

Government Aging Index Jordan 2026

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Introduction

The term “**Government Aging Index**” refers to a metric reflecting the age disparity between governing political elites and the society they represent. The core philosophy of this index is rooted in the question of whether the dominant age groups in decision-making positions adequately represent the demographic age pyramid. When the average age of politicians significantly exceeds that of the citizenry, a structural imbalance in **representational equity** emerges.

Many nations today suffer from this generational gap. While youth constitute the majority of the population in numerous societies, their representation in parliaments and governments is nearly non-existent. For example, while the age group under 30 makes up nearly half of the global population, their parliamentary representation stands at approximately **3% worldwide**.

This paradox has captured the attention of researchers and policymakers, as the "aging" of the responsible leadership class is feared to lead to the underrepresentation of youth interests and a decline in trust between society and government. The philosophy of this index focuses on examining and highlighting the connection between the demographics of political elites and societal representation. Furthermore, it integrates concepts of generational dynamics—including **Generation Z, Millennials (Gen Y), and Baby Boomers**—demonstrating the divergence in political priorities and public orientations between them. The index also incorporates the perspectives of thinkers and writers regarding the generational gap and youth representation—such as the experience of Zohran Mamdani in the United States—while comparing diverse international case studies. Finally, the analysis explores the impact of political elite aging on responsiveness to emerging issues such as environmental sustainability, technology, and intergenerational dialogue.

Ultimately, this index provides a documented and comprehensive framework, based on multiple sources, regarding youth representation and the renewal of governing elites.

The Philosophy of the Index and its Relation to Social Representation

The Government Aging Index derives its philosophy from democratic principles that advocate for equal opportunities for all citizens, including equal opportunities for all age groups to assume leadership positions. The principle is that the most competent and deserving individuals should hold public office, regardless of age, provided they possess the necessary skills and abilities. This index aims to promote youth participation in senior political positions and decision-making, as global statistics have consistently shown a striking lack of youth representation in parliaments and governments.

The dominance of older generations in top executive positions and the absence of young people leads to a generational gap between the political class and society at large. Young people feel that those who govern them do not belong to their generation and do not understand their priorities, resulting in a kind of political alienation. Numerous studies have shown that in this situation, young people lose interest in political and party participation, and their engagement in public affairs declines. This is not limited to a feeling of marginalization; it extends to a difference in vision and priorities between the ruling generations and the younger generations. Research has revealed clear differences between the two age groups in the public issues they support. Young political leaders tend to focus on environmental, education, and child welfare issues, while older politicians focus on traditional issues such as increasing spending on pensions and social security. In other words, there are topics that are considered “new” or more urgent for the new generation, such as climate justice and modern technology, which may not receive the same attention from leaders whose ideas are stuck in a bygone era.

In conclusion, the philosophy of the Government Aging Index expresses the importance of age balance in governance structures to achieve fair and dynamic representation of society. It underscores that democracy is incomplete if one age group is marginalized in favor of another; just as gender, ethnicity, and region representation are considered, generational representation must also be taken into account to ensure the inclusiveness of the political process.

The Generation Gap and the Priorities of Different Generations

The 20th century and beyond saw the emergence of generational divisions that are still used today to analyze differences in values and priorities between age groups. Among the most common classifications are: the Baby Boomers, born roughly between the mid-1940s and mid-1960s (1946–1964), who are now either retired or in the final stages of their careers; followed by Generation X (roughly 1965–1980), who are currently middle-aged; then Millennials (Y), born around 1981–1996, who are now in middle management and leadership positions; and finally, Generation Z, born from the late 1990s to the early 2000s (1997–2012), who are just beginning to enter the workforce and politics. Sometimes, Generation Alpha is added for those born after 2010. While these divisions are approximate, they are useful for understanding the differences in upbringing and historical experiences that have shaped each generation's consciousness and, consequently, its political priorities.

- **The Baby Boomer generation** grew up in the shadow of the post-World War II era and the height of the Cold War; they witnessed periods of significant economic growth and the rise of the welfare state in the West, or independence and nation-building movements in developing countries. This generation is generally associated with values of stability, institutionalization, and adherence to existing power structures.
- **Generation X** occupies the middle ground, having witnessed the first wave of technological transformations (the advent of personal computers and the internet) and the collapse of bipolarity (the fall of the Berlin Wall). This generation is diverse in its orientations but often represents a bridge between the traditional values of its Baby Boomer parents and the progressive aspirations of its Millennial children. Consequently, its priorities are divided between preserving the gains of stability and cautiously embracing change.

- **Millennials** are the generation that came of age in the new millennium. Their experience has been marked by rapid globalization and an unprecedented digital revolution. They have been exposed to shocks such as the 2008 economic recession and the rise of global terrorism, but they also witnessed the relative spread of democracy in the 1990s and early 2000s (before the wave later receded). This generation generally tends toward more socially liberal values and is open to diversity. In politics, they are known for their strong support of environmental initiatives and concepts of social and economic justice.
- **Generation Z**, or the “Internet Generation,” were born around the time of the internet's inception and know no world without smartphones or digital social media. They are acutely aware of issues like climate change, human rights, and equality, and tend to be skeptical of traditional institutions that appear slow or opaque. At the same time, this generation demonstrates exceptional skills in mobilizing support through online platforms and producing impactful media content.

