

THE 2008 GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND ITS IMPACT ON FERTILITY IN THE WORLD

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Abstract:

This study aimed to investigate the implications of the financial crisis that has swept the world in September 2008 and its effects on the population growth rate, for population groups varied economically, socially and culturally. The general fertility rate was used which attributed the number of children born to women, as a scale to measure the impact of the effects of this crisis on the fertility of these groups. This study showed that the global financial crisis has led to reduction in income in most population groups which were met with an escalation in actual fertility rates, which in turn led to a high rate of population growth. This matter may be normal in the Group of developing countries, but for developed countries it was unexpected since those countries endeavoring through population policy to increase their fertility, even if they were of higher income rates, as they fall under the Group of elder countries, which are in urgent need of fertility, in order to offset the loss of large numbers in the labor market as a result of retirement. This study found that the negative effects on income have produced an important positive impact represented in the high rate of growth of the population, as a result of the impact low income on fertility.

Keywords: Financial crisis, socially, culturally, world, global financial.

Introduction:

At the end of the year 2008, most global markets were struck by financial crisis followed by incalculable or indescribable losses because most markets until the writing of this study they

did not declare explicitly their actual size of losses, moreover this crisis was the first plaguing the market in this great form. There was no previous studies used as criterion or standard used by specialists in the evaluation of losses for such cases, in addition to this crisis was followed by a series of crises associated and affected by, which led to the sovereign debt crisis emerged for countries, and the resulting fallout, and insane rise in oil prices, crushing most of the world's economies.

Most economists were perplexed as a result of the fallout of this crisis so that the economic laws have suffered from sagging, as if there were hidden hands manipulated markets. For example when discovering oil wells in bulk, the price of a barrel of oil should reduce, but what happens was the opposite, prices take a path ascending which contradicts the simplest economic treatises.

Many markets began to suffer from severe signs as a result of sovereign debt crisis, unemployment rates rose significantly. Greece and Portugal as well as Spain and Ireland, offered all what it owns for sale to try to solve the problem. And inflation rates increased in most countries of the world, accompanied by high increase in prices. Major economic players have emerged on the scene, such as China, India and Brazil. In turn dropped the economies were a pioneer such as the United States, Britain and other developed countries.

In this simple narrative of what are the repercussions that affected the population of those countries? In particular, what are the effects on its growth rates? Through the total fertility rate variable key factor in population growth, does the growth rate rise according to population standard that says there is an inverse relationship between income and fertility, as the income increases the fertility decreases and vice versa. In the countries with overpopulation, such as China and India increased their economies significantly and at the same time experiencing these States from suffocating demographic crisis, here a question arises, does the significant development in the country was reflected positively on their fertility rates, the answer to such a question would be through this study, noted that uncertainty still wraps around the developed countries that have suffered from the crisis, and developing States in progress, in order that this research in order to determine what The impact of this financial crisis on population growth rates in the world.

The overall fertility rate is considered one of the important rate for measuring the general growth rate of the population, where the number of born children attributed to 1,000 women.

Through the observations of a varied group from housing complexes, Doll noticed that there is a fluctuation in this rate from country to country, so this fluctuation as a result hides behind it a specific problem, henceforth this study emerged to shed light on this issue through investigation, then reaching the results and recommendations.

Previous studies

The researcher did not find a comprehensive study that covers all sides of the problem of the study. The reason may attributed to the fact that the financial crisis did not still down yet, but there some opinions or news that have been distributed by the international media that tried to shed light on the problem but it did not reach the level of integrated research. In this section some related studies will be discussed.

In the study performed by Lolo Al-mesned it was shown that the opportunities of women in work market affects the reproductive behavior and the demand for children, as high wages of women makes them less willing to increase the size of their families, this study had examined women's income and did not study the family income as a whole, however, this study showed that there is a strong relationship between family income and reproduction.

In a study of Al-khareef it was showed that families with high education of the spouses, which has a relatively large number of children, and belong to a family with a high standard of living, are more inclined to use family planning methods, moreover these means rise above in the urban areas compared with the rural areas, where the family income in urban areas is likely to be higher than it in the countryside.

The study of Abdullah Abdul Aziz has shown that the variables of women's education, job status, and place of residence have a positive correlation with her age at marriage, the higher the level of education of women, her age at marriage will be higher. The study found that when the characteristics of the wife are high this will clearly reduce her actual fertility, by reducing the period of time that women are capable of pregnancy and reproduction.

