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WOMEN'S COMMISSION FOR REFUGEE WOMEN AND CHILDREN (IRC/WCRWC)
LEAGUE OF DISPLACED WOMEN
WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT NETWORK OF CARTAGENA AND BOLIVAR
UNION OF COMMUNITY MOTHERS
OBSERVATORY OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN
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**Survey on the Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence
in Women Displaced by the Armed Conflict in Cartagena - Colombia**

Results of 2003 Survey
October 2004

Glossary of Abbreviations

AUC	Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia [United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia]
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
ELN	Ejército de Liberación Nacional [National Liberation Army]
FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia]
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IRC	International Rescue Committee
RHR	Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
WCRWC	Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Displacement and Armed Conflict in Colombia.....	1
1.2. Study Objectives.....	1
2. METHODOLOGY.....	2
2.1. Study Population.....	2
2.2. Study Design.....	2
2.3. Sampling Framework and Sample Size.....	2
2.4. Questionnaire and Interview Formats.....	3
2.5. Training the Interviewers.....	4
2.6. Fieldwork.....	4
2.7. Controlling Information Quality.....	5
2.8. Data Analysis.....	5
2.9. Response Rate.....	5
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS.....	7
3.1. Interviewee Characteristics.....	7
3.2. History of Displacement.....	8
3.3. Marital History.....	11
3.4. Gender-Based Violence by Attackers Other Than Family Members.....	14
3.5. Kidnapping/Forced Detention.....	24
3.6. Violence in Childhood.....	26
3.7. Violence from Intimate Partner.....	27
3.8. Interviewee's Mental Health.....	42
4. CONCLUSIONS.....	49

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to increase local and international capacity to measure, prevent and respond to gender-based violence in refugee and displaced populations, the Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium (RHR)¹ is developing a three-year international project with the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, the International Rescue Committee and funding from the US State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration and from USAID, which is called the "GBV Initiative". The initiative aims to produce qualitative and quantitative information about gender-based violence in countries in Asia, Europe and Africa affected by armed conflict; with this study, the initiative is being extended to Latin America.²

This survey was conducted in cooperation with the CDC, the RHR Consortium, and researchers from Columbia University. Fieldwork activities were carried out with a team from the League of Displaced Women of Bolívar³, the Women's Empowerment Network of Cartagena and Bolívar⁴, the Union of Community Mothers⁵ and the University of Cartagena.

1.1. Displacement and Armed Conflict in Colombia

Colombia has experienced prolonged internal conflict and the resulting deterioration is increasingly having an effect on the non-combatant population, seen as a growth in forced displacement. Attacks on the civilian population, destruction of municipalities, threats and forced recruitments are some of the situations currently being experienced in the country because of the internal armed conflict; these have become part of the war strategy frequently used by armed combatants to extend their areas of influence, gain access to strategic resources, establish territorial control mechanisms, transport weapons, illegally appropriate land and open corridors for developing illegal activities.

In Colombia's Costa Caribe, the department of Bolívar is steadily receiving people from the South and the Montes de María region, where the internal armed conflict is tending to increase every day. Its capital, Cartagena, is receiving displaced people from areas including San Jacinto, El Salado, Marialabaja, Cantagallo, Arenal and San Pablo.

1.2. Study Objectives

1. To estimate the prevalence of gender-based violence in women displaced by the armed internal conflict in the municipalities of Cartagena and Turbaco.
2. To produce information about the extent of gender-based violence and its consequences on mental, sexual and reproductive health, and other situations of vulnerability, which may be useful for decision-making, planning and developing projects to prevent gender-based violence and planning response strategies.

¹ The RHR Consortium has since been renamed the Reproductive Health Response in Conflict (RHRC) Consortium.

² The original survey was conducted in 2003 and the results analyzed in 2004. The three-year initiative has also come to a close.

³ *Liga de las Mujeres Desplazadas de Bolívar*

⁴ *Red de Empoderamiento de Mujeres de Cartagena y Bolívar*

⁵ *Sindicato de Madres Comunitarias*

3. To provide nongovernmental organizations and local grassroots organizations with useful information for promoting and defending basic human rights and adding the subject of gender-based violence to the public agenda.
4. To train representatives of nongovernmental organizations and local grassroots organizations in conducting scientifically valid population studies on gender-based violence.
5. To field test a survey on gender-based violence in a region experiencing internal armed conflict.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Population

Because of its extensive tourist, industrial and commercial development, Cartagena is one of the largest poles of attraction for migrant people displaced by the internal armed conflict in the department, the Caribe region and the country generally. In that city, as in other capital cities in Colombia, the influxes of population causing rapid growth in the main cities, inequalities of income and employment and the high costs of available urban land and of commercially available housing, are causing worsening living conditions for many sectors of the population.

The increase in illegal urbanization processes has created territorial expansions with conditions of poverty and high levels of physical, economic and social segregation; in Cartagena, populations displaced by the internal armed conflict are concentrated in the districts of La Loma de Peyé, San José de los Campanos, Olaya Herrera, El Pozón, Nelson Mandela, in the nearby towns of La Boquilla and Pasacaballos and in the municipality of Turbaco.

For the study, the districts of Cartagena El Pozón and San José de los Campanos and the municipality of Turbaco were initially selected, with a total of 1,149 households displaced by the internal armed conflict. Subsequently, it was necessary to include the district of La Loma de Peyé and the town of Pasacaballos to complete the required sample size.

2.2. Study Design

A transverse sampling survey was conducted to measure the variables of interest. Study participants were women aged between 15 and 49, displaced by the internal armed conflict and usual residents of the districts, towns and municipalities selected during the survey.

2.3. Sampling Framework and Sample Size

Two weeks before the survey was conducted, members of the League of Displaced Women of Bolívar visited the Pozón and San José de los Campanos districts and the municipality of Turbaco, to identify the sectors with the greatest populations displaced by the internal armed conflict and establish the number of households with displaced residents and their location. They produced a report on the number of households and displaced persons by district and sector; because the research was conducted during the conflict and in view of the need to protect interviewees' confidentiality, it was not considered appropriate to prepare lists with names and addresses to identify households

or displaced persons. Table 1 presents the distribution of the number of recipient households and displaced households identified by the League of Displaced Women.

A survey of sexual and reproductive health⁶ established that in the Caribe region, which includes the areas of interest for this study, 40% of women have experienced some type of physical violence by their partner in their lifetime and, also during their lifetime, 34% of women interviewed experienced some type of physical violence by attackers other than their partner. The information from the survey was the basis for calculating the sample size required in this study, establishing that a random sample of 400 women usually resident in the selected districts and sectors was sufficient to assess, with 95% confidence, the prevalence of gender-based violence in women aged 15 to 49 resident in Cartagena and Turbaco and displaced by the internal armed conflict.

Table 1. Number of recipient and displaced* persons and households by district and sector

District	Sector	Total Households	Total Persons	Displaced Households	Displaced Persons
San José de los Campanos	Revivir de los Campanos	99	671	94	671
El Pozón	Isla del León	170	636	70	350
	Los Tamarindos	375	2720	54	270
	Los Lagos	240	930	25	125
	14 de Febrero	140	750	75	182
	Nuevo Horizonte	430	2500	150	900
	La Conquista y Gocen	200	560	15	60
	La Unión	345	1725	18	96
	20 de Enero	349	2042	2	126
	Minuto de Dios	125	1000	5	40
	Playa Blanca	30	200	30	200
	Total Pozón	2404	13063	463	2349
Municipality of Turbaco	La Conquista	118	590	30	118
	Las Cocadas	600	3000	200	1200
	El Carmen	55	175	13	78
	San Pedro	700	2500	5	10
	Recreo	800	320	30	180
	El Talón	169	228	162	153
	La Unión	88	112	85	76
	La Línea	265	436	17	23
	Media Tapa	400	1500	30	150
	Manguito	198	990	20	60
Total Turbaco	3393	9851	592	2048	
GRAND TOTAL		5896	23585	1149	5068

* The district of La Loma de Peyé and the town of Pasacaballos were subsequently added to complete the required sample size.

2.4. Questionnaire and Interview Formats

This study followed some of the World Health Organization recommendations about ethical aspects of studying GBV. The methodology for conducting the study sought to maximize positive results such as the most precise levels in reports and participants' sense of well-being, and to ensure the confidentiality of information. For these reasons, interviews were conducted in an area away from the participant's home, participants were invited in advance for the interview and their acceptance was voluntary.

⁶ *Encuesta sobre Salud Sexual y Reproductiva en Zonas Marginadas. Situación de las Mujeres Desplazadas.* [Survey of sexual and reproductive health in underprivileged regions. The situation of displaced women.] Profamilia, Colombia, 2001.

In order to develop this methodology, two instruments were applied for the interview: the locator format, which established that women in the household had been displaced and the number of women aged between 15 and 49 displaced by the internal armed conflict resident in the household and, based on a table of random numbers, one woman in each household was selected to be invited to participate in the survey. This format also contained the sample text to be used by the locators to invite the woman selected, the result of the household visit and, lastly, the appointment sheet that a woman who was selected and who agreed to carry out the interview had to present at the meeting place to get to the interview site, and subsequently at the interview site.

The interview questionnaire, made up of 160 questions, included questions about the sociodemographic characteristics of interviewees and their partners, the history of their displacement, gender-based violence to which they were exposed in the year before displacement and the GBV which they considered most traumatic in that period, gender-based violence to which they were exposed during displacement and the most traumatic example; exposure to kidnapping or forced detention; violence in childhood; violence from the spouse, partner or boyfriend during the year before displacement and the year before the interview and, finally, questions about the participant's mental health at the time of the survey.

The questions in this questionnaire were taken from the survey applied by the WHO in its study for several countries, from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive health surveys of the CDC, IRC, Physicians for Human Rights, Impact of Events Scale and the Hopkins Symptoms Checklist. The questionnaire was developed in English and translated into Spanish, then adjusted for application to the Colombian context. Formal amendments were made during interviewer training and pilot testing of the questionnaire.

2.5. Training the Interviewers

Starting on August 4, 2003, interviewers and locators participated in a two-week training program in Cartagena. The training included an introduction to basic research concepts, the perspective of gender, gender violence, ethical aspects of the study, safety, methods, training and practice for interviewers in using the standardized questionnaire, and methods, training and practice for locators to request the women's participation and coordinate interview schedules.

During the last two days of training, the interviewers practised using the interview questionnaire with women aged 15 to 49 displaced by the armed conflict and resident in districts receiving displaced people which were not selected for the study sample. Each interviewer completed a minimum of 3 interviews.

2.6. Fieldwork

The survey started on August 19, 2003 and was completed on September 2, 2003. Using a sample of households identified from the map of displaced populations in the selected districts, the locators randomly selected one woman to be invited to participate in the survey, for each household in the sample. In this first step, the locators asked each woman selected whether she was willing to participate in a survey on women's health;

when the woman agreed to participate, she was given an appointment for the interview and a meeting place for getting to the interview site.

As the women were arriving at the interview site, they were guided to a private area where each participant was given more specific information about the nature of the study. Initially, each interview had an average length of two hours and, on average, each interviewer conducted three interviews per day.

All participants were given symbolic remuneration and money for transportation home. When the participant wanted to talk to a counsellor offering psychosocial support before leaving, she was able to do so. Information was also provided about organizations providing ongoing assistance.

2.7. Controlling Information Quality

Once the interviews were completed, two supervisors were responsible for reviewing the questionnaires, checking that they were complete and reviewing the internal consistency of replies before interviewers left the interview site; the interviewer had to clarify any incorrect information with the participant and complete missing information.

2.8. Data Analysis

For this preliminary report, information was tabulated and processed using the SPSS statistical package. In addition, association measures and reasons for disparity (expressed as logistic regression correlation coefficients), were processed in SPSS.

2.9. Response Rate

The high mobility of populations displaced by the armed conflict affected the sampling framework established by the League of Displaced Women and there was a high dropout rate (17% of the women invited to the interview agreed to participate but did not come to the appointment), which affected coverage in the districts and sectors initially selected; it was necessary to increase the initial sample selected by randomly selecting additional women in new districts and sectors (Loma de Peyé and Pasacaballos) during the fieldwork.

