

TEVAW: A randomized controlled trial to test the effect of interpersonal and community level interventions to prevent intimate partner violence in Tanzania

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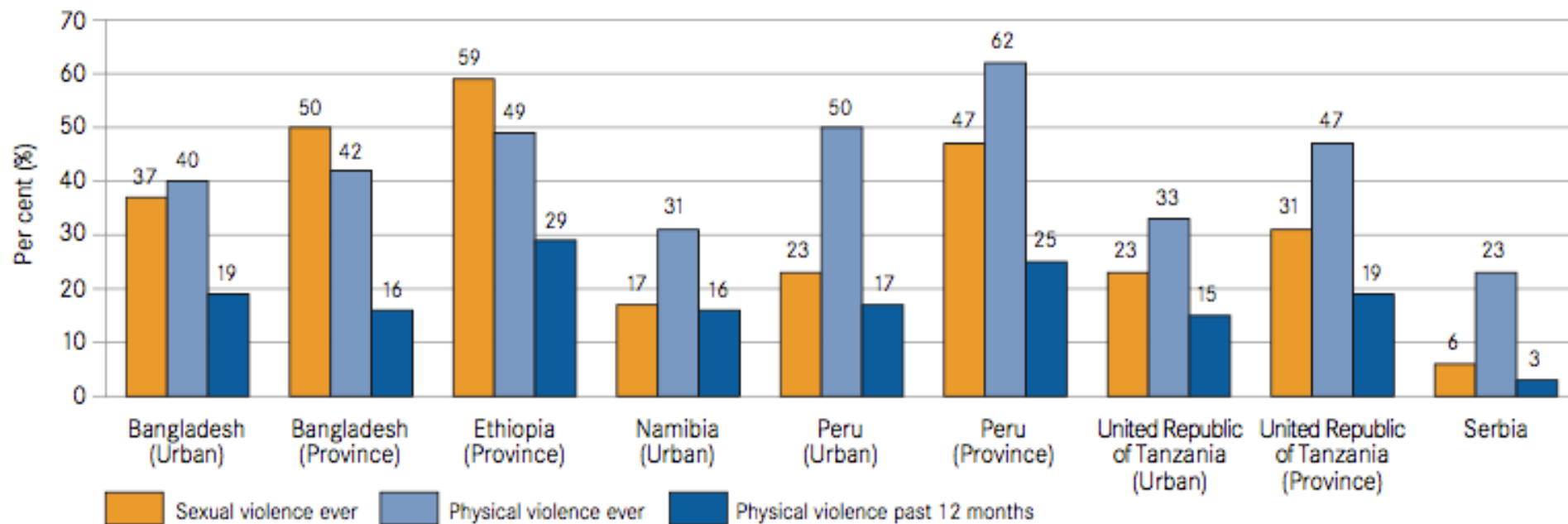
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Context
- Rationale
- Aims of the study
- Study design
- Intervention Descriptions
- Endline results
 - Quantitative
 - Qualitative





Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting physical and/or sexual IPV by type and when the violence took place, *WHO multi-country study (3)*



Garcia-Moreno C et al. WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women: initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2005.

Women's experience of IPV in Tanzania (DHS 2016)

