

PN-AAS-688

3043

COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

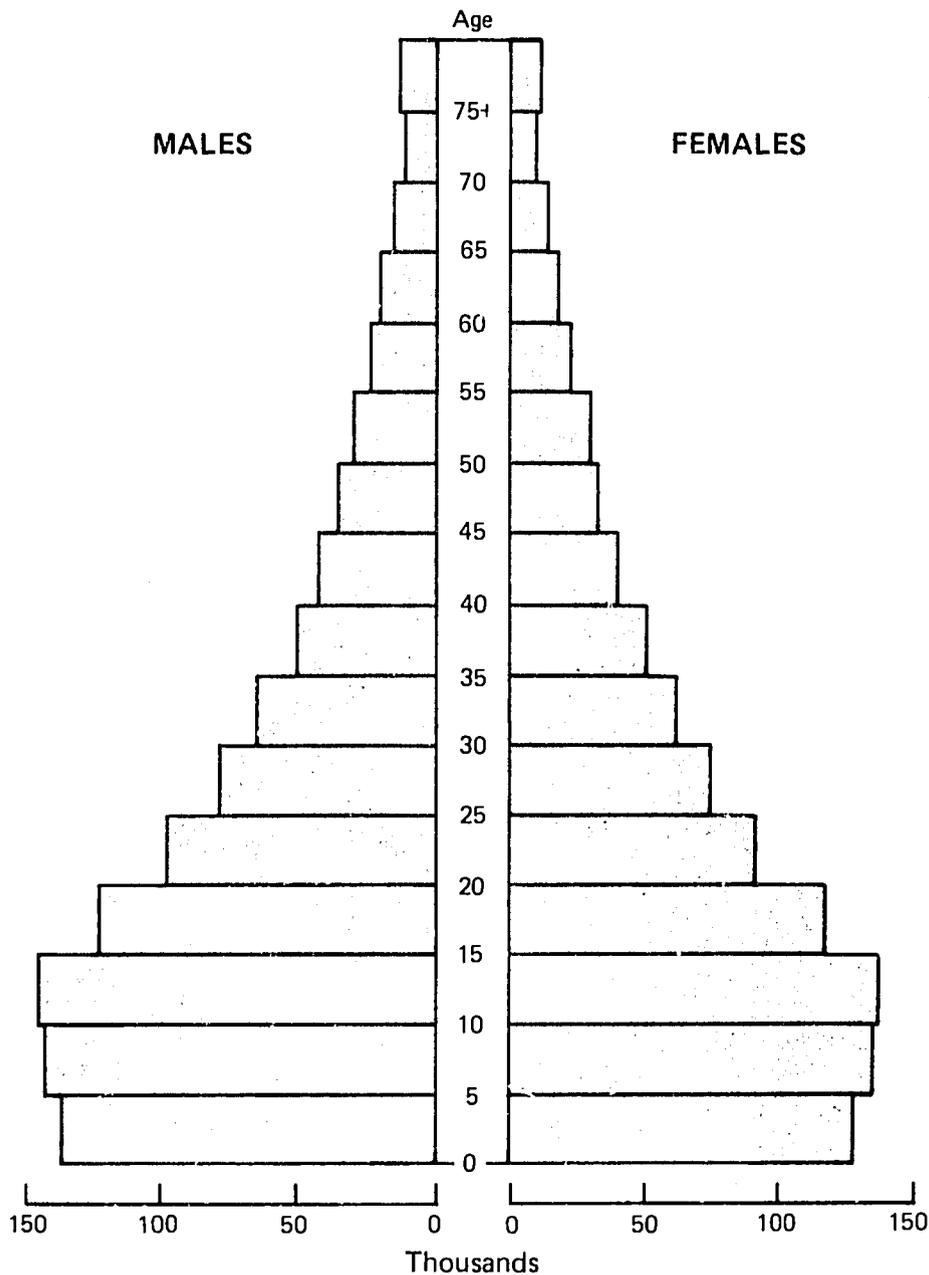


COSTA RICA

ISP-DP-4

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

COSTA RICA • 1976



Projection based on Costa Rica's 1973 census of population, as adjusted by the International Statistical Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 2, this report.



U.S. Department of Commerce

Juanita M. Kreps, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Manuel D. Plotkin, Director

Robert L. Hagan, Deputy Director

Daniel B. Levine, Associate Director
for Demographic Fields

International Statistical Programs Center

J. Timothy Sprehe, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Country Demographic Profiles, which present detailed data on individual countries for both a recent census year and the current period, are prepared under a Resources Support Services Agreement with the Office of Population, Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance, U.S. Agency for International Development. General direction is provided by Samuel Baum, Assistant Chief for Demographic Research, International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC), Bureau of the Census.

This profile on Costa Rica was prepared by Sylvia D. Quick under the supervision of Eduardo E. Arriaga, Chief, Data Evaluation Branch, ISPC. The assistance of Kathleen A. Ockay in the evaluation of the census data is greatly appreciated.