Table 2. GBV Survey Coverage, Cartagena, Colombia 2003

District/Municipality	San José de los Campanos	El Pozón	Turbaco	Loma de Peyé	Pasacaballo	TOTAL	%
Unoccupied housing	2	6	12	0	0	20	3.18
Household with no eligible woman	2	7	16	1	0	26	4.14
Woman refused interview	9	16	13	1	0	39	6.21
Woman did not come to interview	5	39	54	5	2	105	16.72
Woman was not displaced	3	3	17	3	2	28	4.46
Incomplete interview	1	0	2	0	0	3	0.48
Complete interview	31	110	192	23	54	410	65.29
TOTAL	53	181	306	33	58	631	100.00

Of all the houses and households selected for the interview, 3.2% of the houses were unoccupied, in 4.1% of households there were no displaced women aged between 15 and 49 and in 6.2% of households visited, the woman selected did not agree to participate in the survey; 16.7% of women invited did not go to the appointment to get to the interview site; it was determined that 4.5% of the women invited were not displaced and lastly, 0.5% of the women invited did not completely respond to the interview.

The final response rate was 65.3%, a very low result if compared with coverage obtained in surveys of sexual and reproductive health containing questions about domestic violence, but explainable by the imperfections of the sampling framework of the studies involving populations displaced by the internal conflict in Colombia and the world.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS

3.1. Interviewee Characteristics

Table 3.1. Proportional distribution of women by district of residence, age group, racial group, religion and place of residence before displacement

	N=410
	%
District/Municipality of residence	
San José de los Campanos	7.6
El Pozón	26.8
Turbaco	46.8
La Loma de Peyé	5.6
Pasacaballos	13.2
Total	100.0
Age groups	
15-19	13.7
20-24	20.7
25-29	21.5
30-34	13.2
35-39	11.5
40-44	11.5
45-49	8.0
Total	100.0
Racial group	
Negro	49.3
Indigenous	6.6
White	24.9
Dark skinned	12.4
Mixed	4.6
Other	0.2
Don't know	2.0
Total	100.0
Religion	
None	7.6
Catholic	58.1
Christian	10.8
Evangelical	12.5
Jehovah's Witnesses	4.4
Adventists	1.7
Other	2.7
Don't know	2.2
NR	
Total	100.0
Place of residence before displacement	
City	2.9
Town	52.7
Country	44.4
Total	100.0

47% of interviewees lived in Turbaco, the second-largest group (27%) in Pozón and the third-largest (13%), in Pasacaballos. By age group, the largest proportion of interviewees (22%) were between 25 and 29, 21% were between 20 and 24 and 14% between 15 and 19. The most common racial group was negro (49%) followed by white (25%). The most common religion was Catholic and place of residence before displacement was the rural area of the country (53% in populated centres and 44% in the country).

Table 3.2. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by occupation before displacement, ability to read and write, and education level

	N=410 %
Occupation before displacement	
Agriculture	12.4
Animal rearing	4.9
Craftwork	0.7
Storekeeper	5.6
Student	15.1
Professional	1.2
Housewife	47.1
Domestic service	10.2
Fishing	0.2
Unemployed	0.2
Other	2.0
Don't know	0.2
Ability to read	
Cannot read	20.2
With difficulty	29.3
Easily	50.5
Ability to write	
Cannot write	17.8
With difficulty	24.9
Easily	57.3
Highest level of education completed	
Did not attend	16.1
Primary	54.1
Secondary	29.0
Technical	0.7

The main activity carried out by the women interviewed before displacement was being a housewife (47%); a significant proportion were students (15%) or involved in agriculture (12%). With respect to ability to read and write, the results showed that 20% of the women interviewed could not read, 18% could not write and 16% did not attend school; on the other hand, 51% of interviewees read easily, 57% wrote easily and slightly more than half of interviewees completed one or more years of primary school and 29% one or more years of secondary.

3.2. History of Displacement

All interviewees were asked why they came to their current place of residence and the date on which they were displaced for the first time; they were asked to list all changes of town, shelter or city which they had made during their displacement. Threats to safety (51%), being obliged to give up their land (19%) and massacres (10%) were the main reasons for displacement.

Table 3.3. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by cause of displacement, year of displacement, first place to which they were displaced, year of arrival in the current municipality of residence, number of changes of municipality

	N=410 %
Main reason for displacement	
Threat to personal safety	5.9
Threat to family safety	50.5
Forced recruitment of sons	0.7
Spouse or family member murdered	9.8
Massacre	10.0
Exclusion from work	0.5
Lack of medical care	0.2
Obligated to give up land	19.0
Fear of being victim of violence	2.2
Other	1.0
Don't know	0.2
Total	100.0
Year of displacement	
2003	12.7
2001- 2002	28.3
1998-2000	36.8
1998 or earlier	21.5
Don't know	0.7
Total	100.0
First place lived after displacement	
Shelter or traditional refuge	1.7
Family in another part of Colombia	17.3
Private household in another part of Colombia	14.9
District of displaced people in Cartagena	27.3
District of displaced people in another city	35.6
Other	3.2
Total	100.0
Year arrived in current municipality	
2003	19.8
2001- 2002	36.3
1998-2000	31.0
1998 or earlier	12.4
Don't know	0.5
Total	100.0
Time spent between displacement and arriving in current municipality	
Less than 1 year	65.1
1-2 years	19.8
3-5 years	9.3
Over 5 years	4.9
Don't know	1.0
Total	100.0
Number of movements during displacement	
1	54.4
2	27.3
3	13.9
4	2.7
5 +	1.7
Total	100.0

37% of women interviewed were displaced for the first time between 1998 and 2000, in other words, 3-5 years before the interview, while 28% were displaced 1 or 2 years before the interview (between 2001 and 2002); the first place where the largest proportions of women interviewed arrived was a district receiving displaced people in another city (36%)

and a district receiving displaced people in Cartagena (27%).

With respect to the time spent between the first displacement and arriving in the current municipality of residence, for 65%, it was less than one year from the first displacement; it is important to note that this does not mean that they arrived less than a year ago. According to what could be established of the history of movements during displacement, 54% of the women interviewed reported only 1 change of municipality during displacement and 27% reported 2 changes of municipality. This means that the majority of women interviewed were displaced to a district for displaced people in another city in Colombia and that, before spending one year in the first displacement location, they settled in the current place of residence.

Table 3.4. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by head of the household in which they live, form of payment for work, current economic activity, main source of income and contact with family members

	%
Head of household (N=410)	
Participant	21.2
Spouse/partner	54.4
Another male member	9.8
Another female member	11.0
Another male non-member	2.7
Another female non-member	1.0
Form of payment for work (N=410)	
No paid activity	81.0
Works and is paid in kind	2.0
Works for money	17.6
Economic activity (N=410)	
Not working	59.0
Agriculture	0.2
Labourer	6.1
Business	1.5
Casual work	33.7
Other	2.2
Main source of income (N=410)	
No income	2.9
Support from spouse/partner	55.1
Support from other relatives	19.3
Money from own work	17.8
Social services/government assistance	0.7
Other	4.1
Has family members (N=410)	
Does not have family members	4.4
Family members in the same household	25.4
Family members live nearby	31.2
Do not live nearby	39.0
Frequency of seeing relatives (N=392)	
Never	17.6
Sometimes	35.7
Often	46.7

The spouse or partner was the head of the household for 54% of the women interviewed; the participants were the head of the household in 21% of cases. With respect to the form in which they received payment for their work, 81% of interviewees stated that they did not receive money for their work and 18% did receive money for their work. With respect to economic activity, 59% were without work and 34% had casual work (moonlighting, casual

jobs in exchange for food). The main source of income for the majority of interviewees was the financial support of their partners (55%) followed by support from relatives (19%); 18% of the women interviewed handled their own money.

57% of interviewees lived with family members or relatives (other than spouse or children) or near them, 39% lived far from family members and 4% stated that they had no family members or relatives. Of the interviewees with family members or relatives, 47% saw them often, 36% sometimes and 18% never saw them.

Table 3.5. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by services according to degree of difficulty to access them

Services accessed (N=410)	Difficult	Easy	DK	Total
General medical care	78.0	21.7	0.2	100.0
Sexual and reproductive health services	82.2	15.1	2.7	100.0
Police	72.2	24.1	3.7	100.0
Food	75.6	24.4	0.0	100.0
Humanitarian aid	86.1	13.2	0.7	100.0
Religious services	29.5	70.0	0.5	100.0
Legal aid	91.9	3.7	4.4	100.0
Psychological assistance	86.3	11.0	2.7	100.0
Public services	75.6	24.4	0.0	100.0
Women's organization	76.5	20.6	2.9	100.0

Generally, the majority of women interviewed considered it difficult to access the various services in the place where they were currently living; only access to religious services was easy (70%), for the other services studied, over 70% of the women said that they had difficulties accessing them, with the most widespread difficulties being with legal aid (92%), psychosocial assistance (86%) and humanitarian aid (86%).

3.3. Marital History

All women interviewed were asked whether they had ever been married or in a common-law relationship, the number of relationships, current marital status, reason for the most recent separation, current relationships and basic characteristics of the current spouse, partner or boyfriend (Table 3.6).

At the time of the interview, 70% of the women interviewed were married or in a common-law relationship, 24% were separated, 4% single and 2% had a serious intimate relationship or boyfriend. The women were asked about the number of relationships they had had and the majority of interviewees who had ever been in a relationship had only had one partner (59%). With respect to the age the women had when they got married or had a relationship for the first time, the majority of interviewees (62%) said they were between 15 and 19 years old.

According to participants' replies, the most recent relationship ended for 30% of interviewees because the partner left her; 22% separated. For women whose partners left for reasons other than abandonment, the main causes were another woman and looking for work in another municipality. For the women who left their husbands for other reasons, the main causes were another woman and his irresponsibility.

Table 3.6. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by current marital status, number of relationships, age at first relationship, cause of most recent separation and

length of time living with current partner

	%
Current marital status (N=410)	
Single	4.4
Married/Common-law relationship	69.5
Separated/widowed	23.9
Has boyfriend	2.2
Total	100.0
Number of relationships (N=390)	
1	58.7
2	31.5
3	6.9
4-5	2.8
Age at first relationship (N=390)	
Less than 15	21.0
15-19	62.1
20-31	16.9
Reason for end of most recent relationship (N=105)	
Disappeared/murdered	7.6
Separated	21.9
Widowed	11.4
Partner abandoned her	30.5
Partner left for another reason	11.4
Participant abandoned her partner	4.8
Participant left for another reason	12.4
Reason why partner abandoned her (N=12)	
Military service	8.3
Family problems	8.3
Incarcerated	8.3
Another woman	33.3
Looking for work in another municipality/country	33.3
Recruited by the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia]	8.3
Reason why participant left partner (N=13)	
Physical mistreatment	15.4
His irresponsibility	23.1
He did not want to be displaced with her	15.4
Bad character	15.4
Another woman	30.8
Total	100.0
Years of living together (N=285)	
Less than 1 year	3.9
1-5 years	34.7
6-10 years	27.7
11-15 years	14.7
More than 15 years	18.6
Don't know	0.4

35% of the interviewees had been living with their current partner between 1 and 5 years and 28% of interviewees between 6 and 10 years. With respect to choice of current partner (Table 3.7), in 75% of cases, both freely chose their partner and in 12% the woman chose her partner; for women who were not able to choose their partner, they were asked whether their desire to marry was consulted and 73% replied affirmatively.

Table 3.7. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by choice of partner, partner's ability to read and write and highest level of education completed

	%
Choice of spouse/partner (N=390)	
Both chose	74.9
The partner chose	12.6
The participant chose her partner	11.8
Other	0.5
Don't know	0.3
She was asked whether marriage desired (N=52)	
Yes	72.5
No	27.5
NR	
Partner's ability to read (N=171)	
Cannot read	20.1
With difficulty	21.8
Easily	58.2
Partner's ability to write (N=171)	
Cannot write	17.7
With difficulty	23.8
Easily	58.5
Partner's level of education (N=294)	
Did not attend	17.0
Primary	45.9
Secondary	31.3
Technical	0.7
University	0.3
Don't know	4.8
Form of payment for partner's work (N=294)	
No paid activity	33.2
Works and receives payment in kind	4.1
Works for money	65.4
Partner's economic activity (N=294)	
Did not work	8.8
Agriculture	8.2
Labourer	12.9
Business	3.1
Casual work	66.3
Other	4.1
Partner has family members (N=294)	
Does not have family members	3.1
Family members live in the same household	9.9
Family members live nearby	47.3
No family members live nearby	38.8
Don't know	0.7
NA Does not live with boyfriend	0.3
How often partner sees family members (N=283)	
Never	9.8
Sometimes	41.8
Often	48.6
NR/No information	

The questionnaire included questions about the partner's characteristics and, with respect to interviewees' partners' ability to read and write, 20% of interviewees' partners could not read and 18% could not write while 58% read easily and 59% wrote easily. 45% of partners had taken one or more years of primary school and 33% one or more years of secondary.

