Costa Rica: WHO statistical profile

Basic statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (thousands)</td>
<td>4872</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged under 15 (%)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged over 60 (%)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living in urban areas (%)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of live births (thousands)</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths (thousands)</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause-of-death registration coverage (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross national income per capita (PPP int $)</td>
<td>13570</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank income classification</td>
<td>Upper middle</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy (years), 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>World Bank income group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>At birth</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At age 60</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy</td>
<td>At birth</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy at birth for both sexes increased by 2 year(s) over the period of 2000-2012; the WHO region average increased by 2 year(s) in the same period.

In 2012, healthy expectancy in both sexes was 10 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy expectancy represents 10 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.

Source:
Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners

For more information visit the Global Health Observatory
(http://www.who.int/gho/en/)

Last updated: January 2015

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline*</th>
<th>Latest**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to HIV/AIDS (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to malaria (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1990 for under-five mortality and maternal mortality; 2000 for other indicators
**2012 for deaths due to HIV/AIDS and malaria ; 2013 for other indicators
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Distribution of causes of deaths in children under-5, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congenital anomalies</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth asphyxia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute respiratory infections</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal sepsis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DTP3 immunization among 1-year-olds

Children aged under-5 stunted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Utilisation of health services*

*Data refer to the latest year available from 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles immunization (1-yr-olds)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smear-positive TB treatment-success</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per capita total expenditure on health

Population using improved water and sanitation

Adult risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raised blood glucose (aged 25+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised blood pressure (aged 25+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (aged 20+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco use (aged 15+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information visit the Global Health Observatory (http://www.who.int/gho/en/)

Last updated: January 2015

Source: Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners

Utilisation of health services* Data refer to the latest year available from 2007.
Top 10 causes of death

Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death, killing 2.9 thousand people in 2012.

Burden of disease, 2012

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are the sum of years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLL) and years of healthy life lost due to disability (YLD).

Deaths by broad cause group

Deaths by broad cause group in 2000 and 2012 for both males and females.

Probability of dying, 2012

Probability of dying between relevant exact ages, for a person experiencing the 2012 age-specific mortality risks throughout their life.

Cancers, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes

Source: Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners
For more information visit the Global Health Observatory (http://who.int/gho/mortality_burden_disease/en/)
Last updated: January 2015