

:

(1

(2

(3

:

1994 2005 )

(25

(Intra-Regional Planning)

(Inter Regional

Planning )

.(Fields,1980)

(Josh,1977 U N D P 2004)

)

.1996 : 1 1998 : 8-9.

.(Kriesberg,1979 UNDP,1999)

(Drewnow,1977 World Bank,2004)

.1

(Schilier,1980 Dollar&amp;Kraay,2002)

-

.2

-

(Sen,1976)

.3

-

.2012/6/7

2011/10/30

2001  
 2002  
 2004  
 2003/2002  
 2006  
 2008  
 Poverty )  
 )  
 (2002)  
 (Line  
 (1988  
 (2004)  
 (2004)  
 )  
 (  
 (1987-1986)  
 (1987  
 (1992)  
 (1991)  
 (1994)  
 2001 -1994  
 (2005)  
 (2006)  
 2004  
 2003 -1991  
 (2004  
 (2010)  
 1996  
 (2007- 1996  
 .2005/9/7-6  
 2001

---

(Absolute Poverty Line )

1985

.

(%3)

.(1989 )

)

2005

.(2004

.

.

:

% 14.5

.2005

( Person's Calorie Requirement

)

( Poverty Line )

.

:

.(1998 )

:

:

(Adjective Poverty Line )

.(1993 111 1988 )

(

.

(

:

-4

(

.

(

:

-5

(

.

(

:

:

.

:

R- ) ( Chi-square Test)

Tow –Ways ) ( square (H0)

( Analysis of Variances

.(SPSS .Ver,13)

:

:

:

:

2008

:

-1

-2

(

(

-3

. %20.3 %14,7

:

:

%45.1

.%2

**Poverty gap indicator :**

( )

(1)

.()

( )

(1)

.( )

(2)

. 2008,2006

(2)

.2008,2006

) (	%2008	%2006	
25608	1,6	1,8	
9527	4,1	3,5	
9448	1,8	2,8	
2515	2,8	2,4	
19915	2,7	2,7	
12054	6,3	6	
5483	4,7	4,1	
2827	3,1	4	
5690	3,4	4,9	
1367	2,5	4	
4100	5,6	3	
2765	3,2	4,6	
101302	2.6	2,8	

.( )

:

24,6	8.3	
7,8	19,7	
11,7	11,2	
2,6	14,9	
20,5	14,7	
11,9	31,9	
4,6	20,3	
2,3	13,3	
5.5	17,1	
2,2	21,1	
3,4	24,2	
2	11,8	
100	13,3	

.2010

:

%13,3

(1)

2008

%8,3

%11,8

%11,2

%24,2

%31,9

%21,1

(%75) ( 2 )  
2006 2008 2008  
2008 %1,6  
%6,3  
. ( ) %2,6  
. %0,14  
: 1,367  
25,608  
: 101,302  
: " poverty severity indicator :  
(4) ."  
. (3)  
) (4) . 2008,2006  
. (

)			
(			
703	403	300	
672	382	290	
662	378	285	
677	384	293	
668	375	292	
656	379	277	
656	372	284	
677	384	294	
669	384	286	
660	375	285	
674	374	295	
668	385	283	
8042	4575	3464	

.2010

:

(3)		
. 2008,2006		
2008	2006	
0,47	0.56	
1,30	1.17	
0,47	0.83	
0.66	0.79	
1,67	0,93	
1,07	2.50	
1,75	1.54	
0.57	1,21	
2	1,02	
1.30	1,74	
0,79	0.93	

. ( ) :

(9) (3)

(2)

...  
:  
:Ho 1  
:  
: H1 1  
(5)

(5)

Total				Count
1406	703	403	300	
1406.0	703.1	400.0	302.9	
1344	672	378	290	Count
1344.0	672.1	377.0	289.5	Expected Count
1325	662	378	285	Count
1325.0	662.6	377.0	285.4	Expected Count
1354	677	384	293	Count
1354.0	677.1	385.2	291.7	Expected Count
1335	668	375	292	Count
1335.0	667.6	379.8	287.6	Expected Count
1312	656	379	277	Count
1312.0	656.1	373.3	282.6	Expected Count
1312	656	372	284	Count
1312.0	656.1	373.3	282.6	Expected Count

