

National Household Survey July 2024

OVERALL RESULTS



San José, Costa Rica
FEBRUARY 2026

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Presentation

The National Institute for Statistics and Census (INEC) presents the results obtained in the 2024 National Household Survey, conducted in July of this year.

The purpose of this research is to provide society with statistical information on social and economic topics related to the population's living conditions. It was conducted in accordance with statistical procedures and the relevant international recommendations.

ENAHO has a probability sampling of housing units located across the country and studies housing and household members characteristics to obtain data on the living conditions and levels of wellbeing of the population.

This information release demonstrates institutional efforts to provide the authorities with high-quality information that facilitates the diagnosis, planning, and formulation of public policies to address the challenges that arise.

This document is structured in five sections, including the initial introduction. The second section contains relevant concepts and definitions. The third section includes methodological aspects related to the design of the sample and questionnaire, as well as the collection of information and processing. The fourth chapter includes a description of the survey's overall results related to income and poverty, calculated using two methodologies: the poverty line and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The annexes include questionnaires employed and tables showing the variability of the main indicators studied.

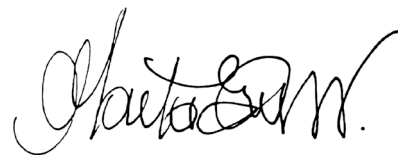
This document serves as a complement to the statistical tables presented digitally in the INEC web site www.inec.cr, These can be downloaded by thematic area, namely: poverty and inequality, income, science and technology, education, social, and housing, thereby facilitating the use of these results.

INEC thanks households for their cooperation in providing information, both in person and by telephone. Also, the collaboration and compromise displayed by INEC staff was highly valuable to obtain the quality data presented herein.



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Symbols, acronyms, initialisms and abbreviations

Symbols

- (-) a) in a box: indicates the amount is null or zero.
b) Between years (2010 - 2024): indicates the period spans from the first year through the last year.
c) preceding a number: indicates deficit or decrease.
- (.) Used to indicate decimals.
- (,) Used to indicate thousands.

Acronyms and initialisms

BCCR	Central Bank of Costa Rica
BFB	Basic Food Basket
CCSS	Costa Rican Social Security Administration
CEN	Education and Nutrition Center
CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CINAI	Children's Integrated Care and Nutrition Center
CV	Coefficient of Variation
EHPM	Multiple Purposes Household Survey
ENAHO	National Household Survey
ENIGH	National Household Income and Expenditure Survey
FGT	Foster, Greer and Thorbecke Index
IMAS	Mixed Institute of Social Assistance
INEC	National Institute of Statistics and Census
CPI	Consumer Price Index
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
IVM	Disability, Old Age and Death Pensions
PL	Poverty Line
MMV	Housing Units Sampling Frame
MTSS	Ministry of Labor and Social Security
EAP	Economically Active Population
SUTEL	Superintendency of Telecommunications
PSU	Primary sampling unit
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit

Initialisms

(p.p.) Indicates percentage points

(ws) Web site

1. Introduction

In 1976 INEC (formerly called General Management of Statistics and Censuses) first approached household surveys to measure income, employment, services, and housing characteristics, population sociodemographic characteristics and other special topics. These surveys have been conducted continuously thereafter. The Household Survey Program has been a long-standing research effort to date.

From the survey design used between 1987 and 2009 (Multiple Purposes Housing Survey, EHPM) the idea was born to create a multi-purpose survey to provide the statistics necessary for the establishment of policies and the design of plans aimed at fostering the country's economic and social development, as well as the assessment of the effects thereof.

In 2010, the enhancements of the topics covered by the survey resulted in the creation of the ENAHO survey, which seeks to provide annual statistical information on July as base month, thereby shedding light on the national socioeconomic reality. The information collected is intended for use as input for the establishment of public policies, making and assessment of strategic plans, and research on other topics affecting the lifestyle and quality of life of the Costa Rican population.

The overall results of the National Household Survey from July 2024 support the statistical method used, which focuses on the population's living conditions and which, in addition to providing information on the previous years, provides other relevant statistics and indicators on the levels of wellbeing of the Costa Rican society.

In line with its objectives, the survey permanently covers the topics of housing characteristics and services, demographic composition of household members, education, social security, social program coverage, employment, income, among others. Based on such information, the situation of poverty of households and persons is thus determined, in terms of both its one-dimensional definition concerning insufficiency of income and its multidimensional definition related to household deprivations. Multidimensional poverty has been studied since 2015 and is included in the ENAHO overall results report.

The National Household Survey (ENAHO) is a multipurpose survey that, at varying intervals, examines various topics through special modules. This year, a module dedicated to dogs and cats in Costa Rican households has been included, aimed at estimating coverage of the population susceptible to rabies. This module focuses on determining the number of these animals residing in households and how many are currently vaccinated against rabies, sterilized, and dewormed in the country.

While ENAHO covers a variety of topics, it emphasizes the results on poverty and inequality, as well as household income composition and distribution. Statistics on these topics are described in chapter 4.

2. Terms and definitions

Gini coefficient: It is an indicator used to measure household income inequality in a society. The coefficient ranges from zero to one. When its value approaches one, it indicates greater concentration, and a decrease indicates that household income is distributed more evenly. In EHAHO, one coefficient is calculated for persons and another for households according to per capita income and total household income, respectively.

Insured status: classification of persons according to their affiliation to the CCSS in the following groups:

- ◆ **Direct insured contributor:** persons contributing directly to any of the following insurance policies: employee insurance, insurance through institutional agreements, independent worker/voluntary insurance, as well as IVM pensions, and pension schemes for teachers and education officers, Judicial Branch employees and Ministry of Finance employees.
- ◆ **Non-contributing insured person:** persons with State-provided insurance (including relatives), those covered by the non-contributory state pension (special State-provided insurance), and other forms of insurance (student, refugee, etc.).
- ◆ **Family member of a direct insured person:** relatives of insured persons named as direct insured contributors hereunder.
- ◆ **Uninsured:** person with none of the above insurance policies due to having private insurance, foreign insurance, or no insurance at all.

Formal education: systematized educational system, structures in hierarchies and chronological graduations, that starts in preschool and ends in the university. It is the education provided in the country's education centers (OPES, 2012).

Non-formal education: systematized and planned educational process which is not part of the country's education system. It is composed of different programs and projects with a variety of methods oriented towards the cultural, social and economic improvement of the population (OPES, 2012).

Informal employment: informal employment comprises the total number of employments that meet the following characteristics, according to job position:

- ◆ Employed persons without social security financed by their employer, that is to say, they do not have social security withholdings.
- ◆ Employed persons who are only paid in kind or who were paid only once. Or those who, by the nature of their engagement, are considered not to be subject to social security withholdings.
- ◆ Unpaid helpers.
- ◆ Own-account workers and employers who have unincorporated enterprises, that is to say, they are not registered in the National Property Registry and do not keep formal accounting records on a regular basis.

- ◆ Own-account workers with occasional jobs (working less than one month), who, due to the nature of their work, are not susceptible to be registered or to keep formal accounting records on a regular basis.

Physical condition of the housing unit: determined according to the state of the components of the housing unit, namely walls, roof and floor. Housing units are classified in the following three major groups according to state:

- ◆ **Housing unit in good condition:** housing units with at least two components in good conditions and the other in fair conditions.
- ◆ **Housing unit in fair condition:** housing units where at least one of the components is not deteriorated and the other two require repair, however not posing a risk to inhabitants.
- ◆ **Housing unit in poor condition:** in this group, housing units are considered to be those in which at least one component (exterior walls, roof, or floor) shows severe deterioration and the other two require some repair. This, to some extent, constitutes a danger to the persons who reside therein.

Labor force: group of people aged 15 or older who were employed or unemployed during the reference period.

- ◆ **Employed population:** people aged 15 or older who performed any economic activity, for at least an hour, during the reference week (present employed persons) in the production of economic goods and services, or were otherwise employed but were temporarily absent during that week due to circumstantial reasons (sickness, vacation, strike, etc.), however still held a formal relation with their activity, never ceasing to receive income and/or having guarantee of rehiring after an absence from work of less than a month (absent employed persons).
- ◆ **Unemployed population:** people aged 15 or older who were not employed during the reference week, who were available to begin work immediately or within up to two weeks and who looked for a job directly during the last four weeks (as employee or independent worker), or who did not seek work due to already having one (to start work after the reference period), because of being temporarily suspended from work, or due to waiting for the start of operations (without receiving income), thus being absent from work for over a month.

Population not in the labor force: group of people aged 15 or older classified as neither employed nor unemployed according to the previous definitions. Population not in the labor force are available to begin work immediately but did not look for a job due to perceived market limitations or because of family/personal restrictions. This population includes persons who do not wish to nor are available for work, and those who are available for a different time of the year.

Bedrooms overcrowding: overcrowding occurs when the ratio of the number of bedrooms intended exclusively for sleep to the total number of people residing in the housing unit is equal to or greater than three, or when the housing unit lacks bedrooms and is inhabited by two people or more.

Household: the single person or group of persons, with or without family ties, who are usual residents of the individual housing unit, who share and participate in the formation and/or use of the same budget, prepare and/or consume food in common. Domestic staff or their family members (even if they usually reside in the housing unit) and pensioners or their family members in the housing are not considered household members.

Foster, Greer, Thorbecke poverty indicators: indicators, proposed by Erik Thorbecke, Joel Greer and James Foster in *A Class of Decomposable Poverty Measures* in 1984, that contribute to a broader picture of the behavior of poverty. The FGT index takes the following form:

$$IP = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{(z - y_i)}{z} \right]^\alpha$$

Where:

PI: Poverty index (incidence, gap or severity)

y_i : Household i per capita income

n : Total number of households

q : Number of households in poverty

z : Poverty line

α : value between 0, 1 and 2 according to the indicator

- ◆ **Poverty incidence:** percentage of households whose per capita income is below the poverty line, obtained by introducing a value of zero for α in the FGT index.
- ◆ **Poverty gap:** also known as the intensity of poverty. It shows, in relative terms, the ratio by which the mean income of the poor falls below the poverty line, in other words, how poor the poor are. A higher indicator is indicative of a higher intensity of poverty. The poverty gap is obtained by assigning a value of 1 to α in the FGT index.
- ◆ **Severity of poverty:** it is the relative inequality among poor households, in other words, a measure of income concentration among poor households. A higher indicator is indicative of a more severe poverty. To estimate the severity of poverty, replace α with 2 in the FGT index.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): it is an indicator based on the methodology proposed by Alkire Foster (2008) of the University of Oxford, which was adapted for Costa Rica. Deprivations of households and persons in different scopes of wellbeing are presented by means of dimensions and counted. These dimensions are: education, house and use of Internet, health, employment and social protection. Each dimension is composed of indicators that are variables used to describe and assess the conditions of deprivation of persons and households. Based on the deprivations of households in

each indicator, the incidence and intensity of poverty can thus be calculated to obtain a global index called multidimensional poverty index, which is the product of both measures.

MPI indicators are defined as follows:

- ◆ **Non-attendance to formal education:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when at least one of its members between the ages of 5 and 17 does not attend formal education. The household is also considered to be in conditions of deprivation if one of its members between the ages of 5 and 17 attends open education.
- ◆ **Educational lag:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when at least one person between the ages of 7 and 19 attends formal education and is two years or more behind in schooling.
- ◆ **Incomplete high school:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when at least one of its members between the ages of 18 and 24 does not have a high school or technical high school diploma, or is not currently attending formal education.
- ◆ **Low human capital development:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation where no person meets the following characteristics: a person between the ages of 25 and 44 with a high school diploma (academic or technical), or a non-formal education certification; a person between the ages of 45 and 64 with ninth grade completed or a non-formal education certification.
- ◆ **Roof and/or floor in bad conditions:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when the housing they reside in has the roof and/or floor in bad conditions.
- ◆ **Exterior walls in bad conditions:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when the housing unit they reside in has the exterior walls in bad conditions.
- ◆ **Overcrowding:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when the housing they reside in has one of the following characteristics: under 30 m² of floor area with two or more residents; between 30 and 40 m² of floor area with more than 3 residents; between 41 and 60 m² of floor area with 7 or more residents. Persons living by themselves are not considered to experience overcrowding, irrespective of the size of the housing unit.
- ◆ **No use of the internet:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when no one in the household, aged 5 or older, has used the internet in the past three months. Households composed of only senior citizens (aged 65 and older), are not considered to be in conditions of deprivation regardless of whether or not they have used the internet in the last three months.
- ◆ **No health insurance:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when at least one person, aged 18 or older, does not have health insurance (either public or private).
- ◆ **No water service:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when the housing unit they reside in has no water pipe inside or relies on water from wells, rivers, streams, rainwater or another source that is not an aqueduct.

- ◆ **No adequate elimination of body waste:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when the house they live in does not have a toilet exclusive for the house or has a system for eliminating body wastes consisting of a “pit” toilet, latrine, outhouse, or a system that does not involve a sewer or septic tank.
- ◆ **No garbage collection service:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when the house they reside in disposes of garbage in one of the following ways: throwing it into a hole or burying it; burning it; throwing it into an empty lot, river, stream, the ocean or elsewhere. In rural areas, burying the garbage is not considered a deprivation.
- ◆ **Long lasting unemployment or discouraged persons:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when it fulfills at least one of the following conditions: at least one person aged 15 or older who has been unemployed and looking for a job for over 12 months; discouraged persons outside the workforce, which refers to persons who are currently available to work but have stopped searching for a job because they lack the necessary money, have grown tired, have been rejected due to age, sex, race, or other, cannot find work in the area or in the time of year.
- ◆ **Non compliance with the minimum wage:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when at least one person, employed by the private sector, receives a salary below the **minimum wage** per hour (salary category from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security for a non-qualified generic worker) in their main job. The salary used to obtain this indicator is the income for adjusted salary for under-reports.
- ◆ **Non-compliance with other labor rights:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when at least one person, employed by the private sector, is having two or more of the following labor rights not fulfilled: Christmas salary bonus, paid vacations, labor risk insurance, employer’s pension contributions or overtime.
- ◆ **Informal independent work:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when at least one person—supporting the household financially—holds an informal work as main employment, i.e. a job not registered in any public entity, with no formal accounting, and/or of a duration of under a month.
- ◆ **Early childhood without care:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when at least one child aged 0 to 4 does not attend a CEN-CINAI, a Child Care Network, preschool or an early childhood education center and/or is not taken care of by a person of legal age who is outside the workforce and not attending formal education, except if he/she attends open education.
- ◆ **Senior citizens without pension:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when none of its senior citizens receive a pension (national contributory state pension, foreign pension, non-contributory state pension or food allowance).
- ◆ **Disabled persons without a pension:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when one person with at least one disability does not have an occupation and does not receive any kind of financial aid, either by the State or by food allowance. Allowances provided to the household will be included in the case of people under the age of 12.
- ◆ **Not in the labor force due to family obligations:** a household is considered to be in conditions of deprivation when at least one person aged 15 to 74 is outside the workforce due to family obligations and when there are more than two economically dependent people for every person inside the workforce.

Incidence of multidimensional poverty: it is the ratio of households or persons in multidimensional poverty to the population. Households are considered poor by the multidimensional poverty index when their total number of weighted deprivations is equal to or greater than 20%.

Intensity of multidimensional poverty: it is the average weighted deprivations of the population classified as poor.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): it measures the average change in the prices of a basket of goods and services that are of greatest importance within households' final consumption expenditure. This index uses December 2020 as the base period for its calculation.

Household income: it is the sum of the income received by each household member. It may refer to the total income received by household members from a specific source or the total income received. An imputation process for unknown values and an adjustment for underreporting were applied to household income.

- ◆ **Imputation of unknown income:** it consists of assigning values to cases where there is an income, but the informant is not aware of the income received or chooses not to disclose it. In ENAHO, the conditioned means method (Medina & Marco, ECLAC, 2007) is used, which consists of assigning the average of valid observations to the unknown value, conditioning the mean with determined variables. Conditioned variables used in this process are area, sex, schooling, and occupation. This process is conducted separately and independently for each source of income reported in the questionnaire, that is, before any aggregation.
- ◆ **Adjustment for underreporting of income:** household income is adjusted with the aim of minimizing underreporting, which usually occurs in this type of variables that are sensitive for informants; it is adjusted by multiplying the household income by a coefficient according to source of income. ENAHO uses five adjustment factors:
 - Farm work salary coefficient (1.59);
 - Non-farm work salary coefficient (1.30);
 - Independent farm work income coefficient (1.60);
 - Independent non-farm work income coefficient (1.30);
 - Income from rentals coefficient (2.08).

These factors are obtained by comparing the income reported in the survey with the information collected by the BCCR National Accounts System.

Average household income or income per household: it is obtained by adding the income reported by households and dividing it by the number of households. For example, the average income from rentals is obtained by dividing the total income from rentals of all households by the total number of households. The term "average household income" is the mean income of all the households in the population.

Household per capita income: it is obtained by dividing the total household income or the income from a specific source by the total number of household members; for example, the per capita income

from salary is obtained by dividing the sum of the salaries received by members by the total number of household members. The average household per capita income is the mean per capita income of all households.

Rents income: it is the monetary income from the renting of personal and real property; accrued interest on financial assets (savings accounts, term deposits, investment certificates); benefits from solidarity associations, cooperatives, etc., and profit from shares held in a business venture in which the person does not work.

Employment income: it comprises all receipts in cash or in kind received as compensation for performing an economic activity, as an employee or an independent worker, during the reference period.

- ◆ **Self-employment income:** it is the monthly income received by employers or self-employed workers as compensation for work done or as proportional net profit or gain, as well as the income from the self-supply of goods produced and marketed.
- ◆ **Salary income:** the total compensation received by a worker (in cash, in kind, or in services) during the previous month for work done as an employee. It includes salaries, wages, tips, overtime, and commissions; accumulated payments (Christmas salary bonus, bonuses, back pay, school salary), and other payments in cash for work done in a period longer than a month. Also included are payments in kind or services received as compensation for work done (valued at market price by the informant). For purposes of this publication, the net salary amount is used, that is, after statutory withholdings.

Income from other transfers: it considers all income received by one or more members of a household on a periodic or regular basis by way of food allowance, domestic pensions, foreign pensions, pension Christmas bonuses, as well as transfers from abroad and within the country. Also included are those received in kind directly by the household (services, renting, food, etc.).

Income from government subsidies and scholarships: it is all income received by one or several household members on a periodical or regular basis. It includes state and private scholarships, non-contributory state pensions, financial aid from IMAS, and other state pensions.

Poverty line: per capita income threshold used to determine the level of monetary poverty of households, in relation to their area of residence (urban or rural). Two thresholds are used, "extreme poverty line", to determine whether a household is in conditions of extreme poverty, and "poverty line", to classify households as poor or non-poor.

- ◆ **Extreme poverty line:** it is the monthly per capita cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB), used to determine whether a household is in conditions of extreme poverty. It is estimated separately for each area of residence (urban/rural).
- ◆ **Basic food basket (BFB):** it is a group of food items selected for their caloric contribution and their consumption frequency in quantities that meet the daily calorie intake of the average person in a specific population.

- ◆ **Poverty line (PL):** It is the threshold established to classify households as poor or non-poor; it is the minimum monetary amount required for a person to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs. It is calculated using the BFB cost and an estimate of the cost of non-food items.

Poverty level by PL: the poverty line methodology is applied to estimate the level of poverty by income. The values of the extreme poverty line and the poverty line are compared to the household per capita income, allowing for the classification of households in three major groups: non-poor households, households living in conditions of non-extreme poverty, and households living in conditions of extreme poverty.

- ◆ **Households in extreme poverty:** households with a per capita income equal to or lower than the cost per capita of the BFB, which as of June 2024 was estimated at ₡60 697 for the urban area and at ₡50 905 for the rural area. Data for the month of June is used, as ENAHO uses June as reference month (month prior to that of the survey) to study income.
- ◆ **Households in non-extreme poverty:** households with a per capita income equal to or below the poverty line but higher than the cost per capita of the BFB or the extreme poverty line.
- ◆ **Non-poor households by PL:** households with a per capita income that covers basic food and non-food needs; that is, their per capita income is higher than the poverty line. As of June 2024, the per capita income in the urban area was ₡127 324 and in the rural area ₡98 673.

Per capita income quintile: grouping of households by per capita income. The first quintile comprises 20% of households with the lowest per capita income, and the fifth quintile comprises 20% of households with the highest per capita income.

Housing unit: it is a physical structure where persons sleep, prepare and consume meals, and protect themselves from weather. It is surrounded by walls and covered by a roof that is used, transformed, or built to accommodate persons continuously. It may be fixed or mobile and may be occupied by one or several persons with or without a kinship relationship.

Demographic dependency ratio: it refers to the ratio of persons aged 15 or under and 64 or older regarding the population aged 15 to 64.

Economic dependency ratio: it refers to the ratio of the population aged 15 or under and the population not in the labor force regarding the population in the labor force.

Usual resident: is the person who usually resides in the housing unit being visited, provided that at the time of the interview he/she has lived there for six months or more. However, if the person has spent less time living or staying in the housing unit, does not live elsewhere, and intends to continue living in that housing unit, he/she is considered a usual resident.

Educational lag: it refers to the case of people aged 5 to 17 with an educational lag due to late admission, grade repetition or having abandoned school. It is obtained by subtracting the schooling years from the person's age. A result higher than 7 is indicative of a person with educational lag.

Unemployment rate: the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the workforce.

Employment rate: the number of people with an occupation as a percentage of the population aged 15 or older.

3. Methodological aspects

3.1 Sample design

3.1.1 Study population

In the National Household Survey, it is defined as the set of all individual housing units and their occupants, who are usual residents, in the urban area and the rural area in Costa Rica. Excluded from the study is the population residing in collective housing units (hotels, hospitals, nursing homes, jails, convents, student dorms, and collective work accommodation).

3.1.2 Housing units sampling frame .

Housing units sampling frames are used to select the samples for the survey. The National Housing and Population Census conducted in 2011 allowed for the creation of a new sampling frame of housing units (MMV-2011) and new population projections, which are necessary for the selection and adjusting of the samples during the period between censuses.

The MMV-2011 frame is of the type named “area frame”, of which the units are geographic surfaces with clearly defined limits, and where households pertain to individual housing units within said units; this allows for a highly approximate measure of the household selection probabilities.

The frame units in Costa Rica’s MMV-2011 are defined as Primary Sampling Units (PSU), which are geographic areas into which each district in the country is divided, containing an average of 150 housing units in the urban area and 100 housing units in the rural area. The MMV-2011 is composed of a total of 10 461 PSUs, of which 64.5% are urban and 35.5% are rural, and 1 360 055 housing units, of which 70.6% are located in the urban area and 29.4% are located in the rural area (Table 3.1). In addition to the PSUs, the MMV-2011 makes use of demographic and socioeconomic information collected in national censuses and of cartographic maps for the location, organization and stratification of the frame according to specific survey requirements.

