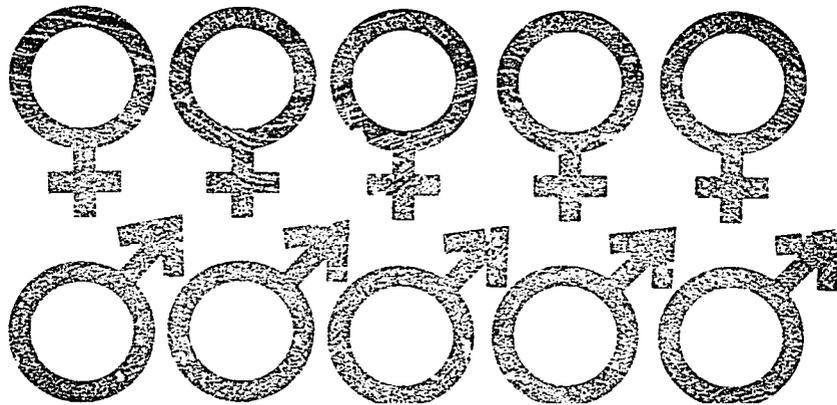

AFRICA

Mali

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 Organization, 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.

*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

*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.

*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.

*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, 1960-1961. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3484400	1733300	1751100	415400	200100	215300	3069000	1533200	1535800
0-4	658900	336700	322200	80200	40300	39900	578700	296400	282300
5-9	544600	286700	257900	58400	30300	28100	486200	256400	229800
10-14	306400	163500	142900	34200	17900	16300	272200	145500	126600
15-19	267600	131800	135800	30800	11900	18900	236800	119900	116900
20-24	274300	113500	160800	34300	12800	21500	240000	100700	139300
25-29	294700	128000	166700	39200	16000	23200	255500	112000	143500
30-34	220800	100200	120600	26100	12700	13400	194700	87500	107200
35-39	227500	104300	123200	27800	13700	14100	199700	90600	109100
40-44	161600	84700	76900	19700	10200	9500	141900	74500	67400
45-49	152200	78200	74000	18000	9700	8300	134200	68500	65700
50-54	91900	49200	42700	11000	5600	5400	80900	43600	37300
55-59	87500	46000	41500	9300	4800	4500	78200	41200	37000
60-64	66700	37400	29300	7100	3300	3800	59600	34100	25500
65 AND OVER	102300	56100	46200	12300	5600	6700	90000	50500	39500
UNKNOWN	27400	17000	10400	7000	5300	1700	20400	11700	8700

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI 1960-1961, TABLES 1 AND 2A, PP. 157, 160-162.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.
- 03 DE JURE POPULATION.
- 04 URBAN DEFINITION: LOCALITIES WITH URBAN CHARACTERISTICS WERE CONSIDERED URBAN.

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, 1976. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6394918	3123733	3271185	1076829	529215	547614	5318089	2594518	2723571
UNDER 1	231677	116236	115441	40779	20581	20198	190898	95655	95243
1-4	944732	470779	473953	159090	79835	79255	785642	390944	394698
5-9	975123	492272	482851	163481	80816	82665	811642	411456	400186
10-14	664766	342807	321959	125722	60647	65075	539044	282160	256884
15-19	642115	308607	333508	119427	58662	60765	522688	249945	272743
20-24	484233	218391	265842	95726	46239	47487	390507	172152	218355
25-29	467113	200095	267018	79533	36390	43143	387580	163705	223875
30-34	411679	185729	225950	66399	30895	35504	345280	154834	190446
35-39	327332	161383	165949	56431	27926	28505	270901	133457	137444
40-44	287255	139426	147829	44486	22479	22007	242769	116947	125822
45-49	209783	111330	98453	33009	17864	15445	176474	93466	83008
50-54	208221	104619	103607	27930	14692	13238	180296	39927	90369
55-59	140495	77578	62917	19587	10659	8928	120908	66919	53989
60-64	158086	76620	81466	17967	8630	9337	140119	67990	72129
65 AND OVER	241532	117464	124068	28744	12775	15969	212788	104689	108099
UNKNOWN	771	397	374	218	125	93	553	272	281

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE P-2.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE ALL SETTLEMENTS OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS AND ALL CAPITALS OF 'CERCLES'.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960-1961. MALI

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, 1976. MALI

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976. MALI

REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6394918	3123733	3271185	1076829	529215	547614	5318089	2594518	2723571
GAO	370903	182342	188561	44575	20445	24130	326328	161897	164431
KAYES	872750	413720	459030	99144	47753	51391	773606	365967	407639
KOULIKORO	932237	454080	478157	72913	35392	37521	859324	418688	440636
MOPTI	1129041	555233	573808	119888	57948	61940	1009153	497285	511868
SEGOU	1082224	528490	553734	157111	77564	79547	925113	450926	474187
SIKASSO	1098068	537550	560518	113864	55977	57887	984204	481573	502631
TOMBOUCTOU	490456	241295	249161	50095	23113	26982	440361	218182	222179
BAMAKO DISTRICT	419239	211023	208216	419239	211023	208216	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE P-1.

