

Impact of a homestead food production project on women's empowerment: Pro-WEAI results from the FAARM trial in Sylhet, Bangladesh

(Waid et al.)

Online Supplemental Material

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Supplemental Table S1: Comparison of the characteristics of the FAARM study population to women eligible for the pro-WEAI survey

	FAARM study population		Eligible for pro-WEAI	
		n		n
Intervention group	50%	2619	48%	2098
Education				
No education	17%	2616	18%	2098
Partial primary	21%	2616	22%	2098
Complete primary	24%	2616	23%	2098
Any secondary education	38%	2616	36%	2098
Household wealth tercile				
Lower	40%	2607	47%	2098
Middle	32%	2607	32%	2098
Upper	28%	2607	21%	2098
Other household characteristics				
Hindu	31%	2615	31%	2098
Nuclear family	32%	2607	40%	2098
Mean of continuous variables				
Age	18.1	2595	18.0	2093
Household size	7.1	2607	5.9	2098
Years since marriage	6.6	2595	6.7	2093

Note: All data are from the FAARM baseline survey (March - May 2015). Sample sizes vary slightly as we were unable to reach all respondents for all modules in the survey. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh.

Supplemental Table S2: Attainment of empowerment on each 3DE indicator, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

	Women				Men			
	Control		Intervention		Control		Intervention	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
<i>Intrinsic agency</i>								
Intimate partner violence not acceptable	67%	(56-76)	85%	(79-89)	89%	(83-93)	89%	(84-93)
Autonomy in income	56%	(46-65)	63%	(54-72)	91%	(85-95)	96%	(92-98)
Self-efficacy	32%	(23-41)	55%	(45-65)	35%	(27-44)	52%	(43-61)
Respect among household members	10%	(6-16)	10%	(6-17)	13%	(8-21)	16%	(11-23)
<i>Instrumental agency</i>								
Access to and decisions on financial services	98%	(95-99)	96%	(92-98)	100%	(97-100)	99%	(96-100)
Ownership of land and other assets	75%	(67-81)	85%	(78-90)	99%	(96-100)	99%	(96-100)
Input in productive decisions	72%	(63-79)	75%	(66-83)	82%	(73-88)	78%	(69-85)
Control over use of income	78%	(69-84)	84%	(77-89)	68%	(59-76)	56%	(46-65)
Visiting important locations	48%	(40-56)	54%	(44-63)	60%	(49-70)	70%	(60-78)
Work balance	17%	(12-23)	11%	(8-16)	39%	(32-47)	37%	(31-43)
<i>Collective agency</i>								
Group membership	30%	(23-38)	80%	(69-88)	53%	(43-62)	58%	(50-67)
Membership in influential groups	1%	(0-3)	37%	(25-49)	6%	(3-11)	6%	(4-11)
Empowered in agency	4%	(2-8)	24%	(17-32)	19%	(13-26)	25%	(19-32)

The FAARM trial was undertaken Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885

Supplemental Table S3: Proportion who deem intimate partner violence acceptable in the listed conditions, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

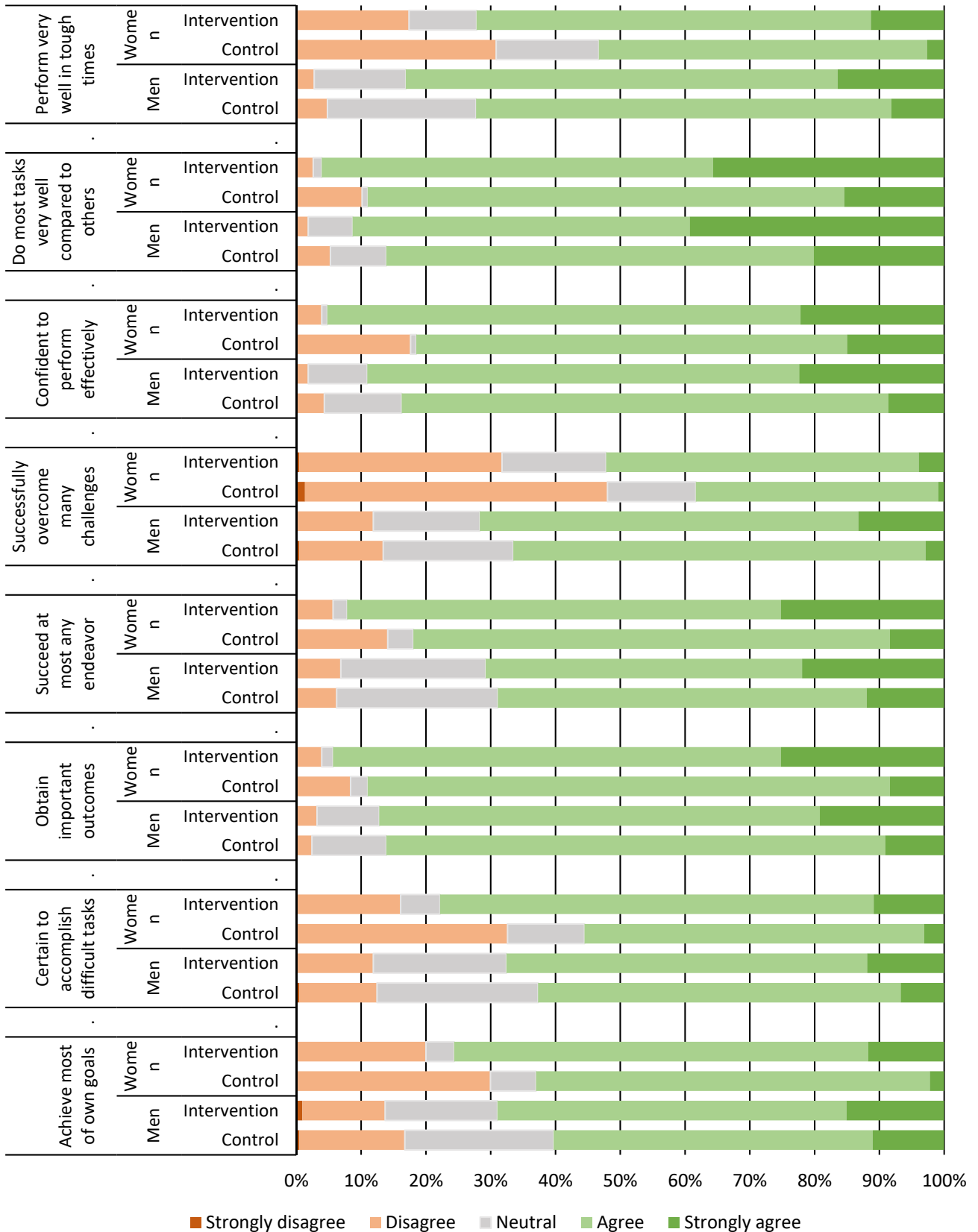
	Women				Men			
	Control		Intervention		Control		Intervention	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Goes out without informing	11%	(7-17)	4%	(2-8)	1%	(0-4)	3%	(2-6)
Neglecting the children	14%	(9-20)	7%	(4-11)	8%	(5-13)	8%	(5-13)
Arguing	23%	(17-31)	10%	(7-15)	4%	(2-8)	5%	(3-9)
Refuses Sex	4%	(2-9)	1%	(0-4)	0%	(0-3)	0%	(0-0)
Burns food	2%	(1-5)	1%	(0-4)	0%	NA	0%	NA

Confidence intervals cannot be calculated and are marked as not available (NA) when all observations in a given sex or intervention category were positive or negative. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885

Supplemental Table S4: Proportion who state they use income as described in the vignette, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

