THE AMERICAS BAROMETER COLOMBIA
Attitudes and Opinions about Colombian Women
2016

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The Observatorio de la Democracia (Democracy Observatory) is the academic center for research and analysis of public opinion and political and social behavior of the Political Science Department of the University of the Andes. For more than a decade it has been responsible for carrying out in Colombia the main public opinion study of the American continent: the Americas Barometer.

Through this rigorous study of public opinion in Colombia, with historical comparability of the last 12 years and comparability between countries of the continent, the Democracy Observatory interprets and analyzes the opinions, beliefs, attitudes and perceptions of Colombians with regard to structural and current issues, informing government, authorities, academia and the general population, in order to contribute via this study to the creation of public policies, initiatives, actions and debates on key issues.

The Americas Barometer is a public opinion survey conducted in 27 countries of the Americas under the coordination of Vanderbilt University. Currently, the Democracy Observatory of the University of the Andes carries out this study with the support and financing of USAID, allowing Colombia to have information updated annually, through national surveys in even years and special surveys in odd-numbered years.

In the case of this 2016 study, a general report will be available, as well as some segmented reports that deal with specific topics such as peace, post-conflict and reconciliation, attitudes and opinions about women, democracy and institutions, inequality, ethnic groups and sexual diversity, among others. All of them will be available in print and digital version on the Democracy Observatory website: http://www.obsdemocracia.org.

The 2016 Americas Barometer study of Colombia was made possible thanks to the collaboration of several institutions. The joint work of the Democracy Observatory, the University of the Andes and USAID is of note, as well is the support given by the company IPSOS and the Vanderbilt University with the fieldwork. All of this was complemented by the work of a team of facilitators and graduate assistants of the Democracy Observatory, composed of Sebastián
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Survey Description

The fieldwork for the 2016 Americas Barometer study of Colombia took place between August 3 and October 29, 2016 and was carried out by the company IPSOS.

The population of the study was all non-institutionalized Colombian residents of legal age (i.e., those living in prisons, schools, hospitals and military bases were excluded). The sample size chosen was 1,512 individuals within this population, thus guaranteeing that the sample represents said population with a ± 2.5% margin of error. The method of selection of these individuals (sampling method) was probabilistic, stratified and multi-stage, with random selection of sampling units at each stage. Below is an explanation of each of these elements:

**Probabilistic,** as each individual in the population had an equal chance of being chosen for the study, i.e., all individuals were equally likely to be selected to respond to the survey. This was achieved by random selection of sampling units from each selection stage, as will be explained below.

**Stratified,** because in addition to representing the total population, the study sample represents population groups (sample strata) within that population, thus defined:

Population in the six main regions of the country: Bogotá, Caribbean, Central, Eastern, Pacific and the *Antiguos Territorios Nacionales* (Former National Territories).

Population in municipalities with less than 25,000 inhabitants (small), in municipalities with a population between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants (medium), and municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants (large).

Population in urban and rural areas.

In order to guarantee the representativeness of the study sample in each of these sample strata, the number of respondents was calculated so that the proportion of respondents in each stratum corresponds to the real proportion of inhabitants of that stratum over
the total sample population. For example, the Caribbean region is home to 19.3% of Colombians of voting age (according to the population projection for 2016 from the 2005 National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE, its acronym in Spanish) general census). In the study sample, the total number of respondents in this region also corresponded to 19.3% of the total sample, which guarantees that such respondents represent the entire population of the Caribbean region.

**Multistage,** as each of the sampling units was randomly chosen, which are groups of residential places inhabited by individuals in the sample population. Random selection of these units was carried out in four stages, namely:

- **Stage 1.** Random selection of primary sampling units that are localities for the selection of respondents in Bogotá, Medellín, Cali and Barranquilla (as they are the largest cities in the country); and municipalities for the selection of respondents in the rest of the country. A total of 63 primary sampling units were selected, distributed in such a way that all the specified sample strata were represented.

- **Stage 2.** Random selection of cartographic sectors (sets of suburban blocks or rural districts defined by DANE), within each locality or municipality. Four sectors were selected within each locality or municipality.

- **Stage 3.** Random selection of cartographic clusters (suburban blocks or rural districts) within each cartographic sector. A single cluster was selected for each cartographic sector.

- **Stage 4.** Random selection of a household inhabiting each block or rural district (a single household per dwelling).

After random selection of each household according to the process described above was made, the surveyors administered the survey to only one household member, fulfilling the quotas of sex (male and female) and age (18-30, 31-45, and over 46). Thus, in each cartographic cluster, six interviews had to be carried out, each in a different household (since many of the survey questions referred to the respondent’s household), in order to complete the specified sex and age quotas. This prevented the total sample from being unbalanced by sex or age. Thus, the total number of respondents in each cartographic sector was 24 (six for each cartographic cluster), giving a total number of survey respondents of 1,512 (63 primary sampling units, each with 24 respondents).
Due to issues in the development of fieldwork, 49 additional interviews were conducted, so the total number of respondents was 1,563. These additional interviews did not increase the number of interviews per primary sampling unit to more than 28 (i.e., four more than the 24 surveys planned); and they were evenly distributed among the sample strata, so that the representativeness of the sample was not significantly affected.

With regard to data collection, as in previous years, electronic devices were used. However, for this version of the Americas Barometer in Colombia, the SurveyToGo® application was used, which allowed a strict and detailed control of the fieldwork, as well as the introduction of experiments within the survey.

Each survey was conducted for one hour on average. The questionnaire included 368 questions, divided into two large groups. The first consisted of the common core of questions used by all the Americas Barometer studies, in order to have a comparative perspective of public opinion across the continent. The second group, specific to the study of Colombia, covered a series of modules focusing on the peace process with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People’s Army (FARC-EP, its acronym in Spanish) and the possible obstacles it could face, as well as opinions on actors and institutions in the Colombian context and on reconciliation after the end of the armed conflict. However, the order of the questions in the questionnaire used did not address the division into these two groups, but rather its organization addresses the need for the questionnaire to be user-friendly and easy for the interviewer to apply.
Glossary

**Democracy Observatory**: academic center for research and analysis of public opinion and political and social behavior of the Political Science Department of the University of the Andes, based in Bogotá (Colombia).

**Americas Barometer-LAPOP**: public opinion study conducted in the Americas that explores the perceptions, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of people in the Americas regarding democracy, institutions and political and economic processes in each country. This study is coordinated by the Vanderbilt University, based in Nashville, Tennessee.

**Population (sample universe)**: group of subjects to be studied or understood. For example, in the Americas Barometer-LAPOP, the population is made up of all non-institutionalized adults residing in Colombia.

**Observation unit (analysis unit)**: units that make up the sample population. For example, in the Americas Barometer-LAPOP, the unit of analysis is a non-institutionalized adult resident in Colombia.

**Sample**: group within the sample population, which seeks to represent this population to obtain information about it, with a certain margin of error.

**Stratification**: A process that consists of defining the populations within the sample population to be represented in the survey. For example: urban and rural areas, the six main regions of the country, etc.

**Parameter**: a calculation obtained from the measurement made on all individuals in a population. For example, the total Colombian population obtained from the 2005 DANE general census.

**Estimator**: a calculation obtained from the measurement made on individuals of a representative sample of the sample universe. The estimator is used to obtain an approximate measurement of the parameters. For example, the total Colombian population obtained from the DANE’s Large Integrated Household Survey.
**Margin of error:** represents the degree of inaccuracy in the estimators, since it is an approximate measure of the parameters. For example, starting from a population of 10 million people of voting age, when conducting a census (i.e., an exhaustive study of the entire population), 28% (2,800,000 people) say they support candidate A. However, as this census is practically impossible to carry out, the study concentrates on a representative portion or sample of this population, which gives the same result of 28%, but with a margin of error of approximately 2%. With this it can be asserted that between 26% and 30% of the members of the population say they support candidate A.

**Confidence interval:** a range of estimated possible values. The value we are looking for is in that range with a given level of certainty. If, following the above example, we have an error margin of 2% and a 95% confidence level, we can assert, with 95% certainty, that the value we are trying to estimate is between 26% and 30%. This is the 95% confidence interval.

**Variable:** An attribute or characteristic that can change from one observation unit to another (people, countries, etc.). Examples of variables are: age, ethnic origin, sex, socioeconomic level, educational level, among others.
Article 13 of Colombia’s 1991 Political Constitution establishes that all individuals are equal under the law. Likewise, in recognizing the existence of social and political inequalities, the Political Charter urges the state to take measures that promote the conditions for achieving real and effective equality from an economic, political and social point of view.

After more than 25 years of having been enacted in the 1991 Constitution, multiple inequalities persist in Colombia, among which gender inequality is one of the most notorious. This persistence has forced the Colombian state to strengthen its structures by developing policies aimed at ensuring the eradication of gender discrimination and violence against women. Considering with the institutional changes that the country has experienced, Colombian society has undergone important social transformations that are reflected in the decrease in birth rates and greater access to education for women.

An unsystematic observation of Colombian society shows that, despite the institutional and social changes over the last few decades, the social and economic gaps between men and women have remained, evidencing that transformations in the beliefs and attitudes of the Colombian population towards masculinity and femininity, gender roles and the family are few and slow. In fact, the Global Gender Gap Index of the 2016 World Economic Forum - which quantifies the magnitude of gender disparities in strategic areas such as health, education, economics and political indicators1 - ranks Colombia in 39th place, after other Latin American countries like Bolivia, Cuba, Costa Rica and Argentina.

Hence, the Democracy Observatory of the University of the Andes wanted to highlight the attitudes and opinions of Colombian women in regard to various issues, enabling differences and similarities between men and women on political issues, peace and post-conflict, traditional roles of women and men, and partner violence to be seen.

This Democracy Observatory report draws on the 2016 survey of the Americas Barometer-LAPOP for Colombia, which does not include a gender perspective because it lacks a question on the self-identification of the respondent, but does however allow a descriptive analysis of attitudes and opinions of women in Colombia.

In order to do this, we identified the differences between men’s and women’s opinions, expressed in the study through responses to numerous questions about the traditional roles of men and women, violence against men and women, and experiences of discrimination based on sex or gender.

This report on the attitudes and opinions of Colombian women is divided into five chapters. The first describes the sample and highlights the main sociodemographic characteristics of the population according to their sex. The second presents the results of the module on partner violence and the traditional roles of women and men. This includes experiences of sex or gender discrimination, attitudes towards the use of violence, both physical and psychological, against men and women, and respondents’ opinions on certain traditional roles associated with women and men. The third chapter is devoted to the description of democratic attitudes and trust towards public institutions, disaggregated by sex. The fourth chapter brings together the experiences and opinions of Colombians regarding the protection of human rights and certain civil liberties. Finally, the fifth chapter uses the armed conflict and the peace process as a framework, to analyze, disaggregated by sex, the data related to victimization due to the armed conflict and general opinions regarding Colombia’s peace agreement(s), post-conflict and transitional justice.
1. Characteristics of Respondents by Sex
In the 12 years that the Democracy Observatory of the University of the Andes has carried out the Americas Barometer-LAPOP survey, the sample distribution has been showed in terms of more important sociodemographic traits, including sex, educational level, age, wealth and area of residence.

This chapter describes the survey by sex, considering sociodemographic traits studied in previous years. Most of the variables were analyzed covering the period 2004-2016, to be able to identify how stable the Americas Barometer-LAPOP sample has been in Colombia and what have been the main sociodemographic differences between men and women in the country.

Figure 1.1 shows that, between 2004 and 2016, the sample used by the Americas Barometer-LAPOP for Colombia had an equitable distribution between men and women. The balance between sexes is due to the fact that the sample design of the study handled quota by sex, to guarantee a balance between men and women.

Figure 1.1 Distribution of the sample, 2004-2016

**Fuente:** © Barómetro de las Américas LAPOP
Figure 1.2 shows that the average age of respondents between 2004 and 2014 was approximately 37 years. However, in the 2016 sample of the Americas Barometer-LAPOP, the average age was 39. This is due to the intention to match the average age of respondents in Colombia with the average age of respondents from the other countries included in the Americas Barometer-LAPOP studies (40 years old), as Colombia had one of the lowest age averages.