When asked about the form of payment for the partner's work, 65% worked and were paid in money and 33% had no paid activity; with respect to the partner's economic activity, 66% had casual work and 13% were labourers. Lastly, 57% of partners lived with family members or relatives other than wife and children or near them and almost 90% saw their family members or relatives with some degree of frequency.

3.4 Gender-Based Violence by Attackers Other Than Family Members

In order to understand at what time the women displaced by the internal armed conflict were most vulnerable, each woman was read a list of violent situations which she might have experienced, by people other than family members, and she was asked to say how many times it had occurred at two times: before displacement and during displacement. "During displacement" was used to refer to the time between when the interviewee was displaced for the first time because of the internal armed conflict until the interview date.

All interviewees were asked to report violent experiences by attackers other than family members which they experienced the year before displacement and during displacement, and in each case they were asked how often each situation occurred.

73% of the women interviewed reported at least one form of intimidation before displacement and that their exposure to the risk of that form of violence had not completely disappeared; 34% of the women continued to be threatened or intimidated after being displaced (Table 3.8).

20% of the women interviewed reported at least one form of physical violence before displacement; physical violence also decreased but the change was less than for intimidation, and 11% of the women interviewed continued to be physically mistreated after being displaced.

The proportion of women who had experienced at least one form of sexual violence by attackers other than family members increased by 27% during displacement.

Table 3.8. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by type of violence experienced and time of displacement

	Before displacement (N=410)	During displacement (N=410)	Percent variation
	%	%	
Any form of intimidation	73.4	34.4	-53.1
Any form of physical violence	19.8	10.5	-47.0
Any form of sexual violence	8.3	10.5	+26.5

Intimidation was the form of violence most frequently experienced by the women interviewed before and during displacement: before displacement, 37% of the women were verbally threatened that a family member would be killed, 36% were verbally threatened that they would be killed or injured, somebody used force to break into the home of 39% of the women, 26% were threatened with a type of weapon; 27% were visited by somebody who destroyed their belongings and 20% witnessed somebody being physically assaulted.

Table 3.9. Proportion of women who experienced some form of intimidation by specific type of

mistreatment one year before and during displacement and percentage change

	Before N=410	During N=410	Percentage change
Some form of intimidation	73.4	34.4	-53.1
Somebody used force to break into the home	39.0	11.5	-70.6
Verbally threatened that a family member would be killed	37.1	10.2	-72.4
Verbally threatened that she would be killed or injured	35.6	12.7	-64.4
Somebody destroyed their belongings	27.3	5.6	-79.5
Threatened with a type of weapon	26.1	9.0	-65.4
Witnessed somebody being physically assaulted	20.2	14.1	-30.1
Victim of other forms of intimidation	13.9	4.6	-66.7
Witnessed somebody being murdered	13.9	7.8	-43.9
Self or a family member on the threatened list	13.4	4.1	-69.1
Other	13.4	5.4	-60.0
Witnessed a family member being murdered	9.3	3.4	-63.2
Witnessed somebody being sexually assaulted	3.7	2.9	-20.0

Although the levels dropped, intimidation continued to be the form of violence experienced most often by the women during displacement: witnessed somebody being physically assaulted (14.1%), verbally threatened that they would be killed or injured (12.7%), somebody used force to break into the home (11.5%), verbally threatened that a family member would be killed (10.2%), threatened with a type of weapon (9.0%). The largest percentage decreases were in destruction of the interviewees' belongings (-80%), death threats to family members (-72%) and force being used to break into the interviewee's home (-71%).

Table 3.10. Proportion of women who experienced some form of physical violence by specific type of mistreatment, time of displacement and percentage change

	Before (N=410)	During (N=410)	Percentage change
Some form of physical violence	19.8	10.5	-47.0
Detained against her will	9.5	5.9	-38.5
Slapped or punched	8.3	4.6	-44.1
Beaten or kicked	7.6	3.7	-51.6
Deprived of food, water or sleep	6.6	1.5	-77.8
Eyes covered or bandaged	4.4	1.0	-77.8
Tried to choke or suffocate her	3.2	1.5	-53.8
Stabbed or shot	1.7	1.2	-28.6
Physically disfigured or mutilated	1.5	0.2	-83.3

Being detained against her will was the form of physical violence experienced most often by interviewees before displacement (10%), less often they were slapped or punched (8%) and beaten or kicked (8%). During displacement, the levels of physical violence experienced by the women dropped but the most frequent forms were still being detained, slaps and punches, and being beaten or kicked. Although it showed the greatest percentage decrease (-83%), it should be pointed out that during displacement, cases of mutilation were reported. There were also significant percentage decreases in deprivation of food, water or sleep (78%) and having eyes covered or bandaged (78%).

Table 3.11. Proportion of women who experienced some form of sexual violence by specific type of mistreatment, time of displacement and percentage change

	Before (N=410)	During (N=410)	Percentage change
Some form of sexual violence	8.3	10.5	+26.5
Subjected to embarrassing sexual comments	5.1	6.3	+23.8
Subjected to unwanted kissing	4.4	3.7	-16.7
Touched in sexual parts of her body	4.1	5.1	+23.5
Forced to take off her clothes or undress	3.2	3.2	0.0
Forced/threatened to have oral/vaginal/anal sex	2.7	3.2	+18.2
Internal cavities of her body inspected	2.4	1.7	-30.0
Persuaded to have SR to get food/water/protection	2.2	2.0	-11.1
Hit in sexual parts of her body	1.7	2.0	+14.3
Vaginal or anal penetration with an object	0.5	0.2	-50.0

Of the results found when inquiries were made about forms of sexual violence experienced by the women interviewed before and during displacement, it could be concluded that the displaced women were more vulnerable to sexual violence by people outside of their families during displacement: there was an increase in the proportion of women subjected to embarrassing sexual comments (24%), the proportion of women who were touched in sexual parts of their body against their will (24%), the proportion of women forced to have sexual relations (18%) and the proportion of women who were hit in sexual parts of their bodies (14%).

Table 3.12. Proportional distribution of women who experienced some form of violence by time of displacement and attacker

	Before N=299	During N=148
Attacker before and during displacement		
Military personnel	4.4	3.6
AUC [United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia]	49.1	25.0
FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia]	14.0	5.0
ELN [National Liberation Army]	5.8	3.6
Police or interrogator	0.7	3.6
Neighbour/community member	4.8	33.6
Stranger	27.3	39.3
Other	1.7	5.0
Don't know	5.5	5.0

The most frequent attackers in cases of violence before displacement were members of the AUC (49%), 27% of the interviewees exposed to violence did not know the attacker and in 14% of cases, interviewees were attacked by members of the FARC. During displacement, on the other hand, for 39% of women the attacker was a stranger, for 34%, it was a neighbour or community member and 25% of the women interviewed were attacked by members of the AUC (Table 3.12).

Table 3.13. Proportional distribution of women who experienced some form of violence by worst experience of intimidation during displacement

	Before displacement (N=299)	During displacement (N=148)	Percent variation	Difference
	%	%		
Some form of intimidation	96.0	90.5	-5.7	5.5
Some form of physical violence	16.7	19.6	+17.4	-2.9
Some form of sexual violence	7.0	19.6	+180.0	-12.6

Interviewees who reported violent experiences were asked to concentrate on the most severe episode that occurred before and the most severe experience that occurred during displacement; at both times, the majority of interviewees reported having experienced one or more forms of intimidation during those episodes. However, for both periods, the level of sexual violence was considerably lower than levels of intimidation and physical violence; it should be pointed out that the percent variation is the highest (Table 3.13).

Table 3.14 Proportional distribution of women who experienced some form of violence. Attacker in the most severe episode during displacement

	Before (N=299)	During N=148)
Military personnel	4.4	2.0
AUC	46.1	23.1
FARC	12.8	4.1
ELN	5.1	3.4
Police or interrogator	2.7	2.0
Neighbour/community member	25.6	24.5
Stranger	4.0	31.3
Other	4.7	9.5
Don't know	0.3	3.4
NR	0.3	-

Before displacement, AUC (46%) and neighbours or community members (26%) were the most common attackers in the most severe episode; during displacement, the women interviewed received the most severe aggression from strangers (31.3%), community members (24.5%) and AUC members (23.1%).

Table 3.15. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by information about the most severe episode and time of displacement

	% Before N=299	% During N=148
Year of occurrence		
2003	11.7	34.5
2001-2002	24.1	33.1
1998-2000	37.1	20.9
Before 1998	24.1	8.1
Don't know	3.0	3.4
Where she was		
At home	84.9	42.6
At work	3.7	2.0
In another part of the city	9.0	21.6
In another part of Colombia	1.3	22.3
Other	0.7	10.8
NR	0.3	0.7
Number of attackers		
One person	10.0	29.7
A group of people	84.6	62.2
Don't know	5.0	7.4
NR	0.3	0.7
Threatened with death		
No	58.9	69.6
Yes	40.8	29.7
NR	0.3	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Companion during episode		
Alone	7.7	23.6
Spouse/partner	34.1	29.1
Children	44.5	37.8
Another woman	13.0	10.8
Other family members	44.1	28.4
Someone else	8.7	14.2
Don't know	0.3	0.0
What happened to companion		
	N=274	N=113
Nothing	70.1	57.7
Beaten	9.5	14.4
Threatened with death	17.9	9.0
Sexually assaulted	2.2	1.8
Forced to watch	3.6	3.6
Escaped	4.7	3.6
Killed	8.0	5.4
Other	4.0	18.9
Don't know	0.4	0.9

With respect to the date when the most severe episode before displacement occurred, 37% of interviewees experienced it between 1998 and 2000 (3-5 years before the interview), 24% between 2001 and 2002 (1-2 years before the interview); 24% of interviewees who were exposed to violence before displacement had their most severe experience before 1998. The majority (85%) were at home at that time, 85% were attacked by a group of people; 41% were threatened with death during the episode. 44% of the women interviewed were accompanied by their children or other family members at the time of the attack.

For 35% of the interviewees who reported violence during displacement, their most severe experience occurred less than one year earlier and for 33%, 1-2 years previously; the largest group (43%) were at home at that time (Table 3.15). 62% of the women who reported violence during displacement were attacked by a group of people during the most traumatic episode of violence; 30% were threatened with death.

Table 3.16. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by information about pregnancy in the most severe episode and time of displacement

	% Before N=299	% After N=148
Pregnancy during episode		
Was not pregnant	83.6	85.1
Miscarriage	1.3	0.7
Premature birth	0.3	0.7
Stillbirth	1.0	0.7
Pregnant and baby born healthy	11.4	10.8
Abortion	0.7	0.0
Other	1.3	2.0
Pregnancy as a result of episode		
Did not get pregnant	2.7	5.4
Miscarriage	0.3	0.7
Pregnant and baby born healthy	0.3	0.0
Other	0.3	0.7
NA Was not sexually abused	96.0	93.2
Knew the attacker		
No	88.0	70.9
Yes	11.0	28.4
Don't know	0.3	0.0

Before displacement, 84% of the women were not pregnant when the most severe episode occurred and 11% were pregnant and baby was born healthy. 88% of interviewees did not know the attacker before displacement, while during displacement that proportion dropped to 71% (Table 3.16).

The injuries most commonly reported by interviewees as a consequence of the most violent episode in the year before displacement were psychological (67%) and, to a lesser degree, bruises, scratches and marks (11%) and loss of consciousness (9%); similarly, during displacement, the injuries experienced by the majority of women interviewed as a consequence of that episode were psychological (69%) and bruises, scratches and marks (18%).

Table 3.17. Proportion of women who reported some form of attack by type of injuries experienced as a consequence of the most severe violent episode and time of displacement

	Before N=298	During N=147
	%	%
Injuries experienced		
Bruises, scratches, marks	11.4	17.7
Loss of consciousness	9.1	9.5
Dislocations	1.3	3.4
One or more broken bones	2.0	2.0
One or more teeth knocked out	0.3	0.7
Deep wounds or cuts	2.7	3.4
Psychological difficulties (nightmares, intrusive memories)	66.8	69.4
Other injuries	2.7	2.1
NR		

Before displacement, 67% of the women did not seek treatment for their injuries and 18% went to the health centre. Among the most common reasons for not seeking medical treatment were considering that medical attention was not necessary (34%), not having money (17%) and fear of being the victim of more violence (14%). In the "Other" option, with 12%, were: had to run away, did not want to leave the children alone, those things happened frequently, trusted in God's help.

