Pre-Analysis Plan:

Silence Kills! Conformity to Patriarchy Norms and Violence Against Women*

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Abstract

Why do victim-blaming norms persist? Is it because there are fundamental differences in preferences or because of coordination failures in social norms? This paper examines the role of beliefs, social norms and coordination elements on gender-based violence. We build upon the theories of 'ambivalent sexism' (Glick and Fiske 2011), 'virtuous violence' (Fiske et al. 2015), cognitive hierarchy theory (Chong et al. 2016), level-k thinking (Hargreaves Heap et al. 2020) and dynamic norms (Tankard 2016) to explain the role of (i) own beliefs and (ii) social norms in gender-related attitudes and behavior. We conduct an online survey experiment via Benderimki (an online survey platform in Turkey) to test our hypotheses on a representative sample of 4,000 respondents in Turkey, a country with the highest female homicide rates among OECD

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members (OECD 2019). We use randomized treatments to see if dynamic information about how others' respond to gender violence can affect or shift individuals' own behavior. We elicit all respondents' gender-related attitudes and ask about their behavior in a hypothetical scenario of violence where they are hypothetical bystanders. In specific, we randomly divide respondents to two treatment and one placebo control group. Those in the Treatment 1 group read a scenario of gender violence incidence to which they were simple spectators and asked to take an action in response. Those in the Treatment 2 are asked the same scenario. Additionally, those in this group 2 are asked the social norm (i.e. percentage of people who are likely or very likely to hold certain preferences/values) and then are dynamically informed what the prevailing social norm is (i.e. percentage of other respondents who agree with a given statement). They then answer the hypothetical scenario one more time. Those in the control group read and answer questions on an unrelated subject.

1 Introduction

While there is an ongoing literature on the predictors of violence against women and female killings –such as male unemployment (Bhalotra et al. 2019), women's economic empowerment (Dildar 2020), schooling (Erten and Keskin 2018), asset ownership (Pereira et al. 2017), use of phone applications (Tumen and Ulucan 2019) and restrictions such as curfews (Asik and Nas Ozen 2021), less is known on the social aspect of violence against women: drivers of social norms that lead to a collective failure in acting and avoiding such crimes. Why do members of society who are aware of such violence occurring (and do not necessarily hold violence-permissive values) often fail to report (and act upon) physical or sexual violence against women or support policies aiming at tackling the problem? And why is violence (physical and otherwise) against women accepted –or at least not actively contested– by other members of society who are, generically, not particularly prone to violence or deviant behavior? The fear that victim blaming (and often shaming) norms are prevalent among others in a society might be a widely-endorsed belief that may deter people (and victims) from acting decisively or supporting such policies. Or the perception that a substantial fraction of the society, motivated by patriarchal and sexist beliefs and norms, tolerates (or even approves of) violence as an appropriate form of "sanctioning" socially deviant (or unacceptable) behavior may deter them from reporting such incidents.

In this research project, we investigate the role of social norms and coordination elements behind the lack of informal prevention mechanisms in societies. We build upon the theories of "ambivalent sexism" (Glick and Fiske 2011) -to explain the prevalence of such patriarchy norms- and "virtuous violence" (Fiske et al. 2015) that might justify their survival and acceptance. We also make use of the cognitive hierarchy theory (Chong et al. 2016) and level-k thinking (Hargreaves Heap et al. 2014) to understand the dynamics over how such beliefs and norms form and evolve.

Both of these theories assume that people with level one and two beliefs base their

decisions on their predictions about the likely actions of others. In the context of violence, we hypothesize that victims of violence and bystanders fail to coordinate and report such action not because they approve it, but because they think others approve it. In other words they hold "wrong" higher-order beliefs about the values of other members of society. They anticipate others will not act upon due to the fact that they share such sexist/patriarchal values (norms as a coordination device, see e.g. Krupka and Weber 2013). Contrary to that, someone with zero-order beliefs, on the other hand, will choose their own actions solely based on their own values-system (i.e. disregarding what others might think). We then hypothesize that victims and bystanders do not report physical or sexual violence at early stages –thus letting it escalate– because they themselves justify somehow that the violence was fair. We further expect that failure to act decisively emerges not because the majority shares this norm, but because there is a vocal minority with strong beliefs about why this violence can be justified and the proportion of people holding this belief are overestimated by the majority. The alternative hypothesis, of course, is that people who choose inaction to gender violence actually do hold such patriarchal and sexist values.

