



Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative.

BACKGROUND

Land and Climate

Costa Rica is about half the size of Iceland, or just smaller than the U.S. state of West Virginia. This small nation has a diverse landscape of tropical rain forests, tropical dry forests, mountain cloud forests, volcanoes, rivers, waterfalls, coastal lowlands, and nearly 800 miles (1,187 kilometers) of coastline. More than half of Costa Rica is covered by various types of forests. The land is subject to frequent earthquakes and occasional volcanic eruptions. More than 25 percent of the total territory is reserved as protected areas, and the nation has banned hunting for sport. The national bird of Costa Rica is the *yigüirro*, a clay-colored thrush or gray thrush.

Although Costa Rica lies entirely in the tropical climate zone, elevation changes allow for cooler temperatures in the central highlands. The coastal lowlands are hot and humid; temperatures there average 81°F (27°C) year-round. Most people live at elevations where the climate is generally mild. In San José and other parts of the Central Valley highlands, temperatures average 67°F (19°C) year-round. Rainfall varies between the wet season (May–November) and the dry season (December–April).

History

Native Peoples and Colonization

A variety of Native peoples lived in what is now Costa Rica before Columbus arrived in 1502 on his fourth and final voyage to the Americas. In the north, the Indigenous cultures were influenced by Maya civilization. Southern groups were

more closely related to the Indigenous peoples of South America. Spain eventually colonized the Costa Rican area along with most of Central America. Because minerals were scarce, the area was ignored by the Spanish crown and remained isolated.

Independence and Political Transitions

In 1821, Costa Rica joined other Central American nations in declaring independence from Spain. In 1823, it became a state of the Federal Republic of Central America. Shortly before the republic collapsed, Costa Rica became a sovereign nation (1838). José Joaquín Rodríguez was elected president in 1889 in what was considered the first free and fair election in Central America.

Costa Rica has one of the strongest democratic traditions in Central America. Interruptions in this tradition have been few. In 1917, General Federico Tinoco led a coup that brought him to power until he resigned two years later. The next non-democratic transfer of power happened in 1948, following a disputed election between President Rafael Ángel Calderón and Otilio Ulate. José Figueres staged a rebellion against Calderón, setting off a six-week civil war that resulted in the deaths of roughly two thousand Costa Ricans. Figueres then led an interim government and passed a new constitution that abolished the army before turning power over to Ulate in 1949. Costa Rica has enjoyed peace and democracy ever since. Figueres was considered a national hero and went on to win the presidency in 1953 and 1970.

Economic Struggles

The 1970s and '80s were times of economic struggle for Costa Rica due to the high cost of oil, rising foreign debt levels, excessive government spending, and conflicts in

neighboring countries that discouraged tourism in the region. Costa Rican presidents worked to reduce the country's deficit by cutting spending and increasing taxes in the 1990s. Weary of rising prices and falling incomes, voters elected businessman Miguel Ángel Rodríguez as president in February 1998. His plans to privatize state-owned telecommunications and energy industries led to the country's worst strikes, demonstrations, and unrest in many years. A court ruled the proposals unconstitutional in April 2000, and the government began pursuing other avenues to modernize the country's outdated infrastructure.

A Peaceful Orientation

In the mid-1980s, a military conflict raged across Central America. Costa Rican president Óscar Arias played a major role in finding a diplomatic solution and received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1987 for his work on the Esquipulas Peace Agreement, which helped bring peace to the region. Costa Ricans take great pride in Arias's award, which is seen as a reflection of the peaceful orientation of the nation. The president's popularity helped his supporters overturn a prohibition on former presidents' seeking reelection, allowing Arias to serve a second term beginning in 2006.

Modern Politics

Political corruption, though historically not an issue, has become a serious problem in recent years. In 2004, investigations into corruption allegations began against three former presidents—José María Figueres, Miguel Ángel Rodríguez, and Rafael Ángel Calderón—who were all accused of taking bribes from international companies. In the face of this widespread political scandal, voter turnout was low in 2006 elections, with former president Arias narrowly winning the presidency. In 2014, opposition candidate Luis Guillermo Solís was elected president, becoming the country's first third-party candidate in 44 years to serve in the office. For many voters, his election represented a move away from the corruption associated with professional politicians. However, he too was embroiled in a corruption scandal by the end of his term; the scandal involved cement imports from China.

