

Gender sensitization of young men – changing gender attitudes and behaviours



**Girls Not Brides - 2nd Global Meeting
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Formative Research



Qualitative Research

- 68 Focus Group Discussions
- 96 IDIs unmarried young men
- 103 IDIs Married young men
- Ballot box for anonymous questions

Outcome of Formative Research

- Large number of anonymous questions from boys and young men
- Stereotypical perceptions of masculinity
- Large proportion of youth don't aspire for being 'Real Men'
- Low self esteem and self efficacy
- Myths and misconceptions regarding sexuality
- Fears and concerns related to sexuality
- Booklet on FAQs

Interventions



- **Organizing youth into groups**
- **Group counseling through facilitators**
- **Peer educators - interaction & networking**
- **Pocket book addressing FAQs**
- **Individual counseling**
- **Monitoring self esteem and self efficacy**
- **Monitoring gender attitudes**
- **Strength of perception measured with Pachod Paisa scale**

6 Month life skills education for youth



1. Changes that youth can bring about in their community
2. Dream of an model community
3. Role of youth in community development
4. Mobilizing and organizing youth into groups
5. Roles and responsibilities of peer leaders
6. Human Rights – roles & responsibility of youth
7. Gender discrimination & gender equality
8. Healthy relationship and communication
9. Early marriage and associated risks
10. Gender & sexuality & sex, misconceptions about sex

6 Month life skills education for youth – Contd.....



11. Reproductive anatomy - physical and psychological changes during adolescence
12. Sexual & reproductive health in men, RTI, STI, HIV
13. Violence types, GBV, association with self confidence
14. Masculinity perceptions, aspirations, need for redefinition
15. Substance abuse and risks – why do youth take risks
16. Peer pressure, when where and how to say ‘NO’
17. Anemia, nutrition
18. Conception and family planning
19. Strategy plan & to develop a model community from a rights based approach
20. Logical framework analysis to develop a model community

Interpersonal



Group Counseling for young men

Interpersonal



Networking among young men

Self Esteem - Composite score



- Score of each participant computed by adding scores for all 10 items. After addition, composite scores categorized using 33% cut offs of actual scores:
- Low self esteem - score ≥ 400 & ≤ 596
- Medium self esteem - score ≥ 597 & ≤ 792
- High self esteem - score ≥ 793 & ≤ 990

Self esteem score – by taking 33% cut off of actual score



Self esteem category	Married men		Unmarried men		All men	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
n	143	141	329	332	471	473
Low (0-33%)	09.1	00.7	09.1	02.7	09.1	02.1
Medium (34%-66%)	61.5	31.9	49.4	28.3	53.1	29.4
High (67%-100%)	29.4	67.4	41.5	68.9	37.8	68.5
p value	0.000		0.000		0.000	

Participants with low self esteem reduced from 9.1% to 2.1%, Participants with high self esteem increased significantly from 37.8% to 68.5% as measured by the composite score for 10 indicators.

Self Efficacy – Composite score



Score of each participant computed by adding scores for all 10 items. After addition, composite scores categorized using 33% cut offs of actual scores:

Low self efficacy	- score ≥ 149 - ≤ 432
Medium self efficacy	- score ≥ 433 - ≤ 715
High self efficacy	- score ≥ 716 - ≤ 1000

Self efficacy score – by taking 33% cut off of actual score



Self efficacy category	Married men		Unmarried men		All men	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
n	143	141	329	332	470	473
Low (0-33%)	02.1	00.0	01.2	00.0	01.5	00.0
Medium (34%-66%)	35.2	01.4	25.0	02.7	28.1	02.3
High (67%-100%)	62.7	98.6	73.8	97.3	70.4	97.7
p value	0.000		0.000		0.000	

Participants with low & medium self efficacy scores reduced from 29.6% to 2.3%, those with high self efficacy scores increased from 70.4% to 97.7%, measured by composite score for all 10 indicators.

