WHAT DOES AN UNDERSTANDING OF MASCULINITIES BRING TO THE STORY?
Findings from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey and Program H

Gary Barker, PhD
The Questions …

- What does an understanding of men’s lives bring in terms of advancing gender equality and reducing VAW?
- What have we learned from applying Program H in various cultural contexts?
## International Men and Gender Equality Survey: Sample Design and Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Collection Details</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Chile</th>
<th>Croatia</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Rwanda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample size, men</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1192</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>1534</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>2301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample size, women</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>1311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group</td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>18-59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site(s)</td>
<td>One major metropolitan area: Rio de Janeiro, with two neighborhoods: Maré (low income) (n=686 men, 408 women) and Vila Valqueire (middle income) (n=64 men, 40 women)</td>
<td>Three metropolitan areas: Valparaíso (n=198 men), Concepción (n=197 men), Santiago (n=797 men, 426 women)</td>
<td>One metropolitan area and two rural areas: Zagreb (n=809 men, 264 women), and towns and villages in two counties in Eastern Croatia (n=692 men, 242 women)</td>
<td>Two metropolitan areas: Delhi (n=1037 men, 313 women) and Vijayawada (state of Tamil Nadu) (n=497 men, 208 women)</td>
<td>Three metropolitan areas: Monterrey (n=515 men, 172 women), Querétaro (n=222 men, 127 women), Jalapa (n=264 men, 84 women)</td>
<td>Nationally representative sample covering all provinces: Eastern province (25%), Kigali (11%), Northern province (19%), Southern province (25%), Western province (20%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Men’s reports of use of IPV and women’s reports of victimization

- Brazil: Men 24%, Women 28%
- Chile: Men 30%, Women 31%
- Croatia: Men 33%, Women 38%
- India: Men 31%, Women 37%
- Mexico: Men 17%, Women 31%
- Rwanda: Men 39%, Women 41%

% who report perpetrating (men) or experiencing (women) violence.
Boys’ Lives Fraught with Violence at Home and Outside

Childhood Experiences of Violence - At Home and School

- I was spanked or slapped by a parent (once or more than once)
- I was beaten or physically punished at school by a teacher (once or more than once)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Spanked/Slapped</th>
<th>Beaten/Punished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>67%</td>
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CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: Specific vulnerabilities of young men with low education and gender inequitable attitudes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Chile</th>
<th>Croatia</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Rwanda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fights</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrested</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Men’s Reports of Criminal Activity, Firearm Ownership and Imprisonment
Witnessing IPV as a child a key factor in men’s later use of IPV

Statistically significant relationship (at p < .001 level) in all countries
Overall Reflections on Factors Associated with Men’s Use of GBV

- **Childhood factors**: experiencing and witnessing violence
- **Gender norms**: in turn associated with education, age
- **Economic stress**
- Other associated factors: *alcohol use, firearm ownership*
- In Rwanda, witnessing or experiencing *genocide-related violence* was related to IPV use for men
THE ROLE OF LAWS: A majority of men think GBV laws make it too easy to arrest men – suggesting the need for more nuanced public education.
How do we explain men with risk factors who don’t use violence?
Results from qualitative research US, Brazil, Nigeria; Barker, 2005)

- Valued relationship as social control: relationship with someone they would disappoint if they used violence;
- Alternative identities: or sense of self that was positively valued by young man and those in his social setting and that provided a distance from inequitable or violent male peer group;
- Personal Reflection: able to reflect about risks and costs associated with violent/inequitable versions of manhood; having experienced or witnessed GBV or effect of father abandonment;
- Pro-social and gender-equitable peers
- Community spaces where non-violence was enforced: religious groups, sports groups, youth centers and
Association Gender Norms and Men’s Use of VAW – Household sample data from Rio de Janeiro (2005)

**p < 0.001 - Chi-square test**
Program H

- Group education process + community-developed campaigns building on positive expressions of masculinity
- Designed for young men ages 15-24
- Translated to more than 10 languages
- Impact evaluation with quasi-experimental design in Brazil, India
Homem com
A atitude faz a diferença.
सन्जू अपनी बीबी पर कभी हाथ नहीं उठाता

ऐसा होता है!
सोच सही मर्दे वही

YARI-DOSTI Project: CORO For Literacy; Population Council/Horizons; Instituto PROMUNDO; Durex & Macarthur Foundation
Results from Three Quasi-Experimental Impact Evaluation Studies

- **BRAZIL**: Attitude change in 2 intervention communities; condom use increase when group education combined with campaign
- **INDIA**: Attitude change in 3 intervention communities; reduced self-reported rates of GBV use (with group education only)
- **BALKANS**: Slight attitude change for young men exposed to campaign; inconclusive for group education (small sample size)
Program H/Yari Dosti in India found Less Use of GBV by men (Population Council, Promundo, et al) All significant at p<.05

Self-reported violence against partners during pre and post intervention survey in Mumbai and Gorakhpur

![Bar chart comparing self-reported violence against partners in different groups before and after intervention.](image-url)
Change in Selected GEM Scale Items: Program H impact evaluation – Brazil (Population Council, Promundo)

Men need sex more than women do.

I would be outraged if my wife asked me to use a condom.

Housework is the mother's responsibility.

* p < 0.05 – t-test
Group education

- Well-designed group education with 10-16 sessions provides opportunities to question rigid gender norms and practice new ways of interaction.
- Youth-designed campaigns provide for opportunity for additional reflection, youth leadership and building on positive masculinities.
- Major challenge of scaling up...
Current Development – Program H

- Program M and Program D
- Joint work with young women and men
- Impact evaluation currently underway in Brazil and India in the school system measuring impact with teachers and with students
The Emerging Headlines of Men and the Gender Equality Agenda

1. The gender order is being troubled: Men’s resistance and negative reactions are signs that power is shifting. How can we use this to continue to trouble gender relations?

2. Men supportive of gender equality in the abstract, resistant when it gets closer to home. How can we help men see benefits to gender equality?

3. Policies that support families as possible pathway for reducing resistance to gender equality.

4. Younger men, educated men are more likely to “get” gender equality: How can we speed up the change? Promoting secondary education for girls and boys

5. Men’s Confused Identities in the Face of Economic Stress: Helping Men Achieve Identities as Providers and Collaborative, Caregiving Partners
The Intergenerational Transmission of Gender Equality: *Men who saw their fathers do domestic work more likely to do the same.*
More Information

www.promundo.org.br

www.icrw.org