Gen Z	Y/ Millennials	Gen X	Baby Boomer Generation
Born 1997-2012 Age (14-29)	Born 1981-1997 Age (30-45)	Born: 1965-1980 Age (46-61)	Born 1946-1964 Age (62-80)

This gap in values and priorities can lead to clashes in policymaking if the power structure is unbalanced in terms of age. When a particular generation controls positions of influence for an extended period, it tends to impose its own vision on the national agenda as the correct or realistic one. As circumstances change and new challenges emerge, which the younger generation perceives as critical, friction arises between the old and the new.

To bridge this gap, calls have emerged in political thought for activating intergenerational dialogue and empowering youth without engaging in a zero-sum confrontation with veterans. The idea of intergenerational partnership means that each generation has the opportunity to express itself and participate, allowing the rising generation to benefit from the experience of its predecessors while simultaneously ensuring its voice is heard in current decisions that will affect its future. Researchers emphasize that long-term decisions, such as environmental policies, public debt, or technology investment, should be formulated with the participation of those who will experience their effects for the longest period—namely, young people. Furthermore, the cornerstone of long-term political stability is a process of institutional self-renewal that allows for the regular infusion of new blood, rather than stagnation that could later lead to upheaval.

International models and experiences regarding youth representation

The degree of political class aging varies across nations, contingent upon the system of governance, political culture, and demographics. The following is an overview of select international experiences that highlight the generational gap and the extent of youth representation:

- The United States of America: It has often been described as an aging government or as having entered a phase of gerontocracy (rule by elders). The average age of members of the US Congress is around 58 in the House of Representatives and over 64 in the Senate, while the average age of the population is only about 38. This significant age gap has placed the United States at the forefront of countries with the aging of their elected representatives. According to a recent comparative study, approximately 40% of members of the US House of Representatives are over 60 years old, a percentage nearly double that of Italy, the second most aging industrialized country in the OECD. This has led some commentators to suggest that America has become “the most advanced gerontocracy in the world.”

This situation has ignited a heated debate over the necessity of elite renewal. Figures within the establishment, such as veteran Republican Senator Mitt Romney, have stated: "It's time for a new generation of leaders... they're the ones that need to make the decisions that will shape the world they will be living in." This call followed the observation that the 2024 presidential race featured a competition between candidates in their late seventies and early eighties (Joe Biden at 82 and Donald Trump at 78), marking a historical precedent where voters were presented with a choice between the two oldest candidates in history. Despite respect for their political experience, 77% of Americans expressed the belief that President Biden's age was a factor that might hinder his effective performance, reflecting public concerns regarding the monopolization of power by older generations. Nevertheless, a wave of youthful change has begun to emerge on the horizon in America, particularly at the state and municipal levels. For instance, the young progressive politician Zohran Mamdani (34) achieved a resounding victory in the 2025 New York City mayoral election, becoming the youngest person to hold the office in over a century. His victory was regarded as a "political earthquake" with profound dimensions transcending New York, representing a triumph for Generation Z within one of the world's major global cities.

Mamdani succeeded in mobilizing a leftist youth base to an unprecedented degree, overcoming the skepticism of the party establishment and the millions of dollars spent by his older opponents. In doing so, he demonstrated the potential for the victory of a new discourse centered on issues of paramount importance to the youth, such as the cost of living, digital proficiency, and social justice. Perhaps most significantly, Mamdani's campaign succeeded in driving record youth voter turnout, as New York City witnessed its highest participation rate in a mayoral election in many decades. This constitutes a fundamental achievement, given that local elections have long suffered from youth voter apathy.

- The Middle East and Africa: The Widest Gap, The Arab and African regions possess some of the youngest demographic structures in the world, yet they are governed by some of the most aging administrations. While the median age in the African continent is approximately only 20 years, the average age of African leaders and presidents exceeds 60. This immense generational gap amounting to nearly 40 years has been described as the widest globally. Many African presidents have remained in power for decades, reaching their seventies, or eighties (such as Cameroon's Paul Biya in his early nineties, and Uganda's Yoweri Museveni in his late seventies), while over 70% of their populations are under the age of thirty. As for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), in most countries, the youth population (those under 30 or 35) exceeds one-third of the total population; however, this is barely reflected in parliaments and governments. The IPU 2025 report indicated that the Middle East ranks among the lowest regions in the world for parliamentary youth representation, with the average percentage of parliament members under the age of 30 reaching only about 2% in the region's parliaments; indeed, some countries have no representatives at all under this age. Middle Eastern and African nations have long suffered from the protracted tenure of leaders (both politically and economically), which has entrenched a perception among the youth that the "older generation" dominates both their present and future. This served as a primary driver of the 2011 Arab Spring, when young masses in countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya rose against regimes whose leaders had spent decades in political office without providing reforms capable of absorbing the new generation. In subsequent years, and despite the setbacks that marred those revolutions, demands for youth inclusion in governance persisted. Some Gulf states, for instance, have begun appointing young ministers in their thirties to portfolios such as technology or youth, in an attempt to bridge the gap and empower a new generation.