GEM – Composite score:



Score of each participant was computed by adding the scores for all 15 items. After addition, the composite score was categorized using 33% cut offs of the actual score :

Low gender equitable score	- score ≥ 352 - ≤ 712
Medium gender equitable score	- score ≥ 713 - ≤ 1073
High gender equitable score	- score ≥ 1074 - ≤ 1432

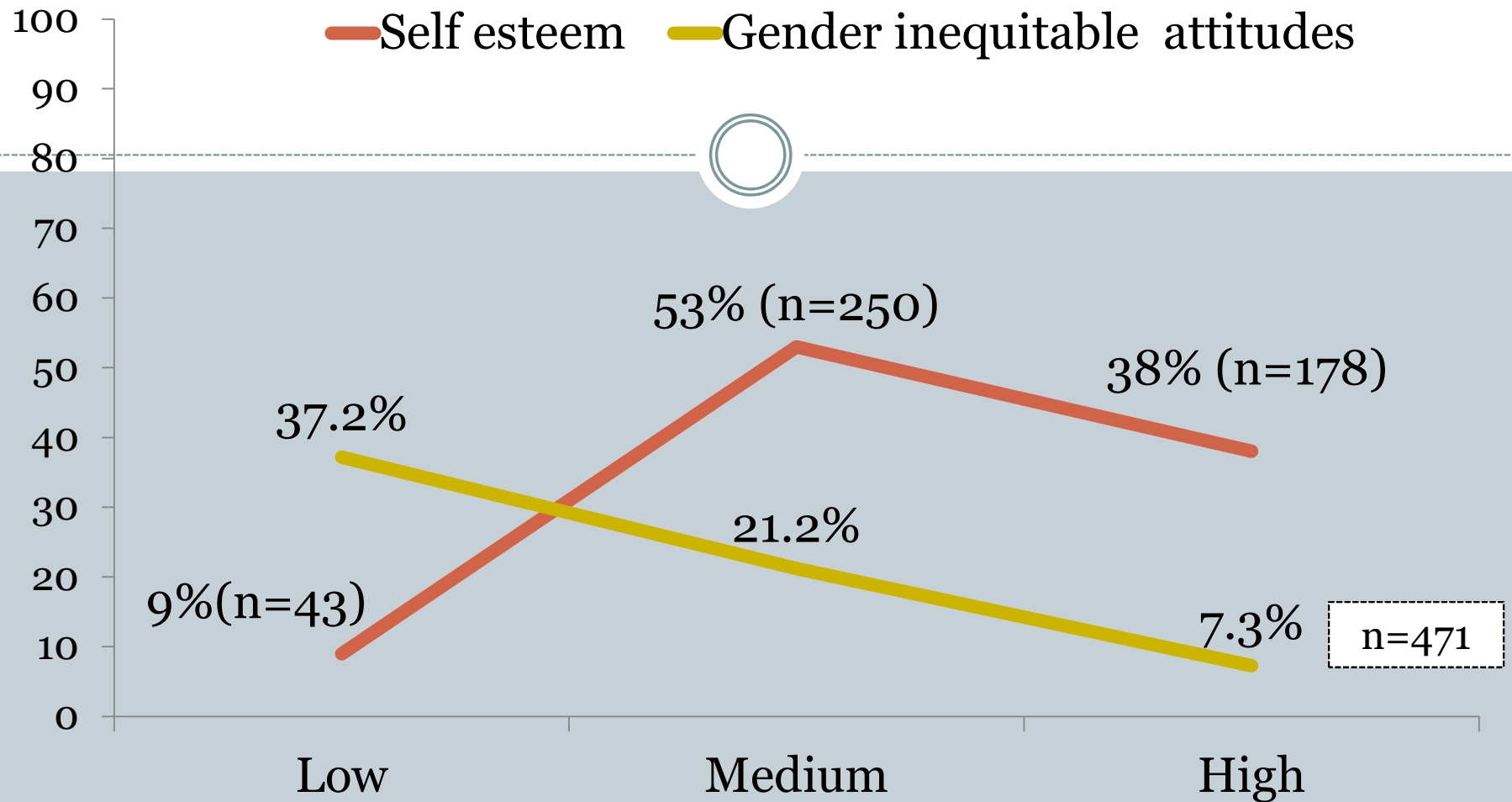
GEM scale – by taking 33% cut off



GEM category	Married men		Unmarried men		All men	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
n	144	141	329	332	473	473
Low gender equity (0-33%)	15.9	00.7	17.9	00.6	17.3	00.6
Moderate gender equity (34% to 66%)	59.7	02.1	55.6	04.8	56.8	04.0
High gender equity (67% to 100%)	24.3	97.2	26.4	94.6	25.9	95.4
p value	0.000		0.000		0.000	

