The Impact of Socio-Economic and demographic Dimensions
On increasing poverty In Jordan: Madaba Governorate

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Abstract: The current study aimed at determining the Impact of Socio-Economic and Demographic Dimensions on increasing poverty in Jordan Madaba Governorate. Five hypotheses were set to be tested and to reach tangible results. The analytical descriptive method was used and the study depended on the field work to collect data through a specific questionnaire. The sample was drawn with 300 families using a stratified clustered sample of the two phases. Villages in this province were identified and the village itself was considered as the largest village in the administrative unit, taking into consideration that its population does not exceed 5000 people. The study found out that there are negative effects of these dimensions. The economic dimension was the most affected dimension with the growing problem of rural poverty. The study recommended to increase capital support submitted to the poor, to raise such support and to contribute in creating work opportunities for the rural population, suitable with their background.

Key words: Poverty · Jordan · Economic · Demographic · Rural

INTRODUCTION

The concept of poverty is defined as "the inability to achieve a minimum standard of living". Given the absolute level of living level of the population who are poor, the process of reducing poverty in a country and in a moment is determined as much as it is determined by a growth rate of population's income on average and by changing in the distribution of income. In fact, the weak growth and weakness of mechanisms of the equitable income distribution leads to increase the level of poverty [1]. Therefore, it is the inability to obtain the minimum standard of living. Poverty has many aspects, namely: inadequate access, malnutrition, absence of social security and social and political situation. So, the level of poverty is the level of income that is sufficient to ensure an appropriate food level for the family, as well as to meet the requirements of the minimum non-food needs [2].

Poverty can be measured by determining the number of poor as a proportion of the population or by measuring the living standard, expressed as an income of the family or the average of individual expenditure. In addition, poverty limit based on consumption is considered as two-fold aspect, namely: expanses needed to buy a minimum level of nutrition and other basic necessities and this element is relatively straightforward [3].

Jordan used development planning process as a means to address the weaknesses and face challenges [4]. Despite the achievement of economic development which is reflected in human well-being, poverty is increasing and rates of unemployment and malnutrition are also increasing. Poverty has become of the most serious social and economic phenomena, the community experiences and become as a growing feature threatening economic, social and political security. It also has become an obstacle facing decision-making in developing communities with different degrees. [5], [6] Jordan is one of those countries that are affected by these two problems, taking into consideration that it is small and source-limited country which is affected much by changes at the international and regional levels. Such changes binge upon economic activities, which in turn led to the emergence of problems of poverty and unemployment required a careful treatment to deal with to mitigate their economic, social and security effects on Jordanian society [7]. This requires immediate intervention by the three major sectors in the country: government, private sector and civil society bodies [8].

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As for poverty in Jordan, it is concentrated upon and below the poverty line, so any shock may introduce large numbers of people into poverty or, on the contrary, getting them out. Reports indicate that rural areas in Jordan, which are less densely populated areas of non-rural, are characterized by increased number of the poor as compared with the size of the population [9]. With increasing poverty in Jordan, the need is to identify new effective governmental programs to help the poorest of the poor and to find more effective ways to help the working poor get them out of the poverty

Proplem of Study: The problem of the study lies in the growing problem of poverty in Jordan so that it has negative impacts on the social, political and economic situation, particularly at this stage. If the numbers are on rise, it has devastative impacts on the national economy, which requires the search for successful solutions serving all social, political and economic requirements. The current study tries to answer the following questions:

- What are the impacts of the socio-economic and demographic dimensions on the growing problem of poverty in rural regions of Governorate of Madaba?
- What are the impacts of the socio-economic and demographic dimensions on the income and educational level with regard to the phenomenon of poverty in Jordan

The Importance of Study: The current study highlights the issue of poverty in Jordan as development country. Such highlight is oriented towards a poor category of Jordanian community, in addition this study is important because of its quality and specificity of the rural population about their assessment of the issue of rural poverty and what leads to socio-economic and demographic responsibility. This study also is linked with the results of developmental operations and its coverage of the physical distance between the city and countryside. Also, it sheds light on the attitudes of population towards poverty; particularly that Madaba is spatially adjacent and contiguous with Amman, the capital city of Jordan. The results of the study can be utilized to provide specific recommendations.