Figure 1.2 Average Age of the Sample, 2004-2016

Figure 1.3 compares the educational level of those surveyed between 2004 and 2016, which reveals small fluctuations in the average number of years of education. The lowest level was 8.3 in 2006 (women) and the highest level was 10.3 in 2011 (men). In 2016, we observe that the average years of education reached 10 for men and 9.7 for women. This figure suggests that men have a higher level of schooling than women, but in none of the years of the study has this difference been considered significant.

Figure 1.3 Average Schooling, 2004-2016
Figure 1.4 shows an equitable distribution of men and women within the rural and urban population covered by the sample. In rural areas, 49.8% of the respondents were men and 50.2% women, while in urban areas the proportion of men was 50.2% and 49.6% women.

**Figure 1.4 Distribution of the Sample by Urban/Rural Area**

The Americas Barometer-LAPOP survey captured the socioeconomic situation of the surveyed population using several questions. One of them inquired about respondents’ income ranges from their work or pension, discounting any other household income. Figure 1.5 shows that 59.9% of the women and 47.1% of the men surveyed earn less than the minimum wage; however, this result is not statistically significant. Conversely, the difference between the percentage of men who earn “more than the minimum wage but less than $2,100,000 Colombian pesos” (41.5%) and the percentage of women who earn in this range (28.7%) is significant.

**41%** of men in Colombia earn between two minimum wages and $2,100,000 Colombian pesos. The same salary is paid to **29%** of women. This wage range shows a statistically significant gap between the two sexes.

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2 Approximately $705 USD.
Furthermore, the Democracy Observatory wanted to closely observe the temporal changes in the income that men and women receive for their work, in the range of “more than the minimum wage but less than $2,100,000 Colombian pesos” (Figure 1.6). In the specific case of 2012, there are no significant differences between women and men who receive personal income in the aforementioned range. However, from 2013 to 2016, significant differences were observed. The data in Figure 1.6 indicate that the percentage of women who receive an income in the above-mentioned range has had a greater increase compared to the percentage of men in recent years. Indeed, in 2013, 17.5% of women received personal income of more than the minimum wage but less than $2,100,000 pesos and in 2016, 28.7% of women earned within this range; this represents a percentage increase of 67.6%. In contrast, 25.4% of men received an income within this range in 2012, and in 2016, 41.5% of men earn more than one minimum wage but less than $2,100,000 pesos for their work, representing a 63% increase.
When asked about the relationship between income and household economic capacity, four categories were established, namely: (1) the salary is not enough and there are great difficulties, (2) the salary is not enough and there are difficulties, (3) the salary is fair and there are no difficulties and (4) the salary is good and families can save. As shown in Figure 1.7, in 2016 in Colombia, there are no significant differences in the economic capacity of male and female households for categories 2, 3 and 4. However, the percentage of women living in category 1 households (the salary is not enough and there are great difficulties) reaches 22.1%, which is much higher than the same category for men (16.1%).
64% of Colombian men have jobs, while only 34% Colombian women do.

41% of women are dedicated to housework, while only 1% of men are.

Figure 1.8 shows that there are significant differences between men and women in all work situations. To begin with, 63.6% of men are employed, while only 34% of women are. In addition, 40.6% of women are dedicated to housework, while only 1.4% of men identify themselves as responsible for the housework. These percentages show the inequality between men and women. Likewise, this difference in the work situation between the sexes shows that there is a social configuration that attributes to women the responsibility of domestic chores and to men the responsibility of being a provider in their family. This is clearer if the employment data are analyzed by marital status. More than 53% of women who are married or in a de facto relationship are dedicated to the domestic work, while less than 2% of men, who live in a de facto relationship, participate in the domestic work. According to these figures, for more than half of Colombian women, life as a couple represents a disconnection from the labor market.

Figure 1.8 Employment Status by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mujer</th>
<th>Hombre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Empleado</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Quehaceres del hogar</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Inactivo</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Desempleado</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The percentage of unemployed men (13.9%) is significantly higher than the percentage of unemployed women (11.1%). On the other hand, there are also significant differences in the percentage of inactive persons (students, retirees, pensioners or disabled person and not working and not looking for work): 21% of men are inactive and 14.3% of women are in this situation. This may be because women who do not work or become unemployed stay at home doing household chores and are not recognized as inactive or unemployed within the population.

To complement the description of the sample, Figure 1.9 indicates that women report having a higher average number of children than men do. This gap could be explained by reviewing the proportions of men and women according to their marital status: 68% of the women reported a current or previous marital relationships, while men reported only 60%. That is, the fact that more men identify themselves as single is likely to be associated with fewer children. However, it should be noted that men and women can identify with these categories (married, de facto, separated, divorced or widowed) in a differential way. So, the percentage difference in the number of children is due solely to men reporting their children less than women, even if they have just as many.

Figure 1.9 Number of Children, 2004-2016

For more than half of Colombian women, life as a couple represents a disconnection from the labor market.
The majority of men, **56.6%**, own their own place of residence, while less than half of the women surveyed, **47.4%**, do.

Figure 1.10 shows that 39.3% of women live in a rented property and 31.3% of men are renting. However, the majority of men (56.6%) own their own place of residence, while less than half of the women surveyed (47.4%) do. This may be because most women who live as a couple do not realize that the place where they live is also theirs if it belongs to their partner. Indeed, most women do not recognize their partner rights.

**Figure 1.10 Type of Housing**

To conclude this panorama, we show the characterization of men and women according to their social and moral attitudes (Figure 1.11). These questions explore people's opinions about contraceptive use, abortion, divorce, premarital sex, euthanasia, homosexuality, and marijuana use. It was found that there is no significant difference between men and women in approving divorce, euthanasia and abortion (if, for the latter, maternal health is at risk). On the contrary, in aspects such as the approval of homosexuality, marijuana use and premarital sex, a significant difference according to the sex of the respondent was found.
In general, respondents show a more conservative attitude towards homosexuality and marijuana use, evidenced by the fact that their approval does not exceed 34% and 17% respectively. Women approve of homosexuality significantly more compared to men (34% versus 25% respectively). In relation to marijuana use and premarital sex, women accept these activities significantly less than men.
Using these data, the Democracy Observatory constructed an index of conservatism-progressivism averaging the combination of respondents’ attitudes about homosexuality, euthanasia, divorce, marijuana use and premarital sex. Based on this, a conversion was done to a scale of 0 to 100, disaggregating by sex the index corresponding to the social and moral attitudes of Colombians, which makes it possible to see the evolution of the index over time for each sex (Figure 1.12). The aim is to see if men are indeed more progressive than women. Figure 1.12 shows that there are significant differences between men and women for the years 2010 and 2013, showing that women are less progressive than men for these years. In general, it can be seen that the index of conservatism-progressivism has been increasing for women and men over time. This means that, in the last six years, Colombians have more progressive social and moral attitudes, with no significant difference between the male and female indices during the 2010-2016 period.

After comparing some variables of the sample according to sex of the respondents, it is clear that, although in aspects such as years of schooling the gap between men and women does not exist, women’s incomes are significantly lower than those of men. This is probably due to the fact that women are still less linked to the labor market than men, as many women remain exclusively dedicated to household work. However, the care economy is only one of the structural causes, as there may be many others.
It has also been seen that, in some social and moral respects, women are more conservative than men. On the contrary, in other aspects such as homosexuality, women are more progressive than men. Can these differences in moral and social attitudes, according to sex, be due to the differences in experiences lived by women and men and their respective social positions?

In short, as can be observed in this chapter, the traditional views on the roles of men and women possibly generate an impact on the economic condition and social attitudes towards women. However, the gap in these areas between them is not only due to the worldview or stereotypes of Colombians, but is a consequence of facts such as the disparity in the employment situation of Colombian men and women, among others.

In the next chapter, a detailed exploration of respondents’ attitudes and opinions towards these traditional ‘female’ and ‘male’ roles is presented.
2. Attitudes and Experiences Related to Partner Violence and Traditional ‘Female’ and ‘Male’ Roles
Discrimination against women was first mentioned in the United Nations Convention in 1979. That is to say, the unequal situation, in terms of rights, to which women have been subjected was recognized almost 40 years ago by this international organization.\(^3\) It was not until the 1990s that international forums began to express concern about gender-based violence: the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) was introduced and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (1994) was adopted. In 1995, the Beijing Women’s World Conference marked a turning point in global gender equality agendas as a Platform for Action for the empowerment of women was formulated. It is at this point that gender identity begins to be understood as a social construction resulting from processes of socialization, behaviors, feelings and ways of thinking specific to each human being.

However, the roles that have been socially assigned to men and women define a differentiation where the masculine is usually given a greater social value than the feminine. An example of this is the idea of men as providers and women as caregivers. These social gender decipherments are behind discrimination and forms of oppression against women.\(^4\)

This chapter explores in detail the experiences of discrimination against respondents based on their sex, which is determined by the interviewer, as well as their opinions and attitudes about the use of violence against partners and certain traditional roles assigned to women and men. With this information, the Democracy Observatory seeks to describe the attitudes and opinions of Colombian women on these issues, with the aim of making a positive contribution to and raising awareness about the attitudes that underpin inequalities between men and women, and the exclusions and discriminations they experience in everyday life.

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2.1 Experiences of Sex or Gender Discrimination

Throughout history, women have been victims of inequality as a result of a patriarchal social structure. From an early age, girls and boys are exposed to practices with a strong sense of differentiation depending on the gender that has been socially and/or institutionally assigned to the person: girls are taught to cook, to dress in a ‘proper’ way, to ‘behave’, while men are taught about their virility, strength and power. However, the differentiation between the sexes is not the only problem, since the assessment attributed to the roles of a man and woman traditionally associates the negative or inferior with women, as evidenced, for example, by the identification of domestic chores as a woman’s role.

Figure 2.1 shows the percentage of Colombian women and men who perceive that they have been discriminated against because of their sex or gender at least once in the last five years. The respondent is asked if they have ever felt discriminated against or treated unfairly because of their gender or sex. This question is formulated with two objectives: on the one hand, to include and encompass this type of discrimination as much as possible within the information collected, and on the other hand, to compare the answers obtained to this question, which, since 2010, has been formulated in the same way.

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Thinking back over the past five years, have you ever felt discriminated against or treated badly or unfairly because of your gender or sex? Many times, Sometimes, Rarely, Never.

The percentage of victims who report having been discriminated against on the basis of their sex or gender has been more or less constant over the past six years. It is interesting to note that between 2010 and 2014, women perceived to have been two or three times more discriminated against because of their sex or gender than men. In the past year however, the difference between the percentage of men and women who felt discriminated against on the basis of their gender or sex has decreased drastically. It is also notable that less than 15% of women report feeling discriminated against because of their gender. This result can be seen as good news or as a symptom that the inferiority of women is not perceived by many as discrimination. In other words, there can be a normalization or acceptance of social hierarchies between men and women. Moreover, women may not recognize situations of inequality and therefore may not feel discriminated against. Similarly, women who were indeed discriminated against may feel afraid or ashamed to say so, which may not be reflected in the victimization rate.

In an attempt to investigate further, the Democracy Observatory identified and analyzed the factors associated with the experience of discrimination based on sex or gender. To answer this question, a logistic regression model was estimated with the 2016 respondents.
The variables and results of the model estimation are presented in Table 2.1 below:

### Table 2.1 Factors Associated with the Percentage of Victims of Discrimination due to Gender or Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afrocolombiano/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Años de educación</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiste a servicios religiosos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color de piel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estudiante</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideología</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importancia de la religión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indígena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Labores del hogar               | –  
| Mestizo/a                       |  
| Mujer                           | +  
| No trabaja                      |  
| Quintiles de riqueza            |  
| Región Caribe                   |  
| Región Central                  |  
| Región Oriental                 |  
| Región Pacifica                 |  
| Tiene hijos                     |  
| Zona urbana                     |  

The results of the estimate show that, controlled by multiple factors, women are more likely to perceive themselves to be victims of gender or sex discrimination than men. In addition, the model shows that those dedicated to household work, who are 1% male and 39% female, are less likely to recognize that they are discriminated against on the basis of their sex or gender. Thus, this fact proves that women dedicated to household work do not perceive and are not aware of their rights, since they identify less discrimination in the home when they are in charge of household chores exclusively without income or pension possibilities. Is this one of the many reasons for the low percentage of women who are perceived as being discriminated against on the basis of their sex or gender?

