

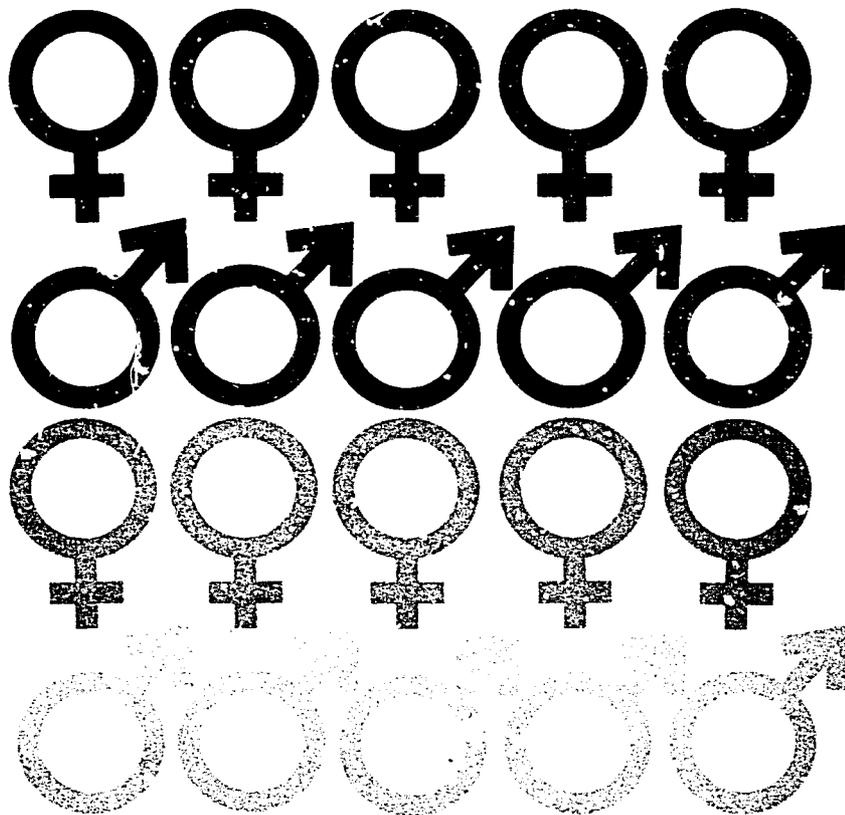
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**AFRICA**

*Ivory Coast*

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**Selected  
Statistical Data  
by Sex**



Economic and Social Data Services Division  
Development Information Utilization Service  
Office of Evaluation  
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently updated a data base project, sponsored by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 120 countries with a population of 5 million or more. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents a summary of the table characteristics for the country under review. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organisation, and so forth). Each table is in a format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen Center for International Research. Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 120 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU-ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, Center For International Research, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (for order form see Appendix F).

The Economic and Social Data Services Division of PPC/E is making updated copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU/ESDS).

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the FOREWORD which follows. Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

Finally, several tear-out copies of Reader Comments forms have been bound into this volume for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the PPC/E-DIU/ESDS in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present volume so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

(b) The Situation in AID

During this same time, within the Agency for International Development, awareness of women as they impacted on, and were affected by, the development process also grew. Reports depicting women as victims of the development process appeared with increasing frequency, as did reports that the contributions of women to the development process were being consistently overlooked.\*

Special concern for the status and roles of women was initially provided explicit recognition in the Agency policy framework, in 1973, in Sec. 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, otherwise known as the Percy Amendment.

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\*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history."  
(UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

That amendment mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

While the Percy Amendment dealt specifically with women, other broader changes occurring within the Agency (as well as within the development community generally) indirectly spotlighted the situation of women. First, the AID "new directions" mandate of 1973 focussed attention on issues of distribution and equity in the growth process. Secondly, the "new directions" approach was supplemented mid-decade with the "basic human needs" emphasis. Both orientations pushed toward greater concern for women in the process of societal change. This is the case because (1) women make up a disproportionately large portion of the poorest of the poor, and (2) women commonly bear the major responsibility for supplying themselves and their families with food, water, fuel, health care, sanitation, education, and so forth. Women are, in effect, simultaneously the group most in need and the "front line" providers of basic human needs. Development projects that overlook or misconstrue their capabilities and contributions run the serious risk of being ineffective or, even worse, counterproductive.\*

#### (c) Data Needs on Women

Planners and administrators who have recognized the need to take women into account, both as contributors to, and/or beneficiaries of, the development process, are often frustrated by the lack of solid, accessible statistical evidence of women's situations. In the absence of reliable data, decisions must be made on the basis of impressions, hunches, or even prejudices. At stake are substantial investments of both human and financial resources. Data bases which fail to address the unique situations of women provide little guidance for policy planning, and little basis for judging the results of initiatives taken to further women's integration in development. Hence the crucial need for a reliable, up-to-date, accessible data base on women in development.

