

Spousal (dis)agreement in reporting of intimate partner violence in Kenya

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Intimate partner violence (IPV) is both a global health and human rights problem. The detrimental impacts of IPV on physical, mental, and sexual and reproductive health are well-documented (WHO, 2017). In addition, the yearly costs of IPV are estimated to be 1.2-2 percent of GDP (Duvvury et al., 2013).

Globally, it is estimated that one in three women experience IPV at some point in their lifetime (WHO, 2017). The estimates for men are more disputed, and many countries lack data. However, recent studies suggest that just as many men as women have experienced IPV (Paul, Smith and Long, 2006; Hines and Douglas, 2009; Straus, 2010; McHugh, Rakowski and Swiderski, 2013).

IPV occurrence is usually measured using self-report questionnaires in which victims or perpetrators are asked a set of questions about different acts of violence. This approach raises concerns about measurement error and bias. Studies from developed countries show that using these self-

reports typically leads to underreporting, either because the victim or the perpetrator wants to hide violence, or because questions are misunderstood, or recall is not perfect (Follingstad and Rogers, 2013).

Discrepancies in couples' reporting are also a threat to the validity of IPV measures (Follingstad and Rogers, 2013). Disagreement in the spouses' reporting is common (Armstrong et al., 2002). The standard is to women's reporting or the person reporting the highest occurrence of IPV as the focal measure of IPV. However, it is not clear whether this is the best way of dealing with discrepancies, and discrepancies are often not well understood (Follingstad and Rogers, 2013).

In developing countries, there are, to our knowledge, only two papers studying the discrepancy between men and women's reporting. Studying this topic in developing countries is essential as the norms surrounding IPV might be different from developed countries. Yount and Li (2012) use data from Egypt and find that more than 25% of couples disagreed about the occurrence of physical violence. Halim et al. (2018) study disagreement of the prevalence of emotional, physical, sexual, and economic violence in Tanzania. They find that between 36% (physical violence) and 48% (emotional violence) of couples disagree on the occurrence of IPV. We add to this literature by investigating disagreement in reporting of emotional, physical, and sexual IPV in Kenya, focusing on both female and male victims.

I. Data and measurement

We use the baseline survey data from couples who participated in a randomized controlled trial (RCT) of an unconditional cash transfer program operated by

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the NGO GiveDirectly (GD) in Rarieda district, Kenya. In addition, we also use the first survey of additional control households that were collected during the endline. In total, we have data from 800 couples. Eligibility to participate in the RCT was determined by living in a house with a thatched roof. GD identified 120 villages within the district which had the highest proportion of thatched roofs, and slightly fewer than 20% of all households in each village were surveyed.¹

In each surveyed household, both the husband and the wife (if double-headed household) responded to an individual survey which included questions about IPV. To ensure privacy, participants were interviewed in private without the interference of other household members. The IPV module was adapted from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), and both spouses were asked about violence against themselves, and violence they had perpetrated against their spouse. We distinguish between emotional (or psychological), physical, and sexual violence. Each of these categories consists of several questions about specific acts (e.g., beating; for an overview of these acts, see the Appendix). In the main analysis, we create an indicator variable for each of the three types of violence, indicating whether the person has been a victim to or perpetrated this type of violence in the past six months. In the Appendix, we report the results for each type of act.

II. Results

A. Occurrence of IPV

Table 1 (see A1–A6 for more details) presents results on the occurrence of violence against women (Panel A) and men (Panel B) as reported by men and women, respectively. Overall, emotional violence is much more common than physical or sexual violence. However, we do observe important differences in reporting between the perpetrator and the victim. For violence against women, women always report more

violence than men, regardless of the type of violence. This is also generally the case when looking at each act separately.

Considering violence against men, the findings are slightly different. First, men are more likely to report being victims of physical and sexual violence than women report perpetrating (men: physical violence 4%, sexual violence 6%; women: physical violence 2%, sexual violence 1%). In contrast, women are more likely to report perpetrating emotional violence than men are to report being a victim of it (men: 65%; women: 79%).

B. Agreement on IPV reporting

We create a indicator variable for "agreement", which is 1 whenever the man's and woman's report in a given household about a specific type of violence are in agreement, and 0 otherwise. Table 2 displays couple's agreement levels (Column (1)) for reports on emotional, physical, and sexual violence against women (Panel A) and men (Panel B) (for details for each act see A7–A12). For violence against women, between 16% and 32% of couples disagree about the occurrence of violence. For violence against men between 6% and 32% disagree.