BOX 3.1**Costa Rica. Distribution of PSUs and housing units of the sampling frame 2011 (MMV-2011) according to planning region and area**

Planning region and area	PSU		Housing units	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Total	10,461	100.0	1,360,055	100.0
Urban	6,745	64.5	960,829	70.6
Rural	3,716	35.5	399,226	29.4
Central	5,975	100.0	817,183	100.0
Urban	4,862	81.4	696,318	85.2
Rural	1,113	18.6	120,865	14.8
Chorotega	965	100.0	114,531	100.0
Urban	448	46.4	60,322	52.7
Rural	517	53.6	54,209	47.3
Pacific Central	725	100.0	89,571	100.0
Urban	402	55.4	55,207	61.6
Rural	323	44.6	34,364	38.4
Brunca	938	100.0	111,039	100.0
Urban	304	32.4	45,844	41.3
Rural	634	67.6	65,195	58.7
Huetar Caribbean	994	100.0	124,516	100.0
Urban	487	49.0	69,051	55.5
Rural	507	51.0	55,465	44.5
Huetar North	864	100.0	103,215	100.0
Urban	242	28.0	34,087	33.0
Rural	622	72.0	69,128	67.0

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. Sampling process. Housing Units Sampling Frame, 2011.

3.1.3 Study domains

Study domains are subpopulations generally associated with geographic areas for which estimations of a known accuracy are required. The sample design of ENAHO uses as study domains the national level, the urban and rural areas, and the six planning regions. For these study domains, relative errors^{1/} of under 15% for households in conditions of poverty and of under 10% for other important survey variables (such as household per capita income) are guaranteed.

1/ Measured according to the coefficient of variation (CV).

According to the sample design, results can be obtained for other subpopulations. However, their level of disaggregation will depend essentially on the accuracy of the data estimation and the size of the resulting sample in each case.

3.1.4 Stratification of the sampling frame for selection

Strata are subpopulations with one common characteristic (geographic or sociodemographic), created to be represented in the sample and to increase the general accuracy of survey estimations. Strata may or may not coincide with the study domains, and specific accuracy levels are not necessarily required for these subpopulations.

The MMV-2011 stratification variables in the sample design of ENAHO are the planning regions and the urban and rural areas, and in the central region a socioeconomic classification of the urban area. This socioeconomic stratification was created from the information collected in the National Population Census 2011 and ENAHO 2010. Five indices were created: education, occupation, devices, overcrowding, and dependent person, with which a model was created that allowed for an estimation of household income in the census, and which contributed to the stratification of the PSUs of the sampling frame according to the estimation of per capita income by PSU².

Additionally, each region (except for Huetar North) was subdivided into two geographic areas with different sociodemographic characteristics, for an improved sample design and an enhanced survey analytical capacity. Disaggregation by subregions depends on the levels of accuracy of the survey.

3.1.5 Sample design .

The sample design is a stratified, two-stage, probability area sample design. It is an area sample design because the sampling units are geographic areas or PSUs, and the selection probabilities of housing units are associated with these PSUs. It is a stratified sample design because strata of interest were selected for the distribution and selection of the sample. It is a two-stage sample design because in the first stage the PSUs are selected, and in the second stage housing units or Secondary Sampling Units (SSU) are selected from the PSUs selected in the first stage.

This sample design allows for flexibility in the disaggregation as required by users, insofar as accuracy levels allow it. Moreover, the sample design may be replicated, which may allow to increase the sample in some strata, if necessary, with the purpose of improving accuracy and strengthening the analysis of a specific topic.

3.1.6 Sample size, distribution and selection

The technical and budgeting capacity of INEC as well as the levels of accuracy of the main variables attained in previous surveys—household per capita income and percentage of poor households—were assessed to determine the size of the housing unit sample. It was decided to keep the sample size at approximately 13 440 housing units at national level, and a better distribution by planning region and area was achieved, aimed at homogenizing the relative accuracy of the variables of interest in these strata.

A rotation system was considered in order to reduce informant tiredness and survey refusals, in which 25% of housing units in the sample are changed every year. Thus, every five years the sample is completely renewed. To establish this rotation system, replicated sampling was applied consisting of a selection of four independent replications that are similar in design. Also, this design allows for adjustments to the sample as required for estimation and accuracy of the defined strata.

Sample selection was performed in two stages: in the first stage, PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size, and in the second stage housing units or SSUs were selected with equal selection probabilities from the PSUs, through systematic random sampling.

BOX 3.2

Costa Rica. Distribution of the 2024 sample by planning region

Planning region	PSU	Housing units
Total	1, 120	13, 440
Central	664	7,968
Chorotega	96	1,152
Central Pacific	76	912
Brunca	96	1,152
Huetar Caribbean	104	1,248
Huetar North	84	1,008

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. Sampling Process, 2024.

3.1.7 Expansion factors

The expansion factor is the number of units in the population that each unit in the sample represents (housing unit, household, person) and is a weight applied to each statistical unit in the sample in order to obtain a population estimation.

The basic expansion factor is obtained as the inverse of the selection probability in the first and second sampling stages and is calculated at each selection stratum level. Accordingly, all PSUs within the same stratum have the same basic expansion factor initially. However, an outdated sampling frame and non-response problems affect the initial selection probabilities of each housing unit. To correct for this effect, three adjustments are made to the basic expansion factor: growth, nonresponse, and population projections.

a. Adjustment per growth factor

As a result of the dynamic nature of the population, new housing units are frequently found in the selected PSUs that affect the initial selection probabilities of housing units within each PSU. Thus, the expansion factor is adjusted according to the growth observed during field work by multiplying the basic expansion factor by the ratio of the updated number of housing units to the number of housing units included when the sample was selected. This adjustment is performed individually for each PSU according to the growth observed and reported during field work.

b. Adjustment due to non-response

Similarly, non-response from selected housing units alter initial selection probabilities. To correct this, an adjustment due to non-response is performed. This adjustment consists of multiplying the expansion factor by the ratio of the total number of housing units selected to complete the survey to the number of housing units that actually completed the survey. This adjustment is also performed individually according to survey outcomes in each PSU.

c. Population adjustment

Underestimation might occur when obtaining population estimations, even after making the above adjustments. This results from the framework being outdated due to demographic dynamics and spatial distribution of the population (i.e. in the urban-rural and regional structures), becoming more evident as the survey is increasingly farther away from the time of building the sampling frame. Population adjustment partially corrects the problems of an outdated frame, however in sample PSUs only. A different adjustment is made to correct underestimation in the entire sampling frame that consists of multiplying the expansion factor that was adjusted due to population growth and non-response by the ratio of the population projected in the survey month³ to the population estimated by the survey. This adjustment is made at planning region level.

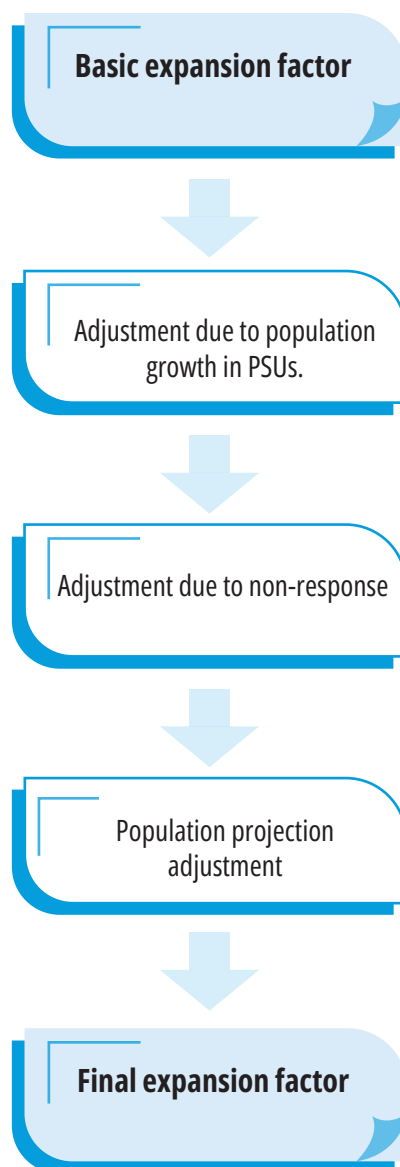
3/ INEC. Estimaciones y Proyecciones de población distritales por sexo y grupos de edades. 2000-2025. San José, Costa Rica.

d. Final expansion factor

The final expansion factor is obtained by multiplying the basic expansion factor by the amount obtained in the three previous adjustments. The final expansion factor is the same for all the housing units within the same PSU.

In order to obtain the estimations for the characteristics studied in the survey, the value of a specific variable or characteristic of interest for which information was provided by each person or household in the sample is multiplied by the corresponding expansion factor of the PSU, and the result is added to each geographic classification: area, region and national level.

FIGURE 3.1
Costa Rica. Outline of the adjustments made to the basic expansion factor. ENAHO 2024.



3.1.8 Sampling errors

Unlike a census, data provided by a sample are subject to sampling errors, as statistical research is conducted only with a representative part of the population. Sampling errors are not fully identified. They can be estimated, however, based on the data provided by the sample.

The complex sample⁴ in ENAHO requires special estimation methods for the calculation of sampling errors that consider the design characteristics: stratification, clusters, and weights. These methods are available in many statistical programs. In ENAHO, the complex sample module of the SPSS statistical software is used.

Although several are the variables studied in the survey, sampling errors are calculated for an important group of characteristics at national level, disaggregated by area and planning region. An explanation is included in each column of tables in annex 4 is included to easily interpret these results.

a. Estimation

The estimation is the value of the characteristic studied in the sample weighted by the expansion factor and may be a population total, an average, or a percentage. For example, in annex 4, table A.8, the estimate of non-poor persons in the country is 4 226 341 in 2024.

b. Standard error

The standard error, or sampling error, is a measurement of the accuracy with which an estimation obtained from a sample approximates to the average of all the possible samples that are similar in design. Although the exact error is unknown, it is estimated from the sample data using the variance, which measures the variability of the data based on the differences between each observation and the sample mean.

c. Confidence interval

The confidence interval is a range of values within which the value of the population characteristic to be estimated is expected to fall with a certain degree of confidence. The intervals presented in the boxes have a lower limit and an upper limit within which the population value is expected to fall with a 95% of confidence.

Continuing with the same example, the total estimate of non-poor persons at national level in 2024 is 4 226 341 with a standard error of 35 343. With a 95% of confidence, the actual number of non-poor persons in the country is expected to fall between 4 156 994 and 4 295 688.

4/ A complex design involves two or more selection stages.

d. Coefficient of variation (C.V.)

It is also called “relative error”, as it is the number obtained by dividing the quotient of the standard error by the estimation. The CV indicates the estimate's precision level. In the context of household surveys, estimates with a CV of up to 5% are considered highly precise, while those with a CV up to 10% remain reliable. Estimates with a CV reaching 20% are deemed acceptable, but when the CV surpasses 20%, the estimate's precision is lower, warranting careful interpretation.

e. Design effect

The design effect (DEFF) measures the accuracy loss or win when using a complex design instead of a simple random design. Complex designs are used primarily when a random selection cannot be performed due to budget constraints or lack of a complete and detailed frame of the target population (housing units or persons). For example, a design effect of 1.5 indicates that the variance of the complex design is 1.5 times greater than the variance of a simple random design; in other words, the variability increased by 50% when using this type of design instead of simple random sampling.

f. Sample

It is the total number of observations in the sample (housing units, households, or persons) with which an estimation was obtained.

3.2 Questionnaire design

ENAHO 2024 is composed of two questionnaires. These include the questions considered the core of the survey, as well as a special module incorporated as an additional topic. These questionnaires are associated with the logical sequence of the questions and their topics. A brief description of each follows.

3.2.1 Household questionnaire

It examines the housing unit, the number of households within it, and the persons who make up each household. Five major sections are identified: (i) the Cover Sheet, (ii) the Housing and Services Section, (iii) Section R. Residence Status, (iv) Section A. Sociodemographic Characteristics, (v) Section M. Household Dogs and Cats Module. The first four sections are permanent within this questionnaire, whereas Section M is a special module.

a. Household questionnaire Cover Sheet

The information collected on the cover sheet has several purposes, including obtaining an accurate identification and location of each of the selected housing units, counting the number of households and persons that comprise the selected housing units, generally verifying that the housing unit is occupied by usual residents, facilitating control and the final outcome of interviews, and monitoring the number of paper questionnaires transcribed to the tablet.

b. Housing and Services

The purpose of this section is to ascertain the condition of the physical structure and the access to services available to the usual residents of the selected housing units. That is why different housing characteristics are studied—for example, the construction materials and their current condition, the supply and source of water, the ownership and availability of sanitary services, the household appliance equipment, access to the internet, among others.

c. Section R. Residence Status

The purpose of this section is to identify which persons are the usual residents of the interviewed housing unit. Therefore, it begins by listing, with given names and surnames, all persons previously identified as usual residents on the cover sheet. The first name recorded on the list is the head of household, then the spouse, and so on.

d. Section A. Sociodemographic Characteristics

The study of a population's sociodemographic characteristics makes it possible to identify aspects related to household typology, the age structure for men and women, marital status, and migration patterns. Additionally, this section measures educational attainment and the transfers received by households through social programs. Researching this characteristics enables identifying specific groups in order to design public policy.

e. Section M. Household Dogs and Cats Module

The purpose of this module is to estimate the population of pet dogs and cats in Costa Rican households, so as to estimate the coverage of the population susceptible to rabies. Knowing the number of these animals in the country, as well as their basic status in terms of sterilization, vaccination, and deworming. This information will make it possible to influence the formulation of policies and legislation related to public health and animal welfare.

3.2.2 Individual questionnaire

The main objective of this second questionnaire is to measure the degree of participation of the population in the country's productive processes and the flow of income received as a result of said participation. Sections B through H examine persons aged 12 or over who usually reside in the household.

Accordingly, the objective is to classify this population into two groups: (i) Population in the labor force and (ii) Population not in the labor force.

a. Section B. Labor force classification

The questions in this section are intended to classify persons aged 12 or older as being in the labor force (employed or unemployed) or not in the labor force. It consists of eight questions.

b. Section C. Persons in employment

This block of questions aims to determine the basic characteristics of the employed population. In turn, it categorizes persons according to their status in their main employment, whether as self-employed workers, employees, or helpers.

c. Section D. Self-employed persons

In this section, persons engaged in an economic activity are classified as employers or self-employed workers. This type of activity is examined through two broad dimensions:

(i) determination of the degree of formality of employment and (ii) income received from these activities.

d. Section E. Paid persons in employment

The objective of this section is to determine a set of conditions that paid employees have in their employment, in terms of duration, work schedules, activities performed, method and pay period, and the labor benefits and protections they receive, among others. It is organized into two blocks of questions: one on the characteristics of paid employment and another on these individuals' income.

e. Section F. Secondary job

In this section, information is gathered on the general characteristics and the income derived from the secondary job and any additional jobs held by interviewees, if they have more than two.

f. Section G. Unemployed persons

It explores some occupational characteristics of the unemployed population and the limitations they have experienced or perceive as restrictions in the labor market. The following are considered unemployed: those who have undertaken steps to find a job in the last four weeks, as well as those who did not look for a job in the last four weeks.

g. Section H. Other activities and income

This section applies to all persons aged 12 or older, with the aim of identifying other non-economic activities carried out by the respondents and obtaining information on other non-labor income received by household members.

3.3 Collection design

The data collection phase began with the training process for ENAHO supervisory staff, which was carried out from May 20 to June 14. Subsequently, training for the interviewing staff was conducted from June 17 to 28.

For the collection process, 175 people participated, organized into 35 working groups. Each group consisted of a supervisor, three interviewers and one person to operate the mobile equipment.

The fieldwork for the 2024 ENAHO was conducted from July 1 to August 7, covering the entire national territory simultaneously. Contact with the informants was conducted in person.

3.3.1 Results of field work

The initially selected sample does not match the sample actually interviewed for two main reasons: first, some housing units undergo a change of use or are demolished, which creates problems in the sampling frame; and second, information could not be obtained from some selected housing units due to non-response.

a. Frame problems

Frame problems arise when, at the time of conducting the interview, the selected housing units are unoccupied or have changed use, and no longer permanently house households. This may occur because housing units are converted into establishments, are demolished, or, in some cases, were never housing units.

These situations occur because the frame Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are not updated immediately before the survey. Updating takes place during fieldwork, which means that for the next survey, information that may be up to one year old will be used, or alternatively, it is updated in the months prior to conducting the survey. In this sense, frame problems do not entail losing households or persons in the sample. Instead, they are simply an actual phenomenon in the dynamics of the population. Thus, no adjustments are made to the survey estimates. Problems with framework in the 2024 survey account for 7.6% of the total sample (table 3.3).

b. Household response rate

Non-response occurs when residents refuse to provide information or cannot be reached during the survey data collection period. Non-response from all members of one housing unit has an effect on the selection probabilities of the remaining housing units. Therefore, survey weights need to be adjusted.

The household response rate is calculated by dividing the total number of responding households (complete interviews) by all households in which the interview was required to be conducted. This includes completed interviews, as well as households that refused to provide information, were absent during the survey period, had access difficulties, or where language limitations or health problems prevented locating the informant. In ENAHO 2024, the response rate is of 84.7%.

BOX 3.3

Costa Rica. Results of field work by area and planning region, July 2024

Area and planning region	Housing units			Households		
	Selected housing units	Effective housing units	Problems with framework	Households visited	Households with response	Response rate
Total	13,440	10,499	7.6	13,528	10,579	84.7
Area						
Urban	9,504	7,292	6.6	9,573	7,353	82.2
Rural	3,936	3,207	10.2	3,955	3,226	90.8
Planning region						
Central	7,968	6,107	5.7	8,024	6,155	81.4
Chorotega	1,152	861	12.4	1,155	864	85.4
Central Pacific	912	748	8.3	924	760	89.7
Brunca	1,152	930	10.2	1,159	937	90.0
Huetar Caribbean	1,248	1,029	10.7	1,254	1,035	92.4
Huetar North	1,008	824	10.2	1,012	828	91.1

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. Sampling Process, 2024.

3.4 Processing design

Information processing is carried out in two stages: encoding and validation. At the encoding stage, the questionnaire variables related to geographic location, educational attainment, institutional sector, branch of economic activity, and occupation are reviewed and assigned numerical codes. Subsequently, at the validation stage, the information collected in the field is cleaned through a series of variable cross-checks programmed in the information system, for the purpose of detecting and correcting data inconsistencies.

The data processing phase was carried out from July 1 to August 9, with 16 positions to perform the encoding and validation of the collected information, plus office staff in charge of follow-up.

4. Main results

The National Household Survey (ENAHO) investigates various social issues that are essential for the design and monitoring of public policy. These topics include the level and characteristics of the population's income, as well as conditions of poverty, which is estimated using both the poverty line methodology and multidimensional poverty. In addition, the survey examines housing characteristics, access to utilities, the use of information technologies, the level of education, among other aspects.

This section presents a brief description of the overall results of the 2024 ENAHO in relation to household income and the population's poverty level. For the socialization of the results obtained from other researched topics, a space at INEC's web site was enabled, which includes the statistical tables summarizing such information.

4.1 Household income sources and distribution

With respect to household income, it begins with a description of the dynamics of the available income sources to meet their needs. Results are presented broken down by area of residence and planning region.

Below, in the income concentration analysis among households, the distribution by per capita income quintile groups is shown, both at national level and by income source. An analysis of the behavior of the Gini coefficient for the 2010-2024 period is also included.

4.1.1 Household income

Household income refers to the aggregate of regular income received by all household members from several sources. These include labor income (employee or self-employed), property income (such as rentals, interest, and dividends), and transfers (such as pensions, support from other households, scholarships, and state subsidies), with reference to the month of June 2024.

In the case of transfers, a distinction is made between state monetary transfers, grouped into state subsidies and scholarships, and other transfers, identified as other transfers.

This document refers to net income, which is calculated by deducting social security contributions and income tax from the salary, corresponding to the month of June. In addition, the total household income is mentioned, which is obtained by adding the income of each of its members. Per capita income is also presented, which measures income per person and is calculated by dividing the household's total income by the number of household members.

a. Average household income by source

The average household income estimated in the 2024 ENAHO is ₡1,119,660 per month, and shows a statistically significant variation compared to the previous year, which was of ₡1,049,142.

In per capita terms, income is estimated at ₡440,221 per month, an increase of 7.1% compared with the 2023 estimate, which was ₡411,151, which also increased significantly.

According to the sources of income that make up the average household income, the average salary increased from ₡680,890 in 2023 to ₡713,553 in 2024, representing a statistically significant increase of 4.8%. For its part, self-employment income is estimated at ₡172,316, with no statistically significant change compared to the previous year.

Property income showed no variation compared to the previous year. The point estimate went from ₡45,336 in 2023 to ₡45,890 in 2024.

Income from state subsidies and scholarships is estimated at ₡17,931, with no statistically significant change compared to the previous year.

Income from other transfers is estimated at ₡169,969 in 2024, showing a statistically significant variation of 14.9% compared with 2023, when it was estimated at ₡147,887.

BOX 4.1

Costa Rica. Average net household income, household per capita income and annual variation according to income source, July 2023 and July 2024

(In current colones)

Income source	Average household income			Household per capita income		
	2023	2024	Variation	2023	2024	Variation
Total household income	1,049,142	1,119,660	6.7	411,151	440,221	7.1
Income from employment	838,905	885,869	5.6	313,170	328,098	4.8
Salary income ^{1/}	680,890	713,553	4.8	251,959	263,013	4.4
Independent income ^{1/}	158,015	172,316	9.1	61,210	65,085	6.3
Income from rents ^{1/}	45,336	45,890	1.2	21,161	22,364	5.7
State subsidies and scholarships	17,013	17,931	5.4	6,800	7,217	6.1
Other transfers ^{2/}	147,887	169,969	14.9	70,021	82,542	17.9

1/ Income with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting.

2/ Income with imputation of non-reported values, including non-monetary transfers.

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

In the relative composition of average household income, income from work (employee and self-employed) declined by 0.9 percentage points (p.p.) compared with the previous year, going from representing 80.0% of total income in 2023 to 79.1% in 2024. Specifically, salary income accounts for 63.7% of total income. It decreased by 1.2 p.p. compared with 2023, while self-employment income increased by 0.3 p.p., going from 15.1% in 2023 to 15.4% in 2024.

The next source with the greatest relative weight is other transfers, which gained 1.1 p.p. of share compared to 2023, with a weight of 15.2% in 2024. Property income lost share, falling from 4.3% in 2023 to 4.1% in 2024. Lastly, the source of state subsidies and scholarships maintained its relative weight within average household income, remaining at 1.6% in 2024.

CHART 4.1
Costa Rica. Relative distribution of total household income per year according to source of income, July 2023 and July 2024



1/ Income with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting.

2/ Income with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting un transfers by pension; including non-monetary transfers.

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

b. Household income by area of residence

When analyzing household income by area of residence, it is found that in urban households the average income is ₡1,246,904, while in rural households it is of ₡783,439, i.e. 37.2% less in the rural area compared to the urban area. Compared with the previous year, in both areas a statistically significant variation was observed. In the urban area, it increased by 6.3%, whereas 8.8% in the rural area.