In Africa, there are rare notable examples of youth in power, such as Chadian President Mahamat Idriss Déby, who assumed office in his mid thirties in 2021, or Ibrahim Traoré in Burkina Faso, who assumed the presidency in 2022 at the age of 34; however, these cases emerged through coup related or exceptional circumstances rather than smooth democratic transitions. In general, international experiences reveal that the underrepresentation of youth is a largely global phenomenon, albeit varying in scale. It is most evident in less democratic states or those undergoing faltering transitions, where the revolutionary or independence generation often clings to power until old age. Nevertheless, it also exists in established democracies, albeit in a different form. What is new in recent years is the growing public awareness of this gap and the recognition that its persistence undermines the legitimacy of governments.

The Impact of Political Elite Aging on Emerging Issues

The rising average age in leadership positions has tangible effects on how governments address new and emerging challenges in the modern era. Different generations perceive challenges through varying lenses; if age diversity is lacking within decision making circles, a monolithic vision may prevail one that fails to meet future needs. The following is an analysis of the key areas impacted by the aging of elites:

- **Environment and Climate Change:** The climate crisis has become a fundamental example of the divergence in priorities across generations. Today's youth, particularly Generations Z and Y, place climate change at the top of their priorities, recognizing that they are the actual inheritors of a warming planet. In contrast, many older decision-makers did not come of age with a strong environmental consciousness and may not perceive climate issues with the same degree of urgency; their focus often gravitates toward traditional issues more aligned with their experiences, such as current pensions and healthcare.

This is reflected in policy: governments with a majority of older members may hesitate to adopt radical measures for carbon emission reductions or investments in clean energy, perhaps fearing short term economic impacts. On a grassroots level, the emergence of youth led global movements, such as "Fridays for Future" led by Greta Thunberg, arose as a reaction to the perceived inaction of politicians most of whom are significantly older in taking sufficient measures. Had these governments possessed stronger youth representation, the crisis might have been taken seriously much sooner. Therefore, infusing decision-making centers with generational renewal is considered a prerequisite for improving responses to environmental and future challenges.

- **Technology and Digital Transformation:** Our era is defined by successive technological revolutions, ranging from the digital revolution and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to social networking and the digital economy. These fields evolve at a breakneck pace, making it difficult for decision-makers who have not kept pace with their fundamentals to grasp their dimensions and formulate appropriate policies. When the majority of leadership belongs to a generation that only encountered technology in the later stages of life, a digital knowledge gap emerges at the heart of policymaking. This has been evident in several instances, most notably the 2023 U.S. Congressional hearing regarding TikTok. Clips widely circulated showing some members of Congress mostly over the age of sixty posing questions that revealed a limited understanding of modern technology and social media. This turned into a subject of mockery among the youth and tarnished the image of the legislative institution. At its core, however, this underscores a genuine problem: how can these individuals legislate and regulate technical matters they do not fully comprehend? The same applies to other issues such as AI which requires urgent regulatory and legal synchronization as well as personal data protection and cybersecurity.

In contrast, the presence of young decision-makers or digital experts in government can make a fundamental difference. Younger officials are more inclined to adopt e-government and digital service transformation, simply because they utilize these tools in their daily lives and recognize their utility. Thus, it can be argued that leadership aging may lead to digital stagnation, characterized by a decline in the state's capacity to keep pace with the technological age. This entails economic consequences (in attracting investment and maintaining competitiveness), social consequences (in the quality and accessibility of public services), and even political consequences (such as securing elections against breaches or utilizing digital media to engage the public).

- **Intergenerational Dialogue and Youth Trust in Institutions:** One of the most intangible impacts of elite aging is the decline in communication and mutual understanding between the government and the youth. Young people may perceive politicians as "not representing them \ out of touch" in terms of their mindset. This leads to an erosion of trust: global opinion polls consistently indicate that youth confidence levels in parliaments and governments are the lowest compared to older age groups in many countries.



One of the primary reasons for this is their perception that these institutions do not effectively represent them. When trust is absent, youth voter turnout rates decline and their affiliation with political parties diminishes, leading to the perpetuation of age-based dominance in a vicious cycle.

In the long term, this self imposed or forced exclusion of youth may vacate the political arena for radical ideologies. The Club of Rome report pointed out that some African youth finding no opportunity for expression or influence within their reality, have opted for one of two

paths: mass migration in search of a better life, or joining violent movements (militias, rebel groups, etc.) that promise empowerment through force rather than passive waiting. This represents a dangerous consequence of the blockage of horizons for peaceful dialogue and incremental change. Even in the most stable countries, we observe a rise in youth protest movements outside traditional party frameworks; for instance, the Yellow Vests (Gilets Jaunes) movement in France was, in part, a cry from the youth and rural segments against what they perceived as an aging urban elite.

