

ONLINE APPENDIX

For Better or for Worse?:

Education and the Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Turkey

Bilge Erten *

Pinar Keskin †

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Appendix A List of Variables

Outcome Variables:

- Years of Schooling: Number of years of school that the respondent completed.
- Completed Junior High School: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent completed junior high school or above (i.e., completed at least 8 years of schooling).
- Completed High School: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent completed high school or above (i.e., completed at least 11 years of schooling).
- Completed Primary School: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent completed primary school or above (i.e., completed at least 5 years of schooling).
- Employed: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent was employed last week.
- Employed in Non-agriculture: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent was employed in services or the industrial sector last week.
- Employed in Services: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent was employed in services last week.
- Employed in Agriculture: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent was employed in agriculture last week.
- Social Security: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent had social security benefits from her job last week.

*Department of Economics, 43 Leon Street, 312A Lake Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. Phone (office): (617) 373 6275. b.erten@neu.edu.

†Address for Correspondence: Department of Economics, Pendleton East, Wellesley College, 106 Central Street, Wellesley, MA 02481. Phone (office): (781) 283-2438. pinar.keskin@wellesley.edu.

- Personal Income Index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores of the income dummy variables, which are calculated by using the mean and standard deviation of the variable. These dummy variables take the value of one if the respondent earns a personal income from the following six sources: rent from owning land, rent from owning a house, income from owning a company or workplace, income from owning a vehicle, having money in the bank, and income from other asset ownership.
- Marriage Age: The age of the respondent at the time of her first marriage.
- Marriage Decision: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent decided on marriage together with her husband instead of the decision being made by her or his family.
- Partner is Employed: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent's partner is employed.
- Partner's Schooling: Number of years of school completed by the respondent's partner.
- Schooling Difference between Partners: The difference in number of years of schooling between male and female partners in a relationship.
- Age difference between Partners: The difference in ages of male and female partners in a relationship.
- Husband's Age: The age of the husband.
- Husband's Religiosity Index: A z-score calculated as an average of z-scores of partner's characteristics including a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never drinks alcoholic beverages, a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never gambles, a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never uses narcotic drugs, and a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never had an affair.
- Partner Witnessed Violence toward his Mother: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent's partner witnessed violence toward his mother from his father.
- Partner Experienced Violence from his Family Members: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent's partner experienced violence from one of his family members, including parents, siblings, and other relatives.
- Ever Divorced: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent has ever divorced.
- Had a Second Marriage: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent has had a second marriage.
- Asset Ownership Index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores of the asset ownership dummy variables, which are calculated by using the mean and standard deviation of the variable. These dummy variables take the value of one if the respondent's household owns the asset. The following assets are included: refrigerator, gas/electric oven, microwave oven, blender/mixer, dishwasher, washing machine, iron, vacuum cleaner, plasma TV (LCD), television, cable TV, satellite antenna, video camera, DVD/VCD player, camera, cellphone, non-mobile telephone, computer, internet, air conditioner, car, taxi/mini-bus, tractor, and motorcycle.

- Gender role and domestic violence attitudes: A set of seven dummy variables, each equal to one if the respondent reported that she agrees with a statement on gender roles or domestic violence. The statements are as follows: (i) a woman should not argue with partner if she disagrees with him; (ii) a woman should be able to spend her money as she wishes; (iii) men can beat their partners in certain situations; (iv) it may be necessary to beat children for discipline; (v) men should also do housework, such as cooking and cleaning; (vi) men in the family are responsible for a woman’s behavior; and (vii) it is a woman’s duty to have sexual intercourse with her husband.
- Gender attitudes index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores of seven attitude dummy variables, which are calculated by using the mean and standard deviation of the variable. These dummy variables take the value of one if the respondent disagrees with the following statements—a woman should not argue with her partner if she disagrees with him; men can beat their partners in certain situations; it may be necessary to beat children for discipline; men in the family are responsible for a woman’s behavior; and it is a woman’s duty to have sexual intercourse with her husband—and if the respondent agrees with the following statements—a woman should be able to spend her money as she wishes, and men should also do housework, including cooking and cleaning.
- Physical violence index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the 6 physical violence indicators, including dummy variables that equal one if the respondent reports that she experienced intimate partner violence acts of (i) slapping or throwing an object that would hurt; (ii) pushing, shoving, or pulling hair; (iii) hitting with his fist or in a way that hurts; (iv) kicking, pushing on the ground, or beating; and (v) choking or burning.
- Sexual violence index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the 3 sexual violence indicators, including dummy variables that equal one if the respondent reports that she experienced intimate partner violence in the form of (i) forced sexual acts, (ii) forced sexual relations because of a fear of what the partner would do otherwise, and (iii) humiliating sexual acts.
- Psychological violence index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the following indicators, including dummy variables that equal one if the respondent reports that she experienced intimate partner violence acts of (i) insulting, (ii) humiliating, (iii) scaring or threatening, (iv) attempting to isolate her from her friends, (v) attempting to prevent contact with her family, (vi) insisting on knowing her location, (vii) ignoring her, (viii) becoming angry if she speaks to other men, (ix) suspecting that she is cheating on him, (x) wanting his permission before she seeks healthcare, and (xi) intervening in her clothing choices.
- Financial control index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from two of the financial control behaviors, including dummy variables that equal one if the respondent reports that she experienced the following behaviors from her intimate partner: (i) taking income from her despite her disapproval and (ii) refusing to give her money for household spending.
- Mother experienced domestic violence: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent’s mother experienced domestic violence.

- Childhood region, rural: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent lived in a rural village or district until she was 12 years old.
- Childhood region, urban: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent lived in an urban area until she was 12 years old.

Covariates:

- Non-Turkish Speaker: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent speaks a non-Turkish language as her primary language.
- Lives in a village: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent lives in a village.
- Region dummies: Dummy variables for each of the 26 regions where the respondents lived until they were 12 years old.

