

General Population and Housing Census, 2015

(An analytical study) Education and Employment in Jordan



Jordan, 2016

Department of
Statistics

Executive summary

The main findings are summarized as follows:

- The proportion of the population aged 4 years and above enrolled in educational institutions is currently 33.1%.
- The vast majority of those currently enrolled are single, with a rate of about 98% and only 2% of the married population currently enrolled in education.
- Three out of every four Jordanian enrolled individuals study in government institutions, compared with only five of them studying in private educational institutions.
- Two out of every three residents of Jordan aged 4-5 years enrolled in private educational institutions. About 74% of people aged 6-15 years are enrolled in government educational institutions.
- The enrollment rate for the age group 6-15 years for the population of Jordan was 90.9%. This rate increased between Jordanians to 95.3%. In contrast, its value decreased among non-Jordanians to 80.7%.
- The percentages of females enrolled in education are higher compared with males, with higher ratios in higher diploma, bachelor, and intermediate diploma levels.
- The rate of illiteracy in the Kingdom was 9.2% and was higher among females than males by two points.
- The rate of illiteracy among Jordanians and non-Jordanians is very variable. The rate for non-Jordanians was 14.7% while Jordanians was 6.8%.
- Mafrq governorate recorded the highest illiteracy rate at 17.4%.
- Three out of every five individuals with functional difficulties have already enrolled in educational institutions, one out of every five of them has not completed a final education and one of five is currently enrolled in education.

- 5% of the population currently enrolled has job difficulties and the percentage of males is higher than that of females.
- The unemployment rate among irregular students was about 16% and it was found that the highest rates were among the population with educational level bachelor or higher.
- Employees are concentrated among individuals whose level of education is less than secondary, with one in three employed persons whose educational level is less than secondary.
- The gender gap in unemployment rates was clear and large between the sexes, culminating in the secondary educational situation and the lowest was at the bachelor level and above.
- The distribution of female workers is directly proportional to their level of education, so that three out of every five females employed have bachelor's degrees or above.

Staff

Supervision

Dr.Qasem Al-Zoubi

Dr.Abdullah Al-Zoubi

Audit and review

Mohammad Al-Assaf Mohammad Al-Jundi

preparation

Iman Bani-Mufarej

Thamer Barakat

Manal Sweidan

Abd al naser Obeidat

Aisha Abu-Shaira

Hasan Jaradat

Kafa Al-Rabei

Content list

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
Executive summary	A
Staff	B
content list	C
List of tables	D
List of figures	E
Chapter 1: Research Methodology	1
1.1 introduction	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1 research importance.....	2
3.1 Research problem.....	3
4.1 research goals	3
5.1 Research questions	3
6.1 Research Methodology.....	4
7.1 Definitions	4
Chapter Two: Education.....	6
1.2 Educational status.....	6
2.2 Enrollment rates	10
3.2 irregular students	20
4.2 Illiteracy rate.....	22
5.2 Education and job difficulties	26
Chapter 3: The Relationship between the Labor Force and Education	Error! Bookmark not defined.28
1.3 labor market and educational level indicators	Error! Bookmark not defined.28
2.3 The most stagnant scientific specializations in the labor market	Error! Bookmark not defined.33
Appendixes	39
Appendix (1).....	39

List of tables

<u>Table</u>	<u>page</u>
Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Jordanian Population Aged 13 Years and Above by Status of Enrollment in Educational Institutions and Marital Status, 2015.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2: Proportional distribution of population aged 4 years and above who are currently enrolled in educational institutions by type of educational institution, age group and nationality, 2015.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 3: Enrollment Rates for Population aged 4 years and above by Sex, Nationality and Age Groups, 2015	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 4: Proportional Distribution of Population aged 4 years and above Currently enrolled to Educational Institutions by Type of Institution, Educational Level and Nationality, 2015	17
Table 5: Population Distribution of the Jordanian males aged 15 years and above and their educational level of intermediate diploma or higher according to labor market and scientific specialization indicators, 2015	35
Table 6: Population Distribution of Jordanian Female aged 15Years and above and their Educational Level of intermediate diploma or higher by Labor Market and Scientific Specialization Indicators, 2015	37
Table 7: Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and above Currently Enrolled in Educational Institutions by Age Groups, Educational Level, gender and Nationality 2015	39

List of figures

<u>Figures</u>	<u>page</u>
Figure 1: Proportional distribution of population aged 4 years and above by enrollment in educational institutions, 2015	6
Figure 2: Proportional Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and above by Nationality and Enrollment in Educational Institutions, 2015.....	7
Figure 3: Proportional distribution of population aged 13 years or above by enrollment in educational institutions and marital status, 2015	8
Figure 4: Proportional Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and above Enrolled in Educational Institutions by type of Institution and nationality, 2015.....	10
Figure 5: Enrollment Rates for Jordanian Population aged 4-29 years by Sex and Age Group, 2015.....	14
Figure 6: Enrollment Rates for Non-Jordanian Population 4-29 Years by Sex and Age Group, 2015.....	14
Figure 7: Proportional distribution of the population aged 4 years and above who are currently enrolled in educational institutions by type of educational institution and educational level,2015.....	16
Figure 8: Proportional Distribution of Population Enrolled in the Intermediate Diploma and above by Educational Level and Age Groups, 2015.....	18
Figure 9: Proportional Distribution of Population Enrolled in School Education by Educational Level and Age Groups, 2015.....	19
Figure 10: Proportional distribution of population aged 4 years and above not enrolled in education by governorate, 2015.....	19
Figure 11: Proportional distribution of population aged 13 years and above and not enrolled in education by level of education and nationality, 2015.....	20
Figure 12: Proportional distribution of the population aged 13 years and above and not enrolled in education by educational level and gender, 2015.....	21
Figure 13: Proportional distribution of Jordanian population aged 13 years and above who are not enrolled in education by educational level and gender, 2015.....	22
Figure 14: Illiteracy Rates for Population aged 13Years and above by Sex, 2015.....	22
Figure 15: Illiteracy Rates for Population aged 13Years and above by Sex and Nationality, 2015	23
Figure 16: Illiteracy rates for Jordanian population aged 13 years and above by age group 2015.....	24
Figure 17: Illiteracy rates for the population aged 13 years and above by governorate ‘ 2015	25
Figure 18: Illiteracy Rates for Population by Governorate and Nationality 2015.....	27

Figure 19: Population Proportional Distribution of Jordanian aged 5 Years and above, by Status of enrollment and Status of Employment Difficulties, 2015.....	28
Figure 20: Percentage of the Jordanian population aged 5 years and above with Employment Difficulties by enrollment and gender status 2015	29
Figure 21: Unemployment rates for the population aged 15 years and above who are not attending school by educational level, 2015	30
Figure 22: Proportional Distribution of Population Aged 15 years and above Employed and Not Enrolled in the Study by Educational Level, 2015.....	29
Figure 23: Proportional distribution of the population aged 15 years and above who are not economically active and not enrolled in the study by educational level, 2015	30
Figure 24: Unemployment rates for Jordanian population aged 15 years and above who are not attending school by educational level, 2015.....	Error! Bookmark not defined. 30
Figure 25: Unemployment rates for Jordanian population aged 15 years and above who are not attending school by educational level and sex, 2015.....	31
Figure 26: Proportional Distribution of Jordanian Population Aged 15 Years and above Not Enrolled in the Study by Educational Level and Status of Economic Activity, 2015.....	32
Figure 27: Proportional Distribution of Jordanian Population Aged 15 Years and above Employed and not enrolled in education by Educational Level and Gender, 2015	33

Chapter 1: Research Methodology

1.1 Introduction

Obtaining job opportunity is at the core of each individual's basic needs, work is the primary resource and may be the only one for the majority of people for income and it is

Consider a source of meeting the requirements of living. The Director-General of the International Labor Organization (ILO), Guy Ryder, said that Jordan should seek new job opportunities and see the immediate effects of the massive influx of refugees into the labor market and discuss employment options for refugees and host communities.

The labor force is the mainstay of the country and its main focus. Therefore, it is necessary to provide accurate data and to extract the statistical indicators related to the labor force, which are the most important ones relating to education, which calls for the implementation of in-depth studies on these issues which are the first steps in the development and formulation of new policies that The elimination of many social phenomena such as unemployment and the consequent major economic and social challenges such as the problem of poverty.

Because human beings are at the center of the overall development process and its goal, hence improving life quality of human beings is the primary objective of sustainable development. As education is an effective factor in improving human life, recognition of the essential role of education in the service of sustainable development is required.

Therefore, reorienting education programs is necessary to meet the major challenges of sustainability by integrating sustainable development issues into education.

Hence, education is linked to sustainable development from its potential role in bringing about changes aimed at achieving its goals. UNESCO's various reports indicate that education in all its forms and levels is the most powerful tool to bring

about the changes required to achieve sustainable development (MATSURA, 2002).

Education for sustainable development is therefore relevant to the needs and realities of the population; it provides the needed skills to find solutions to their problems (UNESCO, 2005).

Therefore, the United Nations announced the ten years from 2005 to 2014 to be the "Decade of Education for Sustainable Development" in working to improve the quality of life and improve the chances of growth and development for all. Sustainable development is: "Development that has the ability to confirm the needs of current generations, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs "(Brundtland Report, 1987).

This analytical paper will shed light on the current situation of the labor force in Jordan and provide a structure for analyzing the educational data of the kingdom population. This paper will be based on the data issued by the General Population and Housing Census 2015. This analytical paper will attempt to identify Jordanian labor force employed and unemployed, in order identify their educational and social characteristics, and distribute them by the governorates all over the Kingdom, which helps decision and policy makers to direct education, training and employment programs to suit these characteristics. The paper will also present the characteristics of both males and females separately. The study will be based on the determination of these characteristics based on the General Census of Population and Housing.

2.1 Importance of research

The importance of this research is in the attempt to provide an accurate and thorough analysis of the recent data that emerged from the results of the General Population and Housing Census 2015 regarding the labor force and education, in the hope that it will contribute to provide a new scientific addition in this field. Inclusive and modern data contribute to make strategic plans for the next ten years

which may help create new job opportunities for the unemployed, leading to the exit of many families from poverty. This paper may also help to assess the educational plan in Jordan and review the outputs of education, which may lead the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to work out plans to introduce or add educational programs that meet the needs of the Jordanian labor market. It also highlights the importance of researches through a detailed gender profile that focuses on gender-related indicators that address the situation of women in the Jordanian labor market compared to men and the extent to which women's educational achievement is related to economic activity.

3.1 Research problem

The need for detailed scientific research, which focuses on several topics of interest to decision-makers in order to work on the preparation of strategic plans in the short and long term alike, with the availability of recent and detailed data on all the population residing on the land of Jordan and provided by the latest census in the Kingdom and the most important of these research will focus on this paper by analyzing the reality of education for individuals in Jordan and then study the relationship between work and education in Jordan.

4.1 Research Objectives

This research will provide a set of objectives, which are summarized as follows:

1. To recognize the reality of education in Jordan in terms of enrollment rates and individuals not attending school.
2. Identify the relationship between labor market indicators and the educational status of the population.
3. Learning about the educational situation and the extent of illiteracy reduction in Jordan.

5.1 Research Questions

1. What is the illiteracy rate among the population in Jordan?
2. How are the percentages of learners divided according to their educational status?
3. What percentages of individuals have job difficulties according to their educational status?

4. What are the most important scientific stagnant specializations in the Kingdom specifically among Jordanians?

6.1 Research Methodology

This research will use the descriptive method in analyzing labor force data and education data. Besides drawing on graphs, percentage extraction and relative distributions according to a set of variables provided by the General Population and Housing Census 2015.

7.1 Definitions

Employed person: is an individual aged 15 years or above who works in one of the four types of work: permanent, temporary, seasonal or irregular.

Unemployed: is an individual aged 15 years or above who does not work in any of the four types of work and is looking for job.

Unemployment rate: The number of unemployed persons aged 15 years and above divided by the total number of employed and unemployed persons aged 15 years and above multiplied by 100%

Economically Active: is an individual aged 15 years or above who works in any of the four jobs or does not work in any of them but is looking for work.

Economically inactive: is an individual aged 15 years or above and does not work in any of the four types of work and does not seek employment.

Currently enrolled: are individuals aged 4 years and above and who attend an educational institution, whether governmental, private, UNRWA or any other educational institutions.

Irregular students: Individuals aged 13 years and above who have previously enrolled in an educational institution or who have never been enrolled in any educational institution.

Illiteracy rate: The number of persons aged 13 years and above who cannot read or write in any language divided by the number of all persons aged 13 years and over multiplied by 100%.

Enrollment rate: The number of individuals enrolled in an educational institution within a specific age group divided by the number of all individuals within the same age group multiplied by 100%

Chapter Two: Education

The Jordanian education system has been improving since the middle of the twentieth century. The Jordanian governments represented by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education have been preparing plans and programs to bring about an evolution in the education system in Jordan for all different educational stages. Investments in human resources consider one of the most successful in achieving the return.

This study will examine the prevalence of education in Jordan in terms of enrollment rates within the various educational stages based on the data of the General Population and Housing Census 2015, which provides data for all the population of the Kingdom aged 4 years and above. In this research, we will attempt to study the prevalence of education among children to determine the extent of commitment to compulsory elementary education. Also the study will focus on the spread of education among young people in the age group 15-29 years and know the enrollment rates for them.