In terms of the pattern of disagreements, couples where the victim reported IPV while the perpetrator did not are more common than the opposite. When considering violence against women, the proportion of couples where the wife reports IPV victimization while the husband does not report IPV perpetration (see Column (4)) ranges from 10% (sexual violence) to 23% (emotional violence). Conversely, the proportion of couples where the husband reports IPV perpetration while the wife does not (see Column (3)) report ranges between 6% (sexual violence) and 9% (physical and emotional violence).

Looking at disagreement patterns for violence against men, we find a similar pattern for physical and sexual violence. The proportion of couples where the husband reports IPV victimization, while the wife does not report IPV perpetration, is much larger than the proportion of couples where the

¹For more details about the recruitment of households and the RCT, see Haushofer and Shapiro (2016).

TABLE 1—REPORTED IPV

| Panel A: Violence against women | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Husband's report | Wife's report | p-value |
| Any emotional violence | 0.71 | 0.86 | 0.000 |
| Any physical violence | 0.18 | 0.27 | 0.000 |
| Any sexual violence | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.029 |
| Panel B: Violence against men | | | |
| | Husband's report | Wife's report | p-value |
| Any emotional violence | 0.65 | 0.79 | 0.000 |
| Any physical violence | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.064 |
| Any sexual violence | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.000 |

Note: The table displays the reported occurrence of any emotional, physical and sexual violence as reported by the husband and the wife, respectively, for violence against women (Panel A) and violence against men (Panel B). The reported p-value is from a two-sided t-test testing the hypothesis that the husband's and wife's reports are equal.

wife reports IPV perpetration and the husband does not report victimization. When considering emotional violence, however, we find the opposite pattern. There are more than twice as many couples where the wife reports perpetration, and the husband does not report victimization, than couples where the husband reports victimization while the wife does not report perpetration.

C. Determinants of agreement

With high disagreement levels on IPV reporting, it is important to understand the determinants of these levels. In Table 3 we investigate the association between intra-household differences in gender attitudes and acceptance of IPV and the likelihood that a couple agrees on IPV reporting (for the extended table, see A13). We divide the intra-household differences into variables where the husband has more gender unequal attitudes or a higher acceptance of IPV than the wife and where the wife has a more gender unequal attitude or a higher acceptance of IPV.

For violence against women, we find that differences in gender attitudes affect the likelihood that a couple agrees on IPV reporting. Particularly, if the husband has a more gender unequal attitude than the wife, the couple is less likely to agree (not significant for physical violence), while if the wife has a more gender unequal attitude than

the husband, the couple is more likely to agree (not significant for sexual violence). Differences in acceptance of IPV is associated with agreement in reporting of emotional violence, but not the other types. For violence against men, we find no significant associations except for gender attitudes and agreement on emotional violence.

As women report higher levels of IPV than men, these results suggest that the spouse with most gender unequal attitudes are less likely to report IPV, or conversely that the more gender equal spouse are more likely to report IPV. Therefore, the agreement levels increases when the wife has more gender unequal attitudes than her husband either because the wife is less likely to report IPV or the husband is more likely to report it. Similarly, agreement levels decreases when the husband has more gender unequal attitudes either because the wife is more likely to report IPV or the husband is less likely to report it.

III. Concluding remarks

Previous studies from both developing and developed countries generally find that the victim (both men and women) tends to report more violence than the perpetrator (Marshall et al., 2011; Yount and Li, 2012; Halim et al., 2018). Thus, our results for violence against women are in line with the previous literature, while the results on emotional violence against men

TABLE 2—AGREEMENT ON IPV REPORTING

| Panel A: Violence against women | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Overall agreement | Husband: Yes Wife: Yes | Husband: Yes Wife: No | Husband: No Wife: Yes | Husband: No Wife: no |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Emotional violence | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.09 | 0.23 | 0.06 |
| Physical violence | 0.73 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.18 | 0.64 |
| Sexual violence | 0.84 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.81 |
| Panel B: Violence against men | | | | | |
| | Overall agreement | Husband: Yes Wife: Yes | Husband: Yes Wife: No | Husband: No Wife: Yes | Husband: No Wife: no |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Emotional violence | 0.65 | 0.54 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.11 |
| Physical violence | 0.94 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.94 |
| Sexual violence | 0.94 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.94 |

Note: The table displays the proportion of couples where husband and wife agree on the reporting of IPV (Column (1)), both spouses report that IPV happened (Column (2)), the husband reports that IPV happened while the wife does not (Column (3)), where the husband reports that IPV did not happen, while the wife does (Column (4)) and both spouses report that IPV did not happen (Column (5)) for emotional, physical and sexual violence.