Outcome Variables in Appendix B:

- Domestic violence indicators: These are dummy variables equal to one if the respondent reports that she experienced one of these violent behaviors from her partner: slapping or throwing an object that would hurt; pushing, shoving, or pulling hair; hitting with his fist or in a way that hurts; kicking, pushing on the ground, or beating; choking or burning; forcing her to engage in a sexual act; feeling forced to have sex because of fear; engage in a humiliating sexual act; insulting; humiliating; threatening or scaring; attempting to isolate her from her friends; attempting to prevent contact with her family; insisting on knowing her location; ignoring her; becoming angry if she speaks to other men; suspecting that she is cheating on him; wanting his permission before seeking health care; and intervening in her clothing choices.
- Physical violence: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent experienced at least one of 6 physical violence acts from her partner: (i) slapping or throwing an object that would hurt; (ii) pushing, shoving, or pulling hair; (iii) hitting with his fist or in a way that hurts; (iv) kicking, pushing on the ground, or beating; and (v) choking or burning.
- Sexual violence: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent experienced at least one of 3 sexual violence acts from her partner: (i) forced sexual acts, (ii) forced sexual relations because of a fear of what the partner would do otherwise, and (iii) humiliating sexual acts.
- Psychological violence: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent experienced at least one of the following acts from her partner: (i) insulting, (ii) humiliating, (iii) scaring or threatening, (iv) attempting to isolate her away from her friends, (v) attempting to prevent contact with her family, (vi) insisting on knowing her location, (vii) ignoring her, (viii) becoming angry if she speaks to other men, (ix) suspecting that she is cheating on him, (x) wanting his permission before she seeks healthcare, and (xi) intervening in her clothing choices.
- Financial control: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent experienced at least one of 2 financial controlling behaviors from her partner: (i) taking income from her despite her disapproval and (ii) refusing to give her money for household spending.

- Reasons for why the male partner perpetrated physical violence against the respondent: These are dummy variables equal to one if the respondent reports that the reason for why she experienced violence is one of the following reasons: (i) the partner is jealous of the woman, (ii) there are problems related to children, (iii) there are economic problems, (iv) the woman refuses sex, (v) the partner is suspicious of woman's fidelity, (vi) there are problems with partner's family, (vii) there are problems with woman's family, and (viii) the woman disobeys the partner.
- Fertility-related outcomes: (i) ever used contraceptive: a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent has ever used contraceptive methods, (ii) ever given birth: a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent has ever given birth, (iii) the number of children: the number of children that the respondent has, (iv) partner disapproves contraception: a dummy variable equal to one if the partner disapproves the use of contraception.

Appendix B Additional Tables

TABLE A1: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR 16- TO 26-YEAR-OLD WOMEN

	Relationship Status			Difference (2) – (3) (4) Est. (S.E.)	(5) Observations (All/Rural/Urban)
	All (1) Mean (S.D.)	Ever had a relationship (2) Mean (S.D.)	Never had a relationship (3) Mean (S.D.)		
Panel A: Education					
Schooling	8.79 (3.25)	8.51 (3.32)	9.91 (2.69)	-1.41*** (0.16)	2,615/2,078/537
Completed Junior High School	0.68 (0.47)	0.63 (0.48)	0.87 (0.34)	-0.24*** (0.02)	2,615/2,078/537
Completed High School	0.39 (0.49)	0.38 (0.49)	0.42 (0.49)	-0.04 (0.03)	2,615/2,078/537
Completed Primary School	0.96 (0.20)	0.95 (0.21)	0.97 (0.16)	-0.02** (0.01)	2,615/2,078/537
Panel B: Labor Market Outcomes and Asset Ownership					
Employed	0.15 (0.36)	0.14 (0.35)	0.19 (0.39)	-0.05** (0.02)	2,753/2,190/563
Employed in Non-agriculture	0.11 (0.32)	0.11 (0.32)	0.12 (0.33)	-0.01 (0.02)	2,753/2,190/563
Employed in Services	0.10 (0.30)	0.10 (0.29)	0.11 (0.31)	-0.01 (0.02)	2,753/2,190/563
Employed in Agriculture	0.04 (0.19)	0.03 (0.17)	0.07 (0.25)	-0.04*** (0.01)	2,753/2,190/563
Social Security	0.06 (0.25)	0.07 (0.25)	0.05 (0.22)	0.01 (0.02)	2,753/2,190/563
Personal Income Index	-0.09 (0.42)	-0.08 (0.44)	-0.14 (0.35)	0.07*** (0.03)	2,753/2,190/563
Asset Ownership Index	0.09 (0.41)	0.09 (0.40)	0.12 (0.41)	-0.04 (0.02)	2,753/2,190/563
Panel C: Gender and Domestic Violence Attitudes					
A woman should not argue with her partner if she disagrees with him.	0.39 (0.49)	0.39 (0.49)	0.37 (0.48)	0.02 (0.03)	2,742/2,184/558
A woman should be able to spend her money as she wishes.	0.68 (0.47)	0.68 (0.47)	0.67 (0.47)	0.01 (0.03)	2,733/2,176/557
Men can beat their partners in certain situations.	0.10 (0.29)	0.10 (0.30)	0.09 (0.28)	0.01 (0.02)	2,746/2,185/561
It may be necessary to beat children for discipline.	0.28 (0.45)	0.29 (0.45)	0.24 (0.42)	0.05** (0.03)	2,739/2,181/558
Men should also do housework, e.g., cooking and cleaning.	0.72 (0.45)	0.71 (0.45)	0.76 (0.43)	-0.05** (0.03)	2,745/2,182/563
Men in the family are responsible for a woman's behavior.	0.40 (0.49)	0.41 (0.49)	0.36 (0.48)	0.05* (0.03)	2,709/2,155/554
It is a woman's duty to have sexual intercourse with her husband.	0.21 (0.41)	0.22 (0.42)	0.15 (0.36)	0.07*** (0.02)	2,659/2,149/510
Gender attitudes index	0.07 (0.53)	0.05 (0.53)	0.13 (0.50)	-0.08*** (0.03)	2,753/2,190/563
Panel D: Covariates					
Rural Childhood Region	0.52 (0.50)	0.54 (0.50)	0.43 (0.50)	0.12*** (0.03)	2,739/2,176/563
Lives in a Village	0.22 (0.42)	0.20 (0.40)	0.31 (0.46)	-0.11*** (0.02)	2,753/2,190/563
Non-Turkish Speaker	0.00 (0.07)	0.00 (0.07)	0.01 (0.07)	0.00 (0.00)	2,745/2,183/562
Mother Experienced Domestic Violence	0.25 (0.43)	0.26 (0.44)	0.20 (0.40)	0.06** (0.03)	2,590/2,104/486

Notes: The table presents the means, standard deviations, and number of observations from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey. The sample includes women who have had a relationship and who were born within 60 months before or after January 1987. Columns 1 - 3 report means and standard deviations in parentheses. Column 4 reports differences in the group means between columns 2 and 3 with standard errors in parentheses. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively. The variables are described in Appendix A.