Table 3.18. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by who they went to for medical attention and reason for not seeking medical attention for injuries from the most severe episode and time of displacement

	Before (N=298)	During (N=147)
Who they went to for medical attention	N=298	N=147
Did not seek treatment	66.5	63.6
Traditional healer	2.4	1.9
Neighbour/friend	1.9	0.9
Hospital	7.2	3.7
Health centre	18.2	25.2
Family	2.4	0.9
Self-healing	1.0	0.9
Other	2.4	3.7
Reason for not seeking medical attention	N=139	N=66
Did not require medical attention	33.8	41.8
Did not know where to go	6.5	9.0
No medical attention was available	7.2	1.5
Was not worth it	5.8	14.9
Sense of shame	0.7	0.0
Afraid of being the victim of more violence	13.7	20.9
Would not have been believed	0.7	1.5
Participant believed she was guilty	0.0	3.0
Would give the family a bad reputation	0.0	1.5
Would give the spouse's family a bad reputation	0.0	1.5
Did not have money	17.3	29.9
Did not have transportation	2.9	3.0
Other	11.5	4.5
Don't know	0.0	1.5

During displacement, 64% of the interviewees who reported an injury did not seek medical attention for the injuries and 25% went to health centres. The main reason why the interviewees who reported injuries did not seek treatment was that they considered that they did not require medical attention (42%), had no money (30%) and were afraid of

being victims of more violence (20.9%); 15% of interviewees considered that it was not worth seeking medical attention (Table 3.18).

Table 3.19. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by who they told what happened in the most severe episode by time of displacement, people's reaction, who was the most help and main reason why they did not tell anybody about what happened

	% Before	% During
Who they told	N=298	N=147
Told nobody	43.8	34.5
Spouse/partner	9.6	9.5
Male family member	13.4	15.5
Female family member	28.4	32.4
Friend	18.5	29.1
Healthcare worker	8.6	7.4
NGO staff	1.4	1.4
Local authority other than government	2.1	0.0
Police or government authorities	2.1	3.4
Religious authority	1.0	1.4
Women's group	1.0	0.7
Another person	1.7	6.1
Don't know	0.3	0.0
Reaction	N=170	N=96
They pointed me out	2.5	0.0
They ignored me	34.0	3.4
They took the information but nothing happened	66.7	35.2
They gave me emotional support	9.4	62.5
They took me to a healthcare worker or clinic	2.5	3.4
They took me to a human rights organization	1.9	1.1
They took me to a women's group	0.6	1.1
Other	10.7	11.4
Don't know	0.6	1.1
Most help	N=170	N=96
Nobody helped	20.0	14.7
Spouse/partner	10.6	11.6
Male family member	12.4	11.6
Female family member	35.3	28.4
Friend	17.6	24.2
Healthcare worker	8.2	8.4
NGO staff	2.4	1.1
Local authority other than government	1.8	0.0
Police or government authorities	1.8	2.1
Lawyer/judge/traditional justice	1.8	0.0
Religious authority	0.6	2.1
Women's group	3.5	1.1
Other person	0.6	5.3
Main reason for not reporting what happened	N=128	N=51
Sense of shame	0.8	2.0
Fear of being pointed out	3.1	3.9
Fear of being rejected by the family	0.0	3.9
Did not trust anybody	18.8	25.5
Thought that nothing could be done	3.9	3.9
Fear of being a victim of more violence	63.3	49.0
Other	9.4	11.8

44% of the women who reported some form of attack before displacement did not tell anybody about the most severe episode of aggression; 28% told a female family member, 19% told friends, 13% a male family member and 10% their spouse. The reaction of the people who were told was emotional support (67%), 34% took the information but nothing happened; "Other" (11%) included suggesting reporting it or suggesting displacement

(Table 3.19).

Before displacement, for 35.5% of women interviewed, the person who most helped them was a female family member; a significant proportion, 20%, received no help from anybody, for 18%, the best help came from friends, for 12%, from male family members and for 11% from their partners. The main reason why they told nobody what happened was fear of being a victim of more violence (63%); and secondly they did not trust anybody (19%). The "Other" option (9%) included: everybody ran away, everybody understood, did not remember anything, they were told that they should not tell anybody.

Table 3.20. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by help they received to handle the most severe violent episode by time of displacement

	% Before N=299	% During N=148
What most helped them handle their experience		
Women's support group	1.8	2.3
Talking to friends	8.1	15.5
Talking to family	32.4	29.5
Assistance from NGO staff	2.2	0.8
Legal advice	0.0	2.3
That justice was done	1.5	5.4
Religious advice	9.9	7.0
Mental health assistance	7.4	5.4
Medical assistance	3.7	2.3
Trying to forget the experience	38.2	31.8
Other	14.7	7.8
Don't know	3.3	6.2
NR	1.1	0.8
Things that would help them handle their experience		
Women's support group	4.9	7.5
Talking to my friends	3.8	7.5
Talking to my family	9.8	6.7
Assistance from NGO staff	3.8	6.0
Legal advice	4.5	3.0
That justice was done	9.4	8.2
Reparation and compensation	7.5	5.2
Religious advice	11.3	6.7
Mental health assistance	26.8	25.4
Medical assistance	4.5	3.7
Trying to forget the experience	23.0	28.4
Other	6.0	3.7
Don't know	13.2	20.1
NR	1.1	2.2

35% of the women interviewed who experienced violent situations during displacement did not tell anybody about what happened; 32% told a female family member and 29% a friend. The majority of interviewees (63%) said that the people they told gave emotional support, in 35% of cases, they took the information and nothing happened; under "Other" (11%) were statements such as supporting displacement, crying, getting sad, economic help, among others. The people who were the most help were female members of the participant's family (28%) and friends (24%). The main reason for not reporting what happened was the fear of being a victim of more violence (49%) and not trusting anybody (26%) (Table 3.19).

When the women were asked what had most helped them handle the most severe

experience before displacement (Table 3.20), the largest group replied trying to forget it (38%) and for 32% it was very important to talk to their family. Under the "Other" option (15%) children were included quite frequently and having been displaced as what most contributed to overcoming the experience. The women interviewed considered that receiving mental health assistance (27%), trying to forget the experience (23%) and receiving religious advice (11%) would help them handle the most severe violent experience that took place in the year before displacement. A significant proportion mentioned working and getting educated and meeting with family members, among other replies summarized under the "Other" alternative (6%).

For the largest group of interviewees (32%), what most helped them handle their most severe experience during displacement was trying to forget their experience, in a lesser proportion, talking to family (30%) and to friends (16%). They considered that what would help most was trying to forget the experience (28%) and mental health assistance (25%); 20% of interviewees did not know what other thing might help them handle the experience.

3.4.1 Statistical Analysis of Gender-Based Violence by External Attackers

Table 3.21 Association between the prevalence of violence by external attackers before displacement and some demographic characteristics

Variable	Categories	P	N	Sig	Exp(B)	Upper	Lower
Municipality	Cartagena	70.2	218	0.038	1.228	1.011	1.492
	Turbaco	77.1	192		1.000		
Age groups	15 - 29 years	74.2	229	0.164	0.845	0.666	1.072
	30 - 39 years	72.3	101	0.874	0.975	0.715	1.330
	40 - 49 years	72.5	80		1.000		
Level of education	None	81.3	66	0.031	1.435	1.033	1.994
	Primary	67.1	222	0.019	0.747	0.585	0.952
	Secondary	79.5	122		1.000		
Participant's paid activity	No paid work	73.5	332	0.000	1.828	1.493	2.238
	Has paid work	73.1	78		1.000		
Marital status	Single	81.5	27	0.000	0.314	0.207	0.478
	Widowed/separated	78.6	98	0.006	1.682	1.157	2.444
	Married/Common-law relationship	70.9	285		1.000		
Head of household	Participant	74.7	87	0.737	1.055	0.770	1.447
	Partner	70.0	223	0.009	0.724	0.569	0.922
	Another person	80.0	100		1.000		

A logistic regression model was constructed using the interviewees' demographic characteristics to predict the presence or absence of gender-based violence by external attackers, to assess how much more likely it is that a woman with specific characteristics would be exposed to gender-based violence. The logistic regression coefficients, Exp(B) in the table, make it possible to estimate the odds ratio of each category of each independent variable in the model. It was found that, before displacement, women without paid work were two times more exposed to gender-based violence than women with paid work (Table 3.21); also, women who currently were separated or widowed were two times

more exposed to gender-based violence than women who were married or in a common-law relationship. During displacement, it was shown that single women were 2.4 times more exposed to experiencing gender-based violence by external attackers than women who were married or in a common-law relationship or widowed or separated (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22 Association between the prevalence of violence by external attackers during displacement and some demographic characteristics

Variable	Categories	P	N	Sig	Exp(B)	Upper	Lower
Municipality	Cartagena	41.7	218	0.038	1.228	1.011	1.492
	Turbaco	29.7	192		1.000		
Age groups	15 – 29 years	38.4	229	0.164	0.845	0.666	1.072
	30 - 39 years	32.7	101	0.874	0.975	0.715	1.330
	40 - 49 years	33.8	80	1.000			
Level of education	None	36.4	66	0.031	1.435	1.033	1.994
	Primary	36.0	222	0.019	0.747	0.585	0.952
	Secondary	36.1	122	1.000			
Participant's paid activity	No paid work	33.7	332	0.000	0.602	0.493	0.735
	Has paid work	46.2	78	1.000			
Marital status	Single	51.9	27	0.000	2.388	1.589	3.588
	Widowed/separated	37.8	98	0.122	0.751	0.522	1.079
	Married/Common-law relationship	34.0	285	1.000			
Head of household	Participant	33.3	87	0.737	1.055	0.770	1.447
	Partner	35.0	223	0.009	0.724	0.569	0.922
	Another person	41.0	100	1.000			

3.5. Kidnapping/Forced Detention

When interviewees were asked whether they had ever been detained by force, 88% said that had never happened to them and 10% reported one occasion. The greatest proportion of detentions took place before displacement: 43% in the interviewee's home and 24% in another part of the city; 24% were held in another part of the country after displacement. 41% of interviewees were detained by AUC members and 28% by strangers. 63% of detentions lasted less than 1 day and, in 76% of cases, the interviewee considered that no medical attention was necessary (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by exposure to forced detention, place of detention, attacker, length of detention and access to SRH services

	%
Number of times detained by force	N=410
0	87.6
1	10.5
2	1.0
3	0.5
4	0.5
Total	100.0
Place where detention occurred	N=51
Home before displacement	43.1
Another part of the city before displacement	23.5
Another part of Colombia before displacement	3.9
In current home	2.0
Another part of the city where living now	3.9
Another part of Colombia after displacement	23.5
Total	100.0
Person/group who held her	N=51
AUC	41.2
FARC	9.8
ELN	3.9
Police or interrogator	2.0
Neighbour/community member	5.9
Stranger to the participant	27.5
Other	5.9
Don't know	3.9
Total	100.0
Length of detention	N=51
Less than 1 day	62.7
Between 1 and 8 days	21.6
More than 8 days	15.7
Total	100.0
Access to SRH care during detention	N=51
Did not require medical attention	76.5
Received medical attention	3.9
Deprived of medical attention	17.6
Don't know	2.0
Total	100.0

Of the women detained, 82% were not sexually abused and 67% were not physically mistreated, 90% were not pregnant at the time of detention. Of the 9 women who were sexually abused during detention, 8 did not get pregnant as a result of the sexual abuse and in one case, the woman did become pregnant and the baby was born healthy; 5 of the 9 sexually abused women did not try to use anything to prevent pregnancy. None of the women detained developed a relationship of any kind with the captors (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24. Proportional distribution of the women interviewed exposed to forced detention, by experiences of sexual abuse, physical mistreatment, being pregnant at the time of detention, pregnancy during detention, possibility of using methods to prevent pregnancy and development of relationship with captor

	% (N=51)
Sexual abuse during detention	
0	82.4
1	9.8
2	2.0
More than 3	4.0
Don't know	2.0
Total	100.0
Physical mistreatment during detention	
0	66.7
1	9.8
2	9.8
3	2.0
4	5.9
More than 5	4.0
Don't know	2.0
Total	100.0
Pregnant when detention occurred	
Was not pregnant	90.2
Miscarriage	2.0
Premature birth	2.0
Abortion	2.0
Other	3.9
Total	100.0
Pregnant during detention	
Did not get pregnant	88.1
Baby born healthy	11.1
Total	100.0
Used something to prevent pregnancy	
Did not try to use anything	55.6
Traditional herbs	11.1
Modern birth control	11.1
Other	22.2
NA (no sexual abuse during detention)	
Total	100.0
Developed a relationship with captor	
Did not develop a relationship	100.0
Total	100.0

3.6. Violence in Childhood

Interviewees were asked to talk about their family experiences. With respect to experiences of mistreatment in interviewees' childhood homes (Table 3.25), it was found that 39% of interviewees saw or heard one of their parents or caregivers being physically mistreated by their partner; 46% knew that their siblings were physically mistreated by parents or caregivers; 49% of women interviewed were physically mistreated by their parents or caregivers, 19% experienced sexual abuse in their childhood, mainly by people they knew: neighbours (25%) and family members (24%).

