

Islamic Statistics:

Towards the Future

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Background



Based on Istanbul Declaration in the Meeting of the National Statistical Organizations (NSOs) of the OIC Member Countries (22-23 March 2010), an experts group meeting on Islamic Statistics has been held in Amman-Jordan during the period 21–22 December 2010 to agree on the framework of the concept of IS.

- The EGM was considered as a first step towards launching of the Islamic statistics in a scientific form
- The EGM pinpointed the areas of IS
- The EGM suggested a set of indicators of IS
- The discussions covered the stages of data production starting from data collection till the final stage of data dissemination.

The Need for Islamic Statistics



المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية



Knowledge about **societies** and **communities** cannot be complemented, unless and if, accurate and updated data are made available.



Many of the **issues** relating to the Islamic societies are still far away from being tackled on statistical basis



There is a need to identify the actual situation in Islamic societies accurately by Islamic agencies, **rather than** other agencies .



Absence of Islamic statistics are attributed to **avoiding discussion** on these issues in the past on one hand, and non presence of any party who is ready to bear the burden of collecting the certain issue – related data and information.



Areas of Islamic Statistics

Areas covered by the Islamic statistics have been identified as follows:

Economic Aspect

Social Aspect

Cultural Aspect

Demographic Aspect

Other Aspects

- Annual volume of Zakat funds.
- Disposal methods of the Zakat funds.
- Payment by Beneficiary categories of the Zakat funds.
- The Zakat offering sections.

- Number of Islamic banks.
- Number and type of Islamic transactions
- Volume of deposits in these banks.
- Projects funded by the concerned banks.
- Volume of credits extended by the Islamic banks.
- Characteristics of borrowers from Islamic banks.

- Volume of Islamic investments within the country.
- Volume of inter - Islamic investments among Islamic countries.
- Volume of investments in the Islamic countries and the rest of the world and vice versa.
- Number of Islamic charity associations.

- Characteristics of the annually recorded inheritance cases.
- Types of annually recorded inheritance cases.
- Characteristics of the annual inheritance beneficiaries.
- Time between death and inheritance distribution
- Gender gap in inheritance

- Types of recorded Islamic waqf.
- Value and Volume of revenue from the Islamic waqf.
- Disposal method in the revenues of the Islamic waqf.
- Distribution of Islamic waqf according to the administrative divisions of the country and custodian party.

Social Aspects

- Islamic marriage and divorce statistics.
- Economic statistics of Islamic marriages.
- Number of registered orphans in the orphan care institutions.
- Islamic schools and College statistics.
- Number of students joining Islamic institutions annually.
- Number of graduates from Islamic intermediate colleges and universities annually.

Contd. / Social Aspects

- Number of the academic staff in the Islamic colleges and universities.
- Number of characteristic of pilgrims annually.
- Number and characteristics of umrah performers.
- Poverty rate of islamic communities.
- Etc.

Cultural Aspects

- Distribution of Islamic associations by activity.
- Islamic cultural events (seminars, conferences, lectures, etc).
- Number of annually published Islamic books.
- Number of religious schools and Quran learning centers.
- Quranic Recitation schools and masjids
- Expenditures on Islamic Adha and Fitr Eid.

Demographic Aspects

- Number of Muslims in each country.
- Demographic characteristics of Muslims.
- Crude birth rate of Muslims.
- Gross reproductively rate of Muslims.
- Crude death rate of Muslims.
- Number of Muslim migrants.

Other Aspects

- Number of people (Dead and injured) affected by the natural calamities.
- Demographic characteristics of Muslim war victims (Dead and injured).
- Muslim refugee statistics

Needed Actions

Agreeing upon the general frame work for the Islamic statistics

Identifying the required indicators and strengthening inter-Islamic statistical coordination under the umbrella of the (ESRIC) at Ankara/ Turkey

Initiating the process of Islamic statistics in all Islamic National Statistical Organizations (NSOs)

Starting the use of administrative records in relevant countries for obtaining data

Contd. /Needed Actions

Forming a technical committee of experts from the participating countries to draw an executive work plan and a road map with the aim of setting up an Islamic statistical database

Raising the level of Islamic statistical awareness in the Islamic countries

Needs for the Future

To serve the objective of establishment of Islamic Statistics, there are three needs:

Framework

Road map

Work plan

Framework



The framework is a real or conceptual structure intended to serve as a support or guide for the building of something that expands the structure into something useful. The framework is a broad overview, outline, or skeleton of interlinked items which supports a particular approach to a specific objective, and serves as a guide that can be modified as required by adding or deleting items.

