

The Reality of Disability

**“Functional Difficulties” in
Jordan, based on the data of
The General Population and
Housing Census 2015**

Introducing...

Jordan is one of the first countries to follow the global developments in disability, as exemplified by the vigorous efforts of the General Statistics Department and the Supreme Council for Disabled Persons to develop tools and methodologies for disability statistics by translating the Washington Group's short list of disability questions and designing them to suit the Jordanian environment and incorporating them into the 2015 General Population and Housing Census Form, with a view to reaching realistic indicators that reflect the proportions of disability that can be adopted as a framework for developing policies, decision-making and providing appropriate services to persons with disabilities.

The Department of Statistics would like to thank all the families in Jordan for their responsiveness and cooperation in the census, which has had the greatest impact on the success of the census, and the working group that contributed to its success from the Department and abroad, hoping that the information contained in the present report will benefit all those interested in disability issues, whether decision makers, policy makers or researchers at the public and private levels.

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Executive Summary

This study is aimed at analyzing the reality of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) in Jordan by highlighting indicators that monitor their reality based on data provided by the General Population and Housing Census of 2015, in order to draw the attention of policy makers and decision makers to the importance of developing policies for persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) as part of the population and to make decisions that enable them to access their rights, the most important results are:

- The number of Jordanian people with disabilities (difficulty) aged 5 years and over (651396).
- Of every nine people aged 5 years and over in Jordan, there is an individual with a disability (difficulty) at a percentage of 11.1%.
- The prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among males is higher than among females, with prevalence rates of 11.5% and 10.6%, respectively.
- The prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian populations aged 5 years and over is 11.2%.
- The most common disability (difficulties) among Jordanians aged 5 and above is visual impairment (difficulty of vision) a prevalence of 6.0%, followed by motor disability (difficulty of walking) at 4.8% and auditory impairment (difficulty of hearing) at 3.1%.
- Al-Aqaba governorate has the highest prevalence rates for visual impairment (difficulty of vision), with 7.1% of the total Jordanian population aged 5 years and over, while Irbid governorate, the highest governorate recorded the prevalence rates of motor disability (difficulty of walking) at 5.6%, and Ajlun and Tafila governorates recorded the highest prevalence rates in hearing disability (difficulty of hearing) at 3.5%.
- Jordanian males aged 5 years and older are at greatest risk for visual impairment (difficulty of vision) and auditory impairment (difficulty of hearing) in communication with others, and females are at greatest risk for motor disability (difficulty of walking) and personal care.
- 11.6% of Jordanian individuals who are health-insured are persons with disabilities (functional difficulties), compared to 10.5% of people who are not health-insured.
- 5.4% of those currently enrolled in educational institutions with disability, i.e. out of every 19 Jordanian currently enrolled; there is one person with disabilities (functional difficulties).
- One third of Jordanian illiterates aged 13 years and over are persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) at 36.8%.

- The percentage of workers with disabilities (functional difficulties) reached 10.2% of the total employed Jordanian population aged 15 years and over, and the percentage of those seeking employment reached 10%.

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Chapter I : Methodology of the study

1.1 Introduction:

In this era, particularly in developing societies, and as a result of the rapid spread of information, institutions and organizations have had to raise awareness and develop data collection methods to keep pace with global developments to overcome current realities and address challenges and obstacles for the persons with disabilities to reach their rights. In order for institutions and organizations to achieve their goals, they have had to develop their strategies in line with international programs and

methodologies and to gather data and obtain realistic and comprehensive indicators of disability (functional difficulties) ratios through six indirect questions about functional difficulties at all levels and types. disabilities (difficulties) is the main focus from the perspective of World Health Organization (WHO), civil society organizations, international centers, statistical centers, human rights institutions and social welfare.

The collection of data on disabilities (difficulties) in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has gone through several stages during the previous decades. In the 1979 census, a specific question was asked about "the number of people with disabilities in houses." In the 1994 census, a special section of the census questionnaire was created with ten questions, the most important of which is: Is there any individual who suffers from any problems that hinder him from practicing his life normally? Does the person use any aids or assistance tools? in the 2004 census the term was modified to "special needs data" and included six types of disability and their levels, and in the 2015 census a global methodology was used, by setting the short list of questions for the Washington Disability Statistics Group, to be asked about disabilities indirectly, it is a global international methodology.

An agreement was signed with the Department of Statistics to implement the field survey to test the Washington Short Disability Statistics List in 2014, as a part of the implementation of tasks by the Supreme Council for Persons with Disabilities to create a database for persons with disabilities, and in accordance with article 7, section I, of the Disabled Persons Rights Act No. 31 of 2007.

As a continuation of the cooperation between the Department of Statistics and the Supreme Council for Persons with Disabilities, the list of short questions for the Washington Group of Disability Statistics was included in the 2015 General Population and Housing Census Form, This was based on article 45, section B, of the 2016 Bill on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, which stipulates that "specialized surveys and statistics on persons with disabilities shall be conducted and questionnaires and forms used for the general population census shall include items indicating the numbers, geographical distribution, social quality, age groups, types, disability, degree and nature of persons with disabilities".

1.2 Objective:

The main objective of the study is to highlight persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) in Jordan aged 5 and above and to reach realistic indicators of disability in Jordan, especially among the Jordanian population, by identifying the types of disabilities (difficulties) and their prevalence among the population and linking them to the demographic, social, economic, educational and health characteristics of this group of the population, and by reaching realistic indicators about the prevalence

of disability (functional difficulties) in Jordan, which will also assist decision makers in meeting the needs of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties).

1.3 Importance of the study

1. The study derives its importance from its role in determining the proportions, types, severity and geographical distribution of disabilities (difficulties), which help stakeholders and decision makers to develop their performance and their success in formulating strategic plans and goals to achieve them.
2. The study highlights the importance applying a global methodology, the Washington Group's Disability Statistics methodology, with a view to reach realistic disability ratios that contribute to the equal access of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) to their rights, as well as to their non-disabled peers (functional difficulties), in all social, economic and health areas and thus to participation in sustainable development as part of the human diversity of society.
3. The orientation toward the formulation of a results-based culture where measurable indicators and targets in evidence-based programming, where the lack of reliable statistical data on disability issues has been a major obstacle to the access of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) to their rights and the achievement of their overall integration in different areas by providing an appropriate environment and equal opportunities.
4. Improving the quality of data by indirectly asking about disability according to the short list of questions of the Washington Group of Disability Statistics and its positive impact on decision makers and policy makers in determining the right and rights-based path to address gaps and improvements.

1.4 Methodology:

The descriptive analysis methodology for census data 2015, which shows the characteristics of the Jordanian population on the back night of November 30, 2015 and who is included in many families living in traditional dwellings, whether private or group households, has been used, and the six disability questions (functional difficulties) included in the census form have been asked for all residents of Jordan who are five years and older during the census period, and frequency schedules have been prepared linking the prevalence of functional difficulties with demographic, socio-economic and socio-economic and demographic characteristics to the significance of the development of population.

1.5 Definitions and indicators

Persons with disabilities (functional difficulties): Any person with long-term impairment of physical, sensory, mental, psychological or neurological functions as a result of his or her interference with physical and behavioral barriers prevents a person from carrying out a major activity of life, exercising a right, or a fundamental freedom independently.

Educational Status: A condition in which a person aged 5 years or over is at the time of the interview in terms of attending an educational institution. A person may not be scientifically qualified, such as:

1. **Illiterate:** Means a person who cannot read and write together in any language, and therefore cannot write a simple description of his life.
2. **Read and write:** Is a person who can read and write together in any language that has no scientific qualification, or is a scientifically qualified person (primary, preparatory, basic... doctorate).

Marital status: The civil status of a person aged 13 and above at the time of the count (bachelor/married/divorced/widowed/separated).

Disability (functional difficulties): Long-term impairment of physical, sensory, mental, psychological or neurological functions, as a result of interference with physical barriers and behavioral barriers, prevents a person from performing a major activity of life, exercising a right, or a fundamental freedom independently.

Minor (functional) disability: Means persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) with minor disabilities (some difficulty).

Medium disability (functional difficulties): Means persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) with moderate disabilities (great difficulty).

Severe disability (functional difficulties): Means persons with severe (functional difficulties) disabilities (which can never).

Washington Group: A group created as a result of the International Symposium on Disability Measurement, held in New York in 2001, with one of its most notable outputs: The need for an international statistical methodology to facilitate international comparisons of statistical data on disability, Accordingly, the United Nations Statistical Commission decided to establish the City Group to take charge of the issues recommended by the International Symposium, and then to invite the Statistics National Center for health, the official statistics agency of the United States of America, to host the first meeting of the Group. The first meeting was hosted in Washington City, and this group is therefore called “the Washington Group of Disability Statistics”.

Disability indicators (functional difficulties) in Jordan by 2015 census results in accordance with global methodologies

Response from the Department of Statistics to international benefits on providing indicators of importance according to international recommendations and standards in terms of comprehensiveness and utilization of opportunities generated by the general population and housing census from comprehensive data on functional difficulties in the Kingdom.

