

# When Protection Fails: Effects of Military Bases on Sexual Violence in Colombia

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Felipe Parra   **Sakina Shibuya**

July 22, 2025

# Sexual Violence by Soldiers of Colombia's Public Forces is Well-known.

## Colombia army chief says 118 soldiers investigated for sexual abuse of minors

General says army has 'zero tolerance' for sexual abusers

45 have been fired and 73 have faced investigations since 2016

EL PAÍS

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Reuters in Bogotá

Wed 1 Jul 2020 15:07 EDT

### International

WIKI/US ELECTIONS LIVE

López Obrador says he will "recognize" Maduro's government when "100% of the votes" have been counted

## Colombia's peace court to investigate 47 complaints of sexual violence in armed conflict

Women from the Caribbean gave their testimonies to the peace tribunal about violations suffered by the former FARC and the Army



CATALINA OQUENDO

Bogotá · MAY 24, 2020 · 16:17 EDT



The New York Times

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The charges, announced by the attorney general, follow years of accusations of illegal killings. The defendants pleaded guilty in a closed hearing.

By Julie Turkewitz

June 26, 2020

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Colombian Special Jurisdiction for Peace opens a National Case on Conflict-related Sexual and Gender-based Violence

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02/11/2023 0 ❤️

The New York Times

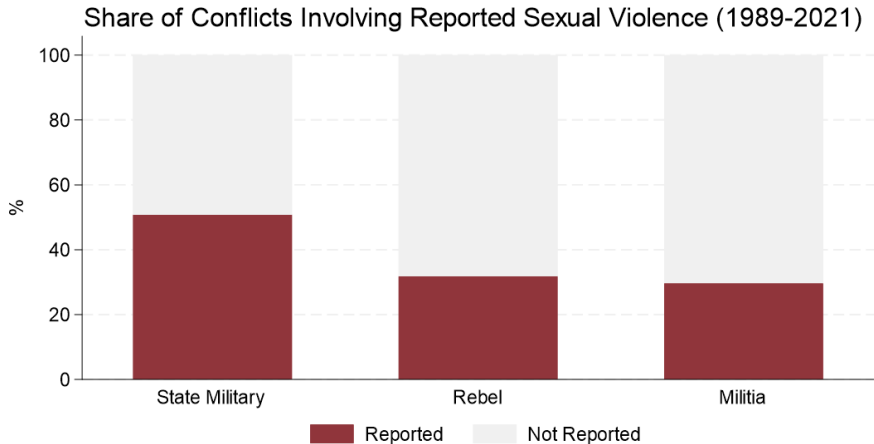
## Seven Colombian Soldiers Charged in Rape of Indigenous Girl

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# Sexual Violence by State Forces Is Common in Armed Conflicts.



Note: Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict (SVAC) dataset (Cohen and Nordas, 2014). During this period, state militaries, rebel groups, and militia groups were engaged in 189, 176, and 64 unique conflicts, respectively.

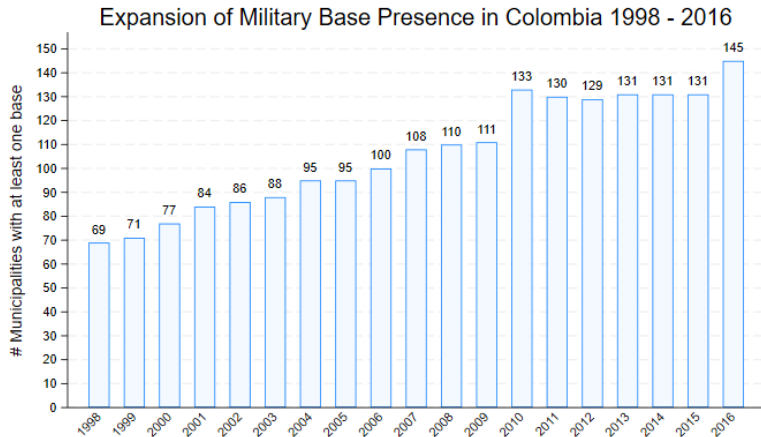
# This Paper: The Impact of Soldier Presence on Women.

- Colombia provides a unique setting with **variation in the timing and location** of military base expansions.
- Difference-in-differences approach with staggered treatment.  
(de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille, 2024)
- Key finding: **Sexual crime rate rises by 72%** within 16 years of base introduction.
- Driven by less-trained, lower-paid drafted soldiers.
- Alternative explanations (population, security, reporting) ruled out.  
→ **Government soldier presence is the main driver.**

# Colombian Conflict & Military Expansion

- Conflict ongoing since the 1960s.
- Military expansion from 2000 to 2016.
- By building bases of the Army.
- All across the country.

Map



## Treatment: Military Bases

- Unique municipality-level panel data of military bases from 1998-2016.
- Constructed from government publications and newspapers.

## Outcome: Sexual Violence

- Lawsuits data since 2000 from the Attorney General's Office.
- **Sexual crime rate**: # of lawsuits over sexual crime per 100,000 inhabitants.
- Aggregated by two years for detectability.
- **Registered cases** and indicted cases.
- Recorded victims are mostly young women.

Victim Characteristics

## Identification Strategy: Difference-in-Differences / Event Study

**Major challenge:** Endogenous *location* and *timing* of base presence



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**de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille (dCdH) estimation**

- Staggered, non-absorbing treatment.
- Standard errors are clustered at the municipality level.

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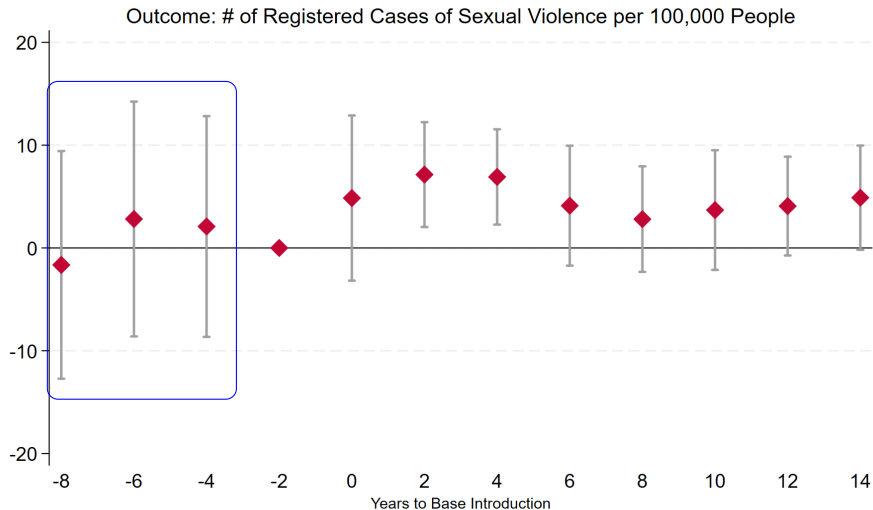
- Staggered, non-absorbing treatment.
- Standard errors are clustered at the municipality level.

**Parallel Trend:** Drop the major cities and the **never-treated** municipalities.

→ Compare the treated to **the not-yet treated**.