In addition to experiencing corruption, Costa Rican politics have been shaped in recent years by the growing power of evangelical religious groups. For example, the 2018 presidential election essentially became a referendum on same-sex marriage. Though the evangelical pastor running against legalization ultimately lost the election and the Supreme Court struck down Costa Rica's constitutional ban on same-sex marriage, evangelicals and right-leaning groups maintain political influence. They make up the primary opposition force in the legislature and in local government, where they promote policies aligned with religious beliefs on topics such as abortion and education. However, as a whole, Costa Rica continues to be known for its progressive social and environmental policies. One of the most stable, developed nations in Latin America, Costa Rica has nevertheless seen a growth in drug and gang violence, an increase in the number of refugees fleeing Nicaragua and Venezuela, and worsening inequality.

THE PEOPLE

Population

The majority of people in Costa Rica have European or mixed heritage. About 2 percent of Costa Ricans are Indigenous peoples. One percent of the population is Black and lives mostly on the Atlantic Coast. These people are descendants of laborers brought from the Caribbean to build a railroad. They later worked on banana plantations and developed a distinct culture in the region around Puerto Limón.

About 9 percent of Costa Rica's population was born outside of the country, and roughly three-fourths of the foreign-born population is Nicaraguan, with many of them having entered Costa Rica illegally. The general population is relatively young, with about 20 percent younger than age 15. Most people live in the Central Valley highlands.

Language

Spanish is the official language of Costa Rica. English is widely understood in tourist-oriented areas but not by the general population. Limón Creole English is spoken by the Black population. A few Indigenous languages are still spoken by Indigenous groups.

Costa Ricans refer to themselves as *ticos* (the female form is *ticas*) and are known by that name throughout Central America. The nickname comes from the Costa Rican custom of ending words with the suffix *-tico* (instead of the more common Spanish diminutive *-tito*). So instead of saying *chiquitito* (very small), Costa Ricans say *chiquitico*.

In contrast to most other Spanish speakers, Costa Ricans use the formal form of the word "you" (*usted*) even when addressing close friends. The familiar pronoun *tú* is rarely used, though Spanish's less common familiar pronoun *vos* is heard in most urban areas. This linguistic characteristic should not be interpreted as a sign of formality in relationships, however.

Religion

Most of the population is Christian. About 48 percent of all Costa Ricans claim membership in the Roman Catholic Church. According to the constitution, Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but the constitution also protects freedom of religion. The Catholic Church continues to be very influential, and religion as a whole plays an important role in society. Evangelical groups and other Protestants are also common, and a growing number of former Catholics are joining other Christian churches. At the same time, secularization in Costa Rica is leading some people away from organized religion.

General Attitudes

In general, courtesy, hospitality, and gentleness are highly valued in Costa Rica. Aggressiveness, brusqueness, and violence are shunned by most. Most *ticos* (Costa Ricans) dislike militarism. Costa Ricans say they are lovers of peace and conciliation. Confrontation is avoided when possible; people may even say they will do something when they do not intend to do it, just so they will not have to disagree.

People tend to value privacy and quiet behavior but will vigorously defend personal honor. Honesty, humility, and formality are generally respected. A strong work ethic is prevalent among most segments of society, and people in

rural areas, in particular, accept hard labor as a necessary part of life. Individuality is considered an important characteristic, expressed in Costa Rica's relations with other nations and, to a lesser extent, on a personal level. The attitude is due partly to Costa Rican isolation during the colonial period; because *ticos* had little contact with colonial rulers, they developed greater independence. Still, group conformity in values, interests, and thought is generally important in society.

All people are expected to be given respect, regardless of their social class. There tends to be little resentment among the classes because of the traditional respect for all people and a belief that some things are determined by God. The belief that Deity controls some aspects of life, such as one's health or success, is common among many *ticos* and is evident in daily speech. People often attribute their achievements to and place hope in God; similarly, *ticos* often consider negative life events to be part of God's plan. This tradition, which is most prevalent in rural areas, is changing with greater education and people's desire for material progress.

Personal Appearance

Western dress is common throughout the country. Professionals typically wear suits or dress suits to work, while others may wear uniforms. For casual wear, jeans are very popular among both men and women in urban areas. Women in rural areas are more likely to wear skirts. In urban areas, women try to dress fashionably, though styles are open to personal taste. Older adults tend to dress more conservatively. Young adults may be seen wearing a variety of styles, including sportswear and U.S. American fashions. Shorts (including surfing-inspired fashions like board shorts) are generally only worn in hotter coastal cities or in beach areas. Flip-flops are commonly worn inside the house, around local neighborhoods, and in towns and cities near the coast but not elsewhere.

Costa Ricans, particularly older adults, tend to carefully consider their appearances when doing errands or other business in public. Clothing is generally clean and neatly ironed, and shoes are polished. Being well groomed is considered essential. This includes expectations of neatly cut (and, for men, short) hair and a fresh smell. Those who do not meet these expectations may be discriminated against in minor ways, while those who are very well dressed and groomed are given more respect and are assumed to be financially well-off.