The Special data Form for Persons with Difficulties in Body Functions was developed to monitor individuals with difficulty during the census, in line with the international human rights approach and in response to the goals of sustainable development and the rights of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) as set out in the 2008 International Disability Rights Convention by collaborating with the Higher Council for Persons with Disabilities, with the aim of providing access to the rights for persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) through realistic indicators of disability (functional difficulties) in Jordan to include the following job-specific policies and preparing a national disability policy format, the Washington Disability Statistics Short list of questions is included after codifying it to fit the Jordanian environment in the 2015 census form, which includes the following questions:

- Does (person's name) have any difficulty in seeing, even with the use of glasses?
- Does (person's name) have any hearing difficulty, even with the headset?
- Does (person's name) have any difficulty in walking or climbing the stairs?
- Does (person's name) have any difficulty with remembering or concentrating?
- Does (person's name) have any difficulty in personal care such as bathing or clothing?
- When using the usual (traditional) language, does an (person's name) have any difficulty understanding with others (e.g. understanding others or understood by others)?

Types of disabilities (functional difficulties): The disabilities (difficulties) cited by functional difficulties in the Washington Disability Statistics Short Group's questions, which were as follows:

- Visual disability (difficulty): It is difficult to see, even with the use of glasses.
- Auditory disability (difficulty): Difficulty in hearing, even with the use of a speaker.
- Disability (difficulty) of motion: It is difficult to walk or walk up the stairs.
- Disability (difficulty) of remembering or focusing: Difficulty in remembering or concentrating.
- Personal care (difficulty): Difficulty in personal care such as bathing or clothing.
- Disability (difficulty) in understanding and communicating with others: Difficulty in understanding with others when using the normal (traditional) language, such as understanding others, or understood by others.

Disability (functional difficulty): The hierarchy that was adopted in the Washington Short Group of Disability Statistics questions was as follows:

- The individual does not have any functional difficulty: That is, the individual does not have any disability (functional difficulty).
- Some difficulty: The individual has a minor disability (difficulty).

- A great difficulty: That is, a person has a moderate disability (difficulty).
- He can never: That is, a person has a severe disability (difficulty).

Percentage of the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among the population aged 5 years and above=

Number of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older / total population aged 5 years and over X 100

The proportional distribution of the population with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 and above by type of disability (functional difficulties) =

The number of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) in a particular disability (difficulty) aged 5 years and older / total number of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 years and above X 100

Chapter II: The prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among the Jordanian population

This section of the report analyzes the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian populations aged 5 and above, depending on where they live and their demographic, social, economic and health characteristics. The prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) in Jordan has been measured by dividing the total population aged 5 and above and who is handicapped by the total population aged 5 years and above.

2.1 The prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among the population aged 5 years and above

Results in Table 1.2 show that the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among the population aged 5 and above in Jordan is 11.1%, which means that out of every nine people aged 5 and above in Jordan, one has impairment (functional difficulty). The results also show that the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among males is higher than among females, with prevalence rates of 11.5% and 10.5%, respectively, according to nationality, data showed that prevalence among Jordanians was 11.2%, Jordanian males 11.7%, and Jordanian females 10.6%, with a difference of 1.1percentage points for males.

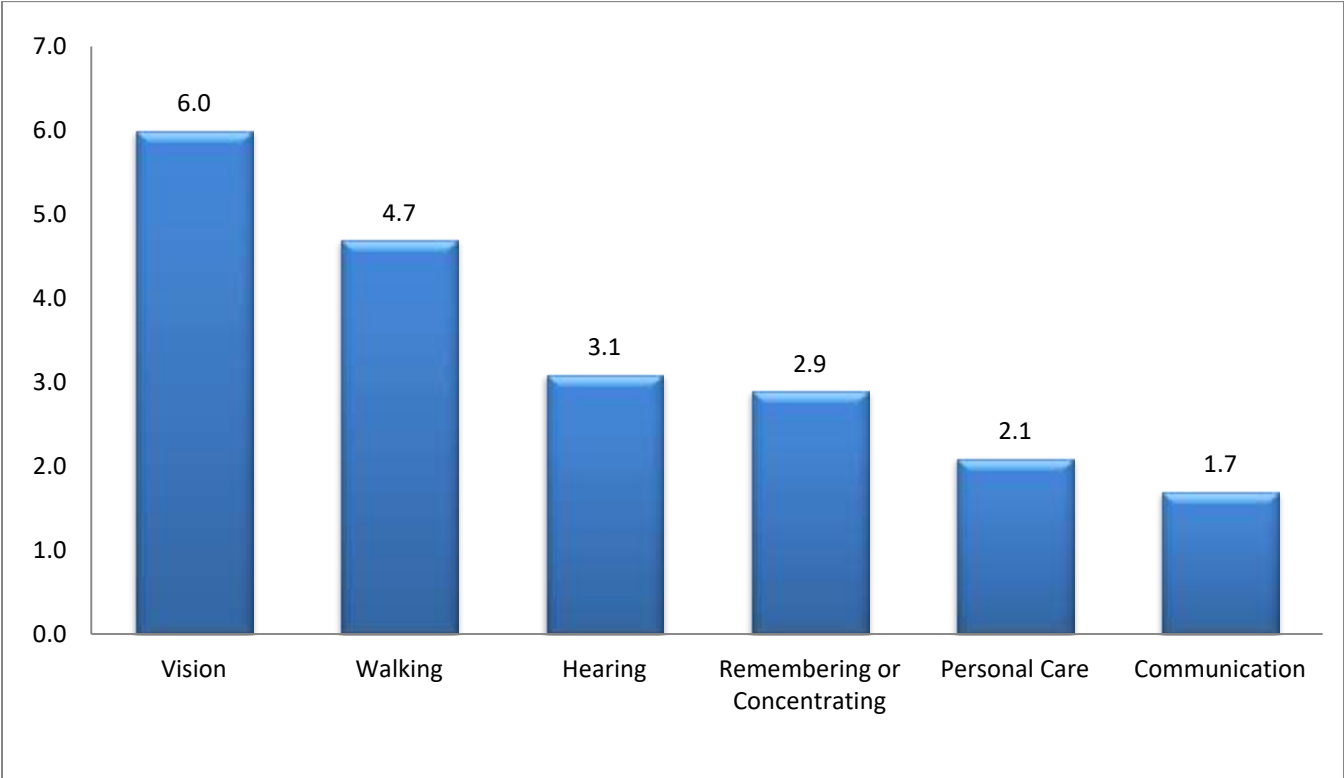
Table 2.1 Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among population aged 5 and above by nationality and gender, 2015

Nationality	Gender	Overall Rate
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	Female	Male	
Jordanian	10.6	11.7	11.2
Non-Jordanian	10.6	11.0	10.8
HKJ	10.6	11.5	11.1

Figure 2.1 shows that the most common disability among Jordanians 5 years and older is visual impairment, a prevalence of 6.0%, followed by motor disability (difficulty of walking), a prevalence of 4.8%, auditory impairment (difficulty of hearing) a prevalence of 3.1%, in contrast, the difficulty of communicating and understanding with others less prevalent among Jordanians, a prevalence of 1.7%.

Figure 2.1: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 5 and above by disability type (difficulty), 2015



According to the governorates, Aqaba has the highest prevalence rates for visual impairment (difficulty of vision), with 7.1% of the total population of Jordanians aged 5 years and over residing in Aqaba, followed by Amman, Zarqa and Irbid governorates, with a prevalence of 6.3% each, while Irbid governorate, recorded the highest prevalence rate of 5.6%, followed by Ajlun Governorate 5.2%, The

governorates of Zarqa and Tafileh at 4.8% each, and the governorates of Ajlun and Tafilah have the highest rates of (hearing difficulty 3.5% each).(Table 2.2)

Table 2.2: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 5 and above by type of disability (difficulty) and governorate, 2015

Governorate	Vision	Hearing	Walking	Remembering or Concentrating	Personal Care	Communication	Total
Amman	6.3	3.0	4.6	2.7	2.0	1.6	11.0
Balqa'	5.2	3.0	4.6	2.8	2.2	1.8	10.5
Zarqa	6.3	3.2	4.9	3.0	2.2	1.8	11.9
Madaba	4.7	3.0	4.1	2.7	2.0	1.7	9.5
Irbid	6.3	3.4	5.6	3.2	2.4	1.9	12.1
Ma'raq	4.5	2.9	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	9.3
Jerash	4.8	3.3	4.2	3.1	2.4	2.0	10.5
Ajlun	6.0	3.5	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.9	11.8
Karak	5.5	3.3	4.6	2.9	2.2	1.8	10.8
Tafila	5.9	3.5	4.9	3.2	2.1	1.8	11.1
Ma'an	5.3	3.3	4.0	3.0	2.1	1.9	10.9
Aqaba	7.1	2.9	3.9	2.7	1.7	1.6	11.9
HKJ	6.0	3.1	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.7	11.2

2.2 Type of disability (functional difficulty) and gender

Figure 2.2 shows that Jordanian males aged 5 and above are at greatest risk for visual impairment (difficult vision), auditory impairment, difficulty in communicating with others, 6.4%, 3.2%, and 1.8% respectively, while Jordanian females aged 5 and above are at greatest risk for motor disability (difficulty of walking) and personal care, with prevalence rates of 4.9% and 2.2% respectively.