**No Anticipation:** Quick mobilization of soldiers w/o buildings. New base

# Registered Cases of Sexual Violence Increase

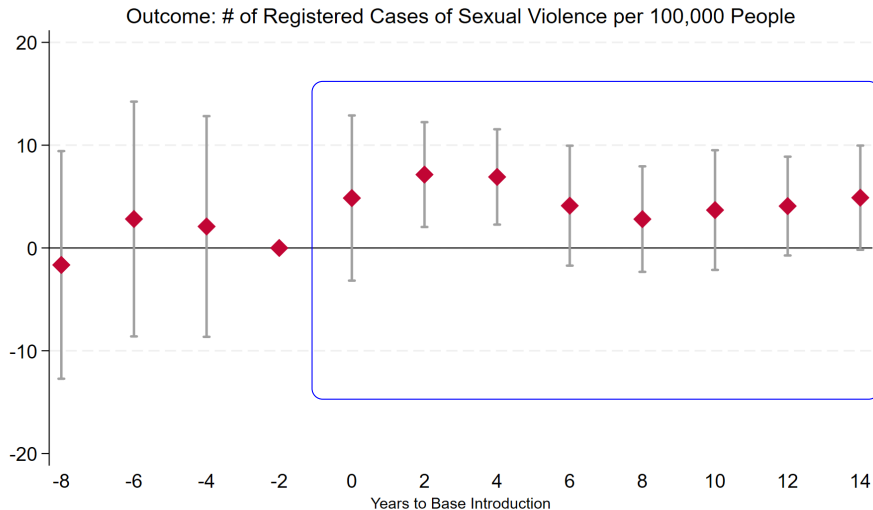


Lines are 95% confidence intervals. \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .

Indicted cases

Total effect

# Registered Cases of Sexual Violence Increase

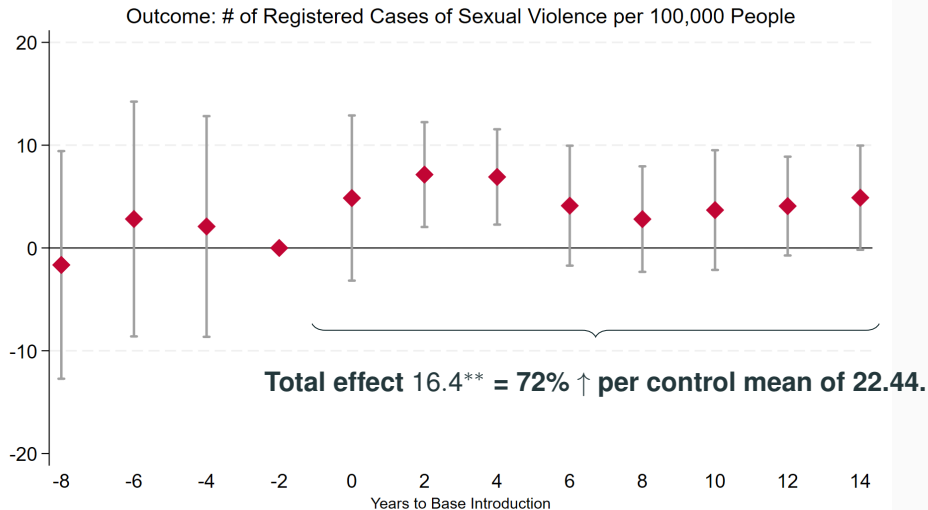


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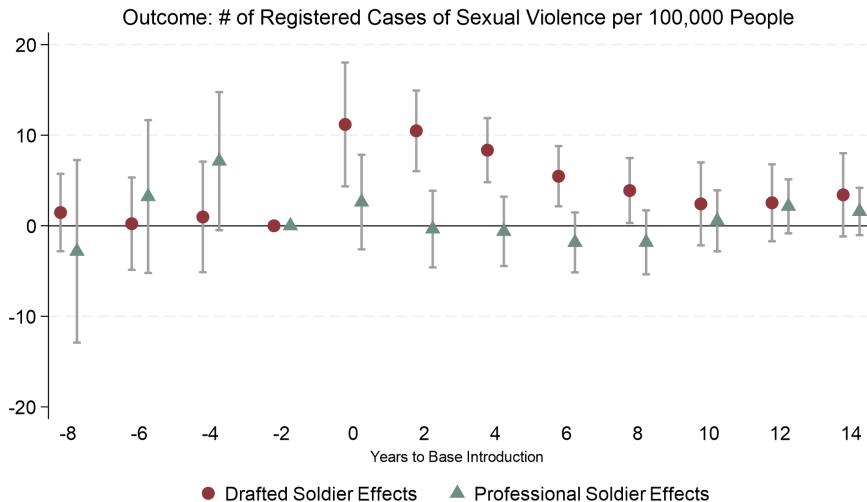
# Types of Military Bases and Municipalities

- **Standard:** drafted, less-trained soldiers.
- **Counterinsurgency:** professional, better-trained soldiers.
- Most treated municipalities have standard bases only.
- We estimate separate effects by base type.

Share of Treated Municipalities

Base Type	
Standard only	64%
Counter-insurgency only	34%
Both	2%

# Increase in Registered Cases Driven by Draftee Presence



Lines are 95% confidence intervals. Indicted cases

Is government soldier presence really driving the results?



## Other Possible Mechanisms

**Do bases change demographic composition, leading to more sex crimes?**

No change in female and male population levels and sex ratio.

Population

Sex ratio

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No change in female and male population levels and sex ratio. Population Sex ratio

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No evidence of change in homicide and non-homicide violence (intimidation, terrorism, kidnapping, forced displacement). Homicide Non-homicide

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No change on non-homicide violence, hence, unlikely.

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### **Are soldiers or non-state armed actors committing sexual crimes?**

Rightist paramilitary presence may partially contribute to the increase.

# Conclusion

**Gov't soldier presence is a significant driver of sexual violence.**

- **72% increase** in sexual crime rate over the 16 years after base introduction.
- Driven by the presence of **less trained, lower-paid drafted soldiers**.
- Because increased sexual violence *not* driven by changes in:  
1) demographics, 2) security situations, or 3) reporting.

**Implications.**

- Unintended negative consequences of a gov't program.
- **Sexual violence has lasting economic consequences.**

(Sabia et al., 2013; Adams-Prassl et al., 2024; Adams et al., 2024)

## **Appendix**

## **Exploring Consequences of Increased Sexual Violence**

**Do increased sexual violence translate into increased fertility?**

**Do increased sexual violence translate into increased child support disputes?**

# Exploring Consequences of Increased Sexual Violence

**Do increased sexual violence translate into increased fertility?**

No change in overall and single-mother fertility across age groups.

Overall - Age 10-39

Overall - Age 10-19

Overall - Age 20-29

Overall - Age 30-39

By soldier types

Single-mother

**Do increased sexual violence translate into increased child support disputes?**

No evidence of change in child support disputes.

Registered cases

Indicted cases

By soldier types - registered

By soldier types - indicted



## Additional Analysis

### Number of army bases as treatment.

Estimated effects on the *intensive* margin are similar to the extensive margin results.

