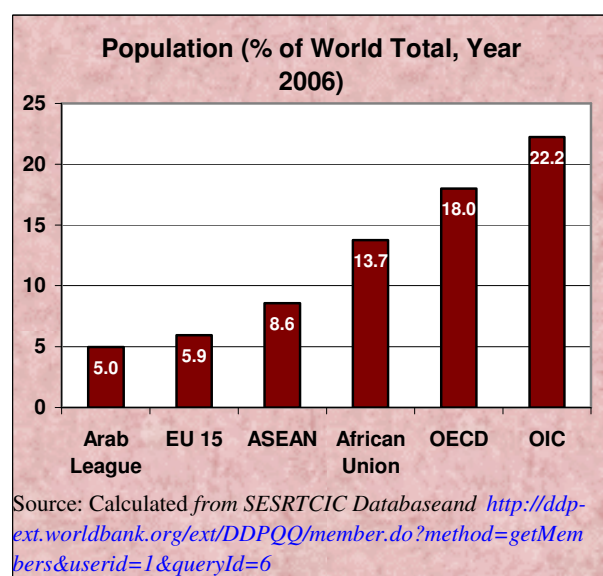


POPULATION STRUCTURE of the OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

❖ *Distribution of population within OIC member countries is not uniform.* The most crowded countries of the world; Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh with more than 100 millions of people and the scarcely populated ones; Maldives, Brunei, Suriname, Comoros, Bahrain, Guyana, Djibouti and Qatar with less than 1 million are among the member countries.

❖ *Population density for the African member countries is considerably less than the densities for the Asian member countries¹.* On the average, there are 62 people per square kilometer in Africa whereas it is 227 people in Asia. As extreme points, population density is only 3 people per square kilometer in Libya and Mauritania whereas it is 1,123 people in Maldives.



¹ *OIC Africa:* Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda.
OIC Asia: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UAE, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Land Area, Total Population and Population Density in OIC Member Countries (2006)

Country	Land area (sq. km)	Total Population (1,000)	Population density (per sq. km)
Indonesia	1,811,570	223,042	123
Pakistan	770,880	159,002	206
Nigeria	910,770	144,749	159
Bangladesh	130,170	144,345	1,109
Egypt	995,450	75,397	76
Turkey	769,630	72,935	95
Iran	1,636,200	69,153	42
Sudan	2,376,000	37,003	16
Algeria	2,381,740	33,348	14
Morocco	446,300	30,497	68
Uganda	197,100	29,874	152
Uzbekistan	425,400	26,540	62
Malaysia	328,550	25,767	78
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000	23,681	12
Yemen	527,970	21,634	41
Mozambique	784,090	20,144	26
Syria	183,780	19,496	106
Cote d'Ivoire	318,000	18,468	58
Cameroon	465,400	16,683	36
Kazakhstan	2,699,700	15,308	6
Niger	1,266,700	14,417	11
Mali	1,220,190	13,911	11
Burkina Faso	273,600	13,586	50
Senegal	192,530	11,928	62
Tunisia	155,360	10,132	65
Chad	1,259,200	9,987	8
Guinea	245,720	9,199	37
Benin	110,620	8,693	79
Somalia	627,340	8,485	14
Azerbaijan	82,660	8,474	103
Tajikistan	139,960	6,652	47
Togo	54,390	6,302	116
Libya	1,759,540	5,965	3
Sierra Leone	71,620	5,641	79
Jordan	88,240	5,586	63
Kyrgyz Republic	191,800	5,200	27
Turkmenistan	469,930	4,897	10
United Arab Emirates	83,600	4,636	55
Lebanon	10,230	4,055	396
Palestine	6,020	3,741	621
Mauritania	1,025,220	3,154	3
Albania	27,400	3,138	115
Oman	309,500	2,623	8
Kuwait	17,820	2,599	148
Guinea-Bissau	28,120	1,633	58
Gambia	10,000	1,553	155
Gabon	257,670	1,406	5
Qatar	11,000	828	75
Djibouti	23,180	806	35
Guyana	196,850	751	4
Bahrain	710	740	1,042
Comoros	2,230	614	275
Suriname	156,000	452	3
Brunei	5,270	381	72
Maldives	300	337	1,123
Iraq	437,370
Afghanistan	652,090

