



Human Development Index Performance of OIC Countries

BACKGROUND

The **Human Development Index (HDI)** is a summary measure of average achievement in three key dimensions of human development:

- long and healthy life,
- knowledge, and
- a decent standard of living.

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita.

The HDI uses the logarithm of income to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean.

The “*Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC): Statistical Briefing Based on the 2016 Human Development Report*” prepared by the United Nations

Development Programme Human Development Report Office (UNDP HDRO) uses the 2015 HDI values and ranks which were calculated by the UNDP HDRO for 188 United Nations (UN) member states and UN-recognized territories, along with the Inequality-Adjusted HDI (IHDI) for 151 countries, the Gender Development Index (GDI) for 160 countries, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) for 159 countries, and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for 102 countries.

The Briefing is based on the special processing of data of the 56 OIC member countries (with the exception of Somalia due to lack of education indicators). The break-down of OIC member countries according to their development classification shows the following breakdown (Values in parentheses show 2015 HDI ranks of countries among all countries):

- 6 countries are in the “**Very High Human Development**” group: Brunei (30), Qatar (33), Saudi Arabia (38),

UAE (42), Bahrain (47), and Kuwait (51).

- 15 countries are in “**High Human Development**” group: Oman (52), Kazakhstan (56), Malaysia (59), Iran (69), Turkey (71), Albania (75), Lebanon (76), Azerbaijan (78), Algeria (83), Jordan (86), Suriname (97), Tunisia (97), Libya (102), Maldives (105), and Uzbekistan (105).
- 12 countries in “**Medium Human Development**” group: Gabon (109), Egypt (111), Turkmenistan (111), Indonesia (113), Palestine (114), Kyrgyzstan (120), Iraq (121), Morocco

(123), Guyana (127), Tajikistan (129), Bangladesh (139), and Pakistan (147).

- 23 countries are in the “**Low Human Development**” group: Syria (149), Nigeria (152), Cameroon (153), Mauritania (157), Comoros (160), Senegal (162), Uganda (163), Sudan (165), Togo (166), Benin (167), Yemen (168), Afghanistan (169), Côte d'Ivoire (171), Djibouti (172), Gambia (173), Mali (175), Guinea-Bissau (178), Sierra Leone (179), Mozambique (181), Guinea (183), Burkina Faso (185), Chad (186), and Niger (187).

OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF OIC COUNTRIES

The *average HDI* value for the OIC of 0.636 is below the average HDI for developing countries (0.668) and also below the world average of 0.717. Between 1990 and 2015, the OIC member countries group registered an average annual growth of 1.01% in HDI value. Mozambique achieved the fastest growth – growing at an average annual rate of 2.82%, followed by Mali (2.80%) and then Niger (2.06%).

The *average IHDI* of the OIC shows loss of 27.2 percent as compared to its HDI average. The average loss for the World is 22.3 percent and for developing countries, it is 25.2 percent. The OIC member country

experiencing the lowest loss is Kazakhstan (10.1 percent).

The *average GDI* value of the OIC is 0.869 compared to a world average of 0.938 and the average for developing countries of 0.913. That is the female HDI value is 86.9% of the HDI for males. Kazakhstan tops the OIC in the GDI (1.006), where women have 0.6% higher HDI than men.

The *average GII* value for the OIC is 0.545. While average for the developing countries is 0.469, and the global average is 0.443. The GII is an inequality measure; i.e., the higher value indicates the higher inequality.

PERFORMANCE OF OIC COUNTRIES AT COMPONENT LEVEL

The Briefing also details the progress of the OIC member countries at the component levels.

At the *HDI* component level:

- The OIC's average life expectancy at birth is 66.7 years, which is 3.3 years below the average for developing countries, 4.9 years below the world average and 7.8 years above the average for Sub-Saharan Africa, the region with the lowest score on this indicator.
- The OIC's average mean years of schooling of 6.7 years is below the average for developing countries (7.2) and the world average of 8.3 years. The average expected years of schooling of 10.9 years is below the average for developing countries and the world average of 12.3 years.
- The average gross national income per capita of \$9,185 (in PPP\$ constant 2011 international) is 57.3% lower than the world average of \$14,447.

At the *IHDI* component level

- The lowest inequality in life expectancy at birth is experienced by Brunei Darussalam (4.4 percent).
- On the education component, Uzbekistan experienced the lowest inequality (1.4 percent).
- The lowest inequality in income is experienced by Azerbaijan (8.9 percent).

At the *GDI* component level:

- Life expectancy at birth for women is only 5.2 years longer than that of men.
- Expected years of schooling for girls is 0.5 years longer than for boys.
- The estimated income per capita is 2.9 times higher for men than for women.
- What appears to be driving the GII value is the relatively low female share of parliamentary seats (17.2%) and the large disparity between female and male labour force participation rate.

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