Within the Agency, it is now generally recognized that beginning with the policy stage and continuing through the project programming, implementation and evaluation cycle, data must be obtained which reflect the differential conditions of men and women. The assumption that when benefits and costs accrue to production aggregates (ranging from nations to households), they will be felt in some comparable way by the various units (ranging from subgroup to individuals) of which they are comprised, has proven patently false. Many projects now require the gathering of baseline socioeconomic data pertinent to women's status, e.g., the sexual division of labor, decision-making in the household, the pattern of expenditure of household cash earnings and so forth. Project evaluations and impact assessments increasingly focus on

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\*See, for example, The Nemow Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington,

changes in the differential access of men and women to both the means and fruits of production.\*

(d) Problems and Prospects

Problems with the statistical data base on women and women's situations in society emerge from two theoretically distinct sources. One set of problems arises from the concepts and indicators which have been used in the construction of the data base. For example, there are intrinsic limitations to operational definitions of concepts and measurements designed to capture employment trends in census practices. These combine with cultural biases against women's employment, and together result in the underreporting and undercounting of women's participation in the market place.\*\* Too often the economic value of what women do in the home and subsistence production is given short shrift in census and many survey data. Necessary changes in the concepts and the operations of data gatherers represent a challenge extending into the future, although some measure of improvement is possible in the short run in some areas.

A second set of problems with the statistical data base on women arises from the lack of availability of data at appropriate levels of aggregation; i.e. data are not disaggregated by sex. Although census and survey data have frequently been collected in such a way as to allow the tabulation of responses separately for men and women, because of the past insensitivity to questions concerning differing conditions and responses by sex, separate tabulations have either not been made or have not been reported. This is an area where improvements can be made within relatively short time periods.

One of the goals adopted by the Office of Women in Development (WID) in AID\*\*\* is improvements in the collection, reporting and analysis of data concerning the status of women in society and their role in national development. In order to further the goal of reliable information on women in development issues, the WID Office has been supporting a variety of efforts to develop a reliable and internationally comparable data base in these areas. One of these efforts has been to examine existing data sources, and, where possible, provide tabulations of the information separately by sex. The data presented in this series of country booklets represent the product of that effort.

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\*Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, May, 1980.

\*\*Limitations and biases regarding employment statistics for women are discussed in Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

\*\*\*The Women in Development Office was established within the Agency to help meet the objectives of the Percy Amendment.

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.\* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

An assumption underlying the project was that the availability of data on women in developing countries might remind planners of the importance of incorporating women in their programs, help suggest programs and speed up the orientation of more development programs toward women. In other words, the project was expected to have a "consciousness-raising" function.

A more specific concern however, was to build up a solid set of data on characteristics of women in developing countries which could be updated when new information became available. The 1980 round of censuses will provide more information as will the country specific studies now being done in many countries. The data base does provide a solid benchmark of what was available from the 1970s and can serve as a source for future comparisons.

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\*Because of their lack of detail, the data would not be very useful for project planning. It is possible some AID field missions, especially those with smaller staffs, will use the information in their annual Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) although many missions may be closer to the data for their own country than the compilers in Washington could be. Regional comparisons might re-emphasize the continued existence of certain problems, e.g., the relatively low life expectancy of females in South Asia.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1957-1958. IVORY COAST**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3065200	1543200	1522000
0-4	607100	300000	307100
5-9	508100	271700	236400
10-14	219800	128300	91500
15-19	260100	124700	135400
20-24	271000	116900	154100
25-29	299500	133900	165600
30-34	194000	90300	103700
35-39	208100	98400	109700
40-44	123800	65800	58000
45-49	127000	70400	56600
50-54	70400	41600	28800
55-59	66600	39000	27600
60-64	37600	22800	14800
65 AND OVER	72100	39400	32700
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION-INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, 1965, SERVICE DE COOPERATION, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1957-1958, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, PARIS.
- 02 DATA ON THE AFRICAN POPULATION ONLY, EXCLUDING THE CITIES OF ABIDJAN, BOUAKE, KORHOGO, AGBOVILLE, MAN, AND DIMBOKRO WHICH HAVE AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 152,596.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6714040	3484760	3229280	2174880	1190180	984700	4539160	2294580	2244580
0-4	1247966	625106	622860	382307	194357	187950	865449	430562	434887
5-9	1056701	542694	514007	291464	144144	147320	764737	398147	366590
10-14	692727	372909	319818	231791	118667	113124	461009	254158	206851
15-19	639956	309497	330459	281683	147828	133855	359017	162081	196936
20-24	613803	316596	297207	274339	157400	116939	340211	153679	180532
25-29	592706	295731	296975	229328	130461	98867	363750	165558	198192
30-34	446466	229637	216829	148279	88632	59647	298221	141184	157117
35-39	381864	201299	180565	118167	71935	46232	263639	129395	134244
40-44	296057	168100	127957	77389	49706	27683	218480	118319	100161
45-49	231571	133037	98534	54005	34775	19230	177353	98157	79196
50-54	168401	94090	74311	32559	20230	12329	135621	73743	61878
55-59	118999	72146	46853	20756	13541	7215	98064	58496	39568
60-64	92380	51905	40475	14209	8435	5774	78015	43379	34636
65 AND OVER	134443	72013	62430	18604	10069	8535	115594	61802	53792
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10, ABIDJAN, TABLES 1, 2, AND 3.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 A DEFINITION OF 'URBAN' IS NOT PRESENTLY ACCESSIBLE.