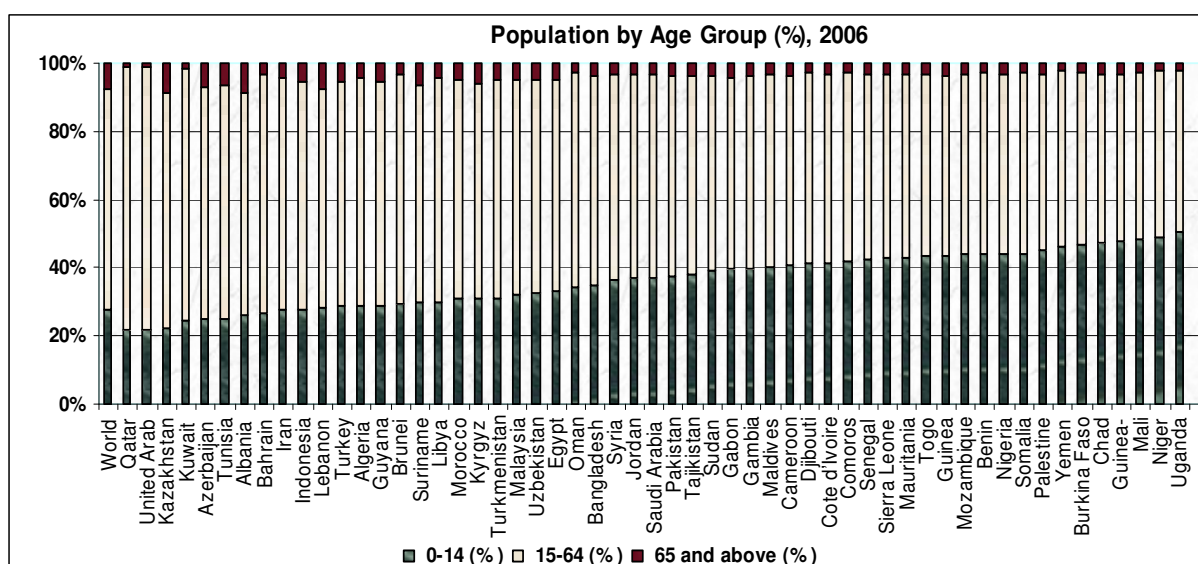
Source: <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/showReport.do?method=showReport>

❖ *The 57 member countries of the OIC inhabit more than one fifth of the world population. In 2006, the total population of the OIC member countries is 1,448 millions and it is more than the total populations of the member countries of OECD, African Union, ASEAN, and EU 15.*

❖ *OIC member countries are young in population. As of 2006, in 46 countries out of 57, the percentages of population below 14 years of age are higher than the world average of 27.9 %. In 22 of them, this percentage is over 40.*

❖ *Among the member countries, with highest fertility rates², African member countries accommodate the youngest population. Uganda, Niger, Guinea-Bissau, Chad and Burkina Faso are the countries with more than 47 % of the population between the ages of 0-14.*

❖ *International immigrants constitute more than 40 % of the total population in oil exporting countries like UAE, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain³. In line with this, the ratio of working age population between 15-64 of age are more than 70 % of the total population in these countries; quite higher than that of the OIC average of 60 %⁴*