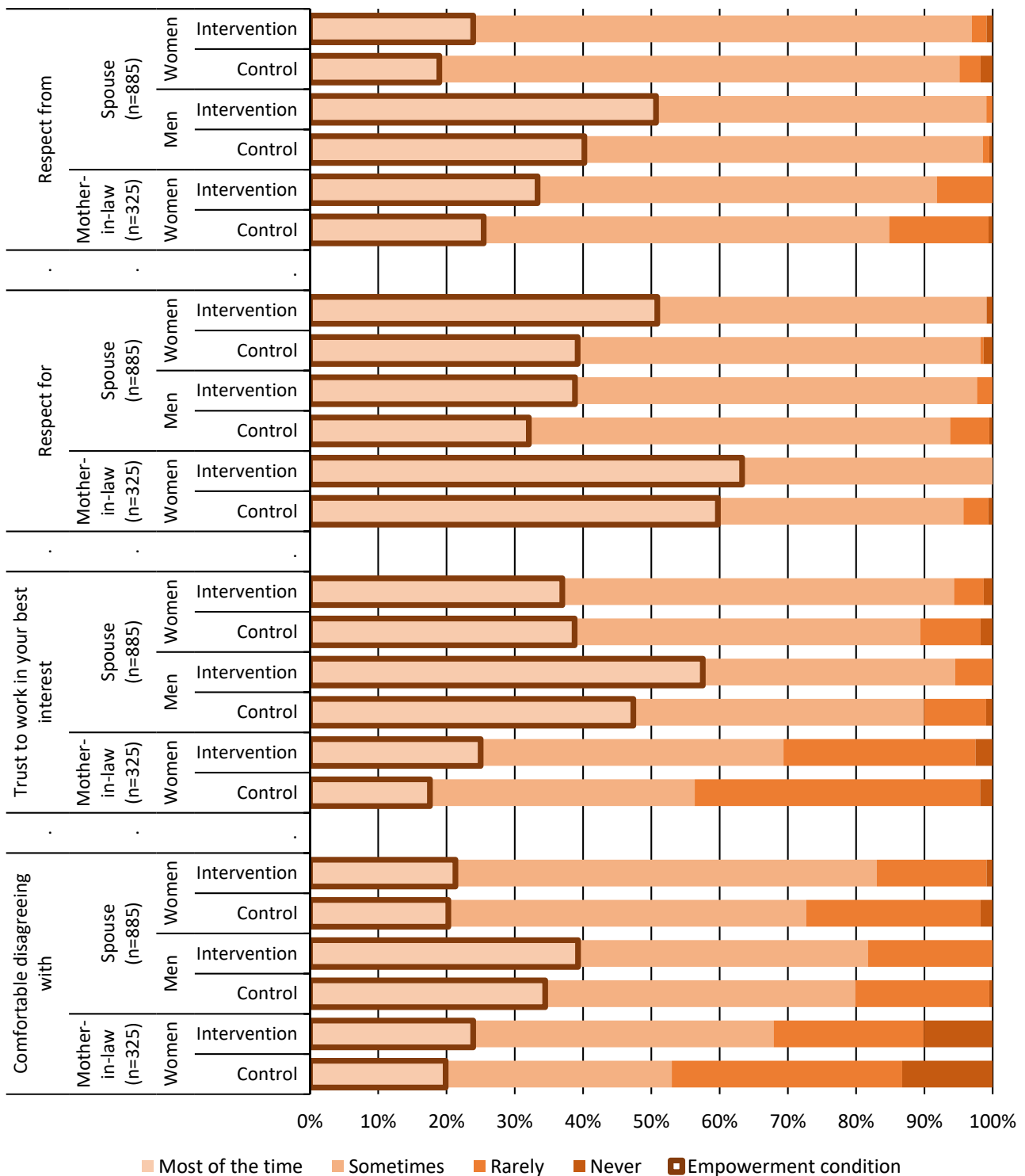
	Women				Men			
	Control		Intervention		Control		Intervention	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
No alternatives in income use	61%	(49-72)	54%	(41-67)	79%	(71-86)	79%	(70-85)
Uses income as told	15%	(9-23)	14%	(9-22)	9%	(5-15)	7%	(4-14)
Uses income as others expect	1%	(0-3)	1%	(0-4)	17%	(11-25)	17%	(11-26)
Uses income as personally wants	56%	(46-65)	63%	(54-72)	93%	(87-96)	97%	(93-99)

Empowerment on autonomy on use of income was achieved when respondents stated that they used income as they personally wanted and did not use say that they both used income as told and as others expected (answering no to at least one of these two questions). The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885



Supplemental Figure S1: Responses to the eight items on the new generalized self-efficacy scale, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

Shades of orange indicator disagreement while shades of green indicate agreement. For all items more agreement equals higher self-efficacy. Empowerment was determined by an aggregate score of 32 out of 40. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885



Supplemental Figure S2: Responses to questions about inter-household trust and respect, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

Empowerment was attained when responses to all applicable questions were "most of the time," indicating that respect was both given and received and the respondent felt that the household member had their best interests in mind. Only women who lived with their mothers-in-law were asked the relevant questions. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh.

Supplemental Table S5: Credit availability, utilization, and decision-making, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

	Women		Men		n
	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)	
NGO loan					885
Not available	1% (0-4)	0% NA	1% (0-4)	0% NA	
No loan in last year	63% (54-70)	54% (47-61)	64% (56-71)	56% (49-63)	
Cash loan taken	36% (28-44)	46% (39-53)	35% (28-43)	44% (37-51)	
In-kind loan taken	0% (0-3)	0% NA	0% NA	0% NA	
Respondent decided to borrow	98% (90-99)	95% (89-98)	100% NA	98% (92-99)	355
Respondent decided how to use	80% (68-89)	71% (59-81)	100% NA	98% (92-99)	355
Formal lender					885
Not available	21% (15-28)	14% (9-21)	19% (13-26)	11% (6-18)	
No loan in last year	70% (62-78)	71% (63-78)	72% (63-79)	75% (66-83)	
Cash loan taken	9% (5-14)	15% (10-21)	9% (5-14)	14% (9-21)	
In-kind loan taken	0% NA	0% NA	1% (0-4)	0% NA	
Respondent decided to borrow	90% (69-97)	88% (69-96)	100% NA	94% (76-99)	105
Respondent decided how to use	65% (39-85)	62% (44-77)	100% NA	94% (76-99)	105
Informal lender					885
Not available	6% (3-12)	6% (3-11)	6% (3-15)	4% (2-9)	
No loan in last year	59% (51-67)	63% (55-69)	61% (53-68)	61% (54-68)	
Cash loan taken	35% (28-43)	31% (25-39)	33% (27-40)	35% (28-43)	
In-kind loan taken	0% NA	0% (0-3)	0% NA	0% NA	
Respondent decided to borrow	94% (80-98)	92% (81-97)	97% (82-100)	100% NA	297
Respondent decided how to use	67% (50-81)	68% (53-81)	97% (82-100)	100% NA	297
Friends/relatives					885
Not available	2% (1-5)	1% (0-3)	3% (1-6)	1% (0-4)	
No loan in last year	51% (43-58)	51% (43-59)	48% (39-58)	45% (37-53)	
Cash loan taken	48% (40-55)	48% (40-56)	49% (39-59)	54% (45-62)	
In-kind loan taken					
Respondent decided to borrow	92% (85-96)	91% (85-95)	99% (93-100)	100% NA	438
Respondent decided how to use	66% (55-75)	72% (60-81)	99% (93-100)	100% NA	438
Formal group lending					885
Not available	30% (20-42)	19% (12-29)	32% (21-45)	29% (19-41)	
No loan in last year	67% (56-77)	79% (69-86)	67% (54-78)	70% (59-80)	
Cash loan taken	3% (1-6)	2% (1-4)	1% (0-4)	1% (0-4)	
In-kind loan taken					
Respondent decided to borrow	67% (28-91)	100% NA	100% NA	100% NA	15
Respondent decided how to use	67% (28-91)	50% (9-91)	100% NA	100% NA	15
Informal group lending					885
Not available	45% (33-58)	38% (26-51)	50% (38-62)	41% (29-53)	
No loan in last year	55% (42-67)	59% (46-70)	50% (38-62)	55% (44-66)	
Cash loan taken	0% (0-3)	3% (1-9)	0% NA	4% (2-10)	
In-kind loan taken					
Respondent decided to borrow	100% NA	100% NA	NA	100% NA	18
Respondent decided how to use	100% NA	100% NA	NA	100% NA	18

Confidence intervals cannot be calculated and are marked as not available (NA) when all observations in a given sex or intervention category were positive or negative. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh.