04 NUMBERS MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO DISCREPANCIES IN PUBLISHED DATA AND/OR ROUNDING PROCEDURES.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1957-58. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1975. IVORY COAST

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6714000	3485000	3229000
0-4	1238000	620000	618000
5-9	980000	504000	476000
10-14	753000	394000	359000
15-19	648000	327000	321000
20-24	628000	326000	302000
25-29	578000	301000	277000
30-34	467000	242000	225000
35-39	369000	190000	179000
40-44	281000	154000	127000
45-49	217000	119000	98000
50-54	159000	85000	74000
55-59	119000	72000	47000
60-64	91000	51000	40000
65 AND OVER	132000	71000	61000
UNKNOWN	54000	29000	25000

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1977, NOTE SUR LA REPARTITION PAR AGE ET PAR SEXE DE LA POPULATION DE COTE D'IVOIRE A PARTIR DES RESULTATS DE L'EXPLOITATION PARTIELLE DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, ABIDJAN, P. 16.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 THE AGE/SEX DISTRIBUTION WAS SMOOTHED FOR THE IVOIRIAN POPULATION ONLY. NO ADJUSTMENT WAS MADE FOR POSSIBLE UNDERENUMERATION, AND 'AGE UNKNOWN' APPEARS IN THE SMOOTHED DISTRIBUTION. FIGURES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1000, AND MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. IVORY COAST

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	671404	348476	322928
ABIDJAN VILLE	71505	39472	32033
ABIDJAN	72629	38566	34063
ABOISSO	17907	9617	8291
ADZOPE	18555	9205	9350
AGBOVILLE	11021	5654	5367
DIVO	18312	9358	8954
SASSANDRA	20022	10827	9195
ABENGOUROU	22394	12526	9868
FERKESSEDOUGOU	7446	3767	3679
KORHOGO	23444	11489	11955
ODIENNE	12922	6340	6582
BOUNDIALI	14391	7038	7353
SEGUELA	20635	10825	9810
TOUBA	11872	5860	6012
BONDOUKOU	28073	14136	13938
BOUNA	4557	2365	2192
BIANKOUMA	8332	4088	4234
DANANE	16267	7977	8290
GUIGLO	12288	6132	6156
MAN	23225	11792	11433
BOUAFLE	26297	14020	12277
BOUAKE VILLE	17351	9956	7395
BOUAKE	57615	28544	29071
DIMBOKRO	49954	25414	24540
KATIOLO	14621	7380	7241
DABAKALA	5762	2854	2908
DALOA	37449	19308	18141
GAGNOA	26566	13966	12600

- 01 SOURCE: 1975 CENSUS OF THE IVORY COAST, 10% SAMPLE TABULATIONS,  
UNPUBLISHED COMPUTER PRINT-OUTS, TABLE 5.  
02 THESE FIGURES REPRESENT 10% SAMPLE TABULATIONS OF THE 1975 CENSUS  
POPULATION.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5228910	2609240	2619670	1434050	754420	679630	3794860	1854820	1940040
AKAH	2164440	1070330	1094110	596790	309570	287220	1567650	760760	806890
KROU	871870	429940	441930	271640	144040	127600	600230	285900	314330
MALINKE	776280	395310	380970	282070	146320	135750	494210	248990	245220
MANDE DU SUD	533060	264500	268560	103550	57070	46480	429510	207430	222080
VOLTAIQUES	821810	417090	404720	153870	83310	70560	667940	333780	334160
OTHERS	61450	32070	29380	26130	14110	12020	35320	17960	17360

01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977,  
RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10,  
ABIDJAN, TABLES 6, 8, AND 9.

02 DATA REFER TO NATIONALS OF THE IVORY COAST ONLY.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. IVORY COAST

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6714040	3484760	3229280	2174880	1190180	984700	4539160	2294530	2244580
IVOIRIANS	5228910	2609240	2619670	1434050	754420	679630	3794860	1854820	1940040
FOREIGNERS	1458410B	860340	598070	725220	426750	298470	733190	433590	299600
UNKNOWN	26720	15180	11540	15610	9010	6600	11110	6170	4940

01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977,  
RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10,  
ABIDJAN, TABLES 11, 12, AND 13.

B AT THE TIME OF THE 1975 CENSUS, OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FOREIGN  
NATIONALS IN THE IVORY COAST, 1,308,500 WERE FROM GHANA, UPPER  
VOLTA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, TOGO, LIBERIA, THE GAMBIA, MALI,  
GUINEA AND NIGERIA.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 RELIABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE. CONSIDERING THE RESULTS OF THE  
1958 SURVEY, A LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH OF ABOUT 33 YEARS WAS  
REPORTED IN MINISTERE DU PLAN, 1967, COTE D'IVOIRE 1965,  
POPULATION: ETUDES REGIONALES 1962-65, SYNTHESE, ABIDIAN,  
P. 137. A 1962-1964 TOTAL-COUNTRY LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH OF  
BETWEEN 35 AND 40 YEARS WAS ESTIMATED IN THE SAME PUBLICATION.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 RELIABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE. FIVE AREAS SURVEYED IN 1958 ARE  
REPORTED IN MINISTERE DU PLAN, COTE D'IVOIRE, 1965, ETUDES  
REGIONALES 1962-1965-SYNTHESE, ABIDJAN, 1967, TABLE 71, TO HAVE  
INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN THE RANGE OF 109-210 DEATHS PER 1,000  
LIVE BIRTHS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF  
DEPARTMENT OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1975.  
IVORY COAST

