

*USAID Country Health Statistical Report*

# Jordan

---

**October 2003**



# Table of Contents

---

## 1. About the Report

## 2. Country Profile

### I. Statistical Overview

- *Demographic Indicators*
- *Socioeconomic Indicators*
- *Family Planning Indicators*
- *Maternal Health Indicators*
- *Child Survival Indicators*
- *HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators*
- *Infectious Diseases Control Indicators*

### II. Trends in Health Indicators

- *Current and Projected Population by Age and Sex*  
(Figure 1 and Table 1.1)
- *Population Estimates and Projections*  
(Table 1.2)
- *Estimated Total Fertility Rate per Woman*  
(Figure 2 and Table 2)
- *Infant Mortality Rates / Under-5 Mortality Rates*  
(Figure 3 and Table 3)
- *Vaccination Coverage (DPT3) Trends*  
(Figure 4 and Table 4)
- *Contraceptive Prevalence Rates - Married Women*  
(Figure 5 and Table 5)

## 3. Data Notes

## 4. Sources

# About the Report

Released October 2003

---

This report is one of a series of Country Health Statistical Reports produced on behalf of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) by the Population, Health and Nutrition Information (PHNI) Project. Each profile contains statistical data on current health conditions, population dynamics, health and family planning behavior, and health and population trends in a given developing country. Information is compiled from PHNI's health statistics database, which draws data from a diverse range of sources listed at the end of this profile.

Hard copy editions of USAID's profiles are available from PHNI'S publications department. Reports are available on the USAID Global Health Web site in Portable Document Format (pdf). Any feedback you have on the content or presentation of this report would be greatly appreciated. We would also appreciate receiving any more recent, more accurate, or more representative information. Contact us at the following:



Population, Health and Nutrition Information Project  
600 13th Street, NW, Suite 710  
Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-393-9001

Fax: 202-393-9019

E-mail: [dolphnhelp@phnip.com](mailto:dolphnhelp@phnip.com)

The PHNI Project, a USAID project managed by Jorge Scientific Corporation, with The Futures Group International and John Snow, Inc., prepared this document under the Data for Decision Making Project (936-3098.01), contract number HRN-C-00-00-00004-00, with the Bureau for Global Health, USAID.

# I. Statistical Overview

\*see data notes

Demographic Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Total Population	5,460,265		2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Population Growth Rate	2.8	%	2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Percent Urban	78.8	%	2001	World Bank/WDI-2003
Women, 15-19	281,383		2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Women, 15-49	1,362,033		2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Life Expectancy at Birth	77.9		2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Crude Birth Rate	23.7	per 1,000	2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Crude Death Rate	2.6	per 1,000	2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Number of Live Births	129,299	000s	2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002

Socioeconomic Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
GNI per Capita (PPP)	3,880	\$	2001	World Bank/WDI-2003
Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP	8.1	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2003
Physicians per 1,000 People	1.7 <sup>1</sup>		1997	World Bank/WDI-2002
Adult Literacy Rate	90.3	%	2001	World Bank/WDI-2003
Adult Literacy Rate, Female	85.1	%	2001	World Bank/WDI-2003
Adult Literacy Rate, Male	95.2	%	2001	World Bank/WDI-2003
Gross Enrollment Rate - Primary School	100.8	%	1999-2000	UNESCO-2002
Gender Parity Index - Net Enrollment Rate	1		1999-2000	UNESCO-2002
Access to an Improved Water Source (Rural)	84	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001
Access to an Improved Water Source (Urban)	100	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Rural)	98	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Urban)	100	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to the East Bank only.

