IMAGES Country Study Documentation

Uganda

2019

IMAGES International Men and Gender Equality Survey

1 KEY OBJECTIVES

The IMAGES study is a comprehensive multi-year, multi-country effort to build the evidence base on men's attitudes and practices – along with women's opinions and reports of their own experiences. This household survey gathers data on a wide variety of topics related to gender equality, and it has been adapted and implemented in about 30 different countries, including Rwanda, Tanzania, and DRC, and will be implemented in Uganda.

IMAGES is a survey tool that seeks to understand men's attitudes and behaviours around issues of gender equality, and then compare these results with the responses of women. This survey has separate questionnaires for males and females and will cover high sensitive issues such as: childhood experiences of violence, gender relations, partner relations and relationship satisfaction, gender-based violence and sexual behaviour.

2 DATA COLLECTION

The International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) baseline study in Uganda will collect data from a total of 2,016 respondents, where 1,008 are males and 1,008 are females, from 56 Parishes across the Central Region.

The survey is designed to produce representative estimates for the IMAGES main indictors for the central districts of Uganda. The study will be cross-sectional population-based conducted to measure gender equality among respondents aged 15-49 years. The population aged 15-19 is oversampled and represents 30% of the total size of the sample. In addition, the sample is split equally by sex, to guarantee comparison between men and women.

3 SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

The sampling frame used for IMAGE is the Uganda Population and Housing Census which was conducted on August 2014 (RPHC 2014), provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The sampling frame is a complete list of Villages in central region created for the census consisting of 10,550 villages.

Central region is divided into 24 administrative districts, each district is sub-divided into counties and sub-counties, and each sub-country into parish, and each parish into villages. The frame file contains the administrative belongings for each Village and its number of households at the time of the census operation.

3 SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

Previous survey in Tanzania showed that about 2,000 individuals, where 1,000 are male respondents and 1,000 are female respondents were sufficient for various gender equality indicators. Therefore, the Uganda survey will adapt similar sample size.

EDI's teams conducted fieldwork in villages located in 22 districts1 in Central Region interviewing 2,016 individuals, where 1,008 were male respondents and 1,008 were female respondents. The population aged between 15-19 represented 30% of the total sample size, that is a total of 672 adolescents.

The respondents are selected through a multi-stage sampling. First, from the Central region, 56 clusters (equivalent to Parishes) are selected through the PPS.

3 SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

Second, through the PPS, 2 sub-clusters are selected from each cluster and 18 individuals per sub-cluster (Villages) are identified through the random walk approach, giving a total of 36 interviews for each Parish. Given the sensitivity of the questionnaire, to each sub-cluster is assigned a sex (male or female) and interviews are carried out in accordance with the sex, so that in the females' sub-clusters 18 female respondents are selected (same applies to the males' sub-clusters).

Table 7: Summary of Number of Respondents by sex, age and relationship status

	Females	Males	Total
Total	**1,008**	**1,008**	**2,016**
-adults	672	672	1,344
-adolescents	336	336	672
Ever-partnered	**856**	**865**	**1,721**
-adults	644	652	1,296
-adolescents	212	213	425
Ever-married	**565**	**433**	**998**
-adults	523	429	952
-adolescents	42	4	46
Ever-cohabited	**679**	**535**	**1,214**
-adults	592	515	1,107
-adolescents	87	20	107
Ever had sex	**824**	**820**	**1,644**
-adults	663	648	1,311
-adolescents	161	172	333
Have child/children (biological or not)	**662**	**488**	**1,150**
-adults	600	481	1,081
-adolescents	62	7	69

4 RESPONSE RATE

A total of 2,820 households have been visited in order to reach the target of 2,016 completed interviews. Of the remaining: 206 respondents were unavailable, 7 took an appointment and then were unavailable at the agreed-on time, 503 households were not eligible, 64 members of the households or respondents refused to participate (53 for household member listing and 11 for the survey), and 24 interviews were incomplete.

Table 2: Survey Interview Results			
Interview Result Code	Final Interview Result	Number Of Interviews	Percentage Of Attempted Interviews
1.	Completed	2016	71.49
2.	Respondent Unavailable	206	7.30
3.	Respondent Unavailable (Appointment)	7	0.25
4.	Household Not Eligible	503	17.84
5.	Incomplete	24	0.85
6.	Respondent Refused	51	1.81
7.	Other Member Refused	13	0.46
Total		2820	100

5 WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

No additional information available in this section.