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	UNK.
TOTAL COUNTRY	40.9	30.3	38.7	52.8	60.6	55.4	47.3	40.3	32.9	28.5	58.7
MALE	39.9	29.7	38.1	53.7	62.2	55.9	46.5	37.9	30.4	24.5	54.5
FEMALE	41.8	30.9	39.3	52.2	59.2	54.9	48.1	43.0	36.1	33.0	62.0
ABIDJAN VILLE	53.8	18.1	45.5	74.2	88.7	91.1	90.8	91.9	91.9	87.7	50.0
MALE	54.8	16.7	39.5	73.3	89.6	92.2	91.7	92.1	93.5	88.4	50.0
FEMALE	52.7	19.5	50.3	74.9	87.3	89.6	89.6	91.7	89.3	87.1	50.0
ABIDJAN	62.0	56.2	56.8	72.5	80.9	75.5	62.3	48.8	42.1	30.6	35.6
MALE	63.1	55.8	54.2	74.8	83.9	80.9	68.9	54.3	48.7	32.4	34.0
FEMALE	60.7	56.6	59.4	72.2	77.9	70.4	55.0	41.6	33.4	27.9	37.0
ABOISSO	39.8	26.5	38.8	48.4	57.2	57.4	55.2	57.4	58.8	48.6	47.2
MALE	39.3	25.0	38.9	54.2	56.9	54.8	60.1	58.1	60.9	54.9	40.6
FEMALE	40.3	28.2	38.7	44.2	57.4	59.5	51.5	56.5	55.6	35.0	50.0
ADZOPE	15.6	13.4	20.9	19.8	21.7	21.3	11.7	11.8	10.4	5.3	59.4
MALE	16.5	12.9	20.1	22.9	24.6	26.2	13.6	15.1	10.9	7.6	33.3
FEMALE	14.8	13.8	19.9	17.3	19.4	18.5	9.0	8.6	9.9	3.0	75.0
AGBOVILLE	24.6	14.6	27.7	42.9	47.5	34.3	29.0	24.7	30.1	24.6	0.0
MALE	24.3	12.8	28.6	52.4	50.5	41.5	30.5	22.1	28.6	20.9	0.0
FEMALE	24.9	16.5	26.8	34.8	45.0	30.5	27.9	27.1	32.5	29.6	0.0
DIVO	48.5	33.8	46.7	64.5	66.6	68.9	62.9	52.9	41.8	46.2	71.7
MALE	39.9	30.8	45.9	63.6	59.0	50.7	65.9	37.8	26.1	18.6	63.2
FEMALE	56.7	36.9	47.9	65.2	72.7	79.3	77.2	70.4	64.2	70.3	77.8
SASSANDRA	61.3	48.4	59.5	73.5	81.5	80.1	70.8	61.3	44.7	44.4	61.5
MALE	57.0	47.6	57.4	71.2	79.4	75.0	64.5	55.1	34.2	19.4	50.0
FEMALE	65.4	49.2	62.1	75.2	83.3	84.5	78.0	69.5	60.4	71.5	80.0
ABENGOUROU	42.0	25.3	42.2	66.7	65.9	62.8	55.2	53.9	40.8	40.2	84.6
MALE	44.7	26.1	41.9	70.5	67.6	69.2	57.7	62.9	46.8	52.3	94.4
FEMALE	39.1	24.6	42.7	61.2	63.5	57.8	52.0	44.7	33.3	24.4	76.2
FERKESSEDOUGOU	50.8	46.1	51.8	63.1	58.7	55.8	49.9	42.4	45.1	34.7	100.0
MALE	50.5	43.2	56.6	66.0	58.8	56.6	49.6	35.1	48.3	31.3	100.0
FEMALE	51.0	48.6	45.4	59.6	58.6	55.2	50.3	48.8	40.5	37.7	100.0
KORHOGO	23.2	18.7	23.6	28.7	34.3	31.4	23.5	20.6	11.4	12.7	53.3
MALE	22.7	19.5	23.8	25.9	29.5	32.2	24.5	22.2	11.6	13.6	0.0
FEMALE	23.7	18.1	23.4	31.2	37.6	30.8	22.6	18.2	11.1	10.9	50.0
ODIENNE	16.1	11.6	15.9	17.9	24.8	22.2	17.3	20.8	13.2	13.7	100.0
MALE	14.2	12.2	17.1	14.8	20.1	19.3	11.7	13.4	12.5	9.9	100.0
FEMALE	17.8	10.9	14.5	21.6	28.0	23.9	21.7	27.4	14.0	17.8	100.0
BOUNDIALI	35.9	33.9	34.7	34.1	42.6	45.4	34.1	33.0	29.8	31.3	20.0
MALE	35.2	31.7	36.7	34.3	44.2	44.8	36.0	34.5	32.7	25.1	16.7
FEMALE	36.4	36.0	32.3	33.8	41.5	45.9	32.4	31.3	26.2	38.0	22.2
SEGUELA	40.6	37.3	42.3	40.2	48.0	43.7	45.1	40.7	34.8	27.6	83.3
MALE	39.9	36.4	39.7	43.6	44.7	46.7	44.9	38.8	34.7	18.4	75.0
FEMALE	41.5	38.4	46.0	37.0	50.9	41.3	45.3	43.6	35.0	37.6	91.7
TOUBA	28.2	21.7	31.3	31.2	39.2	35.4	29.0	28.1	26.3	27.1	25.0

