

2023 LAC Country Gender Scorecards

A Tool to Turn Research and Evidence into Action

LAC Regional Gender Coordination, Poverty and Equity GP




- Link to all 30 LCR Gender Scorecards:

<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentlist?colti=%22LAC%20Country%20Gender%20Scorecards%20FY23%22&srt=docdt&order=desc>

- Link to blog post launching the Scorecards:

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/latinamerica/progress-remains-stagnant-addressing-gender-gaps>





The
Why, What and How
of this
Tool

Quick Poll

Question: What are the two key areas where gender data is the scarcest among countries in LAC (as per the WDI)?

Options:

- a. GBV and adolescent fertility
- b. GBV and time use
- c. GBV and secondary completion

Why a new tool?

More LAC-targeted version of our previous tool

New range of gender indicators covering priority areas identified by the RGAP FY21-25

Benchmark exercise to gain better understanding on the country's performance

Inform WB operations and client policy dialogue

Highlight areas with gender data gaps in each country

Quick Poll

Survey Results

Gender data in key areas remain scarce

Many missing values even though the range covers 2015-2021

Country	Female grads in Stem	Share of Nini female	Share of Nini male	Lower secondary complete female	Lower secondary complete male	Adolescent fertility rate	Women subject to violence	Vulnerable employment female	Vulnerable employment male	Firms with female owners	Account ownership female	Account ownership male	Time spent on unpaid home care female	Time spent on unpaid home care male
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Nicaragua						X		X	X	X	X	X		
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		
Antigua and Barbuda				X	X	X								
Dominica				X	X									
Grenada	X			X	X	X								
Saint Kitts and Nevis				X	X									
Saint Lucia		X	X	X	X	X		X	X					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				X	X	X		X	X					
Belize	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					
Barbados		X	X	X	X	X			X	X				
Guyana		X	X			X		X	X					
Haiti						X	X	X	X		X	X		
Jamaica		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Suriname		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				
Trinidad and Tobago						X	X	X	X		X	X		
Brazil	X	X	X	*	*	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Argentina		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Paraguay		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		

Source: WDI and Gender Statistics Portal for the period 2015-2021.

What is new?



Infographic describing challenges (and progress in some cases) in terms of gender equality in priority areas

Tailored to each country (30 scorecards in total)

OVERVIEW OF KEY GENDER GAPS



Only **1 in 3** STEM graduates in Colombia is a woman.



Boys are **10 percentage points less likely** than girls to complete lower secondary education.



Women spend **about twice** the time on unpaid domestic and care work as men.



Young women are **17 percentage points more likely** than young men to be out of employment, not in education, or in training.



Only **56% of women** have access to a financial account compared to **64% of men**.






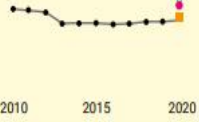




Adolescent fertility rate in Colombia is **2 times** the average rate of countries in the same income group.

What else is new?

Richer benchmarking exercise to gain more understanding of country's gender performance:

- A benchmarking exercise to observe the country's performance vis-à-vis additional group of peers.
- A chart showing the evolution of each indicator over the past 11 years.

— Colombia
 ■ Regional: LAC average using the latest country data point between 2015-2021.
 ● Structural: country's income-level group average using the latest data point between 2015-2021.
 ★ Aspirational: average of the top-5 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index 2022 (Iceland, Finland, Norway, New Zealand, and Sweden) using the latest country data point between 2015-2021.

Topic	Indicator	Country	Regional	Structural (UMC)	Country trend vs. regional, structural, and aspirational peers	Country performance ²
School dropout 	Lower secondary completion rate, female (% of relevant age group)	84.4 [2020]	82.9	91.8		
	Lower secondary completion rate, male (% of relevant age group)	74.8 [2020]	77.9	90.4		
Teenage pregnancy 	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	63.1 [2020]	60.3	29.3		

Aspirational

Quick Poll

Of the 30 LAC countries analyzed, how many are close to achieving gender parity among STEM graduates?

Options:

A. 13

B. 6

C. none

Women in STEM




What else is new?

TURNING RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE INTO ACTION

Below are **10 persistent gender gaps**³ in LAC and corresponding **evidence-based interventions** that can help close them.

Women in STEM Fields




Women are **underrepresented** in STEM graduate programs and careers

▼ Evidence-based solutions ▼

- Address [gender biases](#) in teaching and build a 'science identity' for girls.
- Expose young girls to [female mentors](#) and role models in STEM.
- [Fund](#) female students and researchers through scholarships, postdocs, and internships to retain women in STEM careers.

