

Supplemental Appendix

Table 1. Variable Descriptions & Summary Statistics

| Variable | Description | Coding Range | Source | Mean | Median | Standard Deviation |
|------------------------|--|---|---|--------|--------|--------------------|
| DVs | | | | | | |
| VAW Law Enforcement | Law enforcement of VAW laws | 0 (rare enforcement) to 2 (full enforcement) | Richards and Haglund (2015) | 0.601 | 1 | 0.64 |
| Rape Prevalence | Prevalence of rape within cultural context | 0 (rape is virtually nonexistent) to 4 (rape is the norm) | WomanStats Project Database (2011) | 3.384 | 4 | 0.75 |
| Key IVs | | | | | | |
| Total VAW Laws | Strength of VAW legal protections (rape, marital rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment) | 0 (no legal protections) to 12 (full legal protections) | Richards and Haglund (2015) | 6.69 | 6 | 3.348 |
| CEDAW Years | Number of years for which a country has been party to CEDAW | 0 (not a party) to 30 (party since 1979) | United Nations Treaty Collection Database (2013) | 19.137 | 19 | 6.546 |
| Controls | | | | | | |
| Domestic Peace Years | Number of years since last civil conflict | 1 to 62 (number of peace years since 1946) | Gleditsch et al. (2002), Pettersson and Wallensteen (2015) | 20.11 | 18 | 15.32 |
| Civil War Intensity | Intensity of most recent conflict year | 1 (minor intensity) to 2 (high intensity) | Gleditsch et al. (2002), Pettersson and Wallensteen (2015) | 1.247 | 1 | 0.432 |
| Refugees | Log of the number of refugees in the country | 0 - 5.98 | UN High Commissioner for Refugees Population Statistics Database (2014) | 3.276 | 3.281 | 1.154 |
| Capacity | Logged gross national income per capita | 2.2 - 4.9 | World Bank World Development Indicators (2013) | 3.605 | 3.617 | 0.536 |
| Economic Globalization | Merchandise trade (sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value | 1.3-2.6 | World Bank World Development Indicators (2013) | 1.873 | 1.865 | 0.169 |

| | of GDP, in current US dollars) | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|--------|-------|-------|
| Transparency | Corruption in public office | 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (highly clean) | Transparency International (2010) | 3.25 | 2.9 | 1.35 |
| Fertility | Total fertility rate | 1.15 -7.6 | World Bank World Development Indicators (2013) | 3.273 | 2.887 | 1.533 |
| Federalism | Federal system | 0 (unitary) to 1 (federal) | Richards and Haglund (2015) | 0.23 | 0 | 0.422 |
| Women in Parliament | Percentage of women in parliament | 0 - 56.3 | Inter-Parliamentary Union's Women in National Parliament Statistical Archive (2013) | 16.985 | 15.6 | 9.603 |
| Judicial Independence | Extent to which judiciary is independent of other branches of government | 0 (no independence) to 2 (generally independent) | Cingranelli et al. (2014) | 0.517 | 0 | 0.743 |
| Democracy | Strength of democratic oriented empowerment rights | 0 (low respect for rights) - 14 (high respect for rights) | Cingranelli et al. (2014) | 7.06 | 7 | 3.746 |

Variable Descriptions:

In the article, we do not provide details for the coding of the primary variables of interest, 1) VAW law enforcement and 2) VAW legal protections. Data for both of these variables focuses on four forms of VAW in society: rape, marital rape, domestic violence, and sexual harassment. These four forms of violence against women occur in all countries in the world and we found consistent information on these four forms of violence in our source material. We recommend referencing Richards and Haglund (2015) for detailed descriptions of each of these variables, however below we provide some additional information for these two variables.

VAW Law Enforcement

Our primary dependent variable (enforcement of legal guarantees) is coded on a three-point scale, where a 0 indicates enforcement was rare/nonexistent, a 1 indicates enforcement was selective/uneven, and 2 indicates enforcement was routine/effective. The United States State Department (USSD) Human Rights Reports provided the source material for coding the enforcement variable. A country received a score of zero when the report noted that enforcement occurred rarely, not at all, or in a systematically ineffective manner. Generally, the USSD report indicated that a law was not enforced or authorities rarely took action in cases of violence against women for a country to receive a score of zero. Countries also received a score of zero if there was selective enforcement of a single form of VAW (rape, marital rape, domestic violence, and sexual harassment), but all other forms were generally not enforced.

A country received a score of one if the investigation and prosecution of numerous forms of violence occurred sometimes, selectively, or not always effectively. Countries received a one when there was general enforcement of a single form of violence or in cases where enforcement was selective

across all forms of VAW. Countries were required to actually demonstrate enforcement of the law in order to receive a score of 1, that is, intent alone did not count toward a country's enforcement score.

A country received a score of two if the USSD Report indicated that a country "generally" or "fully" enforced the law. Countries could receive a two where violence against women occurs, however, because VAW occurs in all countries. If there was selective enforcement of a single form of violence, but all other forms were noted as being "generally" or "effectively" enforced, a country received a score of two.

VAW Legal Guarantees

Legal guarantees prohibiting rape, marital rape, domestic violence, and sexual harassment are coded on a four-point scale individually, where a 0 indicates nonexistent or discriminatory laws, a 1 indicates incomplete or weak laws, a 2 indicates correlative laws, and a 3 represents countries where the law is fully provided for. We then create an additive index, ranging 0-12, of all four legal protections. These data were coded using various information sources, including criminal or penal codes, case law, UN-based resources, nongovernmental organization (NGO) reports, and news accounts.

A country received a score of zero when there were no laws prohibiting the form of violence under consideration. In countries where the code of law is based on traditions that are fundamentally biased against women, the country also received a score of zero. In countries where there is a law excusing the perpetrator of one of the forms of VAW, the country also received a score of zero.

A country received a score of one when the law prohibits the form of violence under consideration, but the law is incomplete or limited in scope. This may be the case if the law does not extend to particular minority groups, the law places the burden of proof unduly on the female victim, the law provides for reduced sentencing, or a source indicates that the legal protection fails to address all components of the specific form of violence against women (i.e. a domestic violence law not allowing for the issuance of restraining orders).

A country received a score of two (correlative law) when a country prohibits a particular form of violence against women but does not mention the form of violence by name. For example, the country may not have a law specifically prohibiting domestic violence, but might utilize an assault/battery law in practice to prosecute perpetrators of domestic violence. These laws are coded a two, rather than a three, because the creation of explicit guarantees prohibiting violence against women indicates a recognition of the specific nature of the law and sends a signal to society about the importance of specific prohibitions against VAW.

Finally, a country receives a score of three if the law is fully provided for, that is, the country explicitly forbids the type of violence being considered. The source material must state that explicit prohibitions against a particular form of violence exist, and there must be an indication that a legal protection covers all women in society for a country to receive a score of three.

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