For rodeos and horse parades, men and women throughout the country often dress up as *vaqueros* (cowboys), wearing jeans, plaid shirts, belts with large buckles, boots, and hats. During Independence Day, many children dress as *campesinos*, or old-fashioned farmers.

CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES

Greetings

Polite and respectful greetings are a social norm. Female friends or relatives typically greet each other with a light kiss on the cheek. If women are not yet acquainted, they may pat each other on the arm. Men typically shake hands and may

kiss the cheeks of female friends and relatives. It is considered an insult not to shake every man's hand in a small group.

Common greetings include *Buenos días* (Good day), *Buenas tardes* (Good afternoon), and *Buenas noches* (Good evening). A simple *Buenas* may be used by itself any time of the day. *Ticos* (Costa Ricans) often respond to the greeting *¿Cómo está?* (How are you?) with the expression *Pura vida* (Pure life), which is understood to mean that the person is doing well. *Pura vida* has many uses, as it is also a way to say "Okay" or "No worries." *Hola* (Hi) is a casual greeting popular among youth; older people consider it disrespectful if used to greet them.

In rural areas, people tend to greet each other when passing on the street, even if they are not acquainted. One might simply say *Adiós* or *Buenas*, or more formally *Adiós, señora* or *Buenos días*. This tradition is less common in urban areas. People in rural areas often bow their heads slightly and touch their hats in greeting. Greetings between strangers or acquaintances are generally brief, but people who know each other usually take a few minutes to talk about family, work, or health. When passing by quickly, such as on a bike, people in rural areas may also greet each other by saying *¡Whoop!* or *¡Eso!* (That's it!).

One addresses others by professional title either with or without a surname, depending on the situation. *Señor* (Mr.) and *Señora* (Mrs.) are also used, especially for people with whom one is not well acquainted. *Ticos* address friends, children, coworkers, and subordinates by first name. They use the title *Don* with the first name of an older man, or *Doña* for a woman, to show special respect for and familiarity with the person. For example, a child might call the mother of his best friend *Doña María*.

Gestures

Hand gestures are common and important to everyday conversation. In fact, *ticos* (Costa Ricans) often use their hands to express an idea, either with or without verbal communication. To indicate "no," one vigorously waves the index finger (palm out, finger up). When expressing shock or when faced with a serious situation, *ticos* will shake the hand vigorously enough to snap (slap) the fingers together three or four times. There are many different hand greetings in addition to the handshake or wave. For instance, young people slap hands together in a greeting similar to a "high five" or bump fists. Eye contact is generally important, especially when one is discussing a serious issue or talking to a superior. It traditionally is understood that a lack of eye contact means one cannot be trusted, while a weak handshake is thought to signal disrespect and a lack of interest. Chewing gum while speaking is considered impolite.

Visiting

Overall, Costa Ricans enjoy socializing. Costa Ricans in urban areas generally prefer that visits be arranged in advance. Only close friends or relatives may drop by unannounced in these areas, and then mostly in the afternoon after household chores have been done; otherwise, uninvited visitors may not be asked into the home. In rural areas, people

tend to visit unannounced more often and rarely are turned away. Hosts usually offer visitors something to drink (like coffee) and refreshments (pastries, bread, or crackers). It is considered impolite to refuse such an offer. Invited guests generally are expected to arrive a few minutes late (later in rural areas). Punctuality is typically not customary, but being very late is also not appreciated.

Friends and neighbors often share food, such as freshly caught fish, homegrown produce, or baked goods. Dinner guests usually bring a small gift to their hosts, such as flowers, wine or a bottle of local liquor, a plant, or something to share or to mark the occasion. Hosts usually serve dinner guests refreshments and drinks while they socialize for an hour or so before the meal is served. After dinner, coffee and dessert typically accompany more conversation. Guests generally leave shortly thereafter.

If a Costa Rican invites someone to dinner or to spend a few days at his or her home, the potential guest must determine whether the invitation is sincere or whether the host is just trying to be polite. Polite invitations often are extended as a gesture of goodwill rather than as an expectation that guests will actually come.

Eating

Most people eat three meals a day, with midmorning and afternoon coffee breaks or snacks. Breakfast and dinner are the most important meals, as lunch is becoming more rushed and is more often eaten away from home. Business professionals may make lunch dates, but dinner is typically the meal for entertaining guests. Mealtime is to be enjoyed and is extended by conversation on a variety of subjects. Table manners vary, but as a general rule, one keeps both hands (though not elbows) above the table rather than in the lap.