To present the last result more clearly, we calculated the probability that a woman will feel discriminated against in two different settings: (1) if she is dedicated to the housework; (2) if she is dedicated to
work other than the housework. Figure 2.2 illustrates this probability as a percentage. The analysis predicts that 11.1% of women who are not dedicated to housework would be recognized as victims of discrimination based on sex or gender, while only 3.9% of women dedicated to housework are perceived as discriminated against.

**Figure 2.2 Expected Percentage of Victims of Sex or Gender Discrimination Depending on Whether the Respondent is Dedicated to the Housework or Not**
2.2. Attitudes about Partner Violence

Partner violence is defined as any act of physical, sexual or emotional aggression, which is accompanied by controlling behavior on the part of an intimate partner. Typically, this exercise of power occurs when the dominant individual feels threatened or threatened by the established order. In Colombia, for cultural and social reasons, there are asymmetric power relations that favor men. Therefore, intimate partner violence has mostly been directed against women and the most common perpetrators of violence against women are intimate partners or former partners of women, while in the case of men, perpetrators are unknown and often not close to them.

2.2.1. Physical Violence

The 2016 Americas Barometer-LAPOP has sought to measure the perceptions and attitudes of Colombians towards intimate partner violence against men and women. These attitudes reflect tolerance towards violence and are expressions of discrimination.

Figure 2.3 shows that there are significant differences in the percentage that would not approve or understand physical aggression if household chores are neglected in the case of it being directed towards women (78.1%) or men (69.6%). Likewise, there are significant differences in the percentage of Colombians who would not approve, but would understand, if the husband beat his wife (20.5%) and if the wife beat the husband (27.8%) due to neglect of household responsibilities. The vast majority of Colombians condemn partner violence, but less tolerance is expressed for partner violence towards women.

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2.3 Attitudes Towards Physical Aggression if Household Chores are Neglected

The wife neglects the housework. Would you approve of the husband hitting her, or would you not approve of it but understand it, or would you neither approve nor understand it?

The husband neglects his household responsibilities. Would you approve of the wife beating him, or would you not approve of it but understand it, or would you neither approve nor understand it?

78% of Colombians would not approve or understand any physical aggression against a woman for neglecting the household chores.

70% wouldn’t approve if the aggression was against a man either.
However, in order to further analyze the issue, the Democracy Observatory estimated the percentage of men and women who would not approve or understand partner violence. Figure 2.4 shows that 81.9% of women and 74.3% of men would not approve or understand physical aggression against a wife if she neglects the household chores.

### 2.4 Percentage of Men and Women Who Would Not Approve or Understand Physical Violence Against a Wife by her Husband if she Neglects the Household Chores

![Chart showing percentage of men and women not approving or understanding physical violence against a wife by her husband if she neglects the household chores.](chart_1)

Figure 2.5 shows that 70.7% of men and 68.4% of women would not approve of violence against a husband by their wives when they do not fulfil their role as providers in the family.

### 2.5 Percentage of Men and Women Who Would Not Approve or Understand Physical Violence Against a Husband by his Wife if he Neglects the Household Chores

![Chart showing percentage of men and women not approving or understanding physical violence against a husband by his wife if he neglects the household chores.](chart_2)

Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas LAPOP
At this point, it is important to analyze the differences presented in the last two figures (2.4 and 2.5). In the case of women who neglect household work, there are significant differences between men and women’s opinions, being that women most reject physical violence towards a wife, but if a husband does not fulfill his household responsibilities, there are no longer any significant differences in the percentage corresponding to the category “would not approve or understand” between men and women. This is still in line with what was said earlier: there is greater tolerance for the use of violence against men.

Added to this panorama is a third question about partner violence, which explored the opinions of respondents when one partner is unfaithful. Figure 2.6 shows that, although most people do not approve or understand infidelity as violence, there is more acceptance than in the case of neglect of “couple duties”. One-third would not approve but would understand violence against a partner because of infidelity. Again, Colombians are more tolerant of intimate partner violence against men than women: 65.9 percent of respondents would not approve or understand the husband hitting his wife, and 55.5 percent would not agree with a wife hitting her husband.

### 2.6 Attitudes Towards Physical Aggression Motivated by Infidelity

The wife/husband is unfaithful. Would you approve of the husband/wife hitting their wife/husband, or would you not approve of it but understand it, or would you neither approve nor understand it?
Figures 2.7 and 2.8 show the percentage of Colombian men and women who do not approve or understand physical violence towards the husband or the wife if they have been unfaithful. On the one hand, in Figure 2.7 it is interesting to see that women disapprove much more of the use of physical violence in cases of an unfaithful wife (71%) than men (61%). For many men, the infidelity committed by women is not acceptable, and that is why we observe a reduction in the percentage of those who do not accept or understand this type of violence.

2.7 Percentage of Men and Women Who Would Not Approve or Understand Physical Violence Against a Wife if she is Unfaithful

On the other hand, Figure 2.8 shows that the percentage of men who do not approve or understand physical violence towards husbands is lower (51.2%) than the percentage of women (60%); women have stronger attitudes against intimate partner violence, both towards men and women.

2.8 Percentage of Men and Women Who Would Not Approve or Understand Physical Violence Against a Husband if he is Unfaithful
2.2.2. Psychological Violence

Prior to Law 1257 of 2008, psychological assaults were not considered a type of violence in the legal sense. With this law, any action that degrades or controls actions, behaviors, beliefs or decisions through manipulation, threat, direct or indirect, humiliation or other actions that imply harm to psychological health or personal development\textsuperscript{10} may be punished legally. According to the 2015 National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDS, its acronym in Spanish),\textsuperscript{11} "control is the most common form of psychological violence among couples" (p. 78). The Americas Barometer-LAPOP wanted to understand the attitudes of Colombians towards psychological violence.

As with the evaluation of other forms of violence, two specific questions (one for each sex) were designed for psychological violence. Because the questions are very similar and could cause confusion among respondents, one version of the question was asked to half the sample and the other half to the remaining half. Psychological violence (Figure 2.9), like physical violence, is considered more acceptable towards men than women: 66.5% of Colombians do not approve or understand if the husband threatens to leave his wife for neglecting her physical appearance, while 59.8% of respondents do not approve or understand this attitude if it is the wife who threatens to leave her husband if he neglects his appearance. With regard to approval levels, 10.9% of Colombians would approve of the wife threatening to leave her husband, while if it is the husband threatening the wife, approval is less than half of the previous figure, i.e. 5.2%.

\textsuperscript{10} Congress of Colombia. (December 4, 2008). By which norms of awareness-raising, prevention and sanction of forms of violence and discrimination against women are dictated, the Penal Codes, of Criminal Procedure, Law 294 of 1996 are reformed and other provisions are amended. [Law 1257 of 2008].

2.9 Attitudes Towards Psychological Aggression due to Neglect of Physical Appearance

Now suppose that the wife/husband neglects their physical appearance. Would you approve of the husband/wife threatening to leave their spouse, or would you not approve of it but understand it, or would you neither approve nor understand it?

Figures 2.10 and 2.11 show that women and men do not approve or understand psychological violence against women and men at very similar levels. However, it is important to note that 68.8% of women do not approve or understand that the husband threatens to leave his wife if she neglects her physical appearance, while only 58.4% of women do not approve or understand when it is the woman who threatens to leave the man if he neglects his physical appearance. This shows that for women, the physical appearance of their partner is not necessarily a relevant condition for choosing or staying in a relationship.
2.10 Percentage of men and women who would not approve or understand psychological violence towards a wife if she neglects her physical appearance

While Colombians are more accepting of violence against men, the majority of victims of violence are women. According to ENDS, 15.5% of women and 13.1% of men stated that their partner had threatened to leave or leave with another partner. Likewise, 31.9% of women reported that their partner or former partner had used physical violence against them, while only 22.4% of men reported physical violence.

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2.11 Percentage of men and women who would not approve or understand psychological violence towards a husband if he neglects his physical appearance

While Colombians are more accepting of violence against men, the majority of victims of violence are women. According to ENDS, 15.5% of women and 13.1% of men stated that their partner had threatened to leave or leave with another partner. Likewise, 31.9% of women reported that their partner or former partner had used physical violence against them, while only 22.4% of men reported physical violence.

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12 Ibid.
13 Ibid.
2.2.3. Attitudes Towards Reporting Physical Assault Against a Woman

Quantifying the silence about violence is another way to identify attitudes towards violence against women. Therefore, the Americas Barometer-LAPOP posed a series of questions on the subject for 2016. This group of questions puts the respondent in three situations that range from the most abstract (“the woman must report”) to a more concrete situation where the respondent faces the situation of reporting an assault they have witnessed.

The percentage of Colombians who agree that a woman victim of physical assault should report her husband to the authorities is more than 95 per cent. This percentage is not statistically different for men or women (Figure 2.12). This could indicate that people increasingly recognize violence against women as a crime rather than as a matter of privacy.

2.12 Percentage of Respondents Who Agree that the Affected Woman Should Report her Husband

Do you believe, yes or no, that the affected woman should report her husband to the police or a court of law?

However, the levels of agreement begin to decline as the respondent moves on to situations where he or she engages in the event of aggression, either by recommending the victim to report it or by reporting it to the authorities: 87% of men and 89% of women would recommend that female victims report the aggressor to the police or a court (Figure 2.13). These percentages are not statistically different. Yet, given the hypothetical situation that the respondent
witnessed an assault, 66.6% of Colombians would be willing to report the incident (Figure 2.14). As with the other questions, we found no significant differences when dividing the responses by sex of the respondent.

This could indicate that people increasingly recognize violence against women as crime rather than as a matter of privacy.

The results of this section show that Colombians reject violence against women, and that the vast majority expect victims to report perpetrators. However, a smaller percentage of respondents, although a majority, would be willing to take action on behalf of a victim of violence. If we take into account that these types of questions are often affected by a bias of social desirability, that is, people respond from a social ‘should do’ perspective, it is very likely that in reality the number of Colombians willing to break the silence and report violence against women is much lower than we identify through these questions.
2.13 Percentage of Men and Women Who Know the Assaulted Woman and Would Recommend That She Report her Husband

Suppose you know the woman being assaulted, would you recommend, yes or no, that she report her husband to the police or a court?

2.14 Percentage of Men and Women, Witnesses to the Assault, Who Would Report the Incident

Suppose you witnessed the assault, would you report it to a police officer or a court?
Colombians reject violence against women, and that the vast majority expect that victims report the perpetrators. However, a smaller percentage of respondents, although a majority, would be willing to take action to defend a victim of violence.
2.2.4. Perceptions of the State’s Effectiveness in the Protection of Women Victims of Violence

Finally, the Americas Barometer-LAPOP asked a series of questions in order to analyze Colombians’ perception of the role of the Colombian state in protecting women and eradicating violence.

Figures 2.15 and 2.16 indicate that more than half of Colombians agree that the Colombian government is protecting women and punishing male aggressors. There are no significant differences in opinions when disaggregated by sex. According to the 2015 National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDS), only 21.1% of cases of violence reported by women were sanctioned.\textsuperscript{14} Thus, given the rate of punishment when violence against women is reported, or the very high rate of impunity, the Colombian state comes off well, since more than half of the respondents have a positive view of the actions it carries out in relation to this problem. In other words, it may be that thanks to media publicity very serious cases of violence against women have had and the resulting arrest and conviction, it is perceived that the state protects women from violence, when in reality there is widespread ignorance about the high percentage of impunity and lack of access to justice in cases of violence against women.

\textsuperscript{14} Ibid.
2.15 Percentage of Men and Women Who Agree that the State is Protecting Women from Cases of Violence

The Colombian state has been effective in protecting women from violence. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 
See Card C (Appendix B).

2.16 Percentage of Men and Women Who Agree that the State Punishes Men Responsible for Domestic Violence

The Colombian state has been effective in punishing men for violence. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 
See Card C (Appendix B).
2.3 Opinions on the Traditional Roles Attributed to Women and Men in Colombia

The previous sections analyzed experiences of discrimination based on sex or gender and attitudes and perceptions of violence directed against partners. This part focuses on analyzing the worldview of traditional roles attributed to men and women, i.e. beliefs about what it means to be a woman and a man. The Americas Barometer-LAPOP inquired about respondents’ opinions regarding educational opportunities for women, the distribution of household chores among men and women, the presence of women in ‘male’ occupations, and the intention to vote for a woman candidate.