Components of the Framework

Main goals

Activities

Progress
indicators

Time table

/Main Goals

Providing decision makers with accurate data from their sources based on theoretical and practical scientific basis

To pave the way for conducting international comparisons within generally accepted standards

Meeting the growing global demand for Islamic statistics covering various fields (population, demographics, social and economic)

Contd./Main Goals

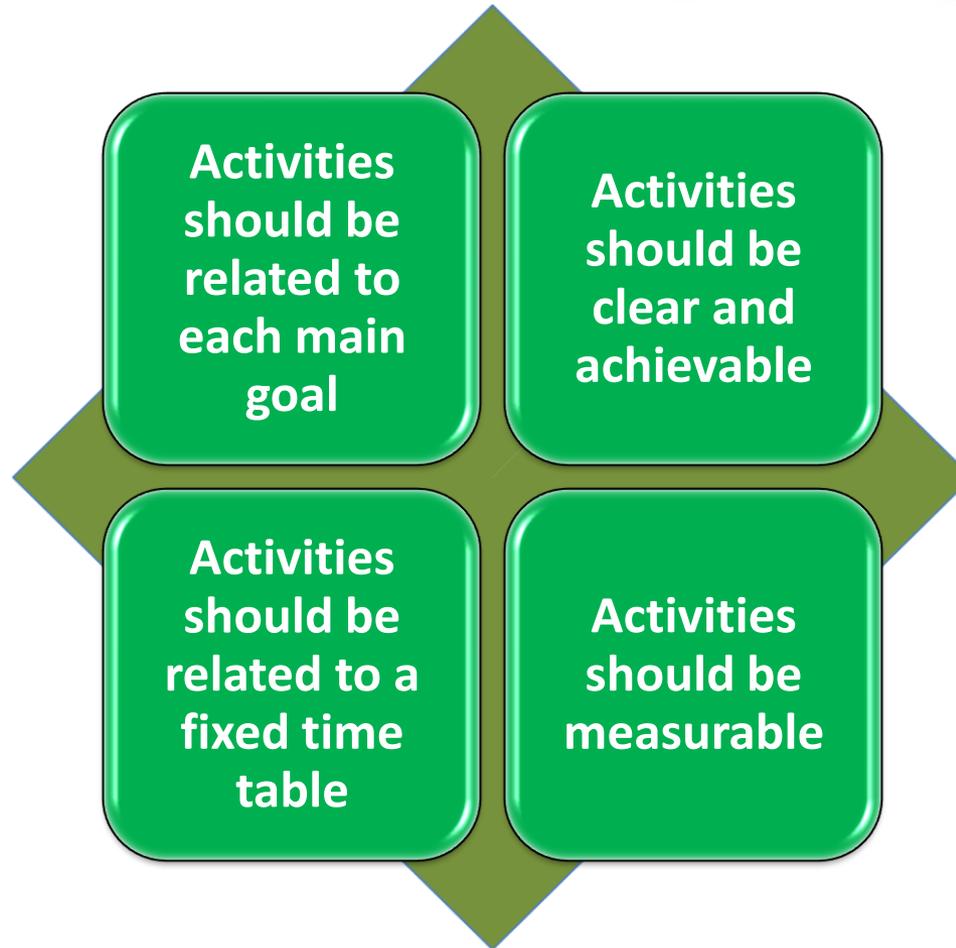
Calculating the wealth and sources of Islamic nature in the Islamic countries

Reflecting the real image of Islam through statistics of the concerned countries and other else data sources

Displaying the role of Islam in human development

Encouraging the Islamic statistical agencies to enhance the Islamic statistics in the data- producing institutions

Activities



Progress Indicators

Progress indicators
should be:

- Measurable
- Quantitative
- Related to reality

Time Table

The Time Table should
be:

- Limited
- Fit for each activity
- Fit to each country

Tasks of the Expert Group

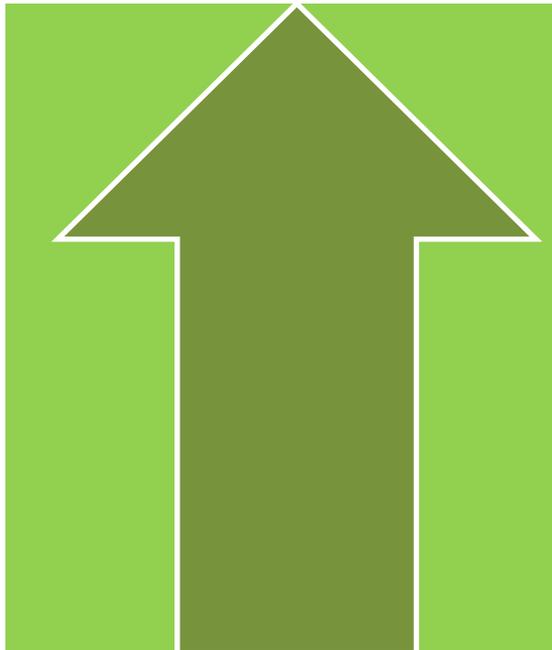
To draw an executive work plan

To revise the needed indicators

To establish the Structure of the database

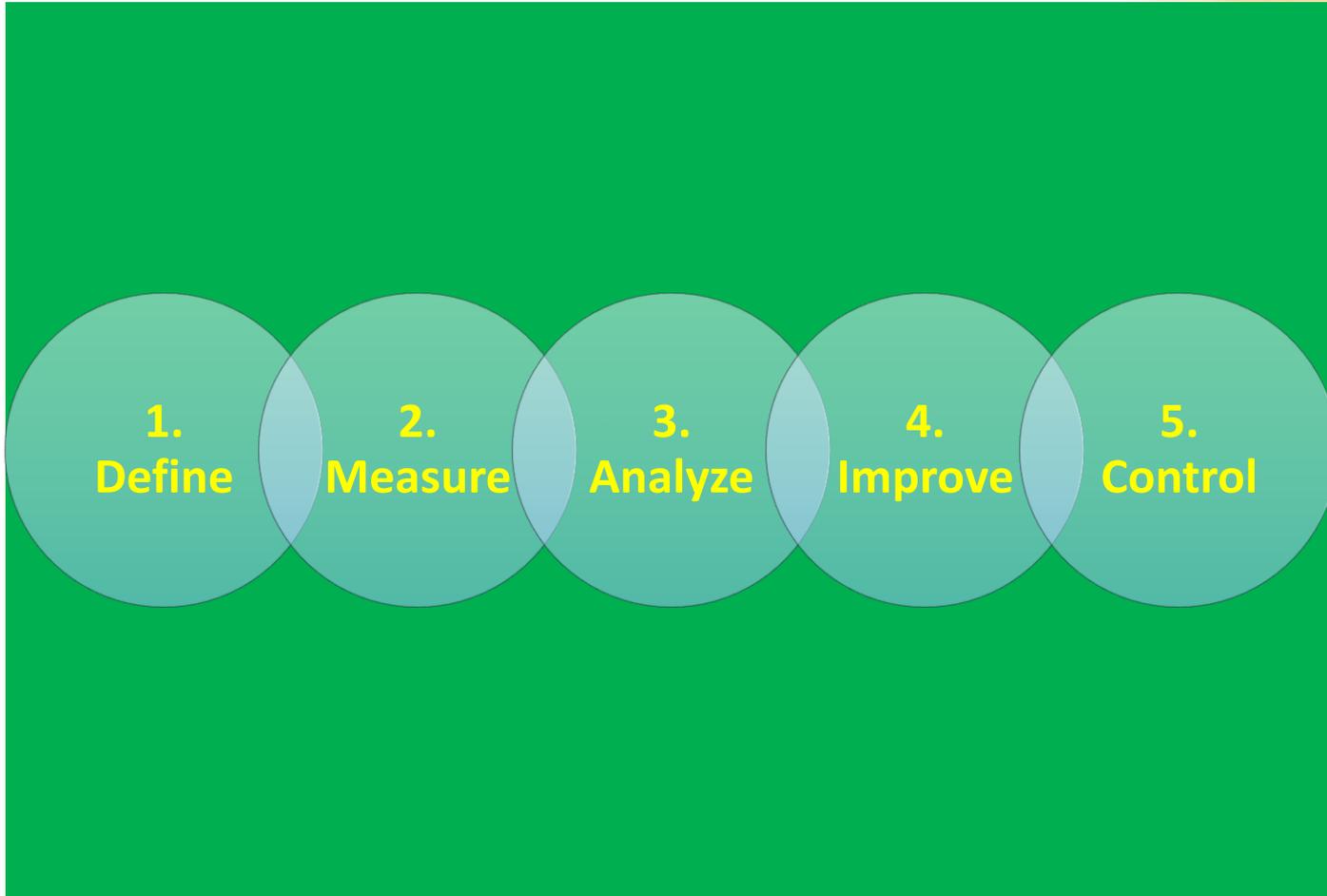
To evaluate the work progress

The Roadmap

A large green arrow pointing upwards, outlined in white, set against a green background.

The roadmap is intended to capture the idea that we need to draw from our current vantage point, in order to better guide us from where we are now to the destination we want to reach.

Objectives of the Roadmap



Thank You