Family Planning Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Total Fertility Rate (BUCEN)	3		2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Total Fertility Rate (DHS)	3.7		2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, All Women	36.4	%	1997	Jordan DHS-1997
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, Married Women	41.2	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Median Age of Sexual Debut Among Women, Ages 25-49	Data Not Available			
Mean Ideal Family Size	4.2 <sup>1</sup>		2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Women 20-24 Who Gave Birth Before Age 20	17.8 <sup>2</sup>	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002

Maternal Health Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Maternal Mortality Ratio (WHO/Hill)	41	Per 100,000 live births	1995	WHO/Hill-2001
Maternal Mortality Ratio (DHS)	79	Per 100,000 live births	1997	Jordan DHS-1997
Antenatal Care (at least 1 visit)	98.5 <sup>3</sup>	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Antenatal Care (2+ visits)	97.1 <sup>4</sup>	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Antenatal Care (4+ visits)	90.9 <sup>5</sup>	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Assisted Delivery by a Health Professional	99.5	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Assisted Delivery by Doctor	62.9	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Assisted Delivery by Other Health Professional	36.6	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002

<sup>1</sup> The value for this country represents the ideal family size for ever-married or currently married women only.

<sup>2</sup> The value for this country represents data from women 20-24 who gave birth by exact age 20.

<sup>3</sup> The value for this country represents data from the five-year period preceding the survey.

<sup>4</sup> The value for this country represents data from the five-year period preceding the survey.

<sup>5</sup> The value for this country represents data from the five-year period preceding the survey.

Child Survival Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
<b>Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)</b>				
ARI Treatment - Children Under 5	71.7	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
ORT Use Rate (ORS, RHS, or Increased Fluids)	63.9	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
<b>Mortality Indicators</b>				
Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	18.9	per 1,000 live births	2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Infant Mortality Rate (DHS)	22	per 1,000 live births	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Infant Mortality Rate, Females (BUCEN)	15	per 1,000 live births	2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Infant Mortality Rate, Males (BUCEN)	22.5	per 1,000 live births	2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	21.8	per 1,000 live births	2003	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Under-5 Mortality Rate (UNICEF)	33	per 1,000 live births	2001	UNICEF-2003
Under-5 Mortality Rate (DHS)	27	per 1,000 live births	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
<b>Nutrition Indicators</b>				
Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 4 mos.)	39.2	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 6 mos.)	26.7	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Stunted (height-for-age)	8.5	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Underweight (weight-for-age)	4.4	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Wasted (weight-for-height)	2	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
<b>Vaccination Coverage</b>				
DPT3 Vaccination Rate (DHS)	98.2	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
DPT3 Vaccination Rate (WHO)	99	%	2001	WHO/Global Summary-2002
Measles Vaccination Rate (DHS)	95.2	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Measles Vaccination Rate (WHO)	99	%	2001	WHO/Global Summary-2002
Polio Vaccination Rate (DHS)	97.6	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002
Polio Vaccination Rate (WHO)	97	%	2001	WHO/Global Summary-2002
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination	9 <sup>1</sup>	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002

<sup>1</sup> The value for this country represents data from the five-year period preceding the survey.

HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
HIV Prevalence, Adults	0.04 <sup>1</sup>	%	2001	UNAIDS-2002
HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, High Estimates	Data Not Available			
HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, Low Estimates	Data Not Available			
HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, High Estimates	Data Not Available			
HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, Low Estimates	Data Not Available			
Males Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner	Data Not Available			
Females Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner	4 <sup>2</sup>	%	2002	Jordan DHS-2002

Infectious Diseases Control Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
TB Estimated Number of Cases	448		2001	WHO/TB Control Report-2003
TB Case Detection Rate	47	%	2001	WHO/TB Control Report-2003
TB (DOTS) Treatment Success Rate	90	%	2000	WHO/TB Control Report-2003
Malaria	Data Not Available			

<sup>1</sup> This value was estimated by dividing Adults (15-49) living with HIV/AIDS by Population Adults (15-49).

<sup>2</sup> The value for this country represents the percentage of ever-married females reporting use of condom at last sexual encounter with any person (cohabitating or not).

