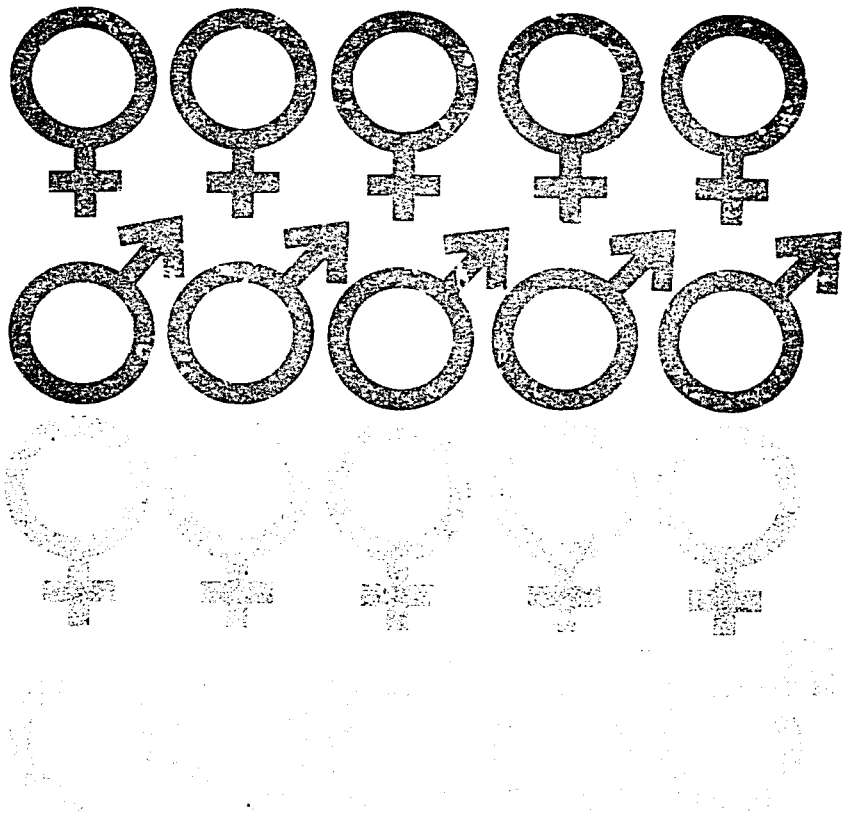
PN-PAN-698
ISN-49227

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Nicaragua



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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July 1983

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.

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history." (UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 5)

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of informaton 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 sophisticiated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1963. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1535588	757922	777666	627292	288428	338864	908296	469494	438802
0-4	278893	141451	137442	106475	53733	52742	172418	87718	84700
5-9	264752	134863	129889	101482	50789	50693	163270	84074	79196
10-14	197084	100708	96376	80415	39115	41300	116669	61593	55076
15-19	147902	70782	77120	61512	26443	35069	86390	44339	42051
20-24	122193	57787	64406	49315	20678	28687	72878	37109	35769
25-29	108504	51472	57032	43852	19139	24713	64652	32333	32319
30-34	82335	40305	42030	35677	16207	19470	46658	24098	22560
35-39	83441	40397	43044	34915	15140	19775	48526	25257	23269
40-44	58697	28889	29808	24628	10975	13653	34069	17914	16155
45-49	48823	23746	25077	21109	9005	12104	27714	14741	12973
50-54	40935	19890	21045	18349	7839	10510	22586	12051	10535
55-59	26359	12730	13629	12596	5285	7311	13763	7445	6318
60-64	30719	14785	15934	13899	5600	8299	16820	9185	7635
65 AND OVER	44951	20117	24834	23068	8480	14588	21883	11637	10246
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1971, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1970, NEW YORK, TABLE 6.
02 DE JURE POPULATION.
03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL SEATS, AS WELL AS LOCALITIES OF 1,000 OR MORE PERSONS, PROVIDED THAT THE LATTER EXHIBITED URBAN CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS STREET GRIDS OR ELECTRIC LIGHTS, OR THAT THE PREDOMINANT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION WAS OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE.
04 THERE IS A DISCREPANCY OF 50 PERSONS BETWEEN THE PUBLISHED TOTAL FOR URBAN FEMALES (WHICH APPEARS ACCURATE) AND THE SUM OF THE AGE GROUPS FOR URBAN FEMALES.