Table 3.25. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by exposure to violence in childhood

	% N=410
Saw or heard violence between parents in childhood	
No	60.5
Yes	38.5
Don't know	0.7
NR	0.2
Total	100.0
Physical mistreatment of siblings in childhood	
No	52.4
Yes	45.6
Don't know	1.0
NA (no siblings)	0.7
NR	0.2
Total	100.0
Physical mistreatment of participant in childhood	
No	50.2
Yes	49.0
Don't know	0.2
NR	0.5
Total	100.0
Sexual abuse in childhood	
No	81.0
Yes	18.5
Don't know	0.2
NR	0.2
Total	100.0
Knew the person	
Did not know the person	11.8
Father or male caregiver	10.5
Older sibling	7.9
Another family member	23.7
Neighbour	25.0
Other	19.7
NR	1.3
Total	100.0

3.7. Violence from Intimate Partner

Each interviewee was asked about aspects of her relationship with her partner; a list of statements was read and the interviewee was asked to say whether she agreed or disagreed with each of them.

Table 3.26. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by opinion about different aspects of relationship with partner

Opinion about aspects of relationship with partner (N=410)	Agree	Disagree	DK	NR
A good wife obeys her husband even if she doesn't agree	56.3	43.4	0.2	0.0
Family problems are only discussed with family members	92.7	7.1	0.0	0.2
It is important for the man to show his partner who is in charge	57.1	42.7	0.2	0.0
The wife may choose friends even if her husband does not agree	49.0	50.2	0.5	0.2
The wife is required to have SR with her husband even if she does not want to	13.9	85.9	0.0	0.2
If a man mistreats his wife, other people should intervene	53.2	46.6	0.2	0.0

56% of interviewees agreed that "a good wife" obeys her husband even if she does not agree with him; 93% considered that family problems should only be discussed with family members; 57% of women interviewed agreed that, for a man, it is important to show his wife who is in charge; almost half of the women agreed that a wife should be able to choose her friends even if her husband does not agree; 86% of the women interviewed considered that a wife is not required to have sexual relations with her husband if she does not want to and 53% believed that other people outside the family should intervene when a man mistreats his wife (Table 3.26).

Table 3.27 Proportional distribution of women interviewed by agreement about situations in which a man is right to hit a woman

	He is right	He is not right	Don't know	NR
Opinion about situations in which the man is right to hit her (N=410)				
If she does not do the housework well	5.1	94.6	0.2	0.2
If she disobeys him	14.1	85.6	0.2	0.0
If she refuses to have SR	2.9	97.1	0.0	0.0
If she asks him whether he has other girl-friends	1.2	98.5	0.2	0.0
If he suspects that she is unfaithful	14.9	84.1	1.0	0.0
If he realizes that she is being unfaithful	36.8	62.9	0.2	0.0

5% of the interviewees considered that a man is right to hit his wife if she does not do the housework satisfactorily; 14% if the wife disobeys him, 3% if she refuses to have sexual relations, 1% if she asks him whether he has other girl-friends; 15% of woman interviewed said that the man is right to hit his wife if he suspects that she is unfaithful and 37% considered that he can hit her if she is being unfaithful (Table 3.27).

Table 3.28 Proportional distribution of women interviewed by opinion about times when a woman can refuse to have sexual relations with her partner

	May refuse	May not refuse	DK
Opinion about times when she may refuse to have SR (N=410)			
If she does not want to	78.3	21.0	0.7
If he is drunk	87.3	12.2	0.5
If she is sick	96.3	3.7	0.0
If he mistreats her	95.1	4.6	0.2

When interviewees were asked about times when a woman who is married or in a common-law relationship may refuse to have sexual relations with her partner, 78% said that she could refuse if she did not want to, 87% said when he was drunk, 96% said when she was sick and 95% agreed that she could refuse if he mistreated her (Table 3.28).

Table 3.29. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by perception about changes in intensity of violence with partner and the best way for a woman to handle mistreatment from her spouse

	% N=410
Conflict between spouses changed since displacement	
Decreased	29.0
Stayed the same	27.3
Increased	42.0
Don't know	1.5
NR	0.2
Total	100.0
How to handle partner's mistreatment	
Women's support group	0.5
Talking to her friends	1.0
Talking to her family	3.9
Assistance provided by NGO staff	0.5
Legal advice/traditional justice	26.3
Let justice be done	6.8
Reparation and compensation	0.2
Religious advice	0.5
Mental health assistance	7.1
Trying to forget the mistreatment	0.2
Talking to spouse	44.6
Separating	33.7
Other	5.9
Don't know	1.2

42% of the women interviewed believed that, based on what they have seen and heard in their communities, displacement has increased the frequency of violent acts between spouses.

If a woman is being mistreated by her spouse, the best way for her to handle that mistreatment, according to the women interviewed, was: talking to the spouse (45%), separating from him (34%), seeking legal advice or turning to traditional justice (26%).

Table 3.30 Proportional distribution of women interviewed who had a partner or serious boyfriend at the time of the interview by consumption of psychoactive substances by the partner and by her

	No	Yes	Sometimes	DK
Consumption by partner (N=294)				
Alcohol	17.7	82.0	0.3	0.0
Marijuana	96.3	2.4	0.0	1.4
Inhaled glue	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
Cocaine	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Basuco	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sedatives and other drugs without medical prescription	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Cigarettes	96.3	3.4	0.0	0.3
Consumption by participant (N=294)				
Alcohol	42.2	57.5	0.3	0.0
Marijuana	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Inhaled glue	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basuco	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives and other drugs without medical prescription	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

As shown in Table 3.30, 82% of the partners or boyfriends and 58% of interviewees consumed or had consumed alcohol; 2.4% of partners or boyfriends and 1% of women interviewed consumed or had consumed marijuana. Lastly, while 3.4% of partners smoked cigarettes, none of the women reported that option.

Table 3.31 Proportional distribution of women interviewed who had a partner or serious boyfriend at the time of the survey by which person the partner would consult for a problem and frequency of consuming alcohol and drugs, and discussions in the month before the survey

	% N=294
Who the partner would consult for a problem	
Participant	89.8
Friends	3.1
Male relatives	2.0
Female relatives	1.4
Colleagues	2.0
Would not discuss it with anybody	1.0
Other	0.3
Don't know	0.3
Number of times saw partner drunk in a month	
0	68.4
1	18.0
2	5.1
3	3.7
4	3.4
5 and more	1.2
Number of times saw partner on drugs	
0	98.3
2	0.7
3	0.3
Don't know	0.3
No information	0.3
Discussions with partner in the past month	
Never	20.7
Once or twice	63.3
Weekly	9.9
Daily	6.1
Total	100.0

In 90% of cases, the interviewee considered that, if her partner had a problem at work or at home, she would be the person he would discuss it with. 32% of interviewees saw their partner or boyfriend drunk one or more times in the previous month; about 2% saw him under the effect of drugs. Generally, 79% had one or more discussions in the month before the survey, while 63% had one or two.

The most frequent causes of discussions in the previous month were the children (40%), money (28%) and jealousy (22%). The "Other" option (15%) included the partner's failure to carry out responsibilities, bad temper, rudeness, the partner not having a job, distrust or infidelity (Table 3.32).

Table 3.32. Proportional distribution of women interviewed who had a partner or serious boyfriend at the time of the survey by cause and frequency of discussions since displacement, fear of partner and number of months that the interviewee had been with her partner the year before displacement

	%
Causes of discussions (N=233)	
Money	28.3
Children	39.9
Her lack of obedience	8.2
Jealousy	21.5
His going out a lot	5.6
Sex	0.9
Alcohol/drugs	8.2
Family members	3.0
Woman's leadership in the community	0.4
The participant working	1.3
The participant having an education	0.9
Housework	6.9
Other	15.0
NR	0.4
Has the frequency of discussions changed since displacement (N=194)	
More frequent	21.6
Same	33.0
Less frequent	45.4
Total	100.0
Is afraid of her partner (N=294)	
No	82.3
Yes	17.3
NR	0.6
Total	100.0
Number of months she saw her partner in the year before displacement (N=294)	
0	29.9
1	1.7
3	1.0
4	0.0
6	1.7
8	0.3
9	0.3
11	0.3
12	64.3
Total	100.0

For the 45% of interviewees who had the same partner before displacement, interviewees

considered that the frequency of discussions with their partners decreased during the conflict while for 33% it has stayed the same and for 22% has become more frequent (Table 3.32). 17% of the women who currently had a partner or serious boyfriend were sometimes afraid of their current partner and considered that he did things that made them think that he could hurt them. With respect to the number of months they spent with their current partner the year before displacement, 30% of interviewees had no relationship with their current partner at that time and 64% were with the partner for the whole year before displacement.

Table 3.33 Rates of violence by partner by time of displacement

Type of spousal violence	Year before displacement (N=206)	Year before survey (N=293)	Percentage change	p
Intimidation	21.8	23.1	6.1	0.655
Verbal abuse	22.4	27.6	23.2	0.075
Physical abuse	19.0	19.4	2.1	0.904
Sexual coercion	2.7	2.4	-11.1	0.764

In the year before displacement, 22% of interviewees experienced some form of intimidation by their partner, 22% experienced some form of verbal abuse, 19% were physically mistreated and 3% sexually coerced; no significant increases in levels of violence were found in the year before the survey.

Table 3.34. Proportional distribution of women who currently had a partner or serious boyfriend by specific types of domestic violence during the year before displacement

Forms of violence by partner before displacement (N=206)	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 times or more	Weekly	Daily
Forbidden to participate in community activities	90.3	4.4	1.9	1.0	0.0	2.4
Prevented access to medical care/medicines	98.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Refused to give her money for household expenses by holding the money	92.2	1.5	3.9	2.4	0.0	0.0
Insulted her or said rude things	72.8	9.7	9.2	2.9	3.9	1.5
Threatened to hurt her	93.2	2.4	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.5
Threatened her with a weapon	96.6	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Pulled her hair	88.3	8.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.0
Slapped her or twisted her arm	84.0	11.7	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.0
Hit her with a fist or something else	88.8	6.3	1.9	2.4	0.5	0.0
Knocked her to the ground or kicked her	88.8	6.8	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.0
Tried to choke her	96.6	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Threatened to hurt her or forced her to have SR	96.1	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0
Forced her to have sexual relations with friends or other people	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Something else	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The women interviewed who were able to spend 1 month or more with their current partner in the year before displacement were asked about the frequency with which their partner mistreated them during that year (Table 3.34). It was found that, in the year before displacement, the partner insulted them or said rude things (27%), forbade them to see friends or family members (16%); slapped them or twisted their arm (16%), pulled their hair (12%), hit them with a fist or something else (11%), pushed them to the ground or kicked

them (11%), and forbade them to participate in community activities (10%). With respect to the frequency of the violent acts, the greatest proportions were concentrated in reporting these actions once or twice. When asked how many months they had spent with their current partner in the year before the survey, 86% of the women said during the whole year (Table 3.35).

The women interviewed who were able to spend one month or more in the year before the survey with their current partner, were asked with what frequency they were mistreated by him in that year (Table 3.36); for 27%, the partner insulted them or said rude things 1 or more times, 18% were forbidden to see friends or family members, 14% were slapped or the partner twisted their arm, and 10% were hit with a fist or something else.

Table 3.35. Proportional distribution of women with a partner or serious boyfriend by number of months spent with current partner in the year before the survey

	%
	N=294
Months spent with partner in prev. year	
1	4.0
2	1.7
3	0.3
4	1.4
5	0.7
6	2.0
7	0.7
8	0.3
9	0.7
10	0.7
11	0.7
12	86.4
NR	0.3
Total	100.0

When they were asked how many years after starting a relationship with their current partner or boyfriend, he started to behave in a violent manner with her, 30% of the women said that it happened in less than one year; for 28%, it occurred after 1 or 2 years and for 20%, 3 or 4 years (Table 3.37).