In terms of per capita income, a statistically significant increase was also observed in both areas. In the urban area it was 6.2%, rising from ₡462,208 in 2023 to ₡490,752 in 2024; whereas in the rural area, per capita income was estimated at ₡306,702 in 2024, increasing by 11.2% over the previous year, when it was ₡275,730.

BOX 4.2

Costa Rica. Average net household income, household per capita income and variations by area according to source of income, July 2023 and July 2024

(In current colones)

Income source	2023		2024		Variation	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total household income	1,173,278	719,885	1,246,904	783,439	6.3	8.8
Income from employment	933,842	587,095	981,117	634,193	5.1	8.0
Employee Income ^{1/}	762,690	463,925	802,657	478,113	5.2	3.1
Independent income ^{1/}	171,152	123,170	178,460	156,079	4.3	26.7
Income from rents ^{1/}	52,762	25,641	52,359	28,797	-0.8	12.3
State subsidies and scholarships	13,612	26,034	14,630	26,654	7.5	2.4
Other transfers ^{2/}	173,062	81,114	198,798	93,795	14.9	15.6
Total per capita income	462,208	275,730	490,752	306,702	6.2	11.2
Income from employment	350,907	213,075	363,896	233,509	3.7	9.6
Employee Income ^{1/}	283,722	167,711	296,079	175,643	4.4	4.7
Independent income ^{1/}	67,185	45,364	67,817	57,866	0.9	27.6
Income from rents ^{1/}	23,892	13,919	24,922	15,604	4.3	12.1
State subsidies and scholarships	5,404	10,502	5,865	10,790	8.5	2.7
Other transfers ^{2/}	82,005	38,234	96,069	46,798	17.2	22.4

1/ Income with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting.

2/ Income with imputation of non-reported values, including non-monetary transfers.

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

When comparing the sources that make up total household income by area of residence, it is observed that in the urban area the average salary is ₡802,657, with a significant increase of 5.2% compared to 2023. For its part, in rural areas, the average salary is ₡478,113, with no statistically significant change.

Self-employment income is estimated at ₡178,460 in urban areas, with no change with respect to the previous year, whereas in rural areas it increased significantly by 26.7%, standing at ₡156,079.

Property income is estimated at ₡52,359 in urban areas and ₡28,797 in rural areas, with no statistically significant change compared to the previous year.

State subsidies and scholarships remain without significant change compared to the previous year, estimated at ₡14,630 in urban areas and ₡26,654 in rural areas. Other transfers increased significantly in both areas. In the urban area it went from ₡173,062 in 2023 to ₡198,798 in 2024 (14.9%), while in the rural area it is estimated at ₡93,795, 15.6% more than in 2023 when it was estimated at ₡81,114.

CHART 4.2
Costa Rica. Percentage distribution of household income by area according to source of income, July 2024.



1/ Income with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting.

2/ Income with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting un transfers by pension; including non-monetary transfers.

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2024.

Regarding the structure of average household income, there are no significant differences between areas. Salary income is the source of greatest relative importance, at 64.4% in households in urban areas and 61.0% in those in rural areas. Self-employment is the second source by share for the rural area (19.9%), whereas for the urban area it is other transfers (15.9%); followed in importance by self-employment, which represents 14.3% in the urban area, and other transfers contribute 12.0% in the rural area. Property income accounts for 4.2% in urban areas and 3.7% in rural areas. Lastly, state subsidies and scholarships account for 1.2% in urban areas, whereas in rural areas they amount to 3.4%.

c. Household income by planning region

When analyzing income by planning regions, the Central region maintains the highest income level, both in average household income and per capita income, with estimates of ₡1,295,755 and ₡507,021, respectively. Both show a statistically significant increase compared with the previous year, with increases of 5.3% and 5.7%.

The Chorotega, Central Pacific and Brunca regions rank second, third, and fourth, respectively, in terms of total household income, while in per capita income the Central Pacific ranks second, Chorotega third, and Brunca fourth. For its part, the Huetar North region ranks fifth in total income and has the lowest per capita income, while the Caribbean Huetar region has the lowest total income and ranks fifth in per capita income.

Compared with the previous year, the Central, Central Pacific and Caribbean Huetar regions showed a statistically significant increase in per capita income and total income.

BOX 4.3

Costa Rica. Average net household income, household per capita income and annual variation according to planning region, July 2023 and July 2024

(In current colones)

Planning region	Average household income ^{1/}			Household per capita income ^{1/}		
	2023	2024	Variation	2023	2024	Variation
Country total	1,049,142	1,119,660	6.7	411,151	440,221	7.1
Central	1,230,915	1,295,755	5.3	479,548	507,021	5.7
Chorotega	902,440	903,131	0.1	360,493	356,424	-1.1
Central Pacific	744,486	877,641	17.9	299,342	367,148	22.7
Brunca	674,571	816,026	21.0	281,220	343,490	22.1
Huetar Caribbean	715,060	795,407	11.2	272,598	305,006	11.9
Huetar North	760,334	797,081	4.8	299,461	301,397	0.6

1/ Income with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting.

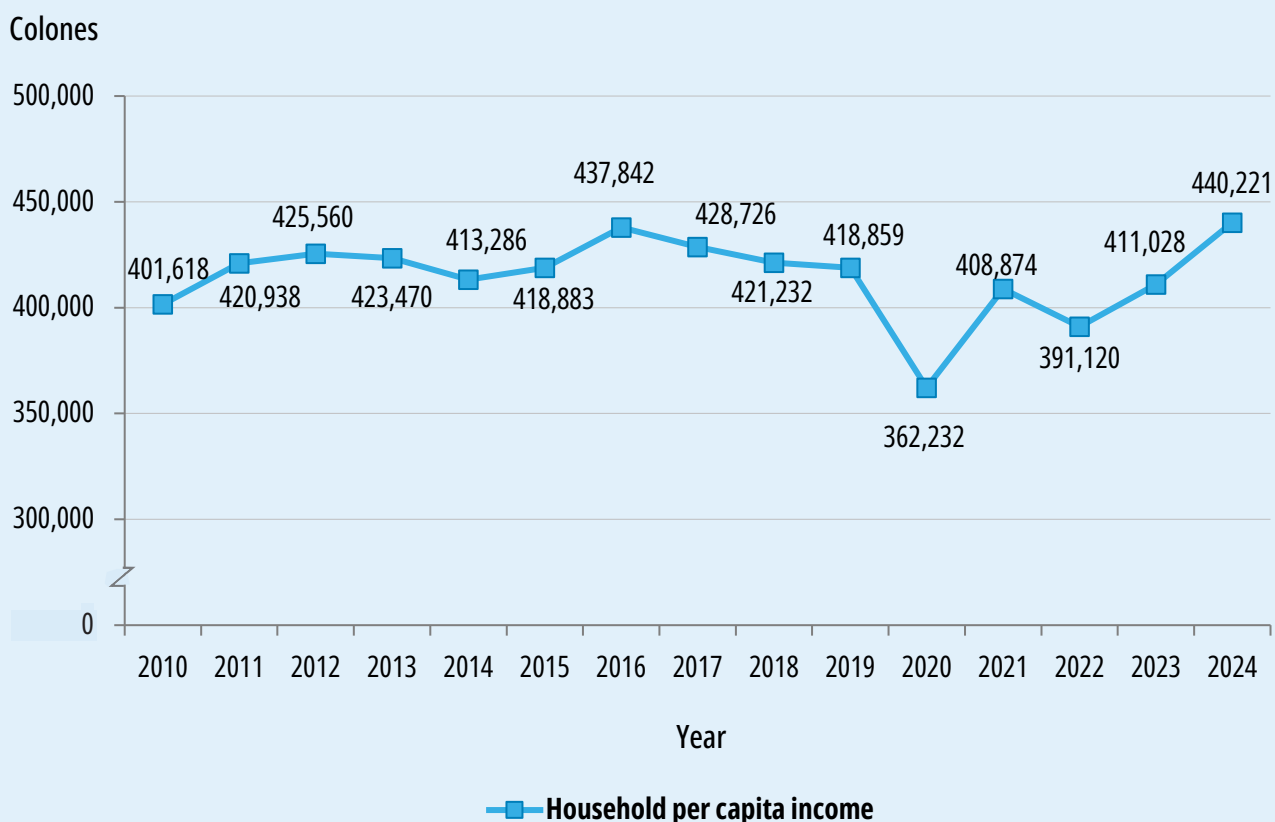
Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

BOX 4.1**Household actual income behavior**

Household per capita income is a measure of income per person obtained by dividing the household's total income by the total number of members. This is the indicator used to estimate household poverty levels. Chart 4.3 presents it in actual terms, i.e. adjusting for price increases (as measured by the Consumer Price Index), thereby allowing observation of the trend in Costa Ricans' purchasing power over the 2010 - 2024 period.

CHART 4.3**Costa Rica. Household per capita income, by year July 2010 - 2024**

(Actual values June 2024)^{1/}



1/Household per capita income was obtained by applying to nominal income the relative value of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of June 2024 relative to that of each year, using four decimal places.

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2010 - 2024.

continued on the next page

Continues Box 4.1

Actual per capita income has grown over the past two years, reaching the highest level in the entire ENAHO series. The increase in the level of actual per capita income is related not only to households' capacity to earn income, but is also associated with the reduction in average household size. For example, in 2010 they had an average of 3.53 people, whereas in 2024 the average size decreased to 2.91.

4.1.2 Income distribution among households

To analyze the income distribution among the country's households, households are sorted in ascending order according to household per capita income, and five groups are defined, each corresponding to 20% of households. The first group includes households with a per capita income equal to or less than the value of the first quintile; i.e. 20% of households with the lowest income. The last group, referred to as quintile V, comprises households with income higher than the value of quintile IV, thus including 20% of households with the highest income.

The following table presents some characteristics related to household income, by per capita income quintile.

BOX 4.4

Costa Rica. Number of households, number of persons and average net household income according to household per capita income quintile, July 2023 and July 2024

(In current colones)

Quintile	Households	Average persons per household	Persons		Household income		Household per capita income		Relative income distribution
			Country total	Percent age	Average	2023 - 2024 variation	Average	2023 - 2024 variation	
Country total	1,821,955	2.91	5,304,417	100.0	1,119,660	6.7	440,221	7.1	100.0
I	365,332	3.29	1,201,583	22.7	258,789	14.9	80,100	13.2	4.6
II	363,653	3.13	1,139,141	21.5	522,563	8.8	166,848	10.4	9.3
III	364,583	3.00	1,094,176	20.6	834,691	7.5	279,046	10.2	14.9
IV	364,442	2.76	1,006,176	19.0	1,292,967	10.2	470,950	9.4	23.1
V	363,945	2.37	863,341	16.3	2,692,352	3.8	1,205,553	4.7	48.0

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

At national level, the average number of household members in 2024 is estimated at 2.91 persons per household, whereas in 2023 it was 2.94. Household size tends to decrease as the income level of households increases, that is, the lower the income, the greater the number of people in the household. Thus, quintile I has an average of 3.29 members per household, whereas quintile V has 2.37. This pattern in household size results in a greater concentration of people in lower-income households, where quintile I accounts for 22.7% of the total population, while the 20% of highest-income households comprises only 16.3% of the people.

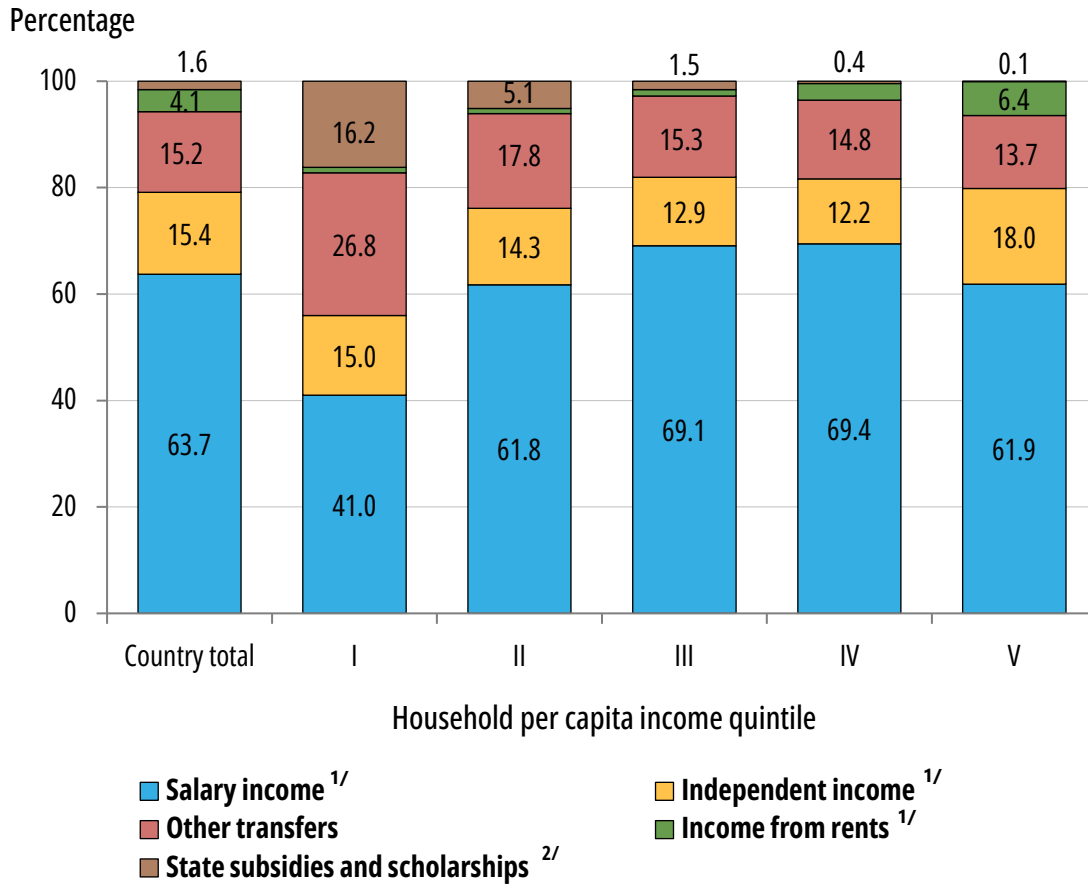
Household income shows a significant increase compared to the previous year among households located in quintiles I to IV, with variations of 14.9%, 8.8%, 7.5% and 10.2% respectively. For its part, per capita income increased significantly across all quintiles.

As for income distribution, households in quintile V account for 48.0% of total income nationwide, a decrease of 1.4 p.p. compared with the previous year (49.4%), with an average household income of ₡2,692,352 and of ₡1,205,553 on a per capita basis. At the other end, the 20% of households with the lowest income receive only 4.6% of the total, showing an average estimate per household of 258,789 and of ₡80,100 per capita. This means that the average household income of households from quintile V is 10.4 times higher than that of households in quintile I, a ratio of 15.1 times at per capita level.

The percentage share of household income sources in each quintile (Chart 4.4) shows that those from labor (salary plus self-employed earnings) increase their relative weight as one moves from households in quintile I to III (rising from 55.9% in quintile I to 82.0% in III), and then their share decreases in quintiles IV and V, representing 81.6% and 79.8%, respectively. On the other hand, property income increases strictly with the level of household income, from 1.0% in households in quintile I to 6.4% in those in quintile V, whereas income related to transfers (public and private) decreases its share as the income quintile increases. State subsidies and scholarships account for 16.2% in households in quintile I, 5.1% in those in quintile II, and decrease to account for only 0.1% in quintile V. Finally, other transfers have a relative weight of 26.8% in quintile I, while in quintile V it is 13.7%.

CHART 4.4

Costa Rica. Percentage distribution of household income by per capita income quintile according to source of income, July 2024



1/ Income with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting.

2/ Income with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting un transfers by pension; including non-monetary transfers.

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2024.

a. Behavior of the Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a measure that summarizes inequality in the distribution of per capita income among households and takes values between 0 and 1. The higher it is, the greater the concentration of income. For 2024, the Gini coefficient was estimated at 0.492 at national level, with a statistically significant change compared to the previous year, when it stood at 0.502. The 2024 Gini coefficient was the lowest level observed in the entire ENAHO series.

BOX 4.5

Costa Rica. Gini coefficient by person^{1/} by area according to year, July 2010 - 2024

Year	Country	Area	
	total	Urban	Rural
2010	0.507	0.491	0.507
2011	0.515	0.503	0.493
2012	0.515	0.502	0.497
2013	0.522	0.509	0.493
2014	0.516	0.501	0.508
2015	0.516	0.501	0.520
2016	0.521	0.509	0.502
2017	0.514	0.505	0.489
2018	0.514	0.503	0.493
2019	0.514	0.508	0.484
2020	0.519	0.516	0.491
2021	0.524	0.519	0.485
2022	0.504	0.494	0.489
2023	0.502	0.491	0.487
2024	0.492	0.481	0.481

1/ For this calculation, individuals are sorted in ascending order according to household per capita income, and that income is accumulated.

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2010 - 2024.

By area of residence, no difference was observed, with a value of 0.481 for both areas. When compared with the estimates obtained last year, a statistically significant variation was observed for the urban area. The observed value in both zones was the lowest in the entire ENAHO series.

BOX 4.6**Costa Rica. Gini coefficient by person^{1/}
by year according to planning region, July
2023 and July 2024**

Planning region	Year	
	2023	2024
Central	0.487	0.469
Chorotega	0.511	0.485
Central Pacific	0.467	0.507
Brunca	0.488	0.549
Huetar Caribbean	0.480	0.487
Huetar North	0.499	0.474

1/ For this calculation, individuals are sorted in ascending order according to household per capita income, and the income is accumulated.

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

By planning region, Brunca ranks as the region with the highest concentration, reaching 0.549 in 2024; the Central Pacific region shows the second-highest value in the Gini coefficient at 0.507, both regions showing statistically significant variation, while the Huetar Caribbean, Chorotega and Huetar North regions rank third, fourth, and fifth, respectively, with levels of 0.487, 0.485, and 0.474. Among these, the Chorotega and Huetar North showed a statistically significant variation compared with the previous year. Finally, the Central region shows the lowest level of income concentration, with a Gini coefficient of 0.469, representing a statistically significant decrease of 0.018 points compared to the previous year, when it was estimated at 0.487.

4.2 Poverty indicators

INEC calculates two different measurements related to the level of poverty of the Costa Rican population: monetary poverty according to the poverty line method (one-dimensional), and multidimensional poverty, which considers five important dimensions of household well-being, other than income.

The first method, the poverty line method, defines poverty as income insufficiency and is the one that has traditionally been used in the country. In turn, multidimensional poverty is defined in terms of the deprivations experienced by households and individuals in the dimensions of education, housing and use of the internet, health, employment, and social protection. This measurement was first estimated in 2015 to complement the poverty line method, with the purpose of aiding the evaluation and design of public policies and the institutions of the social sector.

BOX 4.2 **Measurement of poverty by PL**

Conditions of poverty are estimated by income level using the poverty line method, which defines an indicator that represents the minimum amount required for a person to satisfy food and non-food needs. These needs are gathered in a basket of goods and services required for subsistence created from the information collected by the 2004 National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGH), of which composition and cost are determined separately for the urban area and the rural area.

The poverty line and the value of this basket are updated by weighting the monthly variations of the prices of food and non-food groups by area of residence, in line with the calculations of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

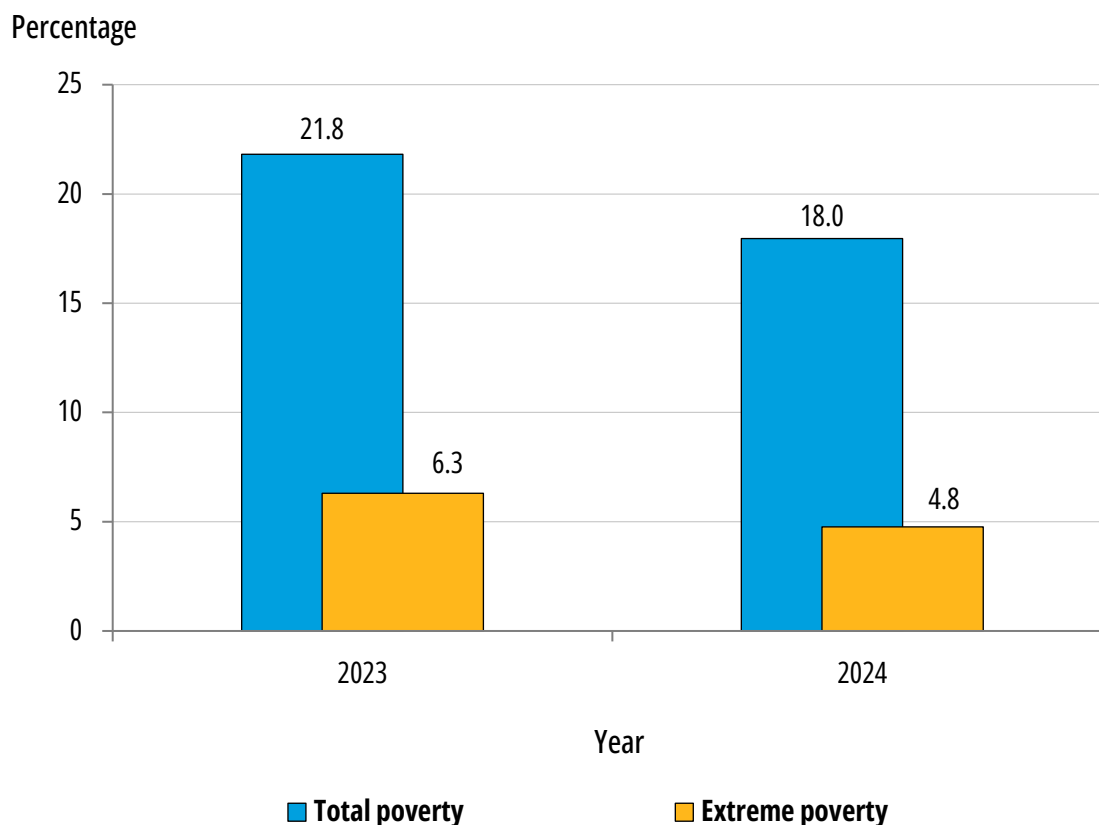
Accordingly, a household whose per capita income is lower than or equal to the poverty line of the respective area (urban or rural) is considered to be in conditions of poverty. To determine the limit of extreme poverty, that same per capita income is compared to the value of the Basic Food Basket (BFB), which includes food needs only.

4.2.1 Poverty by poverty line (PL) or insufficiency of income

a. Incidence of poverty by PL

In the 2024 ENAHO, the percentage of Costa Rican households in poverty is 18.0%, which represents a decrease of 3.8 p.p. compared with the previous year, when it was estimated at 21.8%. This change is statistically significant. This percentage corresponds to 327,081 households living in poverty, 63,428 fewer than the previous year.