Figure 2.2: Percentage of the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 5 years and above by type of disability (difficulty) and gender, 2015

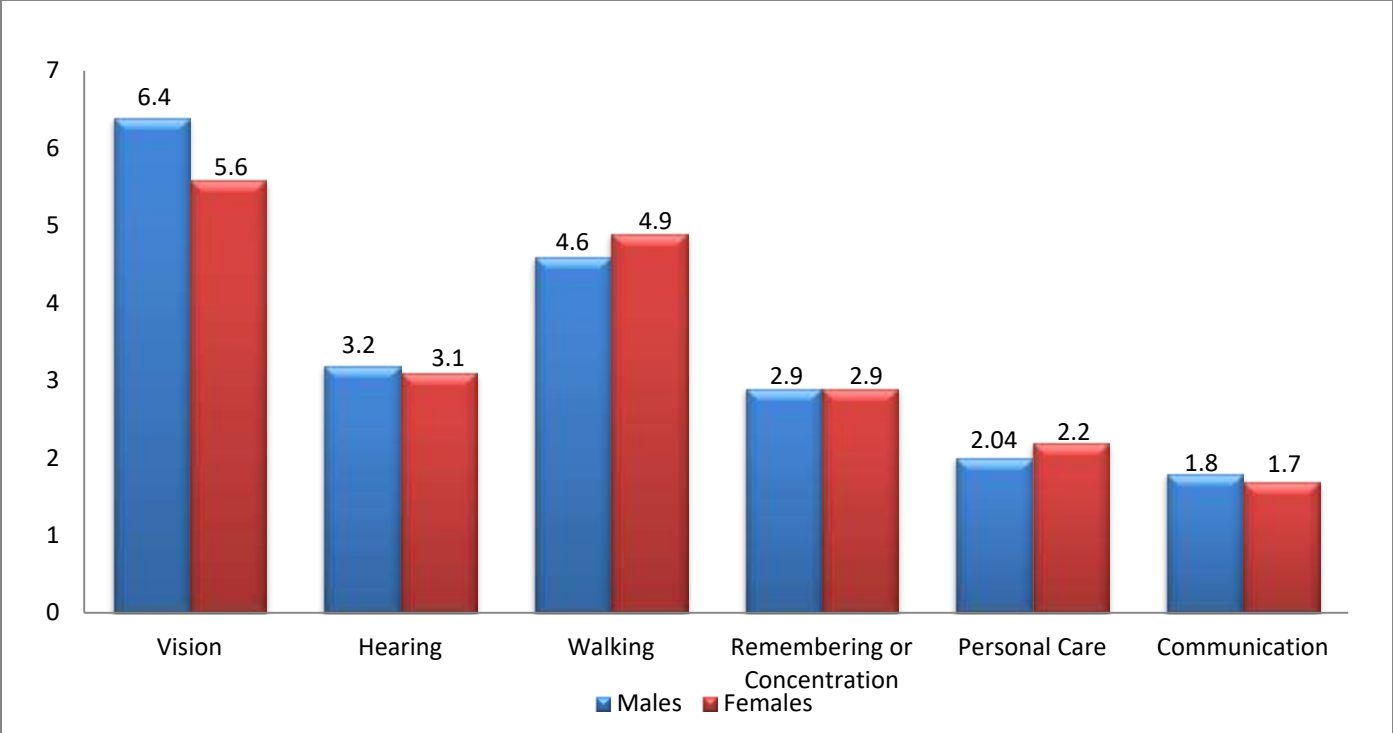


Table 2.3 shows that Jordanian males with visual impairment (difficult of seeing) 5 years and older formed the highest percentage in all governorates and their prevalence ranged from 7.7% in Aqaba Governorate to 4.9% in Madaba and Mafraq governorates, in contrast to 4% in the governorate of Al Mafraq and 6.4% in Aqaba Governorate.

On the contrary, Jordanian females with motor disabilities (difficulty walking) who are 5 years old and older recorded higher rates of male prevalence in all governorates, ranging between 3.9% in Aqaba Governorate 5.7% in Irbid Governorate, Males account for between 3.6% in Mafraq Governorate and 5.4% in Irbid Governorate. Hearing impairment (hearing difficulty), difficulty in communicating with others, remembering or concentrating, and difficulty of personal care were close to males and females in all governorates.

Table 2.3: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 5 years and above by type of disability (difficulty), gender and governorate, 2015

Type of disability (functional difficulties)	Gender	Governorate												HKJ
		Amman	Balqa	Zarqa	Madaba	Irbid	Mafrq	Jerash	Ajlun	Karak	Tafila	maan	Aqaba	
Vision	Male	6.7	5.4	6.7	4.9	6.8	4.9	5.1	6.4	5.7	6.2	5.6	7.7	6.4
	Female	5.8	4.9	5.9	4.5	5.9	4.0	4.5	5.7	5.2	5.7	4.9	6.4	5.6
	Total	6.3	5.2	6.3	4.7	6.3	4.5	4.8	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.3	7.1	6.0
Hearing	Male	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.2
	Female	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.1
	Total	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.1
Walking	Male	4.4	4.3	4.8	3.9	5.4	3.6	4.1	5.1	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.9	4.6
	Female	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.7	3.7	4.4	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.4	3.9	4.9
	Total	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.1	5.6	3.7	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.7
Remembering and Concentrating	Male	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
	Female	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9
	Total	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.9
Personal Care	Male	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0
	Female	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.2
	Total	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1
Communication	Male	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8
	Female	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7
	Total	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7
Total	Male	11.6	10.8	12.5	9.8	12.8	9.9	11	12.5	11.3	11.6	11.2	12.8	11.7
	Female	10.4	10.3	11.3	9.2	11.4	8.6	10	11.1	10.4	10.6	10.5	11.0	10.6
	Total	11.0	10.5	11.9	9.5	12.1	9.3	10.5	11.8	10.8	11.1	10.9	11.9	11.2

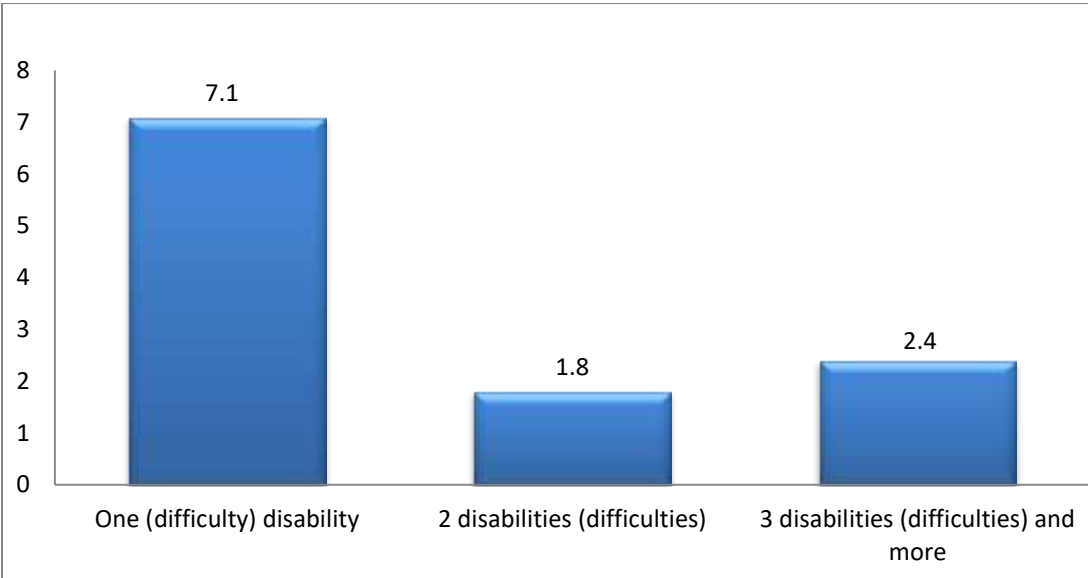
2.3 Multiple disabilities (difficulties)

Table 4.2 shows the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among the Jordanian population aged 5 and above, with 7.1% of the population aged 5 and above being disabled, 1.8% with disabilities (2 difficulties) and 2.4% with three or more disabilities (Figure 2.3).

