Online appendix for: Friends in the Village: Do They Matter for Women's Involvement in Household Decisions?

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A. Control Function and Dyadic Regressions

In this section, we explain the control function approach used. We start by explaining the dyadic regressions used to predict individual network size. The predicted network size is then used as an instrumental variable in the control function to help address potential endogeneity. We explain each of these steps in more detail below.

Following a similar approach as Fafchamps and Gubert (2007) and D'Exelle and Holvoet (2011), we predict the likelihood of a tie using a set of exogenous variables. In dyadic analysis the dependent variable is a binary variable that identifies a relationship between two individuals or nodes. This variable takes the value of 1 if there is a tie between the two individuals and 0 otherwise.[1] To estimate the likelihood that two nodes in the same village are friends, we use the following ordinary least squares model with hamlet fixed effects:

$$y_{ij} = \alpha + \beta_1 \cdot Z_{ij} + \mu_k + e_{ij} \tag{1}$$

with $y_{ij} = 1$ if a friendship tie exists between individuals i and j. Z_{ij} is a vector of dyadic characteristics. It includes the absolute differences in age, years of education and gender. We assume that the likelihood of the formation of a friendship tie increases with the similarity in these characteristics. It also includes the minimum in a dyad of the number of years of residence in the village. We expect that the likelihood of a friendship tie increases with the number of years that both nodes in dyad have had the chance to meet and get to know each other, which is determined by the number of years of residence in the village of the person who most recently moved to the village. μ_k are the hamlet level fixed effects and e_{ij} is the error term.

Table A.1 presents the results. To obtain the predicted individual network size, we calculate the sum, for each respondent, of the predicted probabilities of each dyad. For this, we use the results of Model 5. The average predicted network size is 0.57 with a standard deviation of 0.34, a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 1.8. Figure 1 presents histograms of the observed and predicted network sizes of women in our sample.

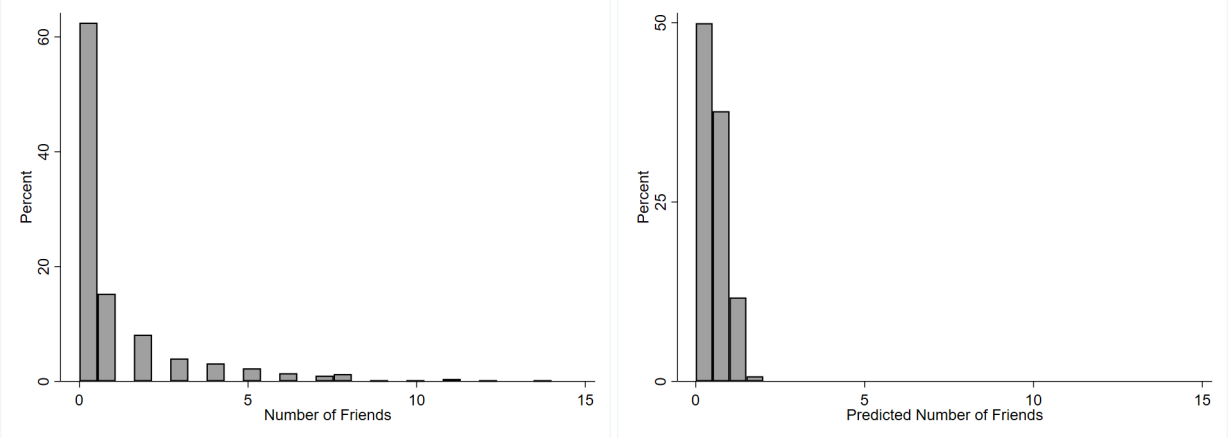
[1] Reminder that we use the AND definition of a social tie which is when both individuals identify each other as a friend.