Total				Count
1355	677	384	294	Count
1355.0	677.6	385.5	291.9	Expected Count
1339	669	384	286	Count
1339.0	669.6	380.9	288.4	Expected Count
1320	660	375	285	Count
1320.0	660.1	375.5	284.3	Expected Count
1343	674	374	295	Count
1343.0	671.6	382.1	289.3	Expected Count
1336	668	385	283	Count
1336.0	668.1	380.1	287.8	Expected Count
16081	8042	4575	3464	Total Count
16071.0	8042.0	4575.0	3464.0	Expected Count

## (Chi-square Tests)

(6)

1.000	22	.910 <sup>a</sup>	Pearson chi-square
1.000	22	.910	Likelihood Ratio
.993	1	.000	Linear-by-linear Association
		16081	N of Valid Cases

A.0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 282.62.

(1.00) (

(0.05)

: )



(

(

(4)

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-59	60+	
	15.6	32.4	19.2	29.1	3.7	100
	12.3	21.4	23.0	36.0	7.3	100

:

(Two-ways Analysis of variance)

.(8)

$$\sin^{-1} \sqrt{P} = \arcsin \sqrt{p}$$

. (Two-ways Analysis of variance)

(8)

Sig	F	Mean Square	df	Type II sum squares	Source
.000	91.910	1194.051	6	7164.308 <sup>a</sup>	Model
.895	.020	.258	1	.258	( )
.020	10.787	140.143	4	560.571	( )
		12.992	4	51.966	Error
			10	7216.274	Total

R squared = .993

1

	F		df	Type II sum squares	
0	91.91	1194.051	6	7164.308	
0.895	0.02	0.258	1	0.258	( )
0.02	10.787	140.143	4	560.571	( )

	F		df	Type II sum squares	
		12.992	4	51.966	Error
			10	7216.274	Total

( ) :  
5-14 0-4) Ho<sub>2</sub> (A) ( )  
.( 60+ 25-59 15-24  
: ( Ho<sub>2</sub> (B) ( )  
( ( R square)  
( .993)

( 9)

Total						
100	6.0	12.9	0.4	23.1	57.6	
100	21.3	20.4	0.3	19.9	38.1	

ways Analysis of variance)

.(10)

(Two-

. (Two-ways Analysis of variance )

(10)

sig	f	Mean Square	df	Type II sum squares	Source
0.003	31.068	1217.72	6	7306.322a	Model
0.772	0.096	3.761	1	3.761	( )
0.022	10.438	409.124	4	1636.494	( )
		39.196	4	156.783	Error
			10	7463.105	Total

R squared= .979

) :  
 (  $H_{03} (A)$  ( )  
 . ( :  
 : (  $H_{13} (A)$  ( )  
 . ( :  
 ( R- square)  
 (0.979 )

( 11)

100	5.3	0.4	93.9	0.4	
100	10.3	0.7	87.1	1.9	

(Two-ways Analysis of variance)  
 .(12)

.(Two-ways Analysis of variance)

(12)

Sig.	F	Mean Square	df	Type II sum squares	Source
.001	147.061	2215.875	5	11079.373 <sup>a</sup>	Model
.732	.142	2.132	1	2.132	)
.001	138.110	2081.014	3	6243.043	(
		15.068	3	45.203	)
			8	11124.576	(
					Error
					Total

R squared= .996

:  
 $H_{04} (A)$  ( )

(  
H<sub>1 4</sub> (B)  
(  
:  
(  
( R square)  
(  
(0.996 )  
)  
)  
(  
( 13 )

	65.7	1.2	7.8	25.2	100
	69.8	5.2	6.9	18.0	100

(Two-ways

(14)

Analysis of variances)

.(Two-ways Analysis of variance )

(14)

Source	Type II sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Model	8347.225 <sup>a</sup>	5	1669.445	131.048	.001
)	1.492	1	1.492	.117	.755
(	2464.978	3	821.659	64.499	.003
( )	38.218	3	12.739		
Error	8385.443	8			
Total					