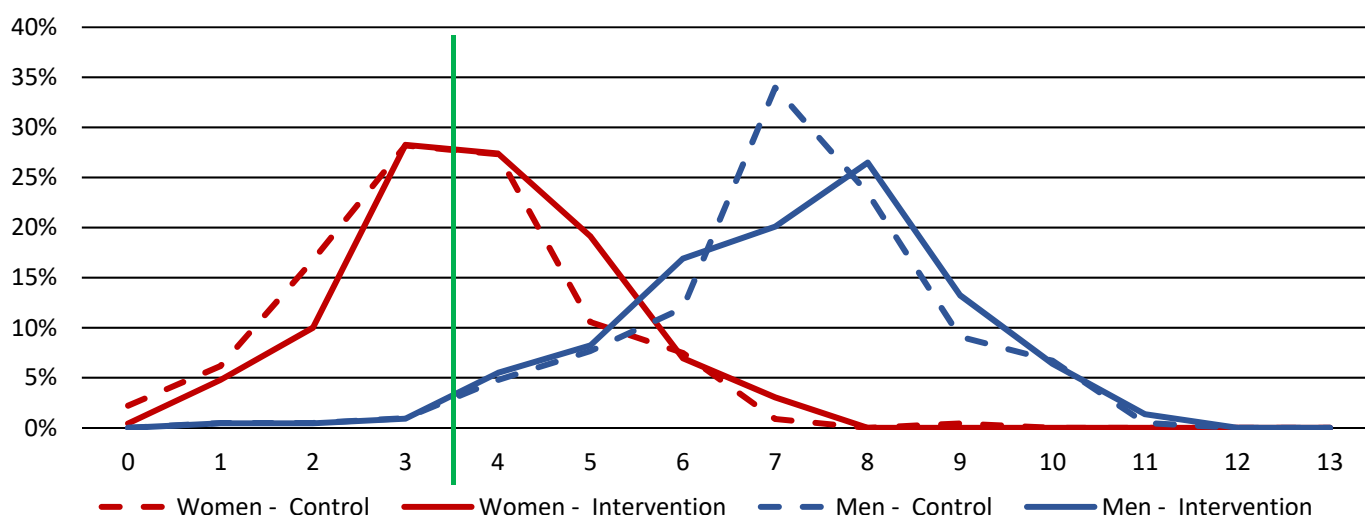
Supplemental Table S6: Household and individual ownership of key assets, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

	Women		Men	
	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)
Agricultural land				
Household doesn't own	21% (16-28)	14% (9-21)	18% (13-25)	16% (11-23)
Respondent sole ownership	0% (0-3)	1% (0-3)	32% (24-40)	33% (25-43)
Respondent joint ownership	2% (1-5)	1% (0-4)	4% (2-8)	5% (2-9)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	0% (0-3)	1% (0-4)	3% (1-6)	2% (1-5)
Respondent does not own	76% (69-82)	82% (75-87)	44% (35-53)	43% (35-52)
Large livestock				
Household doesn't own	59% (52-65)	60% (52-68)	56% (49-62)	57% (49-64)
Respondent sole ownership	2% (1-5)	3% (2-6)	24% (18-31)	21% (16-28)
Respondent joint ownership	13% (8-19)	7% (5-11)	12% (8-18)	13% (9-19)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	2% (1-5)	0% (0-3)	0% (0-3)	0% (0-3)
Respondent does not own	25% (20-31)	29% (22-36)	7% (4-11)	8% (5-13)
Small livestock				
Household doesn't own	83% (77-88)	81% (75-85)	83% (76-89)	81% (75-86)
Respondent sole ownership	3% (2-6)	6% (3-9)	5% (2-9)	8% (5-12)
Respondent joint ownership	5% (3-9)	6% (3-11)	3% (1-8)	3% (2-6)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	1% (0-6)	1% (0-5)	0% NA	0% (0-3)
Respondent does not own	8% (5-12)	7% (4-10)	9% (5-14)	8% (5-13)
Poultry				
Household doesn't own	35% (28-43)	22% (16-28)	35% (28-44)	22% (16-30)
Respondent sole ownership	36% (29-43)	47% (39-55)	7% (4-12)	10% (5-18)
Respondent joint ownership	17% (11-25)	19% (13-27)	15% (11-21)	16% (11-22)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	7% (4-10)	7% (4-14)	0% NA	0% NA
Respondent does not own	6% (3-11)	5% (3-9)	43% (34-52)	52% (44-60)
Fish pond				
Household doesn't own	23% (18-30)	18% (13-25)	11% (8-17)	11% (7-16)
Respondent sole ownership	1% (0-3)	0% (0-3)	70% (62-77)	65% (57-72)
Respondent joint ownership	3% (2-6)	2% (1-4)	15% (10-22)	20% (14-26)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	0% (0-3)	0% (0-3)	0% NA	0% NA
Respondent does not own	72% (66-78)	79% (72-85)	3% (1-7)	5% (2-12)
Non-mechanized farm equipment				
Household doesn't own	6% (3-10)	3% (1-6)	5% (3-9)	7% (3-14)
Respondent sole ownership	4% (2-8)	6% (4-10)	77% (69-83)	56% (46-66)
Respondent joint ownership	6% (3-10)	4% (2-8)	16% (10-23)	24% (17-32)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	3% (1-6)	33% (23-46)	0% NA	10% (5-17)
Respondent does not own	82% (76-86)	53% (42-64)	2% (1-5)	4% (2-8)
Mechanized farm equipment				
Household doesn't own	86% (81-90)	87% (80-91)	86% (81-90)	88% (82-92)
Respondent sole ownership	0% (0-3)	0% (0-3)	8% (5-12)	8% (5-13)
Respondent joint ownership	0% (0-3)	0% (0-3)	4% (2-8)	3% (2-6)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	0% NA	0% (0-3)	0% NA	0% NA
Respondent does not own	13% (9-18)	12% (8-18)	2% (1-6)	1% (0-4)
Non-farm equipment				
Household doesn't own	73% (65-80)	73% (65-80)	78% (70-84)	73% (64-80)
Respondent sole ownership	8% (5-13)	7% (4-12)	10% (6-15)	15% (9-23)
Respondent joint ownership	0% (0-3)	0% (0-3)	5% (3-10)	7% (4-12)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	0% NA	0% (0-3)	0% NA	0% NA
Respondent does not own	18% (12-26)	18% (12-27)	7% (4-12)	5% (3-10)
Building				
Household doesn't own	1% (0-3)	0% (0-3)	1% (0-4)	1% (0-4)
Respondent sole ownership	2% (1-5)	1% (0-4)	64% (56-72)	63% (55-70)
Respondent joint ownership	3% (2-6)	1% (0-3)	18% (11-28)	19% (13-26)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	0% NA	0% NA	0% NA	0% NA
Respondent does not own	94% (90-97)	97% (94-99)	17% (12-23)	17% (12-24)

Supplemental Table S6: Household and individual ownership of key assets, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group (continued)

