

2

BARÓMETRO DE LAS AMÉRICAS COLOMBIA 2018

—
Attitudes and Opinions
about Women
—

Mariana Saldarriaga Osorio · Juan Carlos Rodríguez Raga



Attitudes and Opinions about Women 2018

Faculty
Ciencias Sociales

Departament
Ciencia Política

Directors

-Miguel García Sánchez, Ph.D.
Universidad de los Andes, Colombia
-Juan Carlos Rodríguez Raga, Ph.D.
Universidad de los Andes, Colombia

Editorial Board

-Catalina Barragán Lizarazo
Universidad de los Andes, Colombia
-Catalina Nossa Ospina
Universidad de los Andes, Colombia
-Juan Camilo Plata Caviedes, Ph.D.
Universidad de los Andes, Colombia

Contributors (Graduate Assistants)

Adriana Gaviria Dugand
Carlos Arturo Ávila García
Ana Villalba Castro
Fanny Melissa Medina Ariza

Proofreader

Juan Camilo Bierman López

Cover Photo

Santiago Escobar-Jaramillo
Obra: "Tesoro Yuche",
Leticia, Amazonas. 2012
(Colombia, Tierra de Luz)



Design

Toquica. Estudio de Diseño

ISSN: 2539-0465

Julio 2019, Edición 01

Social Networks

  @ObsDemocracia
www.obsdemocracia.org



AmericasBarometer
Barómetro de las Américas

Table of Contents

08	Presentation	032	2.1 Discrimination experiences by sex or gender	051	2.4.2 Opinions regarding the traditional roles attributed to men and women in Colombia
10	Sample Description	034	2.2. Perception of the most common acts of violence against women	061	2.4.3 Underestimation of women
014	Glossary	038	2.3. Perception regarding the State's efficacy in penalizing GBV	067	2.4.4 Perception regarding workplace harassment
016	1. Demographic profile according to sex	041	2.4. Male sexist imaginary construct	071	2.4.5 Stereotypes regarding men and women in politics
030	2.Discrimination experiences due to sex and gender, and attitudes related to Gender-Based Violence [GBV], workplace harassment and traditional “feminine” y “masculine” roles	042	2.4.1. On the domination and control of women	076	2.5. Conclusions
				080	3. Democratic attitudes and trust in public institutions

082
3.1 Approval of and
satisfaction with democracy
—

087
3.2. Political tolerance and
support for the political
system
—

092
3.3. Trust in public institutions
—

093
3.3.1 Trust in the three
branches of government
—

096
3.3.2 Trust in elections
and political parties
—

099
3.3.3 Trust in Community
Action Councils (JAC)
—

100
3.3.4 Trust in the Armed
Forces and the Police
—

103
3.3.5 Trust in the Catholic
Church and Evangelical
Christian Churches
—

107
3.6. Moral and social
attitudes
—

109
3.5. Conclusions
—

111
4. Political participation
—

112
4.1. Participation in politics
—

117
4.2. Participation in protests
—

118
4.3. Conclusions
—

120
**5. The Media and
social networks**
—

122
5.1. Trust in the media
—

124
5.2. News monitoring
—

126
5.3. Social networks
—

127
5.3.1 Use of social networks
—

5.3.2 Visualization of political information in social networks	131
5.4. Conclusions	133
6. Security	134
6.1. Security perception	136
6.2. Groups which pose a threat to security	140
6.3. Conclusions	143
7. Opinions regarding the Peace Accord and Post-Conflict	144

7.1. Political participation on the part of the FARC	146
7.2. Implementation of the Peace Accord	149
7.3 Attitudes toward reconciliation and post-conflict	151
7.4. Conclusions	157
Bibliography	158
Anexo A	162
Anexo B	170

Notes

Presentation

The Observatory for Democracy is the center for academic research and analysis of public opinion and political and social behavior of the Department of Political Science of Universidad de los Andes. For more than a decade, the Observatory for Democracy has sought to conduct the main public opinion study of the American continent in Colombia: the Americas Barometer.

Through this rigorous study of public opinion, using historic comparability from the last 14 years in Colombia, as well as comparability among countries which are also part of the continent, the Observatory for Democracy interprets and analyzes the opinions, beliefs, attitudes and perceptions of Colombians regarding structural and current issues, while informing the Government, the authorities, the academy and the population in general, with the objective of contributing to the debate and generation of public policy, initiatives and actions regarding the country's key issues.

The Americas Barometer is a public opinion survey which is carried out in 18 countries of the American continent, in coordination with the University of Vanderbilt. Currently, the Observatory for Democracy of Universidad de los Andes develops this study with support and financing from USAID, which allows for the country to have access to annually updated information, though national samples on even years and special samples on uneven years.

In the case of the study correspondent to 2018, a national sample named the 2018 Americas Barometer Colombia was carried out in six regions of the country, Bogotá, Caribbean, Central, Oriental, Pacific and Amazon-Orinoco and Bogotá.

There will be access to segmented studies, such as Peace, post-conflict and reconciliation, Democracy and Institutions and Attitudes and opinions Colombian women. All of these reports will be available in print and digital versions at the Observatory for Democracy webpage: <http://www.obsdemocracia.org>

The completion of the 2018 Americas Barometer study was possible thanks to the cooperation of several institutions.

We would like to highlight the work carried out in conjunction by the Observatory for Democracy, Universidad de los Andes, and USAID, as well as the fieldwork support from the IPSOS firm and Vanderbilt University. We must also mention the work undertaken by the management team and graduate assistants of the Observatory for Democracy made up of Juan Camilo Plata, Martín Rodríguez Rocha, María Carolina Mesa, Adriana Gaviria Dugand, Mariana Saldarriaga Osorio, Ana Villalba Castro, Carlos Arturo Avila García, Diana Alejandra Rivera Rivera and Franny Melissa Medina Ariza.

Sample Description

The fieldwork undertaken for the 2018 Americas Barometer for Colombia study took place between September 10th and December 27th, 2018. Its execution was conducted by the IPSOS firm. The population universe in the study was entirely made up of non-institutionalized legal age residents in Colombia (meaning that people who inhabit jails, schools, hospitals and military bases, were not included). The size of the sample group was 1,663 individuals within this population universe, which guaranteed that the sample represents said universe with a 2.5% margin of error.

Surveys were carried out in 47 municipalities in the following regions: (i) Bogotá, (ii) Caribbean, (iii) Central, (iv) Oriental, (v) Pacific and (vi) Amazon-Orinoco. Each of these regions constitutes a stratum of the sample, thus guaranteeing the representativeness of the sample universe as well as that of each region.

The selection method for these individuals (sampling method) was probabilistic, stratified, multi-staged, with random selection of sample units in each stage. The explanation of each one of these methods is listed below:

The sample is **probabilistic**, given that each person in the population universe had the same probability of being chosen through the random selection process of sample units.

It is **stratified** because besides representing the total population universe, the study's sample represents joint populations (sample strata) within said universe, defined as follows:

- Population in the country's different regions: Bogotá, Caribbean, Central, Oriental, Pacific and Amazon-Orinoco.
- Population in municipalities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants (small), municipalities with a population ranging from 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants (medium) and municipalities with over 100,000 inhabitants (large).
- Population in urban and rural zones.

In order to guarantee the representativeness of the study's sample in each of these sample strata, the necessary number of respondents was calculated so that the proportion of respondents in each stratus corresponded to the real ratio of inhabitants in this stratus over the total of the sample universe.

It is **multi-staged**, because each of the sample units was randomly chosen. These sample units are housing complexes where the individuals of the sample universe live. The random selection of these units was carried out in four stages, as follows:

- First stage. Random selection of sample Primary Units, which were localities for the selection of respondents in Bogotá, Medellín, Cali and Barranquilla (as they are the country's largest cities); and municipalities for the selection of respondents throughout the rest of the country. A total of 63 primary sample units were selected, distributed so that all the already specified strata samples would be represented.
- Second stage. Random selection of cartographic sectors (sets of blocks or paths in rural areas as define by DANE), within each locality or municipality. Four sectors within each locality or municipality were chosen.
- Third stage. Within each sector, the block in which the survey is to be carried out is randomly selected.
- Fourth Stage. Random selection of the households which inhabit each block country road (only one household per dwelling) selected in the previous stage, subject to compliance with age and gender quotas in order to avoid an imbalance within the sample.

Once random selection had been carried out in each household according the process described above, the pollsters applied the study's survey on a single member of said home, complying with quotas of sex (men and women) and age (18 to 30, 31 to 45, and over 46 years of age). Thus, six interviews had to be carried out in each cartographic cluster, each in a different household (given that many of the questions refer to the surveyed household), with the purpose of filling the specified sex and age quotas. Therewith, an imbalance in the total sample due to sex or age was avoided. Thus, the total of respondents in each cartographic sector should be six (24 per each primary sample unit). However, in anticipation of any difficulty regarding the quality of the surveys which would force

them to return to some sample point, IPSOS carried out additional surveys in some cases. Thus, the final sample is not made up of 1,512 planned surveys, but rather 1,663. Given that these additional surveys are not randomly distributed and in an effort to take advantage of this information, these surveys are weighed in such a way that the planned distribution is maintained, without losing the information.

Regarding the collection of data, just as in previous years, electronic devices were used through the SURVEYTOGO® application, which allowed for a strict fieldwork control, as well as the introduction of experiments within the survey.

Each survey had an average duration of one hour. The questionnaire included 229 questions, divided into two large groups. The first of these was made up of a common nucleus of questions used by all the countries which carry out the Americas Barometer study, with the purpose of having a comparative perspective of public opinion throughout the continent. The second group of questions, which was specifically tailored for the study of issues of interest in Colombia, was made up of a series of modules centered on the Peace Accord, as well as the attitudes and opinions of Colombian women.

Once all the information from the surveys of the 2018 Americas Barometer was gathered and processed, the Observatory for Democracy returned to four municipalities from the sample in order to gain a more profound knowledge and understanding of the perceptions of the Colombian citizens who live there and the differences which are present in these perceptions, according to region, age and gender.

A total of 16 focus groups were arranged in four municipalities: Bogotá, Cali (Pacific), San Martín (Oriental), and Sampedra (Caribbean). In each municipality, four sessions were carried out, each one with a number of participants which ranged from 10 to 15 people; one with young people and another with adults. Women and men met separately. Its execution was performed by the IPSOS firm.

This particular task allowed the Observatory for Democracy to deepen the study's results, while making emphasis in post-conflict, gender and institutional issues. This report shows some of the perspectives which were found.

Notes

Glossary

Democracy Observatory: An 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: A 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): A 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. Sample: a group of people within the sample universe, from which inferences are made about the characteristics of that universe.

Observation unit (analysis unit): Units that make up the sample universe and on which inferences will be made. For example, in the Americas Barometer-LAPOP, the unit of analysis is the non-institutionalized adult resident in Colombia.

Sampling unit: A group containing the people being interviewed. These may include one person, when individual sampling. However, when sampling is done from agglomerations, each sampling unit may include several people. For example, in the survey used in this study, different sampling units are used, hierarchically ordered, where municipalities contain rural districts, within which households are located.

Stratification: A process that consists of defining populations groups with common characteristics within each of which the random selection of respondents is carried out. This procedure seeks to guarantee the representativeness of each of these population groups - for example: urban and rural areas, the six main regions of the country, etc.

Parameter (population value): 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 (sample value): A calculation obtained from the measurement made on individuals of a representative sample of the sample population. 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 of the survey: It represents the degree of accuracy with which the survey includes the population values on which inferences are to be made. For example, a survey may estimate that 28% of the population sympathizes with candidate A. However, although the estimate would be different if we conducted the survey with a new sample, it is expected that the difference between those estimates and candidate A's true level of support will not be greater than the margin of error (e.g., $\pm 2.0\%$).

Confidence interval: Is the range of values within which the estimated parameter is expected to be if the survey is repeated. Thus, this value reflects the level of dispersion with which a population value is estimated. For example, if on a scale of 1 to 7 people rate the level of approval of abortion, there will be greater dispersion (a greater confidence interval) over the population average if almost the same number of people select each of the response alternatives than if the majority selects one of the options. In this second case, we will have greater consistency (although the true value is not necessarily identified) in estimating the level of approval of abortion in the population.

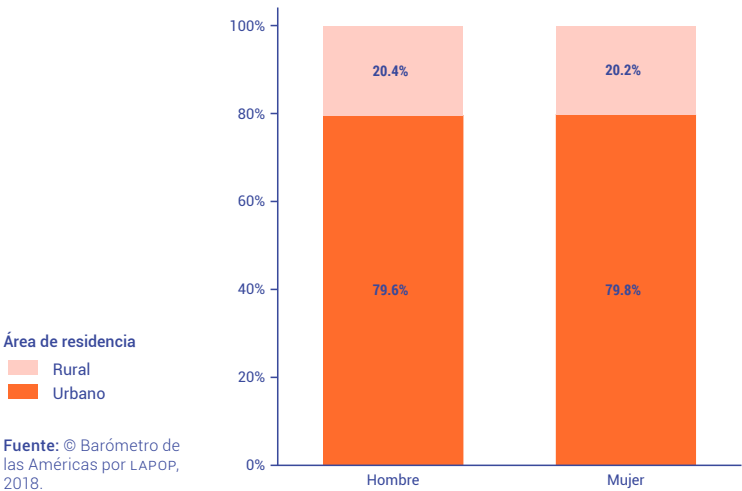
Variable: An attribute or characteristic that was measured by the survey. Examples of variables are age, ethnic origin, gender, socio-economic level, educational level, among others.

1. Demographic profile according to sex

This chapter describes the 2018 Americas Barometer National Sample, by examining the most important sociodemographic features according to sex, including area of residence, civil status, age, educational level, occupation and wealth. This exploration allows us to identify and analyze the main sociodemographic differences which existed in the country between men and women in 2018. Likewise, when relevant, previous years are referenced as part of the study, with the purpose of establishing how stable the sample has been.

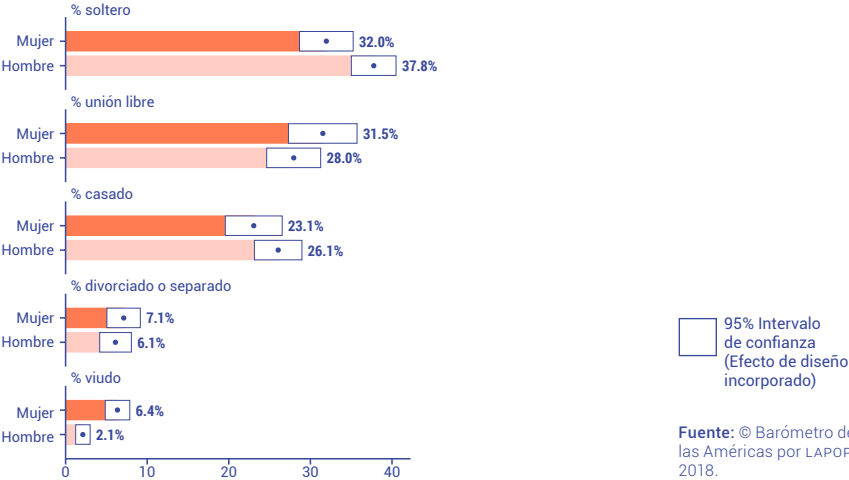
Graph 1.1 illustrates an equal distribution of men and women in urban and rural areas. In the 2018 National Sample, 2 out of 10 men and 2 out of 10 women in rural areas and 8 out of ten Colombians in the country's urban centers were surveyed.

Graph 1.1 Urban/rural sample distribution by sex, 2018 National Sample



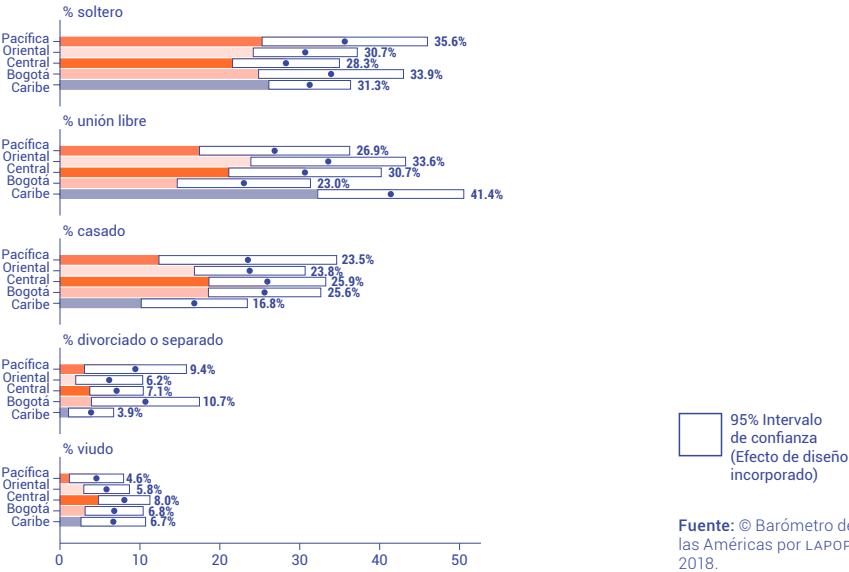
When it comes to distribution according the civil status of respondents throughout the country, Graph 1.2 shows that the ratio of people who are engaged in free union, married, divorced or separated, is not statistically different between men and women. The main differences are evident in the percentage of single people: almost 4 out of 10 men, while only a bit more than 3 out of 10 women are single. Additionally, the percentage of widowed women (6.4%), triples the amount of men who live under the same circumstance (2.1%).

Graph 1.2 Civil status by sex, 2018 National Sample



Graph 1.3, which illustrates the distribution according to civil status exclusively for women, shows that there are no significant differences within each category (single, married, divorced/separated and widowed). It is only worth noting that women in the Caribbean region display a much higher percentage of free unions than women who reside in Bogotá (41.4% and 23%, respectively).

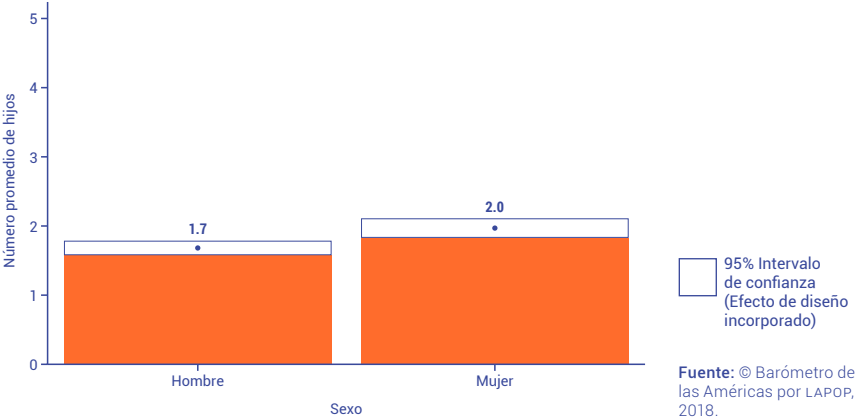
Graph 1.3 Civil Status by region, women, 2018 National Sample



Just as in previous years, women report having a higher average of children than men (Graph 1.4). In comparison to the previous National Sample taken in 2016, this reported gap between men and women has not decreased in a significant manner. This fact is consistent with the high report of proceedings aimed at establishing the paternity of children before the ICBF (Redacción Justicia 2013). The higher number of children reported by women with respect to could be related to the structural discrimination toward women, and also to the importance given to expand the availability of permanent social services on the part of the State, meant to promote the instruction of women's sexual and reproductive rights. The monitoring Group for the Implementation of CEDAW in Colombia in Colombia concludes that as of 2019: "[...] there is no progress with the development of the structuring of an instructional program regarding sexual and reproductive rights aimed at the education sector. [...] there is no disaggregated information about the retention or desertion, or about the scarce programs which are reported in the subject matter. There are no policies which guarantee the reincorporation and permanence of pregnant girls in the education system" (Monitoring Group for the Implementation of CEDAW in Colombia 2019:8).

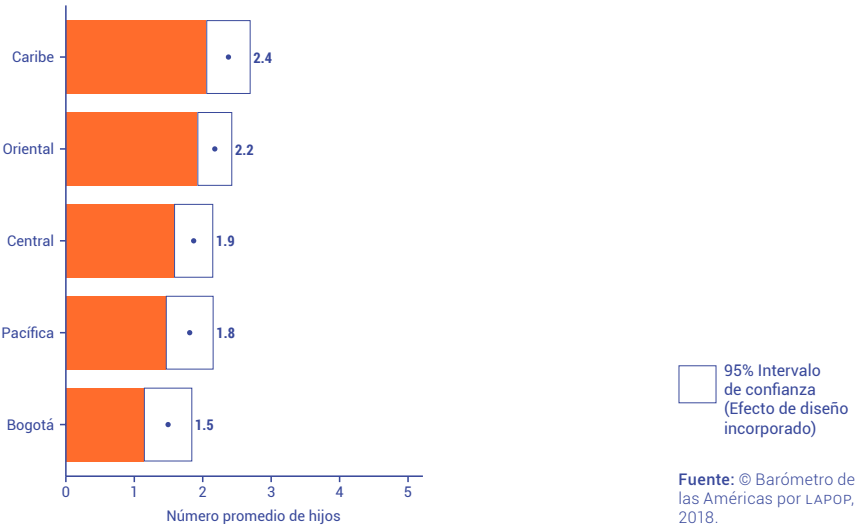
The higher number of children reported by women with respect to could be related to the structural discrimination toward women, and also to the importance given to expand the availability of permanent social services on the part of the State, meant to promote the instruction of women's sexual and reproductive rights.

Graph 1.4 Average number of children by sex, 2018 National Sample



From a regional perspective, it is possible to observe that women who inhabit the Caribbean region and the Oriental region report having a higher number of children than women in Bogotá (Graph 1.5).

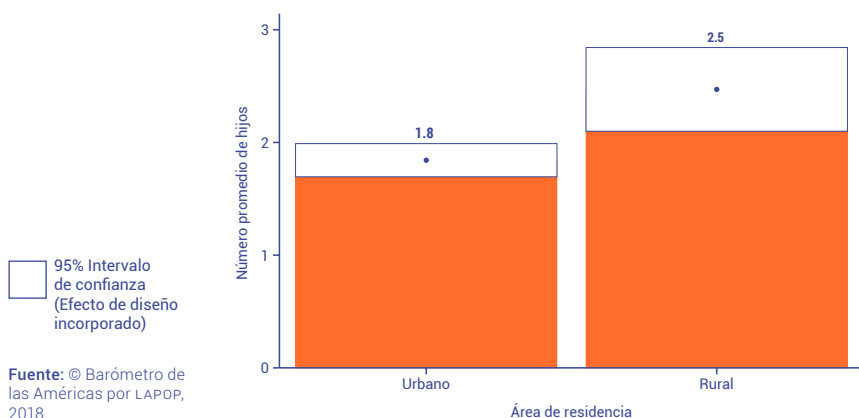
Graph 1.5 Average number of children per region, women National Sample



A significant difference exists between women who live in rural areas and those who live in urban areas of their municipality. Graph 1.5 shows that women in rural areas have an average of 2.5 children, while within urban areas, the average is 1.8. This statistically significant difference, illustrates how women in Colombia live very different realities in cities and in the country.

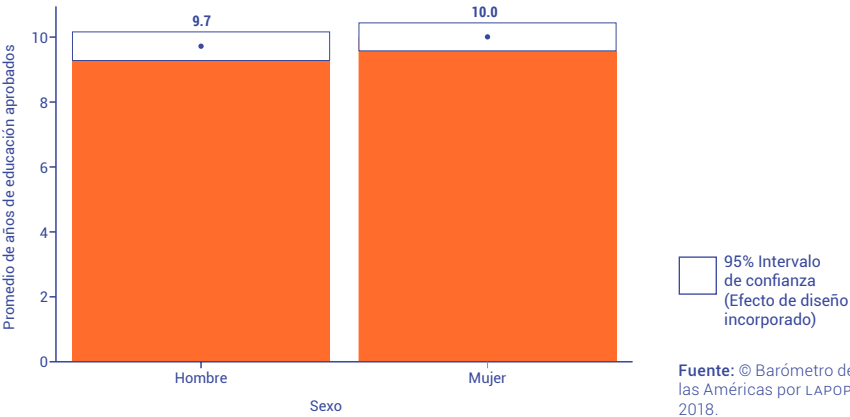
Women in **rural areas** have an average of **2.5 children**, while within **urban areas**, the average is **1.8**.

Graph 1.6 Average number of children according to area of residence, women, 2018 National Sample



Furthermore, Graph 1.7 shows that there are no significant differences in the average of completed school years between men and women in 2018. This has remained constant since 2016.

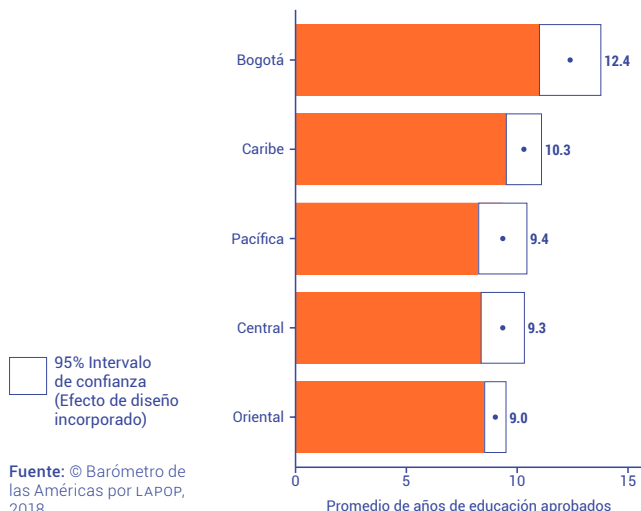
Graph 1.7 Average completed school years by sex, 2018 National Sample



While observing the average of completed school years among women in the country's different regions, Graph 18 shows that women in Bogotá are the most educated in comparison to the rest of the country. In fact, while women who reside in the capital, report having completed an average of 12.4 school years, women from the other regions of Colombia report less than 10 years of completed school years. Women who inhabit the Oriental region said, on average, to have completed nine years of education.

In fact, while women who reside in the capital, report having completed an average of 12.4 school years, women from the other regions of Colombia report less than 10 years of completed school years.

Graph 1.8 Average of completes school years by region, women, 2018 National Sample

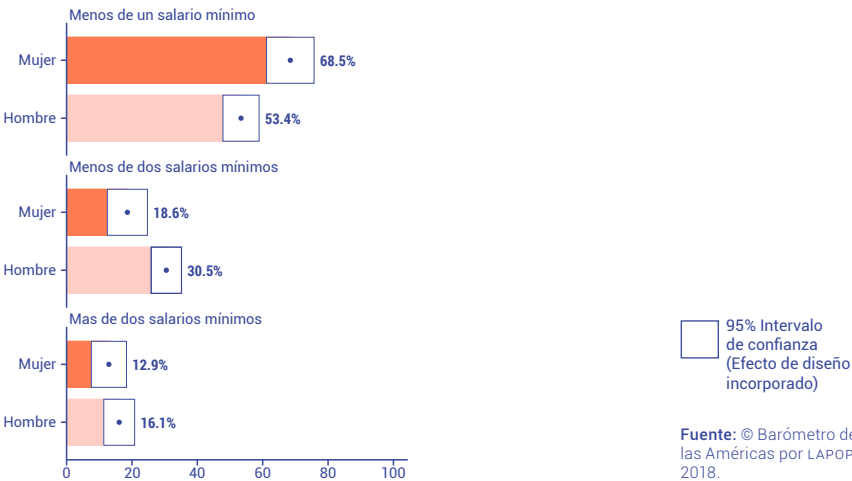


Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

The 2018 Americas Barometer survey also inquired about the respondents' monthly income level derived from their work or pension, deducting other income from the home. Graph 1.9 allows us to observe the current gap in the work income level between men and women in Colombia. In effect, while 30.5% of men earn between one and two minimum salaries, only 18.6% of women earn within this income range per month, as compensation for their work. Conversely, many more women than men reported earning less than one minimum salary (68.5% and 53.4%, respectively). In effect, according to Adriana Alquichedes, Technical Secretary of the Monitoring Group for Law 1257, labor discrimination between men and women has increased in recent years (No es Hora de Callar, 2018). The Shadow Report of the Monitoring Group for the Implementation of CEDAW in Colombia 2019 also concluded that discrimination against women in relation to work persists: "On average, the salary of women continues to be lower than that of men, with a current gap of 19% [2018]." (Monitoring Group for the Implementation of CEDAW in Colombia 2019: 8-9). This is particularly notorious if, as noted above, the educational gap seems to have been closed.

While **30.5% of men** earn between **one and two minimum salaries, only 18.6% of women** earn within this income range per month, as compensation for their work.

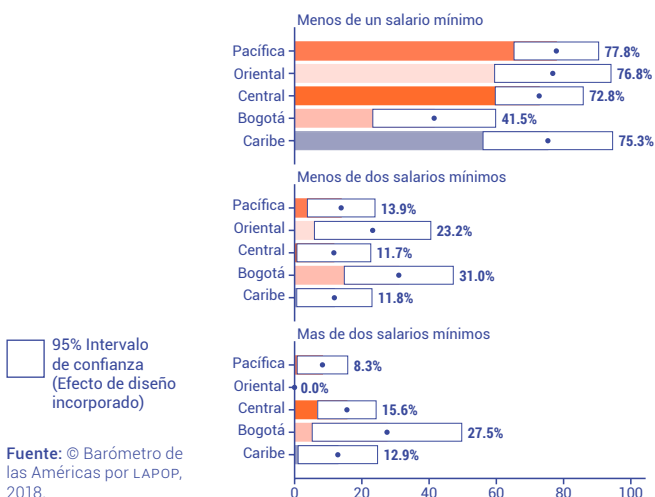
Graph 1.9 Personal income by sex, 2018 National Sample



At the regional level, significant differences were found between the income level which a woman earns in Bogotá and the income earned by women in the rest of the regions of Colombia (Graph 1.10) Approximately 7 out of 10 women who do not live in Bogotá (Pacific, Oriental, Central and Caribbean regions) reported earning an income below the minimum wage for their work. In Bogotá, only 4 out of 10 women reported earning less than the minimum wage. Thus, it is possible to evidence the gap between women residing in Bogotá and women in the rest of the country. In other words, women who live in Bogotá are in a better economic situation in comparison to women from the rest of the country.

Aproximately 7 out of 10 women who do not live in Bogotá [Pacific, Oriental, Central and Caribbean regions] reported earning an income below minimum wage for their work. In Bogotá, only 4 out of 10 women reported earning less than the minimum wage.

