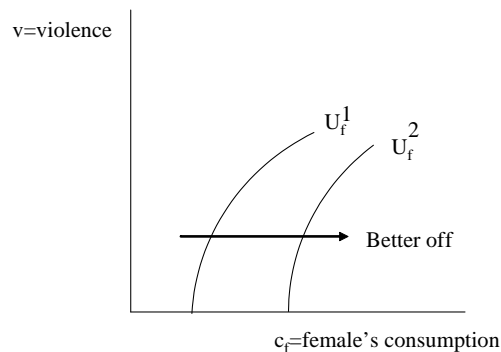


BASIC FRAMEWORK

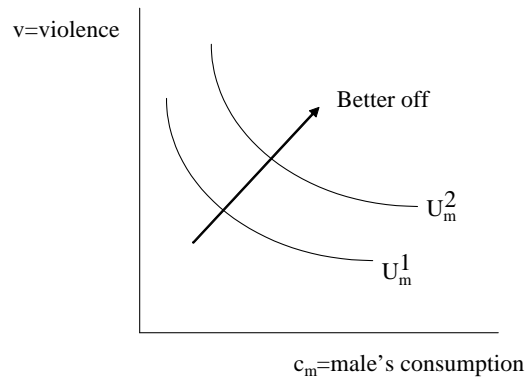
- Female and male in a relationship, each with a reservation utility (highest utility available outside of the relationship); lowest utility each finds acceptable within the relationship; level depends on individual's income)
- Female's (male's) utility depends on:
 - her behavior
 - * as her behavior increases, her utility may eventually decrease
 - * (as her behavior increases, his utility increases)
 - his violence toward her
 - * as his violence toward her increases, her utility decreases
 - * (as his violence toward her increases, his utility increases, but eventually decreases)
 - her consumption
 - * as her consumption increases, her utility increases
 - * (as her consumption increases, no assumption is made about his utility)
 - * her consumption is determined by her income plus her transfer payment from the male less her transfer payment made to the male
 - his consumption
 - * as his consumption increases, no assumption is made about her utility
 - * (as his consumption increases, his utility increases)
 - * his consumption is determined by his income plus his transfer payment from the female less his transfer payment made to the female
- First, the female chooses her behavior and her transfer payment to the male to make her utility as high as possible subject to the male's utility being at least his reservation level; she is aware of how the male will react to her choices.
- Then the male chooses his violence and his transfer payment to the female to make his utility as high as possible subject to the female's utility being at least her reservation level.

PREFERENCES OF FEMALE AND MALE

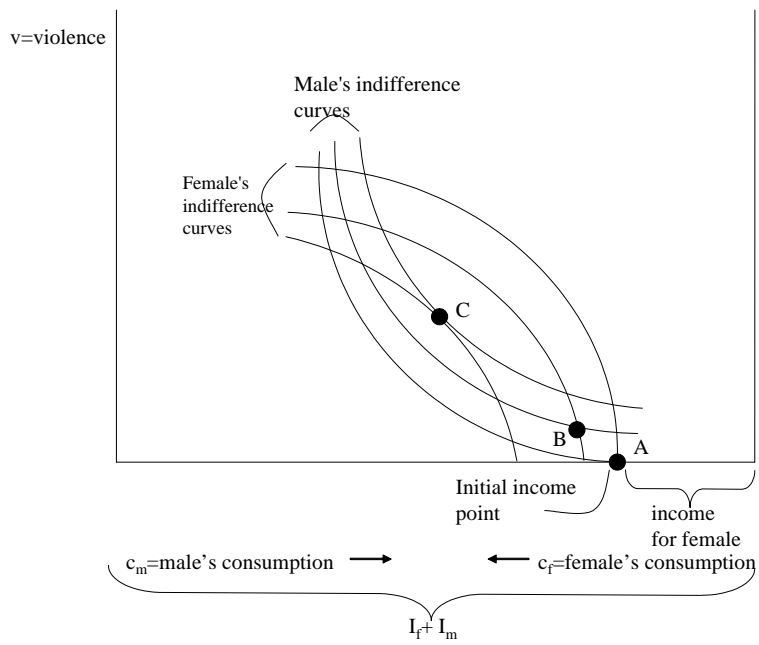
Female's Preferences



Male's Preferences

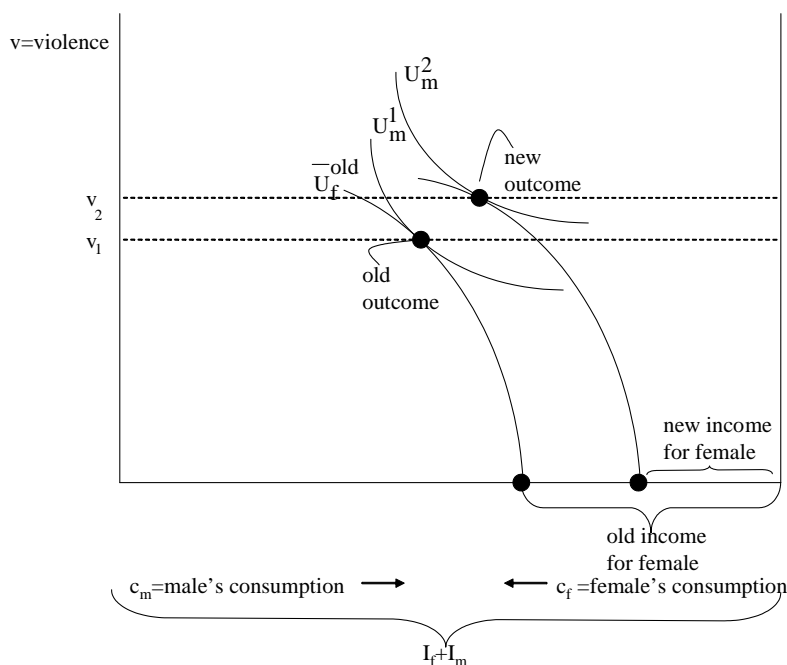


GAINS FROM TRADE



FIRST POSSIBILITY AND COMPARATIVE STATICS

We assume the female remains at her reservation utility level, the first possibility. Assume that her income decreases and the male's income increases by the same amount (total income remains the same). Then the following represents one possible change in outcome as a result of these changes.



SECOND POSSIBILITY

Now we assume that the female is not held to her reservation level of utility.

- Motives for violence; under this possibility, violence can occur in not only an expressive form, as in Possibility 1, but also in an instrumental form.
 - Expressive motive for violence
 - * Male commits violence because it gives him utility directly.
 - Instrumental motive for violence
 - * Recall that a female selects her behavior and then the male selects his violence; in this sense violence is in part determined by her behavior and she may modify her behavior to influence the male's violence.
 - In Possibility 1, no matter what the female's behavior, she remains at her reservation utility level; here violence is only expressive.
- Under this possibility, when both individuals gain in the relationship (neither is held to his/her reservation level of utility), changes in income result in indeterminable effects on levels of violence.

EMPIRICAL RESULTS

- For low and middle income couples
 - An increase in his income is associated with an increase in violence.
 - An increase in her income is associated with a decrease in violence, although the effect is often not significant.
- For higher income couples
 - If most of the income is his, an increase in either his or her income is associated with a decrease in violence.
 - If most of the income is hers
 - * An increase in her income is associated with an increase in violence.
 - * The effect of an increase in his income is more ambiguous.