Research of Objectives: This study aims at:

- Highlighting the poverty indicators and effects on the socio-economic and cultural aspects.
- Identifying the appropriate methods to reduce the spread of poverty.

- Finding a scientific and practical explanation to the phenomenon of poverty through determining poverty indicators by linking them with specific relationship.
- Reaching a number of appropriate recommendations.

Hypotheses of Study: In order to achieve specific results and to clarify the problem of the study, the study has adopted the following five hypotheses:

Ho1: There are no positive trends of the economic dimension towards the growing problem of rural poverty in Madaba at the level of significance (0.05).

Ho2: There are no positive trends of the social dimension towards the growing problem of rural poverty in Madaba at the level of significance (0.05).

Ho3: There are no positive trends of the demographic dimension towards the growing problem of rural poverty in Madaba at the level of significance (0.05).

Ho4: there are no statistically significant differences between the effects of the three dimensions (economic, social dimension and demographic dimensions) due to the level of rural income at level of significance (0.05).

Ho5: there are no statistically significant differences between the effects of the three dimensions (economic, social dimension and demographic dimensions) due to the educational level at level of significance (0.05).

Areview of Related Literature: Many studies have addressed different aspects and topics of poverty, for example, Hunaiti *et al.* (2004) [10]. Determines the socio-economic factors affecting poverty (a field study on some remote villages in the south territory of Jordan). Their study interested in raising the level of life quality for community members in remote areas in the south territory in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan through identifying the economic and social factors affecting poverty. In order to achieve this goal, the study is conducted on a sample of (203) families out of (660) families, chosen randomly in (11) villages in the south territory. The data are collected via personal interview, using three questionnaires prepared for this purpose. The results show certain factors that have the greatest impact to distinguish poor families from the non-poor and in community development in the region.

The study recommends the need to take the planned development into consideration when planning for community development in remote areas in the south territory in Jordan in order to reduce the phenomenon of poverty.

A team from the World Bank submits a paper concerning poverty assessment in Jordan (2004) [11]. When using survey data of household income and expenditure for the year 1997, the record for living costs is re-established. The study estimates the absolute poverty line and poverty indicators at the level of the kingdom and its governorates. The results of this study draw a technique for preparation of the national strategy to combat poverty, prepared by the Ministry of Social Development.

The United Nations' study (1999) entitled:" [12]. Urban settlements and poverty" aims at identifying the reality of the poor in urban areas. This study looks at the reality of urban settlements in Egypt, Yemen, Jordan and Sudan. It shows that the category of poor urban areas is the lowest-income categories of low-income, as it inhabit two types of housing (bad housing and slums). The study provides some of the recommendations, stating that methods of self-financing and cost recovery in shelter programs must be adopted since they can reduce the burden on the state.

A team from the Ministry of Social Development and the Department of Statistics, supported by the United Nations Development Program has conducted a study about indicators of poverty in Jordan (1999) based on expenditure data of expenditure Survey and household income in 1997 to estimate the absolute poverty line, the line of extreme poverty, indicators of poverty, or the poverty gap and poverty severity [13]. This study was done by tracking the actual food pattern to estimate the limits of absolute poverty and extreme poverty of an individual.

On the other hand, the Royal Scientific Society submits a study about poverty and unemployment in Jordan in 1998, based on an assessment of the monetary value of the proposed food basket to the basic needs of the individual to determine the extreme poverty line and to re-determine the relative importance of expenditure items except items of expenditure on the secondary needs to determine the absolute poverty line, with the re-adoption of certain needs that were not considered essential in previous studies to become basic needs in this study, such as personal care and entertainment [14]. The percentage of the extreme poverty line was (4.5%) and that of absolute poverty was (26%) of the total households.

