

**IMAGES Country Study
Documentation**

Mozambique

2017

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KEY OBJECTIVES

The IMAGES Mozambique research sought to understand the connections between masculinities, gender norms, violent and nonviolent practices, and urban violence in Maputo and Matola. The study seeks to inform governmental and non-governmental actors in the areas of health, education, and social justice on issues related to gender equality and the prevention of violence. IMAGES examined research questions specific to gender and violence, including:

What is the impact of multiple forms of violence over the life cycle for men and women?

What is the impact of economic stress on men, masculinities, and gender relations?

What is the prevalence of men's use of violence against female partners and what factors are associated with this violence?

What are the links between violence in the private sphere and violence in the public sphere?

What social dynamics emerge in coping with various stress factors and how do those influence gender relations?

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DATA COLLECTION

The questionnaire administered in Matola and Maputo was an adapted version of the IMAGES questionnaire originally designed by Promundo and the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW). The IMAGES research team invited local experts from Mozambique to discuss the design of the study and the adaptation of the survey to the local context. The Mozambican version was developed together with local advisors who have extensive experience working directly in these neighborhoods. It was revised to include issues specific to the current context of people living in Maputo and Matola; for example, the questionnaire included an expanded number of items on exposure to urban violence (some of which were previously tested in Brazil by Promundo). The questionnaire was translated into Portuguese and Xichangana, and pre-tested in Maputo.

The sample was selected in collaboration with the National Statistics Institute (INE) and stratified for age and to be representative of selected municipal districts and bairros of Maputo and Matola.

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DATA COLLECTION

Due to budget constraints, the original sample of 3200 people made by INE was reduced, and four municipal districts that are characterized by higher criminality and violence rates were selected.

A multi-stage sampling strategy was applied for the survey. The sample was stratified by sex and age to be evenly comprised of the two age groups 18 to 35 and 36 to 65. More men were sampled because IMAGES aims to fill a gap in research on men's practices and attitudes and to have greater statistical power in the analysis of men's responses. Each neighborhood was divided into three sectors radiating out from the geographic center, usually defined as being the office of the community leader. Equal numbers of houses were then randomly selected from each of the three areas. In each selected household, data collectors asked if they could speak to one person and randomly selected among eligible male and female adult residents who were present in the household. Male data collectors interviewed men, and female data collectors interviewed women. In addition, data collectors below age 35 interviewed younger participants and data collectors above age 35 interviewed the older group.

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SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

The IMAGES Mozambique survey was carried out in June and July 2015 with data from 1006 men and 503 women between the ages of 18 and 65 in the cities of Maputo and Matola. In addition to the survey, 10 focus groups were carried out with a total of 79 participants, and 10 individual interviews were carried out with men.

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RESPONSE RATE

No additional information available in this section.

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WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

No additional information available in this section.

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MISSINGNESS ASSESSMENT

The key limitation is that the sample is not fully representative of the population in Maputo. Nonetheless, a review of equivalent findings from the Mozambique 2011 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) suggests that IMAGES data on items for which there are similar questions showed results that are consistent with DHS. In addition, asking questions about sexuality, experiences during the wars in Mozambique, and topics that represent socially “undesirable” behaviors – namely IPV and urban violence – represents a major challenge in Mozambique, as in many parts of the world. And while the research team preferred using handheld electronic data collection, this turned out to be unfeasible in Mozambique for a variety of reasons. The fact that the survey oversampled in the most violence-affected communities in Maputo and Matola meant that researchers often could not return to households a second time and were only able to carry out interviews during daylight hours. Thus, some questionnaire items show relatively high rates of missing data, which reflect these challenges.

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QUALITY CONTROL

No additional information available in this section.

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INTERVIEWER TRAINING

The IMAGES research team trained 60 local interviewers on the application of the survey as well as on ethical procedures. A team of eight local team leaders and four supervisors monitored the field implementation.

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DATA COLLECTION PARTNER

No additional information available in this section.

10 ETHICAL APPROVAL

All appropriate ethical procedures, including confidentiality, informed consent, anonymity, and “do no harm” procedures were followed in interviews. Data collection also followed World Health Organization (WHO) ethical procedures for carrying out research on intimate partner violence, involving specific recommendations for research in post-conflict settings. Ethical approval was obtained through the Ethics Commission for Health Research in Mozambique, at the national Ministry of Health. Ethical considerations included asking respondents at the end of the interview about how they perceived the process.

In general, the respondents reported a positive experience of participating in the survey: 87 percent of men and 94 percent of women said the interview made them feel good, while less than 2 percent of men and less than 1 percent of women said it made them feel bad.

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NOTES ON STUDY

No additional information available in this section.



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International
Men and Gender
Equality Survey