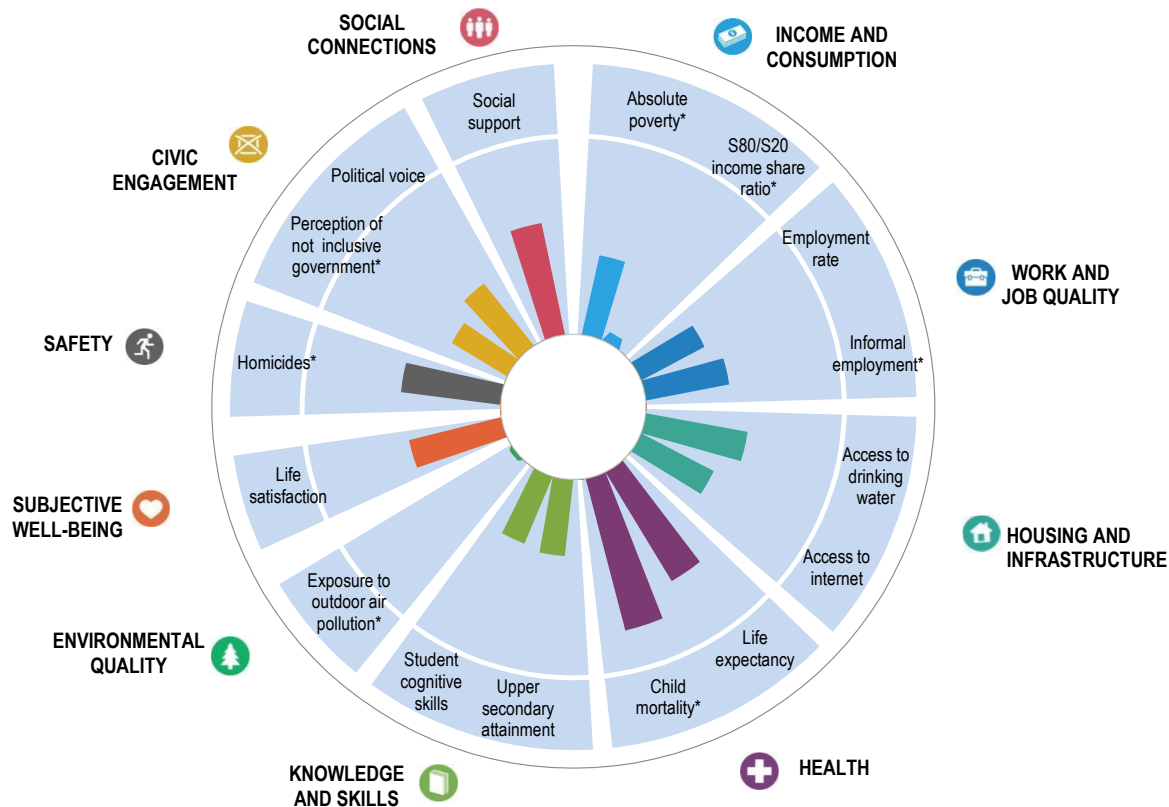# How's Life in Colombia?