## II. Trends in Health Indicators

Figure 1: Current and Projected Population by Age and Sex (in thousands)

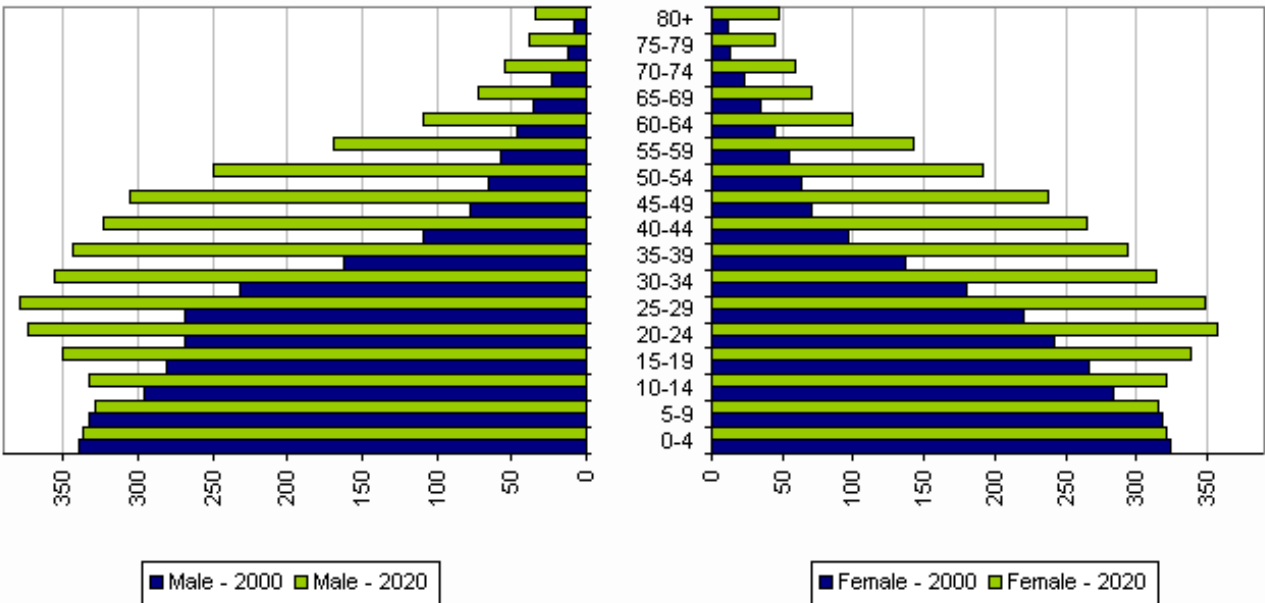


Table 1.1: Current and Projected Population by Age and Sex

Source: BUCEN-IDB

Age Group	Male - 2000	Male - 2020	Female - 2000	Female - 2020
0-4	340,121	337,305	324,476	320,779
5-9	332,298	329,228	317,703	315,771
10-14	296,160	332,860	283,808	321,435
15-19	280,841	350,091	265,997	338,351
20-24	268,205	373,909	241,511	356,312
25-29	269,169	379,357	219,871	348,562
30-34	231,928	355,498	179,795	313,626
35-39	162,741	343,372	136,269	293,794
40-44	108,713	322,617	97,115	264,753
45-49	77,541	304,901	70,836	236,827
50-54	65,856	249,297	63,867	190,822
55-59	56,884	169,287	54,769	142,477
60-64	46,737	108,643	44,273	99,811
65-69	34,855	72,080	33,857	70,340
70-74	23,653	54,030	23,309	58,806
75-79	12,573	38,358	12,893	44,728
80+	8,667	34,729	11,273	47,436

