

REPLICATING THE UN  
MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY  
ON MEN AND VIOLENCE:  
UNDERSTANDING WHY  
SOME MEN USE VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN AND HOW  
WE CAN PREVENT IT

Quantitative report  
template

# Acknowledgements

This Quantitative Report Template was produced by Emma Fulu of Partners for Prevention in Thailand, with input from Rachel Jewkes of the Medical Research Council in South Africa and Claudia Garcia-Moreno of the World Health Organization in Switzerland.

**NOTE:** This is a template for national-level quantitative research reports and was used by all countries that were part of the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific. Depending on your study design, you may wish to adapt this template to produce a scientific report based on your quantitative research.

While the main aim of your report may be to provide comprehensive and overarching analysis of your quantitative data and may be used by policymakers, researchers, civil society groups and others, P4P strongly recommends that the findings are also turned into other relevant programming and communications tools/materials for different audiences.

**Style note:**

- Reporting percentages
- When reporting percentages in the text no decimal points should be used (i.e. 22% of men reported...)
- In the tables, percentages should be reported to one decimal point (i.e. 22.1%)
- % sign should be used in tables and the word 'percent' should be used in text

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 1: Introduction<sup>1</sup>

(maximum 3–5 pages)

- **Background to the study:** why, when and how the study was started
- **Conceptual framework:** understanding of gender as a relational and ecological framework for understanding violence against women and the concept of masculinities
- **Literature review:** national and regional literature on violence against women (this should be kept brief but more information can be shared as an appendix if required); reference to specific literature to compare with research results should be included in the relevant 'discussion' sections
- **National context:** general country background, such as demographics, status of women, gender norms, legislative framework, responses to violence against women and other relevant issues such as conflict and post-conflict history
- **Study objectives:** study objectives and research questions
- **Organization of the study:** the organization of the research team, partners, the national working group members, donors and providers of regional support

## Chapter 2: Methodology

(maximum 3–5 pages)

- **Study design:** briefly describe the overall methodology of the research
- **Sample design:** describe the sample design and study sites (include a map); annexes can be added for more detail on the sampling methodology
- **Definitions:** operational definitions of different types of violence and other relevant variables (wording of questions in questionnaire); specific measurements can be included as text boxes in relevant chapters
- **Questionnaire development:** briefly describe the process of consultation, adaptation and translation of the Core Men's Questionnaire of the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence to the local context
- **Questionnaire structure:** outline the structure and sections and how the questionnaire was designed to maximize disclosure
- **Interviewer training and fieldwork:** describe interviewer selection and training process, including what was covered in training and piloting and the fieldwork procedures and any quality-control mechanisms
- **Data handling and analysis:** if PDAs were used, describe the reasons for their use and how they were used; describe how the data were analysed
- **Ethics and safety:** outline the ethical considerations and safety standards that were used, including voluntary participation, informed consent, confidentiality, private interviews, PDA use (or another method) for most sensitive questions, etc.
- **Strengths and limitations of the study:** outline the generic methodological limitations and strengths, as well as particular country specific limitations of the study

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<sup>1</sup> For more information, and examples of national and regional reports published as part of the UN multi-country study, visit <http://partners4prevention.org/about-prevention/research/men-and-violence-study>.

Chapter 3: Sample demographics  
(maximum 2 pages)

- **Response rates:** explain the household and individual response rates and how respondents reported feeling after the interview (final question) <sup>2</sup>
- **Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents:** age, education, employment status and partnership status

Chapter 4: Intimate partner violence against women (perpetration)  
(maximum 5 pages)