It is considered extremely rude for a waiter or waitress to bring a restaurant bill before it is requested by patrons. Bills customarily include a tip of 10 percent. Further tipping is not expected, except in some tourist-oriented areas.

LIFESTYLE

Family

Structure

While Costa Ricans tend to value family tradition and heritage, family dynamics are changing as the country modernizes. Family members are generally spending less time at home together and more time working and participating in individual activities. Families have an average of one to two children, though rural families are usually larger. Rural extended families often either share a dwelling or live as neighbors and are especially close-knit, as a lack of recreational resources means they spend a lot of time together. In contrast, the busy schedules of urban families can make finding time together difficult. No matter what their schedules, though, families typically enjoy gathering together on Sundays.

Parents and Children

Young boys typically start helping their fathers work outside

of the home around age six or seven. For example, they may help pick coffee or assist with construction work. At the same age, girls are usually taught to help with housework, beginning with cleaning their own rooms and washing their own dishes after meals. Grandparents, especially grandmothers, often help raise their grandchildren. Children also commonly receive care from their aunts. Most children live with their parents until they graduate from college or get married. Adult children are expected to care for their elderly parents, though state-run facilities are available for those without families.

Gender Roles

While the husband makes most final decisions in the home, he shares many responsibilities with his wife. Traditionally, women worked at home, caring for children, cleaning, cooking, and doing laundry. Today, a growing number are seeking higher education and entering the labor force to help support their families, and many men are doing more around the house. Some women now work as cooks in restaurants, domestic employees, schoolteachers, and sales assistants. Though it is uncommon to see women in high-profile corporate positions, they do hold some high-ranking positions in government. Domestic violence, often fueled by alcoholism, is a serious problem.

Women traditionally retain their maiden names when they marry. Children carry the surnames of both parents. The second-to-last name in a full name is from the father's side and is considered the family surname.

Housing

Urban

A majority of the population lives in the urbanized Central Valley region of the country, including San José and its surrounding cities and neighborhoods. In these and other cities, houses are usually made of cement and have tin roofs. Houses are often painted in bright colors. Metal security bars to protect windows and doors are common.

Houses are typically one storey, with a living room, a kitchen, one or two bathrooms, and two or three bedrooms. Many also have a dining room and a laundry area with its own sink, where clothes can be rinsed prior to washing, since most machines are only semi-automatic. Common wall hangings include photographs of family and friends and religious images. Art is gaining popularity among affluent families. Ceramic knickknacks are common decorations, and televisions are placed in prominent locations in living rooms. Higher-income households often have DVD players and computers. Other electronics and appliances, such as fans, telephones, radios, microwaves, and the like are common as well. Floors tend to be made from tile, wood, or smooth, red cement (called *piso lujado*).

By traditional standards, a home should be cleaned thoroughly every day. Children may be enlisted to help with this task, though it is also increasingly common for women who work outside the home to employ maids to clean, cook meals, and do the laundry.

Rural

Houses in rural areas tend to be more basic and may be made of a combination of wood and cement. Most houses have tin

roofs, which have oftentimes rusted out. Houses are usually one storey and tend to be small, with a living room, a kitchen, one bathroom, and two bedrooms. Most homes have electricity and running water and may be equipped with a *ducha*, a water heater attached directly to the shower. Though many houses in rural areas are in disrepair, satellite dishes are often seen on rooftops.

Dating and Marriage

Dating and Courtship

Dating typically starts around age 14, although in more conservative families girls do not date until age 18. Dating can be casual and is not necessarily expected to end in marriage. Most young Costa Ricans meet for the first time while socializing with groups of friends at school, sporting events, church, weekend dances, or other group activities such as volunteering. Young adults commonly meet partners at bars and nightclubs, at work, or through friends. The religiously conservative may meet through church events. Going to dinner or getting ice cream are common dating activities. Other favorite dating activities include movies, dances, picnics, rodeos, bullfights, festivals, and carnivals.

Girls generally are more restricted in dating than boys. They seldom can have visitors past 10 p.m., unless a courtship is close to marriage. A boy sometimes asks a girl's parents for permission to date her, but this custom is disappearing and no longer occurs in urban areas. When a young couple is dating, the boy commonly visits according to a predetermined schedule. During these visits, which usually happen a few evenings a week and last about two hours, the pair often sits on the porch, takes short walks around the neighborhood, goes to the park, or goes out to dinner.

Engagement

Often a man proposes to his girlfriend and then gives her a ring on a special occasion, like her birthday or Christmas. The two families visit each other to show formal agreement on their children's marriage. Engagements typically last six months or less.