The solution proposed by experts is to construct genuine platforms for intergenerational dialogue both within and outside governing institutions. This includes, for example, establishing youth advisory councils within ministries or parliaments to contribute to policy formulation, and launching regular mentorship and exchange programs between veteran and newly elected young representatives.

In conclusion, the government aging index serves as a critical alarm. When figures indicate a widening age disparity between the authority and society, it signals a systemic imbalance that necessitates rectification. Conversely, when generations collaborate in shaping the future, it becomes an indicator of political development. To the extent that we succeed in bridging the generational divide within our governments, we ensure that our democracies are more resilient in the face of future challenges and more deeply rooted in the consciousness of their vibrant, young populations.

Measurement Methodology

The Government Aging Index (GAI) methodology is based on measuring the level of intergenerational representation within the executive branch. This is achieved by estimating the age gap between the governmental team and society, while analyzing its political and institutional implications. The index serves as an annual tool updated alongside any Cabinet reshuffles to assist policymakers and researchers in evaluating the extent of elite renewal and the government's capacity to represent diverse age groups, particularly the youth. The calculation of the composite index value relies on three sub-indices:

1- Generational Concentration Indicator (GCI):

This indicator measures the percentage of a specific generation within the governmental team, using the following formula:

$$GCI_G = \left(\frac{n_G}{N} \right) \times 100\%$$

Where:

GCI_G : The Generational Concentration Indicator for a specific generation.

n_G : The number of ministers belonging to that generation.

N : The total number of ministers in the Cabinet.

The indicator is interpreted based on the generational age classification as shown in Table (1) below:

Year of birth	Age in the year of observation: 2026	Generation	Classification
1946 - 1964	62-80	Baby Boomers	Seniors\ Elderly
1965 - 1980	46-61	X	Middle Age\ Late Maturity
1981 - 1996	30-45	Y	Adulthood\ Maturity
1997 - 2012	14-29	Z	Youth

Table (1): Generational Age Classification

2- Age Representation Indicator (ARI):

This indicator measures the extent of demographic representation within the governmental team by calculating the ratio of the average age of the Cabinet members to the average age of the population aged 15 and above (15+), according to the following formula:

$$ARI = \frac{\bar{A}_M}{\bar{A}_P} , \begin{cases} \frac{\bar{A}_P + 15}{\bar{A}_P} > ARI \geq 1 & \text{Representative Government} \\ \frac{\bar{A}_P + 30}{\bar{A}_P} > ARI \geq \frac{\bar{A}_P + 15}{\bar{A}_P} & \text{Partially Representative Government} \\ ARI \geq \frac{\bar{A}_P + 30}{\bar{A}_P} & \text{Non-Representative Government} \end{cases}$$

Where:

ARI : Age Representation Indicator.

\bar{A}_M : The average age of the Cabinet members .

\bar{A}_P : The average age of the population aged 15 and above, and the values of 15 and 30 represent the midpoints for the duration of one generation and two generations, respectively.

3- Political Alienation Indicator (PAI):

This indicator measures the generational distance between the midpoint age of each generation and the average age of the Cabinet. It specifically excludes generations whose midpoint age exceeds the Cabinet's average age.

$$PAI_G = \frac{\bar{A}_M - M_G}{15}, \quad \begin{cases} 1 > PAI_G \geq 0 & \text{Alignment} \\ 2 > PAI_G \geq 1 & \text{Divergence} \\ PAI_G \geq 2 & \text{Alienation} \end{cases}$$

Where:

PAI_G : The Political Alienation Indicator for a specific generation.

\bar{A}_M : The average age of the Cabinet members.

M_G : The midpoint age of the generation; where the value 15 represents the midpoint of a single-generation time span.

Data Sources:

The methodology relies on official and credible sources, including:

- Official biographies of Cabinet members
- Published government data
- National Demographic Statistics: Specifically, regarding the mean age of the youth population. The report titled "Estimated Population for Year-End 2024" (issued in January 2025) has been adopted, as it provides the most recent classification of the population by age group.

Monitoring Frequency and Replicability

The methodology is designed to be:

- **Annually Applicable:** Facilitating consistent yearly assessments.
- **Temporally Comparable:** Enabling longitudinal comparisons between successive governments over time.
- **Adaptable:** Suitable for regional or international comparative studies.

Methodological Limitations

- **Performance Neutrality:** The index does not measure individual competency or political performance of ministers.
- **Statistical Averaging:** It relies on age means (averages), which may mask internal variations within the governmental structure.

