

*

2004 1994 1979 1961

2009 2000

(2009-2000)

(2000-1961)

:

Stavig

(Afrab 2002 and Ohadike 1996)

2005 (2)

)

:

.(

.(Unescw 2005)

-1

:

.(Stavig1992)

.2011/9/15

2011/4/3

*

Bloom 73 National Research)
 Heer .(council 1986
 . (Heer 1975)
 (Bloom 2001) -2
 :
 -1960) :
 (1980 -
 .(1988) -
 : -
 (586.2) Simon
 2000 (5039) 1952 and Davanzo
 .(%4,31)
 1990
) 1973 Simon and 1980)
 .(1995 .(Davanzo
 -3

2009

2004 1994 1979 1961
2009 2000 1991

1979 1961
2000 1991

2004 1994
2009

:

:(Agung, 1993) (1995)

$$R = \text{Ln} \frac{P_t}{P_0} + t * 100$$

=R

:

=P_t

=P₀

=t

=Ln

1994 1979 1961
2000 1991

2004
2009

:

:

(1)

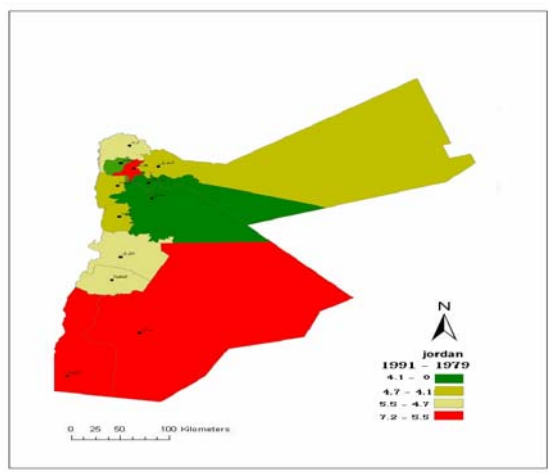
1979 1961

%1

()

1967

.(1)



.1979 1961

:(1)

/ 1979 1979 / 1961

:(1)

1991

1991/1979	1979 /1961	
%3.7	%5.2	
%4.6	%5.3	
%4.1	%4.6	
%5.4	%5.3	
%6.6	%5.3	
%4.1	%0.9	
%4.7	%4.6	
%4.6	%4.0	
%5.5	%2.7	
%5.2	%5.8	

1991/1979	1979 /1961	
%6.6	%3.0	
%7.2	%6.0	
%5.2	%4.4	

1979 1961

:

.1991

%5.2

%6.6

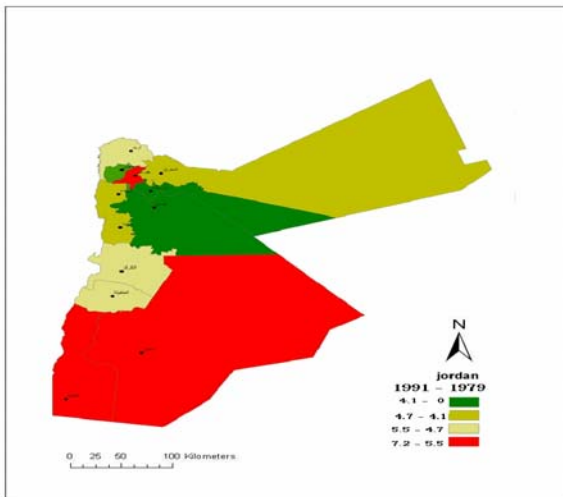
(1)

1991 1979

%3.7

(2)

.1991 %3.4



()

(

(1)

1991 1979

%5.2

(2)

1991

.1991 1979

(1991 1979)

(1979 1961)

%6.6

%7.2

1994

.2009 2000

.(1991 1979)

(2)

1994 %3.33 %5.3 %3.7 %5.2

2000 2000 %5.2 %5.8 %4.6

2009 %1.90

%4.1

-3 %5.5 %2.7

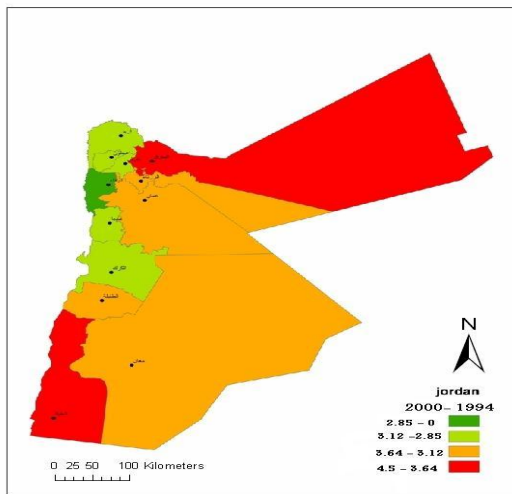
%6.6

:(2)

2009 / 2000 2000 / 1994

2009 - 2000	2000 - 1994	
%2.10	%3.32	
%2.14	%3.05	
%1.30	%3.64	
%1.70	%3.05	
%1.90	%3.03	
%2.10	%4.50	
%2.10	%3.12	
%2.30	%2.85	
%1.60	%2.99	
%0.99	%3.35	
%1.60	%3.55	
%2.80	%4.05	
%1.90	%3.33	

