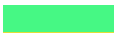





This brief provides an overview of the gender landscape in Colombia. For Colombia, the highest performing indicators relative to the baseline year are firms with female top manager and proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments. The largest declines relative to the baseline year are prevalence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

➔ Click on the links below to explore in the World Bank Gender Portal.

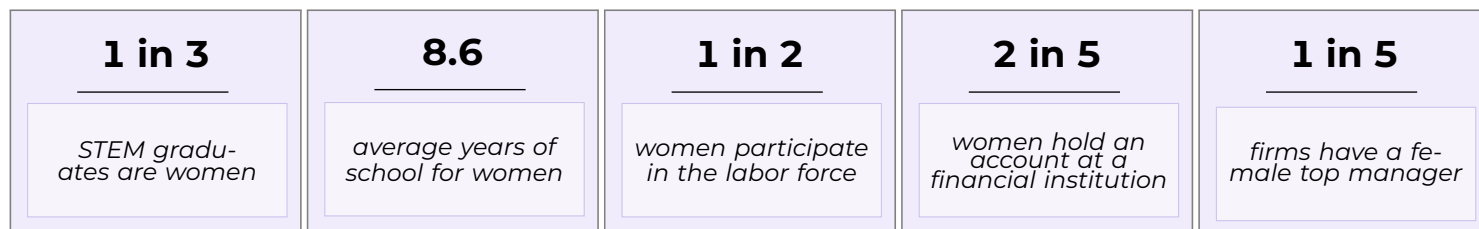
Compared to:	Base Year	Region
Higher Performance	↗	
Equal/No Change	→	
Lower Performance	↘	
No Data	---	

		Colombia's Performance				Peers Comparison		
		Baseline	Year	Latest	Year	Region	UMIC	World
<b>HUMAN ENDOWMENTS</b>								
Learning-Adjusted Years of School	Female	8.14	2010	<b>8.62</b>	2020	→	NA	NA
	Male	8.33	2010	<b>8.63</b>	2020	→	NA	NA
Harmonized Test Scores	Female	404	2010	<b>415</b>	2020	→	NA	NA
	Male	420	2010	<b>423</b>	2020	→	NA	NA
School enrollment, tertiary	Female	41.3	2010	<b>59.0</b>	2019	↗	61.7	63.0
	Male	37.5	2010	<b>51.1</b>	2019	↗	46.8	52.6
Female share of graduates from STEM programmes, tertiary (%)		36.8	2002	<b>33.4</b>	2018	↘	NA	NA
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		1.99	2010	<b>1.79</b>	2019	↘	2.01	1.83
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		85.0	2010	<b>83.0</b>	2017	→	74.0	41.0
Prevalence of current tobacco use	Female	5.80	2010	<b>3.70</b>	2018	↘	10.1	5.64
	Male	16.2	2010	<b>12.2</b>	2018	↘	21.7	41.4
<b>ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>								
Labor force participation rate	Female	55.4	2010	<b>50.3</b>	2020	↘	46.1	55.1
	Male	81.0	2010	<b>75.9</b>	2020	→	70.1	72.4
Vulnerable employment	Female	49.1	2010	<b>46.1</b>	2019	→	33.8	38.3
	Male	47.7	2010	<b>45.8</b>	2019	→	33.4	35.6
Share of youth not in education, employment or training	Female	32.8	2010	<b>32.4</b>	2019	→	29.5	NA
	Male	14.4	2010	<b>15.6</b>	2019	→	18.3	NA
Employment in agriculture	Female	7.00	2010	<b>6.60</b>	2019	→	7.08	17.8
	Male	26.2	2010	<b>22.3</b>	2019	↘	18.0	23.5
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	Female	NA	NA	<b>5.02</b>	2017	---	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	<b>2.93</b>	2017	---	NA	NA
Share of female business owners (% of total business owners)		NA	NA	<b>NA</b>	NA	---	NA	NA
Share of male business owners (% of total business owners)		NA	NA	<b>NA</b>	NA	---	NA	NA
Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Female	NA	NA	<b>42.5</b>	2017	---	52.0	69.3
	Male	NA	NA	<b>49.4</b>	2017	---	58.6	77.0
<b>VOICE AND AGENCY</b>								
Women who were first married by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24)		23.0	2010	<b>23.4</b>	2015	→	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		76.8	2010	<b>64.3</b>	2019	↘	61.2	29.5
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		12.7	2010	<b>18.3</b>	2020	↗	32.8	26.5
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		12.1	2010	<b>18.9</b>	2017	↗	20.1	19.1
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women ages 15-49)		NA	NA	<b>18.4</b>	2015	---	NA	NA
Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year	Female	NA	NA	<b>9.13</b>	2017	---	NA	36.1
	Male	NA	NA	<b>14.5</b>	2017	---	NA	39.0