Users of this report are invited to send their comments to the Chief, International Statistical Programs Center, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

COUNTRY
DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES

COSTA RICA

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	
Sources	1
Glossary	1
TABLES	
1. Estimates and Projections of Midyear Population: 1950 to 1976	3
2. Estimated and Projected Population by Age and Sex: May 1973 and Mid- year 1976.	4
3. Estimated and Projected Vital Rates for Selected Years: 1950 to 1976	5
4. Estimated Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth for Selected Years: 1950 to 1974	6
5. Estimated Life Table Values, by Sex: 1972-74.	7
6. Projected Number of Women of Child- bearing Age: 1973 to 1985	8
7. Estimated Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Selected Derived Measures: 1963 and 1974	8
8. Women, Ages 15 to 49 Years, by Number of Children Ever Born: 1973	9
9. Distribution of births, by Order of Birth: 1974	9
10. Percent Distribution of Women Ages 15 to 49 Years, by Marital Status: 1973.	10
11. Measures of Age at Marriage for Women: 1973.	10
12. Number of New Acceptors and Active Users of Contraception, and Users as a Percent of Married Women Ages 15 to 49 Years, by Method, for Selected Years: 1966 to 1976	11

CONTENTS—Continued

TABLES	PAGE	TABLES	PAGE
13. Percent Literate, Ages 15 Years and Over by Sex: 1973	11	21. Selected Urban Measures: 1973	15
14. Percent of Population, Ages 5 to 19 Years Enrolled in School, by Sex: 1972	12	22. Provincial Population, Growth Rates, and Migration Data	16
15. Percent of Population, Ages 15 Years and Over Who have Completed School, by Level and Sex: 1973	12	23. Foreign-Born Population, by Country of Birth: 1973	16
16. Percent of Population Economically Active, by Age and Sex: 1973	13	24. Selected Social and Economic Items	16
17. Distribution of Labor Force, by Sex and Industry: 1973	13	APPENDIX	
18. Distribution of Labor Force, by Sex and Occupation: 1973	14	A-1. Census Population, by Age and Sex: May 1973	17
19. Distribution of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Workers, by Sex and Status: 1973	14	A-2. Estimated and Projected Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates: 1974 and 1976	18
20. Percent Distribution of Households, by Number of Persons: 1973	15	A-3. Estimated and Projected Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex, for Selected Years: 1949 to 1976	19
		MAJOR SOURCES	20

Costa Rica

INTRODUCTION

This profile of the population of Costa Rica supersedes that previously published as *Country Demographic Profile: Costa Rica*, ISP-30-1, April 1973. It contains selected tables of demographic data, which include annual estimates and projections of the total population beginning in 1950, an adjusted age-sex distribution for the latest census year that is also projected to more recent dates, a projection to 1985 of women of childbearing ages, summary information on urban population and marital status, and some data from which past migration can be inferred. Also presented are several measures of fertility (crude birth rates, age-specific fertility rates, and gross and net reproduction rates), mortality (crude death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and life table values) and family planning for available years. Other related items are included that are not strictly demographic such as number and size of households, educational attainment, school enrollment, land area, labor force by industry, occupation, and status, and some other selected indicators.

SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

Data for this profile were obtained primarily from the April 1, 1963, and May 14, 1973, population censuses. The quality of the age-sex distributions from these censuses would be described as fairly unreliable based on scores of the United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index of 24 and 21 for 1963 and 1973, respectively. Limitations of this index include the failure to take account of the expected decline in the sex ratios with increasing age, of real fluctuations due to migration, war, and epidemic, and of normal fluctuations in births and deaths. The U.N. Age-Sex Accuracy Index is primarily a measure of net age misreporting and for the most part, does not measure net coverage error. However, by using the 1963 post enumeration survey and by applying selected analytical techniques to the age-sex data, the census distributions were adjusted for possible age misreporting and net coverage error (see table 2 for 1973 adjusted census population). The estimated net (percent) underenumeration for the total population and the population under age 10, by sex, in 1963 and 1973 are shown below:

	1963	1973
Both sexes		
All ages	3.3	0.4
Under age 10	6.1	1.7
Male		
All ages	3.5	0.6
Under age 10	6.2	1.9
Female		
All ages	3.0	0.1
Under age 10	5.9	1.4

Costa Rica has had a vital registration system since 1883. Births are tabulated by year of occurrence and year of registration. Based on past registration trends, births occurring in recent years have been adjusted to take account of late registration as well as the failure to register at all (from about 2 percent in 1963 to 8 percent in 1974). The greater adjustment occurred in the more recent years due to the shorter length of time allowed for late registration. Deaths, which are tabulated by year of occurrence, have been adjusted for about 11 percent underregistration during the 1963-73 intercensal period (from 14 percent in 1963 to 7 percent in 1973).

The user is urged to consider all data in the context of the source notes which describe how the figures were derived. Complete documentation, including worksheets and other notes on all sources considered, is maintained at the International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC). The user who has special interest in the data is invited to correspond with the Center for further details as well as to offer comments.

GLOSSARY

Following are definitions of terms as used in the tables and the notes of this profile.

Active users. Persons using methods of contraception at a given point in time.

Age pattern of fertility. The percent distribution of a set of age-specific fertility rates. It expresses the relative contribution of each age group to total fertility.

Age-specific fertility rate. The number of births during 1 year to women in a given 5-year age group, per 1,000 women in the same age group (based on midyear population).

Age-specific marital fertility rate. The number of births to married women in a given age group per 1,000 married women in the same age group.

Birth rate. The number of births during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude birth rate.

Children ever born. The number of live births a woman has had, regardless of the woman's present or past marital status and regardless of whether the children are now living or dead, or living with or away from the mother.

Cohort. A group of individuals who experience the same event in the same calendar period, such as the same year of birth or marriage.

Component method. A method of projecting the size of a population by age and sex, in which separate assumptions are

COSTA RICA—Continued

made concerning the future fertility, mortality, and migration, rates of the population.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

Death rate. The number of deaths during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population.) Also called crude death rate.