Table 3.36. Proportional distribution of women currently with a partner or serious boyfriend by specific forms of domestic violence during the year before the survey

Forms of violence by partner during the year before the survey (N=293)	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 times or more	Weekly	Daily
Forbidden to see friends or family members	82.3	6.8	4.4	1.7	1.4	3.4
Forbidden to participate in community activities	90.8	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.7
Prevented access to medical care/medicines	99.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Refused to give her money for household expenses by holding the money	91.1	2.4	3.4	2.0	0.7	0.3
Insulted her or said rude things	73.0	9.6	8.5	4.1	2.0	2.4
Threatened to hurt her	90.8	4.8	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.0
Threatened her with a weapon	96.2	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Pulled her hair	91.5	5.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3
Slapped her or twisted her arm	85.7	9.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.0
Hit her with a fist or something else	90.4	6.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Knocked her to the ground or kicked her	92.2	4.8	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.3
Try to choke her	96.2	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Threatened to hurt her or forced her to have SR	97.6	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
Forced her to have sexual relations with friends or other people	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Something else	99.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

According to the women's replies, what caused their partners or boyfriends to have that violent behaviour was jealousy (27%), being drunk (20%), money problems (15%) and the children misbehaving (13%). A significant proportion of replies (27%) were grouped in the "Other" category and included another woman, mental problems because of the violence experienced at the time of displacement, the fact of being displaced, witchcraft or violence with no motive.

In 27% of cases, in the year before displacement, the partner wanted to have sexual relations with the interviewee after mistreating her; in the year before the survey, that situation occurred in 26% of cases (Table 3.37).

Table 3.37. Proportional distribution of women currently with a partner or serious boyfriend who were mistreated in some way by her partner the year before displacement or the year before the survey by time at which mistreatment started, factor determining the partner's aggressive behaviour and sexual relations after being mistreated

	% N=140
Years after starting a relationship when aggression started	
Less than 1 year	30.0
1-2 years	27.9
3-4 years	20.0
5-9 years	11.4
10 years or more	8.6
Don't know	2.1
Factor determining partner's hurtful behaviour	
When he is drunk	20.0
Money problems	15.0
Work difficulties	2.1
Problem with participant's family	0.7
Problems with spouse's family	2.9
When he is unemployed	7.1
When the children are misbehaving	12.9
Jealousy	27.1
Problems with housework	5.0
Other	27.1
Don't know	8.6
Any times the spouse wanted to have SR after mistreating her	
Never	50.7
1-2 times	15.0
3-5 times	4.3
6 times or more	5.7
Weekly	0.7
Daily	0.7
NA (no partner one year before displacement)	22.1
Don't know	0.7
Spouse wanted to have SR after mistreating her in last year	
Never	74.3
1-2 times	12.9
3-5 times	6.4
6 times or more	2.1
Weekly	4.3
Total	100.0

46% of women interviewed who had been mistreated in some way did not try to seek assistance while 18% turned to friends and 15% to their mothers. Of the people to whom they turned for assistance, they received the most support from friends (13%) and their mothers (10%) (Table 3.38).

The women who had been mistreated by their partners or boyfriends considered that what most helped them handle their partner's behaviour was talking to him (52%), talking to the interviewee's family (15%) and talking to the partner's family (11%).

Table 3.38. Proportional distribution of women currently with a partner or serious boyfriend who were mistreated in some way by their partner in the year before displacement or the year before the survey by attempt to seek assistance and assistance received

	% N=140
Person from whom they tried to seek help	
Nobody	45.7
Friend	17.9
Mother	15.0
Father	0.7
Sister or female family member	4.3
Brother or male family member	3.6
Family of spouse/partner/boyfriend	7.9
Doctor/medical staff	0.7
Traditional doctor	0.7
NGO staff	0.7
Police	2.1
Religious person	6.4
Mental health worker	6.4
Women's group	0.7
Other	5.0
Who helped the most	
Nobody	4.3
Friend	12.9
Mother	10.0
Sister or female family member	2.9
Brother or male family member	2.1
Family of spouse/partner	5.7
Police	1.4
Religious person	5.7
Mental health worker	5.0
Women's group	0.7
Other	3.6
NA did not seek assistance	45.7
Who or what helped to handle the behaviour	
Women's support group	2.1
Talking to my friends	7.9
Talking to my family	15.0
Legal advice/traditional justice	2.9
Religious advice	5.7
Mental health assistance	8.6
Trying to forget the mistreatment	1.4
Talking to the spouse, partner or boyfriend	52.1
Talking to partner or boyfriend's family	11.4
Nothing/nobody	6.4
Don't know	2.1
Other things which would help	
Women's support group	2.9
Talking to my friends	3.6
Talking to my family	6.4
Assistance provided by NGO staff	1.4
Legal advice/traditional justice	7.9
Religious advice	6.4
Mental health assistance	25.7
Medical assistance	2.1
Trying to forget the mistreatment	1.4
Talking to the spouse, partner or boyfriend	34.3
Seeking work/better economic situation	5.7
Other	4.3
Don't know	15.7
NR	0.7

Other things which might help them handle the experience are talking to their partner (34%), receiving mental health assistance (25%); 16% of interviewees did not know what might help them handle their experience.

Table 3.39. Proportional distribution of women currently with a partner or serious boyfriend who were mistreated in some way by their partner in the year before displacement or the year before the survey by existence of a plan to cope with mistreatment the next time and knowledge that the partner was physically mistreated in childhood

	%
Has a plan to cope with mistreatment the next time (N=140)	
Does have a plan	38.6
Does not have a plan	60.7
No information	0.7
Total	100.0
Spouse/partner/boyfriend physically mistreated in his childhood (N=294)	
Yes	35.0
No	46.3
Don't know	18.4
NR	0.3
Total	100.0

61% of interviewees currently with a partner or serious boyfriend who were mistreated in some way by their partner in the year before displacement or the year before the survey did not have a plan to cope with mistreatment by their partner while 49% did have a plan. 35% of interviewees replied that their partner or boyfriend was physically mistreated at some time during his childhood by somebody in his family.

Table 3.40. Average number of times the women interviewed who had had intimate relationships experienced violent situations in their relations with their partner

Number of times experienced violent situations in relations with intimate partner	Proportion who experienced sometime	Average
In lifetime (N=392)		
Bruises or pain	28.3	37.4
Injuries/serious cuts/broken bones	8.4	0.1
Went to doctor or health centre	14.3	0.2
Was hospitalized	5.1	0.1
Left home	20.9	0.5
In past year		
Bruises or pain (N=111)	36.3	1.2
Injuries/serious cuts/broken bones (N=33)	31.0	0.3
Went to doctor or health centre (N=56)	37.2	0.4
Was hospitalized (N=20)	31.2	0.3
Left home (N=82)	38.6	0.5

Women who had had a partner or boyfriend at any time were asked whether in any of their relations with a partner they had experienced specific situations of violence, how many times each experience had occurred in their lifetime and how many times in the past year. The largest proportion of women had bruises at some time because of mistreatment from their partner and secondly, 21% at some time had to leave home. Of the women who experienced a violent situation in the past year, 39% had to leave home because of her partner's violence, 37% had to go to a medical centre and 36% had bruises or pain.

Table 3.41 Proportional distribution of women interviewed by reporting the cause of the injury to the healthcare worker and mistreatment of the partner by the interviewee

	%
Told the healthcare worker the cause of the injury (N=107)	
Never received medical care	49.5
Never told the healthcare worker	10.3
Sometimes told the healthcare worker	7.5
Always told the healthcare worker	32.7
Total	100.0
Sometimes mistreated him without being mistreated (N=392)	
No	92.6
Yes	7.4
Total	100.0
How many times mistreated him in past year (N=24)	
Never	54.2
1-2 times	29.2
3-5 times	8.3
6 times or more	4.2
Don't know	4.2
Total	100.0

72% of the women interviewed who were married or had a common-law partner had no injuries caused by their partner. Of the women who were mistreated by their partners, 50% received no medical care, 33% always told the healthcare worker caring for her the true cause of the injury and 10% never told the healthcare worker.

7% of the women sometimes physically mistreated their partner when he was not beating her; 54% of the women who sometimes physically mistreated their partner and currently had a partner, never did so in the last year and 29% did so once or twice.

24% of the women who had ever had a sexual partner were physically mistreated by their spouse/partner or boyfriend while they were pregnant; in 57% of those cases, the mistreatment was given with no reason, 12% because of jealousy and 11% because he was drunk; 10% were summarized in the "Other" alternative, combining mistreatment during pregnancy with claims by the interviewee about another woman or for arriving late or because he was on drugs. In 75% of the pregnancies in which the woman was physically mistreated, the baby was born healthy, in 10% the pregnancy ended in a miscarriage, in 5% in a premature birth and in 4% by an abortion (Table 3.42).

The women were asked whether they had ever been physically mistreated by somebody other than their spouse/partner or boyfriend since they were 15 years old or more. 79% of interviewees reported that they had never been physically mistreated by other people, 7% had been physically mistreated by their mother, 6% by their father and 5% by another male family member.

Table 3.42. Proportional distribution of women who have ever had an intimate partner by mistreatment during pregnancy and distribution of women interviewed by experiences of physical mistreatment by people other than spouse/partner or boyfriend

	%
Has been beaten by partner while pregnant (N=392)	
Has never been pregnant	5.1
Yes	23.5
No	71.4
Total	100.0
Specific reason for being beaten while pregnant (N=92)	
No reason	56.5
When he was drunk	10.9
Money problems	5.4
Problems with participant's family	1.1
Problems with spouse's family	2.2
Jealousy	12.0
Problems with housework	2.2
Other	9.8
Total	100.0
Outcome of pregnancy (N=92)	
Abortion	4.3
Miscarriage	9.8
Premature birth	5.4
Pregnant but baby born healthy	75.0
Other	5.4
Total	100.0
Other people who mistreated her (N=392)	
Nobody	79.8
Mother	6.6
Father	5.6
Mother-in-law	1.0
Father-in-law	0.5
Another female member of the participant's family	2.6
Another male member of the participant's family	5.4
Another female member of the spouse's family	1.0
Another male member of the spouse's family	0.5
Other	1.5

3.7.1. Statistical Analysis of Conjugal Violence

Women who currently had paid work were two times more exposed to violence by their partner than women without paid work, while women whose first conjugal relationship was after the age of 25 and women who did not know their partner's level of education were three times more exposed to conjugal violence than women who had their first relationship when they were younger and women who knew their partner's level of education (Table 3.43).

Table 3.43 Association of prevalence of conjugal violence before displacement with demographic variables

Variable	Categories	P	N	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Municipality	Cartagena	23.3	165	0.011	0.740	0.587	0.932
	Turbaco	33.6	129		1.000		
Age groups	15-29	25.5	161	0.000	0.556	0.415	0.746
	29-39	31.3	83	0.784	1.052	0.734	1.508
	40-49	30.0	50		1.000		
Level of education	None	20.8	53	0.094	1.389	0.946	2.040
	Primary	33.7	163	0.253	0.848	0.640	1.125
	Secondary +	20.5	78		1.000		
Paid activity	Paid employment	30.6	49	0.000	1.911	1.502	2.431
	Unemployed	27.3	246		1.000		
Head of household	Participant	27.0	37	0.007	0.370	0.179	0.765
	Partner	28.4	222	0.000	0.396	0.296	0.530
	Another person	25.7	35		1.000		
Difference in age	Man older by 5 years or less	30.2	116	0.111	0.758	0.539	1.066
	Man older by 6 years or more	22.6	53	0.865	1.040	0.663	1.631
	Man older by 10 years or more	21.3	47	0.586	1.138	0.715	1.811
	Woman same/older by 5 years or more	32.4	74		1.000		
Length of relationship	5 years or less	20.9	110	0.057	1.422	0.989	2.044
	6-10 years	30.3	66	0.399	1.149	0.832	1.588
	Over 10 years	36.1	108		1.000		
Difference in level of education	Does not know level of education	14.3	14	0.000	3.301	1.718	6.343
	Partner higher level of education	30.3	76	0.133	0.717	0.465	1.106
	Same level of education	26.2	145	0.000	0.476	0.339	0.667
	Woman higher level of education	32.2	59		1.000		
Age at first relationship	Over 25	15.4	13	0.000	3.220	1.768	5.866
	20 – 24	19.0	42	0.085	0.610	0.348	1.071
	19 or less	30.4	237		1.000		
Mistreatment of another family member	Violence another family member	35.7	154	0.015	1.333	1.058	1.680
	No violence	19.3	140		1.000		

In the year before the survey (Table 3.44), the women reported the same levels of exposure to conjugal violence as before displacement: higher in women with paid employment, who did not know their partner's level of education and who started their conjugal life after the age of 25.