A study entitled "alleviation of poverty effects" (1997) is conducted by the Ministry of Planning and United Nations Fund for Population [15]. In fact, the study was based on the lines of absolute and extreme poverty, estimated both by the National Aid Fund and approved originally due to previous estimates of the World Bank. End of the two lines have been determined on the basis of the consumption unit, taking into consideration that the head of the family is 0.7 of the unit of consumption and every child in family is equivalent to 0.5 of consumption unit. The study relied on income data, mentioned in the survey of living conditions in Jordan and executed in 1996 by the Department of Statistics and the Institute of Applied Social Sciences in Norway. The study identified that the percentage of the poverty is (33%) of households and identified characteristics of the poor to Jordan as a whole and for each governorate.

The United Nations' study (1997), entitled: the impact of macroeconomic policies and social policies on poverty (the case of Jordan, Egypt and Yemen) identified the reality of poverty in some ESCWA member countries. Although poverty is of the difficult issues because of its association with a much of political, economic, social and cultural dimensions and as a contribution to reduce poverty, the study selected a number of economic and social policies and addressed the impact of its basic needs of the poor in Egypt, Jordan and Yemen. Yemen has conducted many changes in its policies during the last five months of 1995 [16].

Baker (1996) studied poverty measurement in the countries of the economic and social commission for Western Asia, supported by the economic and social commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) [17]. The study estimated the poverty indicators for the twelve Arab countries. With regard to Jordan, the study relied on expenditure data of expenditure Survey and the household income in 1992 to estimate the absolute poverty line, indicators of poverty, the poverty gap, severity of poverty and the Gini Index The study followed the method of the food pattern to estimate the absolute poverty line per capita. The study estimated poverty indicators in Jordan as (24%) to whole of the population, 22% for the urban households, and 29% for rural households. the study also estimated the percentage of poverty in Jordan through a scale form, constructed for the countries of the economic and social commission for Western Asia. The poverty rate estimated according to the form is almost identical to that estimated for Jordan individually

A team from the World Bank and a number of Jordanian specialists conducted a study to assess poverty in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the year (1994) [18]. The study used the results of the survey of household income and expenditure during (1986-1987) to estimate the lines of absolute poverty and extreme poverty, indicators of poverty and the poverty gap for the period (1986-1987). Data of the household income and expenditure survey for the year (1992), the survey of employment, unemployment, returnees and poverty for the year (1991) were used to estimate the absolute poverty line which reached (19.8%), line of extreme poverty which reached (8.7%), indicators of poverty, the poverty gap and poverty severity to determine the characteristics of the poor for the year (1992). Different estimates of the poverty lines were prepared. Some of these estimates consider the poverty line equal to a certain value of dollars approved by the World Bank for developing countries.

The lines of absolute and extreme poverty were considered equal to (370) and (275) dollars per person yearly due to the prices in the United States of America in (1985), respectively. On the other hand, some of these estimates are based on that the absolute poverty line equals to the upper limit of income of the lower category (20%) of the population due to income, whereas the line of extreme poverty is equal to the upper limit of the income of the lower category (10%) of the population due to income. The poverty indicators were estimated in Jordan as a whole and for each of the governorates. Besides, the percentage of the absolute poverty of the individual by (1.8-20%) of the population for 1992.

A special technical committee under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Development conducted a study of the regions of poverty in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in (1989), using the results of a survey of household income and expenditure for the years (1986-1987) and the results of family survey to estimate the lines of extreme and absolute poverty for the family and assess the indicators of poverty, the poverty gap and the Gini Index to determine the characteristics of the poor. The study followed the food pattern proposed to estimate the food poverty lines. The indicators of absolute poverty in Jordan were estimated as (18.7%) of families as well as for all urban households and rural areas and for each of the governorates.

Hunaiti, Doukhi A, (2006) [19]. study on Families in the rural regions of Jordan lack the knowledge of their own perspectives towards poverty and its causes. This is due to not using the method of personal poverty line for specifying the level of poverty to the poor families. There fore, this study aims at specifying the Leyden Poverty Line and measuring the perspectives of those families in explaining poverty and its causes. This study covers basically the Jordanian southern rural regions. To acheive the above mentioned goal, data are collected by means of questionnaire face-to face-structured interview distributed to (217)families that were selected randomly from nine villages in the southern part of the Jordan Valley. The analytic descriptive statistics method was used as well as ANOVA for contrast analysis. In addition, MAn-Whitney Test, Pearson Correlation Test and Factor Analysis were used to acheive the aim of this study. The study concludes that there is no statistical significant difference between poor families and non-poor families.