.(3)

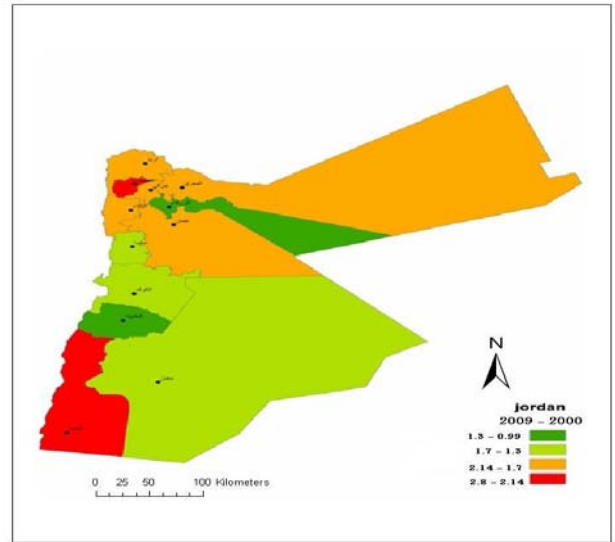


:(3)

.2000 1994

:

2009 2000
 1
 .(4) %1.3
 %2.4 %1.9
 .(2009)
 (3)
 %38.3
 %25.2 %12.5
 %76
 %28 .(2009)
 :(3)



:(4)

.2009 2000

%	%		
38.3	5.9	57409	
25.2	7.6	37779	
12.5	28.35	18789	
6.6	4.2	9897	
4.2	10.1	6271	
4.1	8.8	6170	
3.9	13.2	5836	
1.8	9.2	2652	
1.5	8.8	2190	
1.0	8.3	1540	
.85	5.5	1283	

()%2.80 : 2009 2000
 () %2.14 %2.10
 () %2.30 %2.10

(2) (1)

2004

(4)
 2004
 (41493) (76009)
 (- 34516)
 (35092)
 (27347)
 (-7745)

%	%		
.25	5.5	377	
100	---	150194	

(2009) :
 .2004

(3)

(101098)
 (58837)
 (42261)

:(5)

76009	6854	69155	0	
58837	20493	0	38344	
35092	0	31943	3149	
0	27347	101098	41493	

(2009) :

.2004

(5)

:(4)

- 34516	98238	63722	
42261	220958	263219	
- 7745	50197	42452	
0	369393	369393	

(2009) :

.2004

				69155	
	%62.8				6854
%9.4	%16.2			31943	3149
%51.2				38344	
			%27.8	.	20493
			%32.6		
				()	
2009	%82.6	1979	%70		
			:		
)	
					.(2009
			:		
				-1952	
					2009
					586.2
					5,980
					1952
					2009
					%1.99
15				31.5	
	64-15)	
					.(2010

2017 (2.5) (%37.3)
 2.1) (%59.5)
 2030 (65 (%3.2) 64-15
 3.7) .2009
 () :
 () ()
 .2004
 68 3.7 1990 5.6)
 64-15 (2009
 47 5.4
 2009
 () 1994 6.2
 15) %40.1 :
 ()
) 2009 28 %57
 .(2010 (49-15)
 2009
 (%0.4)
 (%13.1) (%12.7) 2007
 2007
 : (64-15)

		(2010)	
	%4.6	-3	
	(1991-1979)	-	
%5.2		-1	
:			
			(Bloom 2001)
		-2	:
			:
		(1979-1961)	-
			-1
			:
		-3	
			1967
			-2
	(2000-1994)	-	%5
%3.33		-1	
			1967

-2

-2

-3

(2009-2000)

-

-1

.(3) 1994
(2006)

.(4) 2004
(2006)

.(2) :
(2001)

2000

.10 - 4 (51)
(2010)

2009

.11 - 4 (51)
(2010)

.17 - 1 2009
(2009)

:

.255 - 211 2 2

(1995)
5 (22)

.2088 -2051

: (1988)

.447

(1964)

.(1) 1961

(1983)

.(2) 1979

(1992)

1991

.10 - 4 (42)

(1998)

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Recent Trends of Population Growth and their Consequences in Jordan

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ABSTRACT

The first goal of the present study was to define and analyze the recent trends in population growth rates in Jordan. The second goal was to investigate the spatial variation in population growth rates between the various Jordanian regions and administrative provinces in light of some population and economic theories. The statistical data used in this study were taken from the 1961, 1979, 1994, 2004 censuses results and from 2000 and 2009 population projections. The exponential equation was used computing the population growth. Several maps were constructed to explain the variation in population growth rates between the various regions and governances. It was clear that the population growth rates were high during the period of (1961 – 2000), because of the high fertility levels and migration (internal – outside). Meanwhile, the population growth rates decreased during the period (2000 – 2009). Other findings of this study suggest variation in population growth rates between the various cities, governances, and the main three regions of the country. The middle region of the country remained as desirable region to the migrants meanwhile, the other two regions remained less desirable.

Keywords: Population Growth, Trends, Migration, Jordan.

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