The study of Sahowneh and Karadsheh concluded that the husbands who use pregnancy inhibitors tend to form less size families than those who do not use pregnancy inhibitors, it also showed that the families who adopt the idea of minimizing the family, their income will be higher from the families who do not adopt the idea of minimizing the family size. It showed that there a strong relationship between family income and its actual fertility.

The study of wedad salman has shown that there is an inverse relationship between fertility and women's work as it is believed that women work that established on education is considered one of the most important elements that generate the passion for small sized families, as the work of woman that has a higher level of education, provides non traditional alternatives in life that increase her margin of freedom and rise her social status. This study emphasizes that the entry of women to the work market has a clear impact on her reproductive process as work becomes one of the most important elements of losing the alternative opportunities for her on opposite of non working woman.

The problem of the study

The mystery that surrounds the effects of the economic crisis with what follows it as the consequences and reversals, so that these consequences transcended human as a human being and reached him as a group or as a population. This study emerged to determine the impact of the financial crisis on the general fertility rate in general, knowing that there are many differences and disparities between population groups, on their growth rates.

Whatever the nature of the society and whatever his religious and cultural background, one cannot reduce the impact of the global financial crisis on these societies especially on their reproductive behavior. This does not mean that this study reduces the value of social and religious factors but the effects of these factors would be more in places than others and these societies especially those that espouse religious theories may have less impact, but nevertheless there will be some effects.

This study will work to de-interlace revealed by this crisis, on the population and on fertility rates. It will highlight the most important factors which play individually or jointly with other factors on fertility change positively and negatively, and what is reflected on the population growth rate in general, and one can identify the problem by the study questions.

Study questions

This study focused on the following questions:

1. Did the global financial crisis play a role in the change of the general fertility rates in world?
2. What is the nature of this change, negative or positive?

3. Did the crisis and its effects play a role in activation of other factors that have had a clear impact on the fertility of the population?

4. Can one identify its effects and determine the size of the losses by identifying the difference between fertility rates before and after the crisis

After addressing these questions that surround the problem from all sides one could access to the identification of the problem and then provide what the researcher recommends helping to determine the optimal answers to solve the problem.

Introduction to population

There are three main elements that control the size of the population that are (birth, death, and migration), these elements when move, the population size move with it thus there will be reflections on the population growth rate. According to births, one finds that the general fertility rate in developing countries tends to rise in line with the known concept that there is an inverse relationship between income and births. So when the income of the family is high, the number of births is less. Thus one finds that the size of family in the developing countries is very big, exceeding 4 persons per family on the other hand one could find that the developed countries suffers from the problem of the scarcity of births, as the rate of births did not exceed one percent and in some countries it could be less than that, this is reflected on the total number of the previous growth rate as in Sweden and Germany the rate has a negative value since the rate of death is larger than the birth rate while the migration rate remains the same.

The term population growth is considered of the basic terms of demography and this rate is an integration of three key elements in a mathematical equation that are birth, death and a migration (immigration and emigration), newborn take positive number and migration abroad take a negative number.

This rate is influenced by many variables, including social variables such as religion, the desire of the couple in the number of children to be born in, customs and traditions, and economic variables such as family income and family size, inflation and high prices, political factors, the situation of war work primarily in growth equation, but negatively.

The general trend of the rate of population growth varies between negative and 5%. In high-income developed countries one could find that the population growth rate is very low and suffers from demographic problem making it of ageing societies where the most of the

population are from the advanced age groups, but the younger age groups is very low and therefore labor markets will need large numbers because there is no sufficient numbers to enter the labor market. In contrast, developing countries suffer from high rates of population growth, most of the demographic researchers suggest that the decrease in the income level plays directly in this side, and most studies demographic reached to a conclusion that there is a strong relationship between the growth rate and the income level, therefore there will be many numbers of unemployed people prepared to enter a labor market that suffers from over-employment, or so-called open unemployment, and the economy remains unable to create jobs.

Hypotheses

This study depends on the following two hypotheses:

1. Population crisis has a positive impact on the overall fertility rate in the world.
2. Population crisis has a negative impact on the overall fertility rate in the world.

There is no official data reflecting the fact the problem, so each hypothesis will be studied separately and then the results will be inferred, taking into account all the variables that contributed in creating the problem and the impacts that has been laid on the world population. Although this crisis has greatly impacted certain regions in the world, their effects have influenced all the inhabitants of the Earth.