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

MALE	26.0	21.8	34.9	23.1	27.0	31.8	26.2	25.6	21.9	23.6	0.0
FEMALE	30.4	21.7	26.2	39.0	48.2	37.8	31.5	31.2	31.3	29.9	33.3
BONDOUKOU	33.5	29.9	31.2	38.3	39.1	41.7	40.7	31.5	27.9	20.3	83.3
MALE	33.3	29.7	28.7	41.1	35.3	37.0	40.5	33.1	33.0	27.7	50.0
FEMALE	33.9	28.2	34.3	35.7	42.2	44.8	41.0	29.8	20.5	10.9	100.0
BOUNA	29.7	14.5	29.9	23.5	25.7	48.1	52.4	49.4	29.2	21.7	0.0
MALE	27.4	14.1	34.3	24.5	20.8	34.3	50.2	51.3	30.4	23.8	0.0
FEMALE	32.3	15.0	22.7	22.4	30.6	55.9	54.3	46.6	26.9	16.7	0.0
BIANKOUMA	18.2	11.6	22.2	23.4	31.2	25.4	18.3	13.8	19.7	20.6	8.3
MALE	16.8	12.5	24.1	19.6	27.3	24.4	17.1	13.6	14.5	15.5	0.0
FEMALE	19.6	10.6	19.7	25.8	32.9	25.9	19.6	18.3	27.2	26.8	14.3
DANANE	37.8	27.2	38.6	42.3	44.6	47.2	48.8	45.6	42.5	45.4	13.9
MALE	33.9	27.3	40.2	39.7	35.5	39.7	42.0	39.7	26.4	34.6	7.1
FEMALE	41.4	27.0	36.7	44.1	51.9	52.1	54.2	52.0	68.1	54.3	37.5
GUIGLO	34.2	15.5	25.5	40.9	57.6	57.5	43.8	45.3	40.1	40.6	14.3
MALE	28.7	16.0	28.3	37.8	61.5	55.0	50.9	27.5	24.9	28.0	20.0
FEMALE	38.7	15.0	22.3	43.6	54.4	59.2	54.3	59.4	53.7	50.0	0.0
HAN	32.7	16.9	28.6	41.9	52.0	50.3	43.6	40.5	34.6	32.1	72.7
MALE	24.4	16.3	28.9	39.0	39.4	31.7	23.9	23.2	19.3	17.2	100.0
FEMALE	40.9	17.6	28.3	44.8	62.5	62.7	60.0	60.8	60.5	48.4	46.0
BOUAFLE	44.5	34.3	40.5	56.6	58.3	59.4	55.0	43.5	32.8	34.1	48.3
MALE	40.8	34.5	40.8	52.4	53.8	52.9	47.2	33.4	26.1	23.0	52.1
FEMALE	48.4	34.5	40.1	61.2	62.2	65.0	61.8	55.5	40.9	45.0	43.6
BOUAKE VILLE	53.1	28.5	52.6	73.9	80.3	71.2	65.1	55.8	56.2	53.8	66.7
MALE	58.9	28.4	59.4	78.8	85.9	76.5	72.4	58.5	58.5	58.3	65.4
FEMALE	45.3	27.4	42.8	62.6	66.4	63.9	56.4	52.9	51.7	50.0	68.2
BOUAKE	20.5	17.1	20.6	20.1	27.7	29.0	23.5	17.5	14.3	11.0	68.2
MALE	20.4	16.9	21.0	28.0	26.0	30.1	24.1	17.6	13.9	9.5	81.3
FEMALE	20.7	17.3	20.1	24.3	29.1	28.3	23.0	17.3	14.8	12.8	60.7
DIMBOKRO	28.7	22.1	28.9	40.7	44.0	37.2	31.9	30.7	25.3	18.0	55.0
MALE	29.4	21.9	29.9	43.8	49.6	38.2	32.5	33.7	26.9	20.2	66.7
FEMALE	28.1	22.2	27.5	37.9	39.1	36.6	31.4	27.4	23.3	16.2	50.0
KATIOLA	48.9	36.0	47.6	53.9	65.7	64.0	60.6	49.4	38.6	49.2	80.0
MALE	48.7	36.4	45.3	52.9	66.6	60.8	63.7	54.2	43.8	50.7	100.0
FEMALE	49.1	35.5	50.1	55.0	65.1	66.5	50.8	42.3	30.2	47.7	70.0
DABAKALA	20.5	25.1	24.6	23.4	33.3	16.2	12.0	10.1	8.7	5.3	100.0
MALE	22.7	26.6	25.6	27.4	43.0	17.3	14.7	10.3	7.5	6.5	100.0
FEMALE	18.3	23.8	23.6	19.7	22.2	15.4	9.4	9.9	10.0	4.1	100.0
DALOA	64.2	54.4	60.0	73.8	78.9	78.7	71.5	63.4	56.3	62.4	87.1
MALE	61.0	53.4	57.8	68.8	74.7	73.0	65.0	54.0	49.1	51.3	86.2
FEMALE	68.2	55.4	62.6	78.0	82.2	83.1	78.0	73.8	64.1	73.3	87.5
GAGNOA	64.5	51.2	56.7	78.2	86.1	87.2	77.0	70.7	56.9	57.3	76.8
MALE	58.7	48.9	57.0	77.8	82.9	82.0	63.7	53.8	40.0	40.1	70.6
FEMALE	70.3	53.6	56.3	78.7	88.6	90.7	87.0	88.9	81.9	77.8	82.9

