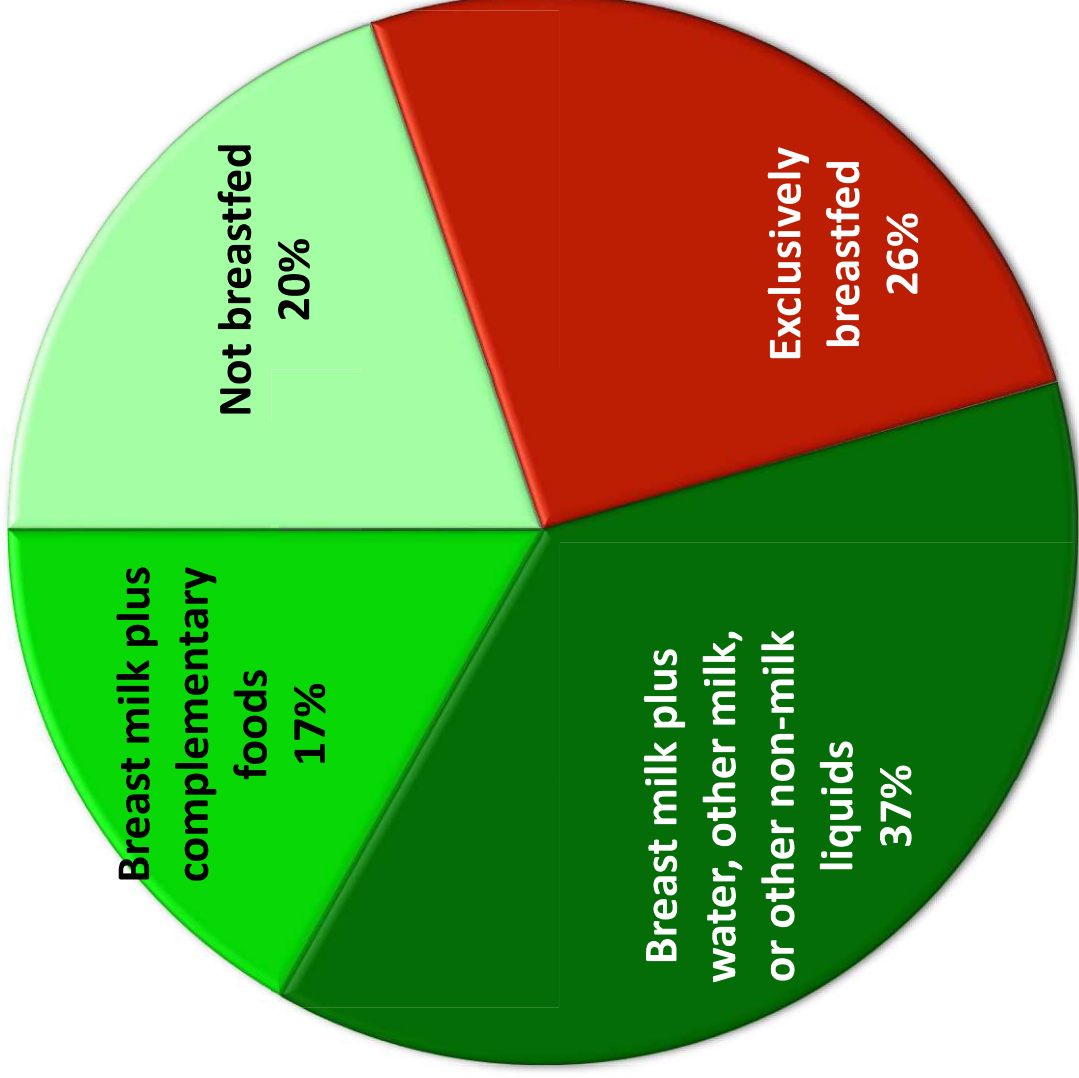


# Delivery Care by Nationality



# Breastfeeding Status Under 6 Months

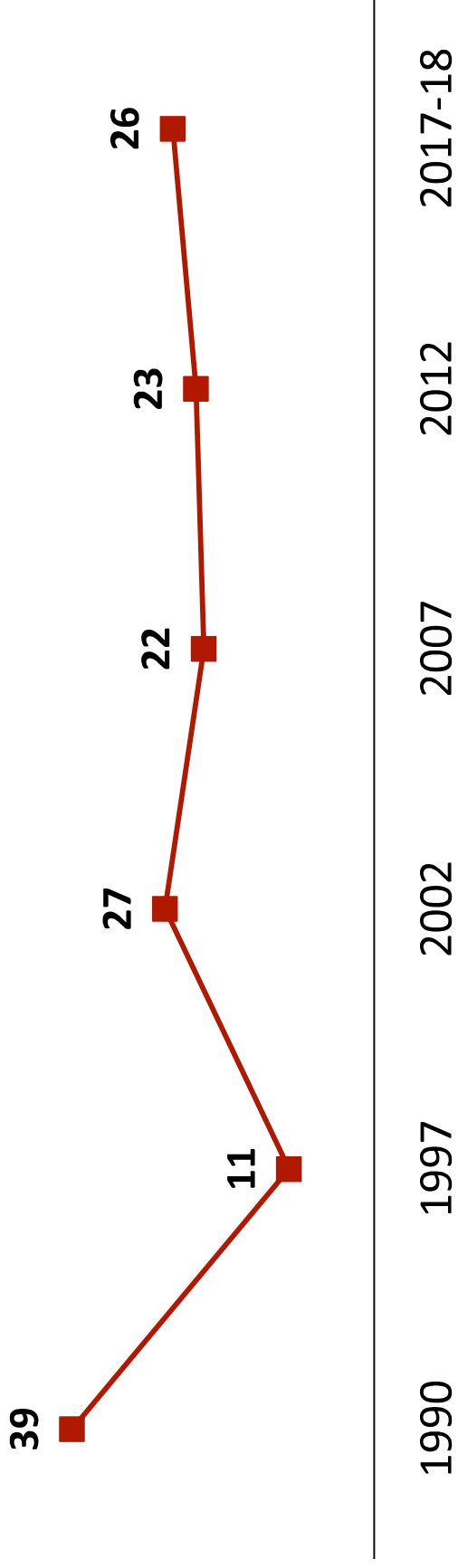
*Percent distribution of youngest children under 6 months