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**The RESPOND Project Study Series:
Contributions to Global Knowledge**

Report No. 17

**The Effects of a Gender-Based Violence
Awareness Campaign in Luanda, Angola:
A Quasi-Experimental Study**

Nancy L. Sloan, Consultant
Fabio Verani, The RESPOND Project/EngenderHealth
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DV	domestic violence
FOJASSIDA	Forum for AIDS Support and Solidarity
GBV	gender-based violence
GEM	Gender-Equitable Men Scale
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
MAP	Men As Partners
MINFAMU	Ministério da Família e Promoção da Mulher (Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women)
MINSA	Ministerio de Saude de Angola (Ministry of Health of Angola)
OMA	Organização da Mulher Angolana (Woman's Organization of Angola)
SRPS	Sexual Relationship Power Scale
UCF	União Cristã Feminina/YWCA (Women's Christian Union)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Gender-based violence (GBV) is associated with the incidence of HIV infections, sexually transmitted infections, unplanned pregnancies, and other health problems; it is also a human rights violation. Government and nongovernmental groups around the world are working to improve men's and women's knowledge of, attitudes on, and perceptions about gender equity and GBV.

At the request of the Angola Mission of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the RESPOND Project developed and implemented a GBV awareness campaign in Cazenga, a low-income submunicipality of Luanda, the capital of Angola. The program was created in partnership with two local nongovernmental agencies: the Women's Christian Union (UCF) and the Forum for AIDS Support and Solidarity (FOJASSIDA). This report presents the key evaluation results for that campaign.

The Context for GBV in Angola

According to a national survey, approximately one-fourth of married women aged 15 to 49 in Angola have experienced physical violence (COSEP Consultoria, 2012). Women in Angola have a relatively low level of legal protection in relation to family matters. Angolan women have very little financial independence. In 2011, the government enacted a law criminalizing domestic violence, but knowledge and enforcement of the law remain low. The law also included the obligation to develop various services for women, most of which are still in progress.

The Campaign: "Together We Can End Domestic Violence"

The GBV awareness campaign challenged norms that support the perpetration of GBV, promoted healthy relationships and equitable norms, and encouraged bystanders to respond to GBV. The campaign adapted EngenderHealth's Men As Partners[®] (MAP[®]) approach, which encourages men to jointly and individually question norms that promote risky behavior, including GBV. Gender norms are relational and are reinterpreted continuously with relationship dynamics; thus, it is important to work with both males and females to promote lasting changes in terms of attitudes and relationships. Therefore, in this campaign, the MAP[®] approach was modified to be gender-synchronized—meaning that the campaign sought to engage both men and women (as opposed to focusing on men) to reflect about gender inequity and GBV.

A working group made up of representatives from community-based organizations guided the campaign, which began on March 30, 2013, and ended on August 3, 2013. Campaign activists distributed materials, conducted theater performances, and facilitated group discussions about GBV and its causes and consequences. Campaign activists and the working group contributed to the development of campaign materials such as posters, brochures, radio spots, comic books, and newsletters.

The Evaluation

A quasi-experimental survey was conducted before and after the campaign to evaluate its impact on knowledge and attitudes related to GBV. Most survey questions were adapted from existing validated instruments. The study did not use a contemporaneous control group.

The primary objective of the evaluation was to determine whether exposure to the awareness campaign reduced by at least 10 percentage points the proportion of individuals who believe that GBV is justified. Secondary objectives were to measure exposure to the awareness campaign; to determine whether beliefs or attitudes toward GBV or gender-normative behaviors (such as decision making) improved by 15 percentage points or more after exposure to the awareness campaign; and to determine whether respondents would be at least 15% percentage points more likely to intervene in an incident of GBV after exposure to the awareness campaign.

Adult men and women between the ages of 18 and 49 were randomly sampled for participation in the household surveys; all respondents resided in a neighborhood of Cazenga District. Participation was voluntary, and individuals were not compensated for their participation. Before interviews began, respondents provided oral consent.

Results

In the baseline survey, 405 men and 299 women were interviewed; at endline, 415 men and 307 women were interviewed. Forty-eight percent of endline respondents stated that they were interviewed in the baseline survey. Comparing findings at baseline and endline, women's attitudes related to GBV improved by 11.5 percentage points (in terms of their feeling whether GBV is justified), but among men there was an 11.7-percentage-point change in the opposite direction. Eighty-six percent of respondents were exposed to some aspect of the awareness campaign, and findings suggest that this exposure was associated with a reduction in the belief that GBV is justified, possibly by as much as 10%. There was also an increase of 21.5 percentage points in shared decision making among respondents. The sole component of the campaign that had virtually no effect was its promotion of bystander responsiveness to GBV.

Discussion

In some cases, men's views in support of gender inequity and GBV increased after the campaign or showed little change. For instance, men were more likely to believe in at least one of the eight justifications for domestic violence after the campaign than before. Such findings suggest that among men, the campaign may have resulted in resistance to change and to the goals of the campaign; if so, such resistance may have been limited to certain reported attitudes, because the majority of reported *behaviors* appeared to improve after the campaign (e.g., shared decision making increased, and men were less likely to exhibit controlling behavior). Certain characteristics of GBV activists working in the campaign may have contributed to resistance among men; half of the activists were male, but even the male activists reported experiencing some difficulty in speaking with older, married men, as the activists tended to be younger than the male respondents. Future campaigns should seek to engage male champions or activists who are of the same age and social status as the men targeted by the campaign. Also, specialized, large-scale group education activities for men

might help to generate champions and activists and reduce resistance. These results highlight the complexity of individual-level changes in regard to gender-equitable attitudes and behaviors.

Various findings from this study are consistent with other methodologically sound evaluations of similar community outreach and mobilization campaigns.

Conclusion

Short interventions such as that implemented by RESPOND and its partners can significantly and broadly improve attitudes and knowledge about GBV and potentially improve relationship behaviors. While the project results indicate that the GBV campaign was broadly successful, longer intervention periods may help to increase the effect of the effort. Program planners should create spaces in which men can discuss and reflect on gender norms and relate to GBV activists and champions who are similar to them in age and social status.

Background

Introduction

Gender-based violence (GBV) is associated with HIV infections, sexually transmitted infections, unplanned pregnancies, and other health problems (Shamu et al., 2011). GBV is also a human rights violation and is increasingly recognized as an important determinant of a woman's risk for HIV (Dunkle et al., 2004; Strebel et al., 2006). As part of multifaceted strategies to prevent HIV transmission (UNICEF, 2003; COSEP Consultoria, 2012), governments and nongovernmental groups around the world are working to improve men's and women's knowledge of, attitudes toward, and perceptions about gender equity and GBV (Pulerwitz & Barker, 2008; Naved et al., 2011; COSEP Consultoria, 2012).

The Republic of Angola—located in southern Africa—is the sixth largest country in Africa and has a population of approximately 19.6 million people. Its population is young, highly urbanized, and extremely poor. Sixty-percent of the population lives in urban areas, with nearly one-third living in the capital city, Luanda (UNDP, 2011). Life expectancy is low for both men and women—51 and 55 years, respectively (WHO, 2007). Over one-third (37.4%) of women have no formal education, more than three times the proportion of uneducated men (COSEP Consultoria, 2012).

Indicators show that Angola has not yet undergone a demographic transition. The total fertility rate is high, at 6.3 lifetime births per woman (PRB, 2013); the contraceptive prevalence rate is low (12.9%); and unmet need for family planning is high (28.8%) (Alkema et al., 2013).

Adult HIV prevalence among men and women ages 15–49 in Angola was estimated at 2.0% in 2009, comparable to the level seen among pregnant women (UNAIDS, 2010; UNICEF, 2012). Moreover, awareness of HIV and AIDS is higher among men than women: Seventy-eight percent of men and 66% of women ages 15–49 have heard of HIV and AIDS (INE, 2010). Knowledge of HIV resources is relatively low among both men and women, with 34% of women and 40% of men ages 15–49 knowing where to get an HIV test (IFAD, 2002).

Years of civil strife, including a decades-long civil war, severely damaged the country's health system. As a result, the health care needs of the population are largely unmet. Cultural beliefs also limit access to reproductive health services. Further, the services provided are often of poor quality, and trained staff are lacking (COSEP Consultoria, 2012).

The Status of Women in Angola

Angola's Constitution provides for equal rights for men and women, and the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women (MINFAMU) is the primary government agency responsible for implementing policies to support equal rights for women.¹ However, laws and policies do not guarantee that social norms are supportive and that women's rights are in fact

¹ In 1991, the Angolan government created a Secretariat of State for the Promotion and Development of Women; in 1997, the name of the agency was changed to MINFAMU.

realized. Most families follow traditional customs; the husband is still considered the head of the household, meaning that men have more power than women in terms of household decision making. This reality leaves women vulnerable, including those who are widowed or divorced. For example, laws on child support are poorly enforced (Ducados, 2004). Finally, under inheritance law, a woman is entitled to 50% of her husband's estate at the time of his death. In practice, the division of property usually benefits male relatives of the deceased (Shamu et al., 2011).

Gender-Based Violence in Angola

GBV is relatively commonplace in Angola (Table 1). A 2010 survey found that among ever-married or ever-partnered women ages 15–49, 26% reported ever having experienced physical violence, and 8% reported experiencing it frequently in the previous year (COSEP Consultoria, 2012). Of women who had ever been pregnant, 7% reported experiencing physical violence during the pregnancy. Among married women who had experienced physical violence, 58% reported that the perpetrator was their current partner or husband; 31% said it was a previous partner or husband. Sexual violence, while less frequent, was reported by 6% of women.

Table 1. Percentage of women aged 15–49, ever married or in union, who experienced various types of violence from a husband or partner, by frequency (N=3,365)

Type of violence	Ever	Frequently in last 12 months	Sometimes in last 12 months
Physical violence	26.3	7.7	15.8
Pushed, shaken, or thrown an object at	12.4	3.5	8.3
Slapped	23.9	6.2	15.5
Twisted arm or pulled hair	7.1	2.0	4.6
Punched	8.9	2.3	5.5
Kicked, dragged, or beaten up	8.1	2.1	5.3
Purposefully choked or burned	1.1	0.4	0.6
Threatened or attacked her with a weapon	2.2	0.7	1.1
Sexual violence	5.8	2.4	2.7
Forced sexual intercourse	4.6	1.6	2.5
Forced other sexual acts	4.7	2.0	2.4
First sexual relationship with current/recent partner was forced	0.4	NA	NA
Emotional violence	12.7	4.2	7.6
Humiliated in front of others	9.7	3.2	5.6
Threatened her or family with harm	4.0	1.1	2.1
Insulted or made to feel badly	8.9	3.1	4.9

Source: COSEP Consultoria, 2012

In 2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission in Angola engaged the RESPOND Project to conduct an assessment of GBV response, policies, and capacities in Angola. Based on that work, RESPOND was invited to develop programming to improve the

response to GBV among police in Luanda; implementation of that programming was hampered by difficulties in finalizing a working arrangement with the Ministry of Interior and the Luanda police command. Subsequently, RESPOND was asked to work with civil society in Angola to develop and implement a GBV awareness campaign in a district in Luanda.

During the course of this evaluation study, interviews with survey respondents and government officials suggested some reasons for the high rate of GBV and illuminated women's experiences with GBV. Customs and social norms give men certain rights to exercise authority over their wives and daughters. In addition, women rarely report assaults or rapes to the authorities. Reasons for this may include the stigmatization they may face upon reporting the event, societal norms that blame the survivor, unhelpful services that may further stigmatize the survivor, and fear of reprisal from a partner. In 2011, the government enacted a law criminalizing DV; at the time of this evaluation study, knowledge and enforcement of the law appeared to be low.

The Intervention

In February 2011, RESPOND conducted a two-week assessment of the response to GBV of various sectors of society. Staff interviewed key informants from government, civil society, and bilateral and international agencies. Appendix 1 summarizes the key findings and recommendations. Based on the findings from the assessment, RESPOND staff worked with MINFAMU to develop police training and build in-country capacity around GBV.

During 2012, RESPOND identified several civil society organizations working to prevent and respond to GBV. Between October 2012 and August 2013, RESPOND collaborated with two of those organizations: the Women's Christian Union (UCF) and the Forum for AIDS Support and Solidarity (FOJASSIDA). Together, they developed and implemented a GBV awareness campaign in Cazenga, a large, low-income submunicipality of Luanda.

With an estimated 450,000 inhabitants, Cazenga is one of seven such submunicipalities. The campaign was focused primarily in one neighborhood which had approximately 60,000 inhabitants. The GBV awareness campaign began on March 30, 2013, and ended on August 3, 2013. The objectives were five-fold:

1. To challenge norms and expectations that support the perpetration of GBV (especially those that blame the victim) and that keep women from seeking help or leaving abusive relationships
2. To promote healthy, nonviolent relationships that can reduce vulnerability to GBV and to HIV
3. To promote equitable norms that can reduce vulnerability to GBV and to HIV
4. To increase awareness of the consequences of GBV
5. To increase bystanders' willingness to speak out against or intervene in cases of GBV within the community and among peers

The GBV awareness campaign adapted EngenderHealth's multifaceted Men As Partners[®] (MAP[®]) approach, which encourages men to jointly and individually question norms that encourage negative behaviors, including GBV (Castle et al., 2013). In this campaign, the MAP[®] methodology was modified to be gender-synchronized, meaning that the campaign sought to engage both men and women to reflect about gender inequity and GBV. Gender norms are relational and are reinterpreted continuously with relationship dynamics, and it is important to work with both males and females to promote lasting changes in terms of attitudes and relationships.

This campaign primarily worked with activists and local organizations and businesses to engage the community with communication materials, radio spots, and community events as a means to promote reflection on and awareness about GBV and gender inequality. Both UCF and FOJASSIDA were already working with activists to prevent HIV and were beginning to expand to work on preventing GBV. Those activists were the core group with which RESPOND worked. In addition to the current activists, RESPOND supported UCF to recruit

new activists, to ensure that there were enough. Recruitment was led by UCF, as the activists would continue to work with UCF after the end of the project.

A total of 36 activists participated in the project, split equally between men and women. All were residents of Cazenga, and while they ranged in age from 18 to 36, the majority were younger than 30. Besides the 36 activists, two GBV Activist Coordinators from UCF were dedicated to supervising the activists' work. These coordinators participated in the training and received support from RESPOND during the project. One of the two dropped out in the middle of the campaign, and a replacement was added only at the end.

RESPOND held a workshop for 36 GBV activists (eight from FOJASSIDA and 28 from UCF) and the two GBV coordinators from November to December 2012. The workshop consisted of five day-long sessions that occurred once a week. Participants received training in gender concepts, causes and consequences of GBV, prevention of GBV, communication of GBV messages, and the basic responses and care that a bystander or activist can give to survivors of GBV.

During the project start-up, a campaign working group was formed with six activists from UCF and FOJASSIDA and representatives from other community-based organizations, including the Conference of Christian Churches of Angola (CICA), Radio Cazenga (a community radio station), the MINFAMU Cazenga subsection, Norwegian Church Aid, and the Baptist Church Hospital of Cazenga. The working group participated in three workshops, each a day long, over the course of three months. The first reviewed basic concepts about gender and GBV and discussed the campaign objectives. The second focused on the GBV awareness-raising campaign and on how to develop messages around GBV. The third workshop worked to develop specific messages for the awareness-raising campaign, which were then utilized in the development of campaign materials.

Afterwards, the campaign working group continued to meet, though some members diminished their involvement. The most consistent participants were the activists, Radio Cazenga, and the UCF/FOJASSIDA staff. The working group helped to formulate campaign themes, recommended activities, and provided input on the development of materials. Initial campaign materials and messages were tested with focus groups and were adjusted according to the findings.

The role of the GBV activists was to help develop materials (via the working group), distribute materials, and organize/hold community events. Activists interviewed community leaders for the campaign newsletter *Cazenguinha*, took photographs of events, distributed materials door-to-door or at distribution points, held small community events (like public talks and theater performances), and wrote sections of the newsletter.

The campaign had three stages, each with a specific aim and message that built on previous stages and each lasting about five weeks (Figure 1). The stages were discussed and developed in partnership with the working group. Communication materials, campaign activities, and events for each stage reflected the messages and aims. The materials for the campaign included one brochure, one poster, one radio spot, and one comic book edition for each stage of the campaign. There were also nine issues of the newsletter, *Cazenguinha*. Other materials included t-shirts, caps, calendars, key chains, stickers, notebooks, pens, and other items. Along with the radio spots, a radio competition was held daily by Radio Cazenga in which listeners could call

in to answer questions about GBV or about the campaign and win campaign materials. Also, a few radio debates/interviews with GBV activists were aired on Radio Cazenga. Community events were harder for the activists to implement but included church discussions, school discussions (this was easiest, as it was the approach the UCF activists had already been utilizing), theater presentations, public distribution of materials, and door-to-door visits. The theater presentations were of a play developed by the GBV activists based on the comic book story; they were presented a few times during the course of the campaign. Also, local businesses (such as pharmacies, stores, barbershops and salons, etc.) supported the campaign by acting as points of distribution for campaign materials. They had a poster placed on their entry identifying them as campaign distribution point and would received stacks of newsletters and brochures for distribution. Finally, the project launch was marked by a large community event with poetry, music, and dancing, and to close the campaign an estimated 1,200 participants marched in solidarity with survivors of GBV.

Over the course of the campaign, activists distributed 48,700 newsletters, 20,300 brochures, 14,600 comic books, 5,700 posters, 1,100 t-shirts, 3,000 hats, and thousands of magnets, stickers, and keychains.

After the end of the campaign, RESPOND provided a training of facilitators for a cohort of GBV activists so that UCF and FOJASSIDA could recruit and train new activists and provide refresher trainings, as needed. A communication workshop was also held at the end of the project, and UCF and FOJASSIDA activists developed a fourth campaign theme and materials (a brochure, a poster, and two newsletters) by themselves, with minimal support from RESPOND. This was felt to be an important step to support the two organizations to develop similar materials and campaigns on their own.

Figure 1. Campaign stages, messages, and aims

Stage 1

Message: "We are happy because we share... share as well!"

Aim: To question inequitable norms and promote healthy, nonviolent relationships (including the ability to identify unhealthy and controlling relationships, knowledge of what violence is, and the ability to identify violence)

Stage 2

Message: "Where there is violence, we all lose."

Aim: To challenge justifications for GBV and promote zero tolerance for GBV (including awareness of laws about GBV, awareness of costs of GBV, and less justification for violence in any situation)

Stage 3

Message: "In fights between couples, we can intervene."

Aim: To speak out against GBV (including willingness to speak to friends, peers, and family about violence; to question a violent act or harassment when people see this; to challenge peers' inequitable statements; and to support survivors)

Evaluation Methodology

Purpose and Objectives of the Evaluation

A quasi-experimental survey was conducted before and after the campaign to evaluate its impact on knowledge and attitudes related to GBV. The baseline survey was conducted in February–March, 2013; the endline survey, in August–September, 2013. This report presents the results of those surveys.

The primary objective was to determine whether exposure to the awareness campaign reduced by 10 percentage points or more the proportion of individuals who believe that GBV is justified. Secondary objectives were to measure exposure to the awareness campaign; to determine whether beliefs or attitudes toward GBV or gender-normative behaviors (such as decision making) improved by at least 15 percentage points after the awareness campaign; and to determine whether respondents would be at least 15 percentage points more likely to intervene in an incident of GBV after being exposed to the awareness campaign.

Evaluation Design

This study comprised two household surveys conducted before and after the awareness campaign. The surveys were conducted in a single neighborhood of Cazenga District in Luanda. Respondents were randomly sampled, and participation was voluntary. Individuals were not compensated for their participation.

Sample size

The original estimated sample size was 310 women and 310 men for both the baseline and endline surveys. Because of the paucity of data on GBV in Angola, we made certain assumptions regarding the primary outcome of interest: the proportions of men and women who believe that GBV is justified. In a 2012 survey, approximately 25% of women reported having experienced GBV in the past 12 months (COSEP Consultoria, 2012). The evaluation team assumed that the proportion of individuals who committed intimate partner violence would be at least equal to the proportion of individuals who believe it to be justified. Given the campaign's limited time frame, it was estimated that a decrease of 10 percentage points or more in the proportion of women or men who believed GBV was justified would represent a meaningful change. Given a Type I error of 5%, a Type II error of 20%, and a two-tailed test, a sample size of 248 people would be required in the baseline and endline surveys to detect a 10-percentage-point decrease from a 25% estimated proportion at baseline. The sample size was increased to compensate for a potential refusal rate of 10% and for the possibility that surveyors would be unable to interview 15% of eligible respondents selected after three attempts.