Graph 1.10 Personal income by income, women, National Sample

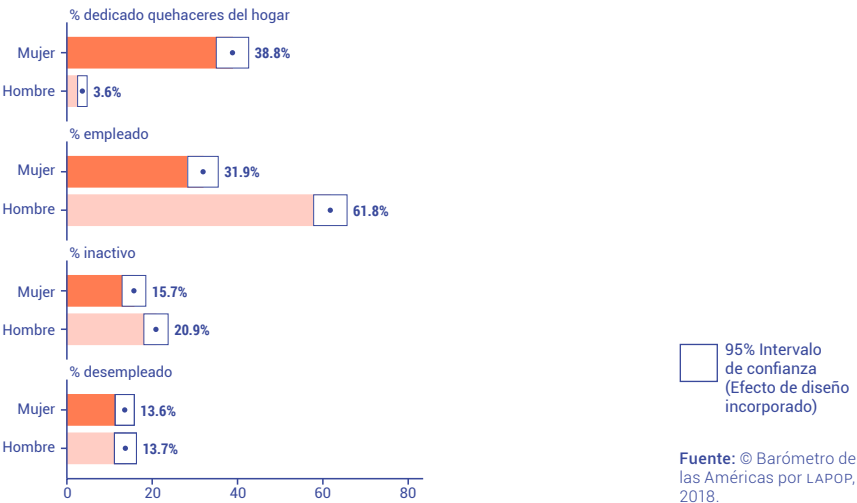


As far as the employment status of Colombians, great differences between men and women have also been observed (Graph1.11). While there are no significant differences in the percentage of unemployed men and women – around 14% –, the percentage of employed males is much larger than the percentage of employed women in 2018 (61.8% and 31.9% respectively). This gender gap in the percentage of those employed exists mainly due to the fact that women are still exceedingly associated to the role of caretaker in the private sector. In fact, it is possible to affirm that currently, a traditional social configuration persists, which attributes women

to domestic chores and men to the role of family provider. This is clearly illustrated in Graph 1.11: almost 4 out of 10 women engage in domestic tasks, while only 4 out of 100 men fulfill this role within their home.

Currently, a traditional social configuration persists, which attributes women to domestic chores and men to the role of family provider. Almost 4 out of 10 women engage in domestic tasks, while only 4 out of 100 men fulfill this role within their home.

Graph 1.11 Employment status by sex, 2018 National Sample

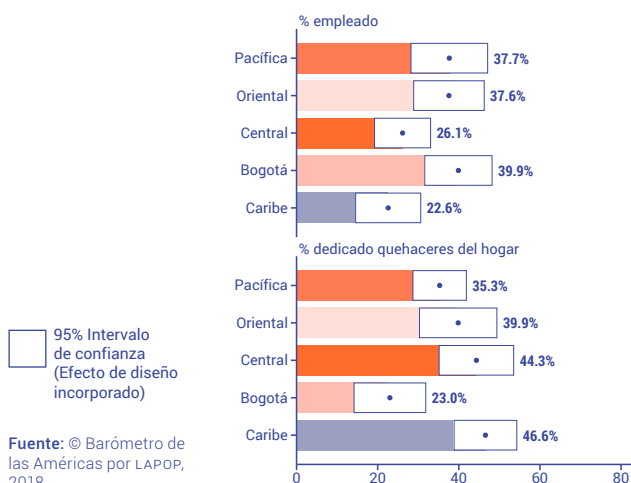


The Observatory for Democracy analyzed the employment status of women at the regional level in 2018. Graph 1.12 shows that there are much fewer employed women in the Caribbean region than in the Pacific and Oriental regions, and Bogotá. More than 37% of women who live in these regions have a job, while only 23% of women in the Caribbean region reported having a job, similar to the 26% of employed women in the Central region.

Graphic 1.12 also indicates that women who inhabit Bogotá are less dedicated to domestic tasks than women in other regions of Colombia. While 23% of women in Bogotá said they engage in domestic tasks, more than 35% of women in the Pacific, Oriental, Central and Caribbean regions said that these tasks represented their main endeavor. The Caribbean region presented the largest percentage of women who engage in domestic tasks: 47% of women affirmed that this is their main occupation.

While 23% of women in Bogotá affirmed they engage in **domestic tasks**, more than **35% of women in the Pacific, Oriental, Central and Caribbean regions** said that these tasks represented their main endeavor.

Graph 1.12 Percentage of employed women and women dedicated to domestic tasks by region, 2018 National Sample



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

In this first chapter of the report, it is possible to observe how structural discrimination toward women has negative consequences on their quality of lives.

On the one hand, this assessment of the socioeconomic status of women illustrated the generation gaps at the labor level and earned income. In Colombia, women remain, in great measure, in the private sphere, dedicated to domestic tasks and childcare. Women receive no compensation for this work. Also, women who have a job as a main activity, receive inferior compensation than men. Thus, men find themselves in a privileged economic position with regard to women, despite the fact that they have the same average educational level as them.

These gaps between men and women, specifically in relation to productive years and work compensation, are not only due to the lack of public policy with differentiated perspectives in the work and educational fields, but also because of gender stereotypes shared by Colombians (Monitoring Groups for the Implementation of CEDAW 2019). In other words, the traditional allocation of male and female gender roles, at work and in the home respectively, also have a possible impact on the economic condition of the second in relation to the first. This report also shows the disparities between men and women regarding responsibility toward their children.

Furthermore, in this chapter, deep gaps are perceived between women who inhabit Bogotá and women who reside in other regions of the country. Women surveyed in Bogotá reported being more educated, more highly employed, less dedicated to domestic tasks and earn higher work income than women in the rest of the country. Specifically, differences between women who live in the Caribbean region and women who reside in Bogotá are highlighted; the former find themselves in a much more critical situation of vulnerability. Similarly, differences between urban and rural settings are evident.

Thus, this report has the objective of contributing to the generation of information and statistical data regarding the situation of women in the country, making a comparison to the situation of men, in an attempt to generate better assessments. In the next chapter, there is a more detailed exploration of the attitudes and opinions on the part of respondents, regarding their view of "feminine" and "masculine" gender roles.

Men find themselves in a privileged economic position with regard to women, despite the fact that they have the same average educational level as them.

2. Discrimination experiences due to sex and gender, and attitudes related to Gender-Based Violence [GBV], workplace harassment and traditional “feminine” y “masculine” roles

Just as in previous years, the Observatory for Democracy analyzed the attitudes of Colombian citizens, men and women, regarding certain gender roles. These attitudes can be associated to the economic, policies and cultural disparities which are identified between men and women in society, as well as discrimination and forms of oppression faced by women on an everyday basis. In fact, a differentiation of gender roles assigned to men and women has been socially constructed, in which male roles are given greater social values than female roles. For example, men are seen as the family's financial provider and women as homemakers, as well as caretakers of children and elders, as highlighted in the previous chapter.

Firstly, this chapter explores the experiences of discrimination faced by respondents which were based on their sex. Secondly, it observes the perception of Colombians regarding the most common forms of violence against women, and continues to look at the perception of citizens as far as the efficiency of the justice system to prevent and fight against gender based violence. Finally, a profound analysis of the attitudes and opinions of respondents' attitudes toward traditional gender roles assigned to men and women took place. Also, the Observatory for Democracy made an attempt to construct the profiles of citizens, both male and female, who express sexist attitudes. Thus, an attempt is made in order to create consciousness regarding the attitudes and opinions of Colombians, which perpetuate inequality between men and women.

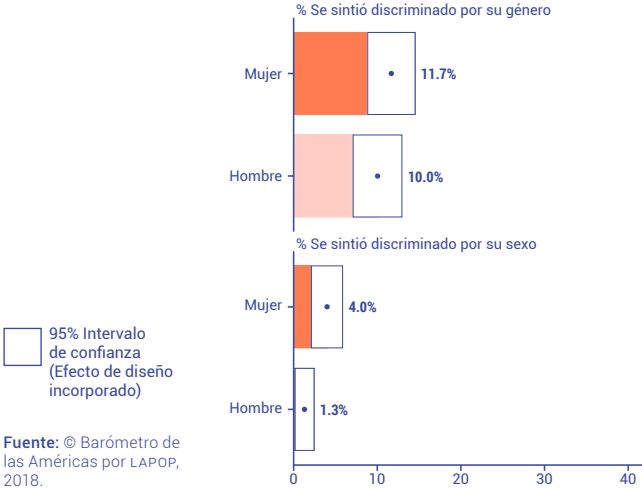
2.1. Experiences of discrimination by sex or gender

This year the Observatory for Democracy decided to ask half of the respondents, who were chosen at random, if they had felt discriminated against due to their **sex**, while the other half were asked if they had felt discriminated against due to their **gender** (Graph 2.1). The first response worth pointing out is that a significantly higher number of Colombians expressed having been discriminated against due to their gender rather than their sex. In the case of women, almost 12% reported discrimination due to gender, while only 4% said the same in relation to their sex. The difference is even higher among men.

Additionally, even though there are no significant differences between men and women who expressed having felt discriminated against due to their gender – approximately 1 out of 10 on both cases – , Graph 2.1 shows that the number of women who have felt discriminated against due to their sex is almost four times higher than the number of men (4.0% and 1.3% respectively).

In the case of women,
almost **12% reported discrimination** due
to gender, while only
4% said the same in relation to their sex.

Graph 2.1 Percentage of those who have felt discriminated against due to their sex and their gender, 2018 National Sample



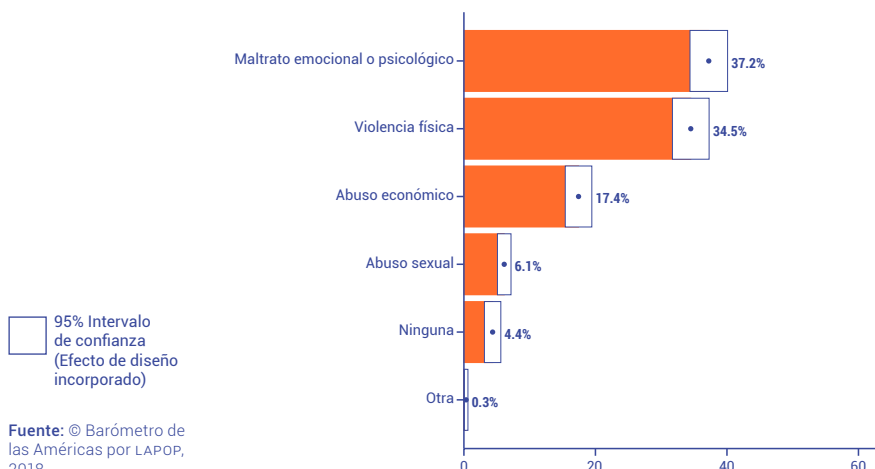
- Due to your gender? Yes, No
- Due to your sex? Yes, No

2.2. Perception of the most common acts of violence against women

As shown in Graph 2.2, at the national level, Colombians responded that in their neighborhood, emotional and psychological abuse, along with physical violence are the most common forms of violence against women (37.2% and 34.5%, respectively). Only 17.4% of the citizens surveyed responded that economic abuse is the most common form of violence in their neighborhood, followed by 6.1% who affirmed that the most common mode of violence against women is sexual abuse. Only 4 out of 100 Colombians said that there is no violence against women in their neighborhood. These perceptions on the part of Colombians regarding the most common acts of violence against women do not present important differences between men and women.

Colombians responded that in their neighborhood, **emotional and psychological abuse, along with physical violence** are the **most common forms of violence** against women [37.2% and 34.5%, respectively].

**Graph 2.2 Most common forms of violence in the neighborhood, 2018
National Sample**



Which of the following forms of violence against women do you believe is the most common in your neighborhood: physical violence, sexual abuse, emotional or psychological abuse or economic abuse? Physical violence, Sexual abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, [DO NOT READ] Other, [DO NOT READ] NONE

These statistics, which were compiled by the Observatory for Democracy, regarding the perception expressed by Colombians about the most common forms of violence in their neighborhood, coincide in great measure with the female victims report by type of violence. According to the National Survey of Demography and Health – ENDS 2015, 64.1% of women (between 13 and 49 years old) reported some sort of psychological violence, 31.9% some sort of physical violence, 31.1% some sort of economic violence and finally, 7.6% reported having been victim of sexual violence.

It is worth nothing that our results regarding the incidence of psychological violence could be underestimated as this is one of the most invisible types of violence and one of little recognition in the public eye. In Colombia, until 2018, Law 1257 defined psychological violence as " A consequence stemming from the action or omission intended to degrade or control the actions, behavior, beliefs and decisions of other people, by means of intimidation, manipulation, direct or indirect threat, humiliation, isolation or any other conduct which implies detriment to

psychological health, self-determination or personal development.”¹ Thus, ENDS measures psychological violence through actions such as undervaluation of the other in a spousal union, controlling actions over the other person and intimidating actions. Thus, these types of actions are very difficult to perceive by the majority of citizens.

The same happens with the perception of economic abuse² against women, which refers to actions such as: vigilance over a partner regarding how they spend money, threatening to withhold economic support, prohibition of study or work, subtraction of money or goods, or spending money necessary for the home on the part of a partner. In effect, the percentage of women who reported being victim of economic violence is higher than the percentage of men who reported that this is the most common type of violence in their neighborhood.

At this point, the Colombian state faces many difficulties and challenges in their effort to eradicate violence and discrimination against women. According to the analysis of 2008 Law 1257, carried out by the National Network of Women (2018), the on the tenth anniversary of its implementation, the Ninth Colombian CEDAW Report carried out by the national Government does not identify the difficulties which the country faces as far as guaranteeing the right to a violence free life for women. Therefore, there seem to be no clear strategies offered on the part of the national Government aimed at overcoming the difficulties related to gender based discrimination and violence.

Additionally, our study indicates that specifically in Bogotá, in relation to other regions of Colombia, fewer respondents said that there was no violence against women in their neighborhood. This result is not surprising, as according to the 2017 Forensic report of the National Institute of Forensic Medicine (2018), Bogotá was one of the departments with the highest number of reported partner violence cases (12,583), much higher than all the cases reported in Antioquia (5,395), the department with the second most reported cases.

1. Law 1257 of 2008, 4 December, *Diario Oficial* Article 3.

2. Law 1257 of 2008 also defined economic violence as: “any action or omission aimed at economic abuse, the abusive control of financial affairs, monetary compensation or punishment given to women due to their social, economic or political condition”. Similarly, it defined property damage as “the loss, transformation, subtraction, destruction, retention or distraction of objects, work tools, personal documents, goods, stock or economic rights intended toward satisfying the needs of women.”

in Bogotá, in relation to other regions of Colombia, **fewer respondents said that there was no violence against women** in their neighborhood.

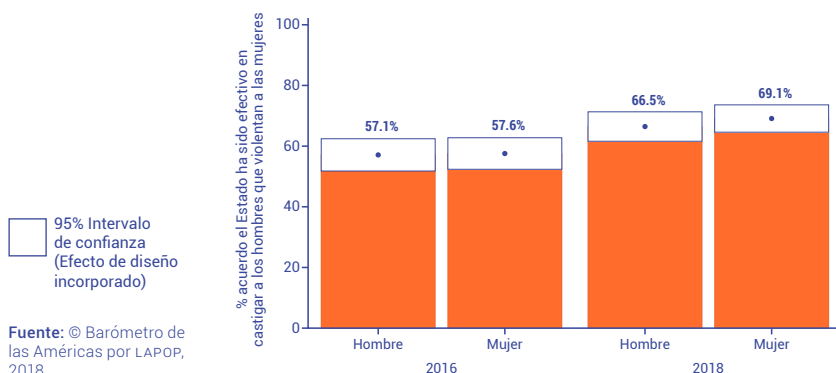
2.3. Perception regarding the State's efficacy in penalizing GBV

The Barometer of the Americas formulated a question with the objective of analyzing the perception of Colombians with regard to the role of the Colombian State in the protection of women and the elimination of gender based violence.

Graph 2.3 illustrates that more than half of all citizens, in 2016 and 2018, believes that the Government is punishing male perpetrators. Furthermore, it is evident that there are no significant differences in the opinions of Colombians while desegregating them according to sex. Additionally, in 2018, with respect to 2016 the percentage of those who believe that the State is punishing male perpetrators responsible for violence against women: the percentage of men who believe so increased by 9.4 points and the percentage of women increased 11.5 percentage points.

More than half of all citizens, in 2016 and 2018, believes that the Government is punishing male perpetrators.

Graph 2.3 Percentage of respondents who believe that the State punishes men in reference to cases of violence, by sex, 2016-2018 National Sample



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

The Colombian State has been effective as far as punishing men who violently attack women. To which extent do you agree or disagree?

However, the high perception regarding the State's efficacy in relation to this problem runs counter to the reality of the actions which the aforementioned body executes against gender based violence. The organization *No es Hora de Callar* affirms that ten years after the creation of Law 1257 – “by which norms of awareness, prevention and sanctions against all forms of violence and discrimination against women are set forth” - ³, the situation of women has not improved, plus the norm is not fully applied in the entire territory of Colombia (*No es Hora de Callar* 2018). Similarly, Sandra Sáenz, the national representative of women's organizations referred to this issue before the National Committee of Monitoring and Verification of Law 1257, emphasizing the negligence of the State as one of the main obstacles against the implementation of said Law (*No es Hora de Callar* 2018). According to the National Institute of Forensic Medicine, between January and October of 2018, 56 women were sexually abused each day in Colombia, while 249 women were victim of some form of violence; every hour, 3 women are beaten by their partner and each month, 45 women are sexually abused within educational centers.

Albeit it is clear that there is a lack of interest on the part of the State, which is reflected by the lack of allocated financial resources and the lack of public will to fully comply with Law 1257 of 2008, it is worth mentioning that in 2018, the Attorney General's Office

3. Law 1257 of 2008, 4 December. *Diario oficial* art. 3.

trained more than 800 officials within the framework of Law 1257 (*No es Hora de Callar* 2018). This is an important development, as according to the survey which was carried out by the President's Advisory on Equality for Women, 54% of public officials believe that there are still instances of violence against women which must first be solved within the home. Similarly, in the same year, the National Police provided training to 3,530 police officers, which dealt with the prevention, protection and attention, as well as justice for women who are victims due to their gender condition (*No es Hora de Callar* 2018). Consequently, it is possible that the publicity regarding the actions executed by the State, as well as cases of femicide which appear on the Colombian mass media and which show a result of capture and sentencing of the victimizer, increase the perception of Colombians that the State efficiently punishes men who are involved in cases of violence. However, there is a generalized unawareness regarding the high percentage of impunity and lack of access to justice, especially in the regions, as far as cases of violence against women. In fact, according to ENDS 2015, in only 21.1% of reported cases of violence, were charges pressed against the aggressor.

2.4. Male sexist imaginary construct

In 2018, the Observatory for Democracy, through the study conducted by the Americas Barometer, meant to inquire about the social construct of Colombians in relation to gender roles.⁴ This analysis is quite pertinent as its object is to visualize the differentiation through which masculinity is given a higher social value than femininity, which contributes to the construction of power relations, and thus, gender based discrimination and violence.

Hence, this section of this chapter has the objective of analyzing the attitudes of male and female Colombians regarding the assumptions of what it means to be a woman, in relation to the social construct related to domination and control of women on the part of men, as well with that related to the social construct surrounding the undervaluation of women and the woman's traditional role in society. Data regarding the perceptions of Colombian related to workplace harassment are also analyzed, and finally, the stereotypes of men and women in politics are also addressed.

4. These are understood as the collection of beliefs, attitudes or expectations of the individuals who assign certain characteristics, behaviors and functions in a differentiated manner for women and men. For example, duties ascribed to men and women, prohibitions according to sex and the social expectations over being a man or a woman. In general, these stereotypical gender roles have been historically imposed by society and culture through elements such as language and traditional customs.

2.4.1. On the domination and control of women

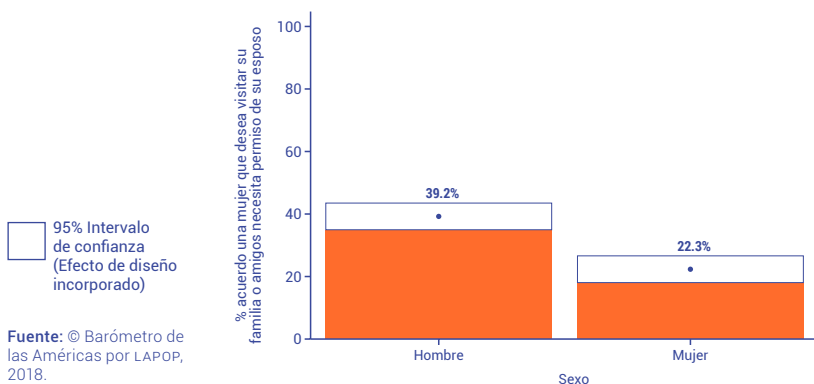
We explored the attitudes of men and women in regard to those actions which exert control over a partner, specifically over women. Respondents were asked to which extent they believe that a woman who wants to visit her family or friends needs permission from her husband. Thus, not only is the attitude of Colombians attitudes toward the control of a woman by her partner measured, but it is also a measure of the clues regarding the level of acceptance of psychological violence. In fact, in order to measure the psychological violence exerted on the part of a partner, the 2015 National Survey of Demographics and Health asked men and women about their partner's control over seeing friends and family.⁵

Graph 2.4 shows that almost 4 out of 10 men believe that if a woman wishes to visit their family or friends, she needs permission from her husband, while almost 1 in 4 women exhibit the same attitude. Thus, albeit it is clear that the construct of domination and control of women is more prevalent among men, the percentage of women who share this attitude is quite remarkable.

Almost 4 out of 10 men believe that if a woman wishes to visit their family or friends, she needs permission from her husband, while almost 1 in 4 women exhibit the same attitude.

5. Specifically, 2015 ENDS asked surveyed citizens if their partner has "forbidden them from meeting male or female friends", "has tried to limit their interaction with their family", and "has insisted on knowing where they are all the time".

Graph 2.4 Percentage of respondents who believe that a woman who wishes to visit her family or friends needs permission from her husband, by sex, 2018 National Sample



If a woman wishes to visit her family or her friends, she needs permission from her husband. To which extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

See Card C (Appendix B)

With the aim of deepening the analysis regarding the profile of Colombians who agree with this act of control over women, a statistical model was estimated with the 2018 respondents, using separate subsamples for men and women. This statistical model attempts to decipher which factors are associated to the probability that a person agrees or disagrees with the statement that a woman who wishes to visit her family or friends, needs permission from her husband.⁶ Among said factors are: the importance of religion in their life,⁷ the ideology, the frequency with which they follow the news, the frequency with which they use the internet, their region of residence, and sociodemographic variables. A summary of the results is shown in Table 2.1,⁸ in which factors which are statistically associated with a *higher* possibility are highlighted in green and factors which are associated with a *lower* possibility of agreeing with this attitude are highlighted in red.⁹

6. A probit model was estimated whose variable dependent is dichotomous: 1 if they agree with the statement and 0 if they do not.

7. 70% of the sample stated that religion was very important in their lives.

8. The estimates of the regression models which are discussed in this report can be consulted in Appendix A.

9. The estimates of the statistical models which are shown and are discussed in this report can be consulted in Appendix A.

Table 2.1 Factors associated to agreeing with the statement that a woman who wishes to visit her family or friends needs permission from her husband, men and women, 2018 National Sample

Variables		Man	Woman
Importance of religion in their lives	Very Important		
Ideology	Ideology		+
Frequency with which news is watched	A few times a month		
	Rarely or never		
Frequency with which internet is used	A few times a month		
	Rarely or never	+	
Main occupation	Unemployed		
	Inactive		
	Homemaker		
Civil Status	Partner		
	Ex-partner		
Number of Children	4 to 6		
	7 or more		
Area of residence	Urban		-
Education	Years of education	-	
Age	Age		+
Quintiles	2	+	
	3	+	
	4		
	5		
Region	Bogotá	-	-
	Central	-	
	Eastern	-	-
	Pacific	-	-
	Amazon-Orinoco		

On the one hand, the results of the first estimate shows that men who rarely use the internet have a greater probability of agreeing with the statement that a woman who wants to visit her family and friends needs permission from her husband, in relation to men who frequently use the internet. In contrast, more educated men agree less with this control construct over women.

Furthermore, in the second estimate's column it is shown that women who tend to agree with the idea that a woman must ask permission from her partner are those who are more right wing and who are older. Urban women are less in agreement with this statement. Lastly, the two estimates that residents of the Caribbean region, sex notwithstanding, are much more in agreement, considering all factors, than the inhabitants of Bogotá, the Oriental and Pacific regions, with the idea that women who wish to visit their family or friends, need permissions from their husband.

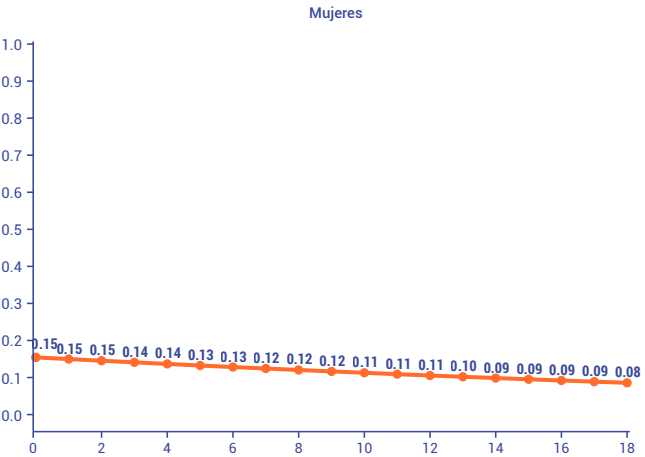
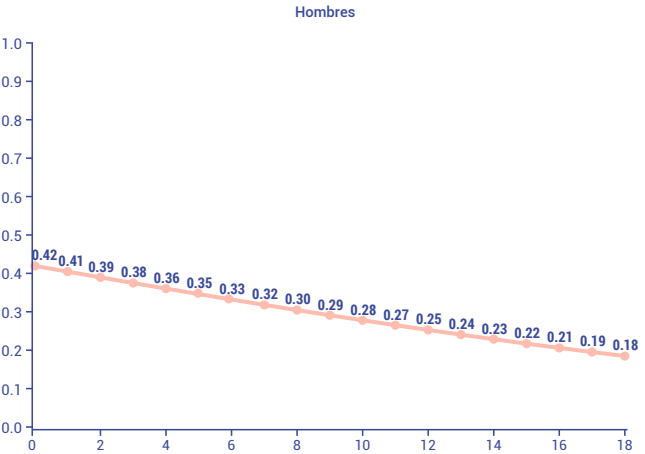
Women who tend to agree with the idea that a woman must ask permission from her partner are those who are more right wing and who are older.

As a result of the statistical model, the estimated probability of agreeing with the sexist attitude under study was calculated for some of the most relevant factors.¹⁰

In the first place, Graph 2.5 indicates that educational level only mitigates this sexist attitude in men (left panel), and not in women (right panel). The probability that a man who has just entered university, meaning that he has completed at least 12 years of formal education, agree that a woman must ask permission from her partner is 17 percentage points lower than that of men who have not had any formal education. On the contrary, the probability that women with more years of education agree with this male sexist construct is not significantly different to the probability of agreement with this idea from women with fewer years of education.

10. The probabilities for different values of the variable independent of interest were estimated, adjusting the median values of the rest. These graphs show these predicted probabilities with a 95% trust interval.

Graph 2.5 Expected probability of agreeing with the statement that a woman who wishes to visit her family or friends, needs permission from her husband according to years of formal education, men and women, 2018 National Sample

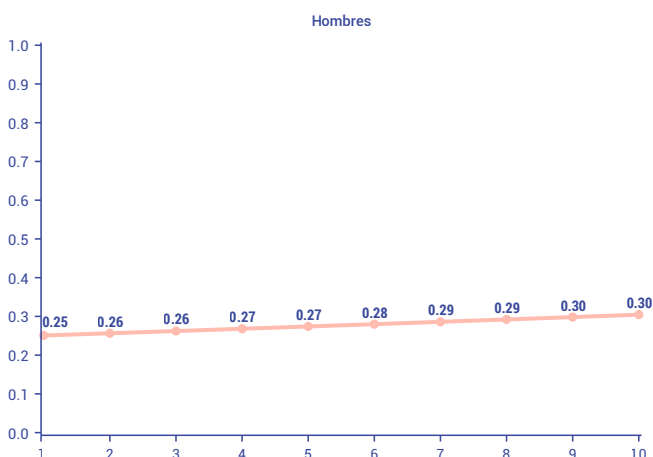


In the second place, this ideology only has an impact among women: while the probability that right wing women agree with the notion that a woman who wishes to visit her family and friends needs permission from her husband is 20%, the probability that left wing women have the same attitude is 6%. (Graph 2.6). Meanwhile, the results of these predicted probabilities for men indicate that there are no important differences between left wing and right wing men.

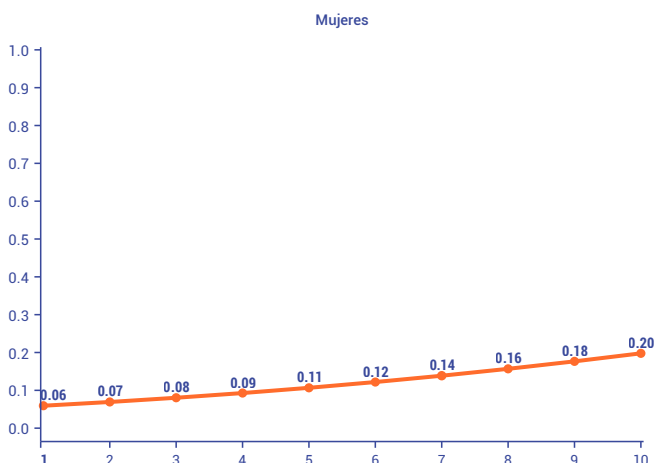
While the probability that right wing women agree with the notion that **a woman who wishes to visit her family and friends needs permission from her husband is 20%**, the probability that left wing women have the same attitude is 6%.

Graph 2.6 Expected probability of agreeing with the statement that a woman who wants to visit her family or friends needs permission from her husband, according to ideology, men and women, 2018 National Sample

Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

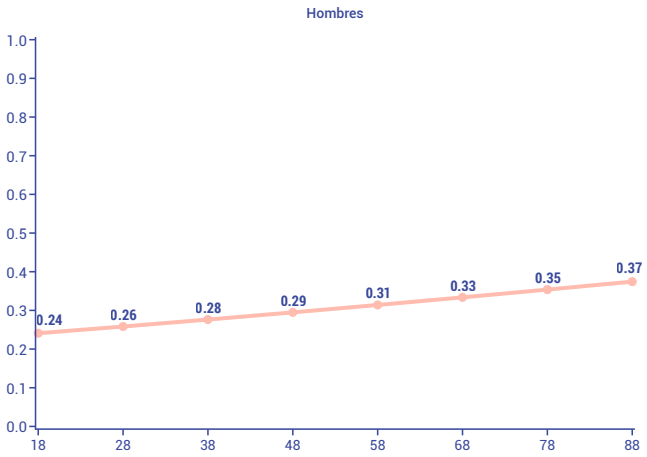


Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

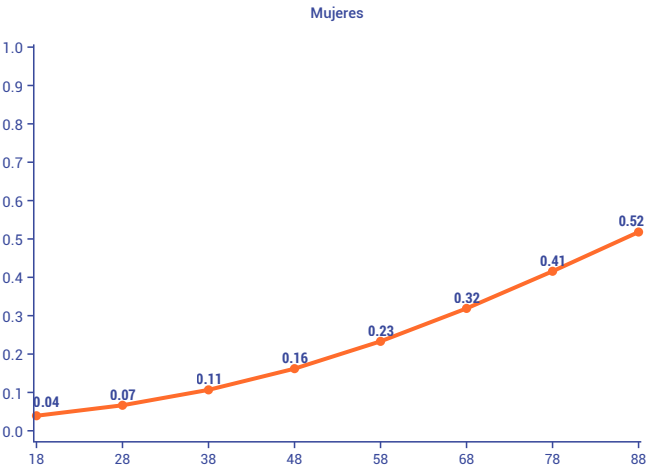


Additionally, Graph 2.7 effectively shows that it is young women who have changed the attitude regarding asking for permission from a husband: as age increases the predicted probability of women being in agreement with the notion that a woman who wishes to visit her family and friends need permission from her husband increases significantly. This does not happen among men.

