IMAGES Country Study Documentation

Nicaragua

2018



KEY OBJECTIVES

With a quantitative-qualitative approach, its specific objective is to investigate risk factors and protective factors associated with violence within both families and communities; to make evident the diversity of men's practices and attitudes in relation to gender equity and violence; and to contribute to the collaboration between social movements and other sectors in favor of a common agenda for violence prevention. The questions that guided the entire process were:

1. How common are domestic violence against women and children and community-based youth violence?

2. How often are the same individuals involved in multiple forms of violence?

3. What are the risk and protective factors, both individual and shared, for intimate partner violence, violence against children within the home, and participation in gang violence or community violence?

4. What factors contribute to developing non-violent and more equitable masculinities and practices?

KEY OBJECTIVES

5. How can the understanding of risk and protective factors common to intimate partner violence, violence against children within the home and participation in gangs or community violence – especially those related to gender and masculinities – contribute to greater multi-actor collaboration?

The quantitative study object of this report addresses men's practices and attitudes in their relationships with women and with other men, including different forms of male violence within and outside the home. It also analyzes personal, family and community variables for understanding the construction of masculinities and violence against different individuals. In addition, it adopts and adapts the instrument used in the Images study and implemented in different contexts worldwide. Based on technical and budgetary criteria, unlike in Images, the present survey was conducted only among men, because of the limited sample size of women and its implications for a<u>nalysis.</u>

2 DATA COLLECTION

The sample design has three stages: first, a random selection of census segments using the 2005 census cartography (see Annex I); second, a random selection of households; and third, random selection of the interviewee, in cases where several men were eligible. The survey content was adapted to the context and the survey questionnaire and interview selection procedures were validated in a pilot study that was carried out with 20 interviewees in two neighborhoods of Managua (3-80 and Edgard Munguía). The information was collected through face-to-face interviews, using printed questionnaires filled out by the survey team. Ten women and five men conducted the interviews, organized in five teams of three interviewers led by a supervisor.

3 SAMPLE SIZE AND LOCATION

1,063 adult men - 18 years or older - from 40 neighborhoods of three municipalities in the department of Managua were interviewed. The sample was selected using a sample design stratified by municipality, proportional to population size: Managua (84%), Tipitapa (9%) and Ciudad Sandino (7%).



Response rate of eligible men was 86%. Women conducted 66% of the surveys.

5

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

6 MISSINGNESS ASSESSMENT



8 INTERVIEWER TRAINING

The fieldwork teams participated in a training and induction workshop, which emphasized the principles of participants' voluntariness, anonymity, confidentiality and protection. During fieldwork they received instructions on the purposes of the study and the possibility of pausing or cancelling the interview at any time, the signing of informed consent, CASC contact information, and information on local services.

9 DATA COLLECTION PARTNER

TO ETHICAL APPROVAL

The study was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Central American University's Code of Ethics for Research, which requires adopting mechanisms for responsible academic management of scientific production. Design, instruments and data collection adhere to the guidelines of the Code established by Law 787, Law on Personal Data Protection, the governing legislation for information collection processes. Likewise, other methodological aspects and data processing were designed according to Articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the abovementioned law; and evaluated under the category of Sensitive Personal Data (Art. 8).

In addition, interviewees were provided with a list of organizations and institutions offering psychological care and legal advice; and territorial coordination was prepared in case they sought support.

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Due to the characteristics of the study and the Nicaraguan context, the following security measures were taken to avoid dispersion of the teams, which consisted of four interviewers and one supervisor: selection of another interviewee if the interview was judged to be hostile or risky, based on the supervisor's evaluation; normal working hours to avoid working at night; and constant and immediate availability of transport for long-distance travel between census zones or in the event of a risky situation.

NOTES ON STUDY

This publication presents results of the Study on masculinities and violence carried out in Nicaragua within the framework of the bi-national research project Promoting forms of non-violent masculine identities in Nicaragua and El Salvador. International Men and Gender Equality Survey