



COUNTRY FACTSHEET

for more country data visit <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>

COSTA RICA

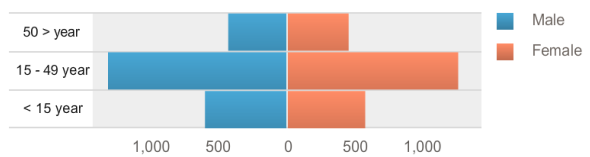
Country Overview

Country Facts



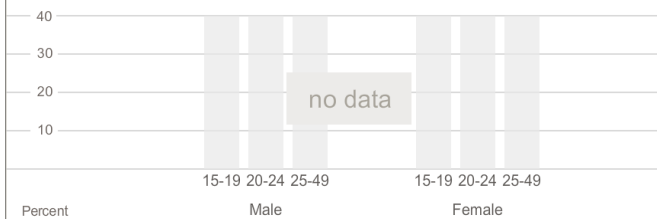
Blood Safety (%)	100
HDI	high
Life Expectancy (years)	78
GDP Per Capita (US\$)	6,599.1
Population (thousands)	4,641

Population

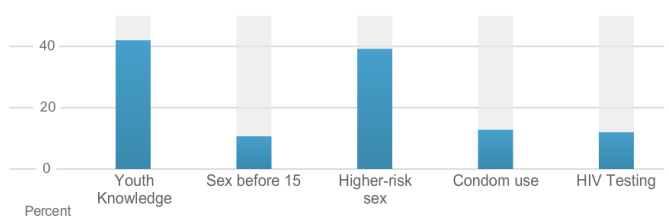


Sexual transmission of HIV

Higher-risk Sex – Percent

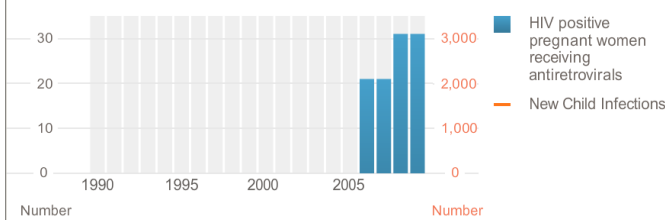


Knowledge, Sex < 15, Higher-risk sex, Condom Use & Testing

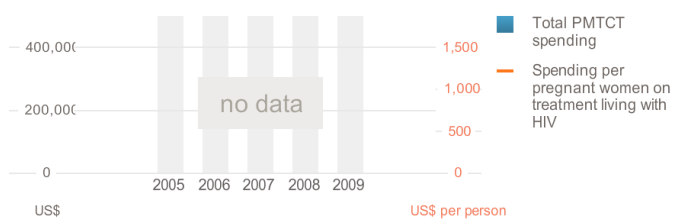


Infants, mothers, families

HIV positive pregnant women receiving antiretrovirals versus new child infections