Graph 2.7 Expected probability of agreeing with the statement that a woman who wishes to visit her family or friends needs permission according to men and women, 2018 National Sample



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

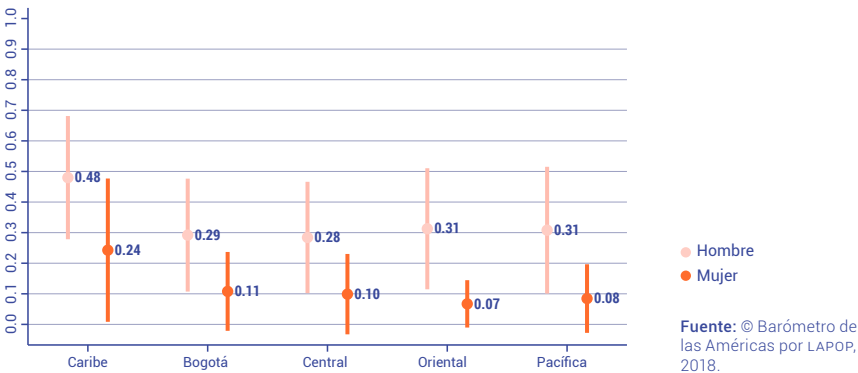


Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

Finally, Graph 2.8 shows the expected probability by region for men and women. On the one hand, it is possible to observe that while a man who lives in the Caribbean region has a 48% probability of agreeing with the statement that a woman must ask for permission from her husband in order to visit her family or friends, in Bogotá and other regions (except in the Amazon-Orinoco regions), the expected probability of agreeing with this social construct decreases by 18 percentage points. On the other hand, Graph 2.8 indicated that the women surveyed in the Caribbean region have significantly higher expected probability of agreeing with the idea that a woman must ask permission from her spouse, in comparison to women who live on Bogotá, the Oriental and Pacific regions. While women in the Caribbean region have a 24% possibility of agreeing with this sexist statement, women who live in Bogotá have only an 11% possibility of agreeing, as well as women in the Oriental and Pacific regions have only a 7% and 8% probability of agreeing with this attitude, respectively. Thus, it is safe to generally conclude that in the Caribbean region both men and women more frequently express sexist attitudes concerning the domination and control of women. Lastly, it is important to point out that there are no significant differences between men and women in the Caribbean and Central regions, while in the Oriental and Pacific regions, as well as Bogotá, men are significantly more chauvinistic than women.

Women surveyed in the Caribbean region have significantly higher expected probability of agreeing with the idea that a woman must ask permission from her spouse, in comparison to women who live on Bogotá, the Oriental and Pacific regions.

Graph 2.8 Expected probabilities of men and women who agree with the statement that a woman who wishes to visit her family and friends must ask permission from her husband by region, 2018 National Sample



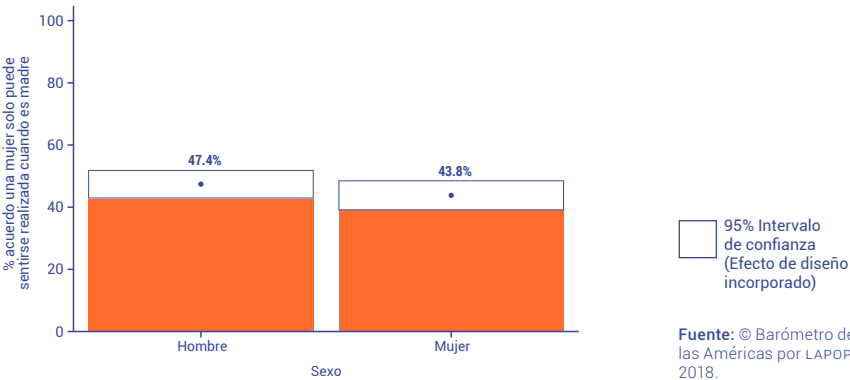
2.4.2 Opinions regarding the traditional roles attributed to men and women in Colombia

Colombians live in a male chauvinist society. While legislation talks about gender equality and non-discrimination in the work place and public norms are currently cracking down on gender based violence (for example, Law 1257 of 2008 and Law 1761 of 2015, known as the Rosa Elvira Cely Law), there are still sexist beliefs among the majority of citizens with respect to which should be the roles of men and women in the home.

Firstly, for Colombians, the main value and goal of being a woman is motherhood. In fact, as illustrated in Graph 2.9, nearly 1 out of 2 Colombians agree that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled if she is a mother, without any important differences in the attitudes of men and women (47.4% and 43.8%, respectively).

Nearly 1 out of 2 Colombians agree that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled if she is a mother, without any important differences in the attitudes of men and women [47.4% and 43.8%, respectively].

Graph 2.9 Percentage of respondents who agree with the statement that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother, according to sex, 2018 National Sample



A woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother. To which extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Thus, the Observatory for Democracy explored the factors which, at the individual level, can be associated with those who believe that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother, both for men, as well as women. Once again, a statistical model was estimated. This has a dependent variable of whether the person agrees or disagrees with the notion that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother.¹¹ The same independent variables were included for estimate, as in the previous section. The results of the model's estimate are shown in Table 2.2.¹²

11. A new probit model was estimated as in the previous section. The variable dependent is dichotomous: 1 if the respondent agrees with the statement and 0 if the respondent disagrees.
12. The complete results of the estimate can be found in Appendix A.

Table 2.2 Factors associated with men and women who agree with the statement that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother, 2018 National Sample

Variables		Man	Woman
Importance of religion in their lives	Very Important	+	
Ideology	Ideology		+
Frequency with which news is watched	A few times a month		
	Rarely or never		
Frequency with which internet is used	A few times a month		
	Rarely or never		+
Main occupation	Unemployed		-
	Inactive		-
	Homemaker		-
Civil Status	Partner		
	Ex-partner		
Number of Children	4 to 6		
	7 or more		
Área de residencia	Urban		
Educación	Years of education	-	-
Edad	Age		
Quintiles	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
Region	Bogotá		-
	Central		-
	Eastern		-
	Pacific		-
	Amazon-Orinoco	-	-

In the first place, the result of the estimations (Table 2.2) show that, among men, the importance of religion in their life is positively related to the sexist perception that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother. Men who said that religion is very important to them, have a higher probability of agreeing with the

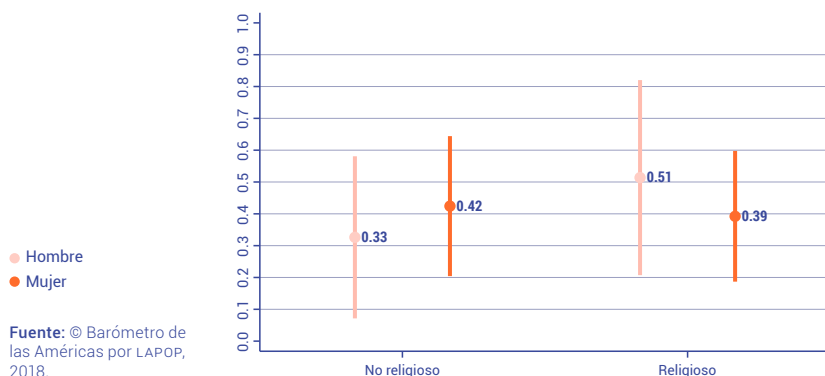
notion that motherhood is a woman's primary role, in respect to men who are not religious.

Among men, **the importance of religion in their life** is positively related to **the sexist perception that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother.**

The Graph 2.10 effectively shows the expected probability that non-religious (33%) and religious men (51%), agree with this social construct. On the contrary, as expected, there are no significant differences between religious and non-religious women; the possibility lies around 40%. Thus, it is possible to conclude that religion seems to have a higher effect over men than over women, regarding their attitude in relation to the stereotype that women must take on the maternal role throughout their adult lives.¹³

13. The rest of the predictors adjust to their median values.

Graph 2.10 Expected probability of men and women agreeing with the statement: “a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother”, according to religiosity, 2018 National Sample



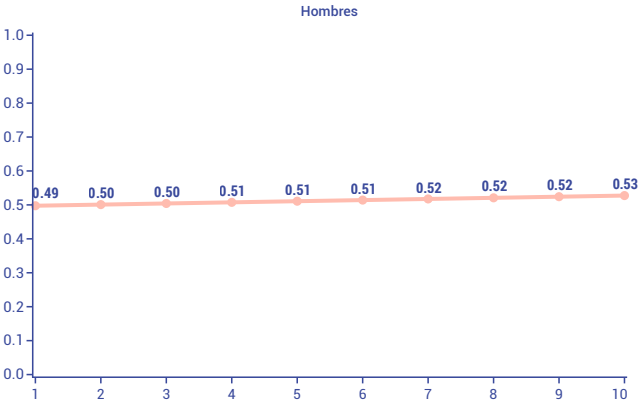
Furthermore, the results of the second column of Table 2.2 indicate that right wing women have the most proclivities toward agreeing that a woman must fulfill the maternal role, as well as women who hardly or never use the internet. This last result allows for the postulation of a hypothesis about the attitude of women in rural areas, since they are the ones who have the least access to the internet.

The Graph 2.11 shows that, while right wing women have a possibility of agreeing with maternity being the woman's main role, the probability of women who identify themselves with the left agreeing with this is 29%.¹⁴ Approximately, a right-wing or left-wing male has between a 49% and 53% possibility of agreeing with the statement, “a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother”.

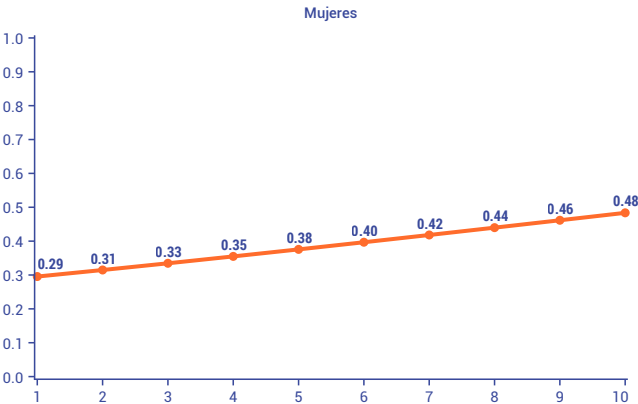
14. Along with the rest of the predictors which are adjusted to their median values.

While **right wing women** have a possibility of **agreeing with maternity being the woman's main role**, the probability of women who identify themselves with **the left agreeing with this is 29%.**

Graph 2.11 Expected probability of men who agree with the statement “a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother”, according to ideology, 2018 National Sample



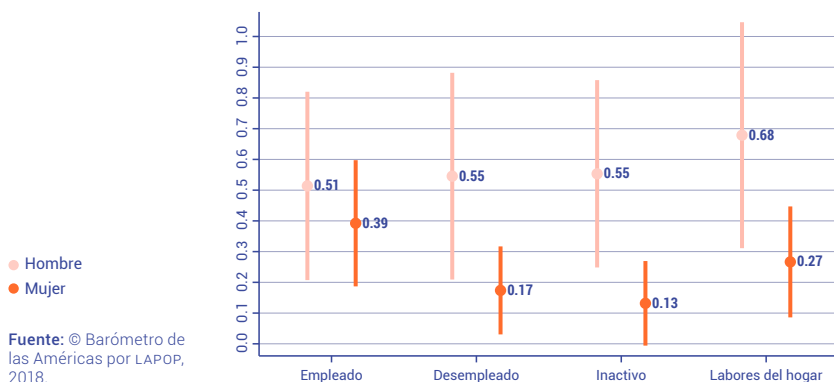
Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

Paradoxically, women who claim to be employed are those who have a higher possibility of agreeing with the notion that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother, in comparison to women who are unemployed, studying, retired or dedicated to homemaking. Graph 2.12 shows that, while employed women have a 39% probability of agreeing with this social construct, women who engage in domestic work only have a 27% probability of agreeing with the idea that a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother. Among men, occupation makes no difference.

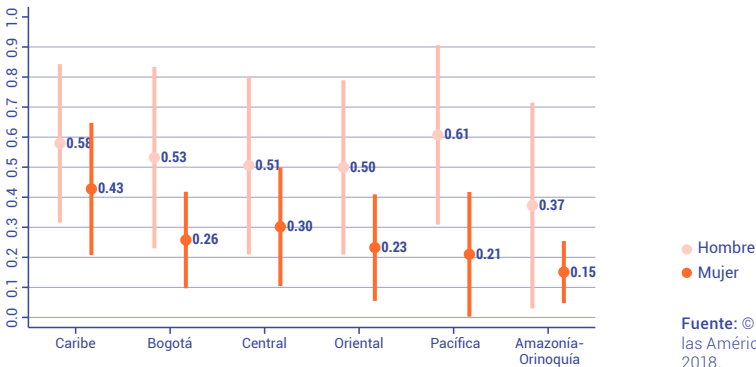
Graph 2.12 Expected probability of men and women who agree with the statement “a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother”, according to occupation, 2018 National Sample



Finally, the results of the second estimate in Table 2.2 show that women who live in Bogotá, the Central, Oriental, Pacific and Amazon-Orinoco regions, display this attitude less than in the Caribbean region. Consistent with these results, Graph 2.13 effectively indicated that, on average, women from the Caribbean region have a probability of 17 more percentage points of agreeing with the idea that a woman's main goal is procreation, than female inhabitants of Bogotá.

Women from the Caribbean region have **a probability of 17 more percentage points of agreeing with the idea that a woman's main goal is procreation, than female inhabitants of Bogotá.**

Graph 2.13 Expected probability of men and women who agree with the statement, “a woman can only feel self-fulfilled when she is a mother”, by region, 2018 National Sample

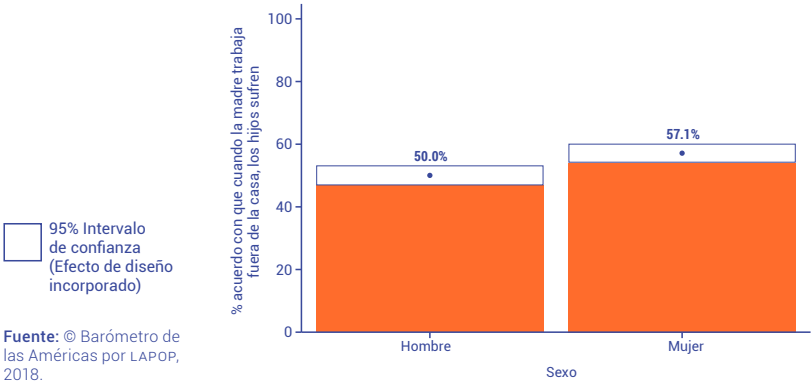


The Observatory for Democracy explored to additional attitudes, with the aim of inquiring about the perception of Colombians, regarding the role of women in the home, meaning being in charge of house work and raising children.

On the one hand, Colombians were asked if they agreed with the statement, “when a woman works outside the home, her children suffer”. Graph 2.14 shows that 57.4% of women and 50% of men agree with this statement. With regard to this point, women agree much more significantly with this statement than men. This can be the case due to a feeling of guilt among women which has its roots in the traditional orientation of gender roles, which suggests that men must concentrate on work and women on the home. (Livingston and Judge 2008). According to Livingston and Judge, not complying with the orientations based on gender orientation could create a conflict, which affects women more than men. In their research,

they associate the work vs family conflict with guilt, mainly on the part of people who do not comply with social standards (2008, 207). Guilt is a feeling which stems from self-assessment and the realization that one is violating societal values.

Graph 2.14 Percentage of people who agree with the statement that when a mother works outside the home, her children suffer, 2018 National Sample



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? When a mother works outside the home, her children suffer. Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree or Strongly Disagree

On the other hand, the Observatory of Democracy estimated the percentage of men and women who agree that women are better at managing household expenditures. This statement could also indicate the high level of male chauvinism among Colombians, as it attributes financial household responsibilities to women, as they are “better at them” than men.

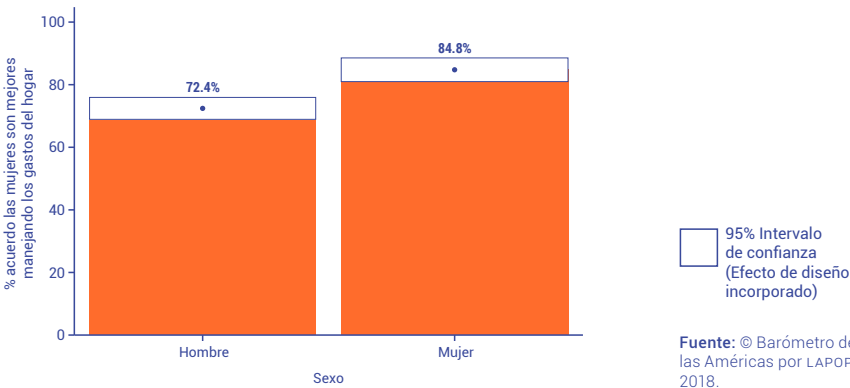
Graph 2.15 Graph 2.14 (sic) illustrates that women are significantly more in agreement than men with the notion that they are better at managing household expenditures: 84.8% of women and 72.4% of men agree with this statement. In any case, it’s worth noting that in general, the great majority of Colombians agrees with this construct. This could be mainly due to the fact that women have traditionally been worked in the home and they are directly associated with any household task. Additionally, through his qualitative research, Borrás concludes the difficulty of men entering the household sphere; men do not feel any motivation as far as managing household expenditures either (2007, 154-155).

Nevertheless, the latest National Demographic Survey – ENDS – revealed that even though the majority of activities related to cleaning and maintenance are performed by women, many more men than women are in charge of the purchases and management of the household. “The ‘household cleaning and maintenance’ indicator shows that this activity befalls on 80.5% of women and 8.8% of men [...]. On its part, the ‘household purchases and management’ indicator shows that this activity befalls on 30.5% of women and 38.6% of men” (2015, 490).

Women are significantly more in agreement than men with the idea that they are better at managing household expenditures [84.8% and 72.4% respectively].

At the regional level, no significant differences were found in the different regions of the country, regarding the percentage of Colombians who agree that women are better at managing household expenditures.

Graph 2.15 Percentage of people who agree with the idea that women are better at managing household expenditures, according to sex, 2018 National Sample



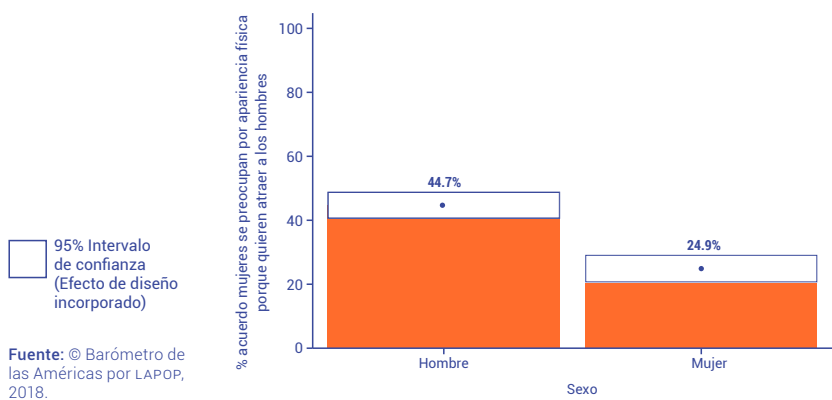
Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

Women are better at managing household expenditures. To which extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? **See Card C (Appendix B)**

2.4.3 Underestimation of women

In 2018, the Americas Barometer also asked Colombians whether they agreed with the statement "Women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention" 44.7% of men agreed with this notion, while only 24.9% of women agreed (Graph 2.16).

Graph 2.16 Percentage of respondents who agree that women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention by gender, 2018 National Sample



The main reason why women worry about their physical appearance is because they want to draw men's attention. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

See Card C (Annex B)

In order to delve into the analysis of Colombian men and women who agree with this notion, the estimate was made with a new statistical model with the respondents from 2018. The dependent variable was whether the respondents agreed that women take care of their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention.¹⁵ The independent variables included, were the ones used by the Observatory for Democracy in previous analysis. The summary of these results is shown below (Table 2.3):

15. As usual, in this report the estimate is made with a new probit model with a new dichotomous dependent variable.

Table 2.3. Aspects associated to men and women who agree that women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention, 2018 National Sample

Variables		Hombre	Mujer
Importance of religion in their lives	Very important	+	
Ideology	Ideology	+	
Frequency with which news is watched	A few times a month		
	Rarely or never		
Frequency with which news is watched	A few times a month		
	Rarely or never		
Main occupation	Unemployed		
	Inactive		
	Home		-
Civil status	Partner		+
	Ex-Partner		
Number of children	4 to 6		
	7 or more		
Area of residence	Urban		
Education	Years of Education		
Age	Age		
Quintiles	2	+	
	3	+	
	4		
	5		
Region	Bogotá		
	Central		
	Eastern		
	Pacific		-
	Amazon-Orinoco	-	

The results of the first estimate (left), show that men who agree that women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention seem to be those who consider religion a very important part of their lives and whose ideology leans to the right. On the contrary, the results of the second estimate (right), show that importance of religion in their lives and ideology have no

significant relation to the probability that women have of agreeing with this chauvinistic statement.

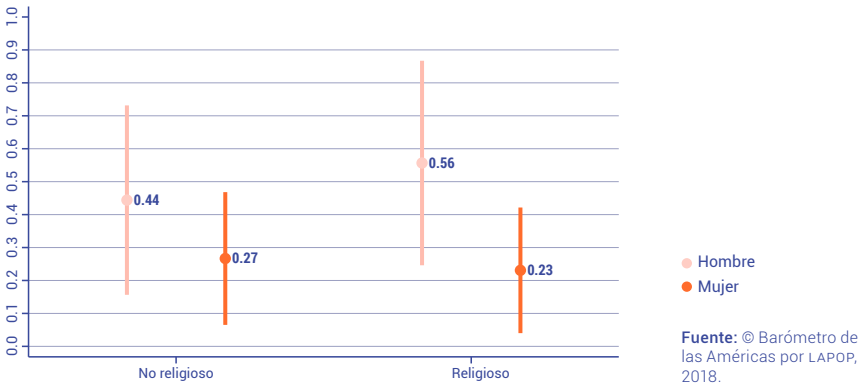
Mens who agree that women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention seem to be the ones who consider religion a very important part of their lives and whose ideology leans to the right.

To complete the model, the prediction of the probabilities that men and women agree with this notion for some statistically significant variables was estimated.¹⁶

In particular, Graph 2.17 shows that the probability that a man agrees with the statement "women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention seem to be those who consider religion a very important part of their lives and whose ideology leans to the right" is 56% when religion is very important in their lives. This probability is significantly lower when he does not consider religion a very important of his life (44%). On the other hand, religious beliefs do not influence the probability that women hold this attitude. Thus, it seems that religion takes a more predominant role in men than in women in regard to the notions that tend to undermine women for how they dress and the reasons why they do it.

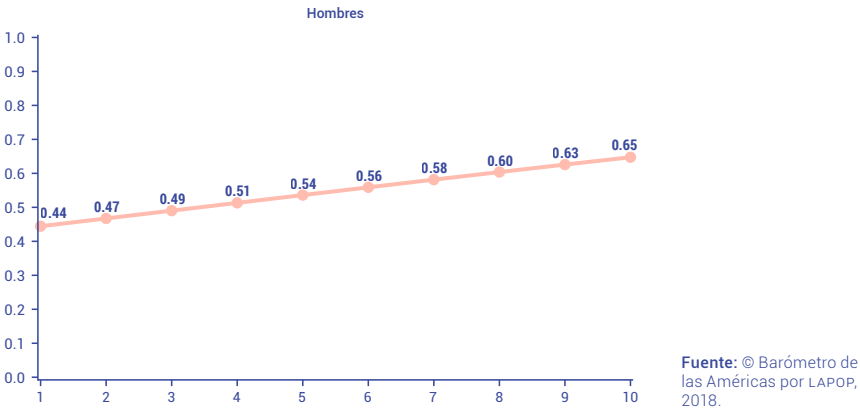
16.The probabilities predicted were estimated with the rest of the predictors adjusted to the mean values.

Graph 2.17. Expected probability that women and men agree with the statement “Women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men’s attention” by religiosity, 2018 National Sample.

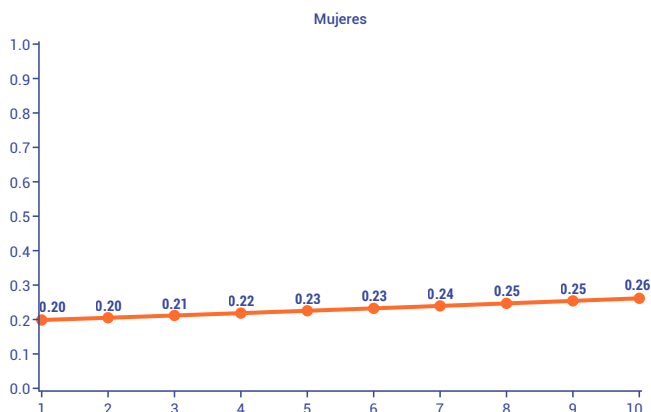


Likewise, the model suggests that ideology has a greater influence on men's attitudes than women's. Graph 2.18 shows that a man who claims right-wing tendencies has 11 more percentage probability points than a man who claims to have center tendencies, and 21 more percentage points than a man who claims to have left-wing tendencies of agreeing with the statement that women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention. There is no relation between women's ideology and the probability of agreeing with this statement.

Graph 2.18. Expected probability of agreeing that women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention depending on ideology, women and men 2018 National Sample



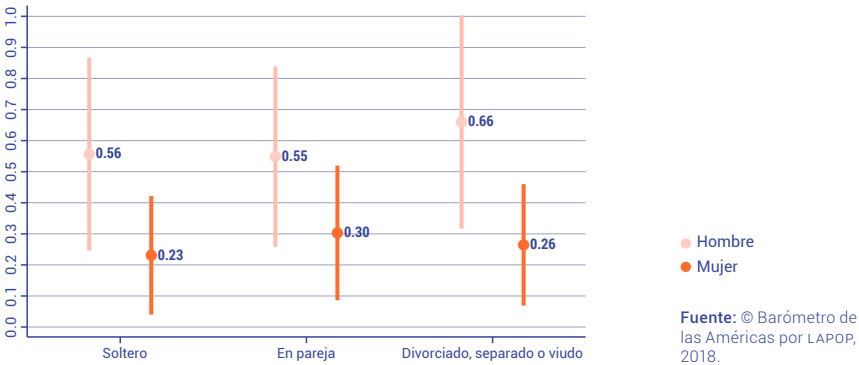
Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.



Finally, the Observatory for Democracy analyzed the predicted probability according to civil status (Graph 2.19). In men, the probability of expressing this attitude does not vary significantly depending on whether they are single, in a relationship, divorced, or widowed. Among women, on the other hand, the probability of agreeing that women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men's attention goes up from 23% in single women to 30% when they are in a relationship.

Probability among women of agreeing that **women worry about their physical appearance** because they want to draw men's attention goes up from **23%** in single women to **30%** when they are in a relationship.

Graph 2.19 Expected probability that women and men agree with the statement “Women worry about their physical appearance because they want to draw men’s attention” by marital status, 2018 National Sample



2.4.4 Perception regarding workplace harassment

The profiles of citizens, men and women, who agreed with the chauvinist notion that undermines decisions made by women, were analyzed. Then, Colombian's attitudes were analyzed in relation to reports about harassment at work.

Graph 2.20 indicates that at least 2 out of 5 Colombians of both genders agree that women who claim to be victims of harassment at work are usually exaggerating. This suggests that Colombians tolerate these situations and there is very little empathy towards potential victims of ill-treatment and abuse at work.

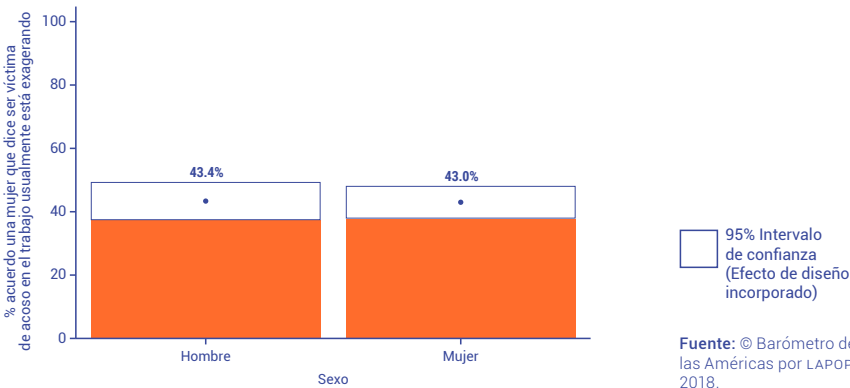
At least 2 out of 5 Colombians of both genders agree that women who claim to be victims of harassment at work are usually exaggerating.

According to results from the "Survey of perception of harassment at work" the Ministry of Labor states that "the most common conducts of harassment at work are requesting or exerting pressure to have sex (82%), attempt of and occurrence of a sexual act (79%), sending emails and text messages (72%) and consensual physical contact that goes beyond the limits (72%). However, most of the respondents do not consider these conducts as harassment at work until they are asked whether they have experienced certain harassment conducts" (Ministry of Labor s.f). As a result, although harassment at work is very common and frequent in Colombia, citizens do not know which conducts can be considered harassment at work. Furthermore, according to figures reported by the Ministry of Labour and the analysis carried out by Universidad Libre, harassment at work seems to affect women the most. "Women filed 108 complaints in 2017, 83 of these against men" (Universidad Libre 2018). It is important to point out that there is still a lot of resistance from the Government to consider sexual harassment as a form of violence against women.

Additionally, there are no effective procedures put in place to file claims. The damage caused by harassment has not been considered as an occupational risk. (Red Nacional de Mujeres 2018, 41).

From a regional perspective, no significant differences were found in the percentage of Colombians who agree that women who claim to be victims of harassment at work are usually exaggerating.