Colombia's current well-being, 2020 or latest available year

Note: This chart shows Colombia's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other Latin American countries and OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher well-being), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Missing data are shaded in white.
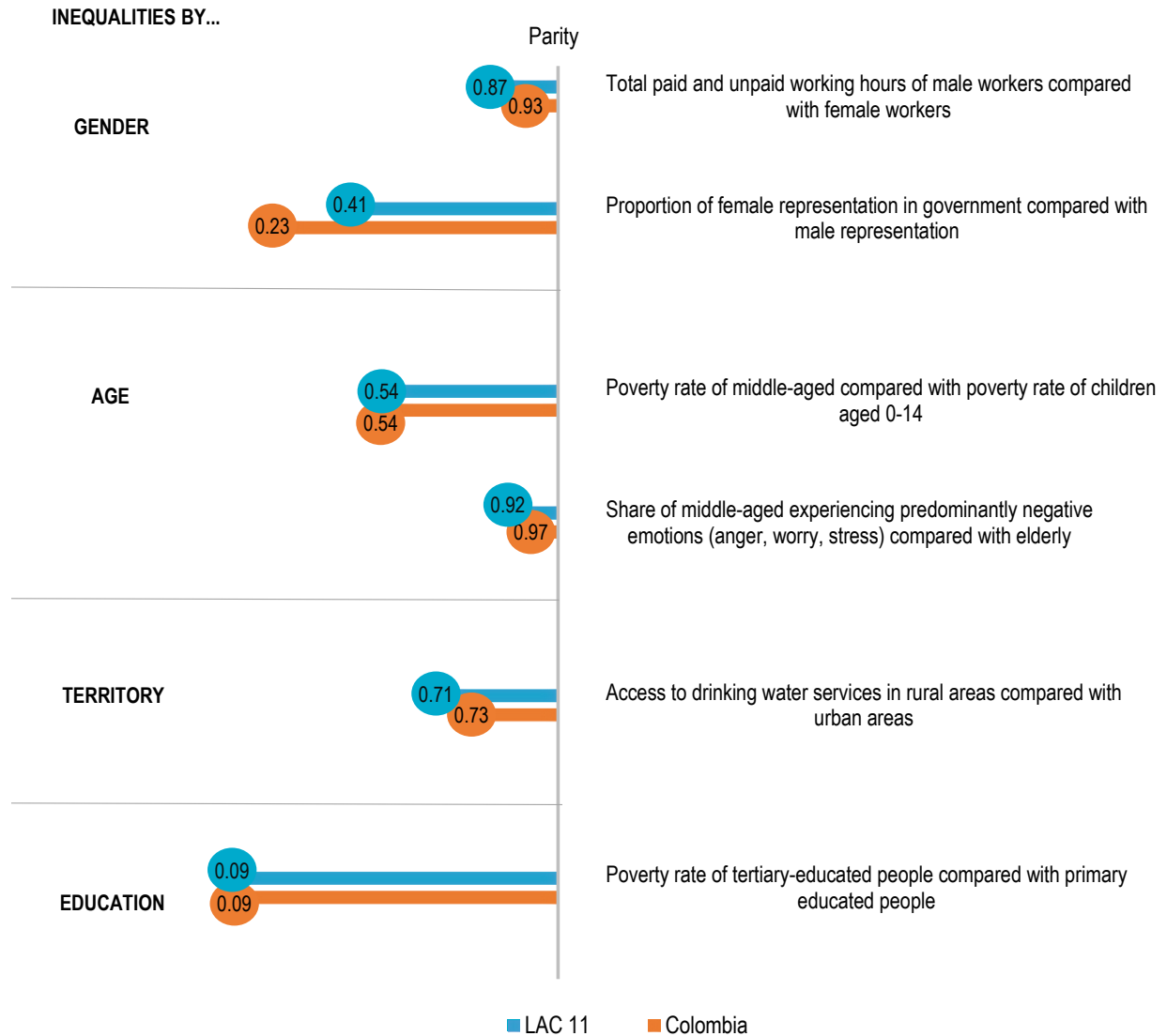
Colombia's resources for future well-being, 2020 or latest available year

Natural Capital		Economic Capital		Human Capital		Social Capital	
Red List Index of threatened species	2 ↘	Gross fixed capital formation	1 ↗	Youth not in employment nor education nor training (NEET)	3 …	Trust in others	1 ↗
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	1 ↘	Tax revenues	2 ↗	Overweight	2 ↘	Trust in government	2 ↘

Note: 1=top-performing LAC 11 tier, 2=middle-performing LAC 11 tier, 3=bottom-performing LAC 11 tier. ↗ indicates improvement compared to 2000 or earliest available year; ↔ indicates no significant difference compared to 2000 or earliest available year; ↘ indicates deterioration compared to 2000 or earliest available year, and "…" indicates missing data. For methodological details, please contact wellbeing@oecd.org.

Inequalities in Colombia

Inequality ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2019 or latest available year

INEQUALITIES BY...

Parity

GENDER

0.87 / 0.93	Total paid and unpaid working hours of male workers compared with female workers
0.41 / 0.23	Proportion of female representation in government compared with male representation

AGE

0.54 / 0.54	Poverty rate of middle-aged compared with poverty rate of children aged 0-14
0.92 / 0.97	Share of middle-aged experiencing predominantly negative emotions (anger, worry, stress) compared with elderly

TERRITORY

0.71 / 0.73	Access to drinking water services in rural areas compared with urban areas

EDUCATION

0.09 / 0.09	Poverty rate of tertiary-educated people compared with primary educated people

■ LAC 11   ■ Colombia

Note: A result closer to the parity line indicates greater equality, a result further from the parity line indicates greater inequality, between the groups being compared. Inequality ratios below 1 indicate worse outcomes (i.e. lower well-being) for the most vulnerable group (i.e. women (gender), children or elderly (age), rural areas (territory), primary educated people (education)). Inequality ratios above 1 indicate better outcomes for the most vulnerable group.

For more information

Access the complete publication at: http://oe.cd/how-s-life-in-latin-america.