TABLE A2: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR 16- TO 26-YEAR-OLD WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD A RELATIONSHIP

	Region of Childhood			Difference	(5) Observations (All/Rural/Urban)
	All (1) Mean (S.D.)	Rural (2) Mean (S.D.)	Urban (3) Mean (S.D.)	(2) – (3) (4) Est. (S.E.)	
Panel A: Physical Violence					
Slap or throw an object that would hurt	0.21 (0.41)	0.24 (0.43)	0.18 (0.39)	0.06*** (0.02)	2,180/1,183/983
Push, shove, or pull hair	0.11 (0.32)	0.13 (0.33)	0.10 (0.30)	0.03 (0.02)	2,180/1,183/983
Hit with his fist or in a way that hurts	0.05 (0.22)	0.05 (0.22)	0.05 (0.23)	0.00 (0.01)	2,179/1,182/983
Kick, pull on the ground, or beat	0.05 (0.22)	0.05 (0.23)	0.05 (0.21)	0.01 (0.01)	2,180/1,183/983
Choke or burn	0.03 (0.17)	0.03 (0.16)	0.03 (0.18)	0.01 (0.01)	2,180/1,183/983
Physical violence	0.24 (0.42)	0.27 (0.44)	0.20 (0.40)	0.07*** (0.02)	2,190/1,186/990
Panel B: Sexual Violence					
Forced sexual act	0.04 (0.21)	0.04 (0.20)	0.05 (0.22)	-0.01 (0.01)	2,180/1,183/983
Forced sex out to fear	0.06 (0.24)	0.07 (0.25)	0.05 (0.22)	0.01 (0.01)	2,180/1,183/983
Humiliating sexual act	0.02 (0.15)	0.02 (0.15)	0.02 (0.15)	0.00 (0.01)	2,180/1,183/983
Sexual violence	0.09 (0.28)	0.09 (0.29)	0.08 (0.27)	0.01 (0.01)	2,190/1,186/990
Panel C: Psychological Violence					
Insult	0.26 (0.44)	0.27 (0.45)	0.25 (0.43)	0.02 (0.02)	2,180/1,183/983
Humiliate	0.13 (0.34)	0.15 (0.36)	0.12 (0.33)	0.03 (0.02)	2,179/1,183/982
Threaten or scare	0.15 (0.36)	0.14 (0.35)	0.17 (0.37)	-0.03 (0.02)	2,180/1,183/983

TABLE A2: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR 16- TO 26-YEAR-OLD WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD A RELATIONSHIP, CONT'D

	Region of Childhood			Difference	(5) Observations (All/Rural/Urban)
	All (1) Mean (S.D.)	Rural (2) Mean (S.D.)	Urban (3) Mean (S.D.)	(2) – (3) (4) Est. (S.E.)	
Attempt to isolate her from her friends	0.20 (0.40)	0.18 (0.38)	0.23 (0.42)	-0.05** (0.02)	2,178/1,182/982
Attempt to prevent contact with her family	0.09 (0.29)	0.09 (0.29)	0.09 (0.29)	0.00 (0.01)	2,176/1,181/981
Insist on knowing her location	0.78 (0.41)	0.77 (0.42)	0.81 (0.39)	-0.04* (0.02)	2,174/1,181/979
Ignore her	0.14 (0.34)	0.12 (0.33)	0.15 (0.36)	0.03 (0.02)	2,175/1,180/981
Become angry if she speaks to other men	0.60 (0.49)	0.62 (0.49)	0.58 (0.49)	0.04 (0.03)	2,150/1,165/971
Suspect that she is cheating on him	0.07 (0.25)	0.06 (0.24)	0.08 (0.27)	-0.02 (0.01)	2,147/1,166/967
Want his permission before seeking health care	0.25 (0.43)	0.29 (0.45)	0.21 (0.41)	0.08*** (0.02)	2,162/1,173/975
Intervene in her clothing choices	0.49 (0.50)	0.50 (0.50)	0.48 (0.50)	0.03 (0.03)	2,177/1,182/981
Psychological violence	0.92 (0.27)	0.93 (0.26)	0.92 (0.27)	0.00 (0.01)	2,190/1,186/990
Panel D: Financial Control					
Take her income without her approval	0.03 (0.17)	0.03 (0.18)	0.03 (0.16)	0.01 (0.01)	1,431/794/626
Refuse to give money for household spending	0.05 (0.22)	0.05 (0.23)	0.05 (0.21)	0.01 (0.01)	1,777/1,020/744
Financial control	0.06 (0.23)	0.06 (0.24)	0.05 (0.22)	0.01 (0.01)	1,954/1,095/846

Notes: The table presents the means, standard deviations, and number of observations from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey. The sample includes women who have had a relationship and were born within 60 months before or after January 1987. Columns 1 - 3 report means and standard deviations in parentheses. Column 4 reports differences in the group means between columns 2 and 3 with standard errors in parentheses. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively. The variables are described in Appendix A.

TABLE A3: RD TREATMENT EFFECTS ON COVARIATES AND RELATIONSHIP STATUS

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Outcome / statistic	Linear RD	Bandwidth	N
Childhood Region:			
West	-0.059 (0.040)	122	4,095
South	-0.004 (0.028)	95	3,280
Central	0.043 (0.037)	57	2,058
North	0.022 (0.033)	94	3,280
East	0.015 (0.038)	63	2,226
Rural	0.053 (0.042)	86	3,015
Non-Turkish Speaker	0.006 (0.004)	91	3,189
Mother Faced Domestic Violence	0.016 (0.040)	72	2,510
Joint p-value	0.486		
Ever Had a Relationship	0.007 (0.033)	65	2,923
Ever Married	-0.029 (0.059)	46	2,071

Notes: Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey. We use the sample of women who have had a relationship for all covariates and the full sample of women for the relationship status (last two variables). Column 1 reports reduced-form RD treatment effects of being born after January 1987 using an optimal bandwidth \hat{h} estimated by the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) algorithm, with a linear control function in the month-year of birth on each side of the discontinuity. Column 2 reports the bandwidth, and column 3 reports the number of observations. The first eight variables are predetermined covariates, and the last two are relationship status. In particular, in the first six rows of dependent variables are dummy variables equal to 1 if the respondent lived in western, southern, central, northern, eastern, or rural Turkey until the age of 12, respectively. Other covariates include a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent's interview language was not Turkish and a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent's mother faced domestic violence. The relationship status variables include a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent had ever had a relationship and a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent had ever been married. The row entitled "joint p-value" provides the p-value from a SUR test of joint significance of the covariates in columns 1 to 8. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A4: RD TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SCHOOLING BY CHILDHOOD REGION USING A STATIC BANDWIDTH