Graph 2.20 Percentage of respondents who agree that women who claim to be victims of harassment at work are usually exaggerating, by gender, 2018 National Sample



When women claim to be victims of harassment at work, they are usually exaggerating. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

See Card C (Annex B)

What aspects are associated to Colombian men and women's attitude who believe that women who claim to be victims of harassment at work are exaggerating? To answer this question, a new statistical model was created on the probability of agreeing that women who claim to be victims of harassment at work are usually exaggerating, in order to answer this question related to this chauvinistic notion in particular. The variables included in the model both for men and women are the same as in previous models, and the general results of the estimations are found on Table 2.4 which is shown below¹⁷.

17. The estimation of this probit model is available in Annex A

Table 2.4 Aspects associated to men and women who agree that women who claim to be victims of harassment at work are usually exaggerating, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE

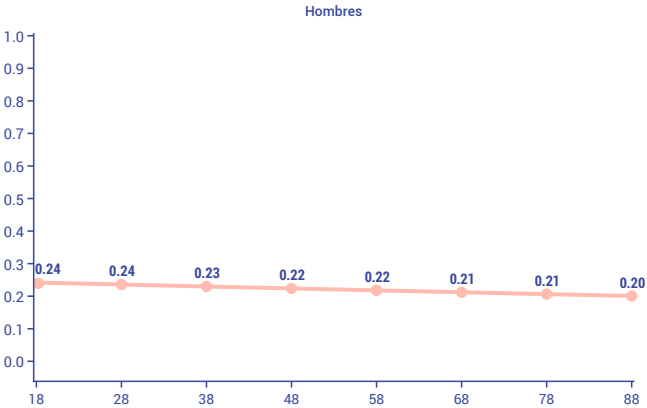
Variables		Man	Woman
Importance of religion in their lives	Very important		
Ideology	Ideology		
Frequency with which news are watched	A few times a month		
	Rarely or never		
Frequency with which internet is used	A few times a month	+	
	Rarely or never		
Main occupation	Unemployed		
	Inactive		
	Home		
Civil status	Partner	+	
	Ex-Partner		
Number of children	4 to 6		
	7 or more		
Area of residence	Urban	+	
Education	Years of Education		
Age	Age		+
Quintiles	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
Region	Bogotá		
	Central		
	Eastern		
	Pacific		
	Amazon-Orinoco		+

The column on the left of the table above shows that the aspects associated to this attitude in men (left column) are different to those present in women (right column)

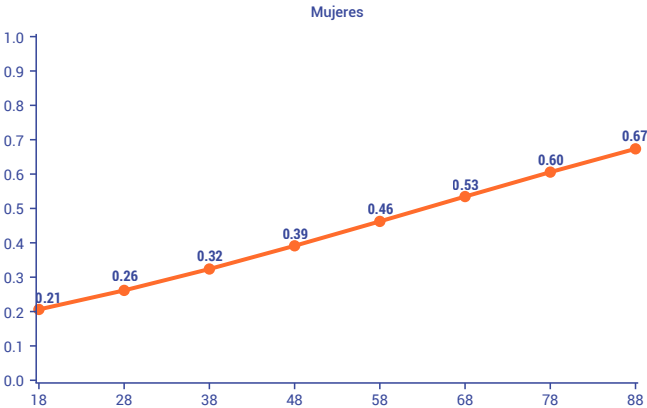
One of the most remarkable results of this exercise is the differentiated effect that age has on this attitude. Graph 2.21 shows that while the probability of believing that women exaggerate when they report

harassment at work tend to be independent in the case of men, in women, this probability increases significantly with age. While the probability that women over 60 agree with this statement is above 46%, in women between 18 and 30 the probability of agreeing with this notion is below 26%.

Graph 2.21 Expected probability that men agree with the statement “women who claim to be victims of harassment at work are usually exaggerating” depending on age 2018 National Sample.



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

2.4.5 Stereotypes regarding men and women in politics

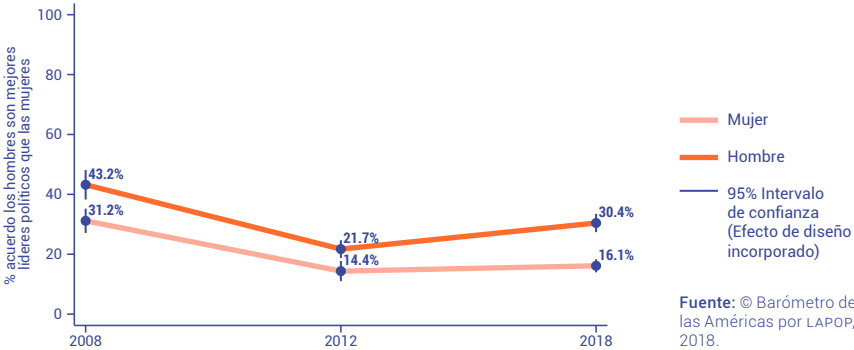
The Observatory for Democracy asked Colombians whether they agree with several statements which express the stereotypes about the differences in the political performance of men and women.

The first statement taken into account was "Men are better political leaders than women". Graph 2.22 shows that approximately twice the number of men agree with the statement compared to the number of women who agree (30.4% and 16.1% respectively).

Compared to previous years, the gap in the attitudes depending on gender towards this notion is a lot wider in 2018. This is mainly due to the increase in the percentage of men who agree that they are better political leaders than women. In fact, while the percentage remains stable between 2012 and 2016, the percentage of men who agree with this notion increased almost 9 percentage points.

Approximately twice the number of men agree with the statement **“men are better political leaders than women”** compared to the number of women who agree [**30.4%** and **16.1%** respectively].

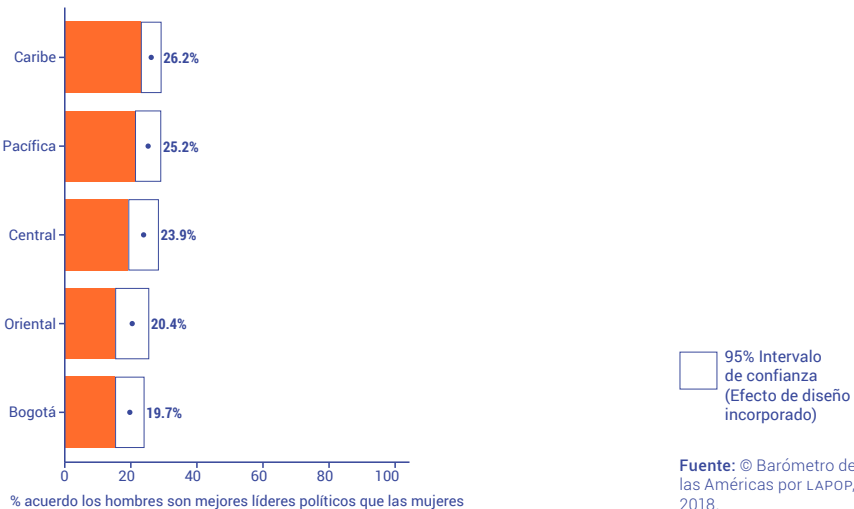
Graph 2.22 Percentage of men and women who agree that men are better political leaders than women by gender, 2008-2012-2018 National Sample



Some say that in general, men are better political leaders than women. Do you highly agree, agree, disagree or highly disagree?

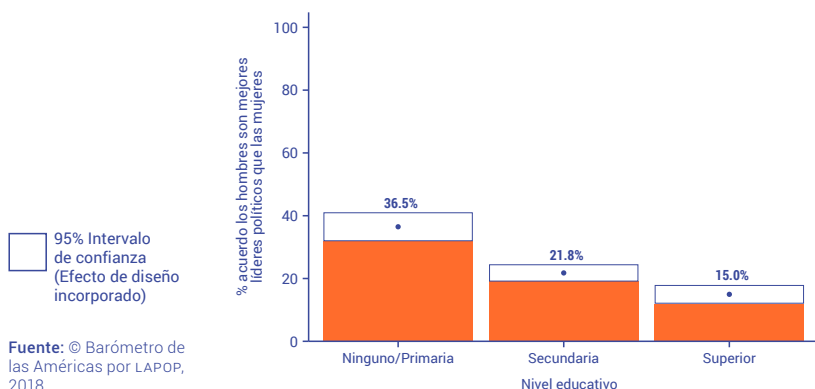
At a regional level, while 26.2% of inhabitants of the Caribbean region agree that men are better political leaders than women, only 20% of Colombians who live in the Eastern region and in Bogotá agree with this notion (Graph 2.23). The Pacific and Central regions do not show significant differences in relation to the other regions.

Graph 2.23 Percentage of men and women who agree that men are better political leaders than women by region, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Additionally, the Observatory for Democracy found that the percentage of Colombians who express this notion is significantly lower among those who have higher educational levels. That is, those who have completed secondary or university studies in relation to those who have not received education or have only finished elementary school (Graph 2.24). This suggests that educational level could have a positive effect in Colombian's attitudes about women in politics.

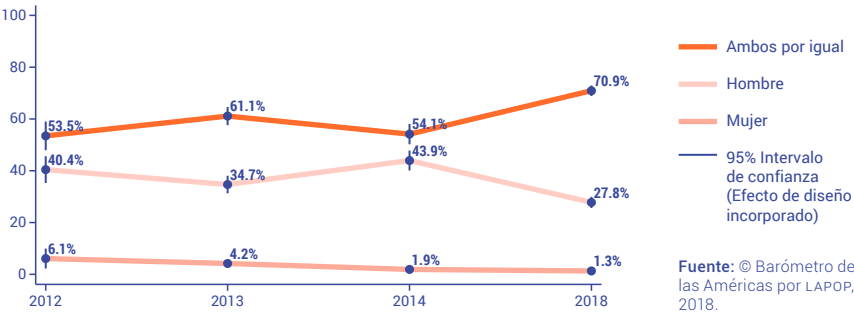
Graph 2.24 Percentage of men and women who agree that men are better political leaders than women by educational level, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Likewise, it was asked whether Colombians believe that, as a politician, a woman is more corrupt, a man is more corrupt, or both are the same (Graph 2.25). In 2012 and 2014, 4 out of 10 Colombians believed that a man is more corrupt as a politician than a woman. In 2018, approximately 3 out of 10 Colombians believe the same. This is due to the increase in 2016 and 2018 of Colombians who do not see any difference between men and women (16.8 percentage points). It is possible that the widespread perception among Colombians of corruption as the main problem in the country is associated to the increase of citizens who believe that all politicians are as corrupt regardless their gender. .

In 2018, approximately 3 out of 10 Colombians believe that men as politicians, are more corrupt than women.

Graph 2.25 Percentage of Colombians who believe men are more corrupt as politicians, women are more corrupt as politicians or both are as corrupt, 2012-2014-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Who do you think are more corrupt as politicians, men, women or both are as corrupt? Men, Women, The same

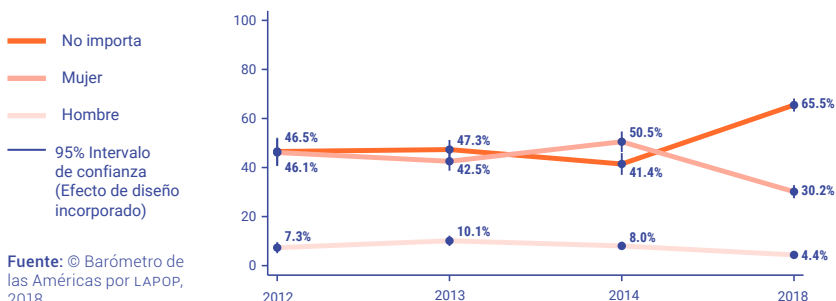
Furthermore, at a regional level and by gender, there were no significant differences in the percentage of Colombians who believe that men and women are as corrupt.

Finally, in order to analyze Colombian's attitudes about women in the political arena, the percentage of Colombians who believe that men hies a better job dealing with economy, as well as the percentage of respondents who believe that women do a better job and the respondents who believe that gender does not matter in order to perform this job.

Graph 2.26 shows that in 2018 most Colombians believe that gender does not matter to run national economy efficiently (65.5%). This percentage went up significantly between 2014 and 2018, almost 25 percentage points. In fact, the percentage of respondents who believe that woman can do better than men in managing the economy went down significantly in the same years.

Most Colombians believe that **gender does not matter** to run national economy efficiently [65.5%].

Graph 2.26 Percentage of Colombians who believe that men do a better job managing the economy, the ones who believe a woman can do a better job running the economy or gender does not matter in order to run national economy efficiently, 2012-2014-2018
NATIONAL SAMPLE



YWhat if a male politician or a female politician gets to run the national economy? Who is going to do a better job? A man, A woman, It does not matter

2.5 Conclusions

In conclusion, it is possible to identify the gender gap that exists, not only at a structural level, as it was established in the first chapter, but also at a cultural level in Colombian society. In general, Colombians' attitudes and opinions show that the roles attributed to men and women are still present in the traditional conception of what it means to be a man or a woman.

As it was shown in this chapter, whereas men have more chauvinistic attitudes than women, they also normalize, justify and reproduce this patriarchal system. For example, there were no significant differences between the percentage of men and women who agree that women can only feel fulfilled when they become women. Similarly, approximately 4 out of 10 Colombians, regardless the gender, agree that women who claim to be victim of harassment at work are usually exaggerating. Additionally, women agree more than men that when a woman works out of the house, children suffer.

Whereas men have more chauvinistic attitudes than women, they also normalize, justify and reproduce this patriarchal system.

This chapter also identified that Colombians who consider religion as very important aspect in their lives are more chauvinistic than those who are not religious. This is especially true in the case of men in regards to the attitudes about women worrying about their physical appearance to draw men's attention and that women's main role is maternity. Thus, this chapter allows us to infer that religious beliefs contribute to perpetrate hierarchies in gender roles, norms and chauvinist stereotypes, particularly in men.

On the other hand, right wing women also tend to have more chauvinistic attitudes than the rest of female citizens. They agree more

that women need to ask for their husband's approval to visit their relatives or friends. They also agree that women can only feel fulfilled when they become mothers. Young women express less chauvinistic attitudes than the rest of Colombian citizens.

Finally, there are some marked differences for some of the chauvinistic attitudes analyzed in this chapter in different regions. In general, Caribbean region citizens are more chauvinistic than the ones who live in Bogotá.

Consequently, it is necessary to reflect on the notions and social attitudes in regards to the traditional "male" and "female roles" which makes it possible to transform them. It is not difficult to change gender roles. However, a greater female empowerment of the definition of gender roles and a more prominent participation in the job market can produce positive changes. In the research carried out by Seguino (2007), it is evidenced that an increase of the number of women in the job market can result on equitable norms and gender stereotypes. In the same way, other works of research, as the one carried out by Beaman et al. (2008) proved that affirmative political actions can reduce gender bias in people's attitudes. This suggests that political actions which tend to make equal aspects like female participation in Colombian job market or in national politics can transform chauvinist attitudes and opinions in citizens. Even more, women must participate in new interpretations of what it means to be a woman. In the same way men must contribute in the creation of new masculinities even more present in the private home sphere. According to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women CEDAW (2019) "The Colombian Government still does not accept its responsibility in regards to the creation of roles and stereotypes which contributes to the elimination of discrimination against girls and women". As it has already been stated in prior reports of the Observatory for Democracy, the persistence of positive and negative assessment of the traditional roles of men and women affect the expectations of women and it limits their opportunities in public and private arenas.

It is not difficult to change gender roles. However, **a greater female empowerment of the definition of gender roles** and a more prominent participation in the job marked **can produce positive changes.**

Notes

3. Democratic attitudes and trust in public institutions

In this chapter the results of the survey of the Barometer of the Americas are presented. This deals with the democratic attitudes and trust in the public institutions, highlighting the difference of the attitudes and perceptions among men and women.

To achieve this goal, this chapter starts showing the attitudes of Colombian men and women towards democracy in general. It also inquires on the satisfaction of the people with how democracy works in the country. Next, it analyzes according to gender, popular support to the political system and the degree of political tolerance. It shows men and women's opinions from the main regions of the country. Democratic attitudes and trust in the institutions are present in the public opinion. For this reason, the third part of the chapter focuses on trust in the institutions. This can help understand better how democracy works and it is a good indication of the beliefs and expectations of men and women on the civil and public institutions. Finally, attitudes in regards of social and moral aspects of men and women are explored.

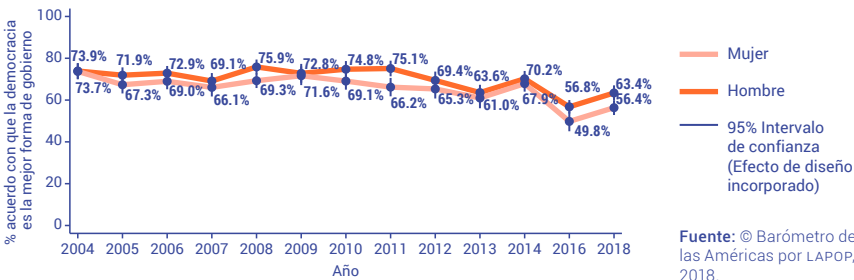
3.1 Approval of and satisfaction with democracy

A few years ago, the Observatory for Democracy started measuring political legitimacy in terms of support to democracy as the best way of government. This allows us to analyze citizens' relations and the compromise with the democratic system. In particular, Colombians were asked the following question:

Changing the subject, democracy may have some problems, but it is better than any other form of government. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? See card C (Annex B)¹⁸

Graph 3.1 shows that there are no significant differences between the percentage of men and women who agree that democracy is the best form of government at a national level. In 2018 approximately 6 out of 10 Colombians supported the democratic system. There are no variations reported on the commitment from men and women to the system over time. Although the level of support to democracy from Colombians plummeted in 2014, it increased almost 7 percentage points between 2016 and 2018. However, this increase is not significant and it is very distant from the high levels of approval between 2004 and 2014.

Graph 3.1 Percentage of Colombians who consider democracy as the best form of government by gender, 2004-2018
NATIONAL SAMPLE



18. The original scale from 1 to 7 is recodified in such a way that the percentage of respondents who agreed that democracy is the best form of government is analyzed. Because of this, from now on the percentage of respondents who scored 5 to 7 points

From a regional perspective, it is noteworthy that although in the other regions there were no differences in the gender of the respondent, women who live in Bogotá and in the Eastern Region show less commitment with democracy than men in these two regions (Graph 3.2). While 69.3% of men in Bogotá agree that democracy is the best form of government, only 52.3% of women share the same opinion. Likewise, 65.3% of men and 51.6% of women expressed their support to the democratic system in the Eastern region.

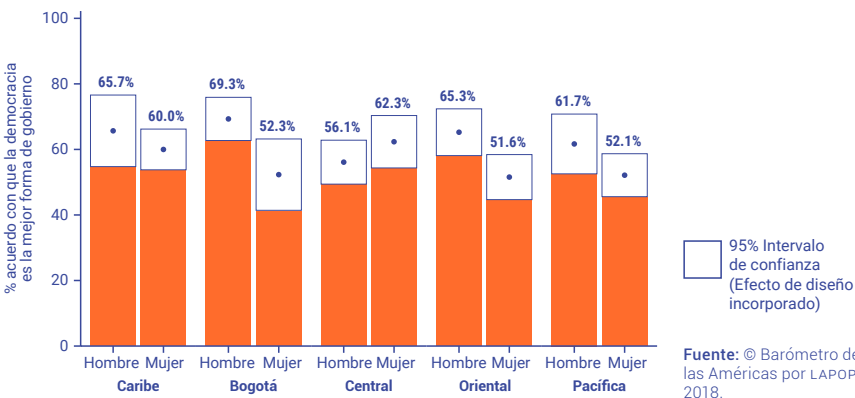
Women who live in Bogotá and in the Eastern Region show less commitment with democracy than men in these two regions

It is likely that women are less keen on the democratic system because they accept that they do not have the same experience and inclusion in the political field that men have. According to Golebiowska (1999), the gap between support from men and from women to abstract norms of democracy is a consequence of the permanent exclusion of women in the areas of political participation. As a result, they do not receive the same benefits and opportunities that men have to learn about democratic principles, and it is through this learning that individuals acquire commitment to the democratic norms (Sinderman 1975). In fact, female participation in political meetings in Bogotá is lower than male participation¹⁹. Additionally, later in this section, it will be possible to see that women who live in Bogotá are significantly less satisfied with the way democracy works in the country in comparison with women from the Caribbean and Central regions. These are possible answers to this gender gap which was found in the approval of democracy among men and women in some regions of the country.

19. See chapter 4. Political participation

It is likely that **women are less keen on the democratic system** because they accept that they do not have the same experience and inclusion in the political field that men have.

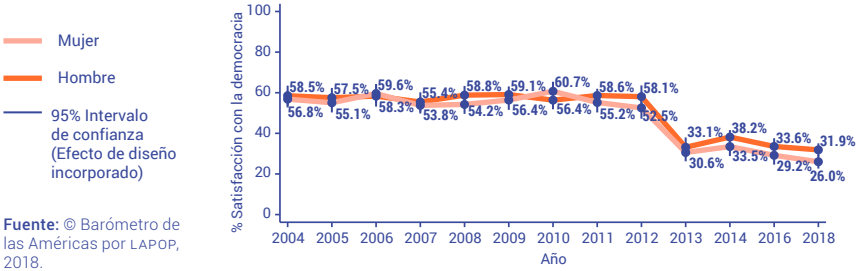
Graph 3.2 Percentage of Colombians who consider democracy as the best form of government by gender and region, 2018
NATIONAL SAMPLE



Graph 3.3 shows that approximately 3 out of 10 Colombians in 2018 are satisfied with the way democracy works, regardless their gender²⁰. This low level of satisfaction has remained constant since 2013. In this year the level of satisfaction with democracy went down almost 30 points and it has not increased in the last few years.

20. Respondents who said they felt “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the way democracy works in the country

Graph 3.3 Percentage of Colombians satisfied with democracy by gender, 2004-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE

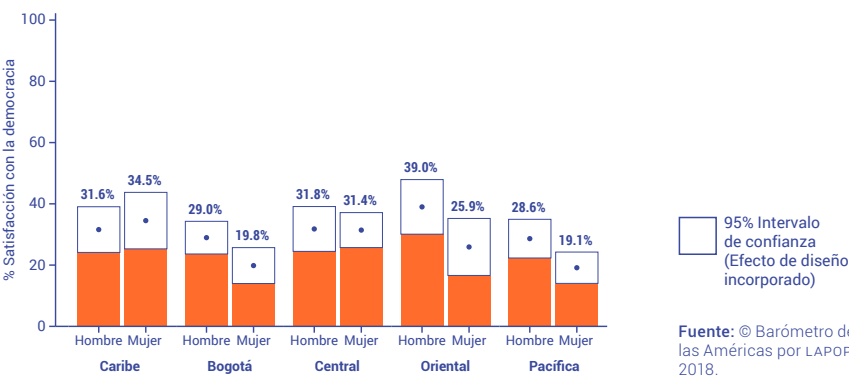


In general, would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the way democracy works in the country? Very Satisfied, Satisfied, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied

At the region level, there were no significant differences in the percentages of men and women who claimed to be satisfied with the way democracy works in Colombia in 2018 (Graph 3.4). Nevertheless, it is important to see some differences in the percentage of women who are satisfied with democracy in different parts of the country. Women who live in Bogotá and the Pacific region are less satisfied than the women who answered in the Caribbean and Central regions. 3 out of 10 women who live in the Caribbean and central region claim to be satisfied with the way democracy works, while only 2 out of 10 women who live in Bogotá and the Pacific region expressed this.

Women who live in **Bogotá** and the **Pacific region** are **less satisfied** than the women who answered in the Caribbean and Central regions.

Graph 3.4 Percentage of Colombians satisfied with the way democracy works by gender and region, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



3.2. Political tolerance and support for the political system

Besides inquiring about the support and satisfaction of Colombians to democracy the Observatory for Democracy for the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the democratic values: political tolerance, which refers to the relation of citizens to the political rights of other citizens (horizontal dimension), and the legitimacy of the system, which refers to the citizens' acceptance of the political system (vertical dimension). These are essential factors for the stability of a democratic regime.

On the one side, in order to evaluate political tolerance of the respondents, an index was constructed based on the responses of a series of questions related to the attitudes of citizens towards the rights of people who hypothetically oppose the political system. These were the questions:

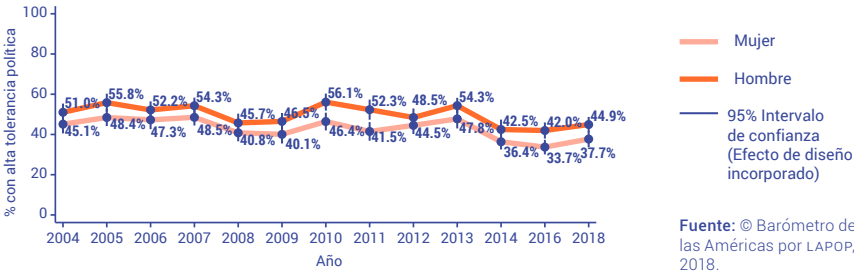
- There are some people who always talk badly about the Colombian Government, not only the one in office, but also about the political system. How strongly do you approve or disapprove these people's rights to vote? **See card D (Annex B)**
- How strongly do you approve or disapprove that these people can carry out peaceful demonstrations in order to promote their points of view? **See card D (Annex B)**
- Thinking about the people who talk badly about the Colombian Government, how strongly do you approve or disapprove that these people can run for public positions? **See card D (Annex B)**
- How strongly do you approve or disapprove that these people appear on television giving speeches? **See card D (Annex B)**

The answers to these questions (initially on a scale from 1 to 10) were recodified in a scale from 0 to 100 and put together on a scale²¹.

21. The associative coefficient (Cronbach's Alpha) in the answers to the questions that make up this index is 0.81

Then, the percentage of people who expressed a high level of tolerance was calculated²². As Graph 3.5 shows, there are no significant statistical differences in the percentages of men and women with high political tolerance: 41.3% of Colombian men and women evidence high political tolerance. The result differs from some of the results in previous years, including 2016, when the number of female respondents with high political tolerance is significantly lower than the number of men.

Graph 3.5 Percentage of Colombians with high political tolerance by gender, 2004-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE

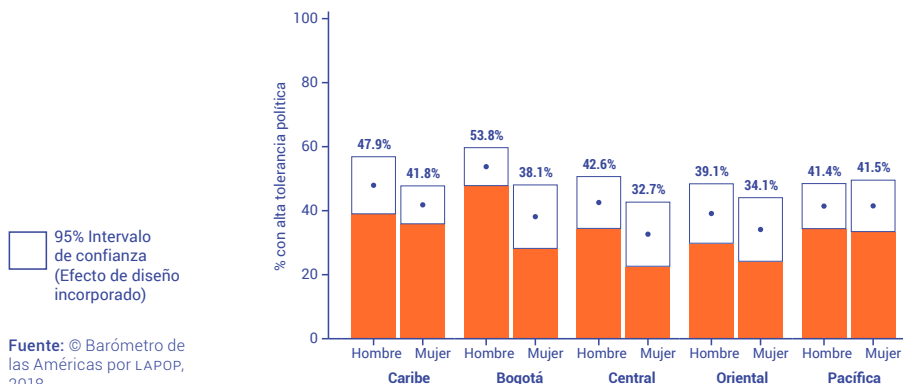


There are no variations in the percentage of men and the percentage of women with high political tolerance in different Colombian regions (Graph 3.6). However, in Bogotá the number of women who have high political tolerance is a lot lower than the number of men (38.1% and 53.8% respectively).

In Bogotá the number of women who have high political tolerance is a lot lower than the number of men [38.1% and 53.8% respectively].

22. Tolerance is high when the scale is over 50 out of 100 points.

Graph 3.6 Percentage of Colombians with high political tolerance by gender and region,



In terms of the vertical dimension which measures citizens' relation to the political system, the Observatory for Democracy built an indicator of support to the political system based on the responses to the following questions from the Barometer of the Americas:

- Do you believe that courts of Colombian justice system guarantee a fair trial? **(See Card B Annex A)**
- How much do you respect Colombian political institutions? **(See Card B Annex A)**
- Do you believe that basic legal rights of ordinary citizens are protected appropriately by the Colombian political system? **(See Card B Annex A)**
- How proud do you feel of living under the Colombian political system? **(See Card B Annex A)**
- Do you think that the Colombian political system needs to be supported? **(See Card B Annex A)**

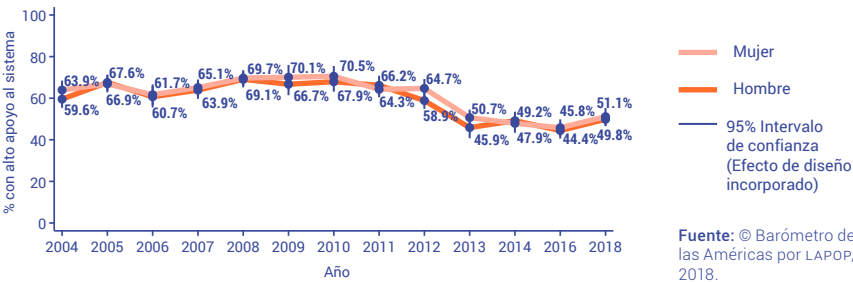
The respondents answered these questions on a scale from 1 (nothing) to 7 (Very much). Responses were recodified on a 0 to 100 scale and were averaged to obtain the index of support to the political system²³. This measurement seeks to capture the degree of support to the Colombian political system beyond the performance of institutions and public officials.

Graph 3.7 shows the percentage of respondents who are above the mid-point of the scale (50 over 100). According to this, in 2018

23. The association coefficient (Cronbach's Alpha) calculated for this index is 0.78

approximately half of Colombians supported highly the political differences. There were no differences in the percentages of women and men. Between 2012 and 2013 there was an important decrease of support to the political system, both in men and women.

Graph 3.7 Percentage of Colombians who support highly the political system by gender, 2004-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



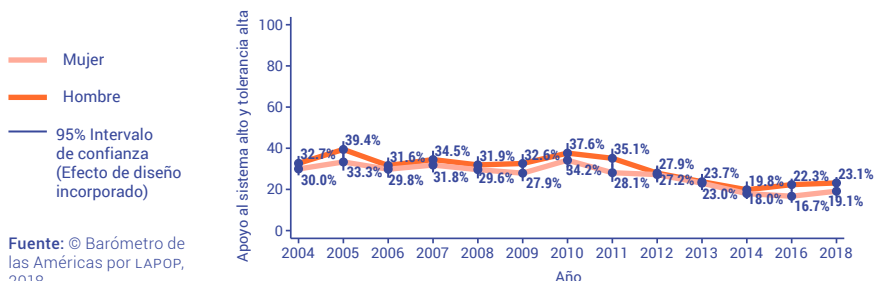
At a regional level there were no significant differences among men and women. Variation among women and among men who live in different areas of the county was not observed either.

In general, based on these indexes, it is possible to identify those citizens who show a high level of political tolerance and support highly the political system. This is relevant because a stable democracy is expected that citizens respect the rights of the opposition (political tolerance) and consider their institutions legitimate (support to the system). In contrast, those who express political tolerance and low support to the political system have attitudes that do not favor the democratic system because there is no institutional legitimacy and respect for the ones who criticize the system. These citizens' actions can jeopardize the stability of democracy.

