Cervical cancer is one of the most important diseases affecting women worldwide. While much is known about the prevention and treatment of cases, some regions continue to have elevated levels of cervical cancer for their populations. Costa Rica is one of these nations. Six high schools with an approximate total population of four thousand students were given an anonymous survey to assess their knowledge of cervical cancer, HPV, and the Pap test (Table 1, Appendix A.). It was found that overall levels of knowledge were very low, both in girls and in boys (Table 5). Age was positively correlated in many instances with more correct responses (Table 6, 7), and being female was also positively correlated with correct answers on select questions (Table 8). While there is little to directly compare this two in published literature, it is obvious that further educative campaigns are needed to address the gaps in knowledge that exist within high school populations on this topic.