Table 3.44 Association of the prevalence of conjugal violence in the year before the survey with demographic variables

Variable	Categories	P	N	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Municipality	Cartagena	38.8	165	0.816	0.973	0.774	1.223
	Turbaco	37.2	129		1.000		
Age groups	15-29	41.0	161	0.582	0.924	0.696	1.226
	29-39	39.8	83	0.457	1.145	0.801	1.636
	40-49	26.0	50		1.000		
Level of education	None	30.2	53	0.852	1.037	0.708	1.518
	Primary	41.1	163	0.547	0.917	0.692	1.215
	Secondary +	37.2	78		1.000		
Paid activity	Paid employment	53.1	49	0.000	1.697	1.340	2.150
	Unemployed	35.1	245		1.000		
Head of household	Participant	45.9	37	0.625	1.129	0.695	1.834
	Partner	34.2	222	0.000	0.548	0.421	0.714
	Another person	54.3	35		1.000		
Difference in age	Man older by 5 years or less	40.5	116	0.638	0.922	0.657	1.293
	Man older by 6 years or more	34.0	53	0.962	1.011	0.645	1.585
	Man older by 10 years or more	29.8	47	0.758	0.930	0.584	1.479
	Woman same/older by 5 years or more	41.9	74		1.000		
Length of relationship	5 years or less	48.2	110	0.032	1.423	1.030	1.967
	6-10 years	33.3	66	0.841	1.037	0.724	1.487
	Over 10 years	29.6	108		1.000		
Difference in level of education	Does not know level of education	35.7	14	0.041	1.922	1.028	3.592
	Partner higher level of education	40.8	76	0.497	0.863	0.565	1.320
	Same level of education	35.2	145	0.003	0.615	0.444	0.851
	Woman higher level of education	42.4	59		1.000		
Age at first relationship	Over 25	30.8	13	0.014	2.070	1.160	3.696
	20 – 24	28.6	42	0.144	0.664	0.384	1.149
	19 or less	40.1	237		1.000		
Mistreatment of another family member	Violence another family member	46.8	154	0.004	1.410	1.118	1.778
	No violence	28.6	140		1.000		

When a logistic regression model was constructed to evaluate the presence or absence of conjugal violence by categories of risk-indicating variables (Table 3.45), it was found that women who were sexually abused in childhood, women who were physically mistreated by other family members, women who had discussions with their partners because of alcohol or drug use, and women who were afraid of their partners, were two times more exposed to conjugal violence than women not exposed to those risk factors.

Table 3.45 Association of the prevalence of conjugal violence in the year before displacement with risk-indicating variables

Risk factors before displacement	P	N	Sig	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Witnessed domestic violence in her childhood home	30.4	34	0.010	1.358	1.076	1.714
Did not witness domestic violence in her childhood home	25.2	45		1.000		
Was physically mistreated in childhood	36.8	53	0.002	1.445	1.144	1.826
Was not physically mistreated in childhood	19.0	28		1.000		
Was sexually abused in childhood	38.6	22	0.000	2.140	1.673	2.737
Was not sexually abused in childhood	24.7	58		1.000		
Discussions with partner because of alcohol/drug use	42.1	8	0.000	2.026	1.542	2.662
Discussions for other reasons	30.8	66		1.000		
Afraid of partner	39.2	20	0.000	2.185	1.707	2.796
Not afraid of partner	25.2	61		1.000		
Partner was physically mistreated in childhood	31.1	32	0.012	1.390	1.075	1.797
Partner was not physically mistreated in childhood	21.3	29		1.000		
Was physically mistreated by other family members	35.1	20	0.000	1.970	1.547	2.509
Was not physically mistreated by other family members	26.2	62		1.000		

The logistic regression model applied to the risk variables to analyze conjugal violence in the year before the survey produced levels of exposure similar to conjugal violence reported before displacement (Table 3.46).

Table 3.46 Association of the prevalence of conjugal violence in the year before the survey with risk-indicating variables

Violence risk factors in the year before the survey	P	N	Sig	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Witnessed domestic violence in her childhood home	49.1	112	0.000	1.544	1.220	1.954
Did not witness domestic violence in her childhood home	32.0	178		1.000		
Was physically mistreated in childhood	47.2	144	0.002	1.445	1.144	1.826
Was not physically mistreated in childhood	29.3	147		1.000		
Was sexually abused in childhood	61.4	57	0.000	1.980	1.553	2.524
Was not sexually abused in childhood	32.3	235		1.000		
Discussions with partner because of alcohol/drug use	78.9	19	0.002	1.505	1.158	1.957
Discussions for other reasons	41.6	214		1.000		
Afraid of partner	82.4	51	0.000	2.756	2.127	3.572
Not afraid of partner	28.5	242		1.000		
Partner was physically mistreated in childhood	49.5	106	0.000	1.845	1.415	2.406
Partner was not physically mistreated in childhood	23.5	136		1.000		
Was physically mistreated by other family members	52.6	57	0.000	1.697	1.340	2.150
Was not physically mistreated by other family members	34.6	237		1.000		

3.8 Interviewee's Mental Health

All interviewees were asked to say, for the period between one year before displacement and the time of the survey, what was their most traumatic or painful experience. 11% of the interviewees (46 cases) did not report any traumatic experience; experiences reported

were concentrated around difficulties with subsistence during displacement; fear and pain because of the murders of family members, friends and neighbours at the time of displacement; sadness because of the uprooting and leaving of family and property, and fear of the threats and violence to which they were exposed during displacement, among other issues reported.

Table 3.47 Proportional distribution of women interviewed who reported traumatic experiences by frequency with which they experienced difficulties related to that experience

Difficulties related to the most traumatic event (N=362)	Never	Rare-ly	Som etim es	Often	DK
A memory caused feelings about traumatic events	13.3	19.6	40.1	27.1	0.0
Feeling that the events did not take place, were not real	24.6	22.9	38.7	13.8	0.0
Moved away from reminders	15.7	16.9	46.4	20.4	0.6
Suddenly images of the events would come to mind	7.7	13.5	45.0	33.4	0.3
Tried not to think about the traumatic events	9.9	17.1	49.2	23.8	0.0
Her feelings about traumatic events were numbed	33.7	24.6	33.1	8.3	0.3
It was hard work for her to concentrate	20.7	18.0	39.0	22.4	0.0
She felt alert or on guard	25.7	14.4	31.8	27.9	0.3

Interviewees who reported traumatic experiences were read a list of difficulties which people have after experiencing traumatic situations and for each situation, they were asked to say how often they had experienced those difficulties in the past four weeks. In the past four weeks, for 34% of interviewees, their feelings about traumatic events had never been numbed; and 92% of the women had sudden images of the traumatic events at some stage in the past 4 weeks although 90% of the women had tried not to think about the events. 75% of the women had felt alert or on guard at some time in the past 4 weeks and 79% had found it hard work to concentrate.

27% of interviewees had been able to concentrate less or much less than usual in the past four weeks while 28% had been able to concentrate more than usual; 60% had lost sleep over worry slightly or much more than usual and 27% had not lost sleep; 35% of interviewees had felt more than usual for that they were playing a useful part in things and 15% felt less useful than usual; 39% had felt more capable than usual of making decisions about things and 60% had felt less capable than usual; 55% had felt slightly or much more under strain than usual in the last four weeks, while 26% had not felt under strain; 55% had felt slightly or much more than usual that they could not overcome their difficulties (Table 3.48).

Table 3.48. Proportional distribution of the women by aspects of their emotional state and mental health in the 4 weeks before the interview

	N=410 %
Been able to concentrate on whatever you were doing	
Better than usual	27.8
Same as usual	44.9
Worse than usual	23.4
Much worse than usual	3.9
Lost much sleep over worry	
No	26.6
No more than usual	13.9
Slightly more than usual	33.7
Much more than usual	25.9
Felt that you were playing a useful part in things	
More than usual	34.6
Same as usual	48.0
Less than usual	11.0
Much less than usual	5.4
No information	1.0
Felt capable of making decisions about things	
More than usual	38.8
Same as usual	45.4
Less than usual	10.2
Much less than usual	5.1
No information	0.5
Felt constantly under strain	
No	26.3
No more than usual	18.8
Slightly more than usual	34.1
Much more than usual	20.5
No information	0.2
Felt that you couldn't overcome your difficulties	
No	26.8
No more than usual	18.0
Slightly more than usual	38.3
Much more than usual	16.3
No information	0.5

While 38% of interviewees were able to enjoy their normal day-to-day activities less, 18% were able to enjoy their normal day-to-day activities more than usual; 35% felt more able to face up to their problems and 21% felt less or much less able. 55% of the women felt more unhappy or depressed in the past 4 weeks; 31% of interviewees felt they had been losing self-confidence in themselves; 24% had been thinking of themselves as worthless; 73% felt reasonably happy, all things considered. 19% of the women interviewed sometimes thought about committing suicide and 7% had tried to commit suicide at some time in the last few weeks.

Table 3.49. Proportional distribution of the women by aspects of their daily life, facing problems, state of mind and suicidal thoughts and attempt in the four weeks before the interview

	N=410 %
Been able to enjoy your day-to-day activities	
More than usual	17.8
Same as usual	44.1
Less than usual	28.0
Much less than usual	9.8
No information	0.2
Been able to face up to your problems	
More than usual	35.4
Same as usual	43.9
Less than usual	15.4
Much less than usual	5.4
Been feeling unhappy or depressed	
No	16.3
No more than usual	18.8
Slightly more than usual	38.5
Much more than usual	26.3
Been losing self-confidence in yourself	
No	57.8
No more than usual	11.0
Slightly more than usual	20.0
Much more than usual	11.2
Been thinking of yourself as a worthless person	
No	68.5
No more than usual	7.1
Slightly more than usual	16.1
Much more than usual	8.3
Been feeling reasonably happy, all things considered	
More than usual	22.0
Same as usual	51.2
Less than usual	20.5
Much less than usual	6.3
Total	100.0
In the last few weeks you have thought about committing suicide	
Daily	4.1
Weekly	14.4
Never	81.5
In the last few weeks you have tried to commit suicide	
0	93.2
1	3.7
2	2.4
4	0.5
Don't know	0.2

Table 3.50. Proportional distribution of women interviewed by what would help them to improve their mental state if they felt upset, how they felt in the survey and experience of sexual abuse by face card

	N=410 %
What would help you improve your mental state	
Women's support group	3.6
Talking to friends	17.5
Talking to family	23.6
Assistance from NGO staff	1.0
Religious advice	12.4
Mental health assistance	24.6
Medical assistance	8.4
Productive projects	8.1
Training	8.6
Education	7.1
Humanitarian assistance/food/shelter	3.6
Paid employment	30.7
Other	3.3
Don't know	5.6
NR	0.3
How you felt talking about these things	
Good/better	93.7
Bad/worse	4.4
Same/no different	2.0
Card	
Have never been abused	79.3
Have been abused	20.7
Total	100.0

According to the women interviewed, paid employment (31%), mental health assistance (25%), talking to family (24%), talking to friends (18%) and religious advice (12%), would help to improve their mental state if they felt upset. For 94% of interviewees, having answered questions about their experiences during displacement and their life with their partner made them feel good or better.

To complete the interview, the women were given a card with two pictures, one sad face of one happy face and they were asked to mark the sad face if they had experienced any type of sexual abuse by people outside their family group or to mark the happy face if that had never happened. 21% of the women interviewed in this way expressed having experienced sexual violence at some time in their lives.

3.8.1 Statistical Analysis of Interviewees' Mental Health

The questionnaire included a section on interviewees' mental health in the 4 weeks before the interview with questions in the questionnaire for constructing an indicative scale of interviewee's mental health: the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) a self-reporting method which assesses the presence of psychological symptoms associated with anxiety.

Each of the reply categories for the 12-question General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) received dichotomy scoring (0,0,1,1); the variable resulting from the sum of those scores has a range between 0 and 12; in accordance with Goldberg's recommendations (1988) there is post-traumatic anxiety with a score of 4 or higher; therefore scores from 0 to 3 were interpreted as no or low level of need for healthcare intervention or assistance and

scores equal to or greater than 4 as high levels of need for mental health intervention or assistance.

In general, it was found that 51% of the women interviewed had high levels of post-traumatic anxiety, i.e., they needed mental health care; no significant differences were found in levels of post-traumatic anxiety between women exposed and women not exposed to gender-based violence before displacement, but it was found that the prevalence of women who needed mental health intervention or assistance was significantly higher in women who experienced gender-based violence during displacement than women who did not experience it (Table 3.51).

