

# Country Tables Costa Rica 2004

Total population (thousands)
Population growth rate (%)
Percentage under 25
Percentage 60 and older
Total fertility rate
Life expectancy at birth

100

80

60

40

20

0 -

2,500

1,500

1,000

500

Thousands 2,000

10

20

30

40

Per capita labor income and consumption profile — — — Consumption YL

50

60

70

Thousands

4,232	Per capita income (current USD)	4,369
1.82	Per capita income (PPP, USD)	8,366
52	Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs	1.21
8	Child dependency ratio	43
2.16	Old age dependency ratio	9
78	Exchange rate (local currency unit per USD)	437.94

**Population Distribution** 

National Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values								
Colón	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+				
Lifecycle Deficit	332,810	931,695	-180,824	1,272,141				
Consumption	1,362,635	997,134	1,584,390	1,671,003				
Less: Labor Income	1,029,826	65,439	1,765,214	398,862				
Transfers	21,994	959,580	-712,065	819,089				
Public Transfers	646	229,496	-245,835	842,209				
Private Transfers	-715,306	730,083	-466,230	-23,120				
Asset-based Reallocations	310,816	-27,885	531,241	453,050				
Asset Income	515,155	997	741,876	1,768,171				
Less: Saving	204,339	28,882	210,635	1,315,121				

<b>Support Ratios</b>	
1950-2050	
1950	81.4
1960	74.1
1970	69.3
1980	74.3
1990	82.3
2000	87.3
2010	92.9
2020	95.6
2030	94.8
2040	91.4
2050	87.4

National Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values								
Colón1000000	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+				
Lifecycle Deficit	1,408,438	1,522,520	-425,486	311,405				
Consumption	5,766,621	1,629,456	3,728,124	409,041				
Less: Labor Income	4,358,183	106,937	4,153,610	97,637				
Transfers	93,077	1,568,088	-1,675,514	200,503				
Public Transfers	2,733	375,029	-578,459	206,163				
Private Transfers	90,344	1,193,059	-1,097,055	-5,660				
Asset-based Reallocations	1,315,361	-45,568	1,250,029	110,901				
Asset Income	2,180,115	1,629	1,745,660	432,827				
Less: Saving	864,754	47,197	495,631	321,926				

Fiscal Support Ratios				
1950-2050				
1950	89.2			
1960	81.8			
1970	77.5			
1980	83.7			
1990	91.7			
2000	95.8			
2010	100.0			
2020	97.5			
2030	90.7			
2040	83.3			
2050	76.5			

Flows as a percent of consumption at each age range									
All ages 0-19 20-64									
Labor Income	75.6	6.6	111.4	23.9					
Private Transfers	-52.5	73.2	-29.4	-1.4					
Public Transfers	0.0	23.0	-15.5	50.4					
Asset-based Reallocations	22.8	-2.8	33.5	27.1					

	(	J	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90*
Aggregate labor income and consumption profile  150 Labor Income											
Billions	130			,v-,							
ш	100 -			ر ا	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ackslash				
	50 -	,,		$\bot$			·-·/				
								1.			,
	0 -			<u>'</u>	-	-	1	1	-		
		0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90+

For more information: Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason, lead authors and editors, 2011. *Population aging and the generational economy: A global perspective.* Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

# www.ntaccounts.org

## Total fertility rate

The average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates and were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific fertility rates in a specific year.

## **Dependency ratios**

Child dependency ratio: the number of people between 0 and 14 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

Old age dependency ratio: the number of people over 65 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

### Lifecycle deficit

Consumption minus labor income. A positive value means that more is being consumed than is earned through labor. A negative value indicates that less is being consumed than is earned through labor.

### Support ratio

Effective number of producers per 100 effective consumers.

# Fiscal support ratio

Projected tax revenues relative to public transfers as percent of values in 2010. Revenues and expenditures are projected assuming that per capita taxes and public expenditures by single year of age remain constant at base-year values. Thus, values are the result of changes in population age structure only. Values less than 100% indicate a decline in tax revenues relative to expenditures. All cash and in-kind public transfers are included.

Suggested citation: Luis Rosero-Bixby, Paola Zúñiga-Brenes, and Andrea Collado (2011).

NTA Country Report, Costa Rica, 2004. National Transfer Accounts. URL: http://www.ntaccounts.org

The NTA project is assessing the economic impact of changes in population age structure in a wide variety of social, economic, and political settings. To achieve this objective, the project is collecting data and developing methods to measure income and consumption by age as well as economic flows across age groups. NTA researchers from 36 economies are based in universities, government statistical agencies and research institutes, private research institutions, and international organizations. Project coordinators are Ronald D. Lee at the Center for the Economics and Demography of Aging, University of California at Berkeley, and Andrew Mason at the Population and Health Studies Program, East-West Center, and the Department of Economics, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Please refer to www.ntaccounts.org for more information.