

Supplementary material: Per Protocol analysis

We perform an analysis of the impact of EMAP according to attendance to the program (compared to a control group). Low and high attendance are defined as having attended less or more than 75% of sessions respectively. To control for potential selection on observables, we restrict the comparison sample by matching individuals on a propensity score based on the following characteristics: respondent and partner age and education at baseline, female partner reported experience of physical violence at baseline, household size at baseline and site pairs dummies. The table below show the results for our primary outcomes of interest. We find that female partners of men who attended at least 75% of the EMAP sessions (12 sessions) are significantly less likely to experience physical violence and economic abuse, compared to female partners of men in the matched control group. However, it is important to note that while we can correct for selection bias related to observable characteristics using the matching technique, one could argue that unobservable characteristics such as motivation or willingness to change could be correlated to both program attendance and the outcomes of interest.

Supplemental Table 1: Effects of high attendance and low attendance to the EMAP program on violence experience

	Low attendance vs matched controls		High attendance vs matched controls	
	Odds ratio (SE)	N	Odds ratio (SE)	N
Physical, or sexual or emotional IPV	1.055 (0.0702)	524	0.985 (0.0352)	814
Physical or Sexual IPV	1.060 (0.0813)	513	0.975 (0.0398)	793
Physical IPV	1.038 (0.0575)	521	0.931* (0.0398)	799
Severe Physical IPV	1.053 (0.0623)	517	0.938 (0.0374)	795
Sexual IPV	1.008 (0.0643)	522	0.962 (0.0525)	808
Emotional IPV	1.078 (0.0637)	529	0.971 (0.0436)	813
Economic Abuse	1.057 (0.0480)	542	0.916** (0.0326)	837

Note: * indicates significance at 10% level, ** at 5% level, *** at 1% level.