Marriage in Society

Couples generally marry in their mid- to late twenties. Marriage is a valued institution, and having a partner to share a life with is considered important. Those who remain single into their thirties, especially if they are women, may be pitied. Unmarried adults usually live with their parents, especially in rural areas. The exception is unmarried university students or college graduates, who sometimes live on their own.

Young couples often live together for many years before marrying, an arrangement that is socially acceptable. After three years of cohabitation, the couple may file to enter into a common-law marriage, which affords them the same rights as a formally married couple.

Same-sex marriage was legalized in 2020.

Weddings

Wedding ceremonies are followed by celebrations, during which family and friends drink and share a meal. A typical meal consists of *arroz con pollo* (rice with chicken), *picadillo de papaya* (a dish of beef and papaya), refried black beans, and potato chips, followed by an elegant cake. After eating, guests dance.

El baile del billete (the dance of the bill) is a common practice during which guests tuck bills of various denominations into the clothing of the bride or groom for an opportunity to dance with one of them until the next guest pays for a turn. This dance relieves the newlyweds of some of the economic burden associated with the wedding.

Divorce

Divorce is becoming fairly common and does not carry a strong stigma. However, women may find it harder than men to remarry, especially if they have children.

Life Cycle

Birth

Pregnancy and birth are considered a blessing in Costa Rican culture. When a woman is pregnant, her friends and family throw a *té de canastilla* (baby shower) for her. Traditionally, only females attended these parties, but it is becoming more common for males to be invited as well. The guests often bring gifts and play games. Before they leave, they are given a small *recuerdo* (souvenir), which is usually a plastic knickknack and a ribbon with the family's last name and the date of the party. When a baby is born, neighborhood women, family members, and friends come and visit the new baby and mother, sometimes bringing a gift. Many babies are baptized by the Catholic Church, and another party is held after baptism.

After giving birth, women are given 40 days (*la cuarentena*) to recover. During the first one or two weeks of this period, a woman's mother or mother-in-law comes to help her with household tasks. Formally employed women are entitled to four months of paid maternity leave, but many women work in the informal market and do not receive this benefit.

Milestones

At age 15, many Costa Rican girls celebrate their birthdays with a special party called a *fiesta de quince años*, which can be something quite simple, like a family gathering in the home. For wealthy families, as many as one hundred guests may attend a party at a reception hall and enjoy a sit-down dinner, a fancy cake, and dancing to music played by a professional disk jockey. Socially, girls are considered adults after this party, as are boys when they turn 16. At these ages, youth are usually accepted into adult conversations and given more freedoms. Legally, they are considered adults at 18, when they have the right to vote, drive, and drink alcohol. Children do not typically leave home until they graduate from college or get married.

Death

Following a death, neighbors and family members come to the *velorio* (wake). Acquaintances will not stay long, but close friends and family members will generally stay the whole night praying. Those close to the family bring coffee and bread to help those praying stay awake. After the wake, everyone in the community walks behind the hearse as it makes its way from the church to the cemetery. For the last part of the distance, the coffin is carried on the shoulders of six close friends or relatives. Few people are buried; instead, according to sanitary regulations, the deceased is usually laid to rest in a cement box above ground. After losing a family

member or friend, Costa Ricans hang a black ribbon on their door for nine days.

Diet

Ticos (Costa Ricans) often eat rice and beans in various combinations for nearly every meal. Typical at breakfast is *gallo pinto* (mixture of rice and black beans). A common lunchtime meal is *casado* (rice, beans, salad, meat, plantains, and sometimes eggs). *Olla de carne* (a beef stew with potatoes, onions, and many vegetables) is a national favorite. *Tamales* (meat, vegetables, and cornmeal wrapped in plantain leaves and boiled) are often served for Easter and Christmas. Also common are *lengua en salsa* (beef tongue served in a sauce), *mondongo* (intestine soup), *empanadas* (turnovers), *arroz con pollo* (rice with chicken), and *gallos* (tortillas with meat and vegetable fillings). Bread, tortillas, and fruits are also staple items. Bananas, mangos, pineapples, papaya, watermelons, and various citrus fruits are locally grown and popular.

Ticos of all ages typically enjoy coffee. Adults may take two or three coffee breaks each day. Among *ticos* who do not drink coffee, many drink *agua dulce* (sweet water), a drink made from sugarcane that is mixed with water or milk.

Recreation

Sports

Fútbol (soccer) is the most popular spectator and participant sport. It is frequently played during recess at school. Elsewhere, children may be seen playing soccer barefoot, using sticks, small trees, or even their shoes as goal markers. Basketball, baseball, volleyball, surfing, swimming, biking, running, auto racing, and motorcycling are also popular. Skateboarding and karate are popular in urban areas. Fishing is common in many parts of the country. The wealthy may enjoy golf and polo. Rodeos, bull riding, and cockfighting tend to draw large crowds in rural areas, though cockfighting is illegal and becoming increasingly rare.

