

IMAGES Country Study Documentation

Morocco

2017

1

KEY OBJECTIVES

The International Men and Gender Equality Survey – Middle East and North Africa (IMAGES MENA) study includes quantitative and qualitative research with men and women aged 18 to 59 in Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, and Palestine. Specifically, the study seeks to provide insights into the following questions: Where are men in terms of gender equality in the MENA region? How are men of all ages, and younger men compared to older men, reacting to the gradual but significant efforts to improve the position of women and girls in the region? How are ideas about masculinity affected by political and economic stresses, and by the impact of the Arab Spring? In short, what does it mean to be a man in the Middle East and North Africa in 2017, and beyond?

2

DATA COLLECTION

Methods and Procedures

The adapted survey tools were translated into local Arabic dialects as well as French for IMAGES MENA in Morocco and, prior to full data collection, pilot-tested with respondents from different socio-demographic groups in all four countries. Data collection was completed between April 2016 and March 2017. Questionnaires were administered face-to-face using hand-held electronic tablet devices in Morocco. Given the sensitive nature of the questions, and in accordance with IMAGES procedures, female interviewers interviewed women and male interviewers interviewed men. Strategic Consultative Groups, formed in each country with representatives from academia, civil society, government, and UN agencies, reviewed the overall research design and findings.

2 DATA COLLECTION

Sampling Frame and Design

The study used a stratified, multi-stage cluster-sampling methodology, randomly selecting between 30 and 60 primary sampling units (PSUs), half of which served for sampling male respondents, and half for sampling female respondents. PSU selection was proportionate to the population of the larger administrative units (e.g., districts, governorates, prefectures). Within each PSU, households and respondents were randomly selected and interviews were conducted. Sample sizes were chosen based on expected levels of non-response or refusal. See the “Who Was Surveyed?” section at the beginning of each country chapter for details on the sampling methodology followed in that particular setting.

3

SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

1,200 men and 1,200 women aged 18-59
7 provinces and prefectures centred around Rabat: Rabat proper, Salé, Kénitra, Skhirate-Témara, Khémisset, Sidi Kacem, and Sidi Slimane

4

RESPONSE RATE

1,200 men aged 18-59 with response rate of 99.7%

1,200 women aged 18-59 with response rate of 99.7%

5

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

No additional information available in this section.

6

MISSINGNESS ASSESSMENT

Large-scale survey research in general, and IMAGES MENA in particular, presents noteworthy limitations and challenges. In order to cover the breadth of necessary topics in this study in sufficient detail, the survey questionnaire was long (typically taking more than an hour to complete). The length of the questionnaire was among the reasons respondents cited for refusing to participate in the study in some settings. The sensitivity of questions that related to certain topics – among them, violence and sexuality – also presented challenges for research teams. In anticipation of these challenges, data collectors' trainings included thorough discussions on topics of gender, violence, sexuality, and how to ensure a safe, comfortable environment for all survey respondents. While IMAGES draws on years of testing various ways to minimize social desirability bias and maximize the comfort of men and women answering sensitive questions, these are challenges in any survey research on such topics.

7

QUALITY CONTROL

The adapted survey tools were translated into local dialects and, prior to full data collection, pilot-tested with respondents from different socio-demographic groups in all four countries.

8

INTERVIEWER TRAINING

Prior to data collection, interviewers received training on gender, violence, ethical procedures in gender and masculinities research, and how to ask sensitive questions and respond to respondents in distress; in the case of questions about suicidal ideation, respondents were offered contact information for local service providers able to provide care and support.

9

DATA COLLECTION PARTNER

In-country quantitative research partner:
Association Migration Internationale (AMI)
In-country qualitative research partner:
Independent researchers Rajaa Nadifi
(Hassan II University of Casablanca) and
Gaëlle Gillot (University of Paris 1
PanthéonSorbonne).

10 ETHICAL APPROVAL

The household survey in each of the four countries were approved by ethical review boards. The study followed standard ethical procedures for research on intimate partner violence (IPV). Researchers sampled men and women in different clusters to avoid interviewing men and women in the same household. All respondents were fully informed about the purpose and procedures of this study and were told that their participation in the survey was voluntary and that they had the right to terminate the survey, at any point, or refuse to answer any questions. Confidentiality of the interviews was strictly guarded. Prior to data collection, interviewers received training on gender, violence, ethical procedures in gender and masculinities research, and how to ask sensitive questions and respond to respondents in distress; in the case of questions about suicidal ideation, respondents were offered contact information for local service providers able to provide care and support. Only married respondents were asked questions related to parenting and intimate partner violence. In both of the latter countries, the reproductive health questions were asked of married and unmarried respondents alike.

11

NOTES ON STUDY

No additional information available in this section.



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Equality Survey