Outcome/statistic	Overall		Rural		Urban	
	(1) Linear RD	(2) Quadratic RD	(3) Linear RD	(4) Quadratic RD	(5) Linear RD	(6) Quadratic RD
Years of schooling	1.278*** (0.325)†††	1.218** (0.466)††	1.776*** (0.415)†††	1.922*** (0.586)†††	0.532 (0.429)	0.373 (0.571)
Mean	8.51	8.51	7.66	7.66	9.48	9.48
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
N	2,057	2,057	1,100	1,100	957	957
p-value			0.02	0.03		
Completed junior high school	0.213*** (0.048)†††	0.172** (0.076)††	0.326*** (0.067)†††	0.303*** (0.109)†††	0.067 (0.064)	0.021 (0.090)
Mean	0.63	0.63	0.53	0.53	0.75	0.75
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
N	2,057	2,057	1,100	1,100	957	957
p-value			0.01	0.04		

Notes: Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey based on the sample of women who have ever had a relationship. The bandwidth is 61 months in all regressions, which is the optimal bandwidth \hat{h} estimated by the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) algorithm when years of schooling is the independent variable. Columns 1 and 2 report reduced-form RD treatment effects of being born after January 1987 with linear and quadratic control functions in the month-year of birth on each side of the discontinuity for the overall sample. Columns 3 and 4 report results for the sample of women raised in rural areas, and columns 5 and 6 report results for the sample of women raised in urban areas. The p-values correspond to the test of equality between the treatment effects for different subsamples reported in columns 3 and 5 and in 4 and 6, respectively. The dependent variables include the years of schooling that the respondent completed and a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent completed junior high school or above. All specifications control for a dummy variable for whether the respondent grew up in a rural location, a dummy variable for whether the respondent's interview language is not Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. In the subsamples of childhood residence, specifications also control for whether the respondent lives in a village. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A5: EDUCATION EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OUTCOMES BY CHILDHOOD REGION USING A STATIC BANDWIDTH

Outcome	Overall sample			Rural sample		
	(1) OLS	(2) RF	(3) IV	(4) OLS	(5) RF	(6) IV
Physical violence index	-0.028*** (0.004)†††	0.002 (0.057)	0.006 (0.047)	-0.025*** (0.006)†††	0.010 (0.069)	-0.006 (0.040)
Mean	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,047	2,159	2,047	1,097	1,181	1,097
Sexual violence index	-0.015*** (0.005)†††	0.040 (0.063)	0.027 (0.052)	-0.014** (0.006)††	0.056 (0.078)	0.017 (0.046)
Mean	-0.12	-0.12	-0.12	-0.12	-0.12	-0.12
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,047	2,159	2,047	1,097	1,181	1,097
Psychological violence index	-0.016*** (0.004)†††	0.046 (0.050)	0.039 (0.044)	-0.007 (0.006)	0.147** (0.061)†	0.080* (0.044)
Mean	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,047	2,159	2,047	1,097	1,181	1,097
Financial control index	-0.006 (0.005)	0.051 (0.087)	0.043 (0.072)	-0.005 (0.006)	0.194 (0.130)	0.129 (0.089)
Mean	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	1,831	1,934	1,831	1,013	1,093	1,013

Notes: Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey based on the sample of women who have ever had a relationship. The bandwidth is 61 months in all regressions, which is the optimal bandwidth \hat{h} estimated by the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) algorithm when years of schooling is the independent variable. Column 1 reports OLS results using years of schooling as the independent variable for the static bandwidth of 61 months. Columns 2 - 3 report reduced-form (RF) RD treatment effects and two-stage least-squares (IV) RD treatment effects (by using treatment as an instrument for years of schooling) of being born after January 1987 with a linear control function in the month-year of birth on each side of the discontinuity. Columns 4 - 6 report results for the subsample of respondents whose childhood region of residence was rural. The dependent variables are z-score indices constructed from components of each dimension of domestic violence. The physical violence index is a z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from the following indicator variables: (i) slapping or throwing an object that would hurt; (ii) pushing, shoving, or pulling hair; (iii) hitting with a fist or in a way that hurts; (iv) kicking, pushing on the ground, or beating; and (v) choking or burning. The sexual violence index is a z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from the following indicator variables: (i) forced sexual acts, (ii) forced sexual relations because of a fear of what the partner would do otherwise, and (iii) humiliating sexual acts. The psychological violence index is a z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the following indicator variables: (i) insulting, (ii) humiliating, (iii) scaring or threatening, (iv) attempting to isolate her from her friends, (v) attempting to prevent contact with her family, (vi) insisting on knowing her location, (vii) ignoring her, (viii) becoming angry if she speaks to other men, (ix) suspecting that she is cheating on him, (x) wanting his permission before she seeks healthcare, and (xi) intervening in her clothing choices. The financial control index is a z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the following indicator variables: (i) taking income from her despite her disapproval and (ii) refusing to give her money for household spending. All specifications control for a dummy variable for whether the respondent grew up in a rural location, a dummy variable for whether the respondent's interview language is not Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. In the subsamples of childhood residence, specifications also control for whether the respondent lives in a village. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values unadjusted for multiple-hypothesis testing. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values corrected for multiple-hypothesis testing using Simes adjustment.

TABLE A6: EDUCATION EFFECTS ON GENDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ATTITUDES BY CHILDHOOD REGION USING A STATIC BANDWIDTH

