



**International Men and Gender Equality Survey
(IMAGES)**

International Center for Research on Women



The International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES)

- 9-country study on men and gender equality, asking men and women about behaviors and attitudes by ICRW and Promundo in lead
 - Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Croatia, South Africa, India (completed – Oct 09)
 - Cambodia, Bangladesh, Rwanda, China and Nepal (starting – 2010)
 - To date, >12,000 interviews in 6 countries completed
- The project aims to advance our understanding of men's gender-related attitudes and behaviors in a variety of spheres, how these are changing over time and which policies are contributing to positive shifts in men's perspectives and actions.
- **One of the most complete surveys of its kind** that includes men's and women's assessments and includes a range of gender issues including GBV, work-life balance, health/health-seeking, care work, gender norms

Objectives



The goal is to move beyond a “project-centered” focus on engaging men in achieving gender equality, and to lay out the basis for much more significant and transformative work in this area.

- Assess men’s current behaviors and attitudes on a wide range of issues as they relate to gender equality,
- Explore factors that may explain variation in men’s behaviors in their family lives and intimate and sexual relationships, and sexual and reproductive.
- Assess men’s knowledge of and attitudes about policies that have sought to promote gender equality in their country (e.g., employment and political quotas for women, women’s economic empowerment, gender-based violence), and explore men’s ideas about what policies would help them become more gender equitable.
- Compare men’s and women’s attitudes and behaviors on the same issues.

Questionnaire (1 of 2)

- 250+ items

8 Domains of Enquiry

- **Childhood and Adolescence:** Victimization by violence as children; witnessing of gender-based violence; gender-related attitudes perceived in family of origin; changes perceived from previous generation to the present; gender balance in work/child care in family of origin; gender-patterns of childhood friendships.
- **Education:** Educational attainment; perceived gender norms and patterns in school.
- **Employment:** Employment experience; unemployment and underemployment; stress and reactions associated with unemployment; reaction by spouse/partner when unemployed; income differentials men/women; perceived gender dynamics in the workplace; work-life balance; job satisfaction.
- **Family Life:** Marital/cohabitation status; division/participation in household chores; perceived satisfaction in family life; household decision-making; time use in specific domestic chores and family care, including child care.

Questionnaire (2 of 2)

- **Partner Relations/Spousal Relations/Partner Violence:** - Current relationship status/satisfaction; use of violence (physical, sexual, psychological) against partner (using WHO protocol); victimization of violence by partner (using WHO protocol); use of services/help-seeking in times of violence or relationship stress; relationship history.
- **Parenting:** Number of children; living situation of each child; time/money spent in care of each child; use of paternity/maternity leave; perceptions/attitudes toward existing parental leave in country; child care arrangements; use of violence against children (psychological, physical, sexual).
- **Gender Equality:** Experiences of gender-based discrimination; attitudes toward existing gender equality policies in country; attitudes toward gender roles and gender equality (measured using the Gender Equitable Men Scale, or GEM Scale).
- **Health and Quality of Life:** Lifestyle questions (substance use, exercise, etc.); use of health services, sexual and reproductive behavior (contraceptive use, condom use); STIs/HIV (past history, HIV testing); satisfaction with sexual relations; mental health issues (depression, suicide ideation); social support; use of/victimization of violence in other contexts; morbidity. This section would make ample use of relevant WHO and other UN instruments, including relevant items from the Demographic and Health Surveys.

Parameters

- **Minimum 1500 men (ages 18-59) and 500 women (ages 18-59)** using a random household survey based in a specific geographic area. To insure the safety of women, interviews with men and women are not carried out in the same household.
- The **survey instruments** was **extensively pre-tested and approved by ICRW's IRB**. Considerable effort was spent in ethical considerations in the case of men who report (or might report) use of sexual and physical violence.
- Used **handheld computers** for data collection, which speeds up data input and clean-up.

Sampling



- Total sample size for the quantitative survey was 1500 men and 500 women in both the sites.
 - 1000 men and 300 women in Delhi
 - 500 men and 200 women in Vijayawada
- **Delhi**
 - 3 district selected randomly i.e Central Delhi, East Delhi and South Delhi
 - Using Probability Proportion to Size (PPS) Sampling, 15 Wards were selected
 - 2 Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) were selected randomly
 - Complete House listing in CEB followed Systematic Random Sampling to select the eligible respondents (30 HH for men and 10 for women)
- **Vijayawada**
 - Similar process was adopted to select five wards and 3 CEBs to interview 515 men and 212 women
- If more than one eligible respondent found then Kish table was used to identify the respondents
- Separate HH for women
- Only one Respondent from each HH

Method

IMAGES Questionnaire

- A mix of self administered and interview approach** was adopted for collecting the data and also a mix of paper interviews and handheld based interviews were conducted in both the sites

Handheld Device

- Hardware
 - HP iPAQ 212
- Software
 - Perseus 7

Ethical Considerations

- Separate Informed consent for house listing and the interviews
- Male and female interviewers
- Re-consent taken prior to start of some specific section such as on violence, sexual behavior etc.
- Privacy and anonymity