Table 2.4: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian populations aged 5 years or over by multiple disabilities (difficulties), 2015

Multiple disabilities (difficulties)	Number	Percentage %
One (difficulty) disability	410950	7.1
2 disabilities (difficulties)	103625	1.8
3 disabilities (difficulties) and more	136821	2.4
HKJ	651396	11.2

Figure 2.3: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian populations aged 5 years and above, depending on the number of disabilities (difficulties), 2015



2.4 Age structure

Results showed that there is a direct relation between the rates of disability prevalence (functional difficulties) and age, as age increases, the rate of disability (functional difficulties) among the Jordanian population aged 5 and above increases. In looking more deeply at the data, almost half of the population aged 65 and above are persons with disabilities (functional difficulties), i.e., one in every two of the population aged 65 and over is handicapped (difficulty), While this proportion of the population in the 55-64 years age group has declined to 27.8%, i.e. in every four of the population, one has a disability (difficulty), and the lowest prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) in the younger ages, who are less than 35 years old. Figure (2.4).

Figure 2.4: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 5 years and above by age group, 2015

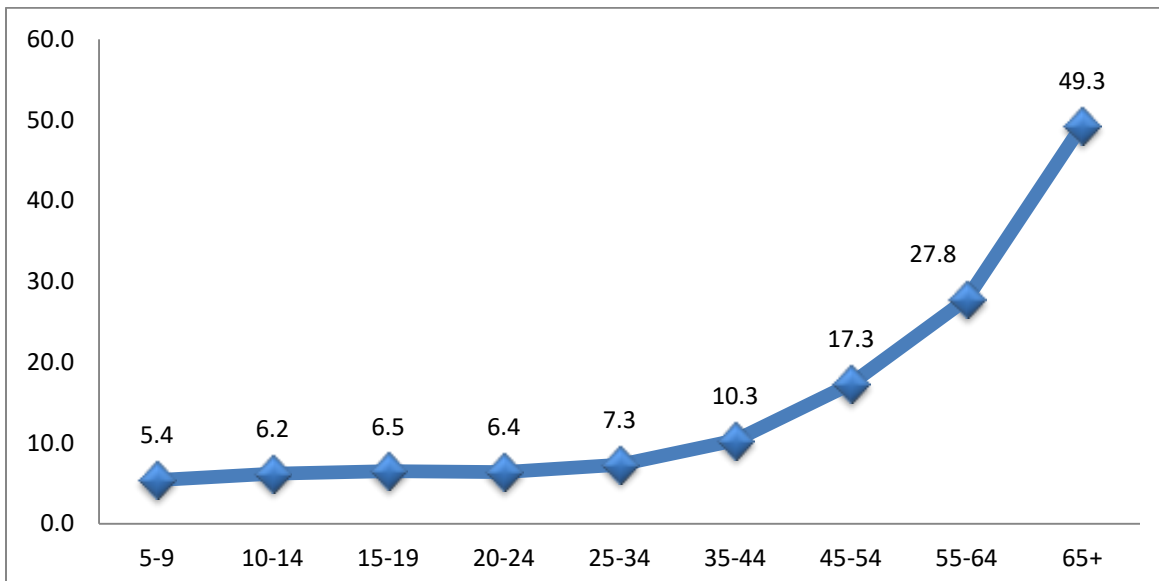


Table 2.5 showed that the highest percentage of disability (for difficulties) experienced by the Jordanian population at advanced ages, i.e. 65 years and older, is motor disability (difficulty of walking), 37.0%, second is visual impairment (difficulty of vision), 31.0%, and third is hearing impairment (difficulty) at 24.3%, while disability (difficulty) of remembering or concentrating ranked fourth and difficulty in personal care ranked fifth, difficulty in communicating and understanding with others ranked sixth, with prevalence rates of 18.9%, 16.3% and 9.9%, respectively. The young ages of 20 to 64 were the highest prevalence in Visual impairment (difficulty of seeing), next is the motor disability, followed by auditory impairment (difficulty of hearing).

It should also be noted that the order of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) in young age, which ranged from 5-19 years, has followed another arrangement different from the ages of advanced and younger age. Visual impairment (difficulty of seeing) ranked first in prevalence and second disability

(difficulty) to remember or concentrate and third auditory impairment (difficulty of hearing), each age group must be analyzed in reality in order to look at the needs and interests.

Table 2.5: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 5 and above by age group and type of disability (difficulty), 2015

Age Groups	Vision	Hearing	Walking	Remembering and Concentrating	Personal care	Communication	Total
9-5	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	5.4
14-10	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.2	6.2
1519-	3.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	6.5
2024-	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.05	1.1	6.4
2534-	3.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	7.3
3544-	4.8	2.1	3.5	2.3	1.36	1.2	10.3
4554-	10.0	3.7	7.4	3.4	1.97	1.5	17.3
5564-	16.7	8.1	15.8	6.4	4.2	2.9	27.8
65+	31.0	24.3	37.0	18.9	16.3	9.9	49.3
HKJ	6.0	3.1	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.7	11.2

2.5 Marital status

Table 2.6 shows the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian populations aged 13 years and above by marital status, where results show that 7.8% of the total population that has not been married are persons with disabilities (functional difficulties), compared to 16.2% of the total population already married, which means that of every 6 Jordanians previously married there is one person with a disability (difficulty), in contrast to 13 unwed persons, there is one person with a disability (difficulty). The data also indicated that the highest rate of disability among the unwed population was in Aqaba at 9.3%, the lowest being in Mafraq, at 6.7%. The prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) in the formerly married population ranged from 13.1% in Mafraq and 18.1% in Irbid.

Table 2.6: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 13 and above by governorate and marital status, 2015

Governorate	Unwed	Formerly Married	Total
Amman	7.4	13.6	11.0
Balqaa	7.6	15.0	10.5
Zarqa	8.4	16.9	11.9
Madaba	6.8	13.5	9.5
Irbid	8.1	18.1	12.1
Mafraq	6.7	13.1	9.3
Jerash	7.9	14.5	10.5
Ajlun	8.6	17.2	11.8
Karak	8.1	15.5	10.8
Tafila	8.0	16.5	11.1
Maan	8.5	15.2	10.9
Aqaba	9.3	16.4	11.9
HKJ	7.8	16.2	11.2

2.6 Health insurance status

Results in Table 7.2 showed that 11.6% of Jordanian health-insured persons were disabled (functional difficulties), compared to 10.5% of non-insured persons. The results showed that the highest prevalence of health-insured with disabilities (functional difficulties) was in Zarqa, where they accounted for 12.8% of the total health-insured population in Zarqa, while Madaba recorded the lowest prevalence rate of health insurance at 8.7%.

Table 2.7: Percentage of the prevalence of disabilities (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 5 and above by governorate and health insurance status, 2015

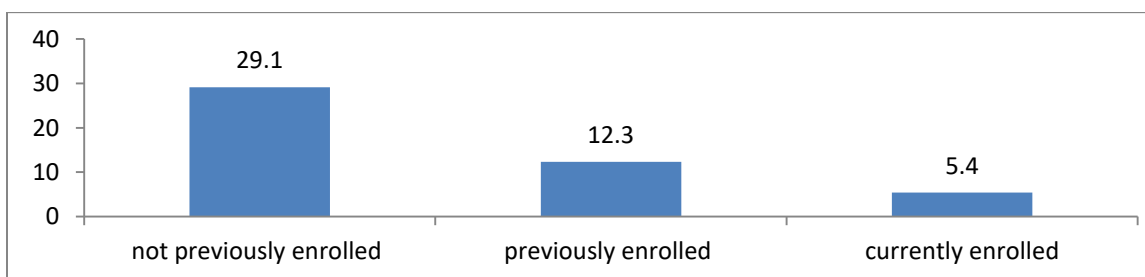
Governorate	health-insured	non-insured	Total
Amman	11.5	10.5	11.0
Balqaa	10.8	9.9	10.5
Zarqa	12.8	10.8	11.9
Madaba	9.8	8.7	9.5
Irbid	12.5	10.9	12.1
Mafraq	9.2	9.4	9.3
Jerash	10.6	10.2	10.5
Ajlun	11.9	10.8	11.8
Karak	11.1	8.9	10.8
Tafila	11.3	9.2	11.1
Maan	11.1	9.8	10.9
Aqaba	12.3	11.0	11.9

HKJ	11.6	10.5	11.2
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2.7 Educational Status

Figure 2.5 shows the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanians aged 5 years and older depending on the enrolment status of educational institutions, with results showing that 5.4% of those currently enrolled in educational institutions have a disability (difficulty), i.e. out of every 19 Jordanian currently enrolled, one has a disability (functional difficulties), and 12.3% of those who have previously enrolled have a disability (difficulty), It was also noted that a high percentage of those who had not previously enrolled were persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) and a prevalence rate of 29.1%, i.e. one third of those who had not previously enrolled.

Figure 2.5: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 5 years and above, by enrolment status, 2015



Aqaba recorded the highest rate of disability (for difficulty) among those currently enrolled at 7.0%, while Al Mafraq recorded the lowest level of disability prevalence (for difficulty) among those currently enrolled at 4.8%, while Table 8.2 shows a rise in the percentage of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) who have not previously enrolled in educational institutions, where they ranged between 21.1% in Al Mafraq and 36.3% in Ajlun , This may indicate a strong relationship between the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) and the lack of access to education.