TABLE 3—DETERMINANTS OF AGREEMENT ON IPV REPORTING

| | Violence against women | | | Violence against men | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Emotional | Physical | Sexual | Emotional | Physical | Sexual |
| H more gender unequal att. | -0.05 (0.03) | -0.01 (0.03) | -0.04 (0.02) | -0.01 (0.02) | -0.01 (0.01) | -0.01 (0.01) |
| W more gender unequal att. | 0.07 (0.03) | 0.05 (0.03) | 0.01 (0.02) | 0.08 (0.02) | 0.01 (0.01) | -0.00 (0.00) |
| H higher acceptance of IPV against W | 0.03 (0.02) | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.00 (0.01) | | | |
| W higher acceptance of IPV against W | -0.03 (0.02) | 0.00 (0.01) | 0.01 (0.01) | | | |
| H higher acceptance of IPV against M | | | | 0.01 (0.04) | -0.01 (0.02) | 0.01 (0.02) |
| W higher acceptance of IPV against M | | | | 0.10 (0.18) | -0.02 (0.02) | 0.02 (0.02) |
| Observations | 744 | 744 | 743 | 745 | 745 | 745 |
| R^2 | 0.102 | 0.338 | 0.456 | 0.311 | 0.576 | 0.887 |

Note: The table reports OLS regressions of agreement levels (indicator variable taking the value 1 if the couple agrees on IPV reporting) on within-household differences in gender attitudes and acceptance of IPV. “H more gender unequal att.” is the difference in gender attitudes when the husband has a more gender unequal attitude than the wife, and 0 otherwise. “H higher acceptance of IPV against W” is the difference in acceptance of IPV against women when the husband has a higher degree of acceptance than the wife, and 0 otherwise. “H higher acceptance of IPV against M” is the difference in acceptance of IPV against men when the husband has a higher degree of acceptance than the wife, and 0 otherwise. The remaining variables are defined correspondingly for the wife. Controls: Age and education of the husband and the wife, years of marriage, wife’s gender attitudes and acceptance of IPV and IPV levels as reported by the victim. Robust standard errors in parenthesis.

are not. One potential reason for the discrepancy is “social desirability bias”, which is known to affect self-reported IPV data (Follingstad and Rogers, 2013). Kenya is a patriarchal society, and therefore IPV against men might be highly stigmatized while IPV against women is less so. If this is the case, men might be less willing to reveal victimization than women are to reveal perpetration. Another plausible explanation is that men and women understand the questions differently and therefore answer differently as well.

In terms of determinants of agreement levels, previous studies in developing countries have focused on age, education, duration of marriage and degree of urbanicity (Yount and Li, 2012). We do not find any correlation with age, education or duration of marriage. However, we do find differences in gender attitudes to be an important correlate of agreement levels, especially when it comes to violence against women.

The use of self-reported data has increased our knowledge of the occurrence and consequences of IPV. However, the validity of these measures is still a concern, in particular, when the victim and perpetrator do not agree on the occurrence. There is a research gap between developing and developed countries when it comes to studying gender differences in reporting, which should be addressed.

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ADDITIONAL TABLES

A1. Occurrence of IPV, detailed

TABLE A1—EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

| | Husband's report | Wife's report | p-value |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|
| Any emotional violence | 0.71 | 0.86 | 0.000 |
| Jealous if you talked to other men | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.000 |
| Accused you of being unfaithful | 0.10 | 0.23 | 0.000 |
| Forbade meeting friends | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.401 |
| Limited contact with your family | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.000 |
| Didn't trust you with money | 0.22 | 0.36 | 0.000 |
| Humiliated you | 0.16 | 0.30 | 0.000 |
| Threatened to hurt you | 0.42 | 0.54 | 0.000 |
| Insulted you | 0.28 | 0.65 | 0.000 |

Note: The table displays the reported occurrence of all acts of emotional violence as reported by the husband and the wife, respectively, for violence against women. The reported p-value is from a two-sided t-test testing the hypothesis that the husband's and wife's reports are equal. Note that the number of observations for "Humiliated you" and "Insulted you" are 558 as this data was only collected at baseline.