Leisure

Beaches are typically most crowded between January and April. Local carnivals, festivals, and bullfights are popular attractions at various times throughout the year. Media broadcasts from the United States are common and have a significant impact on urban trends. People may also enjoy going to bars, clubs, restaurants, movie theaters, and malls on the weekend. Sunday is typically a day to spend with family. Rural inhabitants generally enjoy dancing and drinking with friends at the weekly town dance (*baile*), held on Saturday nights. Children may enjoy playing marbles and *trompos*, which involves a small wooden or plastic top spun by pulling a string wrapped around it.

Ticos (Costa Ricans) tend to be creative and resourceful when they lack money for recreation. For example, they float down rivers in old car tires, fashion rope swings over lakes, make swings from old rice sacks for children, and go fishing with a hook and fishing line wound around an old plastic soda bottle in place of a pole. They also build structures from bamboo and palm behind their homes where they can sit and relax with friends.

Vacation

Families who can get time off from work may take their children on vacation during the mid-year school break, the first two weeks of July. Many Costa Rican families also vacation at the end of the year or during Holy Week. Most people take trips within the country, as foreign travel tends to be prohibitively expensive. Urban dwellers often like to escape the cities and head for the beach or the mountains on vacation.

The Arts

Dancing is a favorite activity among many *ticos* (Costa Ricans) of all ages. Typical Latin dances such as salsa, merengue, and cumbia, as well as the Costa Rican swing, are popular. Folk dances include the national dance (the *Punto Guanacaste*), the *cambute*, and maypole dances. Typical musical instruments include the trumpet, clarinet, guitar, xylophone, accordion, *quijongo* (a stringed instrument), and *güiro* (an open-ended metal or wooden instrument with grooves that produce a rasping sound when scraped). Many people enjoy *soca* (a mixture of soul music from the United States and calypso music), calypso, reggae, and other music popular throughout the Caribbean, Central America, and North America.

Brightly painted Costa Rican *carretas* (oxcarts) are well known throughout the world. Other arts include pottery and *molas* (appliqué for clothing or textiles). The Boruca, an Indigenous group, are known for their carved wooden masks. These masks were originally made from cedar trees and depicted *diablos* (devils) to scare off Spanish invaders. Today, these colorful masks also feature themes from nature, often combining a human face with the features of animals such as jaguars, toucans, snakes, and crocodiles, and are more often made from native balsa wood.

Bombas are a popular oral form of poetry hailing from the province of Guanacaste. These quatrains always begin with the speaker yelling *¡Bomba!*, after which follow four rhyming lines that often depict humorous, witty, or romantic sentiments.

Holidays

Costa Rican holidays include New Year's Day (1 January); Feast of Saint Joseph (19 March); Anniversary of the Battle of Rivas (11 April), during which a Costa Rican army defeated the forces of a U.S. conqueror and in which the national hero, a drummer boy named Juan Santa María, lost his life; *Semana Santa* (Holy Week) and Easter; Labor Day (1 May); Feast of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (29 June); Annexation of Guanacaste to Costa Rica (25 July); Feast of Our Lady of the Angels (2 August); Central American Independence Day (15 September); *Día de las Culturas* (Day of Cultures), formerly called Columbus Day and then *Día de la Raza*, recognizing the indigenous roots of Latin America (12 October); Feast of the Immaculate Conception (8 December); and Christmas (25 December).

New Year's

New Year's is generally thought of as a time for friends, parties, drinking, and dancing. *Tamales* (meat, vegetables, and cornmeal wrapped in plantain leaves and boiled) and *chicharrones* (fried pork rinds) are foods typical of this

holiday. Gifts are exchanged and people often sing and light fireworks as the new year approaches. However, many Costa Ricans will interrupt festivities before midnight on New Year's Eve to go home and eat a small, quiet meal with family before returning to their party after midnight. *Flor de itavo* (the flower of a yucca plant) is a special ingredient sold throughout the country for this holiday. It is used to make various dishes, the most popular of which are egg based.

Semana Santa

After Christmas, *Semana Santa* (Holy Week) is the most widely celebrated holiday in Costa Rica. During the period of Lent, leading up to *Semana Santa*, many observant Catholic families put a cross draped with a purple sash on their front lawns. During Holy Week itself, only a minority of families participate in the religious parades that depict the resurrection of Jesus Christ in city centers. Instead, many Costa Ricans vacation during this holiday. All businesses are closed on the Thursday and Friday prior to Easter Sunday, so many families often spend time at the beach or mountains over the long weekend. *Arroz con leche* (rice pudding), often topped with caramelized coconut, mango, cashew, guava, or papaya, is a common dessert during this holiday season.