1.2 Educational status

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the population aged 4 years and above in the Kingdom by enrollment. The results showed that the proportion of the population currently enrolled in educational institutions reached 33.1%, while the percentage of non-regular population was 66.8% who are divided

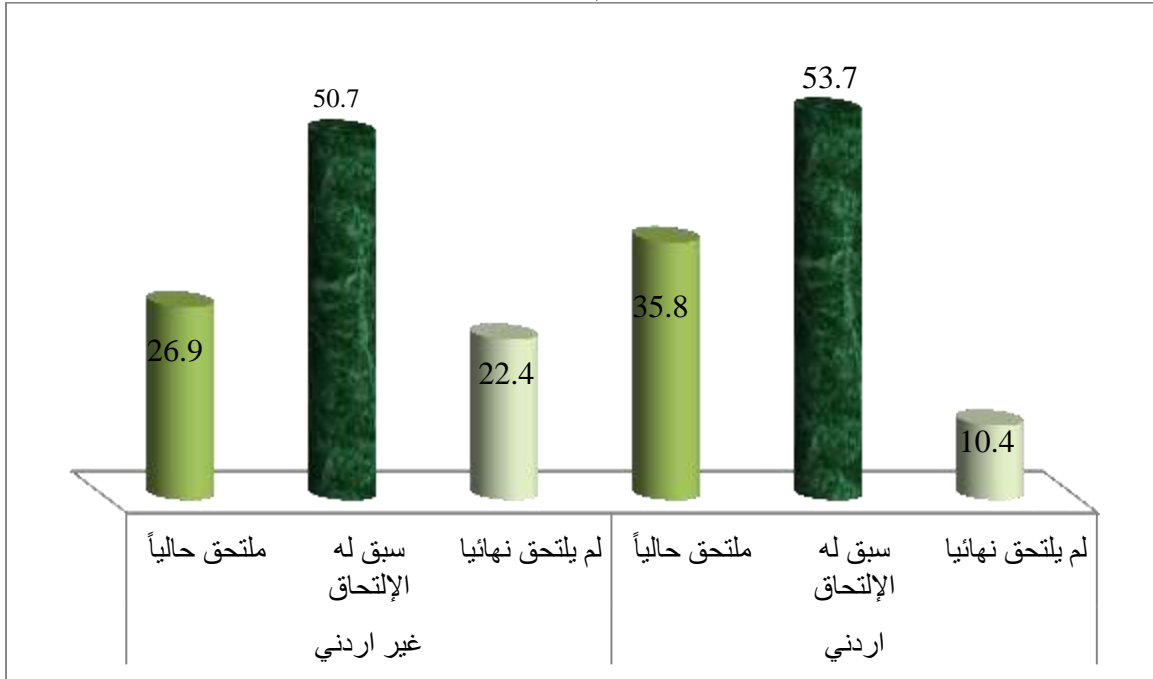
between residents enrolled and those who have not yet been enrolled in educational institutions.

Figure 1: Proportional distribution of population aged 4 years and above by enrollment in educational institutions, 2015



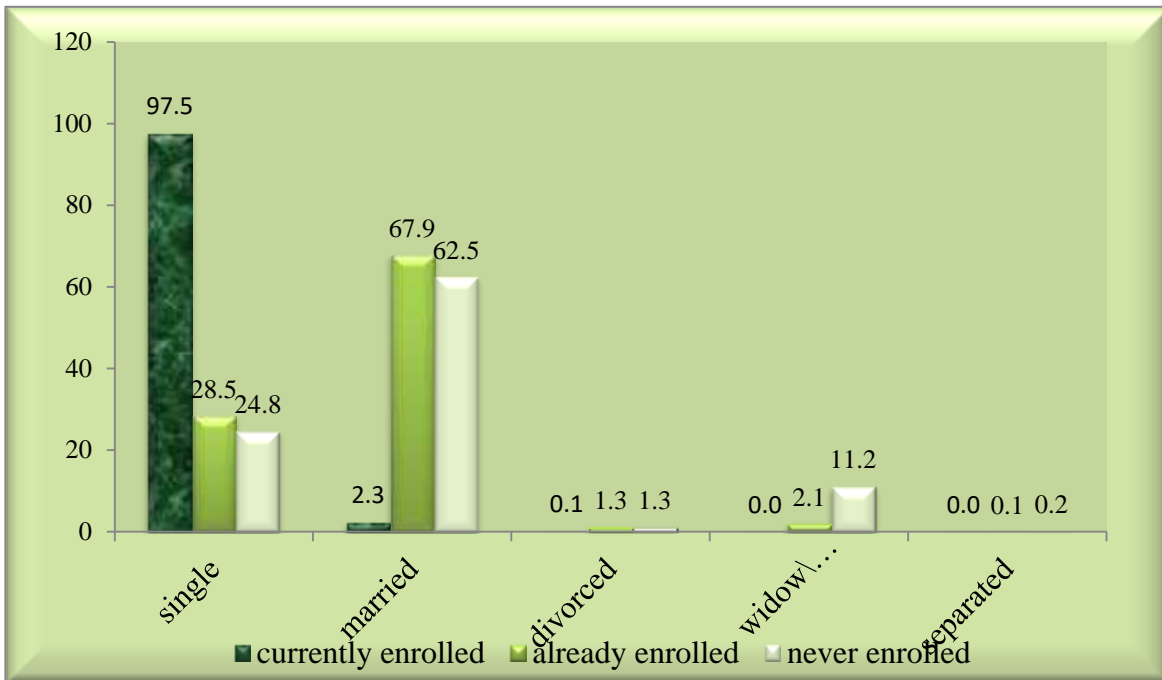
According to the nationalities and the status of enrollment in educational institutions, it was found that the current percentage of Jordanians was 35.8% and 26.9% for non-Jordanians. The percentage of Jordanians who had previously joined institutions reached 53.7% and the non-Jordanians reached 50.7%. The results showed that 10.4% for Jordanian never enrolled while non-Jordanians rose to 22.4%, Figure (2).

Figure 2: Proportional Distribution of Population 4 Years and above by Nationality and Enrollment in Educational Institutions, 2015



Studying the enrollment according to marital status showed that the vast majority of those currently enrolled are single; with a rate of about 98% and that only 2% of the married population is currently enrolled in education. The results also show that two-thirds of the population aged 13 years and above who previously enrolled in educational institutions are married against 29% of singles. The results revealed that about one out of every ten people who did not join the school was widowed, Figure 3.

Figure 3: Proportional distribution of population aged 13 years or more by enrollment status in educational institutions and marital status 2015



By studying the distribution of Jordanians aged 13 years and above by enrollment status and marital status in terms of sex, it was found that single males outnumber single females by about 2 percentage points, while there are no divorced males enrolled in education, while 0.2% Divorced females are enrolled in education. This may be due to the fact that the marital status (divorced) is considered to be unstable for males compared with females. Besides, the proportion of Jordanian males who have previously attended is one-third and about two-thirds are married.

In contrast, the distribution among Jordanian females who have previously joined is different from single and married males. About three-quarters of them are married,

compared to 22% of them are single. This connected with the average age at first marriage, female's marital status changes from single to married at a lower age than men, Table (1).

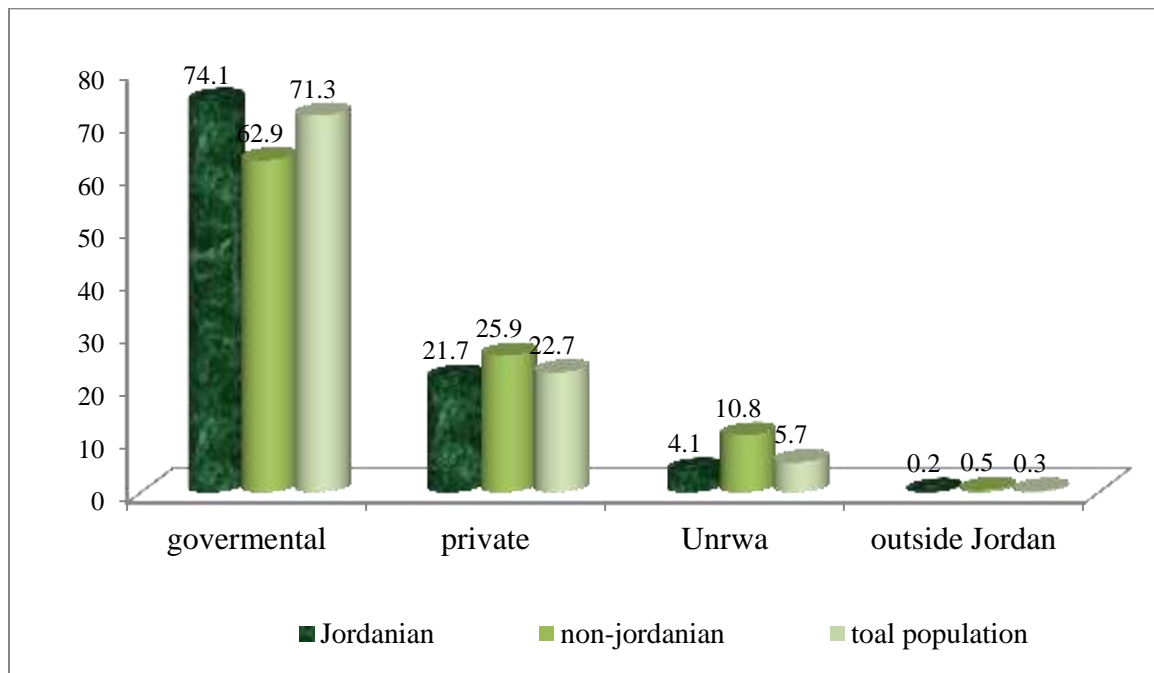
Table 1: Proportional Distribution of Jordanian Population Aged 13 Years and Above by Status of Enrollment in Educational Institutions and Marital Status, 2015

Gender	Marital status	Enrollment status		
		Currently enrolled	already enrolled	never enrolled
Males	Single	98.5	32.8	25.9
	Married	1.5	65.8	69.5
	Divorced	0.0	0.8	0.9
	Widow/ widower	0.0	0.5	3.5
	Separated	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Total	472125	1673318	168636
Females	Single	97.2	21.9	12.9
	Married	2.5	71.8	59.6
	Divorced	0.2	2.1	1.8
	Widow/ widower	0.0	4.0	25.5
	Separated	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Total	465495	1531263	262596
Total	Single	97.8	27.6	18.0
	Married	2.0	68.7	63.5
	Divorced	0.1	1.4	1.4
	Widow/ widower	0.0	2.2	16.9
	Separated	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Total	937620	3204581	431232

2.2 Enrollment rates

The following figure shows that three out of every four Jordanian enrolled individuals are currently studying in government institutions, compared to only five in private educational institutions. For non-Jordanians, less than two-thirds are enrolled in government educational institutions. This may be an indicator of the pressure on institutions in Jordan; conversely the percentage of those enrolled in non-Jordanian private educational institutions was higher than that of Jordanians by about four percentage points for non-Jordanians, while the UNRWA covered 11% of non-Jordanians studying in it.

Figure 4: Proportional distribution of population aged 4 years and above enrolled in educational institutions by type of educational institutions and nationality, 2015



More specifically, as shown in Table 2, two out of every three residents of Jordan aged 4-5 are enrolled in private educational institutions. About 74% of people ages 6-15 are enrolled in government educational institutions. In addition to the above, the results showed that the majority of individuals aged 16-18 years enrolled in government educational institutions, which accounted for 85%. The results indicate that 70% of individuals aged 19-23 are enrolled in government educational institutions.

More than half of Jordanians aged 24-29 are also enrolled in government educational institutions, and 41% are enrolled in private educational institutions. It should be noted that the results also indicate that 59% of individuals aged 30 years or more enrolled in government educational institutions.

According to nationality, the results showed that more than two-thirds of Jordanian and non-Jordanians aged 4-5 years were enrolled in private educational institutions. Three out of every four Jordanians aged 6-15 were enrolled in government educational institutions and the percentage among non-Jordanians decreased to record 67 %.

The results also indicate that most Jordanian individuals aged 16-18 are enrolled in government educational institutions by 88%, and that three out of every four non-Jordanians in the same age group are also enrolled in government educational institutions.

It should be noted that the results showed a significant difference between Jordanians and non-Jordanians in the ages 19-23 in terms of enrollment in educational institutions, where 78% of Jordanian individuals in this age group enrolled in government educational institutions in return, more than half of non-Jordanians enrolled in private educational institutions and 44% are enrolled in government educational institutions.

In addition, about two-thirds of Jordanians aged 24 years or over are enrolled in governmental educational institutions. In contrast, about half of non-Jordanian individuals aged 24-29 are enrolled in private educational institutions and 50% of non-Jordanian individuals aged 30 year and above enrolled in government educational institutions, Table (2).

Table 2: Proportional distribution of population aged 4 years and above who are currently enrolled in educational institutions by type of educational institution, age group and nationality, 2015

Age groups and nationality	Total	Type of educational institution				
		Governmental organizations	private	UNRWA	Outside Jordan	I do not know
The kingdom						
5-4	211428	30.2	68.2	0.9	0.1	2.0
15-6	1933956	73.7	18.0	7.9	0.1	0.3
18-16	337543	85.2	13.1	1.2	0.2	0.3
23-19	306577	70.2	27.9	0.7	1.0	0.4
29-24	40193	55.7	40.7	0.2	2.8	1.0
+30	20219	58.8	35.7	0.4	4.1	1.7
Jordanians						
5-4	164532	31.7	67.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
15-6	1428058	76.0	18.2	5.8	0.0	0.0
18-16	275881	87.8	11.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
23-19	238963	77.5	20.9	0.6	0.8	0.3
29-24	25495	60.6	35.8	0.2	3.0	0.6
+30	13425	63.0	32.2	0.3	3.9	0.8
Non-Jordanians						
5-4	46896	25.0	70.2	2.3	0.4	8.4
15-6	505898	67.4	17.5	14.0	0.2	1.2
18-16	61662	73.6	21.6	3.5	0.5	1.1
23-19	67614	44.3	52.4	1.3	1.5	0.9
29-24	14698	47.3	49.2	0.2	2.4	1.9
+30	6794	50.3	42.6	0.6	4.5	3.8

As for enrollment rates in education, the data in Table (3) show that the enrollment rate of the Jordanian population in the age group 4-5 years was 44%, while this rate was 50% among Jordanians and 31% among non-Jordanians. The data showed that the enrollment rate for the age group 6-15 years of the Jordanian population was 90.9%. The rate increased to 95.3% among Jordanians, while the non-Jordanians decreased to 80.7%.

