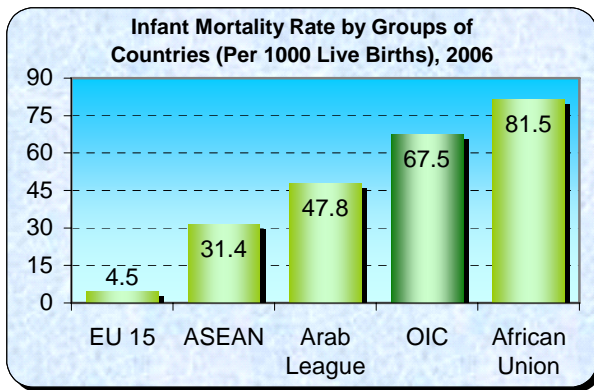
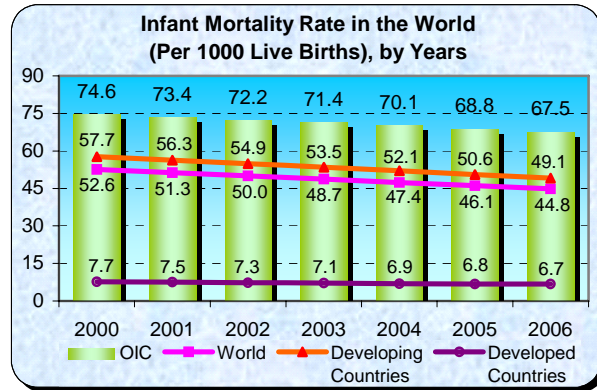


DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS OF THE POPULATION IN OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES*

The developing world including the OIC member countries suffers from relatively poor living conditions (environmental, economic, and social) and low quality health care. This situation is reflected in many vital demographic indicators, showing that the developing countries are undergoing unfavorable conditions relative to the developed countries.

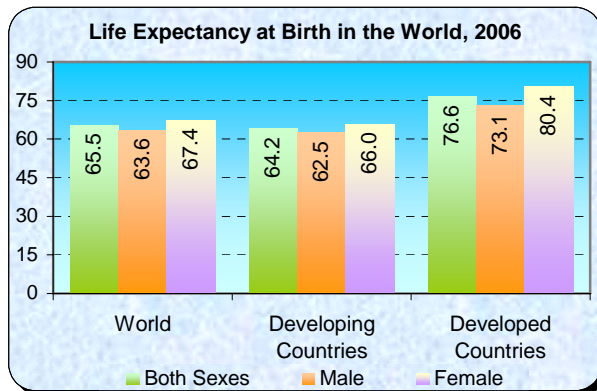
Infant Mortality Rate¹: Though infant deaths are a rare event in all developed countries, developing countries including the OIC members, –particularly the African members– continue to experience high rates of infant mortality. During the period from 2000 to 2006, the infant mortality rate (IMR) slightly decreased in all over the world, from 52.6 to 44.8 infant deaths per 1000 live births. Although the average rate in the OIC in this period was always high compared to developed and even developing countries, it showed a parallel downward trend, from 74.6 to 67.5. In 2006, the IMR was more than one hundred in 9 member countries, Somalia and Afghanistan taking the lead by 160 deaths per thousand. At the opposite extreme, the lowest IMR was recorded in Kyrgyzstan as 9.7, the only member country below a rate of ten.



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On the other hand, while the average IMR in OIC member countries is lower than that of the African Union, which suffers the highest IMR in the world, it is still far beyond that of the European Union as well as the ASEAN group and the Arab League. In 2006, almost 68 of every one thousand babies died during their first year of life in the OIC region while this figure was only about 5 in the EU 15.

Life Expectancy at Birth²: The mean length of life in the world today is 65 years –63 years for males and 67 years for females. Not surprisingly, newborn babies in the developed countries are expected to live more than those in the developing world –76 years vs. 64 years, respectively– and this difference is even larger for females. Under the current conditions, female babies in the developed countries are likely to live up to 80 years compared to 66 years in the developing countries, while these figures for male babies are 73 and 62, respectively.