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, 1971. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1877952	921543	956409	896378	414858	481520	981574	506685	474889
0-4	322250	163130	159120	140956	70993	69963	181294	92137	89157
5-9	314304	158274	156030	142067	70310	71757	172237	87964	84273
10-14	266118	135483	130635	127817	62308	65509	138301	73175	65126
15-19	204245	98347	105898	104051	46207	57844	100194	52140	48054
20-24	155165	73247	81918	77[illegible]49	33628	43621	77916	39619	38297
25-29	122078	56807	65271	57682	24831	32851	64396	31976	32420
30-34	94246	45430	48816	46095	20887	25208	48151	24543	23608
35-39	97574	46229	51345	46827	20589	26238	50747	25640	25107
40-44	73340	36052	37288	36555	16558	19997	36785	19494	17291
45-49	59096	28536	30560	28941	12738	16203	30155	15798	14357
50-54	47649	23120	24529	23127	9944	13183	24522	13176	11346
55-59	33126	15880	17246	17451	7289	10162	15675	8591	7084
60-64	31947	15239	16708	15783	6452	9331	16164	8787	7377
65 AND OVER	56814	25769	31045	31777	12124	19653	25037	13645	11392
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. I, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 1.
02 DE JURE POPULATION.
03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL SEATS, AS WELL AS LOCALITIES OF 1,000 OR MORE PERSONS, PROVIDED THAT THE LATTER EXHIBIT URBAN CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS ELECTRIC SERVICE, STREET GRIDS, COMMERCIAL AND/OR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1963. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1559000	768000	791000
0-4	308000	155000	153000
5-9	257000	129000	128000
10-14	192000	97000	95000
15-19	154000	76000	78000
20-24	128000	62000	66000
25-29	107000	51000	56000
30-34	88000	42000	46000
35-39	73000	35000	38000
40-44	60000	29000	31000
45-49	49000	24000	25000
50-54	39000	19000	20000
55-59	31000	15000	16000
60-64	25000	12000	13000
65 AND OVER	49000	22000	27000

01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1978) FOR UNDERENUMERATION OF THE POPULATION UNDER AGE 10. ADJUSTMENT IS BASED ON PROVISIONAL FIGURES FROM MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, 1964, CENSOS 1963-POBLACION (RESULTADOS DE TABULACION POR MUESTREO), BOLETIN NO. 3, MANAGUA, TABLE 1.
02 DE FACTO POPULATION.
03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1953000	959000	994000
0-4	387000	196000	191000
5-9	312000	157000	155000
10-14	271000	136000	135000
15-19	213000	105000	108000
20-24	154000	73000	81000
25-29	124000	58000	66000
30-34	105000	50000	55000
35-39	87000	42000	45000
40-44	73000	36000	37000
45-49	59000	29000	30000
50-54	45000	22000	23000
55-59	36000	17000	18000
60-64	28000	13000	15000
65 AND OVER	62000	28000	34000

01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1978) BASED ON PROVISIONAL 1971 CENSUS FIGURES AND REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS.
02 DE JURE POPULATION.
03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1877952	921543	956409	896378	414858	481520	981574	506685	474889
CHINANDEGA	155286	77786	77500	74855	35066	39789	80431	42720	37711
LEON	166820	81142	85678	81334	37493	43841	85486	43649	41837
MANAGUA	485850	230233	255617	396279	182846	213433	89571	47387	42184
MASAYA	92152	44867	47285	52038	24596	27442	40114	20271	19843
GRANADA	71102	34187	36915	46659	21411	25248	24443	12776	11667
CARAZO	71134	34650	36484	32619	14942	17677	38515	19708	18807
RIVAS	74129	36478	37651	25296	11816	13480	48833	24662	24171
CHONTALES	68802	33926	34876	20047	9022	11025	48755	24904	23851
BOACO	69187	34383	34804	15590	7195	8395	53597	27188	26409
MATAGALPA	168139	84462	83677	40450	18730	21720	127689	65732	61957
JINOTEGA	90640	46238	44402	14247	6661	7586	76393	39577	36816
ESTELI	79164	38594	40570	30350	13683	16667	48814	24911	23903
MADRIZ	53423	26682	26741	11552	5227	6325	41871	21455	20416
NUEVA SEGOVIA	65784	33503	32281	16742	7802	8940	49042	25701	23341
RIO SAN JUAN	20832	11004	9828	5281	2828	2453	15551	8176	7375
ZELAYA	145508	73408	72100	33039	15540	17499	112469	57868	54601

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. I, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 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, 1971. NICARAGUA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1971. NICARAGUA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA.