Table 2.8: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 5 and above by governorate and enrolment in educational institutions, 2015

Governorate	currently enrolled	previously enrolled	not previously enrolled	Total
Amman	5.2	12.3	28.3	11.0
Balqaa	5.3	10.8	28.3	10.5
Zarqa	6.0	13.1	29.8	11.9
Madaba	5.0	9.4	25.8	9.5
Irbid	5.4	13.5	34.2	12.1
Mafraq	4.8	9.0	21.2	9.3
Jerash	5.7	10.8	30.1	10.5
Ajlun	5.8	12.5	36.3	11.8
Karak	5.4	11.0	29.6	10.8
Tafila	5.5	11.4	33.0	11.1
Maan	6.1	10.4	23.9	10.9
Aqaba	7.0	13.2	24.8	11.9
HKJ	5.4	12.3	29.1	11.2

2.8 Educational level

According to the educational level, results in Table 2.9 show that Jordanian illiterates with disabilities (functional difficulties) are more than one third of Jordanian illiterates aged 13 years and above at 36.8%, while the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among those with education is lower than secondary to 15.8%. The prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) continued to decrease as the level of education increased, with 10.4% at the secondary level, 11.9% at the intermediate Diploma level and 9.2% at the bachelor level, i.e., out of every 11 people who have university degrees and postgraduate studies, one person with disabilities (functional difficulties). This indicates that illiteracy is linked to disability (functional difficulties) and to lower levels of education.

Ajlun recorded the highest prevalence of disability among illiterates at 45.5%, followed by Irbid at 43.7%, and Tafila at 40.2%, while Al Mafraq recorded the least prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among illiterate people at 25.8%. At the Bachelor Degree level, Aqaba recorded the highest prevalence of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) who received a university degree (Bachelor and higher) from among the residents of Aqaba, who have reached bachelor degree and higher (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 13 and above by governorate and educational level, 2015

Governorate	Illiterate	Less than secondary	Secondary	Intermediate Diploma	Bachelor degree and higher	Total
Amman	37.5	16.3	10.7	12.0	9.6	11.0
Balqa	33.2	13.9	9.4	10.8	7.9	10.5
Zarqa	39.8	16.2	10.9	12.2	9.3	11.9
Madaba	31.0	13.6	7.4	10.1	6.2	9.5
Irbid	43.7	17.0	11.4	12.8	9.8	12.1
Mafraq	25.8	11.8	7.6	9.6	6.5	9.3
Jerash	37.5	13.6	8.9	10.7	7.9	10.5
Ajlun	45.5	18.3	10.1	10.8	8.0	11.8
Karak	33.2	14.3	9.5	11.0	8.6	10.8
Tafila	40.2	15.9	8.9	10.7	7.9	11.1
Maan	27.4	12.9	8.3	10.6	7.8	10.9
Aqaba	28.1	15.9	11.7	13.5	11.4	11.9
Kingdom	36.8	15.8	10.4	11.9	9.2	11.2

2.9 Status of economic activity

Results showed that 10.2% of the employed Jordanian population aged 15 years and over are persons with disabilities (functional difficulties), prevalence rates ranged between 7.8% in Madaba and 13.0% in Aqaba, while 10% of those seeking work were persons with disabilities (functional difficulties). the prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among non-working people and job seekers has been 15.5%, this clearly indicates the negative impact of disability on the orientation of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) for work, because they need their own environmental facilities and are not available in this work environment, as well as the stereotypical view of employers, which prevents them from being given back-up opportunities (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Percentage of prevalence of disability (functional difficulties) among Jordanian population aged 15 and above by governorate and state of economic activity, 2015

Governorate	Employed	seeking work	non-employed and does not seeking work	Total
Amman	9.8	10.1	15.1	11.0
Balqaa	9.1	8.6	15.0	10.5
Zarqa	11.1	12.0	15.9	11.9
Madaba	7.8	7.7	13.8	9.5
Irbid	11.4	10.6	16.8	12.1
Mafraq	8.5	8.6	12.7	9.3
Jerash	9.5	10.0	14.2	10.5
Ajlun	10.5	10.8	16.8	11.8
Karak	10.1	9.0	15.7	10.8
Tafila	10.5	9.1	16.5	11.1
Maan	9.8	9.3	15.4	10.9
Aqaba	13.0	9.8	15.4	11.9
HKJ	10.2	10.0	15.5	11.2

Chapter 3: The proportional distribution of disability (functional difficulties) among the Jordanian population

This section of the report analyzes the proportional distribution of disability (for difficulties) among the population by place of residence of individuals living with their own families, persons residing in orphanages and nursing homes, by examining the most important demographic, social and economic characteristics of their population, with a view to presenting their reality to planners and policy makers to identify future needs by identifying the surrounding environment, enhancing opportunities and addressing internal and external and constraints, and improving services.

3.1 Disability (functional difficulties) among the population

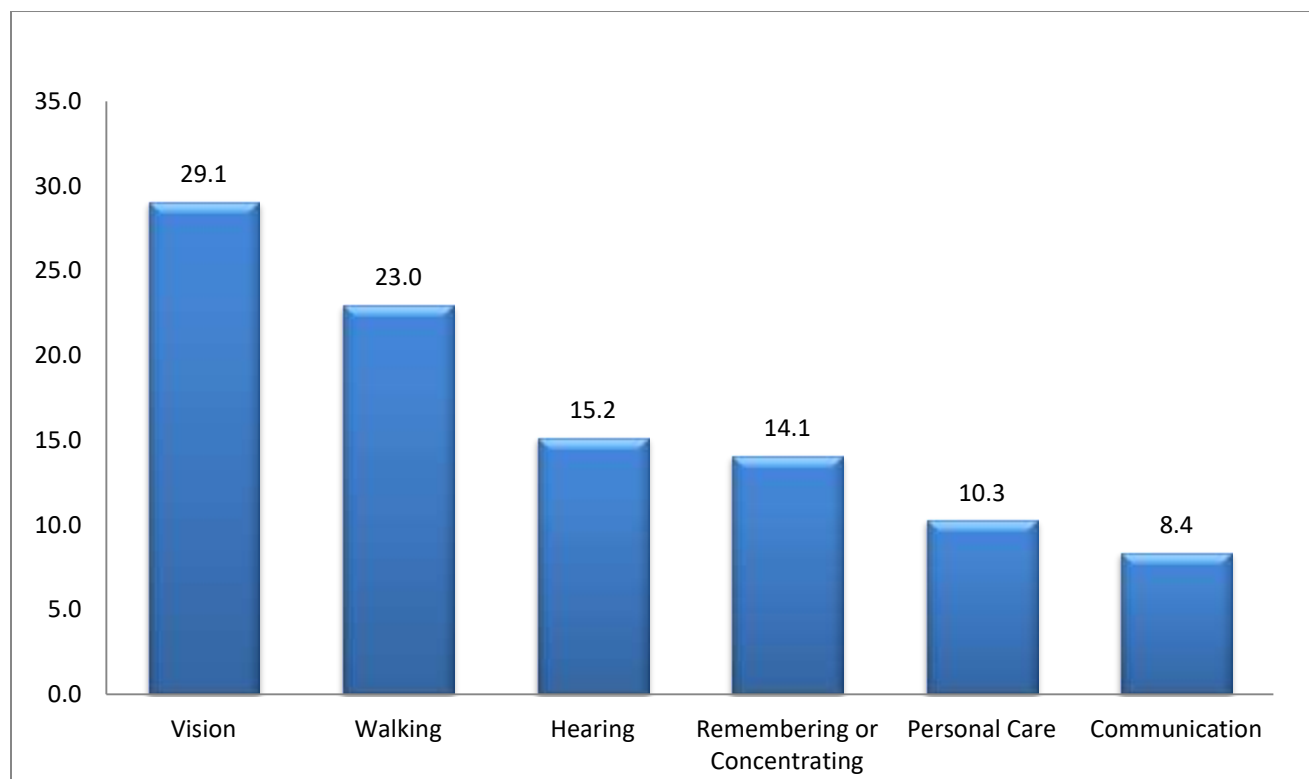
Table 1.3 shows the proportional distribution of the population with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older in Jordan, and results show that 54.4% of the total disabled (functional difficulties) in Jordan are male and 45.6% of Jordanian women with disabilities are females (45.6%) and females with disabilities (46.7%) are non-Jordanian.

Table 3.1: Proportional distribution of population with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older by nationality and gender, 2015

Nationality	Gender		Percentage %
	Male	Female	
Jordanian	53.3	46.7	100.0
Non-Jordanian	57.2	42.8	100.0
HKJ	54.4	45.6	100.0

The results in Figure 3.1 indicate that about one third of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) are visually impaired (difficult of seeing) and about one fourth is persons with motor disabilities (difficulty of walking). Individuals with hearing impairment accounted for 15.2% of all Jordanian persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 years and above, and the proportion of individuals with disabilities (difficulty) to remember or concentrate decreased to 14.1% and the percentages continued to decrease, the least of which was for Jordanian individuals with disability (difficulty) in personal care and disability (difficulty) in communicating and understanding with others, reaching 10.3% and 8.4% respectively.