TABLE A2—PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

| | Husband's report | Wife's report | p-value |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|
| Any physical violence | 0.18 | 0.27 | 0.000 |
| Pushed or shook you | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.001 |
| Slapped you | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.000 |
| Twisted your arm or pulled your hair | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.002 |
| Punched you | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.000 |
| Kicked, dragged or beat you | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.000 |
| Tried to choke or burn you | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.001 |
| Threatened to attack you | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.000 |

Note: The table displays the reported occurrence of all acts of physical violence as reported by the husband and the wife, respectively, for violence against women. The reported p-value is from a two-sided t-test testing the hypothesis that the husband's and wife's reports are equal.

*A2. Agreement on IPV reporting, detailed**A3. Determinants of IPV agreement*

TABLE A3—SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

| | Husband's report | Wife's report | p-value |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|
| Any sexual violence | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.029 |
| Forced sexual intercourse | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.004 |
| Forced sexual acts | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.000 |

Note: The table displays the reported occurrence of all acts of sexual violence as reported by the husband and the wife, respectively, for violence against women. The reported p-value is from a two-sided t-test testing the hypothesis that the husband's and wife's reports are equal.

TABLE A4—EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

| | Husband's report | Wife's report | p-value |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|
| Any emotional violence | 0.65 | 0.79 | 0.000 |
| Jealous if you talked to other women | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.733 |
| Accused you of being unfaithful | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.005 |
| Forbade meeting friends | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.000 |
| Limited contact with your family | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.003 |
| Didn't trust you with money | 0.19 | 0.35 | 0.000 |
| Humiliated you | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.237 |
| Threatened to hurt you | 0.33 | 0.31 | 0.392 |
| Insulted you | 0.15 | 0.42 | 0.000 |

Note: The table displays the reported occurrence of all acts of emotional violence as reported by the husband and the wife, respectively, for violence against men. The reported p-value is from a two-sided t-test testing the hypothesis that the husband's and wife's reports are equal. Note that the number of observations for "Humiliated you" and "Insulted you" are 558 as this data was only collected at baseline.

TABLE A5—PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

| | Husband's report | Wife's report | p-value |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|
| Any physical violence | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.064 |
| Pushed or shook you | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1.000 |
| Slapped you | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.272 |
| Twisted your arm or pulled your hair | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.102 |
| Punched you | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.256 |
| Kicked, dragged or beat you | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.317 |
| Tried to choke or burn you | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.045 |
| Threatened to attack you | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.012 |

Note: The table displays the reported occurrence of all acts of physical violence as reported by the husband and the wife, respectively, for violence against men. The reported p-value is from a two-sided t-test testing the hypothesis that the husband's and wife's reports are equal.

TABLE A6—SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

| | Husband's report | Wife's report | p-value |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|
| Any sexual violence | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.000 |
| Forced sexual intercourse | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.000 |
| Forced sexual acts | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.011 |

Note: The table displays the reported occurrence of all acts of sexual violence as reported by the husband and the wife, respectively, for violence against men. The reported p-value is from a two-sided t-test testing the hypothesis that the husband's and wife's reports are equal.

TABLE A7—AGREEMENT ON EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

| | Overall agreement (1) | Husband: Yes Wife: Yes (2) | Husband: Yes Wife: No (3) | Husband: No Wife: Yes (4) | Husband: No Wife: no (5) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Any emotional violence | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.09 | 0.23 | 0.06 |
| Jealous if you talked to other men | 0.71 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.21 | 0.66 |
| Accused you of being unfaithful | 0.76 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.19 | 0.72 |
| Forbade meeting friends | 0.72 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.68 |
| Limited contact with your family | 0.85 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.83 |
| Didn't trust you with money | 0.60 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 0.51 |
| Humiliated you | 0.68 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.23 | 0.61 |
| Threatened to hurt you | 0.63 | 0.29 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 0.33 |
| Insulted you | 0.47 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.45 | 0.27 |

Note: The table displays the proportion of couples where husband and wife agree on the reporting of IPV (Column (1)), both spouses report that IPV happened (Column (2)), the husband reports that IPV happened while the wife does not (Column (3)), where the husband reports that IPV did not happen, while the wife does (Column (4)) and both spouses report that IPV did not happen (Column (5)). Note that the number of observations for "Humiliated you" an "Insulted you" are 558 as this data was only collected at baseline.