Methodology of the study

Because of the absence of statistical figure reflecting the problem and its effects of both fiscal number or number of population, the researcher in his methodology uses an inductive method, with the assistance of the sample observation method, because most countries did not give any attention to the effects of this crisis on their populations and thus on the world's population.

Most of the figures and most of the references will be obtained from the Internet and the researcher will depend on his scientific background to ascertain the degree of accuracy of the data and then process them.

So the researcher divided the world into seven groups, distributed worldwide, and care was taken so that each group would be homogenous as much as possible, these groups are:

1. The Group of developed countries.
2. The Scandinavian countries.
3. The group of Southeast Asia, where new economic tigers
4. The former Communist countries.
5. The Group of African States.
6. The Group of Latin American countries.
7. Australia and New Zealand.

After study and research, the researcher found two rates covering the situation of the world before the crisis, where the first figure represents the general fertility rate (2000-2005) and this figure represents the overall fertility rate before the financial crisis, and the second figure represents the year 2012 which is the latest number of general fertility rate after the financial crisis, the estimates of the site of the world population of UN, "factbook" CIA site were used.

The consequences of the global financial crisis:

Is a financial crisis or the so-called mortgage crisis, its origin is in the United States of America, and its effects spread in most countries of the world, or specifically countries or institutions that bought mortgage through US and in large amounts. In many countries the savings of the employees in the social security and end-of-service rewards were invested in order to make profits but they did not realize that investing in this mortgage might evaporate in one night.

The reason of this problem, returns to maker of the investment decision, the decision need qualified people with a high level of academic scientific expertise and practical experience also. The researcher noticed that most of the people taking these decisions are often inexperienced. On the other hand, the great confidence with which the economic culture of the American economist have been charged, was the suitable ground for the emergence of crooks, those who were able to outwit a lot, while they are sitting on their chairs. They manipulate the world economically as if they play a game "Atari".

This problem did not stop at a specific phase since it was followed by a second crisis that is the crisis of sovereign debt of countries. In simple statistical operation one could show that most of the countries of the world suffer from high indebtedness and in some countries

maniacally. Recently the crisis of commercial banks appeared on the surface and breed with her pressure on the countries to assist in stability.

Accountancy specially disputed accountancy played a great role in generating, forming and drawing the lines of the world financial problem, so this type of accountancy tries to make the financial data beautiful and better than its actual situation, thus most of the companies that suffer from crises and financial scarcity using unethical accountant started to present its data in way falsely show as if it were achieving profits and its financial position is healthy and its market situation is solid in order to make the investors to invest in these companies but actually the company is corroded internally, what helps in covering this problem is the distribution of profits of these investments. So the world financial crisis is in fact an ethical crisis, the robbery and the unethical conduct were practiced in ways that are genius. In the countries of Arab gulf has been circumvented as people, companies and countries in thousands million dollars even though these countries are considered of the most highly income in the world but these group of countries still suffer from the effects of this crisis and the prove is the continuous decline in the indicators of its financial markets, and some of them has lost more than the half and still suffering and the bad thing that there is no indication that there is solution for its financial problem.

Discussion of hypotheses

Using demographic approach one could reach the followings:

1. General fertility rates are affected by family income, as the income increases then the number of births will be less, and vice versa.

2. With the emergence of the economic and financial crisis in the world in late 2008 which continued until the year 2012, it produced economic problems that directly reflected on the population, and the followings are part of these problems:

1. A drastically decrease in economic growth rates.
2. Inflation.
3. Higher prices.
4. Devaluation for many countries.
5. Per capita income decline dramatically.
6. High unemployment rates.

7. High crime rates.
8. The low level of health.
9. The low level of education.
10. Retarding in the development of industry, trade and agriculture.

We believe that these problems cast a shadow over the population through:

First: countries will be unable to provide adequate health services for the population and thus will negatively affect birth rates, so many births will be prone to failure and this, in turn, has a negative impact on the population size.

Second: most countries will face problems in capital expenditure, which is one of the most important methods to absorb unemployment and reduce its rates, because capital spending tends to create new jobs, since the economic crisis affected heavily this expenditure causing it to decline significantly in many economies, whether developed or developing. Many countries eliminated important and sensitive projects and economic projects that were able to create job opportunities for many people, and when cancelled, every opportunity to create new jobs has been canceled.