Table 3.51 Prevalence of high level of need for mental health care and exposure to gender-based violence and violence from intimate partner

	Before displacement		During displacement	
	Average	N	Average	N
* significant for ANOVA with 95% confidence				
** significant for ANOVA with 90% confidence				
Did not experience gender-based violence	44.9	107	46.1*	256
Did experience gender-based violence	53.2	295	59.6*	146
Did not experience violence from intimate partner	45.9	209	43.5*	177
Did experience violence from intimate partner	53.8	80	55.4*	112
Did not experience psychological violence from partner	45.9	209	44.3**	185
Did experience psychological violence from partner	53.8	80	54.8**	104
Total	51.0	289	51.0	289

Logistic regression was used to predict the presence or absence of high levels of need for mental health intervention or assistance in accordance with interviewees' exposure to different forms of gender-based violence; in general terms, it was found that women interviewed who were displaced by the internal armed conflict and who were not exposed to gender-based violence before displacement had the same probability of having high levels of post-traumatic anxiety, i.e., they had the same need for mental health assistance as women who were exposed to gender-based violence before displacement (Table 3.52).

Table. 3.52. Association of high level of need for mental health assistance (GHQ-12) with types of violence before displacement

BEFORE DISPLACEMENT	P	N	Sig	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Some form of GBV	53.2	295	0.017	1.271	1.044	1.548
No form of GBV	44.9	107		1.000		
Some form of intimidation	53.2	295	0.135	1.161	0.955	1.413
No form of intimidation	44.9	107		1.000		
Some form of physical violence	63.3	79	0.090	1.185	0.974	1.442
No form of physical violence	48.0	323		1.000		
Some form of sexual violence	75.8	33	0.195	1.138	0.936	1.385
No form of sexual violence	48.8	369		1.000		

Similarly, women interviewed who were displaced by the internal armed conflict and who were not exposed to gender-based violence during displacement have the same need for mental health assistance as women exposed to gender-based violence during displacement (Table 3.53).

Table. 3.53. Association of high level of need for mental health assistance (GHQ-12) with types of violence during displacement

DURING DISPLACEMENT	P	N	Sig	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Some form of GBV	59.6	146	0.135	1.161	0.955	1.413
No form of GBV	46.1	256		1.000		
Some form of intimidation	59.0	138	0.037	1.233	1.013	1.501
No form of intimidation	46.8	263		1.000		
Some form of physical violence	69.8	43	0.195	1.138	0.936	1.385
No form of physical violence	48.7	359		1.000		
Some form of sexual violence	67.4	43	0.273	1.116	0.917	1.357
No form of sexual violence	49.0	359		1.000		

Logistic regression was used to predict the presence or absence of high levels of need for mental health intervention or assistance according to interviewees' exposure to different forms of conjugal violence before displacement (Table 3.54); it was found that there was no difference in levels of need for mental health intervention or assistance between women interviewed who were exposed to conjugal violence before displacement and women interviewed who were not exposed to that type of violence.

Table. 3.54. Association of high level of need for mental health assistance (GHQ-12) with types of conjugal violence before displacement

BEFORE DISPLACEMENT	P	N	Sig	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Some form of conjugal violence	53.8	80	0.177	1.173	0.931	1.478
No form of conjugal violence	45.9	209		1.000		
Some form of psychological violence by partner	53.8	80	0.177	1.173	0.931	1.478
No form of psychological violence by partner	45.9	209		1.000		
Some form of physical violence by partner	56.4	55	0.142	1.189	0.944	1.499
No form of physical violence by partner	46.2	234		1.000		
Some form of sexual violence by partner	37.5	8	0.681	1.050	0.833	1.322
No form of sexual violence by partner	48.4	281		1.000		

Lastly, logistics regression was used to predict the presence or absence of high levels of need for mental health intervention or assistance according to interviewees' exposure to various forms of conjugal violence in the year before the survey and no difference was found in the levels of need for mental health intervention or assistance between women interviewed who were exposed to conjugal violence in the year before the survey and women interviewed who were not exposed to that type of violence (Table 3.55).

Table. 3.55. Association of high level of need for mental health assistance (GHQ-12) with types of conjugal violence in the year before the survey

YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY	P	N	Sig	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Some form of violence by partner	55.4	112	0.040	1.276	1.011	1.609
No form of violence by partner	43.5	177		1.000		
Some form of psychological violence by partner	54.8	104	0.069	1.240	0.984	1.564
No form of psychological violence	44.3	185		1.000		
Some form of physical violence by partner	59.6	57	0.053	1.258	0.997	1.586
No form of physical violence	45.3	232		1.000		
Some form of sexual violence by partner	85.7	7	0.217	1.157	0.918	1.458
No form of sexual violence	47.2	282		1.000		

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1. Gender-Based Violence by External Attackers

- The mobility of the population displaced by the internal armed conflict in Colombia, the natural resistance to reporting their condition and low levels of record keeping, make it difficult to construct exact sample frameworks for surveys of populations displaced by the armed conflict.
- 73% of the women interviewed reported at least one form of intimidation before displacement and 34% of the women continued to suffer threats or intimidation after being displaced.

- 20% of the women interviewed reported at least one form of physical violence before displacement; 11% of the women interviewed continued to be physically mistreated after being displaced.
- The proportion of women who experienced at least one form of sexual violence by attackers other than family members increased by 27% during displacement. The size of the sample, sufficient for assessing levels of violence with 95% confidence, is not sufficient for assessing changes between periods of time; this result must be borne in mind because it indicates greater vulnerability and needs to be better explored with adequate sample sizes.
- The most frequent attackers in cases of violence before displacement were AUC members (49%), 27% of interviewees exposed to violence did not know the attackers and in 14% of cases, interviewees were attacked by FARC members. During displacement, for 39% of the women, the attacker was a stranger, for 34% it was a neighbour or community member and 25% of the women interviewed were attacked by members of the AUC.
- Before displacement, women without paid employment were two times more exposed to gender-based violence than women with paid employment and women who were currently separated or widowed were two times more exposed to gender-based violence than women who were married or had a common-law partner. During displacement, single women were 2.4 times more exposed to suffering gender-based violence by external attackers than women who were married or had a common-law partner or were widowed or separated.

4.2. Kidnapping

- 10% of women interviewed were at some time detained by force; the largest proportions of detentions occurred before being displaced; 63% of detentions lasted less than 1 day and, in 76% of cases, the interviewee considered that she did not require medical attention.

4.3. Violence in Childhood

- 39% of interviewees saw or heard one of their parents or caregivers being physically mistreated by their partner; 46% knew that their siblings were physically mistreated by parents or caregivers; 49% of women interviewed were physically mistreated by their parents or caregivers, 19% experienced sexual abuse in childhood, mainly by people known to them: neighbours (25%) and family members (24%).

4.4. Violence from Intimate Partner

- 56% of interviewees agreed that "a good wife" obeyed her husband even if she did not agree with him; 93% considered that family problems should only be discussed with family members; 57% agreed that for a man it is important to show his wife who is in charge; almost half of the women agreed that a wife should be able to choose her friends even if the spouse did not agree.

- 86% of women interviewed considered that a wife is not obliged to have sexual relations with her spouse if she does not want to and 53% believed that other people outside of the family should intervene when a man is mistreating a woman.
- For the 45% of interviewees who had the same current partner before displacement, the frequency of discussions with their partner decreased during displacement while for 33% it stayed the same and for 22% discussions became more frequent.
- 17% of the women currently with a partner or serious boyfriend sometimes felt afraid of their current partner and considered that he did things that made them think that he might harm them. With respect to the number of months with their current partner in the year before displacement, 30% of interviewees had no relationship with their current partner at that time and 64% were with the current partner for the whole year before displacement.
- In the year before displacement, 22% of interviewees experienced some form of intimidation by their partner, 22% experienced some form of verbal abuse, 19% were physically mistreated and 3% sexually coerced; no significant increases were found in levels of violence in the year before the survey.
- 30% of the women said that less than a year had passed when their current partner or boyfriend started to behave in a violent manner with her; for 28%, 1-2 years passed and for 20%, 3-4 years.
- According to the women's replies, what led their partners or boyfriends to have the violent behaviour was jealousy (27%), being drunk (20%), money problems (15%) and the children misbehaving (13%). A significant proportion of replies (27%) was grouped in the "Other" category and included the report of another woman, mental problems because of violence experienced at the time of displacement, the fact of being displaced, witchcraft or violence with no motive.
- The 46% of women interviewed who had been mistreated in some way did not try to seek assistance, while 18% turned to friends and 15% to their mothers.
- The women who were mistreated by their partners or boyfriends considered that what helped them most to manage their partner's behaviour was talking to him (52%), talking to the interviewee's family (15%) and talking to the partner's family (11%).
- 7% of the women had at some time physically mistreated their partners when he was not beating her; 54% of the women who at some time physically mistreated their partner and currently had a partner, had never done so in the past year and 29% did so once or twice.
- 24% of the women who had ever had a sexual partner had been physically mistreated by their spouse/partner or boyfriend while they were pregnant; in 57% of cases, the mistreatment was without reason, in 12% because of jealousy and in 11% because he was drunk.
- In the year before the survey, the women reported the same levels of exposure to

conjugal violence as before displacement: the women who currently had paid employment were two times more exposed to violence by their partner than women without paid employment, while women whose first conjugal partner was after the age of twenty-five and women who did not know their partner's level of education, were three times more exposed to conjugal violence than women whose first partner was when they were younger and women who knew their partner's level of education.

- The logistic regression model applied to risk variables to analyze conjugal violence in the year before the survey produced levels of exposure similar to conjugal violence reported before displacement: women who were sexually abused in childhood, women who were physically mistreated by other family members, women who had discussions with their partner because of drug or alcohol use, women who were afraid of their partners and women who had been physically mistreated by other family members were two times more exposed to conjugal violence than women who were not exposed to those risk factors.

4.5 Interviewee's Mental Health

- The traumatic experiences of the interviewees reported in the period from 1 year before displacement and the time of the survey were concentrated around difficulties for subsistence during displacement, fear and pain caused by the murder of family members, friends and neighbours at the time of displacement; sadness because of the uprooting and leaving of family and property, and fear because of the threats and violence to which they were exposed during displacement.
- In the past four weeks, for 34% of interviewees, their feelings about traumatic events had never been numbed; 83% of the women had sudden images of the traumatic events at some time during the past 4 weeks; 75% of the women had felt alert or on guard at some time during the past 4 weeks and 79% had found it hard work to concentrate.
- 60% had lost sleep slightly or much more than usual over worry; 16% had felt less useful than usual; 16% had felt less capable of making decisions than usual; 55% had felt slightly or much more under strain than usual in the past 4 weeks; 55% had felt slightly or much more than usual that they could not overcome their difficulties.
- 38% of interviewees were less able to enjoy their day-to-day activities; 21% had felt less or much less able to face up to their problems; 55% of the women had felt more unhappy and depressed in the past four weeks; 31% of interviewees felt that they had lost self-confidence in themselves; 24% had been thinking of themselves as a worthless person; 19% of women interviewed had thought about committing suicide at some time and 7% had tried to commit suicide at some time in the last few weeks.
- According to the women interviewed, paid employment (31%), mental health assistance (25%), talking to family (24%), talking to friends (18%) and religious advice (12%), would help to improve their mental state if they felt upset. For 94% of interviewees, having answered questions about their experiences during displacement and during their time with their partner made them feel good or

better.

- 51% of the women interviewed had high levels of post-traumatic anxiety, i.e., they needed mental health care; no significant differences were found in levels of post-traumatic anxiety between women exposed and women not exposed to gender-based violence before displacement. However, it was found that the prevalence of women who required mental health intervention or assistance was significantly higher in women who experienced gender-based violence during displacement than women who did not.
- The women interviewed who were not exposed to gender-based violence before displacement had the same probability of having high post-traumatic anxiety levels (the same need for mental health assistance), as women exposed to gender-based violence before displacement.
- The women interviewed who were not exposed to gender-based violence during displacement had the same need for mental health assistance as women exposed to gender-based violence during displacement.
- There was no difference in levels of need for mental health intervention or assistance between women interviewed who were exposed to conjugal violence before displacement and women interviewed who were not exposed to that type of violence.
- No difference was found in levels of need for mental health intervention or assistance between women interviewed who were exposed to conjugal violence in the year before the survey and women interviewed who were not exposed to that type of violence.