Demographic Trends in OIC

Is harmonisation of data needed?

Seminar on Population and Housing Census Practices of OIC Member Countries

6-8 March 2013
Ankara, Turkey
OUTLINE

1 Basic facts and figures on the OIC country group

2 Overview on Census Practices of OIC member countries

3 OIC-Statcom activities and TCEs

4 Harmonisation of data – Is it required? - Basic data gap
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Founded in 1969 - 57 member countries

to promote cooperation among Member States to achieve sustained socio-economic development for effective integration in the global economy, in conformity with the principles of partnership and equality’
Basic facts and figures

Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)

Founded in 1978

Subsidiary organ of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

• To collate, process and disseminate socio-economic statistics and information on and for the utilisation of the member countries

• To study and evaluate the economic and social developments in the member countries to help generate proposals that will initiate and enhance co-operation among them, and

• To organise training programmes in selected fields geared to the needs of the member countries as well as to the general objectives of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.
In 2010 the total population of OIC member countries was estimated at approximately 1,563 billion people, which is 22.7% of the total world population.

The population of the world is increasing about three fold whereas; the total population of the OIC member countries has seen a fourfold increase since 1950.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population by country groups (Million people)</th>
<th>Population increase (Number of times)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1950-2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950 ….</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-OIC</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>1,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>1,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>1,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>4,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>2,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>1,64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>2,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures calculated from individual country data available in the World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision online database.
The share of young population (age group 0-24) corresponded to 53.5% of the total population of the OIC Countries in 2010 which is the highest ratio compared to that of the World, and other country group.
77.9 percent of the total OIC population were living in urban areas, the share of OIC member countries as a group in total urban and rural population were 27.32 percent and 15.87 percent respectively in 2010.
• The population pyramid of the OIC member countries is wider at the bottom and narrow at the top that means higher percentages of the population in the younger age groups and, relatively small percentages of elderly people, which also indicates higher fertility and population growth rates.

• The World population pyramid shows roughly equal numbers of people in all age categories below age of 45 and tapering towards the older age categories, which means slower population growth compared to OIC member country group.
## Basic facts and figures

### Demographic facts

- Estimated average crude marriage and crude divorce rates were better than the world and other country group averages.

### Basic indicators for marriage, divorce and childbearing, 2000’s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Crude marriage rate&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Crude divorce rate&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Legal age for marriage&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Singulate Mean Age for Marriage (SMAM)&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Female mean age at childbearing (2005-2010)&lt;sup&gt;(3)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OIC</strong></td>
<td>8.67</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-OIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
<td>6.56</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Figures calculated from individual country data available at the World Marriage Data 2008 online database

2) Source: UNSD, Indicators on men and women

3) Figures calculated from individual country data available at the World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision online database
Basic facts and figures

Even though there were considerable decreases in child and maternal mortality all over the world, these issues are still serious of concern in certain regions in the world including most of the OIC member countries.

In order to be able to make in-depth assessments about these concerns more detailed information has to be collected.

## Basic indicators on reproductive and child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</th>
<th>Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)</th>
<th>Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-OIC Developing</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>63.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>56.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures estimated from the WHO and World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision online databases.
• Under 5 years mortality rate varies dramatically across the regions of OIC, besides OIC country group averages for infant mortality rate were still above the world and other country group averages.
OIC member countries is classified as emigrant country group together with other Developing countries.

But, the net migration rate of the OIC country group was higher than the Non-OIC Developing country group over the years.
Although the OIC member countries as a group considered as emigrant country group, there exists 17 OIC member countries having positive net number of migrants. Among them United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia received more immigrant, it was estimated that they had more than 1 million net number of migrants during the period of 2005-2010.
• According to the latest UNESCO estimations;
There are around 750 million adult illiterate people all over the world of which 35 percent were in the OIC member countries
The share of the OIC member countries was increasing to 40 percent among the youth illiterates
The share of female illiterates was around 60 percent

### Basic facts and figures

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Group</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Youth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>% of the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000’s</td>
<td>2010’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td>264743</td>
<td>266078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-OIC Developing</td>
<td>500285</td>
<td>489280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>4275</td>
<td>3920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>769304</td>
<td>759278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures calculated from individual country data available in the UNESCO, UIS online database
• Although the male - female literacy gap is closing among the youths, the OIC country group averages still lag behind the world and other country group averages.
• GER of OIC country group averages far behind the other country group averages, this is more strikingly obvious in tertiary education enrolment rates both for females and males.
• Although the OIC population accounted 22.7 percent of total world population, the share of OIC member countries in the total economically active population and economically active population in agriculture were estimated as 18.97 and 17.95 percent respectively in 2010.

• It is estimated that the share of OIC member countries in the total economically active population will increase to 22.91 percent in 2020.
• 34% of economically active population were females across OIC but this ratio increased to 43% for agriculture.