Third: the crisis will affect the age of marriage. The process of marriage will not be easy and the preparation for it under these conditions of economic crisis requires a long time because of the low income of people so this will be reflected in reduction of female's reproductive period, affecting fertility adversely as women's reproductive age ranges between (15-40).

Fourth: the widespread unemployment will generate many motivations of deviation, and this will lead to a rise in crime rates in the societies, this situation will affect the economy in general, the higher crime rates in any country security which is considered the suitable ground for investment, will fade away. The rise in crime rates will push many investors to be reluctant to invest because of fear, where it is known that capital is a coward; so there will be much hesitation to invest.

Fifth: education would not be safe from this crisis. As most countries will be obligated to reduce the allocations for education, the rates of evasion of education will rise in.

Sixth: this crisis will negatively affect expenditure on scientific research, especially scientific research related to the development of medication for diseases which will increase the opportunity of high mortality rates.

Seventh: the agriculture sector will suffer from the setbacks as a result of a decline in spending on it, where will most of the agricultural areas in the world will face many problems due to a lack of spending leading to a significant rise in unemployment rates in the agricultural sector, which in turn will raise the population expulsions factor led to increased internal migration. Immigration will wave to the big cities, where their employment opportunities will be greater and thus these cities will suffer from increased pressure on health and education facilities and housing which increases the problems that it has already been suffering from.

Eighth: what accompanied this crisis of inflation and decline in the value of the currency of many countries has been negatively reflected on looting of pensions and on staff savings. This crisis has stolen their future, so what would the pensioner has, could not meet his basic needs. So persons of age 60 + would be highly exposed to psychological diseases because of their inability to meet financial obligations because of devaluation. Fear may be one of these diseases that affecting the older. This situation has actually started to appear clearly in the camps of older people in USA who lost their homes.

Study hypotheses

Most demographic studies indicate that there is a direct relationship between the population and income, so this hypothesis impose that what the financial crisis has caused of low incomes of the countries will reflect on the fertility of the population so it will increase fertility in countries where income is low. Thus the financial crisis will has impacts and problems affecting the population in general.

Hypothesis 1:

The financial crisis has negatively affected the population. If one compares the trends between demographic studies regarding income and population growth, most studies will indicate that there is an inverse relationship between income and population growth rate, the higher the family income the fewer children would be begotten by and vice versa.

In order to get to the truth in revealing the mystery of the problem, this hypothesis on the income will be studied dividing it into the followings:

1. Its impact on developed countries.
2. Its impact on developing countries.

The descriptive analysis of data will be used, where data have been extracted from its demographic and economic sources. The world population has been divided to groups according to their proximity to each other, in terms of demographics, economic and social characteristics. The fertility rate has been specified as a yardstick for measuring fertility in those groups of population.

As for its impact on income in developed countries, there will be a positive impact (high GFR) because the crisis is accompanied by significant declines in family income in these countries, so the behavior of the individuals in these countries will change from the behavior of who does not want to have large number of births, to the behavior of who favor reproduction. So population growth rate will be directed to increase but in return when these realize that their rate of population rose as a result of increase of births then immigration laws will be tightened. So this action will decrease the population growth rate for these countries that will replace births to migrants, and therefore the rate of population growth will remain the same. This result is the product of the independent relationship between the variable of birth rate and the variable of family income rate away from the rest of the social, economic and political variables.

In the final analysis the rate of population growth will be subjected to positive/negative mobility, but indicators show that it will be negative in developed countries, because in these countries the inherited factors, social customs, traditions, and religion do not play in reproductive behavior as it in the developing countries.

Moreover the political chaos that prevailed in the world and the issue of terrorism will weigh heavily on the population growth rates in developed countries, where most developed countries enacted a series of laws restricting immigration which has a negative impact on the rate of population growth.

Developing countries are already experiencing a financial crisis which made them in an uncomfortable arrangement called the developing countries. These countries are famous for their high rates of population growth that is explained by the demographic theory about the relationship between population and income, and the effects of the crisis on the residents of this region. The researcher found that its impact will be a little and non-tangible, if not negative because of pressure from the dire economic situation as a result of higher prices, and the depreciation of the currencies of these countries and inflation. So there appeared a growth of sense among the population in these areas that the gap between the income of the family and

expenditures are growing up and what increases the size of the gap is the increase in the number of children and thus there became a feeling and a great desire of many people to reduce the number of family members.