In Colombia, in 2018, only 1 out of 5 Colombians, men and women, express high levels of support and high political tolerance (Graph 3.8). This trend started in 2013. Likewise, it is worth mentioning that in 2016, the percentage of women who supported the system and have high political tolerance is lower than men's percentage (16.7% and 22.3% respectively). As stated above, the gap between men and women does not appear in 2018.

Only 1 out of 5 Colombians, men and women, express high levels of support and high political tolerance

Graph 3.8 Percentage of Colombians who support the system and have high political tolerance by gender 2004



No relevant differences were found after observing the regional distribution of men and women with a high level of support to the system and high political tolerance.

3.3 Trust in public institutions

Regarding the trust in public institutions, starting in 2016, the Observatory for democracy has observed that there are no significant differences among women and men²⁴. Therefore, for this year there is an evolution of trust of women in the different public institutions.

24. See Women report for 2016 and 2017

3.3.1 Trust in the three branches of government

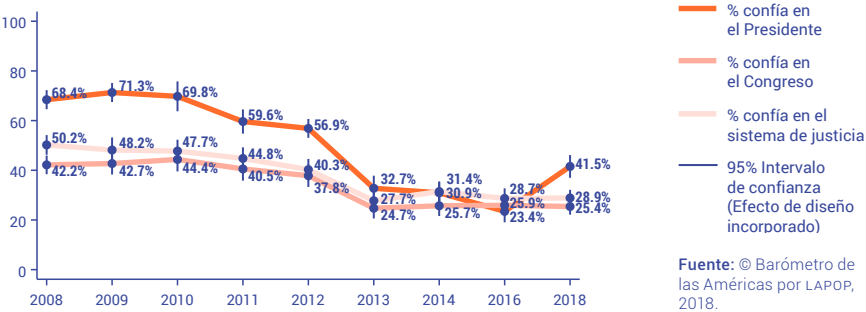
Firstly, it is important to analyze women's trust in the most important institutions in Colombia. These are the three branches of public power: The President, the Congress and the Justice system.

Graph 3.9 shows that the percentage of women who trust the President, the Congress and the Justice system decreased starting in 2013. This was the third year of Juan Manuel Santos' first administration and right after the negotiations between the Government and the FARC to reach a peace accord were revealed. In particular, the percentage of women who trusted the President decreased 24.1 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 (56.9% and 32.7% respectively). In the same way, the percentage of women who trusted the Congress and the Justice system fell around 13 points in the same years.

Even though the percentage of women who trust the Congress and the percentage of women who trust the justice system have remained stable between 2013 and 2018 (25.4%, and 28.9% in 2018 respectively) the percentage of women who trust The President increased significantly between 2016 and 2018, going from 28.7% to 41.5%. This represents a 45% increase. At this point, it is important to mention that this increment is also seen in men. The significant increase in Colombian citizens' trust in the President, can be associated to the change of administration that happened in 2018 when President Duque took office.

The percentage of women who trust The President increased significantly between 2016 and 2018, going from 28.7% to 41.5%.

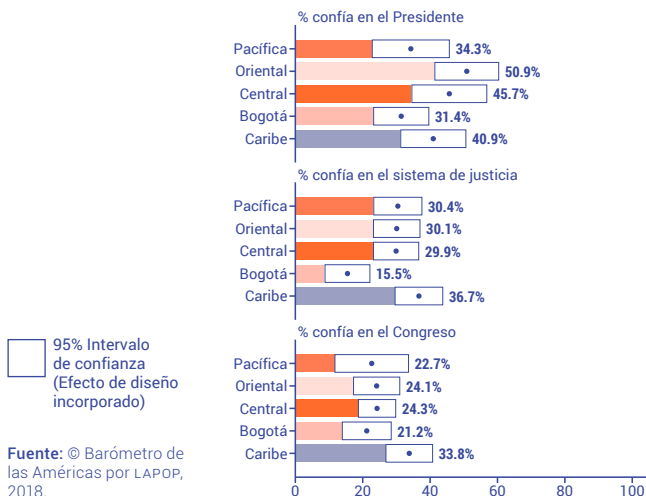
Graph 3.9 Percentage of women who trust in the three branches of power, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



How much do you trust in? See card B (Annex B)

Graph 3.10 shows the distribution of the percentage of women who trust in The President, the Congress and the Justice system at a regional level in 2018. On the one hand, female respondents in Bogotá and the Pacific region are the ones who trust less in The President (about 1 out of 3), while women in the Easter region are the ones who trust the most (50.9%). In the same way, women who live in Bogotá are the ones who trust less in the Justice system, only 15.5% claim to trust in the Justice system, while approximately 30% of Colombian women in other regions of the country trust in this institution. Finally, Graph 3.10 shows that women in the Caribbean region are the ones who trust more in the Congress (33.8%) compared to women in other regions of Colombia. Thus, it is possible to see how trust from women to the three branches of power have important variations in different parts of the country.

Graph 3.10 Percentage of women who trust in The President, the Congress and the Justice System by region, 2018



3.3.2 Trust in elections and political parties

The Observatory for Democracy also analyzed the level of trust of Colombian women in political parties and elections. This analysis is necessary for two reasons: on the one hand, voting is the main mechanism of political participation. On the other hand, political parties are the main traditional vehicles for political representation in Colombia.

Graph 3.11 shows the annual percentage of women who trust in political parties and elections in Colombia between 2012 and 2018. In this last year, the percentage of women who trust in political parties continues in the same levels as in previous years (11.9%). Conversely, in the same year there is an increase in the percentage of Colombian women who trust in elections. While in 2016 only 22.8% of women claimed to trust in elections, this percentage went up to 30.5% in 2018.

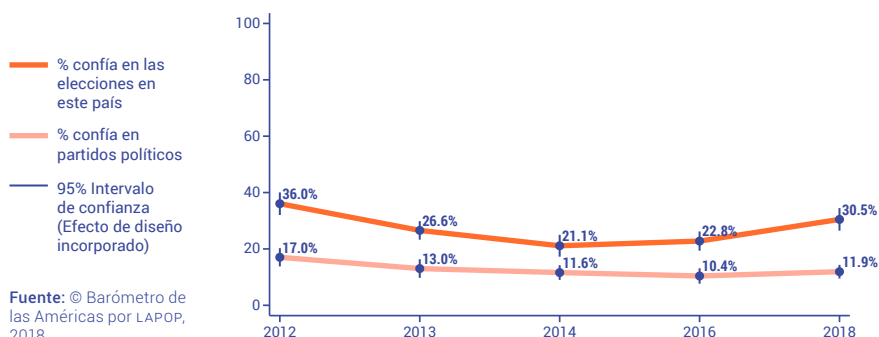
There has been an increase on the percentage of women who trust elections. While in 2016 only 22.8% of women claimed to trust in elections, this percentage went up to 30.5% in 2018..

At this point, it is possible to see that the percentage of women who trust in political parties is at least 13 percent points lower than the percentage of women who trust in the Congress, which is the institution in which people trust the least of all the three branches of public power. This is a reflection of the lack of connection between Colombian women, and citizens in general, to the traditional representation vehicles²⁵. Additionally, the fact that only 3 out of 10 women trust in elections, is an indication of the legitimacy crisis of the electoral apparatus. Nonetheless, trust in elections seems to be increasing in comparison to previous years after the Peace Accord.

25. See Democracy and Institutions report 2018

According to the analysis of the election results of 2018 carried out by the Electoral Observation Mission (MOE). "2018 elections have witnessed a much lower influence of the armed conflict. [...] Compared to other years, the MOE does not register any act of war against the development of elections in 2018." This can be related to the increase in the percentage of Colombians who trust in elections, including women.²⁶

Graph 3.11 Percentage of women who trust in political parties and elections

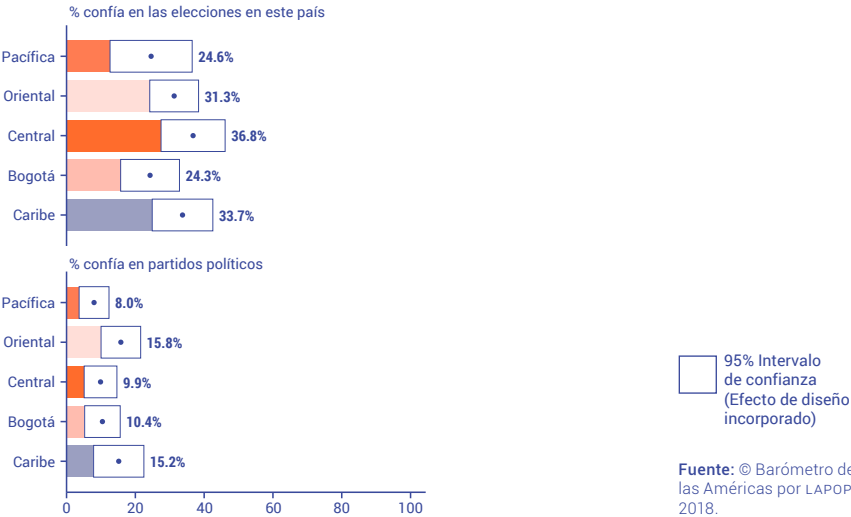


How much do you trust in...? **See card B (Annex B)**

From a regional perspective, it is possible to see that in 2018 there were no important variations in the percentage of women who trust in elections (Graph 3.12). In regards to political parties the percentage of women in the Pacific region who trust in them is lower compared to the Caribbean region (8% and 15.2% respectively).

26. See Democracy and Institutions report 2018

Graph 3.12 Percentage of women who trust in political parties and elections by region, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



In this way, it is possible to conclude that the great majority of Colombians do not trust in institutions which allow electoral representation and participation in the country. Even though it is true that the percentage of female citizens who trust in elections increased in 2018, the level of trust is still very low. This goes in agreement with the low level of satisfaction of Colombian women with the way Colombian democracy works. Similarly, Colombians in general, do not trust in political parties or movements which represent them.

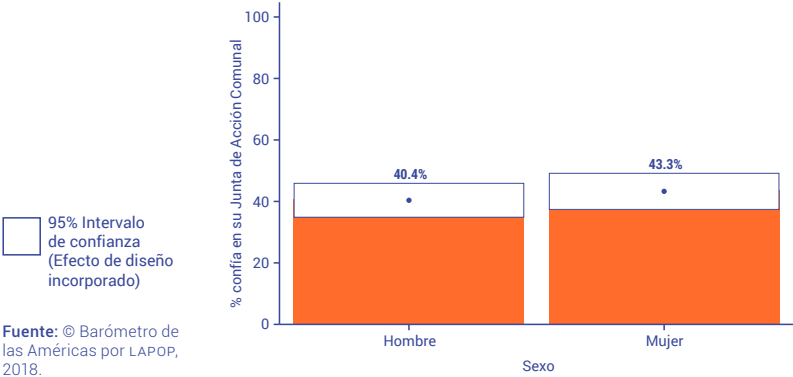
3.3 Trust in Community Action Councils [JAC]

Colombian citizens were asked about the level of trust in community action committees (JAC). This civil organism plays an important role because it is one of the main spaces for civil and political participation, as well as one of the main organisms for local governance.

Graph 3.13 shows that there are no differences in the percentage of men and women who trust in the Community Action Committees in 2018. Around 40% of Colombians trust in this organism. Although JAC are trusted by Colombians in comparison to other institutions analyzed above, it is important to continue strengthening these forms of organization and political action because this can contribute to increase the levels of approval of the democratic system among the citizens.

At a regional level, there are no significant differences.

Graph 3.13 Percentage of Colombians who trust in Community Action Committees by gender, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

How much do you trust in your Community Action Committee? **See card B (Annex B)**

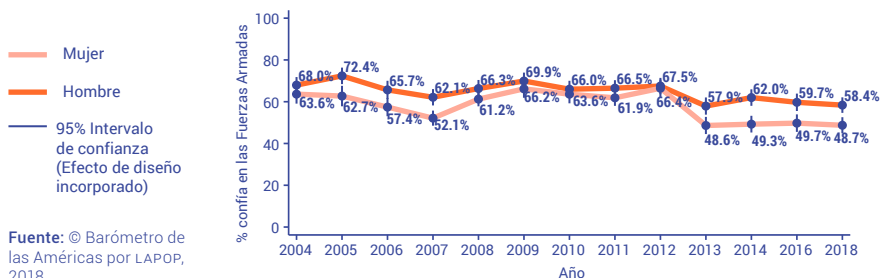
3.3.4 Trust in the Armed Forces and the Police

Colombians see unsafety as one of the main problems of the country. For this reason, the Observatory for Democracy analyzed the perception that Colombian women and men have of the Armed Forces and the Police since these are the main institutions in charge of ensuring safety in the country.

First, trust in the Armed Forces is relatively high compared to the levels of trust in other institutions. Approximately 1 out of 2 Colombians trust in this institution. Not many changes visible between 2013 and 2018 (Graph 3.14). That being said, there are significant in the percentages of men and women who trust in the Armed Forces in 2018. While 58.4% of men trust in this institution, only 48.7% of women said so. This gap by gender, which is statistically significant, is stable since 2013. In this year Colombians' trust in the Armed Forces decreased significantly. Between 2008 and 2012 the levels of trust among men and women were similar.

There are significant in the percentages of men and women who trust in the Armed Forces in 2018. While 58.4% of men trust in this institution, only 48.7% of women said so.

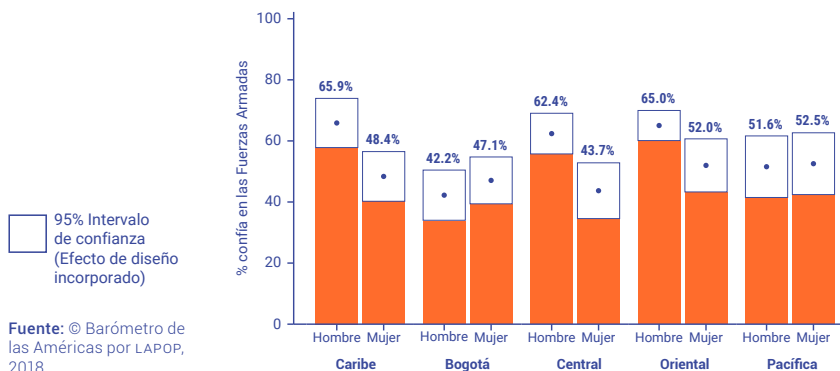
Graph 3.14 Percentage of Colombians who trust in the Armed Forces by gender, 2004-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



How much do you trust in the Armed Forces? **See card B (Annex B)**

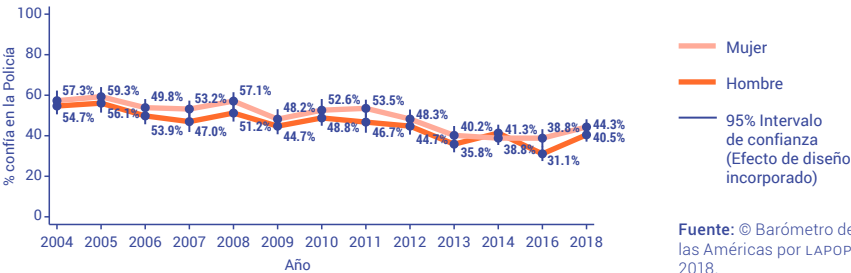
Graph 3.15 shows the percentage of women and men who trust in the Armed Forces in the main regions of the country. While in Bogotá and in the Pacific region there are no observable differences by gender, the percentage of women who trust in the Armed Forces is lower than men in the Caribbean region (48.8% and 65.9% respectively), in the Central region (43.7% and 62.4%, respectively), and Eastern region (52% and 65% respectively). There are no significant differences in the regions of Colombia among women in the level of trust in the Armed Forces. On the contrary, it is worth noting that men who live in Bogotá trust less in the Armed Forces than men who live in other regions of Colombia (except the Pacific region). Only 42.2% of men in Bogotá trust in this institution.

Graph 3.15 Percentage of Colombians who trust in the Armed Forces by gender and region, 2018 MM+



In the case of Police, there are no differences in the levels of trust among men and women (Graph 3.16). Approximately 2 out of 5 Colombians trust in this institution. Graph 3.16 also shows that starting in 2013 trust in this institution went down, although it had been stable in the years before 2012. Only in 2018 there is an increase in the level of trust in the Police, especially among men (increased 9.4 percentage points in the percentage of men who trust between 2016 and 2018).

Graph 3.16 Percentage of Colombians who trust in the Police by gender, 2004 -2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



How much do you trust the Police? **See card B (Annex B)**

From a regional perspective there are no differences among men and women. Besides, there is no variation in the percentage of women who claim to trust the Police at a regional level. It is noticeable again that for the Armed Forces, men who live in Bogotá are the ones who trust less in the Police compared to men in other regions of the country.

In summary, trust in the Police and the Armed Forces has been high in comparison to the levels observed about other institutions. It is worth noticing that men trust more than women in the Armed Forces, while in the case of the Police the opposite happens. Nevertheless, in 2018 the gap among men and women the level of trust in the Police disappears.

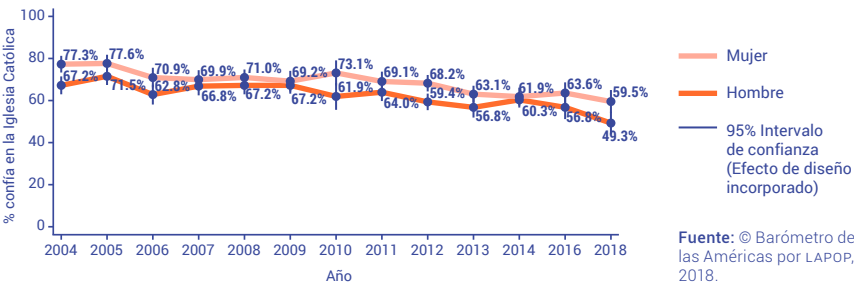
3.3.5 Trust in the Catholic Church and Evangelical Christian Churches

The results of the Barometer of the Americas 2018, presented above, show a crisis of the public institutions at a national and local levels. At this point, the Observatory for Democracy analyzed the trust in other organizations that do not belong to the political system or the Government. Religious institutions.

Graph 3.17 shows that the percentage of Colombians, men and women who trust in the Catholic Church has been decreasing since 2010. However, despite this decrease in the last years, citizens' trust in the Catholic Church is higher than trust in governmental institutions in the country. In 2018, many more men than women trust in the Catholic Church (59.5% and 49.3% respectively). Graph 3.17 shows how in this year starts a gap between the percentage of men and women who trust in the Catholic Church which was not present in 2016.

In 2018, many more men than women trust in the Catholic Church (59.5% and 49.3% respectively)

Graph 3.17 Percentage of Colombians who trust in the Catholic Church by gender, 2004-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE

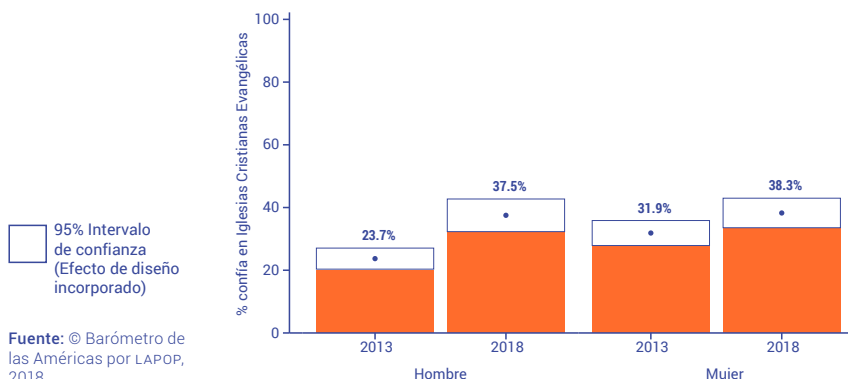


How much do you trust in the Catholic Church? **See card B (Annex B)**

On the other hand, in 2018, the percentage of women who trust in the Evangelical Christian Churches is approximately 21 percentage points lower than the percentage of women who trust in the Catholic Church (38.3% and 59.5% respectively) (Graph 3.18). Additionally, while there is a gap between men and women who trust in the Catholic Church, there is no significant difference in the percentage of women and men who trust in the Evangelical Christian Churches in 2018 (37.5% and 38.3% respectively), in 2013, 31.9% of women said who trusted in these organizations and only 23.7% of men answer similarly. In 2018, this gap between men and women is not present because there was a significant increase in the percentage of men who trust in the Evangelical Christian Churches.

The percentage of women who trust in the Evangelical Christian Churches is approximately 21 percentage points lower than the percentage of women who trust in the Catholic Church [38.3% and 59.5% respectively]

Graph 3.18 Percentage of Colombians who trust in Evangelical Christian Churches by gender, 2013-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

How much do you trust in Evangelical Christian Churches?
See card B (Annex B)

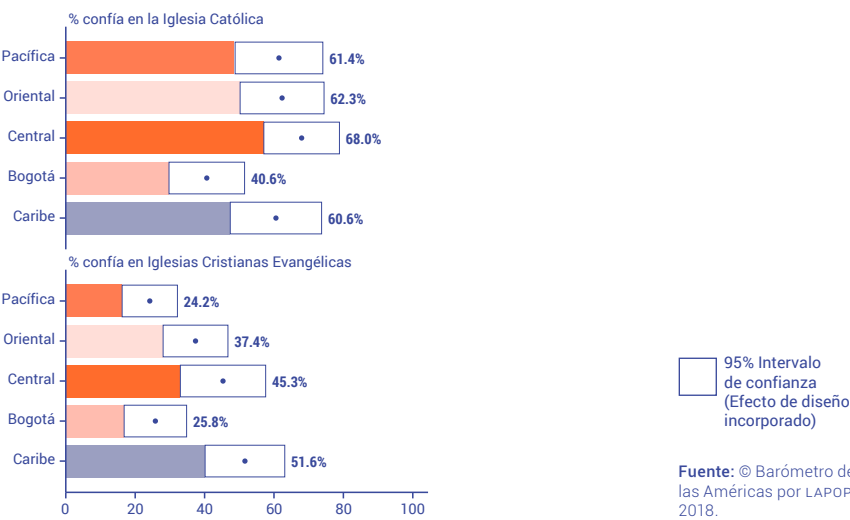
The Observatory for Democracy analyzed in the different regions of the country, how much men and women trusted in the Catholic Church and the Evangelical Christian Churches. There were no significant differences in any region by gender. Therefore, women's trust is analyzed at a territorial level.

Graph 3.19, Bogotá women are the ones who trust less in the Catholic Church. While over 60% of Colombian women in other regions of Colombia claimed to trust in this institution, only 40.6% of Bogotá women trust in the Catholic Church. Trust of women in the Evangelical Christian Churches varies a lot more at a regional level.

Most female respondents from the Caribbean region trust in Evangelical Christian Churches (51.6%). However, only 24.2% of women who live in the Pacific region, and 25.8% of women who live in Bogotá trust in these churches.

Bogota women are the ones who trust less in the Catholic Church. While over 60% of Colombian women in other regions of Colombia claimed to trust in this institution, only **40.6%** of Bogotá women trust in the Catholic Church.

Graph 3.19 Percentage of women who trust in the Catholic Church and Evangelical Christian Churches by region, 2018 NA-TIONAL SAMPLE



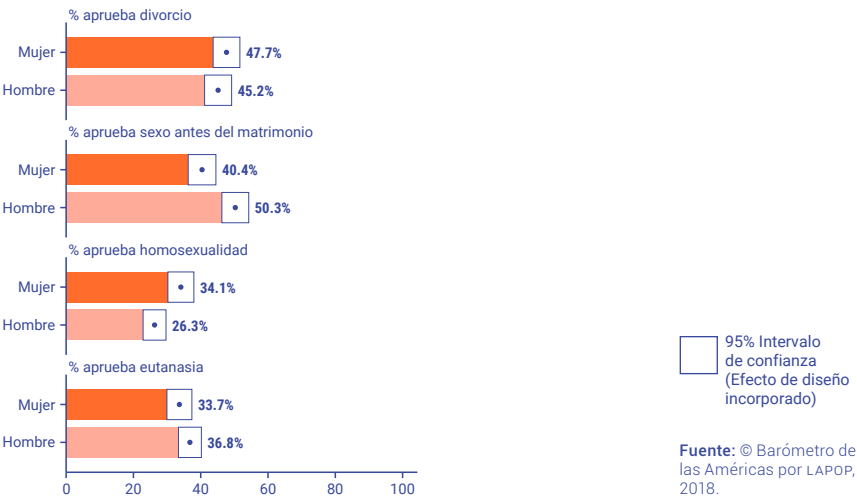
3.4 Moral and social attitudes

To finish this chapter, the Observatory for Democracy carried out the classification of men and women according to their social and moral attitudes. Attitudes about divorce, premarital sex, euthanasia, and homosexuality were asked about. Graph 3.22 indicates that there is not a significant difference between men and women who said to approve divorce and euthanasia. Conversely, there were differences depending on the respondent's gender to aspects such as premarital sex and homosexuality. Men agree much more with premarital sex than women (50.3% and 40.4% respectively). Women on the other hand, approve homosexuality much more than men (34.1% and 26.3% respectively).

Graph 3.20 shows the social and moral topics which men and women approve. On the one hand, less than half of men and women approve divorce. There is a significant difference between men and women about premarital sex. While 50.3% of men approve it, only 40.4% of women do. This difference seems to go backwards in the case of homosexuality. Women are significantly less homophobic than men (34.1% of female approval against 26.3% in men). Finally, about 1 out of 3 Colombians approve euthanasia regardless the gender.

There is a significant difference between men and women about premarital sex. While 50.3% of men approve it, only 40.4% of women do.

Graph 3.20 Approval to certain social and moral attitudes by gender, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



3.5 Conclusions

This chapter shows that at the national level, attitudes from men and women about the democratic system are not very different. In general, both genders have the same approval rate to democracy as the best form of government and both are equally satisfied with the way democracy works in Colombia. Likewise, there were no significant differences between the percentage of women and men who have a high political tolerance and a high support to the political system in Colombia.

However, it is evident that there are differences in Bogotá depending on gender. This is the only region of the country where gender gaps were observed in the attitudes about democracy in Colombia. Women who live in Bogotá approve less democracy as the best form of government and they are less satisfied than men with the way democracy works. This can be related to the fact that women in Bogotá also have less political tolerance.

Women in Bogotá also trust less in the institutions such as The President and the Justice system. Additionally, as this report will show later, female respondents in Bogotá participate less than men in political meetings and they perceive less safety in their areas of residence. It is possible that lack of inclusion of women in political life are associated less trust in the legitimacy of institutions.

Finally, this chapter shows the lack of trust from women to public institutions. Most women do not trust the political powers. In contrast, 58.4% of women trust in the Armed Forces.

Women in Bogotá also trust less in the institutions such as The President and the Justice system.

4. Political Participation

The Observatory for Democracy analyzed Colombian women's political participation in different spaces of civic organizations at a national level. This is relevant since, on the one hand, the level of civic participation indicates the ability of collective action and the interest of the people for being involved in solutions for their community problems. On the other hand, according to the United Nations, the more participation women have in political associations the easier it is to find answers for women's priorities and needs such as the provision of public services.

In order to measure political participation, in 2005 the Barometer of the Americas started asking Colombians whether they attend meetings from the Community Action Committee improvement committee, meetings, municipal meetings or open council meetings or any political movement or party meetings. In each case, respondents were asked whether they attend meetings of the different organizations at least once a week, twice a year or never.

The level of participation of women in civic organizations and the level of participation in demonstrations is analyzed below. This also allows for a measurement of women's ability for organization to reach certain goals or to express their opinions and their discontent to authorities by means of social protest.

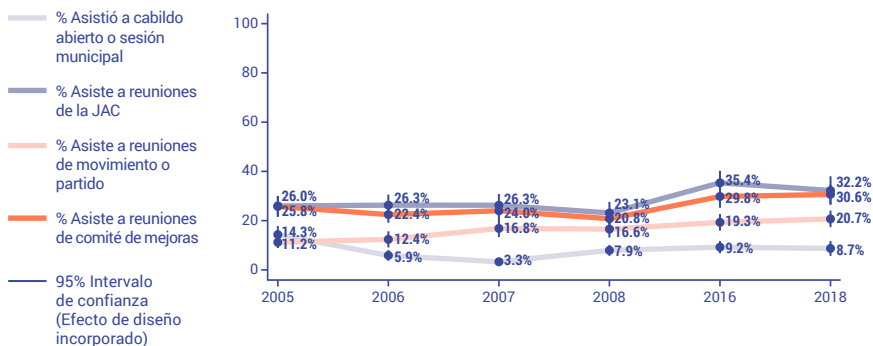
4.1 Participation in politics

Graph 4.1 shows the percentage of women who, between 2005 and 2018, have participated in community improvement committees, attended municipal or open council meetings, have regularly attended meetings of a political party or movement or participated in meetings of the Community Action Committees (CAC). It stands out that, at the national level, despite some specific fluctuations, the participation of women in political association meetings has remained relatively constant.

As two years earlier, in 2018 women participate much more in meetings of the CAC (32.2%) and the improvement committee (30.6%) than in political party or movement meetings (20.7%). In addition, attendance is the lowest in the case of municipal or open council sessions: only 8.7% of women participate in this type of meeting.

Women participate much more in meetings of the CAC [32.2%] and improvement committees [30.6%] than in political party or movement meetings [20.7%].

Graph 4.1 Percentage of women who attend political association meetings²⁷, 2005-2018



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

- Have you attended an open council or a municipal session during the last 12 months? Yes, No
- Do you attend community improvement committee meetings? Once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year, never
- Do you attend political party or movement meetings? Once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year, never
- Do you attend Community Action Committee Meetings? Once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year, never

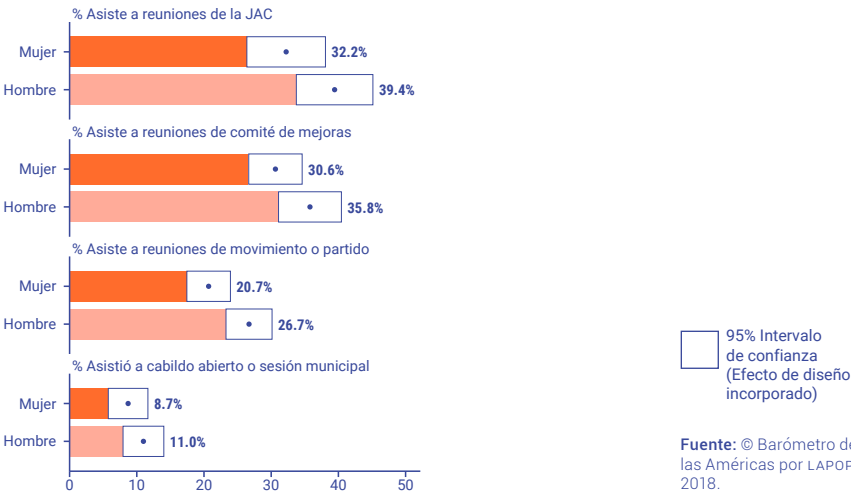
Moreover, it was researched whether there are differences between men and women in attending meetings of civic political organizations in 2018 (graph 4.2). In general, there were no significant differences in the level of participation at meetings of the Community Action Committees, improvement committees and municipal or town council sessions.