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
1960-1961. MALI

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3481700	1731500	1750200	413800	198900	214900	3067900	1532600	1535300
PEUL	453400	227100	226300	54600	25300	29300	398800	201800	197000
BAMBARA	1522700	753700	769000	168900	81000	87900	1353800	672700	681100
SONONO-BOZO	62100	30200	31900	22400	10600	11800	39700	19600	20100
SARAKOLLE	446900	220200	226700	36200	17500	18700	410700	202700	208000
SONRAI	245600	123900	121700	31700	14400	17300	213900	109500	104400
SENOUFO	319400	155600	163800	26700	13200	13500	292700	142400	150300
MOSSI	156500	78700	77800	13300	7200	6100	143200	71500	71700
DOGON	150200	78800	71400	12200	6200	6000	138000	72600	65400
OTHER	124900	63300	61600	47800	23500	24300	77100	39800	37300

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLES 5A, 6A, AND 7A PP. 168, 172, 176.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLOLO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.

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,
1960-1961. MALI

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3481200	1731300	1749900	414400	199300	215100	3066800	1532000	1534800
MUSLIM	2663700	1323800	1339900	396500	189900	206600	2267200	1133900	1133300
CATHOLIC	20900	11400	9500	8800	4800	4000	12100	6600	5500
PROTESTANT	5800	3000	2800	300	200	100	5500	2800	2700
ANIMIST	748400	371300	377100	8500	200	4300	739900	367100	372800
NO RELIGION	9000	4600	4400	200	200	0	8800	4400	4400
OTHER	33400	17200	16200	100	0	100	33300	17200	16100

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 20, P. 216.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS

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,
1976. MALI

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6394918	3123733	3271185	1076829	529215	547614	5318089	2594518	2723571
ALGERIA	321	183	138	40	29	11	281	154	127
GHANA	322	166	156	222	117	105	100	49	51
GUINEA	19394	10021	9373	13595	7181	6414	5799	2840	2959
IVORY COAST	3917	1905	2012	1162	615	547	2755	1290	1465
MALI	6316381	3083056	3233325	1043766	511434	532332	5572615	2571622	2700993
MAURITANIA	9464	4614	4850	960	487	473	8504	4127	4377
NIGER	3816	2152	1664	650	422	228	3166	1730	1436
SENEGAL	3615	1861	1754	2579	1333	1246	1036	528	508
UPPER VOLTA	23259	11500	11759	7582	4136	3446	15677	7364	8313
OTHER AFRICA	8257	4709	3548	2356	1260	1096	5901	3449	2452
CHINA	161	142	19	129	114	15	32	28	4
OTHER ASIA	140	83	57	103	60	43	37	23	14
FRANCE	2636	1594	1042	1761	957	804	875	637	238
USSR	836	521	315	550	335	215	286	186	100
OTHER EUROPE	418	220	198	313	160	153	105	60	45
UNITED STATES	228	102	126	186	91	95	42	11	31
OTHER	130	67	63	117	62	55	13	5	8
UNKNOWN	1623	837	786	758	422	336	865	415	450

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S-3.

02 THE CENSUS DEFINITION OF NATIONALITY IS NOT AVAILABLE.

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,
1960-1961. MALI

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, 1960-1961 MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	34.7	33.7	35.7
1	39.3	38.3	40.3
5	43.6	42.2	45.1
15	37.9	36.9	39.0
30	28.1	27.3	29.4
45	18.8	17.9	20.0
60	10.0	10.0	10.0

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 70, P. 137,
02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1960-1961. MALI

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1960-61	210

01 ESTIMATED AT THE U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS APPLYING THE BRASS
TECHNIQUE TO THE RESULTS OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY.

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 REGION
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1976. MALI

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	0-5	6-7	8-12	13-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	UNK.
TOTAL COUNTRY	8.1	4.1	5.8	6.8	8.3	11.8	11.2	10.4	9.1	8.7	9.8
MALE	8.4	4.1	5.8	6.7	8.0	13.1	12.0	11.3	9.9	9.2	10.6
FEMALE	7.9	4.2	5.9	6.9	8.5	10.8	10.5	9.4	8.2	8.3	9.1
KAYES	5.0	2.9	4.2	4.8	4.9	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.9	7.4	10.9
MALE	5.6	2.9	4.3	5.1	5.1	8.0	7.3	6.8	7.0	9.1	15.4
FEMALE	4.5	2.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	6.0	6.9
KOULIKORO	6.4	2.6	4.4	5.2	6.2	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.1	8.5	3.7
MALE	6.4	2.6	4.2	5.1	5.9	10.2	9.7	9.3	8.6	8.6	4.3
FEMALE	6.4	2.6	4.6	5.2	6.5	9.1	9.2	8.3	7.6	8.5	3.2
SIKASSO	9.1	7.9	9.8	9.9	9.3	10.7	10.1	8.6	7.3	7.2	13.6
MALE	9.2	8.1	10.2	10.0	9.2	10.5	10.8	9.1	7.5	7.2	16.0
FEMALE	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.8	9.3	10.8	9.5	8.1	7.1	7.3	10.8
SEGOU	8.3	3.4	4.3	6.1	7.7	11.5	12.8	12.7	11.2	10.8	8.6
MALE	8.2	3.3	4.8	6.2	7.3	11.3	12.5	13.3	11.8	10.8	6.2
FEMALE	8.4	3.5	5.0	6.1	8.1	11.8	13.0	12.1	10.6	10.8	10.8
MOPTI	4.7	2.2	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.5	0.0
MALE	4.8	2.1	3.5	4.7	4.8	6.1	6.0	6.6	5.8	6.1	0.0
FEMALE	4.6	2.3	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.8	6.4	5.6	4.8	4.9	0.0
TOMBOUCTOU	3.7	2.4	3.1	3.8	3.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.3
MALE	3.8	2.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.7	0.0
FEMALE	3.6	2.4	2.9	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.2	5.6
GAO	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	5.6
MALE	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	9.1
FEMALE	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE D-1.