6 MISSINGNESS ASSESSMENT

The questionnaire configuration took place in January 2017. The main point to be highlighted in this phase is the decision to configure a unique questionnaire for both men and women, where questions and screens are enabled/disabled based on the sex of respondents. Therefore, many values in the data are missing due to questions asked to particular categories of respondents.

Every effort was made to fully test the configured questionnaire; however, some minor modifications were made to the questionnaire after fieldwork had begun. These changes included revised Interviewer instructions, additional validation, etc. The following list records the significant changes to the questionnaire during fieldwork.

6 MISSINGNESS ASSESSMENT

- On 16th of March, a label has been added before H36 to remind the definition of sexual intercourse, namely "sexual contact between individuals involving VAGINAL, ORAL, OR ANAL penetration".

- On 16th of March, A7a_f (Are you the owner of any land?) has been opened also to men. Hence, the missing answers for men from the 9th-16th of March.

- On 21st of March question C35 was moved after C37 and C38 (i.e. the new order is C37 - C38 C35), since C35 was found more difficult to answer for the respondents. These questions share the same answer choices, that became already familiar to the respondents by the time C35 was asked. Therefore, it became clearer when to respond Not applicable if these decisions were not actually negotiated in the context of the respondent's relationship.

6 MISSINGNESS ASSESSMENT

- On the 21st of March, the instruction to the three questions C35 - C37 - C38 was changed to "Who in your relationship usually has the final say on...", as opposed to "who in your family or relationship usually has the final say on...". So that the respondent can focus on decision making dynamics within the contexts of a relationship.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

EDI has applied a range of data quality protocols in the collection, checking, and cleaning, and translation of the data to ensure the data meets EDI's high quality standards.

Data Collection Using CAPI
All data for this project were collected using EDI's CAPI software surveybe. Interviews were administered in the form of electronic survey questionnaire on Android tablets. Automated routing and many built-in consistency checks allowed the identification of errors and missing fields during the interview, while Interviewers still had the opportunity to correct the response with the respondent at the source. Electronic interview files were transmitted daily to EDI's centralised data processing team using Dropbox. .

7 QUALITY CONTROL

The electronic interview files are encrypted; thus, interview information could not be accessed by third parties at any point during this project. The data processing team ran additional cross-checks over the data and provided instant feedback to the field teams on an ongoing basis. For more information about surveybe please visit http://surveybe.com.

Automatic Routing and Built-In Consistency Checks

The electronic questionnaire used for the data collection for this survey contains automated routing patterns and many customised consistency checks that provide feedback to the Interviewers while collecting data. These consistency checks flag errors inside the questionnaire and are used by fieldworkers to cross-check collected data.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

Automated routing and consistency checks (validation rules) used for each of the modules can be seen in the questionnaire report. In the questionnaire report, automated routing rules are displayed alongside the questions/variables, and validation rules are listed at the end of the report.

Secondary Checks
After the data have been cross-checked in the field by a second Interviewer and the Supervisor, and transmitted to the EDI headquarters, the data were checked on an ongoing basis by the data processing team using a range of secondary checks in Stata. These checking do-files have been included in the final data attachments. An additional deeper check is also processed by the Team Leaders in order to ensure that all inconsistencies and errors are detected.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

<u>Direct Observations</u>
Due to the sensitivity of the questionnaire, interviews' direct observations (DO) took place only during the two first days of data collection and a total of 12 DOs were done. This has contributed to reinforce the adherence to protocol and good interviewing techniques.

<u>Re-Interviews</u>
EDI staff created a shortened version of the original IMAGES questionnaire for quality control checking purposes to re-interview randomly selected respondents and then compare the responses with the original entries. 26 questions were selected for comparison. Questions in the QC questionnaire were chosen based on the importance and constant nature of the responses, avoiding sensitive questions or opinions, so that they could provide an objective point of comparison. In total, 204 respondents, almost 10% of the total sample, were revisited for quality controls.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

Data from re-interviews were compared against the original interview files. Most of discrepancies were with respect to age, sometimes about the level of education and employment. Overall, the low number of discrepancies and explainable nature of the observed differences led to the conclusion that the data recorded in the original interviews were of a high quality.

Interviewer-Specific Checks
EDI conducted Interviewer-specific checks to ensure there were no biases in the data due to the Interviewers' performance. Specific checks that were run by for each Interviewer included: the average length of interviews, the order of interviews to test whether the field protocol was followed, answer to questions used for skipping patterns, percentages of Don't know and Not applicable, etc. All results of Interviewer-specific checks were in line with EDI's data quality standards.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

Cleaning and Translation
Whenever the data processing team found errors or inconsistencies, the team contacted the corresponding fieldworker or respondent via telephone to clarify or to identify the correct response, and updated the corresponding interview file. The team furthermore cleaned 'Other Specify' values, and streamlined and translated open answers and comments, wherever it applied. The data sets submitted contain the translated entries for Other Specify Values and open answers. Translation files have been provided containing the original (as recorded in the field) as well as translated entries.

