Quantitative Research Protocol
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The study protocol is designed to be used in conjunction with:

- Core Men’s Questionnaire
- Post-Conflict Men’s Questionnaire
- Quantitative Male Interviewers’ Training Manual
- Quantitative Supervisors’ Training Manual
- Quantitative Facilitators’ Training Guidelines
- Ethical and Safety Guidelines for Research on Gender-Based Violence
- report templates
Purpose of the protocol

The Quantitative Research Protocol was designed to provide a guide for conducting rigorous and ethical research with men on violence against women to inform violence prevention policies and programmes.

The quantitative research component of the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific was carried out in six countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka) from 2010 to 2013. The protocol outlines the background, objectives and structure of the quantitative research and explains how to replicate this methodology in your setting. The protocol is to be used in conjunction with the quantitative tools and the Step by Step guide, part of the Toolkit for Replicating the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence. From this document you can develop your own national research protocol.

The following components of the Quantitative Research Protocol will need to be adapted to your research context:

- sampling strategy
- study sites
- makeup of research teams
- roles of national working group partners
- questionnaires
- timeline
- budget.

Quantitative research background

Understanding what factors are associated with men’s perpetration of violence against women requires looking at multiple, interconnected factors at the societal, community, family and individual levels. As described in the step-by-step guide, the quantitative research is one of three components of the overall UN multi-country study’s methodology. The quantitative research can be conducted on its own or with the other two components for a more comprehensive picture of the social structures and the underlying norms, attitudes and behaviours related to the use of violence against women. The quantitative research component is a population-based household survey with individual men and women and the data is analysed from a scientific epidemiological perspective. The study design was premised on the well documented hypothesis that violence against women is a manifestation of unequal gender relations and harmful manifestations of certain types of masculinity governed by patriarchal beliefs, institutions, and systems.

1 In addition to the quantitative research, the qualitative research component was conducted in five countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia (Aceh) and Viet Nam), and the gender politics and policy research component was conducted in Cambodia, India, Indonesia and regionally.
Quantitative research objectives

The objectives of the quantitative research for the UN multi-country study were to:
- better understand men’s use of different forms of violence against women (specifically, intimate partner violence and non-partner rape) in the Asia–Pacific region;
- assess men’s own experience of violence as well as their perpetration of violence against other men and how it relates to the perpetration of violence against women;
- identify factors associated with men’s perpetration of different forms of violence against women;
- promote evidence-based policies and programmes to prevent violence against women

Quantitative research questions

The quantitative research seeks to answer the following broad research questions:
- What is the prevalence and frequency of men’s perpetration of physical, sexual, economic and emotional abuse and controlling behaviour against female intimate partners within each study population?
- What is the prevalence and frequency of men’s perpetration of rape against female non-partners within each study population?
- What is the prevalence and frequency of men’s perpetration of sexual violence against other men within each study population?
- What is the prevalence of men’s experiences of emotional, physical and sexual abuse as children?
- What is the prevalence within each study population of men who report participating in transactional sex or sex with a sex worker?
- What are men’s attitudes related to gender relations and how does this compare with their practices in terms of fatherhood, domestic duties and other gendered practices?
- How much knowledge do men have of policies that have sought to address violence against women in their country?
- What individual, relationship, family and community attributes are associated with the perpetration of intimate partner violence and rape—for example, the detailed exploration of such factors as childhood experiences, gender attitudes, transactional sex, life satisfaction, experiences of violence, ownership of weapons or alcohol and drug use?
- Comparing the data within and between different countries, what can we hypothesize about men’s behaviours and attitudes and masculinities that contribute to violence against women? What are the implications for preventive interventions?
HOW DOES THE UN MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY ON MEN AND VIOLENCE RELATE TO THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION’S MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?

A number of research methodologies exist to examine violence against women or gender-based violence. The World Health Organization’s Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women (WHO MCS) has become the most well-established and ethically rigorous methodology for collecting prevalence and health data on the experiences of violence against women in low- and middle-income settings. Partners for Prevention, the WHO and the UNFPA worked closely together to ensure that the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence complements the WHO MCS and in no way replaces it.

For quantitative research on prevalence, incidence, consequences of violence and factors associated with violence, the UN multi-country study’s quantitative men’s questionnaire was developed and aligned to the WHO women’s questionnaire so that they can be used as a complementing package. The WHO methodology interviews women and provides data on victimization while the UN multi-country study methodology interviews men, providing data on perpetration. Both are vital to inform responses to and prevention of violence against women.

Data on women’s experiences of violence must remain a first priority. But it only gives half the picture. We know that men are the primary perpetrators of violence against women; thus, research to understand women’s experiences of violence must be complemented by research to understand men’s perpetration of violence.

For more on the WHO methodology, see www.who.int.
**Masculinities**
Masculinities can be defined as "ways of living for men", both identities and patterns of practices associated with the positions of men in various gender systems. There is no one masculinity; masculinities vary over time and across and within cultures. However, there is often a hierarchy of masculinities in which one (or more) pattern of masculinity is socially dominant and others are marginalized (IDS, 2007).

**Violence against women**
The UN defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

**Gender-based violence**
For the purposes of the UN multi-country study, a working definition of gender-based violence was applied as an umbrella concept that describes any form of violence used to establish, enforce or perpetuate gender inequalities and keep in place unequal gender-power relations. In other words, gender-based violence is violence that is used as a policing mechanism of gender norms and relations and is intended to result in the subordination of women. This concept of gender-based violence was useful for this study as it allows for the exploration of links among the various forms of violence and of how violence relates to larger systems of social inequality.

*Note: Good research practice suggests that researchers use the most specific and technically accurate terms for different acts of violence rather than grouping all forms of violence together under 'violence against women' or 'gender-based violence'. This section enumerates the other operational definitions of the different types of violence referred to in the UN multi-country study.*

**Economic abuse** includes denying a woman access to and control over basic resources (UN General Assembly, 2006). It includes such acts as the denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs and controlling access to health care, employment, etc.