According to high-income countries such as GCC that are enlisted within the list of developing countries, it was unacceptable that the population growth rate the population would be refused as posed by theoretical interpretation (relationship between income and procreation), moreover the net migration is negative if not zero because of the severe laws and strict regulations imposed by these countries on migration and most countries so do not give citizenship to a foreign woman married to a citizen of these countries.

Some news agencies reported that Australia is one of the countries where the rate of population growth has declined as a result of the financial crisis; this has published news without referring to the study that it is not scientifically accepted.

Table (1): General fertility rate in developed countries for two varied periods

No	Country	General fertility rate 2000-2005	General fertility rate 2012	Variance
1	United States	2.04	2.06	+0.02
2	Canada	1.52	1.59	+0.07
3	Britain	1.7	1.91	+0.25
4	France	1.67	1.92	+0.02
5	Germany	1.35	1.41	+0.06
6	Belgium	1.64	1.65	+0.01

From the results table (1) one can notice that in most developed and industrialized countries, the fertility rate has risen. Also the fertility rate in France followed by Britain approximately reached one, because there is a large proportion of immigrants, in contrast to Belgium and the United States, where there is positive change, but it's just very little, and this positive behavior which was generated during the financial crisis is the opposite of what it was before the emergence of the financial crisis. So one could conclude that the financial crisis has had an active role in changing reproductive behavior of women, which is in line with the rules and the foundations of demography.

Table (2): General fertility rate in Scandinavian countries for two varied periods

No	Country	General fertility rate 2000-2005	General fertility rate 2012	Variance
1	Sweden	1.67	1.67	Zero
2	Norway	1.8	1.77	-0.03

In these countries one finds that the overall fertility rate, is not stable, it is negative, due to the fact that these countries are financially invincible, as they have the sovereign funds that are overgrown financially. The effects of the crisis had not affected the income of their members that remained high, and these proportions approve the propositions of demography.

Table (3): General fertility rate in the group of Southeast Asian countries for two varied periods

No	Country	General fertility rate 2000-2005	General fertility rate 2012	Variance
1	China	1.7	1.55	-0.15
2	India	3.11	2.58	+0.53
3	Japan	1.29	1.39	+0.1
4	North Korea	1.92	2.01	-0.09

From the initial observation of the figures of the GFR in the third set, one notice that there is a reduction in this rate, due to the strict population policies in these countries, as they suffer from large population crisis, and the disadvantages of high population density is much greater than its suffering from the consequences of the financial crisis, in addition to the fact that countries such as India and China in this group have achieved higher rates of growth in their economies in the previous years, so this was an important factor in the decline of fertility rates.

Table (4): General fertility rate in the group of former Communist countries for two varied periods

No	Country	General fertility rate 2000-2005	General fertility rate 2012	Variance
1	Russia	1.28	1.43	+0.15
2	Poland	1.25	1.31	+0.06
3	Hungary	1.3	1.41	+0.11
4	Romania	1.29	1.3	-0.019

In this group was the impact of the financial crisis was clearly high, the general fertility rates have increased in these countries, and Russia comes to the forefront, Romania recorded a simple rise equivalent to 0.01 due to the strength of the Romanian economy, especially in the export of timber that make high returns for it.

Table (5): General fertility rate in the group of African countries for two varied periods

No	Country	General fertility rate 2000-2005	General fertility rate 2012	Variance
1	South Africa	2.08	2.28	+0.2
2	Republic of Central Africa	4.96	5.02	+0.06
3	Ghana	4.39	5.04	+0.65
4	Angola	6.75	5.54	-1.21

This group already suffers from high levels in fertility rates, due to the high temperature significantly advance the beginning stage of fertilization among women in this group, and the

absence of social behavioral controls, higher ignorance make the top of the list of these countries with high fertility.

Table (6): General fertility rate in the group of Latin America countries for two varied periods

No	Country	General fertility rate 2000-2005	General fertility rate 2012	Variance
1	Brazil	2.08	2.28	+0.2
2	Bolivia	4.96	5.02	+0.06
3	Argentina	4.39	5.04	+0.65

This group may be one of the most groups that were not affected by the financial crisis, due to the fact that these countries have experienced many financial crises, particularly Argentina, the financial crisis did not find a foothold in those countries, as well as the source of the financial crisis is the USA, the relationship between these countries and USA often suffers from political crises, as these countries remained immune from the effects of the crisis, and the general fertility rates remained in those countries under the control of demographical policies, or the testator. Keeping in mind that Argentina has the highest decrease in GFR.

