Irbid
Population & Development

By the Higher Population Council, Government of Jordan
Outline

1. Governorate Profile
2. Population Characteristics – National Vs. Irbid
3. Governorate Indicators
4. Population Projections
5. Population Growth Impacts on Development Factors
6. Actions Required
Irbid Governorate Profile

- Area of 1,572 square kilometers distributed to aghwars, mountains and plains
- Nine districts
- Five universities and 819 schools
- Fifteen public and private hospitals and 154 health centers
- Almost 300 tourism sites
- Three industrial cities
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### Current Situation

**Population Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Irbid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population (2009)</strong></td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Births per Woman (2009)</strong></td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crude Birth Rate per 1000 (2007)</strong></td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crude Death Rate per 1000 (2007)</strong></td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Growth Rate % (2007)</strong></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life Expectancy (2009)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>74.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sources: Jordan in Numbers, Demographic and Health Survey 2009, Spectrum Projections, DOS Estimates*
Historic Population Growth

Population Has Increased

Sources: 1952, 2004 Jordan Censuses, Department of statistics, and Spectrum projections
Population Age Structure

Population by Age Groups 2008

National

- 0-14: 38%
- 15-64: 58%
- 65+: 4%

Irbid

- 0-14: 40%
- 15-64: 56%
- 65+: 4%

Population 393,500

Sources: Department of statistics, and Spectrum projections
National Total Fertility Rate

Relatively Constant Since 2002

Sources: Jordan Demographic and Health Surveys
TFR by Governorate

High Rate throughout Jordan

![Bar chart showing Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Governorate in Jordan. The chart indicates a high rate of fertility throughout the governorates.

- Karak: 3.2 (2009), 3.8 (2007)
- Amman: 3.4 (2009), 3.7 (2007)
- Madaba: 3.6 (2009), 3.7 (2007)
- Ajloun: 4.0 (2009), 3.7 (2007)
- Balqa: 3.7 (2009), 3.7 (2007)
- Tafilah: 4.3 (2009), 3.8 (2007)
- Irbid: 3.8 (2009), 3.8 (2007)
- Zarqa: 3.9 (2009), 3.8 (2007)
- Ma'an: 4.3 (2009), 4.0 (2007)
- Mafraq: 4.2 (2009), 4.0 (2007)
- Aqaba: 4.2 (2009), 4.2 (2007)

National Average: 3.8

Source: Jordan Demographic and Health Surveys 2007 & 2009]
Population Density by Governorate

Highest density among governorates

Source: Table 2.6 – Annual Statistical Book 2008 – Department of Statistics
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Population by Districts

40% of Irbid’s Population in Al-Qasaba District

Source: Governorate Data
Population by Districts

- Bany-Kenana: +1500 people/sq. km
- Al-Qasaba: 500-600 people/sq. km
- Bany-Abeid: 400-500 people/sq. km
- Northern: 300-400 people/sq. km
- Kwora
- Al-Teiba
- Al-Wasatia
- Ramtha
- Northern Aghwar

Legend:
- 500-600 people/sq. km
- 300-400 people/sq. km
- +1500 people/sq. km
- 400-500 people/sq. km
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Population Scenarios

Scenario 1: Current Fertility

TFR constant at 3.8

Scenario 2: Reduced Fertility

TFR from 3.8 in 2008 to 2.6 in 2017 and to 2.1 in 2034

Other Assumptions:

For both scenarios, TFR is constant from 2034 – 2050

Life expectancy increases from 2008 to 2017

Net international migration is zero
Fertility Projections
High Versus Declining Fertility Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>High Fertility Rate</th>
<th>Reduced Fertility Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2034</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Births

Fewer Births With Lower Fertility

928,000 fewer births between 2008 and 2050

- Current Fertility
- Reduced Fertility
Population Growth
Smaller Population With Lower Fertility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Fertility</th>
<th>Reduced Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Dependency Ratio

Fewer Child Dependents

- Current Fertility
- Reduced Fertility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dependents/100 Labor Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Impacts of Growth
Effects on Development Sectors