It should be noted that the data indicated that the relationship between enrollment rates and age groups starting at the age of 16 years and over was reversed and this means that the age of 16 years and above the enrollment rates decrease. It is also noted that this relationship also applied to the entire population regardless of their nationality. The enrollment rate of the Jordanian population in the 16-18 age groups was 61.6%. Among Jordanians, it was 69% and 41% for non-Jordanians. In addition to the above, the average enrollment rate for the 19-23 age groups among Jordanians was 31.6%, among Jordanians 35.7% and 22.4% for non-Jordanians. For the 24-29 age groups, the enrollment rate for Jordanians was 4% and among Jordanians and non-Jordanians it was 4.1% and 4%, respectively. As for the enrollment rate for the age group 30 years and over, it was the lowest among all the rates, ranging between 0.6% for Jordanians and non-Jordanians and 0.5% for Jordanians, Table 3.

Table 3: Enrollment Rates for Population aged 4Years and above by Sex, Nationality and Age Groups, 2015

Age groups	Nationality						The kingdom		
	Jordanian			Non- Jordanian					
	Sex		Total	Sex		Total	Sex		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
5-4	50.1	50.1	50.1	31.0	30.9	30.9	44.1	44.1	44.1
15-6	95.0	95.3	95.1	79.5	81.8	80.7	90.4	91.3	90.9
18-16	65.2	73.3	69.1	37.8	45.5	41.3	57.5	66.0	61.6
23-19	33.4	38.2	35.7	22.8	21.9	22.4	29.8	33.8	31.6
29-24	5.1	3.0	4.1	4.7	2.9	4.0	4.9	3.0	4.0
+30	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total	35.9	35.8	35.8	23.8	30.4	26.6	31.8	34.3	33.0

By Reviewing enrollment rates and their relation to sex and nationality we notice that the data shown in the two figures below show that enrollment rates in young ages 4-15 years showed no significant differences by gender and nationality.

In contrast, the results indicated that the enrollment rates for females of all nationalities are higher than those for males in the age group 16-18 years. In addition, the results indicated that enrollment rates among Jordanian females aged 19-23 years were higher than that of males, while the results showed a higher rate of enrollment among non-Jordanian males than non-Jordanian females in the age group 19-23. It should be noted that enrollment rates starting at the age of 24 years and above were for males of all nationalities, figures (5, 6).

Figure 5: Enrollment rates for Jordanian population aged 4-29 years by sex and age group, 2015



Figure

6:



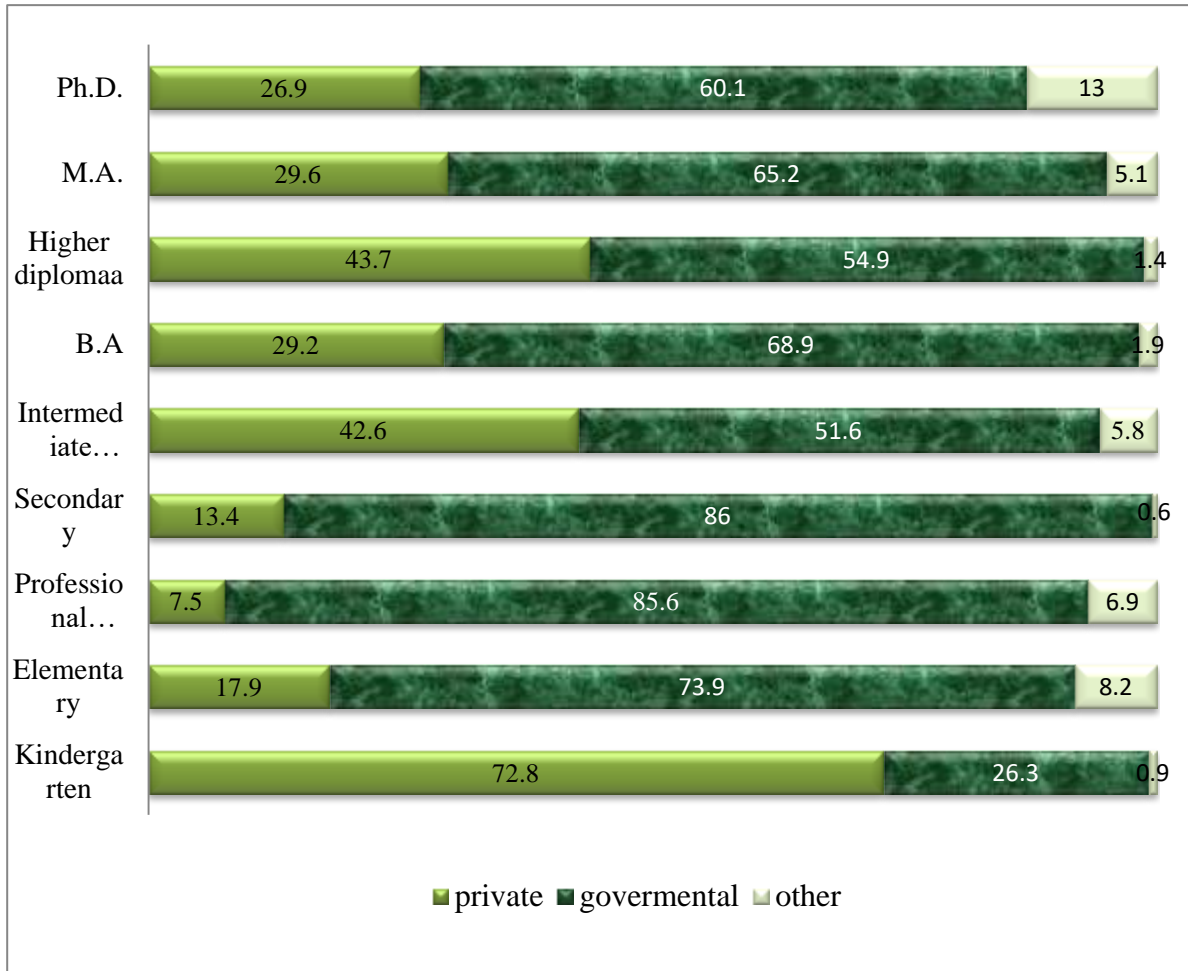
Enrollment rates for non-Jordanian population aged 4-29 years by sex and age group, 2015

According to the educational level of the enrollment, the results of the census indicate that about three fourths of the individuals enrolled in the kindergarten stage of the population, Jordanians and non-Jordanians, were enrolled in private educational institutions. Three out of every four Jordanian enrolled in the elementary stage were enrolled in government educational institutions. Two of every three non-Jordanians enrolled in the elementary stage, they were enrolled in government educational institutions. With regard to the apprenticeship phase, the data indicate that the majority of population, Jordanians and non-Jordanians were enrolled in government educational institutions. In addition to the above, the results indicate that four out of every five residents of Jordan, regardless of their nationality from the general secondary school, were enrolled in government educational institutions.

The results also showed that 51.6% of the population of Jordan and 60.8% of Jordanians enrolled in the intermediate diploma level were enrolled in government educational institutions. In contrast, 65% of non-Jordanians enrolled in the intermediate diploma program were enrolled in private educational institutions. As for the bachelor's degree, the results indicate that 68.9% of population, 76.9% of Jordanians and 43% of non-Jordanians were enrolled in government educational institutions, while 54.9% of population, 64.7% of Jordanians and 38.9% of non-Jordanians enrolled in higher education were enrolled in government educational institutions.

Hence, two out of every three of population enrolled in the Master's degree and nearly three out of four Jordanians enrolled in the Master's degree and one out of every two non-Jordanians enrolled in the Master's degree were enrolled in government educational institutions. Interestingly, more than half of Jordanians and non-Jordanians enrolled in the doctoral program were enrolled in governmental educational institutions.

Figure 7: Proportional distribution of the population aged 4 years and above who are currently enrolled in educational institutions by type of educational institution * and educational level, 2015



* Others include outside Jordan, UNRWA and I do not know

Table 4: Proportional distribution of the population aged 4 years and above who are currently enrolled in educational institutions by type of educational institution, educational level and nationality, 2015

Educational and Nationality Level	Type of educational institution					
	Total	Governmental organizations	Private	UNRWA	Outside Jordan	I do not know
Kingdom						
Kindergarten	188908	26.3	72.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
Elementary	2007539	73.9	17.9	7.9	0.1	0.2
Professional apprenticeship	7040	85.6	7.5	5.9	0.1	0.9
secondary	277773	86.0	13.4	0.0	0.2	0.4
Intermediate Diploma	28364	51.6	42.6	4.5	0.6	0.7
BA	322894	68.9	29.2	0.5	1.2	0.2
Higher Diploma	1333	54.9	43.7	0.0	0.9	0.5
M.A.	12155	65.2	29.6	0.0	4.8	0.3
Ph.D.	3910	60.1	26.9	0.0	12.0	1.0
Total	2849916	71.1	22.6	5.7	0.3	0.3
Jordanian						
Kindergarten	147959	28.0	71.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Elementary	1483374	76.2	18.0	5.7	0.0	0.0
Professional apprenticeship	5554	87.8	7.1	4.1	0.0	0.8
secondary	229919	87.6	12.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Intermediate Diploma	21180	60.8	35.1	3.7	0.1	0.3
BA	247228	76.9	21.6	0.3	1.1	0.1
Higher Diploma	827	64.7	34.7	0.0	0.6	0.0
M.A.	7732	70.3	23.9	0.0	5.4	0.4
Ph.D.	2581	56.2	26.6	0.0	16.2	1.0
Total	2146354	74.0	21.7	4.1	0.2	0.1
Non-Jordanians						
Kindergarten	40949	20.4	76.4	0.5	0.4	2.3
Elementary	524165	67.4	17.5	14.1	0.2	0.8
Professional apprenticeship	1486	77.1	9.1	12.4	0.2	1.1
secondary	47854	78.6	19.8	0.0	0.5	1.0
Intermediate Diploma	7184	24.5	65.0	6.9	1.8	1.8
BA	75666	43.0	54.1	0.8	1.7	0.4
Higher Diploma	506	38.9	58.3	0.0	1.4	1.4
M.A.	4423	56.3	39.7	0.0	3.8	0.2
Ph.D.	1329	67.6	27.4	0.0	3.9	1.1
Total	703562	62.3	25.7	10.7	0.5	0.9

The results shown in Appendix 1 indicate that all Jordanian and non-Jordanian individuals enrolled in the kindergarten stage were aged 4-5 years and that the majority of persons enrolled in the elementary education stage were aged 6-15 years. The results showed that three-quarters of the students enrolled in apprenticeship were between the ages of 16-18 and that four out of five members of the secondary school age group were 16-18 years of age. On the other hand, 78.9% of non-Jordanians enrolled in secondary school were in Ages 16-18 years old.

In addition, the results showed that two out of three members enrolled into intermediate diploma were aged 19-23 years and 76.8% of individuals, 78.5% of Jordanians and 71.4% of non-Jordanians enrolled in the Bachelor's degree they were in the ages 19-23 years.

The results indicate that less than half of Jordanians and non-Jordanians enrolled in the higher diploma level were aged 19-23 years and that one-third were aged 30 years or over. In addition, the data indicated that less than half of the students enrolled in the master's degree were between the ages of 24-29 and that three out of every four Jordanians enrolled in the doctoral stage in the ages of 30 years and above. In contrast, the percentage of non-Jordanians enrolled in this stage of the same age group is 79.4%. Interestingly, the results showed no significant differences by sex, age group and age, Figs (9, 8).

Fig 8: Proportional Distribution of Population Enrolled in the Intermediate Diploma and Above by Educational Level and Age Groups - 2015

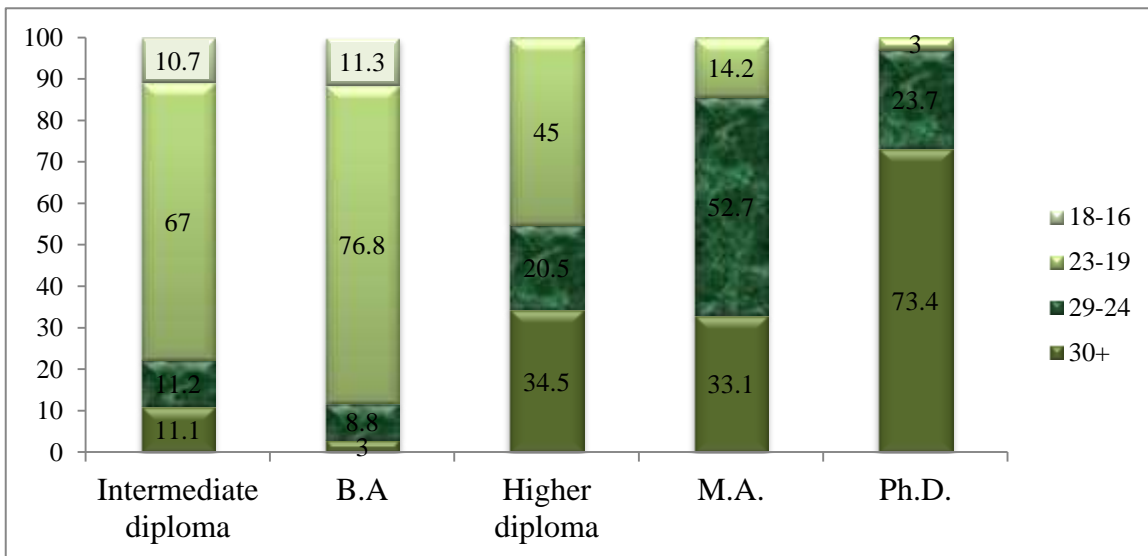
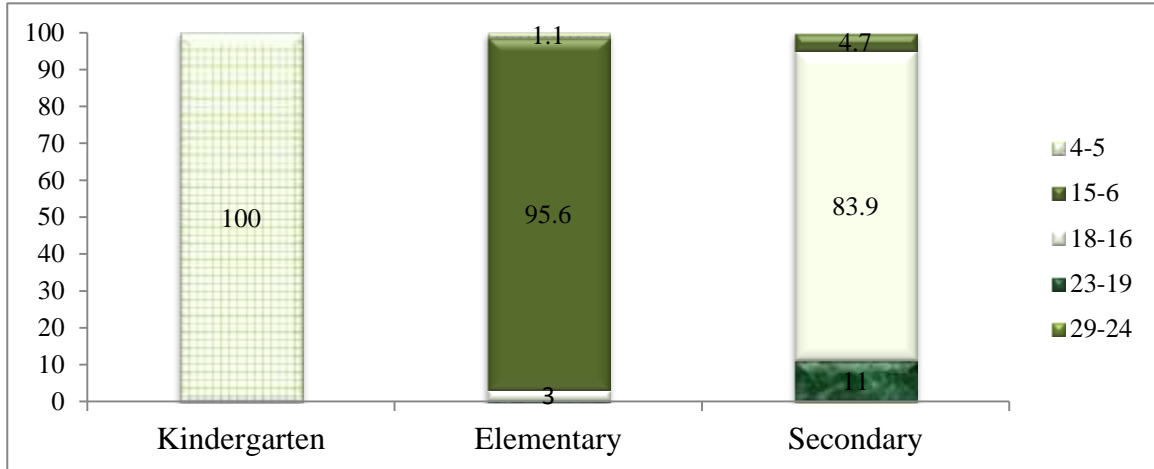