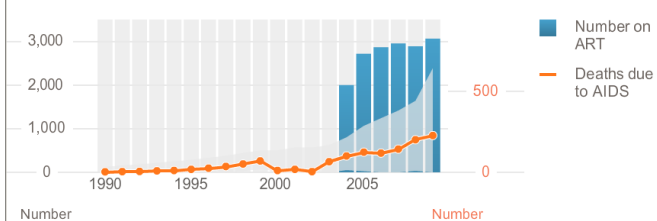


PMTCT spending

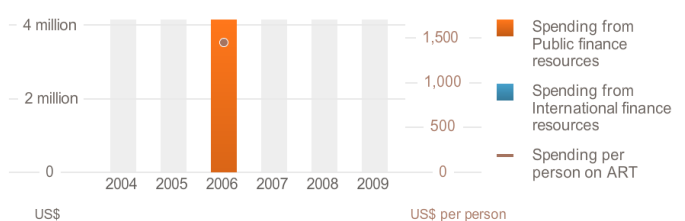


Treatment and care

Antiretroviral treatment scale-up vs. AIDS deaths

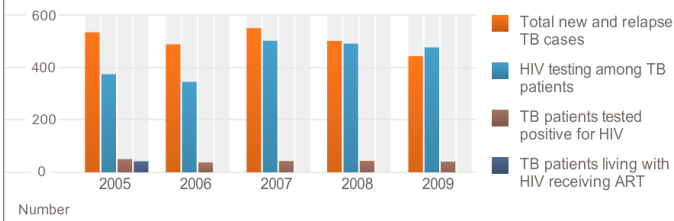


ART Spending

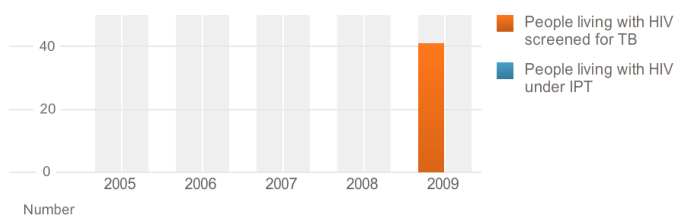


Tuberculosis/HIV coinfection

TB cases, TB/HIV testing, TB/HIV+, HIV+ TB patient on ART

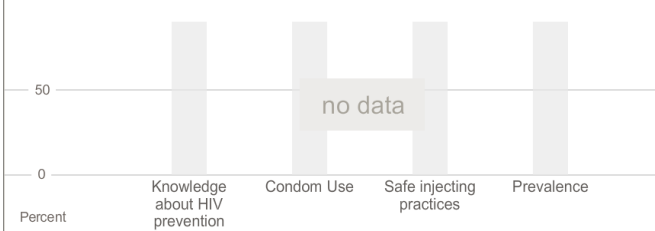


HIV+ Screened for TB vs. HIV+ on IPT



Injecting drug use and HIV

People who inject drugs



Injecting Drug Users *

	Government	Non-Government **
Laws that protect injecting drug users	●	●
Laws that pose obstacles for injecting drug users	●	●
Most injecting drug users have access to risk reduction	●	●

Laws and discrimination

We can remove punitive laws *

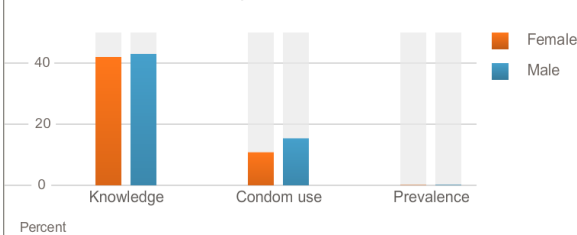
	Government	Non-Government **
Laws that protect key populations	●	●
Laws that pose obstacles to key populations	●	●
Laws that protect People Living with HIV	●	●
Programmes for the rights of People Living with HIV	●	●
Programmes to reduce Stigma & Discrimination	●	●

We can remove punitive laws ***

	Civil Society
HIV-related travel restrictions	●
Criminalization of sex work	●
Criminalization of same-sex activities	●
Compulsory treatment for people who use drugs and/or death penalty for drug offences	●
Criminalization of HIV transmission	●

Women, girls and violence

Women and Girls – Knowledge, Behavior, Prevalence

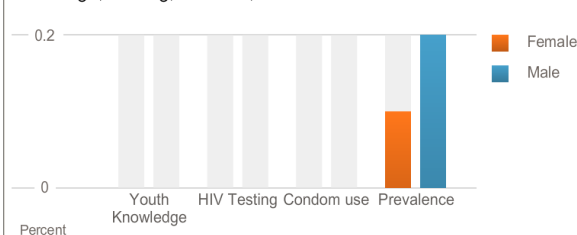


We can meet the needs of women & girls *

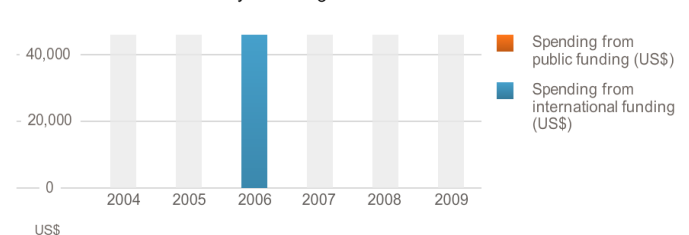
	Government	Non-government **
Women in multisectoral strategy	●	●
Women in multisectoral strategy and budgeted	●	●
Laws that protect women	●	●
Laws that pose obstacles for women	●	●
Policy or strategy to counter violence against women	●	●