We plan to conduct a survey experiment to test these hypotheses on a representative sample of 4,000 respondents in Turkey, a country with the highest female homicide rates among OECD members (OECD 2019). Turkey holds a sad record on the number of female killings among advanced OECD nations –in other words economic advancement does not seem to put a break to this phenomenon.[1] We first elicit respondents' own and higher-order beliefs in a hypothetical scenario and then treat them with information about social norms to see if it can change values and actions of bystanders (quasi-behavioral outcomes).

1.1 Research Questions

1. Why do victim-blaming norms persist? Is it because there are fundamental differences in values/preferences or because of coordination failures?

[1] At a later stage of the project, pending on additional funding, we also consider repeating the experiment in India, a non-OECD country exhibiting equally high levels of (reported) violence against women.

2. If there are fundamental differences in values, how are such norms formed and maintained (ambivalent sexism and/or virtuous violence theory)?

3. If there are fundamental differences in preferences, how do patriarchal attitudes and values map into support for norms of patriarchy? In general, what are the determinants of such beliefs?

4. If it is caused by a coordination failure, can mis-perceptions about the prevalence of such beliefs and norms in the general population explain tolerance to violent behavior against women?

5. If it is caused by a coordination failure, are these beliefs persistent to information provision (information immunity) and, if so, why?

6. What mechanisms (e.g. dynamic information provision) can correct such beliefs; and do changes in beliefs and perceptions about the norms map into preferences, behavior (attitudinal or quasi-behavioral outcomes) and policy?

1.2 Theory and Hypotheses

Based on the theories of *ambivalent sexism* (Glick and Fiske 2011) and *virtuous violence* (Fiske et al. 2015) and the findings by Hargreaves Heap et al. (2014) on the relationship between higher order beliefs and behavior, we formulate a set of hypotheses based on our theoretical expectations. Our pre-analysis plan also speaks to a recent theoretical literature on social norms (Benabou and Tirole 2011; Acemoglu and Jackson 2017; Tankard 2016; Bursztyn et al. 2020).

We use the theories on dynamic norm updating to see if individuals' violence reaction behavior can be changed. Individuals' perception of norms can be a guide to their own behavior, even when their perceptions are inaccurate. When people decide how much to react to a case of conflict or violence, they are likely to consider the norms of others, especially their

reference group. Tankard (2016) as well as others thus suggest that information about social groups can shape perception of norms, as it is easier to affect perceptions of norms –rather than attitudes– to change behavior. In particular, we formulate the following hypotheses:

- H1. Norms/beliefs about others' values (compared to own values/preferences) better predict (policy and quasi-behavioral) outcomes (i.e. elicited norms > individual values in explaining behavior and policy preferences)

- H1.b Norms/beliefs about others' values (compared to own attitudes) better predict own preferences about gender-based violence (based on between T1 and T2 subject comparison)

- H2. Respondents who harbor patriarchical/sexist attitudes are: a) more likely to reveal values/preferences that are more permissive to gender-based violence and b) less likely to act against it or support policies to tackle it

- H3. Information provision (*ceteris paribus*) will lead to higher support for more strict policy rules and enforcement

- H4. Dynamic information update on norms/beliefs will lead respondents to update own preferences and actions (based on within and between subject comparison) [dynamic update > static norms > no norms (control)]

- H4.b The effect of information provision should be stronger (weaker) among those respondents who exhibit lower (higher) levels of confidence in own opinions and self-efficacy, stronger (weaker) identification with their social (reference) groups, and possess weaker (stronger) patriarchical values.[2]

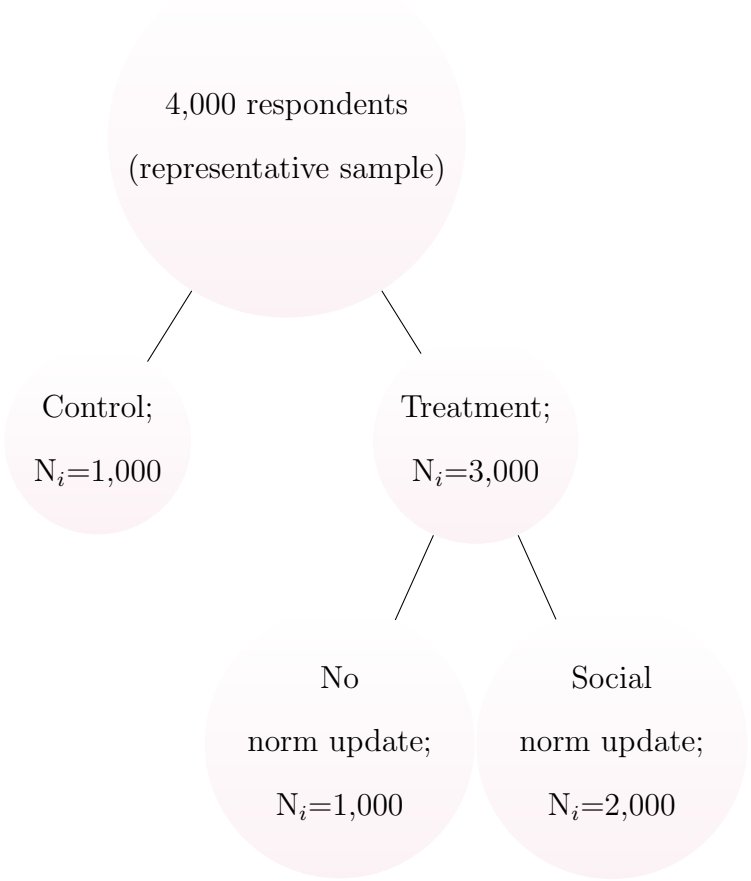
[2]We detail additional heterogeneity analysis on the effects of information in updating beliefs and preferences in Section 6 of this PAP.

