# JORDAN

Region: Middle East and North Africa
Income Category: Lower Middle Income

**Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth.** This brief tracks progress by Jordan in building and using human capital. The Human Capital Complementary Indicators offer a snapshot of human capital investments at four stages of the lifecycle. The figures show the latest available data, benchmarked against regional averages. The figures also report progress over the previous 5 years.

## EARLY CHILDHOOD

- **Neonatal mortality rate.** The neonatal mortality rate is **8** per 1,000 live births (2022), compared to 10 in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

- **Children who are developmentally on track.** In 2018, **71%** of children (ages 36-59 months) were developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. The indicator is below the regional average.

- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2023, **96%** of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine. This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
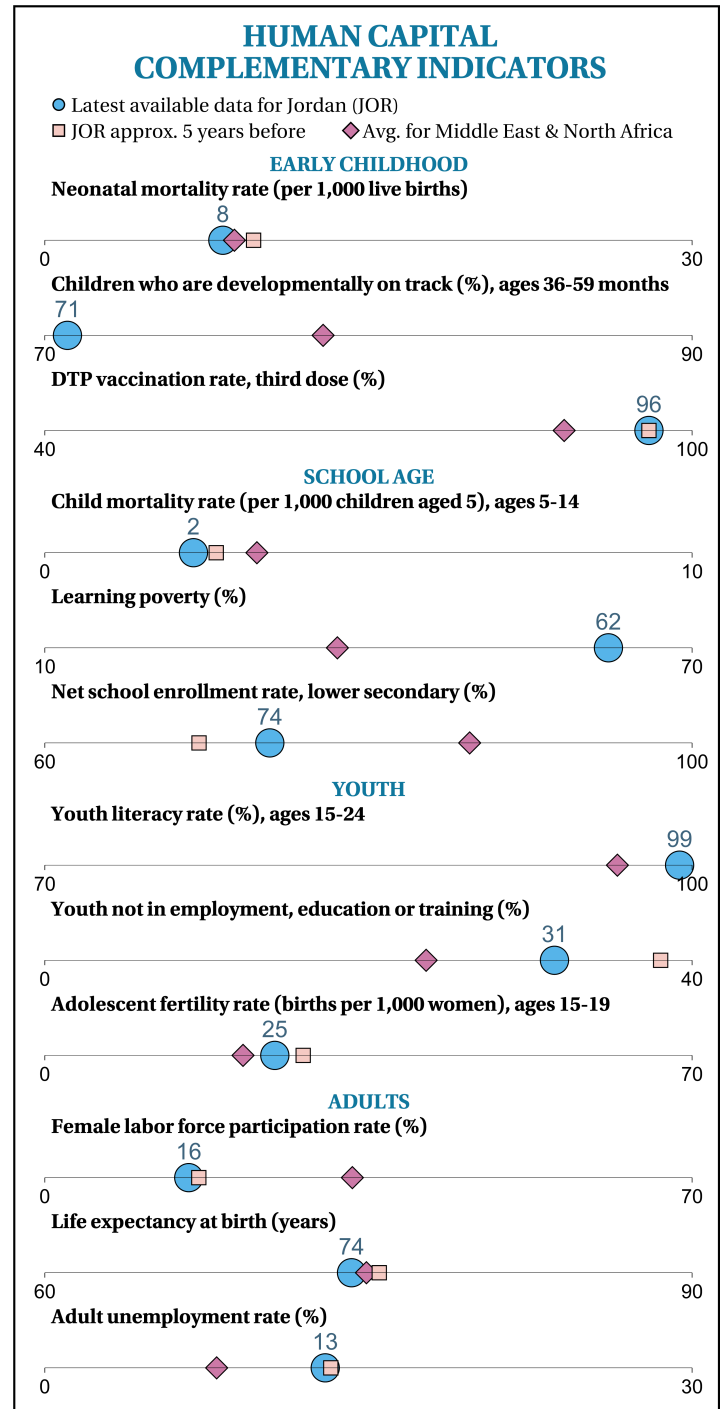
## SCHOOL AGE

- **Child mortality rate.** The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is **2** per 1,000 children aged 5 (2022), compared to 3 in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

- **Learning poverty.** In 2021, **62%** of children could not read and understand a simple text, by age 10. The indicator is above the regional average.

- **Net school enrollment rate, lower secondary.** The percentage of lower secondary school-aged children enrolled is **74%** (2022), compared to 70% in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

## YOUTH

- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is **99%** (2021). The indicator is higher than the regional average.

- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2022, **31%** of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 38% in 2017. The indicator is above the regional average.

- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is **25** (2022), compared to 28 in 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

## ADULTS

- **Female labor force participation rate.** Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is **16%** (2023), compared to 17% in 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is **74** years (2022), compared to 76 in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.

- **Adult unemployment rate.** Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is **13%** (2023). This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

## HUMAN CAPITAL COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS

- ● Latest available data for Jordan (JOR)
- ◻ JOR approx. 5 years before
- ◆ Avg. for Middle East & North Africa

**EARLY CHILDHOOD**
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
8 — (scale 0 to 30)

Children who are developmentally on track (%), ages 36-59 months
71 — (scale 70 to 90)

DTP vaccination rate, third dose (%)
96 — (scale 40 to 100)

**SCHOOL AGE**
Child mortality rate (per 1,000 children aged 5), ages 5-14
2 — (scale 0 to 10)

Learning poverty (%)
62 — (scale 10 to 70)

Net school enrollment rate, lower secondary (%)
74 — (scale 60 to 100)

**YOUTH**
Youth literacy rate (%), ages 15-24
99 — (scale 70 to 100)

Youth not in employment, education or training (%)
31 — (scale 0 to 40)

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women), ages 15-19
25 — (scale 0 to 70)

**ADULTS**
Female labor force participation rate (%)
16 — (scale 0 to 70)

Life expectancy at birth (years)
74 — (scale 60 to 90)

Adult unemployment rate (%)
13 — (scale 0 to 30)

Note: Missing symbols indicate internationally comparable data are not available to generate the corresponding statistic.