Results



Profile of the study participants



Characteristics	Combined	
	Men (1552) %	Women (N=525) %
Mean Age	31.71 (SD10.56)	32.08 (SD 9.94)
Currently Married	55.0	79.8
Religion		
Hindu	78.6	75.0
Muslim	18.0	17.0
Sikh	0.3	3.6
Christian	3.1	4.2
Others	0.1	0.2
Caste		
Scheduled Caste	16.4	14.5
Scheduled Tribes	4.9	2.3
Other Backward Caste	26.5	31.2
Others	52.1	52.0
Mean Monthly HH Income	9160 (SD 12114.10)	7381 (SD (5967.70)
% Never worked for money	8.6	76.2
Ever been to School	88.4	82.5

Childhood experience/witness of violence

- 38% of men experienced psychological violence
- 61% experienced physical violence
- 38% witnessed GBV (mother being beaten by his father)
- 84% saw male figure doing some HH work
- 71% learnt at least one HH work
- 22 to 27% reported involvement of sexual violence and bullying

Gender Attitude of Men/Women

GENDER ROLES	% MEN AGREED	% WOMEN AGREED
A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family	88.4	29.3
Changing diapers, giving kids a bath, and feeding the kids are the mother's responsibility	85.5	39.5
A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.	81.0	14.1
SEXUALITY		
Men need sex more than women do.	57.1	27.6
Men don't talk about sex, you just do it.	58.1	35.2
Men are always ready to have sex.	61.2	28.0
FAMILY PLANNING		
I would be outraged if my wife/husband asked me to use a condom	47	42.8
A man and a woman should decide together what type of contraceptive to use	91.7	62.0
It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.	40.2	18.1
MASCULINITY/ FEMINITY		
If someone insults me, I will defend my reputation, with force if I have to	91.7	54.9
To be a man, you need to be tough General	85.8	42.5
VIOLENCE		
A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together	67.5	42.6
There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten.	64.8	40.8

Gender Equitable Men Scale (GEMS) (cronbach alpha 0.74)