TABLE A8—AGREEMENT ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

| | Overall agreement (1) | Husband: Yes Wife: Yes (2) | Husband: Yes Wife: No (3) | Husband: No Wife: Yes (4) | Husband: No Wife: no (5) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Any physical violence | 0.74 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.18 | 0.64 |
| Pushed or shook you | 0.81 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.78 |
| Slapped you | 0.76 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.70 |
| Twisted your arm or pulled your hair | 0.90 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.89 |
| Punched you | 0.86 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.86 |
| Kicked, dragged or beat you | 0.86 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.85 |
| Tried to choke or burn you | 0.96 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.96 |
| Threatened to attack you | 0.90 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.90 |

Note: The table displays the proportion of couples where husband and wife agree on the reporting of IPV (Column (1)), both spouses report that IPV happened (Column (2)), the husband reports that IPV happened while the wife does not (Column (3)), where the husband reports that IPV did not happen, while the wife does (Column (4)) and both spouses report that IPV did not happen (Column (5)).

TABLE A9—AGREEMENT ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

| | Overall agreement (1) | Husband: Yes Wife: Yes (2) | Husband: Yes Wife: No (3) | Husband: No Wife: Yes (4) | Husband: No Wife: no (5) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Any sexual violence | 0.84 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.81 |
| Forced sexual intercourse | 0.84 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.82 |
| Forced sexual acts | 0.88 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.86 |

Note: The table displays the proportion of couples where husband and wife agree on the reporting of IPV (Column (1)), both spouses report that IPV happened (Column (2)), the husband reports that IPV happened while the wife does not (Column (3)), where the husband reports that IPV did not happen, while the wife does (Column (4)) and both spouses report that IPV did not happen (Column (5)).

TABLE A10—AGREEMENT ON EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

| | Overall agreement (1) | Husband: Yes Wife: Yes (2) | Husband: Yes Wife: No (3) | Husband: No Wife: Yes (4) | Husband: No Wife: no (5) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Any emotional violence | 0.65 | 0.54 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.11 |
| Jealous if you talked to other women | 0.68 | 0.06 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.62 |
| Accused you of being unfaithful | 0.69 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.62 |
| Forbade meeting friends | 0.86 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.85 |
| Limited contact with your family | 0.95 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.95 |
| Didn't trust you with money | 0.61 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.28 | 0.54 |
| Humiliated you | 0.75 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.73 |
| Threatened to hurt you | 0.89 | 0.27 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.62 |
| Insulted you | 0.58 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.35 | 0.51 |

Note: The table displays the proportion of couples where husband and wife agree on the reporting of IPV (Column (1)), both spouses report that IPV happened (Column (2)), the husband reports that IPV happened while the wife does not (Column (3)), where the husband reports that IPV did not happen, while the wife does (Column (4)) and both spouses report that IPV did not happen (Column (5)). Note that the number of observations for "Humiliated you" and "Insulted you" are 558 as this data was only collected at baseline.

TABLE A11—AGREEMENT ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

| | Overall agreement (1) | Husband: Yes Wife: Yes (2) | Husband: Yes Wife: No (3) | Husband: No Wife: Yes (4) | Husband: No Wife: no (5) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Any physical violence | 0.94 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.94 |
| Pushed or shook you | 0.96 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.96 |
| Slapped you | 0.97 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.97 |
| Twisted your arm or pulled your hair | 0.99 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.99 |
| Punched you | 0.99 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.99 |
| Kicked, dragged or beat you | 0.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Tried to choke or burn you | 0.99 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Threatened to attack you | 0.98 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.98 |

Note: The table displays the proportion of couples where husband and wife agree on the reporting of IPV (Column (1)), both spouses report that IPV happened (Column (2)), the husband reports that IPV happened while the wife does not (Column (3)), where the husband reports that IPV did not happen, while the wife does (Column (4)) and both spouses report that IPV did not happen (Column (5)).