Find more solutions and examples of WB-supported operations [here](#).

School-to-Work Transition




Young women are **more likely** than young men to be out of employment, not in education or training

▼ Evidence-based solutions ▼

- Promote women's participation in non-traditional skills training programs by subsidizing [attendance costs](#).
- Supplement in-classroom training with [on-the-job internships](#).
- Strengthen [labor intermediation](#) with local and private entities for better training and targeting of vulnerable women.

Find more solutions and examples of WB-supported operations [here](#).

Boys' School Dropout




Fewer boys complete lower secondary school than girls

▼ Evidence-based solutions ▼

- Inform boys on [wage returns](#) to secondary education to raise interest to stay in school.
- Offer [financial incentives](#) like CCT or vouchers conditional to school attendance and academic progress.
- Train teachers on how to identify [at-risk students](#) and offer [remedial learning](#) to those falling behind.

Find more solutions and examples of WB-supported operations [here](#).

Teenage Pregnancy



Girls from lower socio-economic status face **higher risk** of teenage pregnancy

▼ Evidence-based solutions ▼

- Offer [peer-to-peer](#) sexual and reproductive health education.
- Include [goal-setting](#) and critical thinking activities in life skills trainings.
- Avoid teen mothers' school dropout through [CCT programs](#).


Find more solutions and examples of WB-supported operations [here](#).

← A summary of the priority gaps in LCR and examples of evidence-based policy options to address them.

Gender data gap added as an additional gender gap.

▼ Evidence-based solutions ▼

Gender data gaps



Gender data are limited: often incomplete, methodologically inaccurate, or completely lacking.

▼ Evidence-based solutions ▼

What else is new?

COUNTRY RESOURCES

Legislative and regulatory framework

- [Colombia 2-pager of laws and regulations affecting women's economic opportunities \(2022\)](#)

Gender strategic framework

- [Colombia Country Partnership Framework FY16-21 \(2016\)](#)
- [Colombia - Systematic Country Diagnostic Update : Together for a Better Future \(2022\)](#)
- [Colombia Gender Assessment \(2019\)](#)

Country-specific data and analysis

- [Colombia Jobs Diagnostic: Structural Challenges for the Creation of More and Better Jobs \(2022\)](#)
- [COVID-19 Affects Everyone but Not Equally: The Gendered Poverty Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Colombia \(2022\)](#)
- [Building an Equitable Society in Colombia \(2021\)](#)
- [Coding Bootcamps for Female Digital Employment: Evidence from an RCT in Argentina and Colombia \(2021\)](#)
- [Labor Market by Sex - National Administrative Department of Statistics](#)
- [Colombia Women's Observatory](#)
- [Colombia Country Profile – Gender Equality Observatory, ECLAC](#)
- [Colombia Fact Sheet – UN WOMEN](#)

Links to country-specific resources on gender and poverty.

E.g. SCDs, poverty assessments, CGAs, household surveys, and recent reports.

Quick Poll

Survey Results

Women in STEM



How did we do it?

Areas/Indicators and Data



Indicators:

- Focus on 13 selected gender indicators to monitor RGAP nine priority areas.
- Expanded list of indicators available in Gender Landscapes (which are linked in Gender Scorecards)

Data sources:

- WDI and Gender Statistics databases.
- In some cases, data from Education Statistics.
- WHO, to complement data on GBV.

How did we do it?






Selection criteria for new peer comparison group

Aspirational

Issues when using peers from SCD/CPF/Job Diagnostics:

- Gender dimension is not an input in SCD selection criteria (E.g. Colombia's SCD: Iran, Gabon, Argelia, and Libya)
- SCD varied in its selection criteria (E.g. Mining criteria; comparator lists included Middle Eastern countries)

Solution: average of 5 countries with the best performance in terms of gender, as measured by the Global Gender Gap Report 2022, WEF

Rank	Country	Score		Score change
		0-1	2021	
1	Iceland	0.908		+0.016
2	Finland	0.860		-0.001
3	Norway	0.845		-0.004
4	New Zealand	0.841		+0.001
5	Sweden	0.822		0.000

Analytical Resources

Reducing Boys' School Dropout and Helping Boys At Risk¹

- A reverse gender gap has taken place in Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) where more boys are dropping out of secondary school. This phenomenon comes with higher likelihood of engagement in risky behaviors, lesser human capital accumulation, and lower future labor market outcomes like lower quality jobs and reduced earnings.
- The WBG identified nine effective approaches to help young men remain and progress in school, while paving the way to a safe, productive path to adulthood. Financial incentives that encourage young boys' education completion, after-school programs that create youth-friendly spaces, and job training programs paired with subsidized internships are some examples that have shown promising results.
- The WBG has also supported operations that address the cross-cutting problem of boys' dropouts and at risk as a gender issue related to development challenges, such as alienation from education, crime and violence, male marginalization, access to the labor market, and poverty.

