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Identifying the poverty indicators in the Jordan's South Rural

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Abstract: The study aims at identifying the indicators factors affecting the poverty level of the rural communities in the southern region of Jordan. To achieve the objectives of this study, a sample of 107 households out of 3140 households was selected randomly from 7 villages. The data were collected by means of questionnaire face-to-face structured interview. The stepwise multiple linear regression technique was used to identify the significant socio-economic factors for community development. The results of the study revealed that the poverty indicators in the region was affected by fifteen factors (R²=0.74), these variables are; the level of house modernity, the degree of satisfaction with housing conditions, the perceived importance of family expenditure on house rent, the perceived importance of average monthly mortgage, the average number of workers in the family, the perceived importance of family expenditure on the fuel from their budget, the type of heating methods in the house, the place of deliver, the availability of kitchen in the house, the perceived importance of family expenditure on the gifts and remittance, the perceived importance of family expenditure on house rent, the perceived importance of family expenditure on health care, the percent of Adult literacy, the house area, the house hold production, and the average monthly rent. The study recommends that the development planner should take into consideration these indicators in planning community development projects in the rural communities in southern region of Jordan . The study also recommends that the local participation should be encouraged in planning and executing local development programs to insure the fulfillment sustainability of development and to satisfy the needs of population.

Keywords: Poverty level, poverty index, Jordanian rural.

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