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1971. NICARAGUA

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, 1971. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	53.4	51.9	54.9
1	60.1	58.6	61.6
5	60.1	59.2	61.1
15	51.7	50.8	52.5
30	39.4	38.6	40.1
45	27.8	27.2	28.4
60	17.1	16.5	17.6

01 SOURCE: THE FEMALE LIFE TABLE WAS CALCULATED BY JUAN CHACKIEL AND ANTONIO ORTEGA (U.N. CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA, 1977, TABLAS DE MORTALIDAD FEMININA DE GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, Y NICARAGUA, SERIES A, NO. 1033, SAN JOSE). THE MALE LIFE TABLE WAS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1978). BOTH LIFE TABLES WERE DERIVED FROM 1971 CENSUS DATA USING THE THE ORPHANHOOD TECHNIQUE FOR FEMALES AND THE LOGIT TECHNIQUE FOR MALES.

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

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)			
1971	16	17	15
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)			
1971	122	131	114

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION 1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 341.
02 CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON ADJUSTED REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND 1971 CENSUS DATA.

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 PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. NICARAGUA

01 THE 1971 NICARAGUA CENSUS (VOLUME 1, TABLE 3) PROVIDES SOME INFORMATION CONCERNING PROVINCE OF BIRTH VERSUS PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE. HOWEVER, THE PROVINCE-OF-BIRTH VARIABLE IS GROUPED IN CLUSTERS OF TWO OR THREE PROVINCES EACH, THEREBY PRECLUDING PROVINCE-SPECIFIC PERCENTAGES.

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TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. NICARAGUA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1241398	614787	343052	205685	51098	19692	7084
TOTAL MALES	600139	323541	165033	94684	9963	3312	3606
10-14	135483	135262	50	34	5	6	126
15-19	98347	93720	1367	2500	22	63	675
20-24	73247	46331	12369	13491	70	263	723
25-29	56807	17872	20475	17378	174	338	570
30-34	45430	8508	21826	14080	289	359	368
35-39	46229	6386	24197	14431	495	413	307
40-44	36052	4158	20506	10103	680	392	213
45-49	28536	2860	16932	7565	738	307	134
50-54	23120	2429	13854	5453	948	301	135
55-59	15880	1602	9849	3307	808	236	78
60-64	15239	1628	9089	2861	1332	242	87
65 AND OVER	25769	2785	14519	3481	4402	392	190
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	641259	291246	178019	111001	41135	16380	3478
10-14	130635	130044	145	253	19	21	153
15-19	105898	81910	9603	12615	207	873	690
20-24	81918	30895	24744	22855	666	2226	532
25-29	65271	12479	28316	21084	948	2099	345
30-34	48816	6696	24281	14373	1392	1806	268
35-39	51345	6134	25750	14808	2230	2172	251
40-44	37288	4709	18820	8902	2894	1748	215
45-49	30560	3862	15009	6461	3464	1580	184
50-54	24529	3598	11151	3873	4501	1233	173
55-59	17246	2610	7363	2267	4025	862	119
60-64	16708	2725	5869	1631	5577	730	176
65 AND OVER	31015	5584	6968	1879	15212	1030	372
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. I, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 2.