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

TABLE 19A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1960-1961. MALI

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	197 1000	332400	1443800	0	17 1300	23500	
TOTAL MALES	944900	292300	6 14200	0	28500	9900	0
15-19	131600	129500	2000	0	100	0	0
20-24	113500	88700	24300	0	300	200	0
25-29	128000	47800	77200	0	1300	1700	0
30-34	100100	12100	84000	0	2200	1800	0
35-39	104300	6300	92500	0	3500	2000	0
40-44	84500	1700	78900	0	3000	900	0
45-49	78200	1400	72900	0	2900	1000	0
50-54	49100	300	45900	0	2300	600	0
55-59	46100	500	42100	0	2900	600	0
60-64	37400	300	34100	0	2600	400	0
65 AND OVER	56100	700	47800	0	7100	500	0
UNKNOWN	16000	3000	12500	0	300	200	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1026100	40100	829600	0	142800	13600	0
15-19	135300	28500	105500	0	500	800	0
20-24	160500	5000	152200	0	1300	2000	0
25-29	166500	1900	158600	0	3700	2300	0
30-34	120500	1000	112800	0	5200	1500	0
35-39	123100	700	112800	0	7800	1800	0
40-44	77000	300	64800	0	10500	1400	0
45-49	73800	500	54600	0	17700	1000	0
50-54	42700	100	25400	0	16400	800	0
55-59	41600	100	19600	0	21000	900	0
60-64	29100	200	10000	0	18600	300	0
65 AND OVER	46100	300	7600	0	37700	500	0
UNKNOWN	9900	1500	5700	0	2400	300	0

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIC AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLES 8A AND 8B, PP. 181 AND 183.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIDNO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.
- 03 WIDOWS 'INHERITED' BY A BROTHER OR COUSIN OF THE DECEASED HUSBAND ARE INCLUDED IN THE MARRIED CATEGORY.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. MALI

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	3965492	1216165	2349022	0	266361	48094	85850
TOTAL MALES	1900492	822401	994621	0	32311	13976	37183
12-14	198853	187412	0	0	0	0	11441
15-19	308607	293457	5187	0	243	90	9630
20-24	218391	178329	35050	0	446	484	4082
25-29	200095	94012	101456	0	1011	1186	2430
30-34	185729	36352	143530	0	1947	1898	2002
35-39	161383	14391	141173	0	2199	1978	1642
40-44	139426	6867	126643	0	2743	1899	1274
45-49	111330	3501	103115	0	2466	1345	903
50-54	104619	2712	96254	0	3367	1373	913
55-59	77578	1475	71941	0	2600	961	601
60-64	76620	1402	69456	0	3991	1107	664
65 AND OVER	117464	2260	100775	0	11291	1655	1483
UNKNOWN	397	231	41	0	7	0	118
TOTAL FEMALES	2065000	393764	1354401	0	234050	34118	48667
12-14	188019	171915	5770	0	243	100	9991
15-19	333508	158741	163108	0	1142	1748	8769
20-24	265842	31231	223224	0	2412	3736	5239
25-29	267018	10652	243526	0	4230	4245	4365
30-34	225950	5491	204263	0	7885	4394	3917
35-39	165949	3203	147114	0	9616	3245	2771
40-44	147829	2775	122417	0	16454	3739	2444
45-49	98453	1651	76007	0	16485	2658	1652
50-54	103607	1937	69132	0	27520	3141	1877
55-59	62917	1097	36619	0	22231	1760	1210
60-64	81466	1585	34976	0	40575	2377	1953
65 AND OVER	124068	3277	28166	0	85237	2975	4413
UNKNOWN	374	209	79	0	20	0	66

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S-2.
- 02 THE 'SEP/DIV' COLUMN CONTAINS ONLY DIVORCED PERSONS; NO SEPARATIONS ARE REPORTED.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1960-1961. MALI