Table A.1: Dyadic analysis

	Friendship ties				
	Male dyads	Female dyads	Mixed gender dyads	All dyads	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Age (abs. dif.)	-0.0012***	-0.0004**	-0.0003***	-0.0005***	-0.0005***
	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Years of edu. (abs. dif.)	-0.0000	-0.0007*	-0.0006**	-0.0006**	-0.0006**
	(0.0007)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)
Years in village (min)	0.0009***	0.0001	0.0001	0.0007***	0.0003***
	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Female dyads					-0.0201***
					(0.0023)
Mixed gender dyads					-0.0225***
					(0.0020)
N	9,907	11,476	22,374	42,757	42,757

Notes: All friends are AND-ties. OLS regressions with hamlet fixed effects. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively.

Figure 1: Distribution of women's social network and predicted social network



In a second step, we estimate the control function, using the predicted network size as an instrumental variable. Table A.2 presents the results for the wives.

Table A.2: Control function regression (first stage) for network of wives

	(1)
Predicted number of friends	0.510**
	(0.222)

Notes: OLS regression with fixed effects at the hamlet level. N = 700. Dependent variable is the *observed* number of friends. All friends are AND-ties. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively.

B. Extensions Tables

B.1. Friendship Tie Definition

Table B.1: Dyadic analysis (OR-ties)

	Friendship ties				
	Male dyads	Female dyads	Mixed gender dyads	All dyads	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Age (abs. dif.)	-0.0041***	-0.0017***	-0.0019***	-0.0022***	-0.0024***
	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)
Years of edu. (abs. dif.)	-0.0041***	-0.0018	-0.0022**	-0.0023***	-0.0023***
	(0.0015)	(0.0012)	(0.0009)	(0.0006)	(0.0006)
Years in village (min)	0.0023***	0.0022***	0.0010***	0.0030***	0.0017***
	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)
Female dyads					-0.0879***
					(0.0062)
Mixed gender dyads					-0.0848***
					(0.0053)
N	9,907	11,476	21,374	42,757	42,757

Notes: All friends are OR-ties. OLS regressions with hamlet fixed effects. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively.

Figure 2: Distribution of women's social network and predicted social network (OR-ties)

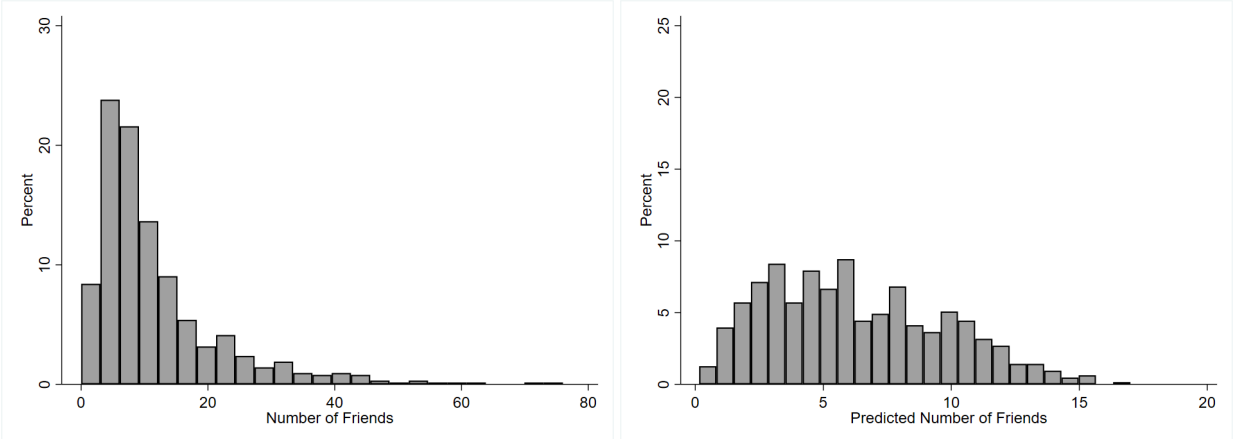


Table B.2: Decision-making by number of friends (OR-ties)

	Panel A: Children's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of friends	-0.004**	0.022	0.002	-0.013	0.002	-0.008
	(0.002)	(0.015)	(0.001)	(0.013)	(0.002)	(0.011)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Panel B: Wife's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of friends	-0.007***	0.008	0.006***	0.006	0.001	-0.014
	(0.002)	(0.018)	(0.002)	(0.011)	(0.001)	(0.014)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides.Panel A: N = 693 and Panel B: N = 695. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: 0.112 (p = 0.191) for WD and 0.140 (p = 0.216) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: 0.149 (p = 0.290) for WD and 0.021 (p = 0.744) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties (including those used in the dyadic regressions) are OR-ties. [a] Two-sided p-value of a Wald test that compares both coefficients.