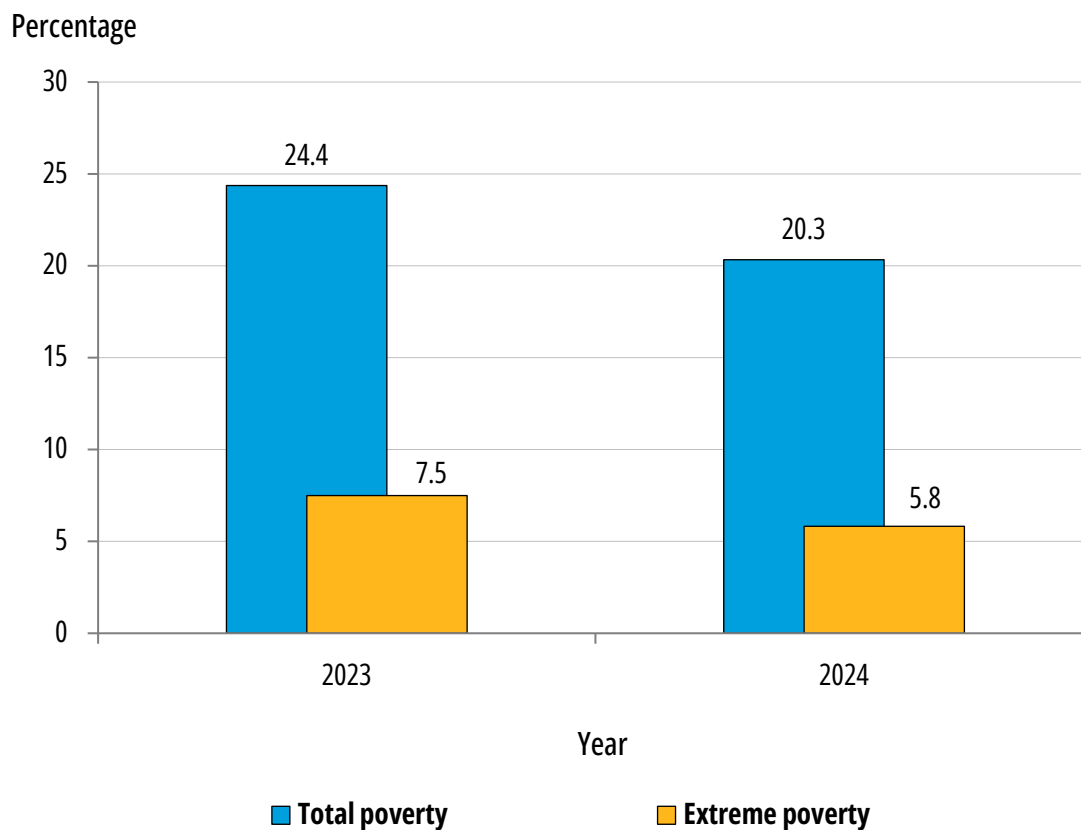
CHART 4.5
Costa Rica. Percentage of households according to level of poverty by PL, July 2023 and July 2024



Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

The percentage of households in extreme poverty is 4.8%, which represents a decrease of 1.5 p.p. compared with the previous year, when it was estimated at 6.3%. This change is statistically significant. In absolute terms, the number of households in extreme poverty went from 112,916 in 2023 to 86,748 in 2024.

Meanwhile, the incidence of poverty in terms of individuals is 20.3%. This represents 1,078,076 people in 2024, which amounts to a decrease of 4.0 p.p. relative to 2023, i.e. 202,976 fewer people in poverty.

CHART 4.6**Costa Rica. Percentage of persons according to level of poverty by PL, July 2023 and July 2024**

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

The percentage of the population in extreme poverty is estimated at 5.8% in 2024, which corresponds to 309,261 people with per capita income below the cost of the Basic Food Basket in 2024.

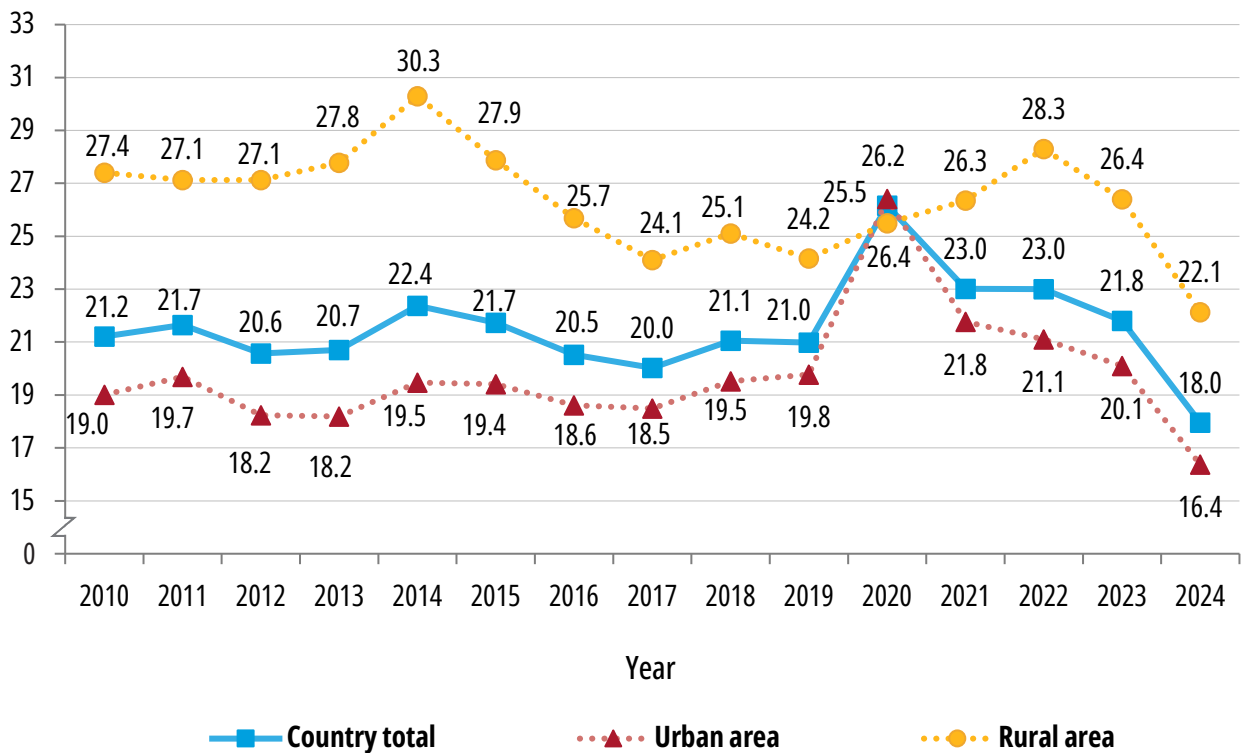
Evolution of poverty according to residence area

National poverty in 2024 is 18.0%, the lowest recorded since 2010, with the same trend in both urban and rural areas.

CHART 4.7

Costa Rica. Annual percentage of households in poverty by PL by area, July 2010 - 2024

Percentage



Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2010 - 2024.

By residence area, a statistically significant decrease is observed in the percentage of households in poverty for both areas. In rural areas, it fell from 26.4% in 2023 to 22.1% in 2024, a decrease of 4.3 p.p. In urban areas, it is estimated at 16.4% in 2024, a decrease of 3.7 p.p. relative to 2023.

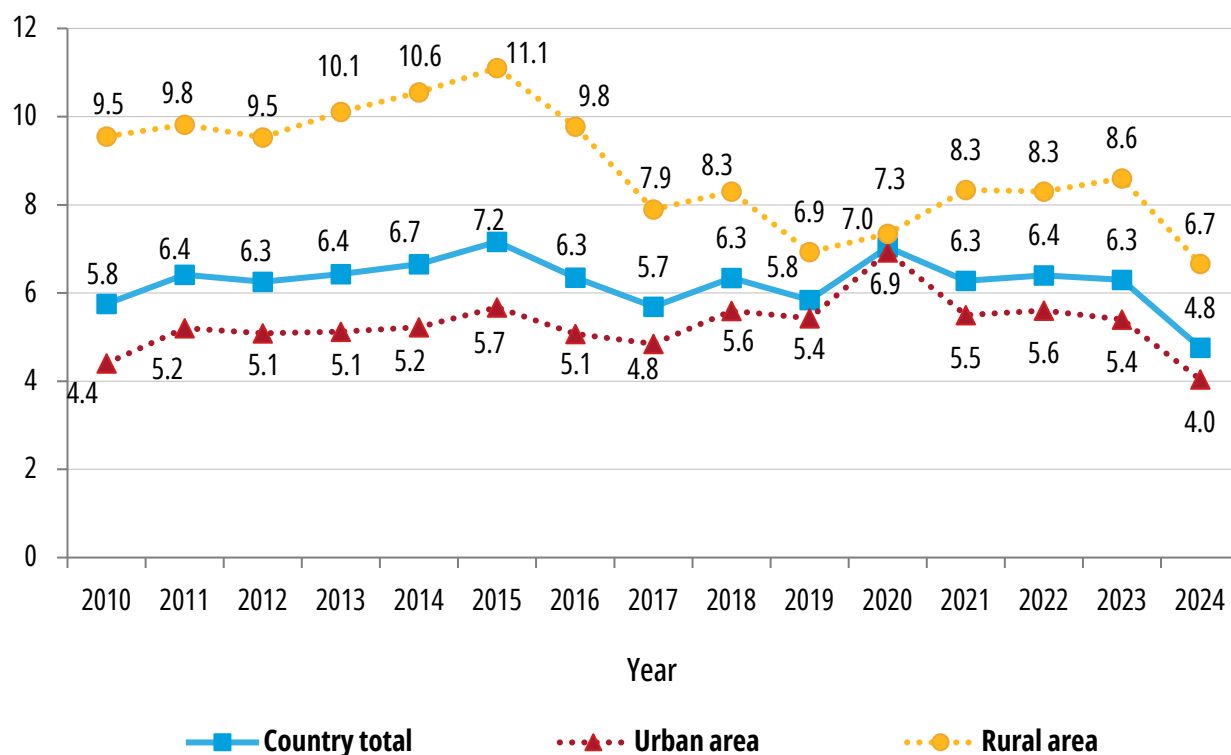
The faster rate of decline in poverty in rural areas relative to urban areas (decreasing by 4.3 p.p. and 3.7 p.p., respectively) leads to a reduction in the poverty gap between areas, from 6.4 p.p. in 2023 to 5.8 p.p. in 2024.

Considering extreme poverty, statistically significant variations were seen in both residence areas. The percentage of households in extreme poverty in urban areas in 2024 is 4.0% (5.4% in 2023), while in rural areas it is 6.7% (8.6% in 2023), which represents a decrease of 1.4 p.p. and 1.9 p.p., respectively.

CHART 4.8

Costa Rica. Percentage of households in extreme poverty by PL per year according to area, July 2010 - 2024

Percentage



Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2010 - 2024.

Poverty according to to planning region

By planning region, the Central region continues to have the lowest levels of poverty and extreme poverty in the country, being the only one with levels below the national average. Poverty decreased by 4.2 p.p., falling from 17.0% in 2023 to 12.8% in 2024, while extreme poverty is estimated at 2.8%, with both decreases being statistically significant compared with the previous year.

The Chorotega, Huetar North and Central Pacific regions rank second, third and fourth in terms of poverty level, with percentages below 25% (24.2%, 24.2% and 24.5%, respectively), with significant

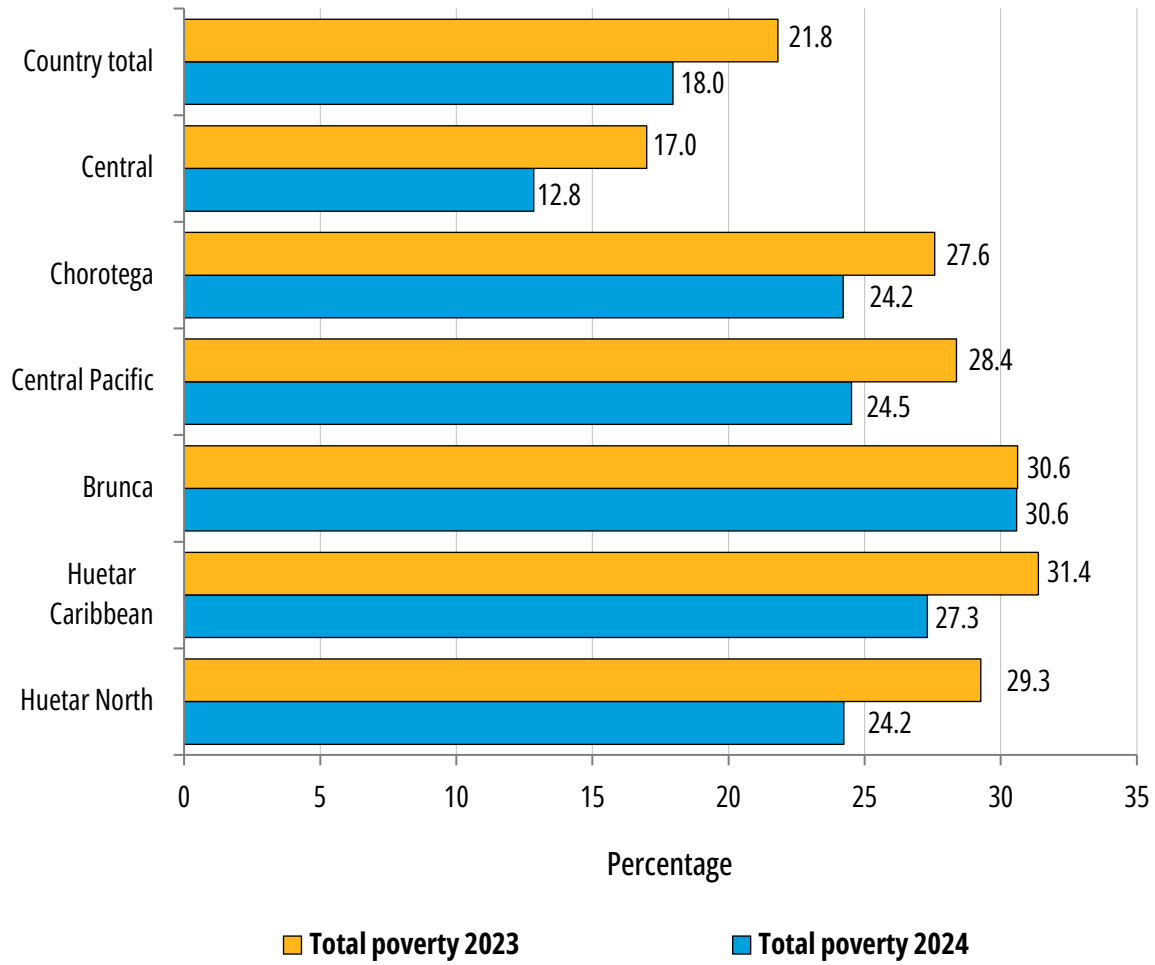
variation for Chorotega and Huetar North compared to 2023. The Brunca and Huetar Caribbean regions have the highest levels of poverty, exceeding 25% (30.6% and 27.3%, respectively), with a statistically significant change in Huetar Caribbean compared to the previous year.

As for extreme poverty, the Central Pacific region ranks as the second with the lowest incidence in 2024, at 5.8%, which represents the largest decrease among the regions compared to the previous year (3.9 p.p.) and is statistically significant. The Chorotega region decreased by 3.7 p.p. compared to the previous year. It has the third-lowest incidence of extreme poverty, falling from 10.5% in 2023 to 6.8% in 2024, a statistically significant change.

The Huetar North region also showed a statistically significant decrease compared to 2023 (3.1 p.p.) standing at 7.2% in 2024. The Brunca and Huetar Caribbean regions show extreme poverty levels above 9%, with values of 9.8% and 9.7%, respectively, with no statistically significant change compared to the previous year.

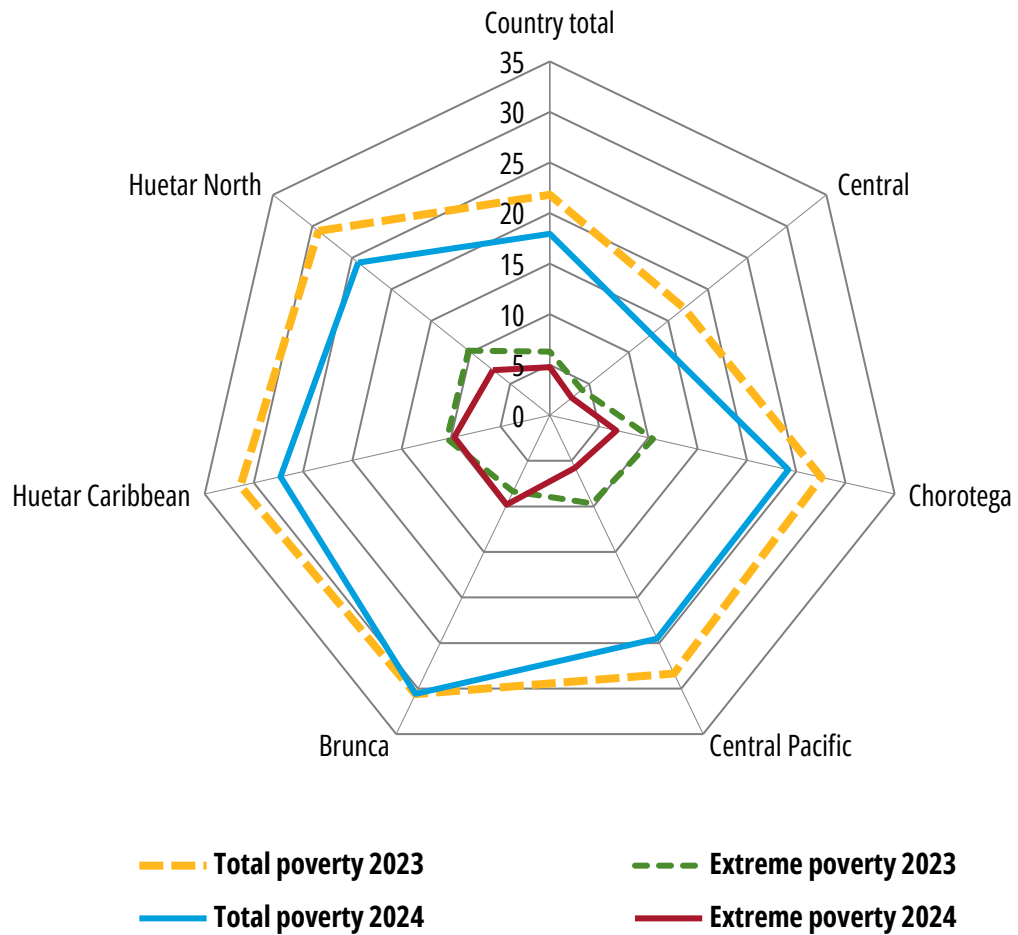
CHART 4.9**Costa Rica. Incidence of total poverty by PL by planning region, July 2023 and July 2024**

Planning region



Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

CHART 4.10
Costa Rica. Incidence of total poverty and extreme poverty by PL according to planning region, July 2023 and July 2024



Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

Behavior of poverty lines

The increase or decrease in poverty incidence among households is explained by the behavior of the poverty lines (poverty line and basic food basket), and by household income, in particular among lower-income households. In this regard, an increase in the incidence of poverty is expected when the value of these components (PL and BFB) grows at a faster rate than the increase observed in the income of lower-income households, and vice versa.

In 2024, the urban and rural poverty lines decreased by 1.3% and 0.9%, respectively, while the extreme poverty lines decreased by 3.1% and 2.0% in both cases. On the other hand, household per capita income for deciles I, II and III (those with lowest income) increased 14.6%, 13.2% and 11.1% respectively, in the urban area, while 12.3%, 5.9% and 8.0% in the rural area in the same order.

To analyze the variation in extreme poverty, it is necessary to observe the behavior of the cost of the basic food basket compared with the per capita income of households in the first decile. In both areas, there was a significant decrease (3.1 p.p. and 2.0 p.p. for urban and rural areas, respectively), while per capita income increased by 14.6% in urban areas and 12.3% in rural areas. This explains the 1.5 p.p. decrease in extreme poverty.

On the other hand, to assess the behavior of overall poverty, it is necessary to compare the change in the poverty line with respect to per capita household income of the first deciles. For rural areas, it is particularly relevant to consider the first two deciles, given that the poverty rate is approx. 20%. In both cases, there is an increase in household per capita income, while the poverty line decreased, which explains the decrease in the point estimate of poverty incidence, 3.7 p.p. in the urban area and 4.3 p.p. in the rural area.

BOX 4.7**Costa Rica. Poverty lines and per capita income decile by year according to area, July 2023 and July 2024**

Area, poverty lines and income decile	2023	2024	Variation
Urban			
Poverty line	129,038	127,324	-1.3
Extreme poverty line	62,635	60,697	-3.1
Decile 1	55,689	63,828	14.6
Decile 2	106,658	120,699	13.2
Decile 3	150,413	167,059	11.1
Rural			
Poverty line	99,537	98,673	-0.9
Extreme poverty line	51,930	50,905	-2.0
Decile 1	37,412	42,026	12.3
Decile 2	76,707	81,236	5.9
Decile 3	99,574	107,497	8.0

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

b. Poverty gap and severity of poverty by PL

The poverty gap and severity indicators for households in conditions of poverty decreased with respect to 2023, both at national level and in urban areas.

At national level, the poverty gap, also known as intensity, stands this year at 6.2%, decreasing by 1.7 p.p. compared to 2023. In the urban area, this indicator went from 7.4% in 2023 to 5.7% in 2024, and in rural households it went from 9.4% to 7.6% in 2024, which means, that, on average, the income of households in poverty is closer to the value of the poverty line. Therefore, a smaller amount of income is required in households for them to overcome the condition of poverty.

The poverty severity indicator, which reflects the relative inequality among the incomes of poor households, shows a similar pattern both at national level and by area of residence. At national level, the indicator went from 4.2% in 2023 to 3.2% in 2024 (it decreased 1.0 p.p.). In the urban area, it is estimated at 3.0%, which represents 0.9 p.p. less than in the previous year. In the rural area, it decreased by 1.0 p.p. compared with the previous year, estimated at 3.9%.

BOX 4.8

Costa Rica. Poverty gap and severity of poverty by PL by area according to year, July 2010 - 2024

Year	Poverty gap			Severity of poverty		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
2010	7.9	6.7	11.3	4.4	3.6	6.7
2011	8.3	7.3	11.3	4.7	4.0	6.8
2012	8.1	6.9	11.3	4.7	3.9	6.7
2013	8.3	7.0	11.9	4.8	4.0	7.3
2014	8.8	7.5	12.3	5.1	4.2	7.5
2015	8.8	7.6	11.9	5.2	4.4	7.4
2016	8.2	7.1	11.0	4.8	4.1	6.6
2017	7.8	7.0	10.0	4.4	3.9	5.9
2018	8.3	7.7	9.9	4.8	4.4	5.8
2019	8.0	7.6	9.0	4.4	4.2	4.9
2020	10.1	10.2	9.8	5.7	5.8	5.5
2021	8.8	8.2	10.5	4.8	4.4	5.9
2022	8.6	8.0	10.2	4.5	4.2	5.4
2023	8.0	7.4	9.4	4.2	3.9	4.9
2024	6.2	5.7	7.6	3.2	3.0	3.9

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2010 - 2024.