**Emotional or psychological abuse** is any act or omission that damages the self-esteem, identity or development of an individual. It includes but is not limited to humiliation, threatening loss of custody of children, forced isolation from family or friends, threatening to harm the individual or someone they care about, repeated yelling or degradation, inducing fear through intimidating words or gestures, controlling behaviour and the destruction of possessions.

**Forced/coerced sex** is the use of force, coercion or psychological intimidation by one person that requires another person to engage in a sex act against her or his will, whether or not the act is completed.

**Intimate partner violence** is the physical, sexual, economic or emotional abuse by a current or former spouse or partner constitutes intimate partner violence. It can occur within heterosexual or homosexual relationships and does not require sexual relations. Garcia-Moreno et al. (2005) defines intimate partner violence as any "behaviour in an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours". 
Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, injury or harm. Physical violence includes but is not limited to: scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, poking, hair pulling, slapping, punching, hitting, burning, the use of restraints or one’s body size or strength to detain another person or the use of a weapon (gun, knife or object) (CDC, 2002).

Sexual violence is any act in which one person in a power relationship uses force, coercion or psychological intimidation to force another to carry out a sexual act against her or his will or participate in unwanted sexual relations from which the offender obtains gratification. Abusive sexual contact occurs in a variety of situations, including within marriage, on dates, at work, in school and in families (such as incest). Other manifestations include undesired touching, the oral, anal or vaginal penetration of a penis or objects and obligatory exposure to pornographic material (WHO, 2004).

Structural and institutional violence is any form of violence that occurs through patriarchal channels that sustain and recreate male supremacy and female subordination. Structural or systemic violence is generally invisible, embedded in ubiquitous social structures and is often normalized by formal institutions, such as the police, law, education and health systems. Structural violence occurs whenever people are disadvantaged by political, legal, economic or cultural traditions (Winter and Leighton, 2001). Structural and institutional violence includes experiences of violence, oppression, discrimination or rights violations based on existing laws, policies and discursive practices that are either targeted at specific populations or leave them out altogether.

Quantitative research study population

The quantitative research entails a cross-sectional household survey of at least 1,000 men aged 18–49.

The age range of 18–49 years was selected for the following reasons:

a. The lower limit of the age range is 18 because the ethical issues associated with asking boys and girls younger than 18 years about violent experiences and violence perpetration are too great. It is important to obtain information on attitudes and masculinities from youth, but this should be done in a study dedicated to this topic that addresses all the ethical issues related to research with ‘children’.

b. Age-matched interviewers. It is preferable to have roughly age-matched interviewers for good validity, and it is much harder to achieve this with a more heterogeneous sample.

c. Recall. Much violence occurs in early married or dating life, and the recall period becomes too long if the upper age limit is too high.

d. Violence against older women is less common; increasing the upper limit will lower the overall prevalence and reduce the sample available for the main analyses, without giving other data advantages.

e. The questionnaire is designed for adult men, with the goal of including mostly men who have some relationship or fatherhood experience and greater probability of being sexually active as well as more life experience on which to base their opinions and attitudes related to gender equality.

If you are interested, exploring attitudes and masculinities of younger and older men can be done through the qualitative research component.

The survey instruments are designed to be relevant for:
- men in stable as well as more casual relationships
- men who define themselves as primarily heterosexual as well as men who have sex with men
- men who have children and those who do not.

**Quantitative research study location**

Given that the UN multi-country study did not aim to obtain national prevalence figures for each of the six selected countries, it was conducted in one to two sites per country, usually the capital or the largest city and one province, region or district.

If one or two sites are selected, the following criteria can be used to select them:
- The location is broadly representative of the country as a whole, in that it includes the range of communities, races and religions found within the country.
- The population is not already marginalized and is not already perceived as likely to have higher levels of violence against women (unless, of course, the study is focusing specifically on a conflict or post-conflict region).
- There is availability of or the possibility to establish support services for women experiencing violence during the survey (if interviewing women).
- If the area of interest is relatively small, it is better to have one site and include the whole area as the site. If travel costs are prohibitive, then working in a couple of smaller sites is preferable.

The methodology is equally suitable for a nationally representative sample to collect national prevalence rates.

**Sampling strategy**

For the data from your study to be comparable with the original data from the UN multi-country study, it is vital that the sampling strategies are consistent. We recommend that a suitable sample design be developed at the national level, with input from the national statistical office.

**Why does the sample matter?**
Quantitative research is designed to generate information that can be generalized beyond the limited number of people interviewed for the study. Random sampling is the most effective method to generate information that can be generalized to the study area population among people whose age and sex are represented in the sample.

To optimize the balance of information precision and operational efficiency and costs, we suggest a multi-stage sampling strategy (detailed further on) and conducting the interviews in households located within a limited number of clusters. The sample design must be self-weighting.

**How large should the sample be?**
The sample size depends on a number of factors. The first is the number of sites. We recommend that each country either use the whole of the country setting (as the UN multi-country study did in Aceh, Indonesia and Bougainville, PNG) for the survey or select two sites, one urban and one rural. The option of one site should be pursued only if resources prohibit two sites.
The number of interviews in this survey has to be large enough to enable comparison of subgroups of men within the sample. For example, analysing which factors are more strongly associated with men’s violent practices and what protects against the use of violence. The number of interviews needed is influenced by the prevalence of practices within the population. For example, where it is anticipated that the reporting of violent behaviour by men will be relatively uncommon (reported by less than 10 percent of respondents), a larger sample size is needed to enable adequate analysis. Where there is data from two sites, it will be possible to pool the data for these analyses, making it possible to have a smaller sample size per site.

The second factor that influences sample size is the proportion of the population who are ‘at risk’ for the outcome of interest. For example, many of the questions relate to the practices of married or partnered men, and in countries where the average age of marriage is in the late 20s or older, questions on fathering and relationships may not be applicable to a large proportion of the sample. This reduces the prevalence of the related practices in the population overall and has to be compensated by a larger sample size.

We recommend:
1. If a country has two sites, conduct a minimum of 1,000 interviews (50 clusters) per site.
2. If the country has one site, conduct a minimum of 1,500 interviews (75 clusters).
3. In each cluster, aim for interviews in 20 households.