Table B.3: Decision-making by number of friends: common and unique friends (OR-ties)

	Panel A: Children's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Unique friends	-0.003	0.022	0.002	-0.013	0.001	-0.008
	(0.003)	(0.015)	(0.002)	(0.013)	(0.002)	(0.011)
Common friends	-0.005	0.021	0.001	-0.014	0.003	-0.006
	(0.003)	(0.015)	(0.004)	(0.014)	(0.003)	(0.012)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Panel B: Wife's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Unique friends	-0.008**	0.007	0.007***	0.006	0.001	-0.014
	(0.003)	(0.018)	(0.002)	(0.012)	(0.002)	(0.015)
Common friends	-0.005	0.010	0.003	0.003	0.002	-0.012
	(0.004)	(0.018)	(0.004)	(0.012)	(0.003)	(0.014)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. Panel A: N = 693 and Panel B: N = 695. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: 0.106 (p = 0.217) for WD and 0.142 (p = 0.214) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: 0.145 (p = 0.290) for WD and 0.027 (p = 0.698) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties (including those used in the dyadic regressions) are OR-ties. [a] Two-sided p-value of a Wald test that compares both coefficients. .

Table B.4: Decision-making by number of friends: male and female friends (OR-ties)

	Panel A: Children's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female friends	-0.000	0.025	0.001	-0.014	-0.000	-0.011
	(0.007)	(0.015)	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.003)	(0.010)
Male friends	-0.007	0.018	0.003	-0.012	0.004	-0.006
	(0.007)	(0.017)	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.004)	(0.011)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Panel B: Wife's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female friends	0.004	0.019	-0.003	-0.003	-0.001	-0.016
	(0.007)	(0.019)	(0.008)	(0.014)	(0.005)	(0.016)
Male friends	-0.017**	-0.002	0.014*	0.014	0.003	-0.012
	(0.007)	(0.019)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.005)	(0.015)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. Panel A: N = 693 and Panel B: N = 695. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: 0.114 (p = 0.176) for WD and 0.141 (p = 0.209) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: 0.149 (p = 0.280) for WD and 0.025 (p = 0.711) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties (including those used in the dyadic regressions) are OR-ties. [a] Two-sided p-value of a Wald test that compares both coefficients.

B.2. Wife's Relatives

Table B.5: Decision-making by number of friends: including relatives

	Panel A: Children's health		
	JD	HD	WD
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Friend, not relative	-0.031***	0.017**	0.014**
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Relative, not friend	0.032	-0.066	0.034
	(0.160)	(0.203)	(0.050)
Friend and relative	0.020	-0.007	-0.014
	(0.595)	(0.555)	(0.334)
	Panel B: Wife's health		
	JD	HD	WD
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Friend, not relative	-0.028**	0.026***	0.002
	(0.014)	(0.009)	(0.007)
Relative, not friend	-0.054	0.029	0.025
	(0.048)	(0.041)	(0.023)
Friend and relative	-0.053	0.111	-0.058
	(0.665)	(0.432)	(0.682)

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. Panel A: N = 693 and Panel B: N= 695. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties.

B.3. Husband's Reports and Wife's Friends Tables

Table B.6: Decision-making by number of wife's friends (husband's reports)

	Children's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	0.028	0.008	-0.085**	-0.060	0.057	0.052
	(0.044)	(0.070)	(0.039)	(0.072)	(0.040)	(0.051)
3+ friends	-0.013	-0.086	-0.049	0.051	0.062**	0.035
	(0.062)	(0.173)	(0.065)	(0.176)	(0.028)	(0.105)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. N = 695. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function are: -0.079 (p = 0.591) for WD and 0.006 (p = 0.976) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties. [a] Two-sided p-value of a Wald test that compares both coefficients. The results of the control function are presented in Table A.2.

