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**Changes in the Female Schooling and their Effects on Labor Market during the First Half of the 20th Century in Bogota, Colombia**

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century there were very few schools for women in Bogotá, and hence their education was quite restricted. Moreover, these schools prepared their students only to exert the roll of housewives. Therefore, women found it very difficult to participate in the Colombian labor market.

By the twenties and thirties, the country began its process of industrialization, and a greater demand for manual labor was needed. However, women's education was not enough to respond to those economic and social changes.

The progressive advance in the economic structure forced a change in the teaching objectives and methods in women schools. Hence women's education and type of knowledge was reoriented to allow them to take an active place in society and a greater participation in the economy.

The objective of this research is to describe and analyze the changes in women's education, and its relation with economic progress and variations in the supply and demand of the labor market during first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the Colombian capital city.