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(Smith, 1985)

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" (Suntta, 1993)

(James, 2001)

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Pardip & Samul,)

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Williamson, 1976) : : " " " " " "

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: (Abdel-aziz, 1983)

(McClelland,1979)

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(Arnold, 1984)

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Lincoin, et,.al,

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Lata & Pushkar, (2000)

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"Discrete Choices Dummy Variable"

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5.6	579	
94.4	9847	

(Broune & Walker, 1991)

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%7.5	%10.0		
%5.5	%5.9		
%2.9	%3.3		
519	579		
			2
%8.5	%5.3		
%7.3	%6.2		
%4.3	%5.7		

%		
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0.4	40	
0.1	7	
100.0	10426	
5.0	519	
0.95	9901	
4.66	481	
0.33	36	
0.01	2	
100.0	10426	

(2)

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%5.5	%5.7		
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%8.5	%12.1	5	
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%1.2	%0.9	2	
%4.3	%4.5	5-3	
%11.6	%14.2	6	
519	579		
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One Way _____ :
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(One Way ANOVA)

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Sig	F	Sum Square	
.0000	57.0	31.1	.1
0.000	77.2	41.8	-2
0.002	9.3	224.0	.1
0.000	24.1	580.0	-2
*0.985	0000.	0.0.00	.1
0.001	6011.	00.62	-2
0.019	.55	0.620	.1
0.001	10.8	1.200	-2
0.000	51.3	12.50	.1
0.000	36.5	8.91	-2

Sig	F	Sum Square	
0.000	20.3	5.6	.1
0.000	41.5	11.5	-2
0.001	20.3	5.6	.1
0.000	41.5	11.5	-2
0.000	445.0	222.0	.1
0.000	298.0	150.4	-2
0.000	25.0	11.2	.1
0.000	23.2	10.0	-2
0.000	46.9	22.5	.1
0.000	12.6	6.1	-2
*0.59	0.30	0.070	.1
0.044	4.7	0.90	-2

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Odds Ratio	Sig	Sum-Square	Logistic Regression	
1.44	.0000	.148	0.130.2	
.421	0.000	66.0	0.148.1	.1
				-2
0,45	0.051*	3.0	0.40.5	
0.76	0.002	10.1	0.46.8	.1
				-2

Odds Ratio	Sig	Sum-Square	Logistic Regression	
0.34	0.587*	0.295	0.70.3	.1
0.66	0.001	11.5	.042.0	-2
.033	0.51	3.8	0.400.	.1
0.870	0.002	10.1	0.460.	-2
1.53	0.000	97.5	0.554	.1
1.56	0.000	81.5	0.538	.2
1.22	0.000	201.5	0.806.8	.1
1.12	0.000	154.3	0.760.0	.2
0.88	0.001	14.6	0.65.4	.1
1.11	0.000	34.3	0.85.1	-2
1.24	0.000	370.0	0.439.0	.1
1.31	0.000	220.0	0.290.0	.1

Odds Ratio	Sig	Sum-Square	Logistic Regression	
				-2
1.28	0.000	27.4	0.131.0	.1 .2
1.03	0.000	38.3	0.142.0	
1.55	0.000	57.4	0.150.0	.1 .2
1.36	0.006	12.4	0.105.0	
0.023	0.813*	0.056	.0.290	.1 .2
0.22	0.051*	3.1	0.331	

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Differentiation Determinants of Child mortality by Gender in Jordan:

*Munir Kradshah**, *Mousa Shteivi***

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between demographic and socioeconomic variables and child mortality in Jordan. The raw data for the study were taken from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2007 (JPFHS), which conducted by the Department of Statistical. The study employs descriptive and non-descriptive statistics such as Cross-tabulation, ANOVA and Logistic regression. The findings show that women level of education, women age at marriage, current age, family size, and number of female and male in Family have a significant relationship with child mortality by Gender. Husband level of education, kinship marriage pattern, women worker status, and ever-use of contraceptive were found to have no important relationship with child mortality by Gender in Jordanian Family.

Keywords: Social Variables, Demographic Variables, Child Mortality, Reproductive Behavior.

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