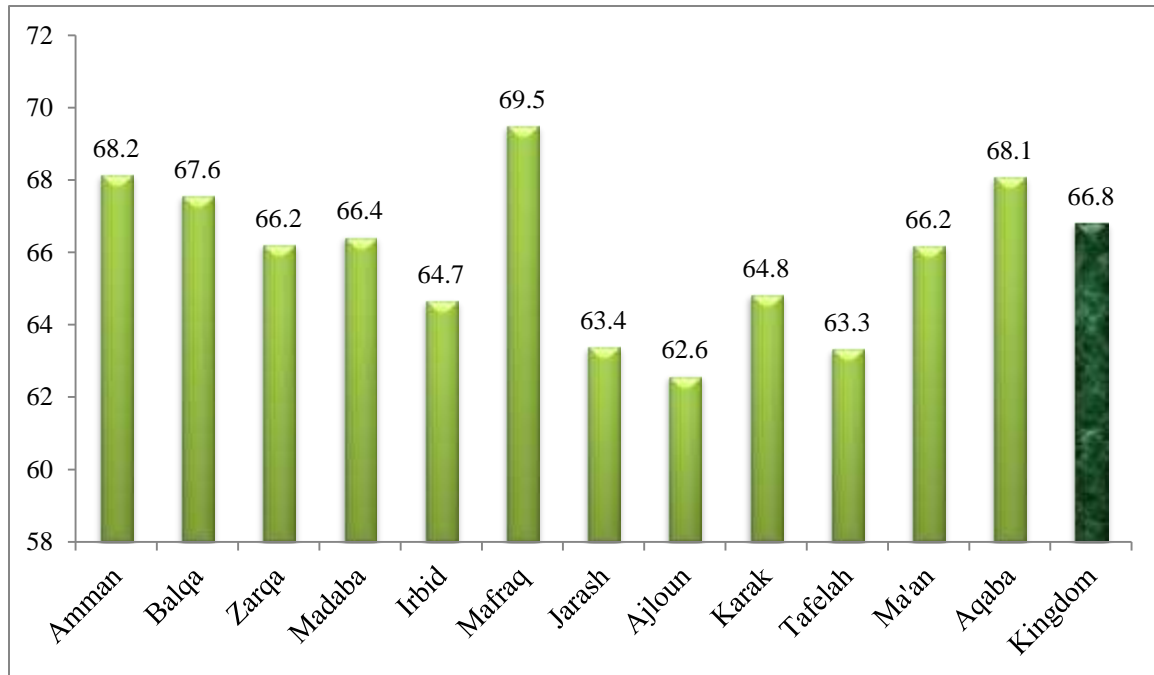
Figure 9: Proportional Distribution of Population Enrolled in School Education by Educational Level and Age Groups, 2015



3.2 Irregular students

Figure (10) shows the distribution of the population in Jordan who are not enrolled in the study by to the governorates. The results showed that the percentage of the population in Jordan who are not enrolled in the study was 66.8%. Mafraq Governorate had the highest percentage of population not enrolled in study with 69.5% the lowest percentage of population not enrolled in study was in Ajloun Governorate, which reached 62.6%.

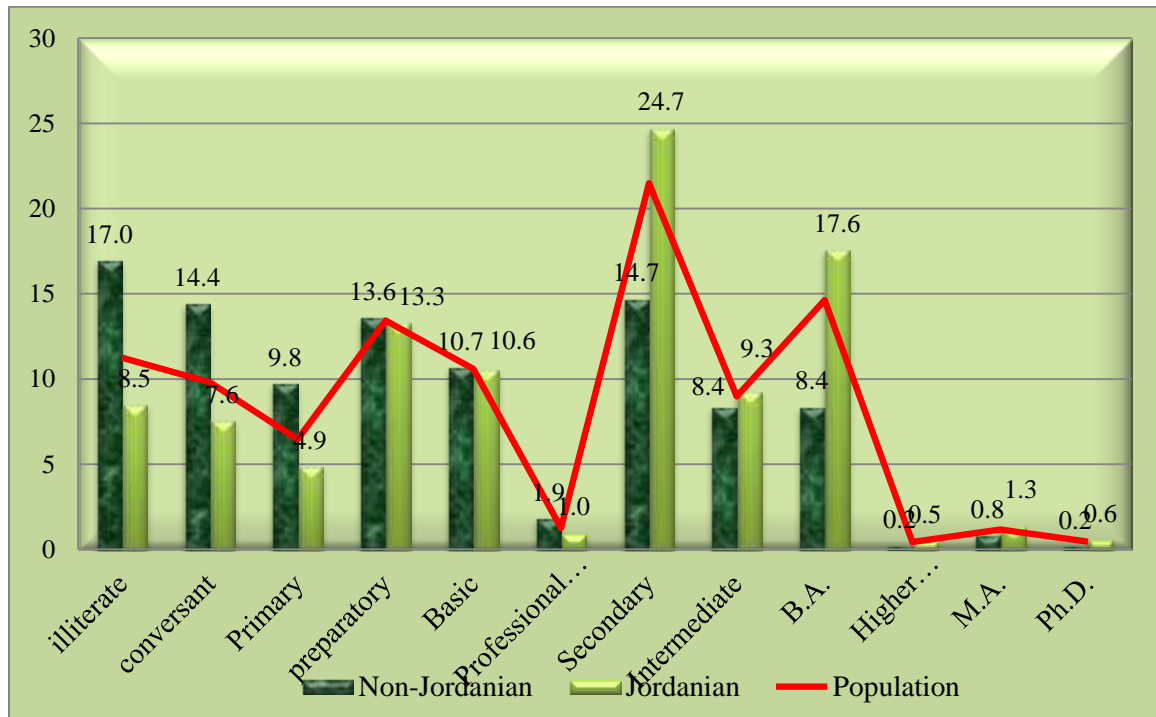
Figure 10: Proportional distribution of population aged 4 years and above who are not enrolled in the study by governorate, 2015



The figure below shows the distribution of population in Jordan who are not enrolled in the study and who are 13 years of age or above according to the educational level. The results showed that the secondary educational level constituted the highest ratio between the educational levels by 21.5%, followed by the bachelor's degree with 14.6% Compared to the educational level of the higher diploma by 0.4%. Regarding the educational levels by nationality, about one-third of the non-Jordanian population has an educational level of illiteracy or conversant (31%) ,followed by population holding secondary education this may be an indication of the quality of education for non-Jordanians who may be present in Jordan for work or asylum purposes.

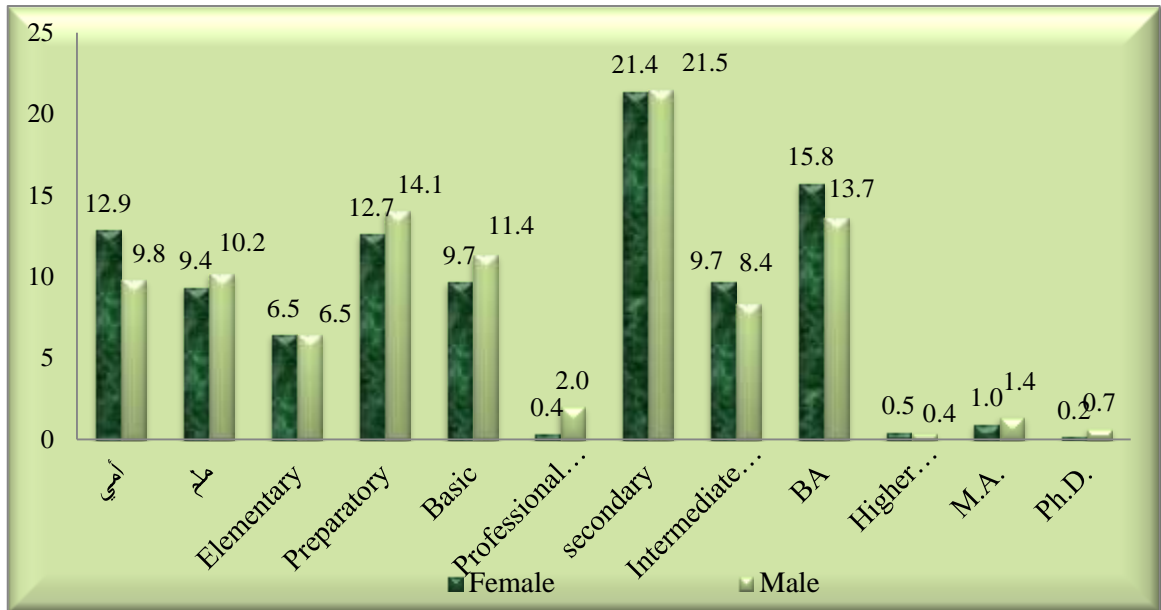
The results showed that only 8% of non-Jordanians hold a bachelor's degree, while Jordanians showed that a quarter of them have secondary education, While one out of every five individuals has a bachelor's degree and only about 1% of Jordanians hold a master's degree (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Proportional distribution of the population aged 13 years and above and irregular in the study by educational level and nationality, 2015



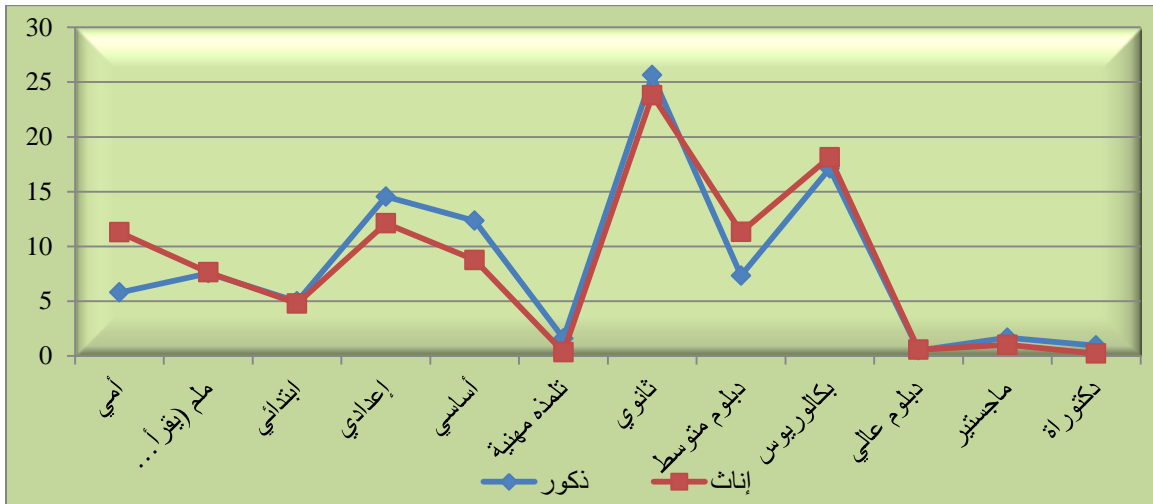
The results also indicate that the population with the highest secondary education rate for males was 21.5%. In a gender perspective, the educational status of females has increased in the following educational cases compared to males (the higher diploma, bachelor, intermediate diploma and illiteracy), While the educational status of males increased in the following educational cases compared with females, where they increased in (doctorate, master, secondary, apprenticeships, basic, preparatory and conversant), while in the Elementary stage the percentage was equal for both .Figure (12).

Figure 12: Proportional distribution of the population aged 13 years and above and irregular in the study by educational level and gender 2015



In terms of educational levels distribution of Jordanians by sex, we note that females were higher in the bachelor level by one percentage point, and were higher in the average in diploma degree by four percentage points, while males outnumber the majority of educational levels, especially in the primary and preparatory levels by 4, 2 percentage points respectively, reaching a one percentage point difference in favor of males in both master and doctorate, Figure (13).

Figure 13: Proportional distribution of Jordanian population aged 13 years and above who are not attending school by educational level and sex, 2015



4.2 Illiteracy rate

Figure (14) shows the illiteracy rates of the population in Jordan aged 13 years and above by sex. The results showed that the illiteracy rate reached 9.2% in the Kingdom and was higher among females than males by (8.1% and 10.4%) for males and females respectively, Figure (14).

Figure 14: Illiteracy Rates for Population Aged 13 years and above by Sex, 2015

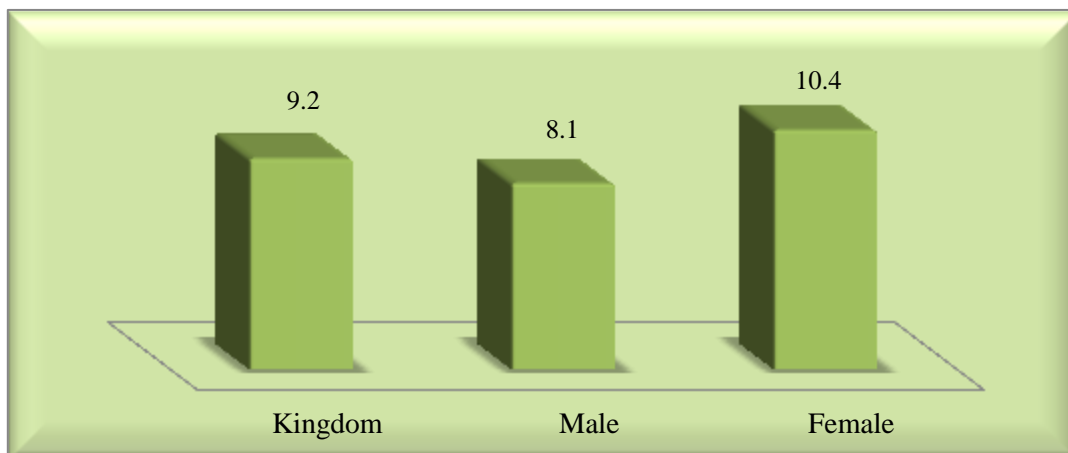


Figure 15 shows that the rates of illiteracy among Jordanians and non-Jordanians are very variable. The rate for non-Jordanians was 14.7%, while for Jordanians it was 6.8%. It is worth mentioning that the illiteracy rates for non-Jordanians between males and females did not show significant differences, while the percentage of illiteracy for Jordanian by gender among males it was 4.6% and females 9%, Figure (15).

