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2007

49-15

(Trussell & Kia, 1989)

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(Fecudability)

(Peak Period)

(Teachman & Plonko, 1985)

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.2011/9/15

2010/9/2

(Trussell & Kia,

.1989)

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.(Jeannette, 2009)

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.(Bates, et.,al. 2007)

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Trussell & Kia, )

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(Bongaarts &

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(2007-2002)

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(Cain, 1984)

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(Blanc & Ann,1998)

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(Gourbin, 1999)

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Mensch et.,al. )

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(Miller, 1993)

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(Clark, 2004)

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(Bongaarts, 2008)

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19

(1966)

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12

14

(1956)

(Davis and Blake,1956)

(Cain, 1984)

"Intermediat Variables"

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(2006)"  
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(Bongaarts,1978)

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3444		(1, 0)		
-15		( 0)	18	-1
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(Demographic Health				.2
"DHS"	Survey)		:	
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	.4			.4
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			)	.6
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.(2007-2002)			:	:
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"49-15				



(Y)

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$$P(y) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{B_0 + B_1 X + \dots + B_n X^n}}$$

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(LRT)

Y

.X

∴ P (Y)

.(Percentage)

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Comparative )

:B<sub>0</sub>

(Means

:B<sub>i</sub>. B<sub>n</sub>:

(Significance)

(Simple Linear Regression)

%.5

(SPSS)

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(Logistic Regression Analysis)

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18

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%		
%100.0	3444	
%85.3	2938	.1
%14.7	506	.2
%100.0	3444	
	100.0	
%61.3	2112	.1
%38.7	1332	.2
%100.0	3444	
		*
%10.8	371	.1
%3.2	109	.2
%41.5	1428	.3
%0.2	6	.4
%44.3	1915	.5
%100.0	3444	
%7.8	269	
%37.7	1300	3-1
%36.3	1252	6-4
%18.0	623	7
%100.0	3444	
%56.1	1932	.1
%43.9	1512	.2
%100.0	3444	

(2007-2002)

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%31.3                      18

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%		
%3.8	129	.1
%6.3	217	.2
%14.2	488	.3
%45.7	1572	.4
%30.1	1037	.5
%100.0	3444	
%2.0	69	.1
%11.8	407	.2
%19.0	655	.3
%37.0	1273	.4
%30.1	1037	.5
%100.0	3444	
%9.6	331	.1
%90.4	3113	.2

%2

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%9.6

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%3.8

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%		
%8.6	298	.1
%91.4	3079	.2
%100.0	3444	
%32.1	1104	.1
%67.9	2340	.2
%100.0	3444	
%90.4	3112	.1
%1.7	59	.2
%2.6	88	.3
%0.2	8	.4
%5.1	177	.5
100.0%	3444	
%31.3	1014	18 .1
%68.7	2430	18 .2
%100.0	3444	

%3.8

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(%5.1 %2.6 %1.7)

(%5.1)

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(2)

19.1	129	
19.0	217	
18.5	488	
20.0	1572	
23.0	1037	
20.5	3444	
19.7	69	
20.4	407	
20.4	655	
20.7	1273	
22.7	1037	
20.7	3444	
22.7	331	
20.2	3113	
20.5	3444	

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20.5	2938	
20.2	506	
20.5	3444	
21.2	2112	
19.5	1332	
20.5	3444	

(2003 )

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22.7 " "

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(Bates,et., al. 2007)

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	(Bates, et.,al, 2007) "			
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				:( <b>Logistic Regression</b> )

:(3)

Sig	** Odds Ratio	Standardized Estimate	Parameter Estimation	
0.0001	0.791	-0.059	-0.390	
0.0008	1.040	-0.074	-0.230	
0.0340	0.856	0.016	-0.038	
0.0870	0.023	0.140	0.1555	*
0.0001	0.711	0.074	0.054	

\*\*

%.5

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Sorenson, )

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.(Dyson & Murph, 1983)

Legrand & )

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(2008 ) " (Simple-Linear Regression)

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(4)

Sig	B	B	B	
0.000	22.70	-0.361	-0.231	
0.333	0.99	-0.198	-0.967	*
0.023	0.72	-0.182	-0.920	
0.000	5.90	0.100	8.007	
0.050	1.96	0.033	0.004	
0.015	-2.42	-0.041	-0.004	

. %5

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(0.182-)

Blanc, & )

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(0.198)

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(4) " "  
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Trussell )

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Kaufman et.al., )

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## Female Early Marriage: Its Determinants and Effects on Demographic Behavior in Jordan

### ABSTRACT

In spite of the importance of women's earlier age of marriage to their reproductive health behavior, previous studies did not explore and analyze these aspects. Therefore, this study aims first at exploring the determinants of females earlier age at marriage, and second at exploring and analyze its impact on their reproductive behavior. The study used the data of the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (2007) for married women, between (15-49 years). The study used the descriptive and analytical statistical techniques and multi-linear regression to achieve its objectives. The main results of the study indicate that the most determinants of females earlier age at Marriage are: women's education, women's Labour Status, Urbanization Degree, Husband's education. The finding also show that females earlier age at marriage had important effect on their reproductive behavior, especially on desired fertility, actual fertility contraceptive use, child mortality and fetal mortality.

**Keywords:** Early Marriage, Demographic Behavior, Fertility, Contraceptive Use, Child mortality, Fetal mortality.

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