This sample size was adequate to detect a 10-percentage-point decrease or increase in outcomes of interest with a baseline prevalence less than or equal to 25% or greater than or equal to 75%. It was also adequate to detect a 15-percentage-point increase or decrease in outcomes with between 25% and 75% prevalence at baseline.

Sample selection

The campaign was conducted in one area of Cazenga; evaluators selected one central neighborhood from that area for inclusion in the baseline and endline surveys. Of the 85 blocks in the survey neighborhood, 30 were randomly selected. Approximately 21 households per block were visited. The endline survey was conducted in the same blocks, using the same mechanisms to select respondents as for the baseline survey. Endline respondents were queried to determine whether they had participated in the baseline survey.

Men and women aged 18–49 who were permanent residents in the sample households were eligible to participate in the survey. Only one eligible respondent was selected and interviewed per household. In households with both eligible men and women, the interviewer first selected the sex of the respondent as instructed, using a randomly generated list of sex order. If the randomly selected eligible person was not at home at the time of the visit, the interviewer arranged to return to the household up to two times to interview the respondent.

Upon completion of the baseline survey in February 2013, evaluators determined that the sample included too few heads of households; 44% of men living in the study households were the head of their household, but only 33% of men selected for interview were the head of their household. This difference was attributed to the fact that one person per household was selected for inclusion in the survey and that interviews often were conducted at times when fewer heads of households were present. Therefore, before the campaign, evaluators supplemented the survey with 109 additional male heads of households. The resulting sample better represented the community's proportion of households headed by men. An identical supplement was conducted at endline (n=104).

Data collection

The baseline and endline questionnaires (Appendix 2) were similar; both included questions about exposure to campaign themes (as individuals could theoretically be exposed to similar messages and materials not associated with the project). The endline questionnaire included questions about exposure to specific campaign messages as well as minor modifications to other survey questions, based on results from the baseline survey. The evaluation team conducted the majority of interviews in Portuguese; simultaneous translation was used for respondents not able to speak Portuguese. For the endline survey, the questionnaire was also available in Lingala. The questionnaires were translated from English into Portuguese and Lingala and then back-translated into English. The translations and back-translations were reviewed to ensure figurative accuracy. The baseline questionnaires were pilot-tested with five men and five women in households not included in the survey sample. After baseline data were collected, the evaluation team met with interviewers to discuss their perceptions about the baseline survey and to obtain recommendations for the endline survey. New questions for the endline questionnaire were pilot-tested and revised.

Three teams of two interviewers each (one male, one female) conducted the interviews. Female interviewers interviewed eligible females, and male interviewers interviewed eligible males. Interviewers approached homes identified by the sampling frame, introduced themselves, and explained the purpose of the research. As is typical in community-based surveys, the interviewer first asked to speak with the head of the household. If the head of the household was not available, the interviewer asked to speak with any permanent resident of the household between the ages of 18 and 49. If no one aged 18–49 was available at the time of

visit, the interviewer thanked the resident and informed the resident that s/he would return at another time. If the head of the household or a resident aged 18–49 was home at the time of the visit, the interviewer selected the respondent as per the evaluation protocol and requested oral consent for participation by reading the informed consent statement (Appendix 3) verbatim. After obtaining the individual's consent to participate in the survey, the interviewer signed his or her own name to the consent statement to indicate that the participant had provided oral consent. Participants were not compensated.

Quality assurance

RESPOND's research partner, COSEP Consultoria, hired, trained, and supervised the data collection team. Interviewer training covered research ethics, an overview of GBV (sufficiently succinct as to inform but not bias interviewers), the survey questionnaires, interviewing, sampling procedures, and informed consent procedures. The training also included interviewer practice with each other and a pretest in which each trainee administered the questionnaire. Interviewers were paid by the day, not by questionnaire, to discourage interviewers from falsifying data or rushing through interviews. Local agency supervisors and an experienced cartographer monitored sample and survey implementation for correctness.

Data management

To protect confidentiality, all interviewees were assigned an anonymous identification number. Identifying information collected from respondents was relation to the head of the household, sex, and age, including month and year of birth. All data files were deidentified by removing the month and year of birth. Once interviewers returned from the field, information collected in the study was stored in a secured, locked cabinet. Interviewers were permitted to review the questionnaires only in the local office used by the evaluation team. Interviewers submitted all forms at the end of each day to their supervisor, who locked the hard copies in the office files until the supervisor and interviewer reviewed the copies at the end of the week, after which they were again locked in the office files. The study team was instructed to respect confidentiality by not discussing the responses of particular individuals with anyone in the community. During data entry and analysis, the questionnaires and electronic copies of the data were kept in secure locations by COSEP. Data were entered into an SQL database by data entry clerks hired and supervised by COSEP. For data analysis, deidentified data were encrypted and transferred to the study coordinator for data analysis, which was conducted on an encrypted computer.

Ethics

EngenderHealth reviewed and approved the study protocol using its Standard Operating Procedures for Evaluation and Research. The Western Institutional Review Board reviewed the protocol and found the survey exempt from review under federal regulations 45 CFR 46.101(b)(2).

No protocol violations were reported. In addition, no social harm experiences (such as loss of privacy, stigmatization, relationship difficulties, physical or verbal abuse, interference with gainful employment, or coercion) were reported as a result of participation in the survey.

Outcomes and covariates

The primary outcome of the evaluation was attitude toward GBV, specifically justification for violence. For assessing attitudes toward GBV, questionnaires included items that have been validated and used in other large surveys, including the GBV module from the Demographic

and Health Survey (DHS) (MEASURE/ICF International, 2008–2013), the Gender Equitable Men (GEM) Scale (Pulerwitz & Barker, 2008), the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) (Barker et al., 2011), and USAID indicators GNDR-7 and GNDR-4. GNDR-7 is the percentage of the target population that views GBV as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to U.S. government programming; GNDR-7 is reflected in the DHS as “attitudes towards wife beating.” GNDR-4 is the proportion of the target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (USAID, 2012).

Eight items were used to assess whether and why a respondent believed violence to be justified (GNDR-7). The DHS has developed five items to assess the circumstances and extent to which respondents view domestic violence (DV)—defined as “a husband hitting or beating his wife”—as justified. The items assume that the man is the aggressor and the woman is the victim of DV. Each question asks if the respondent believes that a particular circumstance justifies DV (e.g., if the woman neglects the children). In addition to the five DHS items, this study assessed three other DV items, developed and piloted by the evaluation team: DV is justified (1) if the woman talks back to the man, (2) if she disobeys the man, or (3) if she is unfaithful to him.

In addition, items from the GEM Scale were used (Nanda, 2011). The scale presents a series of statements that represent negative views on gender equity; thus, disagreement with a statement represents a positive view of gender equity. A score of 1 represents agreement with negative perceptions; 2 represents partial agreement; and 3 represents disagreement with negative perceptions. Also, the study used four questions about rape myths from IMAGES (Men+Gender Equity Policy Project, 2011).

Several secondary outcomes were assessed, including the following:

- *Knowledge of and attitudes toward GBV, including Angola’s DV law.* Surveyors asked respondents all five IMAGES questions about the DV law in Angola, plus three additional questions.
- *GBV-related behaviors.* These behaviors included willingness to speak to others, to challenge inequitable norms, or to intervene during violence.
- *Division of household chores by sex.* All seven indicators (washing clothes, repairing the house, buying food, cleaning the house, cleaning the bathroom, preparing food, paying bills) regarding division of labor for domestic chores from the IMAGES survey were assessed (Men+Gender Equity Policy Project, 2011).
- *Shared decision making.* Two questions from the DHS asked about the extent to which the decisions to visit family members or to make a major household purchase were made by the respondent alone, together with the spouse, or by the spouse without the respondent’s input.

In addition to collecting demographic data, the questionnaires (Appendix 2) assessed exposure to the intervention and to messages about GBV.

Data analysis

The data were analyzed using SPSS for Windows, version 21. Univariate and bivariate analyses compared baseline and endline values for outcomes and assessed their association with key covariates, such as gender and exposure to the campaign. Chi-square and ANOVA tests were performed. Multivariate regression analyses explained very little of the variation and are not included in this report.

Evaluation Results

Participant Characteristics

For the baseline survey, 730 households were visited; eight residents refused participation; 405 men and 299 women were interviewed. For the endline survey, 727 households were visited; three residents refused participation; 415 men and 307 women were interviewed. Forty-eight percent of the endline sample reported having been interviewed at baseline.

At both baseline and endline, the majority of respondents were married or cohabitating; had two to three children; had a secondary or higher education; were Catholic; spoke Portuguese at home; were employed outside the home; and had household assets such as electricity, a radio, a television, and access to a telephone (Table 2). The majority of respondents were male because of oversampling of heads of households.

Table 2. Participant characteristics

	Baseline		Endline		p*
	(N=704)		(N=722)		
	%	N or SD	%	N or SD	
% male	57.5	405	57.5	415	.985
% head of household	44.9	315	44.3	320	.739
% ever had regular/stable partner	na	na	89.1	643	NA
Marital status					
% married/living together	56.3	397	56.7	402	.706
% single	34.4	242	33.5	242	.790
Mean no. of years living with current partner (SD)	8.9	(6.3)	10.2	(10.1)	.031
% of respondent or respondent's partner having another partner	7.4	29	17.0	119	<.001
Mean no. of household residents (SD)	4.9	(2.6)	5.2	(2.3)	.048
Mean age (years) (SD)	31.4	(8.7)	30.6	(8.9)	.064
Percentage distribution, by current age					
15–19	8.7	61	10.7	77	.202
20–24	16.5	116	20.4	147	.059
25–29	20.9	147	21.3	154	.836
30–34	18.0	127	15.2	110	.115
35–39	15.9	112	13.6	98	.213
40–44	9.8	69	8.2	59	.212
45–49	10.2	72	10.7	77	.787
% who have a child	66.6	469	65.7	474	.700
Mean no. of living children (SD)	2.9	(2.3)	2.9	(1.8)	.769
Mean no. of children younger than 14 (SD)	2.4	(1.6)	2.3	(1.4)	.201
Mean no. of children younger than 14 years and living in household (SD)	1.9	(1.6)	2.0	(1.3)	.165

	Baseline		Endline		p*
	(N=704)		(N=722)		
	%	N or SD	%	N or SD	
% who can easily read and write a letter	94.4	654	91.2	649	.030
Highest level school attended					
% none	2.8	20	2.6	19	.822
% primary	38.8	273	32.7	235	.017
% secondary or above	58.4	411	62.7	450	.098
Religion					
% Evangelical, Protestant	12.6	89	15.7	113	.095
% Catholic	62.4	434	68.7	489	.006
% Muslim	2.4	17	2.2	16	.816
% traditional	1.4	10	1.1	8	.606
% none	4.1	29	5.2	37	.354
% who speak language other than Portuguese at home	11.4	80	22.9	163	<.001
% who speak Kinkongo	33.7	210	26.5	148	<.001
Occupation					
% nonagricultural worker	41.5	292	42.2	302	.663
% unemployed	18.9	133	22.5	161	.100
% housewife	12.8	90	6.9	49	<.001
% professional, big businessman	11.2	79	12.4	89	.547
% fisherman, informal laborer	6.8	48	7.0	50	.576
% other	5.8	41	2.8	20	.005
% working outside the home	68.9	405	83.8	470	<.001
% with selected household assets					
Electricity	97.6	686	99.3	715	.008
Public water piped into house	5.4	38	43.0	309	≤.001
Radio	74.8	526	81.4	587	.003
Refrigerator	47.7	336	60.5	436	≤.001
Television	96.2	677	97.9	704	.050
Computer with Internet access	16.2	114	24.9	179	≤.001
Generator	33.0	232	42.6	306	≤.001
Household member with telephone (mobile or landline)	98.4	693	98.9	713	.460
Media exposure					
% who read newspaper or magazine					
≥Once a week	33.2	234	54.3	391	<.001
<Once a week	35.5	250	17.9	129	
Not at all	31.3	220	27.8	200	
% who listen to the radio					
≥Once a week	46.2	325	59.1	425	<.001
<Once a week	27.3	192	7.5	54	
Not at all	26.6	187	33.4	240	
% who watch television					
≥Once a week	93.2	656	97.4	699	<.001
<Once a week	2.4	17	1.8	13	
Not at all	4.4	31	0.8	6	

Notes: na=not asked; NA=not applicable. * Shows statistical significance of difference between baseline and endline.

Survey samples were well-matched between baseline and endline for most characteristics. However, there were several highly significant ($p < 0.01$) and potentially important differences among participants at endline and baseline. Notably, compared with baseline respondents, endline respondents were more likely to have household assets—specifically, electricity, piped water, a radio, a refrigerator, a computer with Internet access, and a generator. The only assets that matched at baseline and endline were having a television and access to a telephone, and the vast majority (>95%) had both. Endline respondents also had significantly greater exposure to media: More respondents reported reading a newspaper or magazine at least once a week at endline (54%) than at baseline (33%), and more respondents said they listened to the radio at least once a week at endline (59%) than at baseline (46%). The vast majority of respondents at both baseline and endline watched television at least once a week (93% and 97%, respectively). Finally, compared with baseline respondents, endline respondents were more likely to live in polygamous relationships (17% vs. 7%), speak a language other than Portuguese at home (23% vs. 11%) that is not Kikongo (38% vs. 27%), and work outside the home (84% vs. 69%). All of these differences were highly statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Exposure to the GBV Awareness Campaign

Between baseline and endline, exposure to GBV messages increased substantially. While exposure significantly increased across all media ($p \leq .001$), the greatest increase in exposure was to posters (22% at baseline vs. 74% at endline) and to messages presented in the community or workplace (14% vs. 66%). The majority of baseline and endline respondents had seen an advertisement, program, or public service announcement on television questioning men’s use of violence against women (Table 3). At baseline, nearly half said they had heard radio messages about preventing violence against women, while at endline 63% reported having heard such messages. Participation in community or workplace activities about preventing GBV increased from 5% to 39%.

Table 3. Percentage of respondents reporting exposure to GBV-related messages at baseline and endline

	Baseline (N=704) Last 2 months		Endline (N=722) Last 2–4 months		p
	%	n	%	n	
Heard of any campaigns/activities in your community or workplace that talk about preventing violence against women	21.4	704	64.5	718	$\leq .001$
Saw advertisement, program, or public service announcement on television questioning men’s use of violence against women	70.1	703	80.3	720	$\leq .001$
Heard messages from someone in community or workplace about engaging men to prevent violence against women	14.6	704	66.3	721	$\leq .001$
Spoke with someone in community or workplace about preventing violence against women	19.6	704	52.4	721	$\leq .001$
Heard radio messages about preventing violence against women	48.6	703	62.6	721	$\leq .001$
Saw posters about preventing violence against women	22.1	698	73.6	719	$\leq .001$
Participated in any activities in community or workplace about preventing violence against women	4.7	695	38.9	720	$\leq .001$

Table 4. Percentage of respondents reporting exposure to specific campaign messages at endline

	%	n
Any exposure to campaign messages	83.9	606
Heard radio message in past 2 months:		
Any campaign radio message	63.4	458
“Talking is the best way to solve the problems”	55.1	720
“Always remember: Nothing justifies violence”	53.6	718
“Men and women have the same abilities and should have the same rights”	51.5	721
“No one is better than another and all deserve respect”	56.3	719
Saw poster in past 4 months		
Any campaign poster	76.2	550
“Everything got better when we decided to do it together—try it out”	55.6	721
“We are happy because we share—share as well”	62.0	718
“When there is violence, we all lose”	67.2	720
“In fights between a couple, we can intervene”	61.9	720
Received leaflet/brochure in past 4 months		
Any campaign brochure	56.4	407
“We’re happy because we share—you share too”	42.0	715
“Together we can change our community. Say no to violence”	47.8	716
“You can intervene in a domestic quarrel”	44.3	714
In past 4 months:		
Received or read newsletter about preventing violence against women	47.6	718
Received newsletter called <i>Cazenguinha</i>	46.7	721
Received any comic book about preventing violence against women	38.2	717
Read comic book called the <i>Nzangi Family</i>	33.0	719
Received a hat about preventing violence against women	16.8	716
Received T-shirt about preventing violence against women	15.8	720
Participated in dramas, plays, theater, skits	31.3	721
Participated in church discussions	39.0	721

The vast majority of respondents (84%) reported some exposure to campaign activities at endline (Table 4). Nearly one-third reported that they had participated in or attended dramas, plays, theater, or skits related to GBV, and 39% reported they had participated in church discussions. Sixty-three percent of respondents had heard campaign messages on the radio; 76% had seen posters with campaign messages; 56% had received one or more campaign brochures; 47% had received or read the campaign newsletter; 38% received a comic book about GBV; and 33% had read campaign comic books. At endline, 17% of respondents had received a hat about preventing GBV, and 16% had received a T-shirt.

Table 1 in Appendix 4 provides detailed information about respondents’ exposure to the campaign.

Attitudes and Beliefs Regarding Gender Equity and GBV

Beliefs regarding justification for domestic violence

For the entire sample, there was almost no change in beliefs regarding justification for DV: a decrease of 1.2 percentage-points in the five DHS items, and a 1.9-percentage-point increase when all eight items were considered (Table 5). Changes differed among men and women. After the campaign, women were less likely to believe that DV was justified in any of the circumstances described by the five DHS items (a 6.8-percentage-point decrease, $p=0.080$); when all eight items were considered, the observed decrease among women was 11.5 percentage-points ($p=.004$). In comparison, men were *more* likely to agree that DV is justified at endline than at baseline: a 2.8-percentage-point increase for the five DHS items, and an 11.7-percentage-point increase when all eight items were considered ($p\leq.001$). Table 8 in Appendix 4 presents results for each of the five DHS items and the three new items, disaggregated by sex. For all three new questions, the proportion of men believing that DV was justified increased, while the proportion of women believing so decreased.

Table 5. Percentage of respondents agreeing with one or more criteria for justification of GBV, according to measure, total sample and by sex

	Baseline	Endline	%-point change	P
Total Sample*	(N=676)	(N=718)		
DHS 5 items	28.0	26.8	-1.2	0.610
DHS 5 + 3 new items	45.3	47.2	+1.9	0.490
Men	(N=405)	(N=412)		
DHS 5 items	21.5	24.3	+2.8	0.330
DHS 5 + 3 new items	34.3	46.0	+11.7	$\leq.001$
Women	(N=299)	(N=305)		
DHS 5 items	36.8	30.0	-6.8	0.080
DHS 5 + 3 new items	60.2	48.7	-11.5	0.004

Exposure to the awareness campaign was associated with a reduction in the proportion of individuals who believed that GBV is justified, possibly by as much as 10 percentage points (Table 6). Among all endline respondents, those who reported any exposure to campaign messages and activities were somewhat less likely than those who were not exposed to agree that GBV is justified (46% vs. 51%; RR=0.90, 95% C.I. [0.74, 1.10]); this difference was not statistically significant. Some exposures were more strongly associated with a reduction in the belief that GBV is justified, however, suggesting that those exposures may have been more effective at the individual level in shifting attitudes. For example, respondents who reported that they received a campaign brochure were less likely to believe that GBV is justified than were those who did not (42% vs. 54%; RR=0.79, 95% C.I. [0.68, 0.92]). This association was seen among both men and women, and all associations were statistically significant.

Table 6. Percentage of endline respondents believing that GBV is justified,† by exposure to campaign elements, and relative risk, total sample and stratified by sex

Campaign element	Exposed	Not exposed	RR [95% CI]
Total endline sample (N=718)			
Any	46.4 (281)	51.4 (57)	0.90 [0.74, 1.10]
Any radio	43.0 (197)	54.4 (41)	0.79* [0.68, 0.92]
Any poster	45.8 (252)	51.5 (86)	0.80 [0.75, 1.05]
Any brochure	42.3 (172)	53.5 (166)	0.79* [0.68, 0.92]
Men (N=412)			
Any	44.8 (168)	59.5 (22)	0.75 [0.56, 1.01]
Any radio	42.4 (131)	57.3 (59)	0.74* [0.60, 0.91]
Any poster	44.0 (154)	58.1 (36)	0.76* [0.59, 0.97]
Any brochure	42.0 (107)	58.9 (83)	0.79* [0.65, 0.98]
Women (N=305)			
Any	48.9 (113)	47.3 (35)	1.03 [0.79, 1.30]
Any radio	44.3 (66)	52.6 (82)	0.84 [0.67, 1.06]
Any poster	49.8 (95)	47.6 (50)	1.03 [0.81, 1.32]
Any brochure	42.8 (65)	54.2 (83)	0.79* [0.62, 1.00]

†Belief was measured using the five DHS indicators plus three additional items (eight items in total); a participant was coded as believing GBV that is justified if s/he reported strongly agreeing or agreeing with one or more of the eight statements.