Sexual violence

Fertility

Child support

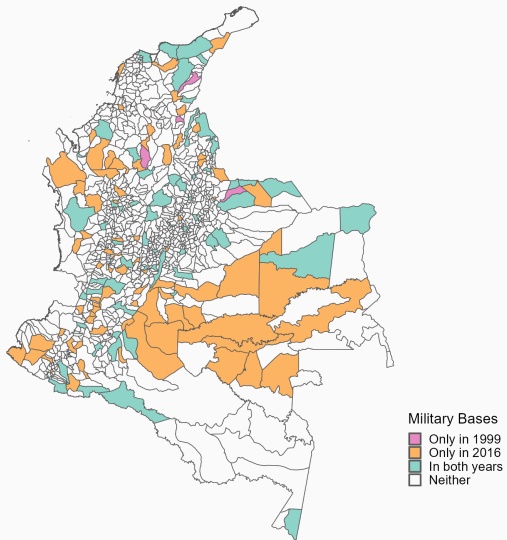
### Spill-over to neighboring municipalities.

No evidence of base effect spreading to neighbors.

Spill-over

## Bases Were Built All over the Country

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**Table 1: Monthly Compensation by Soldier Categories**

	Basic Soldiers	Professional Soldiers	% Difference
2000	US\$9.20	US\$83.48	807.06
2001	US\$10.11	US\$91.79	807.52
2002	US\$10.93	US\$99.17	807.53
2003	US\$11.74	US\$106.56	807.55
2004	US\$12.66	US\$114.90	807.54
2005	US\$13.49	US\$122.44	807.58
2006	US\$14.43	US\$130.95	807.57
2007	US\$15.34	US\$139.20	807.57
2008	US\$16.32	US\$148.12	807.56
2009	US\$17.57	US\$159.48	807.56
2010	US\$17.92	US\$165.29	822.16

*Source:* Authors' calculation based on Decrees 1794 and 2724 of 2000, 2737 of 2001, 745 of 2002, 3552 of 2003, 4158 of 2004, 923 of 2005, 407 of 2006, 1515 of 2007, 673 of 2008, 737 of 2009, 1530 of 2010, and the yearly minimum wage from Datosmacro (2022). Values in Colombian pesos (COP) are converted to the U.S. dollar (USD) values using the 2023 average conversion rate of COP 4,362 to USD 1.

*Note:* The compensation for conscripted soldiers are called bonus (*bonificación* in Spanish), which is meant to as an allowance to supplement the supply of uniforms, and basic necessities including food and hygiene products. Conscripted soldiers can receive a 40% increase in their monthly bonus if their performance is exceptional. Meanwhile, the compensation for professional soldiers is a salary, and determined as 140% of the legal minimum wage. Volunteer soldiers, as professional soldiers were known before 2000, who have already served before December 31, 2000 receive the 160% of minimum wage.

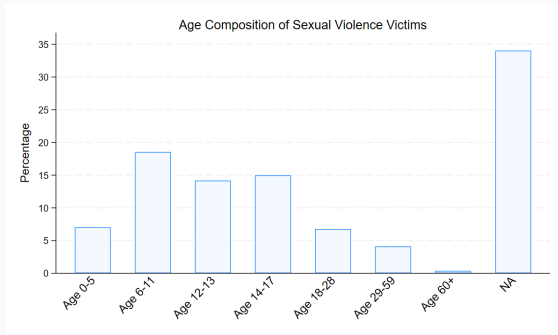
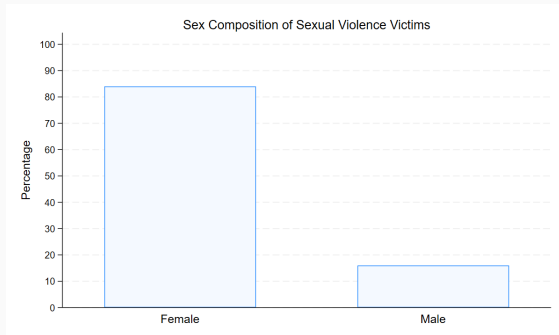
**Figure 1:** Battalion Julio Londoño in Established in 2007, Department of Chocó



Source: P217 National Army of Colombia. (2010). Military Engineers in Colombia: 200 Years of History 1810-2010.

## Recorded Victims Are Mostly Young Women.

No data on victims' gender before 2010, but 84% of reported sex crimes from 2010 to 2016 are against women.



Note: Of cases reported to the Attorney General's Office from 2010 to 2016.

## 72% Rise in Registered Cases Over 16 Years. [Back to the graph](#)

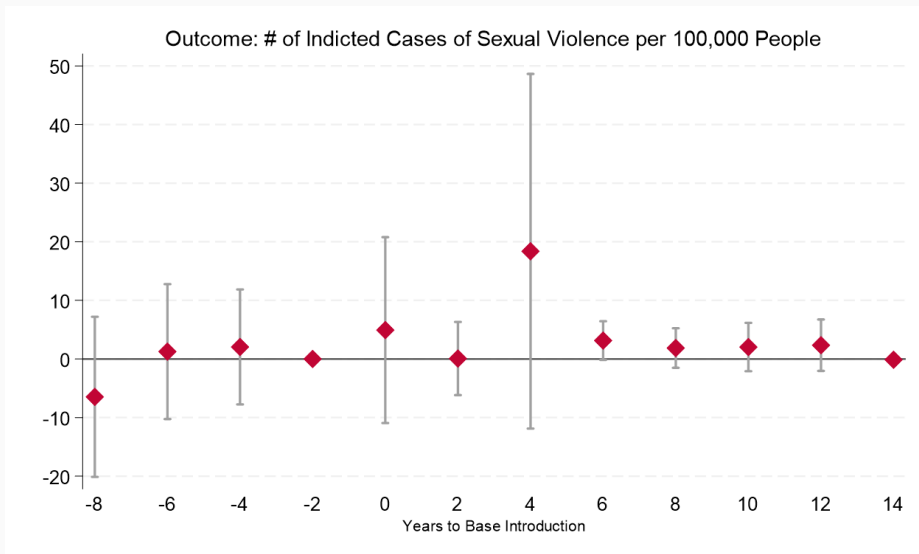
**Table 2:** Average Total Effects on Sexual Violence (dCdH)

Outcome: Number of Cases per 100,000 Inhabitants

	Registered (1)	Indicted (2)
Has Army base	16.399** ( 7.329)	16.254 ( 10.416)
Obs.	1,224	1,224
Control mean	22.44	14.31

*Note:* \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ . Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the municipality level. The de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille estimator calculates the *average total effect*, which is the weighted sum of the effects of all periods. This analysis sample includes 153 unique municipalities and excludes 959 never-treated municipalities.