Non-response
There are two types of non-response. One is refusal by or failure to locate an eligible person who is known to be in the household. The other is the failure to conduct an interview because there is no eligible man in the household.

At least three attempts are made to contact a person for the interview. Attempts should be made at different times of the day, different days of the week and include using phone numbers or other contact details to trace the interview partner. If these attempts do not result in an interview or if a household has no eligible person, then that interview is ‘missed’. There are no replacements. This may result in uneven numbers of interviews per enumeration area, which is fine.

Consequently, the study must be designed to reach the specified sample of completed interviews, taking into account missed interviews or non-responses. To do this, you need to determine the average number of men per household in the study site. If it is more than one, you can be confident that each household will have an eligible member to interview. If it is less than one, you need to proportionately increase the number of selected households in a cluster to ensure that 20 have an eligible member to interview. For example, if the average number of men aged 18–49 per household was 0.8, you would want to select 24 households for an interview per cluster, with the expectation of finding 20 households with eligible men.

You also need to account for refusal rates. Look for local data from previous surveys to get an idea of the refusal rate within the survey population. If the expected refusal rate is very low (less than 10 percent), it is not necessary to inflate the sample size. If it is high, it is more efficient (in terms of resources) to increase the number of selected households in a cluster rather than the number of clusters. For example, if the refusal rate for male interviews is known to be always 30 percent, increase the number of households per cluster of male interviews by 30 percent (plan for 27 households per cluster).
The average response rate from the six countries in the UN multi-country study was 85 percent; thus we recommend you over-sample by at least 20 percent.

Stages of sampling

Stage one: Site selection

If you are conducting research in one or two sites, the choice of sites should reflect the political and practical considerations of the country because it is not possible to assume generalization beyond the study site.

Some considerations in site selection:

1. **Urban vs. rural:** If an urban site is selected, generalization of findings to rural areas cannot be assumed. And vice versa.
2. **Ethnicity and religion:** Generalization beyond the ethnic and religious composition of the study area cannot be assumed, so it is best not to select sites that largely have a minority ethnic population or religion, unless there is a special interest in that population.
3. **Political sensitivities:** There is always a danger that sensitive results can be used to stigmatize the population of the interview site. They may be dismissed as only reflecting a particular group and not others. This is another reason why careful choice of site is important.
4. **Travel costs:** If the area of interest is relatively small (such as Aceh, Indonesia or Bougainville, PNG), it is better to have one site and include the whole area as the site. If travel costs are prohibitive, then working in a couple smaller sites is preferable.

Stage two: Randomly select areas for research within the sites

The second stage of the multi-stage sampling involves the selection of clusters for interviews. Clusters are geographical areas in which you will aim to conduct 20 interviews. The national statistics office will usually have the country divided into geographically defined boundaries (usually called ‘enumeration areas’) for the national census. In most countries, enumeration areas are relatively small (250–500 households), and they make ideal clusters. It is important that the number of households per cluster is known. To make the sample self-weighted, you need to select the sample using **probability proportionate to size**.

If a large enough random sample is drawn, the sample population should reflect the overall population of the study area. If the study takes smaller samples, it must ensure that a particular characteristic within the study site (which you think is related to the outcome of interest—in this case, violence against women prevalence) is reflected in the sample in proportion to the way it occurs in the population. You can do this through stratification at the time of sample selection. For example, to ensure that the distribution of clusters across, say, three regions of a site is the same as the population distribution, you would divide the clusters first into the three regions and then sample with probability proportionate to size within each region. The number of clusters from each region should reflect (as far as possible) the proportion of the population in that region. It is not necessary to stratify a sample, although it will increase precision and should be done if it makes sense locally. It is best to stratify on one population characteristic (such as distribution).

Some enumeration areas need to be excluded from the sampling frame before the sample is drawn. Once information on the enumeration areas is gathered from the national statistics office (where available), exclude those that are vacant (have less than 20 dwellings), are industrial estates (and therefore unlikely to have many dwellings) or
are institutions, such as a prison, army barracks or hospital (that you cannot access). The national statistics office normally can advise which enumeration areas need to be excluded.

**NOTE:** If you are interviewing both men and women, clusters need to be randomly assigned as either male or female interview sites. It is not safe or ethical to interview men and women in the same cluster. When doing this, randomly select a sex and draw the 50 or 75 clusters for that sex. Draw the second sample of 50 or 75 for the other sex from the remaining clusters.

Steps in drawing the cluster sample:
1. Start with a list of all the enumeration areas in the study site and their size (the number of households).
2. Decide whether or not to stratify the sample.
3. Decide which enumeration areas, if any, need to be excluded.
4. Randomly select the required number of clusters to achieve the desired sample size, using probability proportionate to size.

**Stage three: Selection of visiting points within the enumeration areas**
It is important within an enumeration area that all households have an equal chance of selection. Take the selecting of 20 households per enumeration area, for example. If there is an accurate household list for an area, then randomly select the 20 households. If a list does not exist, it is necessary to map the area. To do this, identify the physical boundaries of the enumeration area and compile a map, showing the households inside that area. Count the households and calculate the sampling interval. The sampling interval (call this \( n \)) is the total number of households divided by 20. It is then possible to determine a random starting point and count every \( nth \) household. These will be the survey households. If the sampling interval is not a whole number, round down to get the \( n \) for the sample.

An enumeration area larger than 500 households may be costly to map. In this case, if possible, divide the area into equal-sized subportions, randomly select one and apply the household mapping process to that area.

**Stage four: Selection within a household or visiting point**
Once you have identified the households for your sample, you need to verify the members of each household to determine who will be interviewed. Households are defined as people who normally sleep in the dwelling (this excludes visitors) and eat together. In some households, there will be a domestic worker or a lodger who eats with the family and will be defined as part of the household. In others, the household staff or lodgers eat separately and therefore are defined as belonging to a separate household.

**Stage five: Selection within a household**
Once you have selected the households, it is important to determine who in the household is eligible for the study. List them and then randomly select one person. This is most easily done by writing their names on separate pieces of paper, folding them, shuffling them in a hand and asking the household member to draw one paper from among them.