B.M. Louzi (2007) [20] This paper investigated Jordan is small country with limited resources; the economy of Jordan is characterized by a high rate of population growth, low participation rates in employment a limited size of domestic market and a high dependency on external sources. The purpose of this paper is to draw lessons for improving the policy design of poverty alleviation schemes in Jordan. The conclusions herein are based on analysis poverty in Jordan and assessment of the impact of institutions and organizations programs on poverty alleviation in Jordan.

It is illustrated through a review of previous studies that the problem of poverty has received considerable attention in Jordan, which led many researchers to study this phenomenon, which has become a dilemma. All of these studies have focused on identifying rates of poverty and measurement, based on economic activities. There is a difference between those studies, which can be ascribed to difference of methodology used.

This study attempts to identify impact of economic, social and demographic dimensions of the growing problem of poverty in the governorate of Madaba through identifying the reasons supposed and formulated in the form of paragraphs of a questionnaire which was distributed to a sample representing the f rural community of Jordan

Data Sourses and Tools: The current study depends on field work to collect data, based on a statistical questionnaire. The questionnaire has been prepared for this purpose and which has been validated to ensure its suitability to meet the required purpose through presenting it to some interested people and taking into consideration the opinion of the Department of Statistics of Jordan, having invaluable experiences of collecting

Table 1: Shows the name of the administrative division, the name of the village, the number of households in each village (Ni), the weights (Wi) of the villages and the sub-sample size of each village (ni), according to the sampling method mentioned above

The name of the administrative division	The name of the village	(Ni)	(Wi)	(ni)
Madaba	Al-Ihlalah	344	0.160	48
Jreineh	Jreineh	557	0.260	78
Maeen	Mansheyat Maaen	252	0.117	35
Al-fesaleyah	Allubah	30	0.014	4
Dheban	Al-Aalyeh	312	0.145	44
Al-Areed	Al-Jadedeh	97	0.045	14
Imleiweh	Lub	555	0.259	77
Sum	-	2147	1	300

survey data on issues of poverty. In order to identify the poor, the study depends on records of the social development in the governorate of Madaba as a means of identifying the poor.

Methodology of the Study: The study was based on the descriptive and analytical approach to test specific hypotheses and to determine the problem chosen by this study and achieve its suggested objectives.

Community and Sample of Study: The community of the study is restricted in the governorate of Madaba in Jordan. The population of this governorate is 152 900 people by 2.5% of the total population of Jordan (6.113 million) people, according to estimates in 2010. Its area is (940 km 2) by 1.1% of the total area of Jordan 877.88 km^2 [21]. The administrative division, approved by the ministry of Interior which divides Madaba into seven provisions. Table (1) shows the names of those administrative units. In order to choose the study sample, the largest village in each administrative unit was selected provided that its population does not exceed (5000) people, a criteria adopted by the Department of Statistics of Jordan to distinguish communities of Jordan as an urban communities which exceed this number, whereas the rural ones which are less than 5000 people. This, the rural communities were determined as shown in table (1). A sample was taken from each village due to the number of households in each village within each administrative unit as shown in table (1). For the purpose of this study, the head of the family is the person questioned in the family which has been identified

Sample Design: The main objectives of the study are to determine the impacts of economic, social and demographic dimensions of the growing problem of poverty in the governorate of Madaba. T achieve these

goals, the size of the sample was carefully determined in order to access a high degree of data representation to be on the level of the division.

The Study Sample: The study sample was designed to serve the basic objectives of the research. In the light of these objectives, a sample of appropriate size to represent the results at the division level was designed. Two-Stage Cluster Stratified Sampling Method was used to design the study sample. In the first stage, a sample of proportionate units (the administrative division) was drawn according to Probability Proportionate to the Size. The family sample from each primary proportionate unit was drawn according to Systematic Sampling Method. The number of households in the study was (2147) families, whereas the size of the sample according to the method mentioned above was (300) families.