2 Context

Violence against women still exists in both developed and developing world (World Bank 2019). 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence; 7% of women have been sexually assaulted by someone other than a partner and 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner. Across all OECD members, Turkey has the highest intimate partner violence and female homicide rates (OECD 2019). Research conducted by NGOs and international and local agencies show that domestic violence, wife battering and honour killings appear to be the most common forms of violence against women in Turkey (**?**). While it is known that more than 1,5 million women have downloaded government's help application on their phones, there is no data beyond that on help calls by the victim or witnesses, which makes it difficult to get an estimate of the extent of reporting of these crimes.

3 Research Design

After the pre-treatment questions, we randomly assign respondents to one of these three conditions: (i) control or (ii) treatment with no norm update and (iii) treatment with dynamic norm update. Those in the two treatment groups receive a scenario where violence against women takes place and will be asked to mark their preferences regarding this event. This scenario will involve references to hypothetical characteristics of people involved in violence. Those in the control group are kept busy reading about another unrelated subject. After seeing the the scenario we conduct a manipulation check to guarantee that respondents have carefully read the script before answering the follow-up questions.



Summary of the survey experiment:

1. Control group
    (a) Pre-treatment demographics
    (b) Placebo: A text on bees and honey
    (c) Quasi-behavioral outcomes and policy questions
    (d) Attitudes
    (e) Demographics
2. Treatment 1 group
    (a) Pre-treatment demographics

(b) Treatment 1: Scenario

(c) Preference/values elicitation

(d) Quasi-behavioral outcomes and policy questions

(e) Attitudes

(f) Demographics

3. Treatment 2 group

(a) Pre-treatment demographics

(b) Treatment 2: Scenario

(c) Preference/values and incentivized norm (belief) elicitation (in random order)

(d) Quasi-behavioral outcomes and policy questions

(e) Dynamic information update on prevailing norms (elicited in previous stage)

(f) Repeat of scenario

(g) Preference/values elicitation

(h) Quasi-behavioral outcomes and policy preferences

(i) Attitudes

(j) Demographics

3.1 Pre-treatment questions and assignment

Pre-treatment, we will ask respondents only basic demographic questions (e.g. age, sex). In the main part of the experiment (in T1 and T2) we will also elicit respondents' values/preferences and their higher order beliefs about the preferences/values of other members of the society following the method proposed by Krupka and Weber (2013) (more in next section).

3.2 Values and norm (beliefs) elicitation

The survey instrument will elicit respondents beliefs, preferences and norms regarding patriarchy and violence towards women using a scenario where gender-based violence takes place. To elicit norms we will follow closely the Krupka and Weber (2013) elicitation method (for an application of the method see also Hargreaves Heap et al. 2020).

CONTROL: Subjects assigned to control will read about an irrelevant subject before they take quasi-behavioral questions about gender-based violence.

T1: Subjects assigned to T1 will read a scenario where a gender-based violence takes place and will be asked their preferences about six statements. They will then move onto quasi-behavioral questions.

T2: Subjects assigned to T2 will also the scenario and will be asked (i) their preferences about six statements and (ii) how others in the sample would react to these statements in randomized order. They will be informed that if they predict the majority of the statements correctly, they will get a bonus payment of 5 Lira. After, they will be informed about the true proportion –which is updated dynamically– of other survey participants who have expressed agreement with the above statements. They will, then, be once again shown the same scenario and asked to answer the same quasi-behavioral and policy questions.

3.3 Main outcome variables

Following the behavior and norm elicitation, we will collect information for the following outcomes:

Policy preferences. We will ask a series of question regarding respondents' preferences over policies that promote gender equality, protect victims of violence, and reinforce the legal framework (including harsher penalties to perpetrators) of enforcing policies that protect women against various forms of violence.