Steps in the household selection:
1. Ask who normally lives (sleeps) in the dwelling.
2. List them and check that they eat together (or who eats with whom).
3. Count the number of households using this definition.
4. If there are two households in one dwelling, interview one eligible person from each household (through random selection for each household).

5. If there are more than two households in one dwelling, randomly select one household and invite one eligible person from the selected household to be interviewed.

**Personal digital assistants**

The UN multi-country study used personal digital assistants (PDAs) in the data collection for the following reasons:

- They facilitate the asking of questions about the most sensitive topics.
- No data entry is required, which reduces data entry error and speeds up data input and clean-up.
- They address the ethical issues related to asking questions of men about involvement in criminal activities (such as rape and theft). It is unethical for an interviewer to ask such questions face to face because they may have a legal obligation to report positive responses to the police. With PDAs, the respondents’ answers remain totally anonymous.
- They address issues of interviewer fatigue and interviewer bias.
- Experience from previous studies clearly indicates that self-administered paper and pencil questionnaires are difficult for respondents to complete due to complex skip patterns. This often results in missing data. PDAs can be programmed to automatically make the necessary skips, thus addressing this issue.

For ethical and safety reasons, section 8 of the men’s questionnaire (asking on various sensitive issues) is self-administered by respondents. This section on the PDAs is complemented by an audio track to ensure that all men can complete the section, regardless of their literacy level. Even if you have chosen to conduct a paper-based survey rather than a technology-based survey, an audio track is advisable.

**Figure 1: Sample of the UN multi-country study’s Core Men’s Questionnaire on the PDA**
In study sites where the content of the survey would be particularly sensitive or could put respondents in particular danger if overheard, it is possible to make the men’s survey fully self-administered. In these situations, there will be full audio enhancement for the whole survey.

The UN multi-country study had great success with the audio-enhanced PDA technology for interviewing men. It resulted in relatively high self-reporting of sexual violence perpetration compared with other studies, which did not use this technology.

The technology’s hardware is expensive, however; programming the software is time-consuming and requires the hiring of a specialist, and successfully using the technology in the field requires regular access to electricity. You will need to assess, given your access to resources and the field context in which you will be working, whether a paper-based or PDA-based survey would be more effective. The International Center for Research on Women report Introducing Handheld Instruments in Community Based Surveys (Singh, 2010) may help in making the decision.

If you are using PDAs, the survey essentially will be an application (app) on the device. Several types of software exist for creating apps, and which one you choose will depend on many factors, including the type of hardware that you are using, your budget and what languages you are translating the questionnaires into. If you do not have a programmer in-house to construct the app, you may chose to go with existing software, which is cheaper and easier to use, although it may not enable complementary audio enhancement.

**NOTE:** P4P has versions of the UN multi-country study survey apps for iPod Touch technology in Mandarin (simplified characters), Khmer, Bangla, Tamil, Sinhala, Tok Pisin and Indonesian.

Because setting up the surveys on PDAs can be a very complex process, please contact P4P for more information, at partners4prevention@one.un.org.

### Questionnaire content

The UN multi-country study’s two men’s questionnaires (core and post-conflict) were the product of a long process of discussion, consultation and development. It involved reviewing existing literature and numerous instruments and incorporating input from technical experts who were part of the study’s technical advisory group and from national partners.

The men’s questionnaires draw primarily from other work: from the Medical Research Council’s (South Africa) Men’s Health and Relationships Study, the WHO MCS and the IMAGES questionnaire, all of which were extensively pre-tested. The intimate partner violence questions derive from the WHO MCS so that the data is directly comparable with data from studies that have used its methodology with women. The sexual violence questions are adapted from the Medical Research Council’s questionnaire. The men’s questionnaires incorporate the Gender-Equitable Men (GEM) Scale, which was adapted from the IMAGES methodology. Other internationally validated measures, such as the Childhood Trauma Events questionnaire and the Centre for Epidemiologic Studies (CES) depression scale, are also used.

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2 P4P created specific questionnaires and interviewer training manuals for self-administration, which will be used in these cases. Please contact P4P for more information.
For the six-country study in Asia and the Pacific, the Core Men’s Questionnaire was pre-tested on a convenient sample of men, through cognitive qualitative interviews; the adapted and translated questionnaires were pre-tested in each country.

The Core Men’s Questionnaire has eight sections:

1. **Socio-demographic characteristics and employment**, covering age, education, marital/cohabitation status, polygamy and dowry status, employment experience, unemployment and underemployment; income, stress and reactions associated with unemployment.

2. **Childhood experiences**, covering household decision-making in family of origin, gender balance in work or child care in family of origin.

3. **Attitudes about relations between men and women**, covering attitudes towards gender equality (using the GEM Scale) and individual attitudes about gender relations, including attitudes towards partner violence and attitudes towards a woman’s ability to refuse sex with her husband.

4. **Intimate relationships**, covering current or most recent partner’s age, education and income in relation to his, household decision-making, division of household chores, use of controlling behaviour against his partner, use of emotional and economic abuse against his partner and use of physical violence against his partner.

5. **Fatherhood (for men who have children)**, covering the number of children, living situation of each child, attendance at the birth of the last child, attendance of antenatal or prenatal visits of last child, time spent in care of children and use of paternity leave.

6. **Health and well-being**, covering childhood trauma, use of health services, mental health issues (using the CES depression scale and suicide ideation, life satisfaction scale and empathy scale).

7. **Policies**, covering awareness of and attitudes towards various gender-equality policies and violence against women policies and campaigns.

8. **Self-administered section**, covering behaviours related to sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, the number of sexual partners, engagement in transactional sex or use of sex workers; use of sexual violence against women and men (partners and non-partners); history of criminal behaviour, including stealing, fights, gangs, arrest, imprisonment; alcohol use or drug use; experiences of violence outside the home; sexual orientation; sex with men; and indicators of socio-economic status.