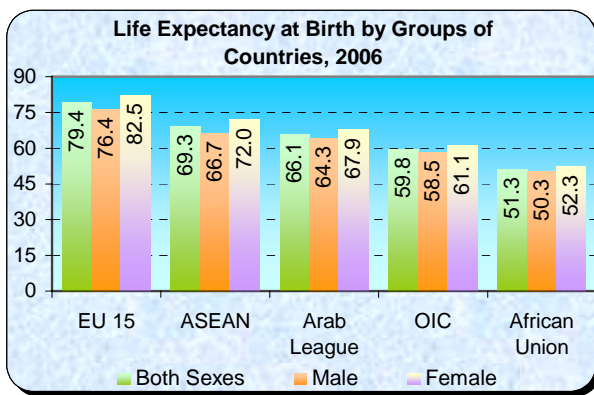
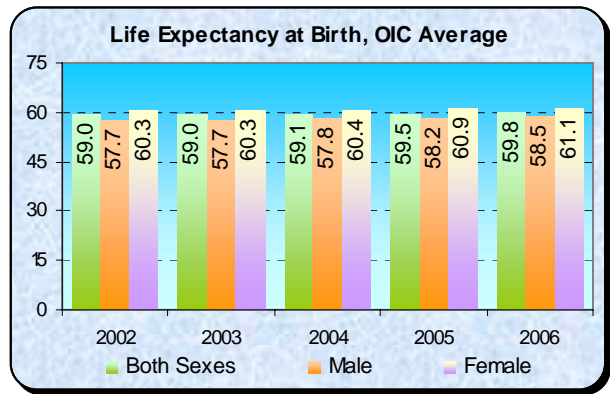


* See the table at the end of the document for country wise data referred to throughout the text.

¹ The number of live newborns dying under a year of age per 1,000 live births.

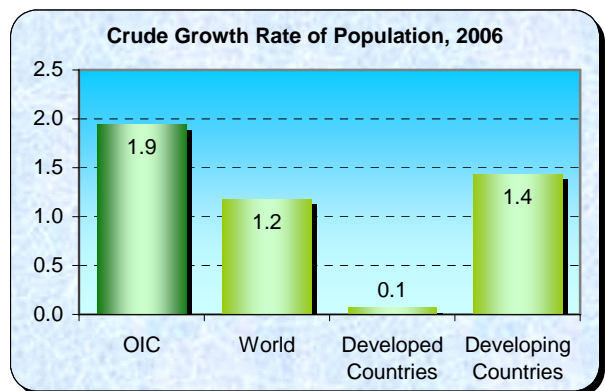
² The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life (UNDP, *Human Development Report 2003*).

As for the OIC region, the situation is even worse, and it does not seem to improve over time. The average life expectancy at birth in the OIC region is 59 years, with females having a three-year advantage (61 years) over males (58 years). These figures are well below of those in the world and even in the developing countries. Moreover, as in the case of the IMRs, life expectancy at birth in the OIC region is better than that in the African Union, where the newborn babies are expected to live up to only 51 years, yet again worse than that in the European Union (79 years) as well as the ASEAN group (69 years) and the Arab League (66 years).



It is obvious that the OIC region lags behind the rest of the world in achieving improvements in life expectancy. However, even within the OIC, large differences exist between member countries in life expectancy. Life expectancy at birth (both sexes combined) range from upper seventies in Kazakhstan (78) and Albania (77) to 40 both in Niger and Somalia, indicating almost twice the difference between the highest and the lowest incidences.

Crude Birth & Death Rates³: Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in the OIC region (29) is higher than those in the world (20), in the developed countries (11), and also in the developing countries (22). On the other hand, Crude Death Rates (CDR) do not differ so much; 9 in the OIC, 8 both in the world and the developing countries, and 10 in the developed countries. Accordingly, the crude (natural) growth rate of the population (CGR)⁴ is relatively high in the OIC region, but low in the developed countries. This outcome is, in part, related to the total fertility rate⁵, which mainly depends on the participation of women in education and the labor force, attitudes towards family size, lifestyle preferences, and access to contraceptive measures and abortion. As a result, total fertility rate is also higher in the OIC region (3.7 babies per woman) than that in the world (2.6), and in the developing countries (2.8).



³ Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate represent the average annual number of births and deaths, respectively, during a year per 1,000 persons in the population at midyear.

⁴ $CGR = (CBR - CDR) / 10$

⁵ The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates (US Census Bureau, International Data Base/Glossary).