Method of Data Collection: For the purpose of obtaining accurate answers in order to clarify the questions for subjects and monitor their reaction in order to obtain a high response, data were collected according to the style of interview (Personal Interview). The interview was conducted during the period from 3-12 until 30-12, 2011.

The study depends on the number of families in each village due to the administrative unit based on the numbers of the Ministry of Social Development [22].

Analysis of Questionnaire
The Validity of Tool: Cronbach's Alpha test was used for the stability of the measuring tool. Alpha value was (79.18), which in turn reflects the validity of the study as shown in Table (2)

Data were analyzed and processed using statistical analysis (SPSS), which includes: the averages, standard deviation, test (T) of the one sample, analysis of variance test in one direction, Scheffe test for a posteriori comparisons and the factor analysis.

Table 2: Shows Results of Cronbach's Alpha test in order to obtain the validity of the measuring tool

Item No	Item content	Alpha Value
1	high rates of unemployment lead to the growing problem of poverty	81.12
2	Non-equitable distribution of investment exacerbates the problem of poverty	77.32
3	the prices of goods and services exacerbates the problem of poverty	78.67
4	The global financial crisis and what is known as stock losses led to the growing problem of poverty	77.89
5	high tuition fees in universities led to the growing problem of poverty	78.89
6	high land prices and housing prices led to the growing problem of poverty	80.12
7	high cost of treatment has led to the growing problem of poverty	74.45
8	urban encroachment on agricultural land has led to the increasing problem of poverty	76.78
9	increase of foreign labor contributed to increase problem of poverty	80.09
10	few employment opportunities contributed to the increasing problem of poverty	83.13
11	poor academic achievement of the head of the household exacerbates the problem of poverty	82.06
12	excessive dowries and the high cost of marriage contributed to the increasing problem of poverty	80.43
13	Deviation of head of the family exacerbates the problem of poverty	80.78
14	Inadequacy of social assistance programs contributed to the problem of poverty	78.32
15	The prevalence of personal connection in the community contributed to the growing problem of poverty	79.56
16	Poor housekeeping contributed to the increasing problem of poverty.	79.45
17	The presence of disabilities in the family leads to the aggravation of poverty	79.88
18	unsuitability of education outputs with available job opportunities contributed to the increasing problem of poverty	79.95
19	Exaggeration in the tradition of what is new contributed to a growing problem of poverty.	79.01
20	Inequality of job opportunities leads to exacerbate poverty	77.31
21	High levels of reproduction lead to the increasing problem of poverty	78.81
22	High level of divorce would increase the poverty problem	79.66
23	High levels of early marriage contribute to the growing problem of poverty	79.44
24	High dependency ratio contributes to the growing problem of poverty	80.01
25	Low vocational achievement of females leads the growing problem of poverty	79.37
26	High annual population growth rate leads the growing problem of poverty	81.55
27	The death of the head of the family contributes to the growing problem of poverty	78.61
28	A short period between births contributes to the increasing problem of poverty.	79.11
29	The large number of displaced migrations to Jordan led to the growing problem of poverty	76.02
30	Polygamy contributes to the growing problem of poverty	79.08

As shown in Table (3), more than half of the respondents have a monthly salary between (50) to (59) JD. 3 13% of them has a monthly salary between (70) to (79) JD and (13.7) of them has a monthly salary between (80) to (89) JD dinars.

As shown in table (4), more than three-quarters of respondents (78.7%) live in a popular house and the remnant (21.3%) live in an apartment. Table 5 shows frequencies of the respondents due to the educational level.

As shown in table (5), third of respondents (63.7%) has a pre-basic educational level and 9.7 of them has a secondary certificate

Test of Hypotheses: As shown in table (6), all items of the economic dimension are of a positive trend, in which averages of these items are greater than Test value except item no (7) which is related to effect of treatment costs on the problem of rural poverty. This is because many poor people have free health insurance by the country.

