Population Dynamics and Household Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>4,121</td>
<td>5,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1990-1995    2005-2010

Annual population growth (%) | 2.4 | 1.3 |

Life expectancy M F M F
| at birth | 64 | 69 | 70 | 76 |
| at 60 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 22 |

Population projections (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>6,767</td>
<td>7,240</td>
<td>7,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>6,640</td>
<td>7,846</td>
<td>9,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>3,985</td>
<td>7,261</td>
<td>12,386</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-person households (%)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households (%)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>(2001)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear households (%)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>(2001)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans (000), due to all causes</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>(2009)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government policies and concern

Government policy on population growth
Lower

Government policy on level of fertility
Lower

Level of government concern about population ageing
Minor concern

Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved drinking water (%)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emmission (000 tons)</td>
<td>2,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: PM₁₀ (mg/m³)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government view and policy

Government view on spatial distribution
Minor change desired

Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas
No intervention

Note: "n.a." stands for "not available"
Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%)
- 18 (1998)
- 15 (2001)

Contraceptive prevalence (%)
- any method (including traditional) 49 (1993)
- modern method only 45 (1993)


Government concerns and support
- Level of government concern about adolescent fertility:
  - Major concern
- Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility:
  - Yes
- Type of government support for family planning:
  - Direct support

HIV prevalence (%), 15-49
- 0.0 § (1990)
- 0.2 (2009)

Antiretroviral therapy (%) 95 n.a. (2010)

Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS
- Major concern (2009)

Births attended by trained health professional (%)
- 61 (1993)
- 74 (2007)

Antenatal care (%)
- at least 1 visit 72 (1993)
- at least 4 visits 62 (1998)

Births by C-section (%) n.a.

Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted
- None (2009)

Maternal and Child Health

Skilled attendant at birth, 2007

- Number of deaths per 100,000 live births
- Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality

DPT3 immunization
- Number of doctors (per 100,000 population)
- Number of nurses or midwives (per 100,000 population)
Nicaragua
Country Implementation Profile

Education

### Literacy rate (%)


### Adjusted net enrollment rate (%), primary

| Primary school completion rate (%) | 65 (1999) | 70 (2001) |
| Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%) | 100 (1999) | 98 (2001) |

### Public expenditure on education as % of GDP


Source: UNESCO

ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education

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Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

#### Seats in parliament held by women (%)


#### Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%)

| n.a. | 38 (2007) |

#### Women making decision on own health (%)

| n.a. | 88 (2001) |

#### Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)


#### Women 20-24 married by 18 (%)


Legal age at marriage (2011)

| Without parental consent | With parental consent |
| Male 21 | Female 18 | Male 15 | Female 14 |

Child marriage

Proportion of females 20-24 years who were married by age 18 by residence and household wealth level

| Urban | Rural | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest |
| 26% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% |

No data

Source: UNICEF

Gender parity index

Ratio of number of female students enrolled to male students

| Primary | Secondary | Tertiary |
| 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.10 |

Source: UNESCO

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Poverty and Economic Development

#### Population living below $1.25 per day (%)


#### Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)


#### Own account and family workers in employment (%)


#### Labor force participation (%)

| 59 (1990) | 63 (2010) |

#### Unemployment rate (%)

| 15+ n.a. | 5 (2007) |


GDP per capita

GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars)

| $3,500 | $3,000 | $2,500 | $2,000 | $1,500 | $1,000 | $500 | $0 |

Source: World Bank

Labor force participation, 2010

Ratio of labor force to working-age population by age group and sex

| Male | Female |
| 63 | 94 |
| 60 | 84 |
| 43 | 50 |
| 17 | 17 |

Source: ILO
Glossary and Data Sources

Population Dynamics and Household Structure
Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division.

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-4 to the population aged 15-64. Source: UN Population Division.

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64. Percentaged. Source: UN Population Division.

Life expectancy (at birth) – The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division.

Age at marriage (median) – The median age at marriage, based on current age-specific marriage rates. Source: UN Population Division.

Life expectancy at 50 – The number of years to be lived by a person who has survived to age 50, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division.

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) – Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (or WHO/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV – Proportion of people 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS.

HIV testing – Proportion of people 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counseling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS.

Condom use during last higher-risk sex – Proportion of people 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS.

Maternal and Child Health
Births attended by trained health professional – Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNICEF/WHO.

Antenatal care (ANC) – Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are excluded. Source: UNICEF.

Abortion rates – Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy, all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division.

Maternal mortality ratio – The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period to the total number of live births during the same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: UNICEF.

DPT3 immunization – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF/WHO.

Stunting prevalence – Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age are less than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF.

Under-five mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO.

Infant mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO.

Neonatal mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: WHO.

Urbanization and Environment
Urban population living in slums – Proportion of urban population where the household head is female. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division.

Household air pollution due to solid fuel – Proportion of households using solid fuel as the main energy source for cooking. Source: UNFPA.

DPT3 immunization – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF/WHO.

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Neonatal mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: WHO.

Sexual and Reproductive Health
Unmet need for family planning – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children or wish to delay childbearing. Source: UNFPA.

Contraceptive prevalence (annual average) – Proportion of married women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral contraceptive pills, intrauterine devices, injectables, implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA.

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.

Migration
International migration, 2010

Population

International refugees

Internally displaced persons

1990

2010

International migration, 2010

Male

Female

N. Family

N. Nonfamily

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Source: UN Population Division.

Sources:

UN Population Division

UNICEF

WHO

UNFPA

UNFCCC

UN Women

World Bank

July 2012

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