

Appendix 2. Comparison of qualitative and quantitative results

	Qualitative summary	Quantitative summary
Male romantic jealousy		
Prevalence	Despite not being in the topic guide, male romantic jealousy arose in almost all IDIs and FGDs as a major factor leading to IPV.	Partner romantic jealousy was reported by 11% of female participants at time 1.
Social acceptability	Almost all participants stated that male romantic jealousy was synonymous with love and socially tolerated, but there was evidence that some younger women rejected this.	No quantitative data were collected on attitudes towards male romantic jealousy.
Associations with IPV	Many participants reported that men used romantic jealousy often to exert control over their wife's behaviours, including controlling what she wore and preventing her from leaving the home.	Male romantic jealousy was highly associated with controlling behaviours at time 1 ($p < 0.001$). Controlling behaviours was also significantly associated with physical and sexual IPV at time 2 (aOR: 2.16, 95% CI: 1.21, 3.84).
Triggers of male romantic jealousy leading to IPV		
Community gossip about female infidelity	Almost all participants reported living in constant fear of community gossip. Men tried to avoid gossip about female infidelity by controlling their wife's behaviours through physical violence.	No quantitative data were collected on community gossip about female infidelity. We found partial quantitative evidence to support this pathway as male controlling behaviours at time 1 was significantly associated with physical IPV at time 2 (aOR: 2.29, 95% CI: 1.31, 3.99).
Women joining the labour force	Women who worked outside of the home reported that returning home later than expected or rumours about interactions with male colleagues could spark male romantic jealousy and lead to physical violence.	Women joining the labour force between time 1 and time 2 was marginally associated with increased male romantic jealousy (aOR: 1.51, 95% CI: 0.98, 2.32). Male romantic jealousy partially mediated the relationship between women gaining employment and physical or sexual IPV (Indirect effect: aOR: 1.17, 95% CI: 0.99, 1.39).

A wife's refusal to have sex

Many women reported that if they refused sex then their partner would accuse them of infidelity, thereby coercing sex.

No quantitative data were collected on female sexual refusal, but we found partial quantitative evidence to support this pathway as sexual IPV at time 2 was significantly associated with male romantic jealousy (aOR: 2.40, 95% CI: 1.12, 5.12).