



COLOMBIA GENDER LANDSCAPE

This brief provides an overview of the gender landscape in Colombia. For Colombia, the highest performing indicators relative to the baseline year are firms with female top manager and proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments. The largest declines relative to the baseline year are prevalence of current tobacco use and adolescent fertility rate. Click on the links below to explore further in the World Bank Gender Portal.

Comparison	Baseline	Region
Higher Performance	↗	
Equal/No Change	→	
Lower Performance	↘	
No Data	---	

Measure	Gender	Columbia's Performance				Peers Comparison		
		Baseline	Year	Rating	Year	Region	Income	Global
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS								
Learning-Adjusted Years of School	Female	8.1	2010	8.6	2020→	NA	NA	NA
	Male	8.3	2010	8.6	2020→	NA	NA	NA
Harmonized Test Scores	Female	404.3	2010	415.3	2020→	NA	NA	NA
	Male	419.9	2010	423.0	2020→	NA	NA	NA
School enrollment, tertiary	Female	41.3	2010	59.0	2019↗	61.7	63.0	43.2
	Male	37.5	2010	51.1	2019↗	46.8	52.6	37.5
Female share of graduates from STEM programmes, tertiary (%)		36.8	2002	33.4	2018↘	NA	NA	NA
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		2.0	2010	1.8	2019↘	2.0	1.8	2.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		85.0	2010	83.0	2017→	74.0	41.0	211.0
Prevalence of current tobacco use	Female	5.8	2010	3.7	2018↘	10.1	5.6	9.3
	Male	16.2	2010	12.2	2018↘	21.7	41.4	38.5
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY								
Labor force participation rate	Female	55.4	2010	50.3	2020↘	46.1	55.1	45.9
	Male	81.0	2010	75.9	2020→	70.1	72.4	71.3
Vulnerable employment	Female	49.1	2010	46.1	2019→	33.8	38.3	44.0
	Male	47.7	2010	45.8	2019→	33.4	35.6	43.4
Share of youth not in education, employment or training	Female	32.8	2010	32.4	2019→	29.5	NA	NA
	Male	14.4	2010	15.6	2019→	18.3	NA	NA
Employment in agriculture	Female	7.0	2010	6.6	2019→	7.1	17.8	25.3
	Male	26.2	2010	22.3	2019↘	18.0	23.5	27.6
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	Female	NA	NA	5.0	2017---	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	2.9	2017---	NA	NA	NA
Share of female business owners (% of total business owners)		NA	NA	NA	NA---	NA	NA	NA
Share of male business owners (% of total business owners)		NA	NA	NA	NA---	NA	NA	NA
Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Female	NA	NA	42.5	2017---	52.0	69.3	64.8
	Male	NA	NA	49.4	2017---	58.6	77.0	72.3
VOICE AND AGENCY								
Women who were first married by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24)		23.0	2010	23.4	2015→	NA	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		76.8	2010	64.3	2019↘	61.2	29.5	41.5
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		12.7	2010	18.3	2020↗	32.8	26.5	25.6
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		12.1	2010	18.9	2017↗	20.1	19.1	17.8
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of women age 15-49)		NA	NA	18.4	2015---	NA	NA	NA
Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year	Female	NA	NA	9.1	2017---	NA	36.1	27.7
	Male	NA	NA	14.5	2017---	NA	39.0	30.3

Note: Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal. Country Baseline provides a reference point for the indicator, 2010 or earlier. The region, LAC, includes the 42 countries (all income levels) in Latin America and the Caribbean, as classified by The World Bank Group. The income level, UMC, includes upper-middle-income countries with a GNI per capita between \$4,046 and \$12,535 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data definitions can be found on the Gender Data Portal.

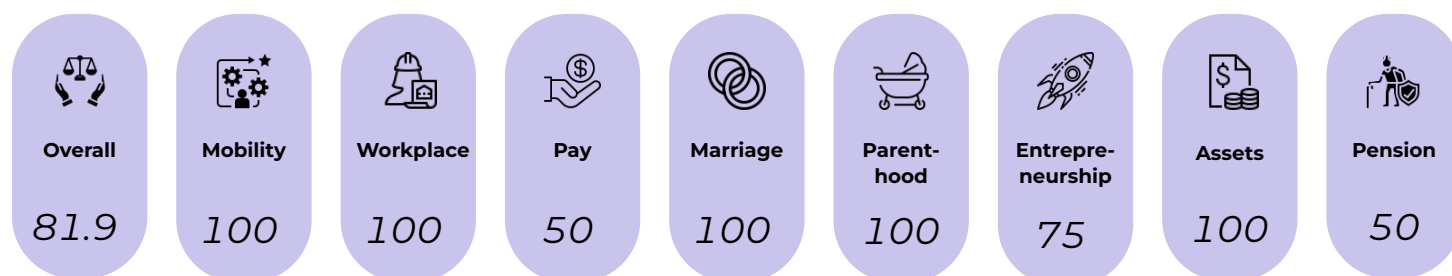


Gender Equality in Colombia

One in three <i>STEM graduates are women</i>	8.6 <i>average years of school for women</i>	One in two <i>women participate in the labor force</i>	Two in five <i>women hold an account at a financial institution</i>	One in five <i>firms have a female top manager</i>
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Gender Equality in the Law

Women, Business and the Law 2021 presents an index covering 190 economies and structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across the eight indicators. **Colombia scores 81.9 out of 100**, while the regional average across Latin America and Caribbean is 80.1.



Why do laws matter for gender equality?

- Gendered Laws and Women in the Workforce
- SDG Atlas 2020 Chapter 5: Legal progress towards gender equality

Curated resources to address gender gaps

Click on the links below for more information

Global Resources	Regional Resources
Human Endowments	
The Equality Equation: Advancing the Participation of Women and Girls in STEM	Facilitating school-to-work transitions
Economic impacts of child marriage: global synthesis report	Attracting more women into STEM fields
	Reducing boys school dropout and helping boys at risk
Economic Opportunity	
Childcare and Mothers Labor Market Outcomes in Lower- and Middle-Income Countries	Expanding access to affordable and quality care
Breaking Barriers: Female Entrepreneurs Who Cross Over to Male-Dominated Sectors	Improving womens access to quality employment
Measuring Women and Mens Work: Main Findings from a Joint ILO and World Bank Study in Sri Lanka	Improving the performance of women-owned firms
	Increasing womens ownership and control of productive assets
Voice and Agency	
What Works to Prevent Violence against Women	Preventing and addressing violence against women and girls
	Reducing teen pregnancy
Girls Green, Resilient, & Economic Development	
Gender Dimensions of Disaster Risk and Resilience: Existing Evidence	
The Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement: A Synthesis of New Research	