Figure 3.1: The proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 years and above by disability type (difficulty), 2015



As the results in table 3.2 show, there is a clear disparity between the governorates by type of disability (functional difficulties), The higher percentage of Jordanian people in all governorates with a ratio of 24.3% in Jerash to 35.6% in Aqaba, followed by motor disability (difficulty of walking), Irbid recorded the highest percentage of such disability (difficulty), which reached 24.3%, followed by Balqa at 23.7%, while Al Mafraq and Jerash recorded the highest percentage of individuals with hearing disabilities (hearing difficulty), where it reached 16.8% each.

The results also show that Jerash Governorate recorded the highest ratio among governorates in three disabilities (functional difficulties), namely difficulty of remembering or concentrating, difficulty of personal care, difficulty of communicating and understanding with others, at rates of 15.7%, 12.1%, and 9.8%, respectively, of the total population with disabilities (functional difficulties) of Jordanians living in Jerash .

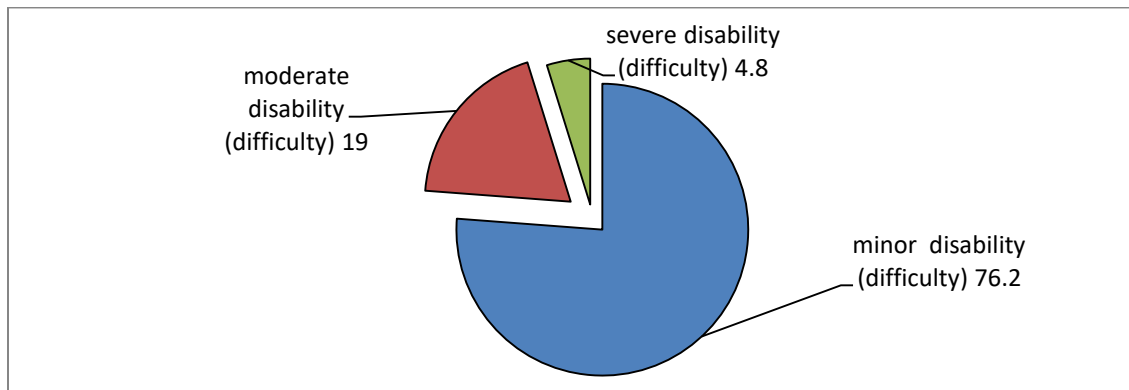
Table 3.2: Proportional distribution of population with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older by governorate and type of disability (difficulty), 2015

Governorate	Vision	Hearing	Walking	remembering or concentrating	Personal Care	Communication	Percentage %
Amman	31.1	14.9	22.7	13.6	9.9	7.9	100.0
Balqaa	26.3	15.3	23.7	14.3	11.1	9.4	100.0
Zarqa	29.4	14.9	23.0	14.2	10.2	8.4	100.0
Madaba	25.7	16.3	22.5	15.1	11.1	9.3	100.0
Irbid	27.7	14.9	24.3	14.1	10.6	8.3	100.0
Mafraq	26.1	16.8	21.5	15.2	11.6	8.9	100.0
Jerash	24.3	16.8	21.3	15.7	12.1	9.8	100.0
Ajlun	27.2	15.6	23.2	14.8	10.5	8.7	100.0
Karak	26.9	16.5	22.4	14.5	10.8	9.0	100.0
Tafila	27.7	16.2	22.8	14.9	9.9	8.5	100.0
Maan	26.9	16.6	20.5	15.5	10.9	9.7	100.0
Aqaba	35.6	14.4	19.5	13.8	8.8	7.8	100.0
HKJ	29.1	15.2	23.0	14.1	10.3	8.4	100.0

3.2: Disability Severity (functional difficulties)

In studying the degree of severity among persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 years and above, figures 3.2 shows that 76.2% of the total persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) have a minor (difficulty) disability, 19.0% have a moderate disability and 4.8% have a very severe disability (difficulty).

Figure 3.2: The Proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 years and above, depending on severity of disability (difficulty), 2015



According to the governorates, the results indicated that the place of residence did not affect the severity of disability (functional difficulties), as the ratio of minor disability (functional difficulties) ranged between 74.1% in Irbid and 80.1% in Aqaba, the average disability (functional difficulties) ranged between 16.1% in Aqaba and 20.8% in Irbid. Mafrq recorded the highest rate of severe disability among persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) living in this governorate and 5.5%, which is higher than the national level of 4.8% (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Proportional distribution of population with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older by governorate and severity of disability (difficulty), 2015

Governorate	Minor disability (difficulty)	Moderate disability(difficulty)	Severe disability (difficulty).	Percentage %
Amman	77.2	18.3	4.5	100.0
Balqa	76.1	18.9	5.0	100.0
Zarqa	75.9	19.3	4.8	100.0
Madaba	77.3	18.0	4.7	100.0
Irbid	74.1	20.8	5.0	100.0
Mafrq	75.6	19.0	5.5	100.0
Jerash	76.9	18.1	5.0	100.0
Ajlun	75.5	19.7	4.9	100.0
Karak	77.3	18.3	4.3	100.0
Tafila	75.2	20.5	4.3	100.0
Maan	78.2	17.3	4.5	100.0
Aqaba	80.1	16.1	3.8	100.0
Kingdome	76.2	19.0	4.8	100.0

3.3 The Qualitative Structure

The results indicated that there was a disparity between governorates in disability (difficulties) by gender, as it was found that Jordanian males with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 and above recorded a higher percentage of Jordanian females in all governorates, and that the percentage of males with disabilities (functional difficulties) ranged from 55.0% in Aqaba to 51.8% in Balqa. This may be due to male environmental risks in work and outside the home rather than females (Table 4.3).

Table 3.4: Proportional distribution of population with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older by governorate and gender, 2015

Governorate	Male	Female	Percentage %
Amman	53.2	46.8	100.0
Balqa	51.8	48.2	100.0
Zarqa	53.6	46.4	100.0
Madaba	52.4	47.6	100.0
Irbid	53.8	46.2	100.0
Mafraq	54.6	45.4	100.0
Jerash	53.7	46.3	100.0
Ajlun	53.6	46.4	100.0
Karak	52.2	47.8	100.0
Tafila	53.0	47.0	100.0
Maan	52.5	47.5	100.0
Aqaba	55.0	45.0	100.0
HKJ	53.3	46.7	100.0

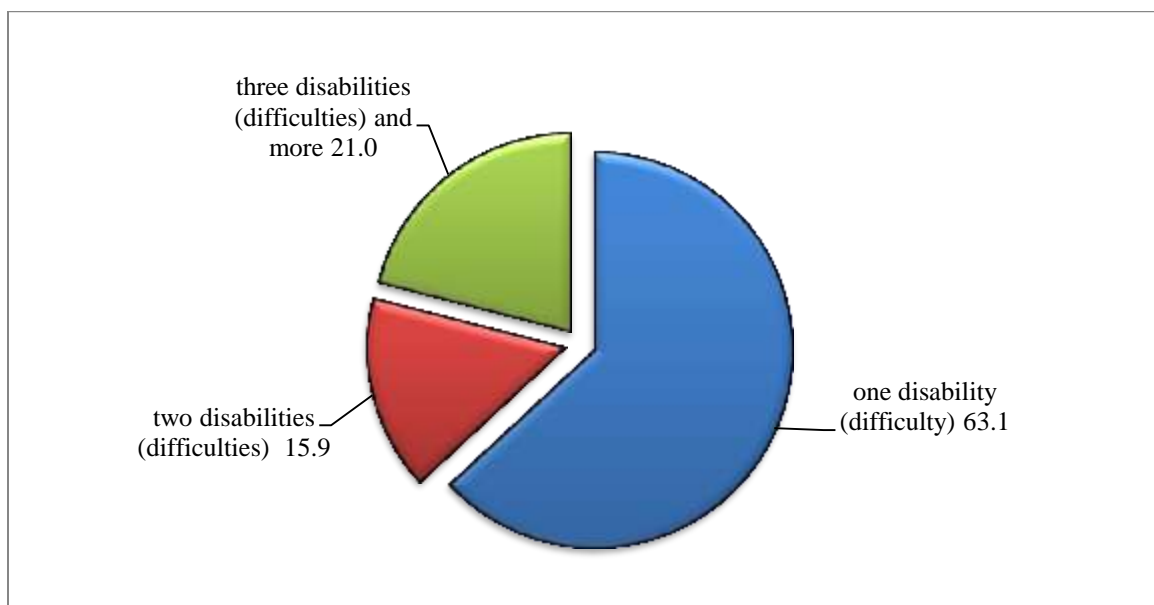
3.4 Multiple disabilities (functional difficulties)

Table 3.5 shows the Proportional distribution of the population with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older based on multiple disabilities (difficulties), with results showing that about two thirds of the population have one disability (difficulty) at 63.1%, while 21.0% have three disabilities (difficulties) and more, and 15.9% have two disabilities (difficulty) together (Figure 3.3).