**How is violence measured by the questionnaire?**

The following presents the items used to measure the outcome variables in the study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intimate partner violence against women (Current or previous wife or girlfriend)</th>
<th>Non-partner violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emotional abuse</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rape of a non-partner woman</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulted a partner or deliberately made her feel bad about herself</td>
<td>Forced a woman who was not your wife or girlfriend to have sex with you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belittled or humiliated a partner in front of other people</td>
<td>Had sex with a woman or girl when she was too drunk or drugged to say whether she wanted it or not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did things to scare or intimidate a partner on purpose; for example, by the way you looked at her, by yelling and smashing things</td>
<td><strong>Gang rape of a woman</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatened to hurt a partner</td>
<td><strong>You and other men</strong> had sex with a woman at the same time when she did not consent to sex or you forced her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic abuse</td>
<td>Sexual violence against a man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibited a partner from getting a job, going to work, trading or earning money</td>
<td>Done anything sexual with a boy or man when he didn’t consent or you forced him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Took a partner’s earnings against her will</td>
<td>Did anything sexual with a boy or man when you put your penis in his mouth or anus when he didn’t consent or you forced him (rape)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threw a partner out of the house</td>
<td>Gang rape of man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kept money from your earnings for alcohol, tobacco or other things for yourself when you knew your partner was finding it hard to afford the household expenses</td>
<td>You and other men had sex with a man at the same time when he didn’t consent to sex or you forced him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Physical violence**

- Slapped a partner or threw something at her that could hurt her
- Pushed or shoved a partner
- Hit a partner with a fist or with something else that could hurt her
- Kicked, dragged, beat, choked or burned a partner
- Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against a partner

**Sexual violence**

- Forced a partner to have sex with you when she did not want to (rape)
- Forced a partner to watch pornography when she didn’t want to
- Forced a partner to do something sexual that she did not want to do
- Had sex with a partner when you knew she didn’t want it but you believed she should agree because she was your wife/partner

**Childhood Trauma Events questionnaire**

### Sexual abuse

- Someone touched my thighs, buttocks, breasts or genitals when I did not want him to or made me touch his private parts when I did not want to*
- I had sex with a woman or man who was more than 5 years older than me
- I had sex with someone who was not my girlfriend or boyfriend because I was threatened or frightened or forced
- I was forced to have sex or physical relations with a community leader or older schoolboy
- I was exposed to unwanted incidents of a sexual nature
- I was exposed to pornographic material against my will

### Emotional neglect

- Any form of emotional neglect
- I lived in different households at different times
- I spent time outside the home, and none of the adults at home knew where I was
One or both of my parents were too drunk to take care of me

Emotional abuse

Any form of emotional abuse

I saw or heard by mother beaten by her husband or boyfriend

I was told I was lazy or stupid or ugly by someone in my family

I was insulted or humiliated by someone in my family in front of other people

Physical hardship

I did not have enough to eat

I was beaten at home with a belt or stick or whip or something else that was hard

I was beaten so hard at home that it left a mark or bruise

I was beaten or physically punished at school by a teacher or headmaster

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**Guidelines for questionnaire adaptation**

To ensure comparability of your data with the UN multi-country study’s original data, the majority of the questions in the questionnaires should remain the same. New questions specific to your country context can be added, but it is recommended that questions are not deleted except those already marked as 'optional' or if they are clearly not relevant. Careful consideration should be taken before adding too many questions due to the length of the questionnaire.

What must be kept the same:

- The wording of the violence questions must be kept EXACTLY THE SAME to ensure comparability of rates of reported violence across countries.
- There are a number of scales used in the questionnaire, such as the childhood trauma scale (section 6), the GEM Scale (section 4), the CES depression scale (section 6), the empathy scale (section 6), etc. These scales CANNOT BE CHANGED because they have been carefully designed and validated for their psychometric properties. Any additional questions can be added as separate questions—not as part of an existing scale.

What can be adapted:

- You are advised to create locally relevant coding options for the questions marked as 'locally specific coding'.
- The policy section should be made country specific, with questions on policies relevant to your country context.
- Post-conflict settings will, at a minimum, require additional questions on general community safety in section 1 and conflict-related violence in section 8—please see the post-conflict questionnaire example.
- Some countries may want to add questions on certain types of violence against women or discrimination specifically related to their context, such as sex selection in China, acid attacks or eve teasing (sexual harassment) in Bangladesh and sex trafficking in Cambodia.
Numbering of the questions and coding categories:

- To ensure quality and consistency of national quantitative data analysis, P4P developed a regional set of data analysis syntaxes to produce a common set of variables and analysis. Analysis syntaxes include frequencies, crosstabs and some measures of association between relevant variables. Please contact P4P if you would like access to these syntaxes; you can then ‘run’ the syntaxes through your own data sets.

- For this to work, the numbering of your questionnaires must remain exactly the same as the UN multi-country study's quantitative questionnaire. Where new questions are added, they should not change the numbering sequence; add a country code, for example CH119, for a new question added for China after Q119. If a question is deleted, the number of other questions should not be changed to compensate; for example, if Q119 was deleted, the ordering is kept as Q118 and then Q120.

Pre-testing and piloting

The adapted and translated questionnaires should be pre-tested, as follows:

- Each country first conducts cognitive qualitative pre-testing of the adapted and translated questionnaire with 20 men and revises where necessary. Here respondents are asked to answer questions from the questionnaire and also provide feedback on the clarity and acceptability of the questions asked.

- Each country then field tests the questionnaires with a convenient sample of 100–150 men and revises where necessary.

- Finally, the survey is piloted outside the study location with the actual interviewers, after they have been trained. By this point, the questionnaire should not require substantial revision, and the pilot testing merely provides practice for the interviewers and streamlines the survey procedures, including the mechanisms for selecting participating households and the procedures for monitoring the survey's implementation. This step is also an important test for the PDAs.

Translation of the questionnaire

The UN multi-country study’s Core Men’s Questionnaire and Post-Conflict Men's Questionnaire are available in English. The questionnaires should be translated into the local languages used by the population in your site by your research institute or professional translators. The focus should be on using words and expressions that are widely understood in the study sites. The translated questionnaire should be back-translated or thoroughly checked by someone who can compare the English version with its translation. In settings in which there are a number of languages in use, the questionnaire should be developed in the most commonly understood languages.