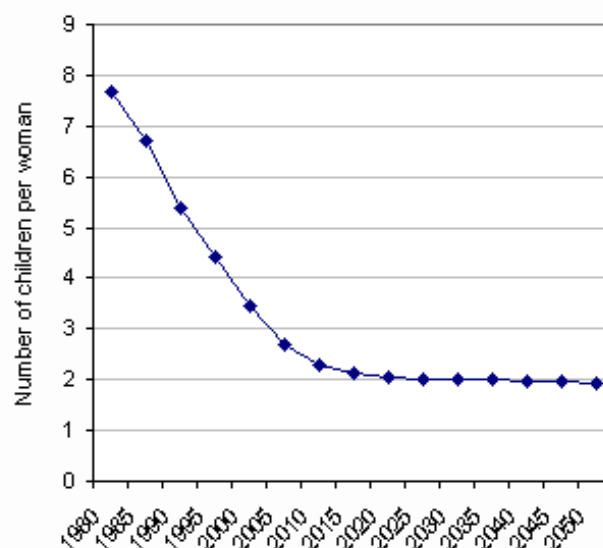
TABLE 1.2: Population Estimates and Projections

Source: BUCEN-IDB

1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
848,515	1,502,959	2,162,807	3,262,054	4,998,564	6,485,763	7,920,192	9,373,129	10,692,028	11,772,789



**Figure 2: Estimated Total Fertility Rate per Woman**

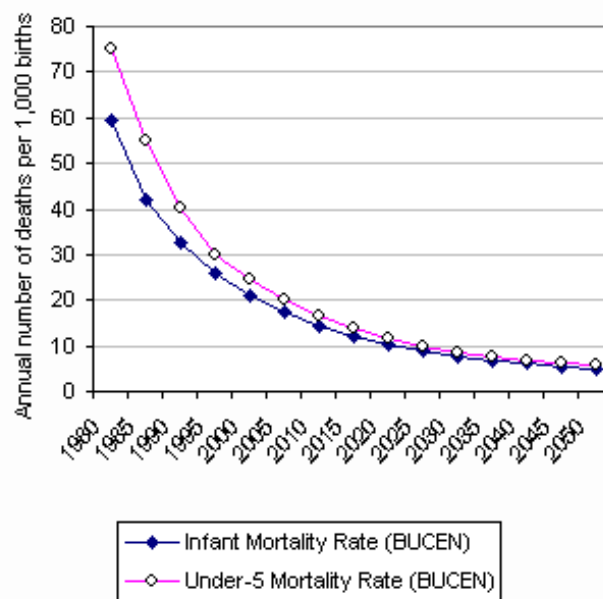


**Table 2: Estimated Total Fertility Rate per Woman**

Source: BUCEN-IDB

1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
7.7	6.7	5.4	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9

**Figure 3: Infant Mortality Rates / Under-5 Mortality Rates**

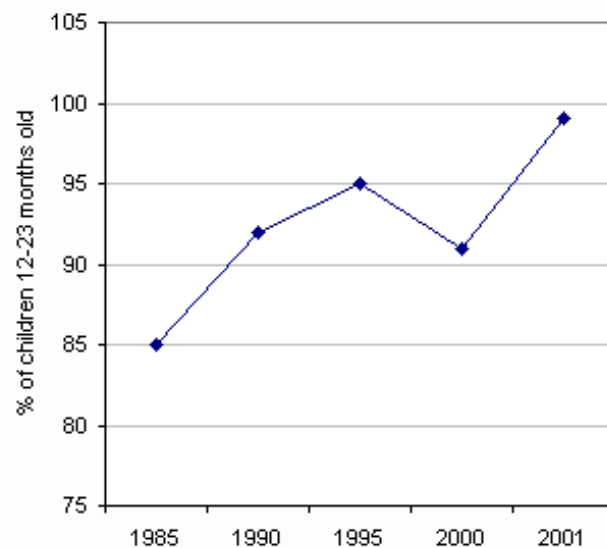


**Table 3: Infant Mortality Rates / Under-5 Mortality Rates**

Source: BUCEN-IDB 2002

Indicator	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	59.4	41.8	32.7	25.8	21.1	17.4	14.4	12.1	10.2	8.8	7.7	6.8	6.1	5.5	5.0
Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	75.1	55.1	40.1	30.1	24.5	20.0	16.5	13.7	11.6	10.0	8.7	7.6	6.8	6.2	5.7

