98 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Nicaragua

The maternal mortality ratio in Nicaragua has improved from 162 in 2000 to 98 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Nicaragua is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

82 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Nicaragua in 2019

In Nicaragua, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

73.1% of girls and 60.1% of boys complete lower secondary school in Nicaragua as of 2010 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 13, is larger than the gap of the Latin America & Caribbean aggregate, 4.7. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Nicaragua is nearly the same among women and men (2015)

The adult female literacy rate in Nicaragua is lower than in Latin America & Caribbean. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In Nicaragua, the labor force participation rate among females is 49.7% and among males is 84.7% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Nicaragua.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 45.3% and among men is 31.7% in Nicaragua for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is similar for men but higher for women in Nicaragua compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.

Data is not available for Nicaragua for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 24.8% of women and 37.4% of men in Nicaragua had an account. The gap in account ownership between men and women in Nicaragua, 12.6, is larger than the gap of the Latin America & Caribbean aggregate, 6.6. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.
47.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Nicaragua

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Nicaragua has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in Nicaragua is lower than Latin America & Caribbean but nearly the same as the lower-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

Women represented 53.7% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2014

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Nicaragua falls in the highest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

- Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19), Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.
- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24-hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/nicaragua/