Ever-married women. All women who are now, or who have been, married. The category includes the currently married, those living in consensual unions, and the widowed, divorced, or separated.

Gross reproduction rate. The average number of daughters born per woman in a group of women passing through the childbearing years and experiencing a given set of age-specific fertility rates. This rate implicitly assumes that all the women live to the end of the childbearing years. (See also net reproduction rate.)

Growth rate. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths and a surplus or deficit of migrants into or out of the country, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in a calendar year.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by persons born in a certain year if mortality rates for each age group remain constant in the future.

Median age of childbearing. The midpoint age that separates the younger half of all women giving birth in a given year from the older half.

Net reproduction rate. A refinement of the gross reproduction rate that allows for mortality of women from birth to the end of their reproductive years.

New acceptors. Persons accepting methods of contraception from family planning systems, including clients accepting contraceptive services for the first time; clients changing to another service organization; clients changing to a different contraceptive method; and clients resuming acceptance of contraceptive services after a lapse of 1 year.

Rate of natural increase. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the midyear population. The natural increase of the population does not include the migration of persons into or out of the country.

Sex ratio at birth. The number of male births for each female birth.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates. It is five times the sum of the age-specific fertility rates, divided by 1,000.

United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index. An index developed by the United Nations to measure irregularities in age distributions in 5-year age groups. Index values of less than 20 usually describe "reasonably reliable" age distributions, values between 20 and 40 "fairly unreliable" age distributions, and values over 40 "quite unreliable" age distributions. The United Nations states that although high test scores may reflect actual irregularities in the age data caused by past demographic fluctuations or international migrations, usually, to a larger extent, they reflect errors in the age data.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF MIDYEAR POPULATION: 1950 TO 1976

(In thousands)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Year	Population
ESTIMATES					
1950	867	1960	1,248	1970	1,736
1951	895	1961	1,297	1971	1,786
1952	926	1962	1,345	1972	1,835
1953	959	1963	1,393	1973	1,886
1954	994	1964	1,440	1974	1,931
1955	1,032	1965	1,488	PROJECTIONS	
1956	1,072	1966	1,538		
1957	1,112	1967	1,589		
1958	1,154	1968	1,638	1975	1,977
1959	1,200	1969	1,687	1976	2,024

Source: The estimates for 1950-74 are based on results of the 1963 and 1973 population censuses, adjusted for estimated net underenumeration of 3.3 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively, and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends for the period. The 1963 population census was adjusted by Ricardo Jiménez, using results of the 1963 post enumeration survey, by age and sex, and registered births and deaths for the 1953-63 period, adjusted for underregistration (see Costa Rica, 1967). These adjusted census data were used here, with a slight adjustment to include the foreign-born population under age 10. The 1973 census was adjusted at the Bureau of the Census by a cohort analysis of the 1963 and 1973 censuses, by age and sex, using registered births and deaths adjusted for underregistration (see table 3) and estimates of net migration during the intercensal period, and assuming certain trends of the sex ratios in each age cohort during the 10-year period. Adjustments of registered births, tabulated by year of occurrence, for late registration and nonregistration, ranged from about 2 percent in 1963 to 4 percent in 1973. The greater adjustment occurred in the more recent years due to the shorter length of time allowed for late registration of births. Registered deaths were adjusted for about 11 percent underregistration during the 1963-73 intercensal period (from 14 percent in 1963 to 7 percent in 1973).

The 1973 adjusted census population, by age and sex, was moved to midyear 1974 using registered births adjusted for

underregistration and survival ratio, from an empirical life table consistent with the number of adjusted registered deaths for the period (see table 3 for adjustments).

The population figures for 1975 and 1976 were projected by the component method. The base of the projections was the 1974 adjusted population, by age and sex. Assumptions were as follows:

Fertility: The total fertility rate of 3.87 in 1974 decreased to 3.64 in 1976, a drop of 6 percent. This assumes a rate of decline in the total fertility rate 50 percent greater than that which occurred between 1973 and 1974 (from 3.95 to 3.87). See Appendix table A-2 for age-specific fertility rates.

Mortality: Life expectancies at birth were assumed to increase from 66 years to 71 years for males and from 70 years to 75 years for females from 1972-74 to 2000. The 1974 and 1976 levels for males (66 years and 67 years, respectively) and females (70 years and 71 years, respectively) were obtained by graphical interpolation of the 1972-74 and 2000 levels, considering past trends in mortality (see table 4 and Appendix table A-3 for life expectancies at birth). Past mortality trends are exhibited by life tables for 1950 and 1963 (University of Costa Rica, 1967) and registered deaths, by age and sex.

Migration: Net international migration was assumed to be nil during the projection period.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: MAY 1973 AND MIDEAR 1976

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Adjusted census, May 1973 ¹			Projected midyear, 1976		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	1,878.9	944.3	934.6	2,023.6	1,017.1	1,006.5
0 to 4 years	273.6	139.4	134.3	265.9	135.4	130.5
5 to 9 years	283.6	144.4	139.2	282.2	143.7	138.5
10 to 14 years	269.0	136.7	132.3	285.0	145.0	140.0
15 to 19 years	207.2	104.7	102.5	243.6	123.5	120.1
20 to 24 years	171.7	86.3	85.4	193.0	97.3	95.7
25 to 29 years	134.9	67.5	67.4	155.3	77.9	77.5
30 to 34 years	110.6	55.1	55.5	124.5	62.1	62.4
35 to 39 years	90.5	44.9	45.5	101.5	50.5	51.1
40 to 44 years	75.8	37.6	38.2	83.7	41.5	42.2
45 to 49 years	64.4	31.8	32.6	70.5	34.8	35.6
50 to 54 years	53.6	26.4	27.2	59.3	29.2	30.1
55 to 59 years	43.2	21.2	22.0	48.2	23.6	24.6
60 to 64 years	34.4	16.7	17.6	38.1	18.5	19.6
65 to 69 years	26.0	12.5	13.4	28.9	13.9	15.0
70 to 74 years	18.6	8.9	9.7	20.5	9.7	10.8
75 years and over	21.8	10.1	11.6	23.3	10.6	12.7

¹ For unadjusted census figures see Appendix table A-1.