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TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. NICARAGUA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	613355	313533	173110	81432	28107	14287	2886
TOTAL MALES	273555	149706	80604	35859	4119	2131	1136
10-14	62308	62226	23	11	2	3	43
15-19	46207	44462	608	830	8	40	259
20-24	33628	21772	6410	5044	15	181	206
25-29	24831	7807	10396	6233	47	206	142
30-34	20887	3750	11222	5468	90	249	108
35-39	20589	2703	11672	5678	166	269	101
40-44	16558	1867	10154	3993	230	250	64
45-49	12738	1264	7975	3004	261	200	34
50-54	9944	1055	6314	2014	327	192	42
55-59	7289	741	4745	1278	337	163	25
60-64	6452	727	4058	961	534	138	34
65 AND OVER	12124	1332	7027	1345	2102	240	78
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	339800	163827	92506	45573	23988	12156	1750
10-14	65509	65284	60	65	7	12	81
15-19	57844	48036	4359	4500	76	536	337
20-24	43621	19216	13095	9170	329	1561	250
25-29	32851	7506	14749	8497	444	1498	157
30-34	25208	4008	12784	6270	667	1349	130
35-39	26238	3853	13105	6381	1140	1640	119
40-44	19997	3089	10051	3899	1501	1353	104
45-49	16203	2635	7680	2683	1876	1231	98
50-54	13183	2428	5677	1592	2431	968	87
55-59	10162	1859	4029	1012	2521	673	68
60-64	9331	1844	3051	621	3171	539	105
65 AND OVER	19653	4069	3866	883	9825	796	214
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. I, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 2.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. NICARAGUA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	628043	301254	169942	124253	22991	5405	4198
TOTAL MALES	326584	173835	84429	58825	5844	1181	2470
10-14	73175	73036	27	23	3	3	83
15-19	52140	49258	759	1670	14	23	416
20-24	39619	24559	5959	8447	55	82	517
25-29	31976	10065	10079	11145	127	132	428
30-34	24543	4758	10604	8612	199	110	260
35-39	25640	3683	12525	8753	329	144	206
40-44	19494	2291	10352	6110	450	142	149
45-49	15798	1596	8957	4561	477	107	100
50-54	13176	1374	7540	3439	621	109	93
55-59	8591	861	5104	2029	471	73	53
60-64	8787	901	5031	1900	798	104	53
65 AND OVER	13645	1453	7492	2136	2300	152	112
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	301459	127419	85513	65428	17147	4224	1728
10-14	65126	64760	85	188	12	9	72
15-19	48054	33874	5244	8115	131	337	353
20-24	38297	11679	11649	13685	337	665	282
25-29	32420	4973	13567	12587	504	601	188
30-34	23608	2688	11497	8103	725	457	138
35-39	25107	2281	12645	8427	1090	532	132
40-44	17291	1620	8769	5003	1393	395	111
45-49	14357	1227	7329	3778	1588	349	86
50-54	11346	1170	5474	2281	2070	265	86
55-59	7084	751	3334	1255	1504	189	51
60-64	7377	881	2818	1010	2406	191	71
65 AND OVER	11392	1515	3102	996	5387	234	158
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. I, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 2.

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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, 1971. NICARAGUA.

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	15	14	15	14	15	14
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	21	18	21	19	21	17
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	24	21	24	22	24	19
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	29	25	29	26	29	24

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1978, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, TABLE 24. AGES AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENTS ARE EVER MARRIED WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY FITTING A MAKEHAM CURVE TO DATA FROM THE 1971 CENSUS (MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. I, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 2).

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TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	314297	156783	157514
MEAN SIZE	5.87	5.65	6.09

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. I, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 2.

02 A CENSUS HOUSEHOLD IS ONE OR MORE PERSONS, WITH OR WITHOUT BLOOD RELATION, WHO LIVE UNDER THE SAME ROOF OR CONTRIBUTE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE GROUP'S BASIC NECESSITIES.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-1975. NICARAGUA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1970-75	143	341	352	273	171	80	24

01 SOURCE: OFICINA EJECUTIVA DE ENCUESTAS Y CENSOS, 1978, 25 ANOS DE ESTADISTICA VITAL, BOLETIN DEMOGRAFICO NO. 3, MANAGUA, TABLE 26.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-1975. NICARAGUA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1970-75	47B
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1970-75	6.92
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970-75	3.38
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970-75	2.58

01 SOURCES: THE CRUDE BIRTH RATE IS FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION 1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 341. THE TOTAL FERTILITY RATE IS FROM OFICINA EJECUTIVA DE ENCUESTAS Y CENSOS, 1978, 25 ANOS DE ESTADISTICA VITAL, BOLETIN DEMOGRAFICO NO. 3, MANAGUA, TABLE 26.
02 THE GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE AND THE NET REPRODUCTION RATE WERE ESTIMATED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05 AND A 1971 LIFE TABLE (SEE NOTES, TABLE 7).

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
B THIS CBR IS FOR 1976, AND WAS ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON ADJUSTED BIRTHS FOR 1975-1977 AND AN ESTIMATED JULY 1, 1976 POPULATION.