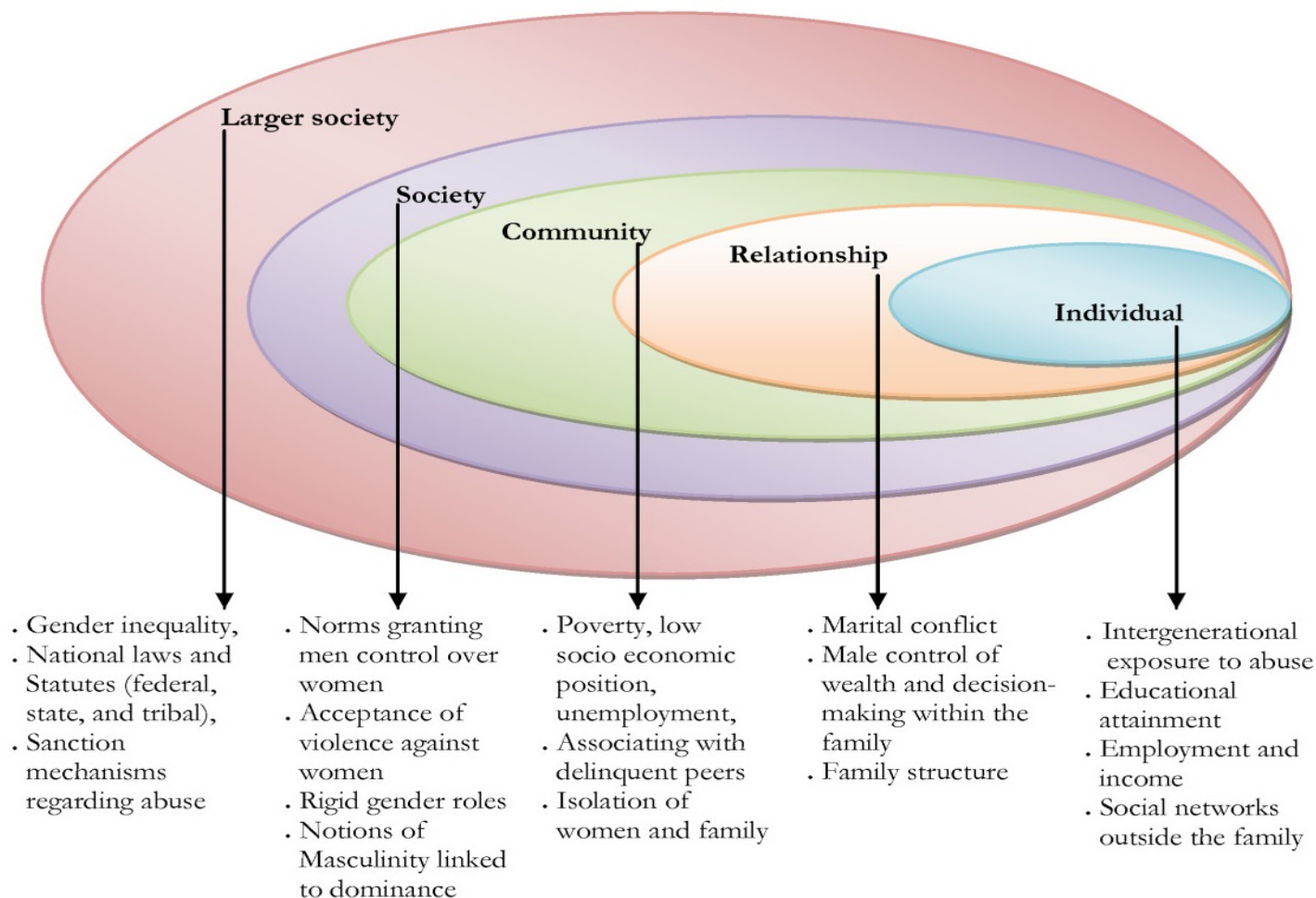
44%

of ever-married women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence from partners

37%

of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence in last 12 months

Multilevel determinants of IPV



Together to End Violence Against Women (TEVAW)

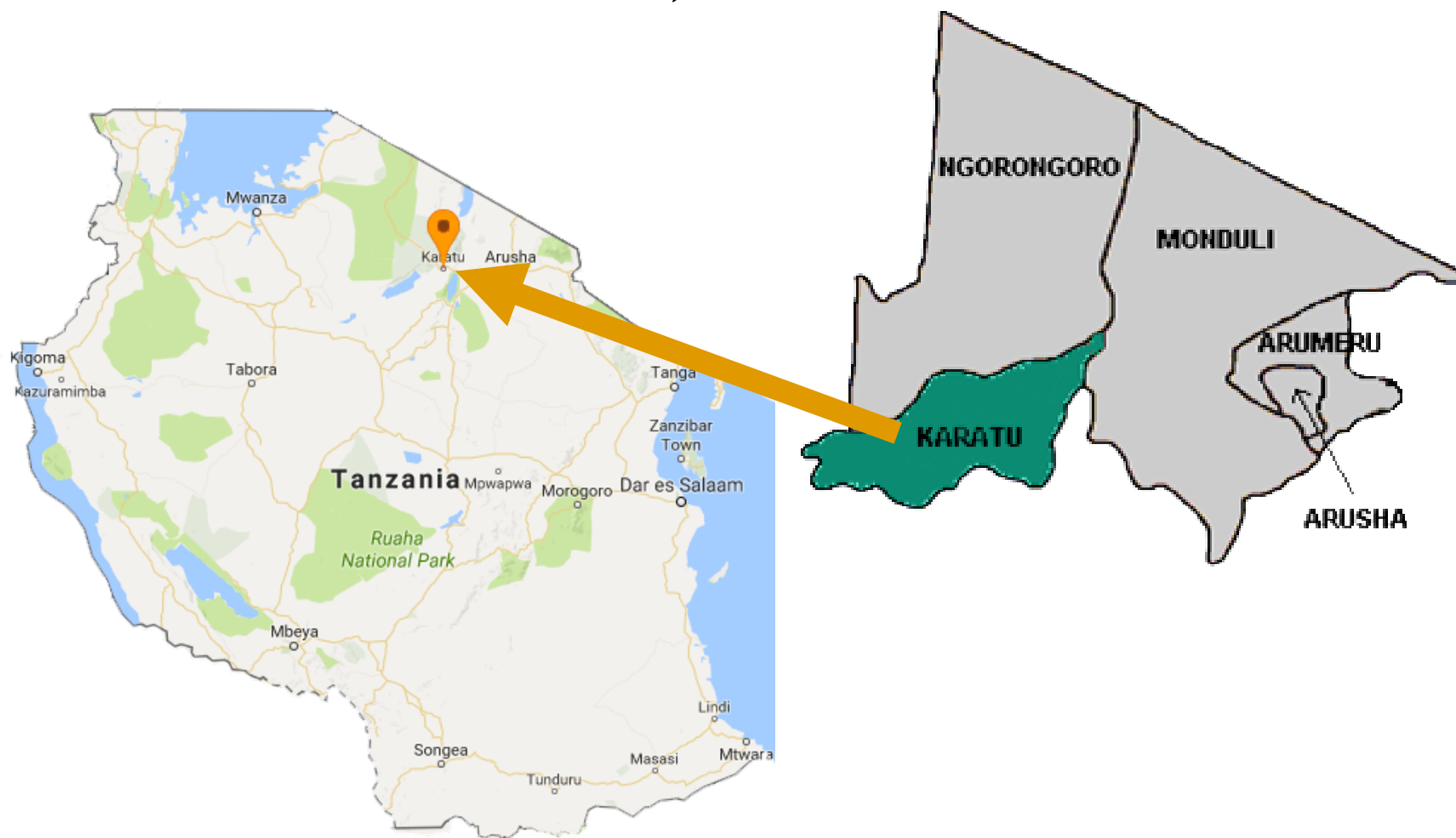
- Guided by the Social Cognitive Theory and the Socio-ecological Framework
- Hypothesis: TEVAW would improve attitudes among men regarding gender equity and IPV through interventions at the interpersonal and community levels:
 - Male peer groups that address cognitive (i.e., IPV knowledge, expectations, attitudes) and behavioral (i.e., self-efficacy, skills, practice) factors
 - Community dialogues that address environmental factors (i.e., social norms; social approval)