Table 3.5: Proportional distribution of population with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older based on multiple disabilities (difficulties), 2015

Number of disabilities (functional difficulties)	Number	Proportional distribution
one disability (difficulty)	410950	63.1
two disabilities (difficulties)	103625	15.9
three disabilities (difficulties) and more	136821	21.0
Total	651396	100.0

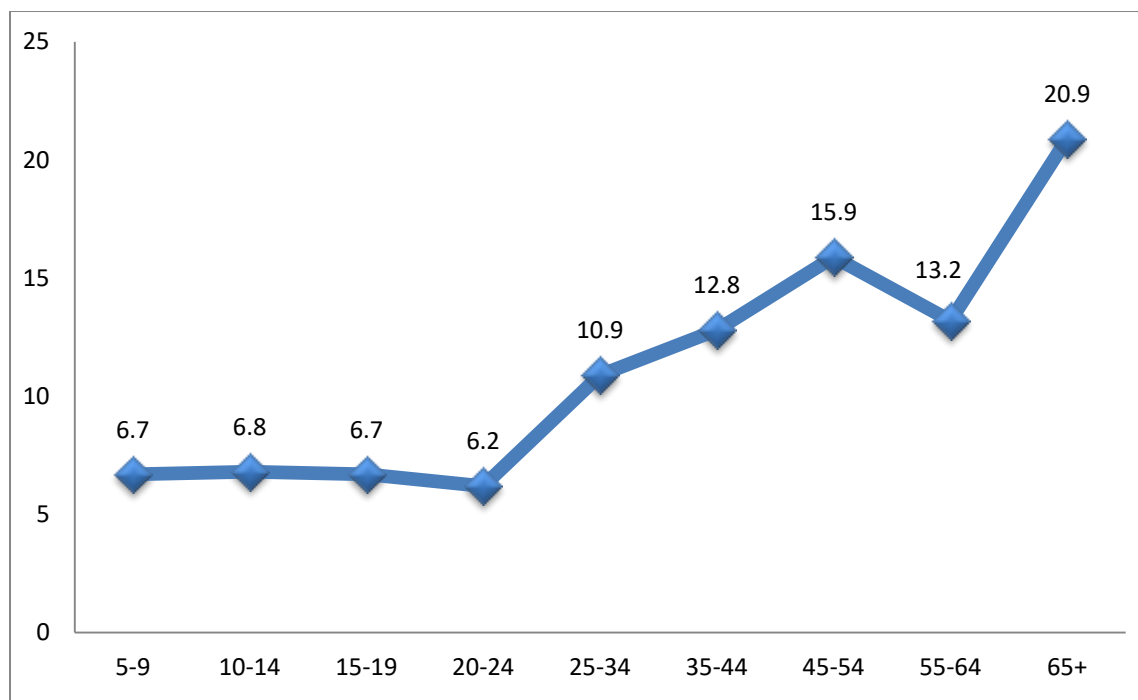
Figure 3.3: The Proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 years and above, depending on the multiple disabilities (difficulties), 2015



3.5 Age structure

In general, the results in Figure 3.3 show that there is a direct relationship between age and disability (difficulty) as the age of individuals increases (difficulty) among them, the age group 65 years and older has the highest proportion of disability (difficulty), reaching 20.9%, which means that among every four Jordanian individuals with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 and above is one person 65 years and above, This is followed by the age group (45-54) at 15.9%, while the age group (20-24) has the lowest percentage of the age group, which is 6.2% (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: The proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 and above by age groups, 2015



As the results in Table 6.3 show, visual impairment (vision difficulty) were more prevalent in age groups than other disabilities (difficulties), with 26.3% in the 5-9 and 35.7% in the 45-54 age group, excluding 65 years and older. The highest proportion of disability (difficulty) in this age group was motor disability (difficulty of walking) and 26.9%. Auditory impairment (difficulty of hearing) The age group 65 years and older recorded the highest ratio among all groups, and disability (difficulty) of remembering or concentrating were recorded in both age groups (5-9) (10-14) with the highest ratio of 16.7%. It was also noted that the age group (5-9) recorded the highest rates in the two (difficulties) personal care, communication and understanding with others (14.8%, 15.7%), respectively.

Table 3.6: proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 years and above by age groups and type of disability (difficulty), 2015

Age Groups	Vision	Hearing	Walking	Remembering and Concentrating	Personal Care	Communication	% Percentage
9-5	26.3	13.7	12.8	16.7	14.8	15.7	100.0
14-10	31.1	13.6	13.0	16.7	12.2	13.3	100.0
19-15	33.7	14.3	13.5	15.4	11.2	11.8	100.0
24-20	32.7	14.2	14.6	15.7	11.1	11.7	100.0
34-25	31.6	14.0	17.0	16.0	10.8	10.7	100.0
44-35	31.6	14.0	22.8	14.7	8.9	8.0	100.0
54-45	35.7	13.3	26.3	12.2	7.0	5.4	100.0
64-55	30.9	14.9	29.2	11.9	7.8	5.3	100.0
65+	22.6	17.7	26.9	13.8	11.9	7.2	100.0
Total	29.1	15.1	23.0	14.1	10.3	8.4	100.0

3.6 Marital Status

Table 7.3 shows that out of every four Jordanian individuals with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 13 and above, three were previously married. According to the governorates, the results showed a slight difference in the proportion of individuals who had previously married, with Amman having the highest ratio of 76.0%, followed by Irbid at 75.9%, and then Zarqa at 75.2%.

The percentage of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) unwed persons (who have never married) did not exceed 25% of those with disabilities (difficulty) in the Kingdom 13 years and older, with Ma'an registering the highest percentage of those who are unwed, which reached 31.2% of the total persons with disabilities (difficulty), 13 years and older, and residing in Ma'an followed by 28.3%, and 27.8% of Jerash.

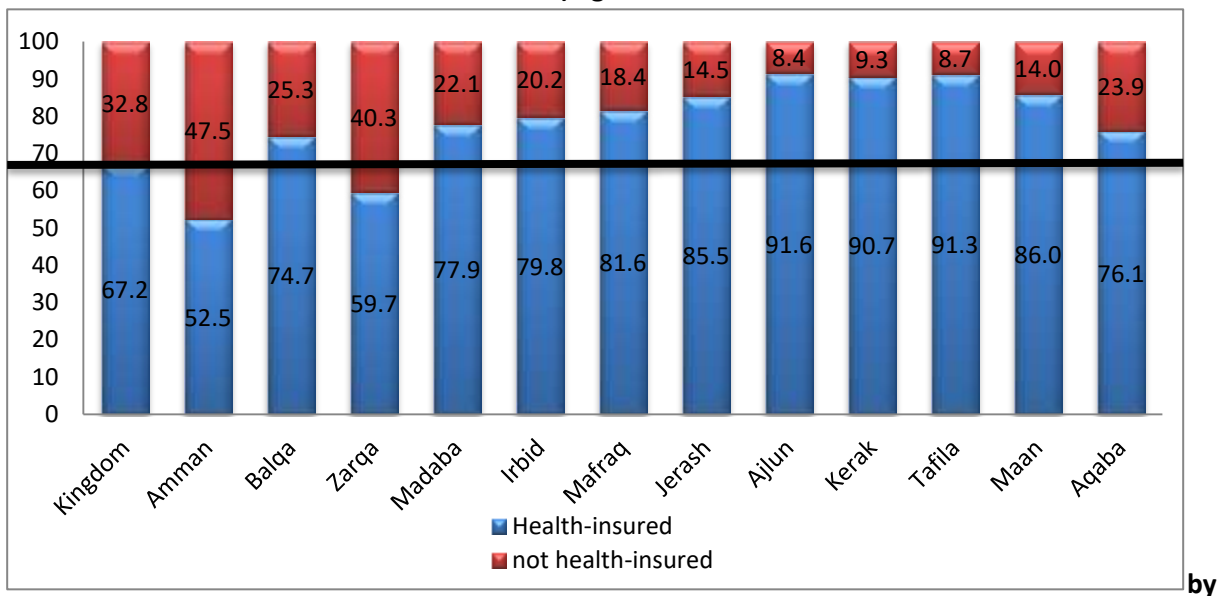
Table 3.7: Proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 13 and above, depending on marital status and governorate, 2015

Governorate	Unwed	Previously married	Percentage %
Amman	24.0	76.0	100.0
Balqa	26.6	73.4	100.0
Zarqa	24.8	75.2	100.0
Madaba	27.1	72.9	100.0
Irbid	24.1	75.9	100.0
Mafraq	26.6	73.4	100.0
Jerash	27.8	72.2	100.0
Ajlun	27.3	72.7	100.0
Karak	28.3	71.7	100.0
Tafila	26.6	73.4	100.0
Maan	31.2	68.8	100.0
Aqaba	26.9	73.1	100.0
Kingdom	25.0	75.0	100.0

3.7 Health Insurance Status

Figure 3.5 and Table 3.8 show that two thirds of Jordanian people with disabilities (functional difficulties) and 5 years and older are health-insured. The results also show that there are substantial differences between governorates in the proportion of people with disabilities (difficulty) who have health insurance as more than 90% of people with disabilities (difficult) live in Ajlun, Tafila and Karak are health-insured, while the proportion of people with disabilities (difficulty) who live in the capital and zarqa at 60%.