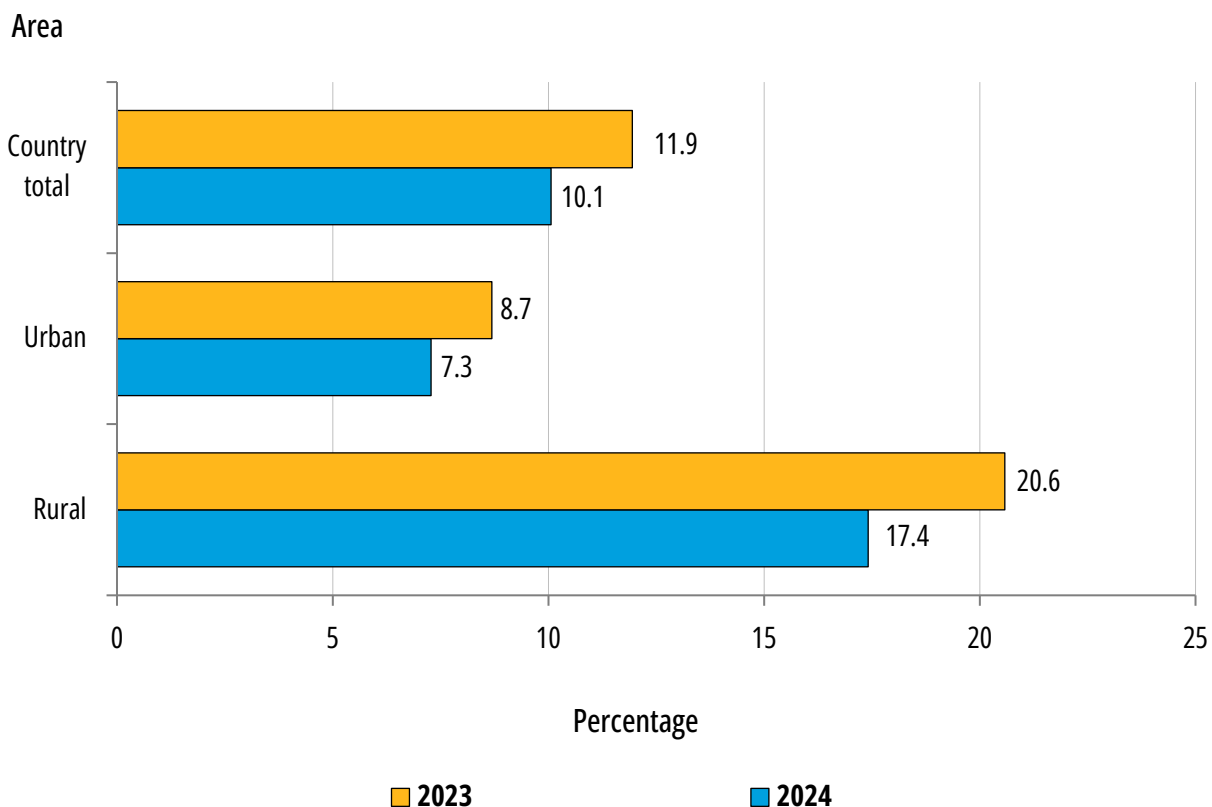
4.2.2 Multidimensional poverty

a. Incidence of multidimensional poverty

According to the 2024 National Household Survey, the percentage of households in multidimensional poverty is 10.1%, which represents 183,298 households. It decreased significantly by 1.8 p.p. compared to the previous year, when it was estimated at 11.9%.

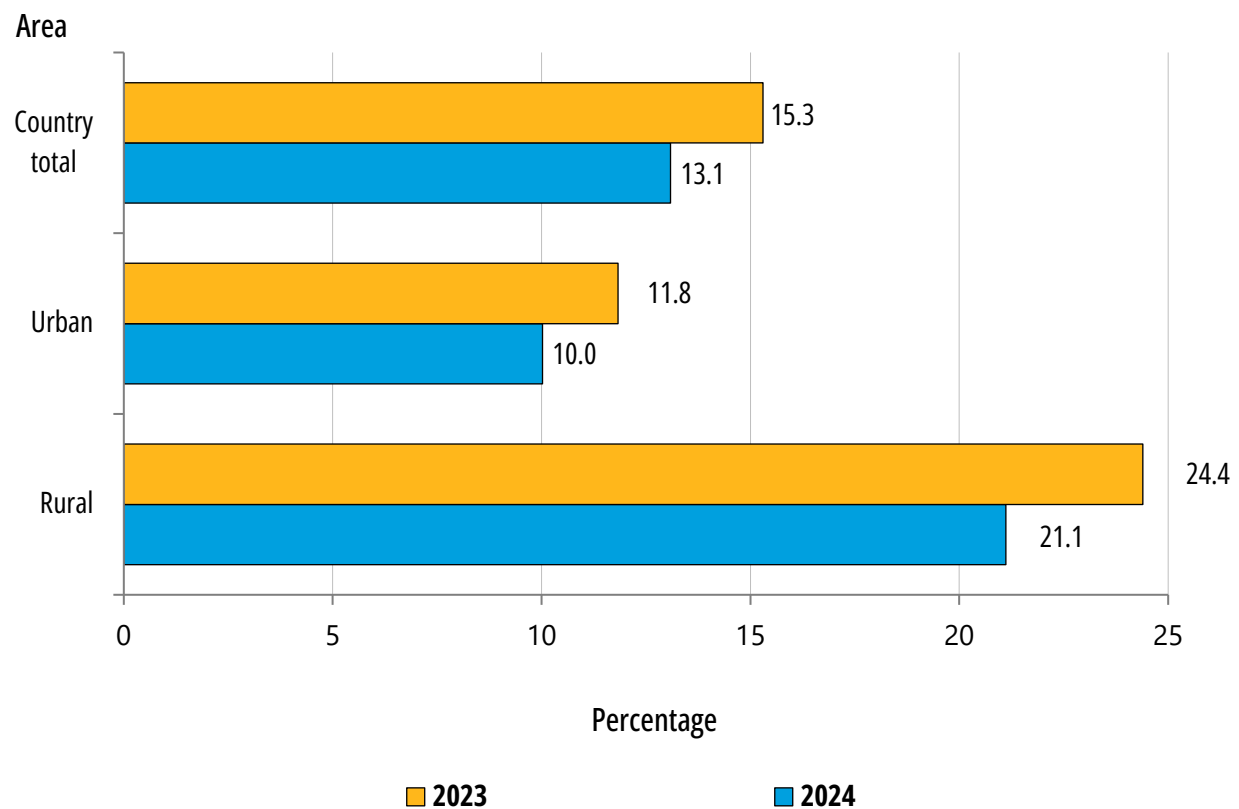
In both areas of residence, there is a significant decrease in the percentage of households in multidimensional poverty. In urban areas, it went from 8.7% in 2023 to 7.3% in 2024, a change of 1.4 p.p. Meanwhile, in rural areas, it went from 20.6% in 2023 to 17.4% in 2024, (3.2 p.p.).

CHART 4.11
Costa Rica. Percentage of households in multidimensional poverty by area, July 2023 and July 2024



Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

In terms of population, the incidence of multidimensional poverty nationwide is 13.1%, decreasing significantly by 2.2 p.p. compared to 2023, when it was estimated at 15.3%. By area of residence, it decreased significantly in both. In urban areas, it went from 11.8% in 2023 to 10.0% in 2024, a drop of 1.8 p.p.; while in the rural area it decreased by 3.3 p.p., from 24.4% to 21.1% for the years 2023 and 2024, respectively.

CHART 4.12**Costa Rica. Percentage of persons in multidimensional poverty by area, July 2023 and July 2024**

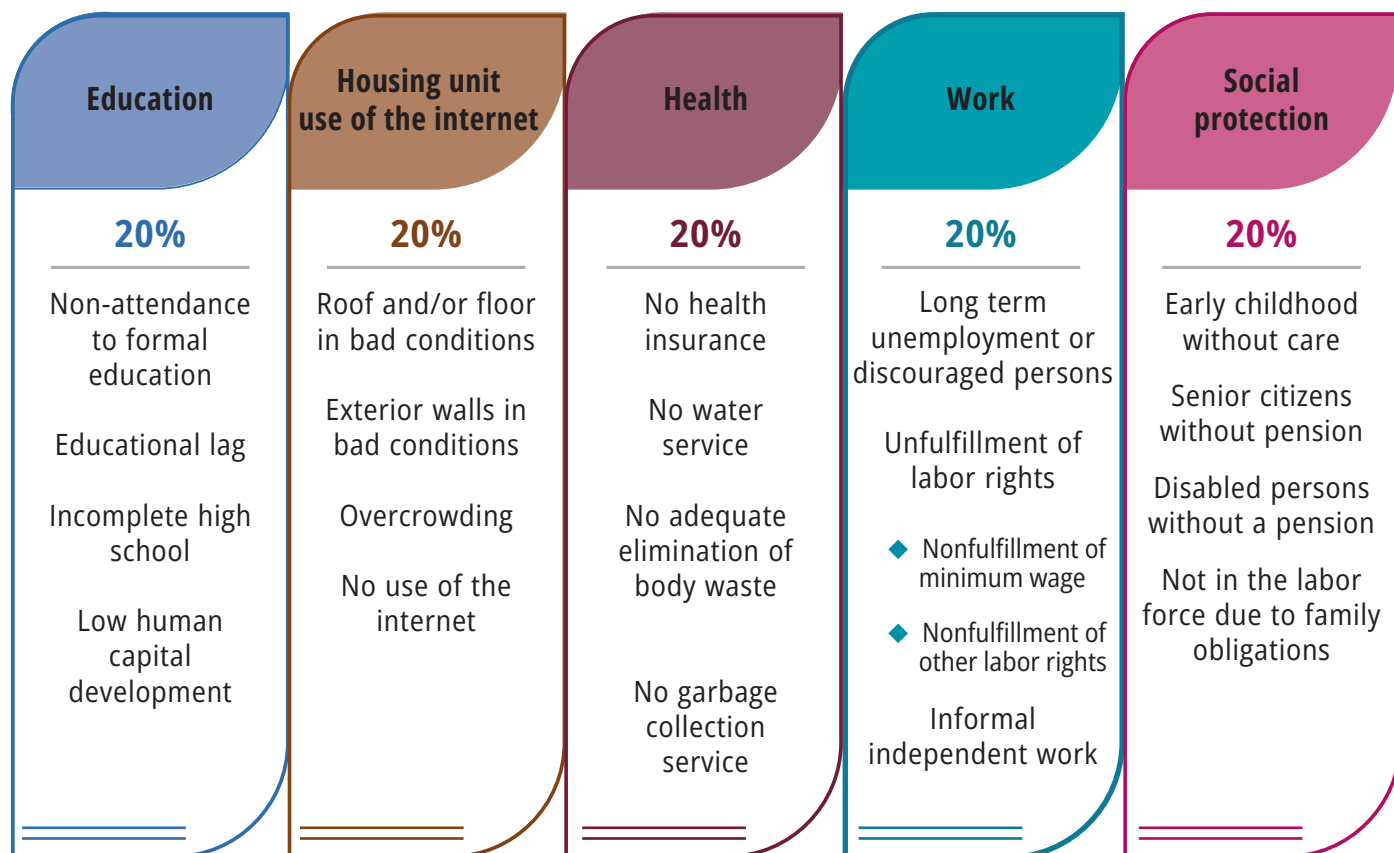
Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

BOX 4.3
Measurement of poverty by MPI

MPI in Costa Rica is measured following the methodology proposed by Sabina Alkire and James Foster (2007) from the University of Oxford, upon adaptation for Costa Rica by INEC and different institutions from the social sector. This indicator identifies deprivations of households in different scopes of wellbeing and allows for the calculation of incidence and intensity of poverty as well as a global index.

Five dimensions were selected for the calculation of the index: education, housing and use of the internet, health, employment and social protection, each with an identical weight (20%). These five dimensions comprise 19 indicators (figure 4.1), with weights of 5% (for the majority of indicators) and of 6.67% (for 3 indicators), obtained from ENAHO. In addition, to determine whether a household is in conditions of multidimensional poverty a cutoff of 20% of deprivations was defined, which equals to having a deprivation in at least four dimensions or having deprivations in four or more indicators from the same dimension simultaneously.

FIGURE 4.1
Costa Rica. Composition and weights of the dimensions and indicators of the MPI



For more detail, see MPI Methodology, 2015 in the INEC web site (<http://www.inec.cr/metodologias>).

Evolution of multidimensional poverty

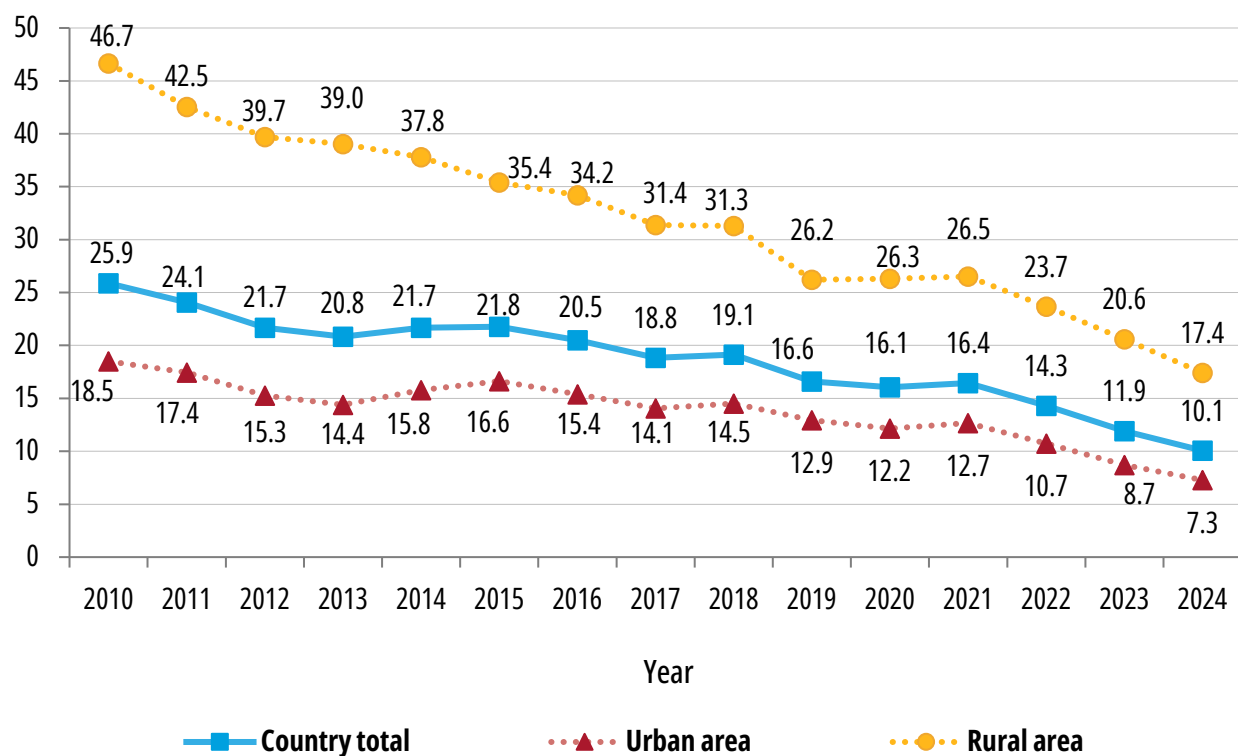
For the country as a whole, the incidence of multidimensional poverty decreased significantly, from 25.9% in 2010 to the lowest value in the series in 2024, at 10.1% (chart 4.13).

The behavior of multidimensional poverty in both areas is similar, showing a downward trend since 2010, reaching its lowest point in 2024.

CHART 4.13

Costa Rica. Percentage of households in multidimensional poverty per year according to area, July 2010 - 2024

Percentage



Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2010 - 2024.

b. Intensity of multidimensional poverty

The intensity of poverty indicates the average number of deprivations suffered by poor households; i.e. it shows the depth to which poverty is experienced in those households. At national level, the intensity of multidimensional poverty in 2024 is 25.6%, showing no changes compared to 2023. This result shows that, on average, poor households continue to present between 5 and 6 deprivations^{5/}. By area of residence, there are also no significant variations. In urban areas, it is estimated at 25.0%, while in rural areas at 26.3%.

When considering the entire ENAHO 2010 - 2024 series, although the incidence of multidimensional poverty shows a marked reduction, its intensity remains practically unchanged (box 4.9).

BOX 4.9

Costa Rica. Multidimensional poverty measures by area according to year, July 2010 - 2024

Year	Incidence			Intensity			MPI		
	Country total	Urban	Rural	Country total	Urban	Rural	Country total	Urban	Rural
2010	25.9	18.5	46.7	28.3	27.0	29.8	7.3	5.0	13.9
2011	24.1	17.4	42.5	28.1	26.9	29.6	6.8	4.7	12.6
2012	21.7	15.3	39.7	27.9	26.7	29.3	6.1	4.1	11.6
2013	20.8	14.4	39.0	27.6	26.5	28.8	5.8	3.8	11.2
2014	21.7	15.8	37.8	27.2	25.8	28.8	5.9	4.1	10.9
2015	21.8	16.6	35.4	27.7	27.0	28.6	6.0	4.5	10.1
2016	20.5	15.4	34.2	27.5	26.8	28.3	5.6	4.1	9.7
2017	18.8	14.1	31.4	27.3	26.8	27.8	5.1	3.8	8.7
2018	19.1	14.5	31.3	26.7	26.1	27.3	5.1	3.8	8.5
2019	16.6	12.9	26.2	26.8	26.0	27.7	4.4	3.4	7.3
2020	16.1	12.2	26.3	26.3	25.8	26.9	4.2	3.1	7.1
2021	16.4	12.7	26.5	26.5	25.8	27.3	4.3	3.3	7.2
2022	14.3	10.7	23.7	25.9	25.4	26.5	3.7	2.7	6.3
2023	11.9	8.7	20.6	25.6	25.2	26.1	3.1	2.2	5.4
2024	10.1	7.3	17.4	25.6	25.0	26.3	2.6	1.8	4.6

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2010 - 2024.

5/ As in the MPI, on average, deprivations have a weight of 5%, intensity values between 25% and 30% correspond to between 5 and 6 deprivations.

c. Multidimensional poverty index.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures the incidence and intensity of poverty, and is calculated as the product of both. It also represents the percentage of weighted deprivations suffered by poor households, relative to the maximum possible deprivations that households in the country could experience.

For 2024, the MPI shows significant variations compared with the previous year, both for the country's total and by area of residence. At national level, the indicator was estimated at 2.6, decreasing by 0.5 points compared to 2023, when it stood at 3.1. By area of residence, in urban areas the MPI decreased by 0.4 points to 1.8, from 2.2 in 2023, whereas in rural areas it is 4.6 in 2024, that is 0.8 points less than the previous year, when it was estimated at 5.4. Both at national level and for the areas of residence, the MPI level obtained in 2024 was the lowest in the series since 2010.

The MPI allows for disaggregation by dimension and by indicator. Therefore, it is possible to analyze the factors that are having the greatest impact on households identified as multidimensionally poor. This, in turn, facilitates the setting of priorities, both at national level and for the ENAHO study domains.

BOX 4.10

Costa Rica. Absolute and relative contribution of each dimension to the MPI by area, July 2024

Indicator	Country total		Area			
			Urban		Rural	
	Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative
Multidimensional Poverty Index	2.6	100.0	1.8	100.0	4.6	100.0
Housing unit and use of the internet dimension	0.7	25.2	0.5	26.5	1.1	23.9
Education dimension	0.5	19.9	0.4	21.0	0.9	18.7
Health dimension	0.6	22.3	0.3	17.9	1.2	26.9
Employment dimension	0.5	20.1	0.4	21.4	0.9	18.8
Social protection dimension	0.3	12.5	0.2	13.2	0.5	11.8

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2024.

The dimension with the greatest relative weight in the estimation of multidimensional poverty is housing unit and use of the internet. Of the 2.6 points reached by the MPI at national level, 0.7 points correspond to said dimension, being its relative contribution 25.2%. The dimension with the lowest weight is social protection, with 0.3 point at national level, being its relative contribution to the MPI 12.5%.

In urban areas, the housing unit and use of the internet dimension makes the largest contribution to the MPI, accounting for 0.5 of the indicator's 1.8 points. On the other hand, social protection is the

dimension with the lowest contribution, at 0.2 points. In rural areas, the health dimension carries the greatest weight; 1.2 points, representing 26.9% of the rural MPI; whereas social protection carries the least weight with 0.5 points, accounting for 11.8% of the MPI.

d. Multidimensional poverty by planning region

By planning region, the Central region continues to have the best conditions, the percentage of households in poverty is 6.5%, the intensity is 24.7%, and the MPI is 1.6 points, with a statistically significant change compared to the previous year in the MPI.

The Central Pacific and Brunca regions occupy the second- and third-best positions in terms of the incidence of multidimensional poverty, with rates of 11.1% and 12.5%, respectively. This change is statistically significant for the Brunca region. As for intensity, values of 26.4% are recorded for the Central Pacific and 25.4% for the Brunca regions. As for the MPI, it was 2.9 points for the Central Pacific region and 3.2 points for the Brunca region. This change is statistically significant for both regions.