STUDY AIMS

- Aims:
 - To test the feasibility, acceptability and proof of concept of interpersonal and community level interventions compared to a comparison group.
 - To contribute to a better understanding of the individual, interpersonal, structural, and social factors related to IPV.
- Primary Outcomes: men's attitudes regarding gender equity and IPV

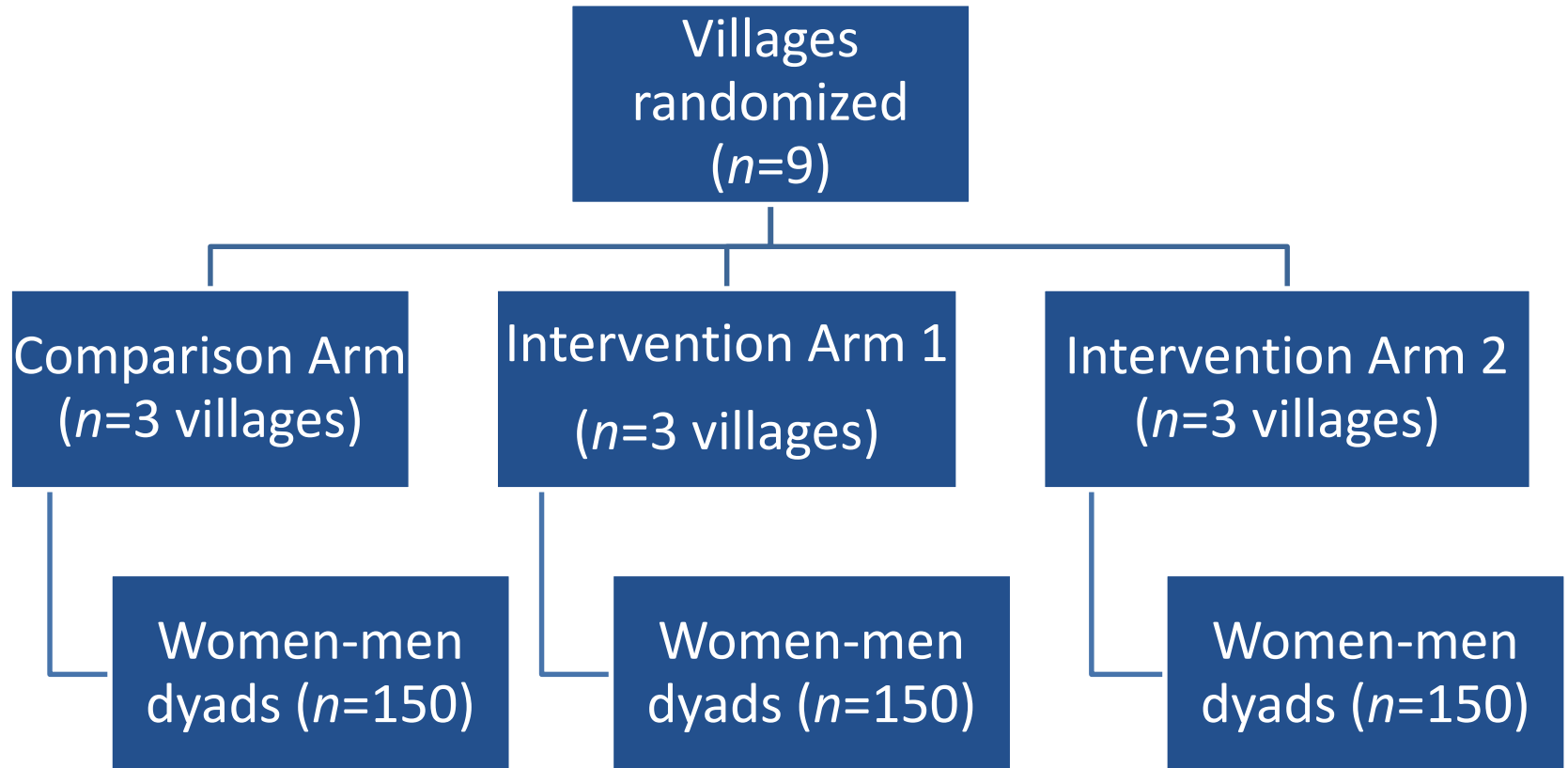
STUDY LOCATION

Karatu District, Northern Tanzania



TEVAW STUDY DESIGN

Cluster randomized control trial



Study Timeline

- Baseline: July 2015
- Interventions: August 2015-March 2016
- Endline: End April/May 2016

STUDY SAMPLE

- Total sample: 450 couples: 450 women and 450 male partners (n=900)
 - 150 women and 150 men from each arm
- Participants: recruited through VWEI/Bantwana's list of members of LIMCA, existing women's savings groups (=604 women)
- ~75% (= 450/ 604) of all women members participating in LIMCA.
- Sample size informed entirely by budgetary and logistical considerations

STUDY DESIGN

Comparison Arm:

- Women participated in savings groups (LIMCA)
 - Received training on business skills, literacy, and child rights and protection

INTERVENTION: LIMCA



STUDY DESIGN

Intervention Group I:

- Women participated in LIMCA groups
- Male partners participated in male peer group workshops on gender norms, IPV, and HIV prevention
 - Conducted in a series of workshops for a total of 24 hours over the intervention period

INTERVENTION I: MALE PEER GROUPS



STUDY DESIGN

Intervention Group 2:

- Women participated in LIMCA groups
- Male partners participated in male peer groups
- Community leaders participated in community dialogues
 - Village leaders were trained to facilitate dialogues, develop action plans, and organize community events on gender and IPV

INTERVENTION 2: COMMUNITY DIALOGUES



STUDY DESIGN: MIXED METHODS

- Data collected at baseline and endline through questionnaire administered to women and their male partners:
 - Socio-demographic characteristics
 - Men's and women's health behavior characteristics (condom use; alcohol/drug use; multiple sex partners)
 - Men's experience of childhood trauma
 - Men's attitudes regarding justification of IPV
 - Men's and women's attitudes on gender norms (GEM scale: 18-72)
 - Men's and women's experience of IPV by type (WHO Multi-country Study)
- Open-ended questions regarding effects of the intervention on endline survey:
 - 53 women (28 in Intervention Grp 1 and 25 in Intervention Grp 2)
 - 53 men (28 in Intervention Grp 1 and 25 in Intervention Grp 2)
- Key informant interviews with 50 community leaders

Data Analysis

- Quantitative: Intent-to-treat (ITT) analyses to estimate average intervention effects on our primary outcomes. Dataset prepared for analysis using SAS 9.4 and analyzed in Stata 12.
- Qualitative: Analysis using NVivo 10
 - construction and application of codes
 - identification of major themes
 - description of thematic attributes and patterns

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Men and Women in the Comparison Group and Intervention Groups 1 and 2, $n=450$ couples, Tanzania, 2015.

	Men ($n=450$)	Women ($n=450$)
	Mean/Prop	Mean/Prop
Mean age in years	40.7	36.0
Mean age at first marriage	25.5	21.2
Mean # biological children		3.6
Ever attended school (%)	92%	90.7%
Highest level of schooling (%)		
Primary	81.4%	89.1%
Secondary	18.3%	10.9%

Health Behavior Characteristics

Table 2: Percent Men and Women Reporting Specific Health Behavior Characteristics, $n=450$ couples, Tanzania, 2015.

	Men ($n=450$)	Women ($n=450$)
	%	%
Condom use by Male Partner		
Sometimes	27.9%	22.3%
Always	0.5%	2.9%
≥ 2 sexual partners in last year	28.2%	10.8%
Alcohol use		
Occasionally	23.8%	6.2%
Every day	4.0%	4.2%
Drug use		
Occasionally	1.1%	
Every day	0.4%	
Tested for HIV (% Yes)	74.1%	75.4%
HIV positive status	1.6%	8.4%

Endline Quantitative Results

Survey Attrition

Survey Attrition (Loss to Follow-Up) among men and women across study arms, Tanzania 2015-2016. Overall: ~20%

	Comparison Group	Intervention Group 1	Intervention Group 2
Attrition rate: Men	24.7	13.3	18.7
Attrition rate: Women	18.0	10.7	20.0

Mixed-effects Linear or Logistic Regression Estimates of Average Intervention Effects on Men's Attitudes on Gender Norms and Relations and Violence against Women, and Violence Perpetration in the last three months, *n*=450 couples, Tanzania, 2015-2016.

	Intervention Group 1 <i>vs.</i> Comparison		<i>p</i>	Intervention Group 2 <i>vs.</i> Comparison		<i>p</i>
	OR/ β	SE		OR/ β	SE	
Attitudes on Gender Norms and Relations	0.91	0.65		1.37	0.65	*
Husband is Justified to Beat or Hit His Wife if She:						
Goes out without telling him	0.83	0.21		0.88	0.22	
Neglects the children	0.67	0.18		0.83	0.22	
Argues with him	0.44	0.11	***	0.60	0.14	*
Refuses to have sex with him	0.72	0.23		0.80	0.26	
Burns food	0.47	0.22	!	0.57	0.27	
Any one of five situations	0.61	0.17	!	0.73	0.20	
Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration:						
Physical violence	0.86	0.40		0.86	0.32	
Sexual violence	0.84	0.33		0.87	0.37	
Emotional violence	0.96	0.32		0.96	0.32	
Economic abuse	1.90	0.57	*	1.93	0.57	*
Any one form of violence	1.10	0.27		1.10	0.26	

Notes: ****p*≤.001; ***p*≤.01; **p*≤.05; ! *p*≤.10. All models are adjusted for men's education, women's HIV positive status, and household assets.

Mixed-effects Linear or Logistic Regression Estimates of Average Intervention Effects on Women's Attitudes on Gender Norms and Relations, and Experience of Violence in Last Three Months, $n=450$ couples, Tanzania, 2015-2016.

	Intervention Group 1 <i>vs.</i> Comparison			Intervention Group 2 <i>vs.</i> Comparison		
	OR/ β	SE	p	OR/ β	SE	p
Attitudes on Gender Norms and Relations	0.66	0.86		2.69	0.86	**
Intimate Partner Violence Experience:						
Physical violence	0.82	0.26		0.76	0.24	
Sexual violence	0.69	0.29		0.94	0.39	
Emotional violence	0.71	0.20		0.76	0.21	
Economic abuse	0.76	0.23		0.99	0.29	
Any one form of violence	0.57	0.17	!	0.79	0.24	

Notes: *** $p \leq .001$; ** $p \leq .01$; * $p \leq .05$; ! $p \leq .10$. All models are adjusted for men's school attendance, women's HIV positive status and household assets.