*p<.05.

Gender equity (GEM Scale)

After the GBV campaign, there was a significant shift toward more disagreement with negative gender equity statements (i.e., gender equity perceptions had improved at endline) (Table 7).

The higher the equity score is, the more agreement there is with positive gender equity beliefs. Looking at overall GEM scores, more respondents had a high equity score at endline than at baseline; this was true for both men (baseline 22%, endline 30%; p<.001) and women (baseline 8%, endline 33%; p<.001). Thus, both changes were statistically significant. The 7.6-percentage-point increase in the share of high-scoring men was offset by a 5.9-percentage-point increase in low-scoring men. (Table 2 in Appendix 4 presents the results for each of the GEM items.)

Table 7. GEM equity scores, total sample and stratified by sex

GEM score†	Baseline % (n)	Endline % (n)	Change	P
Total sample	(N=676)	(N=708)		
Low (16–26)	11.2 (75)	12.4 (87)	+1.2	.504
Medium (27–37)	72.6 (485)	56.6 (397)	-16.1	<.001
High (38–48)	16.2 (108)	31.1 (218)	+14.9	<.001
Men*	(N=405)	(N=415)		
Low (16–26)	7.5 (29)	13.3 (54)	+5.9	.007
Medium (27–37)	70.1 (272)	56.8 (230)	-13.3	<.001
High (38–48)	22.4 (87)	29.9 (121)	+7.6	<.001
Women*	(N=299)	(N=307)		
Low (16–26)	16.4 (46)	11.1 (33)	-5.3	.063
Medium (27–37)	76.1 (213)	56.2 (167)	-19.8	<.001
High (38–48)	7.5 (21)	32.7 (97)	+25.2	<.001

Note: Data were missing for 3% of participants (28 and 14 at baseline and endline, respectively; 21 men and 21 women). Respondents missing responses to any item were excluded from analysis.

† Items were scored on a scale of 1 to 3, with 1=agree, 2=partly agree, and 3=disagree, and were summed.

The change in agreement was not similar across all items. There was both more agreement and more disagreement after the campaign for five items:

- Men need sex more than women do.
- Men don't talk about sex; they just do it.
- If someone insults me, I will defend my reputation, with force if I have to.
- It disgusts me when I see a man acting like a woman.
- A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple.

In comparison, there was significantly more disagreement (improved perceptions about gender equity) for nine items:

- A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family.
- Changing diapers, giving kids a bath, and feeding the kids are the mother's responsibility.
- A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.
- A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together.
- A woman should obey her husband in all things.
- Women who carry condoms are easy.
- A woman should not initiate sex.
- I would never have a gay friend.
- Men should be embarrassed if they are unable to get an erection during sex.

After the campaign, there was essentially no change in perceptions regarding five items:

- There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten.
- Men are always ready to have sex.
- It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.
- A man needs other women, even if things with his wife are fine.
- A man and a woman should decide together what type of contraception to use.

Attitudes about rape

There was little agreement with the myths before or after the campaign (Table 8). Both before and after the campaign, fewer women than men agreed with the myths; however, after the campaign, there was a highly significant trend to disagree with the myths for the total sample (baseline 65%, endline 75%), among men (baseline 60%, endline 74%), and among women (baseline 71%, endline 76%).

Table 8. Percentage distribution of respondents, by strength of agreement on beliefs regarding rape myths, total sample and according to sex

	Total Sample		Men		Women	
	Baseline (n=704)	Endline (n=721)	Baseline (n=405)	Endline (n=415)	Baseline (n=299)	Endline (n=306)
	(p<.001)		(p<.001)		(p=.003)	
Strongly agree	15.9	18.8	13.9	19.4	18.7	19.0
Agree	20.0	6.4	26.4	6.6	11.3	6.1
Disagree	16.7	24.9	17.2	23.4	15.8	26.8
Strongly disagree	47.5	50.0	42.6	50.6	54.2	49.2
Usually disagree or strongly disagree	64.6	74.9	60.2	74.0	70.6	76.1

After the campaign, significantly more men disagreed or strongly disagreed with all four myths (Appendix 4, Table 11) compared with baseline (all $p \leq .001$). By comparison, many women at baseline disagreed or strongly disagreed with the notions that carelessness or wanting rape led to rape; the percent disagreeing or strongly disagreeing did not change significantly at endline compared with baseline (carelessness: 80% disagreed or strongly disagreed at baseline, 86% at endline; wanting rape: 91% disagreed or strongly disagreed at baseline, 92% at endline) (Appendix 4, Table 11). However, the percentage of women who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the idea that it's not rape if a woman doesn't physically fight back increased substantially (baseline 64%, endline 81%). After the campaign, more women disagreed, but fewer strongly disagreed, that having various sex partners or a bad reputation is associated with rape (a total of 45% disagreed or strongly disagreed with this notion at both baseline and endline).

Changes in Attitudes and Behaviors Regarding Gender Roles

Behavior: Decision making

At baseline, men and women reported very different perceptions about shared decision making around major household purchases; while 36% of men said decisions were made

jointly, only 4% of women reported the same (Table 9). At endline, there was a trend toward greater joint decision making between partners, among men (36% vs. 47%; $p=.003$) and among women (4% vs. 34%; $p<.001$). Many fewer men felt that they made decisions independently about major household purchases at endline (32%) than at baseline (48%) ($p=.003$); a similar decrease was seen among women (48% at baseline vs. 36% at endline; $p<.001$). Decisions about visiting family had similar patterns; joint decision making with one's spouse increased from 49% to 55% among men ($p=.10$, marginally significant) and from 23% to 45% among women ($p\leq.001$).

Table 9. Percentage distribution of respondents, by views on decision making on household purchases and on visiting family, total sample and according to sex*

	Total sample				Men				Women			
	Baseline (N=389)		Endline (N=401)		Baseline (N=204)		Endline (N=220)		Baseline (N=185)		Endline (N=181)	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
Who makes decisions about major household purchases?												
Respondent	47.7	187	34.0	139	47.6	98	32.0	72	47.8	89	36.4	67
Spouse, partner	29.8	117	18.6	76	13.1	27	15.1	34	48.4	90	22.8	42
Respondent and spouse jointly	20.9	82	41.1	168	36.4	75	47.1	106	3.8	7	33.7	62
Someone else	0.5	2	0.7	3	1.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.6	3
Respondent and someone else jointly	1.0	4	5.6	23	1.9	4	5.8	13	0.0	0	5.4	10
	p \leq .001				p \leq .003				p \leq .001			
Who makes decisions about visiting family?												
Respondent	28.6	112	21.0	86	38.3	79	30.4	68	17.7	33	9.7	18
Spouse, partner	33.9	133	20.5	84	11.2	23	10.3	23	59.1	110	33.0	61
Respondent and spouse jointly	36.7	144	50.6	207	49.0	101	54.9	123	23.1	43	45.4	84
Someone else	0.5	2	1.7	7	1.0	2	0.9	2	0.0	0	2.7	5
Respondent and someone else jointly	0.3	1	6.1	25	0.5	1	3.6	8	0.0	0	9.2	17
	p \leq .001				p $<$ 0.10				p \leq .001			

* These questions were asked of married and cohabitating participants (n=809; 46.9%); data are missing for 19 participants (2.3%; 8 at baseline and 11 at endline).

Behavior: Division of labor for domestic chores

At baseline, 21% of men reported that chores were shared equally, while only 10% of women reported the same (Table 10). At baseline, many more men than women reported sharing a range of tasks (Appendix 4, Table 5):

- Buying food (men 30%, women 15%)
- Cleaning the house (men 19%, women 5%)
- Cleaning the bathroom (men 26%, women 8%)

In the total sample at endline, there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of respondents stating they usually shared equally or jointly conducted domestic chores, from 16% to 21%, $p=.005$) (Table 10). This increase appears to be driven largely by the increase in the percentage of women who reported that the couple usually equally shared or jointly conducted domestic chores (from 10% at baseline to 23% at endline, $p\leq.001$). At endline, there was virtually no change in the percentage of men reporting that the couple usually equally shared or jointly conducted domestic chores. Both before and after the campaign, almost all men and women were satisfied with the division of labor in the household (Table 10); however, at endline, women reported marginally less satisfaction—97% at baseline, 92% at endline ($p=.04$).

Table 10. Percentage of respondents reporting that domestic chores are shared equally or done together and percentage satisfied with household division of labor, total sample and stratified by sex

	Baseline		Endline		P
	%	N	%	N	
Total sample					
% shared equally or done together	16.2	398	21.4	408	.005
% satisfied with division of labor	96.6	380	94.4	396	.160
Men					
% shared equally or done together	21.4	211	20.4	224	.700
% satisfied with division of labor	96.4	196	96.7	215	.570
Women					
% shared equally or done together	10.4	187	22.6	184	$\leq.001$
% satisfied with division of labor	96.7	184	91.7	181	.040

Behavior: Controlling behaviors between partners

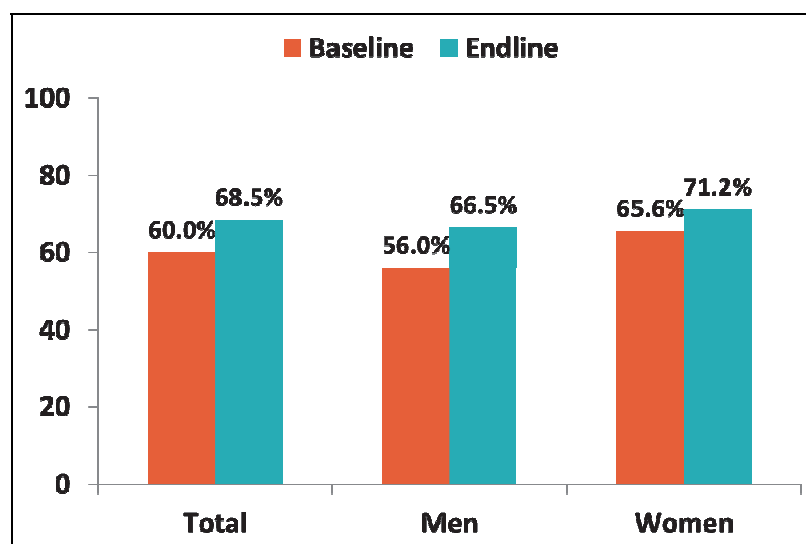
At baseline and at endline, the vast majority of men (83% at baseline and 80% at endline) and of women (96% baseline and 84% at endline) felt that their current or last partner exhibited at least one of the five controlling behaviors assessed (Table 11). For the total sample, the percentage of respondents believing their partner exhibited at least one controlling behavior declined by seven percentage points, from 89% at baseline to 82% at endline ($p=.002$). The change in the proportion reporting controlling behaviors was statistically significant among women (a decline of 12 percentage points, $p<.001$) but not among men (a decline of two percentage points, $p=.507$). The most commonly reported controlling behavior among both men and women was insisting on knowing the respondent's whereabouts at all times (71% among both men and women at endline); this was also the behavior that demonstrated the most significant overall change (a decrease of 10 percentage points, $p=.001$). The least commonly reported behavior was trying to limit a respondent's contact with family (10% at baseline vs. 9% at endline, $p=.489$).

Table 11. Percentage of respondents reporting experience with various partner's controlling behaviors, total sample and stratified by sex

Behavior	Baseline	Endline	% change	P
	% (n)	% (n)		
Total sample	(N=428)	(N=449)		
Jealous or angry if participant talk to member opposite sex	66.4 (284)	62.8 (282)	-3.6	.272
Frequently accuses participant of being unfaithful	18.0 (77)	15.6 (70)	-2.4	.342
Does not permit participant to meet same sex friends	20.8 (89)	19.6 (88)	-1.2	.659
Tries to limit participant's contact with family	10.1 (43)	8.7 (39)	-1.4	.489
Insists on knowing where participant is at all times	81.1 (347)	71.1 (319)	-10.0	.001
Partner exhibits at least 1 controlling behavior	89.3 (382)	82.0 (368)	-7.3	.002
Men	(N=208)	(N=225)		
Jealous or angry if participant talk to member opposite sex	59.1 (130)	62.7 (153)	3.6	.425
Frequently accuses participant of being unfaithful	23.6 (52)	18.9 (46)	-4.8	.207
Does not permit participant to meet same sex friends	9.1 (20)	13.1 (32)	4.0	.171
Tries to limit participant's contact with family	3.4 (8)	7.0 (17)	3.3	.113
Insists on knowing where participant is at all times	75.5 (166)	71.3 (174)	-4.1	.314
Partner exhibits at least 1 controlling behavior	82.7 (182)	80.3 (196)	-2.4	.507
Women	(N=208)	(N=205)		
Jealous or angry if participant talk to member opposite sex	74.0 (154)	62.9 (129)	-11.1	.015
Frequently accuses participant of being unfaithful	12.0 (25)	11.7 (24)	-0.3	.922
Does not permit participant to meet same sex friends	33.2 (69)	27.3 (56)	-5.9	.195
Tries to limit participant's contact with family	16.8 (35)	10.7 (22)	-6.1	.073
Insists on knowing where participant is at all times	87.0 (181)	70.7 (145)	16.3	<.001
Partner exhibits at least 1 controlling behavior	96.2 (200)	83.9 (172)	-12.3	<.001

Attitudes about power relations

Figure 2. Percentage of respondents agreeing or disagreeing with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities, total sample and stratified by sex



There was more agreement that women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do at endline than at baseline for the total sample (69% vs. 60%, $p < .001$) and among both men and women (Figure 2). A greater increase was observed among men than among women (10.5 percentage points vs. 5.6 percentage points), but the proportion agreeing with equal rights and treatment at baseline was higher among women than among men (66% vs. 56%).

Attitudes about whether men make better political leaders became more polarized after the campaign (Table 12). There was both more agreement at endline than at baseline (47% vs. 38%) and more disagreement (38% vs. 0%); the trend was similar among men and women (Appendix 4, Table 6). In regard to the statement “When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women,” there was a strong trend of more disagreement after the campaign than before (Appendix 4, Table 6).

Table 12. Percentage of respondents agreeing or disagreeing with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities, total sample

	Baseline (N=704)		Endline (N=722)		p
	%	n	%	N	
Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do.					
Strongly agree	49.1	346	61.3	442	≤.001
Agree	10.9	77	7.2	52	
Neither agree nor disagree	13.8	97	13.3	96	
Disagree	24.4	172	16.6	120	
Strongly disagree	1.7	12	1.5	11	
Men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women.					
Strongly agree	27.0	190	40.8	294	≤.001
Agree	11.4	80	6.2	45	
Neither agree nor disagree	61.6	434	15.0	108	
Disagree	0.0	0	33.4	241	
Strongly disagree	0.0	0	4.6	33	
When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.					
Strongly agree	41.7	293	40.1	289	≤.001
Agree	13.7	96	4.0	29	
Neither agree nor disagree	11.4	80	14.2	102	
Disagree	27.5	193	33.5	241	
Strongly disagree	5.7	40	8.2	59	

Willingness to Respond to Incidents of Violence against Women

Respondents were asked if and how they would respond if they saw a strange man being violent toward a woman. At endline, the total sample, men, and women expressed slightly less willingness to respond than they did at baseline (Table 13). The change was highly significant

for the total sample, significant among men, and not significant among women. No respondent reported no to all items (Appendix 4, Tables 9 and 10).

Table 13. Percentage distribution of respondents, by willingness to respond when observing a violent episode between a woman and a strange man, total sample and stratified by sex

	Total sample		Men		Women	
	Baseline (n=704)	Endline (n=721)	Baseline (n=405)	Endline (n=415)	Baseline (n=299)	Endline (n=306)
	(p=.023)		(p=.053)		(p=.370)	
Would respond	58.7%	56.0%	60.7%	56.6%	56.1%	55.1%
Don't know	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%
Would not respond	41.3%	43.1%	39.4%	42.3%	43.9%	44.1%

For the total sample, after the campaign, respondents were less willing to intervene during a violent episode, to call the police, or to mobilize neighbors and were slightly more willing to do nothing and to avoid or shun the perpetrator (Appendix 4, Table 9). Among women, there was a slight but significant increase in willingness to speak to the perpetrator after the episode (from 62% to 71%) (Appendix 4, Table 10). Overall, changes were more pronounced among men than women, with fewer men being willing to respond at endline than at baseline (Appendix 4, Table 10).

Knowledge of and Attitudes toward Angola's DV Law

Most men and women were aware of the existence of Angola's DV law, although there was greater awareness after the campaign (85% baseline, 90% endline, $p=.01$). Most men (91–92%) were aware that Angola has a DV law (Table 14). However, there was a large increase in awareness of the law among women, from 77% at baseline to 86% at endline ($p=.007$). At endline, attitudes toward the law were more positive. Significantly fewer respondents felt that the law makes it too easy for a woman to bring a violence charge against a man, is too harsh or not harsh enough, targets men unfairly, deals with an issue that should be handled by the family, or does not provide sufficient protection for the victim. Among male respondents, 57% at baseline felt that the DV law unfairly targeted men, compared with 33% at endline ($\leq .001$). Both men and women demonstrated significantly improved attitudes toward the harshness of the law: Eighty-eight percent of men at baseline and 60% at endline felt that the law was too harsh, as did 92% of women at baseline and 56% at endline.

Table 14. Percentage of respondents reporting knowledge of and beliefs regarding Angola's domestic violence law, stratified by sex

		Men					Women				
		Baseline (n=405)		Endline (n=415)		p	Baseline (n=299)		Endline (n=306)		p
		%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n	
Does Angola have a law that deals with DV?	Yes	90.8	364	92.3	383	.73	77.3	225	85.8	260	.007
The DV law makes it too easy for a woman to bring a violence charge against a man.	Agree	85.4	276	80.2	333	.07	97.2	211	72.8	179	≤.001
The DV law is too harsh.	Agree	87.8	258	59.9	249	≤.001	91.8	191	55.9	124	≤.001
The DV law is not harsh enough.	Agree	55.2	160	37.5	156	≤.001	46.2	86	54.3	114	.11
The DV law does not provide enough protection for the victim of violence.	Agree	45.9	140	31.3	130	≤.001	39.3	72	40.8	89	.76
The DV law exposes the woman to even more stigmatization and pain.	Agree	25.2	75	11.6	48	≤.001	14.3	22	8.8	20	.09
The DV law unfairly targets men.	Agree	56.6	158	32.7	136	≤.001	12.6	19	13.2	30	.86
The DV law deals with an issue that should be dealt with by the family.	Agree	66.3	173	52.7	219	≤.001	85.1	166	56.9	132	≤.001

Discussion and Conclusion

The evaluation results demonstrate that in a short, five-month time frame, RESPOND's intensive GBV awareness campaign achieved improvements in attitudes toward GBV and gender-equitable behaviors. Comparing findings at baseline and endline, women's attitudes related to GBV improved by 11.5 percentage points (in terms of justification), but among men there was an 11.7 percentage-point change in the opposite direction. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported exposure to at least one aspect of the awareness campaign, and the findings suggest that exposure was associated with a reduction in the belief that GBV is justified, possibly by as much as 10 percentage points. There was also an increase of 21.5 percentage points in shared decision making among respondents. The sole component of the campaign that had virtually no effect was its promotion of bystander responsiveness to GBV.

Figure 3 highlights other major findings.

Figure 3. Highlights of evaluation findings

- Respondents (especially women) were more likely to oppose gender inequity.
- Joint decision making among couples had increased.
- Both men and women reported they were more likely to share some domestic chores.
- Respondents were more likely to believe that women should have equal rights.
- Women reported that controlling behavior by their partners had decreased.
- Women were less likely to believe in justifications for DV.
- Respondents, especially men, were less likely to believe in myths about rape.
- Awareness about Angola's DV law increased markedly among women, and attitudes toward the law were more positive.

The baseline results indicated a strong need to work with women to help them become familiar with their rights, improve their independence, and find ways to support each other. Also at baseline, the study identified a need to work with men to improve attitudes toward DV, sharing of domestic chores, and sharing of decision making; in this study, at endline, both men and women reported improvements in shared decision making and some shared domestic chores. The MAP strategy implemented in South Africa (Peacock & Levack, 2004) found improved attitudes toward shared decision making, which has been found to be protective against GBV in the Philippines (Hindin & Adair, 2002).