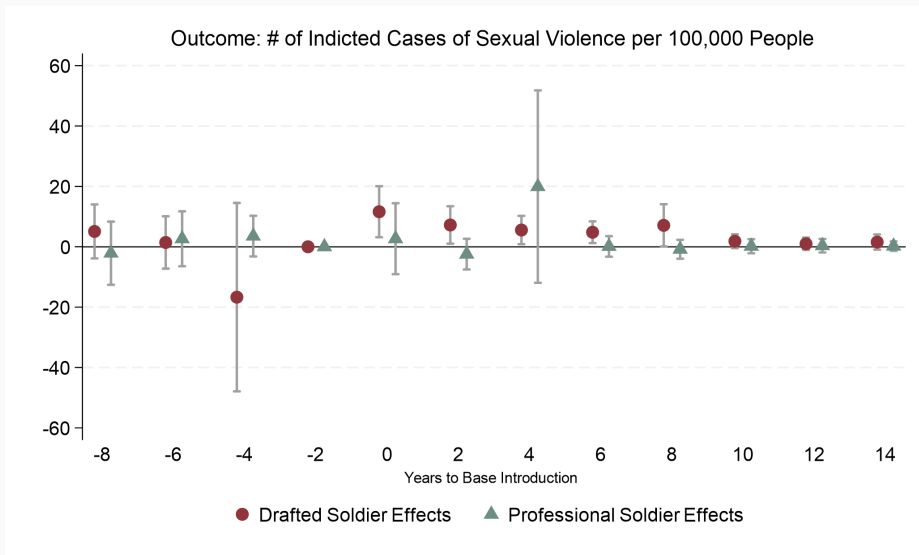
## No Change in Indicted Cases



Lines are 95% confidence intervals.

[Back to registered cases](#)

# Effects on Indicted Cases of Sexual Violence by Base Types

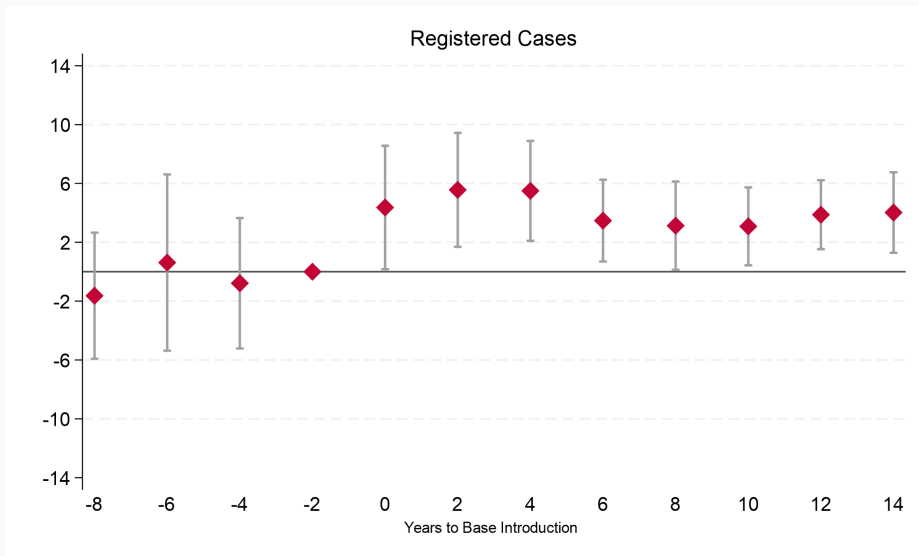


Lines are 95% confidence intervals.

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# Continuous Treatment Effect on Registered Cases of Sex Violence

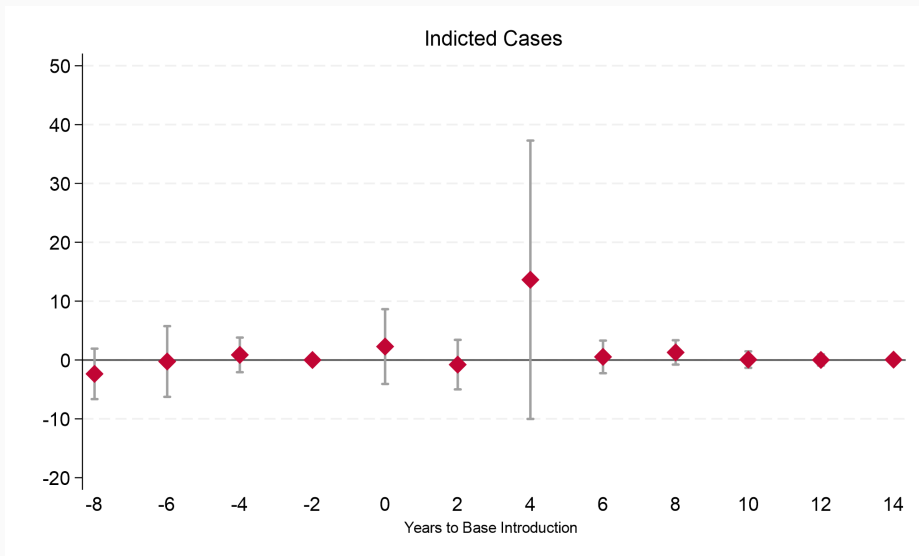


Lines are 95% confidence intervals.

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Indicted

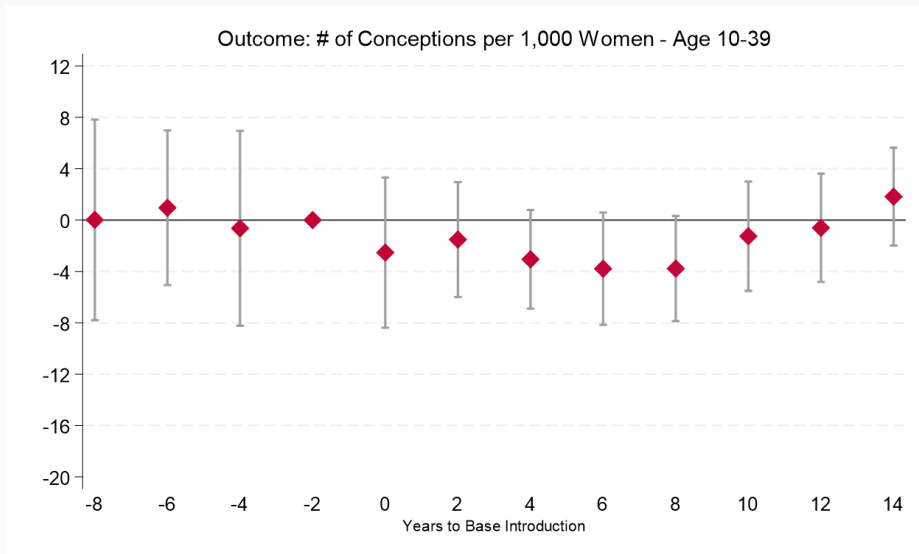
# Continuous Treatment Effect on Registered Cases of Sex Violence



Lines are 95% confidence intervals.