Qualitative Results:

Increased Freedom to Participate in Economic Activities

- Women
 - *"He does not hinder or prohibit participation in groups."*
 - *"His behavior has changed because my husband no longer beats me or insults me and he permits/allows me to perform activities that help me earn money."*
 - *"His perspective has changed a lot because he now allows me to take part in micro finance groups and to do activities that earn money."*

Less Violence

- **Women**

- *"Our relationship has changed because there is more love and there is no act of violence that he does on me now."*
- *"Abuse has reduced because education mostly targeted men."*
- *"Most men changed after the discussions we had and realized their wives are not to be abused or harassed."*
- *"The education that they got has helped them change because those to whom they used to do acts of abuse they have stopped completely."*

- **Men**

- *"I have understood that without harassment and abuse many people would have progressed."*
- *"Abuse is not right and has reduced after the discussions."*

Greater sharing of Household Chores

- **Women**

- *"His habits have changed because he helps me with a lot of things, particularly basic household needs."*
- *"He helps with the household activities; for example, bringing grass for the cows."*

- **Men**

- *"I now get involved in activities that before I thought were only for my wife - for instance fetching water, looking for firewood, and sometimes cooking."*
- *"I have been performing some of the duties of my wife, for example cooking, and washing clothes as one of the ways of working together to fulfill the family/household duties equally."*

Positive Changes in Communication and Decision-Making

- **Women**
 - *"His perspective has changed because in the past he would not involve me in making decisions, but now he involves me in business deals and family decisions."*
 - *"Our relationship has changed because previously he would not listen to me, and would not take my advice. But now he listens to me and we advise each other about planning/improving matters about our family."*
- **Men**
 - *"We have been doing things together equally and in agreement."*
 - *"Truly there is visible change because I and my partner we share the same ideas that are effective and have contributed to us starting to construct a house of corrugated sheet iron."*

Positive Changes in the Relationship

- *Women*
 - *"Truly my relationship with my husband for now has changed, for love has increased and there is joy in the house."*
 - *"Our relationship has changed because we are now closer than we were before."*
- *Men*
 - *"I have increased my love towards my wife, and I will try to listen to her for advice without ignoring her, which is different from the past."*
 - *"We have been loving each other more because we involve each other in our issues and make decisions together."*

SUMMARY: Our Study Found that...

- These interventions are feasible and acceptable
- Directions of associations are as hypothesized
 - Positive changes in men's and women's attitudes on gender norms and relations (GEM scale)
 - Men in the Intervention Groups had lower odds of justifying IPV than men in Comparison Group
 - Men in the Intervention Groups had lower odds of perpetrating IPV than men in the Comparison Group
 - Women in the Intervention Groups reported lower levels of violence than women in the Comparison Group
- Qualitative data support quantitative results

STUDY LIMITATIONS

- Too small a sample size to measure full effect
- Too short to measure a sustained effect
- Lack of resources to follow-up and support community action plans

Conclusion

- Despite the sample size of this pilot study, male peer groups appear to improve gender attitudes and reduce IPV in this context
- Additional research with sufficient power/sample size is needed to definitively document effects of male peer groups and community dialogues in IPV prevention

Research Disseminated in Country

- Positive response at local, district, and national levels
- Commitment and recommendations for further research

Recommended Additional Research

- Mental health consequences of IPV on men and women
- Women's experience of childhood trauma
- Women's perpetration of IPV
- Economic costs of IPV

SURVEY TEAM



ASANTE SANA!



Questions and Comments

EXTRA SLIDES

STUDY DESIGN: IPV MEASURES

- Physical violence against an intimate partner in last three months, twelve months, ever in the relationship and during pregnancy
 - Slapped a partner or thrown something at her that could hurt her
 - Pushed or shoved a partner
 - Hit a partner with a fist or with something else that could hurt her
 - Kicked, dragged, beaten, choked or burned a partner
 - Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against a partner
- Sexual violence against an intimate partner in last three months, twelve months, ever in the relationship and during pregnancy
 - Forced a partner to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to
 - Forced a partner to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating

STUDY DESIGN: IPV MEASURES

- Emotional violence against an intimate partner in last three months, twelve months, ever in the relationship and during pregnancy
 - Insulted a partner or deliberately made her feel bad about herself
 - Belittled or humiliated a partner in front of other people
 - Done things to scare or intimidate a partner on purpose
 - Threatened to hurt a partner
 - Hurt people your partner cares about as a way of hurting her, or damaged things that are important to her
- Economic violence against an intimate partner in last three months, twelve months, ever in the relationship and during pregnancy
 - Prohibited a partner from getting a job, going to work, trading or earning money
 - Taken a partner's earnings against her will
 - Thrown a partner out of her house
 - Kept money from a partner's earnings for alcohol, tobacco or other things knowing that a partner was finding it hard to afford household expenses

Table 1: Summary statistics of baseline characteristics in women, men and households across study arms, $n=365$ couples, Tanzania, 2015-2016.