Figure 15: Illiteracy Rates for Population aged 13 Years and above by Sex and Nationality, 2015

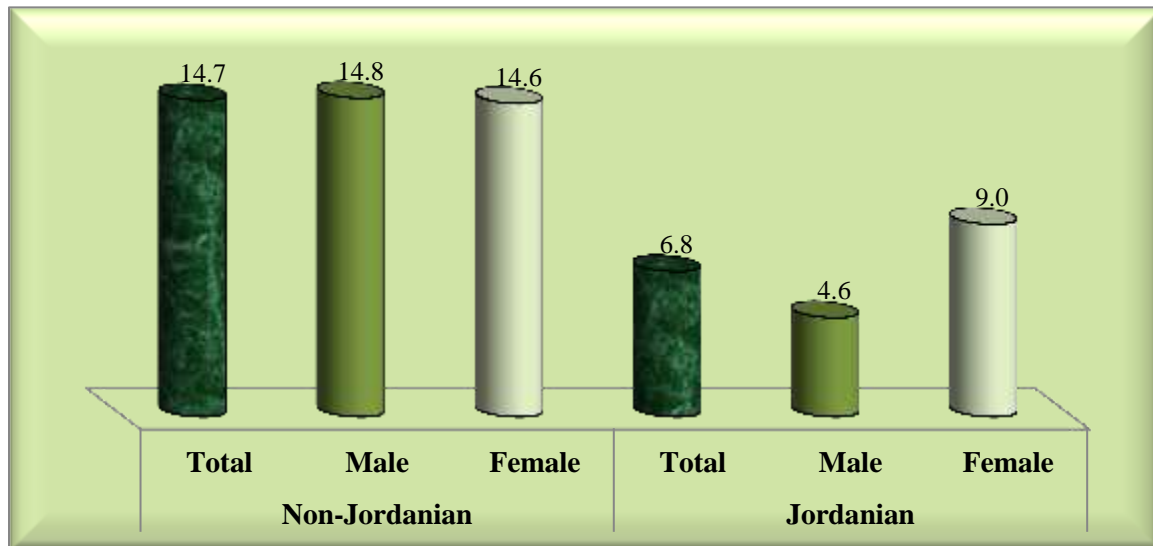
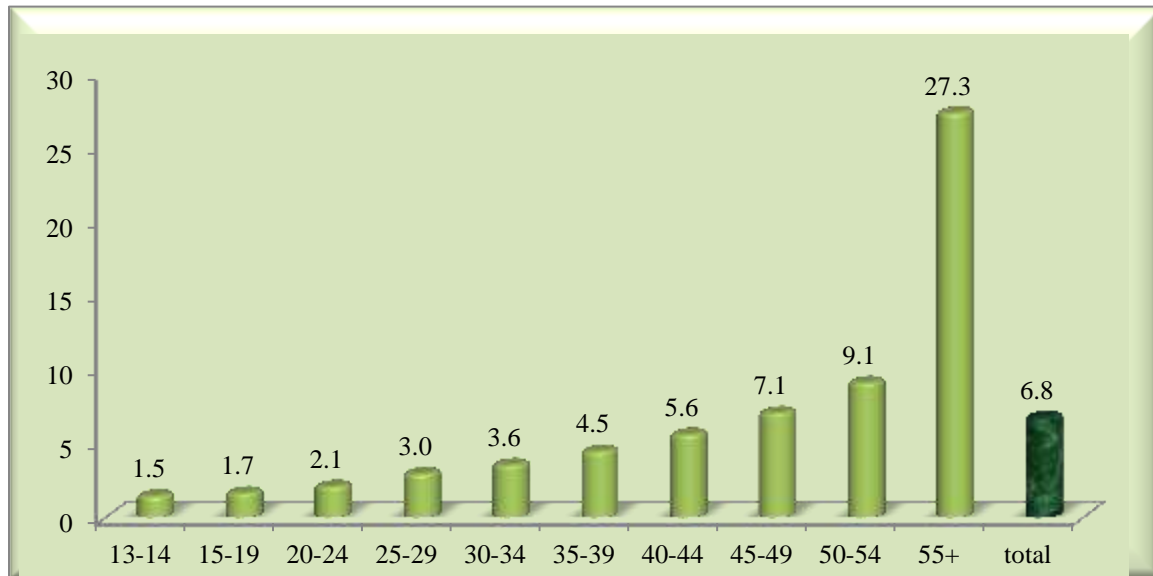


Figure (16) shows the illiteracy rates among Jordanians by age group. The age group of 55 years and over has the highest illiteracy rate, reaching 27.3%. This is expected, as the majority of the elderly are illiterate and we note that illiteracy rates are proportional to age; as it increases with age. It should be noted that the illiteracy rate for the under-19 age groups was very low, due to the compulsory education system in Jordan for the primary stages, figure (16).

Figure 16: Illiteracy rates for Jordanian population aged 13 years and above by age group, 2015



In view of the illiteracy rates among the population of the Kingdom by governorate, Mafraq governorate recorded the highest illiteracy rates at 17.4%. This may be justified by the presence of some remote areas in Mafraq, where there is often less intention to education than other governorates beside the presence of many illiterate refugees. Then Ma'an governorate with an illiteracy rate reached 14.8%.

The following governorates Amman, Irbid, Zarqa, Jerash and Ajloun recorded lower illiteracy rates lower than the general average in the Kingdom, Figure (17).

According to governorate and nationality, it was found that the highest rates of illiteracy for non-Jordanians were in Balqa governorate, followed by Mafraq governorate and then all the southern governorates, while the illiteracy rates among Jordanians were concentrated in

Ma'an governorate, followed by Mafraq governorate at 13.8% and 12.5% respectively. The capital governorate registered the lowest illiteracy rate among Jordanians at 5.3%, Figure (18).

Figure 17: Illiteracy rates for the population aged 13 years and above by governorate 2015

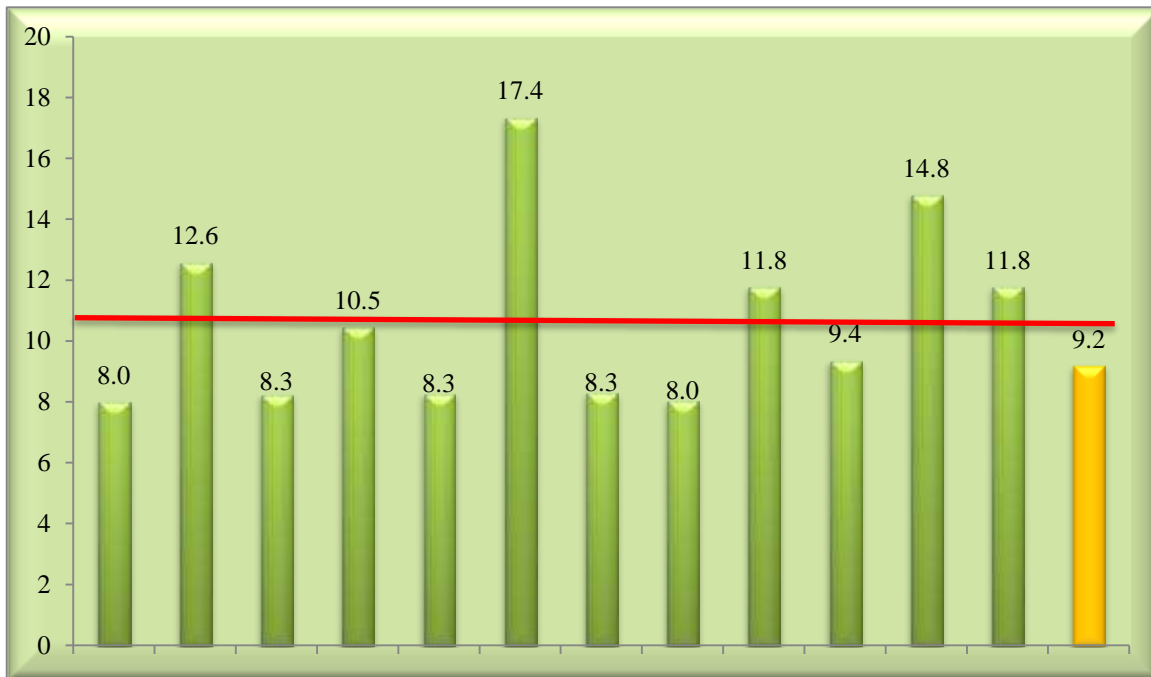
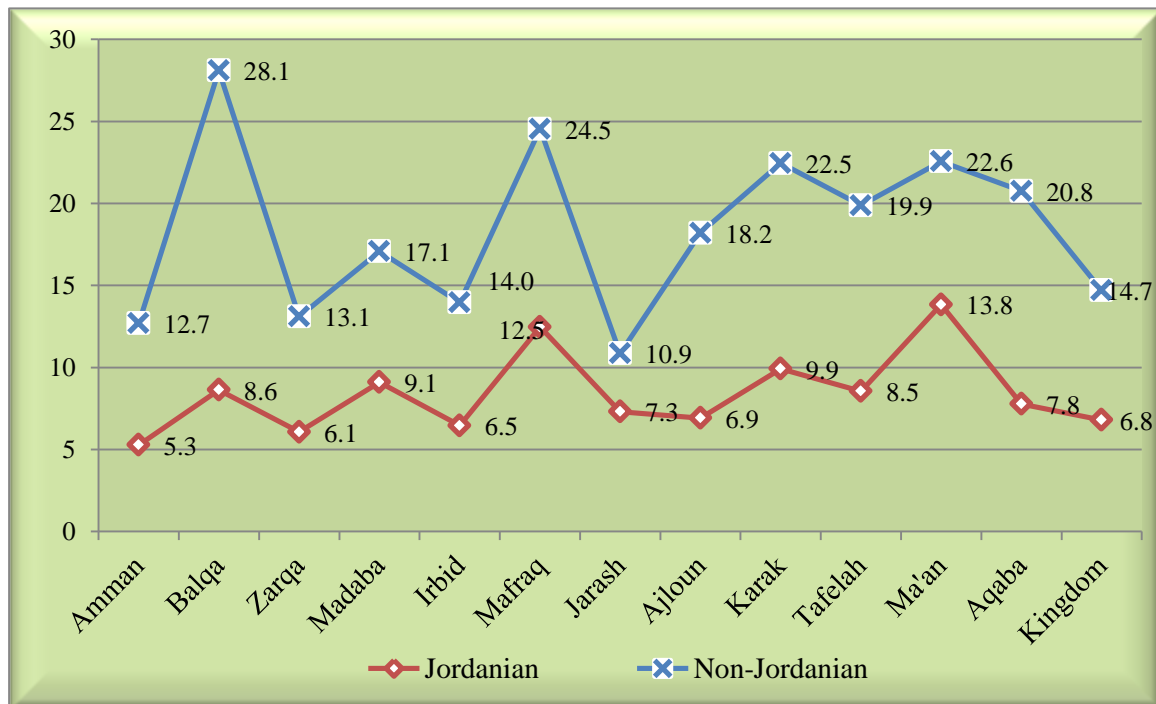


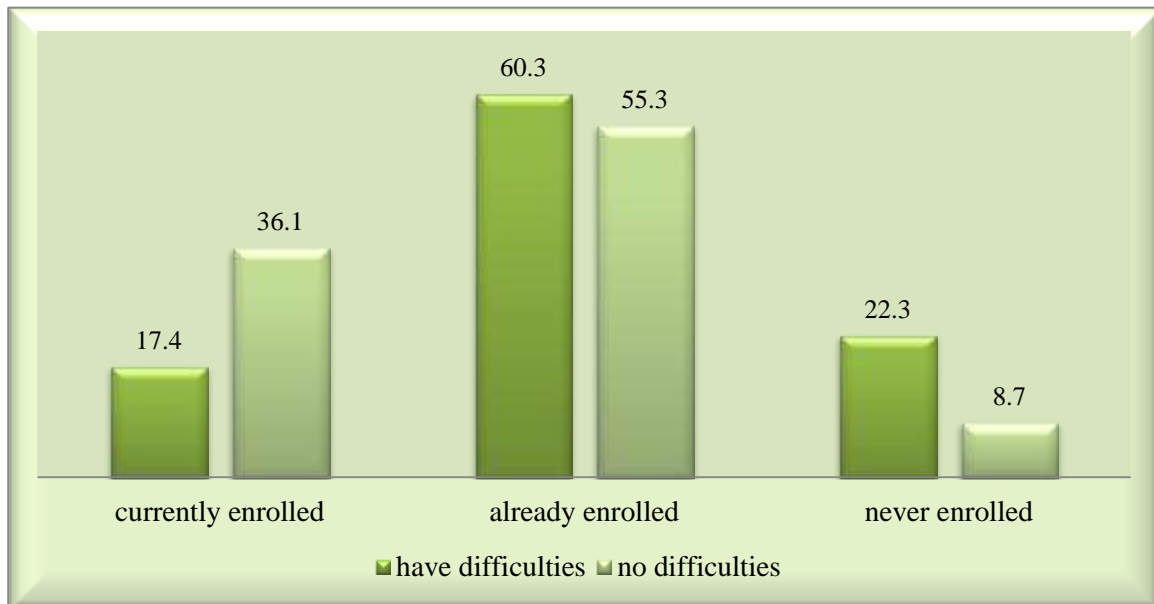
Figure 18: Illiteracy Rates for Population by Governorate and Nationality (2015)



5.2 Education and job difficulties

When analyzing the data of education for the Jordanian population aged 5 years and over in terms of enrollment in education and the existence of any job difficulty or degree of difficulty, which include difficulties in vision, hearing, walking, memory, personal care and communication. We found that three out of every five people with job difficulties have already enrolled in educational institutions, one out of every five of them never enrolled to education and one of five is currently enrolled in education. In contrast, the following figure shows that the proportion of Jordanians without job difficulties never enrolled into educational institutions was 9%, this means that there is a large gap between them and those who suffer from job difficulties of about 13 percentage points, which means that the policy should be directed to achieve education for this category of the Jordanian population and the gap for individuals currently enrolled according to the case of job difficulties; we notice that it was also big where it is about 19 percentage points in favor of those who do not have difficulties (Figure 19).