The Policy Value of the Index

The Government Aging Index (GAI) serves as a practical tool for:

- **Monitoring generational representation** by tracking the distribution of age cohorts within key decision-making positions.
- **Supporting informed public debate** regarding the renewal of political elites.
- **Providing the necessary data** to support legislative and electoral reforms grounded in empirical evidence.

Definitions & Cohort Classifications

A) Definition of "Youth":

For the purposes of international comparison and to ensure alignment with global indicators and reports, the United Nations (UN) definition of youth, comprising individuals between the ages of 15 and 24, has been adopted.

B) International Generational Cohorts:

For the explanatory analysis of the index - particularly when linking the Cabinet's average age to specific generations such as Gen Z or Baby Boomers-, the Pew Research Center classification has been adopted. This serves as a widely recognized research reference in demographic and political literature:

- Baby Boomers: (1946–1964)
- Generation X: (1965–1980)
- Millennials (Gen Y): (1981–1996)
- Generation Z: (1997–2012)

C) Life Stage Classifications:

For analytical and interpretative purposes, and in the absence of a fixed universal scientific classification, the most common nomenclature for life stages has been adopted and mapped to their corresponding generational cohorts, as illustrated in Table (2) below:

Generation Z	Generation Y	Generation X	Baby Boomers
Youth	Adulthood	Middle Age	Elderly

Table (2): Generational Classification and Life Stages

Methodological Control:

Generational and life-stage classifications are not fixed or universal legal standards; rather, they are analytical tools utilized to interpret variations in political priorities and behaviors over time. Consequently, they are employed within this index as an interpretive framework rather than a definitive classification.

Results and Analysis - The Jordanian Case (2026)

The mean age of the population aged 15 and above is 36 years, based on the United Nations definition of youth (ages 15-24). In contrast, the average age of the Cabinet members is 58 years, revealing a significant age gap of 22 years. This disparity raises critical questions regarding the extent to which the Cabinet members represent the various demographic segments of Jordanian society.



The political representation gap is most evident in the 15-44 age group. Despite constituting the largest demographic bloc at 49.1%, this group lacks representation within the Cabinet. Conversely, the Cabinet composition is entirely restricted to the 45+ age group, a segment that represents only 16.8% of the total population, as illustrated in Figure (1).

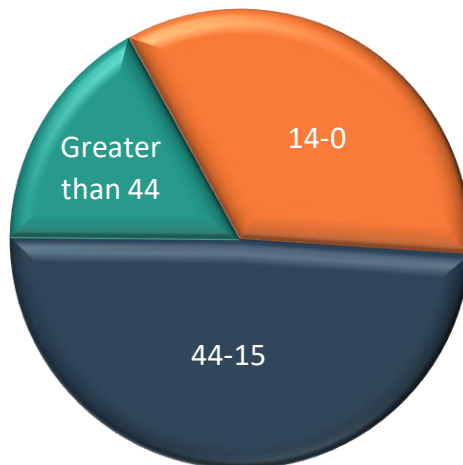


Figure (1): Population Distribution by Age Groups

"Comparing the average age of Jafar Hassan's 2026 Cabinet with those of the two preceding governments—the Bisher Al-Khasawneh and Omar Razzaz governments, which averaged 57 and 55 years respectively (calculated based on the average age of ministers during the final year of the ministerial term)—reveals a steady increase in the average age of successive governments. Generally, the rising average age of the Cabinet is a consistent trend across various governments. This necessitates a reconsideration of the need to represent different age groups in leadership positions, particularly the demographic bloc that constitutes the largest segment of Jordanian society. See Figure (2):

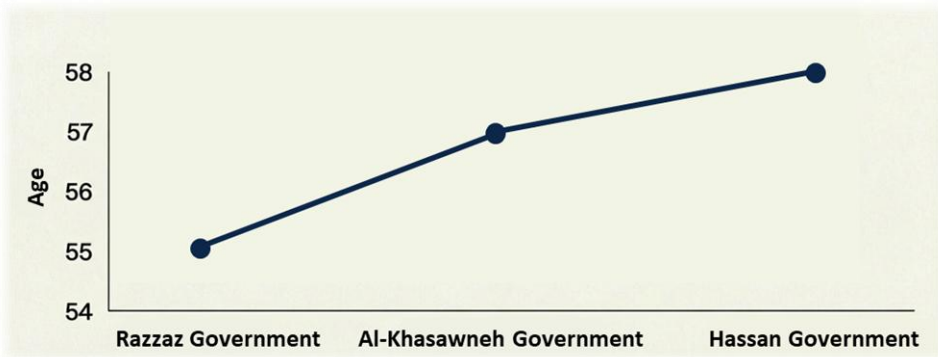


Figure (2): Average Age of the Cabinet Members for the Last Three Governments

1- Generational Concentration Indicator (GCI):

The number of ministers classified within the Baby Boomer generation is 10, while the number from Generation X is 21, out of a total Cabinet of 31 members. Accordingly, the value of the Generational Concentration Indicator for each generation is as follows:

$$GCI_{\text{Baby Boomers}} = \left(\frac{10}{31} \right) \times 100\% \approx 32\%$$

$$GCI_{\text{Gen Y}} = \left(\frac{0}{31} \right) \times 100\% = 0\%$$

$$GCI_{\text{Gen X}} = \left(\frac{21}{31} \right) \times 100\% \approx 68\%$$

$$GCI_{\text{Gen Z}} = \left(\frac{0}{31} \right) \times 100\% = 0\%$$

The Generational Concentration Indicator shows the absolute absence of both Generation Y and Generation Z within the Cabinet, with a 68% dominance by Generation X compared to 32% for the Baby Boomer generation. This signifies a monopoly and concentration of power within only two generations, with no representation for the remaining generations, as illustrated in Figure (3).