1. Economy
2. Education
3. Health
4. Agriculture
5. Environment / Water / Electricity
Economy
Assuming following GDP increases: 2007 = 6%; 2008 = 6.2%; 2009 = 6.5%; 2010 = 6.7%; 2011 = 7.0%; 2012-2040 = 7.2%
New Labor Force Entrants

Fewer Jobs Needed

170,000 fewer entering LF ages between 2008 and 2050

People Entering LF (Thousands)

0 10 11.1 12.6 18.3

2008 2020 2030 2040 2050

Current Fertility
Reduced Fertility

Economy
Education
Sectors Contributions by Education Level - 2008

Source: Education Statistical Report 2007-2008 / Ministry of Education
Primary School Pupils

Fewer Students, More Resources per Child

* Assumes the enrollment rate is constant at 91% for males and 94% for females
Cumulative Primary Education Costs

Fewer Resources Needed

Current Fertility: 5.5 billion JDs
Reduced Fertility: 3.9 billion JDs

Irbid:
1.6 billion JDs saved from 2008-2050

National:
8.5 billion JDs saved from 2008-2050

*Assumes the recurrent expenditures per student in primary education is 340 JDs
Health Centers Needed

Fewer Resources Needed

- **2008**: 217
- **2020**: 250
- **2030**: 335
- **2040**: 389
- **2050**: 610

- **Current Fertility**
- **Reduced Fertility**
Health Expenditures

Fewer Resources Needed

*Assumes annual per capita health care expenditures:
  2007 = 137 JD; 2012 = 245 JD; 2017-2040 = 315 JD

Current Fertility

Reduced Fertility

Irbid
Cumulative savings of 4.2 billion JDs

National
Cumulative savings of 21 billion JDs
Arable Lands

Source: Irbid’s Socioeconomic Facts / Ministry of Interior
Pressure on Arable Land -
2008

Persons per 10 Arable Donums

Current Fertility = 23

Reduced Fertility = 23
Pressure on Arable Land - 2030

Persons per 10 Arable Donums

Current Fertility = 41

Reduced Fertility = 36
Pressure on Arable Land - 2050

Persons per 10 Arable Donums

Current Fertility = 65

Reduced Fertility = 44
Environment
Water
Electricity
Garbage Collection and Treatment Costs

Fewer Resources Needed

Assuming the cost of one ton collection and treatment = 32 JDs, based on current collected quantities and collection, treatment, maintenance, fuel and wages costs.
National Water Consumption Trend

Scarcity in Jordan

Sources: WB, MENA Water Sector Study, MENA Water Portal web site
*Sustainable Water Strategies for Jordan*, University of Michigan, April, 2008
Domestic Water Requirements

Less Water Required with Reduced Fertility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Fertility</th>
<th>Reduced Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>68.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>68.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>68.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33% Less Water Required Annually in 2050

*Assumes annual domestic water availability remains constant at 194 million cubic meters*
Electricity Requirements

Fewer Resources Needed

* Assumes the electricity per capita remains constant at 1,711 Kilo Watt per Hour
Impacts of Achieving National Goals on Irbid

2008-2050

170,000 fewer people of LF ages
1.6 Billion JD saved in education
4.2 Billion JD saved in health
48% more land per person
33% less water required
46% less electricity required

Credit: © 2009 Johanna Misfud
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Actions

All governmental, public and private entities consider population in their plans

Adequate funds are made available to implement plans

Encourage government and non-governmental participation

Public support of Family Planning by high level officials

Enhance public awareness of family planning issues
"Despite what has been achieved in the past years in terms of increased economic growth averages, citizens did not feel such an increase on their standards of living. The reason for this could perhaps be the result of an alarming increase in the population growth rate, which obliterates any positive effect of average economic growth. A national campaign is needed to enhance family planning, regulate the increase in the population, in a manner that doesn't contradict with our religious beliefs"

H.M. King Abdullah II
July 20, 2004
Jordan
Progress through Family Planning

Thank You

Photo Credit: © 2009 Haider Nakkash