



Jordan – Demographic Indicators Sheet (End of 2025)

Changes in Population Size of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Since the Beginning of the Millennium		
Source and Year	Population Size (millions) ^a	Annual Population Growth Rate Since Previous Year (%) ^b
The 4 th Population and Housing Census 2004 (adjusted figure)	5.6	
The 5 th Population and Housing Census 2015 (end of year)	9.6	4.9
Current Population Size (Mid. 2025)	11.8	2.1

a. Data Source: http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/Population_Estimates/PopulationEstimates.pdf; and DOS Population Clock.
b. The annual population growth rate was calculated using the exponential change equation.



First: Population Size, Fertility, Family Planning and Mortality

- ◆ Current population size is 11.8 million; six (6) million of the current population size were added in the last 20 years.
- ◆ Average family size is 4.8 people.
- ◆ Number of registered births of all nationalities during the years 2010-2023 reached about 2.86 million births with an annual average of more than two hundred thousand births (around one million births every five years).
- ◆ Number of registered non-Jordanian births during the years 2012-2023 reached about 319 thousand, 204 thousand of them were Syrian, i.e., 64% of all non-Jordanian births.
- ◆ C-S Delivery 43% at the national level in 2023; at least 2 of 5 deliveries.
- ◆ Sex ratio at birth is 105 boys for 100 girls in 2010-2003; which is the normal ratio.
- ◆ Only one quarter (24%) of children under 6 months of age depend on exclusive breastfeeding (2023).
- ◆ Around 27% of births are shortly spaced (2023).
- ◆ Completed fertility rate per woman in the age group 40-49 years (2023) is 3.7 children for Jordanian woman, 4.5 children for Syrian woman, 4.7 children for Syrian woman in the camps.
- ◆ Contraceptive prevalence rate in 2023 among MWRA (38.4% for modern methods, 21.7% for traditional methods; 39% and 22.3% respectively among Jordanian MWRA).
- ◆ About 32.5% of couples (2023) need to use a modern method to plan for their childbearing and achieve their reproductive desires: (10.8% have an unmet need + 21.7% use ineffective traditional methods).
- ◆ Infant mortality rate is (14) deaths per thousand live births, and the neonatal mortality rate is (9) deaths per thousand live births (for 2023).
- ◆ Maternal mortality ratio (2022) 33 deaths per 100,000 live births (28 when the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is excluded).
- ◆ Life expectancy in years (2023) 75.3 years (male 73.8; female 77.0).
- ◆ Healthy life expectancy in years (2022) (male 68.1, female 67.2).
- ◆ Percentage of girls who married in 2024 under the age of 18 was 10.4% of the total number of first-time marriages (the highest was in Mafraq Governorate 21.1%); but reached 38% among Syrian refugees in 2022.



- ◆ In the years 2010-2024, around 125 thousand girls under the age of 18 years were married.

Second: The Population Age Structure is Young, and the Economic Participation Rate is Low:

- ◆ The percentage of children (2023) under the age of fifteen is 34.4%, or about 4 million children; the proportion of children below age 17 among Syrian refugees (according to UNHCR, 2024) is 48.5%.
- ◆ No. of children below 10 years of age is 2.5 million; 44.7% of the population is under 20 years of age (5.2 million of children and adolescents).
- ◆ Number of elderly population (2023) 65+ years is 425 thousand (3.7% of total population).
- ◆ Median age of the population (22.9 years; 2023), that is, half of the population is under this age.
- ◆ Unemployment rate among Jordanians for the year 2023 (19.6% among males, 30.7% among females), and about 70% of the unemployed Jordanians are males, the rest are females, with 60% of the unemployed males do not have a secondary education.
- ◆ Percentage of employed Jordanians 15+ years in 2023 is 25.9%; (42.8%) among males compared to (9.7%) among females.
- ◆ **The consequences of the youthful age structure are the continuation of rapid increase in:**
 - Number of new households and dwellings as well as water and other basic needs.
 - Number of people entering the working and schooling age.
 - Number of unemployed young men and women, even if the unemployment rate decreases.
 - Number of girls of marriage and childbearing age 15-49 years now amount to 2.84 million, and for every one hundred women leave the reproductive age (aged 50-54 years) 280 girls enter that age (aged 15-19 years).
 - Number of births (see first section), even if the birth rate decreases.
 - Number of drivers, vehicles, and traffic crisis.



Third: The geographical distribution of the population is unbalanced, harmful to the environment, rural and women economy, food security, and financially and administratively costly:



- ◆ Only 8% of the population live in the southern half of the Kingdom, in its four governorates; while 92% live in the northern half (central governorates 63.5%, northern governorates 28.5%).
- ◆ Three-quarters of the population lives in 3 governorates: the capital (Amman), Irbid, and Zarqa; Mafraq governorate comes the fourth and is the highest governorate in the percentage (not the number) of Syrian refugees among its population.

Sources:

- Department of Statistics: Population and Housing Censuses, Jordanian Statistical Yearbook, Jordan in Figures, Population and Family Health Surveys, Labor Force Surveys; for the years shown.
- Civil Status and Passports Department: Annual Statistical Reports for the years indicated.
- Supreme Judge Department, Annual Statistical Report for the years shown.
- Ministry of Health, National Report on Maternal Mortality 2022.
- World Economic Forum - Global Gender Gap Report 2023.
- UNHCR <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/jor>