**Figure 4: Vaccination Coverage (DPT3) Trends**

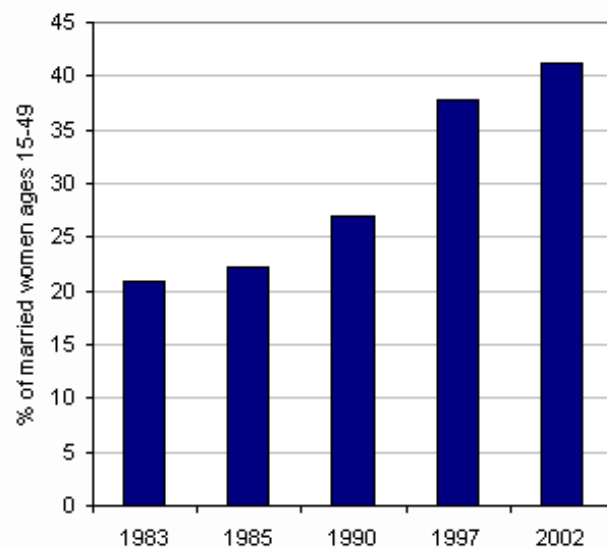


**Table 4: Vaccination Coverage (DPT3) Trends**

Source: WHO/Global Summary

1985	1990	1995	2000	2001
85.0	92.0	95.0	91.0	99.0

**Figure 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, Modern Methods, Married Women**



**Table 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, Modern Methods, Married Women**

Source: Jordan DHS

Ross/TFGI

1983	1985	1990	1997	2002
20.8	22.3	26.9	37.7	41.2

# Data Notes

---

\*Indicator definitions that differ from those in the data notes section are identified by footnotes accompanying the indicator tables.

## **Demographic Indicators**

<b>Total Population</b>	The number of people in a given area (i.e., country) in a particular time period (usually a midyear estimate).
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	The average annual growth rate is the rate of natural increase in a population plus the net migration rate. The rate of natural increase is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate, but it is conventionally measured in percentage terms (per hundred rather than per thousand).
<b>Percent Urban</b>	The percentage of the midyear population living in areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations.
<b>Women, 15-19</b>	The number of women between the ages of 15-19 in the midyear population.
<b>Women, 15-49</b>	The number of women between the ages of 15-49 in the midyear population.
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth</b>	The average number of years that a person at age 0 will live if age-specific death rates remain constant. Life expectancy at birth is highly affected by rates of infant and child death.
<b>Crude Birth Rate</b>	The number of births per thousand of the population. The product of the number of live births, divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.
<b>Crude Death Rate</b>	The number of deaths per thousand of the population. The product of the number of deaths divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.
<b>Number of Live Births</b>	The number of live births, annually, within a country.

## **Socioeconomic Indicators**

<b>GNI per Capita (PPP)</b>	The gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.
<b>Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP</b>	Total health expenditures is the sum of public and private health expenditures figured as a percentage of a country's gross domestic product (GDP). It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.
<b>Physicians per 1,000 People</b>	Physicians are defined as graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, research).
<b>Adult Literacy Rate</b>	The percentage of people ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Adult Literacy Rate, Female</b>	The percentage of women ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Adult Literacy Rate, Male</b>	The percentage of men ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Gross Enrollment Rate - Primary School</b>	Total enrolment in primary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to primary level of education in give school-year. GER can be over 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition.
<b>Gender Parity Index - Net Enrollment Rate</b>	The ratio of the female-to-male net primary school enrollment rates measures progress towards gender equity in school attendance and the level of learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. Calculation Method: Divide the female net primary school enrollment rate by the male net primary school enrollment rate.