Findings from this study are consistent with other evaluations of similar community outreach and mobilization campaigns. At baseline, this study found that more women than men agreed with concepts that are gender-inequitable and that support GBV; this finding is consistent with other studies (Gage, 2005; Lawoko, 2006). In this study, after the campaign, significantly fewer

men thought rape was justified; similar results have been observed in assessments of the MAP approach in South Africa (Peacock & Levack, 2004), as well as in group education programs in the United States (Foubert & La Voy, 2000). An evaluation of a MAP intervention in Ethiopia, which used both group education and community mobilization strategies, demonstrated a significant decrease in reported perpetration of intimate partner violence by men (Pulerwitz et al., 2010).

Exposure to GBV Messages

Respondents demonstrated a relatively high exposure to GBV prevention messages before the campaign; nevertheless, there was a substantial increase at endline in exposure to GBV prevention messages in general and considerable exposure to campaign messages in particular. The vast majority of baseline respondents had at some time seen or heard messages about preventing GBV. Still, exposure to campaign messages, while less than universal, was broad (84% of endline respondents had some exposure).

Gender Equity and Gender Roles

The campaign clearly challenged norms and expectations that support GBV, while at the same time promoting gender-equitable norms. As measured by the GEM Scale, women saw a significant improvement. Among men, high scores on the GEM Scale, indicating support for gender-equity concepts, increased by about eight percentage points, but low scores increased at almost the same rate—by six percentage points. Thus, improvements among some men were offset to some degree by decreased agreement with equity concepts among other men. After the campaign, respondents reported a two-fold increase in joint decision making, and there was greater agreement that women should have equal rights.

At endline, more women reported responsibility for house repairs, and there was more shared responsibility for purchasing food and paying bills. Even though most men and women at both baseline and endline reported they were satisfied with the division of labor within their households, the campaign produced a 32% increase in sharing and joint conduct of domestic chores (from 16% at baseline to 21% at endline); the majority of the observed change was attributable to changes among women.

The IMAGES multicountry survey conducted in 2009–2010 found that men generally held negative attitudes toward GBV laws (Barker et al., 2011). In this study in Angola, attitudes about the DV law improved among both men and women after the campaign.

Certain relational aspects, such as shared decision making, controlling behavior, and sharing of some household tasks, improved significantly over the course of the campaign; this finding suggests that an awareness campaign that targets both men and women to promote gender-equitable relationships and to prevent DV can lead to reflection on and promotion of more equitable behaviors. While campaign designers had hoped that the campaign would positively shift attitudes around GBV (which it did in many cases, especially among women), they did not expect the level of the campaign's impact on relationship behaviors. Group education alone, or in combination with an awareness campaign (such as the one described in this report), might lead to even stronger attitudinal and behavioral changes; further operational

research is needed, as inequitable decision making and controlling behavior among males are strongly associated with the incidence of GBV.

Gender-Based Violence

The evaluation examined beliefs about justifications for DV, rape myths, and bystander responsiveness to GBV. It showed sex-specific mixed results on whether the campaign reduced the belief that GBV is sometimes justified. By endline, the percentage of men who believed in at least one justification for DV had increased significantly; among women, on the other hand, by endline there was a large decline in the percentage agreeing with at least one justification for DV. Exposure to campaign messages was associated with a reduction in justification among all endline respondents, though the association appears stronger and more consistent among men.

RESPOND developed three new DV criteria for this study: the woman disobeys the man, talks back to him, or is unfaithful to him. The three new criteria revealed significant increases in justification for violence among both men and women. To further illuminate justification for DV, future evaluations may want to add these three indicators (or other context-specific indicators) to the five DV questions from the DHS. Responses to the indicator about unfaithfulness revealed that fidelity is an important justification in the Angolan context (especially from women's point of view).

At endline, significantly more men and fewer women agreed with all eight justifications for DV. WHO and DHS multicountry assessments and other studies have found that women who support wife-beating are at increased risk of experiencing DV (Fournier et al., 1999; Hindin, Kishor, & Ansara, 2008; Uthman, Lawoko, & Moradi, 2009; Abramsky et al., 2011). Therefore, identifying and being able to address women's attitudes toward GBV is an important strategy.

Few men or women agreed with rape myths before the campaign, yet even with little room for improvement, there were significant shifts toward not believing rape to be justified. Fewer women than men agreed with rape myths both before and after the campaign. Because men had more room for improvement, it was not surprising that a larger improvement was observed in men's attitudes toward rape myths than in women's attitudes.

The sole component of the campaign that had virtually no effect was its promotion of bystander responsiveness to GBV. This may be because baseline results were much higher than hypothesized. It is also possible that campaign discussions presented realities of intervention that made respondents reconsider by endline the costs or the process of intervention; by contrast, at baseline, they may have answered more hypothetically.

Did the Campaign Increase Resistance among Men?

In some cases, men's views in support of gender inequity and GBV increased after the campaign or showed little change. For instance, as described above, men were more likely to believe in eight justifications for DV after the campaign than before. For the GEM Scale indicators, men's attitudes showed little change. Among men, high scores on the GEM Scale

increased by about eight percentage points at endline, indicating support for gender-equity concepts, but low scores among men also increased (by six percentage points). Among women, high scores changed significantly, rising by 25 percentage points. These findings suggest that the campaign may have resulted in resistance to change and to the goals of the campaign among some men, while leading to improvements among others. If resistance did result, it may have been associated only with certain reported attitudes, because the majority of reported *behaviors* appeared to improve after the campaign (e.g., shared decision making increased, and men were less likely to exhibit controlling behavior). These results highlight the complexity of individual-level changes in regards to gender-equitable attitudes and behaviors.

One factor that may have contributed to the apparent resistance of male respondents was the characteristics of GBV activists working in the campaign. During the campaign, both male and female GBV activists distributed campaign materials, spoke to community members, and organized events; both male and female activists reported having greater difficulty speaking to men about the campaign themes and distributing materials to men than to women. The GBV activists were young (all of them were under 30). It is possible that the young unmarried men had great difficulty reaching out to older married men to discuss gender equity and prevention of GBV. The women also reported difficulty in reaching out to older men, though less so than the young men.

Any replication of this approach should ensure programming strategies that (1) reach out to older males to serve as champions (or even spokespersons) for the campaign or (2) recruit older male and female activists. This would help guarantee that activists and male champions are similar to the men targeted by the campaign (e.g., married men or those with partners). Also, implementing group education activities that complement the campaign might help to identify demographically similar activists and to promote men's receptivity, engagement, and reflection.

Study Limitations

The results of this evaluation must be interpreted with some caution, because there was no concurrent comparison group. Other local efforts to improve attitudes about and responsiveness to GBV may have influenced observed changes. For example, media programs that perpetuate or aggravate gender inequity and violence may have been ongoing during the intervention and evaluation period. Campaigns that use mass media or that expose target areas to messages often use uncontrolled pre-post comparisons because identifying areas that are both unexposed to the campaign messages and sociodemographically similar is often not possible (Gage, 2005; Lawoko, 2006; Foubert & LaVoy, 2000).

In addition, there were some differences in participant characteristics between the baseline and endline survey samples. Importantly, endline participants were more likely to be educated, Catholic, speak a language other than Portuguese at home, work outside the home, have household assets and be exposed to media, and have more than one partner. While multivariate analysis (not presented) suggests that little of the variation between baseline and endline outcomes can be explained by these differences in participant characteristics, these differences may still have biased the results. Because these characteristics are diverse and might

influence outcomes differently, their differences may have led either to over- or underestimation of the awareness campaign's effects.

Findings from the evaluation are specific to the Cazenga submunicipality and may not be generalizable to broader Luanda or to Angola as a whole. Where the findings from this study are consistent with those of other studies attempting to improve knowledge and attitudes regarding GBV, the Angola findings may be generalizable. In particular, compared with the earlier nationally representative survey (COSEP Consultoria, 2012), the survey sample was similar with respect to age and marital status. The sample was different with respect to religious affiliation and education, but that is likely because it was of an urban population.

Finally, social desirability may have biased the findings both at baseline and at endline. For example, if respondents believed acceptance of violence was undesired, then they may have given responses that they believed the interviewer was seeking. This bias may be more likely for the endline survey; if respondents had been exposed to the campaign's messages, they may have felt pressured to voice attitudes that condemn rather than condone violence, even if their own attitudes had not changed. For this reason, this bias would have overestimated the impact of the awareness campaign. However, an experienced local research organization, COSEP, was engaged to conduct the surveys. The interviewers and their supervisors received training in how to maintain neutrality throughout the interviews—when posing questions and when documenting answers. The informed consent document did not explicitly state that the purpose of the campaign was to assess gender norms and attitudes about GBV.

Conclusions

Short interventions such as that implemented by RESPOND and its partners can significantly and broadly improve attitudes and knowledge about GBV and potentially improve relationship behaviors. The awareness campaign successfully promoted gender equity, increased joint decision making among couples, increased sharing of some domestic chores, increased the belief that women should have equal rights, reduced controlling behaviors among men, decreased beliefs among women that domestic violence is sometimes justified, counteracted myths about rape, and increased awareness about Angola's DV law. While the project results indicate the GBV campaign was broadly successful, longer intervention periods coupled with group education workshops and engagement with older married men may achieve stronger, more widespread, and more lasting success.

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Key Findings and Recommendations from RESPOND/Angola GBV Assessment, 2011

Capacity

- The government and civil society have low capacity with respect to programming in gender and gender-based violence (GBV).
- The government generally brings in trainers from abroad or sends Angolan trainees to other countries. There appear to be very few human resources for GBV and gender-based programming in country.
- It was not possible to gauge the quality of trainings that occur in Angola, but all the trainings reported to the interviewers were lectures or group discussions, with little in terms of skills-building or participatory learning.
- There do not appear to be training materials for participants who are expected to replicate trainings or provide follow-up and support.
- The Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women (MINFAMU), which is tasked with gender, is chronically underfunded and depends on outside support to a large extent.

Government and Civil Society Response to GBV

- Reconciliation is the primary response to domestic violence (DV). Most of the institutions researchers met with believed their role was to keep the family together.
- Safety of the survivor was almost never mentioned explicitly as a concern.
- Every interviewee except for one said the police routinely turn survivors of violence away. Police often say violence is a family matter or blame the victim.
- Though there are reportedly norms and procedures for how police should deal with GBV and reportedly trainings have been conducted, it was not possible to find any written norms or procedures.
- The number of women who go to the police is only the very tip of the iceberg. In one study, only 1.1% of survivors of violence reported going to the police, and only 2.2% reported going to an institution outside the family. Barriers to services mentioned in the interviews contribute to these low percentages. The normalization of DV, stigma around divorce and separation, and the economic dependence of women also contribute.

Attitudes toward Violence

- Sexual violence seems normalized; only extreme forms (e.g., sexual abuse of children, incest, rape with extreme physical injury) are seen as issues that require intervention.
- Sexual violence within intimate or casual relationships does not appear to be dealt with at this point in time. Sexual violence represents less than 1% of DV cases attended to by MINFAMU.
- Physical violence seems normalized. Only very obvious cases of extreme injury and threat to life are seen as issues that require intervention. Physical violence represents 16.1% of DV cases.

- Emotional/psychological violence was not mentioned in most discussions of cases attended to by MINFAMU.
- Most interviewees viewed DV as primarily economic in nature (e.g., nonpayment of child support, abandonment of family, and refusal to register children). Economic violence represents the majority (56.8%) of DV cases attended to by MINFAMU.

Recommendations

- Conduct a prevalence study about DV and related attitudes in selected municipalities. Conduct a rapid assessment about the availability and quality of services for survivors of DV.
- Support the creation of a cadre of trainers on gender and DV from different agencies (specifically MINFAMU, the police, MINSA, and civil society).
- Insure minimum standards and protocols for attending to survivors of DV in government health centers, including referral mechanisms, counseling staff, and availability of rape kits that include emergency contraception and prophylactic exposure prevention drugs (for sexually transmitted infections, including HIV).
- Build the capacity of health staff to respond to DV and to follow protocols.
- Ensure the development and implementation of police procedures for dealing with survivors of DV.
- Build the capacity of police personnel to respond to DV and follow procedures.
- Fund and provide technical assistance for the development of educational materials on DV to be used especially at health facilities, police stations, and counseling centers.
- Support the development of data collection systems at police stations, DV counseling centers, and health clinics and centers.
- Support the creation of counseling centers and shelters, including training of staff.

Appendix 2

Survey Questionnaires

COSEP – ENGENDERHEALTH GBV BASELINE and ENDLINE EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRES

COSEP – ENGENDERHEALTH GBV EVALUACIÓN INICIAL Y FINAL CAZENGA, LUANDA, ANGOLA

Portuguese translations presented in italics.

Items added to the endline survey that were not included in the baseline survey are in gray font.

SUPERVISOR FIELD EDITOR <i>SUPERVISOR EDITOR DE CAMPO</i>	_____
INTERVIEWER NUMBER <i>NÚMERO DO (A) ENTREVISTADOR</i>	__ __
BLOCK NUMBER <i>NÚMERO DO CONGLOMERADO</i>	__ __
ANONYMOUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER. <i>NÚMERO ANÓNIMO DA AGREGADO</i>	__ __
DATE DAY <i>DIA</i>	__ __
MONTH <i>MÊS</i>	__ __
YEAR <i>ANO</i>	__ __ __ __
TIME OF VISIT <i>HORA DA ENTREVISTA</i>	__ __ __ __ 24 HOUR CLOCK: RELÓGIO DE 24 HORAS 0001 TO A 2400

A. SCREENING FORM FORMULÁRIO DE TRIAGEM ELEGÍVEIS	
STA	START TIME FORM A INÍCIO DA ENTREVISTA 24 HOUR CLOCK: RELÓGIO DE 24 HORAS 0001 TO A 2400
INTNUM	INTERVIEWER'S ASSIGNED NUMBER NÚMERO E DADO (A) ENTREVISTADOR
DATE	DATE OF INTERVIEW DATA DA ENTREVISTA DAY DIA MONTH MES YEAR ANO
BLOCK BLOCO	PRECODED NUMBER FOR CLUSTER NÚMERO DE BLOCO PRÉ-CODIFICADO
HHNUM AGREGADO	ANONYMOUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER NÚMERO ANÓNIMO DE AGREGADO

LINENO	RELATIONSHIP RELAÇÃO	GENDER GÊNERO	LIVESHER E VIVEAQUI	MONTH MESNAS	YEAR ANONAS	AGE EDAD	ELIGIBLE ELEGÍVEL	MARITAL STATUS/ ESTADO CIVIL
LINENO FROM THIS FORM (FORM A. HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE) LINHA NºDESTE FORMULÁRIO O (FORMULÁRIO O A. CALENDÁRIO O DA RESIDÊNCIA)	List the relationship to the head of the household of all persons aged 18 to 49 years old who usually live in your household. <i>Indicar a relação do responsável do agregado familiar com todas as pessoas de idade entre os 18 aos 49 anos que geralmente vivem na residência</i> HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (EXCLUDE GUESTS WHO STAYED HERE LAST NIGHT) COMECE COM O	Is (RELATIO NSHIP) male or female? É (RELACÃO) masculino ou feminino?	Does (RELATIO NSHIP) usually live here? <i>Geralmente (RELACÃO) vive aqui?</i>	In what month was (RELATIONS HIP) born? <i>Em que mês nasceu (RELACÃO)?</i>	In what year was (RELATIONSHI P) born? <i>Em que ano nasceu (RELACÃO)?</i>	How old was (RELATI ONSHIP) at (RELATI ONSHIP) last birthday? <i>Quantos anos tinha (RELAC ÃO) no seu último aniversário</i>	Is (RELATIONSHIP) eligible? É (RELACÃO) elegível?	What Is Your Current Marital Status? <i>Qual o seu estado civil actual?</i>

	RESPONSÁVEL (EXCLUIR VISITAS QUE PASSARÁM A ÚLTIMA NOITE)	01 = MALE / MASCULIN O 02 = FEMALE/ FEMININO 98 = DON'T KNOW / NÃO SEI	01 = YES / SIM 02 = NO / NÃO 98 = DON'T KNOW / NÃO SEI		YEAR / ANO 9998 =DK / NS	AGE IN COMPL ETED YEARS / IDADE EM ANOS FEITOS	01 =YES / SIM 02 = NO / NÃO	01 = Married/ <i>casado</i> 02 = Living Together/ <i>nine maritalmente</i> 03 = Divorced/Separated <i>Divorciado/ separado</i> 04 = Widowed/ <i>Viúvo</i> 05 = Single / <i>solteiro</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	01 = HEAD/SELF CHEFE 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND / ESPOSA OU ESPOSO 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER / FILHO OU FILHA 04 = SON/DAUGHTER- IN-LAW / GENRO OU NORÁ 05 = GRANDCHILD / NETO 06 = PARENT / PARENTE 07 = PARENT-IN- LAW / PARENTE PELO CASAMENTO 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER / IRMÃO OU IRMÃ 09 = OTHER RELATIVE / OUTRO GRAU DE PARENTESCO 10 = ADOPTED/FOSTE R/STEPCHILD / ADOPTADO/SOB TUTELA/ENTEÀ DO 11 = NOT RELATED/ SEM RELACÃO 98 = DON'T KNOW / NÃO Sei							

B. MEN AND WOMEN 18 TO 49: BACKGROUND		
B. HOMENS E MULHERES DOS 18 AOS 49: HISTORIAL		
STB	START TIME FORM B /HORA DE INÍCIO DO FORMULÁRIO B	__ __ __ __ 24 HOUR CLOCK: RELÓGIO DE 24 HORAS 0001 TO/A 2400
RESPONDENT LINENO	LINE NO FROM FORM A / LINHA N° DO FORMULÁRIO A	__ __
B1	In total, how many people usually live in your household? / <i>No total quantas pessoas geralmente vivem na residência?</i>	__ __ 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B2	Can you read and write a letter in any language easily, with difficulty, or not at all? / <i>Pode ler e escrever uma carta em alguma língua facilmente, com dificuldade ou não pode?</i>	__ __ 01 = Easily / <i>Facilmente</i> 02 = With Difficulty / <i>Com dificuldade</i> 03 = Not At All / <i>De modo algum</i> 98 = Don't Know / <i>Não sei</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B2A	Can you read and write a letter in Portuguese easily, with difficulty, or not at all? / <i>Pode ler e escrever uma carta em Português facilmente, com dificuldade ou não pode?</i>	__ __ 01 = Easily / <i>Facilmente</i> 02 = With Difficulty / <i>Com dificuldade</i> 03 = Not At All / <i>De modo algum</i> 98 = Don't Know / <i>Não sei</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B3 DHS 104	Have you ever attended school? / <i>Frequentou a escola?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> (SKIP TO QUESTION B4 / <i>SE NÃO, SALTE PARA A PERGUNTA B5</i>) 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
COM B4 DHS 106	What is the highest level of school you have attended? <i>Qual o nível escolar mais alto que você completou?</i>	__ __ 01 = Never Studied <i>Nunca Estudou</i> 02 = Primary <i>Ensino de base</i> 03 = Secondary <i>Ensino Médio</i> 04 = College/University <i>Universitário</i> 97 = Other <i>Outro</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não Sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B5 DHS 109	What is your religion? <i>Qual é a sua religião?</i>	__ __ 01 = Catholic <i>Católica</i> 02 = Evangelical/Protestant <i>Evangélica/ Protestante</i> 03 = Islam <i>Islão</i> 04 = Traditional Religion <i>Religião Tradicional</i> 05 = No Religion <i>Nenhuma Religião</i> 97 = Other <i>Outra:</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não Sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B6	Is any language other than Portuguese frequently spoken in this household? <i>Além do Português,</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> (SKIP TO QUESTION B7 <i>SE NÃO, SALTE PARA</i>