B.4. Spousal Agreement Tables

Table B.7: Decision-making by number of friends: spousal agreement

	Panel A: Spouses agree on children's health decisions					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	-0.114	-0.127	0.072	0.083	0.042	0.045
	(0.150)	(0.152)	(0.072)	(0.087)	(0.178)	(0.194)
3+ friends	-0.273***	-0.356	0.154	0.212	0.119	0.145
	(0.100)	(0.262)	(0.098)	(0.247)	(0.116)	(0.200)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Panel B: Spouses do not agree on children's health decisions					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	-0.165***	-0.162*	0.135***	0.147***	0.030	0.015
	(0.058)	(0.091)	(0.052)	(0.056)	(0.043)	(0.069)
3+ friends	-0.162	-0.163	0.106	0.170	0.056	-0.008
	(0.099)	(0.208)	(0.070)	(0.148)	(0.079)	(0.150)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. Panel A: N = 277 and Panel B: N= 411. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: -0.074 (p = 0.824) for WD and -0.071 (p = 0.731) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: 0.059 (p = 0.845) for WD and -0.071 (p = 0.626) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties.

B.5. Backlash: Additional Evidence

Table B.8: Wife's mobility decisions by number of friends

Panel A	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	-0.239***	-0.184***	0.211***	0.168***	0.028	0.016
	(0.031)	(0.040)	(0.036)	(0.045)	(0.027)	(0.036)
3+ friends	-0.196***	0.010	0.126**	-0.026	0.070*	0.017
	(0.051)	(0.090)	(0.059)	(0.095)	(0.041)	(0.083)
Control Function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Panel B	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 unique friend	-0.208***	-0.196***	0.183***	0.179***	0.025	0.017
	(0.048)	(0.055)	(0.051)	(0.055)	(0.030)	(0.032)
2+ unique friends	-0.164***	-0.118**	0.083*	0.075	0.082**	0.042
	(0.055)	(0.057)	(0.046)	(0.064)	(0.041)	(0.057)
1+ common friends	-0.121*	-0.097	0.138**	0.130*	-0.017	-0.033
	(0.064)	(0.068)	(0.063)	(0.069)	(0.039)	(0.046)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Panel C	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 female friend	-0.200***	-0.176***	0.178***	0.163***	0.022	0.013
	(0.060)	(0.067)	(0.059)	(0.063)	(0.037)	(0.041)
2+ female friends	-0.221***	-0.142	0.198**	0.146	0.023	-0.004
	(0.081)	(0.137)	(0.079)	(0.142)	(0.042)	(0.067)
1 male friend	-0.068	-0.047	0.023	0.010	0.045	0.037
	(0.071)	(0.074)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.043)	(0.052)
2+ male friends	-0.014	0.058	-0.030	-0.070	0.044	0.012
	(0.080)	(0.114)	(0.065)	(0.073)	(0.049)	(0.089)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. N = 693. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: 0.154 (p = 0.425) for WD and 0.184 (p = 0.060) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: 0.108 (p = 0.468) for WD and 0.031 (p = 0.681) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel C are: 0.126 (p = 0.664) for WD and 0.097 (p = 0.492) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties. The results of the control function are presented in Table A.2. 64% of women report making decisions about whether to visit friends or relatives jointly with their spouse. 27% report that their husband makes those decisions alone and 9% report making those decisions alone.