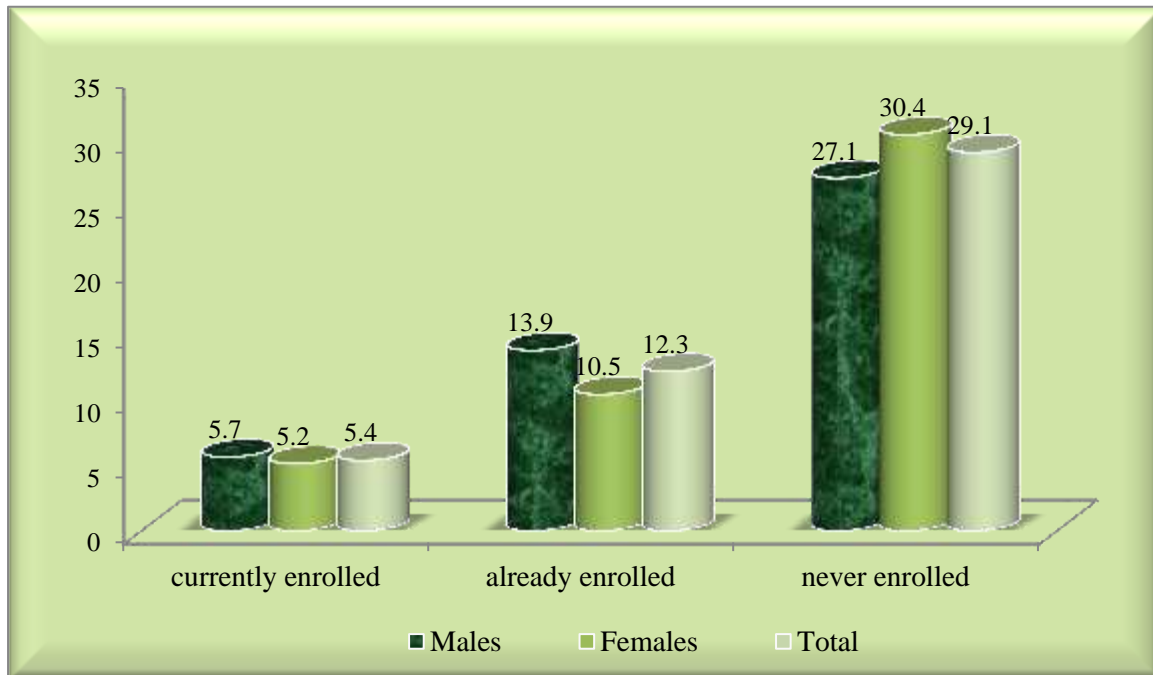
Figure 19: Proportional Distribution of Jordanian Population Aged 5 Years and above by Enrollment and job Difficulties Status 2015



The study found that about 5% of the population currently enrolled has job difficulties and that the percentage of males is higher than that of females (5.7 and 5.2, respectively), while about 12% of Jordanian population aged 5 years and above with job difficulties has already enrolled in educational institutions .

The gap between males and females was about 3 percentage points in favor of males. It was also found that there was a large prevalence of individuals with job difficulties among the population who never enrolled in education by 29% and it was higher among females than males by 3 percentage points, this may be an indicator that the existence of job difficulties among individuals prevents their enrollment in education and this may give an indication of the need for further studies and researches to verify this subject, Figure (20).

Figure 20: Proportional of Jordanian population aged 5 years and above with job difficulties by enrollment and gender status, 2015



Chapter 3: The Relationship between the Labor Force and Education

It is not possible to study the indicators of the labor market and the relationship of individuals to economic activity without linking them to the educational situation. There is a need for data to determine the extent to which the outputs of education match the needs of the labor market in terms of the most common scientific specializations among employed and the most stagnant among the unemployed.

Since the data will allow us to study this relationship, we have to allocate a section that presents these indicators.

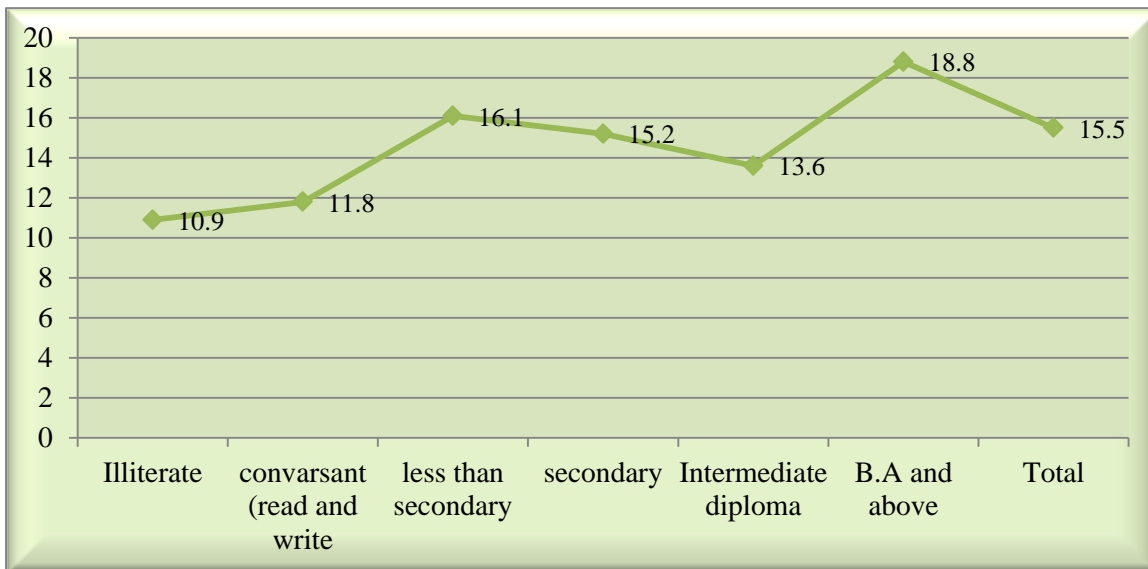
In this chapter, labor market indicators studied only individuals with an educational qualification and did not counted those who are currently enrolled in educational institutions. The individual who completed an educational level is a person who is primarily qualified to enter the labor market.

1.3 Labor market indicators and educational level

Calculating the unemployment rates among the population aged 15 years and above and irregular in the study. We found that the highest rates were found among the population with a bachelor's degree or above. This is expected, as the individual who has a high level of education will not accept to work in any conditions which lead him to search to work in a job that suit him and his scientific education at the first stage.

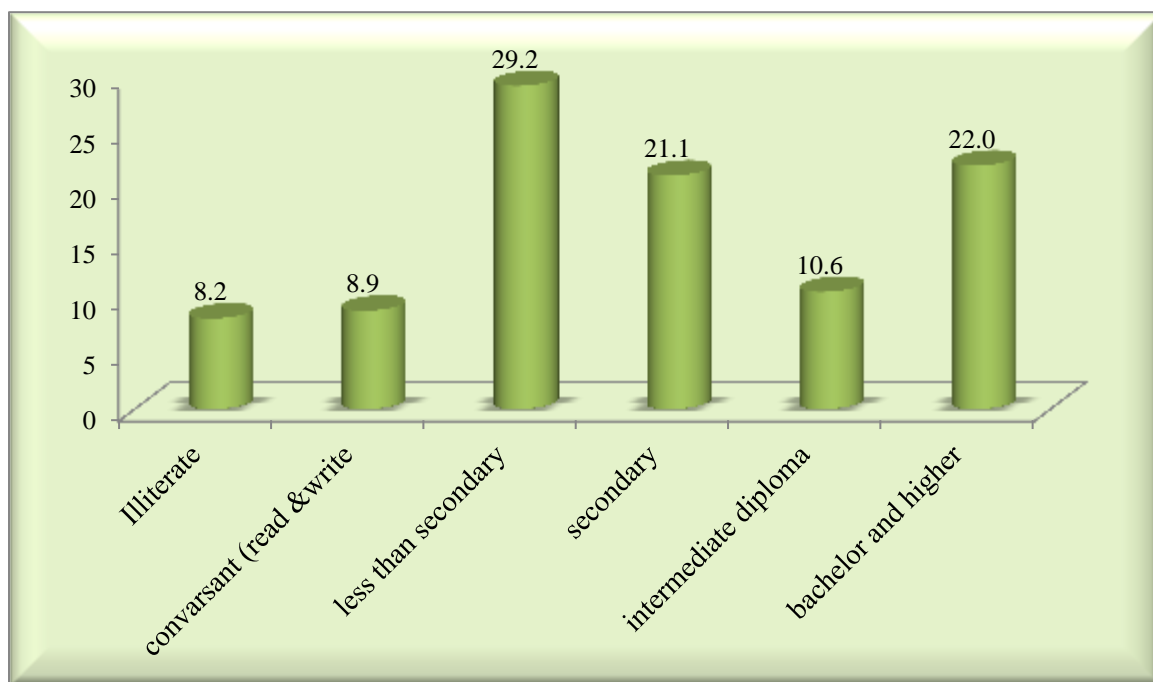
The figure below shows that the lowest unemployment rates for this group were among illiterate individuals and the unemployment rate among non-regular students was about 16% (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Unemployment rates for the population aged 15 and above who are not attending school by educational level - 2015



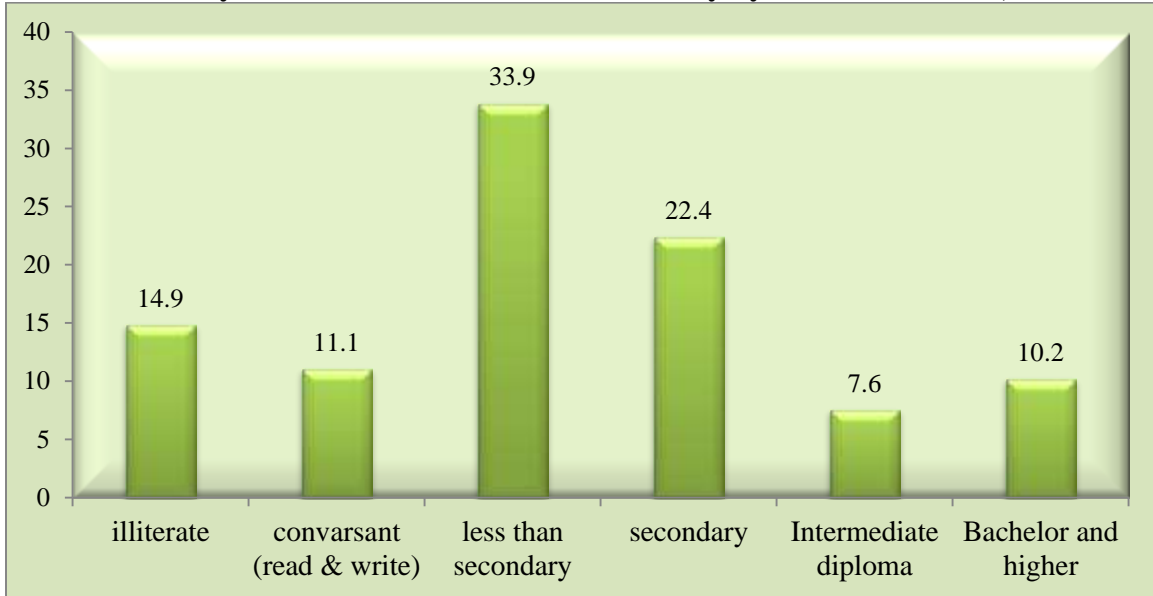
In the study of the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above who are employed and not attending schools according to the educational level, it was clear that the concentration of employed among those whose educational level is less than secondary where One out of three employed persons had an educational level of less than a secondary level, this is an indicator of occupation type for these individuals, Followed by individuals with a bachelor's degree and higher by 22%. It also shows that the percentage of illiterate workers was the lowest by about 8%, Figure (22).

Figure 22: Proportional Distribution of Population Aged 15 and above Employed and Not Enrolled in Education by Educational Level, 2015



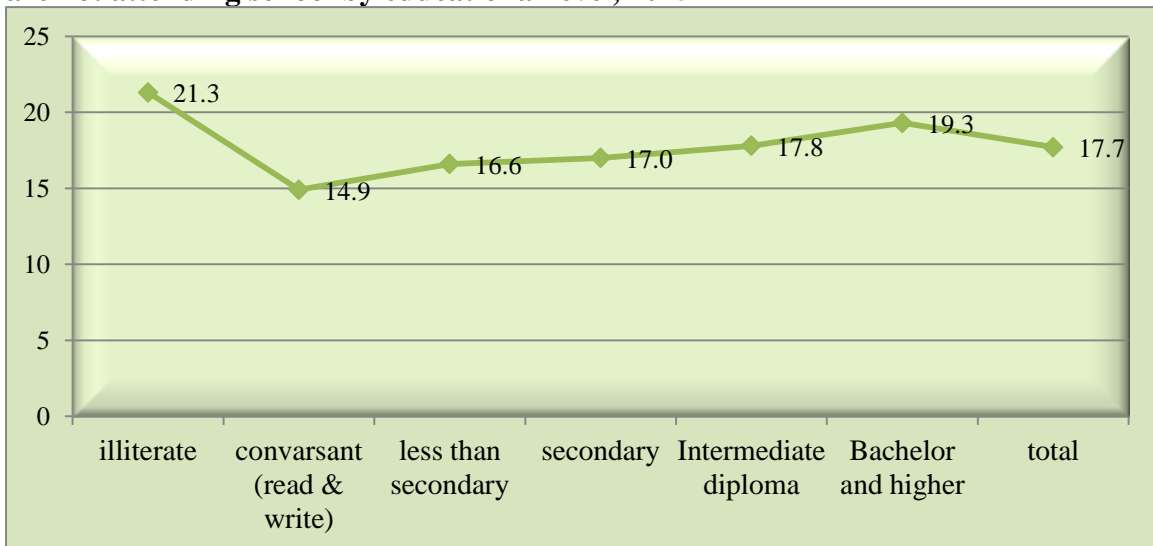
The distribution of the population aged 15 years and above who were not economically active and not regular in the study showed that the majority of them had a level of education less than secondary (33.9%). This may explain that the percentage of the population with less than secondary education qualification constitute the highest ratios among other different educational status and (22%) of non-economically active persons have a secondary educational level. It is worth mentioning that one out of every ten economically inactive individuals has a bachelor's degree or above, Figure (23).