Actions (quasi-behavioral outcomes). We will elicit respondents' actions (behavior) in cases where suspected gender-based violence has taken/been taking place.

Trust in institutions. We will ask if respondents think authorities will do something if they contacted them about a possible violence act.

Incentivized donation: Respondents will be asked to declare their support by deciding whether to donate their bonus earnings (of up to £0.60) to a well-respected, non-partisan NGO that supports victims of violence.

Open text box. Respondents will be provided with an open text box and will be asked to explain (optionally) the motivations and the reasoning behind the choices they made in the above steps.

3.4 Post-treatment demographics and attitudinal questions

Post-treatment, we will ask questions about respondents' attitudes towards patriarchy (WVS module) and ambivalent sexism, virtuous violence, national and cultural identity. We will also include a battery of additional demographic questions (e.g. religious affiliation, income, education, political affiliation, occupation etc.).

4 Data and Sampling

We will recruit subjects via an online platform of voluntarily pre-registered users (Bender-imki). Users of the platform will see an advertisement prompt asking them to complete the survey on a voluntary basis by offering them a link to follow. If they decide to do so, they will then be asked to give informed consent and if they agree (in writing) then they will proceed in taking the survey. They have the option to withdraw from the survey at any point in time without any penalties or consequences. The subjects of the study will not have any physical contact or any other interaction with the researchers and they will not be directly contacted by the research team. The subject's personal information (other

than the demographic information willingly provided by them during the survey) will also remain unidentifiable. The target sample is 4,000 individuals (aged 18 and above) across all 7 Turkish regions (Bölge). The sample is representative in terms of gender, age, educational attainment level and region.

5 Methods

To identify the causal effects of treatment, we estimate the following OLS regression:

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 Assignment + \gamma M_i + \delta X_i + \epsilon_s \tag{1}$$

where Y is the set of outcomes we are interested at (see Section 3.3 above), *Assignment* is the the group respondents were randomly assigned to (control, T1 or T2 ($Y_{i,t}$ and $Y_{i,t+1}$), M is region (Bölge) fixed effects and X is controls.

To identify the effect of information update (of norms/beliefs) on outcomes we will also exploit within-subject variation (in T2) as we repeat the outcome questions post information provision. That is, we estimate the following:

$$Y_{i,t+1} = \alpha + \beta_1 Assignment + \beta_2 Assignment * InfoUpdate + \gamma M_i + \lambda_i + \delta X_i + \epsilon_s \tag{2}$$

where $Y_{i,t+1}$ is the set of (policy and quasi-behavioral) outcomes elicited *post* information update, λ_i are time (day) fixed effects,[3] and the rest is as defined above.

Further, to identify whether the behavior of subjects is consistent with their social values, or mostly reflects social norms (or both) and to test whether the mechanism for eliciting these preferences affects their consistency we will estimate the following model:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 V_{it} + \beta_2 Norm_{it} + \gamma M_i + \delta X_{it} + \upsilon_{it} \tag{3}$$

[3]Due to the dynamic, time-varying nature of the information update we will include time fixed effects in some specifications.

whereby Y_{it} is the outcome, measured as in 2 above, chosen by subject i in treatment t, V is the chosen value, Norm the elicited social norm in the above task, X is a vector of controls including age, gender, occupation, ethnocentric and religious values, income and student status and υ is the error term.

Lastly, to estimate whether beliefs about social norms shape individual values, rather than just behavior (likelihood of taking action) in the reporting task above, we will estimate a third additional model (exploiting also between-subject variation across T1 and T2):

$$V_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 Norm_{it} + \beta_2 X_{it} + \gamma M_i + \upsilon_{it} \tag{4}$$

whereby V is the value/preference chosen by subject i in treatment t, N is the elicited social norm in the value decision, X the vector of controls and υ the error term.

5.1 Model specification

In order to adjust for potential pre-existing differences in patriarchal values and beliefs (about norms) based on partisan affiliation, identity and economic condition (as previous research has found, see e.g. Kavakli 2020), we will control for subject's vote choice in the last election that took place in June 2018. In the main specification, we will include a variable indicating whether a respondent has supported the governing coalition/AKP in the last election as a linear function of the outcome variables.

In an additional specification, we will also adjust for time-constant, categorical characteristics of the respondents: gender, a linear function of age, place of birth, religiosity, educational attainment, professional qualifications, employment status, marital/family status and income as detailed in the survey instrument. For further robustness, we will also include province and/or district fixed effects.

For these estimates we will report robust standard errors clustered at the province level. As additional robustness, we will cluster our errors at the day level as well.