Survey Testing
The survey was desk tested by the coordination team using female and male respondents on the 12th of February. Interviews took place in the EDI base in Kampala involving office staff and Supervisors as respondents. During this time, the configured questionnaire and its length were tested.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

Moreover, a full pilot was implemented on the 14th, 15th and 16th of February in Mukono District, Nantabulirwa village where 6 females (3 adults, 3 adolescents) and 6 males (4 adults, 2 adolescents) respondents were interviewed – not part of the sample.

An outdoor practice occurred on the 1st and 2nd of March, just before the end of the fieldworker training. During the outdoor practice, a total of 51 non-sample respondents have been interviewed and tested in Maruku Ward, in Bwigamba, Ihagama and Kihwa sub-villages for males and in Mukono District, Nantabulirwa village: 16 adult females, 9 adolescent females, 17 adult males and 9 adolescent males. In addition to the questionnaire, the random walk protocol was tested during the piloting and outdoor practice to improve and customise the field protocol.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

During the various desk testing and piloting, questions were added and removed, response lists and question texts were better contextualised, translation improved and the surveybe instruments finetuned.

Questionnaire length and interviewing time were tested at this stage and again during Interviewer training in order to check that the time necessary to complete an interview was suitable to accomplish the planned field work schedule.

Random Walk Approach
In partnership with Promundo, EDI staff developed the following detailed field protocol, in order to identify the sub-clusters and the respondents.

Once each sub-cluster is attributed to each sub-team (1 sub-team of 3 male Interviewers and one sub-team of 3 female Interviewers), the next step is to randomly select respondents.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

The random walk protocol provides detailed information to the Interviewers about how to select respondents to avoid selection bias. Interviewers need to clearly identify the starting points of their walk, then the interval of houses before stopping. The directions of the walk and the interval are decided ex ante. In addition, every Interviewer has a daily target of 2 adults and 1 adolescent, whose order is tied to the result of coin flipping, as explained in the Field Protocol.

All the instructions provided are necessary to avoid the effect the behaviour of the Interviewer could have on selection.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

<u>Eligibility</u>
There are some criteria to be met for a respondent to be considered eligible. Specifically:
- Age between15 to 49 years old (15 to 19 for adolescent interviews and 20 to 49 for adult interviews);
- Men in males' villages and women in females' villages;
- Being a Luganda speaker;
- Immediate availability or temporary unavailability (if an appointment can be arranged in the same day when the field team is present).

In case the respondent or the household is not eligible for any reasons, there is a replacement procedure: (a) within the household, and (b) outside the household.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

(a) Replacement within the household: when listing the household members, surveybe would randomly select maximum 2 eligible members. If it was not possible to interview the 1st eligible, and not possible to make an appointment for a revisit, then the 2nd eligible was interviewed instead, if readily available.

In the data, this information is clearly present in the variables: present, imm_dispo, app_1st, appt_date, phn_date, for the 1st eligible respondent and present2, imm_dispo2 for the 2nd eligible respondent.

 (b) replacement outside the household: by visiting the house which is physically next to the one with no eligible and/or available members. The attempts to replace the Household X are 10, and are. A track of the number of attempts is kept in the ReplacementAttempts identifier.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

Confidentiality, Minors and Parental Consent
Given the sensitivity of the interview, confidentiality is important. Therefore, the interviews were carried out in a private and calm place, with no people other than the Interviewer and the respondent.

In addition, in order to interview respondents under 18 years old (15-17) there was a need for the parents/guardians' consent. The parents/guardians were not present during the interview.

Finally, a copy of the consent form was signed by respondents and collected by Interviewers, in order to comply with the recommendation produced by REC-IHSU visit on the 22nd of March.

8 INTERVIEWER TRAINING

Manuals with Interviewer instructions for each question were provided for the questionnaire. The manual contains all question or section specific instructions and definitions of concepts. This document should be referenced to know how Interviewers were trained to interpret specific questions and response options. The following manual has been submitted with the data:

4073_ IMAGES_UG_Survey Interviewer Manual

Before the interview, the respondent was provided with the consent form. Moreover, at the end of the interview, a referral sheet containing a list of useful contacts for counselling at the district level was provided to the women respondents.