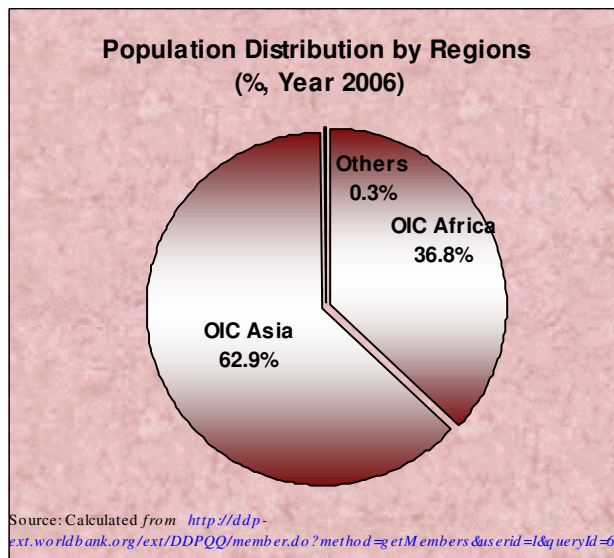
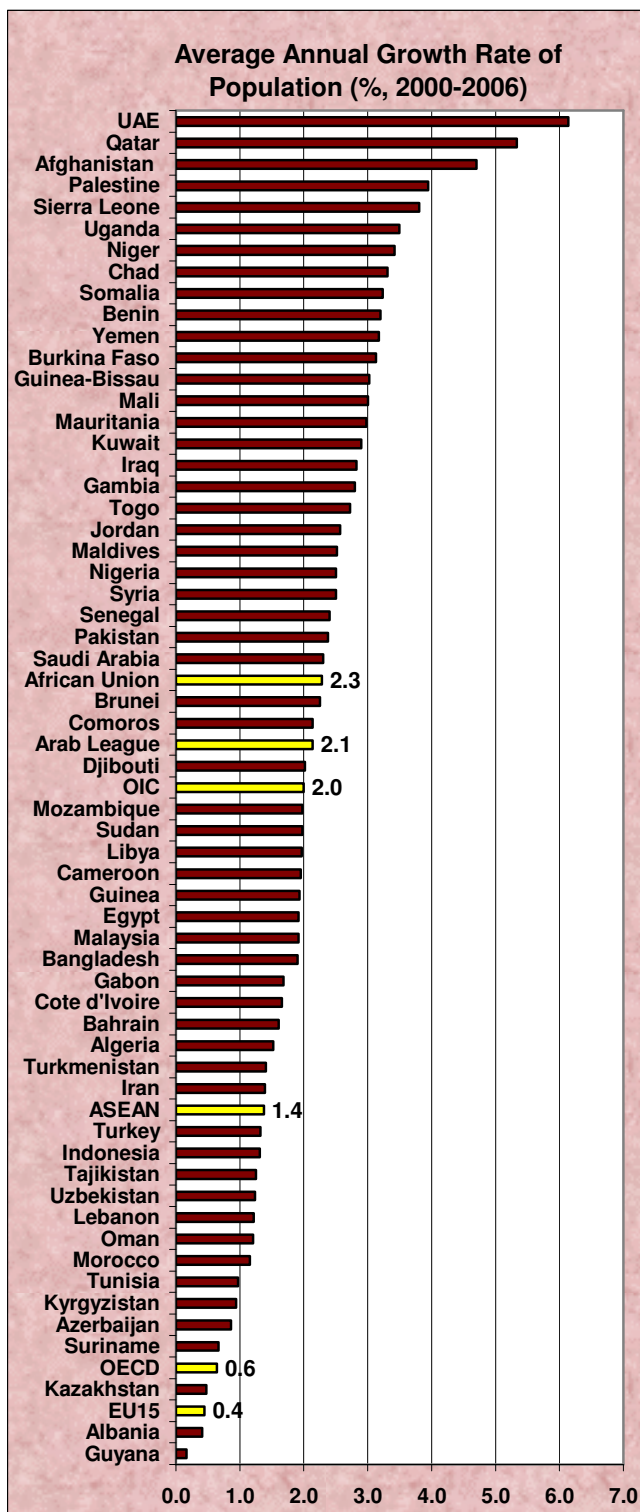
❖ *Potential support ratio, which is the number of people of age 15-64 per one person aged 65 or older, is significantly higher in OIC countries than the world average. In OIC member countries, on the average, 17.9 working people bear the burden of the non-working elderly population whereas for the world it is 8.7 people⁵. Only 3 member countries Albania, Kazakhstan and Lebanon which have relatively elder populations within OIC have potential support ratios less than the world average.*

² Source: SESRTCIC, Statistical Yearbook 2006

³ Source: UN World Population Policies, 2005 The immigrants as percent of total population are 71.4 % in UAE, 78,3 % in Qatar, 62,1% in Kuwait and 40 % in Bahrain.

⁴ Calculated by SESRTCIC.

⁵ Calculated by SESRTCIC.



❖ Member countries in Asia are more crowded than the member countries in Africa. The geographical distribution of population within OIC member countries is such that as of 2006, 62.9 % of the inhabitants live in Asia, 36.8 % live in Africa and only 0.3 % live in Europe and Americas.

❖ During the last six years, OIC total population has grown more rapidly than EU 15, OECD and ASEAN populations. However, the % 2 average annual growth rate of population in OIC member countries have been slightly lower than the average growth rate of populations in the Arab League and the African Union member states.

❖ During this period, UAE, Qatar, Afghanistan and Palestine have been the most rapidly growing countries of OIC. In contrast, in Guyana, Albania, Kazakhstan and Suriname population growth has been the slowest.