Source: See note to table 1.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED VITAL RATES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1950 TO 1976

Year	Births per 1,000 pop- ulation	Deaths per 1,000 pop- ulation	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
1950	45	13	3.1	3.1
1963	45	10	3.6	3.5
1970	33	7	2.6	2.9
1971	33	6	2.6	2.8
1972	32	6	2.5	2.6
1973	29	6	2.4	2.9
1974	29	5	2.4	2.0
1976	28-29	5-6	2.2-2.4	2.2-2.4

Source: The 1950, 1963, and 1970-74 crude birth rates are based on registered births tabulated by year of occurrence (see Costa Rica, 1974b, table 9; Costa Rica, 1975c, table 9; and Costa Rica, 1976a, table 9) adjusted for underregistration, and adjusted midyear population (see table 1). Registered births for 1950 and 1963 were adjusted for 2 percent nonregistration (see Costa Rica, 1967, table 11). Adjusted births for 1970-74 include an adjustment for late registration (from 1 percent in 1970 to 6 percent in 1974) as well as an adjustment for 2 percent nonregistration. The greater adjustment for late registration occurred in the more recent years due to the shorter length of time allowed for late registration of births. Crude death rates for 1950, 1963, and 1970-74 are based on registered deaths adjusted for underregistration (16 percent in 1950, 14 percent in 1963, and ranging from 9 percent in 1970 to 6 percent in 1974) and adjusted midyear population estimates (see table 1).

The range in vital rates for 1976 is implied by alternate component population projections. These projections assume that the total fertility rate (TFR) of 3.87 in 1974 declined to 3.71 in 1976 for the upper bound, a drop of 4 percent. This

change is based on the assumption that the rate of decline that occurred in the TFR between 1973 and 1974 (from 3.95 to 3.87) would continue to 1976. The lower-bound projection assumes a decline of the total fertility rate to 3.50 in 1976, a drop of 10 percent under the 1974 level. This change is based on the assumption that the rapid rate of decline in TFR's for the period 1970 to 1974 (from 4.73 to 3.87) would apply to the 1974-76 period. Considering past trends and allowing for annual fluctuations in fertility, it is considered that these assumptions present a reasonable range within which the actual fertility level may fall. For mortality and migration assumptions, see table 1. A crude birth rate of 29 and a crude death rate of 6 for 1976 are consistent with the projection series in table 1.

Rates of natural increase were calculated from unrounded crude birth and death rates. They may not equal the difference between the crude birth and death rates shown due to rounding.

Growth rates for 1950, 1963, and 1970-74 include official estimates of net international migration (Costa Rica, 1975a, tables 3 and 6).

**TABLE 4. ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR SELECTED YEARS:
1950 TO 1974**

Year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)
1950	110	1949-51	56
1963	85	1962-64	63
1970	70	1972-74	68
1971	61		
1972	59		
1973	48		
1974	41		

Source: Infant mortality rates are based on registered infant deaths and births adjusted for underregistration. Infant deaths were adjusted for 17 percent underregistration in 1963 based on data from hospital registrations (see Costa Rica, 1976b, p. 9) and for 11 percent underregistration in 1970 based on an infant mortality rate derived for 1969-71 by applying the Brass technique (see Brass, et al., pp. 104-119) to 1973 census data. For other years, the percent underregistration was obtained by interpolation or extrapolation of the estimates for 1963 and 1970 (20 percent underregistration in 1950 and 8

percent in 1974). See table 3 for percent underregistration of births.

Life expectancies at birth for 1949-51 and 1962-64 were derived from life tables derived by the University of Costa Rica (1967, p. 11) using registered deaths. Life expectancy at birth for 1972-74 was derived from empirical life tables generated using age-sex-specific death rates derived from averages of registered deaths, by age and sex, for 1972, 1973, and 1974 adjusted for underregistration (see discussion above and in table 3), and adjusted population for July 1, 1973, by age and sex.