	Women		Men	
	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)
Large consumer durables				
Household doesn't own	4% (2-9)	2% (1-6)	1% (0-4)	2% (1-6)
Respondent sole ownership	11% (7-17)	13% (9-20)	22% (16-29)	21% (16-28)
Respondent joint ownership	41% (30-53)	31% (21-42)	73% (65-79)	70% (62-76)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	21% (13-32)	30% (21-41)	0% NA	3% (1-7)
Respondent does not own	23% (16-32)	24% (16-34)	4% (2-8)	4% (2-7)
Small consumer durables				
Household doesn't own	0% NA	0% NA	0% (0-3)	0% (0-3)
Respondent sole ownership	32% (23-42)	34% (25-46)	9% (5-15)	9% (5-16)
Respondent joint ownership	39% (28-51)	38% (27-50)	77% (70-83)	72% (62-80)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	22% (16-31)	22% (15-30)	0% (0-3)	0% NA
Respondent does not own	7% (4-13)	6% (3-12)	13% (8-21)	19% (11-29)
Mobile phone				
Household doesn't own	3% (1-6)	4% (2-7)	2% (1-6)	3% (1-6)
Respondent sole ownership	18% (13-25)	16% (11-23)	90% (84-94)	90% (85-94)
Respondent joint ownership	17% (11-24)	14% (9-22)	4% (2-8)	4% (2-10)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	22% (15-31)	22% (15-31)	1% (0-4)	0% NA
Respondent does not own	41% (32-50)	44% (36-52)	2% (1-6)	3% (1-6)
Non-Agricultural land				
Household doesn't own	4% (1-10)	2% (1-4)	4% (2-8)	2% (1-5)
Respondent sole ownership	1% (0-3)	0% (0-3)	56% (48-64)	59% (51-66)
Respondent joint ownership	2% (1-5)	1% (0-3)	14% (8-23)	14% (10-19)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	0% NA	0% (0-3)	0% NA	0% NA
Respondent does not own	93% (88-97)	97% (93-98)	26% (20-33)	25% (19-32)
Vehicle(s)				
Household doesn't own	84% (77-89)	77% (71-83)	84% (78-89)	79% (73-85)
Respondent sole ownership	0% NA	0% NA	11% (7-17)	16% (12-20)
Respondent joint ownership	0% (0-3)	0% (0-3)	1% (0-4)	1% (0-4)
Respondent sole and joint ownership	0% NA	0% NA	0% (0-3)	0% NA
Respondent does not own	16% (11-22)	22% (17-29)	3% (1-6)	4% (2-8)

Confidence intervals cannot be calculated and are marked as not available (NA) when all observations in a given sex or intervention category were positive or negative. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885



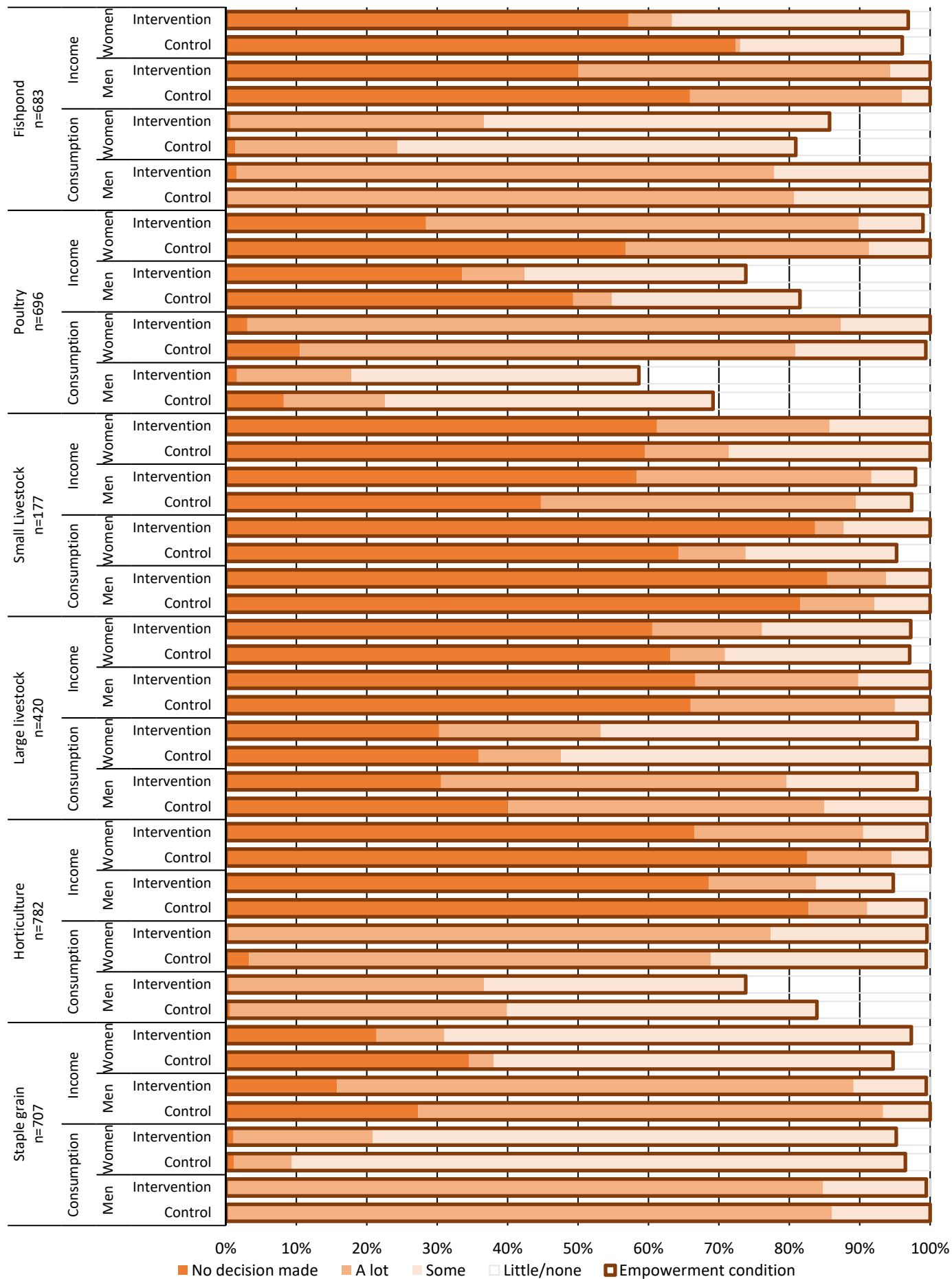
Supplemental Figure S3: Density plot of the number of assets owned, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

The proportion of respondents, by sex and intervention, who own the number of assets given on the x-axis. The number excludes land. Blue is for men and red for women, while the dashed lines are for control group and the solid lines for the intervention group. A respondent was considered empowered when they at least partially owned three or more assets, as indicated by the vertical green line, or land (see Supplemental Table 6). The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885

Supplemental Table S7: Participation in and decision-making on commodities production by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