However, as Graph 4.2 shows, in 2018 women's attendance to movement or political party meetings is 6 percentage points lower than that of men (20.7% and 26.7%, respectively). This significant difference in the participation of men and women had not occurred in previous years at the national level.

27. The percentage of respondents that have attended at least once was graphed.

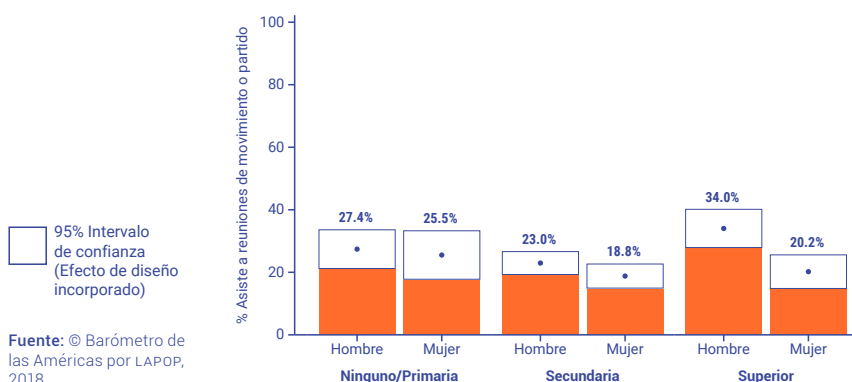
In 2018 women’s attendance to movement or political party meetings is 6 percentage points lower than that of men [20.7% and 26.7%, respectively].

Graph 4.2 Percentage of participation by sex in ..., 2018
NATIONAL SAMPLE



Thus, the Observatory for Democracy decided to analyze in greater depth in which population groups this significant difference between men and women occurs. As graph 4.3 shows, while there are no significant differences by gender in people with no education or who only attended primary school, as well as in those who reached secondary school, women who have higher education level attend political movement or party meetings significantly less than men with the same education level (20.2% and 34%, respectively). This result would deserve further research about the factors that discourage more educated women from participating in politics.

Graph 4.3 Percentage of respondents by educational level and sex that attend movement or political party meetings, 2018
NATIONAL SAMPLE



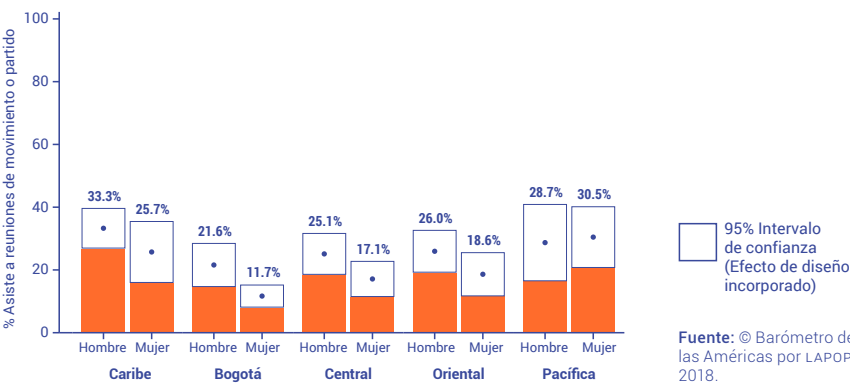
Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

Finally, from a regional perspective, it was noticed that there are no significant differences in the attendance of women to community action committees, to improvement committees and to municipal or open council meetings. Also, gender gaps in attendance to meetings of these organizations in any of the main regions of the country are not noticed.

However, at the territorial level, there are some relevant differences in the attendance to political movement or political party meetings (graph 4.4). Women in Bogotá are the ones who least participate in these meetings: only 11.7% said they do. This percentage is significantly lower than in the cases of the Pacific region (30.5%) and the Caribbean region (25.7%). In addition, as indicated in graph 4.4, only in the Colombian capital there is a gap between men and women who attend meetings of political movements or political parties: while 21.6% of men who live in Bogotá participate, only 11.7% of women answered the same. In general, citizens in the capital attend

less political movement or party meetings compared to the other main regions of Colombia.

Graph 4.4 Percentage of respondents by sex and region that attend movement or political party meetings, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE

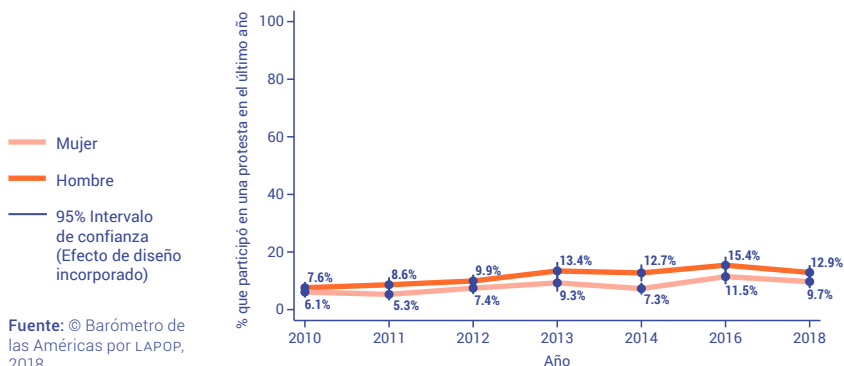


4.2. Participation in protests

Protests are another way of political participation through which citizens can control or affect public policy decisions. According to graph 4.5, the level of participation of men and women in protests or demonstrations is similar. In addition, such participation has been constant between 2010 and 2018. In particular, in 2018, approximately 1 in 10 women has participated in protests during the last year.

The level of participation of men and women in protests or demonstrations is similar. In particular, in 2018, approximately 1 in 10 women has participated in protests during the last year.

Graph 4.5 Percentage of respondents by sex that have participated in demonstrations or public protests during the past year, 2010-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Have you participated in demonstrations or public protests in the last 12 months? Yes, no

At the regional level, there are no significant differences in the participation of women in protests. Also, there are no gaps according to sex in the main regions of the country.

4.3. Conclusions

In this chapter, citizen participation in politics was analyzed, with special emphasis on the participation of women and the gender gap. Electoral participation was not analyzed because, in general, there were no significant differences in the participation levels reported by Colombians in the presidential elections. In particular, the electoral participation reported by women has been constant over time and does not differ from that of men.

The electoral participation reported by women has been constant over time and does not differ from that of men.

In summary, it was observed that the percentage of women involved in non-electoral forms of political participation is very small and has remained steady over time. Only one third of women attend meetings of the community action committees and improvement committees, being these the organizations where the highest participation was reported. Low confidence in public institutions, as noted above, may weaken women's participation, and Colombians' in general, in political organizations. On the other hand, no major differences were found between the participation of men and women in community action committees, improvement committees and municipal or open council meetings. Likewise, there were no differences in participation in public protests.

However, the percentage of women attending political movement or political party meetings is significantly lower than that of men (20.7% and 26.7%, respectively) in 2018. This gap between men and women occurs especially among the most educated citizens, that is, among citizens who reached higher education. In addition, differences in the participation of men and women in political party meetings were mainly recorded in Bogotá. Only 1 out of 10 women living in the capital attends this type of meeting.

Although the participation of citizens in other associations, such as parent meetings, was not analyzed in this chapter, it is worth highlighting the persistent gap between men and women. Female respondents attend this type of meetings much more than men (53.4% and 35.2%, respectively in 2018). In this way, the gender gap that exists between the roles assumed by men and women in the public sphere, associated with men, and in the private sphere, reserved for women can be noticed. Especially, men participate in movement or political party meetings much more than women, but attendance at parent association meetings is mostly female. This may be due to the traditional assignment of gender roles in society. Most women base their arguments for not participating in politics on their time spent playing mom and caretaker roles (Méndez 2018).

Men participate in movement or political party meetings much more than women, but attendance at parent association meetings is mostly female.

5. The media and social networks

In previous years, the Observatory for Democracy showed a drop in the level of Colombians' trust in the media, which are important intermediaries between political institutions and civil society. Although the majority of Colombians frequently monitor the main news of the country, it is to be asked whether social networks are Colombians' new information mechanism.

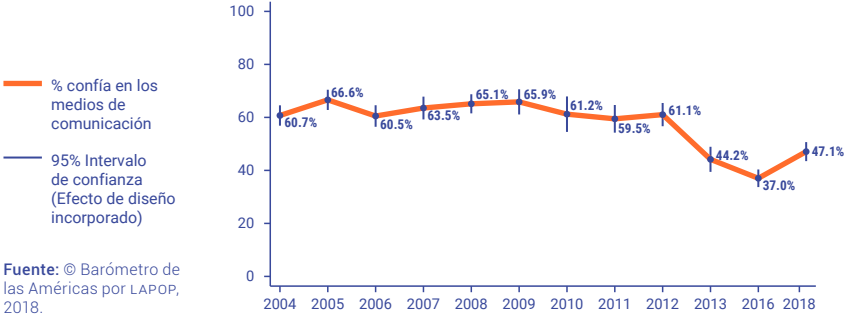
In the first part, this chapter focuses mainly on the issue of women's trust in the media, as well as its evolution over time. In the second part, the percentage of men and women who use the main social networks, at the national level and in the different regions of the country, and the percentage of them who read political information on Facebook.

5.1. Trust in the media

Graph 5.1 shows that women's trust in the media has declined significantly since 2012 (as seen in the case of trust in the three branches of public power). Until that year, most Colombian women trusted the media. As of 2013, less than half of female respondents said they trusted the media. Especially in 2016, the lowest percentage of women's trust was registered (37%). However, this Graph indicates that trust in the media increased 10 percentage points between 2016 and 2018 (from 37% to 47.1%). On the other hand, the Observatory for Democracy observed the percentage of men and women who rely on the media, and no significant differences by gender were found.

As of 2013, less than half of female respondents said they trusted the media. Especially in 2016, the lowest percentage of women's said trust was registered [37%].

Graph 5.1 Percentage of women who trust the media, 2004-2018
NATIONAL SAMPLE



To what extent do you trust the media? **See card B (Annex B)**

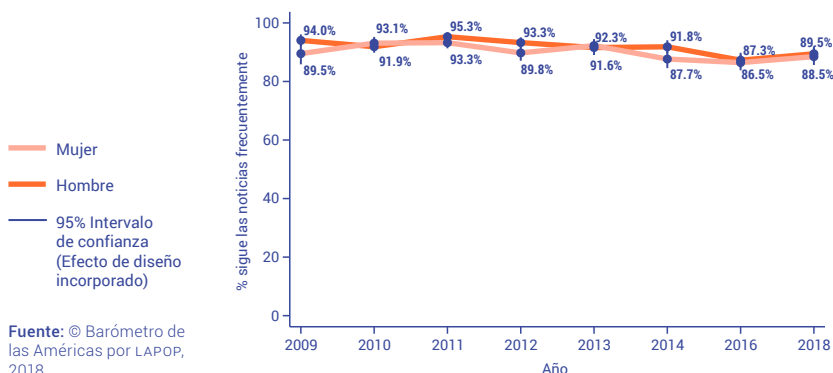
At the regional level, no significant differences are found in the percentage of women who trust the media.

5.2. News monitoring

The Observatory for Democracy also asked Colombians how often they follow the news, whether on television, radio, newspapers or the internet. As graph 5.2 shows, approximately 9 out of 10 Colombians, men and women, follow the news frequently. Nationally, this percentage has been constant in the last ten years.

Approximately 9 out of 10 Colombians, men and women, follow the news frequently.
Nationally, this percentage has been constant in the last ten years.

Graph 5.2 Percentage of respondents by sex that follow the news frequently, 2009-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

How often do you follow the news, whether on television, radio, newspapers or the internet? ¿ Daily, sometimes during the week, sometimes during the month, sometimes during the year, never.

The Observatory for Democracy also observed how Colombians who follow the news more frequently are distributed throughout the national territory. No significant differences were found between women and men by region.

5.3. Social networks

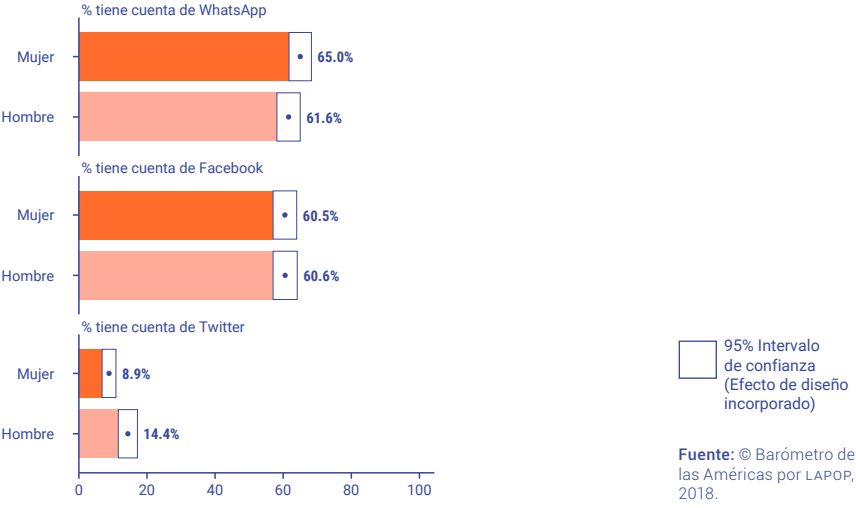
In 2018, the Observatory for Democracy first asked respondents, at the national level, about the main social networks they use in daily life and if they read political information on these platforms. With these answers, it is expected to take the first step to understand the role that social networks play in Colombians' daily lives and if their use has transformed the way citizens interact with the political sphere in the country.

5.3.1 Use of social networks

They were asked if they have an account on the different popular social networks, such as Facebook, WhatsApp and Twitter. Graph 5.3 shows that most Colombians, men and women, have a WhatsApp and Facebook account. In 2018, approximately 6 out of 10 Colombians said they had a WhatsApp and Facebook account, without differences by sex. However, Twitter is the application in which fewer Colombians report having an account, especially women: while 14.4% of men said they have an account on Twitter, only 8.9% of women use this application. In this way, it is possible to show that the Twitter platform, by which political elites communicate most, is the one that only a few respondents use, especially in the case of women.

Twitter is the application
in which fewer Colombians
report having an account,
especially women:
while **14.4% of men**
said they have an
account on Twitter,
only 8.9% of women
use this application.

Graph 5.3 Percentage of respondents by sex that have a... account, 2018

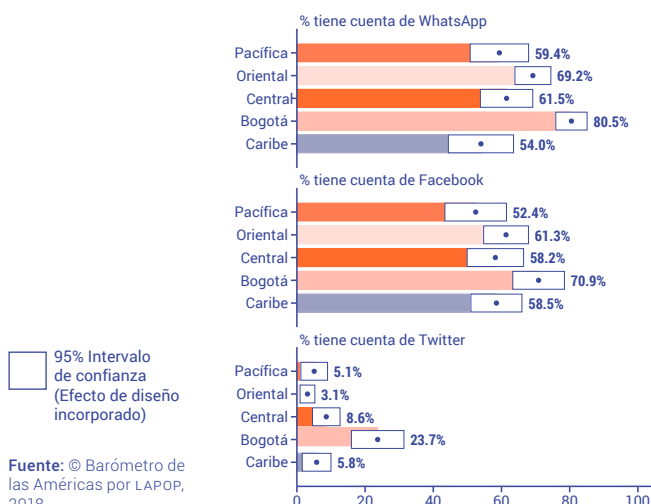


- Do you have a Facebook account? Yes, No
- Do you have a Twitter account? Yes, No
- Do you have a WhatsApp account? Yes, No

The Observatory for Democracy analyzed, at the regional level, women who use social networks most. Graph5.4 shows that the largest quantity of females having a WhatsApp account is located in the capital (80.5%), compared to women in other regions of the country. Likewise, while 70.9% of female respondents in Bogotá say they have an account on this platform, only 52.4% of the inhabitants in the Caribbean region said they do. Similarly, women in Bogota use Twitter much more than women in the rest of the country. In the Colombian capital, 23.7% of respondents have Twitter, while less than 9% of respondents in other regions said they do.

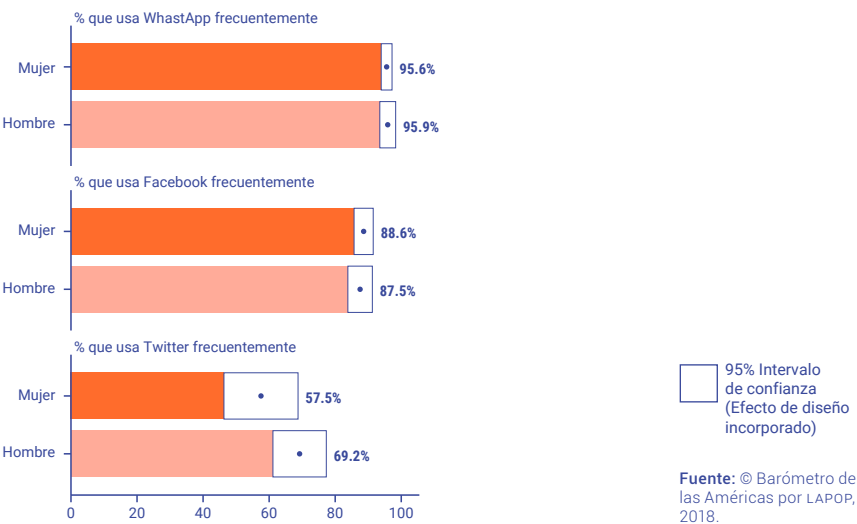
While 70.9% of female respondents in Bogotá say they have an account on this platform, only 52.4% of the inhabitants in the Caribbean region said they do.

Graph 5.4 Percentage of female respondents by region who have a... account, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



At this point, the Observatory for Democracy intended to analyze the frequency with which Colombians use social networks. As Graph 5.5 shows, almost all men and women who have a WhatsApp account use this application frequently (95.9% and 95.6%, respectively). Likewise, the vast majority of Colombians use Facebook without differences between men and women (87.5% and 88.6%, respectively). Now, the number of Colombians using WhatsApp frequently is larger than those using Facebook. Finally, it is possible to notice that those who have a Twitter account use the application less frequently: only 57.5% of women and 69.2% of men said they use this network frequently.

Graph 5.5 Percentage of respondents by sex that use... frequently, 2018



- How often do you see contents on Facebook? Daily, sometimes a week, sometimes a month, sometimes a year, never.
- How often do you see contents on Twitter? Daily, sometimes a week, sometimes a month, sometimes a year, never.
- How often do you see contents on WhatsApp? Daily, sometimes a week, sometimes a month, sometimes a year, never.

When analyzing the percentage of women who frequently use these social networks, no significant differences were noticed among regions.

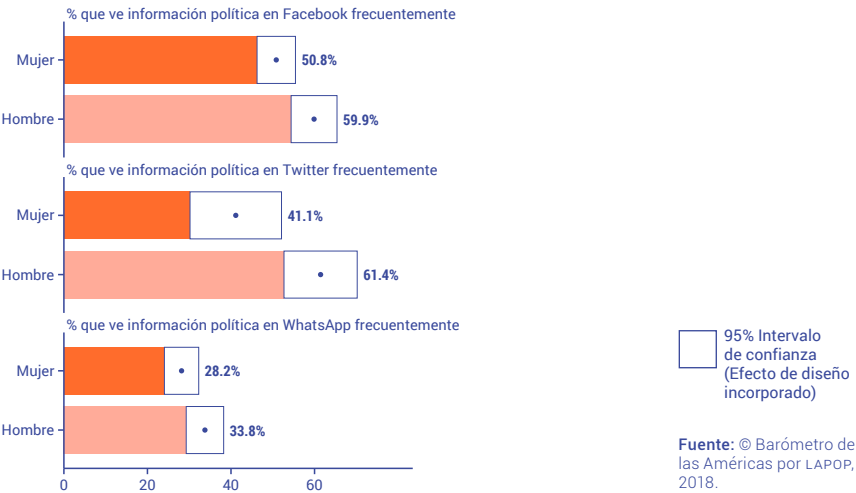
5.3.2 Visualization of political information in social networks

The Observatory for Democracy intended to explore, among those who have an account on the different social networks, the percentage of respondents that follows political news through Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp. In this way, it is expected to analyze the main channels through which Colombians are informed of the main political news of the country.

Graph 5.6 shows that most Colombians read political information on Facebook and Twitter. Now, the fact that women read significantly less political information than men on these social networks stands out. Specifically, 6 out of 10 men reported doing so on Facebook and Twitter frequently, while only 5 out of 10 women said they consulted this type of information through Facebook and 4 out of 10 women said they read political information on Twitter. On the other hand, approximately only 3 out of 10 Colombians, men and women, claimed to read political information on WhatsApp.

6 out of 10 men reported doing so on Facebook and Twitter frequently, while only 5 out of 10 women said they consulted this type of information through Facebook and 4 out of 10 women said they read political information on Twitter.

Graph 5.6 Percentage of respondents by sex that read political information on ... frequently, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



- How often do you read political information on Facebook? Daily, sometimes a week, sometimes a month, sometimes a year, never.
- How often do you read political information on Twitter? Daily, sometimes a week, sometimes a month, sometimes a year, never.
- How often do you read political information on WhatsApp? Daily, sometimes a week, sometimes a month, sometimes a year, never.

No significant differences were found in the percentage of women who frequently read political information on Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp among the different regions.

5.4. Conclusions

This chapter shows how the media in general have lost credibility among Colombians. Especially, in recent years, far fewer women rely on the media. In 2018, only 1 in 2 women said they trust the media. However, this has not had an influence on the way Colombians monitor news. The vast majority, men and women, follow the news frequently.

On the other hand, this chapter shows that at least half of Colombians are informed politically through social networks. However, data from the 2018 Americas Barometer indicate that the percentage of women who claim to read political information on the social networks Facebook and Twitter is much lower than the percentage of men who do. This raises the question of whether women read less political information than men or if they consult political information on other kind of media. In any case, the data presented shows the high frequency with which Colombians use and are informed through social networks, which unfortunately do not always present true and reliable information. Thus, the importance of studying the role of social networks in Colombians' political culture of is evident.

At least half of Colombians are informed about politics through social networks. The percentage of women who say they read political information on social networks Facebook and Twitter is much lower than the percentage of men who do.

6. Security

According to previous studies of the Americas Barometer, insecurity has been one of the main concerns of Colombians. However, in 2016 there were far more Colombian women than in 2018 who believed security was the country's main problem (18.5% and 11.8%, respectively).

Therefore, the Observatory for Democracy intended to explore the temporal evolution of the men and women's citizen perception of security. In particular, a detailed analysis of women's citizen perception at the national and territorial level is made. In addition, there is a difference between the percentage of respondents who report feeling safe and respondents who said they were victims of an act of crime. Finally, the main groups that threaten women's security are shown.

6.1. Perception of security

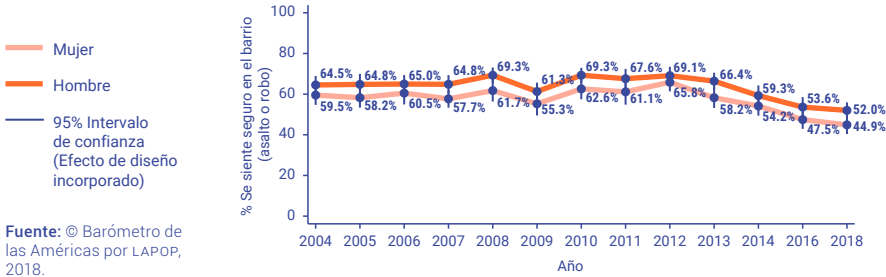
As Graph 6.1 shows, in 2018, the percentage of women who feel safe in their neighborhood is much lower than that of men (44.9% and 52%, respectively)²⁸. This difference according to sex in the perception of security has maintained throughout most of the years in which the study of the Americas Barometer has been carried out.

In addition, this Graph shows how the perception of security has tended to decrease, both in men and women, as of 2012. In fact, the percentage of men who feel safe in their neighborhood has decreased by approximately 17 percentage points between 2012 and 2018, whereas the percentage of women who do dropped by 20 percentage points in the same period. In general, most Colombians feel insecure in the neighborhood where they live.

The percentage of men who feel safe in their neighborhood has decreased by approximately 17 percentage points between 2012 and 2018, whereas the percentage of women who do dropped by 20 percentage points in the same period.

28. Percentage of men and women who responded feeling "Somewhat safe" or "Very safe" in the face of the possibility of being the victim of theft in the place where they live.

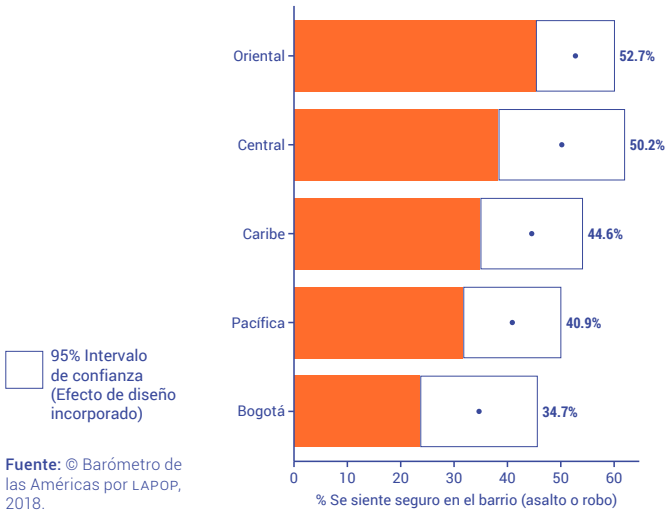
Graph 6.1 Percentage of respondents by sex that feel safe in their neighborhoods (theft), 2004-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Speaking of the place or neighborhood where you live and thinking about the possibility of being a victim of theft, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat insecure or very insecure?

From a regional perspective, women living in Bogotá feel less safe than women in other major regions of the country. The percentage of women who feel safe in their neighborhood varies between 34.7% and 52.7%, Bogotá being the city where the lowest percentage of women who feel safe is reported and the Eastern region where more than half of the women feel safe in their place of residence (Graph 6.2).

Graph 6.2 Percentage of women by region who feel safe in their neighborhood (theft), 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



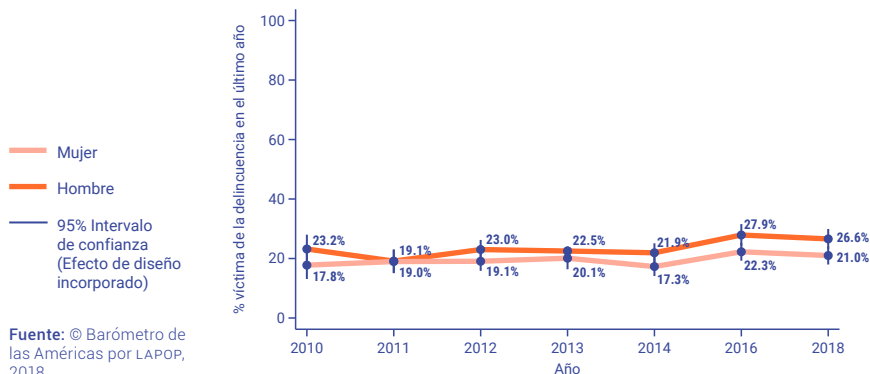
The percentage of **women who feel safe in their neighborhood varies between 34.7% and 52.7%**, Bogotá being the city where the lowest percentage of women who feel safe is reported

The perception of insecurity in Colombia is critical and shows that the national government and local governments must work hard to reduce it, especially in Bogotá. Only one third of the women who live in Bogotá perceive security in their neighborhoods.

Furthermore, to delve into the issue of security in the country, the Observatory for Democracy also explored the results related to men and women who claimed being victims of crime in the last twelve months. Graph 6.3 shows that, between 2014 and 2018, the percentage of men who have been victims of any act of crime is significantly higher than the percentage of victimized women. In the last year, just over 1 in 4 men and 1 in 5 women said they had been the victim of some robbery, theft, aggression or other criminal act.

At this point, it is possible to notice the difference between the perception of insecurity and victimization by acts of crime. In particular, women feel much less safe than men and yet they are significantly less likely to be victims of criminal acts.

Graph 6.3 Percentage of victims of crime by sex in the last twelve months, 2010-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Have you been a victim of any act of crime in the past 12 months? That is, have you been the victim of robbery, theft, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, threats or any other type of criminal act in the last 12 months? Yes, no

The percentage of women victims of some act of crime does not vary significantly among regions. More than 20% of women said they were victims of crime in Bogotá (24.8%) as well as in the Pacific region (24.2%) and the Eastern region (23.8%). Thus, among Colombian women, there seems to be no consistency between the percentage of women who perceive security in their neighborhood and the percentage victim of crime, since in the Eastern region more than 50% of women feel safe and that is one of the regions where more women said they had been victims of some criminal act.

More than 20% of women said they were victims of crime in **Bogotá (24.8%)** as well as in the **Pacific region (24.2%)** and the **Eastern region (23.8%)**.

6.2. Groups which pose a threat to security

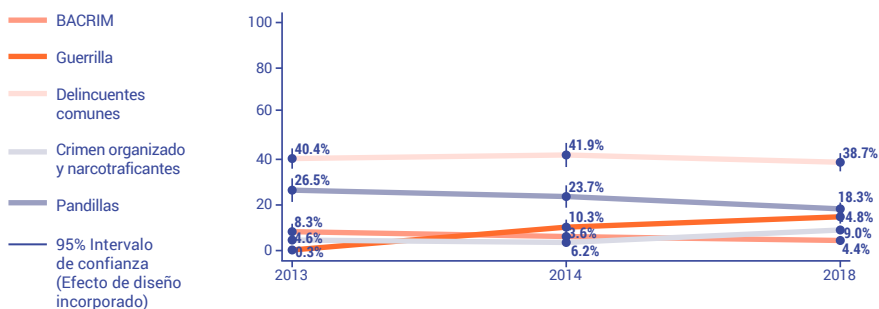
The Observatory for Democracy inquired about which is the group that most threatens security for respondents and if there are differences between the way men and women perceive it. No significant differences were found according to sex, so only the groups that represent a threat to women are shown.

As Graph 6.4 indicates, in recent years, common crime represents the main threat to women: 38.7% of them mentioned this type of threat to their security in 2018. This percentage has not changed over time. The other groups that represent a greater threat to women are gangs (18.3%), followed by guerrillas (14.8%), organized crime and drug traffickers (9%) and, finally, BACRIM (4.4%).

