

Table 1: Variables and Data Sources

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Models</i>
Dependent Variable:			
IPV	DHS	Binary: Woman has experienced any form of IPV (physical, sexual or emotional) in the year preceding the interview	All models
Micro-level:			
Women's Age	DHS	Continuous: In years	All models
Partner's Age	DHS	Continuous: In years	All models
Women's Education	DHS	Ordinal: No education, primary, secondary, tertiary	All models
Partner's Education	DHS	Ordinal: No education, primary, secondary, tertiary	All models
Childlessness	DHS	Binary: Women with no children	All models
Living in urban area	DHS	Binary: Urban area as defined by DHS	All models
Women's attitude towards IPV	DHS	Binary: Women who think that wife beating is never justified*	All models
Wealth	DHS	Ordinal: DHS wealth index, measured in quintiles, based on assets ownership	All models
Macro-level:			
Country-level education	DHS	Continuous: Percentage of women with tertiary education in the country	Model 1-4
GDP per capita	Penn World Tables (Teorell et al. 2013).	Continuous: Log of real GDP per capital in 2009 at constant 1996 prices	Model 1-8
Religion	Association of Religion Data Archive's Cross National Socio-Economic and Religion Dataset (2005)	Categorical: Christian, Muslim, Hindu and 'Other' (Traditionalist and Buddhist)	Model 5-8
Legislation on IPV	UN Population Policies Database on Reproductive Health and Family Planning (2013)	Binary: Database provides a binary measure based on whether or not legal provisions are in place in the country	Model 5-8
Country-level attitudes towards IPV	DHS	Continuous: Percentage of women who are not supportive of IPV (aggregate of individual-level measure)	Model 5-8
Country-level decision making power	DHS	Continuous: Percentage of women who indicated that their husband makes all important decisions in the household	Model 5-8

* Women were asked to rate three statements. They were asked if they thought that wife beating is justified if the wife 'goes out without telling the husband', 'if she neglects the children' or 'if she argues with the husband'.

Table 2: Percentage Prevalence of IPV (in the past year)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Observations</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>
All IPV	316,451	27.15	9.04	9.17	47.36
Physical IPV	316,409	19.26	8.33	4.78	44.61
Sexual IPV	312,673	6.74	4.27	1.33	20.34
Emotional IPV	273,801	17.68	7.51	6.70	34.39

Table 3: Multilevel logistic regression models on IPV and Socio-economic Development

	(Model 1)	(Model 2)	(Model 3)	(Model 4)
Individual-level controls:	(YES)	(YES)	(YES)	(YES)
Macro-level:				
GDP per capita (log)	-0.229* (-2.54)	-0.141 (-1.36)	-0.208* (-2.03)	-0.135 (-1.32)
Country average women with tertiary education		-1.198 (-1.58)		0.256 (0.33)
Country average of households in Q5			2.3531 (1.3)	
Cross-level interactions:				
Poorer (Q2) * Country average of households in Q5			-0.725*** (-3.42)	
Middle (Q3) * Country average of households in Q5			-1.618*** (-7.48)	
Richer (Q4) * Country average of households in Q5			-2.419*** (-10.79)	
Richest (Q5) * Country average of households in Q5			-5.303*** (-21.72)	
Primary * Country average with tertiary education				-2.476*** (-10.99)
Secondary * Country average with tertiary education				-1.668*** (-7.15)
Tertiary * Country average with tertiary education				-0.819** (-2.98)
Constant	1.215 (1.78)	0.687 (0.93)	0.518 (0.51)	0.525 (0.72)
Observations	281,167	281,167	281,167	281,167
Countries	40	40	40	40
Chi-square	4319.1	4322.4	4779.3	4448.4

Individual-level controls are: Education, Age, Childlessness, Household Wealth Quintile, Attitudes on IPV, Partner Education, Partner Age and Living in an Urban Area

t statistics in parenthesis

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

Table 4: Multilevel logistic regression models on IPV, Beliefs and Institutions

	(Model 5)	(Model 6)	(Model 7)	(Model 8)
Individual-level controls:	(YES)	(YES)	(YES)	(YES)
Macro-level:				
GDP per capita (log)	-0.0988 (-1.15)	-0.254** (-2.68)	-0.245** (-2.60)	-0.253** (-2.67)
Country average decision power	0.00272 (0.60)	-0.0125* (-2.29)	-0.0123* (-2.27)	-0.0122* (-2.24)
Country average not supportive of IPV	-0.00729* (-2.10)	-0.00348 (-0.94)	-0.0034 (-0.91)	-0.0034 (-0.92)
Laws on IPV		-0.608* (-2.33)	-0.288 (-1.10)	-0.260 (-0.99)
Religion (as compared to Christian):				
<i>Muslim</i>	-0.626*** (-3.61)			
<i>Hindu</i>	-0.357 (-1.15)			
<i>Other (Buddhist, Traditionalist)</i>	-0.0464 (-0.18)			
Cross-level interactions:				
Women's Education * Laws on IPV			-0.067*** (-23.68)	
Partner Education * Laws on IPV				-0.055*** (-21.93)
Constant	1.174 (1.83)	2.704** (3.23)	2.713** (3.25)	2.813*** (3.36)
Observations	277,766	277,766	277,766	277,766
Countries	40	40	40	40
Chi-square	6305.2	6293.3	6768.6	6722.8

Individual-level controls are: Education, Age, Childlessness, Household Wealth Quintile, Attitudes on IPV, Partner Education, Partner Age and Living in an Urban Area

Majority Christian Countries are the comparison category

t statistics in parenthesis

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