Figure 23: Proportional distribution of the population aged 15 and above who are not economically active and not enrolled in the study by educational level, 2015



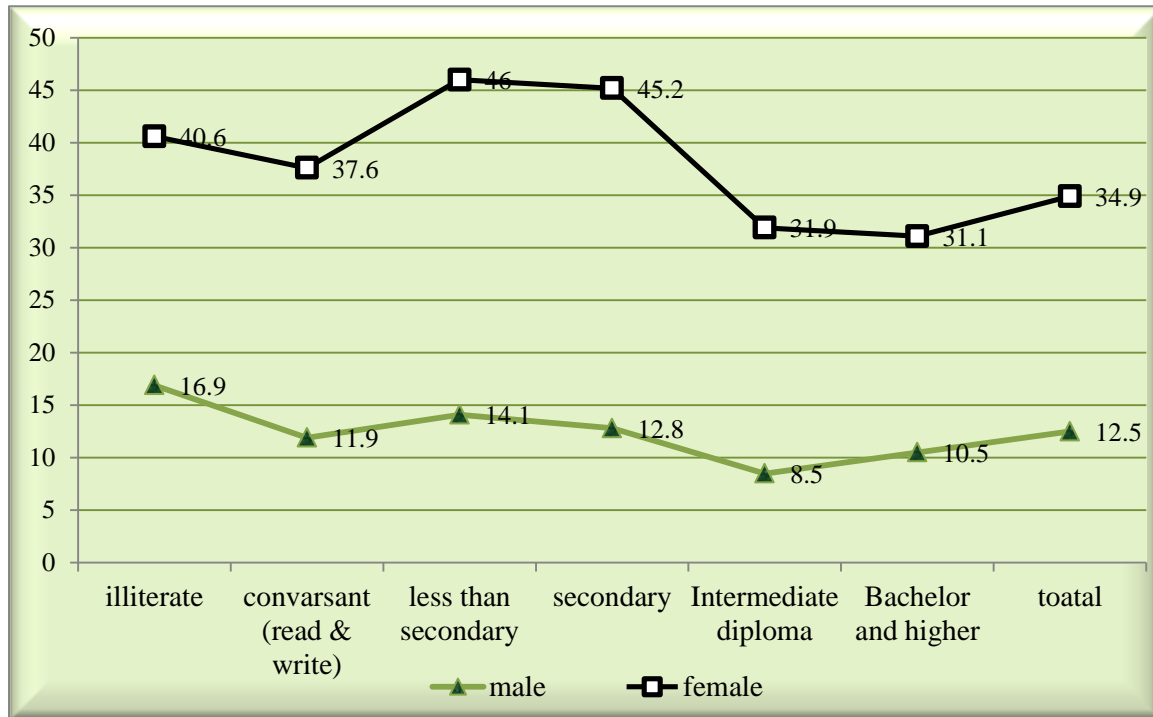
By focusing on the Jordanian population, the unemployment rate of the Jordanian population aged 15 years and above and irregular in the study the percentage reached 17.7%, which reached a peak among illiterate individuals and was also high among those with bachelor's degrees and above, figure (24).

Figure 24: Unemployment rates for Jordanian population aged 15 and above who are not attending school by educational level, 2015



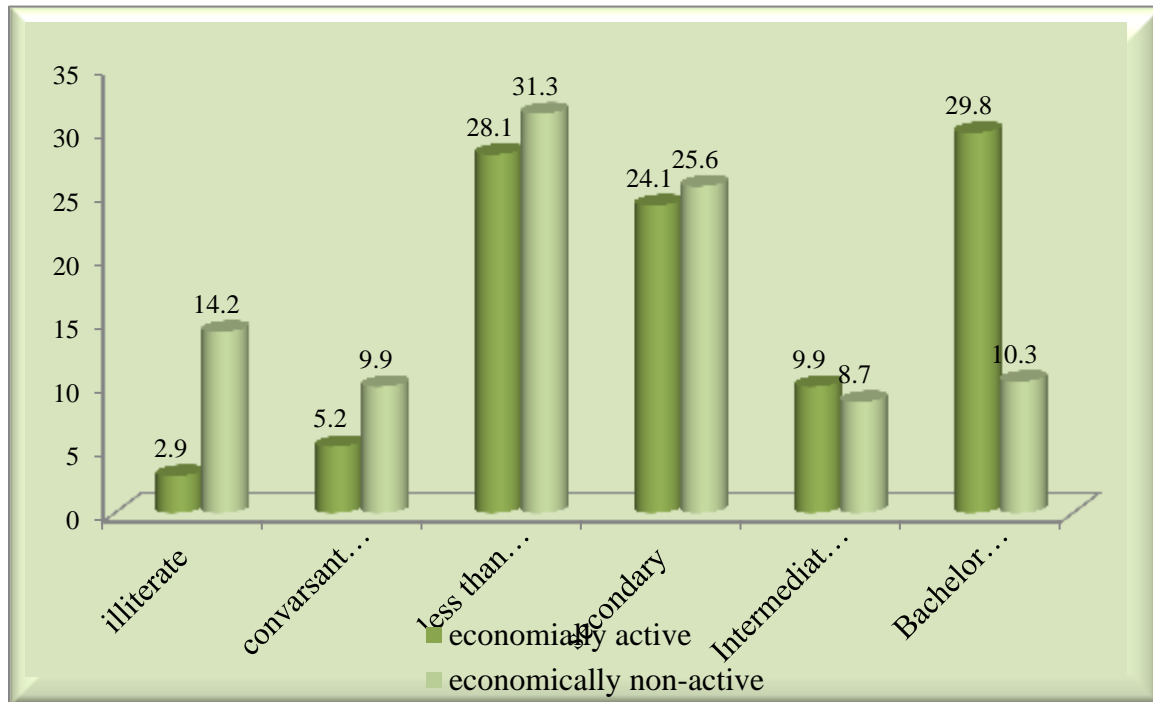
A gender perspective of the unemployment rates among Jordanians aged 15 years and above and irregular in the study showed that the gap was clear and large between the sexes, culminating in the secondary education level and the lowest was at the bachelor level and higher, Figure (25).

Figure 25: Unemployment rates for Jordanian population aged 15 years and above who are not attending school by educational level and sex, 2015



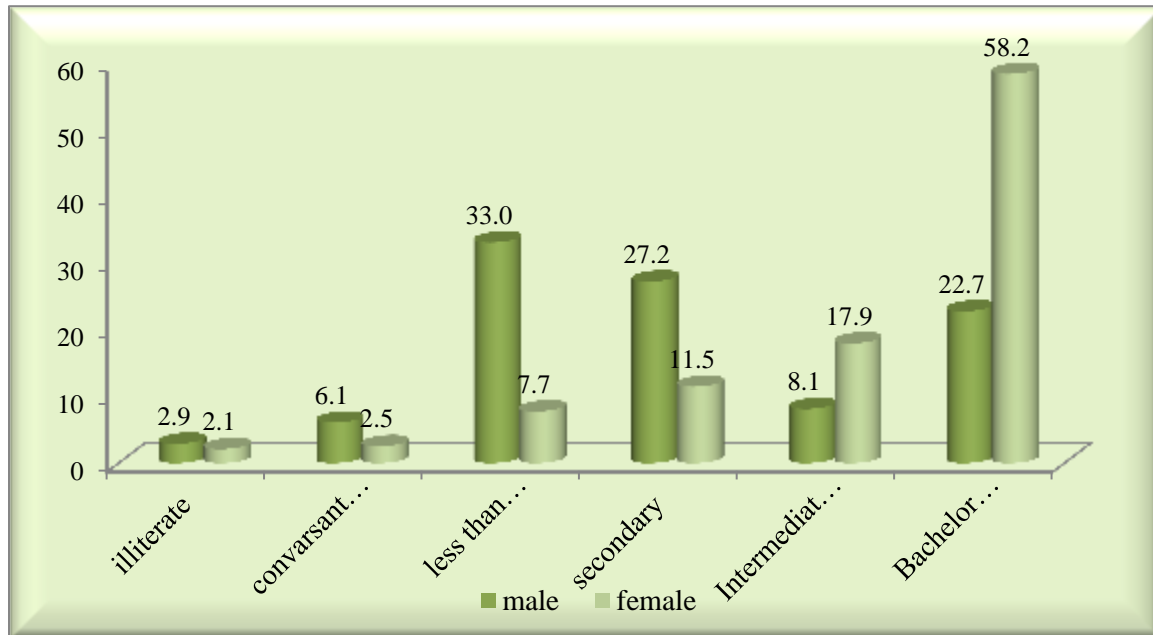
In terms of the relationship between the state of economic activity and the educational level of the Jordanian population Aged 15 years and above and irregular in the study. The results showed that economically active persons were concentrated among individuals with a bachelor's or higher education of about 30%, the lowest percentage was illiterate by (2.9%) and those who were not economically active were concentrated among individuals with less than secondary educational level at a rate of about 57%. It is noted that individuals with an intermediate diploma had a relatively low concentration of both economically active and non-economically active. Figure (26).

Figure 26: Proportional Distribution of Jordanian Population Aged 15 Years and above Not Enrolled in the Study by Educational Level and Status of Economic Activity, 2015



As for the Jordanian population aged 15 years and above who are employed and distributed by educational level and gender, it is noticed that the distribution of female workers is directly proportional to their educational level, with three out of every five employed females having a bachelor's degree or higher. As for males, was less than secondary, which is the largest percentage among employed males, followed by those with secondary education by about 27%. The gender gap is clear among those who hold bachelor and higher between males and females, which reached about 36 percentage points for females figure (27).

Figure 27: Proportional Distribution of Jordanian Population Aged 15 Years and Above Employed and irregular by Educational Level and Gender, 2015



2.3 Most stagnant scientific specializations in the labor market

A simple analysis was carried out to measure the extent of the educational compatibility of the Jordanian labor market by studying the scientific specializations of the Jordanian population aged 15 years and above who hold intermediate diploma or higher according to some labor market indicators, which will put an initial picture that will guide education policies towards the introduction of specializations that meet the needs of the Jordanian market.

Table (5) it shows some indicators of Jordanian males according to their scientific specializations. The results showed that the most stagnant specializations among Jordanian males were quarrying industries, mining, tourism and travel, Graphic and Audio /visual Arts and Media Production , press and press reports, Art Design (aesthetic), Marketing and advertising, Textile and leather industries, clothing and footwear manufacturing, sports, political and civil sciences, civil engineering and construction. Unemployment rates ranged between 12.9-17.2.

Table 6 also shows indicators of the labor market according to the scientific specialization of Jordanian females, where a group of scientific specializations emerged which showed very high unemployment rates and need further study to discuss and offer ways to reduce these rates by providing job opportunities for them or by halting specialization in educational institutions. We can summarize the following specializations as the most stagnant specializations in the Jordanian labor market among Jordanian females: quarrying industries, mining, textile and leather industries, clothing and footwear manufacturing, household services, social services, pre-primary teacher training, Graphic and Audio / visual Arts and Media Production, Social Welfare, Tourism and Travel.

Table 5: Population Distribution of Jordanian Males Age 15 Years and above and their Educational level are Intermediate Diploma or higher by Labor Market Indices and Scientific Specialization, 2015

Scientific specialization	Percentage of unemployed	Percentage of employees	Percentage of non-economically active	Unemployment rate	Total graduates
Quarrying Industries and Mining	12.4	59.5	28.1	17.2	791
Tourism and Travel	15.3	74.8	9.9	17.0	2661
Social Service	11.9	67.5	20.7	14.9	658
Graphic , Audio /visual Arts and Media Production	13.6	78.0	8.4	14.9	4537
Press and press reports	12.0	69.6	18.4	14.7	3502
Art Design (aesthetic)	12.9	76.4	10.8	14.4	1776
Marketing and advertising	12.8	75.9	11.3	14.4	7293
Textile and leather industries, clothing and footwear manufacturing	10.3	62.1	27.6	14.3	29
Sports	11.7	71.9	16.4	14.1	6427
Political and civil sciences	10.2	68.1	21.7	13.1	6324
Civil Engineering and Construction	10.7	71.8	17.5	12.9	14099
Preparation of teachers for elementary education	10.1	69.7	20.2	12.7	1919
Music and acting	10.5	73.5	16.0	12.5	811
Finance, Banking and Insurance	10.3	72.9	16.8	12.4	23966
Protection of persons and property	9.3	69.4	21.2	11.8	1073
Electronic Engineering, Communications and Automation	10.3	77.3	12.4	11.8	18607
Computer Science and Information Technology	10.6	80.0	9.4	11.7	40999
psychology	9.2	69.6	21.2	11.7	3539
transport services	9.7	74.0	16.4	11.6	4260
Industrial engineering	9.8	77.3	12.9	11.3	2061
Public administration and business administration	9.6	75.9	14.4	11.2	32432
Engineering, Mechanical and Metal Works	9.2	73.9	16.9	11.1	22875
Accounting and tax fees	9.5	76.2	14.3	11.1	49481
Preparing teachers for elementary education	9.0	73.6	17.4	10.8	4511
Architecture and urban planning	8.4	70.2	21.3	10.7	8999
Food Industry	9.4	78.1	12.5	10.7	832
Engineering of cars, ships and aircraft	8.8	73.7	17.5	10.7	4359
Fine arts	8.2	71.0	20.8	10.3	2295
Hotel services and catering services	9.4	81.9	8.7	10.3	3653
Environmental Sciences	7.9	70.7	21.4	10.0	1936
History and Archeology	7.2	65.6	27.2	9.9	7898
Educational Sciences	7.5	69.0	23.6	9.8	16742
Libraries, Information and Documentation	8.3	76.6	15.1	9.7	2308