Table (7): General fertility rate in Australia and New Zealand for two varied periods

No	Country	General fertility rate 2000-2005	General fertility rate 2012	Variance
1	Australia	1.76	1.41	-0.35
2	New Zealand	1.96	2.07	+0.11

This group has privacy, where we find that the fertility rate in Australia significantly reduced, but increased significantly in New Zealand, this does not deny that the crisis has not impacted Australia negatively and on the reproductive behavior of women in it, but for Australia, large numbers of immigration campaigns made Australia one of the countries that are far away from the effects of the financial crisis, the higher income from agriculture helps very much, since Australia is one of the leading countries in agricultural and livestock production in the world.

Conclusion:

The global economic crisis has produced a new fertility behavior in many global societies, so the majority of the population tend to increase fertility, the cause for this case is due to the chemical change in the style of thinking, making general fertility rates go up in the majority of countries in the world, and this interpretation of the demographic theory which states that there is an inverse relationship between income and reproduction. On the other hand, the financial crisis has thrown all its burdens on world population, the effects of the crisis have become the main focus in the thinking and lives of many of the world's population, and the bad thing is that up to this point there does not appear on the horizon any indication that the world will have a solution to this crisis on future, which means that fertility rates in the world will go upwardly, and this is reflected positively on developed countries, especially the old countries, where high fertility would have an important role in modifying its own population pyramid, so that the base of the pyramid will be widening, this means that the labor market will be ready after a while for the entry of economically active new members which leads to service the economies of these countries in general. This rise will allow developed countries to limit immigration, so the population growth in these countries will be stalled, but in fact, population of the most developed countries have been charged with a new and valuable from young age groups.

At the level of developing countries, the general fertility rate was declining, this is because most of these countries already adopt strict population policies (such as China and India), and on this basis they are stronger than the effects of the economic crisis in these countries, the rate was declining, and in return migration will have a negative impact on the population growth rate, because the receiving countries stresses of migration will limit the migration of population in developing countries, therefore the population growth rate will remain in near stability case.

Results

1. The researcher found that fertility rates tend to rise in most countries, whether developed or developing, or liberal.
2. The global economic crisis have produced family economic crisis due to inflation and depreciation of money, so marriage rates tend to decline which logically leads to reduction of fertility.

3. Most countries suffer from the phenomenon of divorce as a problem, divorce rates rose as a result of a decline in household income, which in turn lead to low fertility.
4. Many have refrained from marriage due to higher colts and the high cost of marriage which leads directly to fertility decline.
5. The age of marriage delayed in many countries thus reduces the reproduction of works to reduce fertility.
6. The rise of unemployment with increasing in the tendency and the desire not to marry or even not thinking about it.
7. Real port of these crises is the Governments of countries that are originally suffer from problems greater than its size.
8. The high cost of life generates great desire to reduce fertility in general.

Recommendations:

Recommendations have taken a guiding dimension, since these financial problem still remained as well as it needs formal joint scientific efforts to help the inhabitants of this planet to overcome this problem.

The researcher has found the following recommendations:

1. The economy should work to find economic theories fit with the rapidly changing variables in the world. The world has become a small village and everything became under the microscope, and it is easy study it. Old default theories was born in an environment differ from the environment in which we live these days, the financial crisis has shown clearly the vulnerable situation of these economic theories.
2. Work to find future studies that will help in prediction of what will the global economic suffer as country or human so there will be no surprise for population societies of such crises.
3. Try to make hard and harsh laws on workers ' savings and linking these savings to offset inflation so that inflation is far from labor savings, so whatever happens keep retiree's funds safe.
4. Try to break the material construction through planting seeds of love, peace and hope since it will change signs of evil into good.

5. Establish special bodies to monitor financial dynamics in the world to work to anticipate the crisis and to secure sound and appropriate treatment which will reduce losses and damage.
6. Search for those who are responsible for the crisis and remove them from their places of work, yet we did not hear about the changing the management in a companies that suffered from financial crisis.
7. Put the right person in the right place, job classification and job descriptions must be more effectively.
8. Commitment to apply international accounting standards and accounting audit standards, and financial reporting standards, through binding legislation enacted, this makes figure financial accounting more transparent, it will be visually blocker to who play with financial figures of the global financial crisis.
9. To sensitize the population whose overall fertility rates have been increased so they will realize that this will create long-term demographic problem.

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