R squared= .995

:  
H<sub>0 5</sub> (A)  
(  
( R square)  
(0.995 )  
)  
H<sub>1 5</sub> (B)  
(

403		)	(
385		. (	
372			:
			:
	(282.6)		
		(373.3)	
	(650.1)		
(1312.0)		(6)	
(%3,0)	(%4,7)	(4575.0)	(3464.0)
		(8042.0)	
			(16071.0)
		(% 38.7)	
		) 2009	5.980.000
		(7	2010
		(	)
			(292)
	(11)	(138,7)	(5,7)
			1664
		300	
		295	
) 2009	12.9		
(13)	(2	294	
			277
		. (	)
		(	)

:

(Multidimensional Process)

(The ability to provide basic needs )  
( 2000 35 1995 26 )

. (1996).

. (1989).

. (2005).

. (1993) .

:

. :

. (1998) .

-

.17 (5)

.(2004).

. (2002).

(7) (17)

. (1996) .

. (2001).

(3)

. (2005).

.(16) (4)

. (1998) .

: . (2000 ) .

. (1995) .

.(1989).

. (1988)

1987 -1986  
 . (2004).  
 2003 /2002  
 . (2010).  
 (2004).  
 1994 ( )  
 (2004)  
 . (2002) .  
 (2005)  
 . (1994) .  
 (2004)  
 : . (1988) .  
 (2001)  
 . (1989).  
 . (1997).

Dollar, D, and Kraay ,A .(2002) .Growth is Good for the Poor .Journal of Economic Growth,7.195-225.  
 2222- Drewnow Oski , A .(1977) poverty : its Meaning and Measurement, Development and Chang , vol .8 . PP 183-208.  
 3-Fields, G.(1980).Poverty, Inequality ,and Development. Gmbridge : Gmbridge University Press .  
 4-Hopkins, M. (1980).A Global fore cast of Absolute Poverty and Employment, “International Labour Review “. Vol.119, No .5.PP 565 -577.  
 Josh ,P. D. (1977) Conceptual Measurement and Dimensional Aspects and poverty In India, Seminar On Poverty Statistics , ECLAC, Santiago, Chile.  
 6-Kriesberg ,L.(1979) . Social Stratification, Now Jersey, Prentice- Hall.

Mankiw ,N. Gegory .(1997) Principles Of Economics .The Dryden Press .  
 Schilier,B.(1980) The Economic Of poverty and Distribution ,3<sup>rd</sup>,Edition, Prentice- Hall , New gersay .  
 9-Sen ,A (1976) Poverty : An ordinal Approach To Measurement , Econometrical, vol .44 PP 219-231.  
 Shaban ,R,A .(1980). Expenditure Distribution and poverty in Jordan , Ministry of Planning ,Amman.  
 UNDP. (1999). Human Development Report, New York Oxford University Press.  
 11- UNDP. (2004). Human Development Report, New York Oxford University Press .  
 World Bank. (2004). Making Services work for poor people world, Development Report, New York Oxford University Press.

## **Analysis Poverty Levels in Jordan Due to Socio-Characteristics: An Applied Statistical Study**

**Mahmud Al-Habees<sup>1</sup>, Adeed Al-Rahahleh<sup>2</sup> and Khlood Rhamneh<sup>3</sup>**

### **ABSTRACT**

The current study identified the socio-variables and factors affecting poverty in Jordan. To do just this, the researchers depend on the secondary data issued by the Department of Statistics. The description statistical methods were used to test the study hypotheses. The study concluded that there were significant differences between poverty and administrative governorates.

**Keywords:** Poverty Level, Jordan, Socio-Characteristics, Department of Statistics.

---

<sup>1)</sup> Faculty of Planning and Administration, Al-Balqaa Applied University.

<sup>2)</sup> Faculty of Planning and Administration, Al-Balqaa Applied University.

<sup>3)</sup> Princess Rahma University College.

Received on 30/10/2011 and Accepted for Publication on 7/6/2012.