BOX 4.11

Costa Rica. Measures of multidimensional poverty of households per year according to area and planning region, July 2023 and July 2024

Area and planning region	2023			2024		
	Incidence	Intensity	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	MPI
Country total	11.9	25.6	3.1	10.1	25.6	2.6
Area						
Urban	8.7	25.2	2.2	7.3	25.0	1.8
Rural	20.6	26.1	5.4	17.4	26.3	4.6
Planning region						
Central	8.1	25.0	2.0	6.5	24.7	1.6
Chorotega	16.6	26.5	4.4	13.2	26.2	3.5
Central Pacific	16.5	25.7	4.2	11.1	26.4	2.9
Brunca	17.3	25.5	4.4	12.5	25.4	3.2
Huetar Caribbean	19.7	26.0	5.1	19.8	25.1	5.0
Huetar North	20.0	26.6	5.3	20.6	27.9	5.7

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

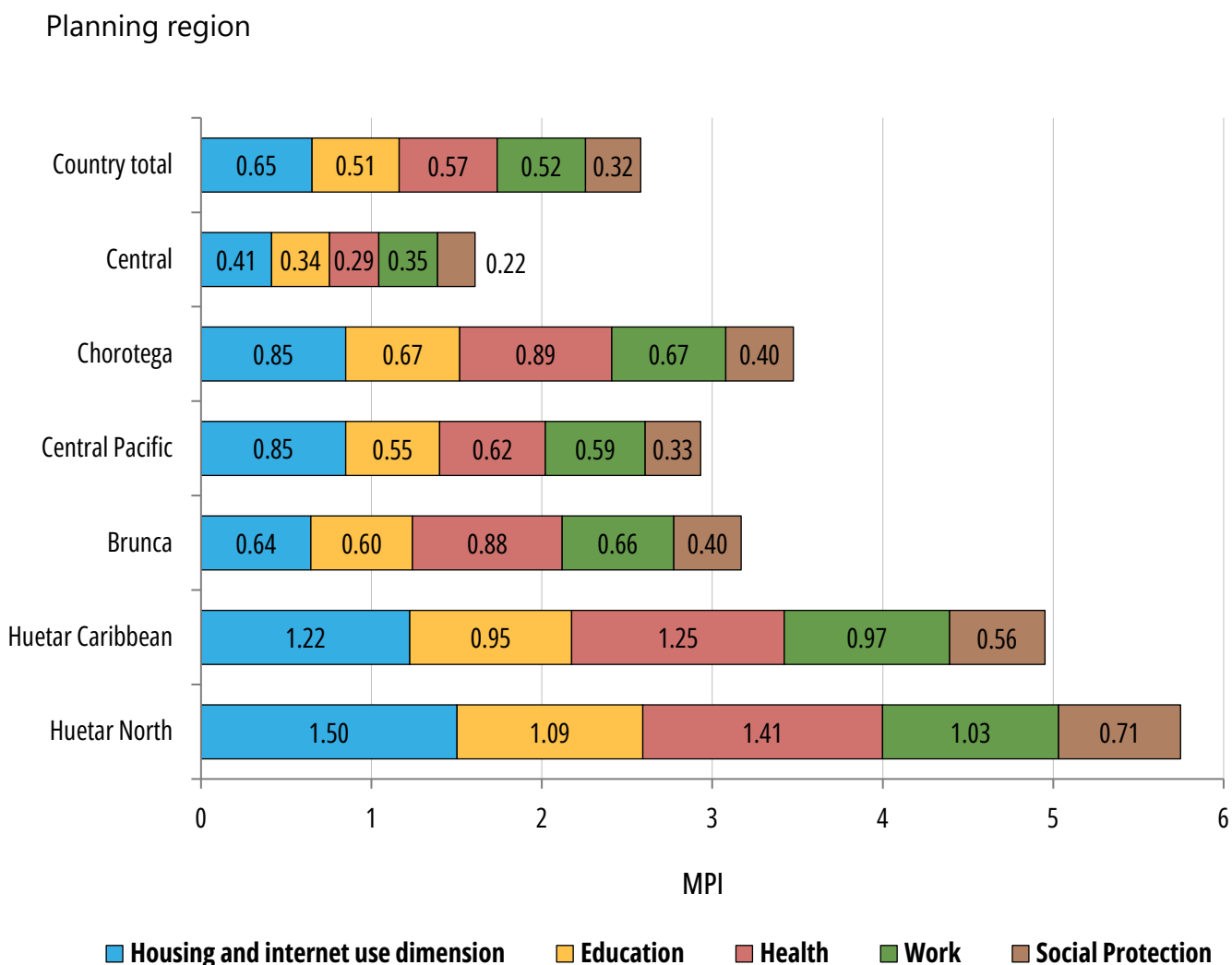
The Chorotega region, which ranks fourth in incidence, with a statistically significant change compared with the previous year, is estimated at 13.2% for multidimensional poverty, 26.2% for intensity, and 3.5 for the MPI.

The Huetar Caribbean and Huetar North regions have the highest levels of multidimensional poverty, with estimates of 19.8% and 20.6% respectively, unchanged from the previous year. Regarding intensity, only a statistically significant variation was observed in the Huetar Caribbean, with 25.1% for 2024 and 27.9% in the Huetar North reach. Regarding the MPI, the Huetar Caribbean region stands at 5.0, while Huetar North was estimated at 5.7.

The following chart shows the absolute contribution of each dimension to the MPI, both for the national total and by planning region.

CHART 4.14

Costa Rica. Absolute contribution of each dimension to the MPI by planning region, July 2024



Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2024.

The housing and use of the internet dimension makes the largest contribution at national level and ranks first in the Central Pacific, Huetar North, and Central regions, where it accounts for 28.9%, 26.1% and 25.7% of the MPI, respectively. In the Chorotega region, 24.4% and in the Huetar Caribbean region, 24.7%, it ranks second. Finally, its share is lower in the Brunca region, where it accounts for 20.3%.

The health dimension, which is the second at national level, ranks first in the Brunca, Chorotega, and Huetar Caribbean regions, where it accounts for 27.7%, 25.7% and 25.2% of the MPI, respectively. In the Huetar North region, 24.5% and in the Central Pacific region, 21.1%, it ranks second. Finally, its share is lower in the Central region, where it accounts for 18.0%.

The labor dimension, which ranks third at national level, ranks second in the Central and Brunca regions, with contributions of 21.5% and 20.7%, respectively. In the Central Pacific and Huetar Caribbean regions, 20.0% and 19.6%, ranking third, while in the Chorotega and Huetar North regions, 19.3% and 18.0%, ranking fourth.

The education dimension ranks fourth at national level, ranking third in the Central (21.2%), Chorotega (19.3%) and Huetar North (19.0%) regions, and fourth in importance for the remaining regions, Huetar Caribbean (19.2%), Central Pacific (18.8%) and Brunca (18.8%).

Finally, the social protection dimension is the one that contributes the least to the MPI, representing 13.7% in the Central region, 12.5% in the Brunca region, 12.4% in the Huetar North region, 11.4% in the Chorotega region, 11.3 in the Huetar Caribbean region, and 11.1% in the Central Pacific region.

e. Results by indicator

Education

The education dimension is composed of four indicators that consider different life stages and education of individuals. Among the deprivations in this dimension, that with the highest incidence is low human capital development (both within the dimension and across the overall MPI), as it affects 64.2% of the poor, and it recorded a statistically significant change of 6.9 p.p. (71.1% in 2023).

The incomplete high school indicator ranks second in deprivation within this dimension and affects 21.4% of poor households. Educational lag is present in 8.8% of poor households. The least prevalent is non-attendance to formal education, with an estimated 7.4% in 2024. None of these three indicators shows any variation compared with the previous year.

Housing and use of the internet

The housing and use of the internet dimension identifies drivers of the quality of housing (conditions of walls, roof and floor), overcrowding and use of the internet. For 2024, with the exception of no use of the internet, the indicators of this dimension affect more than one fourth of poor households by MPI.

The indicator roof and/or floor in bad conditions has the highest incidence in 2024, it affects 48.3% of poor households. The indicator linked to the housing unit's structural condition, poor condition of the exterior walls ranks second, affecting 40.2% in 2024.

The overcrowding indicator is the third in order of incidence within this dimension, affecting 25.5% of households in poverty. Meanwhile, no use of the internet has the lowest incidence in this dimension. For 2024, it is present in 15.3% of multidimensionally poor households, and none of these indicators showed statistically significant changes compared to 2023.

Health

This group comprises three indicators related to access to basic sanitary services and one related to formal access to health services provided by the Costa Rican Social Security Administration (CCSS). This dimension includes no health insurance, which is the second indicator with the highest incidence across the entire MPI. It decreased compared with the previous year and affected 58.1% of poor households, 2.2 p.p. less than in 2023, when it was 60.3%. The no garbage collection service indicator ranks second in incidence, at 26.2%.

The no water service and no adequate elimination of body waste indicators, present in 22.1% and 7.8% of poor households, respectively, did not show statistically significant changes compared to 2023.

Work

The indicators of this dimension identify three situations of individuals' participation in the labor market: unemployment, unfulfillment of labor rights, and informal self-employment. The work deprivation most prevalent among poor households is unfulfillment of other labor rights (other than the minimum wage), which reaches 46.1% of MPI-poor households in 2024.

The self-employed informal employment indicator is the second with the highest incidence, at 33.5%. In turn, the third indicator by incidence is minimum-wage noncompliance, which affected 24.3% of poor households in 2024.

Long lasting unemployment has the lowest incidence in this dimension, affecting 8.7% of poor households by MPI, and none of these indicators showed statistically significant changes compared to 2023.

Social Protection

Indicators in this dimension show relatively low incidences, compared to other dimensions, because these indicators focus on vulnerable population, whose target populations are specific, and therefore, low prevalence is expected across households.

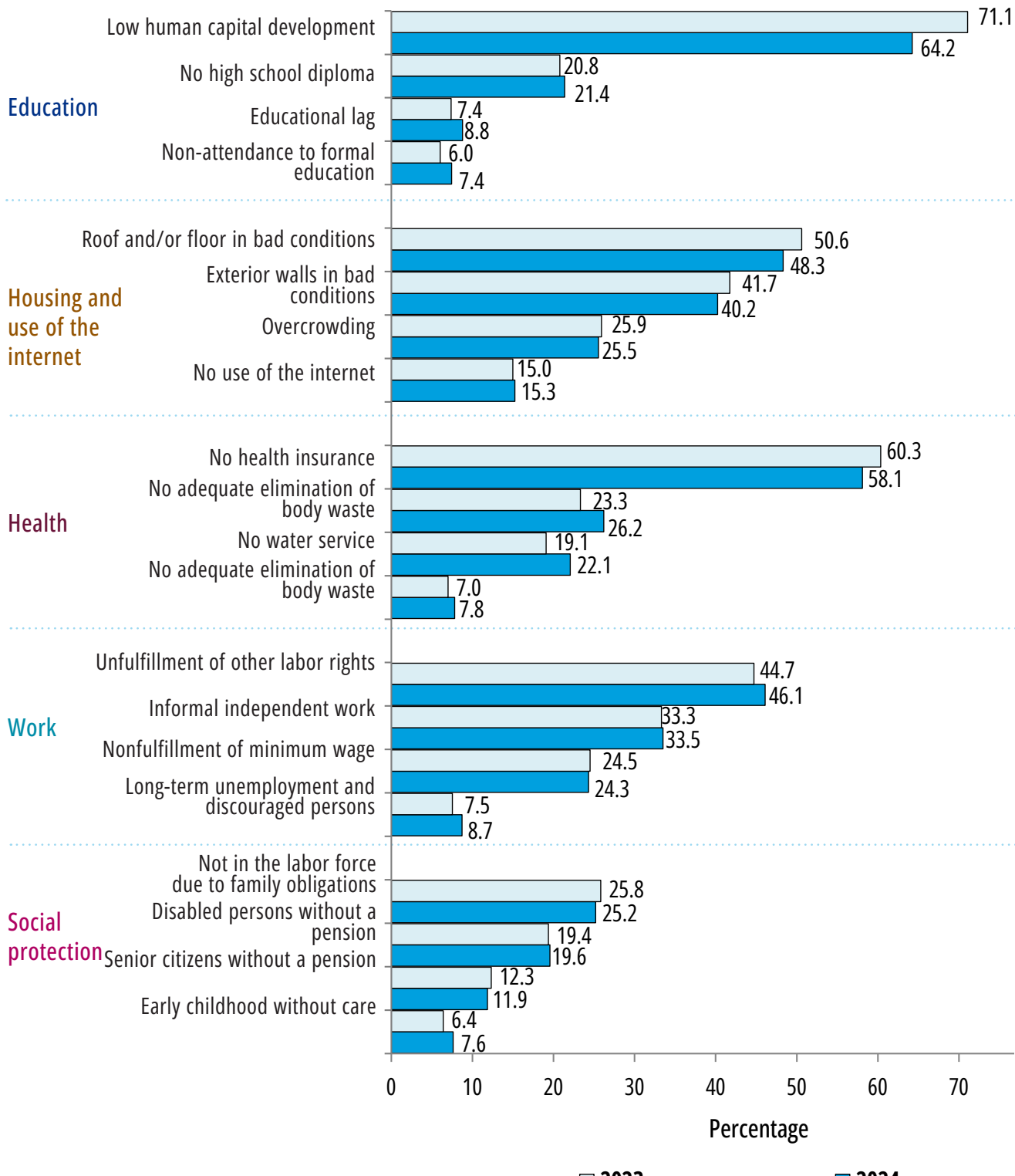
The outside the workforce due to family obligations indicator shows the highest incidence, affecting 25.2% of households in poverty by MPI. In most cases, this indicator refers to households with at least

one woman with the intention of working cannot do so because of family obligations, such as being a caregiver.

The indicator with the second highest incidence in poor households in 2024 is disabled persons without a pension, affecting 19.6% of households. Next in importance are senior citizens without a pension, affecting 11.9% of households. Finally, early childhood without care is present in 7.6% of poor households by MPI, and none of these indicators showed statistically significant changes compared to 2023.

CHART 4.15

Costa Rica. Percentage of poor households by MPI according to dimension and indicator, July 2023 and July 2024



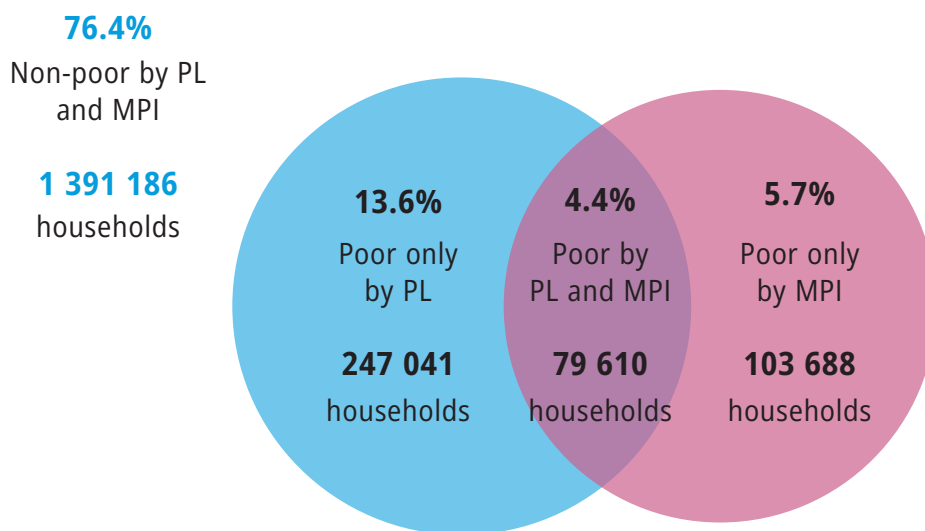
Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2023 and 2024.

4.2.3 Poverty profiles

As previously mentioned, the households’ conditions of poverty can be estimated using the poverty line methodology or the multidimensional poverty methodology. Because of the differences between the methods, households considered poor by one method are not necessarily in that condition when estimated using the other method. In this section, households considered poor by both methods are characterized and compared with those that, under both methodologies, are defined as non-poor.

Of the total households in the country, 76.4% are not poor by either of the measurements (figure 4.2); 13.6% are poor by insufficiency of income (PL) but not multidimensionally poor (MPI); another 5.7% are poor by MPI but not by PL; and the remaining 4.4% of households are poor by both methods, which equals to nearly 79,610 households at national level.

FIGURE 4.2
Costa Rica. Venn diagram of conditions of poverty of households, July 2024



Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2024.

Based on that disaggregation of the population by poverty level, according to one method or the other or poor by both methods, a comparison is made of several demographic, social, and economic indicators (box 4.12). The most evident differences are between non-poor households and those poor by both methods, and the results for those groups are set out below.

Households in poverty by both methods, on average, have more members than households not poor by any method, 4.10 versus 2.77. They are estimated to have a greater number of persons aged 5 or younger (0.5 versus 0.1), a greater number of demographic dependents (74 dependents for every 100 non-dependents), and a higher percentage of households are headed by women (48.1% versus 41.5%).

The open unemployment rate among the poor is 4.0 times higher than that of the non-poor (18.6% versus 4.7%). The employment rate of the non-poor is 22.1 p.p. higher than that of the poor, by both methods. On the other hand, the economic dependency ratio reaches 278 economically dependent persons for every 100 persons in the economically active population (EAP) among the poor, compared with 100 for every 100 in the non-poor population. Moreover, 86.8% of employed persons living in poverty work in the informal sector, whereas among the non-poor, informality affects 31.5%.

Concerning education for persons aged 15 or older, a 4-year gap between the average schooling of the two populations is estimated, where the schooling of the poor is the equivalent to primary school (6 years) and of the non-poor close to 10 years. Another gap is reflected in the non-attendance of regular education among persons aged 13 to 17. In poor households it stands at 19.4%, while in non-poor households it is of 4.6%. Educational lag is estimated in 28.5% of persons aged 7 to 17 living in conditions of poverty by PL and MPI and by 9.9% of persons in the same age group living in conditions of non-poverty.

Likewise, the population living in poverty has less access to health and water services. 24.6% of the population in poverty do not have formal access to health insurance, while 6.7% of the non-poor by both measures experience this. No water service within the housing unit is experienced by 21.7% of poor households by PL and MPI and 3.7% for non-poor households by PL and MPI. Note that most of which are population in rural areas.

In terms of access to housing, households in conditions of poverty have a higher percentage without homeownership (41.7%) compared to non-poor households (25.1%). In addition, they face deficient conditions in terms of the condition of the housing unit and overcrowding; 84.0% of the housing units inhabited by poor households are in fair or poor physical condition, and overcrowded per bedroom being 10.1% in the case of non-poor households, 30.6% of housing units are in fair or bad conditions, and 0.5% of households experience overcrowding by bedroom.

In addition, access to internet service in the household shows inequality: 10.8% of the non-poor households by PL and MPI lack said service, whereas among those who are poor by PL and MPI the percentage is 32.5%.

Regarding household income, the non-poor have a per capita income that is 7.9 times higher than that of the poor. This results in 540,780 among households that are non-poor under both PL and MPI, compared with 68,372 for households that are poor under both measures.

Finally, it is shown that 48.1% of households in poverty by PL and MPI receive some subsidy or scholarship, and that 38.3% of older adults from that same population do not receive a pension (contributory or otherwise), while for households that are not in conditions of poverty by PL or MPI these values amount to 12.4% and 26.7%, respectively.

BOX 4.12**Costa Rica. Characteristics of households and persons according to condition of poverty by PL and MPI, according to indicator, July 2024**

(Excluding housekeeping services and lodgers)

Indicator	Condition of poverty				
	Country total	Non-poor (by PL and MPI)	Total poor by PL	Total poor by MPI	Total poor by PL and MPI
Demographics					
Total number of persons	5 304 417	3 858 758	1 078 076	694 297	326 714
Total number of households	1 821 955	1 391 186	327 081	183 298	79 610
Number of members per household	2,91	2,77	3,30	3,79	4,10
Number of members aged 5 or younger	0,16	0,12	0,30	0,38	0,52
Average age of the head of household	54,27	54,38	54,70	50,79	50,04
Percentage of households with a female as head of household	43,0	41,5	50,4	43,3	48,1
Percentage of households with a single female as head of household	33,6	32,1	42,0	32,8	40,3
Demographic dependency ratio ^{1/}	0,48	0,42	0,78	0,54	0,74
Percentage of persons with State-provided insurance	11,8	5,5	31,2	30,3	41,0
Percentage of persons with non contributory insurance regime	3,6	2,5	7,8	3,1	3,9
Employment					
Total number of people with an occupation aged 15 or older	2 217 290	1 837 849	204 960	244 882	70 401
Employment rate	50,5	55,3	26,6	48,3	33,2
Open unemployment rate	7,1	4,7	24,2	11,1	18,6
Percentage of people with an occupation in informal employment	38,4	31,5	78,4	71,2	86,8
Economic dependence ^{2/}	1,22	1,00	2,99	1,52	2,78
Average number of hours worked in main job	42,84	44,00	32,77	39,85	33,33
Income					
Household per capita income ^{3/}	440 221	540 780	76 635	164 287	68 372

continued on the next page

Continues from Box 4.12

Indicator	Condition of poverty				
	Country total	Non-poor (by PL and MPI)	Total poor by PL	Total poor by MPI	Total poor by PL and MPI
Education					
Average schooling of people aged 15 or older	9,33	10,07	7,09	6,66	6,44
Percentage of the population aged 6 to 12 not attending formal education	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,3
Percentage of the population aged 13 to 17 not attending formal education	6,8	4,6	8,7	18,9	19,4
Percentage of the population aged 7 to 17 with educational lag	13,3	9,9	17,2	26,7	28,5
Health					
Percentage of uninsured population	9,8	6,7	14,6	26,1	24,6
Percentage of households without water service inside the housing unit	5,7	3,7	8,9	22,1	21,7
Housing and access to services					
Percentage of households not living in own housing unit	26,7	25,1	29,0	41,2	41,7
Percentage of households living in fair to poor housing conditions	38,7	30,6	61,2	79,7	84,0
Percentage of households with overcrowding by bedroom in the housing unit	1,3	0,5	3,7	7,0	10,1
Percentage of households without internet service	14,6	10,8	26,0	30,2	32,5
Percentage of household with water from well, river, stream, rainfall or other	3,5	2,2	5,2	14,7	14,0
Access to subsidies and pension					
Percentage of households receiving a subsidy or scholarship	19,2	12,4	46,4	34,5	48,1
Percentage of senior citizens without pension ^{4/}	28,7	26,7	29,3	51,6	38,3

1/ It refers to the ratio among persons aged 15 or under or 64 or older to the population among aged 15 and 64.

2/ It refers to the ratio of the population aged 15 or under and the population not in the labor force to the population in the labor force.

3/ Net income in current colones with imputation of non-reported values and adjustment for underreporting.

4/ It refers to the population aged 65 or older.

Source: INEC-Costa Rica. National Household Survey, 2024.

4.3 Other statistical tables

As part of continuous efforts for improving data timeliness and access, the statistical tables included in this document are available on our web site www.inec.go.cr. They are available for free download and access. Tables have been organized by topic: science and technology, education, household income and expenditure, poverty and inequality, social and housing matters. They may also be accessed through the National Household Survey tab.

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Annex

Annex 1. Fact sheet

Survey description: The National Household Survey is a multi-purpose research endeavor with a methodological design that allows for the incorporation of modules for research on specific topics.

Objective of the National Household Survey: to provide society with statistical information related to household income, poverty, housing, and other social, economic and demographic topics necessary for the creation, monitoring and evaluation of policies aimed at fostering private actions and driving the country's development.

Main topics under study:

- ◆ Income of households and persons
- ◆ Level of poverty of households by poverty line and multidimensional poverty
- ◆ Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the population
- ◆ Housing and access to services
- ◆ Population's conditions in terms of economic activity

Data collection method: information is collected through direct interviews to a qualified informant in each household from the selected housing units. In ENAHO 2024, electronic devices were used to collect and transmit information.

Target population: individual housing units, households residing in those housing units, and persons usually resident in the households.

Coverage: national.

Implementation period: the data collection stage was carried out from July 03 to August 04, simultaneously throughout the country.

Study domains: national level, area (urban and rural), and economic planning region.

Sample size: 1120 PSUs and 13,440 housing units.

Design variable and sample allocation: open unemployment rate

Sampling frame: housing units sampling frame 2011 (MMV-2011), based on the 2011 National Housing and Population Census.

Sample design: stratified, two-stage, probability sample design. In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with probability proportional to size, and in the second stage, housing units and secondary sampling units (SSUs) were selected with equal selection probabilities within each PSU, through systematic random sampling.

Number selected per PSU: 12 housing units.

Estimation method: sample values are multiplied by an expansion factor obtained at PSU level.

Adjustment due to population projection: population projections for 2011^{a/} according to region.