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# No Evidence of Change in Fertility Due to Base Presence



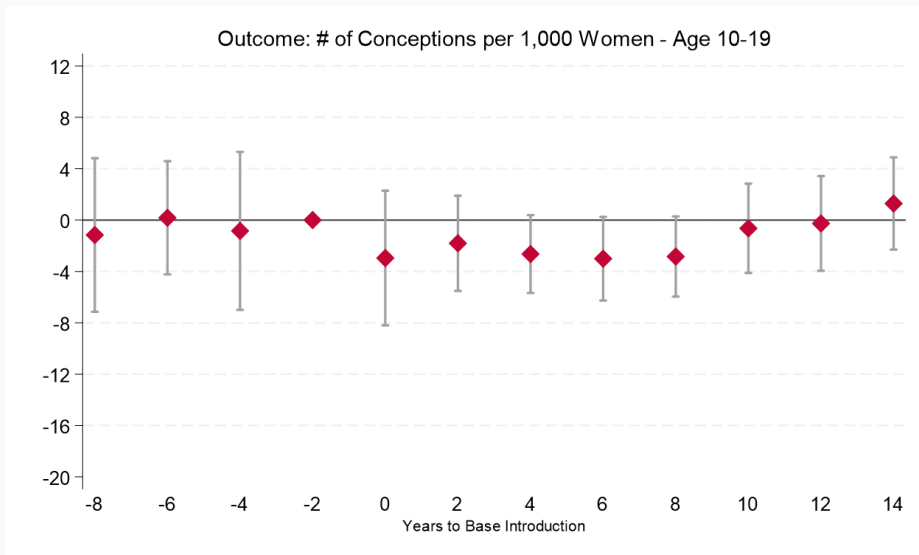
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**Table 3: Average Total Effects on Fertility (dCdH)**  
Outcome: Number of Conceptions per 1,000 Women

	Mothers' Age Groups			
	10-39 (1)	10-19 (2)	20-29 (3)	30-39 (4)
Has Army base	-7.359 ( 6.287)	-6.126 ( 4.986)	-12.327 ( 10.070)	-3.802 ( 5.223)
Obs.	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224
Control mean	128.06	88.28	204.50	103.52

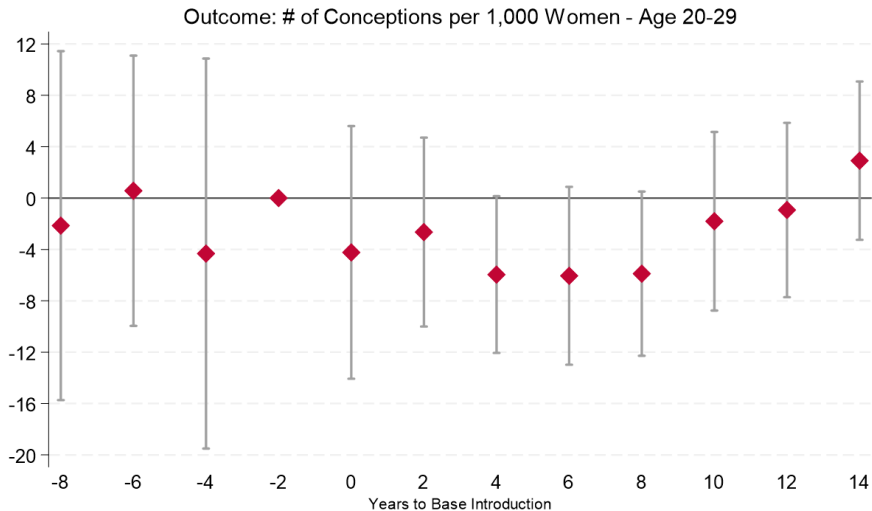
*Note:* \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ . Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the municipality level. The de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfœuille estimator calculates the *average total effect*, which is the weighted sum of the effects of all periods. This analysis sample includes 153 unique municipalities and excludes 959 never-treated municipalities.

## Effects on Fertility (Mothers' Age 10 - 19)



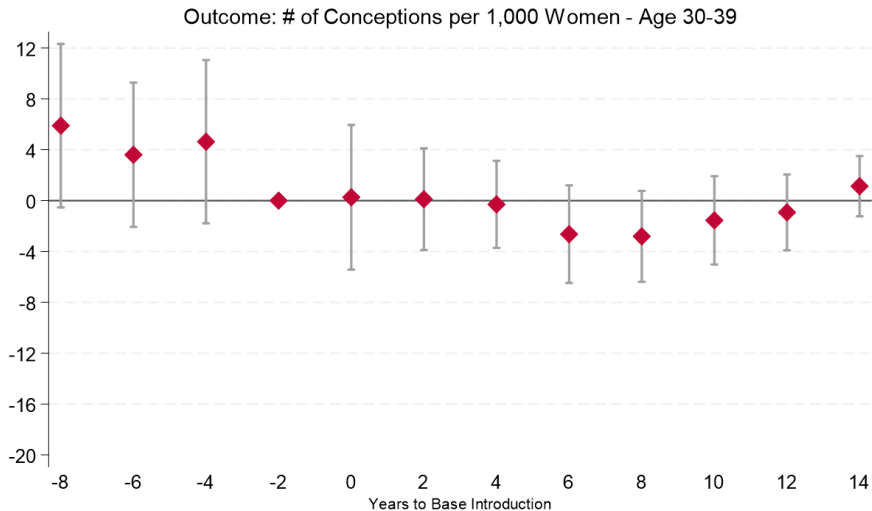
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## Effects on Fertility (Mothers' Age 20 - 29)



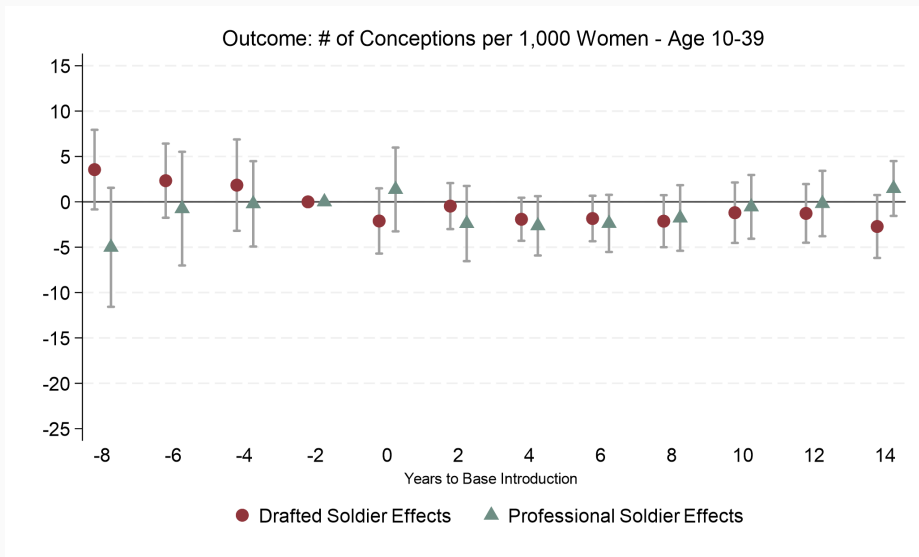
Lines are 95% confidence intervals. [Back to the slide](#)

## Effects on Fertility (Mothers' Age 30 - 39)



Lines are 95% confidence intervals. [Back to the slide](#)