2.17 Views on Prioritizing Higher Education for Men

Suppose there is a family that doesn’t have enough money to send all their children to college, so they decide to send their sons rather than their daughters. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this situation?

See Card C (Appendix B).

Figure 2.17 shows that 68.3% of Colombians do not agree with prioritizing higher education for men. This reflects a society in which access to higher education for women was opened up several
decades ago. However, almost 2 out of 10 people interviewed persist in the idea that men must first go to university when a family goes through a difficult economic situation.

Figure 2.18 shows that women are most opposed to the idea of prioritizing higher education for men when a family does not have enough money (74.8%). A much lower percentage of men (61.9 %) opposed giving priority to men over women.

2.18 Views on Prioritizing Higher Education for Men, by Sex

More and Less

Who most disagrees that if a family doesn’t have enough money to send all their children to university, that they decide to give that opportunity to their sons rather than to their daughters?

[+] Women 75%
[-] Men 62%
In order to study the opinions of the respondents regarding traditional ‘female’ and ‘male’ roles, where men work to maintain the household and women are responsible for the domestic work and childcare, the question represented in the following figure was used.

Figure 2.19 shows that only 35.6% of Colombians agree with making the traditional roles of men and women more flexible, and 46.5% of respondents believe that these roles should not be changed.

2.19 Opinions on the Relaxation of Traditional ‘Female’ and ‘Male’ Roles (women as economic providers of the household and men responsible for the domestic work)

Suppose a couple decides that the husband will take care of the household chores and childcare and the wife will go to work to support the household. How much do you agree or disagree with this decision? See Card C (Appendix B).

In general, a very conservative view persists, especially among men, of the activities that men and women must carry out within the family unit.
By disaggregating this question according to the sex of the respondent, we see that women are slightly more likely than men to agree with the pattern of men being the providers and women being the caregivers being changed. Figure 2.20 shows that there is no statistical difference between the percentage of women who approve and disapprove of making the traditional roles associated with women and men more flexible. In the case of men, it is clear that most of them prefer a traditional model of sexual division of labor. In general, a very conservative view persists, especially among men, of the activities that men and women must carry out within the family unit.

2.20 Opinions on the Relaxation of Traditional ‘Female’ and ‘Male’ Roles (women as economic providers of the household and men responsible for the domestic work), According to Sex

To further investigate the views of Colombians on the roles traditionally associated with men and women, a question was included to test the extent to which respondents accept a woman working in a traditionally male occupation.

Did you know that...

Most Colombians, men or women, would trust a male driver of a public transport bus more than a female one.
Half of Colombians would trust a male public transport driver (50.1%). Only 25.1% of respondents said that they would trust a woman to drive the bus; the remaining 24.8% said they trust equally a woman or a man to drive the bus (Figure 2.21).

2.21 Trust in a Male Bus Driver and Female Bus Driver

When it comes to getting on a public transport bus, who do you trust more, a male or female driver?

When disaggregating this question according to the sex of the respondent, it is clear that the majority of both men and women prefer a man to be a public transport driver (Figure 2.22).

2.22 Trust in a Male Bus Driver and Female Bus Driver, by Sex

Percepción de las mujeres

- % ambos: 23.3%
- % una mujer: 28.9%
- % un hombre: 47.7%

Percepción de los hombres

- % ambos: 26.2%
- % una mujer: 21.3%
- % un hombre: 52.5%

Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas LAPOP
Finally, the Americas Barometer-LAPOP wanted to ask whether the sex of a politician has anything to do with the trust that this arouses in the general public.

50% of Colombians affirmed that, when it comes to voting, they trusted a female candidate more; 30% trusted a male candidate more.

Figure 2.23 shows that half of respondents (49.9%) say that a woman inspires more trust when it comes to voting, while only 30% of respondents say that a man inspires more trust. This is paradoxical since political spaces are dominated by men, which means that citizens vote more for them than for women, although the latter generate more trust. However, the low status of politics and the fact that this space is dominated by men, may have much to do with the lower trust that men inspire.

2.23 Trust in a Male and a Female Candidate

When it comes to voting for someone, who inspires the most trust, a man or a woman?
Greater trust in female candidates persists when the responses are broken down by sex (Figure 2.24). Both men and women have significantly more trust in women in politics.

2.24 Trust in a Male and a Female Candidate, by Sex

Through these questions it can be seen that inequality between men and women persists in structural and cultural dimensions within Colombian society. Both men and women normalize, justify and reproduce the patriarchal system. However, the persistence of the positive and negative assessments of the traditional roles of both men and women affects women’s expectations and limits their opportunities in the public and private spheres. A reflection on the societal worldview and attitudes towards traditional ‘female’ and ‘male’ roles should therefore be considered in order to enable their transformation.
The persistence of the positive and negative assessments of the traditional roles of both men and women affects women’s expectations and limits their opportunities in the public and private spheres.

A reflection on the societal worldview and attitudes towards traditional ‘female’ and ‘male’ roles should therefore be considered in order to enable their transformation.
2.4. Women’s Associations or Groups Meeting Attendance

Beyond attitudes and experiences related to partner violence and traditional ‘female’ and ‘male’ roles, the Americas Barometer-LAPOP survey investigated, only among women, the percentage who frequently attend meetings of women’s associations or housewives (Figure 2.25). That is, women who attend these meetings at least once a week or once or twice a month.

Figure 2.25 shows that the percentage of women attending these meetings has had a stable trend between 2008 and 2010 and between 2011 and 2016. The percentage has ranged from 5.8% to 11.4% of the women surveyed. However, in 2011 there is a statistically significant decrease of women’s attendance at these meetings (to 5.8%). In 2016, only 10.6% of women surveyed frequently attended meetings of women’s associations or groups or those of housewives.

2.25. Percentage of Women Who Regularly Attend Meetings of Women’s Associations or Groups or Those of Housewives.

Please tell me if you attend meetings of women’s or housewives’ associations or groups. At least once a week, Once or twice a month, Once or twice a year, Never
3. Democratic Attitudes and Trust in Public Institutions
This chapter presents the results of the Americas Barometer-LAPOP survey on democratic attitudes and trust in public institutions, highlighting the difference in attitudes and perceptions between men and women.
Figure 3.1 shows that the proportion of women who agree that democracy is the best form of government is significantly lower (49.8%) than that of men (56.8%). In terms of satisfaction with the functioning of democracy, the percentage of men and women is around 30% (Figure 3.2), and there are no significant differences between men and women.

Changing the subject again, democracy may have problems, but it is better than any other form of government. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

See Card C (Appendix B).
Figure 3.2 Percentage of Men and Women Satisfied with the way Democracy Functions

In general, would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the way democracy works in Colombia? Very satisfied, Satisfied, Dissatisfied, Very dissatisfied
3.2. Political Tolerance and Support for the Political System

Beyond the public’s opinion on democracy as a system and the satisfaction with its functioning, the study of the Americas Barometer-LAPOP explored two central dimensions of democratic values: political tolerance and support for the political system, that is, its legitimacy.

In order to assess the political tolerance of respondents, an index composed of a series of questions related to the attitudes of individuals towards the rights of opponents was used. Those questions are as follows:

- There are people who always speak ill of the Colombian form of government, not only of the current government, but of the system of government, with what decidedness do you approve or disapprove of the right to vote of those people? See Card D (Appendix B).

- How strongly do you approve or disapprove of these people being able to hold peaceful demonstrations for the purpose of expressing their views? See Card D (Appendix B).

- Keeping in mind those who speak ill of the form of government in Colombia, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of these people running for public office? See Card D (Appendix B).

- How strongly do you approve or disapprove of these people appearing on television to give a speech? See Card D (Appendix B).

As shown in Figure 3.3, the percentage of men with a high level of political tolerance is 47.5%, while the percentage of women is 43.2%. In other words, the number of women surveyed with high political tolerance is significantly lower than that of men.
In the case of support for the political system, several questions were also used to create an index called ‘support for the system’. This index consists of the following questions:

- To what extent do you believe that the Colombian courts guarantee a fair trial? See Card B (Appendix B).

- To what extent do you have respect for Colombia’s political institutions? See Card B (Appendix B).

- To what extent do you believe that citizens’ basic rights are well protected by the Colombian political system? See Card B (Appendix B).

- To what extent do you believe that citizens’ basic rights are well protected by the Colombian political system? See Card B (Appendix B).

- How proud are you of living under the Colombian political system? See Card B (Appendix B).

- To what extent do you think that the Colombian political system should be supported? See Card B (Appendix B).

Contrary to what we have seen previously, the percentage of women who support the system (49%) is higher than that of men (46.3%) (Figure 3.4). However, this difference is not statistically significant.
In a stable democracy, citizens are expected to regard their institutions as legitimate (support for the system) and respect the rights of the opposition (tolerance); that is why, with the two indices presented above, those citizens who express a high level of support for the political system and have a high degree of political tolerance can be identified. Overall, less than a fifth of Colombians express high levels of support for the system and political tolerance. The breakdown by sex (Figure 3.5) shows that the percentage of women who support the system and are politically very tolerant is lower than men.
Less than one-fifth of Colombians express high levels of support for the system and political tolerance.
3.3. Trust in Public Institutions

With regard to trust in public institutions, in most cases there are no significant differences between men and women (Figure 3.6). The institutions most trusted by both men and women are the Catholic Church and the Armed Forces. The least trusted are political parties, the Constitutional Court and Congress. Unfortunately, a large number of public institutions generate very little trust among the female and male population.

Figure 3.6 Trust in institutions by sex

As Figure 3.6 shows, only in the cases of the Armed Forces and the Police there is a significant difference in the levels of trust between men and women. On the one hand, 59.7% of men trust the Armed Forces, while only 49.7% of women trust these institutions. On the other hand, when it comes to the police, 38.8% of women trust the institution, compared with only 31.1% of men. In short, men trust the Armed Forces much more than women do, while in the case of the police, the opposite is true.

Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas LAPOP
Trust in Colombian institutions among women and men.

Keys points:

**Church:** the institution most trusted by women.

**Armed Forces:** men [60%] trust this institution more than women [50%].

**Police:** women [39%] trust the security forces more than men [31%].

**Political Parties:** they are the institution that women and men have least confidence in.
Men have much more trust than women in the armed forces, while in the case of the police, the opposite is true.
4. Human Rights and Civil Liberties
This chapter presents the experiences and opinions of respondents and those surveyed by the Americas Barometer-LAPOP regarding the protection of human rights and certain civil liberties. Information on the incidence of human rights violations appears first, followed by perceptions about the protection and respect of these rights. Furthermore, the survey respondents’ opinions about violating the rights of others by taking justice into their own hands are shown. Finally, it describes the perceptions of men and women about the level of freedom of expression and freedom of the press in Colombia.
As Figure 4.1 shows, approximately 20% of respondents have been victims of human rights violations during the past year. These data also show that women report significantly less (12.4%) compared to men (19%) that they or a family member (whether male or female) have been victims of a human rights violation.

**Figure 4.1 Percentage of Men and Women Who Report Being Victims of Human Rights Violations or that Members of Their Families Have Been**

In the last 12 months, have you or any member of your family, i.e. your parents, siblings, children, spouse or partner, been violated any of the following rights: right to life, personal integrity, personal security, personal freedom or freedom of movement?

- Yes  -No
4.2. Protection of and Respect for Human Rights

In addition to identifying victimization due to human rights violations, the survey investigated Colombians’ perceptions of human rights protection and respect.

On the first topic, Figure 4.2 makes it clear that the vast majority of men and women (75 and 78%, respectively) agree that Colombia has very little state protection of human rights.

**Figure 4.2 Views on the Level of Human Rights Protection, by Sex**

Do you think that we now have very little, sufficient or too much human rights protection in the country?