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, 1971. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	712143	342631	369512	498370	229283	269087	213773	113348	100425
10-14	155611	75825	79786	109511	52967	56544	46100	22858	23242
15-19	133577	61632	71945	92732	41520	51212	40845	20112	20733
20-24	97024	45155	51869	66131	29362	36769	30893	15793	15100
25-29	70459	32937	37522	47566	21091	26475	22893	11846	11047
30-34	53670	26544	27126	37210	17567	19643	16460	8977	7483
35-39	50798	25012	25786	35584	16599	18985	15214	8413	6801
40-44	38434	19580	18854	27798	13283	14515	10636	6297	4339
45-49	29056	14694	14362	20753	9808	10945	8303	4886	3417
50-54	23579	11942	11637	16716	7696	9020	6863	4246	2617
55-59	17178	8634	8544	12472	5672	6800	4706	2962	1744
60-64	14500	7289	7211	10555	4745	5810	3945	2544	1401
65 AND OVER	28257	13387	14870	21342	8973	12369	6915	4414	2501
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. II, CARACTERISTICAS EDUCACIONALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 1.
02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1971.
NICARAGUA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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, 1971. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	57.4	57.1	57.6	81.3	83.8	79.2	34.0	34.7	33.3
10-14	58.5	56.0	61.1	85.7	85.0	86.3	33.3	31.2	35.7
15-19	65.4	62.7	67.9	89.1	89.9	88.5	40.8	38.6	43.1
20-24	62.5	61.6	63.3	85.6	87.3	84.3	39.6	39.9	39.4
25-29	57.7	58.0	57.5	82.5	84.9	80.6	35.6	37.0	34.1
30-34	56.9	58.4	55.6	80.7	84.1	77.9	34.2	36.6	31.7
35-39	52.1	54.1	50.2	76.0	80.6	72.4	30.0	32.8	27.1
40-44	52.4	54.3	50.6	76.0	80.2	72.6	28.9	32.3	25.1
45-49	49.2	51.5	47.0	71.7	77.0	67.5	27.5	30.9	23.8
50-54	49.5	51.7	47.4	72.3	77.4	68.4	28.0	32.2	23.1
55-59	51.9	54.4	49.5	71.5	77.8	66.9	30.0	34.5	24.6
60-64	45.4	47.8	43.2	66.9	73.5	62.3	24.4	29.0	19.0
65 AND OVER	49.7	52.0	47.9	67.2	74.0	62.9	27.6	32.3	22.0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOLS. I AND II, MANAGUA, TABLE 1 IN EACH VOLUME.
02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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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, 1971. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	327337	163485	163852	241665	119639	122026	85672	43846	41826
6-9	97751	48206	49545	70930	34703	36227	26821	13503	13318
10-14	151051	74762	76289	106346	52002	54344	44705	22760	21945
15-19	63119	31477	31642	51206	25217	25989	11913	6260	5653
20-24	15416	9040	6376	13183	7717	5466	2233	1323	910

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. II, CARACTERISTICAS EDUCACIONALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 2.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ACTUAL ATTENDANCE AT A PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR HIGHER CENTER OF TEACHING, PRESUMABLY AT THE TIME OF THE APRIL 20, 1971 CENSUS.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1971.
NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	873734	431773	441961	422013	197887	224126	451721	233886	217835
6-9	248206	124696	123510	112896	55744	57152	135310	68952	66358
10-14	266118	135483	130635	127817	62308	65509	138301	73175	65126
15-19	204245	98347	105898	104051	46207	57844	100194	52140	48054
20-24	155165	73247	81918	77249	33628	43621	77916	39619	38297

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. I, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, MANAGUA, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	37.5	37.9	37.1	57.3	60.5	54.4	19.0	18.7	19.2
6-9	39.4	38.7	40.1	62.8	62.3	63.4	19.8	19.6	20.1
10-14	56.8	55.2	58.4	83.2	83.5	83.0	32.3	31.1	33.7
15-19	30.9	32.0	29.9	49.2	54.6	44.9	11.9	12.0	11.8
20-24	9.9	12.3	7.8	17.1	22.9	12.5	2.9	3.3	2.4