Electrical engineering	8.1	75.6	16.3	9.7	16806
Chemical Engineering	7.9	74.1	18.0	9.6	4129
Economic science	7.7	73.3	19.0	9.6	9466
Preparing teachers to teach a specific subject	7.3	69.3	23.4	9.5	2530
foreign languages	7.3	73.4	19.2	9.1	20369
geology	6.5	65.4	28.1	9.0	2328
Livestock Production	8.0	82.5	9.5	8.8	765
Physical therapy and Rehabilitation	7.4	77.5	15.2	8.7	1313
Sociology and Cultural Studies	6.4	67.9	25.8	8.6	5143
Medicine	7.4	78.6	14.1	8.6	13992
Biology and Biochemistry	7.2	76.7	16.2	8.5	3536
Crops production	6.8	74.2	19.0	8.4	7191
Preparing teachers to teach professional subjects	6.4	70.9	22.7	8.3	3074
Secretarial and office work	6.7	75.8	17.4	8.2	1957
Statistics	6.2	73.0	20.7	7.8	820
Manufacture of wood, paper, plastics and glass	6.9	82.9	10.2	7.7	508
Philosophy and Ethics	4.8	61.0	34.2	7.4	1033
Public health services	5.9	77.4	16.6	7.1	2164
Physics	6.0	80.0	14.1	7.0	3412
Law	6.0	79.9	14.1	6.9	22670
Chemistry	5.4	78.9	15.7	6.4	4415
Arabic	4.5	66.3	29.2	6.4	18940
Military and Defense Sciences	4.1	60.9	35.0	6.3	4850
Nursing, Care and Midwifery	5.5	84.6	9.9	6.1	14533
Religion	4.9	78.1	17.0	5.9	11925
Supporting Medical Sciences	4.8	82.8	12.3	5.5	5033
Pharmacy	4.5	81.8	13.7	5.3	7145
Dental studies	4.4	86.1	9.4	4.9	3783
Mathematics	3.8	76.5	19.7	4.7	7849
Hair, Skin and Beauty Services	3.6	84.4	12.0	4.1	167
Veterinary Medicine	2.9	79.7	17.4	3.5	691

Table 6: Population Distribution of Jordanian Females Age 15 Years and above and their Educational level are Intermediate Diploma or higher by Labor Market Indices and Scientific Specialization, 2015

Practical specialization	Percentage of employees	Percentage of unemployed	Percentage of non-economically active	Unemployment rate	Total graduates
Quarrying Industries and Mining	22.4	30.1	25.0	57.3	196
Textile and leather industries, clothing and footwear manufacturing	15.9	16.8	51.4	51.5	208
Domestic services	20.7	20.8	37.8	50.2	1224
Social Service	22.1	19.2	36.6	46.5	3513
Preparation of teachers for elementary education	20.3	16.7	42.8	45.2	47912
Graphic , Audio /visual Arts and Media Production	21.0	16.7	41.2	44.3	5178
Social Welfare	28.9	23.0	19.1	44.3	152
Tourism and Travel	24.0	19.0	33.0	44.1	2219
Art Design (aesthetic)	18.4	13.9	49.3	42.9	4399
Livestock Production	30.0	21.3	18.8	41.5	240
Electronic Engineering, Communications and Automation	28.9	19.7	22.6	40.5	10454
Libraries, Information and Documentation	23.2	15.1	38.4	39.5	9705
Statistics	24.8	16.0	34.4	39.2	1302
Fine arts	20.4	13.1	46.0	39.1	6812
geology	27.0	16.0	30.0	37.2	4297
psychology	25.6	14.9	33.9	36.9	10458
Computer Science and Information Technology	27.1	15.6	30.3	36.6	50349
History and Archeology	26.0	14.9	33.1	36.5	11805
Crops production	27.1	15.5	30.4	36.4	6214
Hair, Skin and Beauty Services	16.7	9.4	57.2	36.2	2339
Religion	22.7	12.5	42.1	35.4	30842
Educational Sciences	24.4	12.8	38.4	34.4	49384
Engineering of cars, ships and aircraft	25.4	13.2	36.0	34.1	114
Finance, Banking and Insurance	24.8	12.7	37.8	33.9	28056
Chemical Engineering	30.5	15.5	23.5	33.7	5159
Preparing teachers for elementary education	30.5	15.5	23.6	33.6	30059
Sociology and Cultural Studies	25.1	12.7	37.2	33.6	15130
Accounting and tax fees	25.4	12.8	36.4	33.6	30941
Preparing teachers to teach	27.2	13.2	32.4	32.8	10924

professional subjects					
Food Industry	27.8	13.6	30.8	32.8	3687
Public administration and business administration	25.6	12.2	36.6	32.2	39455
transport services	23.6	11.1	41.8	32.1	450
Press and press reports	26.8	12.3	34.0	31.4	3622
economic science	25.9	11.8	36.4	31.3	8832
electrical engineering	31.1	14.2	23.6	31.3	2855
Political and civil sciences	27.8	12.3	32.1	30.7	4193
Chemistry	30.1	13.2	26.7	30.6	9650
Civil Engineering and Construction	33.7	14.7	17.9	30.4	6277
foreign languages	27.8	12.1	32.2	30.3	65440
Physics	31.2	13.5	24.2	30.2	6812
Environmental Sciences	25.6	11.0	37.7	30.1	3630
Engineering, Mechanical and Metal Works	28.5	12.3	30.7	30.1	4854
Hotel services and catering services	26.5	11.1	36.0	29.5	687
Arabic	26.3	10.9	36.5	29.3	51292
Protection of persons and property	28.7	11.9	30.7	29.2	261
Sports	30.5	11.9	27.1	28.1	8325
Biology and Biochemistry	28.5	10.3	32.6	26.6	12442
Marketing and advertising	29.5	10.3	30.7	26.0	5792
Philosophy and Ethics	22.8	8.0	46.5	25.9	1257
Architecture and urban planning	32.0	11.1	24.9	25.8	6951
Supporting Medical Sciences	30.0	9.7	30.3	24.4	11878
Secretarial and office work	24.3	7.8	43.7	24.4	12450
Public health services	28.4	9.1	34.1	24.3	3574
Music and acting	30.2	9.4	30.3	23.7	928
Physical therapy and Rehabilitation	31.6	9.8	27.0	23.6	2582
Mathematics	28.8	8.9	33.6	23.6	21369
Law	32.5	9.6	25.4	22.9	11587
Industrial engineering	37.3	10.2	15.3	21.5	1935
Preparing teachers to teach a specific subject	30.0	7.9	32.1	20.9	4850
Pharmacy	32.8	6.8	27.6	17.2	18782
Nursing, Care and Midwifery	37.0	6.4	19.7	14.7	41879
Dental studies	37.3	6.3	19.2	14.4	4517
Veterinary Medicine	38.4	6.0	17.2	13.5	367
Medicine	40.8	5.1	13.3	11.1	6097
Military and Defense Sciences	40.3	3.7	15.7	8.5	268

Annexes

Annex (1)

Table 7: Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Currently Enrolled in Educational Institutions by Age Group, Educational Level, Sex and Nationality, 2015

Educational level, Nationality and gender	Age groups						
	Total	5-4	15-6	18-16	23-19	29-24	+30
Jordan							
Kindergarten	188908	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary	2007539	1.1	95.6	3.0	0.3	0	0
Professional apprenticeship	7040	0.0	9.7	71.1	18.4	0.8	0
secondary	277773	0.0	4.7	83.9	11.0	0.3	0
Intermediate Diploma	28364	0.0	0.0	10.7	67.0	11.2	11.1
BA	322894	0.0	0.0	11.3	76.8	8.8	3.0
Higher Diploma	1333	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	20.5	34.5
M.A.	12155	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	52.7	33.1
Ph.D.	3910	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	23.7	73.4
Total	2849916	7.4	67.9	11.8	10.8	1.4	0.7
Jordan /Jordanian							
Kindergarten	147959	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	1483374	1.1	95.5	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Professional apprenticeship	5554	0.0	10.0	70.6	18.7	0.7	0.0
secondary	229919	0.0	4.5	84.9	10.3	0.3	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	21180	0.0	0.0	9.9	68.6	10.1	11.4
BA	247228	0.0	0.0	11.6	78.5	7.1	2.7
Higher Diploma	827	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	20.1	34.1
M.A.	7732	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	55.3	27.5
Ph.D.	2581	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	25.8	70.2
Total	2146354	7.7	66.5	12.9	11.1	1.2	0.6
Jordan /Non-Jordanian							
Kindergarten	40949	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	524165	1.1	95.9	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0

Professional apprenticeship	1486	0.0	9.0	73.0	17.1	0.9	0.0
secondary	47854	0.0	5.9	78.9	14.5	0.6	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	7184	0.0	0.0	12.8	62.2	14.7	10.2
BA	75666	0.0	0.0	10.4	71.4	14.4	3.9
Higher Diploma	506	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	21.1	35.2
M.A.	4423	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	48.0	43.0
Ph.D.	1329	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	19.5	79.4
Total	703562	6.7	71.9	8.8	9.6	2.1	1.0
Jordan-male							
Kindergarten	97161	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	1025076	1.1	95.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
Professional apprenticeship	6054	0.0	8.4	74.0	17.0	0.6	0.0
secondary	136907	0.0	4.7	82.7	12.1	0.4	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	15797	0.0	0.0	11.3	66.5	12.2	10.0
BA	166134	0.0	0.0	9.1	75.2	12.1	3.6
Higher Diploma	788	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	22.8	32.6
M.A.	6813	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	51.4	38.7
Ph.D.	2779	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	22.4	75.0
Total	1457509	7.5	67.8	11.3	10.8	1.9	0.9
Jordan-female							
Kindergarten	91747	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	982463	1.1	95.6	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Professional apprenticeship	986	0.0	18.2	53.5	26.6	1.7	0.0
secondary	140866	0.0	4.8	85.0	9.9	0.2	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	12567	0.0	0.0	9.9	67.6	10.1	12.5
BA	156760	0.0	0.0	13.7	78.6	5.3	2.3
Higher Diploma	545	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	17.1	37.2
M.A.	5342	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	54.2	26.0
Ph.D.	1131	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	26.7	69.2
Total	1392407	7.4	68.0	12.4	10.7	0.9	0.5
Jordan /Jordanian							
Kindergarten	147959	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	1483374	1.1	95.5	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0

Professional apprenticeship	5554	0.0	10.0	70.6	18.7	0.7	0.0
secondary	229919	0.0	4.5	84.9	10.3	0.3	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	21180	0.0	0.0	9.9	68.6	10.1	11.4
BA	247228	0.0	0.0	11.6	78.5	7.1	2.7
Higher Diploma	827	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	20.1	34.1
M.A.	7732	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	55.3	27.5
Ph.D.	2581	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	25.8	70.2
Total	2146354	7.7	66.5	12.9	11.1	1.2	0.6
male							
Kindergarten	75963	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	759822	1.1	95.6	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Professional apprenticeship	4745	0.0	8.5	73.6	17.1	0.7	0.0
secondary	113922	0.0	4.5	83.9	11.2	0.4	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	11164	0.0	0.0	10.8	68.6	10.6	10.0
BA	118701	0.0	0.0	9.3	77.2	10.1	3.3
Higher Diploma	417	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	23.0	31.4
M.A.	3804	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	55.9	32.2
Ph.D.	1780	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	24.4	71.9
Total	1090318	7.7	67.1	12.3	10.6	1.5	0.7
female							
Kindergarten	71996	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	723552	1.1	95.5	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Professional apprenticeship	809	0.0	18.3	52.9	27.9	0.9	0.0
secondary	115997	0.0	4.5	85.9	9.3	0.2	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	10016	0.0	0.0	8.9	68.6	9.5	13.0
BA	128527	0.0	0.0	13.8	79.7	4.3	2.2
Higher Diploma	410	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.1	17.1	36.8
M.A.	3928	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	54.7	22.9
Ph.D.	801	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	28.8	66.7
Total	1056036	7.6	65.9	13.4	11.7	0.9	0.5
Jordan /non-Jordanian							
Kindergarten	40949	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	524165	1.1	95.9	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0

Professional apprenticeship	1486	0.0	9.0	73.0	17.1	0.9	0.0
secondary	47854	0.0	5.9	78.9	14.5	0.6	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	7184	0.0	0.0	12.8	62.2	14.7	10.2
BA	75666	0.0	0.0	10.4	71.4	14.4	3.9
Higher Diploma	506	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	21.1	35.2
M.A.	4423	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	48.0	43.0
Ph.D.	1329	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	19.5	79.4
Total	703562	6.7	71.9	8.8	9.6	2.1	1.0
Male							
Kindergarten	21198	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	265254	1.1	95.9	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Professional apprenticeship	1309	0.0	7.8	75.2	16.7	0.3	0.0
secondary	22985	0.0	5.7	76.9	16.7	0.7	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	4633	0.0	0.0	12.4	61.4	16.1	10.2
BA	47433	0.0	0.0	8.4	70.1	17.0	4.4
Higher Diploma	371	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.4	22.6	34.0
M.A.	3009	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	45.7	46.8
Ph.D.	999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	18.8	80.7
Total	367191	6.6	69.7	8.2	11.2	2.9	1.3
female							
Kindergarten	19751	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	258911	1.1	96.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Professional apprenticeship	177	0.0	17.5	56.5	20.3	5.6	0.0
secondary	24869	0.0	6.2	80.8	12.5	0.4	0.0
Intermediate Diploma	2551	0.0	0.0	13.7	63.7	12.2	10.3
BA	28233	0.0	0.0	13.6	73.5	9.9	2.9
Higher Diploma	135	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	17.0	38.5
M.A.	1414	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	53.0	34.8
Ph.D.	330	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	21.5	75.5
Total	336371	6.8	74.3	9.3	7.8	1.2	0.6