5.1.1 Weighting

We have set clear demographic quotas (age, gender, education, residence) to ensure a representative sample. Yet, since recruitment will take place via an online platform (where participants are of a certain demographic profile), if the sample is not fully representative of the general population in some dimension, for the main model specification, we will employ manually-targeted entropy balancing weights from a set of known parameters. As a robustness test, we will also present the unweighted results and the results based on entropy weights that balance not only the size of the resident population but also their gender and age margins, which we obtain from the latest 2017 census conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK).

5.1.2 Item non-response and missing data

Data for the treatment indicators is available for all observations. For missing co-variate values, we will include a separate binary indicator. For missing outcome values, we will employ multiple imputation using chained equations (MICE) before conducting our analysis. We generate three imputed data sets, estimate the models on each of them and combine the results. For the imputation we condition on the entire survey data set.

6 Additional analyses

We will conduct subgroup analysis by gender (male/female/other), level of education, age group, level of income and other relevant covariates. We will also conduct analysis with zero and higher order beliefs that we elicit through the elicitation mechanism.

Heterogeneous treatment effects: We will explore the effects of our treatment (dynamic norms) on the outcomes conditional on the respondents' characteristics such as ethnic or religious identity, language, employment/professional status in order to explore whether

attitudes towards gender-based violence and norms of patriarchy are conditioned on respondents' characteristics. We will exploit detailed information collected in Section D (demographics).

Sub-group analysis: Using information on whether respondents have been stronger patriarchical and sexist traits, whether they hold attitudes supportive of virtuous violence, have supported the ruling party, whether they reside in an province with high level of female killings and/or gender-based violence incidents, we will split the sample in different subgroups to estimate if the effects of the treatments (and information updates) are weaker (or stronger) among these subgroups.

We will also exploit *quasi-random exposure* to the economic fallout of COVID-19 (negative income shock) as well as to receiving the vaccine (positive labour market shock)[4] to identify the effect of the change in personal economic conditions and support for patriarchal norms/violence against women.

7 Ethics

Our study is about a sensitive topic: gender-based violence. All of the survey questions are either attitudinal (asks attitudes about patriarchy norms) or hypothetical (gives a hypothetical scenario of gender-based violence and asks how they would react if they were bystanders in such a case). We do not explicitly prime or invite participants to recall such experiences. We also do not ask them to reflect on their own experiences. It is still possible that some of the questions might trigger some respondents due to their own past experiences, if they have any. We have the following safeguards in place to avoid these risks:

1. We will advertise the survey on a voluntary basis. It is entirely up to respondents to take the survey or not.

[4]The identifying assumption here is that people who have been vaccinated face positive/favorable discrimination in the labour market because they are deemed less risky to public health.

2. All subjects will be informed about the content of the survey before they start: "This study involves questions about gender-based violence and if you in any way feel uncomfortable responding to such questions you should not take the survey."

3. Participants will have the option to withdraw from the survey at any point with no consequences whatsoever.

4. Participants will have the option to remove their complete or incomplete data entirely, within 48 hours.

We have received IRB approval from LSE's Research Ethics Committee with Ref: 28239.

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A Survey Instrument

A.1 Written Consent Form

Thank you for taking the time to complete this short survey that takes on average 12 minutes. We are researchers at the London School of Economics and King's College London and we are interested in topics of norms and gender. The findings of this survey will be used for these objectives only and participants' responses will be fully anonymised. Participants will be able to win vouchers in completion. The research has been approved by the LSE Research Ethics Committee and you can contact them at: research.ethics@lse.ac.uk.

Confidentiality Statement:

This survey is being undertaken in the strictest confidence by professional researchers. We will not collect any identifiable data and your responses would be anonymous. So please feel free to answer honestly. Your participation is voluntary.

This study involves questions about gender-based violence and if you in any way feel uncomfortable responding to such questions you should not take the survey. If you have any questions or concerns about the survey you may contact us at normsandgender@yahoo.com.

