



COLOMBIA GENDER LANDSCAPE

Click on the links below to explore the indicator further in the World Bank Gender Data Portal



The brief provides a quick overview of the gender landscape in Colombia on some key indicators. Promoting gender equality is critical to reducing poverty, boosting shared prosperity, achieving a just transition and sustainable growth. Gender equality in human endowments (education and health), economic opportunities, and voice and agency fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, and leads to a more optimal growth path for a green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Country's most recent value compared to baseline value:

↗ increased ↘ decreased
→ remained unchanged
- baseline not available

Country, region, or income group performance in comparison to the region average:

Worse Nearly Equal Better

		COLOMBIA'S PERFORMANCE				PEERS COMPARISON		
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS		BASELINE	YEAR	LATEST	YEAR	REGION	INCOME GROUP	GLOBAL
Learning-adjusted years of school	FEMALE	8.13	2010	8.62 ↗	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	MALE	8.33	2010	8.63 ↗	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Harmonized test scores (%)	FEMALE	404	2010	415 ↗	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	MALE	420	2010	422 →	2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	FEMALE	41.3	2010	59.0 ↗	2019	61.6	60.7	42.4
	MALE	37.5	2010	51.1 ↗	2019	46.8	50.0	36.6
Female share of graduates from STEM programmes (%)		36.8	2002	33.4 ↘	2018	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		1.99	2010	1.79 ↘	2019	2.00	1.83	2.40
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled est. per 100,000 births)		85.0	2010	83.0 ↘	2017	74.0	41.0	211
Prevalence of current tobacco use, male (% of adults)	FEMALE	5.80	2010	3.70 ↘	2018	10.1	5.64	9.35
	MALE	16.2	2010	12.2 ↘	2018	21.7	41.4	38.5
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY		BASELINE	YEAR	LATEST	YEAR	REGION	INCOME GROUP	GLOBAL
Labor force participation (% of population 15+)	FEMALE	55.4	2010	50.3 ↘	2020	47.7	59.2	49.7
	MALE	81.0	2010	75.9 ↘	2020	71.2	76.8	69.2
Vulnerable employment (% of 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 (% of youth population)	FEMALE	32.8	2010	32.4 →	2019	29.5	n.a.	n.a.
	MALE	14.4	2010	15.6 ↗	2019	18.3	n.a.	n.a.
Employment in agriculture (% of female employment)	FEMALE	7.00	2010	6.60 ↘	2019	7.08	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 (% of 24 hour day)	FEMALE	n.a.	n.a.	5.02 -	2017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	MALE	n.a.	n.a.	2.93 -	2017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Account at a financial institution (% age 15+)	FEMALE	n.a.	n.a.	42.5 -	2017	52.0	69.3	64.8
	MALE	n.a.	n.a.	49.4 -	2017	58.6	77.0	72.3
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		35.3	2010	66.9 ↗	2017	49.9	34.2	n.a.
VOICE AND AGENCY		BASELINE	YEAR	LATEST	YEAR	REGION	INCOME GROUP	GLOBAL
Women who were first married by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24)		23.0	2010	23.4 →	2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
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	n.a.
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of women 15-49)		n.a.	n.a.	18.4 -	2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)	FEMALE	n.a.	n.a.	9.13 -	2017	13.0	36.1	27.7
	MALE	n.a.	n.a.	14.5 -	2017	18.2	39.0	30.3

Low Income Country (LIC)
Lower-Middle Income Country (LMIC)
Upper-Middle Income Country (UMIC)
High Income Country (HIC)

Sources: Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal. Country Baseline provides a reference point for the indicator, circa 2000. ♦ Modeled ILO estimate LAC = Includes the 42 countries (all income levels) in Latin America and the Caribbean, as classified by The World Bank Group. UMC = In FY21, upper- middle-income countries are those with a GNI per capita between \$4,046 and \$12,535 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method)

*The scorecard shows the latest country data available and comparisons of country performance with the global and LAC region rates as well as the rate for the country's income-level group in the same or similar year.

The arrows denote the country's performance in comparison to the country baseline. The country's value for that indicator is notated with symbols as having ↗ increased ↘ decreased or → remained unchanged compared to the country baseline value.

The colors denote the given country's, region's, and income group's performance in comparison to the global values: **yellow** if the country, region, or income group value is equal to or nearly the same as the global value; **green** if the country, region, or income group value is better than the global value; **red** if the country, region, or income group value is worse than the global value.

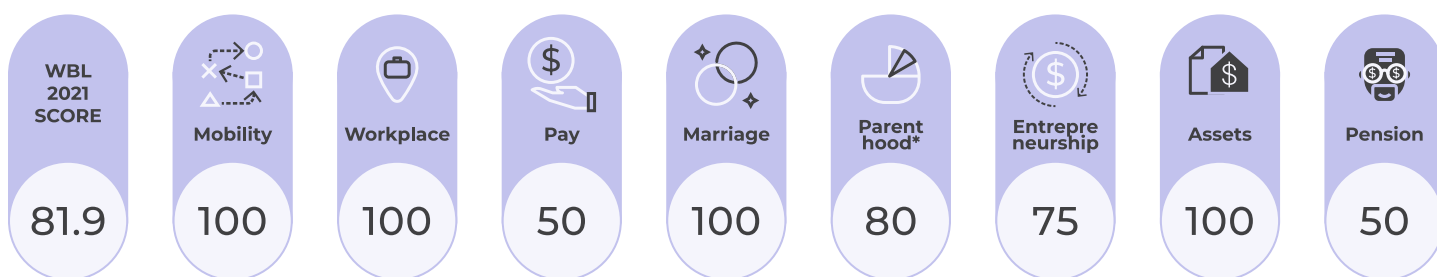
8. Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the proportion of young people who are not in education, employment, or training to the population of the corresponding age group: youth (ages 15 to 24); persons ages 15 to 29; or both age groups. When data are available for more than two age groups in a given year, one value for persons ages 15 to 29 is taken, considering that not all people complete their education by the age of 24.

Gender equality in Colombia

17%	26%	1.7x	93%	73%	70%
Girls do not complete lower secondary school	Boys do not complete lower secondary school	Women spend more time on unpaid domestic and care work than men	Women participate in own healthcare decisions	Women do not own a house	Men do not own a house

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**, higher than the regional average observed across Latin America & Caribbean (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 Men's Work: Main Findings from a Joint ILO and World Bank Study in Sri Lanka

Voice and agency

- What Works to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls

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 women's access to quality employment
- Improving the performance of women-owned firms
- Increasing women's ownership and control of productive assets

Voice and agency

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