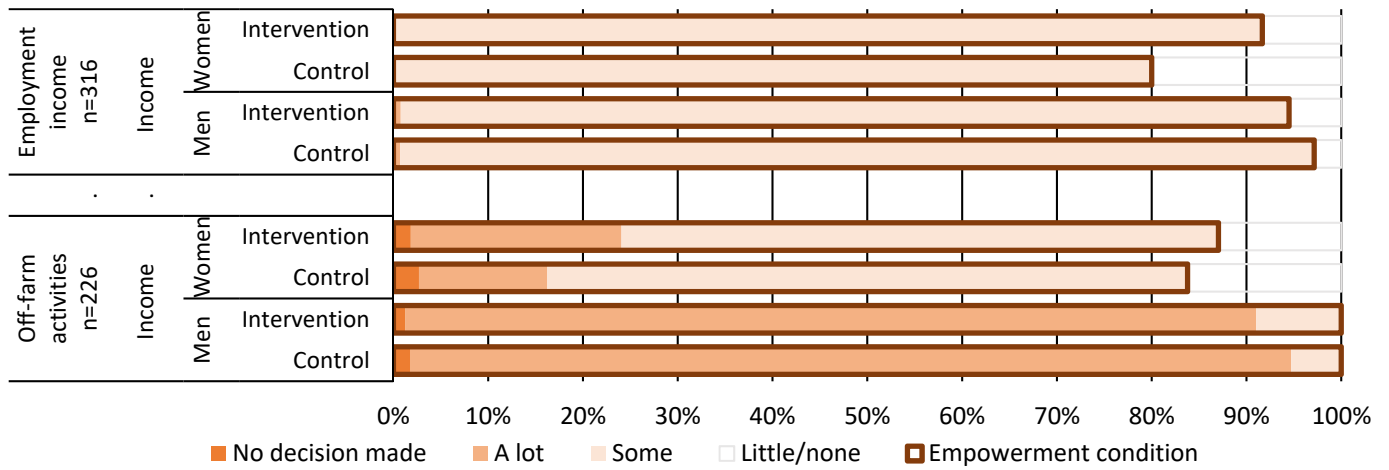
	Women		Men		n
	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)	
Staple grain					
Participates in	75% (68-81)	81% (75-87)	79% (72-85)	84% (78-89)	885
Of participant: Solely makes decision	1% (0-4)	1% (0-4)	1% (0-5)	1% (0-4)	707
Of participant, not sole decision maker:					
Greater than little input into decision	90% (84-94)	92% (85-96)	99% (96-100)	100% (0-0)	702
Possible input more than small	7% (4-13)	17% (11-24)	98% (94-99)	97% (92-99)	702
Horticulture					
Participates in	81% (74-86)	96% (93-98)	80% (74-85)	96% (92-98)	885
Of participant: Solely makes decision	6% (3-10)	7% (4-13)	1% (0-4)	0% NA	782
Of participant, not sole decision maker:					
Greater than little input into decision	98% (94-99)	98% (95-99)	89% (81-93)	79% (68-86)	754
Possible input more than small	72% (62-80)	89% (83-93)	77% (67-84)	79% (70-86)	754
Large livestock					
Participates in	45% (39-52)	47% (39-55)	48% (41-55)	49% (42-57)	885
Of participant: Solely makes decision	1% (0-7)	0% NA	0% NA	0% NA	420
Of participant, not sole decision maker:					
Greater than little input into decision	92% (84-96)	93% (84-97)	99% (93-100)	100% NA	419
Possible input more than small	42% (30-55)	49% (38-59)	89% (79-94)	96% (89-99)	419
Small Livestock					
Participates in	19% (13-25)	21% (16-27)	18% (13-25)	22% (17-28)	885
Of participant: Solely makes decision	2% (0-14)	4% (1-15)	0% NA	0% NA	177
Of participant, not sole decision maker:					
Greater than little input into decision	90% (76-96)	98% (85-100)	97% (84-100)	94% (82-98)	174
Possible input more than small	59% (42-73)	79% (66-88)	87% (69-95)	88% (75-94)	174
Poultry					
Participates in	71% (64-78)	86% (78-91)	70% (61-77)	87% (80-92)	885
Of participant: Solely makes decision	15% (10-23)	13% (7-22)	1% (0-5)	1% (0-4)	696
Of participant, not sole decision maker:					
Greater than little input into decision	99% (94-100)	99% (92-100)	70% (58-79)	67% (55-77)	644
Possible input more than small	85% (78-90)	96% (92-98)	48% (37-60)	52% (42-61)	644
Fishpond					
Participates in	67% (60-73)	70% (63-76)	84% (78-89)	89% (83-92)	885
Of participant: Solely makes decision	3% (1-7)	1% (0-4)	11% (7-18)	3% (1-7)	683
Of participant, not sole decision maker:					
Greater than little input into decision	66% (54-76)	70% (58-80)	100% NA	100% NA	651
Possible input more than small	7% (3-13)	8% (5-12)	98% (92-100)	97% (92-99)	651

Confidence intervals cannot be calculated and are marked as not available (NA) when all observations in a given sex or intervention category were positive or negative. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh.



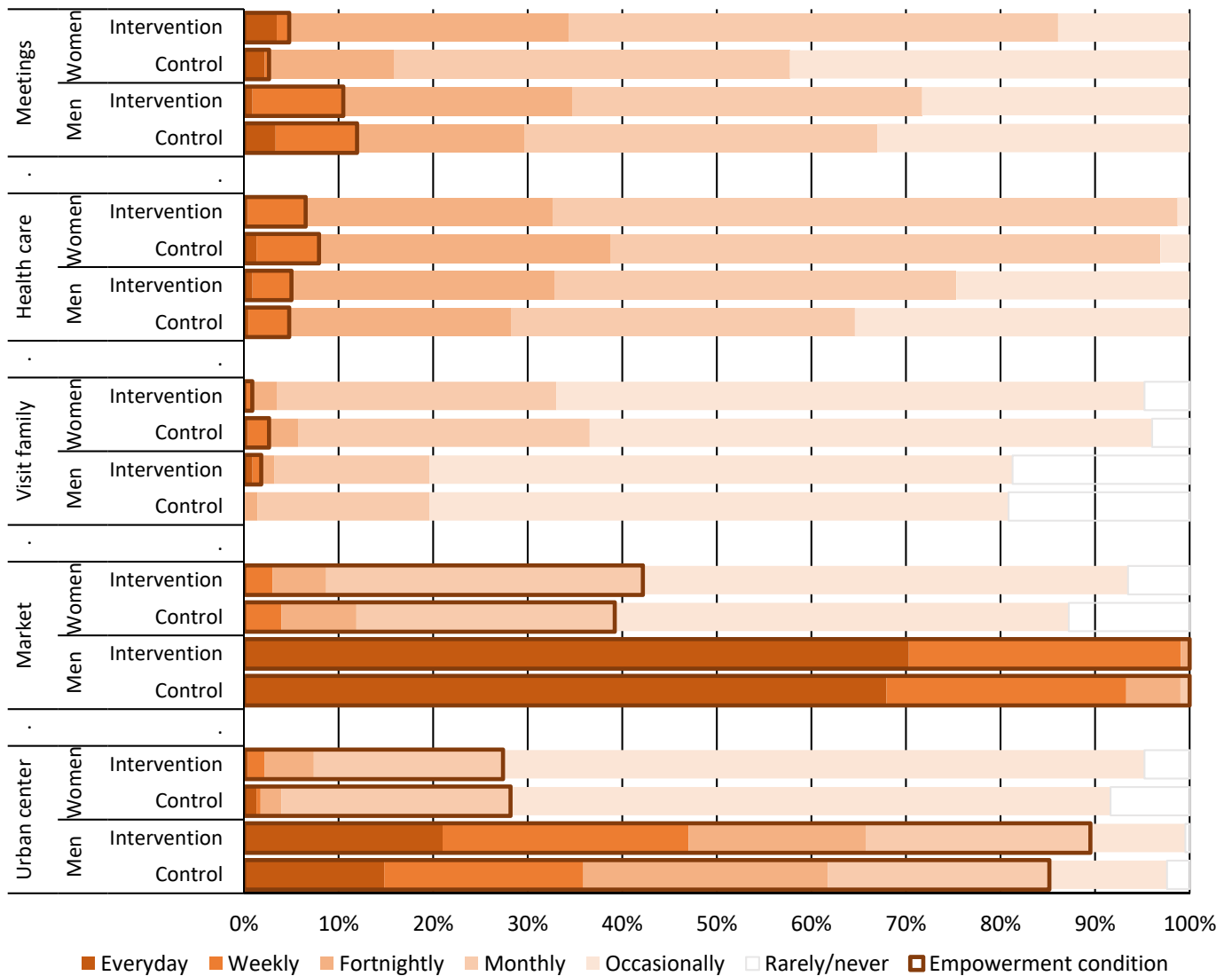
Supplemental Figure S4: Level of contribution to decision-making on consumption or income from productive on-farm activities in which the respondent participated, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

Empowerment on control over use of income was defined as respondents with at least some decision-making power on all activities in which they participated both on-farm (this figure) and off-farm (Supplemental Figure 5). The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh.



Supplemental Figure S5: Level of contribution to decision-making on income from off-farm activities in which the respondent participated, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

Empowerment on control over use of income was achieved when respondents had at least some decision-making power on all activities in which they participated both on-farm (Supplemental Figure 4) and off-farm (this figure). The FAARM trial was undertaken Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh.