who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status*





# Trends in Exclusive Breastfeeding

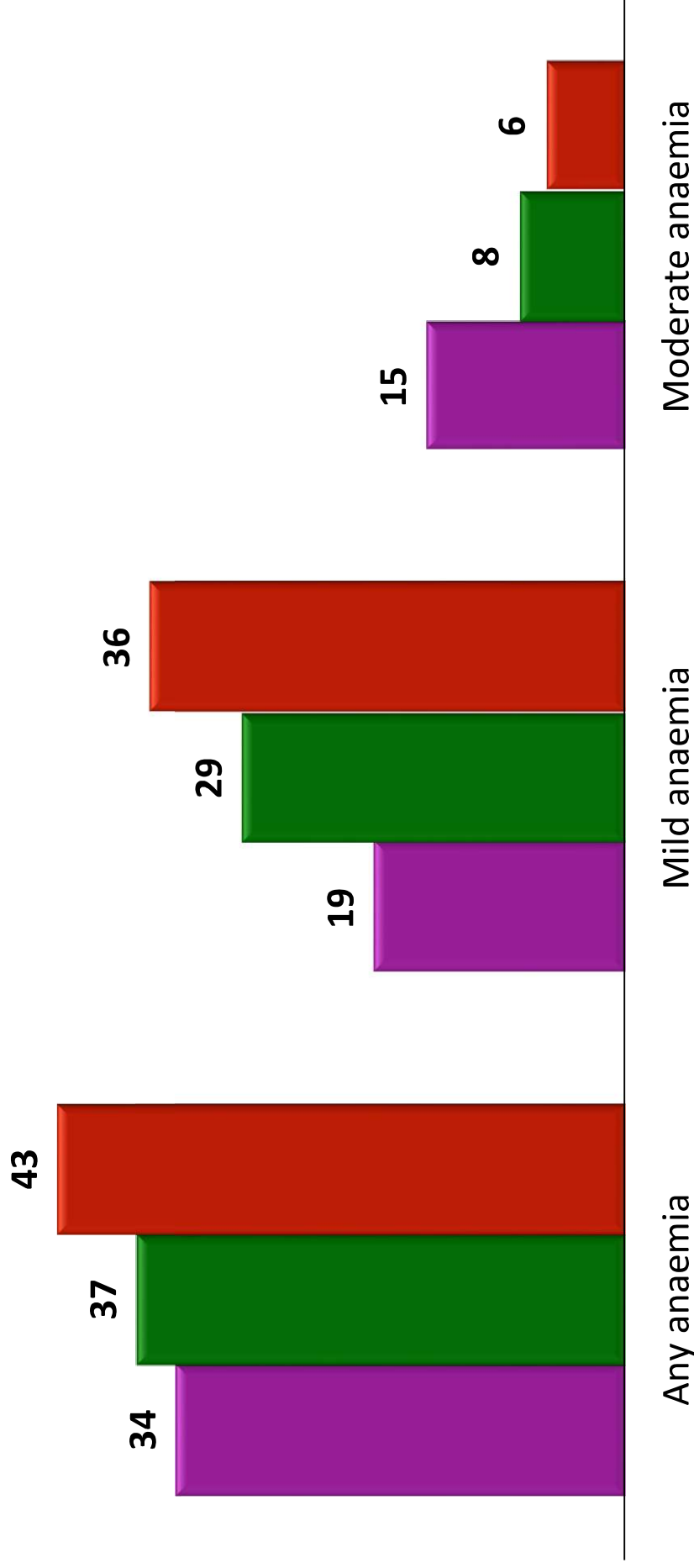
*Percent of children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed*



