



PESQUISA
DE CONDIÇÕES SOCIOECONÔMICAS E
VIOLÊNCIA DOMÉSTICA
E FAMILIAR
CONTRA A MULHER



WORKSHOP PROGRAM: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN BRAZIL (PCSVDF-Mulher)

COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS: *Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC), Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse (IAST) / Toulouse School of Economics (TSE), and The World Bank*

PARTICIPATING RESEARCHERS: Thierry Magnac (TSE), Victor Hugo Oliveira (UFC), Climent Quintana-Domeque (Oxford), Eva Raiber (TSE), Jose Raimundo Carvalho (UFC), Paul Seabright (IAST/TSE), Jonathan Stieglitz (IAST)

DATE: September 12-13, 2016 **PLACE:** TSE/IAST – Manufacture des Tabacs – Building F - Room: MF323

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that gender inequality is a problem reaching virtually every country in the world, tackling it directly and realistically is limited to a small number of societies and contexts. Even after continuous efforts and progress in several areas, no country has yet accomplished true gender equality, suggesting complex structural causes. This encourages the quest of alternatives to implement concrete policies aimed to reduce gender inequalities. Also, it forces us to rethink the paradigms used to be invoked when thinking about gender development and inequality.

Gender inequality manifests in wage differences, job and education access, health care opportunities, use and access to infrastructure and economic assets, but one of the most vivid manifestations is gender-based violence. Historically, women are the greatest victims of such violence, which is often perpetrated by a spouse, former spouse, partner, ex-partner or boyfriend (i.e. domestic violence). Besides economic explanations, theories of domestic violence abound across the social sciences including anthropology, psychology, law, political science and sociology.

Some of the highest documented rates of domestic violence are in Brazil, and so there is an urgent need to understand the causes and consequences of domestic violence in Brazil. Currently, however, Brazil lacks representative data and therefore does not have the analytic ability to understand the complicated interrelationship between the economic and social context, the intricate relations of power and decision-making within households and families, and their consequences for domestic violence. For these reasons, efforts to create a longitudinal database representative of the population which allows us to understand dynamics of domestic violence in Brazil and its relationship to economic and social development processes seems a priority topic on the agenda concerning development and gender inequality. The major motivation in proposing this project is to develop this dataset, and this workshop represents a first attempt to discuss its initial results.

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

SESSION	TOPIC	TIME
1 (Sept 12)	Discussion of data already collected to date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response rates and missing data, geographical coverage • Prevalence of violence • Covariate descriptives (at individual, household, community levels) • Sample representativeness (at regional, national levels) • Problems in need of troubleshooting 	13:30-15:30
2 (Sept 12)	Presentation and joint inspection of wave 1 results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General and reproductive health • Norms, awareness of Maria da Penha law • Perceptions and attitudes about gender relations, domestic violence • Bargaining power and spousal complaints • Correlates of domestic violence (physical, sexual, emotional, any; past year, lifetime) • Impact and coping, experience of non-partner violence • Match valuation, conditionals 	15:45 -18:00 (includes break)
3 (Sept 13)	Presentation by each team member of relevant research ideas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including further discussions as necessary with other interested team members (outside of workshop) to pursue collaborations 	09:00 -10:30
4 (Sept 13)	Discussion of data to be collected in the future <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifications to existing survey (for wave 2) based on wave 1 responses • Costs and benefits of conducting additional survey waves (in existing regions) versus conducting surveys in new regions • RCT: Goals, potential designs, and logistics of implementation • Biomarkers: IRB review, logistics of implementation 	10:30 – 12:00
5 (Sept 13)	Other future plans, conclusions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trips to Brazil (for French team) • Pursuit of future funding • Summarizing workshop discussions and next steps 	12:15 – 13:00 (includes break)