TABLE 5. ESTIMATED LIFE TABLE VALUES, BY SEX: 1972-74

Age interval	Annual number of deaths per 1,000 persons occurring between age x and age x + n	In stationary population		Average num- ber of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x
		Number of persons living at exact age x	Number of persons living between age x and age x + n	
x to x + n	$1000n m_x$	l_x	$n L_x$	e_x
MALE				
Under 1 year	55.3	100,000	95,847	66.2
1 to 4 years	11.5	94,470	375,572	69.0
5 to 9 years	4.4	93,317	465,489	65.9
10 to 14 years	3.5	92,879	463,526	61.2
15 to 19 years	5.3	92,531	461,330	56.4
20 to 24 years	7.1	92,001	458,228	51.7
25 to 29 years	9.0	91,291	454,204	47.1
30 to 34 years	10.7	90,391	449,271	42.5
35 to 39 years	12.8	89,317	443,383	38.0
40 to 44 years	16.0	88,036	436,167	33.5
45 to 49 years	22.0	86,431	426,661	29.1
50 to 54 years	32.0	84,234	413,162	24.8
55 to 59 years	48.9	81,031	392,927	20.7
60 to 64 years	70.8	76,139	362,984	16.8
65 to 69 years	103.0	69,054	319,510	13.3
70 to 74 years	136.6	58,750	259,599	10.2
75 to 79 years	166.9	45,090	183,721	7.5
80 years and over	284.0	28,399	156,190	5.5
FEMALE				
Under 1 year	43.5	100,000	96,732	70.2
1 to 4 years	11.9	95,648	380,204	72.3
5 to 9 years	3.8	94,454	471,328	69.2
10 to 14 years	2.1	94,077	469,857	64.5
15 to 19 years	3.4	93,866	468,485	59.6
20 to 24 years	4.7	93,528	466,464	54.8
25 to 29 years	5.5	93,057	463,906	50.1
30 to 34 years	6.9	92,505	460,809	45.4
35 to 39 years	8.9	91,819	456,877	40.7
40 to 44 years	12.3	90,932	451,590	36.1
45 to 49 years	17.5	89,704	444,144	31.5
50 to 54 years	25.3	87,954	433,441	27.1
55 to 59 years	36.9	85,423	417,898	22.8
60 to 64 years	55.2	81,737	394,891	18.8
65 to 69 years	88.6	76,220	358,961	14.9
70 to 74 years	128.4	67,364	304,713	11.6
75 to 79 years	154.8	54,521	233,899	8.7
80 years and over	390.4	39,039	240,673	6.2

Source: See table 4 for detailed source note.

TABLE 6. PROJECTED NUMBER OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE: 1973 TO 1985

(Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year	All women, 15 to 49 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years
1973	428.7	102.9	85.7	67.7	55.7	45.7	38.4	32.7
1975	465.1	114.0	92.3	74.1	60.0	49.2	40.9	34.6
1976	484.6	120.1	95.7	77.5	62.4	51.1	42.2	35.6
1977	504.9	126.2	99.3	81.1	64.9	53.1	43.7	36.7
1978	525.5	131.6	103.4	84.7	67.6	55.1	45.3	37.8
1979	546.0	135.8	108.1	88.4	70.5	57.3	46.9	39.0
1980	566.2	138.4	113.6	91.9	73.7	59.6	48.7	40.3
1981	586.0	139.7	119.7	95.3	77.1	62.0	50.6	41.6
1982	605.5	140.0	125.8	98.9	80.7	64.5	52.6	43.1
1983	624.6	139.7	131.2	103.0	84.3	67.1	54.7	44.7
1984	643.4	139.2	135.4	107.7	87.9	70.0	56.8	46.3
1985	661.7	138.7	138.0	113.2	91.5	73.2	59.1	48.1

Source: Projections based on the 1973 adjusted census population (see table 2). Assumptions were as follows:

Fertility: Assumptions regarding fertility have no effect on the number of women in these ages.

Mortality: Life expectancy at birth for women was assumed to increase from 70 years in 1972-74 to 73 years in 1985.

Migration: Net international migration was assumed to be nil.

TABLE 7. ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND SELECTED DERIVED MEASURES: 1963 AND 1974

Age	Births per 1,000 women		Derived measures	1963	1974
	1963	1974			
15 to 19 years	117	101	Total fertility rate per woman	7.09	3.87
20 to 24 years	329	206	Gross reproduction rate per woman	3.46	1.89
25 to 29 years	352	183	Net reproduction rate per woman	2.46	1.75
30 to 34 years	287	138	Sex ratio at birth	1.05	1.05
35 to 39 years	219	93			
40 to 44 years	97	44			
45 to 49 years	16	9			

Source: The total and age-specific fertility rates are based on registered births, by age of mother, adjusted for 2 percent underregistration in 1963 and 8 percent in 1974 (see details in table 3), and adjusted female population, by age. The gross reproduction rates are based on the estimated total fertility rates and the sex ratio at birth. The net reproduction rates are

based on the estimated age-specific fertility rates, the sex ratio at birth, and L_x values from 1962-64 and 1974 female life tables (see Appendix table A-3 for life expectancies at birth). The sex ratios at birth are based on the average for registered births, by sex, for 1963 to 1973.

TABLE 8. WOMEN, AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN: 1973

Age	Women by number of children ever born									Average number of children 7 or more per woman
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	
All women, 15 to 49 years	427,315	171,699	47,765	41,984	34,035	26,693	21,459	17,751	65,929	2.8
15 to 19 years	111,317	98,152	9,422	2,922	676	123	17	5	—	0.2
20 to 24 years	84,765	40,788	17,831	13,001	7,106	3,658	1,486	594	301	1.1
25 to 29 years	63,066	14,429	9,595	11,235	9,142	6,812	4,951	3,317	3,585	2.5
30 to 34 years	50,400	6,548	4,166	6,247	6,832	5,834	5,216	4,570	10,987	4.1
35 to 39 years	46,498	4,622	2,712	3,753	4,714	4,680	4,370	4,065	17,582	5.5
40 to 44 years	39,577	3,764	2,208	2,746	3,206	3,207	3,139	3,016	18,291	6.4
45 to 49 years	31,692	3,396	1,831	2,080	2,359	2,379	2,280	2,184	15,183	6.7

Note: Numbers of women are based on unadjusted census data and therefore differ from figures shown in table 2, which are adjusted.

— Represents zero.