01 SOURCE: 1975 CENSUS OF THE IVORY COAST, 10% SAMPLE TABULATIONS, UNPUBLISHED COMPUTER PRINT-OUTS, TABLE 5.

02 THESE PRINT-OUTS DO NOT DEFINE THE SCOPE OF TERMS SUCH AS DEPARTMENT, LOCALITY, AND SUBPREFECT. FOR THE PURPOSE OF TABLE 9, PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE OF DEPARTMENT OF CURRENT RESIDENCE INCLUDE: PERSONS BORN IN THE SAME SUBPREFECT BUT NOT IN THE SAME LOCALITY; PERSONS BORN IN OTHER SUBPREFECTS; AND PERSONS BORN IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL  
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RELIABLE DATA FOUND. A ROUGH IDEA OF  
MARITAL STATUS BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE  
MAY BE GLEANED FROM PERCENTAGES IN MINISTERE DU PLAN 1967, COTE  
D'IVOIRE, 1965 ETUDES REGIONALES 1962-1965-SYNTHESE, ABIDJAN,  
TABLES 49 AND 52.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL  
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 10A.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL  
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 10A.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED  
PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 10A.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

NO. OF PERSONS/HH	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	199270	106130	93140
2	135730	60470	75260
3	141470	53650	37820
4	131920	46030	85890
5	115450	35820	79630
6	94820	26910	67910
7	75860	21500	54360
8	60150	17170	42980
9	44500	12880	31620
10 AND OVER	147200	43390	103810
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1146370	423950	722420
MEAN SIZE	5.2	4.5	5.6
MEDIAN SIZE	4.2	3.3	4.7

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10, ABIDJAN, TABLES 38 AND 39.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF RELATED OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, USUALLY LIVING UNDER THE SAME ROOF, SHARING RESOURCES, AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE SAME PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD AS THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. ONE PERSON LIVING ALONE WAS CONSIDERED A ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLD.
- 03 FIGURES REPRESENT 'ORDINARY', NON-COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS, WHEREIN 88% OF THE POPULATION RESIDED IN 1975.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 RELIABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE; SEE FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 14B.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. IVORY COAST

01 RELIABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE. SIX RURAL AREAS SURVEYED IN 1957-58 WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CRUDE BIRTH RATES IN THE RANGE OF 45 TO 52 PER 1,000. FOUR URBAN AREAS SURVEYED IN 1962-63 HAD CRUDE BIRTH RATES IN THE RANGE OF 47 TO 58 PER 1,000. SEE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, 1967, COTE D'IVOIRE, 1965 POPULATION: ETUDES REGIONALES 1962-1965, SYNTHESE, ABIDJAN, P. 129.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	999414	692991	305412	608403	423572	185866	377955	265091	112943
10-14	353291	225237	127927	159936	95171	64707	194085	130383	63710
15-19	239984	151654	88563	160241	103036	61038	69290	41493	27768
20-24	168182	121889	46364	120160	91135	26896	43207	31297	11915
25-34	143406	114530	28259	102709	80845	21875	41704	35266	6396
35-44	55590	46914	8330	40089	33330	6800	15428	13872	1641
45-54	24398	21123	3111	16361	13531	2777	7824	7564	423
55-64	9723	8187	1485	5944	4923	1013	3874	3362	445
65 AND OVER	4840	3457	1873	2363	1601	760	2543	1854	646
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10, ABIDJAN, TABLES 1, 2, 3, AND 31.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ESTIMATION; ABSOLUTE NUMBERS IN TABLE 15A WERE GENERATED ON THE BASIS OF REPORTED PERCENTAGES (SEE TABLE 15C) AND REPORTED POPULATION BASES.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1975.  
IVORY COAST

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4409373	2316960	2092413	1501109	851679	649430	2908974	1465871	1443103
10-14	692727	372909	319818	231791	118667	113124	461009	254158	206851
15-19	639956	309497	330459	281683	147828	133855	359017	162081	196936
20-24	613803	316596	297207	274339	157400	116939	340211	159679	180532
25-34	1039172	525368	513804	377607	219093	158514	661971	306662	355309
35-44	677921	369399	308522	195556	121641	73915	482119	247714	234405
45-54	399972	227127	172845	86564	55005	31559	312974	171900	141074
55-64	211379	124051	87328	34965	21976	12989	176079	101875	74204
65 AND OVER	134443	72013	62430	18604	10069	8535	115594	61802	53792
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977,  
RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10,  
ABIDJAN, TABLES 1, 2, AND 3.  
02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO DISCREPANCIES IN  
PUBLISHED FIGURES.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	22.7	29.9	14.6	40.5	49.7	28.6	13.0	18.1	7.8
10-14	51.0	60.4	40.0	69.0	80.2	57.2	42.1	51.3	30.8
15-19	37.5	49.0	26.8	57.1	69.7	45.6	19.3	25.6	14.1
20-24	27.4	38.5	15.6	43.8	57.9	23.0	12.7	19.6	6.6
25-34	13.8	21.8	5.5	27.2	36.9	13.8	6.3	11.5	1.8
35-44	8.2	12.7	2.7	20.5	27.4	9.2	3.2	5.6	0.7
45-54	6.1	9.3	1.8	18.9	24.6	8.8	2.5	4.4	0.3
55-64	4.6	6.6	1.7	17.0	22.4	7.8	2.2	3.3	0.6
65 AND OVER	3.6	4.8	2.2	12.7	15.9	8.9	2.2	3.0	1.2