Table 3: Shows the distribution of respondents due to the category of monthly income (JD)

Monthly income (JD)	Frequency	Percent
50-59	169	56.3
60-69	50	16.7
70-79	40	13.3
80-89	41	13.7
Total	300	100.0

Table 4: shows frequencies of the respondents due to housing type

Housing type	Frequency	Percent
A house	236	78.7
Apartemnt	64	21.3
Total	300	100.0

Table 5: shows frequencies of the respondents due to the educational level

Educational level	Frequency	Percent
Pre-basic	191	63.7
Basic	47	15.7
Vocation	33	11.0
Secondary	29	9.7
Total	300	100.0

Table 6: shows averages and standard deviation to the items related to the economical dimension of the poverty problem

Item No	Item content	Average	Standard deviation
1	high rates of unemployment lead to the growing problem of poverty	4.45	.562
2	Non-equitable distribution of investment exacerbates the problem of poverty	3.78	.830
3	the prices of goods and services exacerbates the problem of poverty	4.49	.501
4	The global financial crisis and what is known as stock losses led to the growing problem of poverty	4.45	.618
5	high tuition fees in universities led to the growing problem of poverty	4.13	.644
6	high land prices and housing prices led to the growing problem of poverty	3.02	.966
7	high cost of treatment has led to the growing problem of poverty	1.68	.688
8	urban encroachment on agricultural land has led to the increasing problem of poverty	3.33	.810
9	increase of foreign labor contributed to increase problem of poverty	3.90	.813
10	few employment opportunities contributed to the increasing problem of poverty	3.61	1.096
	Economic dimension	3.6830	26730

Table 7: shows One Sample-Test for items related to the effect of the economic dimension to the problem of poverty

Item No	Item content	Degrees of Freedom	Calculated of (T)	P-value
1	High rates of unemployment lead to the growing problem of poverty	299	44.812	.000
2	Non-equitable distribution of investment exacerbates the problem of poverty	299	16.205	.000
3	The prices of goods and services exacerbates the problem of poverty	299	51.432	.000
4	The global financial crisis and what is known as stock losses led to the growing problem of poverty	299	40.705	.000
5	High tuition fees in universities led to the growing problem of poverty	299	30.401	.000
6	High land prices and housing prices led to the growing problem of poverty	299	.299	.765
7	High cost of treatment has led to the growing problem of poverty	299	-33.303-	.000
8	Urban encroachment on agricultural land has led to the increasing problem of poverty	299	6.989	.000
9	Increase of foreign labor contributed to increase problem of poverty	299	19.095	.000
10	Few employment opportunities contributed to the increasing problem of poverty	299	9.693	.000
	Economic dimension	299	44.257	.000

Table 8: shows averages and standard deviation to the items related to the social dimension of the poverty problem

Item No	Item content	Average	Standard deviation
1	poor academic achievement of the head of the household exacerbates the problem of poverty	4.71	.456
2	excessive dowries and the high cost of marriage contributed to the increasing problem of poverty	3.84	.771
3	Deviation of head of the family exacerbates the problem of poverty	3.99	.743
4	Inadequacy of social assistance programs contributed to the problem of poverty	3.68	.466
5	The prevalence of personal connection in the community contributed to the growing problem of poverty	4.66	.539
6	Poor housekeeping contributed to the increasing problem of poverty.	2.01	.961
7	The presence of disabilities in the family leads to the aggravation of poverty	3.82	.641
8	unsuitability of education outputs with available job opportunities contributed to the increasing problem of poverty	4.24	.937
9	Exaggeration in the tradition of what is new contributed to a growing problem of poverty.	2.05	.709
10	Inequality of job opportunities leads to exacerbate poverty	3.95	.718
	Social dimension	3.6950	.21610

As shown in table (7), P-value of all the items of the economic dimension is equal to (0.000) and it is lower than the level of moral specified (0.05), except item no (6) which is related to the high land prices and the prices of residential apartments. That is because that the vast majority of poor people within the study area do not own land, as well as they live in modest houses. P-value to the economic dimension is equal to (0.000), which means a rejection of the null hypothesis (Ho1) and accept the alternative hypothesis. This means that there are positive trends in the economic dimension to the growing problem of poverty in Madaba at the level of significance (0.05).