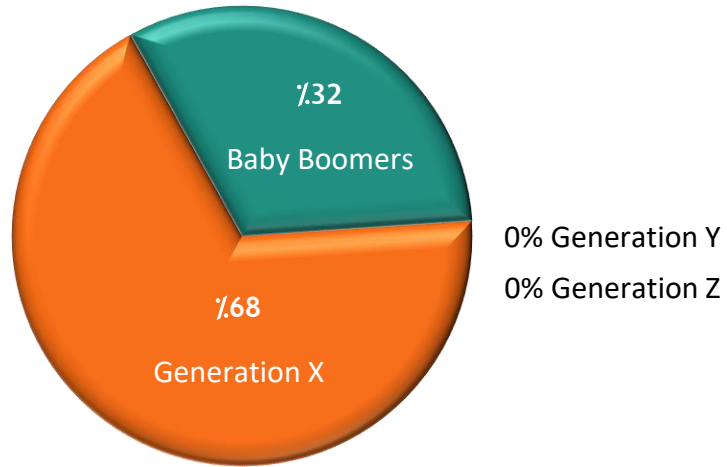


Figure (3): Generational Concentration Percentage within the Cabinet

2- Age Representation Indicator (ARI):

The value of the Age Representation Indicator reached **1.6**.

$$ARI = \frac{58}{36} \approx 1.6$$

By applying the following Measurement and Alignment Matrix for the Age Representation Indicator:

{	ARI ∈ [1, 1.4)	Representative Government
	ARI ∈ [1.4, 1.8)	Partially Representative Government
	ARI ≥ 1.8	Non-Representative Government

Accordingly, Jafar Hassan's government is considered "Partially Representative" of the people, having scored a value of 1.6 on this indicator.

3- Political Alienation Indicator (PAI):

The following represents the value of the Political Alienation Indicator for Generations X, Y, and Z, excluding the Baby Boomer generation, as the mean age of the Baby Boomer generation exceeds the average age of the Cabinet members:

$$\text{PAI}_{\text{Generation X}} = \frac{58 - 53.5}{15} = 0.3$$

$$\text{PAI}_{\text{Generation Y}} = \frac{58 - 37.5}{15} \approx 1.4$$

$$\text{PAI}_{\text{Generation Z}} = \frac{58 - 21.5}{15} \approx 2.4$$

The Political Alienation Indicator for Generation Z reached 2.4, signifying a state of alienation between this generation —the youngest demographic in society—and the Cabinet, which is separated from them by approximately two and a half generations. Furthermore, the indicator indicates a state of alignment between Generation X and the Cabinet, while showing a notable divergence from Generation Y, with indicator values of 0.3 and 1.4 for Generation X and Generation Y respectively, as illustrated in Figure (4).

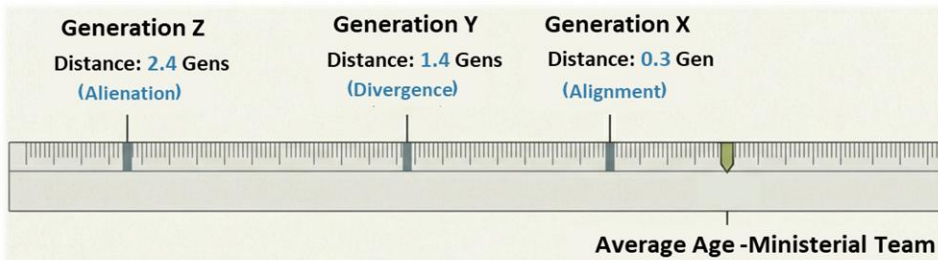


Figure (4): Political Alienation Indicator - Generational Distance from the Cabinet's Average Age

Table (3), followed by individual Ministerial Profiles, presents the birth year, generational classification, and the Political Alienation Indicator for Generations (Y) and (Z) for each minister.