Feast of Our Lady of the Angels

On this religious holiday, Costa Ricans from all over the country make a pilgrimage on foot to the city of Cartago to pay homage to the Virgin Mary. Throughout the year, people pray for a miracle from the Virgin in exchange for making a promise to her (to stop a bad habit, for example) or a pledge to walk from their hometown to visit her in Cartago on 2 August if their prayer is answered.

Central American Independence Day

Costa Rica celebrates its independence from Spain on 15 September. In school, students make *faroles*, which are small, portable displays featuring some aspect of Costa Rican culture. A light is attached to each *farol* so that they are visible on the eve of Independence Day, when students and their families gather at the school after dark to show off and enjoy their creations. The next morning begins with a parade that includes floats representing traditional Costa Rican scenes, high school marching bands, and dancing, as well as *payasos* (huge masked puppets) and *cimarronas* (small bands that play lively music).

Christmas

Christmas is the biggest holiday in Costa Rica and is generally celebrated with family. Families typically decorate evergreen trees—usually fake ones—and display them on their front porches for all to see. Other common decorations include poinsettias and Christmas lights. In preparation for Christmas Eve dinner, the women in a family gather to make hundreds of *tamales*. These are also shared with neighbors. Many families raise a pig all year to butcher just before Christmas so they will have fresh meat for the *tamales*. Families also exchange gifts on Christmas Eve. Children may be told that some of their gifts were brought by *el niñoito dios* (the child god), by the Three Kings, or by Santa Claus. Christmas itself is a quiet day spent at home with immediate family.

Government

Structure

Costa Rica is a presidential republic. Its head of state and head of government are a popularly elected president and two vice presidents, all of whom serve a single four-year term with the possibility of a second non-consecutive term. The unicameral Legislative Assembly is composed of 57 legislators, who are elected by direct popular vote to four-year terms. In effect since 2014, a gender-based quota that requires 50 percent of legislative candidates to be women has encouraged greater participation of women in political parties. The judicial branch is separate and independent. Costa Rica has seven provinces. The country has no standing military, though it does have an armed National Guard to ensure domestic security; the weaponry the National Guard can legally use is limited.

Political Landscape

Traditionally, most Costa Ricans affiliated with one of two major parties: the center-right Social Christian Unity Party (PUSC) or the center-left National Liberation Party (PLN), which dominated politics in the second half of the 20th century. However, other parties, such as the center-right Libertarian Movement Party (PML) and the center-left Citizens' Action Party (PAC), have played increasingly large roles in government since the 2002 election. The victory of PAC candidate Luis Guillermo Solís in 2014 presidential elections brought an end to the domination by the two major parties. Evangelical religious groups play an increasing role in politics. Due to their influence, the 2018 presidential election became a referendum on same-sex marriage. Despite these recent developments, however, Costa Rica is still considered a progressive state. Issues facing the government include further strengthening environmental protections, increasing security, combating drug trafficking, and improving the economy.

Government and the People

In recent years, political corruption has become a growing problem; many former Costa Rican presidents have faced corruption charges. Freedoms of religion, assembly, and association are protected by law and in practice. Overall, freedom of the press is respected.

Costa Ricans engage in public protests fairly frequently on a variety of topics, including issues related to public sector jobs and various social issues. The government has not given much attention to developing resources for Indigenous peoples, and most of them lack sufficient access to health care and education. Citizens 18 years of age and older are required to vote in national elections, although there is no penalty for not voting; voter turnout generally approaches 65 percent.

Economy

Despite a relative lack of minerals and other traditional natural resources, Costa Rica has a fairly prosperous economy, especially for the region. This is due in part to Costa Rica's political stability; its generally egalitarian society; and its successful timber, agricultural, and tourism industries. Costa Rica's rich biodiversity and environmental protections make it an especially popular destination for ecotourism, and tourism facilities are well developed.

Although Costa Rica's economy was briefly hurt by the 2008 global economic crisis, it has been growing again since 2010. Still, the country faces a relatively high level of debt, along with relatively high unemployment levels. Poverty affects about one-fifth of the population, and the country's once adequate social safety net has deteriorated in recent years as the amount of public money available to devote to these programs has dropped and the economy has suffered more generally.