Table B.9: Children's schooling decisions by number of friends

Panel A	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	-0.131**	-0.146**	0.129	0.137	0.000	0.006
	(0.059)	(0.063)	(0.090)	(0.130)	(0.017)	(0.028)
3+ friends	-0.173**	-0.243	0.135	0.171	0.024	0.055
	(0.083)	(0.154)	(0.179)	(1.388)	(0.037)	(0.116)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Panel B	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 unique friend	-0.145	-0.136	0.123**	0.118*	0.002	0.002
	(0.103)	(0.155)	(0.059)	(0.068)	(0.039)	(0.052)
2+ unique friends	-0.095	-0.069	0.038	0.020	0.055	0.056
	(0.076)	(0.114)	(0.057)	(0.085)	(0.037)	(0.051)
1+ common friends	-0.072	-0.053	0.112	0.100	-0.040	-0.039
	(0.093)	(0.141)	(0.080)	(0.089)	(0.080)	(0.075)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Panel C	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 female friend	-0.102*	-0.124*	0.110**	0.121**	-0.008	0.003
	(0.058)	(0.065)	(0.049)	(0.051)	(0.031)	(0.048)
2+ female friends	-0.017	-0.099	0.006	0.035	0.011	0.064
	(0.065)	(0.135)	(0.059)	(0.087)	(0.048)	(0.144)
1 male friend	-0.107	-0.129	0.066	0.074	0.041	0.055
	(0.073)	(0.083)	(0.064)	(0.065)	(0.039)	(0.068)
2+ male friends	-0.161*	-0.241	0.149*	0.178	0.013	0.063
	(0.091)	(0.150)	(0.076)	(0.119)	(0.099)	(0.195)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. N = 700. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: -0.106 (p = 0.770) for WD and -0.049 (p = 0.546) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: 0.010 (p = 0.962) for WD and 0.030 (p = 0.751) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel C are: -0.281 (p = 0.700) for WD and -0.078 (p = 0.420) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties. The results of the control function are presented in Table A.2. 69% of women report making decisions about their children's schooling jointly with their spouse. 24% report that their husband makes those decisions alone and 9% report making those decisions alone.

Table B.10: Large household purchase decisions by number of friends

Panel A	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	-0.153***	-0.142**	0.142***	0.126**	0.010	0.016
	(0.053)	(0.072)	(0.043)	(0.058)	(0.042)	(0.047)
3+ friends	-0.253***	-0.242	0.180***	0.086	0.073*	0.156
	(0.053)	(0.213)	(0.056)	(0.139)	(0.039)	(0.217)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Panel B	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 unique friend	-0.141*	-0.117	0.138*	0.113	0.003	0.004
	(0.081)	(0.087)	(0.070)	(0.073)	(0.077)	(0.085)
2+ unique friends	-0.176***	-0.107	0.120*	0.035	0.056*	0.072
	(0.065)	(0.098)	(0.065)	(0.099)	(0.030)	(0.071)
1+ common friends	-0.087	-0.040	0.073	0.019	0.015	0.021
	(0.068)	(0.100)	(0.068)	(0.082)	(0.075)	(0.081)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Panel C	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 female friend	-0.122*	-0.119	0.102	0.099	0.014	0.011
	(0.071)	(0.078)	(0.068)	(0.075)	(0.070)	(0.088)
2+ female friends	-0.146*	-0.137	0.122	0.111	0.006	-0.003
	(0.086)	(0.280)	(0.081)	(0.224)	(0.041)	(0.053)
1 male friend	-0.081	-0.077	0.042	0.040	0.034	0.032
	(0.085)	(0.103)	(0.068)	(0.079)	(0.061)	(0.059)
2+ male friends	-0.130	-0.120	0.073	0.064	0.038	0.024
	(0.101)	(0.226)	(0.090)	(0.180)	(0.071)	(0.109)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. N = 700. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: -0.158 (p = 0.758) for WD and 0.046 (p = 0.675) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: -0.023 (p = 0.935) for WD and 0.099 (p = 0.262) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel C are: 0.066 (p = 0.892) for WD and -0.001 (p = 0.997) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties. The results of the control function are presented in Table A.2. 58% of women report making decisions about large household purchases jointly with their spouse. 35% report that their husband makes those decisions alone and 3% report making those decisions alone.