- **Include definitions/measurement of different types of violence in a text box**
  - **Emotional abuse and controlling behaviour:** percentage of men reporting perpetration of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour against a partner
  - **Economic abuse:** percentage of men reporting perpetration of economic abuse against a partner
  - **Physical violence:** percentage of men reporting perpetration of physical violence against a partner
  - **Intimate partner violence during pregnancy (as reported by women):** percentage of men reporting perpetration of sexual violence against a partner
  - **Sexual violence:** compare men's reports of perpetration and women's reports of victimization of sexual partner violence
- **Overlap of violence:** using a Venn diagram, look at the overlap between physical and sexual violence perpetration by the same men
- **Intimate partner violence perpetration by age, education, marital status and income:** look at which groups of men are more likely to perpetrate intimate partner violence
- **Discussion**

Chapter 5: Sexual violence (perpetration)  
(maximum 5 pages)

- **Include definitions/measurement of different types of violence in a text box**
- **Rape and gang rape of women:** percentage of men reporting perpetration of sexual violence against non-partners
- **Rape perpetration by age, education, marital status and income:** look at which groups of men are more likely to perpetrate rape
- **Rape motivation and consequences:** among men who reported raping, explore the motivations they gave for raping and the consequences they experienced for raping
- **Discussion**

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<sup>2</sup> You may wish to add household characteristics.



Chapter 6: Gender relations<sup>3</sup>

(maximum 5 pages)

- **Attitudes:** look at the GEM Scale, community versus individual gender attitudes and knowledge of and attitudes to gender policy (by age, education, marital status and income) to see which groups of men have more gender equitable attitudes; show summary scales with full scale as appendix to save space
- **Domestic duties and decision making:** look at household decision-making and participation in domestic duties (by age, education and income) to see which groups of men have more gender equitable practices in the home
- **Fatherhood and parenting:** look at the presence during childbirth, paternity leave, attended prenatal visits, engagement with children and physical discipline of children (by age, education, marital status and income) to see which groups of men have more gender equitable practices in relation to parenting
- **Sexuality:** men's reports of transactional sex, sexual satisfaction and other sexual practices
- **Discussion:** look at contradictions between men's attitudes and practices

Chapter 7: Men's experiences of violence and adversity<sup>4</sup>

(maximum 5 pages)

- **Include definitions/measurement of different types of violence in text box**
- **Men's experiences of violence:** look at physical child abuse, sexual child abuse, emotional child abuse and neglect, ever sexual abuse, rape/gang rape by other men/boys, homophobic violence, street violence (by age, education, marital status and income) to see which groups of men are exposed to violence
- **Childhood experiences:** look at maternal and paternal absence, childhood trauma scale (by age, education, marital status and income) to see which groups of men are exposed to trauma in childhood
- **Health and vulnerabilities:** look at self-rated health, health care seeking, depression scale, suicidal tendencies, HIV risk behaviour, STI and HIV, alcohol and drug use, life satisfaction scale (by age, education, marital status and income) to see which groups of men are exposed to these vulnerabilities
- **Discussion**

## Chapter 8: Associations with intimate partner violence, perpetrators of violence and rape perpetration and victimization

(maximum 5 pages)

- **Associations with intimate partner violence perpetration:** look at various variables to see what factors are associated with violence perpetration or not (for example, childhood experiences, gender attitudes, alcohol/drug use, health, criminal activities, transactional sex, empathy scale, life satisfaction scale, etc.)<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> This chapter looks at which men are more or less gender equitable and explores gender relations, comparing men and women's reports and looking at them by background variables – age, education, marital status and income.

<sup>4</sup> By background variables – age, education, marital status and income. Some countries may have their own socio-economic scales and can use these as well if they like.

<sup>5</sup> Adjusting for age, education, marital status and income.

- **Associations with rape perpetration:** look at various variables to see what factors are associated with violence perpetration or not (for example, childhood experiences, gender attitudes, alcohol/drug use, health, criminal activities, transactional sex, empathy scale, life satisfaction scale, etc.)<sup>6</sup>
- **Discussion**

Chapter 9: Conclusions and recommendations

Appendix I: Sample design

Appendix II: Research team members

Appendix III: Questionnaire

Statistical appendices

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<sup>6</sup> Adjusting for age, education, marital status and income.