Outcome	Overall sample			Rural sample		
	(1) OLS	(2) RF	(3) IV	(4) OLS	(5) RF	(6) IV
A woman should not argue with partner if she disagrees with him.	-0.050*** (0.004)†††	-0.008 (0.054)	-0.003 (0.043)	-0.050*** (0.005)†††	-0.062 (0.066)	-0.035 (0.035)
Mean	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.45
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,051	2,163	2,051	1,097	1,181	1,097
A woman should be able to spend her money as she wills.	0.012*** (0.004)†††	-0.043 (0.048)	-0.032 (0.040)	0.015** (0.006)††	-0.032 (0.070)	-0.023 (0.041)
Mean	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.65
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,045	2,155	2,045	1,094	1,176	1,094
Men can beat their partners in certain situations.	-0.015*** (0.003)†††	-0.002 (0.029)	-0.001 (0.024)	-0.015*** (0.003)†††	0.020 (0.038)	0.009 (0.022)
Mean	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,054	2,164	2,054	1,100	1,182	1,100
It may be necessary to beat children for discipline.	-0.020*** (0.005)†††	-0.021 (0.041)	-0.004 (0.032)	-0.026*** (0.006)†††	0.031 (0.064)	0.031 (0.039)
Mean	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.33
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,048	2,160	2,048	1,095	1,179	1,095
Men should also do housework, e.g. cooking and cleaning.	0.031*** (0.004)†††	0.116*** (0.040)††	0.104*** (0.036)††	0.039*** (0.005)†††	0.138** (0.058)	0.082*** (0.029)††
Mean	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.67	0.67
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,049	2,161	2,049	1,094	1,178	1,094
Men in the family are responsible for a woman's behavior.	-0.041*** (0.005)†††	-0.109** (0.053)	-0.087** (0.043)	-0.041*** (0.006)†††	-0.081 (0.063)	-0.043 (0.033)
Mean	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.45
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,027	2,134	2,027	1,086	1,165	1,086
It is a woman's duty to have sexual intercourse with her husband.	-0.025*** (0.004)†††	-0.013 (0.050)	0.001 (0.041)	-0.023*** (0.005)†††	-0.005 (0.070)	0.005 (0.041)
Mean	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.26
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,016	2,128	2,016	1,077	1,161	1,077
Gender attitudes index	0.060*** (0.005)†††	0.070 (0.057)	0.050 (0.042)	0.065*** (0.007)†††	0.056 (0.079)	0.026 (0.043)
Mean	0.05	0.05	0.05	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100

*Notes:*Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey based on the sample of women who have ever had a relationship. The bandwidth is 61 months in all regressions, which is the optimal bandwidth \hat{h} estimated by the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) algorithm when years of schooling is the independent variable. Column 1 reports OLS results using years of schooling as the independent variable for the static bandwidth of 61 months. Columns 2 - 3 report reduced-form (RF) RD treatment effects and two-stage least-squares (IV) RD treatment effects (by using treatment as an instrument for years of schooling) of being born after January 1987 with a linear control function in the month-year of birth on each side of the discontinuity. Columns 4 - 6 report results for the subsample of respondents whose childhood region of residence was rural. The dependent variables in the first seven rows are dummy variables equal to one if the respondent reports that she agrees with the statements listed in the table. The dependent variable in the last row is a gender attitudes index, which is a z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the 7 attitude indicators (i.e., dummy variables equal to one if the respondent reports that she agrees with the statements listed in the table). All specifications control for a dummy variable for whether the respondent grew up in a rural location, a dummy variable for whether the respondent's interview language is not Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. In the subsamples of childhood residence, specifications also control for whether the respondent lives in a village. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values unadjusted for multiple-hypothesis testing. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values corrected for multiple-hypothesis testing using Simes adjustment.

TABLE A7: EDUCATION EFFECTS ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES BY CHILDHOOD REGION USING A STATIC BANDWIDTH

Outcome	Overall sample			Rural sample		
	(1) OLS	(2) RF	(3) IV	(4) OLS	(5) RF	(6) IV
Employed	0.011*** (0.003)†††	0.060* (0.032)	0.046* (0.026)	0.004 (0.004)	0.081** (0.035)††	0.044** (0.022)†
Mean	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100
Employed in non-agriculture	0.013*** (0.003)†††	0.066** (0.030)	0.052** (0.026)	0.008** (0.004)†	0.089*** (0.032)††	0.050** (0.021)†
Mean	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100
Employed in services	0.013*** (0.003)†††	0.029 (0.027)	0.021 (0.022)	0.007** (0.003)†	0.054* (0.031)	0.028 (0.018)
Mean	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100
Employed in agriculture	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.006 (0.014)	-0.006 (0.011)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.008 (0.023)	-0.006 (0.013)
Mean	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100
Social security	0.013*** (0.003)†††	0.027 (0.029)	0.023 (0.023)	0.010*** (0.003)††	0.033 (0.024)	0.019 (0.014)
Mean	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100
Personal income index	0.024*** (0.004)†††	0.082* (0.045)	0.061* (0.037)	0.026*** (0.006)†††	0.111** (0.046)††	0.059** (0.028)†
Mean	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100

Notes: Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey based on the sample of women who have ever had a relationship. The bandwidth is 61 months in all regressions, which is the optimal bandwidth \hat{h} estimated by the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) algorithm when years of schooling is the independent variable. Column 1 reports OLS results using years of schooling as the independent variable for the static bandwidth of 61 months. Columns 2 - 3 report reduced-form (RF) RD treatment effects and two-stage least-squares (IV) RD treatment effects (by using treatment as an instrument for years of schooling) of being born after January 1987 with a linear control function in the month-year of birth on each side of the discontinuity. Columns 4 - 6 report results for the subsample of respondents whose childhood region of residence was rural. The dependent variables include the following labor market outcomes, which are dummy variables equal to one if the respondent reports that she is employed in any sector, in non-agricultural sectors (services and industry), in services, or in agriculture; a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent reports that she has social security benefits from her job; and a personal income index that is constructed by averaging the z-scores of the indicator variables that take the value of one if the respondent earns a personal income from the following six sources: rent from owning land, rent from owning a house, income from owning a company or workplace, income from owning a vehicle, having money in a bank, and income from other asset ownership. All specifications control for a dummy variables for whether the respondent grew up in a rural location, a dummy variable for whether the respondent's interview language is not Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. In the subsamples of childhood residence, specifications also control for whether the respondent lives in a village. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values unadjusted for multiple-hypothesis testing. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values corrected for multiple-hypothesis testing using Simes adjustment