Table B.11: IPV by number of friends

	Wife experienced IPV					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	0.041	0.083*				
	(0.041)	(0.047)				
3+ friends	0.058	0.233				
	(0.063)	(0.150)				
1 unique friend			0.066	0.085		
			(0.053)	(0.061)		
2+ unique friends			0.044	0.110		
			(0.057)	(0.089)		
1+ common friends			0.005	0.045		
			(0.058)	(0.090)		
1 female friend					-0.043	0.039
					(0.044)	(0.047)
2+ female friends					0.027	0.305***
					(0.078)	(0.101)
1 male friend					0.063	0.138**
					(0.063)	(0.067)
2+ male friends					0.062	0.331***
					(0.064)	(0.093)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a logit regression. N = 700. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. Experienced IPV is defined as having experienced any of the following in the six months prior to the survey: her husband pushing, punching, dragging, forcing sex, threatening or humiliating her. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function are: -0.151 (p = 0.112) for column 2, -0.083 (p = 0.374) for column 4, and -0.405 (p = 0.000) for column 6. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties. The results of the control function are presented in Table A.2.

B.6. Monogamous Couples

Table B.12: Decision-making by number of friends

	Panel A: Children's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	-0.148***	-0.150***	0.091**	0.099**	0.057**	0.050*
	(0.048)	(0.050)	(0.038)	(0.042)	(0.025)	(0.027)
3+ friends	-0.242***	-0.253**	0.135**	0.187	0.107**	0.066
	(0.053)	(0.127)	(0.057)	(0.144)	(0.054)	(0.078)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
1-2 friends vs 3+ friends [a]	0.129	0.359	0.418	0.507	0.350	0.832
	Panel B: Wife's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	-0.183***	-0.219***	0.143***	0.166**	0.040	0.053
	(0.055)	(0.066)	(0.052)	(0.065)	(0.026)	(0.040)
3+ friends	-0.268***	-0.426***	0.257***	0.379**	0.011	0.046
	(0.058)	(0.140)	(0.058)	(0.153)	(0.045)	(0.106)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
1-2 friends vs 3+ friends [a]	0.151	0.050**	0.046**	0.084*	0.541	0.941

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. Panel A: N = 622 and Panel B: N = 625. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: 0.041 (p = 0.731) for WD and -0.048 (p = 0.731) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: -0.135 (p = 0.520) for WD and -0.140 (p = 0.306) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties. [a] Two-sided p-value of a Wald test that compares both coefficients. The results of the control function are presented in Table A.2.

Table B.13: Decision-making by number of friends: common and unique friends

	Panel A: Children's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 unique friend	-0.110**	-0.108**	0.062	0.064	0.048	0.044
	(0.045)	(0.052)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.030)	(0.031)
2+ unique friends	-0.157***	-0.146*	0.048	0.057	0.109**	0.089
	(0.059)	(0.078)	(0.043)	(0.068)	(0.051)	(0.062)
1+ common friends	-0.139**	-0.135*	0.127	0.135	0.012	0.001
	(0.059)	(0.081)	(0.079)	(0.084)	(0.043)	(0.048)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
1 unique friend vs 2+ unique friends [a]	0.501	0.596	0.796	0.925	0.314	0.531
1 unique friend vs 1+ common friend [a]	0.695	0.740	0.458	0.456	0.542	0.478
2+ unique friends vs 1+ common friend [a]	0.874	0.929	0.428	0.458	0.100*	0.137
	Panel B: Wife's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 unique friend	-0.184***	-0.199***	0.144**	0.145**	0.041	0.054
	(0.060)	(0.069)	(0.062)	(0.065)	(0.039)	(0.049)
2+ unique friends	-0.201***	-0.260**	0.128**	0.121	0.074*	0.139
	(0.060)	(0.110)	(0.053)	(0.088)	(0.042)	(0.091)
1+ common friends	-0.073	-0.098	0.135**	0.139	-0.061	-0.041
	(0.061)	(0.089)	(0.063)	(0.085)	(0.075)	(0.079)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
1 unique friend vs 2+ unique friends [a]	0.856	0.561	0.695	0.666	0.565	0.271
1 unique friend vs 1+ common friend [a]	0.268	0.347	0.938	0.953	0.169	0.289
2+ unique friends vs 1+ common friend [a]	0.209	0.108	0.894	0.807	0.041**	0.049**

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. Panel A: N = 622 and Panel B: N = 625. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: 0.038 (p = 0.759) for WD and -0.010 (p = 0.924) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: -0.141 (p = 0.534) for WD and -0.020 (p = 0.868) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties. [a] Two-sided p-value of a Wald test that compares both coefficients. The results of the control function are presented in Table A.2.