Figure 3.5: proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 and above



by governorate and health insurance status, 2015

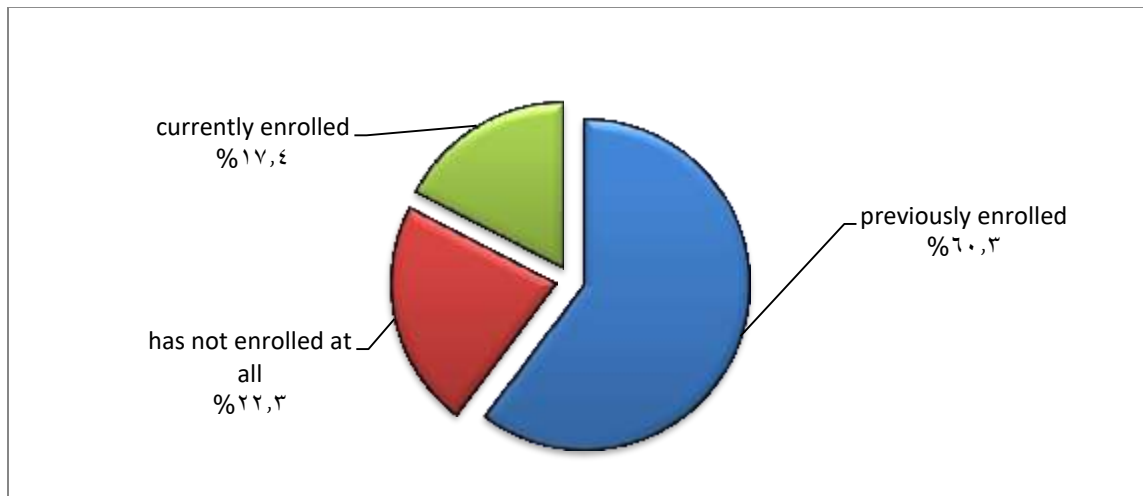
Table 3.8: Proportional distribution of population with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older by governorate and health insurance status, 2015

Governorate	health-insured	Not health-insured	Percentage %
Amman	52.5	47.5	100.0
Balqa	74.7	25.3	100.0
Zarqa	59.7	40.3	100.0
Madaba	77.9	22.1	100.0
Irbid	79.8	20.2	100.0
Mafraq	81.6	18.4	100.0
Jerash	85.5	14.5	100.0
Ajlun	91.6	8.4	100.0
Karak	90.7	9.3	100.0
Tafila	91.3	8.7	100.0
Maan	86.0	14.0	100.0
Aqaba	76.1	23.9	100.0
Kingdom	67.2	32.8	100.0

3.8 Status of enrolment in educational institutions

The results indicate that three out of five Jordanian persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) and five or more years of age have previously enrolled in an educational institution, one in five persons with disabilities (difficulties) currently enrolled in an educational institution. One in five persons with disabilities has not enrolled any educational institution at all (Figure 6.3).

Figure 3.6: Proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 and above by governorate and enrolment in educational institutions, 2015



The results showed a disparity between governorates according to the enrolment state, as Amman recorded the highest percentage of individuals who previously enrolled in educational institutions, where it reached 63.8%, followed by Irbid at 61.4% and Zarqa at 61.1%, in return, Ma'an and Al-Mafraq recorded the lowest rates of 47.4% and 47.9% respectively.

The data showed a big fluctuation in the proportions of individuals with disabilities (functional difficulties) who have not yet joined any educational institution at all, as their ratio ranged between 18.9% in Aqaba and 33.1% in Al Mafraq.

It was also noted that Aqaba Governorate recorded the highest percentage of people with disabilities (functional difficulties) at 21.9% followed by Jerash Governorate at 20.2%, while Irbid registered the lowest enrolment ratio at 16.3% (table 9.3).

Table 3.9: Proportional distribution of population with disabilities (functional difficulties) 5 years and older by governorate and enrolment status, 2015

Governorate	Currently enrolled	Previously enrolled	Has not enrolled at all	Percentage %
Amman	16.6	63.8	19.7	100.0
Balqa	18.0	56.3	25.7	100.0
Zarqa	18.2	61.1	20.8	100.0
Madaba	19.0	53.2	27.8	100.0
Irbid	16.3	61.4	22.2	100.0
Mafrq	19.0	47.9	33.1	100.0
Jerash	20.2	55.2	24.5	100.0
Ajlun	19.1	56.1	24.8	100.0
Karak	18.7	53.3	28.0	100.0
Tafila	18.7	53.8	27.4	100.0
Maan	19.7	47.4	32.9	100.0
Aqaba	21.9	59.2	18.9	100.0
Kingdom	17.4	60.3	22.3	100.0

3.9 Educational level

Despite the progress achieved by the education system in Jordan and the decrease in illiteracy among the Jordanian population aged 13 years and above, this ratio did not exceed 7% in 2015, However, the illiteracy rate among Jordanian people with disabilities (functional difficulties) age 13 and above reached 21.4%, which is more than three times the general rate of illiteracy. This means that a group of Jordanian citizens needs more focus, and the results showed a large disparity between the governorates in the illiteracy rates of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties), Amman recording the lowest illiteracy rate among persons with disabilities (functional difficulties), while Ma'an recorded the highest ratio (17.3% and 34.5%) for each.

The educational level below the secondary level was the highest among all levels of education for non-disabled Jordanians (functional difficulties), with 40.7%, 33.4% in Karak and 46.7% in Zarqa, secondary education level was ranked third at 17.6%. It should be noted that 12.8% of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) at 13 years of age and older have a bachelor degree and higher, and Amman recorded the higher rate at 16.7%, while Zarqa and Maan registered the lowest level of education at 8.1% for each (table 10.3).

Table 3.10: Proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 5 and above by governorate and educational level, 2015

Governorate	Illiterate	Less than secondary	Secondary	Intermediate Diploma	Bachelor or higher	Percentage %
Amman	17.3	39.1	18.0	8.8	16.7	100.0
Balqa	26.4	38.0	16.4	7.9	11.4	100.0
Zarqa	19.5	46.7	18.2	7.6	8.1	100.0
Madaba	29.4	35.7	17.7	6.4	10.7	100.0
Irbid	22.1	43.1	16.5	6.9	11.3	100.0
Mafrq	33.5	37.1	17.6	3.1	8.8	100.0
Jerash	25.8	41.3	16.2	5.1	11.6	100.0
Ajlun	25.9	38.4	20.0	6.2	9.5	100.0
Karak	29.6	33.4	18.5	6.4	12.1	100.0
Tafila	30.0	36.9	17.0	5.7	10.4	100.0
Maan	34.5	39.3	13.3	5.0	8.1	100.0
Aqaba	18.2	38.1	22.5	8.4	12.8	100.0
Kingdom	21.4	40.7	17.6	7.5	12.8	100.0

3.10 Status of economic activity

The results showed that two thirds of persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) are unemployed and are not looking for work, and that this ratio varied between governorates where it ranged between 57.4% in Aqaba and 67.1% in Zarqa. The results also showed that more than one quarter of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) are employed, and the geographical distribution had a role in the essential differences between governorates in the ratio of employees. Aqaba took the first place with a rate of 34.9% that means that out of every three Jordanian persons with disabilities (functional difficulties) in Aqaba, one person is employed. Karak came second with 29.3%, Amman is third with 28.9%, while Madaba and Ajlun registered the lowest percentage of employed persons with disabilities (functional difficulties), where their percentage (24.9%, 24.8%), respectively.

Table 3.11: proportional distribution of the population of Jordanians with disabilities (functional difficulties) aged 15 and above by governorate and status of economic activity, 2015

Governorate	Employed	Looking for a job	Unemployed and does not looking for a job	Percentage %
Amman	28.9	4.6	66.5	100.0
Balqa	27.5	6.0	66.5	100.0
Zarqa	27.8	5.1	67.1	100.0
Madaba	24.9	8.1	67.0	100.0
Irbid	26.0	7.0	67.0	100.0
Mafraq	25.6	9.4	65.0	100.0
Jerash	27.2	8.3	64.5	100.0
Ajlun	24.8	9.6	65.7	100.0
Karak	29.3	10.3	60.4	100.0
Tafila	27.8	10.7	61.5	100.0
Maan	26.9	11.1	61.9	100.0
Aqaba	34.9	7.6	57.4	100.0
Kingdom	27.8	6.2	66.0	100.0