B. MEN AND WOMEN 18 TO 49: BACKGROUND		
B. HOMENS E MULHERES DOS 18 AOS 49: HISTORIAL		
	<i>é falada outra língua frequentemente nesta residência?</i>	PERGUNTA B7) 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
B6A	What is that language? <i>Qual é a língua?</i>	__ __ 01 = Umbundo <i>Umbundu</i> 02 = Kimbundu <i>Kimbundu</i> 03 = Kiscongo <i>Kikongo</i> 04 = Tchokwe <i>Coque</i> 05 = Fiote 06 = Kwanyama <i>Kwanyama</i> 07 = N'ganguela <i>Nganguela</i> 08 = Lingala <i>Lingala</i> 09 = French <i>Françês</i> 97 = Other <i>Outra (Specify/Especificar):</i> _____ 99 = No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
B7	What is your occupation? <i>Qual é a sua ocupação?</i> PLEASE INDICATE WHAT KIND OF WORK THE RESPONDENT DOES. POR FAVOR INDIQUE O TIPO DE TRABALHO DO ENTREVISTADO	__ __ 01 = Housewife <i>Doméstica</i> 02 = Land Owner <i>Proprietário de terra</i> 03 = Farmer <i>Agricultor</i> 04 = Agricultural Worker, Fisherman, Day/Informal Laborer <i>Trabalhador agrícola, Pescador, Trabalhador informal (Zungueira,...)</i> 05 = Domestic Laborer (Servant, Maid) <i>Empregada doméstica</i> 06 = Nonagricultural Worker (Factory, Blue Collar Service), Semi-Skilled Laborer Supervisor, Seamstress/Tailor, Home-Based Manufacturing (Handicrafts, Food Products), Small Businessman (Trader) <i>Trabalhador não-agrícola (Fábrica, Operário), Supervisor semi-qualificados, Costureira / Alfaiate, Produtos de fabrico caseiro (artesanato, produtos alimentícios), pequeno empresário (comerciante)</i> 07 = Policeman, Armed Services <i>Polícia, Forças Armadas</i> 08 = Community Health Worker <i>Agente de Saúde Comunitária</i> 09 = Professional (Doctor, Lawyer, Dentist, Accountant, Teacher, Nurse, Mid Or High Level Services), Big Businessman <i>Profissional (médico, advogado, dentista, Contabilista, Professor, Enfermeiro, Serviços de nível médio ou elevado), Empresário</i> 10 = Retired <i>Reformado</i> 90 = None/No Occupation/ Unemployed <i>Nenhum/Sem Ocupação/ Desempregado (SALTAR A B9)</i> 97 = Other <i>Outro</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não Sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
B8	Do you currently work outside of the home? <i>Atualmente trabalha fora de casa?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>

B. MEN AND WOMEN 18 TO 49: BACKGROUND		
B. HOMENS E MULHERES DOS 18 AOS 49: HISTORIAL		
B9_0 IMAGES 5.1 (slightly modified for past tense)	Have you ever had a regular or stable partner? By partner we mean boyfriend, girlfriend, or spouse. <i>Você já teve uma parceira(o) estável?</i> <i>Por parceira (o) estável entenda-se como namorada, namorado ou esposa, esposo.</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B9 DHS 8	What is your current marital status? <i>Qual o seu estado civil actual?</i>	__ __ 01 = Married/ <i>casado</i> 02 = Living Together/ <i>vive maritalmente</i> (SKIP TO B9A SALTAR A B9A) 03 = Divorced/Separated/ <i>divorciado/separado</i> (SKIP TO B9A SALTAR A B9A) 04 = Widowed/ <i>Viúvo</i> (SKIP TO B9A SALTAR A B9A) 05 = Single / <i>solteiro</i> (SKIP TO B9A SALTAR A B9A) 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B9A_01	Does your partner currently live with you? <i>O seu parceiro(a) atualmente vive maritalmente com você?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B9B	How many months or years have you lived with and/or been married to this partner? <i>Há quantos meses ou anos vive ou e casado com o parceiro?</i>	B9B1 __ __ month (s) <i>mês (es)</i> B9B2 __ __ year (s) <i>ano (s)</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B9A	(FOR MEN) Do you have another partner (PARA HOMENS) <i>Você tem outra(s) parceiras além da sua mulher?</i> (FOR WOMEN) Does your husband have other partners? (PARA MULHERES) <i>O teu parceiro tem outras parceiras?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B10	How many children have you had (including with current and/or former partners)? <i>Quantos filhos tens (incluindo com parceiros atuais ou passados)?</i>	__ __ 00 = None <i>Nenhuma</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B10A	How many of those children are less than 14 years old? <i>Quantos filhos abaixo dos 14 anos tens?</i>	__ __ 00 = None <i>Nenhuma</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B10B	How many of those children currently live with you? <i>Quantos dessas filhos vivem contigo?</i>	__ __ 00 = None <i>Nenhuma</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B11 DHS 103	Does your household have... <i>O seu agregado tem...</i>	

B. MEN AND WOMEN 18 TO 49: BACKGROUND		
B. HOMENS E MULHERES DOS 18 AOS 49: HISTORIAL		
B11A	Electricity <i>Energia</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B11B	Public Water <i>Água da rede pública</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B11C	A radio <i>Um rádio</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B11D	A refrigerator <i>Uma geladeira</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B11E	A television <i>Um televisão</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B11F	Computer with internet <i>Computador e internet</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B11G	A generator <i>Um gerador</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B12 DHS 104	Does any member of this household own a telephone or a mobile telephone? <i>Algum membro deste agregado possui: Um telefone ou telemóvel?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B13	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Você lê jornal ou revista pelo menos uma vez por semana, menos que uma vez por semana ou não lê?</i>	__ __ 01 = At least once a week <i>Pelo menos uma vez por semana</i> 02 = Less than once a week <i>Menos que uma vez por semana</i> 03 = Not at all <i>Não lê</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
B14	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Você escuta a rádio pelo menos uma vez por semana, menos que uma vez por semana ou não escuta?</i>	__ __ 01 = At least once a week <i>Pelo menos uma vez por semana</i> 02 = Less than once a week <i>Menos que uma vez por semana</i> 03 = Not at all <i>Não escuta</i> (SKIP TO B15 / SALTAR A B15) 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>

B. MEN AND WOMEN 18 TO 49: BACKGROUND		
B. HOMENS E MULHERES DOS 18 AOS 49: HISTORIAL		
B14A B14B B14C B14D B14E	What are the names of the radio programs you listen to the most? <i>Quais são os nomes dos programas de rádio que você escuta na maior parte?</i>	A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____
B15	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Você vê televisão pelo menos uma vez por semana, menos que uma vez por semana ou não vê?</i>	__ __ 01 = At least once a week <i>Pelo menos uma vez por semana</i> 02 = Less than once a week <i>Menos que uma vez por semana</i> 03 = Not at all <i>Não vê</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>

C. KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDES FORM			
C. FORMULÁRIO DE CONHECIMENTO ATITUDES			
STC	START TIME FORM C Início Do Formulário C	__ __ __ __	24 HOUR CLOCK: RELÓGIO DE 24 HORA 0001 TO A 2400
<p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about decision making and men's and women's roles. <i>Agora gostaria de lhe fazer algumas perguntas sobre a tomada de decisão e os papéis do homem e da mulher.</i></p> <p>CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS A STABLE PARTNER (B9 – (RESPONSE = 1 OR 2)); IF NOT CURRENTLY PARTNERED SKIP TO QUESTION C3 CONFIRMA SE O ENTREVISTADO(A) TEM UM PARCEIRO ESTAVEL ATUAL COM QUEM HABITA (REPOSTAS 1 - 2); SE NAO TIVER PARCEIRO COM QUEM VIVE PULE PARA PERGUNTA C3.</p>			
DHS 821, HH DEC MAK SCALE 1	C1	Who makes decisions about major household purchases? <i>Quem normalmente toma as decisões sobre compra de uso doméstico?</i>	__ __ 01 =Respondent <i>Entrevistado/a</i> 02 = Spouse/Domestic Partner <i>Conjuge/Parceiro Doméstico</i> 03 = Respondent & Spouse Jointly <i>Entrevistado e Conjuge em conjunto</i> 04 = Someone Else <i>Outra pessoa</i> 05 = Respondent and someone else jointly <i>Entrevistado em conjunto com outra pessoa</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
DHS 822, HH DEC MAK SCALE 3 ADAPTED	C2	Who makes decisions about visiting family? <i>Quem normalmente toma as decisões sobre fazer ou receber a visita de familiares?</i>	__ __ 01 =Respondent <i>Entrevistado</i> 02 = Spouse/Domestic Partner <i>Conjuge/Parceiro Doméstico</i> 03 = Respondent & Spouse Jointly <i>Entrevistado e Conjuge em conjunto</i> 04 = Someone Else <i>Outra pessoa</i> 05 = Respondent And Someone Else Jointly <i>Entrevistado em conjunto com outra</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
<p>My next questions will ask you whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statements read. Please respond as honestly as possible as it is important for us to understand as a group what the people we interview believe, and not what they think we may want to hear. Being as frank as possible in your answers will help us to benefit most from the information you provide.</p>			

<p><i>Minhas afirmações seguintes serão para você responder se concorda fortemente, concorda, discorda ou discorda fortemente com as declarações que eu ler. Por favor, responda o mais honestamente possível, pois é de grande importância nós entendermos o que as pessoas que entrevistamos pensam sobre estes temas.</i></p>			
IMAGES 3.1	C3	<p>When women work they are taking jobs away from men.</p> <p><i>Quando as mulheres trabalham fora de casa, elas estão tirando empregos dos homens.</i></p>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>01 Strongly Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda Parcialmente</i> 04 Strongly Disagree <i>Discorda Totalmente</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i></p>
IMAGES 3.2	C4	<p>When women get rights they are taking rights away from men</p> <p><i>Quando as mulheres conquistam alguns direitos, elas estão roubando direitos dos homens...)</i></p>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>01 Strongly Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda Parcialmente</i> 04 Strongly Disagree <i>Discorda Totalmente</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i></p>
IMAGES 3.4	C5	<p>When a woman is raped, she usually did something careless to put herself in that situation.</p> <p><i>Quando uma mulher é violada, geralmente é porque ela fez algo que a colocou de alguma forma nessa situação.</i></p>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>01 Strongly Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda Parcialmente</i> 04 Strongly Disagree <i>Discorda Totalmente</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i></p>
IMAGES 3.5	C6	<p>In some rape cases women actually want it to happen.</p> <p><i>Em alguns casos de violação, as mulheres realmente queriam que isso acontecesse.</i></p>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>01 Strongly Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda Parcialmente</i> 04 Strongly Disagree <i>Discorda Totalmente</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i></p>
IMAGES 3.6	C7	<p>If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say it was rape.</p> <p><i>Se a mulher não resistir fisicamente, você não pode realmente dizer que foi violação.</i></p>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>01 Strongly Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda Parcialmente</i> 04 Strongly Disagree <i>Discorda Totalmente</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i></p>
IMAGES 3.7	C8	<p>In any rape case one would have to question whether the victim has various sexual partners or has a bad reputation.</p> <p><i>Na investigação sobre qualquer caso de violação é necessário saber se a vítima tem vários parceiros sexuais e possui uma reputação.</i></p>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>01 Strongly Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda Parcialmente</i> 04 Strongly Disagree <i>Discorda Totalmente</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i></p>
<p>Now I will ask you if you totally agree, partly agree or disagree with the following statements.</p> <p><i>Na próxima parte nós perguntaremos sobre a sua visão das relações entre homens e mulheres. Por favor, diga se você concorda totalmente, concorda parcialmente ou não concorda com as seguintes afirmações:</i></p>			
IMAGES 3.8, GEM DOM CHORE & DAILY 2 ADAPTED	C9	<p>A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family.</p>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i></p>

		<i>O trabalho mais importante da mulher é cuidar da casa e cozinhar para sua família.</i>	02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.9, GEM SEX REL 3	C10	Men need sex more than women do. <i>O homem precisa mais de sexo do que a mulher.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.10	C11	Men don't talk about sex, they just do it. <i>Homens não falam sobre sexo, eles fazem.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.11, GEM VIOL 1	C12	There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten. <i>Existem momentos nos quais a mulher merece ser batida.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.12, GEM DOM CHORE & DAILY 1	C13	Changing diapers, giving kids a bath, and feeding the kids are the mother's responsibility. <i>Trocar fraldas, dar banho e dar comida ao filho são responsabilidades da mãe.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.13, GEM RH&DIS PREV 4	C14	It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant. <i>É a mulher quem deve tomar as providências para não engravidar.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.14, CCHANGE DOM CHORE, GEM DOM CHORE & DAILY 4S	C15	A man should always have the final word about decisions in his home. <i>A última palavra nas decisões importantes da família deve ser sempre do homem.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.15, GEM SEX REL 2	C16	Real men are always ready to have sex <i>Um homem de verdade sempre está disposto e pronto para ter relações sexuais.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.16 GEM VIO 2	C17	A woman should tolerate violence from her spouse in order to keep her family together <i>A mulher deve aguentar a violência do marido para manter a família</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.18. GEM RH	C18	A man and a woman should decide together what type of contraceptive to use <i>O homem e a mulher devem decidir juntos o tipo de anticoncepcional que vão usar.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>

IMAGES 3.19, GEM	C19	I would never have a gay friend. <i>Eu nunca teria um amigo homossexual.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.20, GEM VIO 5 adapted	C20	If someone insults a man, he should defend his honor using force if necessary. <i>Se alguém insulta um homem ele deve defender a honra usando força se necessário</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 3.22GEM MASC	C21	Men should be embarrassed if they are unable to get an erection during sex. <i>Homens deveriam ficar constrangidos se forem incapazes de ficar tesu/erecto durante o sexo .</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Não Concorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS A STABLE PARTNER (B9 – (RESPONSE = 1 OR 2 ON QUESTION B9); IF NOT CURRENTLY PARTNERED SKIP TO QUESTION C24 CONFIRMA SE O ENTREVISTADO(A) TEM UM PARCEIRO ESTAVEL ATUAL COM QUEM HABITA (B9 REPOSTAS 1 - 2); SE NAO TIVER PARCEIRO COM QUEM VIVE PULE PARA PERGUNTA C24			
IMAGES 5.12 to 5.18	C22	If you disregard the help you receive from outside help (maids, etc), in the past month how did you and your partner divide the following tasks: Please tell me if you did everything, you usually did the tasks, you shared equally or did the tasks together, your partner usually did the tasks, or your partner did everything? <i>Desconsiderar a ajuda recebida por pessoas de fora (empregadas domésticas, etc), no último mês, como você e o seu parceiro dividiram as seguintes tarefas? Por favor me fale se você fez tudo, se você fez na maioria das vezes; se vocês dividiram as tarefas igualmente; se o seu parceiro fez as tarefas na maioria das vezes; ou se seu parceiro fez tudo.</i> <i>Como você e sua parceira dividem as seguintes tarefas?</i>	
IMAGES 5.12	C22A	Washing clothes <i>Lavar a roupa</i>	__ __ 1 = I did everything <i>Sempre você</i> 2 = Usually me <i>Geralmente você</i> 3 = Shared equally or done together <i>Dividem igualmente ou fazem juntos</i> 4 = Usually partner <i>Geralmente a (o) parceira(o)</i> 5 = Partner did Everything <i>Sempre a parceira</i> 9 = Did not apply <i>Não se aplica</i>
IMAGES 5.13	C22B	Repairing house <i>Consertar a casa (trocar lâmpada, arranjar fechadura, pintar, consertar porta e janela, arranjar o telhado...)</i>	__ __ 1 = I did everything <i>Sempre você</i> 2 = Usually me <i>Geralmente você</i> 3 = Shared equally or done together <i>Dividem igualmente ou fazem juntos</i> 4 = Usually partner <i>Geralmente a (o) parceira(o)</i> 5 = Partner did Everything <i>Sempre a parceira (o)</i> 9 = Did not apply <i>Não se aplica</i>
IMAGES 5.14	C22C	Buying food <i>Comprar comida</i>	__ __ 1 = I did everything <i>Sempre você</i>

			<p>2 = Usually me <i>Geralmente você</i></p> <p>3 = Shared equally or done together <i>Dividem igualmente ou fazem juntos</i></p> <p>4 = Usually partner <i>Geralmente a (o) parceira(o)</i></p> <p>5 = Partner did Everything <i>Sempre a parceira(o)</i></p> <p>9 = Did not apply <i>Não se aplica</i></p>
IMAGES 5.15	C22D	Cleaning the house <i>Limpar a casa</i>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>1 = I did everything <i>Sempre você</i></p> <p>2 = Usually me <i>Geralmente você</i></p> <p>3 = Shared equally or done together <i>Dividem igualmente ou fazem juntos</i></p> <p>4 = Usually partner <i>Geralmente a (o) parceira(o)</i></p> <p>5 = Partner did Everything <i>Sempre a parceira(o)</i></p> <p>9 = Did not apply <i>Não se aplica</i></p>
IMAGES 5.16	C22E	Cleaning the bathroom/toilet <i>Limpar o banheiro</i>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>1 = I did everything <i>Sempre você</i></p> <p>2 = Usually me <i>Geralmente você</i></p> <p>3 = Shared equally or done together <i>Dividem igualmente ou fazem juntos</i></p> <p>4 = Usually partner <i>Geralmente a (o) parceira(o)</i></p> <p>5 = Partner did Everything <i>Sempre a parceira(o)</i></p> <p>9 = Did not apply <i>Não se aplica</i></p>
IMAGES 5.17	C22F	Preparing food <i>Preparar a comida</i>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>1 = I did everything <i>Sempre você</i></p> <p>2 = Usually me <i>Geralmente você</i></p> <p>3 = Shared equally or done together <i>Dividem igualmente ou fazem juntos</i></p> <p>4 = Usually partner <i>Geralmente a (o) parceira(o)</i></p> <p>5 = Partner did Everything <i>Sempre a parceira(o)</i></p> <p>9 = Did not apply <i>Não se aplica</i></p>
IMAGES 5.18	C22G	Paying bills <i>Pagar as contas</i>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>1 = I did everything <i>Sempre você</i></p> <p>2 = Usually me <i>Geralmente você</i></p> <p>3 = Shared equally or done together <i>Dividem igualmente ou fazem juntos</i></p> <p>4 = Usually partner <i>Geralmente a (o) parceira(o)</i></p> <p>5 = Partner did Everything <i>Sempre a parceira(o)</i></p> <p>9 = Did not apply <i>Não se aplica</i></p>
NEW	C23	Are you satisfied with this division of labor? <i>Está satisfeito com esta divisão de tarefas?</i>	<p> __ __ </p> <p>01 = Yes <i>Sim</i></p> <p>02 = No <i>Não</i></p>

			98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No Answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? <i>A que ponto concorda ou discorda com as afirmações abaixo? ; Concorda Totalmente, Concorda, Não Concorda Nem Discorda, Discorda ou Discorda Totalmente?</i>			
STIR GNDR-4.	C24	Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do. <i>As mulheres devem ter direitos iguais aos homens e devem receber o mesmo tratamento.</i>	__ __ 01 Strongly Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 03 Neither Agree nor Disagree <i>Não Concorda Não Discorda</i> 04 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 05 Strongly Disagree <i>Discorda Totalmente</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
STIR	C25	Men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women. <i>Homens são melhores líderes políticos do que mulheres, por isso deveriam ser eleitos em vez de mulheres.</i>	__ __ 01 Strongly Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 03 Neither Agree nor Disagree <i>Não Concorda Não Discorda</i> 04 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 05 Strongly Disagree <i>Discorda Totalmente</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
STIR	C26	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. <i>Quando os empregos estão escassos, os homens devem ter mais direito a emprego do que as mulheres.</i>	__ __ 01 Strongly Agree <i>Concorda Totalmente</i> 02 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 03 Neither Agree nor Disagree <i>Não Concorda Não Discorda</i> 04 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 05 Strongly Disagree <i>Discorda Totalmente</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
For these next questions, please answer if you agree, partly agree or disagree Para as próximas perguntas, por favor diga se concorda, concorda parcialmente ou discorda			
CCHANGE DOM CHORES, GEM DOM CHORE & DAILY 5	C27	A woman should obey her husband in all things. <i>A mulher deve obedecer o marido em todas as coisas.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C28	Men can take care of children just as well as women can. <i>Homens podem tomar conta das crianças tão bem quanto as mulheres.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
GENDER REL SCALE POWER SUB 5	C29	When my partner and I disagree, s/he gets his/her way most of the time. <i>Quando discordo com o meu parceiro(a) ela/ ele leva vantagem na maioria das vezes.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>

GENDER REL SCALE POWER SUB 6	C30	I feel comfortable discussing family planning with my partner. <i>Sinto-me confortável a discutir planeamento familiar com o/a parceiro(a).</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
GENDER REL EQUITY SUB 11	C31	A woman can suggest using condoms just like a man can. <i>A mulher pode sugerir o uso do preservativo da mesma forma que o homem.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
GEM RH&DIS PREV 1	C32	Women who carry condoms are 'easy'. <i>Mulheres que andam com preservativos são fáceis.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
GEM SEX REL 4	C33	A man needs other women, even if things with his wife are fine. <i>Um homem precisa de outras mulheres, mesmo que as coisas entre o casal estejam bem.</i>	01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
GEM SEX REL 7	C34	A woman should not initiate sex. <i>A mulher não deveria tomar a iniciativa na relação sexual.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
GEM SEX REL 6	C35	It disgusts me when I see a man acting like a woman. <i>Desagrada-me quando vejo um homem a agir como mulher.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C36	I believe that on Friday men should be allowed to do what they want. <i>Acredito que na Sexta-Feira deva ser permitido que os homens façam o que quiserem.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C37	Girls and boys should be educated (taught) differently. <i>Raparigas e rapazes devem ser educados de forma diferente.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C38	A relationship/marriage in which power is equal between the man and the woman is good for everyone. <i>Um relacionamento onde existe igualdade de poder entre homem e mulher é bom para todos.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C39	Men should give their girlfriends an "allowance." <i>Homens devem pagar uma mesada para suas namoradas.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i>