8 INTERVIEWER TRAINING

The content of the interview is sensitive information. You should make sure that strict privacy is guaranteed during the interviews.

If respondent is with her/his children, they can stay only if they are not in age of understanding. If this is an infant of less than 2 years old, this is ok for her/him to stay with the respondent. If this is an older child, he/she will have to stay somewhere else.

Disruption from supervisors or anyone else should be avoided during the 1h30 minutes of the interview. This is important to do this in order to help the respondent to feel comfortable and establish an environment of privacy.

9 DATA COLLECTION PARTNER

EDI worked with Promundo on developing the survey instruments, processes and manuals, including:
- Updating and configuring the questionnaire in the data collection software surveybe;
- Translation of questionnaire into Luganda, back-translation and cross-checking of translation;
- Piloting the instruments, and;
- Updating manuals for the field teams.

EDI
The Economic Development Initiative (EDI) is a national program delivered by the regional development agencies across Canada. The program seeks to address the economic challenges and build on the strengths of each region to facilitate sustainable growth in Official Language Minority Communities (OLMCs).

9 DATA COLLECTION PARTNER

Promundo
Founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1997, Promundo works to promote caring, nonviolent, and equitable masculinities and equitable gender relations internationally. Promundo's independently registered organizations in the United States (Promundo-US), Brazil (Instituto Promundo), and Portugal (Promundo-Europe), and its representatives in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, collaborate to achieve this mission by conducting applied research that builds the knowledge base on masculinities and gender equality; developing, evaluating, and scaling up gender-transformative interventions and programs; and carrying out national and international advocacy to achieve gender equality and social justice.

9 DATA COLLECTION PARTNER

<u>UMATI</u>
Chama cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania (UMATI) is an autonomous, not for profit, non-political national NGO providing Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) information, education and services in Tanzania. UMATI was established in 1959 and is a full Member Association (MA) of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF); recently accredited by IPPF in September, 2019. UMATI is governed by a well-established policy volunteer structure from the national to community grass roots level. The volunteers devote their time and expertise to promote and maintain the MA and its functions.

9 DATA COLLECTION PARTNER

<u>TACAIDS</u>
TACAIDS was established under Tanzania Commission for AIDS No. 22 of 2001 as an Independent Department under the Prime Minister's Office, to coordinate all activities related to the management of HIV and AIDS in the Tanzania. TACAIDS is also mandated to formulate policy and guidelines for HIV/AIDS epidemic; and develop strategic framework for planning all HIV/AIDS control programmes and activities. Advocacy, resource mobilization and management, monitoring and evaluation of the HIV response are other key roles of TACAIDS.

10 ETHICAL APPROVAL

This study complies with the International Health Sciences Universities – Research Ethics Committee (IHSU-REC).

Project Successes
- Overall, the IMAGES Uganda project was successful in that fieldwork was completed on schedule and data was deemed to be of a high quality.

- All the targeted respondents have been reached by following the field protocol, so as to end up with an oversampling of the 15-19 years old respondents and with a random selection of the respondents. The flexibility for finding adolescents in the protocol, which has been agreed with Promundo, has been helpful in field. The Interviewers had the possibility to switch to an adult interview after 5 unsuccessful attempts for an adolescent. At the end of fieldwork, all Interviewers managed to complete 1 interview with an adolescent during each day of data collection.

11 NOTES ON STUDY

- The Interviewers were well trained to manage particular situations that could have taken place because of the sensitiveness of the questionnaire, though no problems arose and no adverse events were reported.

- EDI maintained good communication with the Coordination Team throughout the project and regularly presented the client with updates during fieldwork. Weekly reports and meetings between EDI and the Coordination Team took place.

Project Challenges
Adolescents target: it was challenging to reach the adolescent target; many replacements have been done. Moreover, in some villages teams were working on Sunday so to overcome the problem of adolescents being at school.

11 NOTES ON STUDY

Conducting interviews keeping privacy was challenging in urban settings. However, the Interviewers were prepared to deal with this potential problem and no cases of lack of privacy or problems related to it were reported.

- Starting on the 23rd of March, respondents' signatures were collected on the consent forms in order to comply with the International Health Sciences Universities – Research Ethics Committee (IHSU-REC) suggestions following the site monitoring on the 22nd of March. However, no problems were encountered by the teams, and the refusal rate did not change after the introduction of the collection of written and signed consent forms.
- In Kayembe and Kawanjuki villages in Kiboga district, the heavy rain and the geographical characteristics of the areas - high hills and steep roads- made random walk challenging. However, the team successfully managed to reach the daily target, following the protocol.

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