Despite this scepticism, fewer citizens believe that the armed forces and the police do not respect human rights. Figure 4.3 shows that 32% of women and 39% of men believe that the armed forces respect human rights. In the case of the police (Figure 4.4), this percentage is lower; around 26% for both men and women. The more negative perception of the role of the police in human rights protection probably has much to do with the lower levels of trust men and women have in this institution compared to that of the armed forces.
Figure 4.3 Women and Men’s Opinions Regarding the Respect of Human Rights by the Armed Forces

To what extent do you believe that the Colombian Armed Forces respect the human rights of Colombians today? See Card B (Appendix B).

Figure 4.4 Women and Men’s Views on Whether the Police Respect Human Rights

To what extent do you believe that the national police respect the human rights of Colombians today? See Card B (Appendix B).
Beyond citizens’ perception of the state’s capacity and readiness to protect human rights, we decided to study the extent to which they would be prepared to commit an act that violates the rights of other citizens.

Figure 4.5 makes it clear that a significantly higher percentage of men (45%) than women (34.5%) approve of taking justice into their own hands. Although men and women share the same scepticism about the state’s ability and willingness to protect human rights, women are less likely to condemn the violation of the rights of other citizens by taking justice into their own hands.

**Most and Least:**
Who most approves of taking justice into their own hands?

[+] Men 45%

[-] Women 34%

Let people take justice into their own hands when the state does not punish criminals. To what extent do you approve or disapprove? See Card D (Appendix B).
4.3. Civil Liberties

To complement the panorama of citizens’ views on people’s rights in a democracy, the Americas Barometer-LAPOP explored respondents’ perceptions of freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

As Figures 4.6 and 4.7 show, more than 50% of respondents believe that there is very little freedom of speech and freedom of the press in Colombia. This coincides with respondents’ negative view of the protection of human rights as presented above. These perceptions do not differ significantly when broken down by sex. However, it is noteworthy that a significantly higher percentage of women (19.8%) than men (13.8%) believe that there is too much freedom of the press in Colombia.

**Figure 4.6 Opinion on the Current Level of Freedom of Expression, by Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Mujer</th>
<th>Hombre</th>
<th>95% Intervalo de confianza (Efecto de diseño incorporado)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demasiada</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suficiente</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muy poca</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
<td>61.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you think that in Colombia we currently have very little, sufficient or too much freedom of speech?
More than 50% of respondents believe that there is very little freedom of speech and freedom of the press in Colombia.

Do you think that we currently have too little, sufficient or too much freedom of the press in Colombia?

Figure 4.7 Opinion on the Current Level of Freedom of the Press, by Sex

- **Mujer**:
  - Demasiada: 19.8%
  - Suficiente: 26.4%
  - Muy poca: 53.8%

- **Hombre**:
  - Demasiada: 13.8%
  - Suficiente: 25.1%
  - Muy poca: 61.1%

Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas LAPOP
5. Experiences and Opinions on Armed Conflict, the Peace Process and Post-Conflict
This is an historic moment for Colombia as the signing of the peace agreement will make it possible to end an armed conflict that has lasted more than 50 years. As noted earlier in this report, women have been subjected to violence motivated by a patriarchal, heterosexual and classist culture that has generated prejudice and discrimination, further accentuating their vulnerability. Furthermore, in the context of armed conflict, different studies have confirmed that experiences of victimization and displacement due to armed conflict differ according to the sex of the person.

The Democracy Observatory wanted to investigate to what extent opinions on the peace agreement and the post-conflict landscape among men and women are changing. For this reason, this chapter focuses on the differences in experiences and attitudes between women and men in relation to victimization due to armed conflict, attitudes towards a negotiated solution to the conflict and the Havana agreements, and attitudes towards reconciliation and post-conflict.

5.1. Victimization due to Armed Conflict

As discussed in Chapter 2 of this report, legal recognition of gender-based violence against women came about only two or three decades ago. Something similar has happened in spaces of discussion about the armed conflict and its consequences, where gender has not been given much priority. For example, truth commissions rarely include a space to discuss gender issues. ¹⁶

However, as the National Center for Historical Memory states, cases of violence against women are present and recurrent in modern conflicts. In the case of Colombia, discrimination against women tends to be more frequent in disputed areas. ¹⁷ One of the most recurrent forms of violence against women is sexual violence. Although there are war contexts whereby the number of victims of violence is decreasing, in the case of the armed conflict in Colombia there has been an increase in the number of female victims, as well as an increase in the ways control is exercised over them: forced nudity, sexual torture, the establishment and requirement of rules in relationships between men and women in the affective and sexual sphere, and sexual and domestic slavery. ¹⁸

Although the Americas Barometer-LAPOP does not cover all forms of armed conflict victimization that specifically affect women, it did seek to see the percentage of women and men victims of armed conflict over time in three main victimizing events: loss of a family member, forced displacement and forced departure from the country due to the conflict. More specifically, the study measures victimization using the following questions:

- Have you lost any family members or close relatives as a result of the country’s armed conflict? Or do you have a family member disappeared because of the conflict?

- Due to the conflict, did any of your family members have to leave the country?

¹⁷ Ibid.
¹⁸ Ibid.
-And did any member of your family have to seek refuge or leave their place of residence because of the conflict in the country?

The annual percentages of victimization are presented in Figure 5.1, and they measure what here has been called "historical victimization", since they do not have a specific time frame, that is, a person can report an event of violence that occurred the previous year or 20 years ago.

**Figure 5.1 Changes in the Percentage of Women and Men Victims of the Armed Conflict, 2004-2016**

According to Figure 5.1, the percentage of victims of the armed conflict (between 30% and 40%) has remained relatively stable over the last 12 years. However, it is clear that among women, there has been an increase in conflict victimization from 27% in 2005 to 36% in 2016. Among men, the level of victimization has remained constant. It is also clear that up until 2016, there are no significant differences in the percentage of men and women who report having been victims of the conflict. However, it is important to draw attention to these percentages. Indeed, the fact that there is no difference in the percentage that report having been victims of the conflict according to sex does not mean that women and men are victims in the same proportion, since the questions asked are also related to a relative.
5.2. Attitudes Towards a Negotiated Solution to the Conflict and the Havana Agreements

First of all, Figure 5.2 shows that the majority of men and women support a negotiated solution with the guerrillas (67% and 67.8% respectively) in 2016; with no significant differences between women’s and men’s attitudes.

**Figure 5.2 Percentage of Women and Men that Support a Negotiated Solution with the Guerrillas**

![Chart showing percentage of men and women supporting a negotiated solution with the guerrillas.]

Of the following options for resolving the guerrilla conflict, which do you think is best? Negotiation, Use of force, Both

However, in the same year (2016), two fifths of the population (40.8%) did not support the peace agreement between the Santos government and the FARC. However, in the breakdown by sex, Figure 5.3 shows that 37.7% of women and 43.8% of men support the Havana agreements, and that this difference is not significant. Likewise, there are no significant differences, according to sex, in the percentage of indifferent or undecided responses, nor in the percentage that does not support the peace agreement.
The government of President Juan Manuel Santos and the FARC signed a peace agreement. To what extent do you support this peace agreement? See Card B (Appendix B).

Although no significant differences were found between men and women regarding support for the peace agreement, the Democracy Observatory wanted to explore the determinants of support for the peace agreement with the FARC, estimating separate regressions for men and women (Table 5.1).

The latter is done with the aim of building profiles of men and women who approve of the peace process. In other words, the Democracy Observatory did not want to see what determines support for the peace agreement among the general population, as was done with the previously mentioned model where it sought to observe the factors associated with being a victim of sex or gender discrimination. In this case, the Democracy Observatory wanted to describe the profile of women and men, separately, who support the peace agreement with the FARC.
Table 5.1 Factors Associated with the Percentage of Women and Men Who Approve of the Peace Agreement with the FARC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determinantes porcentaje aprueba Acuerdo de Paz</th>
<th>Mujer</th>
<th>Hombre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Progresismo - Conservadurismo</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Víctima del conflicto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Víctima de la guerrilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conocimiento político</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aprobación presidencial</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interés en la política</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideología</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Región Caribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Región Central</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Región Oriental</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Región Pacífica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religiosidad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintiles de riqueza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrocolombiano/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indígena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zona urbana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Años de educación</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edad</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiene hijos</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results show that increased presidential approval increases the support women and men have for the peace agreement. This means that, in general, a Colombian population, whether male or female, that approves the President’s work, supports the peace process.

However, conservatism and political awareness are the only factors that diminish support among men. It should also be mentioned that men in the Eastern region of Colombia are less supportive of the peace process. Therefore, the Democracy Observatory can conclude

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19 This index of conservatism-progressivism was made by averaging the combination of respondents’ attitudes about homosexuality, euthanasia, divorce, marijuana use and premarital sex. Based on this, a conversion was done to a scale of 0 to 100.
Key points:

Who is most supportive of the peace agreement with the FARC?

- Colombian men and women who approve of president Santos’ work.
- Women most interested in politics.
- Older women.
that conservative men, with political knowledge and living in the Eastern region, are less supportive of the peace agreement with the \textit{FARC}. On the other hand, the determinants of women’s support for the peace process are: interest in politics, age and having children. The first two are factors that positively affect women’s support for the peace agreement; on the contrary, childbearing is a negative determinant of support for the peace process. Thus, it can be said that women interested in politics and older women are more supportive of the peace process, while women who have children tend to be less supportive of the peace agreement with the \textit{FARC}. Finally, the profiles of men and women who support the peace agreement with the \textit{FARC} are different.

\textbf{Conservative men, politically knowledgeable and those living in the Eastern region of Colombia are less supportive of the peace agreement with the \textit{FARC}.}

Despite the similarity of views between men and women on the peace agreement, the level of rejection towards guarantees so that demobilized \textit{FARC} members can participate in politics remains higher among women than men.

Figure 5.4 shows that while 20.8\% of men approve of the formation of a political party by the \textit{FARC}, only 9.7\% of women approve it. This attitude in men and women has been constant over time since 2013. In addition, this attitude may be correlated with the lower tolerance of women to political opposition (data mentioned in the previous section).
Attitudes towards the possibility of FARC presenting candidates for election show the same significant differences between men and women (Figure 5.5): women have significantly higher percentages of non-approval (79.8%) than men (63%). In fact, men approve twice as much (20.4%) than women (9.9%) that the FARC can present candidates for election. This may be due to women’s greater mistrust of guerrillas, women’s increased victimization by the armed conflict and their shorter history of political participation.
Figure 5.5 Percentages of Attitudes Towards FARC Presenting Candidates for the Elections, by Sex

How firmly do you approve or disapprove of demobilized FARC ex-combatants presenting candidates for election? See Card D (Appendix B).

It should be noted that there are no significant differences between women and men in the intention of voting for a possible FARC candidate for the congressional elections (Figure 5.6). In fact, on average, at least 8 out of 10 Colombians, regardless of sex, would not vote for a FARC candidate.
Figure 5.6 Percentage of Intention to Vote for Demobilized Combatants in Congress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>% que votaría por el candidato de las FARC</th>
<th>% que no votaría por el candidato de las FARC</th>
<th>% NS/NR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hombre</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujer</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a demobilized FARC candidate is running for Congress in the upcoming congressional elections in 2018, what would you do?

- I would vote for this candidate, that is, for the demobilized FARC.
- I wouldn’t vote for that candidate.

As shown above, the results show that there are no differences between men and women in terms of support for the peace agreement signed between the Santos government and the FARC. However, women tend to be more reluctant to disapprove of the political participation of demobilized members of this armed group.

Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas LAPOP
5.3. Attitudes Towards Reconciliation and Post-conflict

In order to further measure the differences in public opinion between men and women regarding armed conflict and post-conflict, the Americas Barometer-LAPOP sought to analyze closely the questions regarding public perceptions of post-conflict and the reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life, but this time according to the sex of the respondent.

As noted in the previous section, women are much more reluctant than men to allow demobilized FARC members to participate in politics. Continuing along these lines, the Democracy Observatory analyzed the difference between women and men regarding the possibility of forgiveness and reconciliation with ex-combatants. Figure 5.7 shows the percentage of women and men who believe that Colombian’s could possibly forgive and reconcile with members of the FARC and the National Liberation Army (ELN, its acronym in Spanish).