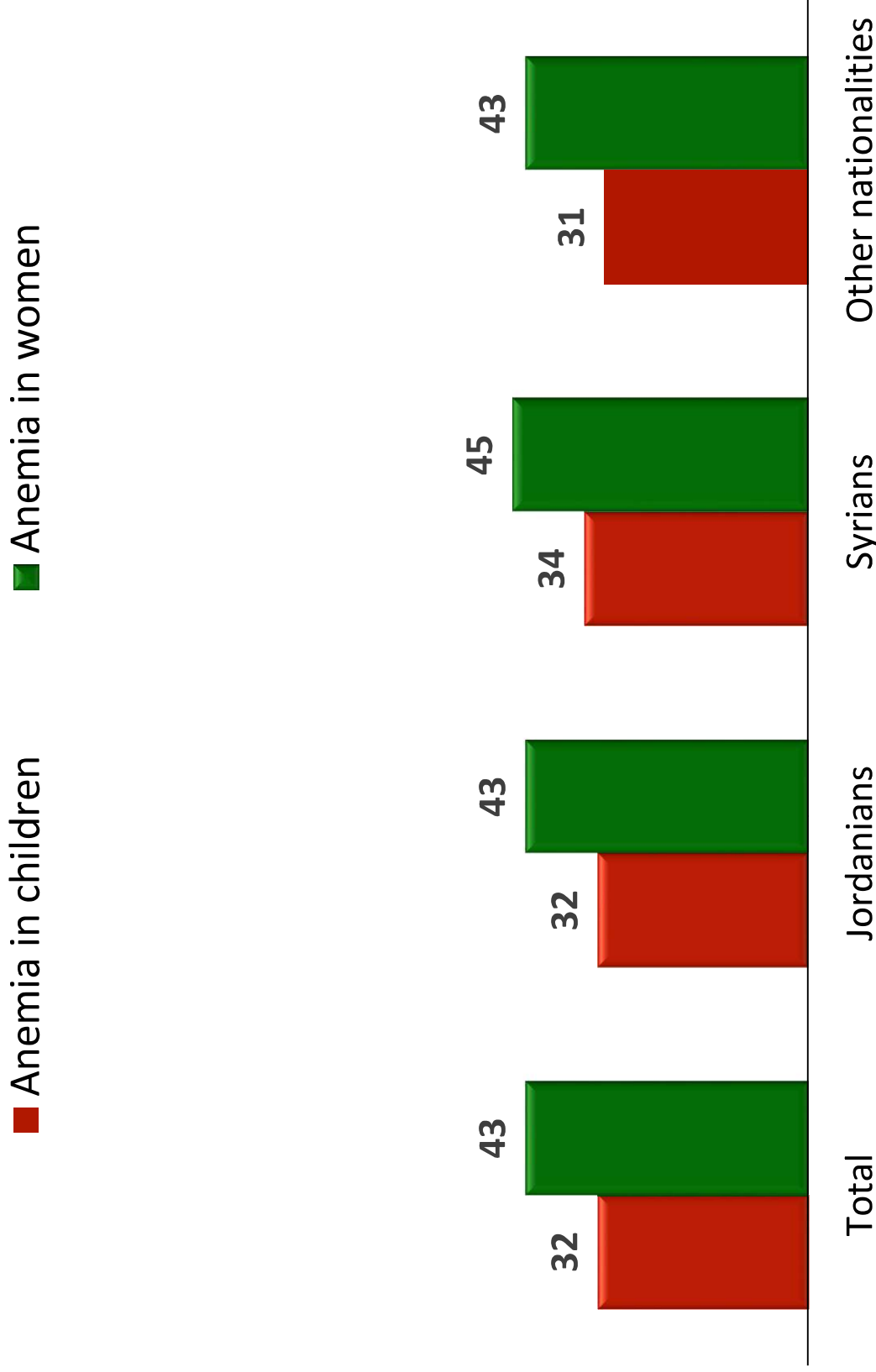
# Trends in Anaemia in Women

Percent of ever-married women 15-49

JPFHS 2009   JPFHS 2012   JPFHS 2017-18



# Anemia by Nationality



# 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%

# 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**.