01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977,  
RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10,  
ABIDJAN, TABLE 31.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975.  
IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1975.  
IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

(27)

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE,  
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975.  
IVORY COAST

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOT.	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2900170	1931610	968560	775540	620230	155310	2124630	1251380	813250

01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977,  
RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10,  
ABIDJAN, TABLES 15, 16, AND 17.  
02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL  
LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1975.  
IVORY COAST

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN MALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5234060	2742010	2492050	1731960	965220	766740	3502100	1716790	1725310

01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977,  
RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10,  
ABIDJAN, TABLES 15, 16, AND 17.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
 WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY  
 AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	55.4	70.4	38.9	44.8	64.3	20.3	60.7	72.9	47.1

01 SOURCE: BUREAU DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1977,  
 RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, 1975, RESULTATS AU 1/10,  
 ABIDJAN, TABLES 15, 16, AND 17.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL  
 LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN CFA FRANCS), BY  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. IVORY COAST

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

## APPENDIX A

## "Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola  
Benin  
Botswana  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Chad  
Djibouti  
Ethiopia  
The Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali

Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
South Africa  
Sudan  
Swaziland  
Tanzania  
Togo  
Uganda  
Upper Volta  
Zaire  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia  
Bangladesh  
Burma  
People's Republic of China  
Republic of China - Taiwan  
Hong Kong  
India  
Indonesia  
Japan  
Kampuchea  
North Korea  
South Korea  
Malaysia  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sri Lanka  
Thailand  
Vietnam

EUROPE

Austria  
Belgium  
Bulgaria  
Czechoslovakia  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
German Democratic Republic  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Greece  
Hungary  
Italy  
Netherlands  
Poland  
Portugal  
Romania  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
United Kingdom  
Yugoslavia

## APPENDIX A (continued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina  
 Bolivia  
 Brazil  
 Chile  
 Colombia  
 Costa Rica  
 Cuba  
 Dominican Republic  
 Ecuador  
 El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Honduras  
 Jamaica  
 Mexico  
 Nicaragua  
 Panama  
 Paraguay  
 Peru  
 Venezuela

Near East/North Africa

Afghanistan  
 Algeria  
 Cyprus  
 Egypt  
 Iran  
 Iraq  
 Israel  
 Jordan  
 Lebanon  
 Morocco  
 Saudi Arabia  
 Syria  
 Tunisia  
 Turkey  
 Yemen Arab Republic

North America

Canada  
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

## APPENDIX B

## A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19\_\_
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19\_\_
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19\_\_
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census), 19\_\_
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
8. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_ to 19\_\_
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and, 19\_\_  
Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_ to 19\_\_
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19\_\_
- 15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19\_\_
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19\_\_
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in \_\_\_\_). by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_

## APPENDIX C

## TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

COUNTRY 681--IVORY COAST

MAY 4, 1983

## -----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1957	16	3		X	
TABLE 02	1975	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1957	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1975	16	3		X	
TABLE 05	1975	29	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1975	7	9		X	
TABLE 06B	1975	6	0			X
TABLE 06C	1975	4	9		X	
TABLE 06D	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 08	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 09	1975	87	11		X	
TABLE 10A	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 10B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 12	1975	14	3	X		
TABLE 13	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 14B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 15A	1975	10	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1975	10	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1975	9	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 16B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 17A	1975	1	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1975	1	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1975	1	9		X	
TABLE 18	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 19	1975	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

- 1 STANDARD TABLES
- 13 NONSTANDARD TABLES
- 17 BLANK TABLES

## APPENDIX D

**"A. OBJECTIVE**

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

**"B. SCOPE OF WORK**

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

"Under this new contract agreement BuCen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

"An additional priority focus in the contract effort is the institutionalization of an integrated concern and capability for assessing the roles and status of women, in a manner which accurately reflects women's real social and economic contributions and conditions in society, in national and international census and survey data collection, reporting and analysis activities. To this end, BuCen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

## APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women<sup>1/</sup>

Nadia H. Youssef  
 International Center for Research on Women  
 Washington, D.C.

The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.<sup>2/</sup>

The perennial problem is that internationally adopted standards, the operational definitions of concepts, and measures of employment are grounded in a system of identification and evaluation of economic activity based on developed and industrialized economies. Methodologically, such an approach is inadequate for developing economies, because it focuses on stable wage-earners and thereby fails to capture the totality of men's and women's productive contributions. The census statistics for women, more than for men, are fraught with ambiguities and sex related biases. This tendency is due to the interaction between two factors: (a) the inappropriate conceptualization of female labor force activity and its underenumeration by means of censuses, and (b) the cultural bias against acknowledging the types and level of work that women perform that leads to distorted reporting and recording of women's contribution to total employment.

The following pages single out some of the limitations intrinsic to current operational definitions and measurement of work in standard census practices.

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<sup>1/</sup> This is a condensed version of a larger paper entitled "Sex-Related Biases in Census Counts" in the report Priorities in the Design of Development Programs: Women's Issues, Bureau of Development Support, AID, Washington, D. C.