<b>Access to an Improved Water Source (Rural)</b>	Access to an improved water source in rural areas. Refers to the percentage of the rural population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
<b>Access to an Improved Water Source (Urban)</b>	Access to an improved water source in urban areas. Refers to the percentage of the urban population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
<b>Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Rural)</b>	Access to improved sanitation facilities in rural areas. Refers to the percentage of the rural population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.
<b>Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Urban)</b>	Access to improved sanitation facilities in urban areas. Refers to the percentage of the urban population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

### **Family Planning Indicators**

<b>Total Fertility Rate (BUCEN)</b>	The number of children a woman between ages 15-49 would have during her reproductive life, if, for all of her childbearing years she were to experience the age-specific birth rates for that given year.
<b>Total Fertility Rate (DHS)</b>	The number of children a woman between ages 15-49 would have during her lifetime if she were to bear children at the currently observed rates.
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, All Women</b>	Percentage of all women ages 15-49 currently using a modern method of contraception. Modern methods include oral contraceptives, IUDs, injectables, female and male sterilization, all emergency contraception, and barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, jelly, male and female condom).
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, Married Women</b>	Percent of currently married ages women 15-49 currently using a modern method of contraception. Modern methods include oral contraceptives, IUDs, injectables, female and male sterilization, all emergency contraception, and barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, jelly, male and female condom).
<b>Median Age of Sexual Debut Among Women, Ages 25-49</b>	Median age of first sexual intercourse for women ages 25-49.
<b>Mean Ideal Family Size</b>	Mean ideal number of children for all women, according to number of living children.
<b>Women 20-24 Who Gave Birth Before Age 20</b>	Percentage of women ages 20-24 who have already given birth.

### **Maternal Health Indicators**

<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio (WHO/Hill)</b>	The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births arrived through Hill et al., adjustment procedure depending on the nature of data used.
<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio (DHS)</b>	The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births, arrived mostly through the "sisterhood method". The data are aggregated based on different time periods ranging from four to ten years preceding the survey. Thus, the data may not be suitable for trend analysis due to over-lapping year ranges of estimates. For further information on methodology please refer to: Stanton, Cynthia, Noureddine Abderrahim, and Kenneth Hill. 1997. DHS Maternal Mortality Indicators: An assessment of Data Quality and Implications for Data Use. Calverton: Macro International Inc., or individual country DHS reports.
<b>Antenatal Care (at least 1 visit)</b>	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive at least one antenatal care visit during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).
<b>Antenatal Care (2+ visits)</b>	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive at least two antenatal care visits during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).

<b>Antenatal Care (4+ visits)</b>	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive four or more antenatal care visits during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).
<b>Assisted Delivery by a Health Professional</b>	The percentage of births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of any trained health professional during the five-year period preceding the survey. May include doctors, nurses, midwives, village health workers, or any other trained health professional.
<b>Assisted Delivery by Doctor</b>	The percentage of live births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of a doctor during the five-year period preceding the survey.
<b>Assisted Delivery by Other Health Professional</b>	The percentage of live births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of a nurse, midwife, village health worker, or any other trained health professional besides a doctor during the five-year period preceding the survey.
<b>Child Survival Indicators</b>	
<b>ARI Treatment - Children Under 5</b>	Percentage of children under five years who were ill with an acute respiratory infection (ARI), which is associated with cough, rapid breathing and a high fever, during the two weeks preceding the survey, and who were treated with specific remedies.
<b>ORT Use Rate (ORS, RHS, or Increased Fluids)</b>	Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT). Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea two weeks prior to survey who received increased fluids, oral rehydration solution (ORS) or recommended home solution (RHS).
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (DHS)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Infant Mortality Rate, Females (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of female infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate, Males (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of male infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births.
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (UNICEF)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (DHS)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 4 mos.)</b>	Percentage of children under 4 months exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as providing no food or liquid other than breast milk to the child during the 24-hour period before the survey.
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 6 mos.)</b>	Percentage of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as providing no food or liquid other than breast milk to the child during the 24-hour period before the survey.
<b>Stunted (height-for-age)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose height-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>Underweight (weight-for-age)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>Wasted (weight-for-height)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-height is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>DPT3 Vaccination Rate (DHS)</b>	Proportion of living children 12-23 months old who have received three complete doses of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.
<b>DPT3 Vaccination Rate (WHO)</b>	Proportion of living children 12-23 months old who have received three complete doses of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.