	Comparison Group (<i>n</i> =113)		Intervention Group 1 (<i>n</i> =130)		Intervention Group 2 (<i>n</i> =122)		<i>p</i>
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Women's characteristics:							
Current age (in years)	35.18	9.65	38.87	10.93	34.98	10.32	**
Age of first marriage (in years)	21.29	3.37	21.56	3.97	21.17	3.13	
% Woman was previously married (Ref: <i>no</i>)	30.97	0.46	15.38	0.36	13.93	0.35	***
% Husband has >1 wife (Ref: <i>Husband has 1 wife</i>)	14.16	0.35	14.62	0.35	8.20	0.28	
% Respondent is 1 st /only wife (Ref: 2 nd /3 rd wife)	82.30	0.38	83.08	0.38	80.33	0.40	
% Marriage involved dowry/bride price (Ref: <i>no</i>)	53.98	0.50	60.00	0.49	54.92	0.50	
% Ever attended school (Ref: <i>no</i>)	92.92	0.26	88.46	0.32	91.80	0.28	
% Highest level of schooling (Ref: <i>Primary or none</i>)							
Secondary	76.99	42.28	78.46	41.27	77.05	42.23	
Higher	13.27	34.08	9.23	29.06	14.75	35.61	
% Reads a newspaper or magazine (Ref: <i>never</i>)	38.05	0.49	30.77	0.46	0.34	0.47	
% Listens to the radio (Ref: <i>never</i>)	54.87	0.50	62.31	0.49	0.66	0.47	
% Watches television (Ref: <i>never</i>)	35.40	0.48	18.46	0.39	0.31	0.47	**
% Heard of, seen or participated in campaigns or activities about IPV prevention in community or workplace (Ref: <i>no</i>)	68.14	0.47	58.46	0.49	0.69	0.47	
% Number of sexual partners in last year ≤1 (Ref: ≥2)	92.04	0.27	96.92	0.17	0.95	0.22	
% Alcohol non-use (Ref: <i>daily, weekly or monthly use</i>)	84.96	0.36	89.23	0.31	0.92	0.28	
% Tested for HIV (Ref: <i>haven't been tested for HIV/ unknown or missing/ refused to answer</i>)	73.45	0.44	72.31	0.45	0.66	0.48	
% HIV Positive (Ref: <i>HIV Negative/ HIV status unknown/ refused to disclose status</i>)	8.85	0.29	3.85	0.19	0.01	0.09	**

Table 1: Summary statistics of baseline characteristics in women, men and households across study arms, n=365 couples, Tanzania, 2015-2016 (cont.).

Men's characteristics:

Current age (in years)	40.25	11.73	43.45	12.20	40.95	10.95	*
Age of first marriage (in years)	24.87	4.70	25.04	5.15	26.84	5.28	*
% Ever attended school (Ref: <i>no</i>)	91.15	0.29	86.92	0.34	98.36	0.13	**
% Highest level of schooling (Ref: <i>Primary or none</i>)							
Secondary	74.34	43.87	71.54	45.30	77.05	42.23	
Higher	16.81	37.57	15.38	36.22	20.49	40.53	
% Earned money in last 12 months (Ref: <i>no</i>)	96.46	0.19	96.92	0.17	96.72	0.18	
% Reads a newspaper or magazine (Ref: <i>never</i>)	65.49	1.12	51.54	1.24	66.12	0.01	
% Listens to the radio (Ref: <i>never</i>)	88.50	0.32	83.08	0.38	91.80	0.28	
% Watches television (Ref: <i>never</i>)	81.42	0.39	79.23	0.41	83.61	0.37	
Childhood trauma (Ref: <i>no</i>)	18.73	3.47	18.89	3.69	19.43	3.57	
% Condom non-use (Ref: condom use)	71.68	0.45	77.69	0.42	72.13	0.45	
% Multiple sexual partners (Ref: one sexual partner)	34.51	0.48	21.54	0.41	26.23	0.44	
% Alcohol or drug use (Ref: <i>no</i>)	32.74	0.47	24.62	0.43	28.69	0.45	
% Heard of, seen or participated in campaigns or activities about IPV prevention in community or workplace (Ref: <i>no</i>)	80.53	0.40	83.08	0.38	86.07	0.35	
% Tested for HIV (Ref: <i>haven't been tested for HIV/unknown or missing/refused to answer</i>)	76.11	0.43	66.15	0.48	71.31	0.45	
% HIV Positive (Ref: <i>HIV Negative; HIV status unknown; refused to answer</i>)	6.19	0.24	2.31	0.15	3.28	0.18	

Household (HH) characteristics:

Number of biological children	4.28	5.24	4.63	2.73	3.85	2.94	
Number of male children	1.71	1.54	2.34	1.44	1.85	1.49	***
Number of female children	1.64	1.38	2.12	1.60	1.67	1.40	**
% HH with food shortages of 3-12 months in a year (Ref: <i>never</i>)	46.90	0.50	48.46	0.50	40.98	0.49	
% HH members go without food because of lack of money (Ref: <i>never</i>)	21.24	0.41	28.46	0.45	20.49	0.41	
% Difficult to find money for treatment or medicine (Ref: <i>easy</i>)	72.57	0.45	69.23	0.46	68.03	0.47	
% Saves intermittently or never (Ref: <i>saves daily, weekly or monthly</i>)	49.56	0.50	46.92	0.50	48.36	0.50	
% Belongs to bottom 25 th wealth quintile	27.43	0.45	29.23	0.46	19.67	0.40	*
% Belongs to 50 th wealth quintile	12.39	0.33	37.69	0.49	24.59	0.43	***
% Belongs to 75 th wealth quintile	23.01	0.42	26.15	0.44	28.69	0.45	
% Belongs to top 25 th wealth quintile	37.17	0.49	6.92	0.25	27.05	0.45	***

Notes: *** $p \leq .001$; ** $p \leq .01$; * $p \leq .05$.