Regarding 2014, the perception of women that organized crime and drug traffickers are those who represent a bigger threat to security increased significantly in 2018 (growing from 4.6% in 2014). This may be related to the reconfiguration of the drug trafficking business in Colombia after the Peace Accords. In fact, the former FARC guerrillas previously controlled much of the illicit crops in Colombia. In recent years, the amounts of coca crops have increased rapidly, and the organizations that most encouraged this increase were the Mexican drug cartels: "Mexican mafias realized that the fragmentation of the drug trafficking business in Colombia was an opportunity to establish a hegemony and impose their conditions" (Croda 2018). At present, it is these cartels that control more than half of the total of illicit crops that are produced in the country. They do this through the criminal gangs and the FARC dissidents that now work for them. For the Colombian authorities, Mexican criminal organizations presently pose the greatest challenge for national security (Croda 2018). The increase in the percentage of citizens who say that drug traffickers and organized crime are those that largely threaten security may be influenced by this new context, disseminated in the mainstream media.

The perception of women that **organized crime and drug traffickers** are a greater threat to security increased significantly in **2018 [growing from 4.6% in 2014]**.

Graph 6.4 Percentage of women who claimed ... poses the greatest threat to their security, 2013-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Fuente: © Barómetro de las Américas por LAPOP, 2018.

Some groups will be mentioned and you will be asked to ask you to indicate which of them poses the greatest threat to your safety [Read alternatives. Mark only one answer] Neighbors in your neighborhood or community, gangs, Police or the military, (4) Organized crime and drug traffickers, People belonging to your family, Common criminals, Guerrillas, BACRIM, Private security or guards, [DON'T READ] Others, [DON'T READ] None

From a regional perspective, no statistical differences were found in the percentage of women who say that gangs, organized crime and BACRIMs represent the greatest threat to security. However, the percentage of women who perceive common criminals as the biggest threat to security is significantly higher in Bogotá compared to the rest of the country. Approximately 3 out of 5 women responded in Bogotá that common crime is the biggest threat to their security. In the other regions of Colombia, out of 5 women, less than 2 perceive this group as a threat. As mentioned earlier, the Colombian capital is the region of the country where more women feel insecure, and this is because of common crime.

Approximately **3 out of 5** women responded that **common crime is the biggest threat** to their security in Bogotá.

6.3. Conclusions

Although fewer and fewer Colombians, especially women, perceive security as the country's main problem, the perception of security has decreased among citizens. Moreover, this chapter shows that, compared to men, fewer women say they feel safe in the place where they live. Common crime seems to be the major threat to security, according to women. However, this contrasts with the fact that the percentage of women victims of crime is significantly lower than the percentage of men.

Likewise, this chapter shows that women who live in Bogotá feel more insecure than women in other regions of the country, while there are no significant differences in the percentage of women victims of crime from a regional perspective.

7. Opinions on the Peace Accords and Post-Conflict

Between 2016 and 2018, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of Colombians, men and women, who perceive the armed conflict as the country's main problem (33.5% and 16.2%, respectively). Other issues such as the economy and corruption were the main concerns of Colombians. This follows the signing of the Peace Agreement in 2016, which aimed to end decades of political violence in Colombia.

This chapter presents the respondents' attitudes towards the political participation of the FARC, the expectations of the implementation of the Peace Agreement and, finally, the attitudes towards reconciliation and post-conflict. A disaggregated analysis by sex is made. In this way, it is investigated to what extent the attitudes and opinions on the Peace Agreement and post-conflict scenario between men and women differ.

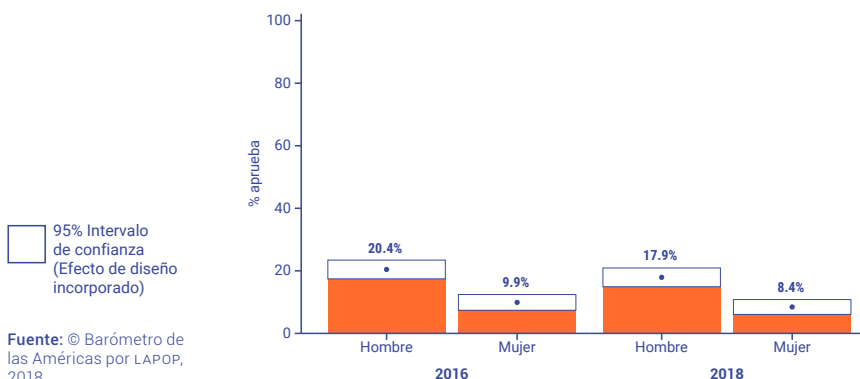
7.1. Political participation on the part of the FARC

Point 6 of the Peace Accords materialized new spaces for the political participation of the FARC. This former guerrilla group goes into the political scenario, with the same assurances and rights as other political parties, after having put aside weapons and violence.

Graph 7.1 shows the general rejection of Colombians towards the political participation of the FARC at the national level. The percentage that approves of demobilized members of the FARC presenting candidates in elections is much lower in women than in men, and remains so since 2016. In 2018, while 17.9% of men approve that the demobilized ex-combatants of the FARC Present candidates for elections, only 8.4% of women do.

While 17.9% of men approve that former demobilized FARC combatants present candidates for elections, only 8.4% of women do.

Graph 7.1 Percentage of respondents by sex that approve of demobilized FARC ex-combatants appointing candidates for elections, 2016-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE

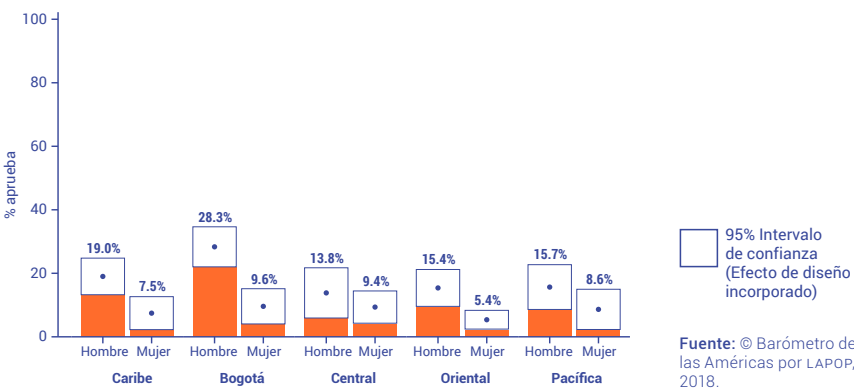


I would like you to tell me how firmly you approve or disapprove that the demobilized FARC ex-combatants appoint candidates for elections. To what extent do you agree or disagree? **See card D (Annex B)**

The Observatory for Democracy also analyzed the regional distribution of the percentage of men and women who agree with demobilized members of the FARC presenting candidates for elections. Graph 7.2 shows that there are no differences by sex in the Central region, in the Eastern region and in the Pacific region.

However, in the Caribbean region and in Bogotá, women approve of it significantly less than men. Specifically, while 19% of men in the Caribbean region approve that demobilized members of the FARC present candidates for elections, only 7.5% of women do. Likewise, in Bogotá, the percentage of women who approve the political participation of the FARC is almost 19 percentage points lower than the percentage of men who approve (9.6% and 28.3%, respectively). These differences by sex, especially in Bogotá, would call for a more detailed and thorough investigation than the one offered in this report.

Graph 7.2 Percentage of respondents by sex and region that approve of demobilized FARC ex-combatants appointing candidates for elections, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



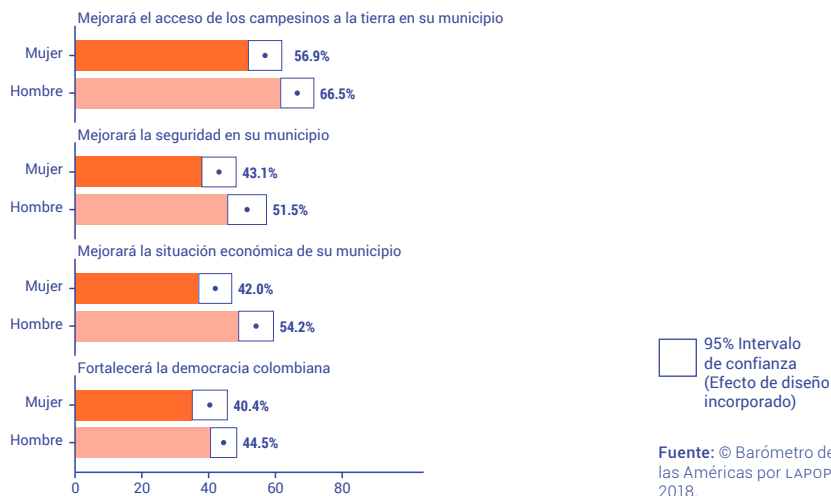
7.2. Implementation of Peace Accords

In addition, the Observatory for Democracy inquired about the expectations of the inhabitants of all Colombia regarding the implementation of the Peace Accords. The answers to these questions in 2018 are shown in Graph 7.3. It can be noted that the percentage of women who believe that the Peace Accords will improve the access of farmers to land is much larger than the percentage of women who believe that peace will improve security (56.9% and 43.1%, respectively), as well as improve the economic situation of its municipality (42%) and strengthen Colombian democracy (40.4%). In short, the expectations of Colombian women are focused on the fair redistribution of land for peasants.

This Graph, however, also shows that, at the national level, women have lower expectations than men that the Peace Agreement gives farmers access to land and improves the economic situation: while 66.5% of men agree that peace will improve farmers' access to land, only 56.9% of women do. In addition, many more men than women agree that the Peace Accords will improve the economic situation of their municipality (54.2% and 42%, respectively). These differences in the expectations of men and women are not noticed in regards to issues such as security and strengthening of Colombian democracy.

Many more men than women agree that the Peace Accords will improve the economic situation of their municipality [54.2% and 42%, respectively].

Graph 7.3 Percentage of respondents by sex that agree that the implementation of the Peace Accords will... in their municipality, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Now, thinking about the implementation of the Peace Accords signed between the Government and the FARC, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? See card C (Annex B)

- The implementation of the Peace Accords will improve farmers' access to the land. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- The implementation of the Peace Accords will improve security in your municipality. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- The implementation of the Peace Accords will improve the economic situation of your municipality. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- The implementation of the Peace Accords will strengthen Colombian democracy. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

7.3. Attitudes towards reconciliation and post-conflict

In the current Colombian context, it is important to analyze citizen attitudes towards the possibility of forgiveness and reconciliation with the demobilized members of the FARC²⁹. In this report, the Observatory for Democracy inquired about whether, as in the case of the acceptance of the former FARC as a political actor, there are also differences between men's and women's attitudes towards the possibility of forgiveness and reconciliation with the FARC ex-combatants

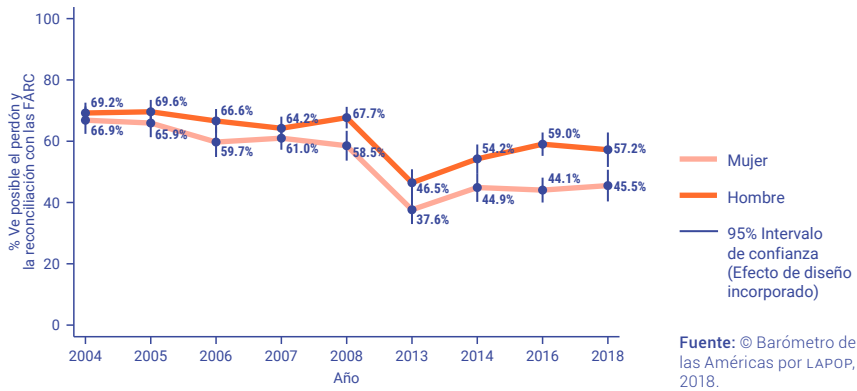
Graph 7.4 shows that Colombian women regard forgiveness and reconciliation of citizens with demobilized ex-combatants as less likely than men do. In 2018, 57.2% of men and 45.5% of women consider forgiveness and reconciliation with the FARC is possible. This gender gap is also noticed in 2016.

In 2018, 57.2% of men and 45.5% of women regard forgiveness and reconciliation with the FARC as possible. This gender gap is also noticed in 2016.

Although since 2014 there has been an increase in the favorable attitudes of men and women towards forgiveness and reconciliation with the ex-combatants of this guerrilla, in 2018 these attitudes continue to be less favorable than in the 2004-2008 period..

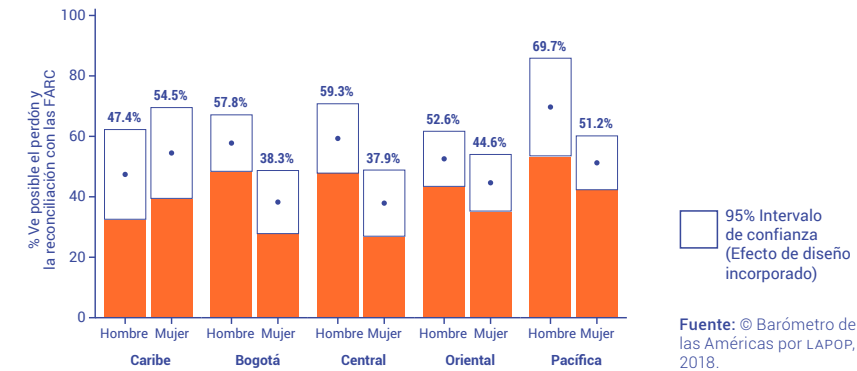
29. For further insight, see Peace Report 2018.

Graph 7.4 Percentage of respondents by sex that consider forgiveness and reconciliation with the FARC is possible, 2004-2018
NATIONAL SAMPLE



When making a regional disaggregation of this question (Graph7.5), it can be seen that in the Central Region and in Bogotá women are much less optimistic than men in the face of the possibility of forgiveness and reconciliation with demobilized FARC members. Approximately 4 out of 10 women regard forgiveness and reconciliation as possible in these regions of Colombia, while 6 out of 10 men have the same attitude. There are no significant differences between the percentage of women and men who consider forgiveness and reconciliation with the FARC is possible in the other regions of Colombia.

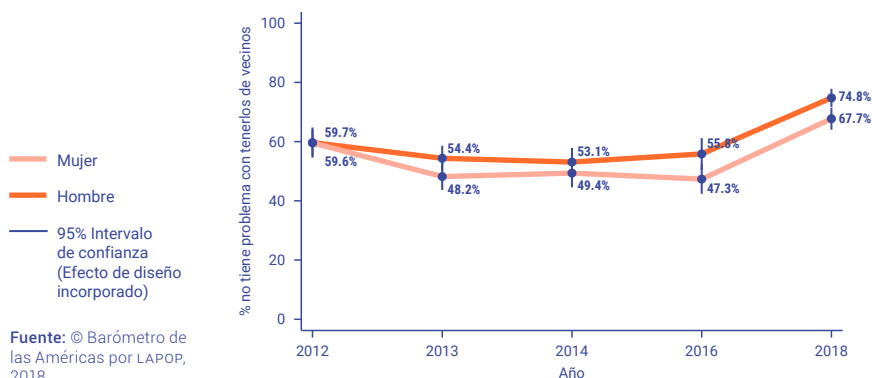
Graph 7.5 Percentage of respondents by sex and religion that consider forgiveness and reconciliation is possible, 2018
NATIONAL SAMPLE



On the other hand, the Observatory for Democracy has inquired since 2012 into Colombians' opinions about the acceptance of a demobilized ex-combatant as a neighbor. Graph 6.11 shows that, in 2018, many more Colombians - men and women - are willing to have a demobilized neighbor as compared to previous years. While in 2016 55.8% of men and 47.3% of women saw no problem with this situation, in 2018 these proportions have increased to 74.8% and 67.7%, respectively. In addition, the graph shows that since 2016 a gap is opened according to sex: women are much more reticent than men to the possibility of having a demobilized as a neighbor. This difference between men and women did not exist in previous years.

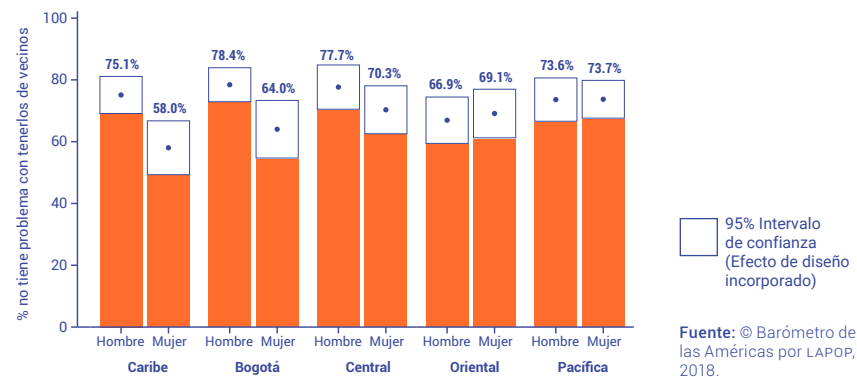
While in 2016 55.8% of men and 47.3% of women saw no problem with this situation, in 2018 these proportions have increased to 74.8% and 67.7%, respectively.

Graph 7.6 Percentage of respondents by sex who do not mind having demobilized armed group members as neighbors , 2012-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



The gap between men and women is particularly found in Bogotá and the Caribbean region (Graph 7.7). Approximately 6 out of 10 women do not mind having demobilized as neighbors, while 7 out of 10 men say the same. In the other regions of the country there are no significant differences according to sex.

Graph 7.7 Percentage of respondents by sex and region who do not mind having demobilized armed group members as neighbors, 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



Finally, it is important to take into account the results of the Americas Barometer survey on citizen attitudes towards the possibility of sharing common public spaces with demobilized FARC members. The following questions were asked to Colombians:

- If a FARC demobilized member were hired by the company you work for, to what extent would you approve or disapprove of this situation? **See card D (Annex B)**
- If children of demobilized ex-combatants of illegal armed groups went to the same school your son or daughter attends, to what extent would you approve or disapprove of this situation? **See card D (Annex B)**
- If your daughter or son became friends with a demobilized FARC member, to what extent would you approve or disapprove of this situation? **See card D (Annex B)**

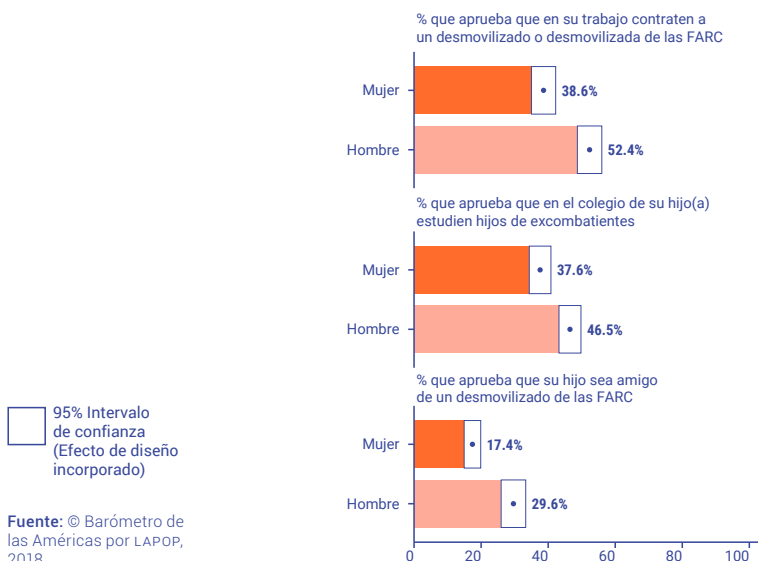
It can be seen in Graph 7.8 that, in general, women approve much less of sharing certain spaces with demobilized FARC members than men do. On the one hand, the percentage of women who approve of a FARC demobilized member being hired at their workplace is much lower than the percentage of men who do (38.6% and 52.4%, respectively). On the other hand, while 46.5% of men approve of

children of ex-combatants attending the same school their son / daughter goes to, only 37.6% of women agree. In addition, far fewer women than men approve of their children being friends of a FARC demobilized member (17.4% and 29.6%, respectively).

El porcentaje de mujeres que aprueba que en su trabajo contraten a un desmovilizado o desmovilizada de las FARC es mucho menor que el porcentaje de hombres [38.6% y 52.4%, respectivamente].

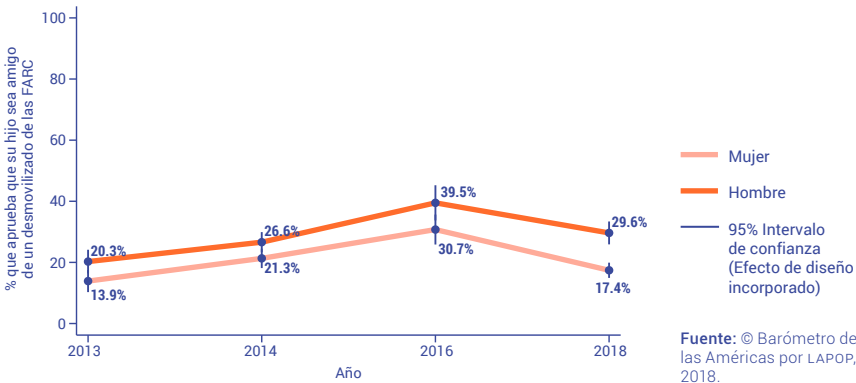
In general, it is noticed that, at a more personal level, women reject more interaction with demobilized FARC members.

Graph 7.8 Percentage of respondents by sex that approve of... , 2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



At this point, the Observatory for Democracy intended to see if these citizens' attitudes have changed over time . Faced with the question of whether they approved of their children studying with children of demobilized FARC members, no significant differences were noticed between 2016 and 2018. However, between these years, there is a significant decrease in the percentage of women and the percentage of men that approve of their kids becoming friends with a demobilized FARC member (Graph 7.9). Particularly, among women, while 30.7% approved of it in 2016, in 2018 this percentage dropped to 17.4%.

Graph 7.9 Percentage of respondents by sex who approve of their children being friends with a FARC demobilized member, 2013-2018 NATIONAL SAMPLE



In regard to these attitudes from a regional perspective, there are no major differences. In general, except for Bogotá where men are more tolerant to interact with FARC demobilized members than in other regions of the country, citizens think similarly throughout the Colombian territory. Also, gender gaps persist in the main regions of the country. Only the Pacific region stands out as there are no significant differences between men and women in terms of sharing the work space with a FARC demobilized member as well as in regards to their children sharing school spaces or being friends with children of FARC demobilized members. Likewise, attention is brought to the fact that in the Caribbean region there was no significant difference between the percentages of men and women who approve of children of ex-combatants attending the same school as their children do.

7.4. Conclusions

The results that the Observatory for Democracy presented in this chapter highlight the significant differences in the attitudes of men and women regarding the re-incorporation of the demobilized members of the FARC into civilian life. Women not only approve the FARC's political participation less and have less favorable attitudes towards reconciliation and coexistence with ex-combatants, but also have lower expectations that the implementation of the Peace Accords will improve farmers' economic situation or their access to the land.

A number of studies have shown that women may be less tolerant than men in the face of changes in the social order as they know it (for example, Golebowiska 1999). One possible reason is that they see themselves as those in charge of protecting and caring for the well-being of their home and family. The uncertainty generated by a post-conflict scenario may be related to women's less favorable attitudes towards sharing social spaces with either ex-combatants or their families. Moreover, between 2016 and 2018, the percentage of women who approve of their children being friends with a demobilized person dropped by approximately 13 percentage points.

Bibliography

Beaman, Lori, et al. 2009. "Powerful Women: Does Exposure Reduce Bias?" *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 124.4: 1497-1540.

Borrás Catalá, V. 2007. "Las desigualdades en el consume a través del género". *RES*, n° 8: 139-156, <http://www.fes-sociologia.com/files/res/8/06.pdf>

Croda, R. 2018. "Los narcos mexicanos imponen su ley en Colombia". *El Tiempo*, 25 octubre, <https://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/conflicto-y-narcotrafico/presencia-de-carteles-mexicanos-en-colombia-es-un-problema-de-seguridad-nacional-284974>

Grupo de Monitoreo para la Implementación de la CEDAW en Colombia. 2019. Resumen Ejecutivo a *Mujeres y Paz, en Búsqueda de Plenos Derechos: Informe sombra del grupo de monitoreo para la implementación de la CEDAW en Colombia; Comité para la eliminación de la discriminación contra la mujer – CEDAW*. Bogotá.

Golebiowska, E. 1999. "Gender Gap in Political Tolerance". *Political Behavior* vol. 21, n° 1: 43-66.

Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses – Grupo Centro de Referencia Nacional sobre Violencia. 2018. *Forensis 2017: Datos para la vida*. Bogotá.

Livingston, B. A. & Judge, T.A., "Emotional Responses to Work-Family Conflict: An examination of Gender Role Orientation among Working Men and Women". *Journal of Applied Psychology* vol.93, n°1 (2008): 207-216.

Méndez, S. M. 2018. "En Colombia la equidad de género suena muy bonito, pero no es real". ¡PACIFISTA!, 11 de julio, <https://pacifista.co/en-colombia-la-equidad-de-genero-suena-muy-bonito-pero-no-es-real/>

Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social y Profamilia. 2015. "Violencias de Género". En *Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud Tomo 2*. Bogotá, 395-466, <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR334/FR334.2.pdf>

Ministerio del Trabajo. sf. "Resultados encuesta acoso sexual en el ambiente laboral". Último acceso 9 de julio del 2019, https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/preguntas-frecuentes/-/asset_publisher/sqxafjubsrEu/content/resultados-encuesta-acoso-sexual-en-el-ambiente-laboral/28585938

No es Hora de Callar. 2018. "Mal balance, tras 10 años de la ley que debía proteger a las mujeres". *El Tiempo*, 2° de diciembre, <https://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/delitos/tras-10-anos-de-ley-para-erradicar-violencia-contra-las-mujeres-el-pais-esta-con-saldo-en-rojo-300432>

Redacción Justicia. 2013. "En Colombia se buscan más de 40.000 padres irresponsables." *El Tiempo*, 3° de noviembre, <http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/CMS-13159228>

Red Nacional de Mujeres. 2018. *Análisis de la Ley 1257 de 2008 en sus diez años de implementación*. Bogotá.

Seguino, S. 2007. "Plus Ça Change?: Evidence on Global Trends in Gender Norms and Stereotypes". *Feminist Economics* vol.13, n°2: 1-28.

Sniderman, P. 1975. "Personality and Democratic Politics". *University of California Press*. Los Angeles.

Universidad Libre. 2018. "Más de 1.400 casos de acoso laboral se han denunciado este año en Colombia". Último acceso 9 de julio del 2019, <http://www.unilibre.edu.co/bogota/ul/noticias/noticias-universitarias/3757-mas-de-1-400-casos-de-acoso-laboral-se-han-denunciado-este-ano-en-colombia>

Notes

Anexo A

Tabla A1. Factores asociados a estar de acuerdo con que una mujer que desea visitar su familia o amigos necesita permiso de su esposo, hombres y mujeres 2018 MN.

Variables		Hombre	Mujer
Importancia religión en su vida	Muy importante	0.295* (0.15)	-0.154 (0.16)
Ideología	Ideología	0.018 (0.03)	0.079** (0.03)
Frecuencia con la que sigue noticias	Algunas veces al mes	0.027 (0.25)	0.104 (0.38)
	Rara vez o nunca	0.251 (0.30)	-0.515 (0.30)
Frecuencia con la que usa internet	Algunas veces al mes	0.265 (0.29)	0.579 (0.31)
	Rara vez o nunca	0.470* (0.21)	-0.172 (0.24)
Ocupación principal	Desempleado	-0.087 (0.19)	-0.296 (0.30)
	Inactivo	-0.151 (0.16)	-0.158 (0.22)
	Labores del hogar	0.102 (0.40)	0.243 (0.17)
Estado civil	En pareja	0.170 (0.14)	-0.003 (0.16)
	Tuvo pareja	-0.171 (0.24)	-0.073 (0.33)
Número de hijos	4 a 6	-0.192 (0.19)	-0.004 (0.27)
	7 o más	-0.126 (0.42)	-0.492 (0.57)
Área de residencia	Zona urbana	-0.110 (0.19)	-0.547** (0.17)
Educación	Años de educación	-0.039* (0.02)	-0.019 (0.02)
Edad	Edad	0.005 (0.00)	0.026*** (0.01)
Quintiles	2	0.560** (0.18)	-0.140 (0.23)
	3	0.453* (0.20)	-0.274 (0.21)
	4	0.175 (0.19)	-0.216 (0.36)
	5	0.354 (0.20)	-0.145 (0.25)

Región	Bogotá	-0.493* (0.19)	-0.571* (0.25)
	Central	-0.525* (0.20)	-0.608* (0.28)
	Oriental	-0.434 (0.24)	-0.818** (0.25)
	Pacífica	-0.457 (0.23)	-0.672** (0.24)
	Amazonía – Orinoquía	-0.017 (0.23)	0.047 (0.29)
	Corte 1	0.162 (0.47)	0.535 (0.48)
	Corte 2	0.480 (0.47)	0.896 (0.48)
	Observaciones	389	370

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Tabla. A2. Factores asociados a estar de acuerdo con que una mujer solo puede sentirse realizada cuando es madre, hombres y mujeres 2018 MN.

Variables		Hombre	Mujer
Importancia religión en su vida	Muy importante	0.485** (0.17)	-0.082 (0.16)
Ideología	Ideología	0.008 (0.02)	0.055* (0.03)
Frecuencia con la que sigue noticias	Algunas veces al mes	-0.356 (0.32)	-0.301 (0.29)
	Rara vez o nunca	0.114 (0.40)	-0.488 (0.33)
Frecuencia con la que usa internet	Algunas veces al mes	0.022 (0.32)	0.121 (0.32)
	Rara vez o nunca	-0.115 (0.24)	0.467* (0.19)
Ocupación principal	Desempleado	0.080 (0.19)	-0.666** (0.22)
	Inactivo	0.099 (0.17)	-0.845*** (0.23)
	Labores del hogar	0.430 (0.35)	-0.350 (0.18)

Estado civil	En pareja	0.027 (0.16)	0.191 (0.16)
	Tuvo pareja	0.201 (0.29)	0.238 (0.25)
Número de hijos	4 a 6	0.122 (0.29)	-0.163 (0.22)
	7 o más	-0.688 (0.49)	0.240 (0.50)
Área de residencia	Zona urbana	-0.232 (0.18)	-0.135 (0.21)
Educación	Años de educación	-0.050* (0.02)	-0.044 (0.03)
Edad	Edad	0.012 (0.01)	-0.001 (0.01)
Quintiles	2	-0.051 (0.20)	0.108 (0.19)
	3	-0.215 (0.22)	-0.053 (0.21)
	4	-0.274 (0.21)	-0.000 (0.28)
	5	-0.289 (0.22)	-0.351 (0.28)
Región	Bogotá	-0.120 (0.20)	-0.468* (0.19)
	Central	-0.187 (0.19)	-0.337 (0.19)
	Oriental	-0.201 (0.19)	-0.549** (0.17)
	Pacífica	0.073 (0.20)	-0.624** (0.22)
	Amazonía – Orinoquía	-0.525 (0.35)	-0.850*** (0.20)
	Corte 1	-0.397 (0.34)	-1.073* (0.53)
	Corte 2	0.060 (0.35)	-0.785 (0.52)
	Observaciones	387	367

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Tabla A3. Factores asociados a estar de acuerdo con que las mujeres se preocupan por su apariencia física porque quieren atraer la atención de los hombres, hombres y mujeres 2018 MN.