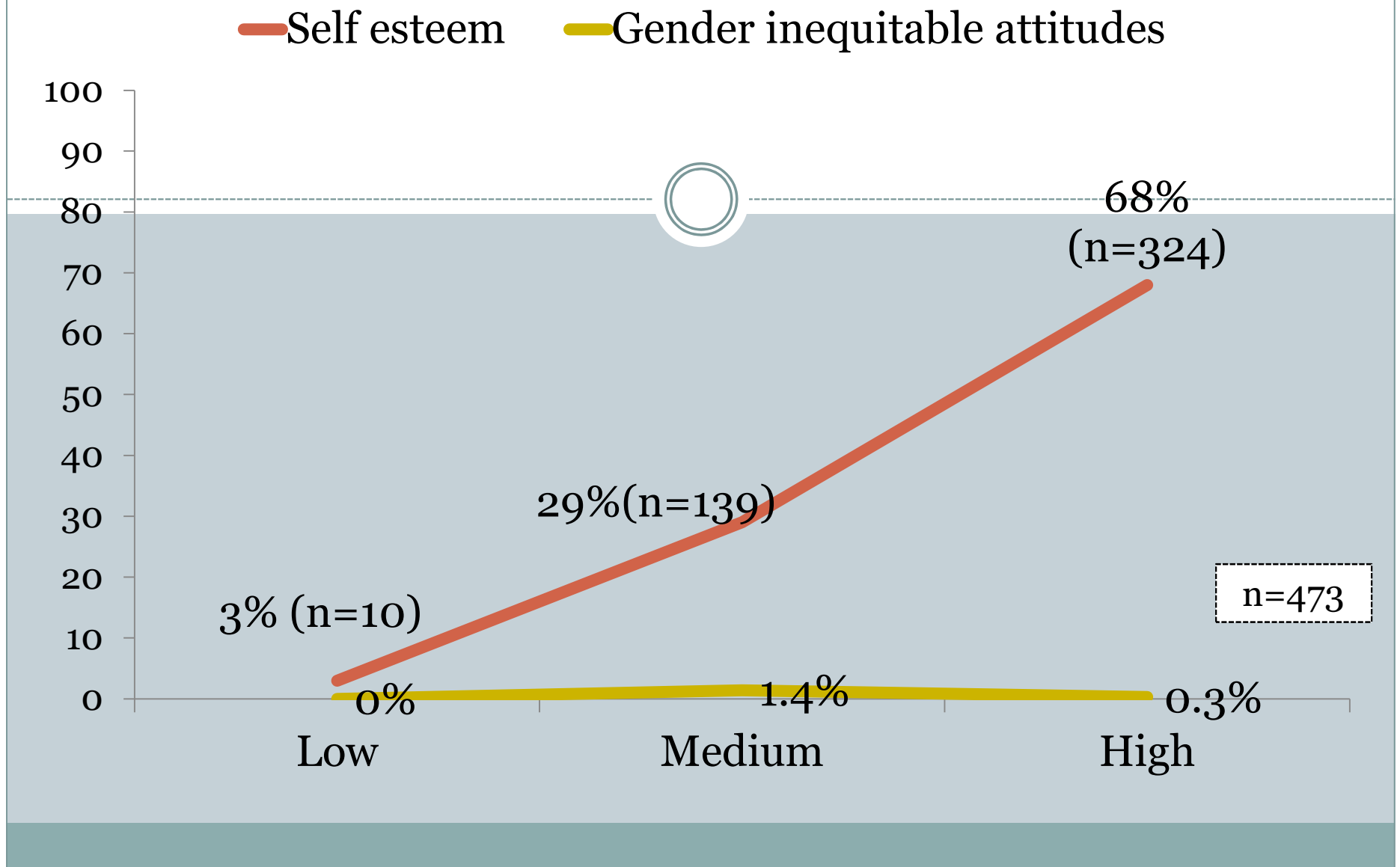
Participants with gender equitable attitudes increased from 25.9% to 95.4% as per composite score for 15 indicators of GEMs Scale. Increase equally high among unmarried & married young men.

Distribution of respondents by Levels of self esteem and Low GEM score



Inverse relation between self esteem & gender inequitable attitudes

Distribution of respondents by Levels of self esteem and Low GEM score after intervention



Conclusions



3 scales – for measuring **Self Esteem; Self Efficacy & Gender Attitudes** (GEM Scale) can be used effectively for evaluating impact of an intervention for young men.

There is a strong association between **self esteem and self efficacy** and **Gender attitudes**

% of young men with low self esteem and low self efficacy and those with inequitable gender attitudes, identified with these scales, can be targeted for focused intervention.

Interventions need to **address self esteem** in young men