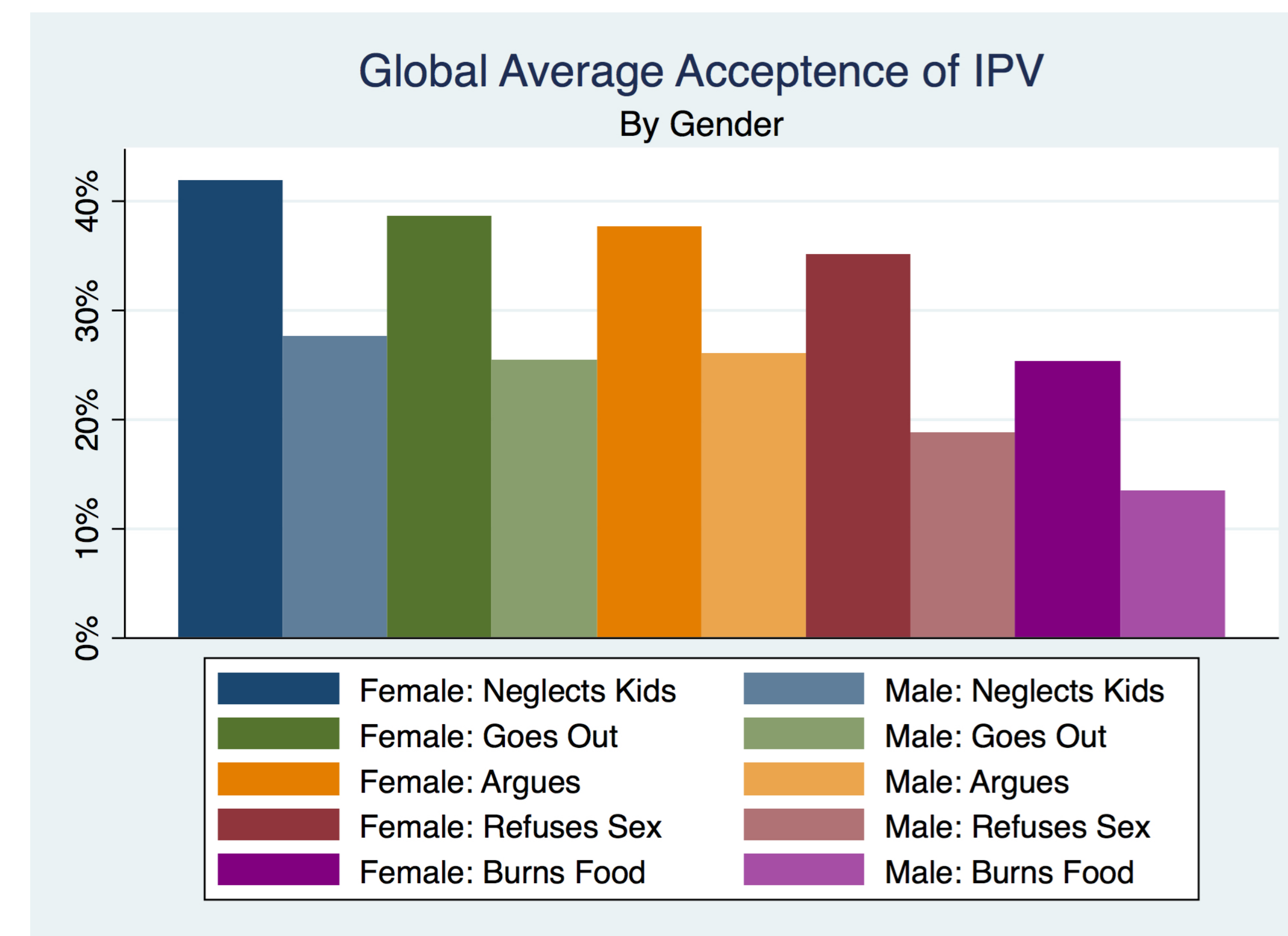


Research Questions:

- How do the underlying mechanisms of social norms and bargaining power relate to the acceptance of intimate partner violence within households?
- What does global acceptance of intimate partner violence look like?
- Does the extent to which one partner believes IPV is acceptable depend on the beliefs of their partner?
- Does living in a patriarchal society influence the extent to which someone believes IPV is justifiable? The level at which a couple disagrees about the acceptability of IV?