Young people

Knowledge, Testing, Behavior, Prevalence

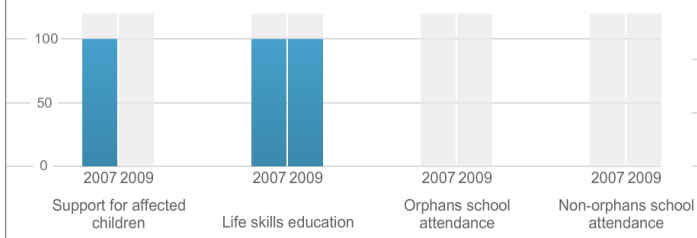


Youth in and out of school by financing source

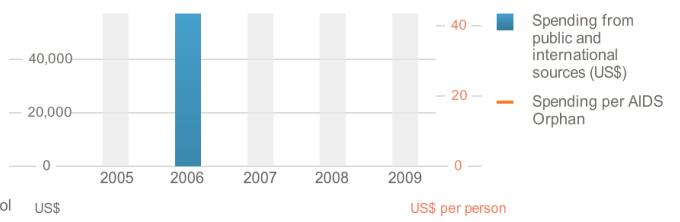


Social protection and support

Support to OVC

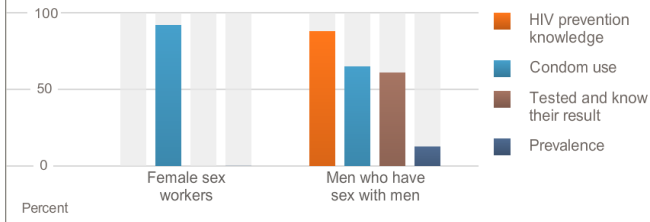


Spending on OVC



Men who have sex with men, sex workers and transgender people

Sex workers & MSM – knowledge, behaviour, testing, prevalence



Men who have sex with men & Sex workers

	Government	Non-government **
Laws that pose obstacles for men who have sex with men	●	●
Laws that pose obstacles for sex workers	●	●
Most men who have sex with men have access to risk reduction	●	●
Most sex workers have access to risk reduction	●	●

FOOTNOTES

Sexual transmission of HIV

Source: Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS in 2010 for the UNGASS reporting process. Data reflect latest available country data reported in 2010, but period of data collection may vary.

Graph "Higher-risk sex- Percent":

Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the least 12 months. For more information please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/661>

Graph "Knowledge, Sex <15, higher-risk sex, Condom Use & Testing":

Percentage of young men and women who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. For more information please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/182>

1) Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/660>

2) Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. For more information , please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/661>

3) Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/661>

4) Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/662>

5) Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/652>

Infants, mothers, families

Source: Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS in 2010 for the UNGASS reporting process. Data reflect latest available country data reported in 2010, but period of data collection may vary.

PMTCT spending includes all activities defined under the AIDS spending category "ASC.01.17 Prevention of mother-to-child transmission", as listed in the National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA): Classification taxonomy and Definitions (UNAIDS 2009). These include, among other interventions: pregnant woman counselling and testing, antiretroviral prophylaxis and safe infant feeding practices.

Spending per pregnant woman living with HIV on treatment is based on data triangulation and gives an approximate indication of service unit cost. It is important that results be interpreted within the context of each country's data limitations and assumptions.

Spending per pregnant woman living with HIV on treatment = nominator: PMTCT spending, USD; denominator: estimated pregnant woman who received ART, number.

See [UNAIDS Indicator Registry](#) for more information.

Treatment and care

Source: Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS in 2010 for the UNGASS reporting process. Data reflect latest available country data reported in 2010, but period of data collection may vary.

ART spending includes all activities defined under the AIDS spending category "ASC.02.01.03 Antiretroviral therapy", as listed in the National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA): Classification taxonomy and Definitions (UNAIDS 2009).

Spending per person on ART is based on data triangulation and gives an approximate indication of service unit cost. It is important that results be interpreted within the context of each country's data limitations and assumptions.

Spending per person on ART = nominator: ART spending, USD; denominator: ART coverage, number.

See [UNAIDS Indicator Registry](#) for more information

Tuberculosis/HIV coinfection

Sources: WHO TB Register and IRT Register and WHO TB screening and IPT data;

Injecting drug use and HIV

Source: Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS in 2010 for the UNGASS reporting process. Data reflect latest available country data reported in 2010, but period of data collection may vary.

Graphic "People who inject drugs"

1) Percentage of injecting drug users who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. For more information please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/659>

2) Percentage of injecting drug users who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results. For more information please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/653>

3) Percentage of injecting drug users reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. For more information please visit

<http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/665>

4) Percentage of injecting drug users reporting the use of sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected. For more information, please visit

<http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/666>

5) Percentage of injecting drug users who are HIV-infected. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/668>

Table "Injecting Drug Users"

1) Does the country have non-discrimination laws or regulations which specify protections injecting drug users?

2) Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for injecting drug users?