# No Evidence of Change in Fertility by Base Type

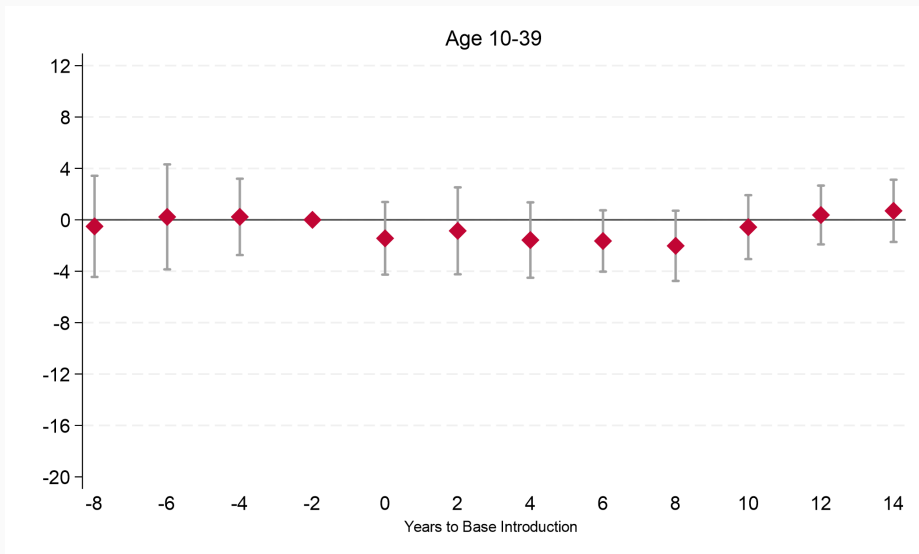


Lines are 95% confidence intervals.

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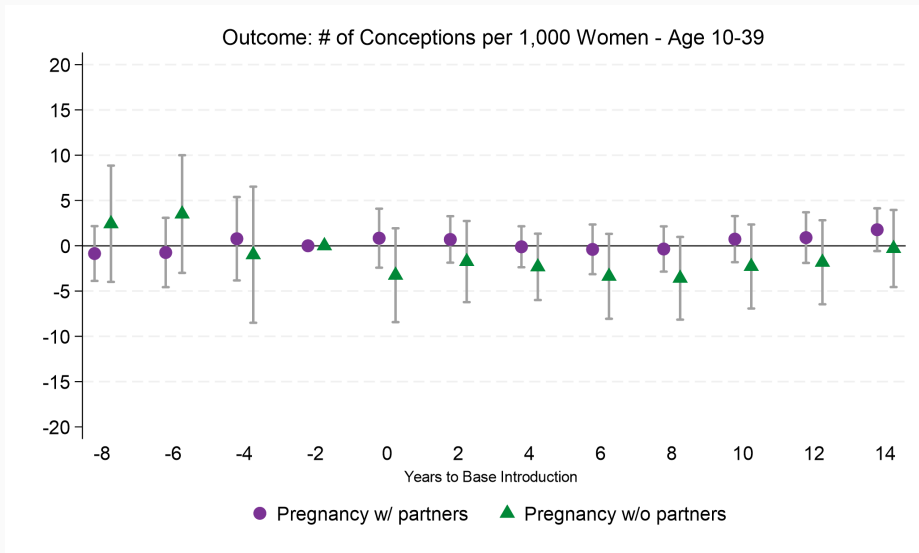
# Continuous Treatment Effect on Fertility



Lines are 95% confidence intervals.

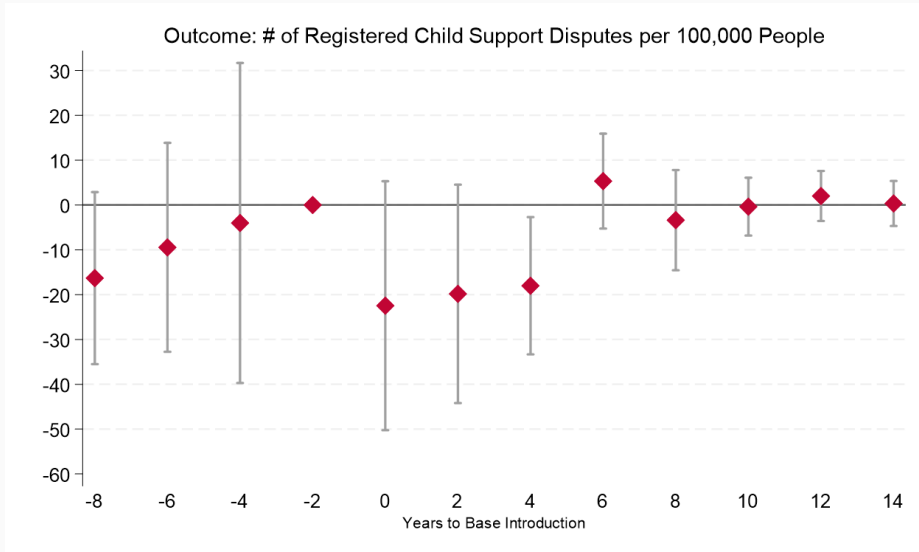
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# No Change in Fertility by Mothers' Marital Status



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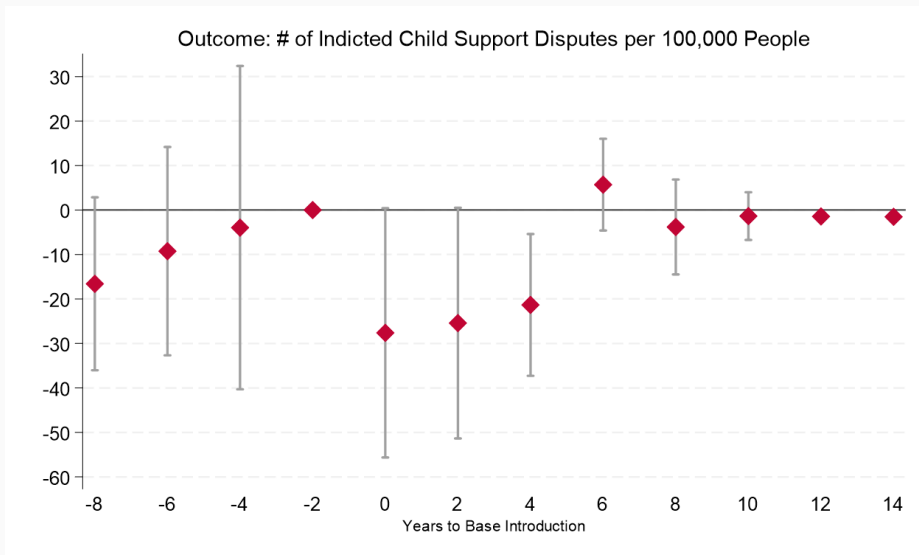
# No Strong Evidence of Change in Registered Cases of Child Support Disputes



Lines are 95% confidence intervals.

