

* ()

2 1 1

:

58

() %65

- 40

%21

%95

%.81

%62

%14

:

%13.3

2010

%24.2

%45

.2006

:

*

(1

✉ fuadkreishan@yahoo.com

(2

.2013/10/6

2012/12/3

/

680
(1)
562 : 30 .%87)
(
(2008)
)
2707 (.2011
(SPSS EXCEL) %25

:(1)

62	36	145	247		
21	13	50	82		
65	39	155	261		
38	22	89	150		
87	48	190	348		
67	40	158	268		
152	90	360	607		
11	7	26	42		
26	15	60	104		
24	14	55	95		
13	7	28	51		
24	14	54	94		
16	10	40	64		
74	40	160	294		
680	395	1570	2707		

(2010-1973)

2010

118

:(2010)

(1

2008

680

%13.3

2008

:

(8.2)			%24.2	%31.9	%21.1
(%45.6))		%8.3	
	(5		(%25
	:(2007)	32	.2006	22	
					(2
	(107)	:(2010)			
15					

:

(513) (214)
(3
:(2010)

(4

()

:(2005)

(203)
(120.3)

(2002)

(2002)

(Bradshaw, 2006)

(2010) (

(2010)
() .1

()

(2000)

(Weber and Jensen, 2004)

- (Anti-Poverty Programs)

)
(1999) (2008

()

(O'connor,

(Quigley, 2003) 2001) :

(Levitan et al, 2003)

(Bradshaw, 2006)

:

.2

%13.3

.2008

.3 ()

.1988

2004 1989

(Social Safety Nets)

(2010) %13)

%14

:(2)

2008	2004	2001	1999	1997	1992	1987	
680	436.0	312.0	313.5	313.5	261.0	148.0	
13.3	15.0	13.5	13.6	11.7	14.4	3.0	
781	-	709.0	668.0	538.5	554.5	87.4	()
-	-	3.01	3.01	2.5	3.6	0.3	
0.39	-	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.43	0.36	

(-) * (2010) :

.1

(1) %58

.(1)

% 55 (60)

.(3)

40

%21

(%24)

60 40

(3):

%		%		%		%	
65.2		54.9		38.7		65.2	
15.1		21.1	40	11.8		20.4	
0.7		24	59 40	25.3		9.6	
19	...			19.2		3.3	
				5		0.4	
						1.1	

.2

(3)

%38.7
(5-3)

%25.3

%65.2

9

) %15

%5

(2008

.%20.4

%1.1 %0.4

(1)

%31.9

%13.7

)

%11.5

(2001

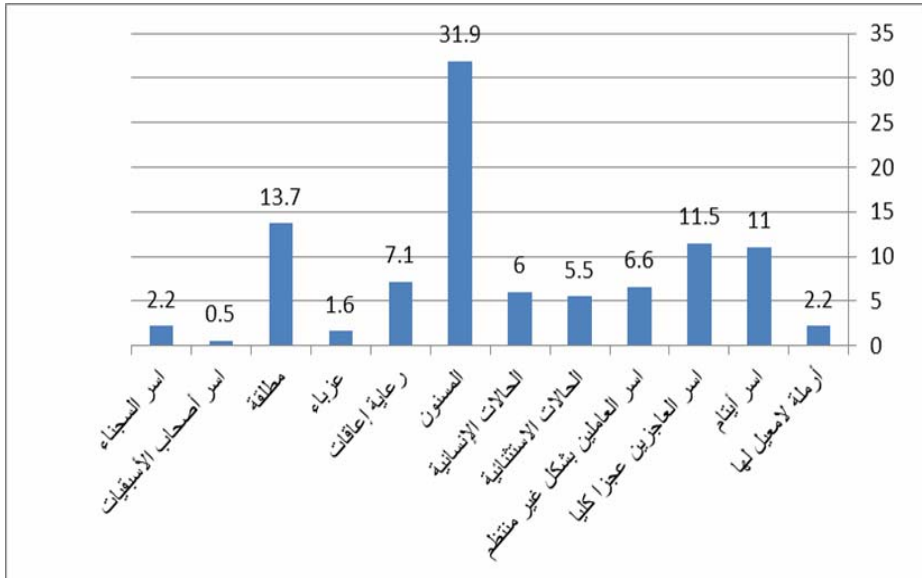
%7.1

.3

.(2008

) %1

(3)



(1):

.4

(3) %80.7
 %17.8
 %1.5
 () %65.2
 () %15.1
 %19
 %79
 % 95
 .1
 (4)) %97.4
 (%
 %26

)
(
%7.8
%3.9
% 34
%22.1

%14

%12.9

:(4)

%10

%0.7

(%)	
26	
14.1	
12.9	
14	
22.1	
3.9	
7.8	
7	
3	
2	
2	
0.7	
10	

.1

(5)

% 85

%46.5

.2

%27

%17

%62

%42 (4)

(5) .2 .%21)
 .(
 ()
 %82 %30.4
 %37 %81
 %49.8 ()
 ()
 ()
 %28
 %99

*

:(5)