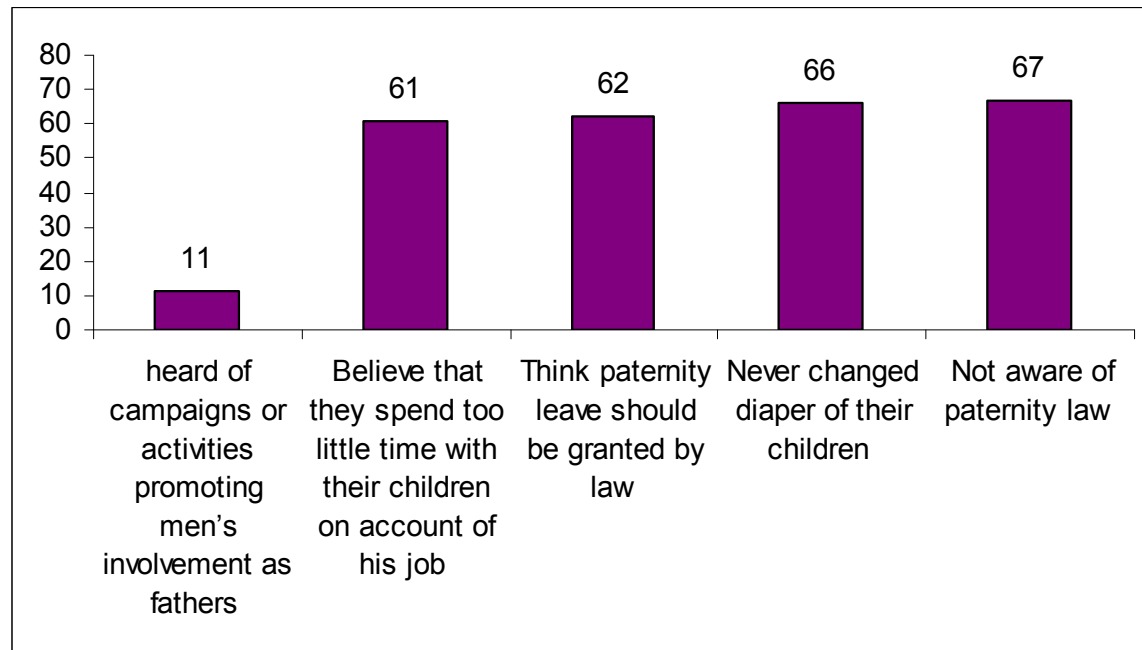


Participation in household duties

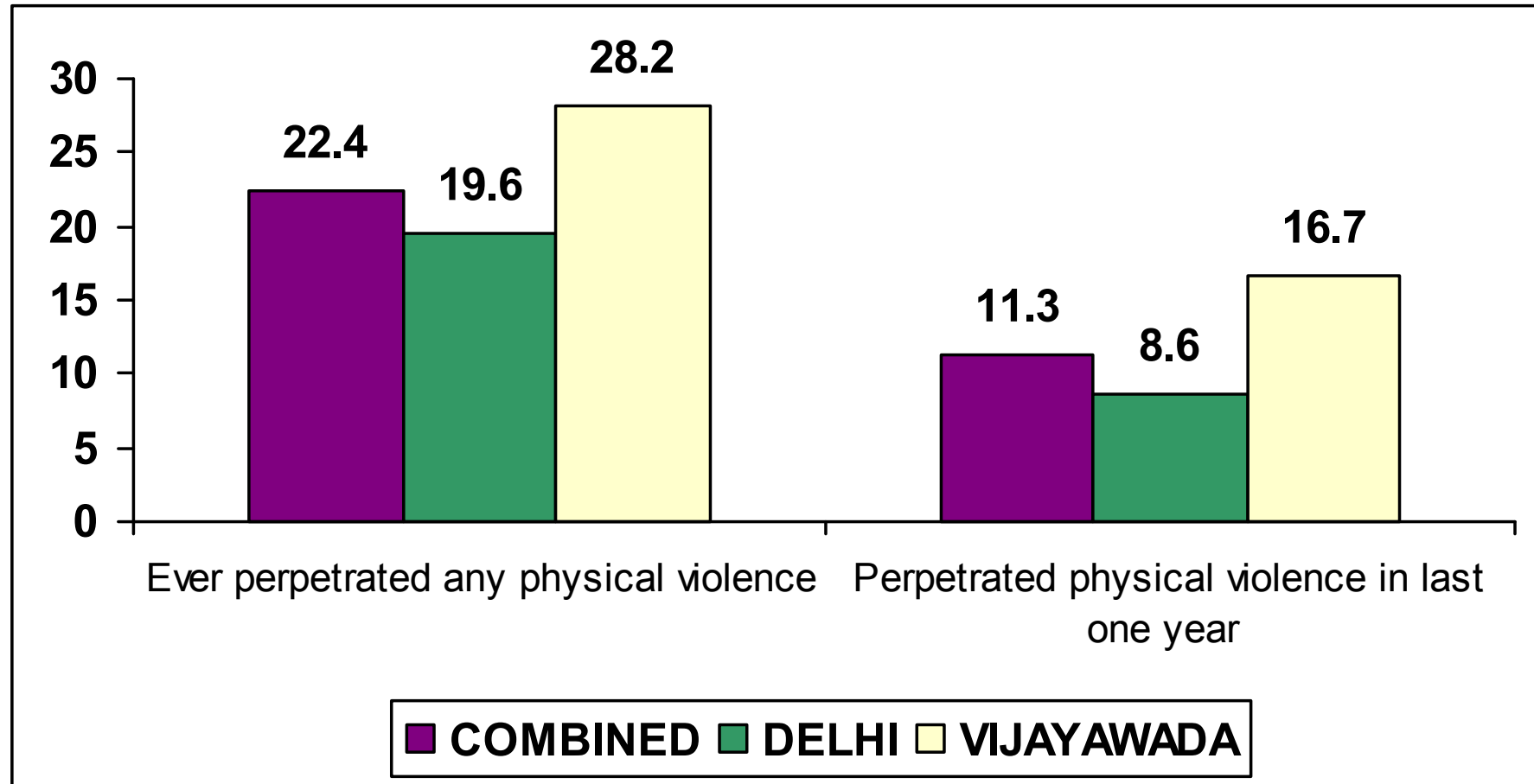
- Washing clothes/cleaning the house
 - 69% done by partner
- Cleaning bathroom/preparing food
 - 67 to 71% by partner
- Buying groceries/paying bills
 - 43% / 7% by partner

Fatherhood

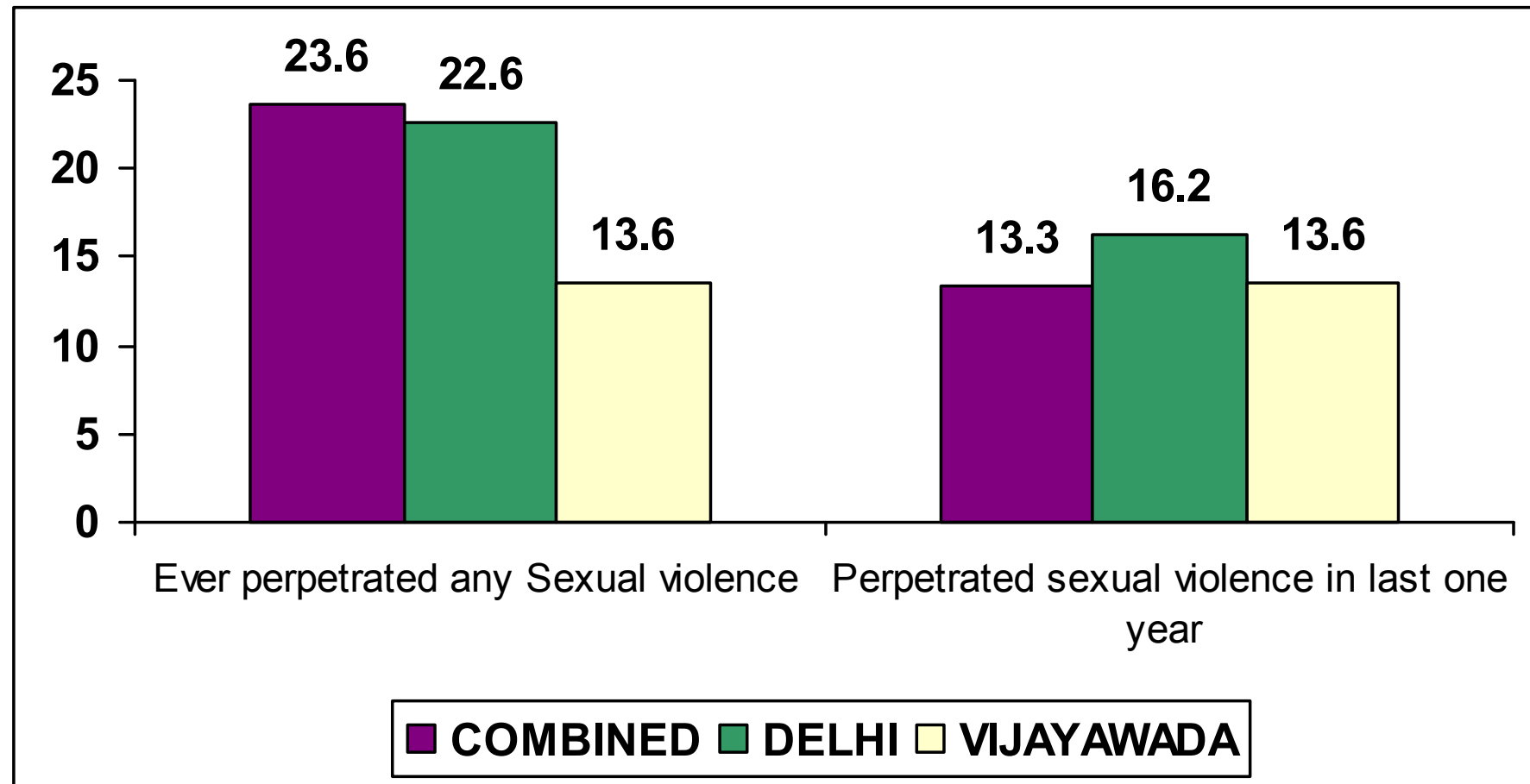
- **1.5%** present in the delivery room and **74%** were in the hospital at the time last delivery of his child, **24% did not come**
- **Only 54%** of men took leave during the birth of his last child
- **Of the men who did not take leave**
 - **42%** said, leave was not required
 - **22%** said work did not permit