As shown in table 8, all items of the social dimension of are a positive trend, as averages of those items are greater than Test value except item no 6 which is related

to the effect of poor housekeeping on the problem of rural poverty. That is because the poor in these regions have modest living patterns. Concerning the social dimension as a whole, the average is equal to (3.6950) which larger than the value of the test, indicating that there are positive trends for the items of this dimension of the problem of rural poverty.

As shown in table (9), P-value of all the items of the social dimension is equal to (0.000) and it is lower than the level of moral specified (0.05). P-value to the social dimension is equal to (0.000), which means a rejection of the null hypothesis (Ho2) and accept the alternative hypothesis. This means that there are positive trends in the social dimension to the growing problem of poverty in Madaba at the level of significance (0.05).

Table 9: shows One Sample-Test for items related to the effect of the social dimension to the problem of poverty

Item No	Item content	Degrees of Freedom	Calculated (T)	Significance level
1	poor academic achievement of the head of the household exacerbates the problem of poverty	299	64.818	.000
2	excessive dowries and the high cost of marriage contributed to the increasing problem of poverty	299	18.951	.000
3	Deviation of head of the family exacerbates the problem of poverty	299	23.085	.000
4	Inadequacy of social assistance programs contributed to the problem of poverty	299	25.401	.000
5	The prevalence of personal connection in the community contributed to the growing problem of poverty	299	53.410	.000
6	Poor housekeeping contributed to the increasing problem of poverty.	299	-17.908-	.000
7	The presence of disabilities in the family leads to the aggravation of poverty	299	22.062	.000
8	unsuitability of education outputs with available job opportunities contributed to the increasing problem of poverty	299	22.912	.000
9	Exaggeration in the tradition of what is new contributed to a growing problem of poverty.	299	-23.212-	.000
10	Inequality of job opportunities leads to exacerbate poverty	299	22.909	.000
	Social dimension	299	55.706	.000

Table 10: averages and standard deviation to the items related to the demographic dimension of the poverty problem

Item No	Item content	Average	Standard deviation
1	High levels of reproduction lead to the increasing problem of poverty	4.22	.739
2	High level of divorce would increase the poverty problem	3.07	.563
3	High levels of early marriage contribute to the growing problem of poverty	4.13	.723
4	High dependency ratio contributes to the growing problem of poverty	4.13	.626
5	Low vocational achievement of females leads the growing problem of poverty	3.02	.892
6	High annual population growth rate leads the growing problem of poverty	4.16	.640
7	The death of the head of the family contributes to the growing problem of poverty	3.78	.914
8	A short period between births contributes to the increasing problem of poverty.	3.66	1.046
9	The large number of displaced migrations to Jordan led to the growing problem of poverty	2.25	.712
10	Polygamy contributes to the growing problem of poverty	3.23	.652
	Demographic dimension	3.3793	.26166

Table 11: shows One Sample-Test for items related to the effect of the demographic dimension to the problem of poverty

Item No	Item content	degree of Freedom	calculated (T)	P-value
1	High levels of reproduction lead to the increasing problem of poverty	299	28.577	.000
2	High level of divorce would increase the poverty problem	299	2.052	.041
3	High levels of early marriage contribute to the growing problem of poverty	299	31.986	.000
4	High dependency ratio contributes to the growing problem of poverty	299	31.171	.000
5	Low vocational achievement of females leads the growing problem of poverty	299	.388	.698
6	High annual population growth rate leads the growing problem of poverty	299	31.413	.000
7	The death of the head of the family contributes to the growing problem of poverty	299	14.711	.000
8	A short period between births contributes to the increasing problem of poverty.	299	10.926	.000
9	The large number of displaced migrations to Jordan led to the growing problem of poverty	299	-18.316-	.000
10	Polygamy contributes to the growing problem of poverty	299	6.109	.000
	Demographic dimension	299	25.110	.000

As shown in table (10), all items of the demographic dimension of are a positive trend, as averages of those items are greater than Test value except item no. That is the poor regions involved in the study do not undergo displaced migrations from the neighboring countries as compared with regions in the country.

As shown in table (11), P-value of all the items of the demographic dimension is equal to (0.000) and it is lower than the level of moral specified (0.05). P-value to the demographic dimension is equal to (0.000), which means a rejection of the null hypothesis (Ho3) and accept the alternative hypothesis. This means that there are positive trends in the demographic dimension to the growing problem of poverty in Madaba at the level of significance (0.05).