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	241400	40500	173200	0	20100	7600	0
TOTAL MALES	111000	34000	72900	0	2200	1900	0
15-19	11800	11600	200	0	0	0	0
20-24	12800	10200	2600	0	0	0	0
25-29	16000	7000	8700	0	100	200	0
30-34	12700	2000	10100	0	200	400	0
35-39	13600	1200	11900	0	200	300	0
40-44	10200	500	9400	0	100	200	0
45-49	9800	300	8900	0	300	300	0
50-54	5600	0	5300	0	200	100	0
55-59	4800	100	4300	0	300	100	0
60-64	3400	100	3000	0	200	100	0
65 AND OVER	5500	100	4800	0	500	100	0
UNKNOWN	4800	900	3700	0	100	100	0
TOTAL FEMALES	130400	6500	100300	0	17900	5700	0
15-19	18700	5000	13300	0	100	300	0
20-24	21500	900	19600	0	200	800	0
25-29	23100	200	21400	0	500	1000	0
30-34	13300	100	12300	0	400	500	0
35-39	14000	100	12300	0	800	800	0
40-44	9600	100	7700	0	1200	600	0
45-49	8300	100	5800	0	1900	500	0
50-54	5400	0	2800	0	2200	400	0
55-59	4500	0	1900	0	2300	300	0
60-64	3800	0	1100	0	2500	200	0
65 AND OVER	6700	0	900	0	5500	300	0
UNKNOWN	1500	0	1200	0	300	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLES 8A AND 8B, PP. 181 AND 183.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.
- 03 WIDOWS 'INHERITED' BY A BROTHER OR COUSIN OF THE DECEASED HUSBAND ARE INCLUDED IN THE 'MARRIED' CATEGORY.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. MALI

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	662454	257907	337748	0	32070	9965	24764
TOTAL MALES	323002	165759	140470	0	2752	2204	11817
12-14	35666	32281	0	0	0	0	3385
15-19	58662	54740	484	0	66	0	3363
20-24	46239	41206	3459	0	55	37	1482
25-29	36390	21753	13673	0	81	140	743
30-34	30895	7950	21841	0	164	257	683
35-39	27926	3556	23216	0	196	353	605
40-44	22479	1598	19893	0	247	345	396
45-49	17864	917	16161	0	230	270	286
50-54	14692	620	13279	0	306	224	263
55-59	10659	373	9683	0	235	186	182
60-64	8630	313	7754	0	287	156	120
65 AND OVER	12775	419	11017	0	883	227	229
UNKNOWN	125	33	10	0	2	0	80
TOTAL FEMALES	339452	92148	197278	0	29318	7761	12947
12-14	39031	35182	648	0	44	15	3142
15-19	60765	38552	18973	0	154	310	2776
20-24	47487	11004	33791	0	291	802	1599
25-29	43143	2954	37198	0	591	1146	1254
30-34	35534	1264	31115	0	1024	1138	963
35-39	28505	820	24666	0	1347	909	763
40-44	22007	537	17979	0	1996	916	579
45-49	15445	373	11737	0	2269	637	429
50-54	13238	318	8748	0	3211	634	327
55-59	8928	250	5063	0	3016	380	219
60-64	9337	280	3957	0	4425	399	276
65 AND OVER	15969	582	3380	0	10947	475	585
UNKNOWN	93	32	23	0	3	0	35

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS, REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S-2.

02 THE 'SEP/DIV' COLUMN CONTAINS ONLY DIVORCED PERSONS; NO SEPARATIONS ARE REPORTED.

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, 1960-1961. MALI

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1729400	291900	1270600	0	151200	15700	0
TOTAL MALES	833900	258300	541300	0	26300	8000	0
15-19	119800	117900	1800	0	100	0	0
20-24	100700	78500	21700	0	300	200	0
25-29	112000	40800	68500	0	1200	1500	0
30-34	87400	10100	73900	0	2000	1400	0
35-39	90700	5100	80600	0	3300	1700	0
40-44	74300	1200	69500	0	2900	700	0
45-49	68400	1100	64000	0	2600	700	0
50-54	43500	300	40600	0	2100	500	0
55-59	41300	400	37800	0	2600	500	0
60-64	34000	200	31100	0	2900	300	0
65 AND OVER	50600	600	43000	0	6600	400	0
UNKNOWN	11200	2100	8800	0	200	100	0
TOTAL FEMALES	895500	33600	729300	0	124900	7700	0
15-19	116600	23500	92200	0	400	500	0
20-24	139000	4100	132600	0	1100	1200	0
25-29	143400	1700	137200	0	3200	1300	0
30-34	107200	900	100500	0	4800	1000	0
35-39	109100	600	106500	0	7000	1000	0
40-44	67400	200	67100	0	9300	800	0
45-49	65500	400	48800	0	15800	500	0
50-54	37300	100	22600	0	14200	400	0
55-59	37100	100	17700	0	18700	600	0
60-64	25300	200	8900	0	16100	100	0
65 AND OVER	39400	300	6700	0	32200	200	0
UNKNOWN	8200	1500	4500	0	2100	100	0

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLES 8A AND 8B, PP. 181 AND 183.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.
- 03 WIDOWS 'INHERITED' BY A BROTHER OR COUSIN OF THE DECEASED HUSBAND ARE INCLUDED IN THE 'MARRIED' CATEGORY.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. MALI