Violence: Physical Violence



Violence: Sexual Violence



Violence contd..

- **89% had blaming attitude about the use of sexual violence against women**
- **88% believe that VAW law makes it too easy for a woman to bring violence charge against a man**
- **48% of men have not heard about campaigns or activities that talk about preventing VAW**

Health, quality of life and risk behaviors



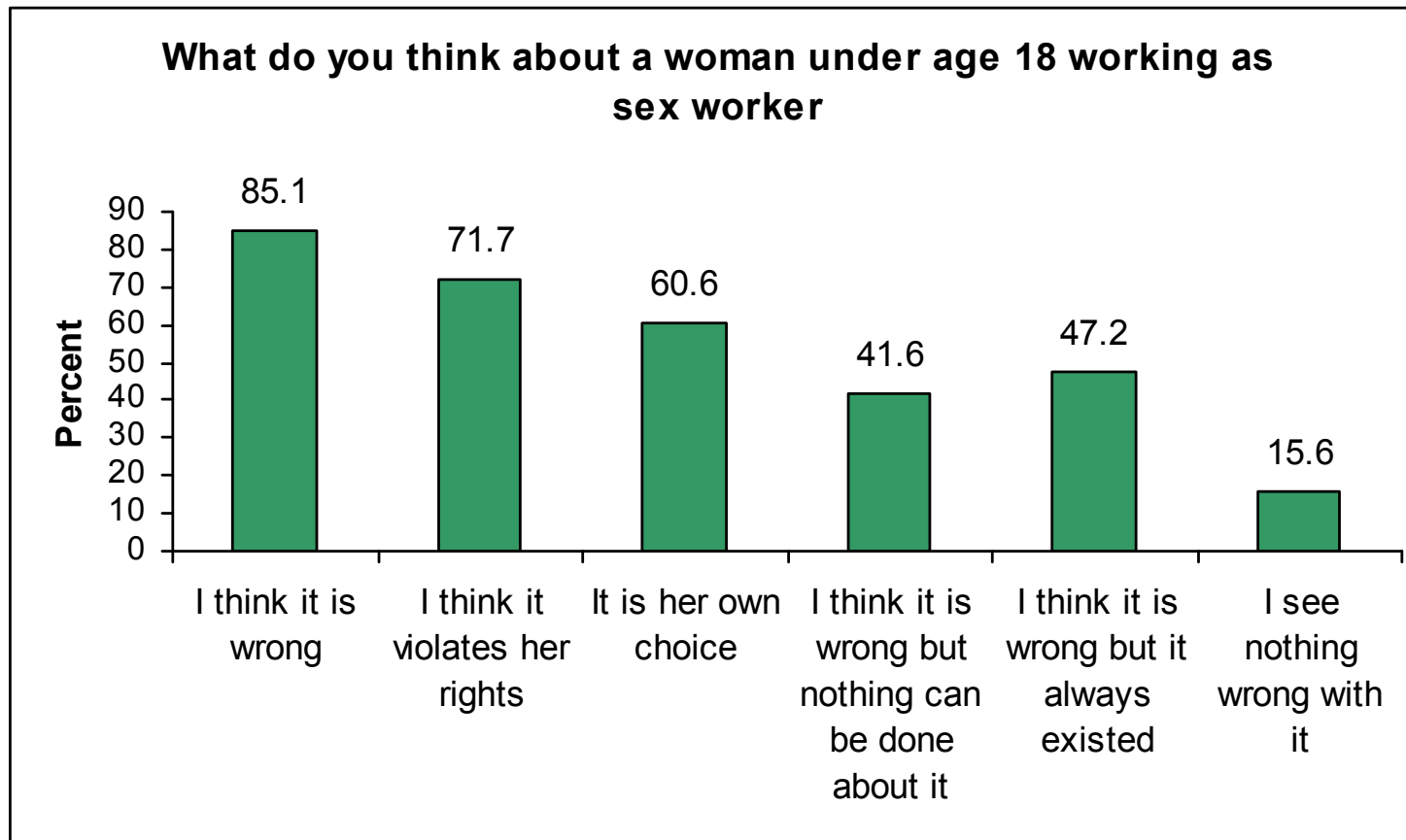
- 64% of men suffered from stress, depression or suicidal thoughts
- 88% men took psychological support from family/friends
- 47% believe that there should be specific health facilities for men or specific times/days for male health services
- 10% of men were involved in any kind of criminal acts
- 29% of men consumed alcohol /drugs