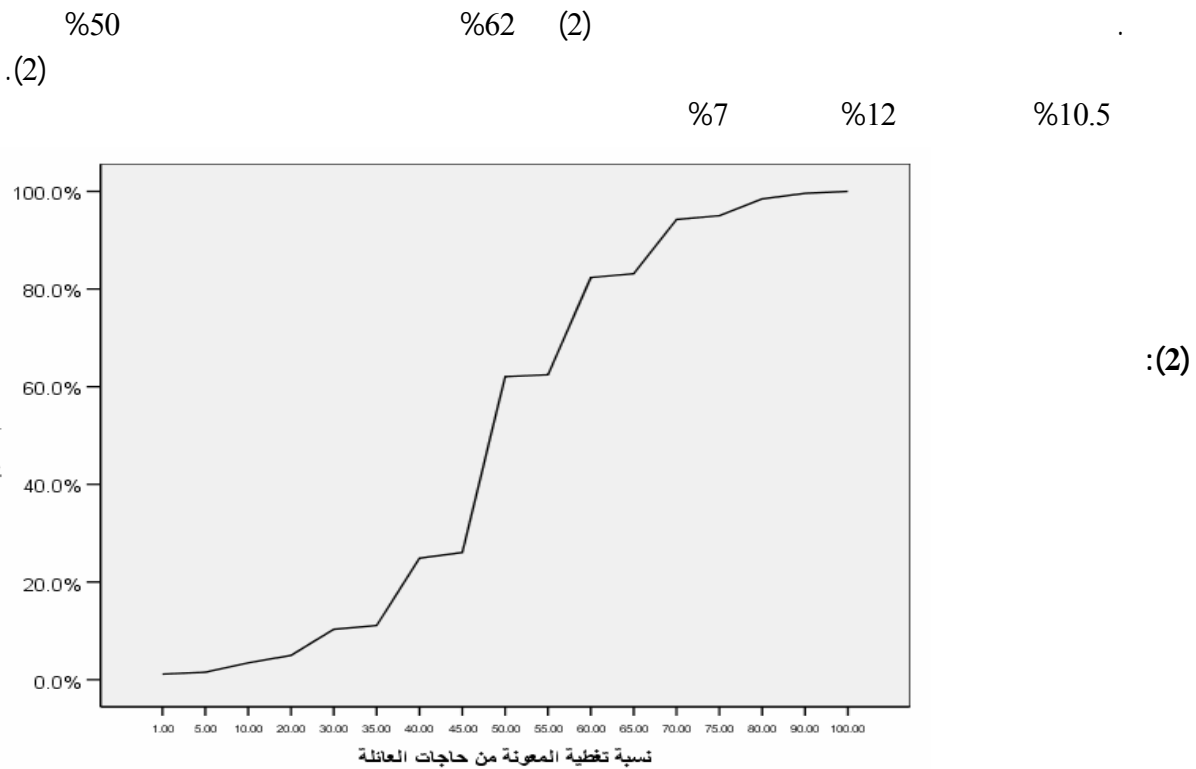
%		%	
82		7.5	
81		46.5	
37		85	
18		21	
14		0.7	
12.5		17	
7.5		11	
		27	

*

.3

(6)

)
 .(2002
 %16.5
 %13 %18
 (%)
 %7.2
 %9.9



(7):

				**	
t= 4.930 *(0.000)		T test	18.15 14.34	%48.28 %56.56	
t= 0.410 *(0.689)		T test	13.80 18.90	%51.90 %51.20	
F = 1.197 *(0.303)		One-way Anova	17.34 15.28 10.43	%52.52 %50.53 %50.25	
t= 2.40 *(0.018)		T test	14.97 17.26	%50.64 %54.72	

*

**

() .()

.2

.1

()

%65

.%79

.3

%65.2

%95

	%81		%97
			.4
.2			%58
			.5
			.6
.3		%39	
	.% 25	(5-3)	
		%62	.7
.4			
			.8
			%26
.5			
			.%14.1
			.9
			:
			.10
			.11
.6			
			.1
.7		:	

1999	1996
2010	2008
2011	2005
2002	2010
2009	2000
2010	2011
2010	2010
2010	2001

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Economic and Social Characteristics of the Poor (Aid Recipients) in the Governorate of Ma'an

Fou'ad M. Kraishan¹, Ibrahim M. Alhawarin¹, So'ud M. Al-Tayyeb²

ABSTRACT

The study handles the reality of the poor (aid recipients) in Ma'an Governorate to enhance policy making of poverty alleviation. It employs primary survey data gathered from poor in the governorate. The study finds that insufficiency of family income is the main determinant of poverty. In addition to income and education, the poor emphasize inflation and unemployment as causing their poverty. The study finds among heads of the poor families: high illiteracy, amounting to 65%; 58% of them are females; high percentage of them are elderly and some are disabled; those under 40, who may be utilized and rehabilitated to improve their household's economic circumstances, form 21%; 95% of them have health insurance and 81% are satisfied with health services provided. Interestingly, the study shows that 62% of the poor families in this governorate believe that governmental monetary transfers do not cover more than 50 % of their living needs. Only 14 % of the poor reveal that those transfers are dispensable if they find employment. The study finds that the the poor (aid recipients) do possess certain productive skills that can be augmented and utilized to combat poverty.

Keywords: Poverty, Woman Poverty, Ma'an.

¹ Department of Economics, Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, Jordan.

✉ fuadkreishan@yahoo.com

² Department of Economics, Muta University, Jordan.

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