**Note:** Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal. Country Baseline provides the latest reference point for the indicator, years 1990 to 2010. The region, LAC, includes the 42 countries (all income levels) in Latin America and the Caribbean, as classified by The World Bank Group. Colombia is an upper-middle-income (UMIC) country, which includes 55 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.

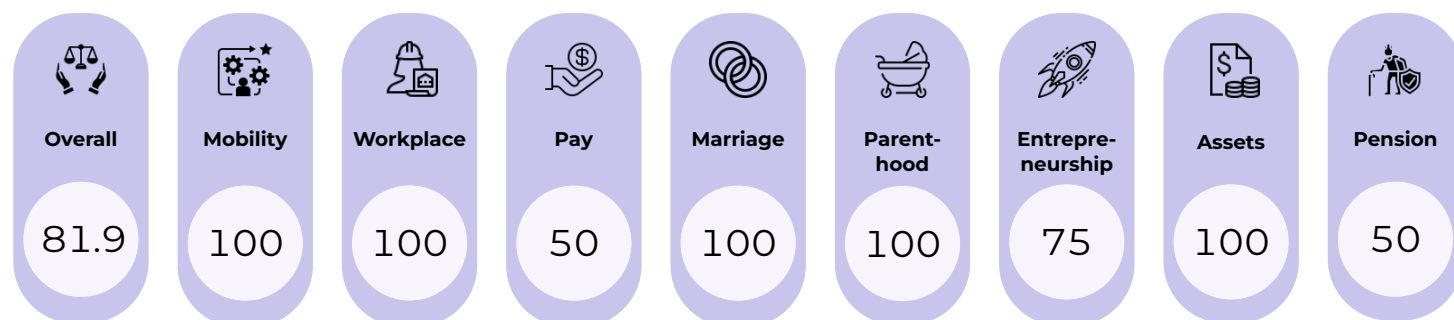
For baseline progress icons, an up or down arrow represents an increase or decrease of more than ten percent relative to the base year, respectively. The green and red region color coding represent ratings ten percent better or worse than the region average, respectively.

## Gender Equality in Colombia



## 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

#### Human Endowments

- The Equality Equation: Advancing the Participation of Women and Girls in STEM
- Economic impacts of child marriage: global synthesis report

#### Economic opportunity

- Childcare and Mothers Labor Market Outcomes in Lower- and Middle-Income Countries
- Breaking Barriers: Female Entrepreneurs Who Cross Over to Male-Dominated Sectors
- Measuring Women and Mens Work: Main Findings from a Joint ILO and World Bank Study in Sri Lanka

#### Voice and agency

- What Works to Prevent Violence against Women

#### Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development

- Gender Dimensions of Disaster Risk and Resilience: Existing Evidence
- The Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement: A Synthesis of New Research

### REGIONAL RESOURCES

#### Human Endowments

- Facilitating school-to-work transitions
- Attracting more women into STEM fields
- Reducing boys school dropout and helping boys at risk

#### Economic opportunity

- Expanding access to affordable and quality care
- Improving womens access to quality employment
- Improving the performance of women-owned firms
- Increasing womens ownership and control of productive assets

#### Voice and agency

- Preventing and addressing violence against women and girls
- Reducing teen pregnancy