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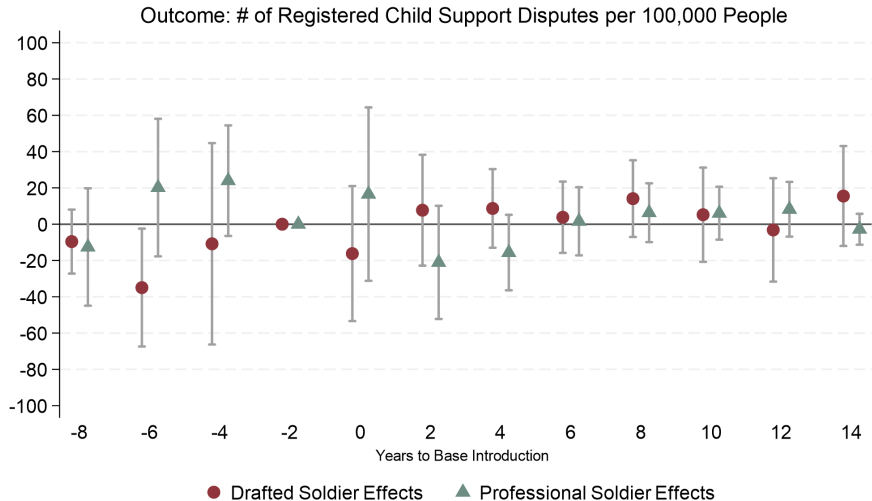
# No Strong Evidence of Change in Indicted Cases of Child Support Disputes



Lines are 95% confidence intervals.

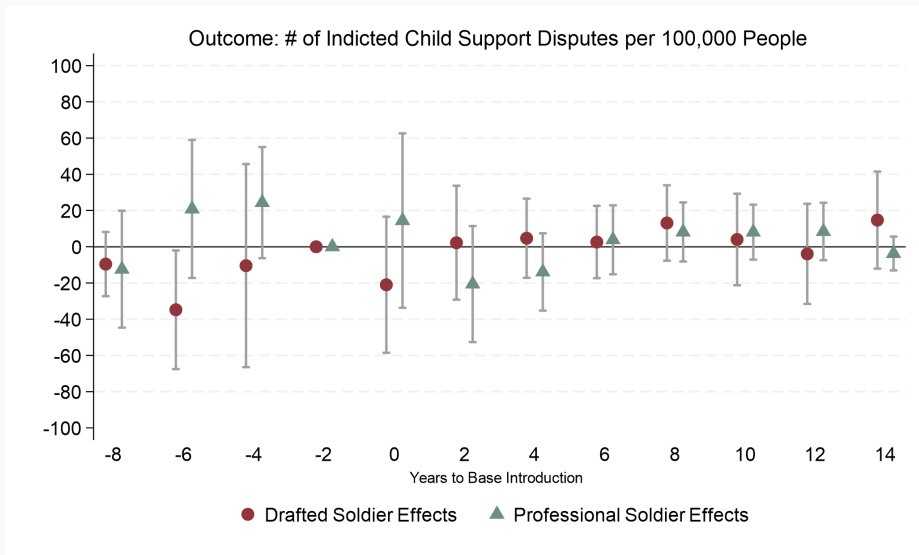
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# No Effects on Registered Cases of Child Support Disputes by Base Types



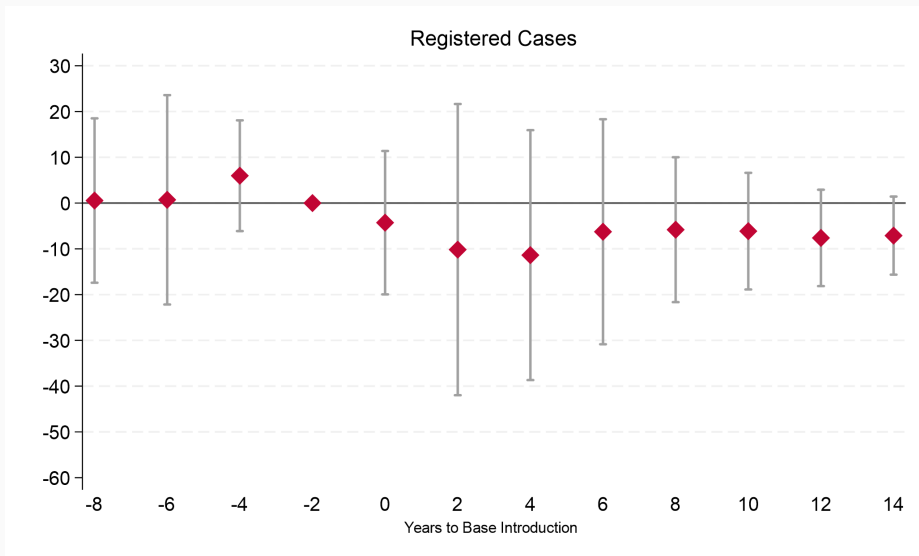
Lines are 95% confidence intervals. [Back to summary](#)

# No Effects on Indicted Cases of Child Support Disputes by Base Types



Lines are 95% confidence intervals. [Back to summary](#)

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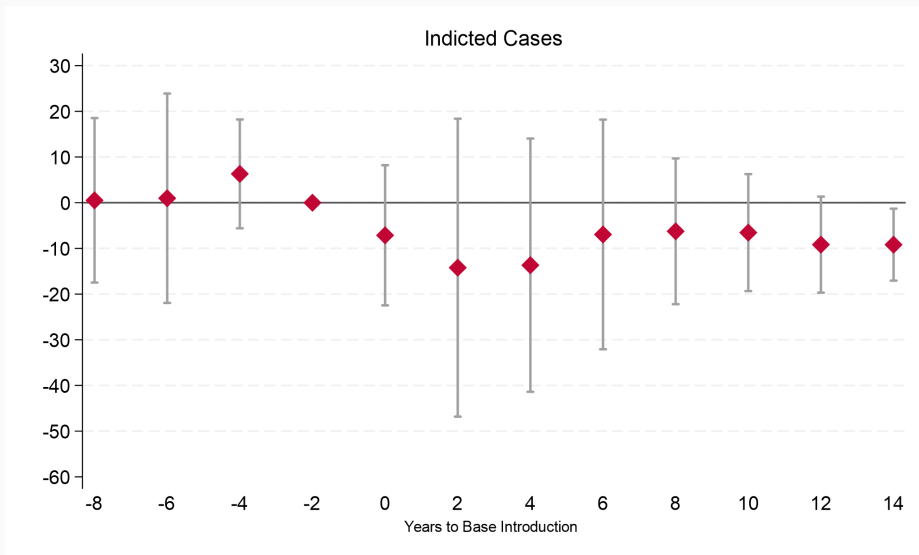


Lines are 95% confidence intervals.