Sexual Behavior

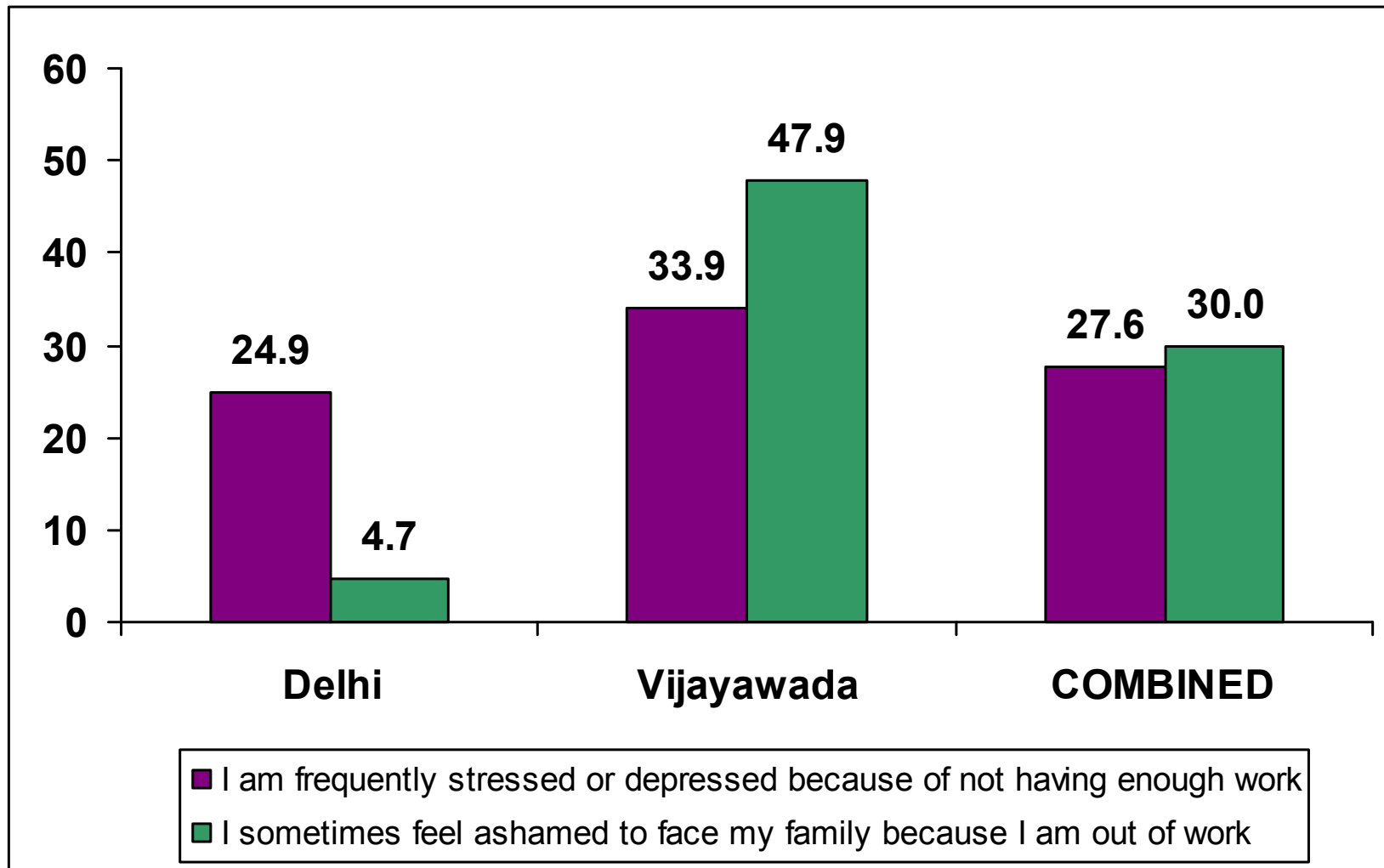
	Percentage
Sex with any sex worker	27.2 (416/1527)
Sex with Minor sex worker	45.7 (190/416)
Sex with a prostitute or sex workers which you think was forced or sold into prostitution	34.1 (142/416)