TABLE A8: EDUCATION EFFECTS ON PARTNER AND RELATIONSHIP CHARACTERISTICS BY CHILDHOOD REGION USING A STATIC BANDWIDTH

Outcome	Overall sample			Rural		
	(1) OLS	(2) RF	(3) IV	(4) OLS	(5) RF	(6) IV
Marriage age	0.221*** (0.031)†††	0.214 (0.232)	0.256 (0.248)	0.169*** (0.041)†††	0.326 (0.317)	0.260 (0.250)
Mean	20.16	20.16	20.16	20	20	20
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	1,413	1,514	1,413	848	926	848
Marriage decision	0.042*** (0.005)†††	0.011 (0.054)	-0.018 (0.051)	0.046*** (0.006)†††	-0.058 (0.067)	-0.082 (0.055)
Mean	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.51	0.51
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	1,417	1,519	1,417	850	929	850
Partner is employed	-0.025*** (0.004)†††	-0.034 (0.038)	-0.034 (0.029)	-0.021*** (0.005)†††	-0.033 (0.049)	-0.024 (0.026)
Mean	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.87	0.87	0.87
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100
Partner's schooling	0.548*** (0.026)†††	0.277 (0.347)	0.327 (0.248)	0.492*** (0.040)†††	0.318 (0.488)	0.238 (0.254)††
Mean	9.27	9.27	9.27	8.60	8.60	8.60
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,013	2,110	2,013	1,076	1,151	1,076
Schooling difference between partners	-0.452*** (0.026)†††	-0.811** (0.353)	-0.673*** (0.248)††	-0.508*** (0.040)†††	-1.318*** (0.447)†	-0.762*** (0.254)††
Mean	0.86	0.86	0.86	1.08	1.08	1.08
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,013	2,013	2,013	1,076	1,076	1,076
Age difference between partners	-0.006 (0.048)	-0.020 (0.410)	-0.186 (0.396)	-0.037 (0.066)	0.330 (0.547)	0.014 (0.386)
Mean	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.20	4.20	4.20
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	1,413	1,514	1,413	848	926	848
Husband's age	0.216*** (0.042)†††	0.209 (0.398)	0.080 (0.408)	0.133** (0.056)††	0.667 (0.551)	0.278 (0.423)
Mean	24.32	24.32	24.32	24.20	24.20	24.20
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	1,416	1,518	1,416	850	929	850
Husband's religiosity index	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.110 (0.069)	-0.085 (0.056)	0.003 (0.010)	-0.113 (0.076)	-0.057 (0.046)
Mean	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,037	2,149	2,037	1,090	1,174	1,090

TABLE A8: EDUCATION EFFECTS ON PARTNER AND RELATIONSHIP CHARACTERISTICS BY CHILDHOOD REGION USING A STATIC BANDWIDTH (CONT'D)

Outcome	Overall sample			Rural		
	(1) OLS	(2) RF	(3) IV	(4) OLS	(5) RF	(6) IV
Partner witnessed violence towards his mother	-0.019*** (0.006)†††	0.001 (0.054)	-0.023 (0.049)	-0.008 (0.007)	0.070 (0.076)	0.018 (0.055)
Mean	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	1,501	1,587	1,501	809	873	809
Partner experienced violence from his family members	0.005 (0.005)	-0.076 (0.062)	-0.066 (0.052)	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.056 (0.067)	-0.028 (0.042)
Mean	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.75
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	1,681	1,771	1,681	910	978	910
Ever divorced	-0.001** (0.000)††	0.003 (0.006)	0.002 (0.005)	-0.002* (0.001)†	-0.000 (0.012)	-0.001 (0.007)
Mean	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100
Had a second marriage	-0.001** (0.000)††	0.004 (0.007)	0.003 (0.005)	-0.001** (0.000)†	0.000 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.004)
Mean	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100
Asset ownership index	0.049*** (0.003)†††	0.111*** (0.041)	0.087*** (0.032)††	0.046*** (0.005)†††	0.121** (0.051)	0.069*** (0.025)††
Mean	0.09	0.09	0.09	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Bandwidth	61	61	61	61	61	61
Observations	2,057	2,169	2,057	1,100	1,184	1,100

Notes: Data is from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey, using the sample women who ever had a relationship. The bandwidth is 61 months in all regressions, which is the optimal bandwidth \hat{h} estimated by the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) algorithm when years of schooling is the independent variable. Column 1 reports OLS results using years of schooling as the independent variable for an optimal bandwidth \hat{h} estimated by the Imbens and Kalyanaraman algorithm. Columns 2 and 3 report reduced-form (RF) RD treatment effects and two-stage least squares (IV) RD treatment effects (by using treatment as an instrument for years of schooling) of being born after January 1987 with a linear control function in month-year-of-birth on each side of the discontinuity, respectively. Columns 4 - 6 reports results for the subsample of respondents whose childhood region of residence was rural. The dependent variables include the respondent's age of marriage, a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent reports that she decided on her marriage, a dummy variable for whether the respondent reports that her partner is employed, the years of schooling completed by the respondent's partner, the difference in years of schooling between partners, the age difference between partners, the age of the partner, a religiosity index for the husband which is a z-score calculated as an average of z-scores of partner's characteristics including a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never drinks alcoholic beverages, a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never gambles, a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never uses narcotic drugs, and a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never had an affair, a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent's partner witnessed violence toward his mother from his father, a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent's partner experienced violence from his family members, a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent ever divorced, a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent had a second marriage, and an asset index that is constructed from averaging the z-scores of the dummy variables equal to one if the respondent's household owns one of the 24 assets listed in Appendix A. All specifications control for a dummy variables for whether the respondent has grown up in a rural location, a dummy variable for whether the respondent's interview language differs from Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values unadjusted for multiple-hypothesis testing. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values corrected for multiple-hypothesis testing using Simes adjustment.

TABLE A9: RD TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SCHOOLING AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RURAL CHILDHOOD REGIONS WITH DIFFERENT OPTIMAL BANDWIDTH SELECTION METHODS

Outcome	CCT			IK	
	(1) OLS	(2) RF	(3) IV	(4) RF	(5) IV
Years of schooling		1.845*** (0.619)††		1.829*** (0.371)†††	
Mean		8.91		7.59	
Bandwidth		25		74	
Observations		460		1,333	
Completed junior high school		0.264** (0.128)†		0.342*** (0.053)†††	
Mean		0.67		0.48	
Bandwidth		23		100	
Observations		398		1,753	
Physical violence index	-0.022*** (0.005)†††	0.006 (0.067)	-0.005 (0.038)	0.033 (0.063)	0.013 (0.035)
Mean	-0.17	-0.17	-0.17	-0.15	-0.15
Bandwidth	69	69	69	92	92
Observations	1,236	1,328	1,236	1,737	1,606
Sexual violence index	-0.019*** (0.005)†††	0.088 (0.073)	0.036 (0.043)	0.080 (0.063)	0.029 (0.037)
Mean	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.09	-0.09
Bandwidth	74	74	74	140	140
Observations	1,330	1,432	1,330	2,539	2,332
Psychological violence index	-0.003 (0.006)	0.177** (0.068)††	0.104** (0.050)	0.123** (0.057)	0.062* (0.037)
Mean	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02
Bandwidth	47	47	47	75	75
Observations	834	895	834	1,462	1,357
Financial control index	-0.012 (0.010)	0.288 (0.225)	0.153 (0.128)	0.235* (0.123)	0.150* (0.085)
Mean	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.09	-0.09
Bandwidth	24	24	24	71	71
Observations	411	443	411	1,266	1,175