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	3303038	958258	2011274	0	234291	38129	61086
TOTAL MALES	1577490	656642	854151	0	29559	11772	25366
12-14	163187	155131	0	0	0	0	8056
15-19	249945	238717	4703	0	177	81	6267
20-24	172752	137123	31591	0	391	447	2600
25-29	163705	72259	87783	0	930	1046	1687
30-34	154834	28402	121689	0	1783	1641	1319
35-39	133457	10835	117957	0	2003	1625	1037
40-44	116947	5269	106750	0	2496	1554	878
45-49	93466	2584	86954	0	2236	1075	617
50-54	89927	2092	82975	0	3061	1149	650
55-59	66919	1102	62258	0	2365	775	419
60-64	67990	1089	61702	0	3704	951	544
65 AND OVER	104689	1841	89758	0	10408	1428	1254
UNKNOWN	272	198	31	0	5	0	38
TOTAL FEMALES	1725548	301616	1157123	0	204732	26357	35720
12-14	148988	136733	5122	0	199	85	6849
15-19	272743	120189	144135	0	988	1438	5993
20-24	218355	20227	189433	0	2121	2934	3640
25-29	223875	7698	206328	0	3639	3099	3111
30-34	190446	4227	173148	0	6861	3256	2954
35-39	137444	2383	122448	0	8269	2336	2008
40-44	125822	2238	104438	0	14458	2823	1865
45-49	83003	1278	64270	0	14216	2021	1223
50-54	90369	1619	60384	0	54309	2507	1550
55-59	53989	847	31556	0	19215	1380	991
60-64	72129	1305	31019	0	36150	1978	1677
65 AND OVER	108099	2695	24786	0	74290	2500	3828
UNKNOWN	281	177	56	0	17	0	31

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL, I, SERIE POPULATION ET SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S-2.
- 02 THE 'SEP/DIV' COLUMN CONTAINS ONLY DIVORCED PERSONS; NO SEPARATIONS ARE REPORTED.

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, 1960-1961. MALI

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	B	B	B	B	B	B
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	23	C	23	C	23	C
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	26	C	27	C	26	C
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	29	C	30	C	29	C

- 01 SOURCES: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLES 8A AND 8B PP. 181 AND 183; AND PEOPLE, VOL. 4, NO. 3, 1977, P. 2A (FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE).
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.
- B THERE WAS NO MINIMUM LEGAL AGE IN 1960-1961. IN 1963, MINIMUM LEGAL AGE WAS ESTABLISHED TO BE 18 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE FOR MALES AND FEMALES RESPECTIVELY.
- C FIGURES FOR FEMALES ARE NOT AVAILABLE. FROM TABLES 10A, 10B AND 10C, IT CAN BE SEEN THAT MORE THAN 75% OF RURAL FEMALES AND TOTAL FEMALES ARE MARRIED BY AGE 15-19; 73.3% OF URBAN FEMALES HAVE WED BY AGE 15-19.

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TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. MALI

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	15	18	15	18	15
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	24	15	26	17	23	15
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	27	17	29	19	27	17
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	31	20	33	22	31	19

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S.2.

02 THE MINIMUM LEGAL MARITAL AGES WERE ESTABLISHED IN 1963.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN AND MEDIAN SIZE, BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960-1961. MALI

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
2	106600	19100	87500
3	126800	17300	109500
4	113500	12600	100900
5	93100	10500	82600
6	72200	7300	64900
7	51500	5200	46300
8	36100	3400	32700
9	25300	2200	23100
10 AND OVER	53300	6000	47300
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	678400	83600	594800
MEAN SIZE	5.1	4.9	5.2
MEDIAN SIZE	4.4	3.9	4.5

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 36, P. 85
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000 THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.
- 03 A HOUSEHOLD INCLUDES A MARRIED MAN AND HIS SPOUSES, HIS UNMARRIED CHILDREN, PARENTS OR FRIENDS. SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS ARE EXCLUDED.

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

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN AND MEDIAN SIZE, BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. MALI

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	92590	27768	64822
2	168645	24083	144562
3	201396	26590	174806
4	183800	23859	159941
5	156583	20657	135926
6	124678	16714	107964
7	93835	13563	80272
8	67420	10366	57054
9	47631	8061	39570
10 AND OVER	117224	27538	89686
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1253802	199199	1054603
MEAN SIZE	5.1	5.4	5.0
MEDIAN SIZE	4.4	4.4	4.4

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S-5.

02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A SOCIAL GROUP COMPOSED GENERALLY OF
A MAN, HIS WIFE OR WIVES, HIS OWN CHILDREN, AND ANY UNMARRIED
DEPENDENTS. IN EXTENDED FAMILIES, SEPARATE HOUSEHOLDS CONSIST
OF: A MAN LIVING ALONE OR WITH HIS CHILDREN; AND A WOMAN IN A
POLYGYNOUS MARRIAGE (WITH OR WITHOUT HER CHILDREN) WHO DOES NOT
LIVE IN THE SAME CONCESSION AS HER HUSBAND.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1960-1961. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	679900	631100	48800	84300	73200	11100	595600	557900	37700
UNDER 20	3700	2300	1400	600	200	400	3100	2100	1000
20-29	113700	105500	8200	13500	11400	2200	100100	94100	6000
30-39	190300	179000	11300	23900	22000	1900	166400	157000	9400
40-49	166400	154700	11700	20100	18100	2000	146300	136600	9700
50-59	99800	90600	9200	11700	9700	2000	88100	80900	7200
60 AND OVER	92500	86200	6300	10100	7900	2200	82400	78300	4100
UNKNOWN	13500	12800	700	4300	3900	400	9200	8900	300

