27 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Costa Rica

The maternal mortality ratio in Costa Rica has improved from 40 in 2000 to 27 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Costa Rica is lower 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.

52 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Costa Rica in 2019

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

71% of girls and 67.5% of boys complete lower secondary school in Costa Rica as of 2020 data

The female rate in Costa Rica is lower than both Latin America & Caribbean and the upper-middle income group. 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 Costa Rica is nearly the same among women and men (2018)

In Costa Rica, both women and men have very high literacy rates. 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.
In Costa Rica, the labor force participation rate among females is 51.9% and among males is 77.2% 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 upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Costa Rica.

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 21.5% and among men is 24.3% in Costa Rica for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Costa Rica compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.
In Costa Rica, women spend 2.6 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2017, women in Costa Rica spent 22.1% of their day and men spent 8.4% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

Data is not available for Costa Rica for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners).

In 2017, 60.9% of women and 75.5% of men in Costa Rica had an account.

The gap in account ownership between men and women in Costa Rica, 14.6, 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.

Data is not available for Costa Rica for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49).

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)
45.6% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Costa Rica.

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 Costa Rica has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

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

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Costa Rica, 11.9, is larger than the gap of the Latin America & Caribbean aggregate, 5.2. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

- 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: Demirgüç-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 participating in decisions about: 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.