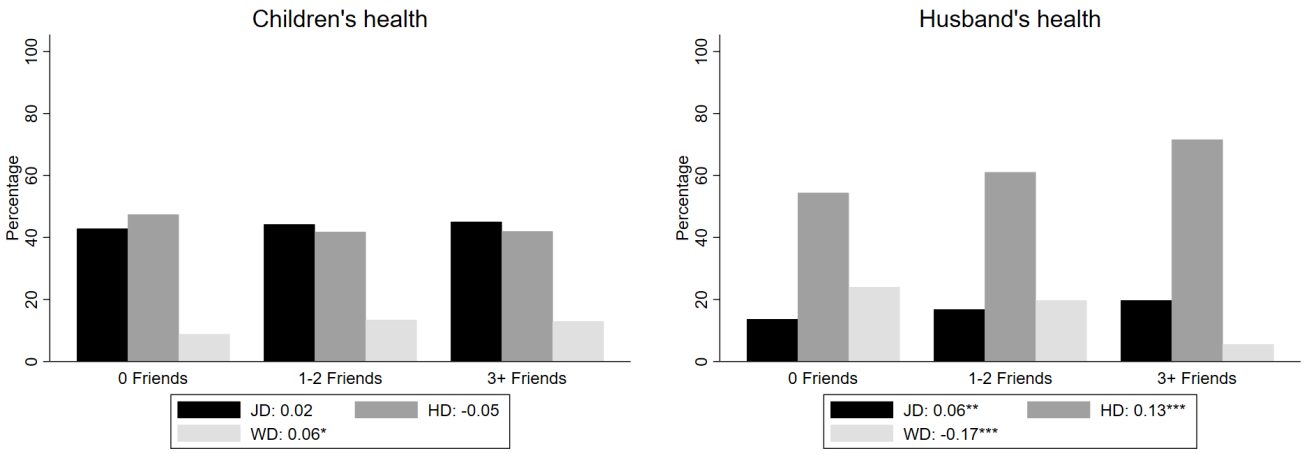
Table B.14: Decision-making by number of friends: male and female friends

	Panel A: Children's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 female friend	-0.161***	-0.178***	0.094**	0.116**	0.067	0.062
	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.042)	(0.052)	(0.045)	(0.040)
2+ female friends	-0.205***	-0.277**	0.107	0.211**	0.098	0.066
	(0.073)	(0.110)	(0.066)	(0.104)	(0.075)	(0.095)
1 Male friend	0.034	0.021	-0.049	-0.032	0.015	0.010
	(0.052)	(0.063)	(0.039)	(0.042)	(0.044)	(0.051)
2+ Male friends	-0.069	-0.139	0.054	0.149	0.015	-0.011
	(0.091)	(0.122)	(0.073)	(0.122)	(0.072)	(0.082)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
1 female friend vs 2+ female friends [a]	0.427	0.272	0.862	0.322	0.690	0.968
1 male friend vs 2+ male friends [a]	0.270	0.087*	0.096*	0.078*	0.998	0.746
1 female friend vs 1 male friend [a]	0.050**	0.043**	0.013**	0.014**	0.508	0.494
2+ female friends vs 2+ male friends [a]	0.348	0.308	0.678	0.668	0.532	0.539
	Panel B: Wife's health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 female friend	-0.182***	-0.224***	0.142**	0.175**	0.039	0.049
	(0.049)	(0.068)	(0.064)	(0.071)	(0.036)	(0.046)
2+ female friends	-0.164***	-0.322**	0.139**	0.272**	0.025	0.051
	(0.059)	(0.153)	(0.066)	(0.131)	(0.057)	(0.076)
1 male friend	-0.043	-0.083	0.013	0.042	0.030	0.041
	(0.071)	(0.083)	(0.060)	(0.071)	(0.046)	(0.055)
2+ male friends	-0.104*	-0.260*	0.126***	0.260**	-0.022	-0.000
	(0.062)	(0.156)	(0.046)	(0.119)	(0.061)	(0.092)
Residual of control function		0.046		-0.035		-0.011
		(0.048)		(0.029)		(0.025)
Control Function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
1 female friend vs 2+ female friends [a]	0.770	0.368	0.962	0.363	0.806	0.982
1 male friend vs 2+ male friends [a]	0.474	0.102	0.102	0.038**	0.430	0.609
1 female friend vs 1 male friend [a]	0.148	0.098*	0.197	0.187	0.882	0.895
2+ female friends vs 2+ male friends [a]	0.549	0.518	0.892	0.914	0.653	0.632