Variables		Hombre	Mujer
Importancia religión en su vida	Muy importante	0.283 (0.15)	-0.113 (0.16)
Ideología	Ideología	0.058** (0.02)	0.023 (0.03)
Frecuencia con la que sigue noticias	Algunas veces al mes	0.388 (0.43)	0.119 (0.30)
	Rara vez o nunca	-0.079 (0.38)	-0.039 (0.26)
Frecuencia con la que usa internet	Algunas veces al mes	-0.268 (0.29)	-0.168 (0.33)
	Rara vez o nunca	0.079 (0.22)	0.210 (0.26)
Ocupación principal	Desempleado	-0.268 (0.29)	-0.268 (0.29)
	Inactivo	-0.064 (0.14)	-0.051 (0.23)
	Labores del hogar	0.551 (0.37)	-0.313 (0.18)
Estado civil	En pareja	-0.020 (0.17)	0.220 (0.17)
	Tuvo pareja	0.270 (0.26)	0.107 (0.20)
Número de hijos	4 a 6	0.061 (0.26)	0.004 (0.26)
	7 o más	-0.104 (0.38)	0.152 (0.44)
Área de residencia	Zona urbana	-0.029 (0.18)	-0.032 (0.20)
Educación	Años de educación	-0.002 (0.02)	-0.016 (0.02)
Edad	Edad	-0.006 (0.00)	-0.003 (0.01)
Quintiles	2	0.299 (0.22)	-0.104 (0.19)
	3	0.356 (0.21)	-0.200 (0.20)
	4	-0.078 (0.21)	-0.251 (0.26)
	5	0.314 (0.22)	-0.380 (0.26)

Región	Bogotá	-0.114 (0.21)	-0.080 (0.20)
	Central	-0.059 (0.16)	0.134 (0.23)
	Oriental	0.023 (0.20)	-0.170 (0.23)
	Pacífica	-0.183 (0.16)	-0.571* (0.26)
	Amazonía – Orinoquía	-0.301 (0.27)	-0.448 (0.40)
	Corte 1	-0.003 (0.35)	-0.215 (0.46)
	Corte 2	0.497 (0.36)	0.185 (0.46)
	Observaciones	386	368

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Tabla A4. Factores asociados a estar de acuerdo con que una mujer que dice ser víctima de acoso en el trabajo usualmente está exagerando, hombres y mujeres 2018 MN.

Variables		Hombre	Mujer
Importancia religión en su vida	Muy importante	0.194 (0.11)	0.194 (0.12)
Ideología	Ideología	0.009 (0.03)	0.030 (0.03)
Frecuencia con la que sigue noticias	Algunas veces al mes	-0.428 (0.27)	0.399 (0.32)
	Rara vez o nunca	-0.282 (0.30)	-0.033 (0.35)
Frecuencia con la que usa internet	Algunas veces al mes	0.603* (0.23)	0.461 (0.33)
	Rara vez o nunca	-0.163 (0.20)	-0.228 (0.22)
Ocupación principal	Desempleado	-0.014 (0.22)	0.073 (0.22)
	Inactivo	-0.069 (0.15)	0.223 (0.19)
	Labores del hogar	-0.028 (0.47)	0.279 (0.18)

Estado civil	En pareja	0.322* (0.15)	0.069 (0.20)
	Tuvo pareja	-0.082 (0.24)	0.008 (0.24)
Número de hijos	4 a 6	-0.465 (0.26)	-0.019 (0.27)
	7 o más	-0.729 (0.65)	-0.536 (0.55)
Área de residencia	Zona urbana	0.401* (0.18)	0.048 (0.18)
Educación	Años de educación	-0.029 (0.02)	-0.008 (0.02)
Edad	Edad	-0.002 (0.01)	0.018** (0.01)
Quintiles	2	0.356 (0.24)	0.049 (0.20)
	3	-0.030 (0.24)	-0.034 (0.20)
	4	-0.123 (0.26)	0.030 (0.25)
	5	0.144 (0.22)	-0.116 (0.24)
Región	Bogotá	-0.192 (0.27)	-0.180 (0.22)
	Central	0.051 (0.19)	0.036 (0.22)
	Oriental	-0.113 (0.22)	-0.149 (0.23)
	Pacífica	-0.258 (0.22)	-0.193 (0.27)
	Amazonía – Orinoquía	0.405 (0.32)	0.725*** (0.21)
	Corte 1	-0.222 (0.43)	0.915 (0.47)
	Corte 2	0.339 (0.43)	1.233* (0.47)
	Observaciones	385	364

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Notes

Anexo B

UR. [ESTRATER] (1) Urbano (2) Rural	
--	--

Q1. Género [Anotar, NO pregunte]: (1) Hombre (2) Mujer	
Q2. ¿Cuál es su edad en años cumplidos? _____ años [Anota la edad. No puede ser menor de 18 años]	

Ahora vamos a hablar de su municipio...	
NP1. ¿Ha asistido a un cabildo abierto o una sesión municipal durante los últimos 12 meses? (1) Sí (2) No (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]	

Voy a leerle una lista de grupos y organizaciones. Por favor, dígame si usted asiste a las reuniones de estas organizaciones: **por lo menos** una vez a la semana, una o dos veces al mes, una o dos veces al año, o nunca. **[Repetir “una vez a la semana,” “una o dos veces al mes,” “una o dos veces al año,” o “nunca” para ayudar al entrevistado]**

	Una vez a la semana	Una o dos veces al mes	Una o dos veces al año	Nunca	No sabe [NO LEER]	No responde [NO LEER]	Inaplicable [NO LEER]
CP8. ¿Reuniones de un comité o junta de mejoras para la comunidad? Asiste...	1	2	3	4	888888	988888	
CP13. ¿Reuniones de un partido o movimiento político? Asiste...	1	2	3	4	888888	988888	

CUESTIONARIO A							
COLCP8A. ¿Reuniones de la Junta de Acción Comunal? 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.

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

[RECOGER TARJETA "A"]

PROT3. ¿En los **últimos 12 meses** ha participado en una manifestación o protesta pública?

(1) Sí ha participado (2) No ha participado
(888888) No sabe **[NO LEER]** (988888) No responde **[NO LEER]**

VIC1EXT. Ahora, cambiando el tema, ¿ha sido usted víctima de algún acto de delincuencia en los últimos 12 meses? Es decir, ¿ha sido usted víctima de un robo, hurto, agresión, fraude, chantaje, extorsión, amenazas o **algún otro tipo** de acto delincuencia en los últimos 12 meses?

(1) Sí **[Sigue]** (2) No **[Pasa a AOJ21]**
(888888) No sabe **[NO LEER]** **[Pasa a AOJ21]**
(988888) No responde **[NO LEER]** **[Pasa a AOJ21]**

AOJ21. Voy a mencionarle algunos grupos y le voy a pedir que me indique cuál de ellos representa la amenaza más grande para su seguridad [Leer alternativas. Marcar sólo una respuesta] **[NOTA DE PROGRAMACIÓN: ALEATORIZAR ORDEN DE APARICIÓN DE LAS OPCIONES DE RESPUESTA, EXCEPTUANDO LAS QUE NO SE LEEN]**

(1) Vecinos de su barrio o comunidad
(2) Pandillas
(3) Policía o militares
(4) Crimen organizado y narcotraficantes
(5) Personas pertenecientes a su familia
(6) Delincuentes comunes
(9) Guerrilla
(10) Las BACRIM
(11) Seguridad privada o celadores
(7) **[NO LEER]** Otros
(8) **[NO LEER]** Ninguno
(888888) No sabe **[NO LEER]**
(988888) No responde **[NO LEER]**

[NOTA: el orden de aparición y por ende de lectura de las alternativas de respuesta de esta pregunta fueron aleatorizadas a diferencia de rondas anteriores en las cuales no fueron aleatorizadas]

(1) Muy seguro(a) (2) Algo seguro(a) (3) Algo inseguro(a) (4) Muy inseguro(a)
(888888) No sabe **[NO LEER]** (988888) No responde **[NO LEER]**

(1) Sí (2) No (888888) No sabe **[NO LEER]** (988888) No responde **[NO LEER]**

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?	
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?	

CUESTIONARIO COLOMBIA A

Seguir utilizando tarjeta "B" [ALEATORIZAR ORDEN DE LAS PREGUNTAS EXCEPTO B3POLX]

[Anotar 1-7, 888888= No sabe, 988888= No responde, 999999 = Inaplicable]

B20. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza usted en la Iglesia Católica?	
--	--

CUESTIONARIO COLOMBIA B

[Seguir utilizando tarjeta "B"] [ALEATORIZAR ORDEN DE LAS PREGUNTAS EXCEPTO B3MILX]

[Anotar 1-7, 888888= No sabe, 988888= No responde, 999999 = Inaplicable]

B20B. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza usted en las Iglesias Cristianas Evangélicas?	
COLB67. ¿Hasta qué punto tiene confianza en su Junta de Acción Comunal?	

[RECOGER TARJETA "B"]

[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.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	888888	988888
Muy en desacuerdo			Muy de acuerdo				No sabe [NO LEER]	No responde [NO LEER]
[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?								

Ahora, para hablar de otros temas...

<p>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?</p> <p>(1) Muy satisfecho(a) (2) Satisfecho(a) (3) Insatisfecho(a) (4) Muy insatisfecho(a) (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
---	--

CUESTIONARIO A

[Seguir utilizando Tarjeta "C"]

<p>Ahora, pensando en la implementación del acuerdo de paz firmado entre el Gobierno y las FARC, ¿hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo con las siguientes afirmaciones?</p> <p>[Anotar 1-7, (888888) No sabe, (988888) No responde, (999999) Inaplicable] [ALEATORIZAR ORDEN DE LAS PREGUNTAS COLPROPAZ13C-J]</p>	
<p>COLPROPAZ13C. La implementación del acuerdo fortalecerá la democracia colombiana. ¿Hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo?</p>	
<p>COLPROPAZ13J. La implementación del acuerdo mejorará la seguridad en su municipio. ¿Hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo?</p>	

CUESTIONARIO B

[Seguir utilizando Tarjeta "C"]

<p>Ahora, pensando en la implementación del acuerdo de paz firmado entre el Gobierno y las FARC, ¿hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo con las siguientes afirmaciones?</p> <p>[Anotar 1-7, (888888) No sabe, (988888) No responde, (999999) Inaplicable] [ALEATORIZAR ORDEN DE LAS PREGUNTAS COLPROPAZ13K-M]</p>	
<p>COLPROPAZ13K. La implementación del acuerdo mejorará la situación económica de su municipio. ¿Hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo?</p>	
<p>COLPROPAZ13M. La implementación del acuerdo mejorará el acceso de los campesinos a la tierra. ¿Hasta qué punto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo?</p>	

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

[Seguir utilizando tarjeta "C"]

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

CUESTIONARIO A

[Anotar 1-7, 888888= No sabe, 988888= No responde, 999999 = Inaplicable]

COLDVW4. Las mujeres son mejores manejando los gastos del hogar. ¿Hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con esta afirmación?	
COLDVW5. Cuando una mujer dice ser víctima de acoso en el trabajo, usualmente está exagerando. ¿Hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con esta afirmación?	
COLDVW6. Si una mujer desea visitar su familia o sus amigos, ella necesita permiso de su esposo. ¿Hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con esta afirmación?	

CUESTIONARIO B

[Anotar 1-7, 888888= No sabe, 988888= No responde, 999999 = Inaplicable]

COLDVW7. La principal razón por la que las mujeres se preocupan por su apariencia física es porque quieren atraer la atención de los hombres. ¿Hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con esta afirmación?	
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?	
COLDVW9. Una mujer solo puede sentirse realizada cuando es madre. ¿Hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con esta afirmación?	

RECOGER TARJETA "C"

<p>COLDVW10. ¿Cuál de las siguientes formas de violencia contra la mujer cree usted que es la más común en su barrio: violencia física, abuso sexual, maltrato emocional o psicológico, o abuso económico?</p> <p>(1) Violencia física (2) Abuso sexual (3) Maltrato emocional o psicológico (4) Abuso económico (5) [NO LEER] Otra (6) [NO LEER] Ninguna (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
---	--

ENTREGAR TARJETA "D" AL ENTREVISTADO

<p>Ahora vamos a cambiar a otra tarjeta. Esta nueva tarjeta tiene una escalera del 1 a 10, el 1 indica que usted <i>desaprueba firmemente</i> y el 10 indica que usted <i>aprueba firmemente</i>. 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...</p>											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	No sabe [NO LEER] 888888	No responde [NO LEER] 988888
Desaprueba firmemente						Aprueba firmemente					

[Anotar 1-10, 888888= No sabe, 988888 = No responde]	
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 ?	
COLESPA2A. Usando la misma tarjeta, quisiera que me dijera con qué firmeza usted aprueba o desaprueba que los excombatientes desmovilizados de las FARC 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]	
[Anotar 1-10, 888888= No sabe, 988888 = No responde]	
COLIDEOL4B. La Homosexualidad. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba?	
COLIDEOL4C. La Eutanasia. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba?	
COLIDEOL4D. El Divorcio. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba?	
COLIDEOL4G. El Sexo antes del matrimonio. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba?	

Ahora quisiera que me dijera con qué firmeza usted aprobaría o desaprobaría las siguientes situaciones, utilizando la misma tarjeta.	
[Anotar 1-10, (888888) No sabe, (988888) No responde, (999999) Inaplicable]	
COLRECON6. Que una hija o hijo suyo fuera amigo de un desmovilizado de las FARC. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba esta situación?	
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?	
COLRECON7N. Que en la empresa o lugar donde usted trabaje le dieran empleo a un desmovilizado o desmovilizada de las FARC. ¿Hasta qué punto aprueba o desaprueba esta situación?	

[RECOGER TARJETA "D"]

COLDIS35F. Pensando en los desmovilizados de los grupos armados, por favor dígame si... **[Leer alternativas]**

(1) No los quiere de vecinos

(0) No tiene problema con tenerlos de vecinos

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

(988888) No responde **[NO LEER]**

Cambiando de tema...

VB50. Algunos dicen que en general, los hombres son mejores líderes políticos que las mujeres. ¿Está usted muy de acuerdo, de acuerdo, en desacuerdo, o muy en desacuerdo?

(1) Muy de acuerdo	(2) De acuerdo
(3) En desacuerdo	(4) Muy en desacuerdo
(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	
(988888) No responde [NO LEER]	

<p>VB51. ¿Quién cree usted que sería más corrupto como político: un hombre, una mujer, o ambos por igual?</p> <p>(1) Un hombre (2) Una mujer</p> <p>(3) Ambos por igual</p> <p>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</p> <p>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
<p>VB52. Y si le toca a un político o a una política manejar la economía nacional, ¿quién va a hacer el mejor trabajo; un hombre, una mujer o no importa?</p> <p>(1) Un hombre (2) Una mujer</p> <p>(3) No importa</p> <p>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</p> <p>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	

VB58. ¿Qué tan de acuerdo o en desacuerdo está usted con la siguiente frase? Cuando la madre trabaja fuera de la casa, los hijos sufren. **[Leer alternativas]**

(1) Muy de acuerdo (2) De acuerdo (3) En desacuerdo
(4) Muy en desacuerdo

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

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:

	Si	No	No sabe [NO LEER]	No responde [NO LEER]	Inaplicable [NO LEER]
DIS12N. ¿Por su género?	1	2	888888	988888	999999

[Pasa a COLDISLUGAR si respondió SI en al menos una de las preguntas anteriores (DIS13N, DIS12N o COLDIS18N). De lo contrario, pasa a WF1]

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:

	Si	No	No sabe [NO LEER]	No responde [NO LEER]	Inaplicable [NO LEER]
DIS12XN. ¿Por su sexo?	2	2	888888	988888	999999

[Pasa a COLDISLUGAR si respondió SI en al menos una de las preguntas anteriores (DIS13N, DIS12N o COLDIS18N). De lo contrario, pasa a WF1]

[Sólo para cuestionarios NO electrónicos: 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]

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	
Ninguno	0							
Primaria	1	2	3	4	5			
Secundaria	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Universitaria	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	
Superior no universitaria	12	13	14	15				
No sabe [NO LEER]	888888							
No responde [NO LEER]	988888							

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

<p>COLOCUP4A. ¿A qué se dedica usted principalmente? ¿Está usted actualmente: [Leer alternativas]</p> <p>(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 incapacitado permanentemente para trabajar? [Pasa a Q10G] (7) Está jubilado o pensionado? [Pasa a Q10G] (8) 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]</p>	
--	--

[ENTREGAR TARJETA "F" AL ENTREVISTADO]

<p>[PREGUNTAR SOLO SI TRABAJA O ESTÁ JUBILADO/PENSIONADO/INCAPACITADO (VERIFICAR COLOCUP4A)]</p> <p>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?</p> <p>[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?]</p> <p>(00) Ningún ingreso (01) Menos de 205.000 (02) Entre 205.000 y 325.000 (03) Entre 325.001 y 440.000 (04) Entre 440.001 y 565.000 (05) Entre 565.001 y 650.000 (06) Entre 650.001 y 710.000 (07) Entre 710.001 y 750.000 (08) Entre 750.001 y 810.000 (09) Entre 810.001 y 915.000 (10) Entre 915.001 y 1.000.000 (11) Entre 1.000.001 y 1.250.000 (12) Entre 1.250.001 y 1.365.000 (13) Entre 1.365.001 y 1.600.000 (14) Entre 1.600.001 y 2.000.000 (15) Entre 2.000.001 y 3.150.000 (16) Más de 3.150.000 (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER] (999999) Inaplicable (No trabaja ni está jubilado) [NO LEER]</p>	
---	--

[RECOGER TARJETA "F"]

<p>Q14. ¿Tiene usted intenciones de irse a vivir o a trabajar a otro país en los próximos tres años?</p> <p>(1) Sí (2) No (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
<p>Q10E. En los últimos dos años, el ingreso de su hogar: [Leer alternativas]</p> <p>(1) ¿Aumentó? (2) ¿Permaneció igual? (3) ¿Disminuyó? (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
<p>Q11N. ¿Cuál es su estado civil? [Leer alternativas]</p> <p>(1) Soltero (2) Casado (3) Unión libre (acompañado) (4) Divorciado (5) Separado (6) Viudo (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
<p>Q12C. ¿Cuántas personas en total viven en su hogar en este momento? _____</p> <p>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
<p>Q12BN. ¿Cuántos niños menores de 13 años viven en este hogar? _____</p> <p>00 = Ninguno (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
<p>Q12. ¿Tiene hijos(as)? ¿Cuántos? [Contar todos los hijos del entrevistado, que vivan o no en el hogar] _____ [VALOR MÁXIMO ACEPTADO: 20]</p> <p>(00 = Ninguno) (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
<p>ETID. ¿Usted se considera una persona blanca, mestiza, indígena, negra, mulata, u otra? [Si la persona entrevistada dice Afro-colombiano, codificar como (4) Negra]</p> <p>(1) Blanca (2) Mestiza (3) Indígena (4) Negra (5) Mulata (7) Otra (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
<p>GION. ¿Con qué frecuencia sigue las noticias, ya sea en la televisión, la radio, los periódicos o el Internet? [Leer alternativas]</p> <p>(1) Diariamente (2) Algunas veces a la semana (3) Algunas veces al mes (4) Algunas veces al año (5) Nunca (888888) No sabe [NO LEER] (988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	

<p>WWW1N. Hablando de otras cosas, ¿qué tan frecuentemente usa usted el Internet? [Leer alternativas]</p> <p>(1) Diariamente</p> <p>(2) Algunas veces a la semana</p> <p>(3) Algunas veces al mes</p> <p>(4) Algunas veces al año</p> <p>(5) Nunca</p> <p>(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]</p> <p>(988888) No responde [NO LEER]</p>	
<p>SMEDIA1. ¿Tiene usted cuenta de Facebook?</p> <p>(1) Sí [Sigue]</p> <p>(2) No [Pasa a SMEDIA4]</p> <p>(888888) [NO LEER] No sabe [Pasa a SMEDIA4]</p> <p>(988888) [NO LEER] No responde [Pasa a SMEDIA4]</p>	
<p>SMEDIA2. ¿Con qué frecuencia ve contenido en Facebook? [Leer alternativas]</p> <p>(1) Diariamente [Sigue]</p> <p>(2) Algunas veces a la semana [Sigue]</p> <p>(3) Algunas veces al mes [Sigue]</p> <p>(4) Algunas veces al año [Sigue]</p> <p>(5) Nunca [Pasa a SMEDIA4]</p> <p>(888888) [NO LEER] No sabe [Sigue]</p> <p>(988888) [NO LEER] No responde [Sigue]</p> <p>(999999) [NO LEER] Inaplicable</p>	
<p>SMEDIA3. ¿Con qué frecuencia ve información política en Facebook? [Leer alternativas]</p> <p>(1) Diariamente</p> <p>(2) Algunas veces a la semana</p> <p>(3) Algunas veces al mes</p> <p>(4) Algunas veces al año</p> <p>(5) Nunca</p> <p>(888888) [NO LEER] No sabe</p> <p>(988888) [NO LEER] No responde</p> <p>(999999) [NO LEER] Inaplicable</p>	
<p>SMEDIA4. ¿Tiene usted cuenta de Twitter?</p> <p>(1) Sí [Sigue]</p> <p>(2) No [Pasa a SMEDIA7]</p> <p>(888888) [NO LEER] No sabe [Pasa a SMEDIA7]</p> <p>(988888) [NO LEER] No responde [Pasa a SMEDIA7]</p>	
<p>SMEDIA5. ¿Con qué frecuencia ve contenido en Twitter? [Leer alternativas]</p> <p>(1) Diariamente [Sigue]</p> <p>(2) Algunas veces a la semana [Sigue]</p> <p>(3) Algunas veces al mes [Sigue]</p> <p>(4) Algunas veces al año [Sigue]</p> <p>(5) Nunca [Pasa a SMEDIA7]</p> <p>(888888) [NO LEER] No sabe [Sigue]</p> <p>(988888) [NO LEER] No responde [Sigue]</p> <p>(999999) [NO LEER] Inaplicable</p>	

SMEDIA6. ¿Con qué frecuencia ve información política en Twitter? [Leer alternativas] (1) Diariamente (2) Algunas veces a la semana (3) Algunas veces al mes (4) Algunas veces al año (5) Nunca (888888) [NO LEER] No sabe (988888) [NO LEER] No responde (999999) [NO LEER] Inaplicable	
SMEDIA7. ¿Tiene usted cuenta de WhatsApp? (1) Sí [Sigue] (2) No [Pasa a G11] (888888) [NO LEER] No sabe [Pasa a G11] (988888) [NO LEER] No responde [Pasa a G11]	
SMEDIA8. ¿Con qué frecuencia usa WhatsApp? [Leer alternativas] (1) Diariamente [Sigue] (2) Algunas veces a la semana [Sigue] (3) Algunas veces al mes [Sigue] (4) Algunas veces al año [Sigue] (5) Nunca [Pasa a G11] (888888) [NO LEER] No sabe [Sigue] (988888) [NO LEER] No responde [Sigue] (999999) [NO LEER] Inaplicable	
SMEDIA9. ¿Con qué frecuencia ve información política en WhatsApp? [Leer alternativas] (1) Diariamente (2) Algunas veces a la semana (3) Algunas veces al mes (4) Algunas veces al año (5) Nunca (888888) [NO LEER] No sabe (988888) [NO LEER] No responde (999999) [NO LEER] Inaplicable	

Podría decirme si en su casa tienen: **[Leer todos]**

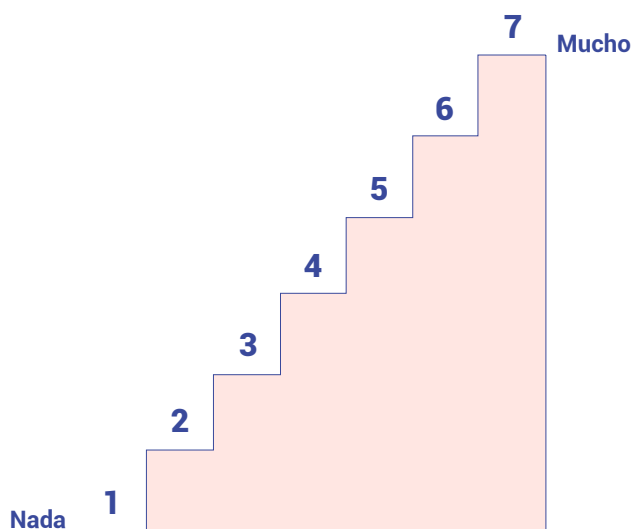
R3. Nevera	(0) No	(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]
R4. Teléfono convencio- nal/fijo/residencial (no celular)	(0) No	(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]
R4A. Teléfono celular (acepta smartphone/telé- fono inteligente)	(0) No	(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]

R5. Carro. ¿Cuántos? [Si no dice cuántos, marcar “uno”.]	(0) No	(1) Uno	(2) Dos	(3) Tres o más	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]		
R6. Lavadora de ropa	(0) No			(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]		
R7. Horno microondas	(0) No			(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]		
R8. Motocicleta	(0) No			(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]		
R12. Agua potable dentro de la vivienda	(0) No			(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]		
R14. Cuarto de baño dentro de la casa	(0) No			(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]		
R15. Computadora (acep- ta tableta/iPad)	(0) No			(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]		
R18. Servicio de Internet desde su casa (incluyen- do teléfono o tableta)	(0) No			(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]		
R1. Televisión	(0) No [Pasa a PSC1]			(1) Sí [Si- gue]	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]		
R16.Televisor de pantalla plana	(0) No			(1) Sí	(888888) No sabe [NO LEER]	(988888) No responde [NO LEER]	(999999) Inaplicable [NO LEER]	

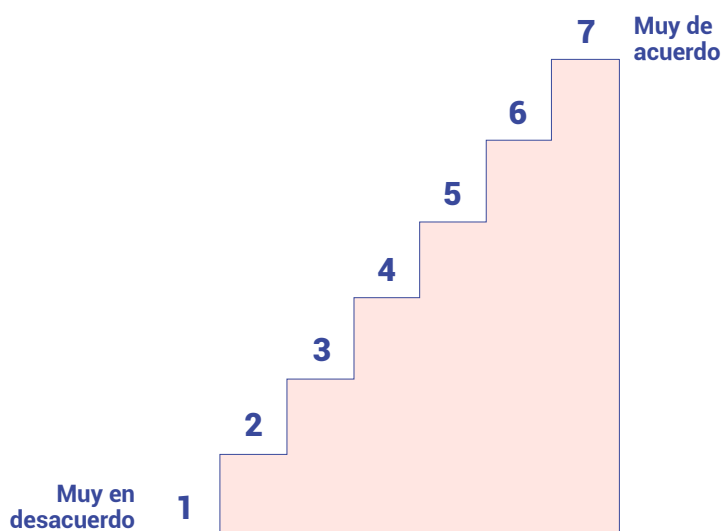
Tarjeta A (L1)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Izquierda					Derecha				

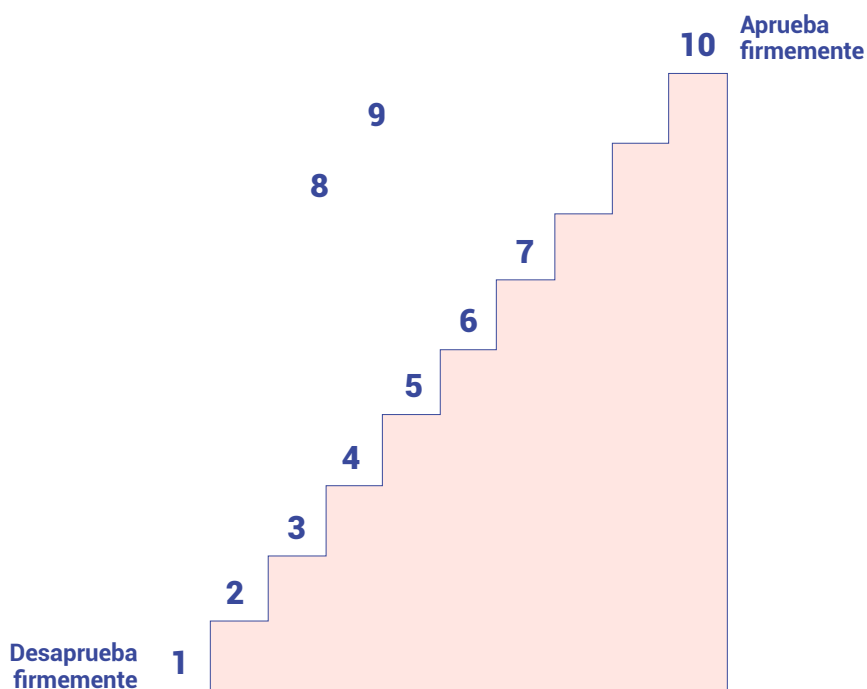
Tarjeta B



Tarjeta C



Tarjeta D



Tarjeta F

- (00) Ningún ingreso
- (01) Menos de 205.000
- (02) Entre 205.000 y 325.000
- (03) Entre 325.001 y 440.000
- (04) Entre 440.001 y 565.000
- (05) Entre 565.001 y 650.000
- (06) Entre 650.001 y 710.000
- (07) Entre 710.001 y 750.000
- (08) Entre 750.001 y 810.000
- (09) Entre 810.001 y 915.000
- (10) Entre 915.001 y 1.000.000
- (11) Entre 1.000.001 y 1.250.000
- (12) Entre 1.250.001 y 1.365.000
- (13) Entre 1.365.001 y 1.600.000
- (14) Entre 1.600.001 y 2.000.000
- (15) Entre 2.000.001 y 3.150.000
- (16) Más de 3.150.000

Notas

Notes

Notas



Notes

Notas

A través de este riguroso estudio de opinión pública en Colombia, con comparabilidad histórica para los últimos 14 años y comparabilidad entre países del continente, el Observatorio de la Democracia interpreta y analiza las opiniones, creencias, actitudes y percepciones de los colombianos frente a temas estructurales y coyunturales, informando a Gobierno, autoridades, academia y población en general, con el fin de contribuir de esta manera a la generación de políticas públicas, iniciativas, acciones y debates frente a temas clave para el desarrollo del país.

El Barómetro de las Américas es una encuesta de opinión pública que se lleva a cabo en 18 países del continente americano, bajo la coordinación de la Universidad de Vanderbilt. En la actualidad, el Observatorio de la Democracia de la Universidad de los Andes desarrolla este estudio con el apoyo y financiación de USAID, lo que posibilita que el país cuente con información actualizada anualmente, a través de muestras nacionales en los años pares y muestras especiales en años impares.

Redes sociales

  @ObsDemocracia
www.obsdemocracia.org

Observatorio de la Democracia Universidad de los Andes

Carrera 1 # 18^a - 12
Edificio Franco, Oficina 104
Bogotá, Colombia
Teléfono: +[57]1-3394949 ext. 5290
www.obsdemocracia.org
obsdemocracia@uniandes.edu.co

ISSN: 2539-0465



9 772539 046002