**Figure 5.7 Percentage of Respondents that Agree that it is Possible for Colombian’s to Forgive and Reconcile with Demobilized Members of Armed groups, by Sex**

And do you see it possible, yes or no, for Colombian’s to forgive and reconcile with demobilized ex-combatants of:
- The FARC? Yes, no
- The ELN? Yes, no
This figure shows that women see forgiveness and reconciliation with ex-combatants as less possible than men. In the case of the FARC; 42% of women believe that forgiveness and reconciliation with demobilized members of this armed group is possible, while the majority of men (57.4%) believe that this is possible. The same gender gap can be observed in the case of ELN.

On the other hand, Figure 5.8 shows that women also believe significantly less in the reintegration into society of demobilized ex-combatants of armed groups than men. The latter see the reintegration of 64.2% of former FARC guerrillas into society as possible, while 49.9% of women see it as a possibility. Likewise, in the case of the guerrilla group ELN, only 4 out of 10 women believe in the reintegration of demobilized ex-combatants into society. By contrast, more than half of the men (55.2%) are confident that demobilized ex-combatants from ELN can be reintegrated into society. Finally, in the case of criminal gangs, 44.3% of men and only 32% of women believe in the reintegration of these groups.

**Figure 5.8 Percentage of Women and Men Who Believe in the Reintegration into Society of Demobilized Ex-combatants from Different Armed Groups**

Do you agree with the reintegration into society of demobilized ex-combatants of:

- The FARC? Yes, no
- Emerging criminal gangs? Yes, no
- The ELN? Yes, no

*Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas LAPOP*
This last figure shows that trust in demobilized ex-combatants reintegrating into society of persons decreases according to the armed group, for both men and women. Respondents have relatively more confidence in the FARC than in the ELN and in the criminal gangs, an armed group that the Colombian population has less trust in.

On the other hand, as mentioned in the Peace, Post-conflict and Victims Report, the vast majority of individuals believe that demobilized women (72.5%) are more likely to reintegrate than men (12.5%). Similarly, we observed that men and women do not differ in their views on the fact that a woman can reintegrate more easily into civilian life than a man (Figure 5.9). In other words, 7 out of 10 Colombians, regardless of whether they are men or women, believe that a woman belonging to an armed group can reintegrate more easily into society.

7 out of 10 Colombians, regardless of whether they are men or women, believe that a woman belonging to an armed group can reintegrate more easily into society.
Thinking about the demobilized FARC ex-combatants, who do you think will reintegrate more easily into civilian life, a man or a woman?

- A man.
- A woman.
- Both equally.

With regard to individuals’ perceptions of post-conflict and the reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life, the Democracy Observatory also sought to investigate the labor issues of demobilized combatants; that is, the acceptance or rejection of women and men to hire a demobilized FARC man or woman in their workplaces.

To begin with, the percentage of men and women who approve of hiring a demobilized FARC woman at work is higher than the percentage of women and men who agree that their work hires a demobilized FARC man (Figure 5.10). It is important to note that women approve significantly less of hiring a demobilized FARC woman (51.5%), compared to men (63.3%). However, there are no significant differences between men and women in approving the hiring of a demobilized FARC man in their work.
That a demobilized FARC woman be employed in the company or place where you work. To what extent do you approve or disapprove of this situation?

That a demobilized FARC man be employed in the company or place where you work. To what extent do you approve or disapprove of this situation? See Card D (Appendix B).

Finally, there are no significant differences between men and women when it comes to considering that at their child’s school, children of ex-combatants also study, 43.3% of women and 50.6% of men agree. Moreover, there are no significant differences in the attitudes of women and men towards their child becoming friends with a FARC demobilized ex-combatant (30.7% and 39.5% respectively).

However, it is important to mention that there are significant differences with respect to living with the demobilized ex-combatants when it affects the personal environment of the public. In fact, many Colombians agree with sharing school spaces with children of ex-combatants, but when asked about the possibility of their child being a friend of a demobilized ex-combatant, approval rates fall by 10% for men and women (Figure 5.11).
In conclusion, the results of this chapter indicate that women tend to be more sceptical about political participation and reconciliation with demobilized members of illegal armed groups. Thus, there are significant differences in the attitudes of women and men towards the post-conflict scenario, although there are no relevant differences in support for the peace agreement according to sex.
6. Conclusions
The results presented by the Democracy Observatory in this report lead to several conclusions regarding the attitudes and opinions of Colombian women.

First, it is important to mention the progress that Colombia has made in recognizing the exclusion, oppression and violence suffered by women. Increasingly, Colombia is recognizing violence against women as an offence under the law and not a matter of privacy. Similarly, more than half of Colombians do not approve or understand physical and psychological violence against women. Second, we saw that women’s level of education increased over the last decade and is no different from that of men.

The 2016 study of the Americas Barometer also allows us to conclude that there is still a long way to go in terms of gender equality. Not only is the percentage of women who earn more than the minimum wage significantly lower than men, but many more women live in households where the wage is not enough and where they face great difficulties. Furthermore, with respect to the attitudes and opinions of Colombian society regarding traditional gender roles, we see certain conservative positions. In fact, half of Colombians disagree with the relaxation of these roles and many women are still dedicated to housework, compared to the percentage of men who undertake these tasks (40.6% and 1.4% respectively). Despite this reality, few women express the feeling of being discriminated against on the basis of gender or sex; the normalization of inequalities between men and women probably means that they do not recognize the discrimination to which they are subjected.

Finally, thanks to this report, we were able to see the importance of making the opinion of Colombian women about peace and post-conflict issues visible. Women’s approval of the peace agreement between the Santos government and the FARC is significantly less than men with, as well as with the possibility of Colombians’ forgiveness of and reconciliation with members of armed groups. However, this does not mean that Colombian women do not want peace, but that it is important to pay attention to the causes of their low approval.
Appendix A: Regression Models
Table A. 1. Results of the Estimation of the Multinomial Logit Model of the Percentage of Victims of Discrimination by Gender or Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coeficiente</th>
<th>Error estándar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mujer</td>
<td>0.727**</td>
<td>0.345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hijos</td>
<td>-0.397</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Edad</td>
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<td>Años de educación</td>
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<td>Zona urbana</td>
<td>-0.362</td>
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<td>0.532</td>
</tr>
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<td>Quintiles de riqueza</td>
<td>0.0153</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Asiste servicios religiosos</td>
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<td>Importancia de la religión</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Labores del hogar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No trabaja</td>
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<tr>
<td>Región Pacífica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Región Oriental</td>
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<td>Región Caribe</td>
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Número de casos                   671

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Table A.2. Results of the Estimation of the Multinomial Logit Model of the Percentage of Women and Men that Approve of the Peace Agreement

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mujeres</th>
<th></th>
<th>Hombres</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td>Error estándar</td>
<td>Coeficiente</td>
<td>Error estándar</td>
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<td>Número de casos</td>
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<td>661</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Appendix B: The 2016 Americas Barometer Colombia Questionnaire
# 9.0.5.2 IRB Approval: 110627
¿Vive usted en esta casa?
Sí - continúe
No - Agradezca al entrevistado y termine la entrevista
¿Es usted ciudadano colombiano o residente permanente de Colombia?
Sí - continúe
No - Agradezca al entrevistado y termine la entrevista
¿Cuántos años tiene? [Seguir solo si tiene por lo menos 18 años]
Sí - continúe
No - Agradezca al entrevistado y termine la entrevista

ATENCIÓN: Es un requisito leer siempre la HOJA DE CONSENTIMIENTO INFORMADO y obtener el asentimiento del entrevistado antes de comenzar la entrevista.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q1. Género [Anotar, NO pregunte]:</th>
<th>(1) Hombre</th>
<th>(2) Mujer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q2 Y. ¿En qué año nació? ________ año</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(888888) No sabe | 
(988888) No responde |
| CP20. [SOLO A MUJERES] ¿Reuniones de asociaciones o grupos de mujeres o amas de casa? Asiste... | 1 2 3 4 | 888888 | 988888 | 999999 | 

[ENTREGAR TARJETA “A” AL ENTREVISTADO]

L1. Cambiando de tema, en esta tarjeta tenemos una escala del 1 a 10 que va de izquierda a derecha, en la que el 1 significa izquierda y el 10 significa derecha. Hoy en día cuando se habla de tendencias políticas, mucha gente habla de aquellos que simpatizan más con la izquierda o con la derecha. Según el sentido que tengan para usted los términos “izquierda” y “derecha” cuando piensa sobre su punto de vista político, ¿dónde se encontraría usted en esta escala? Dígame el número.

<table>
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<th>2</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No responde</td>
<td>988888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Izquierda</td>
<td>Derecha</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[RECOGER TARJETA “A”]

COLVIOLDH. En los últimos 12 meses, ¿a Usted o a algún miembro de su familia, es decir, a sus padres, sus hermanos, sus hijos, su cónyuge o pareja, le han violado alguno de los siguientes derechos: derecho a la vida, a la integridad personal, a la seguridad personal, a la libertad personal o a la libre circulación?

(1) Sí [Pasa a COLVIOLDH1]
(2) No [Siga]

(888888) No sabe [Siga] [NO LEER]
(988888) No responde [Siga] [NO LEER]

WC1. ¿Usted ha perdido algún miembro de su familia o pariente cercano al conflicto armado que sufre el país? O ¿tiene un familiar desaparecido por el conflicto?

(1) Sí [Sigue]
(2) No [Pasa a WC3]

(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] [Pasa a WC3]
(988888) No responde [NO LEER] [Pasa a WC3]
¿Por razones del conflicto algún miembro de su familia tuvo que irse del país?
(1) Sí [Sigue]
(2) No [Pasa a WC2]
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] [Pasa a WC2]
(988888) No responde [NO LEER] [Pasa a WC2]

¿Y algún miembro de su familia tuvo que refugiarse o abandonar su lugar de vivienda por razones del conflicto que sufre el país?
(1) Sí [Sigue]
(2) No [Pasa a COLWC8]
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] [Pasa a COLWC8]
(988888) No responde [NO LEER] [Pasa a COLWC8]

¿Qué grupo o grupos fueron responsables de estos hechos?
[ NO LEER LAS ALTERNATIVAS. EL ENCUESTADO PUEDE ELEGIR MAS DE UNA OPCION. ANOTAR TODAS LAS OPCIONES MENCIONADAS O (888888) No sabe (988888) no responde ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NO SABE</th>
<th>NO RESponde</th>
<th>INAPLICABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLWC4A. La guerrilla</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
<td>999999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¿Qué grupo o grupos fueron responsables de estos hechos?
De las siguientes opciones para solucionar el conflicto con la guerrilla, ¿cuál cree que es la mejor?
[Leer alternativas]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NEGOCIACIóN</th>
<th>USO DE LA FUERZA MILITAR</th>
<th>[NO LEER] AMBAS</th>
<th>NO SABE</th>
<th>NO RESponde</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLPAZ1A. De las siguientes opciones para solucionar el conflicto con la guerrilla, ¿cuál cree que es la mejor? [Leer alternativas]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¿Estaría de acuerdo con la reintegración a la sociedad de los excombatientes desmovilizados de:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LAS FARC?</th>
<th>LAS BANDAS CRIMINALES (BACRIM)?</th>
<th>EL ELN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLPAZ4AN. LAS FARC?</td>
<td>(1) Sí (2) No (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLPAZ4BN. LAS BANDAS CRIMINALES (BACRIM)?</td>
<td>(1) Sí (2) No (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLPAZ4CN. EL ELN?</td>
<td>(1) Sí (2) No (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

¿Y usted ve posible, sí o no, el perdón y la reconciliación de los ciudadanos con los excombatientes desmovilizados de:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LAS FARC?</th>
<th>EL ELN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLPAZ5A. LAS FARC?</td>
<td>(1) Sí (2) No (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLPAZ5C. EL ELN?</td>
<td>(1) Sí (2) No (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
En esta tarjeta hay una escalera con escalones numerados del uno al siete, en la cual 1 es el escalón más bajo y significa NADA, y el 7 es el escalón más alto y significa MUCHO. Por ejemplo, si yo le preguntara hasta qué punto le gusta ver televisión, si a usted no le gusta ver nada, elegiría un puntaje de 1. Si por el contrario le gusta mucho ver televisión me diría el número 7. Si su opinión está entre nada y mucho elegiría un puntaje intermedio. Entonces, ¿hasta qué punto le gusta a usted ver televisión? Léame el número. [Asegúrese que el entrevistado entienda correctamente]

Voy a hacerle una serie de preguntas, y le voy a pedir que para darme su respuesta utilice los números de esta escalera. Recuerde que puede usar cualquier número.

b1. ¿Hasta qué punto cree usted que los tribunales de justicia de Colombia garantizan un juicio justo? [Sondee: Si usted cree que los tribunales no garantizan para nada la justicia, escoja el número 1; si cree que los tribunales garantizan mucho la justicia, escoja el número 7 o escoja un puntaje intermedio]

b2. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted respeto por las instituciones políticas de Colombia?

b3. ¿Hasta qué punto cree usted que los derechos básicos del ciudadano están bien protegidos por el sistema político colombiano?

b4. ¿Hasta qué punto se siente usted orgulloso de vivir bajo el sistema político colombiano?

b10A. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza en el sistema de justicia?

b12. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza usted en las Fuerzas Armadas?

b13. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza usted en el Congreso Nacional?

b18. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza usted en la Policía?

b21. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza usted en los partidos políticos?

b21A. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza usted en el presidente?

b32. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en su alcaldía?

b37. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en los medios de comunicación?

b47A. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene usted confianza en las elecciones en este país?

b16. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza usted en la Procuraduría General de la Nación?

b20. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza usted en la Iglesia Católica?

b23. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza en los sindicatos?

b3POLX. ¿Hasta qué punto cree que la Policía Nacional respeta los derechos humanos de los colombianos hoy en día?
CUESTIONARIO COLOMBIA B

Seguir utilizando Tarjeta “B”

B50. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza en la Corte Constitucional?