• Women engaged more in agricultural activities and these figures should distinguished whether this was paid or un-paid labour.
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### Overview on Census Practices of OIC member countries

Number of countries that did not conduct a Population and Housing Census was decreasing over time. Only 9 countries (of which 5 of them are OIC member countries) did not conduct a Population and Housing Census during the 2010 Round of Censuses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World(^{(1)})</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Number of countries including small islands

2000 Round: OIC
- Conducted: 81%
- Not Conducted: 19%

2000 Round: World
- Conducted: 88%
- Not Conducted: 12%
2000 ROUND CENSUSES in OIC COUNTRIES

1995 - 4
KWT, LBY, TKM, ARE

1996 - 4
BEA, EGY, IRN, GIN

1997 - 3
IRQ, MOZ, PSE

1998 - 4
DZA, CIV, MLJ, PAK

1999 - 3
AZE, KAZ, KGZ

2000 - 6
IND, MYS, MDV, MRT, TJK, TUR

2001 - 5
ALB, BHR, BGD, BRN, NER

2002 - 4
BEN, GUY, SEN, UGA

2003 - 4
COM, GAB, GMB, OMN

2004 - 9
JOR, MAR, SAE, SLE, SUR, SYR, TUN, YEM
• No census conducted in the following OIC countries in the 2000 round:
  – Afghanistan
  – Cameroon
  – Chad
  – Djibouti
  – Guinea-Bissau
  – Lebanon
  – Nigeria
  – Somalia
  – Sudan
  – Togo
  – Uzbekistan
CENSUSES (TO BE)/CONDUCTED: 2010 ROUND (2005 – 2014)

2010 Round: OIC
- To be / Conducted: 91%
- Not Conducted: 9%

2010 Round: World
- To be / Conducted: 97%
- Not Conducted: 3%
2010 ROUND CENSUSES in OIC COUNTRIES

2005 - 3
CMR, KWT, ARE

2006 - 6
BFA, EGY, IRN, LBY, MDV, NGA

2007 - 2
MOZ, PSE

2008 - 2
DZA, SDN

2009 - 7
AZE, TCD, DJI, GNB, KAZ, KGZ, MLI

2010 - 8
BHR, IND, MYS, OMN, TJK, TGO

2011 - 5
AFG, ALB, BGD, BRN, TUR

2012 - 4
GUY, NER, SUR, TKM
CENSUSES PLANNED FOR 2013 – 2014

• 9 OIC Countries to conduct a census in 2013
  • Benin
  • Comoros
  • Côte d'Ivoire
  • Gabon
  • Gambia
  • Guinea
  • Mauritania
  • Senegal
  • Uganda

• 6 OIC Countries to conduct a census in 2014
  • Jordan
  • Morocco
  • Sierra Leone
  • Syria
  • Tunisia
  • Yemen
The following OIC countries are expected to announce their 2010 Round Census results:

- Chad (2009)
- Afghanistan (2011)
- Turkey (2011)
- Guyana (2012)
- Niger (2012)
- Suriname (2012)
- Turkmenistan (2012)
• No census conducted in the following OIC countries in the 2010 round:
  – Iraq
  – Lebanon
  – Pakistan
  – Somalia
  – Uzbekistan

2000 Round: OIC
- Register Based
- Other

100%

2000 Round: World
- Register Based
- Other

7%

93%

2010 Round: OIC
- Register Based: 2%
- Other: 98%

2010 Round: World
- Register Based: 8%
- Other: 92%
Share of Groups in World Total Population, 2010

- OIC: 22.7%
- Non-OIC: 62.8%
- Developed: 14.5%
Population Density, 1950-2010

- OIC
- World
- Non-OIC Developing
- Developed
Population of OIC by Region, 2010

- SSA: 26.8%
- SA: 22.7%
- MENA: 23.4%
- ECA: 9.8%
- LAC: 0.1%
OIC Member Countries by Population, 2013

The chart shows the population of various countries in 2013. Countries are ranked based on their population size, with Indonesia having the highest population at 247.2 million, followed by Pakistan, Nigeria, Egypt, Turkey, and Sudan. The population sizes range from over 200 million to less than 1 million.
Population of OIC according to different fertility variants, 1950-2100

- High variant
- Medium variant
- Low variant
OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom)

- Established in 2011 as an apex entity to coordinate statistical activities at OIC level

- It has been established with the aim of being a dynamic platform for exchanging knowledge, experiences and best practices among the NSOs of OIC Member Countries

- The First and Second Sessions of the OIC-StatCom, organized successfully with a greater interest from member countries
OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom)

- promote statistical data production and dissemination
- raise the profile of statistics
- identify the statistical areas specific to the OIC Member States and develop methodology for this niche areas of statistics (e.g. Islamic finance, halal food industry and wakf)
- facilitate active cooperation and coordination towards enhancing the role of national statistical systems

http://www.oicstatcom.org
OIC-StatCom Technical Committee of Experts

1. Statistical Indicators on Islamic Finance, Halal Food and Wakf;
   
   Lead Country - Jordan

2. Short, Medium, Long Term Implementation of the OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision Document;
   
   Lead Country - Indonesia

3. Follow-up the Procedural Details of the Accreditation and Certification Programme for Official Statistical Professionals (OStat Programme);
   
   Lead Country – Bahrain

4. Gender Related Statistics;
   
   Lead Country – United Arab Emirates
2nd Session of the OIC-StatCom decided to organise such an expert group meeting

✓ To be informed about existing practices of OIC Member Countries on ‘Population and Housing Census’

✓ To reveal comprehensive profile of census practices relevant to the all phases of census
Harmonisation of data

Basic data gap on the characteristics of population

1. Household size and structure
2. Population by nationality and religion
3. Marriages and divorces - family structure
4. Infant and under-five mortalities
5. Illiterate people and schooling
6. Sectoral employment

All these data categories need to be disaggregated by

• Urban-rural
• Gender
• Age group
• Level of education
Thank you very much for your attention...