So just let us confirm that you are happy to take part in the survey?
- Yes
- No

A.2 Pre-treatment demographics

Where do you live?
- City [Dropdown list]

What is your gender?
- Male
- Female
- Other/Prefer not to say

How old are you?
- 18-20
- 21-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50-59
- 60 or older

What is your highest attained education?
- Literate but not graduated from primary school
- Primary school
- Middle school
- High school
- Undergraduate or higher
- Do not want to answer

Have you ever been employed?
- Yes
- No
- Do not want to answer

Current Employment Status
- Full-time
- Part-time
- Seasonal
- Works for the family with no salary
- Housewife
- Retired
- College student
- Unemployed, looks for a job
- Unemployed, does not look for a job
- Can't work (due to illness or disability)

- Prefer not to say

Who would you say is your community?
- My religious group
- My ethnic group
- My family and relatives
- My friends
- My peers/colleagues
- None of above/I do not want to answer

How seriously do you take the opinion of others?
(1 Not at all 2 not very 3 somewhat 4 very much 5 extremely)

How confident you are about your own opinions (fikir)?
(1 Not at all 2 not very 3 somewhat 4 very much 5 extremely)

[MANIPULATION CHECK] Which of the following is not colour?
- Red
- Blue
- Cat
- Yellow
- Green

[Using Qualtrics' Randomizer and quotas, subjects are now randomly allocated to one of the three groups in accordance with their quotas: ***control (see in Section A.3), T1 (see in Section A.4) or T2 (see in Section A.4)****.]*

A.3 Control Group

Respondents in this group are shown the following text.

Many countries are in trouble with fires. Burning trees and the lives we lost deeply sadden us all. One of those souls is bees. Yaşar Karayiğit, a beekeeper in Marmaris, Osmaniye, in a video published by the news channel BBC with the title "Most of the pine trees are burned, beekeeping is in a difficult situation", "Unfortunately, pine honey is completely gone because the pines are burning in Osmaniye. Beekeeping is completely over. If we want to plant these pines again, it will take at least 50-60 years. Maybe our grandchildren can be beekeepers again, but it is impossible for our children to do it."

These sentences are so painful! Because when the bees disappear, we lose the healing that comes from them. We find the oldest information on the use of products such as honey, bee pollen, royal jelly, propolis for the protection of our health and the treatment of some diseases, in the clay tablets of the Sumerians and Hittites. Famous scientist Albert Einstein also draws attention to the critical role of bees by saying, "Without bees, there will be no pollination, there will be no plants, there will be no animals, and in the end there will be no humans." (Hürriyet, 21 August 2021)

Which of the following statements do you support after reading the article above?
- National support should be given to beekeepers
- National support should be given to forests
- Time is needed for nature to renew itself
- Support should be given to non-governmental organizations dealing with this issue.
- I don't see support needed
- No answer

A.3.1 Quasi-behavioral outcomes and policy questions (same for all three groups)

[MANIPULATION CHECK] Which of the following is not a colour?
- Red
- Blue
- Door
- Yellow
- Green

[POLICY] How strongly do you agree with the following statements? To avoid more female killings and reduce the incidence of gender-based violence in the future:

a) The government should re-introduce the Istanbul agreement (This international convention aims to prevent violence and discrimination against women with legal sanctions and to protect the victims.)

b) The government should introduce harsher legal punishment for the perpetrators of gender-based violence

c) Police and courts should enforce existing rules more strictly and put more effort to protect women against gender-based violence

d) The Ministry of Education should introduce a course on mandatory sex education in the national curriculum of all high schools in Turkey

e) The government should allocate more resources and funding to state institutions that address issues of gender-based violence

f) The government should allocate more resources and funding to non-governmental organizations that help victims of gender-based violence.

[ACTION] If you suspect that an incident of gender-based violence has taken/is taking place, how likely it is that you take one of the following actions: (1 very unlikely to 5 very likely)

a) immediately notify the authorities (e.g. police)?

b) interfere in person (verbally or physically) without waiting for the authorities to act first

c) do nothing immediately; it is not my responsibility to act

[TRUST_INST] In the event that legal authorities (e.g. police) were called upon an incident of alleged gender-based violence, how likely do you think it is that they will open an investigation? (1 very unlikely to 5 very likely)

[OPEN BOX] Please feel free to write any opinion you might have on this subject. What motivated you to pick the options that you have strongly supported.]

[Control group is shown alternative short prediction questions on energy consumption statistics of Turkey so they have a chance to win 500 Akce.]

A.4 Treatment T1

A.4.1 Scenario and Values

Respondents in this group are asked to indicate a preference in response to a gender violence incidence to which they were spectators with no mention of social norms.

SCENARIO: Last week, a story appeared on the news. Asli and Kerem were dating for some time. The couple was on holiday in Antalya, and they were on their way to visit an ancient site. The man was driving, and the woman criticised him harshly for missing the turn several times. They started arguing, the woman left the car. The woman yelled at the man that she wanted to leave him. The man got very angry and started slapping and hitting the woman. After the violent dispute, the man pushed her off the cliff and killed her.

VALUES: After reflecting on the above situation, on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), how likely is that you agree with the following statements?