P4P has the following translations available—Bangla, Chinese, Indonesian, Khmer, Tok Pisin, Sinhala and Tamil; anyone interested in one of them should contact P4P directly.
Quantitative survey implementation

Survey team
For the study, a core research team is required; in most cases, it is arranged through a selected research institution. The research institute determines the makeup of the research teams, including the number of interviewers. Given the length of the questionnaire and the need for re-visiting, it is suggested to plan on completing only two or three interviews per interviewer per day. Each team should consist of one supervisor, one driver and three interviewers. The number of teams will depend on the time frame and funding available.

Selection and training of interviewers
The selection and training of appropriate supervisors and interviewers is essential for the success of the study. The ideal interviewer must be capable of interacting with all classes of people, be non-judgemental, mature, skilled at building rapport and experienced at dealing with sensitive issues. Given the complexity of the questionnaire, it is recommended that the interviewers have more than primary school education.

Also given the complexity of the questionnaire and the sensitivity of the research topic, and based on the WHO ethical guidelines for research on violence against women, interviewer training requires three weeks, including pilot testing. The Toolkit for Replicating the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence includes a copy of the training schedule, the Quantitative Male Interviewers’ Training Manual, the Quantitative Supervisors’ Training Manual and the Quantitative Facilitators’ Training Guidelines, with accompanying PowerPoint presentation (www.partners4prevention.org).

The interviewers’ training focuses on gender issues, violence and masculinities; practising with the questionnaire; and preparing the interviewer for the fieldwork. The training covers the following:

- sensitization activities on gender issues, masculinities and violence against women (supported by local NGOs working in this field);
- employment expectations, payment and working conditions, mechanisms for quality control;
- the aim of the survey, the role of the interviewer, how to conduct interviews;
- elementary counselling principles and techniques;
- the importance of safety, privacy and maintaining confidentiality;
- procedures on how to respond to men and women to report violence;
- practice interviews, including identifying when it is safe to proceed with an interview and ways to handle interrupted interviews;
- sampling procedures, including repeated visits and re-sampling;
- use of PDAs (if relevant)

Key points regarding fieldwork
- Male interviewers only interview male respondents.
- There must be no replacement of respondents.
- To maintain both interviewer morale and quality, fieldworkers must be paid per day or week—not per interview.
- Supervisors must accompany each team of interviewers in the field.
• handling vicarious trauma.

Experience from other studies suggests that it is important to over-recruit the number of interviewers to be trained, which thus enables the team to maintain some flexibility and to have the option not to hire all of the interviewers trained.

Team supervisors need to attend the interviewers' training and receive additional training on their role as supervisors. Supervisor training covers:

• responsibilities of supervisors
• sampling techniques (including the selection and enumeration of clusters, the selection of households and respondents)
• helping interviewers with access to households
• supervisors’ PDA management (only if relevant)
• safety of respondents and interviewers
• reducing non-responses and handling pending interviews
• responding to people requiring assistance
• maintaining team motivation and morale
• quality-control procedures and fieldwork control sheets.

Pilot test
A pilot survey of two days takes place at the end of the fieldworker training workshop. It is important that the pilot not be conducted in the main study sites; however, it should take place in sites that are demographically and culturally similar to the main study sites.

The pilot should be seen as a practice-run before the data collection officially begins and, therefore, all procedures that apply for the data collection should be followed in the pilot. For example, fieldworkers should be divided into teams of three interviewers and one supervisor, and respondents must be asked to sign informed consent forms and must be provided with information about relevant service providers in their local area at the end of the interview. The pilot should be an opportunity for both interviewers and supervisors to practise what they have learned in the training workshop.

By this stage, the questionnaire should not require significant modification; however, interviewers should note and correct any mistakes that they find in the questionnaire during the pilot.

If using PDAs, the pilot survey is also an important test for this technology. Attention should be paid to the skip patterns, battery

Case study: Payment of interviewers
During the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific, fieldworkers in one of the study locations were paid by completed interview. Although initially appearing to be a more economical option for the research institute that was hiring the fieldworkers, this led to other issues, eventually costing the research institute much more money and time.

When fieldworkers realized, after the pilot study, that it was difficult to complete more than two or three interviews per day, many dropped out of the study because it was not financially viable for them. Most of them had primarily worked on market research surveys in the past and were not used to the extra time and patience that a survey on sensitive personal and social issues requires. This raised concern among the research team that the remaining fieldworkers might be tempted to rush or falsify interviews so as to raise their daily completion rate. All of these issues eventually led the research institute to change their payment system to a daily wage for the fieldworkers.
life and respondents’ reaction to the PDA technology.

Debrief
Interviewers and supervisors should note any challenges or unexpected circumstances that arise during the pilot, and these should be discussed in detail in a group debrief immediately following the last day of the pilot process. It is important to have the debriefing session no more than one day after the end of the pilot so that fieldworkers’ experiences are fresh in their mind. The debriefing session is a crucial opportunity for the fieldworkers to share their experiences, to clarify any areas of confusion and to agree on a uniform approach to any fieldwork challenges.

Following the pilot and debriefing process, additional training should be conducted if necessary, and the survey instrument should be revised according to any issues that arose during the pilot.

Interview structure
The structure of each interview in the data collection is as follows:
1. Supervisors assign each interviewer a certain number of randomly selected households, based on the sample design.
2. Interviewers locate and approach those households and determine how many eligible men live in the house; that is, those aged 18–49 who sleep and eat at that house. If there is more than one eligible respondent, a statistically sound method should be used to randomly select one respondent (such as drawing lots). Once a respondent is selected, the interviewer must attempt to interview this person; he cannot swap the selected eligible respondent for another person under any circumstance. The interviewer must record all of this on the Household Selection Form.
3. If the selected respondent is not at home or is not available, the interviewer must make an appointment to return and must make at least three attempts to return to interview the selected respondent on different days and at different times.
4. If the selected respondent is available, the interviewer should explain that this interview must be conducted in private and ask the respondent to select a private place where he will feel comfortable and where the interview will not be interrupted or overheard.
5. Once in a private location, the fieldworker must explain to the respondent the information on the information sheet and must obtain informed consent. Respondents must be told that they are under no obligation to participate and there will be no negative consequences if they do not agree.
6. If the respondent agrees to participate, the interview may begin. On average, interviews take about one hour.
7. When the interview is finished, the interviewer should thank the respondent for his time and provide him with the service provider pamphlet. Respondents should only be given gifts for participating in a context in which this is culturally required; gifts must not be coercive.
8. The interviewer should continue to the next assigned household.