Supplemental Figure S6: Frequency of visiting the listed locations, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

Empowerment in mobility was achieved when the respondent visited at least two of the three locations weekly (meetings, health care facilities, and family) and at least one of two locations monthly (market and urban center). The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885

Supplemental Table S8: Average time in hours per day spent on the listed work and non-work activities, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

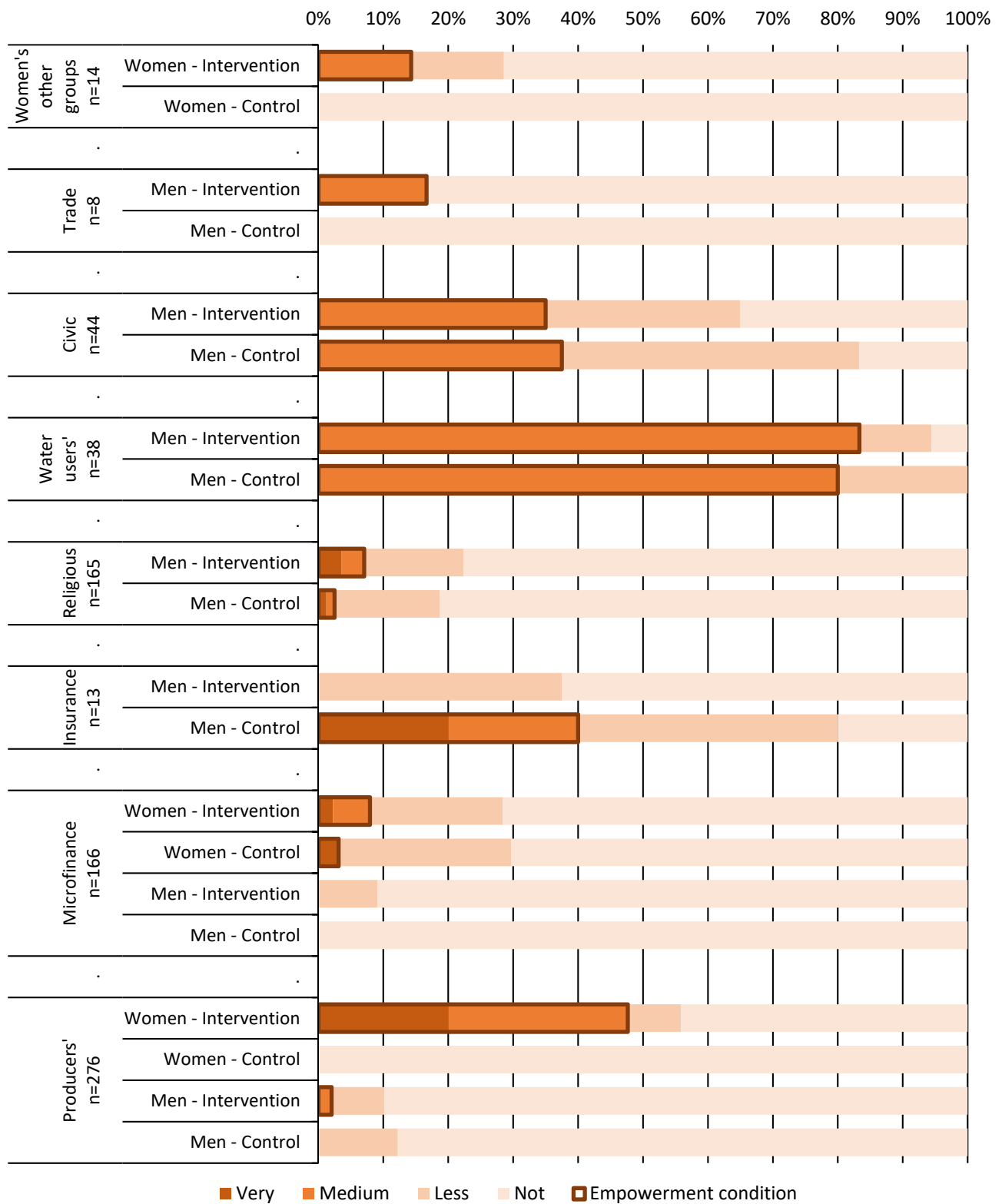
	Women		Men	
	Control mean (95% CI)	Intervention mean (95% CI)	Control mean (95% CI)	Intervention mean (95% CI)
Non-Work	14.7 (14.1-15.2)	14.7 (14.0-15.3)	14.6 (14.1-15.1)	14.2 (13.8-14.7)
Resting	9.7 (9.3-10.1)	9.7 (9.4-10.1)	9.6 (9.2-9.9)	9.5 (9.2-9.8)
Eating	1.8 (1.6-2.0)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)
Personal care	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	1.1 (1.0-1.1)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	1.0 (0.9-1.0)
Study	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Other travel	0.3 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	1.0 (0.7-1.3)	0.8 (0.6-1.1)
Exercise	0.0 NA	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 NA
Social/hobbies	0.8 (0.5-1.0)	0.9 (0.6-1.1)	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	1.0 (0.8-1.3)
Religion	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)
Other	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Work	9.3 (8.8-9.9)	9.3 (8.7-10.0)	9.4 (8.9-9.9)	9.8 (9.3-10.2)
Job	0.3 (0.0-0.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	3.6 (2.9-4.3)	3.5 (2.9-4.1)
Own business	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	1.4 (0.9-1.8)	1.8 (1.3-2.3)
Staple grain	1.6 (1.1-2.0)	1.3 (0.8-1.7)	2.4 (1.7-3.0)	2.6 (2.0-3.2)
Horticulture	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)
Large livestock	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	0.4 (0.2-0.5)
Small livestock	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Poultry	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.0 NA	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Aquaculture	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)
Commuting	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Marketing	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	0.7 (0.5-0.8)
Textile care	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.0 NA	0.0 NA
Cooking	2.9 (2.8-3.1)	2.9 (2.8-3.1)	0.0 NA	0.0 NA
Domestic work	2.2 (1.8-2.6)	2.4 (1.9-2.8)	0.3 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)
Child care (primary activity)	1.4 (1.1-1.6)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)
Adult member care	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
Child care as a secondary activity	10.5 (9.3-11.8)	10.9 (9.7-12.0)	2.2 (1.7-2.6)	2.0 (1.6-2.4)

Confidence intervals cannot be calculated and are marked as not available (NA) when all observations in a given sex or intervention category were zero. Empowerment in work balance was achieved when work was less than 10.5 hours with "childcare as a secondary activity" being counted at half of the time spent. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885

Supplemental Table S9: Presence of and membership in community groups, by group type, sex of respondent, and FAARM intervention group

	Women		Men		n
	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)	Control % (95% CI)	Intervention % (95% CI)	
Producers' group					
Present in community	85% (73-92)	95% (88-98)	87% (74-94)	97% (91-99)	885
Member of group	4% (1-11)	78% (65-87)	27% (19-37)	23% (16-32)	804
Water users' group					
Present in community	48% (34-61)	44% (31-58)	49% (36-63)	47% (34-60)	885
Member of group	0% NA	1% (0-7)	19% (11-31)	18% (11-28)	414
Forest users' group					
Present in community	2% (0-14)	6% (2-17)	2% (0-16)	6% (2-17)	885
Member of group	0% NA	0% NA	20% (20-20)	0% NA	37
Microfinance group					
Present in community	92% (83-96)	93% (86-97)	100% (97-100)	99% (91-100)	885
Member of group	31% (24-39)	41% (33-50)	1% (0-4)	5% (3-9)	846
Insurance group					
Present in community	12% (6-25)	13% (6-25)	8% (3-19)	11% (5-22)	885
Member of group	0% NA	3% (0-26)	29% (12-55)	35% (18-56)	98
Trade group					
Present in community	22% (13-35)	17% (9-31)	24% (14-38)	19% (10-32)	885
Member of group	0% NA	0% NA	16% (9-28)	15% (7-27)	182
Civic group					
Present in community	43% (30-56)	43% (30-56)	49% (35-62)	44% (31-58)	885
Member of group	1% (0-7)	0% NA	24% (14-37)	21% (12-33)	394
Religious group					
Present in community	97% (88-99)	90% (80-96)	99% (96-100)	100% (97-100)	885
Member of group	0% NA	2% (1-8)	39% (30-48)	39% (32-46)	853

Confidence intervals cannot be calculated and are marked as not available (NA) when all observations in a given sex or intervention category were positive or negative. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh.