			03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C40	A woman who wears short skirts and sensual clothing may be responsible for any violence she experiences. <i>A mulher que usa roupa curta e sensual também pode ser responsabilizada por uma violação sofrida.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C41	You can intervene in a domestic quarrel. <i>Em briga de marido e mulher não se mete a colher.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
GEM VIO 6	C42	A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple. <i>Um homem usando violência sobre a sua mulher é um assunto privado e não deveria ser discutido fora do casal.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concorda</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concorda Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
DHS DV GM 826	C43	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations? <i>Na sua opinião, é justificado o marido bater ou espancar a sua esposa nas seguintes situações? Responda se concordar ou não.</i>	
DHS DV GM 826	C43A	If she goes out without telling him? <i>Se ela sai sem avisá-lo?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 03 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
DHS DV GM 826	C43B	If she neglects the children? <i>Se ela negligencia o cuidado das crianças? Se ela cuida mal dos filhos?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 03 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
DHS DV GM 826	C43C	If she argues with him? <i>Se ela discorda com ele?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 03 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
GEM VIO 4 adapted,DHS DV GM 826	C43D	If she refuses to have sex with him? <i>Se ela recusa ter relações sexuais?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 03 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
DHS DV GM 826	C43E	If she burns the food? <i>Se ela queimar a comida?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 03 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>

ADDED/ADADAPTATION DHS DV GM 826	C43F	If she disobeys him? <i>Se ela desobedecer o marido?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 03 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
ADDED/ADADAPTATION DHS DV GM 826	C43G	If she talks back to him? <i>Se ela respondê-lo?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 03 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
GEM VIO DOM 3	C43H	If she unfaithful to him? <i>Se ela lhe trair com outro homem?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 03 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS A STABLE PARTNER (B9 = 1 OR 2), OR IF HAD A PARTNER IN THE PAST (B9A_02=1); IF NEVER PARTNERED (B9_0 = 2) THEN SKIP TO QUESTION C45 <i>CONFIRMA SE O ENTREVISTADO(A) TEM UM PARCEIRO(A) ESTAVEL ATUAL (B9=1 OU 2) OU SE TEVE UM PARCEIRO(A) NO PASSADO (B9A_02=1); SE NUNCA TEVE PARCEIRO (B9_0 = 2) PULE PARA A PERGUNTA C45</i>			
	C44	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some couples. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (partner)? <i>Primeiro, vou perguntar-lhe sobre situações que acontece com alguns casais. Por favor diga-me se estas situações aplicam-se na tua relação com o teu parceiro(a).</i>	
DHS DV093A	C44A	a) S/he (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to persons of the opposite sex? <i>Ela / ele fica com ciúmes ou com raiva se você fala com pessoas do sexo oposto?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
DHS DV093B	C44B	b) S/he frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? <i>Ela / ele frequentemente (acusa / acusou) você de ser infiel?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
DHS DV093C	C44C	c) S/he (does/did) not permit you to meet your same sex friends? <i>Ela / ele não (permite / permitiu) que você encontre seus amigos do mesmo sexo?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
DHS DV093D	C44D	d) S/he (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? <i>Ela / ele (tenta/tentou) limitar o seu contacto com a tua família?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>
DHS DV093E	C44E	e) S/he (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? <i>Ela / ele sempre (insiste / insistiu) em saber onde tu (estás / estiveste)?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhum Resposta</i>

DHS DV27 ADAPTED	C45	If a person experienced violence from their intimate partner (spouse), to whom could they go to for help? <i>Se uma pessoa é vítima de violência de seu parceiro íntimo (cônjuge), a quem ele/a poderiam ir para pedir ajuda?</i>	RECORD ALL MENTIONED. REPORTAR TODAS AS RESPOSTAS
	C45A	A Own Family <i>Família</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45B	B Husband's/Partner's Family <i>Família do marido/parceiro</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45C	C Former husband <i>Ex-marido</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45D	D Current/Former Boyfriend <i>Namorado actual / Ex--namorado.</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45E	E Friend <i>Amigo/a</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45F	F Neighbor <i>Vizinho.</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45G	G Religious Leader <i>Líder religioso</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta.</i>
	C45H	H Doctor/Medical Personnel <i>Doutor / Assistência médica</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45I	I Police <i>Polícia</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45J	J Lawyer <i>Advogado</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>

	C45K	K Social Service Organization <i>Organizações de serviços sociais</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45L	L MINFAMU	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45M	M OMA (<i>World Health Organization</i>)	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45N	N No one <i>Ninguém</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C45X	X Other <i>Outro</i>	___ 1 = Yes/ <i>Sim</i> 2 = No/ <i>Não</i> 9 = No Answer/ <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
Now I would like to ask you about laws in Angola. Agora gostaria de perguntar-lhe sobre as leis em Angola			
IMAGES 6.14 ADAPTATION	C46	Does Angola have a law that deals with domestic violence? <i>Angola tem leis que lidam com a violência doméstica?</i>	___ ___ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> (SKIP TO C48) <i>SALTAR A C48</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> (SKIP TO C48) <i>SALTA A C48</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IF THEY KNOW OF THE ANGOLA DV LAW: As before, I will ask you whether you agree, partly agree or disagree with the statements I read SE CONHECEM A LEI ANGOLANA SOBRE VIOLÊNCIA DOMÉSTICA: Perguntarei se concordam, concordam parcialmente ou discordam com as afirmações conforme vou lendo			
IMAGES 6	C47	About the DV law, do you think that...? <i>Sobre a Lei de Violência Doméstica, acha que...?</i>	
IMAGES 6.15	C47A	It makes it too easy for a woman to bring a violence charge against a man. <i>Elas facilitam demais para uma mulher denunciar um homem por violência.</i>	___ ___ 01 Agree <i>Concordo</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concordo Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 6.16	C47B	It is too harsh. <i>Elas são muito severas</i>	___ ___ 01 Agree <i>Concordo</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concordo Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 6.17	C47C	It is not harsh enough. <i>Elas não são severas o suficiente</i>	___ ___ 01 Agree <i>Concordo</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concordo Parcialmente</i>

			03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 6.18	C47D	It does not provide enough protection for the victim of violence. <i>Elas não garantem proteção suficiente para vítimas de violência.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concordo</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concordo Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 6.19	C47E	It exposes the woman to even more stigmatization and pain. <i>Elas expõem a mulher a mais discriminação e dor.</i>	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concordo</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concordo Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C47F	It unfairly targets men. Elas injustamente têm os homens como alvo.	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concordo</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concordo Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C47G	It deals with an issue that should be dealt with by the family. Elas lidam com problemas que deveriam ser solucionados pela família.	__ __ 01 Agree <i>Concordo</i> 02 Partly agree <i>Concordo Parcialmente</i> 03 Disagree <i>Discorda</i> 99 No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
EXPOSURE TO DV CAMPAIGN/MESSAGE EXPOSIÇÃO À CAMPANHA DE VIOLÊNCIA DOMÉSTICA/MENSAGEM			
IMAGES 6.24	C48	Have you ever seen or heard of any campaigns or activities in your community or workplace that tried to involve men in preventing violence against women? <i>Você já viu ou escutou alguma campanha ou atividades na sua comunidade ou local de trabalho que procurava envolver homens na prevenção da violência contra a mulher?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 6.25	C48A	Have you ever seen an advertisement, program or public service announcement on television questioning men's use of violence against women? <i>Você já viu alguma propaganda ou anúncio no serviço público de saúde ou na televisão questionando o uso de violência dos homens contra as mulheres?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 6.24 ADAPTED	C48B	In the last 4 months, have you seen or heard messages from someone in your community or workplace about preventing violence against women	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i>

		<i>Nos últimos 4 meses, Você já viu ou escutou alguma campanha ou atividades na sua comunidade ou local de trabalho que procurava envolver homens na prevenção da violência contra a mulher?</i>		
NEW	C48C	In the last 4 months, have you spoken with someone in your community or workplace about preventing violence against women? <i>Nos últimos 4 meses, falou com alguém na sua comunidade ou trabalho sobre prevenção da violência contra a mulher?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>	
NEW	C48E	In the last 2 months, have you heard radio messages about preventing violence against women? <i>Nos últimos 2 meses, ouviu mensagens de rádio sobre prevenção de violência contra as mulheres?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>	
	C48E1	Which radio messages have you heard about preventing violence against women the last 2 months? <i>Quais são as mensagens da rádio tem escutadas sobre a prevenção de violência doméstica contra a mulher nos últimos 2 meses?</i> (READ EACH ANSWER; IF THE ANSWER TO a IS 'YES' ASK. <i>LEIA CADA RESPOSTA, SI A RESPOSTA É SIM, PERGUNTA:</i>) "How often did you hear this radio message, more than once a week, once a week, once a month or less often?" <i>Com que frequência você ouviu essa mensagem: mais de uma vez/ semana, uma vez/ semana, uma vez/ mês ou menos de que isto?</i>	Which heard <i>Qual ouviu</i>	How often <i>Com que frequência</i>
	C48E1a C48E1b	Talking is the best way to solve the problems <i>O diálogo é o melhor caminho para resolver os problemas</i>	C48E1a __ __ 01 = Heard <i>Ouviu</i> 02 = Not heard/seen <i>Não ouviu</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>	C48E1b __ __ 01=More than once a week <i>Mais de uma vez por semana</i> 02=Once a week <i>Uma vez por semana</i> 03=Once a month

				<p><i>Uma vez por mês</i> 04=Less often <i>Menos de que isto</i> 99=NA <i>Nenbuma resposta</i></p>
	C48E2a C48E2b	<p>Always remember: nothing justifies violence. <i>Lembre-se sempre: Nada justifica violência.</i></p>	<p>C48E2a1 _ _ _ _ 01 = Heard <i>Ouviu</i> 02 = Not heard/seen <i>Não ouviu</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i></p>	<p>C48E2b _ _ _ _ 01=More than once a week <i>Mais de uma vez por semana</i> 02=Once a week <i>Uma vez por semana</i> 03=Once a month <i>Uma vez por mês</i> 04=Less often <i>Menos de que isto</i> 99=NA <i>Nenbuma resposta</i></p>
	C48E3a C48E3b	<p>Men and women have the same abilities and should have the same rights <i>Homens e mulheres possuem as mesmas capacidades e devem ter os mesmos direitos</i></p>	<p>C48E3a _ _ _ _ 01 = Heard <i>Ouviu</i> 02 = Not heard/seen <i>Não ouviu</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i></p>	<p>C48E3b _ _ _ _ 01=More than once a week <i>Mais de uma vez por semana</i> 02=Once a week <i>Uma vez por semana</i> 03=Once a month <i>Uma vez por mês</i> 04=Less often <i>Menos de que isto</i> 99=NA <i>Nenbuma resposta</i></p>
	C48E4a C48E4b	<p>No one is better than another and all deserve respect <i>Ninguém é melhor que o outro e todos merecem respeito</i></p>	<p>C48E4a _ _ _ _ 01 = Heard <i>Ouviu</i> 02 = Not heard/seen <i>Não ouviu</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenbuma Resposta</i></p>	<p>C48E4b _ _ _ _ 01=More than once a week <i>Mais de uma vez por semana</i> 02=Once a week <i>Uma vez por semana</i> 03=Once a month <i>Uma vez por mês</i></p>

				04=Less often <i>Menos de que isto</i> 99=NA <i>Nenhuma resposta</i>
NEW	C48F	In the last 4 months, have you seen posters about preventing violence against women <i>Nos últimos 4 meses, você já viu cartazes sobre a prevenção da violência contra as mulheres?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>	
	C48F_0	Which posters have you seen about preventing violence against women the last 4 months? (READ EACH C48F1 THROUGH C48F4) <i>Quais destes cartazes sobre prevenção de violência contra a mulher você viu nos últimos 4 meses? (LEIA CADA UM DESDE C48F1 ATÉ C48F4)</i>	Which seen <i>Qual viu</i>	
	C48F1	Everything got better when we decided to do it together...try it out <i>Tudo melhorou quando decidimos fazer juntos...tente você também</i>	__ __ 01 = Seen <i>Viu</i> 02 = Not seen <i>Não viu</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>	
	C48F2	We are happy because we share...share as well <i>Somos felizes porque partilhamos...partilha você também</i>	__ __ 01 = Seen <i>Viu</i> 02 = Not seen <i>Não viu</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>	
	C48F3	When there is violence we all lose <i>Onde há violência todo mundo perde</i>	__ __ 01 = Seen <i>Viu</i> 02 = Not seen <i>Não viu</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>	
	C48F4	In fights between a couple, we can intervene <i>Em briga de marido e mulher, nos metemos a colher!</i>	__ __ 01 = Seen <i>Viu</i> 02 = Not seen <i>Não viu</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>	
	C49H1a	In the last 4 months, have you received a brochure "Everything got better when we decided to do it together...try it out"? <i>Nos últimos 4 meses, você recebeu um desdobrável "Tudo Melhorou quando decidimos fazer juntos...tente vc também"?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>	

	C49H1b	In the last four months, have you received a leaflet “We’re happy because we share... you share too”? <i>Nos últimos 4 meses, você recebeu um desdobrável “Somos felizes porque partilhamos...partilha vc também.”?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don’t Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C49H2	In the last 4 months, have you received a brochure "Together we can change our community. Say no to violence " <i>Nos últimos 4 meses, você recebeu um desdobrável "Juntos podemos mudar nossa comunidade. Diga não a violência."?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don’t Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C49H3	In the last 4 months, have you received a brochure <i>Nos últimos 4 meses, você recebeu um desdobrável "Em briga de marido e mulher, nos metemos a colber!" ?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don’t Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C49I	In the last 4 months, have you received or read any newsletters about preventing violence against women? <i>Nos últimos 4 meses, recebeu ou leu algum boletim de notícias sobre prevenção da violência contra as mulheres?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don’t Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C48I1	In the last 4 months, did you read a newsletter called Cazenguinha? <i>Nos últimos 4 meses, leu o boletim de notícias “Cazenguinha”?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> (SKIP TO QUESTION C49J / <i>SALTE PARA A PERGUNTA C49J</i>) 98 = Don’t Know <i>Não sabe</i> (SKIP TO QUESTION C49J / <i>SALTE PARA A PERGUNTA C49J</i>) 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i> (SKIP TO QUESTION C49J / <i>SALTE PARA A PERGUNTA C49J</i>)
	C48I2	(IF YES) how many editions did you read? <i>(SE SIM) quantas edições leu?</i>	__ __ 98 = Don’t Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C49J	In the last 4 months, have you received any comic book about preventing violence against women? <i>Nos últimos 4 meses, recebeu alguma Banda Desenhada sobre prevenção da violência contra as mulheres?</i>	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> 98 = Don’t Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C48J1	Did you read any editions of a comic book called the Nzangi Family?	__ __ 01 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 02 = No <i>Não</i> (SKIP TO QUESTION

		Nos últimos 4 meses, leu alguma edição da Banda Desenha “A Família Nzangi”?	C49K / SALTE PARA A PERGUNTA C49K) 98 = Don’t Know Não sabe (SKIP TO QUESTION C49K / SALTE PARA A PERGUNTA C49K) 99 = No answer Nenhuma Resposta (SKIP TO QUESTION C49K / SALTE PARA A PERGUNTA C49K)
	C48J2	(IF YES) how many editions did you read? (SE SIM) quantas edições leu?	__ __ 98 = Don’t Know Não sabe 99 = No answer Nenhuma Resposta
	C49K	In the last 4 months, have you received a baseball cap about preventing violence against women? Nos últimos 4 meses, recebeu algum chapéu sobre prevenção da violência contra a mulher?	__ __ 01 = Yes Sim 02 = No Não 98 = Don’t Know Não sabe 99 = No answer Nenhuma Resposta
	C49L	In the last 4 months, have you received a Tee shirt about preventing violence against women? Nos últimos 4 meses, recebeu alguma camisola sobre prevenção da violência contra a mulher?	__ __ 01 = Yes Sim 02 = No Não 98 = Don’t Know Não sabe 99 = No answer Nenhuma Resposta
IMAGES 6.26 ADAPTATION	C48G	In the last 4 months, have you participated in any activities (group session, meeting, etc) in your community or workplace about questioning the use of violence by men against women? Nos últimos 4 meses, Você já participou em alguma atividade (sessão em grupo, reunião, etc.) na sua comunidade ou local de trabalho para questionar o uso da violência por parte dos homens contra as mulheres?	__ __ 01 = Yes Sim 02 = No Não 98 = Don’t Know Não sabe 99 = No answer Nenhuma Resposta
	C48G1	Which activities or event about preventing violence against women have you participated in during the last 4 months? (READ LIST) Em que actividades ou eventos sobre prevenção da violência contra mulheres participou durante os últimos 4 meses? (LEIA A LISTA)	Which participated in Em qual participou
	C48G1a	Drama/plays/theater/skits? Drama/interpretações/teatro	C48G1 __ __ 01 = Seen Assistiu 02 = Not seen Não assistiu 98 = Don’t Know Não sabe 99 = No answer Nenhuma Resposta

	C48G1b	Discussions in church/ <i>Palestras na igreja</i>	__ __ 01 = Seen <i>Assistiu</i> 02 = Not seen <i>Não assistiu</i> 98 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 99 = No answer <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
IMAGES 8.9	C49	What would you do if you saw violence being carried out by a stranger (man) against a woman? <i>O que você faria se visse um homem que você não conhece agredindo uma mulher?</i>	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.SPONTANEOUSLY REPORTAR TODAS RESPOSTAS ESPONTAU
	C49A	Intervene during the episode <i>Interviria durante o episódio</i>	__ 1 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 2 = No <i>Não</i> 8 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 9 = No Response <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C49B	Speak to him after the episode... <i>Falaria com o estranho depois do episódio</i>	__ 1 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 2 = No <i>Não</i> 8 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 9 = No Response <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i> B
	C49C	Avoid/shun the stranger guy... <i>Se afastaria</i>	__ 1 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 2 = No <i>Não</i> 8 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 9 = No Response <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C49D	Call the police <i>Chamaria a polícia</i>	__ 1 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 2 = No <i>Não</i> 8 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 9 = No Response <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C49E	Do nothing, it is their problem <i>Faria nada, o problema é deles</i>	__ 1 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 2 = No <i>Não</i> 8 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 9 = No Response <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
	C49F	Mobilize the neighbors... <i>Mobilizaria os vizinhos</i>	__ 1 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 2 = No <i>Não</i> 8 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 9 = No Response <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>
NEW	C50	Did you participate in the same interview a few months ago? / <i>Você participou da mesma entrevista há alguns meses atrás</i>	__ 1 = Yes <i>Sim</i> 2 = No <i>Não</i> 8 = Don't Know <i>Não sabe</i> 9 = No Response <i>Nenhuma Resposta</i>