BASELINE RESULTS

Table 5: Percent of Men and Women reporting IPV, n=450 couples, Tanzania, 2015-2016.

	Men's Report of IPV	Women's Report of IPV	<i>p</i>
	%	%	
Physical violence in last 3 months	15.33	32.67	***
Physical violence ever	30.67	45.56	***
Physical violence during pregnancy	0.67	8.10	***
Sexual violence in last 3 months	11.11	39.33	***
Sexual violence ever	14.89	47.33	***
Sexual violence during pregnancy	2.96	4.92	NS
Economic violence in last 3 months	25.56	34.00	**
Economic violence ever	31.33	45.33	***
Economic violence during pregnancy	2.23	13.42	***
Emotional violence in last 3 months	28.22	56.22	***
Emotional violence ever	52.22	70.00	***
Any form of violence in last 3 months	46.22	68.89	***
Any one form of violence ever	63.56	77.78	***
Any form of violence during pregnancy	5.33	18.89	***
Notes: *** $p \leq .001$; ** $p \leq .01$; * $p \leq .05$; † $p \leq .10$. NS=not significant.			

BASELINE RESULTS

Concordant and Discordant IPV Reporting

Table: Couples' agreement on IPV reports, *n*=450 couples, Tanzania, 2015.

		Men's reports of:	
		Perpetration	No perpetration
Women's reports of:	Violence	√	×
	No violence	×	√

Notes: √=Concordant reporting; ×=Discordant reporting.

BASELINE RESULTS

Table: Couples' agreement on IPV reports.

	Cordordant Reporting	Discordant Reporting	<i>Kappa</i>	<i>p</i>
Physical violence in last 3 months (<i>yes</i> =1)	64	36	0.06	†
Physical violence in last 12 months (<i>yes</i> =1)	64	36	0.18	***
Physical violence ever (<i>yes</i> =1)	58	42	0.13	***
Physical violence during pregnancy	92	8	0.05	*
Sexual violence in last 3 months (<i>yes</i> =1)	60	40	0.04	
Sexual violence in last 12 months (<i>yes</i> =1)	59	41	0.06	†
Sexual violence ever (<i>yes</i> =1)	53	47	0.02	
Sexual violence during pregnancy	93	7	0.08	*
Emotional violence in last 3 months (<i>yes</i> =1)	52	48	0.09	*
Emotional violence in last 12 months (<i>yes</i> =1)	55	45	0.14	***
Emotional violence ever (<i>yes</i> =1)	56	44	0.10	**
Economic violence in last 3 months (<i>yes</i> =1)	61	39	0.07	†
Economic violence in last 12 months (<i>yes</i> =1)	61	39	0.12	**
Economic violence ever (<i>yes</i> =1)	60	40	0.17	***
Economic violence during pregnancy	86	14	0.05	†

Notes: *** $p \leq .001$; ** $p \leq .01$; * $p \leq .05$; † $p \leq .10$.

BASELINE RESULTS

Table 12: Multiple logistic regression analysis showing socio-demographic factors associated with men's IPV in last three months, $n=450$ couples, Tanzania, 2015

	Physical violence						Sexual violence					
	Men's reports of violence			Women's reports of men's violence			Men's reports of violence			Women's reports of men's violence		
	OR	(s.e.)	p	OR	(s.e.)	p	OR	(s.e.)	p	OR	(s.e.)	p
Age (years)												
Women	1.00	(0.03)		0.99	(0.01)		1.00	(0.04)		0.97	(0.01)	**
Men	0.98	(0.02)		1.00	(0.01)		0.95	(0.02)	*	1.01	(0.01)	
Secondary or higher level of schooling (ref: no or primary education)												
Women	1.00	(0.59)		0.36	(0.10)	***	0.98	(0.39)		0.66	(0.20)	
Men	1.07	(0.58)		0.88	(0.22)		0.91	(0.49)		1.30	(0.43)	
Woman is 1st wife (ref: 2nd or higher)	0.66	(0.13)	*	0.87	(0.23)		1.12	(0.33)		1.65	(0.45)	†
Household experienced no food shortages in last 12 months (ref: <i>yes</i>)	0.70	(0.17)		0.69	(0.20)		0.88	(0.19)		0.69	(0.16)	†

Notes: *** $p \leq .001$; ** $p \leq .01$; * $p \leq .05$; † $p \leq 0.10$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Standard errors are adjusted for clustering of data at village level.