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 48A, PP. 277-279.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000, THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.
- 03 A HOUSEHOLD INCLUDES A MARRIED MAN AND HIS SPOUSES, HIS UNMARRIED CHILDREN, PARENTS OR FRIENDS. SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS ARE EXCLUDED.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1253802	1064977	188825	199199	162650	36549	1054603	902327	152276
UNDER 20	25050	14184	10866	4904	2988	1916	20146	11196	8950
20-29	185426	158141	27285	34541	27946	6595	150885	130195	20690
30-39	331252	297168	34084	58177	49866	8311	273075	247302	25773
40-49	272651	237538	35113	44762	37802	6960	227889	199736	28153
50-59	207929	175390	32539	29583	24125	5458	178346	151265	27081
60 AND OVER	231493	182555	48938	27231	19922	7309	204262	162633	41629
UNKNOWN	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S-5.

02 IN A PARTICULAR CONCESSION, EACH MAN IS THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD
COMPOSED OF HIMSELF, HIS WIFE OR WIVES, AND HIS UNMARRIED
CHILDREN. A WOMAN IN A POLYGYNOUS MARRIAGE WHO DOES NOT LIVE
IN THE SAME CONCESSION AS HER HUSBAND IS THE HEAD OF THE
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSED OF HERSELF AND HER UNMARRIED CHILDREN.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960-1961. MALI

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1960-61	219	350	326	272	192	88	42
URBAN 1960-61	226	360	303	233	189	79	7
RURAL 1960-61	218	349	329	277	192	89	42

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 52, P. 116.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1960-1961. MALI

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1960-61	55	58	54
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1960-61	7.45	7.14	7.48
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1960-61	3.63	3.48	3.65
HRR (PER WOMAN) 1960-61	1.95	A	A

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 52, 72 AND 73, PP. 16, 139.

02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1960-1961. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	65900	54300	11600	45700	36200	9500	20200	18100	2100
10-14	22600	15900	6700	1500	9800	5200	7600	6100	1500
15-19	9300	7300	2000	7000	5300	1700	2300	2000	300
20-39	23200	20600	2600	16600	14300	2300	6600	6300	300
40-59	8600	8300	300	5900	5600	300	2700	2700	0
60-AND OVER	1300	1300	0	700	700	0	600	600	0
UNKNOWN	900	900	0	500	500	0	400	400	0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU
 MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 15, PP. 191-193.
 02 LITERATE IS DEFINED AS THOSE WHO CAN READ AND WRITE FRENCH.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15,
1960-1961. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2280700	1109800	1170900	276800	129500	147300	2003900	980300	1023600
10-14	306400	163500	142900	34100	17900	16200	272300	145600	126700
15-19	267600	131800	135800	30800	11900	18900	236800	119900	116900
20-39	1017300	446000	571300	127400	55200	72200	889900	390800	499100
40-59	493400	258200	235200	58100	30400	27700	435300	227800	207500
60 AND OVER	168900	93500	75400	19400	8900	10500	149500	84600	64900
UNKNOWN	27100	16800	10300	7000	5200	1800	20100	11600	8500

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 15, PP. 191-193.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.

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, 1960-1961. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2.9	4.9	1.0	16.5	28.0	6.5	1.0	1.9	0.2
10-14	7.4	9.7	4.7	44.0	54.8	32.2	2.8	4.2	1.2
15-19	3.5	5.5	1.5	22.7	44.5	9.0	1.0	1.7	0.3
20-39	2.3	4.6	0.5	13.0	25.9	3.2	0.7	1.6	0.1
40-59	1.7	3.2	0.1	10.2	8.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.0
60 AND OVER	0.8	1.4	0.0	3.6	7.9	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0
UNKNOWN	3.3	5.4	0.0	7.1	9.6	0.0	2.0	3.5	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 16, P. 47.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MALODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
6-9	115767	71690	44077	52581	29147	23434	63186	42543	20643
10-14	130801	83701	47100	70150	39936	30214	60651	43765	16886
15-19	63115	43953	19162	42257	27000	15257	20858	16953	3905
20-24	15905	12385	3520	13244	10105	3139	2661	2280	381

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S-1-1.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1976.
MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
6-9	704297	357167	347130	116833	58038	58795	587464	299129	288335
10-14	663347	342165	321182	125215	60444	64771	538132	281721	256411
15-19	639476	307330	332146	118598	58275	60323	520878	249055	271323
20-24	483732	218178	265554	93564	46160	47404	390168	172018	218150

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. I, SERIE POPULATION ET
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S-1-1.

