



Handout 8.1.1: Table of Gender Indicators

Household Decision-Making

Gather information from men and women on their perceived roles in household decision-making. This includes asking questions about whether women, men or both have a role in decisions on issues such as:

- Finances (including large and small purchases)
- Healthcare (including family planning)
- Sex or fertility preferences

Where culturally relevant, assess the role of family and community members in these decisions.

Partner Communication

Whether and to what extent partners communicate about personal and household topics should also be measured. Evaluations should assess whether men and women communicate about:

- Household responsibilities
- Healthcare (including use of family planning)
- Sex or fertility preferences

This should also include measures of whether men and women discuss these issues with:

- Partners
- Family
- Friends
- Healthcare providers
- Community members
- Other: Specify

Finally, assess the frequency of communication between men and women

Use an ordinal measure: Never, sometimes, often, always

Power Relations

Programs may also want to assess relationship power by measuring:

- Men and women's ability to refuse sex
- Men and women's ability to disagree with their partners

Individual autonomy is also a key dimension of gender equity. To measure autonomy, evaluate men and women's attitudes about the acceptability of:

- Mobility for work
- Travel to visit friends and/or family

- Travel to receive healthcare services

Access to Opportunities and Resources

To measure men and women's access to employment, education, healthcare and leadership:

Address differences in employment by:

- Men's employment (whether employed, position, type of income)
- Women's employment (whether employed, position, type of income)
- Differences in men and women's employment
- Attitudes towards women's education and employment
- Women's ability to control income (either their own or their husband's income)

Address differences in education by:

- Men's education level and women's education level
- Differences in men and women's education
- Attitudes towards women's education

Address differences in access to healthcare by:

- Men and women's use of healthcare services (whether used, how frequently)
- Difference in men and women's use of healthcare services
- Household allocation of funds for healthcare
- Women's freedom of movement, mobility

Address differences in leadership roles held by:

- Men and women's participation in:
- Local community organizations, governing bodies
- Proportion of local, regional and national leadership positions held by women

Gender Norms and Attitudes

To measure changes in attitudes to gender norms as a result of SBCC interventions, it is important to evaluate cultural norms such as 1) sex preference, 2) gender roles 3) and violence.

Sex preference:

- Assess attitudes toward giving birth to a girl vs. attitudes towards giving birth to a boy.
- Measure attitudes around whether household resources should be differentially invested in girls or boys. This includes allocation of resources for:
 - Education
 - Food
 - Healthcare

Gender roles (masculine and feminine expectations):

- Assess men and women's attitudes in regard to whether:
- Women should be submissive to men.
- Men should be the dominant partner.
- Women are responsible for household duties.

- Women are responsible for childcare duties.
- Men are the primary earners of income.
- Men should hold leadership roles and political positions.

Violence:

- Ask if men and women believe men are justified in physical and/or mental abuse.
 - Assess in what circumstances men and women believe is it ok for men to be violent (either physically or mentally) with women. For example, is it ok if:
 - It is “deserved”
 - A partner has been unfaithful
 - There is a disagreement (including disagreements about sex)