Minister	Year of birth	The generation	Political Alienation from Generation	
			Y	Z
Jafar Hassan	1968	X	1.37	2.43
Ayman Al-Safadi	1962	Baby Boomers	1.77	2.83
Raed Abu Al-Saud	1957	Baby Boomers	2.10	3.17
Ahmad Maher Abu Al-Samen	1957	Baby Boomers	2.10	3.17
Nidal Al-Qatamin	1961	Baby Boomers	1.83	2.90
Walid Al-Masri	1959	Baby Boomers	1.97	3.03
Mohammad Al-Momani	1973	X	1.03	2.10
Bassam Al-Talhouni	1964	Baby Boomers	1.63	2.70
Yarub Al-Qudah	1972	X	1.10	2.17
Saleh Al-Kharabsheh	1969	X	1.30	2.37
Mohannad Shehadeh	1970	X	1.23	2.30
Azmi Mahafzah	1953	Baby Boomers	2.37	3.43
Mohammed Al-Khalayleh	1967	X	1.43	2.50
Mazen Al-Farayah	1969	X	1.30	2.37
Wafa Bani Mustafa	1979	X	0.63	1.70
Nancy Namrouqa	1974	X	0.97	2.03
Zaina Toukan	1972	X	1.10	2.17
Abdulmunim Al-Odat	1973	X	1.03	2.10
Fayyad Al-Qudah	1960	Baby Boomers	1.90	2.97
Khaled Al-Bakkar	1968	X	1.37	2.43
Abdul Hakim Al-Shibli	1966	X	1.50	2.57
Mustafa Al-Rawashdeh	1963	Baby Boomers	1.70	2.77
Sami Smeirat	1971	X	1.17	2.23
Badriya Al-Balbisi	1966	X	1.50	2.57
Abdul Latif Al-Najdawi	1976	X	0.83	1.90
Raed Al-Adwan	1970	X	1.23	2.30
Ibrahim Al-Bdour	1978	X	0.70	1.77
Saeb Al-Khrisat	1962	Baby Boomers	1.77	2.83
Emad Al-Hijazeen	1972	X	1.10	2.17
Tareq Abu Ghazaleh	1975	X	0.90	1.97
Ayman Suleiman	1971	X	1.17	2.23

Table (3): Birth Year, Generational Classification, and Political Alienation Indicator for the Ministerial Team

Appendix 1: Cabinet Members Cards

Prime Minister's card

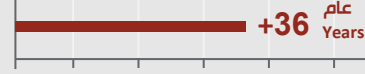


جعفر حسان
Jafar Hassan
1968

Generation: **X** الجيل: **X**

بطاقة رئيس الوزراء

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.37	2.43
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card

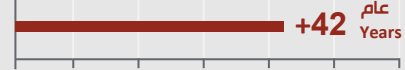


أيمن الصفدي
Ayman Al-Safadi
1962

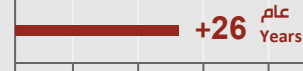
Generation: **BABY BOOMER** الجيل: **طفرة المواليد**

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.77	2.83
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



رائد أبو السعود
Raed Abu Al-Saud
1957

الجيل: **طفرة المواليد**
Generation: **BABY BOOMER**

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z
+47 عام Years

المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y
+31 عام Years

الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
2.10 Alienation اغتراب	3.17 Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



"أحمد ماهر" أبو السمن
Ahmed Abu Al-Samen
1957

الجيل: **طفرة المواليد**
Generation: **BABY BOOMER**

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z
+47 عام Years

المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y
+31 عام Years

الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
2.10 Alienation اغتراب	3.17 Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card

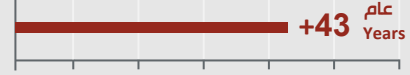


نضال القطامين
Nidal Al-Qatamin
1961

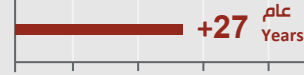
الجيل: **طفرة المواليد**
Generation: **BABY BOOMER**

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.83	2.90
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



وليد المصري
Walid Al-Masri
1959

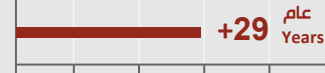
الجيل: **طفرة المواليد**
Generation: **BABY BOOMER**

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.97	3.03
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



محمد المومني

Mohammad Al-Momani

1973

Generation: الجيل:
X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z

+31 عام Years

المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y

+15 عام Years

Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي

From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.03	2.10
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



بسام التلهوني

Bassam Al-Talhouni

1964

Generation: الجيل:
BABY BOOMER طفرة المواليد

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z

+40 عام Years

المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y

+24 عام Years

Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي

From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.63	2.70
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



يعرب القضاة
Yarub Al-Qudah
1972

Generation: الجيل:
X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.10	2.17
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card

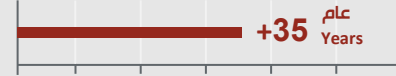


صالح الخرابشة
Saleh Al-Kharabsheh
1969

Generation: الجيل:
X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.30	2.37
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



مهند شحادة

Muhannad Shehadeh

1970

Generation: الجيل:
X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z المسافة عن جيل Z

+34 عام Years

المسافة عن جيل Y المسافة عن جيل Y

+18 عام Years

Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي

From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.23	2.30
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