02 EXCLUDES 6,308 MALES AND 6,953 FEMALES IN THE URBAN POPULATION
AND 16,477 MALES AND 17,060 FEMALES IN THE RURAL POPULATION WITH
UNKNOWN AGE AND/OR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGES ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY
AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
6-9	16.4	20.1	12.7	45.0	50.2	39.9	10.8	14.2	7.2
10-14	19.7	24.5	14.7	56.0	66.1	46.6	11.3	15.5	6.6
15-19	9.9	14.3	5.8	35.6	46.3	25.3	4.0	6.8	1.4
20-24	3.3	5.7	1.3	14.2	21.9	6.6	0.7	1.3	0.2

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL, I, SERIE POPULATION ET
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE, TABLE S-1-1.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960-1961. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1443500	891900	551600	123100	99000	24100	1320400	792900	527500
15-19	201400	123100	78300	13600	10300	3300	187800	112800	75000
20-29	426400	233400	193000	33400	26000	7400	393000	207400	185600
30-39	345900	198800	147100	30100	24600	5500	315800	174200	141600
40-49	241200	158400	82800	22900	18900	4000	218300	139500	78800
50-59	125400	90800	34600	11600	9500	2100	113800	81300	32500
60 AND OVER	87100	75300	11800	7200	6300	900	79900	69000	10900
UNKNOWN	16100	12100	4000	4300	3400	900	11800	8700	3100

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLES 16A AND 16B, PP. 194-196.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.
- 03 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS DEFINED AS THOSE WHO WERE UNDERTAKING AN ECONOMICALLY PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY. NO REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 8 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976.
MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2193167	1824710	368457	256593	225405	31188	1936574	1599305	337269
8-14	367079	303721	63358	16301	12974	3327	350778	290747	60031
15-19	303816	243477	60339	26984	22482	4502	276832	220995	55837
20-24	238744	193200	45544	34003	29374	4629	204741	163826	40915
25-29	239017	191357	47660	36883	31971	4912	202134	159386	42748
30-34	217854	179382	38472	31955	28506	3449	185899	150876	35023
35-39	184740	156049	28691	28635	26021	2614	156105	130028	26077
40-44	159572	134334	25238	22994	20891	2103	136578	113443	23135
45-49	123815	106911	16904	18182	16571	1611	105633	60340	15293
50-54	114832	99000	15832	14624	13158	1466	100208	85842	14366
55-59	80803	71796	9007	9830	8928	902	70973	62868	8105
60-64	75104	66139	8965	7380	6563	817	67724	59576	8148
65 AND OVER	87777	19336	8441	8821	7965	856	78956	71371	7585
UNKNOWN	14	8	6	1	1	0	13	7	6

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. II, SERIE ECONOMIQUE, TABLE E-1.
02 THE CENSUS DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C,
1960-1961. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1974400	946300	1028100	242600	111600	131000	1731800	834700	897100
15-19	267600	131800	135800	30800	11900	18900	236800	119900	116900
20-29	569000	241500	327500	73500	28800	44700	495500	212700	282800
30-39	448300	204500	243800	53900	26400	27500	394400	178100	216300
40-49	313800	162900	150900	37700	19900	17800	276100	143000	133100
50-59	179500	95200	84300	20300	10400	9900	159200	84800	74400
60 AND OVER	168900	93500	75400	19400	8900	10500	149500	84600	64900
UNKNOWN	27300	16900	10400	7000	5300	1700	20300	11600	8700

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLES 16A AND 16B, PP. 194-196.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOJGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1976.
MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4500896	2180817	2320079	761108	371823	389285	3739788	1808994	1930794
8-14	968803	497859	470944	180553	87888	92665	788250	409971	378279
15-19	637287	306260	331027	118012	57923	60089	519275	248337	270938
20-24	481506	217066	264440	92981	45782	47199	388525	171284	217241
25-29	464977	199180	265797	79098	36128	42970	385879	163052	222827
30-34	409685	184899	224786	66061	30709	35352	343624	154190	189434
35-39	325616	160639	164977	56054	27746	28308	269562	132893	136669
40-44	285174	138626	146548	44150	22350	21800	241024	116276	124748
45-49	207957	110483	97474	33012	17701	15311	174945	92782	82163
50-54	205208	103633	101575	27605	14557	13048	177603	89076	88527
55-59	137911	76606	61305	19237	10500	8737	118674	66106	52568
60-64	152287	74818	77469	17328	8405	8923	134959	66413	68546
65 AND OVER	224389	110700	113689	26979	12112	14867	197410	98588	98822
UNKNOWN	96	48	48	38	22	16	58	26	32

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. II, SERIE ECONOMIQUE, TABLE E1.
- 02 EXCLUDES 6,630 MALES AND 7,487 FEMALES IN THE URBAN POPULATION
AND 29,463 MALES AND 38,046 FEMALES IN THE RURAL POPULATION WITH
UNKNOWN ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE STATUS.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960-1961.
MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	73.1	94.3	53.7	50.7	88.7	18.4	76.2	95.0	58.8
15-19	75.3	93.4	57.7	44.2	86.6	17.5	79.3	94.1	64.2
20-29	74.9	96.6	58.9	45.4	90.3	16.6	79.3	97.5	65.6
30-39	77.2	97.2	60.3	55.8	93.2	20.0	80.1	97.8	65.5
40-49	76.9	97.2	54.9	60.7	95.0	22.5	79.1	97.6	59.2
50-59	69.9	95.4	41.0	57.1	91.3	21.2	71.5	95.9	43.7
60 AND OVER	51.6	80.5	15.6	37.1	70.8	08.6	53.4	81.6	16.8
UNKNOWN	59.0	71.6	38.5	61.4	64.2	52.9	58.1	75.0	35.6

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLES 16A AND 16B, PP. 194-196.
- 02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS.
- 03 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS DEFINED AS THOSE WHO WERE UNDERTAKING AN ECONOMICALLY PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY. NO REFERENCE PERIOD WAS