Problem Statement:

- The World Health Organization reports that 1 in 3 women worldwide will experience sexual and/or physical intimate partner violence in their lifetime (WHO, 2017).
- Intimate partner violence (IPV) refers to coercive and assaultive behaviors that can include physical assault of kicking, hitting, or beating; coercive sex; or psychological attacks of humiliation, belittling, and intimidation (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005; Ibrahim et al., 2014; Owoaje & OlaOlarun, 2012).



Outcome Measures:

Extent: DHS survey respondents are asked if a husband is justified in beating his wife if she (i) burns the food, (ii) goes out without telling him, (iii) neglects the children, (iv) refuses sex, and (v) argues with her husband. Both males and females are asked these yes or no questions in order to determine the extent of acceptance of violence. I construct this variable by summing up the number of times a female and male responds “yes” to any of the five questions about IPV on the DHS. These two variables can take on the values 0 – 5.

Disagreement: The primary outcome of interest is the disagreement measure, created by measuring the angle between the two vectors of the couple’s responses to the IPV questions. I created two 1x10 vectors included yes or no responses and I don’t know responses, in order to cover the different combinations of answers to these five questions by a couple. Using the cosine similarity formula, I was then able to calculate the angle between the two vectors. A larger value for the angle indicates a couple disagrees with each other about the acceptant of IPV to a higher degree. The smaller the angle measure, the more the couple agrees across the five scenarios.

Data & Methods:

To link couples’ attitudes toward intimate partner violence, I draw on data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), a collection of nationally representative samples of women (generally 15-49) and of men (generally 15-59). In order to be included in this study, surveys must include both female and male responses to the domestic violence module, which includes the attitudes toward IPV questions. Due to that criterion, only Couples Recode surveys completed after the year 2000 can be included, meaning this paper uses 113 surveys in 56 countries.

This survey asks when people believe intimate partner violence is appropriate in order to ascertain the acceptance of IPV. I use this measure to avoid underreporting of prevalence of IPV. Frequently, there is less social stigma when discussing beliefs about violence than when admitting to being a victim or perpetrator of IPV, because of social desirability bias (Sugarman & Hotaling, 1997).

In addition, I use data on ancestral agricultural tools used in preindustrial societies by different ethnicities. The Ethnographic Atlas (EA) is our data source for tool usage; our sample comprises the 102,569 couples with plough data by ethnic group. The measure of plough agriculture is constructed from the variable v39 of the *Ethnographic Atlas*, which is a dataset that contains information on 1,265 ethnic groups (Murdock, 1967).

Key Findings:

- I find that females are more accepting than males of intimate partner violence, and females becoming more educated is associated with her being less accepting of violence, even if her male partner believes it is justifiable.
- Being a member of a more patriarchal society does not have a relationship with the extent to which an individual believes IPV is acceptable, but it is associated with couples disagreeing more often about the acceptability of IPV.

	Total	Female Extent		Male Extent	
		NO	YES	NO	YES
Plough Dummy	0.0664* (0.0387)	0.0274 (0.0486)	0.0596*** (0.0183)	0.0524 (0.0463)	0.0864*** (0.0242)
Wealth Index	-0.0209*** (0.00214)	-0.0145*** (0.00270)	0.0110*** (0.00298)	-0.0271*** (0.00350)	0.0163*** (0.00390)
Female Age	-0.00255*** (0.000482)	-0.00169*** (0.000556)	0.000886*** (0.000319)	-0.00289*** (0.000637)	0.000886 (0.000542)
Male Age	-0.000708* (0.000373)	-0.00182*** (0.000524)	-0.000358 (0.000317)	0.000518 (0.000487)	-0.000745 (0.000542)
Female Education	-0.0118*** (0.00133)	-0.00536*** (0.000844)	0.00520*** (0.000626)	-0.0119*** (0.00150)	0.00501*** (0.000902)
Male Education	-0.00487*** (0.000869)	-0.00687*** (0.000840)	0.00322*** (0.000488)	-0.00303*** (0.00107)	0.00371*** (0.000670)
Rural	0.0412*** (0.00960)	0.0256*** (0.00766)	-0.0196*** (0.00632)	0.0410*** (0.00916)	-0.0197* (0.00995)
N	76,921	36,847	40,074	53,441	23,478

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses and clustered at the ethnicity level. Country level fixed effects.

* p<0.10 ** p<0.05 *** p<0.01

