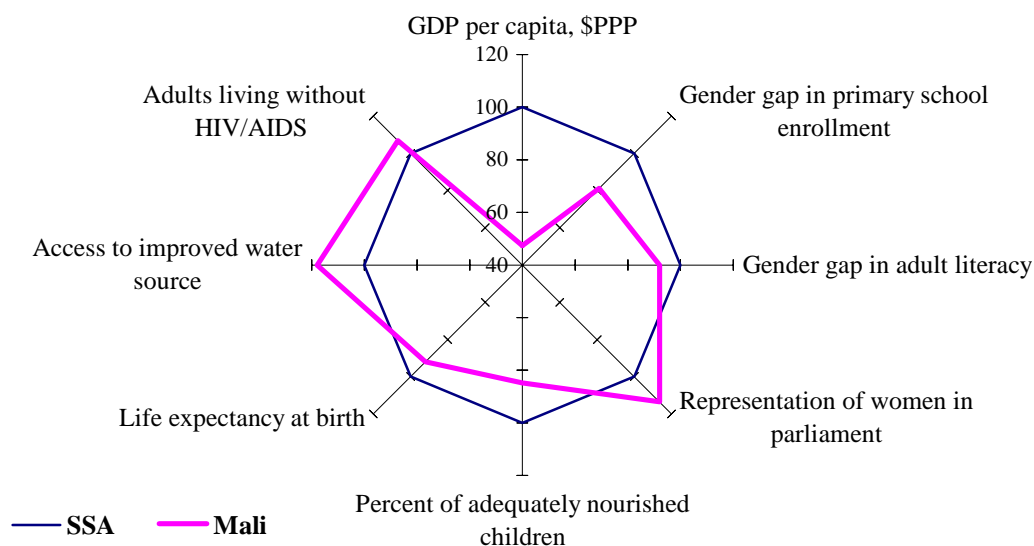


Mali

Summary Gender Profile



Note: This figure indicates that Mali's GDP is less than 50 percent the SSA average. The country ranks above the SSA average with respect to the access to improved water sources and in the percentage of people living without AIDS/HIV. Mali has a lower life expectancy and a lower percentage of adequately nourished children. With respect to the gender disaggregated data for education and literacy Mali has a gender gap that is greater than the SSA averages, but the representation of women in parliament is higher than in the SSA average.

Technical notes: this spider web is constructed to show where the country is in relation to the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) average in the aspects of economic development, health and education. The SSA average was normalized to 100. The indicators were constructed in a way that a higher magnitude of an indicator indicates a higher level of development. To achieve this consistency, we inverted the percent of malnourished children and the HIV/AIDS prevalence to percent of children being adequately nourished and adult living without HIV/AIDS, respectively. If a country line is inside the SSA line, the country's development level is below the SSA average, and vice versa.

Definition of indicators:

- GDP per capita, \$PPP = GDP per capita converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates;
- Primary school enrollment gap = the ratio of female to male gross primary school enrollment rate;
- Literacy gap = the ratio of female to male literacy rate for people aged 15+;
- Life expectancy = life expectancy at birth in years;
- Representation of women in parliament = percent of women in parliament;
- Adult living without HIV/AIDS = percent of adults living without HIV/AIDS;
- Access to improved water source = percentage of the total population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source;
- Percent of adequately nourished children = 100 minus the percent of under-five children suffering from moderate & severe underweight, below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population.