TABLE A12—AGREEMENT ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

| | Overall agreement (1) | Husband: Yes Wife: Yes (2) | Husband: Yes Wife: No (3) | Husband: No Wife: Yes (4) | Husband: No Wife: no (5) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Any sexual violence | 0.94 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.94 |
| Forced sexual intercourse | 0.94 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.94 |
| Forced sexual acts | 0.98 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.98 |

Note: The table displays the proportion of couples where husband and wife agree on the reporting of IPV (Column (1)), both spouses report that IPV happened (Column (2)), the husband reports that IPV happened while the wife does not (Column (3)), where the husband reports that IPV did not happen, while the wife does (Column (4)) and both spouses report that IPV did not happen (Column (5)).

TABLE A13—DETERMINANTS OF AGREEMENT ON IPV REPORTING, EXTENDED

| | Violence against women | | | Violence against men | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Emotional | Physical | Sexual | Emotional | Physical | Sexual |
| H more gender unequal att. | -0.05 (0.03) | -0.01 (0.03) | -0.04 (0.02) | -0.01 (0.02) | -0.01 (0.01) | -0.01 (0.01) |
| W more gender unequal att. | 0.07 (0.03) | 0.05 (0.03) | 0.01 (0.02) | 0.08 (0.02) | 0.01 (0.01) | -0.00 (0.00) |
| H higher acceptance of IPV against W | 0.03 (0.02) | 0.01 (0.02) | -0.00 (0.01) | | | |
| W higher acceptance of IPV against W | -0.03 (0.02) | 0.00 (0.01) | 0.01 (0.01) | | | |
| H higher acceptance of IPV against M | | | | 0.01 (0.04) | -0.01 (0.02) | 0.01 (0.02) |
| W higher acceptance of IPV against M | | | | 0.10 (0.18) | -0.02 (0.02) | 0.02 (0.02) |
| Gender attitudes, W | -0.14 (0.03) | -0.06 (0.03) | -0.02 (0.02) | -0.07 (0.02) | -0.01 (0.01) | -0.00 (0.00) |
| Acceptance of IPV against W, W | 0.03 (0.02) | -0.00 (0.01) | -0.00 (0.01) | | | |
| Acceptance of IPV against M, W | | | | -0.09 (0.18) | 0.02 (0.02) | -0.02 (0.02) |
| Emotional violence, W | 0.31 (0.05) | | | | | |
| Physical violence, W | | -0.57 (0.04) | | | | |
| Sexual violence, W | | | -0.74 (0.04) | | | |
| Emotional violence, H | | | | 0.54 (0.03) | | |
| Physical violence, H | | | | | -0.97 (0.01) | |
| Sexual violence, H | | | | | | -0.93 (0.04) |
| Age, W | 0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) | -0.00 (0.00) | -0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) |
| Age, H | -0.01 (0.00) | -0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) | -0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) |
| Education, H | 0.01 (0.01) | -0.01 (0.00) | -0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.01) | -0.00 (0.00) | -0.00 (0.00) |
| Education, W | -0.02 (0.01) | -0.00 (0.01) | 0.01 (0.00) | -0.01 (0.01) | 0.00 (0.00) | -0.00 (0.00) |
| Years married | 0.00 (0.00) | -0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) | -0.00 (0.00) |
| Observations | 744 | 744 | 743 | 745 | 745 | 745 |
| R^2 | 0.102 | 0.338 | 0.456 | 0.311 | 0.576 | 0.887 |

Note: The table reports OLS regressions of agreement levels (indicator variable taking the value 1 if the couple agrees on IPV reporting) on within-household differences in gender attitudes and acceptance of IPV. “H more gender unequal att.” is the difference in gender attitudes when the husband has a more gender unequal attitude than the wife, and 0 otherwise. “H higher acceptance of IPV against W” is the difference in acceptance of IPV against women when the husband has a higher degree of acceptance than the wife, and 0 otherwise. “H higher acceptance of IPV against M” is the difference in acceptance of IPV against men when the husband has a higher degree of acceptance than the wife, and 0 otherwise. The remaining variables are defined correspondingly for the wife. Controls: Age and education of the husband and the wife, years of marriage, wife’s gender attitudes and acceptance of IPV and IPV levels as reported by the victim. Robust standard errors in parenthesis.