Quality control
It is important to implement a range of mechanisms for monitoring the quality of the survey implementation. Be sure to:
• Clearly explain the requirements and conditions of employment to each interviewer and supervisor and maintain the option to remove staff who are not performing adequately or who have negative attitudes towards the topic of study.
• Compile details of eligible members of each household during the survey. Possible sampling biases should be explored by comparing the sample interviewed with the distribution of eligible respondents.
• Conduct random re-checks of some households, without warning. In a re-check, respondents are re-interviewed by the supervisor using a supervisor’s questionnaire (provided in the interviewer training manual). This visit will be used to assess how the respondent was selected, check the responses to a few questions and assess the respondent’s perceptions about the interview.
• Have skips and valid limits programmed into the PDAs.

Ethical considerations

For a full overview of the ethical considerations of conducting research on violence against women, refer to the UN multi-country study’s Ethical and Safety Guidelines for Research on Gender-Based Violence, which are based on the WHO guidelines for ethical and safe research on violence against women.

Sensitivity of research topic
There are number of ethical considerations that need to be made when conducting research on violence against women. The International Research Network on Violence Against Women and the WHO stipulates the prime importance of confidentiality and safety; the need to ensure that the research does not cause the respondent to undergo further harm (including not causing the respondent further trauma); the importance of ensuring that the respondent is informed of available sources of help; and the need for the interviewers to respect the respondent’s decisions and choices.

Individual consent
At the start of all interviews, respondents are informed of the purpose and nature of the study through the information and consent form. In most cases, the respondent is asked to sign a consent form. Due to the low levels of literacy in some settings where the study will be conducted and the fear some people may have in recording their name, another option is for the interviewer to request the verbal consent of the respondent to conduct the interview and then record that the consent procedure has been administered and note whether permission to conduct the interview has been granted.

As part of the consent procedure, the respondent is informed that the data collected will be held in strict confidence. To ensure that the respondent is aware that the survey includes questions on highly personal and sensitive topics, the interviewer warns the respondent that some of the topics are difficult to talk about. The respondent is free to terminate the interview at any point or to skip any questions that he does not want to answer.

The respondents receive an information sheet explaining the study and contact details of the research team and sources of support for a range of problems. They also are provided with an information sheet that is appropriately detailed and explicit about the fact that the survey contains questions relating to violence and sexual behaviour; however, this sheet need not be left with respondents if they do not want it for safety reasons.
Voluntary participation

Participation in the study is on a voluntary basis. No inducements are to be made. Where appropriate, incurred expenses (such as for transport) can be reimbursed. Respondents must be clear that refusal to participate will not result in any negative consequences.

Confidentiality

Much of the information provided by the respondents will be extremely personal. Confidentiality of the information collected during the survey is of fundamental importance. The men’s questionnaire asks respondents about the perpetration of criminal behaviour, including rape, and thus it is vital that even the interviewer is not aware of the responses to avoid ethical dilemmas about reporting to the police.

A number of mechanisms are used to protect the confidentiality of the information collected:
- All interviewers receive strict instructions about the importance of maintaining confidentiality. No interviewer conducts an interview in their own community.
- No names are recorded. Instead, households are identified using a unique code. The identifiers linking the questionnaire with the household location are kept separately from the questionnaires. Upon completion of the survey, these identifiers and the household lists are destroyed. In all further analyses, the codes are used to distinguish questionnaires.
- Particular care is taken during the presentation of the research findings that the information presented is sufficiently aggregated to ensure that no one community or individual can be identified. Where case study findings are presented, sufficient detail is changed to ensure that the source of the information cannot be identified.
- The questions related to perpetration of sexual violence and other particularly sensitive questions are self-administered, using the PDA.

KEY POINTS REGARDING ETHICS

- The safety of the respondents is paramount.
- A safe name must be used in all communication, documents and discussions related to the survey during the research period.
- No person younger than 18 can be interviewed.
- No information about respondents or their answers can be shared outside the team.
- No photographs can be taken of respondents or their families.
- Interviews must take place in spaces where no other parties may overhear or interrupt.
- Participation must be voluntary and respondents must be aware of their right to refuse to answer any question.

Physical safety of informants and researchers

The physical safety of respondents and interviewers is paramount. If the focus of the survey becomes widely known—either within the household or among the community—the topic of the interview may become known to a perpetrator of violence. For people experiencing violence, the mere act of participating in a study may provoke further abuse. This may place the respondent or the interview team at risk of violence, either before, during or after the interview. For this reason, the following measures are to be adopted to ensure that the research topic does not become widely known:
To enable the respondent to explain the study to others safely, the survey is framed, for example, as the Study on Men's Health and Life Experiences or Study on Family Health and Safety and is introduced at the local and household levels in this manner.

In all communication, discussions and paperwork about the study, the safe name is used during the research period.

Interviews are only conducted in a private setting. Only children younger than 2 years are permitted to be present. Where necessary, locations outside the household where the interview can be conducted in private are used (such as in a nearby field or at a local clinic, church or temple).

The respondent is free to reschedule (or relocate) the interview to a time (or place) that may be more convenient for him or her.

Interviewers are trained to terminate or change the subject of discussion if an interview is interrupted by anyone.

Do no harm

Violence against women and many of the other issues covered in the survey, such as homosexuality, drug use and transactional sex, are sensitive and stigmatized issues; men and women may fear answering such questions. For this reason, particular care is taken to ensure that all questions are asked sensitively, in a supportive and non-judgemental manner.

