83 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Colombia

The maternal mortality ratio in Colombia has improved from 94 in 2000 to 83 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Colombia is nearly the same as its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

84 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Colombia in 2019

In Colombia, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

82.7% of girls and 73.8% of boys complete lower secondary school in Colombia as of 2019 data

The female rate in Colombia is nearly the same as Latin America & Caribbean but lower than the upper-middle income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Adult literacy in Colombia is nearly the same among women and men (2020)

In Colombia, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In Colombia, the labor force participation rate among females is 56.2% and among males is 80.1% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Colombia.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 46.1% and among men is 45.8% in Colombia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Colombia compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.
In Colombia, women spend 1.7 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2017, women in Colombia spent 5% of their day and men spent 2.9% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

Data is not available for Colombia for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners).

In 2017, 42.5% of women and 49.4% of men in Colombia had an account.

The female rate in Colombia is lower than both Latin America & Caribbean and the upper-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

29.9% of men and 26.6% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2015.

For women in particular, asset ownership is a source of economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. There is increasing evidence that ownership of property by women has positive consequences for women’s empowerment, nutritional and health outcomes, and children’s schooling.

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70.1% do not own a house</td>
<td>6.6% own a house alone</td>
<td>17.1% own a house jointly</td>
<td>6.2% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.4% do not own a house</td>
<td>6.7% own a house alone</td>
<td>13.9% own a house jointly</td>
<td>6.0% own a house both alone and jointly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
72.1% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2015.

Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.

In Colombia, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is greater than the world average, 27%.

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

18.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Colombia.

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Colombia has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

11.4% 37.4%
More than men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017.

The female rate in Colombia is lower than both Latin America & Caribbean and the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/colombia/