Figure in parentheses represents number of cases in each category

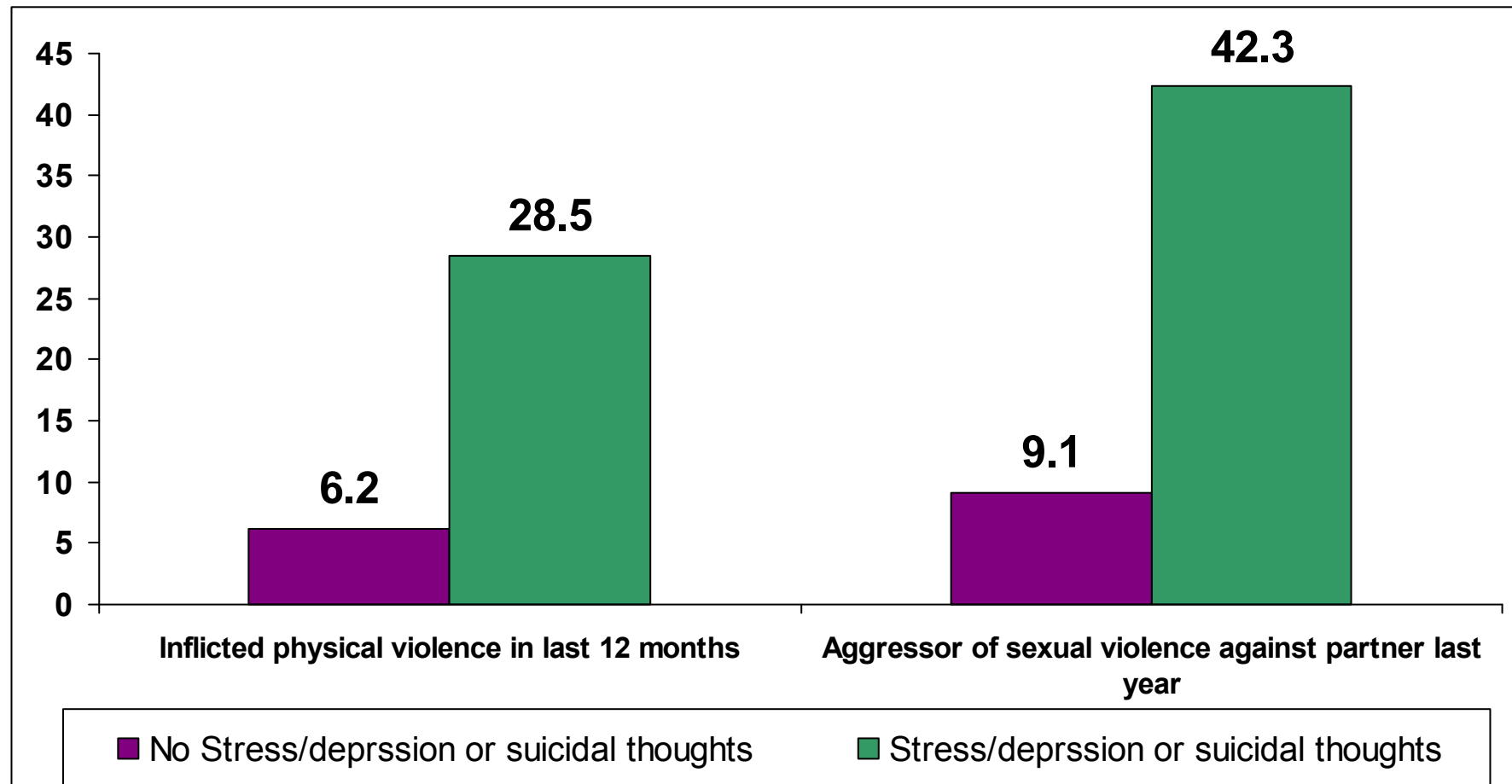
Attitude towards minor sex workers



Many Men Report Stress/Shame when out of Work



Stress, depression or suicidal thoughts Vs physical and sexual violence during last one year ($p < .05$, chi square test)