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. JD: both spouses participate, WD: only the wife decides, and HD: only the husband decides. Panel A: N = 622 and Panel B: N = 625. All models control for hamlet size and sampling rate, and the respondent's age, education, and years living in the hamlet. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 2000 repetitions) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: 0.016 (p = 0.931) for WD and -0.190 (p = 0.239) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: -0.168 (p = 0.599) for WD and -0.232 (p = 0.249) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties. [a] Two-sided p-value of a Wald test that compares both coefficients. The results of the control function are presented in A.2.

C. Husband's Number of Friends

Figure 3: Decision making by the husband's number of friends



N = 699. The decisions are reported by the husband. They are binary and take the value of 1 if decisions are made as defined by the legend and zero otherwise. All friendship ties are AND-ties. Spearman's rank correlation between the number of friends of the husband and who makes the decisions reported. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively.

Table C.1: Decision making by the husband's number of friends

	Panel A: Children's Health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	0.020	0.044	0.020	0.044	0.029	0.025
	(0.052)	(0.053)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.028)	(0.031)
3+ friends	0.024	0.133*	0.024	0.133*	0.035	0.010
	(0.046)	(0.076)	(0.046)	(0.073)	(0.031)	(0.042)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
1-2 friends vs 3+ friends [a]	0.950	0.228	0.951	0.235	0.855	0.724
	Panel B: Husband's Health					
	JD		HD		WD	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-2 friends	0.021	0.019	0.021	0.019	-0.059*	-0.025
	(0.034)	(0.043)	(0.035)	(0.042)	(0.036)	(0.046)
3+ friends	0.054	0.064	0.054	0.064	-0.205***	-0.130
	(0.033)	(0.090)	(0.034)	(0.090)	(0.027)	(0.088)
Control function	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
1-2 friends vs 3+ friends [a]	0.385	0.496	0.401	0.501	0.000***	0.081*

Notes: Average marginal effects reported of a multinomial logit regression. Panel A: N = 695 and in Panel B: N = 663. Decisions as reported by the husband. The results in columns 1, 3 and 5 are the result of the same multinomial logit regression as are the results from columns 2, 4 and 6. Standard errors reported in parentheses, estimated with bootstrapping (with 1050 to 1100 repetitions in Panel A and 2000 repetitions in Panel B) clustered at the hamlet level. The coefficients for the control function in Panel A are: 0.079 (p = 0.247) for WD and 0.077 (p = 0.104) for HD, using base outcome JD. The coefficients for the control function in Panel B are: -0.117 (p = 0.532) for WD and 0.028 (p = 0.800) for HD, using base outcome JD. ***, **, * indicate two-sided significance levels at 1, 5, and 10 %, respectively. All friendship ties are AND-ties. [a] Two-sided p-value of a Wald test that compares both coefficients. The results of the control function are presented in Table A.2. The sample size varies due to those who responded "Someone else" makes each of these two decisions not being included in the analysis.