Sources: *Africa Country Gender Database (ACGD)*

Indicator	Data (early period)				Data (most recent period)				Source ¹
	Female	year	Male	year	Female	year	Male	year	
HUMAN ASSETS: CAPABILITY									
Health									
Life Expectancy at Birth	39	1970	36	1970	44	1999	41	1999	1
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	51 (1970)				46 (1999)				1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	204 (1970)				120 (1999)				1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) richest quintile					93 (1995)				2
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) poorest quintile					151 (1995)				2
Under 5 mortality rate (%)	391 (1970)				223 (1999)				1
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	7	1970			6	1999			1
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman) richest quintile	NA								2
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman) poorest quintile	NA								2
Adolescent Fertility Rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	181	1997			174	1999			1
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	630	1995							2
Risk of unintended pregnancy (% of married women aged 15-19)					26	1999			2
Contraceptive Prevalence (% women aged 15-49)	1	1977			7	1996			1
Births Attended by Skilled Health Staff (% of Total)	14	1981			24	1996			1
Education									
Adult Illiteracy Rate (15+)	97	1970	90	1970	66	2000	51	2000	1
Young adult illiteracy rate (15-25 years old)	93	1970	82	1970	40	2000	28	2000	1
Net Primary Enrollment Rate Rural (% of age group)					14	1994	55	1994	3
Net Primary Enrollment Rate Urban (% of age group)					27	1994	58	1994	3
Net Primary Enrollment Rate (% of age group)	12	1970	21	1970	25	1996	38	1996	1
Gross primary enrollment rate (% of age group)	16	1970	30	1970	40	1997	58	1997	1
Gross secondary enrollment rate (% of age group)	2	1970	8	1970	8	1997	17	1997	1
Share of Secondary Enrollments net (%)	2	1970	6	1970	4	1990	7	1990	1
Share of Tertiary Enrollments gross (%)	0	1970	0	1970	1	1997	2	1997	1
Progression to Grade 5 (% of cohort)	42	1982	48	1982	70	1992	92	1994	1
HIV/AIDS									
Adult HIV Prevalence (% of age group 15-49)					2 (1999)				4
Females % of infected adults population					55	1999			4
HIV Prevalence Rate in Young People (15-24)					2	1999	1	1999	4
Adults (15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS					97,000 (1999)				4
Percent infected in age group 15-19					24	1999	12	1999	4
Percent infected in age group 20-29					25	1999	24	1999	4
Percent infected in age group 30-39					35	1999	29	1999	4
Total Number of People Currently Infected					100,000 (1999)				4
AIDS Orphans (Cumulative)					45,000 (1999)				4
Women Attending Antenatal Clinics in major urban areas (% infected)					3	1997			4
Women Attending Antenatal Clinics outside major urban areas (% infected)					3	1994			4

Indicator	Data (early period)				Data (most recent period)				Source ¹
	Female	year	Male	year	Female	year	Male	year	
HUMAN ASSETS: CAPABILITY									
Female Sex Workers / Male STD patients in major urban areas (% infected)					56	1995	NA		4
ECONOMIC ASSETS: OPPORTUNITY									
Labor Force Participation									
Adult economic activity rate					72	1998	NA		5
Agricultural Labor Force % of total female/male labor force	92	1980	86	1980	88	1994	84	1994	6,9
Industry Labor Force % of total female/male labor force	1	1980	2	1980	2	1990	2	1990	9
Services Labor Force % of total female/male labor force	7	1980	12	1980	9	1990	15	1990	9
Gender Intensity of Production									
Agriculture labor force (% female-male)					44	1994	56	1994	6
Industry labor force (% female-male)					29	1994	71	1994	6
Services labor force (% female-male)					47	1994	53	1994	6
Informal Sector employment (% female-male)					NA				6
Contribution to GDP (%)									
PHYSICAL ASSETS: SECURITY									
Access to improved drinking water source (%)		55 (1990)				65 (2000)			1
Access to improved drinking water source (%) Rural		52 (1990)				61 (2000)			1
Access to improved drinking water source (%) Urban		65 (1990)				74 (2000)			1
Access to improved sanitation (%)		21 (1985)				69 (2000)			1
Access to improved sanitation (%) Rural		5 (1985)				58 (2000)			1
Access to improved sanitation (%) Urban		90 (1985)				93 (2000)			1
Traditional energy use (%)		89 (1971)				89 (1997)			1
Total Time Allocation (hours/week)	NA								-
Time Allocated to Water/Energy Provision (hrs/day)	NA								-
Transport Tasks (hours/week)	NA								-
Share of earned income (% of total)	NA								-
Land Ownership (%)	NA								-
Access to Financial Services (%)	NA								-
SOCIAL ASSETS: EMPOWERMENT									
Representation in Parliament, 1999 (%)					12	1997			7
Representation in Cabinet, 1999 (%)					NA				7
Representation at Ministerial Level	10	1994			21	1998			2
Country Policy on Gender Equality ²					2	2000			8
Household Headship (%)					7	1994	93	1994	3
Household Headship, Rural (%)					6	1994	94	1994	3
Household Headship, Urban (%)					8	1994	92	1994	3

¹ Sources: 1 GDF/WDI, 2 WDI 2001, 3 Human Welfare Indicators, 4 UNAIDS, 5 ILO/UNSD, 6 Standardized Data Files, 7 IPU, 8 UNDP-HDR, 9 genderstats

² Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (1979): 1=ratified, 2=signed 3=not signed