MANDATORY NATURE AND CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION

2024

The National Institute for Statistics and Census is the technical governing body of national statistics and the coordinator of the National Statistical System (SEN, in Spanish). Said capacity was vested under the National Statistical System Act (Law No. 9694 of June 13, 2019), which was enacted in consideration of the importance of having appropriate and updated statistical data for establishing economic and social policies.

This law further sets out the obligation to provide any necessary data to produce national statistics and the confidentiality thereof:

Section 20: "Statistical confidentiality prohibits personnel from the NSS institutions from disclosing data related to specific natural or legal people that they have acquired directly or indirectly in the course of their duties. The use of data collected directly from data providers by the NSS institutions for tax, legal, and other non-statistical purposes shall be prohibited.

Section 16: "All natural and legal people, irrespective of their place of residence, have the obligation to provide, in spoken, written or other form, free of cost and within an established time period, the data, statistical information and administrative records requested by NSS institutions..."

HOUSING UNIT AND SERVICES

<p>V1. Type of housing unit</p> <p>House in a condominium or gated community <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Independent house <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Row or adjacent houses <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>In a building (vertical condominium or apartment)..... <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Tenement house <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>Hovel <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="text" value="Please, specify."/></p>	<p>V4. What is the predominant roof material?</p> <p>Zinc or metal sheets <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Fiber cement <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Mezzanine <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Natural fibers (bamboo, cane, palm) <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="text" value="Please, specify."/></p> <p>Waste material <input type="radio"/> 0</p>																
<p>V2a. Is this housing unit...</p> <p>...owned and fully paid for? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...owned and being paid in installments? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...rented? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>...located in a squatter settlement?... <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>...other (assigned, lent)? <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="text" value="Please, specify."/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Only use codes 1, 2 and 5 for question V2a.</p>	<p>V5. Does this housing unit have a ceiling?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No..... <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="text" value="It includes coffered ceiling."/></p>																
<p>V2b. If he/she had to pay a monthly rent for this housing unit, how much would he/she pay?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></p>	<p>V6. What is the main material of the floor?</p> <p>Tiles, ceramic, terrazzo <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Cement (polished or not)..... <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Wood <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Natural material (bamboo, cane, palm)..... <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="text" value="Please, specify."/></p> <p>No floor (ground floor) <input type="radio"/> 0</p>																
<p>V3. What is the predominant exterior wall material?</p> <p>Block or bricks <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Plinth (wooden, zinc or fiber cement) <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Wood <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Prefabricated material <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Zinc <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>Fiber cement (<i>Fibrolit, Ricalit</i>) <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>Natural fibers (bamboo, cane, palm) <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="text" value="Please, specify."/></p> <p>Waste material <input type="radio"/> 0</p>	<p>V6a. Is the housing unit built on stilts?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No..... <input type="radio"/> 0</p>																
<p>V7. What is the condition of the...</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bad</th> <th>Fair</th> <th>Good</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>...exterior walls?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 2</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...roof?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 2</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...floor?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 2</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Bad	Fair	Good	...exterior walls?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	...roof?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	...floor?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<p>V8. How many bedrooms used exclusively for sleeping does this housing unit have?</p> <p>Number of bedrooms.. <input type="text"/></p>
	Bad	Fair	Good														
...exterior walls?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3														
...roof?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3														
...floor?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3														

...the section continues ————— **HOUSING UNIT AND SERVICES** ————— **2024**

<p>V9. Excluding bathrooms, laundry rooms, hallways, and garages, how many rooms in total (including bedrooms) does this housing unit have?</p> <p>Number of rooms <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>V14b. Is the use of the toilet...</p> <p>...exclusive to this housing unit? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...shared among this and other housing units? <input type="radio"/> 2</p>																					
<p>V10. Approximately, how many square meters of construction does this housing unit have?</p> <p>Under 30 m² <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>From 30 to 40 m² <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>From 41 to 60 m² <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>From 61 to 100 m² <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>From 101 to 150 m² <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>From 151 to 200 m² <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>Over 200 m² <input type="radio"/> 7</p>	<p>V15. Is this housing unit's electric light...</p> <p>...supplied by ICE? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...supplied by CNFL? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...supplied by ESPH / JASEC? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>...supplied by a cooperative? <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>...supplied by a private plant? <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>...supplied by another power source? <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Please, specify. <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/></p> <p>None electric light is available <input type="radio"/> 0</p>																					
<p>V11. Does this housing unit's water supply come from...</p> <p>...internal piping? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...external piping, but within the lot or building? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...piping outside the lot or building? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>No supply through pipes <input type="radio"/> 0</p>	<p>V16. What is the main power source used for cooking?</p> <p>Electric power <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Gas <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Firewood or charcoal <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Please, specify. <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/></p> <p>None (he/she does not cook) <input type="radio"/> 0</p>																					
<p>V12. Does the water consumed come from...</p> <p>...an AyA aqueduct? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...a rural aqueduct? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...a municipal aqueduct? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>...an enterprise or cooperative? <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>...a water well? <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>...a river, creek, or spring? <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>...rain water or other? <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Please, specify. <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>V17a. Is waste primarily disposed of...</p> <p>...by a garbage truck? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...by throwing it in a hole or burying it? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...by burning it? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>...by throwing it in an empty lot? <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>...by throwing it in a river, creek or ocean? <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>Other <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Please, specify. <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/></p>																					
<p>V13a. Does this housing unit have a toilet...</p> <p>...connected to a sewer? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...connected to a septic tank? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...connected to a septic tank with water treatment (biological pit)? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>...which consists of a drop hole, outhouse, or latrine? <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>...connected to another type of system? <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Please, specify. <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/></p> <p>No <input type="radio"/> 0 → Go to V14a</p>	<p>V17b. Does he/she separate the waste (garbage) into...</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>...organic waste (food leftovers, peels, bones)?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...plastic waste?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 3</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...glass waste?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 5</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...aluminum waste?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 7</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...paper or cardboard waste?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...other waste?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 3</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> 4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Please, specify. <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/></p>		Yes	No	...organic waste (food leftovers, peels, bones)?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	...plastic waste?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	...glass waste?	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6	...aluminum waste?	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8	...paper or cardboard waste?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	...other waste?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4
	Yes	No																				
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...other waste?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4																				
<p>V13b. Is the toilet...</p> <p>...exclusive to this housing unit? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...shared among this and other housing units? <input type="radio"/> 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OBSERVATIONS</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>																					
<p>V14a. Does this housing unit have a toilet?</p> <p>Yes ... <input type="radio"/> 1 → ¿How many? <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/> No ... <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Go to V15</p>																						

...the section continues **HOUSING UNIT AND SERVICES** 2024

V18. Do people in this housing unit have...

	How many?	
	Yes	No
V18a. ...a mobile phone line?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2
V18b. ...a residential telephone line (landline or IP phone)?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4
V18c. ...a refrigerator?	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6
V18d. ...water heating system for the entire house?	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8
V18e. ...a water storage tank?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2
V18f. ...a laptop?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4
V18g. ...a desktop computer?	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6
V18q. ...a tablet?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2
V18h. ...a fax machine (computer-independent)?	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8
V18i. ...radio or stereo system?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2
V18j. ...a vehicle (not provided by employer)?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4
V18k. ...a motorcycle (not provided by employer)?	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6
V18m. ...a conventional television?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2
V18l. ...a plasma, LCD or LED television screen?	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8

Go to V19 ←

V18L2. Of those he/she mentioned, how many can connect to the Internet (Smart TV)?

V19. Does this housing unit have Internet service?

Yes. ... 1 No. 0 → **Go to V19d**

V19b. Is the type of connection used to access the Internet...

V19b1. ...through a landline service (Kölbi-Hogar, Acelera, ADSL)? ..	Yes <input type="radio"/> 1	No <input type="radio"/> 0
V19b2. ...through coaxial cable?	Yes <input type="radio"/> 1	No <input type="radio"/> 0
V19b3. ...through fiber optic cable?	Yes <input type="radio"/> 1	No <input type="radio"/> 0
V19b4. ...through mobile devices (SIM)?	Yes <input type="radio"/> 1	No <input type="radio"/> 0
V19b8. ...through another type of connection? _____	Yes <input type="radio"/> 1	No <input type="radio"/> 0

Please, specify.

He/she does not know the type of connection . 9

V19c. Does it have a wireless router?

Yes. ... 1 No. 0 → **Go to V22**

V19d. What is the main reason this housing unit does not have Internet service?

People living there have Internet access somewhere else. 2

People living there have do not know how to use it 3

The cost of service or equipment is too high 4

People living there feel their privacy or security is threatened. 5

The service is not available in the area where they live 6

Service has been requested, but is has not been installed yet 8

Other _____ 7

Please, specify.

V22. Does this housing unit have any type of paid television service?

Yes. ... 1 No. 0 → **Go to V21**

V22a. What type of paid television service does the housing unit have?

V22a1. By cable. Yes 1 No 0

V22a2. Satellite TV Yes 1 No 0

V22a3. IPTV Yes 1 No 0

V22a4. Another type of paid television service. Yes 1 No 0

Please, specify.

People living there do not know what type of paid television service they have 9

For each household (Housing bond)

V21. Has this household received a housing bond?

Yes. ... 1 No. 0 → **Go to Section R**

a. In what year?

b. Which type?

Purchase of existing housing unit. ... 1

Lot purchase and construction 2

Lot purchase. 3

Construction of a housing unit on own or family land. 4

Improvement, expansion, or completion of a housing unit 5

Go to Section R

R. RESIDENCY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD N° 2024							
PREVIOUS YEARLINE	Line N°.	What is the name of the person considered to be the head of the household?	Has (Name) been living here for over 6 months?	Does he/she intend to continue living here?	Does he/she have any other permanent place to live?	Kinship relationship What is the kinship relationship between (Name) and the head of household?	
		Please, circle the line number of the respondent.	Enter it in line 01. Then, enter the name of the other family members including their kinship and age.	Yes... 1 Usual resident	Yes... 1 Usual resident	Yes... 1 Non-usual resident	Head of household..... 01 Spouse or significant other..... 02 Son or daughter 03 Stepson or stepdaughter ... 04 Son-in-law or daughter-in-law 05 Grandson or granddaughter . 06 Father or mother 07 Father-in-law or mother-in-law 08 Brother or sister..... 09 Brother-in-law or daughter-in-law 10 Another relative 11 Another non-relative 12 People who perform housekeeping services or their relative 13 Lodger or their relative (tenant)..... 14
		Interviewer:					
		R4a. Was it indicated that the household has shared headship?		No... 0	No... 0	No... 0 Usual resident	
		Yes... 1 No... 0					
		R4b. Line No. of the other head of household				Enter the code and proceed with the next person	
				Enter the code	Enter the code	Enter the code	Enter the code
				↓	↓	↓	↓
	Panel line	Line	Name(s)	R1a	R1b	R1c	A3
		01					
	02						
	03						
	04						
	05						
	06						
	07						
	08						
	09						
	10						

SECTION A. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2024

Line Nº.	Sex	Age	Place of birth		Residence two years ago		Marital status
	Is he/she male or female?	What is (Name)'s age in completed years?	When (Name) was born, where did his/her mother live?		Where did (Name) reside in July 2022?		Is (Name)...
I N T E R V I E W G U I D E	Male 1	Less than 1 year old 00	In this canton 0 <input type="text" value="Enter 0 in the code box."/>		In this canton 0 <input type="text" value="Enter 0 in the code box."/>		...in a civil union? or living with his/her partner? 1
	Female 2	Unknown age, less than 12 years old 98	In another canton 1 <input type="text" value="Enter 1 in the code box, and the name of the canton and the province in the adjacent space."/>		In another canton 1 <input type="text" value="Enter 1 in the code box, and the name of the canton and the province in the adjacent space."/>		...married? 2
			In another country 2 <input type="text" value="Enter 2 in the code box and the name of the country in the adjacent space"/>		In another country 2 <input type="text" value="Enter 2 in the code box and the name of the country in the adjacent space"/>		...divorced? 3
		Unknown age, 12 years old or older 99	In another country 2 <input type="text" value="Enter 2 in the code box and the name of the country in the adjacent space"/>		In another country 2 <input type="text" value="Enter 2 in the code box and the name of the country in the adjacent space"/>		...separated? 4
			Code Name of the other canton and province, or country		Code Name of the other canton and province, or country		...widowed? 5
	<input type="text" value="Enter the code"/>	<input type="text" value="Enter the number of completed years of age."/>	<input type="text" value="Enter"/>		<input type="text" value="Enter"/>		...single? 6
	<input type="text" value="Enter the code"/>	<input type="text" value="Enter the number of completed years of age."/>	<input type="text" value="Enter"/>		<input type="text" value="Enter"/>		Less than 10 years old 0
	A4	A5	A7a	A7b	A7c	A7d	A6
	01						
	02						
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

...the section continues — SECTION A. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS — 2024

Line N°.	Disability (permanent impairment)		IMAS			CEN - CINAI			Insurance Status		Pension
	Does (Name) have any limitation that permanently hinders or impairs him/her to...		a. During this year, has any member of the household received assistance from IMAS, such as...			During this year, has any member of the household received services from CEN-CINAI, such as...			What type of Social Security does (Name) have?		Mandatory basic regime Codes 01, 02, 13 and 14 only for question A11
											To which pension regime does (Name) contribute?
I N T E R V I E W G U I D E	...see even when wearing glasses or contact lenses? 1		...Avancemos program? 1			...whole-day care at the children's center? 1			As an employee..... 01		IVM regime of the CCSS..... 1 Another regime (Teachers Association, Judicial Branch, Finance and other methods) ... 2 None of the above 0
	...hear? 2		...monetary aid? 2			...served meals? 2			Through institutional agreements, (associations, trade unions cooperatives and others) 02		
	...talk? 3		...care network (CECUDI or community home)? 3			...food package? 3			As a voluntary person 13		
	...walk or climb stairs? 4		...other aids? 4			...milk? 4			As a self-employed worker 14		
	...use his/her arms and hands? .. 5		No aid has been received 0			...has no aid been received any of those? 0			Through the state (including the relative of the insured person by the State) 04		
	...make intellectual/ cognitive activities? (Down syndrome autism spectrum disorder, others) 6		b. What is the amount did he/she receive?			Enter a code in each box; you can write down up to 3 services. All boxes should have a valid code from 0 to 4.			Through a relative of a direct insured person (as an employee, through agreement, as a voluntary person, or other)..... 05		
	...or that is of an intellectual or mental nature? (bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia, and other psychoses) 7		Enter the amount in colones.			Enter the code.			As a retiree receiving non-contributory state pension insurance (basic amount) 06		
	None 0		c. How often does he/she receive it?			Enter the code.			As a retiree receiving non-contributory state pension special insurance (grace or war) 07		
	Enter a code in each box; you can write down up to 2 restrictions. All boxes should have a valid code from 0 to 7.		Enter the corresponding code, amount and period.			Enter the code.			As a retiree receiving IVM (Disability, Old Age and Death Pensions) of the CCSS (Costa Rican Social Security Administration) 08		
			a. Does he/she receive any amount?			Enter the code.			As a pensioner under the Teachers', Judicial Branch, Finance, and other schemes 09		
		b. Amount						Through a relative of the retiree 10			
		c. Period						Other forms of insurance (as a student, refugee and others) 11			
								Through a private or international insurance . . 12			
								Uninsured person 00			
					Enter the code.						
					A10			A11		A12	
					a b c						
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											

...the section continues SECTION A. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS 2024

Formal education							
Does (Name) attend...	When A13< 01, 02	a. Is (was) the education center he/she attend...		Levels 3, 4, 5, 7, 10 and 11 only for question A14	People aged 5 to 24 with codes 0, 8, and 9 in question A13		
	What are the highest level and year completed?			a. What is the name of the program or specialization he/she studies or studied?	What is the main reason why (Name) does not attend preparatory, primary school, high school, or university?		
	Level Year			b. Has he/she been awarded any degree in that program or specialization?			
...nursery school, interactive school, early childhood education center? . . . 01	None of the above 0 0	...public? 1	...semi-public or semi-official? 2	If he/she holds more than one specialization, enter the higher ranked or the one that shows more years completed.	He/she needs to work 01		
...transition cycle or preparatory? 02	Pre-school 0 1	...private? 3	...foreign? 4		He/she prefers to work 02		
...primary school? 03	Special education 0 2	He/she does not know 9		If he/she holds more than one specialization, enter the higher ranked or the one that shows more years completed.	He/she has to take care of children, elderly people or other people 03		
...academic secondary high school? 04	Primary school 1 X				He/she has to assist in domestic chores 04		
...technical higher education? 05	Regular high school 2 X	b. If he/she attends (or attended) a public university, ask: which one?		Yes Which one? →	He/she is unable to pay for his/her studies 05		
...university education? 06	Enter 26 if the person has completed high school studies.	UCR 1	UNA 2		Problems with access to the education system 06		
...special education? 07	Enter 37 if the person has completed high school studies.	TEC 3	UNED 4	Non university middle-level technician, expert, or graduate 1	He/she has difficulty studying 07		
...another type of formal education (open education programs at IPEC, CINDEA, etc.)? 08	Technical high school 3 X	UTN 5	He/she does not know 9	University teaching course or graduate 2	He/she is not interested in formal learning 08		
Please, specify.	Higher technical education 4 X			Bachelor's degree 3	Pregnancy or marriage 09		
...non-formal education? 09	University 5 X			Licentiate's degree 4	Disease or disability 10		
Please, specify.	Specialization 7 X			Specialization 5	Not old enough 11		
He/she does not attend any education center 00	Master's degree 10 X			Master's degree 7	Pending completion of MEP exams or admission tests 12		
Enter the code.	Doctorate degree 11 X			Doctorate degree 8	Other 13		
	Enter	Enter the code		He/she does not have a degree 0	Please, specify.		
	Level	X: Last year of education completed	Which one?	Name of program or specialization?	Code of the degree	Enter the code.	
	A13	A14	A15a	A15b	A16a	A16b	A17
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

...the section continues — SECTION A. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS — 2024

Line No.	Education incentives						
	When: A13=01, 02,03,04 or 07 and A15=1			Scholarships (When A13 <>0)			
	During this year, has any member of the household...			A19a. Do any of the people currently studying receive a monetary scholarship from...			
I N T E R V I E W G U I D E	...regularly attended the school cafeteria? 1			Variable	Institution		
	...has received free transportation from the MEP? 2			A19a9.	...post-high school institution (MEP)? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 0		
	...has received free texts from the MEP? 3			A19a2.	...INA? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 0		
	He/she did not receive anything 0			A19a3.	...municipality? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 0		
	Enter a code in each box. All the boxes should have a valid code from 0 to 3.			A19a4.	...public university? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 0		
				A19a5.	... <i>Empleate</i> ? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 0		
				A19a6.	...any other public institution? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 0		
							A19a7.
							A19a8.
							Please, specify.
			If he/she receives the scholarship in cash				
						A19b. What is the amount received or currently being received?	
						Enter the amount in colones.	
						A19c. How often does he/she receive the scholarship?	
						Enter the code.	
						Enter the corresponding variable, amount and period.	
A18						Variable	Amount
	a	b	c				
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

...the section continues — SECTION A. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS — 2024

Line No.	Children's care	Non-formal education		
	Aged 0-4 years old (When A9A<>3, A3<>13, 14 and A10<>1, and A13=0)	For people aged 10 years and over		
	A. In June, who cares for (Name) during most of the day?	a. In addition to formal education, has (Name) taken a course or received training for which he/she was awarded a degree or certificate?	Which institution provided the course?	
I N T E R V I E W I D E	A member of this household 1	Yes 1	He/she has not received anything. 0	
	<input type="text" value="Enter line #."/>	<input type="button" value="Go to A24"/>		
		b. What is the name of the course?		
	A member of another household	If several courses are mentioned, enter the most important one and the one for which a certificate or degree was received. E.g. computer science, auto mechanics, etc.		
	Of legal age 2 Underage 3			
	Nobody cares for him/her/ he/she cares for him/herself 0			
	Another care option			
	<input type="text" value="Please, specify."/>			
	He/she does not know/does not want to answer 9			
	<input type="text" value="Enter the code and line number."/>	<input type="text" value="Enter the code."/>		
	Code	Line number	Code	Name of course or training
	A26a	A26b	A20a	A20b
				A21
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				

...the section continues — SECTION A. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS — 2024

Line No.	Use of technology					Languages		Breadwinner
	People aged 5 years old or older					People aged 10 years old or older		It does not apply for codes 13 and 14 in question A3
I N T E R V I E W I N G G U I D E	During the past 3 months, has (Name) used...					a. Does (Name) fluidly speak, read and write any other language different than his/her native language?		Who is the breadwinner of the household?
	...a mobile phone? 1					Yes.... 1 No.... 0		
	...a laptop?..... 2					Go to A23 ← ↓		Please, remember that the contribution should be indispensable. Enter the code 1 in the corresponding line or lines.
	...a tablet? 3							
	...a desktop computer? 4					b. Is that language...		An institution or a person not living in the household but based in the country..... 7 A person not living in the household but living abroad..... 8 If code 7 or 8 applies, enter the same only in line 01.
	...the Internet?..... 5					...English? 1		
	None of the options 0					...French?..... 2		
						...Spanish?..... 3		
						...another language? 4 Please, specify.		
	Enter the code(s).					Enter		Enter the code.
					He/she speaks...	Languages		
A24					A22a	A22b	A23	
a b c d e								
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								

SECTION M. DOGS AND CATS IN THE HOUSEHOLD		2024
Questions per household		
Next, I will ask you some questions about dog and cat ownership in the household.		
M1. Does this household have any male or female dogs?	When M4 >= 1	
Yes <input type="radio"/> 1	No <input type="radio"/> 0	M8. How many female dogs have been vaccinated against rabies in the last 12 months?
He/she does not know/does not want to answer . <input type="radio"/> 9		
M2. Does this household have any female or male cats?	None..... <input type="radio"/> 0 He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99	
Yes <input type="radio"/> 1		
He/she does not know/does not want to answer . <input type="radio"/> 9		
When M1 =1		When M3 >= 1
M3. Next, I will ask you questions about the female or male dogs in the household. How many of them are male?		M9. How many male dogs have been dewormed in the last 6 months?
None..... <input type="radio"/> 0		None..... <input type="radio"/> 0
He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99		He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99
M4. How many are female?		When M4 >= 1
None..... <input type="radio"/> 0		M10. How many female dogs have been dewormed in the last 6 months?
He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99		None..... <input type="radio"/> 0
		He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99
When M3 >= 1		When M2 = 1
M5. How many male dogs are neutered?		M11. Now, I will ask you questions about the male and female cats in the household. How many are male?
None..... <input type="radio"/> 0		None..... <input type="radio"/> 0
He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99		He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99
When M4 >= 1		When M11 >= 1
M6. How many female dogs are spayed?		M12. How many are female?
None..... <input type="radio"/> 0		None..... <input type="radio"/> 0
He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99		He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99
When M3 >= 1		When M11 >= 1
M7. How many male dogs have been vaccinated against rabies in the last 12 months?		M13. How many male cats are neutered?
None..... <input type="radio"/> 0		None..... <input type="radio"/> 0
He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99		He/she does not know/does not want to answer <input type="radio"/> 99



REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

National Household Survey 2024



Primary Sampling Unit (PSU)	Structure	Part	Questionnaire	Household
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION B. LABOR FORCE CLASSIFICATION

For people aged 12 years and over

Line No.	Name	Age	Sex	
_____	_____	_____	Male <input type="radio"/> 1	Self-respondent <input type="radio"/> 1
			Female <input type="radio"/> 2	Another respondent in the household <input type="radio"/> 2 → Line Nº.
				Respondent from another household but from the same housing unit <input type="radio"/> 3
				Respondent from another housing unit <input type="radio"/> 4

Considering that the last week extended from Sunday _____ to Saturday _____

B1. Did (Name) work last week, even if only for one hour, excluding chores in his/her own household?