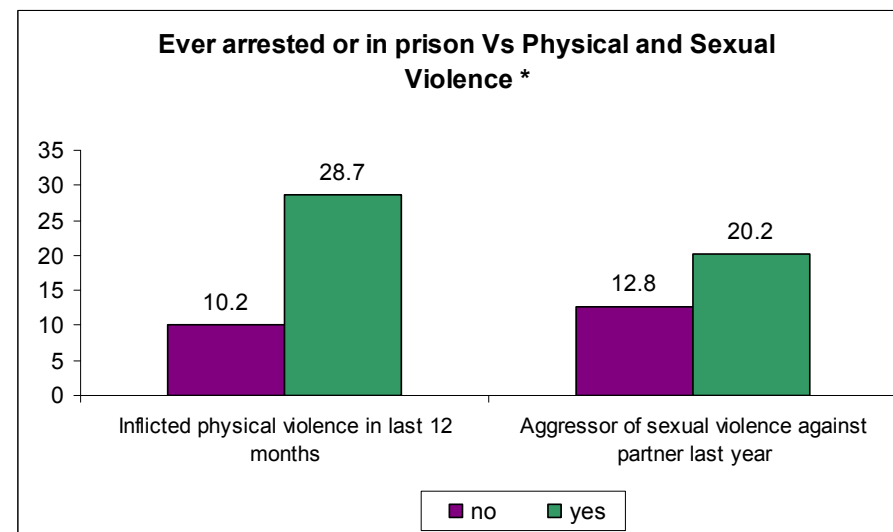
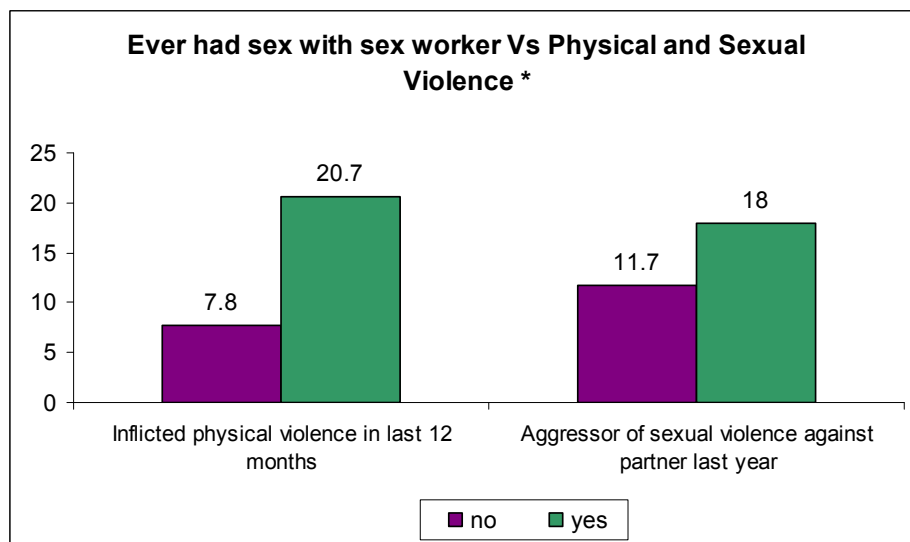
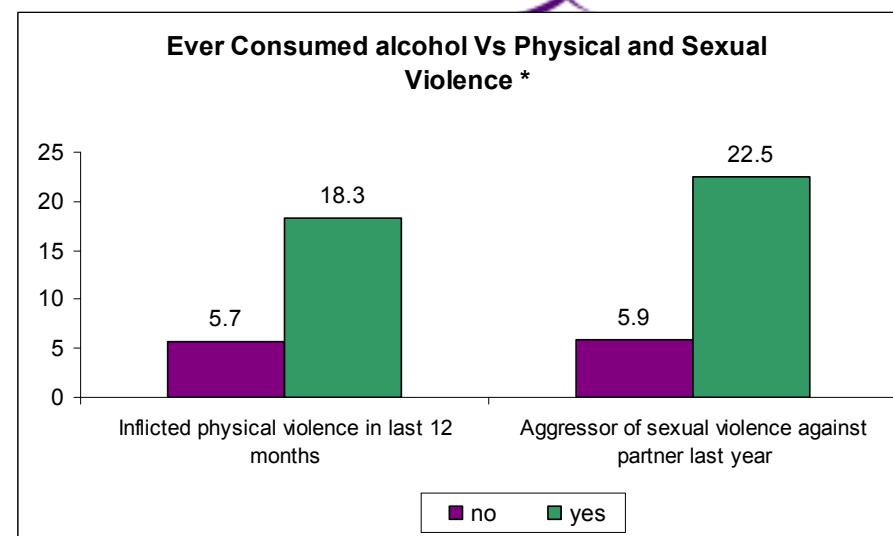
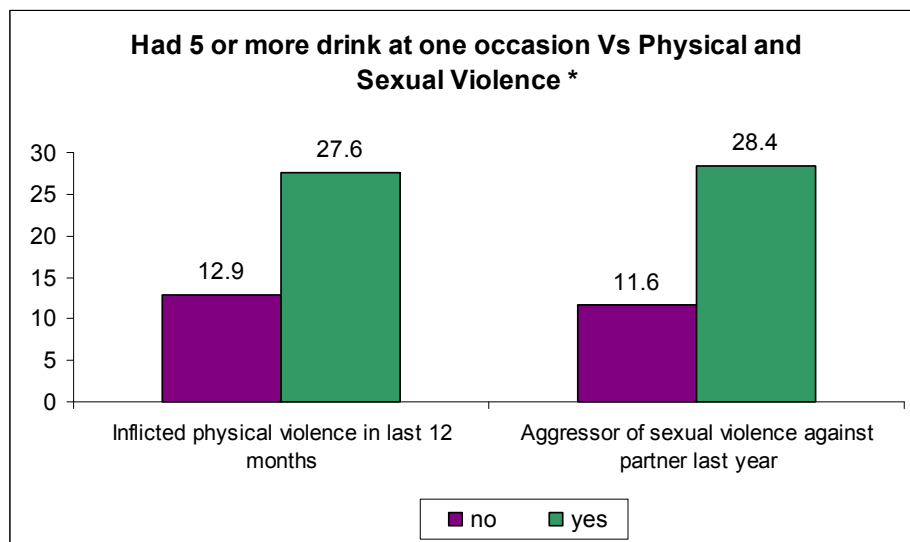
Men who experienced or witnessed violence during their childhood also reported to be violent with their partner