Interviewers are trained to be aware of the effects that the questions may have on the respondent and, if necessary, terminates the interview if the effect seems too negative. In-depth training is provided to the researchers and fieldworkers. The training covers survey techniques as well as how to respond and, if necessary, provide support to someone who reports experiencing violence. Interviewers are trained to assist if asked, but to not force anyone into an intervention for which he or she is not ready.

Harm related to perpetration disclosure

Special care is taken in the men’s questionnaire because some men are asked to report on perpetration of violence and other crimes. Given that no harm must arise from research participation, we are obligated to protect respondents who disclose perpetration in response to questions. Care must be taken to ensure that information is not elicited that could be used in legal proceedings—for example, a victim is identified or someone discusses perpetrating the rape of a child or stranger. To ensure confidential disclosure, we use the self-administered methodology for those types of questions.

Perpetrators often try and minimize their actions, and it is essential that there is no collusion from the field team in this. At the same time, we do not want to deliberately harm any respondent, so we do not lecture them on their bad behaviour after asking about it. Research in South Africa shows that asking about the ‘most serious consequences’ of perpetration is an important way of conveying a message of non-acceptability.

Mechanisms to attend to researchers’ and field-workers’ needs

It is likely that some interviewers will have been a direct target or have had familial experiences of violence. Even though this may improve the interviewer’s skills and empathy, the process of being involved in the study may awaken images, emotions, internal confusion and conflict. These reactions may affect their ability to work, may have a negative impact on their health and may create tension in their home. Even
among researchers or fieldworkers who have not experienced violence, listening to stories of violence and abuse may be draining or overwhelming.

Thus, mechanisms need to be in place to support the needs of the fieldworkers. During the research, regular debriefing meetings should be scheduled to enable the research team to discuss what they are hearing, their feelings about the situation and how it is affecting them. These meetings can help reduce the stress of the fieldwork and try to avert any negative consequences.

Despite these measures, some fieldworkers may need to be given less emotionally taxing tasks, be given a break from the study or to withdraw from the research altogether. To account for these possibilities, sufficient numbers of fieldworkers are recruited to allow for a 10 percent attrition rate of interviewers over the study period.

Harmful publicity
The survey findings must be disseminated in a scientifically rigorous manner. Care is taken to highlight the extent to which violence against women is cross-cutting, existing in all communities and socio-economic groups. Particular attention must be paid to ensuring that the findings are not used as a means to describe one setting or racial group as being ‘worse’ than another.

Provision of crisis intervention (particularly for countries interviewing women about their experience of violence)

Prior to conducting the research, you should liaise with potential providers of support, including government health, legal, social service and educational resources in the community and less formal providers of support (including community representatives, religious leaders, traditional healers and women’s organizations) to identify the forms of support that each is able to provide.

Based on the information collected, each research team develops procedures for handling cases of abuse. Each research team also produces a resource list (on a card) of agencies and individuals who can provide support, both during and after the survey, which is then offered to respondents. For safety reasons, the card does not explicitly mention violence against women and is either sufficiently small to be hidden easily or includes contact details for a broad range of health and support services.

Where few resources exist, a counsellor should accompany the research team and be available in the short term to provide support to cases of abuse that emerge. Additional resources can be sought out to enable existing services to better respond to cases of abuse that emerge.

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3 Please refer to the Media Guidelines to Protect Interviewers and Respondents.
Example timeline
Although each country team develops their own time frame for the research, here are some general guidelines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of activities</th>
<th>YEAR 1</th>
<th>YEAR 2</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form national working group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Draft and finalize national research protocol</td>
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<td>Select study sites and design the sample</td>
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<tr>
<td>Design field procedures and adapt the manuals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Test, finalize and translate questionnaire</td>
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<tr>
<td>instruments</td>
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<td>Obtain ethical clearance</td>
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<td>Program the PDA (if relevant) and prepare the</td>
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<tr>
<td>fieldwork</td>
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<tr>
<td>Select interviewers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Train fieldworkers and prepare for survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilot survey and revise</td>
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<td>Collect data</td>
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<td>Analyse the data and write report</td>
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<td>Finalize the report</td>
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<td>Launch the findings</td>
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<td>Disseminate the results (ongoing)</td>
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**Training schedule for interviewers and supervisors**

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<tr>
<th>Week 0</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
<th>Day 6</th>
<th>Day 7</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detailed planning and preparations for training and fieldwork</td>
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**Week 1**

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<th>Day 1</th>
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<th>Day 6</th>
<th>Day 7</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>Introduction to study</td>
<td>Self-awareness:</td>
<td>Violence against women:</td>
<td>Overview of the study, interviewing techniques, employment expectations, payment and working conditions and selection of respondents</td>
<td>Men’s questionnaire sections I, 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>Men’s questionnaire sections I, 2 &amp; 3</td>
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<td>Introduction to gender and sex</td>
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<td>Day 8</td>
<td>Day 9</td>
<td>Day 10</td>
<td>Day 11</td>
<td>Day 12</td>
<td>Day 13</td>
<td>Day 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>Sections 4, 5 &amp; 6</td>
<td>Section 7 and self-administered section 8</td>
<td>Ethics and safety measures and quality control</td>
<td>Work with supervisers</td>
<td>Work with supervisors</td>
<td>Work with supervisors</td>
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<td>Others practice</td>
<td>All others day off</td>
<td>All others day off</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 15</td>
<td>Day 16</td>
<td>Day 17</td>
<td>Day 18</td>
<td>Day 19</td>
<td>Day 20</td>
<td>Day 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>Pilot testing</td>
<td>Pilot testing</td>
<td>Debriefing</td>
<td>FINAL PROGRAMMING AND TESTING OF INSTRUMENT [AND PDAS]</td>
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**GREEN**: Usually conducted by local NGO partner with expertise in the field of gender, violence against women and masculinities training. The facilitators’ guide can be used.

**BLUE**: Conducted by the research coordinators.

*For projects that will also be using the WHO MCS women’s survey, joint training is possible. In such cases, days 1–3 and days 10–17 could be conducted with male and female fieldworkers together. The training on the questionnaire should be conducted separately.*
REFERENCES