B3MILX. ¿Hasta qué punto cree que las Fuerzas Armadas colombianas respetan los derechos humanos de los colombianos hoy en día?

Y siempre usando la misma tarjeta, [Anotar un número 1-7, 888888 = No sabe, 988888= No responde]

COLPROPAZ1B. El gobierno del presidente Juan Manuel Santos y las FARC firmaron un acuerdo de paz. ¿Hasta qué punto apoya usted este acuerdo de paz?

M1. Hablando en general acerca del gobierno actual, ¿diría usted que el trabajo que está realizando el Presidente Juan Manuel Santos es...?: [Leer alternativas]
   (1) Muy bueno (2) Bueno (3) Ni bueno, ni malo (regular) (4) Malo (5) Muy malo (pésimo) (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]

[ENTREGAR TARJETA “C” AL ENTREVISTADO]

Ahora, vamos a usar una escalera en donde el número 1 representa “muy en desacuerdo” y el número 7 representa “muy de acuerdo”. Un número entre el 1 y el 7, representa un puntaje intermedio.

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<th>888888</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Muy en desacuerdo</td>
<td>Muy de acuerdo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No sabe [NO LEER]</td>
<td>No responde [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Anotar un número 1-7, 888888 = No sabe, 988888= No responde]

Le voy a leer algunas frases. Por favor dígame hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con ellas.

ING4. Cambiando de nuevo el tema, puede que la democracia tenga problemas, pero es mejor que cualquier otra forma de gobierno. ¿Hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con esta frase?

CUESTIONARIO COLOMBIA A

Ahora le voy a leer otras frases. Por favor dígame hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con ellas.

[Continúa usando tarjeta “C”]
[Anotar 1-7, 888888= No sabe, 988888= No responde, 999999 = Inaplicable]

COLPROTMUJ1. El Estado colombiano ha sido efectivo en proteger a las mujeres frente a casos de violencia. ¿Hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo?

COLWOM6. Suponga que hay una familia que no tiene suficiente dinero para mandar a todos sus hijos a la universidad, así que decide mandar a los hijos antes que a las hijas. ¿Hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con esta situación?
Ahora le voy a leer otras frases. Por favor dígame hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con ellas.

[Continúan usando tarjeta “C”]
[Anotar 1-7, 888888= No sabe, 988888= No responde, 999999 = Inaplicable]

**COLPROTMUJ2.** El Estado colombiano ha sido efectivo en castigar a los hombres que agreden violentamente a las mujeres. ¿Hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo?

**COLWOM2A.** Suponga que una pareja decide que el esposo se hará cargo de las labores domésticas y el cuidado de los hijos y la mujer saldrá a trabajar para mantener el hogar. ¿Hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con esta decisión?

**PN4.** En general, ¿usted diría que está muy satisfecho(a), satisfecho(a), insatisfecho(a) o muy insatisfecho(a) con la forma en que la democracia funciona en Colombia?
(1) Muy satisfecho(a)  (2) Satisfecho(a)  (3) Insatisfecho(a)  (4) Muy insatisfecho(a)
(888888) No sabe  [NO LEER]  (988888) No responde [NO LEER]

**W14A.** Y ahora, pensando en otros temas. ¿Cree usted que se justificaría la interrupción del embarazo, o sea, un aborto, cuando peligra la salud de la madre?
(1) Sí, se justificaría  (2) No, no se justificaría
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]  (988888) No responde [NO LEER]

**COLPGEN1N.** Pensando en los excombatientes desmovilizados de las FARC, ¿quién cree usted que se reintegrará más fácilmente a la vida civil: un hombre desmovilizado o una mujer desmovilizada?
(1) Un hombre  (2) Una mujer  (3) Ambos por igual
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]  (988888) No responde [NO LEER]

Ahora vamos a cambiar a otra tarjeta. Esta nueva tarjeta tiene una escalera del 1 a 10, el 1 indica que usted desaprueba firmemente y el 10 indica que usted aprueba firmemente. Voy a leerle una lista de algunas acciones o cosas que las personas pueden hacer para alcanzar sus metas y objetivos políticos. Quisiera que me dijera con qué firmeza usted aprobaría o desaprobaría...

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 888888 No sabe [NO LEER] 988888 No responde [NO LEER]

Desaprueba firmemente  Aprueba firmemente

**E16.** Que las personas hagan justicia por su propia cuenta cuando el Estado no castiga a los criminales. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba?

**D1.** Hay personas que siempre hablan mal de la forma de gobierno de Colombia, no sólo del gobierno de turno, sino del sistema de gobierno, ¿con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted el derecho de votar de esas personas? Por favor léame el número de la escala. [Sondee: ¿Hasta qué punto?]
D2. Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted que estas personas puedan llevar a cabo manifestaciones pacíficas con el propósito de expresar sus puntos de vista? Por favor léame el número.

D3. Siempre pensando en los que hablan mal de la forma de gobierno de Colombia. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted que estas personas puedan postularse para cargos públicos?

D4. ¿Con qué firmeza aprueba o desaprueba usted que estas personas salgan en la televisión para dar un discurso?

Usando la misma tarjeta, quisiera que me dijera con qué firmeza usted aprueba o desaprueba que los excombatientes desmovilizados de las FARC hicieran las siguientes acciones:

1. Que formen un partido político. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba?
2. Que presenten candidatos a elecciones. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba?

Ahora, utilizando también una escala de 1 a 10, le voy a pedir que usted me diga hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba las siguientes situaciones. Entonces,…

[Repetir “Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba” para cada situación]

1-10, (888888) No sabe, (988888) No responde

COLIDEOL4B. La Homosexualidad
COLIDEOL4C. La Eutanasia
COLIDEOL4D. El Divorcio
COLIDEOL4F. Fumar Marihuana
COLIDEOL4G. El Sexo antes del matrimonio
COLIDEOL4H. El uso de anticonceptivos

[RECOGER TARJETA “D”]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Descripción</th>
<th>Muy poca</th>
<th>Suficiente</th>
<th>Demasiada</th>
<th>No sabe</th>
<th>No responde</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIB1</td>
<td>Usted cree que ahora en el país tenemos muy poca, suficiente o demasiada… Libertad de prensa.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIB2</td>
<td>Y Libertad de expresión. ¿Tenemos muy poca, suficiente o demasiada?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIB4</td>
<td>Protección a derechos humanos ¿Tenemos muy poca, suficiente o demasiada?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CUESTIONARIO COLOMBIA A

[ENTREGAR Tarjeta “D”]

Quisiera que me dijera con qué firmeza usted aprobaría o desaprobaría las siguientes situaciones. Por favor utilice la siguiente escala de 1 a 10, donde 1 significa que desaprueba firmemente la situación, y 10 significa que aprueba firmemente la situación. Recuerde que un número entre 1 y 10 representa un puntaje intermedio.

[Anotar 1-10, (888888) No sabe, (988888) No responde, (999999) Inaplicable]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLRECON8. Que en la empresa o lugar donde usted trabaje le dieran empleo a una mujer desmovilizada de las FARC. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba esta situación?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLRECON6. Que una hija o hijo suyo fuera amigo de un desmovilizado de las FARC. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba esta situación?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[RECOGER Tarjeta “D”]

CUESTIONARIO COLOMBIA B

[ENTREGAR Tarjeta “D”]

Quisiera que me dijera con qué firmeza usted aprobaría o desaprobaría las siguientes situaciones. Por favor utilice la siguiente escala de 1 a 10, donde 1 significa que desaprueba firmemente la situación, y 10 significa que aprueba firmemente la situación. Recuerde que un número entre 1 y 10 representa un puntaje intermedio.

[Anotar 1-10, (888888) No sabe, (988888) No responde, (999999) Inaplicable]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLRECON18. Que en el colegio de su hija o hijo estudien hijos de excombatientes desmovilizados de grupos armados ilegales. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba esta situación?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLRECON7. Que en la empresa o lugar donde usted trabaje le dieran empleo a un hombre desmovilizado de las FARC. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba esta situación?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[RECOGER Tarjeta “D”]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POL1. ¿Qué tanto interés tiene usted en la política: mucho, algo, poco o nada?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(1) Mucho (2) Algo (3) Poco (4) Nada

(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLESPA10. Si en las próximas elecciones de Congreso, es decir las de 2018, un desmovilizado de las FARC se presenta como candidato al Congreso de la República, ¿qué haría usted? [Leer alternativas]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(1) Votaría por ese candidato, es decir por el desmovilizado de las FARC (0) No votaría por ese candidato

(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]
CUESTIONARIO COLOMBIA A

Y ahora, cambiando de tema...

Pensando en los últimos cinco años, ¿alguna vez se ha sentido discriminado o ha sido tratado mal o de manera injusta: [Repetir después de cada pregunta: muchas veces, algunas veces, pocas veces, o nunca]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Muchas veces</th>
<th>Algunas veces</th>
<th>Pocas veces</th>
<th>Nunca</th>
<th>No sabe [NO LEER]</th>
<th>No responde [NO LEER]</th>
<th>Inaplicable [NO LEER]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIS12. Por su género o sexo?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
<td>999999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLW8A.** ¿A la hora de subirse a un bus de transporte público, quién le inspira más confianza: un conductor hombre o una conductora mujer?

(1) Un hombre (2) Una mujer (3) Le da igual [NO LEER] (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER] (999999) Inaplicable [NO LEER]

Ahora le voy a leer algunas situaciones en las que algunas personas creen que está justificado que el esposo golpee a su esposa/pareja y le voy a pedir su opinión

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aprobaría</th>
<th>No aprobaría, pero lo entendería</th>
<th>No lo aprobaría, ni lo entendería</th>
<th>No sabe [NO LEER]</th>
<th>No responde [NO LEER]</th>
<th>No responde [NO LEER]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DVW1. La esposa descuida las labores del hogar. ¿Usted aprobaría que el esposo golpee a su esposa, o usted no lo aprobaría pero lo entendería, o usted ni lo aprobaría ni lo entendería?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
<td>999999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVW2. La esposa es infiel. ¿Usted aprobaría que el esposo golpee a su esposa, o usted no lo aprobaría pero lo entendería, o usted ni lo aprobaría ni lo entendería?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLDVW3A.** Ahora suponga que la esposa descuida su apariencia física. ¿Usted aprobaría que el esposo amenace con abandonar a su esposa, o usted no lo aprobaría pero lo entendería, o usted ni lo aprobaría ni lo entendería?

(1) Aprobaría (2) No lo aprobaría pero lo entendería (3) No lo aprobaría ni lo entendería (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER] (999999) Inaplicable [NO LEER]

Ahora, suponga que un hombre golpea a su esposa...