Source: Costa Rica, 1974, table 25.

TABLE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, BY ORDER OF BIRTH: 1974

(Figures do not add to total due to rounding)

Birth order	Percent ¹
All orders	100.0
1st birth	31.3
2nd birth	20.9
3rd birth	12.8
4th birth	8.4
5th birth	5.9
6th birth	4.6
7th birth	3.7
8th birth	3.0
9th birth	2.4
10th birth and over	6.8
Median birth order	2.4

¹ The base of the percentages is the number of births of known order.

Source: Costa Rica, 1976a, table 17.

TABLE 10. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY MARITAL STATUS: 1973

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Total	Single	Legally married	Consensually married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
All women, 15 to 49 years	100.0	41.8	45.5	9.1	1.2	2.4
15 to 19 years	100.0	84.9	10.8	4.0	(Z)	0.3
20 to 24 years	100.0	48.7	40.0	9.8	0.2	1.3
25 to 29 years	100.0	26.5	58.8	11.6	0.5	2.5
30 to 34 years	100.0	17.7	65.6	12.1	1.2	3.4
35 to 39 years	100.0	14.8	67.1	11.9	2.0	4.2
40 to 44 years	100.0	14.2	66.7	10.7	3.5	5.0
45 to 49 years	100.0	14.6	64.8	9.7	5.5	5.4

Note: The base of the percentages is the number of women of known marital status in each age group.

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Costa Rica, 1974a, table 21.

TABLE 11. MEASURES OF AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN: 1973

Minimum legal age at marriage	15 years
Age by which 25 percent have ever married	19 years
Age by which 50 percent have ever married	22 years
Age by which 75 percent have ever married	28 years

Source: Legal age at marriage from Population Reference Bureau, 1973, p. 6. Percent of women ever married from Costa Rica, 1974a, table 21.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS AND ACTIVE USERS OF CONTRACEPTION, AND USERS AS A PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY METHOD, FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1966 TO 1976

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Method	New acceptors (in thousands)											Active users			Percent of married women 1976 ²
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Number (in thousands) ¹			
												1974	1975	1976	
All methods	8.7	7.5	7.8	15.2	18.3	25.5	26.7	27.6	29.0	30.9	25.6	60.6	100.4	121.9	46.1
Oral contraceptives	2.7	1.9	3.4	9.5	14.1	18.1	18.9	19.8	17.4	20.5	16.2	28.3	53.7	67.8	25.6
IUDs	4.0	2.9	1.3	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.4	4.4	8.1	8.8	3.3
Sterilization, female	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	NA	NA	20.6	21.5 ³	21.5 ³	8.2
Other	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.8	4.4	5.6	5.8	6.5 ⁴	8.3 ⁴	8.0 ⁴	7.3 ⁵	17.1 ⁵	23.8 ⁵	9.0

— Represents zero. NA Data not available.

¹ As of December 31.² Includes women in consensual unions.³ As of March 31, 1975. Includes the 20,600 reported female sterilizations as of December 31, 1974 and 885 sterilizations which occurred in January-March, 1975 (U.S. Agency for International Development, no date b, p. 106). Data on sterilizations are not available after March 31, 1975.⁴ Includes 3,600 new acceptors using condoms in 1974; 5,000 in 1975; and 6,000 in 1976.⁵ Includes 3,500 users of condoms in 1974; 9,000 in 1975; and 14,000 in 1976.

Source: New acceptor data for 1966 to 1973 are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975, p. 59. New acceptor and active user data for 1974 are from U.S. Agency for International Development, no date a, p. 106; for 1975, from U.S. Agency for International Development, no date b, p. 106; and for 1976, unpublished data from the Family Planning Services Division, Office of Population, Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance, U.S. Agency for International Development. Married women for 1976 were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying the percent of women, ages 15 to 49 years, who were legally and consensually married in 1973 (table 10) to the projected number of total women in the same ages for 1976 (table 6).

TABLE 13. PERCENT LITERATE, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX: 1973

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over	88.4	88.6	88.2
15 to 24 years	95.1	94.8	95.4
25 to 34 years	90.2	90.3	90.2
35 years and over	81.5	82.2	80.7

Note: Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple paragraph.

Source: Costa Rica, 1974a, table 35.

TABLE 14. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 5 TO 19 YEARS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SEX: 1972

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 5 to 19 years	61.1	61.9	60.2
5 to 9 years	66.9	66.1	67.7
10 to 14 years	81.0	83.7	78.2
15 to 19 years	28.8	28.8	28.8

Note: Enrollment is defined as attendance at the primary or secondary level at any public or private educational institution. Enrollment ratios by single years of age and sex were weighted by the 1973 census population, by single years of age and sex, to estimate enrollment ratios by 5-year age groups.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1974, table 3.5, and Costa Rica, 1974a, table 19.

TABLE 15. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAVE COMPLETED SCHOOL, BY LEVEL AND SEX: 1973

Age	Percent who have completed at least								
	Primary school			Secondary school			Higher level		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over	46.7	47.0	46.4	10.0	10.3	9.7	3.1	3.2	3.0
15 to 24 years	66.9	66.7	67.2	10.9	10.5	11.2	1.3	1.1	1.4
25 to 34 years	47.3	48.0	46.7	14.1	14.8	13.4	5.6	5.6	5.7
35 years and over	28.2	28.9	27.6	7.0	7.7	6.3	3.4	3.8	3.0

Note: Primary education is defined as completing at least 6 years of primary school; secondary education as completing at least 5 years of secondary school; and higher education as completing at least 4 years at a university.