Yes 1 → **Go to Section C** No 2

Unpaid housekeeping services are not included.

B2. Last week, did (Name) complete any of the following activities for at least one hour and receive payment in cash or in kind? (If yes, emphasize "one hour or more".)

- He/she participated in agricultural work 1
- He/she made something to sell (needlework, crafts, food) 2
- He/she sold products (food, jewelry, raffle tickets, or items from catalog sales) 3
- He/she took care of people (children or elderly people) from another household and received payment in cash or in kind 4
- He/she provided housekeeping services for people from another household and received payment in cash or in kind (cleaning, ironing, etc.) 5
- He/she performed any other service (such as nail care, haircutting, or car watching) and received payment in cash or in kind 6
- He/she performed different jobs, including casual work 7
- He/she performed any other job and received payment in cash or in kind _____ 8

Please, specify.

He/she did not perform any activity 0 → **Go to B3**

B3. Last week, did (Name) help out in the business or farm of a relative or acquaintance, even if for only one hour, without receiving payment in cash or in kind?

Yes 1 → **Go to Section C** No 2

B4. Although (Name) did not work last week, does he/she have a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent?

Yes 1 No 2 → **Go to B6**

B5. Why did (Name) not work last week?

- Vacation, sick leave, strike, permit, or suspension of activities, while still receiving the salary or income from the business 1
- No customers visited the premises or office 2
- A permit without pay for one month or less was requested 3
- Disease or vacation without receiving any salary or income for one month or less, but with a confirmed intention to return to work 4
- Temporary suspension of the business or activity without receiving income for one month or less, but with a confirmed intention to return to work (equipment breakdown, bad weather, lack of raw materials) 5
- Leave of absence, vacation or disease without receiving income for more than one month or an uncertain duration of absence from work 6
- Suspension of activities, closure of the business without receiving income for more than one month (including close seasons if longer than one month) 7
- Nobody hired him/her (and he/she does not have an established business) or only works on request 8

...the section continues

SECTION B. LABOR FORCE CLASSIFICATION

2024

B6. If (Name) had found a job or obtained clients last week, would he/she have been able to start working immediately, or at the latest, within 2 weeks?

No, why not?

Because he/she does not want to work. 1

Because he/she is an elderly person 2

Because he/she is permanently disabled 3

Because of disease or health condition. 4

Because of family obligations (caring for the home, children, or other people). 5

Because of personal reasons (studies, scheduled trip) 6

He/she could work, but at a different time or season. 7

Yes

He/she does not have any restrictions 8

He/she has certain working conditions (schedules, place or other). 9

Go to Section H

B7. In the past 4 weeks, did (Name) engage in any of the following activities to find a job or start his/her own business? (Mark all that apply.)

He/she consulted with friends or relatives 01

He/she asked for a job in work places 02

He/she offered home services 03

He/she placed or responded to advertisements. 04

He/she filled out applications. 05

He/she distributed resumes at job fairs or job boards 06

He/she submitted resumes by email, personally, or by Internet 07

He/she attended interviews 08

He/she searched for customers or completed the procedures to Establish his/her own business 09

He/she renovated a commercial unit or office to begin or continue a business 10

He/she performed another activity _____ 11

Please, specify.

He/she did not perform any activity. 00

Go to Section G

B8. Why did he/she not seek job in the past 4 weeks?

He/she already found a job 01

He/she is waiting for the resumption of operations or the reopening of the business 02

He/she is waiting for a response from previous applications 03

He/she does not have money to search. 04

He/she is tired of searching 05

He/she is not being offered a job due to age, sex, ethnicity, or other reason 06

There is no work available in the area 07

He/she knows that there is no work this time of the year. 08

He/she only works upon request 09

He/she has a disease, an injury from an accident or a permanent disability. 10

He/she is attending an education center 11

He/she has family obligations. 12

He/she has personal obligations 13

He/she does not want to work 14

Other reasons _____ 15

Please, specify.

Go to Section G

Go to Section H

OBSERVATIONS

SECTION D: SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

2024

<p>D1. In that business or activity, does (Name) have one or more salaried employees?</p> <p>...yes →</p> <p>Always? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Only sometimes? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>He/she does not hire personnel <input type="radio"/> 3</p>	<p>D8b. Does a provider or client establish...</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>...minimum amounts for sales or production?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...a geographic area of operation?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 3</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...which merchandise or products are to be sold?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 5</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...direct supervision of the activity?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 7</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	...minimum amounts for sales or production?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	...a geographic area of operation?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	...which merchandise or products are to be sold?	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6	...direct supervision of the activity?	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8
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...which merchandise or products are to be sold?	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6														
...direct supervision of the activity?	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8														
<p>D2. Is his/her job in this activity...</p> <p>...permanent or of indefinite duration? <input type="radio"/> 1 → Go to D4</p> <p>...only for this season or period? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...only for a fixed period of time? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>...for a one-time occasion? <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>...only when requested? <input type="radio"/> 5</p>	<p>D9. In that business or activity, does (Name) decide how much to charge?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 2</p>															
<p>D3. How long will this job last/did it last?</p> <p>One week or less <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>More than one week up to a month ... <input type="radio"/> 2 → Go to D17</p> <p>More than 1 month up to 3 months ... <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>More than 3 months but less than 6 months <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>More than 6 months but less than one year <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>More than one year <input type="radio"/> 6</p>	<p>D10. Does he/she have partners in this business or activity?</p> <p>Are they members of this household? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Enter line #.</p> <p>Yes → Are they members of another household? .. <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Are they members of this and another household? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Enter line #.</p> <p>No <input type="radio"/> 0</p>															
<p>D4. For how long has (Name) been running this business or activity, either continuously or with interruptions of no more than 15 days?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Only mark or enter one of the three options</p> <p>Less than one month <input type="radio"/> 00</p> <p>Less than one year, enter the number of months <input type="text"/></p> <p>One year or more, enter the number of years <input type="text"/></p>	<p>D11. Is the business registered with any of the following?</p> <p>The Property Register as an enterprise or business with a corporate identification number . <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Another public authority <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Please, specify. <input type="text"/></p> <p>It is not registered with any institution <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>He/she does not know <input type="radio"/> 9</p>															
<p>D7. In this activity, does he/she usually work for...</p> <p>...just one client (person, enterprise)? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...different clients (including the general public) ... <input type="radio"/> 2</p>	<p>D12. Does the business or enterprise keep formal accounting records prepared by a professional accountant?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It does not include simplified regime</p> <p>No → And it is a non-agricultural activity (industry, trade or services) <input type="radio"/> 2 → Go to D14a</p> <p>And it is an agricultural activity (agriculture, livestock, fishing) <input type="radio"/> 3 → Go to D15a</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> 1</p>															
<p>D8a. How many providers supply the goods that (Name) sells or the raw materials he/she uses?</p> <p>One..... <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Two or more <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>None, the clients provide the raw materials / raw materials are not necessary..... <input type="radio"/> 3</p>	<p>D13a. Does (Name) receive a salary for the work he/she does in his/her business?</p> <p>Yes ... <input type="radio"/> 1 No →</p> <p>Not agricultural activity <input type="radio"/> 2 → Go to D14a</p> <p>Agricultural activity <input type="radio"/> 3 → Go to D15a</p>															

...the section continues — SECTION D: SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE 2024

<p>D13b. What was his/her salary <u>last month</u> before any deductions (i.e., gross salary)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p>D13c. Did he/she receive a Christmas salary bonus in the last 12 months?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>How much did he/she receive for that period? _____</p> <p>D13d. What is the monthly amount of personal or household expenses covered by the enterprise, such as food, transportation, fuel, housing, or utilities?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p>The enterprise did not pay for expenses ... <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p>D13e. How much did (Name) receive in the last 12 months from the distribution of dividends or profits?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p>No dividends received..... <input type="radio"/> 0 Go to P1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Only for agricultural activity (agriculture, livestock, fishing and related activities)</p> <p>D15a. What was the total <u>profit</u> earned by (Name) from the sale of the farm's or fishing activity's production during the last period?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sales period _____</p> <p>D15b. For how much did (Name) <u>sell</u> all that production from the last period?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sales period _____</p> <p>D15c. How much did he/she <u>spend</u> on that production <u>sold</u> during the last period?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sales period _____</p> <p>D15d. From what (Name) produces, did he/she take anything for his/her own or his/her household's consumption during the last period?</p> <p>Yes ... <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 2 → Go to D16</p> <p>D15e. What is the estimated value of what (Name) kept during the last period, if it had been sold?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">per _____ Sales period _____</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Only for non-agricultural activities, such as industry, trade, and services (including agricultural services)</p> <p>D14a. What was the total <u>profit</u> earned by (Name) from the sale of his/her products or services <u>last month</u>?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Monthly amount</p> <p>D14b. For how much did (Name) <u>sell or charge</u> for those products or services <u>last month</u>?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Monthly amount</p> <p>D14c. How much did (Name) <u>spend</u> to make those sales or provide those services <u>last month</u>?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Monthly amount</p> <p>Interviewer: _____</p> <p>D14d. Is it an activity for the manufacturing or sale of food or products?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 2 → Go to D16</p> <p>D14e. From what he/she produces or sells, did (Name) take any items for personal or household consumption <u>last month</u>?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 2 → Go to D16</p> <p>D14f. What is the estimated value of what (Name) kept <u>last month</u>, if it had been sold?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p>	<p>D16. Of the household's total expenses, how much is covered each month with the income from this activity?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Amount in cash per month Go to P1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It only applies to codes 1 or 2 for question D3</p> <p>D17. How much was earned (or will be earned) for this job or activity?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Amount per _____ days</p> <p>P1. What is the exact address of the business or activity?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Please, ask for all the details necessary to obtain the most complete address possible.</p> <p>District: _____</p> <p>Full address: _____</p> <p>P1a. What is the phone number (mobile or residential) of that business or person?</p> <p>Telephone: _____</p> <p>D19. Does he/she have any other job or did he/she do any other activity in addition to this last week?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 No <input type="radio"/> 2 → Skip to Section H</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Verify hours in C2b and skip to Section F</p>

SECTION E: EMPLOYEES

2024

<p>E1. Is (Name)'s job...</p> <p>...indefinite or permanent? <input type="radio"/> 1 → Go to E3</p> <p>...only for this season or period? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...only for a fixed term? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>...for a one-time occasion? <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>...only when requested? <input type="radio"/> 5</p>	<p>E6. To perform this job, is it essential for (Name) to provide, without reimbursement from the enterprise...</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>...his/her own instruments or tools?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...his/her own machinery or equipment?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 3</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...his/her own house to work in?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 5</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...his/her own business premises?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 7</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...his/her own vehicle?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...work-related expenses paid by his/herself?</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 3</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	...his/her own instruments or tools?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	...his/her own machinery or equipment?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	...his/her own house to work in?	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6	...his/her own business premises?	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8	...his/her own vehicle?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	...work-related expenses paid by his/herself?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4
	Yes	No																				
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...his/her own business premises?	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8																				
...his/her own vehicle?	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2																				
...work-related expenses paid by his/herself?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4																				
<p>E2. How long will this job last/did it last?</p> <p>One week or less. <input type="radio"/> 1 → Go to E7</p> <p>More than one week up to a month <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>More than 1 month up to 3 months <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>More than 3 months but less than 6 months <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>More than 6 months but less than one year <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>More than one year <input type="radio"/> 6</p>	<p>E7. Is (Name)'s salary paid by...</p> <p>...a person or an intermediary enterprise that provides temporary employees to another enterprise? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...a public institution for which he/she does not work? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...the establishment/employer for which he/she works? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>...another enterprise or person? <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>...an employee whom he/she is assisting? <input type="radio"/> 5</p>																					
<p>E3. For how long has (Name) worked for that place, either continuously or with interruptions of no more than 15 days?</p> <p>Only mark or enter one of the three options.</p> <p>Less than one month → <input type="radio"/> 00</p> <p>Less than one year, enter the number of months <input type="text"/></p> <p>One year or more, enter the number of years <input type="text"/></p>	<p>E7a. Is the business/farm where (Name) works registered with...</p> <p>Not applicable (public employees, employees of international bodies and domestic servants) <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p>The Property Register as an enterprise or business with a corporate identification number <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Another public authority <input type="text"/> Please, specify. <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>It is not registered with any institution <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>He/she does not know <input type="radio"/> 9</p>																					
<p>E4a. What is (Name)'s usual work schedule?</p> <p>Day (between 5:00 am and 7:00 pm) <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Night (between 7:00 pm and 5:00 am) <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Mixed (at least 3 night hours) <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Alternating, rotating and staggered <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Other type <input type="text"/> Please, specify. <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>Own schedule <input type="radio"/> 6 → Go to E5</p>	<p>E8a. Is the form of payment...</p> <p>...only in kind? <input type="radio"/> 0 → Go to E13</p> <p>...one-time? <input type="radio"/> 1 → Go to E15b</p> <p>...only by commission? <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>...by commission and base salary? <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>...for consultancy services or professional fees? <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>...by wage or day worked? <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>...by piecework? <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>...by hour? <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p>...in wages or fixed salary? <input type="radio"/> 8</p>																					
<p>E4b. Does (Name) normally work...</p> <p>...the same days always? <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>...by rotating days? <input type="radio"/> 2</p>	<p>E8b. What is the payment period?</p> <p>Daily <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>Weekly <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>Bi-weekly <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>Fortnightly <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>Monthly <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>Other <input type="text"/> Please, specify. <input type="radio"/> 5</p>																					
<p>E5. How many days in a row does he/she work and how many days does he/she have off?</p> <p>Working days. <input type="text"/></p> <p>Days off <input type="text"/></p> <p>Variable rotation of both <input type="radio"/> 88</p>																						

...the section continues —

SECTION E: EMPLOYEES

2024

E9. In this job, does (Name) receive...

	Yes	No
...a Christmas salary bonus?.....	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2
...paid sick leave days?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4
...paid vacations?	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6
...occupational hazard insurance?.....	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8
...payment for overtime hours?.....	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2

E10. In this job, are amounts deducted from his/her salary for...

	Yes	No
...social security?.....	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2
...income tax?	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4
...personal deductions not established by law?.....	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6

E11a. Does he/she receive tips?

Yes 1 → No 2 → **Go to E12a**

E11b. How much did he/she receive last month just in tips?

E12a. In this job, how much was his/her salary last month, without any type of deduction (gross salary)?

Please, include overtime pay, but do NOT include tips.

Amount per month

He/she did not receive payment last month but will continue in this job for more than one month 0 → **Go to E15a**

He/she did not receive a salary last month and will work for one month or less 1 → **Go to E15b**

He/she does not know or refused; go to E13

E12b. Is the amount mentioned the actual salary...

...without any type of deduction (gross salary)?.....	<input type="radio"/> 1	→ Go to E13
...only with deductions for the CCSS, Banco Popular and income tax (net salary)?.....	<input type="radio"/> 2	
...net salary after all other deductions? ...	<input type="radio"/> 3	→

E12c. How much was deducted in total from (Name)'s salary last month, including legal deductions and other non-legal deductions?

CCSS, Banco Popular, income tax, loans, associations, policies

Amount per month

E13. Last month, for this job, was he/she paid or given...

	No	Yes	How much is the estimated value per month?
...complete meals or partially subsidized meals?.....	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	_____
...housing?	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	_____
...transportation, gas for personal use?.....	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 5	_____
...a vehicle for personal use?	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 7	_____
...any other payment in kind?.....	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	_____

E14. In the past 12 months, in this employment, did he/she receive...

	No	Yes	How much did he/she receive?	How often does he/she receive it?
...a Christmas salary bonus?.....	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 1	_____	_____
...a school salary?	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 3	_____	_____
...bonuses?.....	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 5	_____	_____
...other payments for the job?.....	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 7	_____	_____

Upon finishing the question, skip to E17

E15a. What is the gross salary that he/she will be paid per month?

Please, do not include tips.

_____ → **Go to E17**

Amount per month

E15b. How much was he/she (or will be paid) for the period hired?

_____ per _____ days

Amount in cash

E17. Besides this one, does (Name) have another job or did he/she perform another activity last week?

Yes 1 → No 2 → **Skip to Section H**

Please, verify hours in C2b and skip to Section F.

OBSERVATIONS

...the section continues ————— SECTION F: SECONDARY JOB ————— 2024

F13b. Is the amount mentioned the actual salary...

...without any type of deduction (gross salary)? 1

...only with deductions for the CCSS, Banco Popular and (net) income tax? 2 → **Go to F14a**

...net salary after all other deductions? 3 →

F13c. How much was deducted in total last month, including legal deductions and other non-legal deductions?

CCSS, Banco Popular, income tax, loans, associations, policies

F14a. Last month, did he/she receive any payment in kind for this job, such as food, housing, transportation or others?

Yes 1 → No 2 → **Go to Section H**

F14b. What is the estimated value of what was received last month?

F15a. What is the gross salary that he/she will be paid per month?

Please, do not include tips.

Amount per month → **Go to Section H**

F15b. How much was he/she (or will be paid) for the period hired?

Amount in cash per days → **Skip to Section H**

OBSERVATIONS

SECTION G: UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

G1. How long ago did (Name) carried out the last activities to look for a job or to start a business or activity?

One week or less 1

More than one week up to a month 2

More than 1 month up to 3 months 3

More than 3 months but less than 6 months 4

More than 6 months but less than one year 5

More than 1 year up to 3 years 6

More than 3 years 7

He/she has not carried out any activities 0 → **Go to G3**

G2. How long has (Name) been actively seeking a job or working to start a business or activity?

One month or less 1

More than 1 month up to 3 months 2

More than 3 months but less than 6 months 3

More than 6 months but less than one year 4

More than 1 year up to 3 years 5

More than 3 years 6

G3. What is the main reason (Name) believes he/she has not found a job or has not been able to start his/her own activity?

He/she has already found one 01

He/she has recently began searching 02

Because of his/her age 03

Because of his/her sex 04

Due to other specific characteristics (race, sexual orientation, disability, nationality) 05

Lack of work in specialty 06

He/she is overqualified 07

He/she lacks experience 08

He/she lacks education, training or skill 09

He/she lacks contacts 10

He/she lacks funding 11

Delay in procedures 12

There are no jobs available 13

He/she does not looked for work 14

Other reasons 15

Please, specify.

He/she does not know why it is not possible for him/her to find a job. 00

...the section continues

SECTION G: UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

2024

G4a. What type of tasks or occupation is he/she looking for?

Any type..... 0

G4b. How many hours a week is he/she willing to work?

- Less than 12 hours (up to 1/4 time)..... 1
- From 12 to 24 hours (up to 1/2 time) 2
- More than 24 up to 36 hours (up to 3/4 time) 3
- More than 36 up to 48 hours (full time) 4
- More than 48 hours (exceeding full time) 5
- Any number of hours..... 0

G4c. What kind of job is (Name) looking for?

- To establish own business or activity..... 1
- To be an employee in an enterprise or institution .. 2
- Any type of job..... 0

G5. What is the lowest monthly income that he/she is willing to accept?

- Minimum wage of the occupation 1
- Minimum wage of all occupations 2
- Any amount 0

G6. Has (Name) ever worked?

Yes ... 1 No 2 → **Skip to Section H**

G7. What is the name of the establishment, business, institution, or enterprise where (Name) worked in his/her last job?

G8. What was the main business of the establishment, business, farm or institution for which he/she worked?

G9. What was the name of (Name)'s occupation?

Enter the main tasks. _____

G10. Was this job...

- ...own business or activity for which he/she hired permanent personnel? 1
- ...own business or activity for which he/she did not hire or occasionally hired personnel? 2
- ...as an employee for an employer, enterprise or institution?..... 3
- ...performed as an employee of one or various private houses? 4
- ...to help a relative or acquaintance without receiving payment in cash or in kind? 5

G11. How long ago did his/her last job end?

- One month or less 1
- More than 1 month up to 3 months..... 2
- More than 3 months but less than 6 months 3
- More than 6 months but less than one year 4
- More than 1 year up to 3 years..... 5
- More than 3 years up to 5 years..... 6
- More than 5 years 7

G12. What was the main reason for leaving that last job?

- Closure of own activity due to:**
- Lack of customers/some customers failed to pay . 01
 - Lack of capital, equipment or machinery 02
 - Too much competition 03
 - Very high expenditure (bankruptcy) 04
 - Momentary closure (for commercial unit repairs, completing procedures, seasonal)..... 05

- Dismissal due to:**
- Closure, bankruptcy, sale, relocation of the enterprise, or restructuring or downsizing 06
 - Prolonged disability or work-related accident, pregnancy, harassment or sexual harassment 07
 - Personal reasons 08
 - End of occasional or seasonal employment 09

- Resignation due to:**
- Voluntary resignation from the public sector 10
 - Little or no pay..... 11
 - Bad working relations or bad working conditions (unhealthy environment, harassment, sexual harassment, etc.) 12
 - He/she did not like it or it was inconvenient. 13
 - Obligation or agreement..... 14
 - Family reasons (marriage, pregnancy, caring for children or the family) 15
 - Personal reasons (study, illness, trip) 16

- Other causes:**
- Retirement (disability or old age) 17
 - Other reasons 18

Please, specify. **Go to Section H**

OBSERVATIONS

...the section continues — SECTION H. OTHER ACTIVITIES AND INCOME — 2024

OTHER INCOME		
H9. Does (Name) periodically receive income in cash from...		
		How much did he/ she receive? How often is it received?
H9a.	...rent from housing units, land, vehicles, or other property? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9b.	...interest from fixed-term deposits, loans to third parties, or other sources? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9c.	...dividends from a society in which he/she does not work? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9d.	...benefits from solidarity associations or cooperatives? ... Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9e.	...non-contributory state pension? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9p.	...a Christmas bonus from a non-contributory state pension? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9f.	...other government assistance or subsidies? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9g.	...child support? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9q.	...a Christmas salary bonus from the child support? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9r.	...school salary from the child support? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9h.	...national pensions and retirement plans (including the one for permanent disability)? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9s.	...a Christmas bonus from a national pension or retirement plan? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9i.	...pensions or retirement plans from abroad? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9t.	...a Christmas bonus from pensions or retirement plans from abroad? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9k.	...money from abroad (remittances)? Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9l.	...money from relatives or other people in the country? ... Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____
H9m.	...other transfers? _____ Yes <input type="radio"/> 1 → _____ No <input type="radio"/> 2	per: _____

Please, specify.



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