

Abstract:

Economic growth, the main goal of many of the government's economic policies. However, rapid economic growth is usually caused serious losses to the environment (due to the increasing use of natural resources). Thus, a potential conflict between economic growth and the environmental policy, so gradually the subject of conflict between economic growth and environmental quality became one of the topics discussed in the field of environmental economics. In this study, using data envelopment analysis method (DEA) the performance of the environment for developing Islamic countries (D8) during the period of 1980-2014 and calculated using a data to investigate the relationship between the performance of the environment and the per capita income information related to the countries of different economic sites such as the world bank (Data, Economy watch and ...). The results show that the average efficiency of the environment D8 countries increased at a rate of 1/02. This increases the efficiency of technology to increase efficiency at the rate of 0.21/1 and 0.998/0 of technical performance. Technical performance because of the increase in performance management (1) and scale efficiency (0.998). The growth of environmental performance in Iran 1/016 in fifth grade after Malaysia (1/053), Indonesia (1/042), Nigeria (1/036), Turkey (1/025).

Key words: : Environmental productivity, DEA, Malmquist index, Islamic countries panel data