<b>Measles Vaccination Rate (DHS)</b>	Percentage of living children 12-23 months old who have received one dose of MCV (fully immunized against measles).
<b>Measles Vaccination Rate (WHO)</b>	Percentage of living children who have received one dose of MCV (fully immunized) against measles.
<b>Polio Vaccination Rate (DHS)</b>	Proportion of living children 12-23 months who have received three doses of polio vaccine.
<b>Polio Vaccination Rate (WHO)</b>	Percentage of children receiving three doses of polio vaccine.
<b>Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination</b>	Percentage of pregnant women receiving two (or more) doses of tetanus toxoid (three-year period preceding survey).

#### ***HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators***

<b>HIV Prevalence, Adults</b>	The estimated number of adults (ages 15-49) living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1999 divided by the 1999 adult population (ages 15–49).
<b>HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, High Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent females 15-24 for high estimates.
<b>HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, Low Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent females 15-24 for low estimates.
<b>HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, High Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent males 15-24 for high estimates.
<b>HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, Low Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent males 15-24 for low estimates.
<b>Males Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner</b>	Among men who have had sex in the last year, percentage who used condoms during their last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner/non-cohabitating partner.
<b>Females Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner</b>	Among women who have had sex in the last year, percentage who used condoms during their last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner/non-cohabitating partner.

#### ***Infectious Diseases Control Indicators***

<b>TB Estimated Number of Cases</b>	The estimated number of cases (all forms).
<b>TB Case Detection Rate</b>	TB Case Detection Rate is defined as the percentage of the annual new smear-positive notifications of the estimated annual new smear-positive incidence.
<b>TB (DOTS) Treatment Success Rate</b>	The proportion of smear-positive patients who were cured plus the proportion who completed treatment.
<b>Malaria</b>	Reported number of cases of malaria during the year for which data reported.

# Statistical Sources For Jordan

---

<b>BUCEN-IDB 2002</b>	United States Census Bureau (BUCEN), International Programs Center. International Database. October 2002.
<b>Jordan DHS 1990</b>	Department of Statistics, Ministry of Health, Institute for Resource Development /Macro International, Inc. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 1990. Columbia, MD: IRD, 1992.
<b>Jordan DHS 1997</b>	Department of Statistics and Macro International Inc. "Jordan Population and Family Health Survey, 1997." Macro International Inc., Calverton, MD; 1998
<b>Jordan DHS 2002</b>	Department of Statistics and ORC Macro "Jordan Population and Family Health Survey, 2002." ORC Macro, Calverton, MD; 2003
<b>Ross/TFGI 1999</b>	Ross, John., Stover, John., Willard, Amy. Profiles for Family Planning and Reproductive Health Programs (116 Countries). The Futures Group International. Glastonbury, CT, 1999.
<b>UNAIDS 2002</b>	Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic. July 2002. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Geneva.
<b>UNESCO 2002</b>	Education for All: Is the World on Track? United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris
<b>UNICEF 2003</b>	UNICEF Web site. Progress since the World Summit for Children. <a href="http://www.childinfo.org/cmr/revis/db2.htm">www.childinfo.org/cmr/revis/db2.htm</a> . Data accessed on Web site in January 2003.
<b>WHO/Global Summary 2002</b>	WHO Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Monitoring System. 2002 Global Summary. World Health Organization, Geneva.
<b>WHO/Hill 2001</b>	Kenneth Hill, Carla Abou Zahr & Tessa Wardlaw: Estimates of Maternal Mortality for 1995. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, vol. 79, no. 3, 182-193, 2001.
<b>WHO/TB Control Report 2003</b>	Global Tuberculosis Control, WHO Report 2003. World Health Organization, Geneva.
<b>World Bank/WDI 2001</b>	World Bank Development Indicators 2001, CD-Rom. Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2001.
<b>World Bank/WDI 2003</b>	World Bank Development Indicators 2003, CD-Rom. Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2003.