1 This note was prepared by Unika Castellanos and Daniela Medina with guidance from Eliana Rubiano-Matelevich, as part of the LAC Regional Gender Coordinator in the Poverty and Equity Global Practice. It received inputs from Paula Buitrago, and Carlos Rodriguez-Castellar. For more information, contact LAC_Gender_Coordinator@worldbank.org.

Evidence-based Policy Note on Boys' Dropout and At Risk

9 Messages on Gender-Based Violence in Latin American and the Caribbean

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is widespread and produces immediate and long-term harm to survivors, their families, and society. Addressing and preventing GBV must be a top priority for Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) countries.

- 01 GBV takes many forms.** Including sexual, physical, and psychological abuse. It occurs in the home, schools, workplaces, and public spaces, and it often occurs during times of conflict and displacement.
- 02 According to available data, the share of women in LAC countries who report having been sexually and/or physically abused by their partners is more than 1 in 10. This is as high as 1 in 5 in some countries.**
- 03 GBV is a public health and development issue for the region. The total cost of GBV is estimated to be 1.1% of the countries' GDP.**
- 04 Daily teenage girls in LAC are 10 times more likely to be victims of sexual violence than their counterparts in high-income countries. 1 in 4 young women in the region are married or in a union before age 18.**
- 05 Eleven LAC countries have strong legal protection against GBV, but only 10% of women report having been sexually abused. This suggests that many women have not yet obtained recognition for their experience.**
- 06 74% out of the 25 countries with the highest rates of female genital mutilation in LAC in 2022 are in the region, with 100% of women in the region aged 15-27.**
- 07 COVID-19 lockdowns increased risk factors for GBV.** Lockdowns with women's economic isolation and decreased family support increased reported cases of intimate partner violence (IPV) and female genital mutilation (FGM) in many LAC countries.
- 08 Evidence on what works:** Aggressive research points to some forms of interventions that are effective at reducing GBV if those are well designed and executed. These can include a combination of:
 - Economic empowerment programs for women, combined with legal assistance on GBV
 - Parenting programs
 - Community activities to shift harmful gender norms
 - School-based interventions
 - Climate-based interventions
- 09 The World Bank Group (WBG) addresses GBV through data collection, analysis, client dialogue, and operations.** Our products support our different areas of engagement: financial inclusion, education, employment, and housing.

Learn more about the context, drivers, policy options, and the WBG's engagement to address GBV in the region: [Preventing and Addressing Gender-Based Violence Policy Note](#)

Source: This infographic is based on the WBG's evidence-based policy note "Preventing and Addressing Gender-Based Violence" published by the WBG LAC Gender Coordinator Team and the Social Sustainability and Inclusion Gender-Based Violence Team.

Infographic: 9 messages on GBV in LAC

Gender and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

Belize Country Profile¹²

1 This note is an output of the LAC Regional Gender Coordination (Poverty and Equity GP) with support from the Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility. It was written by Giacomo Palmisano, Naraya Carrasco, Marcela Natalicchio and Eliana Rubiano-Matelevich provided insightful comments. The note was edited by Shari Johnson.

2 Belize is vulnerable to hurricanes, storms and flooding, wind damage, and storm surge. Belize is also at risk to extreme temperature events.

Natural disasters have gender-differentiated effects. Women and girls are disproportionately impacted due to existing inequalities regarding access to endowments, economic opportunities, and agency.³ The objective of this note is threefold. First, to present recent data on key gender gaps in relation to DRM in Belize and compare its performance against regional and structural peers. Second, to present gender-differentiated effects of previous disasters in Belize based on existing evidence. And third, to use the evidence on gaps and differentiated effects of disasters to help task teams identify gender-responsive activities and indicators for the gender tag, a tool to systematically track implementation of the [WBG Gender Strategy](#) and measure the quality and results of World Bank operations. This note presents examples of results chains for project teams working on DRM-related operations to obtain the

DRM and Gender country profiles for CRF-supported Caribbean countries

Thank you!

Q&As