<p>IF THE ANONYMOUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ENDS IN ZERO (0) ASK QUESTIONS D1-D5 OTHERWISE THANK THE RESPONDENT AND END THE INTERVIEW</p> <p><i>SE O ÚLTIMO NÚMERO ANÓNIMO DO AGREGADO TERMINA EM ZERO (0) FAZER PERGUNTAS D1-D5. CASO CONTRÁRIO AGRADECER O ENTREVISTADO E TERMINAR A ENTREVISTA</i></p>	
<p>INTERVIEWER RECORD MAIN POINTS OF RESPONDENT'S ANSWER / REGISTRO DOS PONTOS PRINCIPAIS DA RESPOSTA DO(A) ENTREVISTADO(A)</p>	
D1 NEW	<p>When we conducted the same interview with residents of Cazenga a few months ago, some people agreed both that the DV law is too harsh and that it is not harsh enough. Can you tell us why that might happen? (IF RESPONDENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY ANSWERING, WAIT A MINUTE OR TWO THEN PROBE) "For example, are there parts of the law that are too harsh and other parts not harsh enough, do you think people who answered that way just became tired of answering questions, or is there another reason you can think of why someone would agree that the law is too harsh and not harsh enough"</p> <p>/</p> <p><i>Quando realizamos a mesma entrevista com moradores de Cazenga há alguns meses, algumas pessoas responderam que eles concordaram em ambas as perguntas, que a lei DGV é muito severa e que não é severa o suficiente. Você pode nos dizer por que isso pode acontecer? (SE O ENTREVISTADO TIVER DIFICULDADE EM RESPONDER, ESPERE UM MINUTO E ENTÃO PREGUNTE) "Por exemplo, estão lá partes da lei que são demasiado duras e outras partes não são duras o suficiente, você acha que as pessoas que responderam dessa forma apenas ficaram cansadas de responder a perguntas, ou você acha que há outro motivo que levaria alguém a concordar que a lei é muito dura e não dura o suficiente</i></p>
D2 NEW	<p>Many people, both men and women, said that women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do, but some also felt that a woman should obey her husband in all things. Why do you think someone might agree with equal rights for men and women but feel women should obey their husbands in all things?</p> <p><i>Muitas pessoas, tanto homens como mulheres, disseram que mulheres e homens devem ter direitos iguais e receber o mesmo tratamento, mas alguns também sentem que a mulher deve obedecer o marido em todas as coisas. Por que você acha que alguém poderia concordar com direitos iguais para homens e mulheres, mas sentir que as mulheres devem obedecer aos seus maridos em todas as coisas?</i></p>
D3 NEW	<p>Similarly, some men and women who felt women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men said men would make better political leaders. Why do you think someone might agree with equal rights for men and women but that men would make better political leaders?</p> <p><i>Da mesma forma, homens e mulheres que achavam que as mulheres devem ter direitos iguais e recebem o mesmo tratamento que os homens disseram que os homens dariam em melhores líderes políticos. Por que você acha que alguém pode concordar com direitos iguais para homens e mulheres, mas achar que os homens dariam em melhores líderes políticos?</i></p>
<p>THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!!! OBRIGADO PELA PARTICIPAÇÃO!!!</p>	

RESULTS FORM Formulário de Resultado		
SUPERVISOR FIELD EDITOR Supervisor Editor De Campo		__ __
INTERVIEWER NUMBER Nº do Entrevistador		__ __
BLOCK NUMBER <i>NÚMERO DO CONGLOMERADO</i>		__ __
ANONYMOUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER. <i>NÚMERO ANÓNIMO DA RESIDÊNCIA</i>		__ __
DATE DAY Dia		__ __
MONTH Mês		__ __
YEAR Ano		__ __
TIME OF VISITS Hora da Visita		__ __ : __ __ Hour: Minutes 24 HOUR CLOCK RELÓGIO DE 24 HORAS 0001 TO A 2400
LANG: WHAT LANGUAGE(S) WAS INTERVIEW CONDUCTED IN? / <i>QUE LÍNGUA (S) FOI REALIZADA NA ENTREVISTA?</i>		MARK ALL THAT APPLY / <i>MARCAR TODAS AS</i> <i>OPÇÕES APLICÁVEIS</i> __ 01 = Umbundo <i>Umbundu</i> __ 02 = Kimbundu <i>Kimbundu</i> __ 03 = Kisongo <i>Kikongo</i> __ 04 = Tchokwe <i>Coqwe</i> __ 05 = Fiote __ 06 = Kwanyama <i>Kwanyama</i> __ 07 = N'ganguela <i>Nganguela</i> __ 08 = Lingala <i>Lingala</i> __ 97 = Other <i>Outra</i> (Specify / <i>Especificar:</i> _____)
RESULT Resultado	ENTER THE RESULT OF THIS VISIT Insira os resultados da visita	__ __ 01 = COMPLETED Completo 02 = PARTIALLY COMPLETED (GO TO P1) Parcialmente Completo (Ir para P1) 03 = NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT (GO TO P1) Ninguém em casa ou entrevistado sem competência na altura da visita (Ir para P1) 04 = ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME (GO TO P1) Toda a família ausente por longo período de tempo (Ir para P1) 05 = POSTPONED (GO TO P1) Adiado (Ir para P1) 06 = REFUSED (GO TO P2) Recusado (Ir para P2) 07 = DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING (GO TO P2) Moradia vaga ou endereço não é moradia (Ir para P2) 08 = DWELLING DESTROYED (GO TO P2) Moradia destruída (Ir para P2)

		09 = DWELLING NOT FOUND (GO TO P2) Moradia não encontrada (Ir para P2) 97 = OTHER (GO TO OTHER) Outro (Ir para outro)
OTHER Outros	EXPLAIN "OTHER" RESULT RESPONSE Explique outros resultados das respostas	_____ (GO TO P2)(Ir para P2)
P1	SCHEDULED DATE FOR RETURN VISIT WITH RESPONDENT, OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OR NEIGHBOR? Data prevista para visita de retorno com entrevistado, outro membro da família ou vizinho?	__ __ 01 = YES Sim 02 = NO (GO TO P1A1) +Não (Ir para P1A1)
P1A	RECORD SCHEDULED FIRST RETURN DATE Agendar primeira data de retorno	__ __ / __ __ / __ __ __ __ Day Month Year <i>Dia Mes Ano</i>
P1A1	DATE OF FIRST RETURN VISIT Data da primeira visita de retorno	__ __ / __ __ / __ __ __ __ Day Month Year <i>Dia Mes Ano</i>
P1B	IF APPLICABLE, RECORD SCHEDULED SECOND RETURN DATE Se aplicável, agendar segunda visita de retorno	__ __ / __ __ / __ __ __ __ Day Month Year <i>Dia Mes Ano</i>
P1B1	DATE OF SECOND RETURN VISITData da segunda visita de retorno	__ __ / __ __ / __ __ __ __ Day Month Year <i>Dia Mes Ano</i>
P1C	IF APPLICABLE, RECORD SCHEDULED THIRD RETURN DATE Se aplicável, agendar terceira visita de retorno	__ __ / __ __ / __ __ __ __ Day Month Year <i>Dia Mes Ano</i>
P1C1	DATE OF THIRD RETURN VISITData da terceira visita de retorno	__ __ / __ __ / __ __ __ __ Day Month Year <i>Dia Mes Ano</i>
P2	ENTER FINAL RESULT (AFTER FIRST OR SECOND RETURN VISIT IF INTERVIEW COMPLETED, OR AFTER THIRD RETURN VISIT)	__ __ 01 = COMPLETED Completo 02 = PARTIALLY COMPLETED (GO TO P1) Parcialmente Completo (Ir para P1) 03 = NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT (GO TO P1) Ninguém em casa ou entrevistado sem competência na altura da visita (Ir para P1) 04 = ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME (GO TO P1) Toda a família ausente por longo periodo de tempo (Ir para P1) 05 = POSTPONED (GO TO P1) Adiado (Ir para P1) 06 = REFUSED (GO TO P2) Recusado (Ir para P2) 07 = OTHER (GO TO OTHER) Outro (Ir para outro)
OTHER2	EXPLAIN "OTHER" RESULT RESPONSE Explique "outros" resultados da resposta	_____ (GO TO P2)(Ir para P2)

PET	END TIME Insira hora do fim da entrevista	__ __ __ __ 24 HOUR CLOCK: 0001 TO 2400 RELÓGIO DE 24 HORA 0001 TO A 2400
P3ID	SUPERVISOR'S ID Identificação do Supervisor	__ __
P3NAME	SUPERVISOR'S NAME Nome do Supervisor	_____
P3A	SUPERVISOR REVIEW DATE Data de revisão do supervisor	__ __ / __ __ / __ __ __ __ Day Month Year <i>Dia Mes Ano</i>

Informed Consent

This statement must be read verbatim.

Hello, my name is _____, and I am working with the (name of local agency). (Name of local agency) is working with EngenderHealth, an international NGO. We are conducting a survey to understand people's beliefs about relationships between men and women. This information will help to develop a campaign to make relationships healthier in your community. In this interview, I will ask you about your background and what you think about certain behaviors. I will not ask you about your personal experiences.

If you agree to participate, the interview will be conducted privately, and the information you provide us will remain confidential. I will not record your surname or any other personal information that might identify you in the questionnaire. The information you provide will be kept secret and locked in a confidential file. Participation poses little or no risk to you; we will keep your participation secret and you will never be identified individually. The information you provide will be combined with that from about 310 men and 310 women. The results of the survey will be presented collectively by gender along with the information provided by the other men and women participating in the study.

Your participation in this assessment is entirely voluntary. You can choose not to speak with me. If you choose not to participate in our survey, you will not be penalized in any way. If you accept to participate and you change your opinion later, you can also ask me to interrupt the interview whenever you want. You may find that you are uncomfortable or do not wish to answer some of the questions. You can freely refuse to answer any questions if you prefer not to. If you participate, you will not receive money or gifts, and you will not benefit directly from your participation. However, your participation will provide critical information about behaviors and relationships and foster healthy behaviors and relationships in your community.

We also expect to come back and request your participation in the same survey in about four months, to determine whether your beliefs have changed in that time. At that time, we will again request your permission to interview you.

Each interview will take about 30 to 40 minutes.

Do you have any questions for me?

If you have any questions after I leave, please feel free to contact the researcher overseeing the assessment, [NAME OMITTED], or EngenderHealth representative, [NAME OMITTED]. Your most open, honest answers, ideas, and opinions are important to our understanding of relationships here.

Voluntarily and of your own free will, are you willing to be interviewed at this time? Yes / No

To be signed by interviewer

I certify that the nature and purpose, the potential benefits, and possible risks associated with participating in this assessment have been explained to the participant.

Interviewer Signature

Participant Anonymous ID Number _____ Date _____

Participant Cluster Number _____

Participant Household Number _____

If you have any questions about the study or in the event you believe that you have suffered any harm as the result of your participation in this study, you may contact:

[NAMES OMITTED.]

NOTE: The informed consent forms contain minimum anonymous identifiers necessary to avert redundant interview, for revisiting households where eligible respondents are absent or unavailable at the time of visit, and for identification of households to be included in the endline survey. As such, all informed consent forms were kept in separate, locked cabinet and, for electronic copies, encrypted/protected files apart from the interview forms to ensure confidentiality was maintained. Lists containing anonymous participant block and household information for revisits and the endline survey were destroyed immediately after use in a manner (shredded, burned) that did not permit capture of information.

Appendix 4

Additional Tables

Appendix 4, Table 1. Exposure to GBV messages, activities, and products, stratified by gender

	Men					Women				
	Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline	Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline
Baseline in past 2 months, Endline in past 4 months	%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n	
Heard of any campaigns or activities in your community or workplace that talk about preventing violence against women	14.6	405	67.3	413	≤.001	30.8	299	60.7	305	≤.001
Saw an advertisement, program, or public service announcement on television questioning men's use of violence against women	73.3	404	83.3	414	≤.001	65.9	299	76.1	306	.005
Heard messages from someone in your community or workplace about preventing violence against women	18.0	405	70.1	415	≤.001	10.0	299	61.1	306	≤.001
Spoken with someone in your community or workplace about preventing violence against women	23.2	405	54.7	415	≤.001	14.7	299	49.4	306	≤.001
Heard radio messages about preventing violence against women	58.8	405	74.5	415	≤.001	34.9	298	46.4	306	.004
Saw posters about preventing violence against women	33.8	402	81.2	415	≤.001	6.1	296	63.2	304	≤.001
Participated in any activities in your community or workplace about preventing violence against women	4.0	403	40.1	414	≤.001	5.8	292	37.3	306	≤.001
Endline only										
Heard radio message in past 2 months: Talking is the best way to solve the problems			64.5	414				42.5	306	
Heard radio message in past 2 months: Always remember: Nothing justifies violence			66.3	415				36.3	303	
Heard radio message in past 2 months: Men and women have the same abilities and should have the same rights			59.8	415				40.2	306	
Heard radio message in past 2 months: No one is better than another and all deserve respect			66.2	414				43.0	305	
Saw poster in past 4 months: Everything got better when we decided to do it together—try it out			62.7	415				46.1	306	
Saw poster in past 4 months: We are happy because we share -share as well			70.0	414				51.0	304	
Saw poster in past 4 months: When there is violence, we all lose			76.1	415				55.1	305	
Saw poster in past 4 months: In fights between a couple, we can intervene			68.4	415				53.1	305	

Received brochure in past 4 months: Everything got better when we decided to do it together-try it out			43.7	414				42.5	306	
Received leaflet in past 4 months: We're happy because we share - you share too			41.3	414				42.9	301	
Received brochure in past 4 months: Together we can change our community. Say no to violence			51.5	415				43.2	301	
Received brochure in past 4 months: You can intervene in a domestic quarrel			47.7	415				39.5	299	
In past 4 months, received or read newsletter about preventing violence against women			52.2	412				41.5	306	
In past 4 months, received campaign newsletter			52.8	415				38.6	306	
In past 4 months, received any comic book about preventing violence against women			43.0	412				31.8	305	
In past 4 months, read any editions of a comic book called the <i>Nzangi Family</i>			35.2	415				29.9	304	
In past 4 months, received a hat about preventing violence against women			19.3	414				13.2	302	
In past 4 months, received T-shirt about preventing violence against women			17.8	415				13.1	305	
Participated in drama, play, theater, skit			36.9	415				23.9	305	
Participated in discussion in church			39.0	415				38.9	306	

Appendix 4, Table 2. Gender Equitable Men (GEM) Scale: Unadjusted proportional change in gender equitable attitudes, stratified by sex

		Male						Female					
		Baseline		Endline		% Change	p-value	Baseline		Endline		% change	p-value
		%	n	%	n			%	n	%	n		
A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family.	Disagree	36.8	149	36.9	153	+0.8	.982	28.8	86	39.9	122	+11.1	.004
	Agree	47.9	194	54.9	228	+7.0	.044	64.2	192	52.0	159	-12.2	<.002
Men need sex more than women do.	Disagree	49.4	199	49.4	205	+0.2	.999	30.4	90	39.9	122	+9.5	.015
	Agree	24.8	100	35.4	147	+10.6	.001	48.3	143	47.4	145	-9.3	.820
Men don't talk about sex; they just do it.	Disagree	48.2	195	64.6	268	+16.4	<.001	53.6	158	47.4	144	-6.2	.130
	Agree	15.6	63	25.5	106	+10.0	<.001	21.0	62	40.1	122	+19.1	<.001
There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten.	Disagree	67.4	273	61.2	254	-6.2	.064	55.9	167	70.5	215	+14.6	<.001
	Agree	19.0	77	25.8	107	+6.8	.020	29.8	89	16.4	50	-13.4	<.001
Changing diapers, giving kids a bath, and feeding the kids are the mother's responsibility.	Disagree	30.4	123	31.4	130	+1.0	.750	7.7	23	21.9	67	+14.2	<.001
	Agree	43.0	174	57.0	236	+14.0	<.001	86.3	258	65.0	199	-21.3	<.001
It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.	Disagree	47.4	192	34.0	141	-13.4	<.001	12.0	36	29.7	91	+17.7	<.001
	Agree	44.7	181	56.4	234	+11.7	<.001	80.0	239	59.5	182	-20.5	<.001
A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.	Disagree	14.1	57	23.9	99	+9.7	<.001	13.8	41	31.4	96	+17.6	<.001
	Agree	76.2	308	68.4	284	-7.8	.013	72.2	215	53.6	164	-18.6	<.001
Men are always ready to have sex.	Disagree	38.5	156	41.7	173	+3.1	.355	52.2	155	58.5	334	+6.3	.120
	Agree	38.3	155	40.7	169	+2.5	.473	41.1	122	29.7	91	-11.3	.004
A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together.	Disagree	63.2	256	78.7	325	+15.5	<.001	65.8	196	82.0	250	+16.2	<.001
	Agree	14.8	60	17.0	70	+2.1	.404	30.5	91	17.1	52	-13.5	<.001
If someone insults me, I will defend my reputation, with force if I have to.	Disagree	60.1	242	58.5	242	-1.6	.643	65.4	195	83.0	254	+17.6	<.001
	Agree	14.2	57	32.6	135	+18.5	<.001	17.1	51	8.8	27	-8.2	.002
A woman should obey her husband in all things.	Disagree	35.1	142	46.3	415	+11.2	.001	39.1	117	42.8	131	+3.7	.358
	Agree	43.0	174	41.5	172	-1.5	.660	47.8	143	38.9	119	-8.9	.027
Women who carry condoms are easy.	Disagree	39.7	159	45.7	189	+6.0	.083	38.3	114	52.8	161	+14.5	<.001
	Agree	49.9	200	41.6	172	-8.3	.017	56.0	167	41.3	126	-14.7	<.001
A man needs other women, even if things with his wife are fine.	Disagree	84.1	339	78.0	322	-6.1	.025	70.5	295	82.4	252	+11.8	<.001
	Agree	10.8	44	13.6	56	+2.6	.250	19.7	58	13.1	40	-6.6	.029
A woman should not initiate sex.	Disagree	67.1	271	74.4	307	+7.3	.021	56.9	169	70.8	216	+13.9	<.001
	Agree	18.8	76	16.7	69	-2.1	.422	39.1	116	23.0	70	-16.1	<.001
It disgusts me when I see a man acting like a woman.	Disagree	12.6	51	14.5	60	+1.8	.435	5.7	17	19.6	60	+13.9	<.001
	Agree	63.7	258	76.9	319	+13.1	<.001	72.9	218	71.2	218	-1.7	.648
A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple.	Disagree	64.5	260	65.1	270	+5.4	.871	52.9	157	59.2	181	+6.3	.112
	Agree	17.4	70	30.4	126	+13.0	<.001	41.8	124	35.3	108	-6.5	.103

Appendix 4, Table 3. Additional gender equity indicators, responses to individual statements, total sample and stratified by sex

	Total Sample				p	Men				p	Women				p
	Baseline		Endline			Baseline		Endline			Baseline		Endline		
	%	N	%	N		%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n	
IMAGES Questions															
When women work, they are taking jobs away from men.															
Strongly agree	7.1	50	5.4	39	.003	8.6	35	8.2	34	≤.001	5.1	15	1.6	5	.007
Agree	8.0	56	3.7	27		12.3	50	3.1	13		2.0	6	4.6	14	
Disagree	25.4	178	27.9	201		27.7	112	26.7	111		22.2	66	29.4	90	
Strongly disagree	59.5	418	63.0	454		51.4	208	61.9	257		70.7	210	64.4	197	
When women get rights, they are taking rights away from men.															
Strongly agree	8.1	57	5.1	37	≤.001	9.1	37	7.2	30	≤.001	6.7	20	2.3	7	.01
Agree	11.2	79	3.7	27		18.3	74	4.1	17		1.7	5	3.3	10	
Disagree	21.9	154	27.0	195		23.2	94	27.5	114		20.1	60	26.5	81	
Strongly disagree	58.7	413	64.1	462		49.4	200	61.2	254		71.5	213	68.0	208	
Questions from the Sexual Relationship Power Scale (SRPS)															
When my partner and I disagree, s/he gets his/her way most of the time.															
Agree	30.0	169	30.4	218	≤.001	15.7	53	24.5	101	≤.001	51.1	116	38.5	117	≤.001
Partly agree	21.3	120	12.0	86		20.8	70	12.4	51		22.0	50	11.5	35	
Disagree	48.8	275	57.5	412		63.5	214	63.1	260		26.9	61	50.0	152	
I feel comfortable discussing family planning with my partner.															
Agree	80.5	453	70.1	498	≤.001	78.1	267	60.0	244	≤.001	84.2	186	83.8	254	.74
Partly agree	11.7	66	5.4	38		15.8	54	6.1	25		5.4	12	4.3	13	
Disagree	7.8	44	24.5	174		6.1	21	33.9	138		10.4	23	11.9	36	
A woman can suggest using condoms just like a man can.															
Agree	50.7	352	70.3	50.7	≤.001	56.8	230	76.1	316	≤.001	42.2	122	62.4	191	≤.001
Partly agree	16.6	115	8.2	16.6		18.3	74	7.0	29		14.2	41	9.8	30	
Disagree	32.7	227	21.5	32.7		24.9	101	16.9	70		43.6	126	27.8	85	
New Questions															
You can intervene in a domestic quarrel.															
Agree	62.6	440	56.9	409	≤.001	56.8	230	50.5	209	≤.001	70.5	210	65.6	200	.42
Partly agree	17.9	126	14.9	107		25.9	105	19.3	80		7.0	21	8.9	27	
Disagree	19.5	137	28.2	203		17.3	70	30.2	125		22.5	67	25.6	78	
A woman who wears short skirts and sensual clothing may be responsible for any violence she experiences.															
Agree	84.3	591	88.6	639	.03	81.6	329	89.9	373	.002	87.9	262	86.9	266	.76
Partly agree	8.1	57	5.0	36		11.4	46	5.1	21		3.7	11	4.9	15	
Disagree	7.6	53	6.4	46		6.9	28	5.1	21		8.4	25	8.2	25	