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 8 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. MALI

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48.7	83.7	15.9	33.7	60.6	8.0	51.8	88.4	17.5
8-14	37.9	61.0	13.5	9.0	14.8	3.6	44.5	70.9	15.9
15-19	47.7	79.5	18.2	22.9	38.8	7.5	53.3	89.0	20.6
20-24	49.6	89.0	17.2	36.6	64.2	9.8	52.7	95.6	18.8
25-29	51.4	96.1	17.9	46.6	88.5	11.4	52.4	97.8	19.2
30-34	53.2	97.0	17.1	48.4	92.8	9.8	54.1	97.9	18.5
35-39	56.7	97.1	17.4	51.1	93.8	9.2	57.9	97.8	19.1
40-44	56.0	96.9	17.2	52.1	93.5	9.6	56.7	97.6	18.5
45-49	59.5	96.8	17.3	55.1	93.6	10.5	60.4	97.4	18.6
50-54	56.0	95.5	15.6	53.0	90.4	11.2	56.4	96.4	16.2
55-59	58.6	93.7	14.7	51.1	85.0	10.3	59.8	95.1	15.4
60-64	49.3	88.4	11.6	42.6	78.1	9.2	50.2	89.7	11.9
65 AND OVER	39.1	71.7	7.4	32.7	65.8	5.8	40.0	72.4	7.7
UNKNOWN	14.6	16.7	12.5	2.6	4.5	0.0	22.4	26.9	18.8

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. II, SERIE ECONOMIQUE, TABLE E-1.
02 THE CENSUS DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1960-1961. MALI

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1443400	891800	551600	123001	98901	24100	1320399	792899	527500
EMPLR. & SELF EMP.	A	321866	A	A	45144	A	A	276722	A
EMPLOYERS	A	4756	A	A	1584	A	A	3172	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	317110	A	A	43560	A	A	273550	A
EMPLOYEES	A	38915	A	A	31779	A	A	7136	A
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	A	528544	A	A	19503	A	A	509041	A
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	A	2475	A	A	2475	A	A	0	A

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU MALI, 1960-1961, TABLE 19, P. 52.

02 THE UNIVERSE OF THE 1960-1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF MALI INCLUDED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE NOMADIC POPULATION IN THE REGION OF GAO NORTH OF THE NIGER RIVER AND THE AREA THAT WAS A PART OF THE OFFICE DE NIGER DURING COLONIAL TIMES, PRINCIPALLY THE CENTERS OF NIONO-MOLODO AND KOKRY-KOLOUGOTOMO. THESE TWO REGIONS HAD AN ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 230,000. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS APPROXIMATELY 104,600 PERSONS

03 DIFFERING TOTALS IN TABLES 17 AND 18 ARE DUE TO ROUNDING.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE. OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BROKEN DOWN FOR MALES ONLY.

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, 1976. MALI

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	2193153	1824702	368451	256592	225404	31188	1936561	1599298	337263
EMPLR. & SELF EM. ²	1038851	987358	51493	118369	109866	8503	920482	877492	42990
EMPLOYERS	6863	4811	2052	1884	1591	293	4979	3220	1759
SELF-EMPLOYED	1031988	982547	49441	116485	108275	8210	915503	874272	41231
EMPLOYEES	92963	82471	10492	69406	60494	8912	23557	21977	1580
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	963356	576784	286572	44695	34104	10591	918661	642680	275981
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	97983	78089	19894	24122	20940	3182	73861	57149	16712

01 SOURCE: BUREAU CENTRAL DE RECENSEMENT, 1981, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DECEMBRE 1976, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS,
REPUBLIQUE DU MALI, VOL. II, SERIE ECONOMIQUE, TABLE E-6-5.
02 THE CENSUS DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN MALIAN FRANCS),
BY SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. MALI

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 688--MALI

MAY 4, 1983

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1976	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1976	9	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1960	10	9		X	
TABLE 06B	1960	7	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1976	19	9		X	
TABLE 06D	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1960	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1960	2	1		X	
TABLE 09	1976	24	11		X	
TABLE 10A	1960	27	7		X	
TABLE 10A	1976	29	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1960	27	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1976	29	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1960	27	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1976	29	7		X	
TABLE 11	1960	4	6	X		
TABLE 11	1976	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1960	13	3	X		
TABLE 12	1976	14	3	X		
TABLE 13	1960	8	9		X	
TABLE 13	1976	8	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1960	8	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1960	11	3	X		
TABLE 15A	1960	7	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1960	7	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1960	7	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1976	4	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1976	4	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1976	4	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1960	8	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1976	14	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1960	8	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1976	14	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1960	8	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1976	14	9		X	
TABLE 18	1960	7	9	X		
TABLE 18	1976	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1976	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

8 STANDARD TABLES
29 NONSTANDARD 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^{1/}

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 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.^{2/}

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.

^{1/} 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.

^{2/} 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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name		RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/763-4100		Data		T	
	Organization				CHECK ONE		<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census"	
	Address				<input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No.		_____	
	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.					TOTAL \$			
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <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				Labeling (Check One): <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:

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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).

USER COMMENTS (continued)