Exports include bananas, pineapples, coffee, melons, ornamental flowers, sugar, and beef. Costa Rica is one of the largest banana producers in the world. Cattle raising is concentrated in the Guanacaste province but is expanding to other areas. Manufacturing and tourism now contribute substantially more to the economy than agriculture. Other industries include medical equipment, food processing, and textiles.

Costa Rica is a leader in renewable energy: hydroelectric power plants supply much of the country's electricity. Costa Rica has been a major recipient of foreign aid, and foreign investment in the country is among the highest per capita in Latin America. Costa Rica is also a member of the CAFTA-DR free trade agreement with the United States. The monetary unit is the Costa Rican *colón* (CRC); the plural is *colones*.

Transportation and Communications

Although cars are available, the most common form of transportation within and between cities is the bus. Fares are inexpensive and the system is efficient. Taxis are available; legal taxis are red or, at the airport, orange. Illegal taxis (called *piratas*, or "pirates") are common. Many people ride motorcycles. Roads in and around the major cities are usually paved and generally in good condition; dirt roads are common in rural areas. Trains connect many of the major cities.

Telephones are located throughout the country, although remote areas still lack service. Rural homes usually have phones, and when this is not the case, each town has at least one public phone. Cellular phones are common throughout the country, even in most rural areas. Radio stations transmit throughout the country. There are also a number of television stations in Costa Rica. Several national newspapers have wide circulation. The press generally operates free from government interference. The postal system is efficient. The majority of the population uses the internet.

Education

Structure

Primary education, which is compulsory, takes six years to complete. The majority of pupils advance to secondary school since most jobs require at least a high school education and a diploma is considered very important. Students can choose one of two secondary school tracks: a college preparatory one or a vocational one, which requires completion of an extra grade.

The majority of students attend public schools. Private schools, some of them religious, are generally thought to provide higher quality education and are affordable for middle-class and affluent Costa Ricans. Evening schools

educate the older generation as well as young people who cannot attend secondary school during the day.

Access

Costa Rica has one of the best urban public education systems in the Americas. Costa Rica spends a sizeable portion of its gross domestic product (GDP) on education. Education is free, though students are responsible for their own uniforms, books, and supplies. Though the government does offer grants to help needy students with these expenses, the remaining costs can still be prohibitively expensive for poor families. Students who qualify receive free meals (usually breakfast and lunch) at school, which can be an incentive for parents to send them. Many children walk miles to and from rural schools every day.

School Life

Math, Spanish, social studies, science, and a foreign language (usually English or French) are the main subjects taught. Teaching techniques focus on memorization and tests. Although cheating is fairly common, students are punished if they are caught. Classroom overcrowding has necessitated a split in the primary school day, with some students attending a morning session and the remainder going in the afternoon. Most studying is done at school, and homework is minimal. Children in rural areas especially have little time to devote to homework, as they are required to care for younger siblings or work after school to help support their families.

Teachers and students tend to have friendly, caring relationships with each other. Even so, teachers rarely spend time outside of class mentoring or assisting students. More emphasis tends to be placed on students completing grade levels than on the quality of their learning experiences. School activities include Independence Day preparations, occasional day and weekend trips, and end-of-year parties.

Higher Education

After high school, students may attend college or get vocational training. Public universities are subsidized, and scholarships are available. To gain admittance to a public university, students must pass an entrance exam. The two largest schools are the University of Costa Rica and the National University. The country is home to several private universities as well. The National Learning Institute offers a wide range of vocational courses free of charge to all, enabling those Costa Ricans with fewer resources to enter the labor force with valuable skills.

Health

A national healthcare system serves all citizens, and medical care is considered very good, though the system suffers from inadequate funding. Wait times for standard appointments can be several hours. Those who can afford it pay for private services to receive quicker care.

Life expectancy has risen in recent years. Infant malnutrition and inadequate prenatal care, which were once problems in rural areas, have become far less common because of the national healthcare system. Mosquito-borne illnesses such as dengue fever, chikungunya, and the Zika virus are a threat in some areas, though uncommon overall.

AT A GLANCE

Contact Information

Embassy of Costa Rica, 2114 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008; phone (202) 499-2984; web site www.costarica-embassy.org. Costa Rica Tourist Board, phone (866) COSTA RICA, web site www.visitcostarica.com

Country and Development Data

Capital	San José
Population	5,256,612 (rank=122)
Area (sq. mi.)	19,730 (rank=126)
Area (sq. km.)	51,100
Human Development Index	57 of 189 countries
Gender Inequality Index	60 of 162 countries
GDP (PPP) per capita	\$21,200
Adult Literacy	98% (male); 98% (female)
Infant Mortality	7 per 1,000 births
Life Expectancy	74 (male); 80 (female)
Currency	Costa Rica Colón

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