	Total Sample				p	Men				p	Women				p
	Baseline		Endline			Baseline		Endline			Baseline		Endline		
	%	N	%	N		%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n	
I believe that on Friday men should be allowed to do what they want.															
Agree	13.3	93	15.3	110	.55	12.8	52	21.7	90	.003	13.9	41	6.5	20	.01
Partly agree	6.0	42	6.1	44		7.4	30	7.5	31		4.1	12	4.2	13	
Disagree	80.7	566	78.6	567		79.8	323	70.8	294		82.1	243	89.2	273	
Men should give their girlfriends an "allowance."															
Agree	30.7	215	36.1	260	.09	29.3	118	36.9	153	.06	32.6	97	35.1	107	.67
Partly agree	12.3	86	11.4	82		18.1	73	17.3	72		4.4	13	3.3	10	
Disagree	57.1	400	52.5	378		52.6	212	45.8	190		63.1	188	61.6	188	
A relationship/marriage in which power is equal between the man and the woman is good for everyone.															
Agree	64.5	454	46.0	332	≤.001	54.1	219	37.1	154	≤.001	78.6	235	58.2	178	≤.001
Partly agree	11.5	81	11.9	86		16.8	68	13.0	54		4.3	13	10.5	32	
Disagree	24.0	169	42.0	303		29.1	118	49.9	207		17.1	51	31.4	96	
Men can take care of children just as well as women can.															
Agree	41.2	289	44.2	318	.51	48.6	196	46.7	194	≤.001	31.1	93	40.7	124	≤.001
Partly agree	20.2	142	18.8	135		30.5	123	21.0	87		6.4	19	15.7	48	
Disagree	38.6	271	37.1	267		20.8	84	32.3	134		62.5	187	43.6	133	
Girls and boys should be educated (taught) differently.															
Agree	26.7	188	29.8	215	.34	29.1	118	32.0	133	.20	23.4	70	26.8	82	.27
Partly agree	11.5	81	10.0	72		16.5	67	12.3	51		4.7	14	6.9	21	
Disagree	61.8	435	60.2	434		54.3	220	55.7	231		71.9	215	66.3	203	
A man and a woman should decide together what type of contraceptive to use.															
Agree	83.4	586	92.1	661	≤.001	76.3	309	92.7	383	≤.001	93.0	277	91.1	278	.006
Partly agree	13.4	94	2.8	20		19.5	79	3.1	13		5.0	15	2.3	7	
Disagree	3.3	23	5.1	37		4.2	17	4.1	17		2.0	6	6.6	20	
I would never have a gay friend.															
Agree	76.3	534	67.4	485	≤.001	67.3	272	66.2	274	.24	88.5	262	69.0	211	≤.001
Partly agree	7.3	51	7.6	55		11.1	45	8.5	35		2.0	6	6.5	20	
Disagree	16.4	115	25.0	180		21.5	87	25.4	105		9.5	28	24.5	75	
Men should be embarrassed if they are unable to get an erection during sex.															
Agree	45.8	321	51.7	371	≤.001	44.9	181	58.3	240	≤.001	47.0	140	43.0	131	≤.001
Partly agree	32.8	230	16.3	117		37.2	150	17.2	71		26.8	80	15.1	46	
Disagree	21.4	150	31.9	229		17.9	72	24.5	101		26.2	78	42.0	128	

Appendix 4, Table 4. IMAGES division of labor for domestic chores, responses to individual statements, total sample

		Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline
		%	n	%	n	
Washing clothes	I did everything	29.4	116	31.9	130	.14
	Usually me	11.4	45	9.6	39	
	Shared equally or done together	17.0	67	22.8	93	
	Usually partner	23.4	92	18.6	76	
	Partner did Everything	18.8	74	17.2	70	
Repairing house	I did everything	42.1	165	52.2	212	≤.001
	Usually me	4.6	18	3.9	16	
	Shared equally or done together	13.5	53	13.3	54	
	Usually partner	23.2	91	25.1	102	
	Partner did everything	16.6	65	5.4	22	
Buying food	I did everything	29.2	115	21.6	88	≤.001
	Usually me	11.4	45	10.8	44	
	Shared equally or done together	22.8	90	35.9	146	
	Usually partner	19.0	75	13.0	53	
	Partner did everything	17.5	69	18.7	76	
Cleaning house	I did everything	31.7	125	32.9	134	.07
	Usually me	14.7	58	9.8	40	
	Shared equally or done together	12.4	49	18.2	74	
	Usually partner	17.8	70	16.2	66	
	Partner did everything	23.4	92	22.9	93	
Cleaning bathroom, toilet	I did everything	31.6	124	34.2	139	.28
	Usually me	13.5	53	10.6	43	
	Shared equally or done together	17.3	68	20.7	84	
	Usually partner	19.1	75	15.0	61	
	Partner did everything	18.4	72	19.5	79	
Preparing food	I did everything	29.9	118	29.5	120	.43
	Usually me	15.2	60	11.5	47	
	Shared equally or done together	13.7	54	17.2	70	
	Usually partner	17.3	68	18.4	75	
	Partner did everything	23.9	94	23.3	95	
Paying bills	I did everything	41.5	164	43.0	175	≤.001
	Usually me	3.3	13	6.6	27	
	Shared equally or done together	16.5	65	20.6	84	
	Usually partner	22.5	89	25.6	104	
	Partner did everything	16.2	64	4.2	17	

Appendix 4, Table 5. IMAGES division of labor for domestic chores, responses to individual statements, stratified by sex

		Men					Women				
		Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline	Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline
		%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n	
Washing clothes	I did everything	3.4	7	6.3	14	.005	58.6	109	63.0	116	.15
	Usually me	0.5	1	4.9	11		23.7	44	15.2	28	
	Shared equally or done together	17.8	37	24.6	55		16.1	30	20.7	38	
	Usually partner	42.8	89	33.5	75		1.6	3	0.5	1	
	Partner did everything	35.6	74	30.8	69		0.0	0	0.5	1	
Repairing house	I did everything	72.6	151	77.1	172	.06	7.6	14	21.9	40	≤.001
	Usually me	5.8	12	4.5	10		3.3	6	3.3	6	
	Shared equally or done together	17.3	36	10.3	23		9.2	17	16.9	31	
	Usually partner	2.4	5	6.7	15		46.7	86	47.5	87	
	Partner did everything	1.9	4	1.3	3		33.2	61	10.4	19	
Buying food	I did everything	3.8	8	4.9	11	.009	57.5	107	42.1	77	≤.001
	Usually me	0.5	1	4.9	11		23.7	44	18.0	33	
	Shared equally or done together	30.3	63	35.7	80		14.5	27	36.1	66	
	Usually partner	32.2	67	21.4	48		4.3	8	2.7	5	
	Partner did everything	33.2	69	33.0	74		0.0	0	1.1	2	
Cleaning house	I did everything	2.4	5	7.6	17	.02	64.5	120	63.9	117	≤.001
	Usually me	1.0	2	4.9	11		30.1	56	15.8	29	
	Shared equally or done together	18.8	39	17.4	39		5.4	10	19.1	35	
	Usually partner	33.7	70	29.0	65		0.0	0	0.5	1	
	Partner did everything	44.2	92	41.1	92		0.0	0	0.5	1	
Cleaning bathroom, toilet	I did everything	3.4	7	7.2	16	.008	62.9	117	67.2	123	≤.001
	Usually me	0.5	1	5.4	12		28.0	52	16.9	31	
	Shared equally or done together	26.2	54	26.5	59		7.5	14	13.7	25	
	Usually partner	35.0	72	26.5	59		1.6	3	1.1	2	
	Partner did everything	35.0	72	34.5	77		0.0	0	1.1	2	
Preparing food	I did everything	2.4	5	6.3	14	.007	60.4	113	57.9	106	≤.001
	Usually me	0.5	1	5.4	12		31.6	59	19.1	35	
	Shared equally or done together	18.8	39	13.8	31		8.0	15	21.3	39	
	Usually partner	32.9	68	32.6	73		0.0	0	1.1	2	
	Partner did everything	45.4	94	42.0	94		0.0	0	0.5	1	
Paying bills	I did everything	71.6	149	66.5	149	≤.001	8.0	15	14.2	26	≤.001
	Usually me	4.8	10	9.4	21		1.6	3	3.3	6	
	Shared equally or done together	20.2	42	14.7	33		12.3	23	27.9	51	
	Usually partner	1.0	2	8.5	19		46.5	87	46.4	85	
	Partner did everything	2.4	5	0.9	2		31.6	59	8.2	15	

Appendix 4, Table 6. GNDR-4: Agreement or disagreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities, stratified by sex

		Men				p	Women				p
		Baseline		Endline			Baseline		Endline		
		%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n	
Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do.	Strongly agree	38.8	157	59.0	245	≤.001	63.2	189	64.4	197	.006
	Agree	17.3	70	7.5	31		2.3	7	6.9	21	
	Neither agree nor disagree	18.0	73	14.7	61		8.0	24	11.4	35	
	Disagree	24.0	97	16.6	69		25.1	75	16.7	51	
	Strongly disagree	2.0	8	2.2	9	≤.001	1.3	4	.7	2	
Men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women.	Strongly agree	29.4	119	49.2	204		23.7	71	29.4	90	≤.001
	Agree	16.8	68	7.0	29		4.0	12	5.2	16	
	Neither agree nor disagree	53.8	218	12.3	51		72.2	216	18.6	57	
	Disagree	0.0	0	26.7	111		0.0	0	42.5	130	
	Strongly disagree	0.0	0	4.8	20		0.0	0	4.2	13	
When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.	Strongly agree	41.2	167	47.0	195	≤.001	42.4	126	30.8	94	.01
	Agree	22.2	90	4.6	19		2.0	6	3.3	10	
	Neither agree nor disagree	10.9	44	10.1	42		12.1	36	19.7	60	
	Disagree	22.7	92	30.4	126		34.0	101	37.7	115	
	Strongly disagree	3.0	12	8.0	33		9.4	28	8.5	26	

Appendix 4, Table 7. DHS questions about controlling behavior by the partner, responses to individual statements, stratified by sex

		Men				P Endline vs. Baseline	Women				P Endline vs. Baseline
		Baseline		Endline			Baseline		Endline		
		%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n	
S/he (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to persons of the opposite sex.	Yes	57.2	119	61.8	139	.33	72.7	136	62.2	117	.03
	No	42.8	89	38.2	86		27.3	51	37.8	71	
S/he frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful.	Yes	23.1	48	17.8	40	.17	9.6	18	11.1	21	.64
	No	76.9	160	82.2	185		90.4	169	88.9	168	
S/he (does/did) not permit you to meet your same-sex friends.	Yes	9.6	20	12.9	29	.28	32.6	61	27.0	51	.23
	No	90.4	188	87.1	196		67.4	126	73.0	138	
S/he (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family.	Yes	3.8	8	6.7	15	.19	16.5	31	10.1	19	.07
	No	96.2	200	93.3	210		83.5	157	89.9	170	
S/he (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times.	Yes	75.0	156	71.4	160	.40	86.2	162	69.3	131	≤.001
	No	25.0	52	28.6	64		13.8	26	30.7	58	
Partner exhibits at least 1 of 5 controlling behaviors.	Yes	82.2	171	80.9	182	.72	95.7	180	83.1	157	≤.001
	No	17.8	37	19.1	43		4.3	8	16.9	32	

Appendix 4, Table 8. Justification for domestic violence, responses to individual statements, total sample and stratified by sex

	Total						Men					Women				
	Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline	Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline	Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline	
	%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n		
DHS indicators: A husband is justified beating his wife, ...																
If she goes out without telling him	True	14.5	102	14.8	107	.46	11.1	45	13.5	56	.15	19.1	57	16.7	51	.74
	False	85.1	599	84.2	607		88.6	359	85.3	354		80.3	240	82.7	253	
	DK	0.4	3	1.0	7		0.2	1	1.2	5		0.7	2	0.7	2	
If she neglects the children	True	20.9	147	20.2	146	.82	13.8	56	16.6	69	.54	30.4	91	25.2	77	.22
	False	79.0	556	79.5	573		85.9	348	83.1	345		69.6	208	74.5	228	
	DK	0.1	1	0.3	2		0.2	1	0.2	1		0.0	0	0.3	1	
If she argues with him	True	15.8	111	11.0	79	.01	10.6	43	9.4	39	.52	22.8	68	13.1	40	.005
	False	84.2	592	88.8	640		89.4	362	90.4	375		77.2	230	86.6	265	
	DK	0.0	0	0.3	2		0.0	0	0.2	1		0.0	0	0.3	1	
If she refuses to have sex with him	True	7.8	55	6.0	43	.09	4.7	19	4.8	20	.61	12.0	36	7.5	23	.07
	False	92.2	649	93.6	674		95.3	386	94.9	393		88.0	263	91.8	281	
	DK	0.0	0	0.4	3		0.0	0	0.2	1		0.0	0	0.7	2	
If she burns the food	True	7.1	50	6.4	46	.20	4.7	19	5.3	22	.56	10.4	31	7.8	24	.22
	False	92.9	654	93.2	671		95.3	386	94.4	391		89.6	268	91.5	280	
	DK	0.0	0	0.4	3		0.0	0	0.2	1		0.0	0	0.7	2	
Believe at least one of the five statements above is true		28.0	197	26.8	193		21.5	87	24.3	101		36.8	110	30.1	92	
3 new indicators developed by RESPOND for the Angola study: A husband is justified beating his wife, ...																
If she disobeys him	True	18.0	127	18.4	133	.60	15.3	62	20.5	85	.05	21.7	65	15.7	48	.10
	False	82.0	577	81.4	587		84.7	343	79.5	330		78.3	234	84.0	257	
	DK	0.0	0	0.1	1		0.0	0	0.0	0		0.0	0	0.3	1	
If she talks back to him	True	14.7	103	15.2	109	.36	8.7	35	13.5	56	.05	22.7	68	17.4	53	.17
	False	85.3	599	84.5	607		91.3	368	86.2	357		77.3	231	82.2	250	
	DK	0.0	0	0.3	2		0.0	0	0.2	1		0.0	0	0.3	1	
If she is unfaithful to him	True	35.2	245	39.1	281	≤.001	21.6	86	36.6	152	≤.001	53.4	159	42.6	129	≤.001
	False	63.8	445	55.3	397		76.9	307	56.4	234		46.3	138	53.8	163	
	DK	1.0	7	5.6	40		1.5	6	7.0	29		0.3	1	3.6	11	
Believes at least one of the eight statements above is true		45.3	319	47.2	340		34.3	139	46.0	191		60.2	180	48.7	149	

DK = Don't know

Appendix 4, Table 9. Bystander responsiveness to gender-based violence, responses to individual statements, total sample

		Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline
		Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	
Intervene during the episode.	Yes	83.2	580	74.9	540	≤.001
	No	16.8	117	24.0	173	
	DK	0.0	0	1.1	8	
Speak to the man after the episode.	Yes	76.6	534	76.5	549	.62
	No	23.4	163	23.4	168	
	DK	0.0	0	0.1	1	
Avoid, shun the man.	Yes	19.4	134	20.4	146	.05
	No	80.6	557	78.7	563	
	DK	0.0	0	0.8	6	
Call the police.	Yes	82.6	581	79.9	571	.01
	No	17.4	122	19.0	136	
	DK	0.0	0	1.1	8	
Do nothing; it is their problem.	Yes	5.4	37	6.4	46	≤.001
	No	94.6	645	91.2	653	
	DK	0.0	0	2.4	17	
Mobilize the neighbors.	Yes	81.3	567	77.3	554	.08
	No	18.7	130	22.5	161	
	DK	0.0	0	0.3	2	
Response to majority of items.	Yes	81.5	574	75.9	547	.009
	DK	18.5	130	24.1	174	
	Not responsive	0.0	0	0.0	0	

DK = Don't know

Appendix 4, Table 10. Bystander responsiveness to gender-based violence, responses to individual statements, stratified by sex

		Men					Women				
		Baseline		Endline		P Endline vs. Baseline	Baseline		Endline		P Endline vs. Baseline
		%	n	%	n		%	n	%	n	
Intervene during the episode.	Yes	89.8	361	75.7	314	≤.001	74.2	219	73.9	226	.23
	No	10.2	41	23.1	96		25.8	76	25.2	77	
	DK	0.0	0	1.2	5		0.0	0	1.0	3	
Speak to the man after the episode.	Yes	87.1	350	80.7	334	.013	62.4	184	70.7	215	.05
	No	12.9	52	19.3	80		37.6	111	28.9	88	
	DK	0.0	0	0.0	0		0.0	0	0.3	1	
Avoid, shun the man.	Yes	14.9	59	17.6	72	.08	25.5	75	24.3	74	.36
	No	85.1	338	81.5	334		74.5	219	75.1	229	
	DK	0.0	0	1.0	4		0.0	0	0.7	2	
Call the police.	Yes	81.7	330	79.0	324	.07	83.9	251	81.0	247	.18
	No	18.3	74	19.8	81		16.1	48	18.0	55	
	DK	0.0	0	1.2	5		0.0	0	1.0	3	
Do nothing; it is their problem.	Yes	5.2	20	6.1	25	.002	5.8	17	6.9	21	.12
	No	94.8	368	90.8	374		94.2	277	91.8	279	
	DK	0.0	0	3.2	13		0.0	0	1.3	4	
Mobilize the neighbors.	Yes	81.6	328	79.9	330	.54	81.0	239	73.7	224	.05
	No	18.4	74	20.1	83		19.0	56	25.7	78	
	DK	0.0	0	0.0	0		0.0	0	0.7	2	

DK = Don't know

Appendix 4, Table 11. IMAGES questions about rape myths, responses to individual statements, total sample

		Baseline		Endline		p Endline vs. Baseline
		%	n	%	n	
When a woman is raped, she usually did something careless to put herself in that situation.	Strongly agree	4.6	32	7.8	56	≤.001
	Agree	23.3	164	8.7	63	
	Disagree	19.5	137	29.4	212	
	Strongly disagree	52.6	370	54.1	390	
In some rape cases, women actually want it to happen.	Strongly agree	4.1	29	3.7	27	≤.001
	Agree	11.9	84	4.7	34	
	Disagree	17.9	126	27.3	197	
	Strongly disagree	66.1	465	64.2	463	
If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say it was rape.	Strongly agree	15.4	108	12.6	91	≤.001
	Agree	22.3	157	5.0	36	
	Disagree	13.8	97	26.6	192	
	Strongly disagree	48.5	341	55.8	402	
In any rape case, one would have to question whether the victim has various sexual partners or has a bad reputation.	Strongly agree	39.8	277	51.0	367	≤.001
	Agree	22.3	155	7.1	51	
	Disagree	14.9	104	16.1	116	
	Strongly disagree	23.0	160	25.8	186	

Appendix 4, Table 12. IMAGES questions about rape myths, responses to individual statements, stratified by sex

		Men					Women				
		Baseline		Endline		p-value	Baseline		Endline		p-value
		%	N	%	n		%	n	%	n	
When a woman is raped, she usually did something careless to put herself in that situation.	Strongly agree	4.5	18	9.2	38	≤.001	4.7	14	5.9	18	.002
	Agree	29.2	118	8.9	37		15.4	46	8.5	26	
	Disagree	19.1	77	28.0	116		20.1	60	31.4	96	
	Strongly disagree	47.3	191	54.0	224		59.9	179	54.2	166	
In some rape cases, women actually want it to happen.	Strongly agree	3.0	12	3.6	15	≤.001	5.7	17	3.9	12	≤.001
	Agree	18.0	73	5.1	21		3.7	11	4.2	13	
	Disagree	21.7	88	27.2	113		12.7	38	27.5	84	
	Strongly disagree	57.3	232	64.1	266		77.9	233	64.4	197	
If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say it was rape.	Strongly agree	10.4	42	10.8	45	≤.001	22.1	66	15.0	46	≤.001
	Agree	28.7	116	5.8	24		13.7	41	3.9	12	
	Disagree	14.4	58	26.5	110		13.0	39	26.8	82	
	Strongly disagree	46.5	188	56.9	236		51.2	153	54.2	166	
In any rape case, one would have to question whether the victim has various sexual partners or has a bad reputation.	Strongly agree	37.8	152	53.7	223	≤.001	42.5	125	47.2	144	.09
	Agree	29.6	119	6.7	28		12.2	36	7.5	23	
	Disagree	13.2	53	12.0	50		17.3	51	21.6	66	
	Strongly disagree	19.4	78	27.5	114		27.9	82	23.6	72	