Source: Costa Rica, 1974a, table 34.

TABLE 16. PERCENT OF POPULATION ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, BY AGE AND SEX: 1973

Age	Male	Female
Total, 12 years and over	78.4	18.6
12 to 14 years	25.0	5.0
15 to 19 years	67.6	20.5
20 to 24 years	89.8	29.5
25 to 29 years	97.1	26.7
30 to 34 years	98.2	24.4
35 to 39 years	98.4	22.1
40 to 44 years	98.3	19.7
45 to 49 years	97.9	16.8
50 to 54 years	96.4	13.5
55 to 59 years	94.3	10.7
60 to 64 years	86.0	7.8
65 years and over	57.1	3.9

Note: The economically active population comprises all persons 12 years of age and over who, during the week of May 7-12, worked for 1 hour or more for pay or profit; were unpaid family workers; did not work for 1 hour or more but were permanent workers temporarily absent from work due to illness, vacation, strike, etc.; or were seeking work.

Source: Costa Rica, 1975b, table 49.

TABLE 17. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY: 1973

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Industry	Both sexes	Male	Female
	PERCENT ¹		
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	38.4	46.9	4.2
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	12.6	11.6	16.7
Construction	7.0	8.7	0.2
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	1.0	1.2	0.2
Commerce	14.7	13.8	18.4
Transport, storage, and communication	4.5	5.4	1.0
Services	21.5	12.2	59.2
	NUMBER (in thousands)		
Total classified workers	555	445	109
Workers not classified by industry	31	27	4
Total labor force	585	472	113

¹ The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

Source: Costa Rica, 1975b, table 51.

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION: 1973

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Occupation	Both sexes	PERCENT ¹	
		Male	Female
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers	8.4	5.6	20.0
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	1.8	1.9	1.0
Clerical workers	6.1	4.8	11.1
Sales workers	8.2	8.1	9.0
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, and related workers	37.6	46.1	3.0
Workers in transport and communication occupations	3.2	3.9	—
Craftsmen, production-process workers and laborers not elsewhere classified	22.4	24.1	15.2
Service, sport and recreation workers	12.3	5.4	40.6
		NUMBER (in thousands)	
Total classified workers	552	444	108
Workers not classified by occupation	33	28	5
Total labor force	585	472	113

— Represents zero.

¹ The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

Source: Costa Rica, 1975b, table 56.

TABLE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS, BY SEX AND STATUS: 1973

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
	PERCENT ¹					
Total labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3
Workers on own account	25.2	11.9	25.6	14.7	4.2	5.2
Salaried employees and wage earners	59.7	86.1	59.1	83.0	88.4	93.4
Unpaid family workers	14.4	1.1	14.5	1.1	7.1	1.1
	NUMBER (in thousands)					
Total classified workers ²	213	352	209	246	5	106

¹ The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.² Excludes 18,002 males and 2,432 females seeking work for the first time.

Source: Costa Rica, 1975b, table 53.

**TABLE 20. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS,
BY NUMBER OF PERSONS: 1973**

Persons per household	Percent
All households	100.0
1 person	4.7
2 persons	9.6
3 persons	12.9
4 persons	14.1
5 persons	13.2
6 persons	11.5
7 persons	9.5
8 persons	7.5
9 persons	6.2
10 persons and over	10.8
Other Household Measures	
Number of households	330,857
Mean number of persons per household	5.6
Median number of persons per household	5.2

Note: A household is defined as the place of lodging for the census family, which includes one or more related or unrelated persons living and eating together under a family regime. Collective households (groups of persons who live together for reasons of discipline, health, etc.) are excluded.

Source: Costa Rica, 1974a, table 18.

TABLE 21. SELECTED URBAN MEASURES: 1973

Population in urban areas ¹ :	760,079
Percent of country's total population	40.6
Population in cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more:	458,605
Percent of country's total population	24.5
Number of cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more	1
Population in cities with 20,000 inhabitants or more	589,200
Percent of country's total population	31.5
Number of cities with 20,000 inhabitants or more	6

¹ Urban zones were determined on the basis of the administrative centers of the cantons of the country, generally the principal districts. In these districts, urban zones were drawn a priori based on physical criteria such as streets, sidewalks, electricity, public utilities, etc. However, some cantons have no urban areas and some urban areas are not administrative centers (San José metropolitan region).

Source: Costa Rica, 1974a, tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 22. PROVINCIAL POPULATION, GROWTH RATES, AND MIGRATION DATA

Province	1963 population (in thousands)	1973 population (in thousands)	1973 population born outside province (percent)	Annual growth rate 1963 to 1973 (percent)
Alajuela	240.7	326.0	14.3	3.0
Cartago	155.4	204.7	9.8	2.8
Guanacaste	142.6	178.7	12.7	2.3
Heredia	85.1	133.8	23.8	4.5
Limón	68.4	115.1	42.8	5.2
Puntarenas	156.5	218.2	33.2	3.3
San José	487.7	695.1	22.1	3.5

Source: Costa Rica, 1966, table 1 and Costa Rica, 1975b, table 29, pp. 618-630.

TABLE 23. FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1973

Country of birth	Number of persons
All countries	46,223
Nicaragua	23,347
Panama	4,210
United States	3,756
El Salvador	1,390
Spain	1,355
Cuba	1,119
Colombia	1,017
Honduras	1,005
Jamaica	979
Mexico	925
Other countries	7,120
Foreign-born population as percent of total population	2.5

Source: Costa Rica, 1975b, table 29, pp. 618-630.