1- She should have kept silent and stayed in the car.
2- She should not have threatened to leave him.
3- Both parties could have been more understanding.
4- She should have not gone on holiday with him in the first place.
5- Killing her is not acceptable, but his mind was blurred by her insults and behavior.
6- He killed the woman with inhuman motivations, and this is never acceptable.

A.4.2 Quasi-behavioral outcomes and policy questions (same for all three groups)

[MANIPULATION CHECK] Which of the following is not a colour?
- Red
- Blue
- Door
- Yellow
- Green

[POLICY] How strongly do you agree with the following statements? To avoid more female killings and reduce the incidence of gender-based violence in the future:

a) The government should re-introduce the Istanbul agreement (This international convention aims to prevent violence and discrimination against women with legal sanctions and to protect the victims.)

b) The government should introduce harsher legal punishment for the perpetrators of gender-based violence

c) Police and courts should enforce existing rules more strictly and put more effort to protect women against gender-based violence

d) The Ministry of Education should introduce a course on mandatory sex education in the national curriculum of all high schools in Turkey

e) The government should allocate more resources and funding to state institutions that address issues of gender-based violence

f) The government should allocate more resources and funding to non-governmental organizations that help victims of gender-based violence.

[ACTION] If you suspect that an incident of gender-based violence has taken/is taking place, how likely it is that you take one of the following actions: (1 very unlikely to 5 very likely)

a) immediately notify the authorities (e.g. police)?

b) interfere in person (verbally or physically) without waiting for the authorities to act first

c) do nothing immediately; it is not my responsibility to act

[TRUST_INST] In the event that legal authorities (e.g. police) were called upon an incident of alleged gender-based violence, how likely do you think it is that they will open an investigation? (1 very unlikely to 5 very likely)

[OPEN BOX] Please feel free to write any opinion you might have on this subject. What motivated you to pick the options that you have strongly supported.]

[T1 group is shown alternative short prediction questions on energy consumption statistics of Turkey so they have a chance to win 500 Akce.]

A.5 Treatment T2

A.5.1 Scenario, Values and Social Norms

Respondents are asked to indicate a preference in response to a gender violence incidence to which they were spectators. Their own values and social norms are asked in random order.

SCENARIO: Last week, a story appeared on the news. Asli and Kerem were dating for some time. The couple was on holiday in Antalya, and they were on their way to visit an ancient site. The man was driving, and the woman criticised him harshly for missing the turn several times. They started arguing, the woman left the car. The woman yelled at the man that she wanted to leave him. The man got very angry and started slapping and hitting the woman. After the violent dispute, the man pushed her off the cliff and killed her.

[*Values* and *norms* elicitation follows after the scenario in *random* order]

VALUES: After reflecting on the above situation, on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), how likely is that you agree with the following statements?

1- She should have kept silent and stayed in the car.
2- She should not have threatened to leave him.
3- Both parties could have been more understanding.
4- She should have not gone on holiday with him in the first place.
5- Killing her is not acceptable, but his mind was blurred by her insults and behavior.
6- He killed the woman with inhuman motivations, and this is never acceptable.

NORM: We have surveyed a representative sample of the Turkish population. We would like to ask you to think about the views of other participants in relation to this incident. What percentage of them do you think would be likely/very likely to agree with each of the following statements?

Recall that if you answer the majority of the prediction questions correctly, you have the chance of winning a bonus payment of 500 Akce.

[Same six items follow]

A.5.2 Quasi-behavioral and policy outcomes (same for all three groups)

[MANIPULATION CHECK] Which of the following is not a colour?
- Red
- Blue
- Door
- Yellow
- Green

[POLICY] How strongly do you agree with the following statements? To avoid more female killings and reduce the incidence of gender-based violence in the future:

a) The government should re-introduce the Istanbul agreement (This international convention aims to prevent violence and discrimination against women with legal sanctions and to protect the victims.)

b) The government should introduce harsher legal punishment for the perpetrators of gender-based violence

c) Police and courts should enforce existing rules more strictly and put more effort to protect women against gender-based violence

d) The Ministry of Education should introduce a course on mandatory sex education in the national curriculum of all high schools in Turkey

e) The government should allocate more resources and funding to state institutions that address issues of gender-based violence

f) The government should allocate more resources and funding to non-governmental organizations that help victims of gender-based violence.

[ACTION] If you suspect that an incident of gender-based violence has taken/is taking place, how likely it is that you take one of the following actions: (1 very unlikely to 5 very likely)

a) immediately notify the authorities (e.g. police)?

b) interfere in person (verbally or physically) without waiting for the authorities to act first

c) do nothing immediately; it is not my responsibility to act

[TRUST_INST] In the event that legal authorities (e.g. police) were called upon an incident of alleged gender-based violence, how likely do you think it is that they will open an investigation? (1 very unlikely to 5 very likely)

[OPEN BOX] Please feel free to write any opinion you might have on this subject. What motivated you to pick the options that you have strongly supported.]