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Indicted

# Continuous Treatment Effect on Indicted Cases of Child Support Disputes

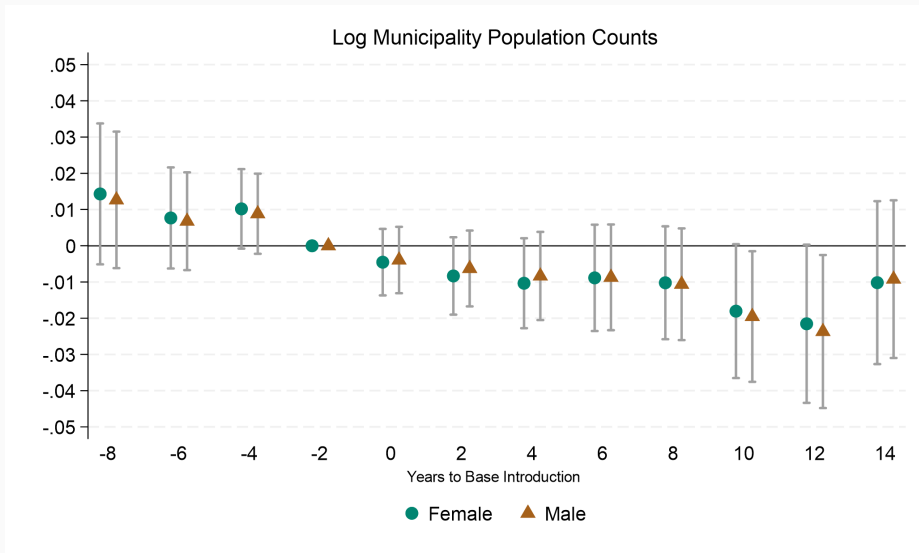


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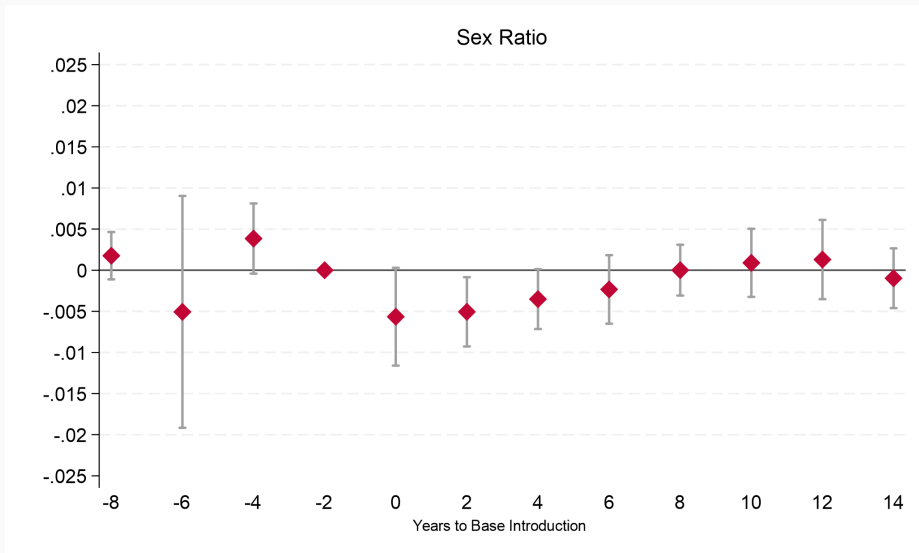


# No Change in Female and Male Population Levels



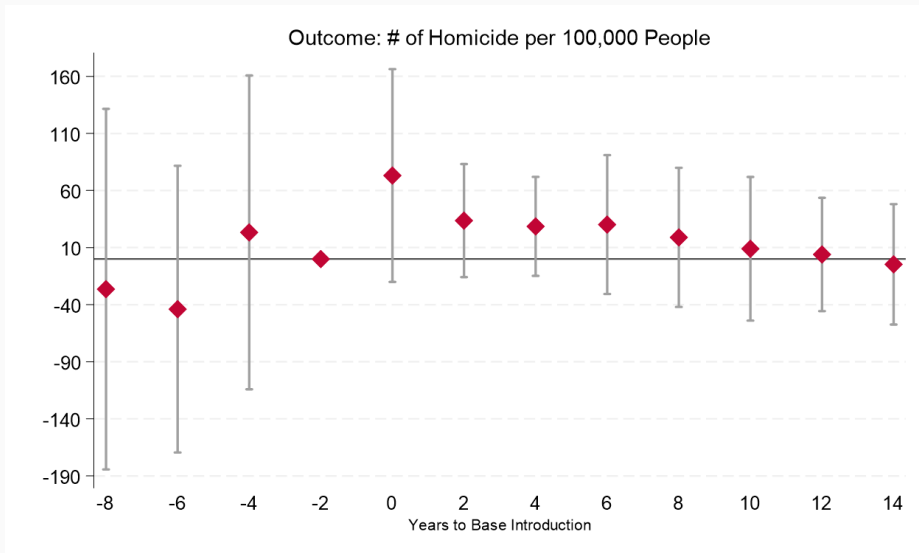
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## No Change in Female-to-Male Ratio



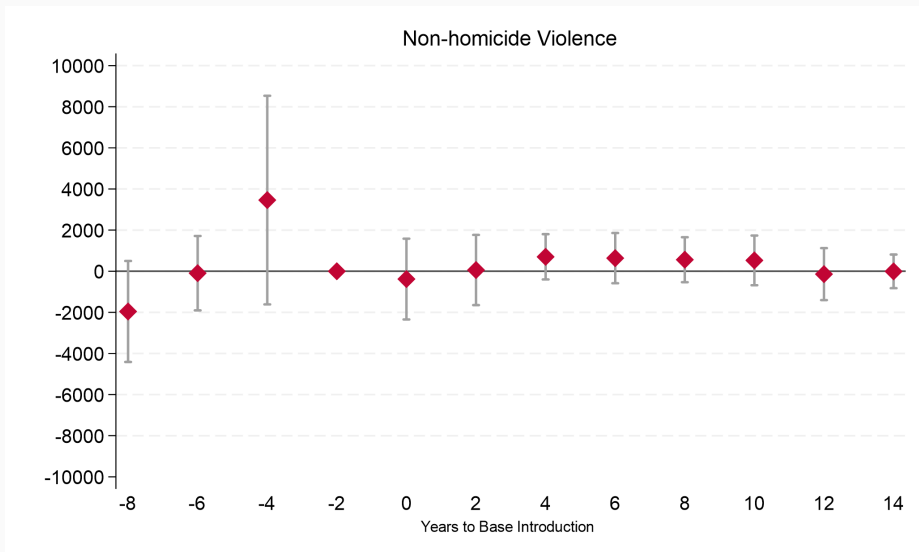
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## No Change in Homicide Rates



Lines are 95% confidence intervals. [Back to mechanisms](#)

## No Change in Non-homicide Violence Rates



Lines are 95% confidence intervals. Non-homicide violence includes intimidation, terrorism, kidnapping, forced displacement. [Back to mechanisms](#)

Some evidence of  
spill-over.

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**Table 4:** Spillover Effects on Sexual Violence (dCdH)  
Outcome: Number of Cases per 100,000 Inhabitants

	Registered	Indicted
	(1)	(2)
Panel A: 25 km Buffer		
Has treated neighbor	12.16* ( 6.95)	15.90 ( 11.46)
Obs.	1,224	1,224
Panel B: 50 km Buffer		
Has treated neighbor	19.74 ( 13.07)	8.44 ( 5.61)
Obs.	996	996
Panel C: 75 km Buffer		
Has treated neighbor	25.34* ( 14.78)	8.70 ( 7.16)
Obs.	966	966
Control mean	22.44	14.31

*Note:* \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ . Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered at the municipality level. The de Chaisemartin and D'Haultfoeuille estimator calculates the *average total effect*, which is the weighted sum of the effects of all periods. This analysis sample includes 153 unique municipalities and excludes 959 never-treated municipalities.