	Perpetrated Sexual or Physical violence*	Perpetrated Sexual violence*	Perpetrated Physical Violence*
Witnessed father or other men being violent to his mother during his childhood			
No	24.0	16.1	13.0
Yes	53.0	35.4	37.7
Experienced physical violence during childhood			
No	25.8	19.1	12.4
Yes	38.5	25.2	26.0

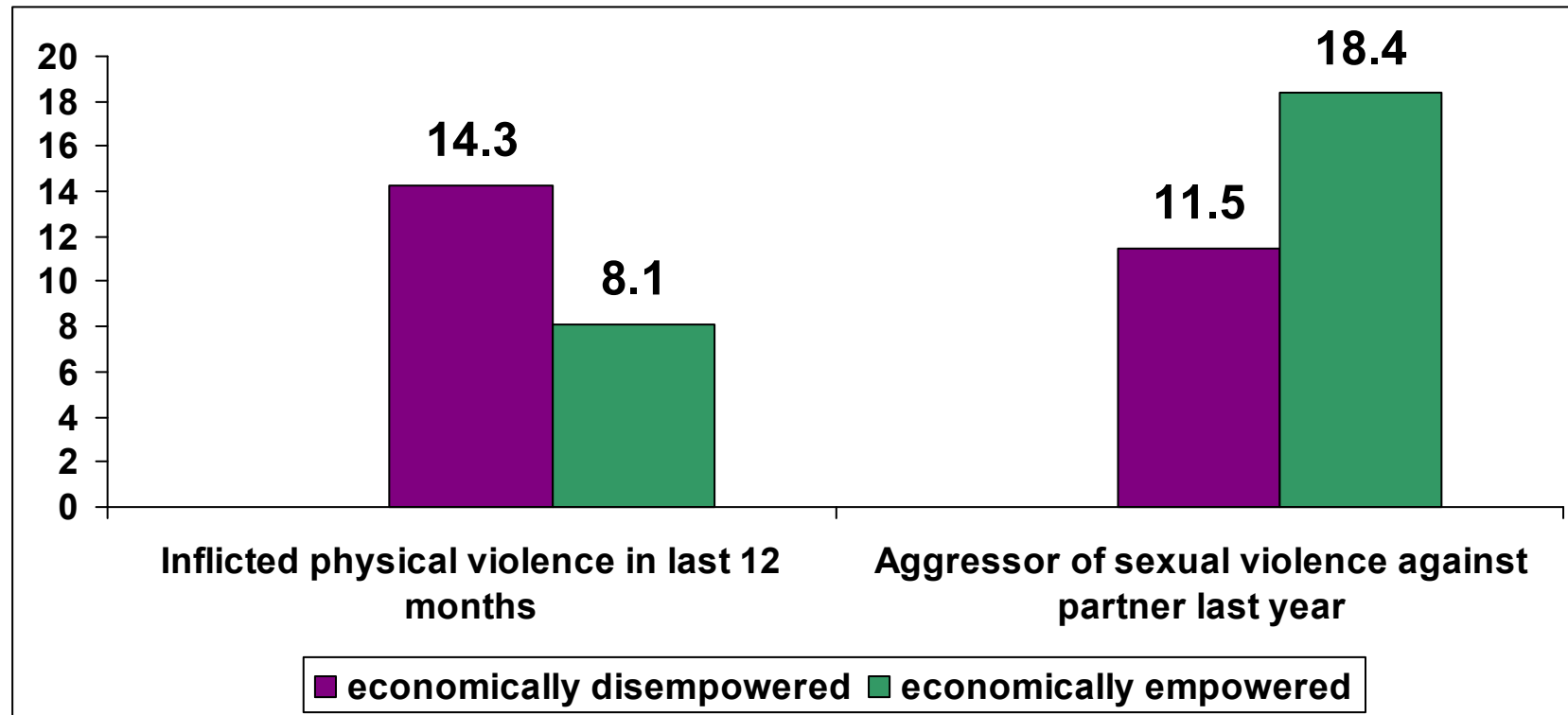
***p<.05, chi square test**

Association of Risk Behavior Vs Sexual and Physical violence



*P<0.05, Chi Square test

Economic disempowerment is associated with more physical violence ($p < 0.05$)



Predictors of physical violence

(controlling for age, education, marital status, religion, caste and employment status)

Predictors	Odds Ratio	95.0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		Lower	Upper
Alcohol use	2.311***	1.536	3.477
Ever engaged in crime	4.125***	2.560	6.646
Economically disempowered	1.34***	1.288	2.497

*** $p < 0.001$

*** $p < 0.001$

Reflections on Policy Development to Engage Men in Gender Equality



- Casting *gender equality as a public good/benefit*
- Men are not only perpetrator of violence but are also victim of violence
- Economic empowerment and social inclusion should be integrated into gender equity program

The International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES)- Partners



Coordinators

- International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)
- Instituto Promundo

Collaborating Organizations

- Center for Gender Studies, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
- Colégio de Mexico, Mexico, D.F.
- Medical Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa
- University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa
- CulturaSalud, Santiago, Chile
- Partners for Prevention: A UN Joint Programme for Ending Violence Against Women in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand
- CESI, Zagreb, Croatia
- Center for Health and Social Justice (CHSJ)