

Colombia

Country profile

2016
November



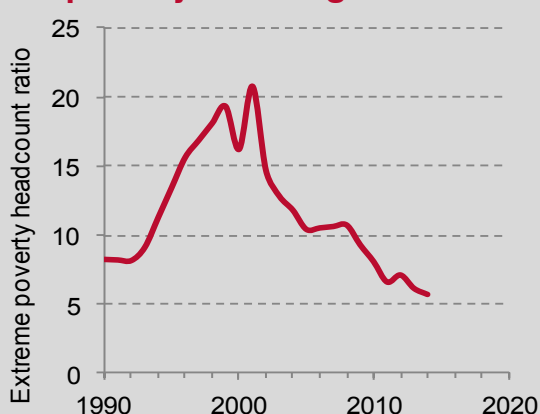
www.devinit.org/p20i

This country profile is produced by Development Initiatives to support the National Dialogue on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As one of the founding partners of the Leave No One Behind partnership, established in July 2015, our role is to provide data at a national level to help track progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) so we can make sure that no one is left behind.

Poverty profile

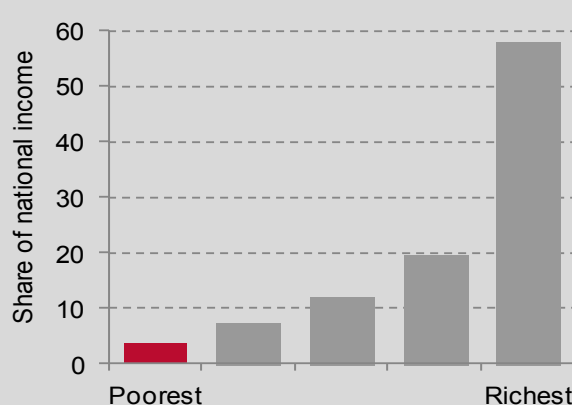
- The national poverty line in Colombia is Colombian Peso (COP) 7,352.48 a day.¹ According to the most recently available data (2015), 27.8% of the population live below this line, of which 65.8% live in urban areas.
- Following a rapid increase in poverty rates in the 1990's due to internal conflict and displacement, the percentage of people in Colombia living in extreme poverty, defined as those living on less than PPP\$1.90 a day, has steadily decreased since 2001, falling from 20.8% in 1999 to 5.7% in 2014.
- As of 2011, the richest 20% in Colombia owned 58% of national income, in contrast to the 3.4% shared by the poorest 20%.

Is poverty reducing over time?



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank's PovcalNet.

How is income distributed?



Note: 2011 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

National poverty line (COP per day)

7,352.48

Note: 2015 data. Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)

% of population living below the national poverty line

27.8%

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

% of population living below the national poverty line in urban areas

65.8%

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

Mean household income per month (2011 PPP\$)

450.73

Note: 2014 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

% of population living below the international extreme poverty line

5.7%

Note: 2014 data, international extreme poverty line is 2011 PPP\$1.90/day. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

Economic profile

- In 2015, Colombia's GDP per capita was PPP\$12,988 compared with a regional average of PPP\$14,540 for Latin America & Caribbean.
- The Gini index measures the income distribution of a country's residents where 0 means everyone earns the same, and 100 that one person earns everything. In Colombia in 2013, the Gini index was 53.49, down from 58.74 in 1999, reflecting a high level on income inequality compared with other Latin American countries and internationally.
- Out of 188 countries, Colombia is ranked 97 on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Index (2015), with a score of 0.72.

GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$)

12,988.17

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

Human Development Index Ranking

97/188

Note: 2015 data. Source: United Nations Development Programme.

Gini index

53.49

Note: 2014 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

Education outcomes

- In 2014, the Colombia government spent PPP\$593.90 per capita on education, this compares with a regional average for Latin America & Caribbean of PPP\$630.62.
- In 2011, Colombia's adult literacy rate stood at 94.6%, up from 92.8% in 2004.