**COLVIOM1.** ¿Cree usted, sí o no, que la mujer afectada debe denunciar al esposo ante la policía o ante algún juzgado?

(1) Sí (2) No (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER] (999999) Inaplicable [NO LEER]
CUESTIONARIO COLOMBIA B

Y ahora, cambiando de tema...

PENSANDO EN LOS ÚLTIMOS CINCO AÑOS, ¿ALGUNA VEZ SE HA SENTIDO DISCRIMINADO O HA SIDO TRATADO MAL O DE MANERA INJUSTA? [REPETIR DESPUÉS DE CADA PREGUNTA: MUCHAS VECES, ALGUNAS VEces, POCAS VEces, O NunCA]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Muchas veces</th>
<th>Algunas veces</th>
<th>Pocas veces</th>
<th>Nunca</th>
<th>No sabe</th>
<th>No responde</th>
<th>Inaplicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLDIS14.</strong> Por su orientación sexual?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
<td>999999</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COLDIS15.</strong> Por alguna situación de discapacidad?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
<td>999999</td>
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</table>

W8. ¿A la hora de votar por alguien, quién le inspira más confianza: un hombre o una mujer?  
(1) Un hombre  (2) Una mujer (3) Le da igual (888888) No sabe (988888) No responde (999999) Inaplicable

Ahora le voy a leer algunas situaciones en las que algunas personas creen que está justificado que la esposa golpee a su esposo/pareja y le voy a pedir su opinión

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aprobaría</th>
<th>No aprobaría, pero lo entendería</th>
<th>No lo aprobaría ni lo entendería</th>
<th>No sabe</th>
<th>No responde</th>
<th>Inaplicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLDVW1A.</strong> El esposo desciuda sus responsabilidades con el hogar. ¿Usted aprobaría que la esposa golpee a su esposo, o usted no lo aprobaría pero lo entendería, o usted ni lo aprobaría ni lo entendería?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
<td>999999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLDVW2A.</strong> El esposo es infiel. ¿Usted aprobaría que la esposa golpee a su esposo, o usted no lo aprobaría pero lo entendería, o usted ni lo aprobaría ni lo entendería?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
<td>999999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Q5A.** ¿Con qué frecuencia asiste usted a servicios religiosos? [Leer alternativas]
(1) Más de una vez por semana (2) Una vez por semana (3) Una vez al mes
(4) Una o dos veces al año (5) Nunca o casi nunca
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]

**Q5B.** Por favor, ¿podría decirme, qué tan importante es la religión en su vida? [Leer alternativas]
(1) Muy importante (2) Algo importante
(3) Poco importante o (4) Nada importante
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]

**OCUP4A.** ¿A qué se dedica usted principalmente?
(1) Trabajando? [Sigue]
(2) No está trabajando en este momento pero tiene trabajo? [Sigue]
(3) Está buscando trabajo activamente? [Pasa a Q10NEW]
(4) Es estudiante? [Pasa a Q10NEW]
(5) Se dedica a los quehaceres de su hogar? [Pasa a Q10NEW]
(6) Está jubilado, pensionado o incapacitado permanentemente para trabajar? [Pasa a Q10G]
(7) No trabaja y no está buscando trabajo? [Pasa a Q10NEW]
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] [Pasa a Q10NEW] (988888) No responde [NO LEER] [Pasa a Q10NEW]
**ENTREGAR TARJETA “F” AL ENTREVISTADO**

**PREGUNTAR SOLO SI TRABAJA O ESTÁ JUBILADO/PENSIONADO/INCAPACITADO**

Q10G. En esta tarjeta hay varios rangos de ingresos ¿Puede decirme en cuál de los siguientes rangos está el ingreso que usted personalmente gana al mes por su trabajo o pensión, sin contar el resto de los ingresos del hogar?

[Si no entiende, pregunte: ¿Cuánto gana usted solo, por concepto de salario o pensión, sin contar los ingresos de los demás miembros de su hogar ni las remesas u otros ingresos?]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(00) Ningún ingreso</th>
<th>(01) Menos de 225,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(02) Entre 225,001 y 325,000</td>
<td>(03) Entre 325,001 y 425,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(04) Entre 425,001 y 545,000</td>
<td>(05) Entre 545,001 y 620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(06) Entre 620,001 y 660,000</td>
<td>(07) Entre 660,001 y 700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(08) Entre 700,001 y 750,000</td>
<td>(09) Entre 750,001 y 840,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Entre 840,001 y 980,000</td>
<td>(11) Entre 980,001 y 1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) Entre 1,200,001 y 1,300,000</td>
<td>(13) Entre 1,300,001 y 1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) Entre 1,600,001 y 2,000,000</td>
<td>(15) Entre 2,000,001 y 3,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16) Más de 3,250,000</td>
<td>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</td>
<td>(999999) Inaplicable (No trabaja ni está jubilado) [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RECOGER TARJETA “F”**

Q10D. El salario o sueldo que usted recibe y el total del ingreso de su hogar:

[LEER ALTERNATIVAS]

(1) Les alcanza bien y pueden ahorrar

(2) Les alcanza justo sin grandes dificultades

(3) No les alcanza y tienen dificultades

(4) No les alcanza y tienen grandes dificultades

(888888) NO SABE [NO LEER]

(988888) NO RESPONDE [NO LEER]

Q11N. ¿Cuál es su estado civil?

[LEER ALTERNATIVAS]

(1) Soltero       (2) Casado       (3) Unión Libre (acompañado)       (4) Divorciado

(5) Separado     (6) Viudo

(888888) NO SABE [NO LEER]     (988888) NO RESPONDE [NO LEER]

Q12. ¿Tiene hijos(as)? ¿Cuántos?

[Contar todos los hijos del entrevistado, que vivan o no en el hogar] ________________

[VALOR MÁXIMO ACEPTADO: 20] [Sigue]

(00 = Ninguno) [Pasa a ETID]

(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] [Sigue]

(988888) No responde [NO LEER] [Sigue]
**ETID.** ¿Usted se considera una persona blanca, mestiza, indígena, negra, mulata, u otra?  
*Si la persona entrevistada dice Afro-colombiano, codificar como (4) Negra*

(1) Blanca (2) Mestiza (3) Indígena (4) Negra (5) Mulata (7) Otra
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]

---

Por propósitos estadísticos, ahora queremos saber cuánta información sobre política y el país tiene la gente...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correcto</th>
<th>Incorrecto</th>
<th>No sabe [NO LEER]</th>
<th>No responde [NO LEER]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GI1.</strong> ¿Cómo se llama el actual presidente de los Estados Unidos de América? [NO LEER. Barack Obama, aceptar Obama]</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GIX4.</strong> ¿En qué continente queda Nigeria? [NO LEER: África]</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GI4.</strong> ¿Cuánto tiempo dura el periodo presidencial en Colombia? [NO LEER: 4 años]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>888888</td>
<td>988888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**PR1.** La vivienda que ocupa su hogar es... [Leer alternativas]:

(1) Alquilada,
(2) Propia, [Si el entrevistado duda, decir “totalmente pagada o siendo pagada a (3) plazos/ cuota/ hipoteca”]
(4) Prestada o compartida
(5) Otra situación
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]
(988888) No responde [NO LEER]

---

**R3.** Nevera

<table>
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<tr>
<th>(0) No</th>
<th>(1) Sí</th>
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<th>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**R4.** Teléfono convencional/fijo/residencial (no celular)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>(0) No</th>
<th>(1) Sí</th>
<th>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</th>
<th>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**R4A.** Teléfono celular (acepta smartphone/ teléfono inteligente)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(0) No</th>
<th>(1) Sí</th>
<th>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</th>
<th>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**R5.** Carro. ¿Cuántos? [Si no dice cuántos, marcar “uno”.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>(0) No</th>
<th>(1) Uno</th>
<th>(2) Dos</th>
<th>(3) Tres o más</th>
<th>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</th>
<th>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</th>
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</table>

**R6.** Lavadora de ropa

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<th>(1) Sí</th>
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<th>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</th>
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</table>

**R7.** Horno microondas

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<th>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</th>
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<tr>
<td>R8. Motocicleta</td>
<td>(0) No</td>
<td>(1) Sí</td>
<td>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R12. Agua potable dentro de la vivienda</td>
<td>(0) No</td>
<td>(1) Sí</td>
<td>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R14. Cuarto de baño dentro de la casa</td>
<td>(0) No</td>
<td>(1) Sí</td>
<td>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R15. Computadora (acepta tableta/iPad)</td>
<td>(0) No</td>
<td>(1) Sí</td>
<td>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R18. Servicio de Internet desde su casa (incluyendo teléfono o tableta)</td>
<td>(0) No</td>
<td>(1) Sí</td>
<td>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1. Televisión</td>
<td>(0) No [Pasa a FORMATQ]</td>
<td>(1) Sí</td>
<td>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16. Televisor de pantalla plana</td>
<td>(0) No</td>
<td>(1) Sí</td>
<td>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLORR. [UNA VEZ SALGA DE LA ENTREVISTA, SIN PREGUNTAR, POR FAVOR USE LA PALETA DE COLORES, E INDIQUE EL NÚMERO QUE MÁS SE ACERCA AL COLOR DE PIEL DE LA CARA DEL ENTREVISTADO] _____**

(97) NO SE PUDO CLASIFICAR [MARCAR (97) ÚNICAMENTE, SI POR ALGUNA RAZÓN, NO SE PUDO VER LA CARA DE LA PERSONA ENTREVISTADA]

**CONOCIM. [UNA VEZ SALGA DE LA ENTREVISTA, SIN PREGUNTAR, COMPLETE LAS SIGUIENTES PREGUNTAS], USANDO LA ESCALA QUE SE PRESENTA ABAJO, POR FAVOR CALIFIQUE SU PERCEPCIÓN SOBRE EL NIVEL DE CONOCIMIENTO POLÍTICO DEL ENTREVISTADO**

(1) MUY ALTO (2) ALTO (3) NI ALTO NI BAJO (4) BAJO (5) MUY BAJO
Tarjeta A (L1)
Tarjeta B

Apoyo/Confianza nos estamos refiriendo a los que respondieron con 7, 6, 5, a la pregunta, indiferencia a 4 y no apoyo – no confianza es 3, 2, 1.
Acuerdo nos estamos refiriendo a los que respondieron con 7,6,5, a la pregunta, indiferencia a 4 y desacuerdo es 3,2,1.
Aprobación nos estamos refiriendo a los que respondieron con 10,9,8,7 a la pregunta, indiferencia a 6,5 y desaprobación es 4,3,2 1.
Tarjeta F

(00) Ningún ingreso
(01) Menos de 225.000
(02) Entre 225.001 y 325.000
(03) Entre 325.001 y 425.000
(04) Entre 425.001 y 545.000
(05) Entre 545.001 y 620.000
(06) Entre 620.001 y 660.000
(07) Entre 660.001 y 700.000
(08) Entre 700.001 y 750.000
(09) Entre 750.001 y 840.000
(10) Entre 840.001 y 980.000
(11) Entre 980.001 y 1.200.000
(12) Entre 1.200.001 y 1.300.000
(13) Entre 1.300.001 y 1.600.000
(14) Entre 1.600.001 y 2.000.000
(15) Entre 2.000.001 y 3.250.000
(16) Más de 3.250.000
Usar tarjeta “ED” como apoyo. NO mostrar la tarjeta al encuestado.

ED: ¿Cuál fue el último año de educación que usted completó o aprobó? _____ Año de ________________ (primaria, secundaria, universitaria, superior no universitaria) = ____ años total [Usar tabla a continuación para el código]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>3º</th>
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</table>
Paleta de Colores
Through this rigorous study of public opinion in Colombia, with historical comparability of the last 12 years and comparability between countries of the continent, the Democracy Observatory interprets and analyzes the opinions, beliefs, attitudes and perceptions of Colombians with regard to structural and current issues, informing government, authorities, academia and the general population, in order to contribute via this study to the creation of public policies, initiatives, actions and debates on key issues.

The Americas Barometer is a public opinion survey conducted in 27 countries of the Americas under the coordination of Vanderbilt University. Currently, the Democracy Observatory of the University of the Andes carries out this study with the support and financing of USAID, allowing Colombia to have information updated annually, through national surveys in even years and special surveys in odd-numbered years.