Main Demographic Indicators, 2006

Country	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Crude Growth Rate of Population	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	Life Expectancy at Birth			Total Fertility Rate (Average number of live births per woman)
					Both	Male	Female	
Afghanistan	46.6	20.3	2.6	160.2	43.3	43.2	43.5	6.7
Albania	15.1	5.2	1.0	20.8	77.4	74.8	80.3	2.0
Algeria	17.1	4.6	1.3	29.9	73.3	71.7	74.9	1.9
Azerbaijan	17.4	8.4	0.9	60.2	65.6	61.5	70.3	2.1
Bahrain	17.8	4.1	1.4	16.8	74.5	72.0	77.0	2.6
Bangladesh	29.8	8.3	2.2	60.8	62.5	62.5	62.5	3.1
Benin	38.9	12.2	2.7	79.6	53.0	51.9	54.2	5.2
Brunei Darussalam	18.7	3.2	1.6	13.6	75.1	72.9	77.3	2.0
Burkina Faso	45.6	15.6	3.0	91.3	48.9	47.3	50.4	6.5
Cameroon	35.6	13.0	2.3	67.2	52.3	51.7	53.0	4.6
Chad	43.1	17.0	2.6	103.8	47.0	46.0	48.1	5.7
Comoros	36.9	8.2	2.9	72.8	62.4	60.0	64.7	5.0
Côte d'Ivoire	35.1	14.8	2.0	89.1	48.8	46.2	51.5	4.5
Djibouti	39.5	19.3	2.0	102.4	43.2	41.9	44.5	5.3
Egypt	22.9	5.1	1.8	30.7	71.3	68.8	73.9	2.8
Gabon	36.2	12.2	2.4	54.5	54.5	53.2	55.8	4.7
Gambia	39.4	12.2	2.7	71.6	54.1	52.3	56.0	5.3
Guinea	39.5	3.8	3.6	22.4	72.0	70.7	73.3	5.8
Guinea-Bissau	41.8	15.5	2.6	90.0	49.5	48.3	50.7	5.8
Guyana	37.2	16.5	2.1	105.4	46.9	45.1	48.7	4.9
Indonesia	18.3	8.3	1.0	32.2	65.9	63.2	68.7	2.0
Iran	20.1	6.3	1.4	33.3	69.9	67.4	72.4	2.4
Iraq	16.3	5.6	1.1	39.3	70.3	68.8	71.7	1.7
Jordan	32.0	5.4	2.7	48.6	69.0	67.8	70.3	4.2
Kazakhstan	21.2	2.6	1.9	16.8	78.4	75.9	81.0	2.6
Kuwait	16.0	9.4	0.7	28.3	66.9	61.6	72.5	1.9
Kyrgyzstan	21.9	2.4	2.0	9.7	77.2	76.1	78.3	2.9
Lebanon	22.8	7.1	1.6	34.5	68.5	64.5	72.7	2.7
Libya	18.5	6.1	1.2	24.2	72.9	70.4	75.5	1.9
Malaysia	26.5	3.5	2.3	23.7	76.7	74.5	79.0	3.3
Maldives	22.9	5.0	1.8	17.2	72.5	69.8	75.4	3.0
Mali	34.8	7.1	2.8	54.9	64.4	63.1	65.8	4.9
Mauritania	49.9	16.9	3.3	107.5	49.1	47.2	51.0	7.4
Morocco	41.0	12.2	2.9	69.5	53.1	50.9	55.4	5.9
Mozambique	22.0	5.6	1.6	40.2	70.9	68.6	73.4	2.7
Niger	39.0	20.7	1.8	112.1	40.8	41.2	40.4	5.4
Nigeria	50.7	20.9	3.0	118.2	43.8	43.8	43.7	7.5
Oman	40.4	16.9	2.4	97.1	47.1	46.5	47.7	5.5
Pakistan	36.2	3.8	3.2	18.9	73.4	71.1	75.7	5.8
Palestine	28.1	8.2	2.0	70.8	63.4	62.4	64.4	3.8
Qatar	34.5	3.9	3.1	20.5	72.7	71.2	74.4	4.8
Saudi Arabia	15.6	4.7	1.1	18.0	73.9	71.4	76.6	2.8
Senegal	29.3	2.6	2.7	12.8	75.7	73.7	77.8	4.0
Sierra Leone	38.3	11.2	2.7	61.4	56.3	55.0	57.7	5.1
Somalia	45.8	23.0	2.3	160.4	40.2	38.0	42.5	6.1
Sudan	45.1	16.6	2.9	114.9	48.5	46.7	50.3	6.8
Suriname	35.3	15.2	2.0	96.8	47.9	47.1	48.8	4.8
Syria	17.6	5.5	1.2	20.8	73.0	70.3	75.8	2.1
Tajikistan	27.8	4.8	2.3	28.6	70.3	69.0	71.7	3.4
Togo	27.4	7.2	2.0	45.0	64.2	61.2	67.4	3.1
Tunisia	37.0	9.8	2.7	60.6	57.4	55.4	59.5	5.0
Turkey	15.5	5.1	1.0	23.8	75.1	73.4	77.0	1.7
Turkmenistan	16.6	6.0	1.1	39.7	72.6	70.2	75.2	1.9
Uganda	25.6	6.2	1.9	55.2	68.0	64.9	71.2	3.2
United Arab Emirates	48.1	13.0	3.5	68.5	51.0	50.1	51.9	6.9
Uzbekistan	16.1	2.2	1.4	13.9	75.5	73.0	78.1	2.4
Yemen	26.4	7.8	1.9	70.0	64.6	61.2	68.1	2.9
<i>OIC</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>
World	20.2	8.4	1.2	44.8	65.5	63.6	67.4	2.6
Developed Countries	11.1	10.3	0.1	6.7	76.6	73.1	80.4	1.6
Developing Countries	22.3	8.0	1.4	49.1	64.2	62.5	66.0	2.8

Source: US Census Bureau, International Data Base, [<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/tables.html>], [Oct. 8, 2007].