As shown in table (12), P-value is equal to (0.000) and this means that the three dimensions (economic, social, the demographic dimensions) have a significant effect on the growing problem of poverty.

As shown in table (13) and depending on the (P-value) indicated, we reject the null hypothesis (Ho4) and accept the alternative hypothesis,

Table 12: shows (One-Way ANOVA) test for all three dimensions of the problem of poverty

Source of variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Squares	Calculated F	P-value
Between Groups	.760	3	.253	12.916	0.000
Within Groups	5.808	296	.020		
Total	6.568	299			

Table 13: shows the test of multiple comparisons for all three dimensions of the problem of poverty using the (Scheffe) test

Monthly income category (I)	Monthly income category (JD)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Standard Deviation	p-value
50-59	60-69	.12565*	.02479	.000
	70-79	.13049*	.03084	.001
	80-89	.03309	.02452	.611

Table 14: shows the test of (Multiple Comparisons) for all three dimensions of the problem of poverty using the (Scheffe) test

Educational level	Educational level	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	p-value
Pre-basic	Basic	.12927*	.02199	.000
	Vocational	.15177*	.02546	.000
	Secondary	-.01302-	.02692	.972

Table 15: shows the test of Factor Analysis for the three dimensions (economic, social and demographic dimensions) as a whole and indicates the effect and the contribution on the problem of poverty in Madaba

Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance		Total	% of Variance	
1	1.470	48.994	1	1.470	48.994	1
2	.993	33.085	82.079			
3	.538	17.921	100.000			

which means that there are significant differences between the effects of three dimensions (economic, social and demographic dimensions) due to the level of income at level of significance when (0.05) and for the sake of the monthly income category (59-50).

As shown in table (14) and depending on the (P-value) indicated, we reject the null hypothesis (Ho4) and accept the alternative hypothesis, which means that there are significant differences between the effects of three dimensions (economic, social and demographic dimensions) due to the level of education at the level of significance when (0.05) and for the sake of the pre-basic category

As shown in table (15), the economic dimension contributes by about half (48.994%) in exacerbating the growing problem of poverty. The social dimension contributes to the third with (33.085%) %) in exacerbating the growing problem of poverty, whereas the democratic dimension contributes by (19.921%) %) in exacerbating the growing problem of poverty in Madaba

RESULTS

Based on the results of this study, the following points were concluded:

- There are positive trends in the economic dimension to the growing problem of poverty in Madaba at the level of significance (0.05).
- There are positive trends in the social dimension to the growing problem of poverty in Madaba at the level of significance (0.05).
- There are positive trends in the demographic dimension to the growing problem of poverty in Madaba at the level of significance (0.05).
- The three dimensions (economic, social, the demographic dimensions) have a significant effect on the growing problem of poverty.
- There are significant differences between the effects of three dimensions (economic, social and demographic dimensions) due to the level of income at level of significance when (0.05) and for the sake of the monthly income category (59-50).
- There are significant differences between the effects of three dimensions (economic, social and demographic dimensions) due to the level of education at the level of significance when (0.05) and for the sake of the pre-basic category
- The economic dimension contributes by about half (48.994%) in exacerbating the growing problem of poverty. The social dimension contributes to the

third with (33.085%) %) in exacerbating the growing problem of poverty, whereas the democratic dimension contributes by (19.921%) %) in exacerbating the growing problem of poverty in Madaba

- There is a correlation between low levels of education and income with the orientations of the population on rural poverty.
- There are positive trends defined by the population on this issue, linked to the economic dimension towards exacerbating the growing problem of poverty in Madaba. In addition there are trends related to the social dimension to the problem of poverty

Recommendations: In the light of the results reached, the study recommended to increase capital support submitted to the poor, to raise such support and to contribute in creating work opportunities for the rural population, suitable with their background. To do so, this requires providing suitable job opportunities so as to change the impressions of the rural population about poverty. Besides, it is recommended to establish a specialized institution of rural environment whose main duties to follow items of the fields mentioned in table 2.

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