<sup>2/</sup> A basic critique of the situation can be found in the U.N. Secretariat "Sex Biases and National Data Systems," (ST/ESA/STAT/99), (June 1980).

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

Standard census practices use the labor force approach in collecting data on economic characteristics and in classifying populations as economically "active" or "inactive". According to this approach, the economically active population is identified as 1) at work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day; 2) with a job but not at work, or 3) actively seeking employment. This measure, originally developed in the United States during the Depression to assess the extent of unemployment, fails to capture the reality of working conditions in developing economies for the following reasons: a) much of production is family-based and for home consumption; b) the agricultural cycle generates sharp seasonal variation in activity; c) the length of working days is not uniform; d) most wage work is for daily wages; and e) individuals engage in not one, but a variety of economic activities in the course of a single year.

The flaws intrinsic to this conventional measure are more acute for women than for men because of a deeply entrenched bias against female employment. This bias takes the form of failure to report on the productive contribution of women to economic life, not only through the self-reporting process (because women do not consider their work to be economically important), but also in instructing the interviewer to accept a married woman's designation of herself as a "housewife" (hence to be counted "economically inactive") without further probing into a possible distinction between the economic and non-economic value of the activities she performs.

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

A rigorous interpretation of the concept "economic activity", as utilized in the labor force approach, is disadvantageous to women because of the following:

Domestic Production: The concept excludes activities connected with family production which do not result in the actual production of market goods, such as personal services and home consumption goods.

Reference Periods: Women are more likely to be misclassified as economically inactive because the reference period or time frame in which women perform work is often not according to "standard" reference periods used in the census. To facilitate accurate recall, censuses and labor surveys inquire about work performed in the last week or month. Since most men work almost every week or month of the year, the short reference period will accurately reflect men's long-term labor force status. Many women however, work irregularly, since they either constitute a seasonal labor force used to meet agricultural peak labor demands, or in urban areas, they may engage intermittently in informal sector activities.

Subsistence Activities: Women who work in traditional subsistence activities tend to be excluded from the labor force count. Many agricultural societies are characterized by heavy reliance upon traditional subsistence activities, which remain outside the sphere of formal markets although supporting a high proportion of the rural population. Work activities in those traditional societies are family labor, in-kind exchange labor, and labor provided to meet social obligations at the village level. Such work is typically regarded by enumerators as having no economic significance, often because no form of cash is exchanged. Given that the subsistence economy is mostly in female hands, excluding such forms of labor operates to decrease further the number of women reported in the statistics as part of the labor force.

Unpaid Family Workers: The category of "unpaid family labor" is meant to exclude household work such as food preparation, childcare, and care of livestock used for family consumption, but may include any farm activities which result in the cash sale of products and services.

Follow ILO specifications, most surveys and censuses require that a person work at least one-third time during the short reference period (typically the past week or month) to qualify as an "unpaid family worker". This specification has proved to be disadvantageous to women, in that the uncertainty surrounding what constitutes "one-third" of cash producing work by "unpaid" female workers in particular, are misclassified by census enumerators as "economically inactive".

Informal Sector: Women's work in informal sectors of the economy is unrecognized in census statistics. A widespread phenomenon in Third World countries, particularly in the urban areas, is the build-up of an extensive shadow economy, developing as a necessary complement to the expanding formal sector wage labor. Most activities in the informal sector are on the periphery of the job market, and these jobs are not integrated into any industry coding, or detailed occupational breakdown, as exists for the formal sector.

Since informal sector jobs often fall outside taxation structures, lack a set location to transact business, or may even be quasi-legal, the tendency is to exclude informal sector activities from the labor force count. This has led to a considerable underestimation of the number of urban women who are actually economically active.

Multiple Roles: Multiple economic roles of women are not captured in census counts. According to the standard definitions, individuals are classified as economically active or inactive on the basis of a series of questions clustered around the concept of principal economic activity. In developing economies, however, the formulation of such a question does not reflect the totality of work involvement, for both sexes are engaged in a multiplicity of economic activities at different levels of productivity.

The rigidity of standard definitions leads to a distortion once more, and it is the women who go unreported, because their day--more so than that of men--is characterized by a constant and subtle alternation between numerous activities with both economic and non-economic significance. No statistical acknowledgement is made of women who intermittently engage in small-scale trade and in short duration income-earning activities, which are interspersed between housework.

The Underestimation of Unemployment: The standard labor force approach works to the disadvantage of including women in unemployment rates.

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who wanted a job and would have accepted one had it been offered. Inclusion of the passively unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

#### POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themselves are trained and sensitized to probe into the economic value and functions of the activities women perform.

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE  
(Includes 120 Countries)

**SEND TO:** Center for International Research  
U. S. Bureau of the Census  
Washington, D. C. 20233

<b>Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)</b>	Name		<b>RETURN TO:</b> Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/783-4100		Date		T
	Organization				<b>CHECK ONE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau. Deposit Account No. _____		
	Address						
	City, State, ZIP						
	Telephone						
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge. With tape orders, additional copies are \$5.00 each.					<b>TOTAL \$</b>		
<b>Characteristics of Tape (Check One):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				<b>Labeling (Check One):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled			
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.							

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

Statistical Data by Sex  
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS  
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex  
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D. C. 20523  
U. S. A.

Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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