عزمي محافظه

Azmi Mahafzah

1953

Generation: الجيل:
BABY BOOMER طفرة المواليد

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z المسافة عن جيل Z

+51 عام Years

المسافة عن جيل Y المسافة عن جيل Y

+35 عام Years

Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي

From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
2.37	3.43
Alienation اغتراب	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



محمد الخلايلة

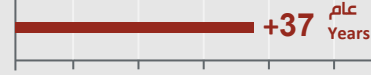
Mohammed Al-Khalayleh

1967

Generation: الجيل:
X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.43	2.50
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



مازن الفراية

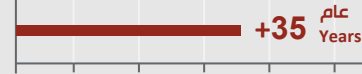
Mazen Al-Farayah

1969

Generation: الجيل:
X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.30	2.37
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card

بطاقة وزير



وفاء بني مصطفى
Wafa Bani Mustafa
1979

الجيل: X
Generation: X

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
0.63 Alignment توافق	1.70 Divergence بُعد

Minister's card

بطاقة وزير



نانسي نمروقة
Nancy Namrouqa
1974

الجيل: X
Generation: X

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
0.97 Alignment توافق	2.03 Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



زينة طوقان
Zaina Toukan
1972

الجيل: X
Generation: X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z

+32 عام
Years

المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y

+16 عام
Years

الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.10	2.17
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



عبد المنعم العودات
Abdulmunim Al-Odat
1973

الجيل: X
Generation: X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z

+31 عام
Years

المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y

+15 عام
Years

الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.03	2.10
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



فياض القضاة

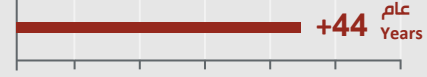
Fayyad Al-Qudah

1960

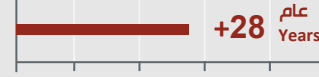
Generation: **بابي بومر** الجيل: **طفرة المواليد**

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي

From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.90	2.97
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



خالد البكار

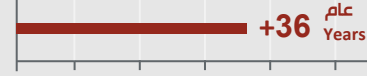
Khaled Al-Bakkar

1968

Generation: **X** الجيل: **الجيل**

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي

From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.37	2.43
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card

بطاقة وزير



عبد الحكيم الشبلي
Abdul Hakim Al-Shibli
1966

الجيل: X
Generation: X

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.50	2.57
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card

بطاقة وزير



مصطفى الرواشدة
Mustafa Al-Rawashdeh
1963

الجيل: طفرة المواليد
Generation: BABY BOOMER

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.70	2.77
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card

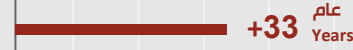


سامي سميرات
Sami Smeirat
1971

الجيل: X
Generation: X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.17	2.23
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



بدرية البليسي
Badriya Al-Balbisi
1966

الجيل: X
Generation: X

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.50	2.57
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



عبد اللطيف النجدوي
Abdul Latif Al-Najdawi
1976

Generation: **X** الجيل:

بطاقة وزير

Distance from Gen Z المسافة عن جيل Z



Distance from Gen Y المسافة عن جيل Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
0.83 Alignment توافق	1.90 Divergence بُعد

Minister's card



رائد العدوان
Raed Al-Adwan
1970

Generation: **X** الجيل:

بطاقة وزير

Distance from Gen Z المسافة عن جيل Z



Distance from Gen Y المسافة عن جيل Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.23 Divergence بُعد	2.30 Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card

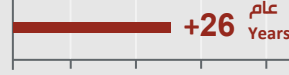


ابراهيم البدور
Ibrahim Al-Bdour
1978

Generation: **X** الجيل:

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
0.70 Alignment توافق	1.77 Divergence بُعد

Minister's card

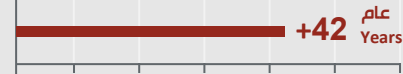


صائب الخريسات
Saeb Al-Khraisat
1962

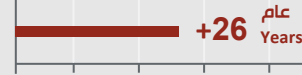
Generation: **BABY BOOMER** الجيل:
طفرة المواليد

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.77 Divergence بُعد	2.83 Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



عماد الحجازين

Emad Al-Hijazeen

1972

Generation: **X** الجيل:

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z

+32 عام Years

المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y

+16 عام Years

Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي

From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.10	2.17
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

Minister's card



طارق ابو غزالة

Tariq Abu Ghazaleh

1975

Generation: **X** الجيل:

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z

+29 عام Years

المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y

+13 عام Years

Political Alienation الاغتراب السياسي

From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
0.90	1.97
Alignment توافق	Divergence بُعد

Minister's card



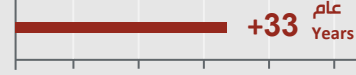
ايمن سليمان

Ayman Suleiman
1971

Generation: **X**
الجيل: **X**

بطاقة وزير

المسافة عن جيل Z Distance from Gen Z



المسافة عن جيل Y Distance from Gen Y



الاغتراب السياسي Political Alienation
From Gen: عن جيل:

Y	Z
1.17	2.23
Divergence بُعد	Alienation اغتراب

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