TABLE 24. SELECTED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ITEMS

Item	Year	Number or rate
Total area	1973	5,070,000 hectares
Agricultural area ¹	1973	2,054,000 hectares
Daily newspaper circulation	1973	112 per 1,000 population
Radio receivers	1973	74 per 1,000 population
Television receivers	1973	65 per 1,000 population

¹ Includes arable land, land under permanent crops, and permanent meadows and pastures.

Agriculture Organization, 1976, table 1. Other items from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1975, tables 12.1, 15.2, and 16.2.

Source: Total area and agricultural area from Food and

APPENDIX

TABLE A-1. CENSUS POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: MAY 1973

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	1,871.8	938.5	933.2
0 to 4 years	258.9	131.2	127.7
5 to 9 years	289.0	147.0	142.0
10 to 14 years	276.5	140.6	135.9
15 to 19 years	222.7	111.2	111.4
20 to 24 years	167.1	82.2	84.9
25 to 29 years	123.8	60.6	63.1
30 to 34 years	100.7	50.3	50.4
35 to 39 years	90.8	44.3	46.5
40 to 44 years	79.5	39.9	39.6
45 to 49 years	63.8	32.0	31.8
50 to 54 years	54.4	27.1	27.3
55 to 59 years	40.4	20.2	20.2
60 to 64 years	38.1	19.1	19.0
65 to 69 years	24.0	12.0	12.0
70 to 74 years	19.6	9.9	9.8
75 years and over	22.4	10.8	11.5

Source: Costa Rica, 1974a, table 20.

TABLE A-2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES: 1974 AND 1976

Age	1974	1976		
		High series	Intermediate series	Low series
Age-specific fertility rates				
15 to 19 years	101	97	95	91
20 to 24 years	206	198	194	187
25 to 29 years	183	176	172	166
30 to 34 years	138	132	130	125
35 to 39 years	93	89	88	84
40 to 44 years	44	42	41	40
45 to 49 years	9	9	9	8
Total fertility rate	3.87	3.71	3.64	3.50

Source: See notes for tables 1, 3, and 7.

TABLE A-3. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY SEX, FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1949 TO 1976

Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Estimated			
1949-51	56	55	57
1962-64	63	62	65
1972-74	68	66	70
Projected			
1974	68	66	70
1976	69	67	71

Source: See notes for tables 4 and 5.

MAJOR SOURCES

- Bogan, Marcos and Carlos Raabe. 1976. Proyecciones Regionales de la Población de Costa Rica. Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica, Instituto de Estudios Sociales en Población. Heredia, Costa Rica.
- Brass, William, et al. 1973. The Demography of Tropical Africa. Princeton University Press. Princeton.
- Carvajal, Manuel J. and David T. Geithman. 1976. Costa Rica, Population Profiles, Vol. I. Costa Rica Dirección General de Estadística y Censos and University of Florida Latin American Data Bank.
- Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. 1976a. La Fecundidad y la Mortalidad en Costa Rica 1963-1973, by Juan Chackiel. Series A, No. 1023. San José.
- _____. 1976b. La Mortalidad en los Primeros Años de Vida en Países de la América Latina. Costa Rica. 1968-1969, by Hugo Behm. Series A, No. 1024. San José.
- Costa Rica Dirección General de Estadística y Censos. 1953. Censo de Población de Costa Rica, 22 de Mayo de 1950. San José.
- _____. 1966. 1963 Censo de Población. San José.
- _____. 1967. Revista de Estudios y Estadísticas, Demographic Series No. 5. Proyección de la Población de Costa Rica por Sexo y Grupos de Edad. 1965-1990, by Ricardo Jiménez Jiménez. San José.
- _____. 1974a. Censos Nacionales de 1973. Población. Vol. 1. San José.
- _____. 1974b. Estadística Vital-1972. No. 39. San José.
- _____. 1975a. Anuario Estadístico. Costa Rica. 1973. San José.
- _____. 1975b. Censos Nacionales de 1973. Población. Vol. 2. San José.
- _____. 1975c. Estadística Vital-1973. No. 40. San José.
- _____. 1976a. Estadística Vital-1974. No. 41. San José.
- Costa Rica Dirección General de Estadística and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. 1976b. Evaluación del Censo de 1973 y Proyección de la Población por Sexo y Grupos de Edades 1950-2000. San José.
- Food and Agriculture Organization. 1976. Production Yearbook 1975. Rome.
- Population Reference Bureau Oficina Regional para América Latina. 1973. Mujer, Participación y Planificación Familiar, by Martha Olga García.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 1974. Statistical Yearbook, 1973. Paris.
- _____. 1975. Statistical Yearbook, 1974. Paris.
- U.S. Agency for International Development. no date a. Family Planning Service Statistics, Annual Report 1974. Washington, D.C.
- _____. no date b. Family Planning Service Statistics, Annual Report 1975. Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1975. Family Planning Statistics: 1965 to 1973, Africa, Asia, and Latin America, by William O'Leary, Eugene Vandrovec, and Gary Lewis. ISP-FP-73. Washington, D.C.
- University of Costa Rica. 1967. Tablas de Vida de Costa Rica 1962-1964, by M. Romero, M. Gómez, J. Alfaro, and J. Ruiz. San Pedro.
- _____. 1971. Proyección de la Población de Costa Rica por Sexo y Grupos de Edades 1970-2000, by Miguel Gómez B.
- _____. 1976. La Población de Costa Rica. National Population Monograph in the CICRED Series. San José.