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOLS. I AND II, MANAGUA, TABLES 1 AND 2, RESPECTIVELY.
02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ACTUAL ATTENDANCE AT A PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR HIGHER CENTER OF TEACHING, PRESUMABLY AT THE TIME OF THE APRIL 20, 1971 CENSUS.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	505445	395003	110442	244702	158935	85767	260743	236068	24675
10-14	30625	25387	5238	5147	2748	2399	25478	22639	2839
15-19	72114	53646	18468	29856	16324	13532	42258	37322	4936
20-24	80473	59482	20991	42156	25298	16858	38317	34184	4133
25-29	66473	51003	15470	34846	22344	12502	31627	28659	2968
30-34	52795	41571	11224	28521	19389	9132	24274	22182	2092
35-39	54348	42610	11738	28730	19271	9459	25618	23339	2279
40-44	41285	32961	8324	22018	15298	6720	19267	17663	1604
45-49	32367	26076	6291	16763	11700	5063	15604	14376	1228
50-54	25028	20456	4572	12411	8798	3613	12617	11658	959
55-59	16841	13863	2978	8719	6288	2431	8122	7575	547
60-64	14635	12298	2337	6813	4987	1826	7822	7311	511
65 AND OVER	18461	15650	2811	8722	6490	2232	9739	9160	579
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. III, CARACTERISTICAS ECONOMICAS, MANAGUA, TABLE 1.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1971.
NICARAGUA.

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	40.7	65.8	17.2	39.9	58.1	25.2	41.5	72.3	8.2
10-14	11.5	18.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.7	18.4	30.9	4.4
15-19	35.3	54.5	17.4	28.7	35.3	23.4	42.2	71.6	10.3
20-24	51.9	81.2	25.6	54.6	75.2	38.6	49.2	86.3	10.8
25-29	54.5	89.8	23.7	60.4	90.0	38.1	49.1	89.6	9.2
30-34	56.0	91.5	23.0	61.9	92.8	36.2	50.4	90.4	8.9
35-39	55.7	92.2	22.9	61.4	93.6	36.1	50.5	91.0	9.1
40-44	56.3	91.4	22.3	60.2	92.4	33.6	52.4	90.6	9.3
45-49	54.8	91.4	20.6	57.9	91.9	31.2	51.7	91.0	8.6
50-54	52.5	88.5	18.6	53.7	88.5	27.4	51.5	88.5	8.5
55-59	50.8	87.3	17.3	50.0	86.3	23.9	51.8	88.2	7.7
60-64	45.8	80.7	14.0	43.2	77.3	19.6	48.4	83.2	6.9
65 AND OVER	32.5	60.7	9.1	27.4	53.5	11.4	38.9	67.1	5.1

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOLS. I AND III, MANAGUA, TABLE 1 IN EACH VOLUME.
02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD.

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

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	505445	394967	110478	244702	158908	85794	260743	236059	24684
EMPLR. & SELF EMP.	149246	120687	28559	61359	38710	22649	87887	81977	5910
EMPLOYERS	13011	11733	1278	5580	4620	960	7431	7113	318
SELF-EMPLOYED	136235	108954	27281	55779	34090	21689	80456	74864	5592
EMPLOYEES	293682	220989	72693	170318	111601	58717	123364	109388	13976
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	45366	41221	4145	3588	2311	1277	41778	38910	2868
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	17151	12070	5081	9437	6286	3151	7714	5784	1930

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO AND BANCO CENTRAL DE NICARAGUA, 1974, CENSOS NACIONALES 1971, 20 ABRIL DE 1971, POBLACION, VOL. III, CARACTERISTICAS ECONOMICAS, MANAGUA, TABLE 3.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NICARAGUA

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 (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexicc
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 524--NICARAGUA MAY 4, 1983

		TABLE CHARACTERISTICS				
	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1963	16	9			
TABLE 02	1971	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1963	15	3		X	
TABLE 04	1971	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1971	17	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1971	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1971	6	3		X	
TABLE 09	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1971	29	9	X		
TABLE 10B	1971	29	9	X		
TABLE 10C	1971	29	9	X		
TABLE 11	1971	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1971	2	3		X	
TABLE 13	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1975	2	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1975	11	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1971	14	9	X		
TABLE 15B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1971	13	9	X		
TABLE 16A	1971	5	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1971	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1971	5	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1971	14	9	X		
TABLE 17B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 17C	1971	13	9	X		
TABLE 18	1971	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1971	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
9 STANDARD TABLES
13 NONSTANDARD TABLES
9 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training andtechnical 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 exploitedto 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 availabe, 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/]

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

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

RETURN TO:
Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: 301/763-4100

Date | T

CHECK ONE
☐ Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census"
☐ Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. 9 ____

Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche	Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
				TOTAL $	

*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge
With tape orders: additional copies are $5.00 each.

Characteristics of Tape (Check One):

☐ 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC
☐ 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII
☐ 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC
☐ 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII

Labeling (Check One):

☐ Standard
☐ Unlabeled

Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)