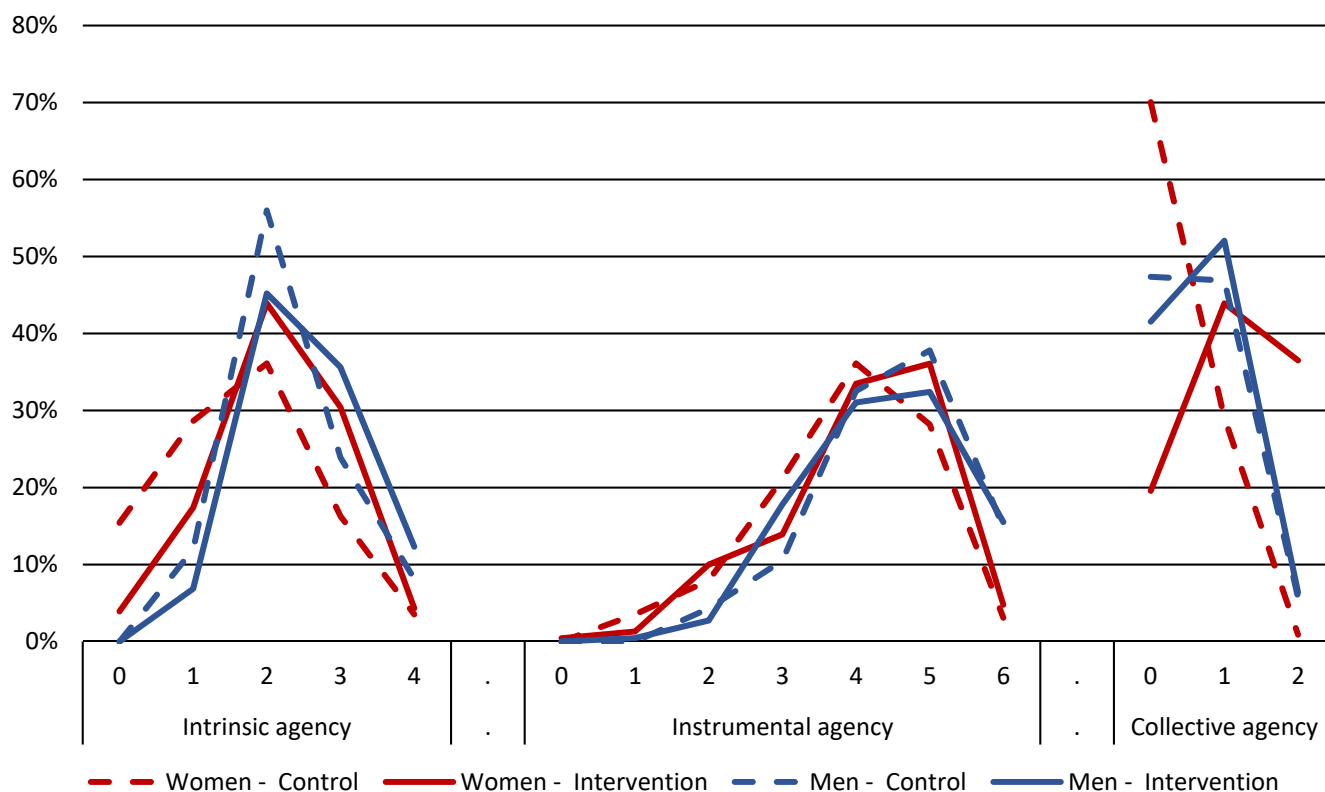
Supplemental Figure S7 : Perceived influence of community groups to which the respondent is a member, by group type, sex of respondent, and FAARM intervention group

Due to the small numbers of members of many groups, particularly for women, the table has been simplified. Please note that there was only one man in the forest users' group and he rated the group's influence as medium. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh.

Supplemental Table S10: Impact of the FAARM intervention on Pro-WEAI indicators, by sex of respondent (without covariates)

<u>Categorical measures</u>				
	Women		Men	
	OR	p-value	OR	p-value
<i>Intrinsic agency</i>				
Intimate partner violence not acceptable	3.5	<0.001	0.9	0.738
Autonomy in income	1.6	0.085	2.6	0.045
Self-efficacy	3.1	<0.001	2.2	0.002
Respect among household members	1.0	0.994	1.4	0.380
<i>Instrumental agency</i>				
Access to and decisions on financial services	0.6	0.348	0.4	0.388
Ownership of land and other assets	2.4	0.002	1.0	0.984
Input in productive decisions	1.1	0.752	0.9	0.804
Control over use of income	1.6	0.123	0.6	0.066
Visiting important locations	1.2	0.407	1.7	0.045
Work balance	0.6	0.117	0.9	0.707
<i>Collective agency</i>				
Group membership	12.9	<0.001	1.4	0.183
Membership in influential groups	145.7	<0.001	1.3	0.628
Empowered in agency	6.8	<0.001	1.5	0.133
Women's equity with spouse*			3.3	<0.001
<u>Continuous measures</u>				
	Women		Men	
	Coef	p-value	Coef	p-value
3DE score	1.5	<0.001	0.3	0.083
Intrinsic agency	0.5	<0.001	0.2	0.007
Instrumental agency	0.2	0.103	0.0	0.710
Collective agency	0.9	<0.001	0.1	0.245

Note: Results are based on multilevel logistic and linear regression models with random effects on the data collector and cluster levels. Model only includes the sex of the respondent and the treatment effects by sex (given above). The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885 except for "Women's equity with spouse" where *n=420



Supplemental Figure S8: Density plot of the number of indicators in each domain for which empowerment was attained, by sex of respondent and FAARM intervention group

The proportion of respondents, by sex and intervention, who achieved empowerment on the number of indicators given on the x-axis, by agency domain. Blue is for men and red for women, while the dashed lines are for control group and the solid lines for the intervention group. The FAARM trial was undertaken Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885

Supplemental Table S11: Mean number of indicators for which empowerment was attained, by pro-WEAI domain, sex of respondent, and FAARM intervention group

	Possible range	Women		Men	
		Control	Intervention	Control	Intervention
		mean (95% CI)	mean (95% CI)	mean (95% CI)	mean (95% CI)
All 3DE indicators	0-12	5.8 (5.5-6.1)	7.4 (7.1-7.7)	7.3 (7.1-7.6)	7.6 (7.3-7.8)
Intrinsic agency	0-4	1.6 (1.4-1.9)	2.1 (2.0-2.3)	2.3 (2.1-2.4)	2.5 (2.4-2.7)
Instrumental agency	0-6	3.9 (3.7-4.1)	4.1 (3.9-4.3)	4.5 (4.3-4.7)	4.4 (4.2-4.6)
Collective agency	0-2	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	1.2 (1.0-1.3)	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	0.6 (0.5-0.7)

The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. n=885

Supplemental Table S12: Full regression results for the impact of the FAARM intervention on pro-WEAI indicators