A.5.3 Dynamic (Norm) Update

You said ..percent. The right percentage of other participants agreeing with statement 1:..
You said ..percent. The right percentage of other participants agreeing with statement 2:..
You said ..percent. The right percentage of other participants agreeing with statement 3:..
You said ..percent. The right percentage of other participants agreeing with statement 4:..
You said ..percent. The right percentage of other participants agreeing with statement 5:..
You said ..percent. The right percentage of other participants agreeing with statement 6:..

A.5.4 Repeat Scenario and Quasi-behavioral Outcomes

Recall again the story you have just read.

[Then Repeat 'Values' in Section A.5.1 and Section A.5.2.]

[From this point on all three groups receive the same post-treatment questions.]

A.6 Attitudes

How proud are you to be Turkish?
(1 Very proud 2 Quite proud 3 Not very proud 4 Not at all proud 5 I am not Turkish)

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements (1 Strongly disagree 5 Strongly agree):
I see myself as part of the Muslim community
I see myself as part of the Turkish nation
I see myself as part of my local community
I see myself as a world citizen
I see myself as an autonomous individual

Are you a Sunni Muslim?
- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

Do you pray?
- No
- Sometimes
- Every Friday
- 5 times a day
- Prefer not to say

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements (1 Strongly disagree 5 Strongly agree):

[*Ambivalent sexism*]

1. No matter how accomplished he is, a man is not truly complete as a person unless he has the love of a woman.
2. Men should be willing to sacrifice their own well-being in order to provide financially for the women in their lives.
3. In a disaster, women ought not necessarily to be rescued before men.
4. Many women are actually seeking special favors, such as hiring policies that favor them over men, under the guise of asking for "equality."

[*WVS Patriarchy*]

5. Men make better political leaders.
6. Education is more important for boys.
7. Divorce is justified.
8. Dowry is acceptable.
9. Women should agree with their man's opinion after all those things he provides her with.
10. It is fine for a woman to earn more than her husband/partner.

[*Virtuous violence*]

11. Kids who are disobeying their teachers should be disciplined for them to succeed later in life, even if it takes a physical lesson.
12. Thieves sometimes deserve to be physically punished to set an example.
13. It is a family's responsibility to discipline a member of their family who exhibit a deviant behavior in order to protect the family name.

[*Self-efficacy*]

14. In life, it is more important to be lucky than to work hard.
15. People find themselves in unfortunate situations because they have not been able to avoid it in the first place.
16. Thinking about a situation where violence was exerted, people could have been able to avoid it if they had stronger character.

A.7 Demographics

At any time during the past 12 months, has the coronavirus pandemic caused you to...
- Be laid off by your employer
- Be temporarily suspended from your job (e.g. on unpaid leave or furlough)
- Reduce your working hours
- None of the above

What is your marital status?
- Married
- Single/Never married
- Divorced/Separate
- Widow/widower
- Religious marriage
- Living together
- Do not want to answer

Do you have kids?
- Yes
- No
- Do not want to answer

Approximately what is your monthly household income in Turkish liras?
- Less than 4500 TL
- 4501-6500 TL
- 6501-8500 TL
- 8501-10,500 TL
- 10,501-12,500 TL
- More than 12,500 TL
- Do not want to answer

Are you vaccinated yet?
- Yes
- No, I will be vaccinated
- No, I am against vaccinations
- Do not want to answer

How - all in all - do you find the institutions below trustworthy in Turkey? (1 not at all 5 very trustworthy)
- Central government
- Local government
- Courts
- Police

- Media
- Do not want to answer

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?
- Can't be too careful
- Most people can be trusted
- Don't know / no answer

During the last seven days, on average how much time (if any) have you spent per day following the news?
- No time for news
- Less than 1/2h
- 1/2h to 1h
- 1-2h
- More than 2h
- Don't know

In general, which party do you feel closest to?
- AKP
- CHP
- DEVA
- Future Party
- HDP
- IYI PARTI
- MHP
- SP
- OTHER
- I WILL NOT VOTE
- UNDECIDED

[DONATION] If you won, we offer you the opportunity to donate (or not) all of this bonus winnings to the "Mor Cati Women's Shelter Foundation". You will not be able to change your mind after you have selected one of the two options. Would you like to donate your bonus earnings?
- Donate all
- Donate none

[OPEN BOX] Please feel free to add any opinion you might have on this subject.

- Thank you for taking the survey. [*Ending screen informs respondents if they won.*]