3) The majority of injecting drug users have access to risk reduction

* Answers from the National Composite Policy Index (NCPI), part of the UNGASS reporting, see the [HIV Indicator Registry](#)

** Includes Civil Society Organizations, Bilaterals and UN organizations. for more information.

Laws and discrimination

Source: Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS in 2010 for the UNGASS reporting process.

Table 1

1) Does the country have non-discrimination laws or regulations which specify protections for most-at-risk populations or other vulnerable subpopulations?

2) Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for most-at-risk populations or other vulnerable subpopulations?

3) Does the country have laws and regulations that protect people living with HIV against discrimination? (including both general non-discrimination provisions and provisions that specifically mention HIV, focus on schooling, housing, employment, health care etc.)

4) Programmes to educate, raise awareness among people living with HIV concerning their rights

5) Are there programmes in place to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination?

Table 2

- 1) HIV-specific restrictions on entry, stay or residence
- 2) Laws that criminalise same-sex sexual activities between consenting adults
- 3) Laws deeming sex work («prostitution») to be illegal
- 4) Laws that impose compulsory treatment for people who use drugs and/or provide for death penalty for drug offences
- 5) Laws that specifically criminalise HIV transmission or exposure

* Answers from the National Composite Policy Index (NCPI), part of the UNGASS reporting, see the [HIV Indicator Registry](#) for more information.

** Includes Civil Society Organizations, Bilaterals and UN organizations.

*** Data collected by different civil society organizations, compiled by UNAIDS, see http://data.unaids.org/pub/BaseDocument/2010/20100728_hr_poster_en.pdf for more information.

Women, girls and violence

Source: Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS in 2010 for the UNGASS reporting process. Data reflect latest available country data reported in 2010, but period of data collection may vary.

Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/658>

Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/662>

- 1) Are women included as a sector in the multisectoral strategy?
- 2) If women are included in the multisectoral strategy, is there an earmarked budget?
- 3) Does the country have non-discrimination laws or regulations which specify protections for women?
- 4) Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for women?
- 5) Does the country have a policy or strategy that promotes information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV to the general population that explicitly promotes the Fight against violence against women

* Answers from the National Composite Policy Index (NCPI), part of the UNGASS reporting, see [UNAIDS Indicator Registry](#) for more information.

** Includes Civil Society Organizations, Bilaterals and UN organizations.

Young people

Source: Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS in 2010 for the UNGASS reporting process. Data reflect latest available country data reported in 2010, but period of data collection may vary.

Graphic "Knowledge, Testing, Behaviour, Prevalence"

1) Percentage of youth who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/659>

2) Percentage of youth who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/653>

3) Percentage of youth reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/665>

4) Percentage of youth who are HIV-infected. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/668>

Graphic "Youth in and out of school by financing source"

Social protection and support

Source: Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS in 2010 for the UNGASS reporting process. Data reflect latest available country data reported in 2010, but period of data collection may vary.

Graphic "Support for OVC"

Percent of orphaned or vulnerable children aged 0-17 whose households received free basic external support in caring for their child. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/655>

Percentage of schools that provided life-skills based HIV education in the last academic year. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/656>

Current school attendance among orphans aged 0-14. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/656>

Current school attendance among non-orphans aged 0-14. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/656>

Graphic "Spending on OVC"

OVC spending includes all activities defined under the AIDS spending category "ASC.03 Orphans and vulnerable children", as listed in the National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA): Classification taxonomy and Definitions (UNAIDS 2009).

Spending per orphan is based on data triangulation and gives an approximate indication of service unit cost. It is important that results be interpreted within the context of each country's data limitations and assumptions.

Spending per orphan = nominator: OVC spending, USD; denominator: AIDS orphans, number.

Men who have sex with men, sex workers and transgender people

Source: Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS in 2010 for the UNGASS reporting process. Data reflect latest available country data reported in 2010, but period of data collection may vary.

Graphic:

1) Percentage of most-at-risk populations who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/653>

2) Percentage of most-at-risk populations reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/665>

3) Percentage of most at risk populations who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/659>

4) Percentage of most at risk populations who are HIV-infected. For more information, please visit <http://www.indicatorregistry.org/node/668>

Table:

1) Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for men who have sex with men?

2) Laws that pose obstacles for sex workers: Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for sex workers?

3) The majority of men who have sex with men have access to risk reduction

4) The majority of sex workers have access to risk reduction

• Answers from the National Composite Policy Index (NCPI), part of the UNGASS reporting, see the [HIV Indicator Registry](#) for more information.

*Countries are encouraged to report on IDU, MSM and SW where data are available. Indicators for this outcome area include:

** Includes Civil Society Organizations, Bilaterals and UN organizations.