BASELINE RESULTS

Table 13: Multiple logistic regression analysis showing socio-demographic factors associated with men's and women's reporting of IPV in last three months, $n=450$ couples, Tanzania, 2015

	Emotional violence						Economic violence						Any form of violence					
	Men's reports of violence			Women's reports of men's violence			Men's reports of violence			Women's reports of men's violence			Men's reports of violence			Women's reports of men's violence		
	OR	(s.e.)	p	OR	(s.e.)	p	OR	(s.e.)	p	OR	(s.e.)	p	OR	(s.e.)	p	OR	(s.e.)	p
Age (years)																		
Women	1.00	(0.02)		0.99	(0.01)		1.02	(0.02)		1.00	(0.03)		1.02	(0.02)		0.98	(0.02)	
Men	0.97	(0.01)	*	0.98	(0.01)		0.96	(0.02)	*	0.98	(0.02)		0.96	(0.01)	***	0.99	(0.02)	
Secondary or higher level of schooling (ref: no or primary education)																		
Women	0.57	(0.25)		0.74	(0.29)		1.29	(0.27)		0.76	(0.25)		0.83	(0.30)		0.55	(0.23)	
Men	1.80	(0.56)	†	0.85	(0.20)		0.81	(0.35)		0.75	(0.22)		1.35	(0.46)		0.74	(0.21)	
Women is 1st wife (ref: 2nd or higher)	0.86	(0.23)		1.00	(0.34)		0.82	(0.15)		0.71	(0.18)		0.93	(0.18)		0.98	(0.34)	
Household experienced no food shortages in last 12 months (ref: <i>yes</i>)	1.06	(0.37)		0.59	(0.13)	*	0.81	(0.27)		0.51	(0.14)	*	0.97	(0.24)		0.74	(0.16)	

Notes: *** $p \leq .001$; ** $p \leq .01$; * $p \leq .05$; † $p \leq 0.10$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Standard errors are adjusted for clustering of data at village level.

BASELINE RESULTS

Table: Multiple logistic regression analysis showing factors associated with men's IPV perpetration in last three months, $n=450$ couples, Tanzania, 2015.

	Men's reports of IPV			Women's reports of men's IPV		
	OR	(s.e.)	<i>p</i>	OR	(s.e.)	<i>p</i>
Panel 1: Physical violence						
Men's inequitable gender attitudes	1.03	(0.03)		1.05	(0.02)	*
Men's traumatic childhood	1.10	(0.05)	*	1.08	(0.03)	**
Men's condom non-use (<i>yes</i> =1)	0.55	(0.16)	*	0.92	(0.18)	
Men's multiple sexual partners (<i>yes</i> =1)	1.19	(0.25)		0.90	(0.28)	
Men's alcohol or drug use (<i>yes</i> =1)	2.01	(0.73)	*	1.65	(0.29)	**
Panel 2: Sexual violence						
Men's inequitable gender attitudes	1.00	(0.02)		1.02	(0.02)	
Men's traumatic childhood	1.11	(0.07)		1.02	(0.03)	
Men's condom non-use (<i>yes</i> =1)	0.77	(0.44)		1.07	(0.27)	
Men's multiple sexual partners (<i>yes</i> =1)	3.06	(0.79)	***	0.90	(0.27)	
Men's alcohol or drug use (<i>yes</i> =1)	1.56	(0.23)	***	0.86	(0.13)	

Notes: ****p*≤.001; ***p*≤.01; **p*≤.05. All models are adjusted for men's and women's highest level of schooling attended and age. Standard errors are adjusted for clustering of data at village level.

BASELINE RESULTS

Table (cont.): Multiple logistic regression analysis showing factors associated with men's IPV perpetration in last three months, $n=450$ couples, Tanzania, 2015.

	Men's reports of IPV			Women's reports of men's IPV		
	OR	(s.e.)	<i>p</i>	OR	(s.e.)	<i>p</i>
Panel 3: Emotional violence						
Men's inequitable gender attitudes	1.02	(0.01)		1.01	(0.03)	
Men's traumatic childhood	1.18	(0.06)	**	1.05	(0.03)	
Men's condom non-use (<i>yes</i> =1)	0.56	(0.11)	**	0.89	(0.21)	
Men's multiple sexual partners (<i>yes</i> =1)	1.14	(0.22)		0.79	(0.14)	
Men's alcohol or drug use (<i>yes</i> =1)	2.77	(0.48)	***	1.62	(0.24)	***
Panel 4: Economic violence						
Men's inequitable gender attitudes	1.06	(0.02)	***	1.01	(0.02)	
Men's traumatic childhood	1.12	(0.04)	***	1.04	(0.04)	
Men's condom non-use (<i>yes</i> =1)	0.54	(0.13)	*	0.95	(0.24)	
Men's multiple sexual partners (<i>yes</i> =1)	1.29	(0.29)		1.01	(0.29)	
Men's alcohol or drug use (<i>yes</i> =1)	2.20	(0.57)	**	1.44	(0.24)	*
Panel 5: Any form of violence						
Men's inequitable gender attitudes	1.05	(0.02)	**	1.01	(0.02)	
Men's traumatic childhood	1.16	(0.05)	***	1.06	(0.03)	
Men's condom non-use (<i>yes</i> =1)	0.50	(0.14)	*	0.83	(0.22)	
Men's multiple sexual partners (<i>yes</i> =1)	1.63	(0.20)	***	0.68	(0.15)	
Men's alcohol or drug use (<i>yes</i> =1)	2.56	(0.62)	***	1.20	(0.30)	

Notes: *** $p \leq .001$; ** $p \leq .01$; * $p \leq .05$. All models are adjusted for men's and women's highest level of schooling attended and age. Standard errors are adjusted for clustering of data at village level.

ENDLINE RESULTS

Men's Level of Participation in Peer Groups by Study Arm		
Exposure to the intervention	Intervention Arm 1 (n=150)	Intervention Arm 2 (n=150)
Average hours of training attended	19	20
% men who attended 24 hours of training	21	19
% men who attended ≥ 18 hours	73	74
% men who attended ≥ 12 hours	96	89
% men who attended ≥ 6 hours	99	90
% men who did not attend trainings	<1	6

IPV Attitudinal Changes= f (Hours [25%; 50%; 75%] of Treatment received)