Adult literacy rate (%)

94.6%

Note: 2014 data. Source:

Per capita public expenditure on education (2011 PPP\$)

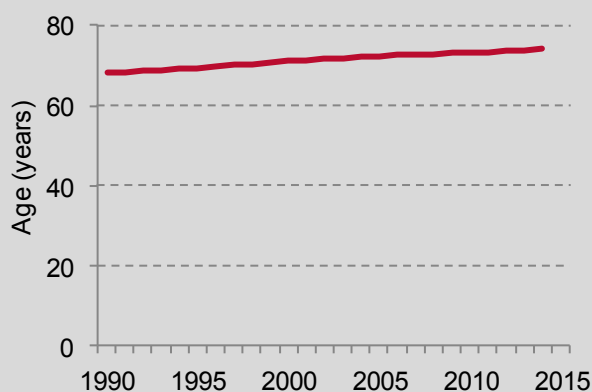
593.90

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Health outcomes

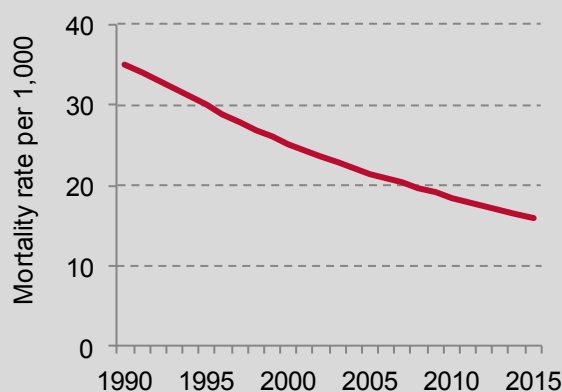
- Life expectancy in Colombia has steadily increased from 68.3 in 1990 to 73.9 in 2014.
- Since 1990, the mortality rate of children under 5 has fallen from 35.1 per 1,000 down to 15.9 per 1,000 in 2015.
- In 2014, public spending on healthcare in Colombia was PPP\$687.88 per capita, compared with a regional average for Latin America & Caribbean of PPP\$548.94.

Life expectancy at birth



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Under five mortality rate per 1,000



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Per capita public expenditure on healthcare (2011 PPP\$)

687.88

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Note: Economic, health and education data in this profile are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's World Development Indicators and the UNDP's Human Development Index; please refer to these sources for full definition of public spending. Poverty data are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's PovcalNet.

Achieving SDGs

If global efforts to end poverty and achieve the SDGs are to be reached, it is essential that no one is left behind; the SDGs will not be considered met unless they are met for everyone. The Colombia government has stressed that if the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to be met for everyone, transformation must happen down to the local level so that access to goods, services and opportunity is available for all. This is illustrated by the government's ambition to ensure that planning for the SDGs takes place at all levels from the international down to the subnational through the newly established ODS (objectives for sustainable development) Commission.

Poverty in Colombia is predominantly an urban phenomenon, and reducing it requires significant efforts to invest in urban infrastructure to provide accessible social services. Moreover, the high level of inequality in Colombian society exacerbates conflict and violence, given that poor people are concentrated in urban slums with little employment opportunities to improve their income status and participate fully in Colombian society.

If we are to be sure that the goals are met for all we must have more and better data on who is being left behind, where and why. According to Colombia's voluntary review² at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2016, data is only currently available for 54% of the global indicators, while 30% have partial information and 16% currently have no information. Although this is a positive starting point, better disaggregated data is required to enable all actors to understand who is most at risk of being left behind, better target resources and track their progress. To achieve this we need more and better data disaggregated by at least geography, gender, age and disability.

A new project from Development Initiatives, the P20 Initiative, will be doing just this. The P20 Initiative will provide data on whether things are improving for the poorest 20% of people globally. It will do this by gathering and using existing data and promoting better disaggregation of data on people so we can ensure that those furthest behind are reached first and included in progress so the SDGs can be achieved for all.

Contact

If you would like more information on any of the data provided in this summary or on the P20 Initiative please contact Cat Langdon on cat.langdon@devinit.org

Data use survey

Do you use data in your work? How would you rate your use of data? What data sources do you use? We are interested to hear about the ways in which you use data in your work. Please follow the link below and complete our short survey: goo.gl/iEJdZb

Notes

¹ Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE). Available at:
http://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/condiciones_vida/pobreza/bol_pobreza_15_.pdf

² Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, (2016). Available at:
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/colombia>

The Leave No One Behind partnership seeks to drive global momentum to make sure that happens. Made up of three international non-profit organisations (CIVICUS, Development Initiatives, and Project Everyone) with the support of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development we have come together as founding partners to catalyse a global movement to ensure that the pledge to Leave No One Behind turns from words into reality.

For more information on the Leave No One Behind partnership please email info@leavenoonebehind.global or visit www.leavenoonebehind.global



Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development.