Notes: Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey based on the sample of women who have ever had a relationship and grown up in rural regions. The optimal bandwidth is estimated by using the ? (CCT) algorithm in columns 1 - 3, and the ? (IK) algorithm in columns 4 - 5. Column 1 reports OLS results using years of schooling as the independent variable for an optimal bandwidth \hat{h} . Columns 2 and 4 report reduced-form (RF) RD treatment effects and columns 3 and 5 report the two-stage least-squares (IV) RD treatment effects (by using treatment as an instrument for years of schooling) of being born after January 1987 with a linear control function in the month-year of birth on each side of the discontinuity. The years of schooling is the number of years of schooling completed by the respondent. Completed junior high school is a dummy variable equal to one if the respondent completed junior high school or above. The domestic violence variables are z-score indices constructed from components of each dimension of violence as defined in Appendix A. All specifications control for a dummy variable for whether the respondent lives in a village, a dummy variable for whether the respondent's interview language is not Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values unadjusted for multiple-hypothesis testing. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values corrected for multiple-hypothesis testing using Simes adjustment.

TABLE A10: RD TREATMENT EFFECTS ON MECHANISMS IN RURAL CHILDHOOD REGIONS WITH DIFFERENT OPTIMAL BANDWIDTH SELECTION METHODS

Outcome	CCT			IK	
	(1) OLS	(2) RF	(3) IV	(4) RF	(5) IV
Gender attitudes index	0.066*** (0.005)†††	0.043 (0.074)	0.028 (0.040)	0.084 (0.079)	0.044 (0.042)
Mean	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
Bandwidth	85	85	85	63	63
Observations	1,521	1,645	1,521	1,209	1,124
Employed	0.006* (0.004)†	0.082*** (0.031)††	0.045** (0.020)†	0.082*** (0.031)††	0.045** (0.020)††
Mean	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Bandwidth	77	77	77	78	78
Observations	1,391	1,499	1,391	1,499	1,391
Employed in non-agriculture	0.011*** (0.004)†††	0.107*** (0.031)†††	0.060*** (0.022)††	0.096*** (0.031)††	0.052*** (0.019)††
Mean	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Bandwidth	81	81	81	96	96
Observations	1,459	1,575	1,459	1,843	1,704
Personal income index	0.022*** (0.004)†††	0.122*** (0.044)††	0.066** (0.025)††	0.116*** (0.044)††	0.065** (0.027)††
Mean	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08
Bandwidth	105	105	105	112	112
Observations	1,822	1,976	1,822	2,083	1,918
Partner's schooling	0.467*** (0.045)†††	0.405 (0.551)	0.243 (0.283)	0.138 (0.452)	0.149 (0.247)
Mean	8.63	8.63	8.63	8.54	8.54
Bandwidth	45	45	45	81	81
Observations	800	855	800	1,513	1,415
Partner is employed	-0.013*** (0.003)†††	0.012 (0.042)	0.002 (0.024)	-0.007 (0.052)	-0.005 (0.027)
Mean	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Bandwidth	118	118	118	46	46
Observations	2,035	2,212	2,035	880	819
Marriage age	0.173** (0.074)††	0.112 (0.674)	-0.742 (1.172)	-0.067 (0.326)	-0.046 (0.285)
Mean	19.33	19.33	19.33	20.25	20.25
Bandwidth	17	17	17	79	79
Observations	215	238	215	1,229	1,123
Partner witnessed violence towards his mother	-0.015 (0.010)	0.010 (0.100)	-0.041 (0.067)	0.031 (0.065)	-0.005 (0.038)
Mean	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31
Bandwidth	27	27	27	105	105
Observations	349	375	349	1,473	1,360

Notes: Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey based on the sample of women who have ever had a relationship and grown up in rural regions. The optimal bandwidth is estimated by using the ? (CCT) algorithm in columns 1 - 3, and the ? (IK) algorithm in columns 4 - 5. Column 1 reports OLS results using years of schooling as the independent variable for an optimal bandwidth \hat{h} . Columns 2 and 4 report reduced-form (RF) RD treatment effects and columns 3 and 5 report the two-stage least-squares (IV) RD treatment effects (by using treatment as an instrument for years of schooling) of being born after January 1987 with a linear control function in the month-year of birth on each side of the discontinuity. The dependent variables are defined in Appendix A. All specifications control for a dummy variable for whether the respondent lives in a village, a dummy variable for whether the respondent's interview language is not Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values unadjusted for multiple-hypothesis testing. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values corrected for multiple-hypothesis testing using Simes adjustment.

TABLE A11: RD TREATMENT EFFECTS ON SCHOOLING USING 2014 HLFS DATA

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Outcome	Linear RD \hat{h} bandwidth	Quadratic RD \hat{h} bandwidth	Linear RD $\hat{h}/2$ bandwidth	Linear RD $2\hat{h}$ bandwidth	Bandwidth	N	Mean
Sample of All Women in 2014 HLFS Data							
Years of schooling	0.675*** (0.153)†††	0.545** (0.230)††	0.577** (0.229)††	1.644*** (0.152)†††	36	15,465	11.26
Completed education:							
Junior high school	0.163*** (0.014)†††	0.098*** (0.019)†††	0.121*** (0.015)†††	0.179*** (0.010)†††	63	33,002	0.67
High school	0.032* (0.019)†	0.036 (0.028)	0.044* (0.025)	0.082*** (0.014)†††	35	17,775	0.48
Primary school	-0.023** (0.010)††	0.006 (0.014)	0.005 (0.013)	-0.061*** (0.008)†††	67	34,719	0.87

Notes: Data are from the 2014 Household Labor Force Survey of Turkey, using the sample of all women. Columns 1 and 2 report local RD regressions with linear and quadratic polynomials in the month-year of birth using the optimal bandwidth \hat{h} , and columns 3 and 4 report local RD regressions with linear polynomials in the month-year of birth using the optimal bandwidth $\hat{h}/2$ and $2\hat{h}$, respectively. The optimal bandwidth, reported in column 5, is estimated by using the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) algorithm. Column 6 reports the number of observations used in estimations with the optimal bandwidth \hat{h} , and column 7 reports the outcome mean within the the optimal bandwidth \hat{h} . The dependent variable in the first row in each panel is the number of years of schooling completed. The dependent variables listed under ‘Completed education’ are dummy variables taking the value of one if the respondent completed junior high school or above, high school or above, and primary school or above. All specifications control for dummy variables for whether the respondent grew up in a rural location, a dummy variable for whether the respondent’s interview language is not Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values unadjusted for multiple-hypothesis testing. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values corrected for multiple-hypothesis testing using Simes adjustment.