	Intimate partner violence not acceptable		Autonomy in income		Self-efficacy	
	OR	p-value	OR	p-value	OR	p-value
Intervention group by sex						
Intervention (vs control) in men	0.94	0.864	2.61	0.047	2.26	0.002
Intervention (vs control) in women	3.52	<0.001	1.73	0.045	3.20	<0.001
Women (vs men)	0.34	0.424	0.07	0.001	0.77	0.757
Wealth tercile						
Low wealth (vs middle)	1.11	0.680	1.09	0.740	0.99	0.954
High wealth (vs middle)	0.79	0.449	1.24	0.481	1.08	0.743
Hindu household (vs Muslim)	0.99	0.960	0.63	0.095	0.68	0.088
Education						
Partial primary (vs no education)	1.70	0.085	1.14	0.665	1.65	0.047
Completed primary (vs no education)	1.43	0.268	2.72	0.003	1.92	0.013
Any secondary (vs no education)	2.40	0.005	2.12	0.017	2.17	0.002
Respondent age in years	1.06	0.060	0.98	0.587	1.00	0.995
Years since marriage	0.95	0.191	1.00	0.981	1.02	0.487
Number of household members	0.91	0.224	0.94	0.430	0.95	0.419
Nuclear family structure (vs. joint)	0.73	0.293	1.13	0.662	0.78	0.297
Number of observations	885		885		885	
	Respect among household members		Access to and decisions on financial services		Ownership of land and other assets	
	OR	p-value	OR	p-value	OR	p-value
Intervention group by sex						
Intervention (vs control) in men	1.33	0.462	0.48	0.551	0.95	0.960
Intervention (vs control) in women	1.03	0.937	0.72	0.623	2.64	0.001
Women (vs men)	0.64	0.681	0.24	0.265	0.02	<0.001
Wealth tercile						
Low wealth (vs middle)	1.37	0.313	4.31	0.069	0.95	0.876
High wealth (vs middle)	0.89	0.723	0.46	0.274	1.90	0.135
Hindu household (vs Muslim)	0.59	0.126	1.06	0.944	0.42	0.010
Education						
Partial primary (vs no education)	0.88	0.754	1.63	0.485	2.26	0.040
Completed primary (vs no education)	1.81	0.113	13.67	0.029	2.20	0.055
Any secondary (vs no education)	2.79	0.005	9.08	0.011	4.02	<0.001
Respondent age in years	1.00	0.915	1.10	0.328	1.02	0.644
Years since marriage	1.00	0.946	1.07	0.595	1.15	0.024
Number of household members	1.00	0.998	0.75	0.064	0.83	0.036
Nuclear family structure (vs. joint)	0.61	0.147	1.35	0.714	0.69	0.324
Number of observations	885		885		885	

Supplemental Table S12: Full regression results for the impact of the FAARM intervention on pro-WEAI indicators (continued)

	Input in productive decisions		Control over use of income		Visiting important locations	
	OR	p-value	OR	p-value	OR	p-value
Intervention group by sex						
Intervention (vs control) in men	0.95	0.881	0.67	0.118	1.71	0.052
Intervention (vs control) in women	1.18	0.549	1.81	0.042	1.12	0.615
Women (vs men)	0.62	0.689	2.30	0.479	0.34	0.195
Wealth tercile						
Low wealth (vs middle)	1.15	0.542	1.26	0.301	0.78	0.206
High wealth (vs middle)	1.20	0.513	0.88	0.644	0.92	0.719
Hindu household (vs Muslim)	1.24	0.400	1.41	0.136	1.11	0.636
Education						
Partial primary (vs no education)	1.25	0.448	0.87	0.617	1.48	0.104
Completed primary (vs no education)	1.35	0.325	0.83	0.524	1.11	0.682
Any secondary (vs no education)	1.48	0.169	1.11	0.699	1.76	0.018
Respondent age in years	1.04	0.102	1.03	0.115	0.96	0.059
Years since marriage	1.07	0.061	1.03	0.402	1.07	0.012
Number of household members	0.91	0.162	0.76	<0.001	1.12	0.049
Nuclear family structure (vs. joint)	1.23	0.433	0.68	0.125	1.57	0.047
Number of observations	885		885		885	

	Work balance		Group membership		Membership in influential groups	
	OR	p-value	OR	p-value	OR	p-value
Intervention group by sex						
Intervention (vs control) in men	0.95	0.834	1.48	0.117	1.39	0.557
Intervention (vs control) in women	0.66	0.153	13.97	<0.001	166.82	<0.001
Women (vs men)	0.31	<0.001	0.29	0.032	0.07	0.094
Wealth tercile						
Low wealth (vs middle)	1.37	0.130	0.75	0.149	1.48	0.294
High wealth (vs middle)	1.44	0.139	0.50	0.004	0.63	0.331
Hindu household (vs Muslim)	0.72	0.128	1.47	0.079	0.83	0.671
Education						
Partial primary (vs no education)	1.09	0.721	2.00	0.004	1.60	0.327
Completed primary (vs no education)	1.08	0.779	1.32	0.266	2.04	0.152
Any secondary (vs no education)	1.36	0.204	2.53	<0.001	3.28	0.009
Respondent age in years	1.02	0.251	1.00	0.818	1.03	0.354
Years since marriage	1.08	0.006	1.02	0.492	0.97	0.536
Number of household members	0.84	0.005	0.94	0.270	0.82	0.065
Nuclear family structure (vs. joint)	0.67	0.087	0.96	0.849	0.46	0.066
Number of observations	885		885		885	

Supplemental Table S12: Full regression results for the impact of the FAARM intervention on pro-WEAI indicators (continued)

	Empowered in agency		Women's equity with spouse*		3DE score	
	OR	p-value	OR	p-value	Coef.	p-value
Intervention group			3.54	<0.001		
Intervention (vs control) in men	1.45	0.160			0.30	0.036
Intervention (vs control) in women	7.67	<0.001			1.51	<0.001
Women (vs men)	0.17	0.004			-1.49	<0.001
Wealth tercile						
Low wealth (vs middle)	1.21	0.433	0.76	0.346	0.07	0.531
High wealth (vs middle)	0.82	0.468	0.52	0.063	-0.11	0.442
Hindu household (vs Muslim)	0.69	0.135	0.55	0.057	-0.17	0.153
Education						
Partial primary (vs no education)	1.94	0.034	0.52	0.065	0.44	0.002
Completed primary (vs no education)	2.37	0.007	0.90	0.774	0.51	<0.001
Any secondary (vs no education)	4.13	<0.001	0.48	0.034	0.97	<0.001
Respondent age in years	1.03	0.123			0.02	0.137
Years since marriage	1.03	0.379	0.99	0.695	0.04	0.008
Number of household members	0.91	0.186	0.90	0.233	-0.13	<0.001
Nuclear family structure (vs. joint)	0.64	0.101	1.18	0.616	-0.20	0.127
Years husband older than wife			1.00	0.881		
Number of observations	885		420		885	

	Intrinsic agency		Instrumental agency		Collective agency	
	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value
Intervention group by sex						
Intervention (vs control) in men	0.22	0.005	-0.01	0.949	0.09	0.172
Intervention (vs control) in women	0.46	<0.001	0.18	0.068	0.86	<0.001
Women (vs men)	-0.67	0.032	-0.56	0.049	-0.28	0.039
Wealth tercile						
Low wealth (vs middle)	0.04	0.534	0.06	0.439	-0.03	0.494
High wealth (vs middle)	-0.01	0.873	0.07	0.436	-0.16	0.005
Hindu household (vs Muslim)	-0.17	0.012	-0.05	0.556	0.05	0.364
Education						
Partial primary (vs no education)	0.14	0.068	0.14	0.153	0.17	0.003
Completed primary (vs no education)	0.30	<0.001	0.12	0.223	0.10	0.102
Any secondary (vs no education)	0.40	<0.001	0.34	<0.001	0.24	<0.001
Respondent age in years	0.00	0.495	0.01	0.266	0.00	0.602
Years since marriage	0.00	0.703	0.05	<0.001	0.00	0.737
Number of household members	-0.02	0.160	-0.08	<0.001	-0.02	0.117
Nuclear family structure (vs. joint)	-0.11	0.113	-0.03	0.716	-0.05	0.348
Number of observations	885		885		885	

Results are based on multilevel logistic and linear regression models with random effects on the data collector and cluster levels. The FAARM trial was undertaken in Habiganj District, Sylhet Division, Bangladesh. *observations are couples (husbands and wives)