TABLE A12: EDUCATION EFFECTS ON THE REASONS FOR WHY THE PARTNER PERPETRATED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Outcome	Overall sample			Rural sample		
	(1) OLS	(2) RF	(3) IV	(4) OLS	(5) RF	(6) IV
Partner is jealous of the woman	0.021*** (0.007)††	-0.003 (0.064)	-0.007 (0.041)	0.016 (0.010)	0.018 (0.086)	0.007 (0.051)
Mean	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13
Bandwidth	74	74	74	57	57	57
Observations	646	701	646	289	324	289
Problems related to children	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.045 (0.042)	-0.015 (0.024)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.059 (0.048)	-0.015 (0.023)
Mean	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Bandwidth	110	110	110	113	113	113
Observations	1,010	1,105	1,010	603	677	603
Economic problems	-0.002 (0.006)	-0.088 (0.055)	-0.058 (0.036)	0.003 (0.009)	-0.120 (0.080)	-0.054 (0.044)
Mean	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15
Bandwidth	73	73	73	66	66	66
Observations	646	701	646	334	372	334
Woman refuses sex	0.009 (0.006)	-0.049 (0.033)	-0.057 (0.041)	0.000 (0.005)	-0.049 (0.038)	-0.040 (0.027)
Mean	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Bandwidth	60	60	60	43	43	43
Observations	517	565	517	214	236	214
Partner is suspicious of woman's fidelity	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.025 (0.038)	-0.017 (0.025)	-0.002 (0.001)	0.002 (0.028)	0.003 (0.015)
Mean	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Bandwidth	76	76	76	66	66	66
Observations	676	735	676	334	372	334
Problems with partner's family	-0.020*** (0.007)††	-0.090 (0.084)	-0.045 (0.049)	-0.019** (0.008)	-0.072 (0.104)	-0.051 (0.046)
Mean	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.33
Bandwidth	78	78	78	125	125	125
Observations	688	747	688	668	752	668
Problems with woman's family	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.056** (0.027)	-0.033* (0.019)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.020 (0.032)	-0.002 (0.015)
Mean	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Bandwidth	109	109	109	82	82	82
Observations	992	1,085	992	421	471	421
Woman disobeys the partner	-0.002 (0.007)	-0.002 (0.060)	0.025 (0.039)	-0.010 (0.010)	-0.065 (0.090)	0.010 (0.042)
Mean	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Bandwidth	52	52	52	53	53	53
Observations	442	481	442	257	288	257

Notes: Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey. The sample includes all women who have ever experienced physical violence from their partners. The optimal bandwidth is estimated by using the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) algorithm. Column 1 reports OLS results using years of schooling as the independent variable for an optimal bandwidth \hat{h} estimated by the Imbens and Kalyanaraman algorithm. Columns 2 - 3 report reduced-form (RF) RD treatment effects and two-stage least-squares (IV) RD treatment effects (by using treatment as an instrument for years of schooling) of being born after January 1987 with a linear control function in the month-year of birth on each side of the discontinuity. Columns 4 - 6 report results for the subsample of respondents whose childhood region of residence was rural. The dependent variables are dummy variables that take the value of one if the respondent stated that the reason for why her partner perpetrated physical violence was one of the following: the partner was jealous of the woman, there were problems related to children, there were economic problems, the respondent refused sex, the partner is suspicious of the respondent's fidelity, there were problems with the partner's family, there were problems with the respondent's family, and the respondent disobeyed the partner. All specifications control for dummy variables for whether the respondent grew up in a rural location, a dummy variable for whether the respondent's interview language is not Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. In the subsamples of childhood residence, specifications also control for whether the respondent lives in a village. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values unadjusted for multiple-hypothesis testing. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values corrected for multiple-hypothesis testing using Simes adjustment.

TABLE A13: EDUCATION EFFECTS ON FERTILITY-RELATED OUTCOMES

Outcome	Overall sample			Rural sample		
	(1) OLS	(2) RF	(3) IV	(4) OLS	(5) RF	(6) IV
Ever used contraceptive	-0.001 (0.005)	0.133** (0.061)	0.074* (0.043)	0.002 (0.006)	0.152** (0.063)†	0.071* (0.040)
Mean	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.70	0.70	0.70
Bandwidth	76	76	76	98	98	98
Observations	1,908	2,037	1,908	1,454	1,591	1,454
Ever given birth	-0.063*** (0.004)†††	-0.063 (0.054)	-0.055 (0.041)	-0.060*** (0.006)†††	-0.107* (0.061)	-0.064* (0.035)
Mean	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.56	0.56	0.56
Bandwidth	48	48	48	59	59	59
Observations	1,604	1,690	1,604	1,076	1,158	1,076
Number of children	-0.100*** (0.006)†††	-0.101 (0.076)	-0.081* (0.048)	-0.115*** (0.008)†††	-0.174* (0.095)	-0.094** (0.045)
Mean	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.86	0.86	0.86
Bandwidth	51	51	51	67	67	67
Observations	1,726	1,816	1,726	1,199	1,288	1,199
Partner disapproves contraception	-0.012*** (0.003) †††	-0.054 (0.036)	-0.033 (0.022)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.015 (0.032)	0.015 (0.021)
Mean	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07
Bandwidth	48	48	48	65	65	65
Observations	1,164	1,244	1,164	928	1,012	928

Notes: Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey. The sample includes women who have ever had a relationship. The optimal bandwidth is estimated by using the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) algorithm. Column 1 reports OLS results using years of schooling as the independent variable for an optimal bandwidth \hat{h} estimated by the Imbens and Kalyanaraman algorithm. Columns 2 - 3 report reduced-form (RF) RD treatment effects and two-stage least-squares (IV) RD treatment effects (by using treatment as an instrument for years of schooling) of being born after January 1987 with a linear control function in the month-year of birth on each side of the discontinuity. Columns 4 - 6 report results for the subsample of respondents whose childhood region of residence was rural. The dependent variables include a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the respondent has ever used contraceptive methods, a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the respondent has ever given birth, the number of children that the respondent has, and a dummy variable if the partner disapproves the use of contraception. All specifications control for dummy variables for whether the respondent grew up in a rural location, a dummy variable for whether the respondent's interview language is not Turkish, month-of-birth fixed effects, and region fixed effects. In the subsamples of childhood residence, specifications also control for whether the respondent lives in a village. Standard errors are clustered at the month-year cohort level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values unadjusted for multiple-hypothesis testing. †††, ††, and † denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively, based on p-values corrected for multiple-hypothesis testing using Simes adjustment.