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Rapid Knowledge, Practices and Coverage (KPC) Survey

Gender Module



MCSP is a global USAID initiative to introduce and support high-impact health interventions in 25 priority countries to help prevent child and maternal deaths. MCSP supports programming in maternal, newborn, and child health, immunization, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, health systems strengthening, water/sanitation/hygiene, malaria, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and pediatric HIV care and treatment. MCSP will tackle these issues through approaches that also focus on household and community mobilization, gender integration, and digital health, among others.

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I. Overview

This module yields information about women's and men's roles in household activities, household decision-making, decision-making for women's and children's health care, and attitudes around gender norms.

Different from other knowledge, practices, and coverage (KPC) modules, the gender module is designed to measure health outcomes that were targeted by program interventions and more general gendered dimensions that may influence health practices but may not have been directly targeted by program interventions. It aims to provide program implementers with a better understanding of how gender-based attitudes, norms, roles, and behaviors may affect health-seeking behaviors and health outcomes in the program area. Understanding this context is crucial for integrating gender in program design as well as better enabling families and communities to practice healthy behaviors and to seek and access health services.

This module also differs from other KPC modules in that it includes a questionnaire for both women and men. Guidance for sampling both men and women is included in the KPC generic protocol.

This module is designed so that it can be used either as a standalone module or together with other KPC modules. It draws on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHSs);¹ the C-Change Gender Scales;² the Jhpiego *Gender Analysis Toolkit for Health Systems*;³ *Baseline Study of the Title II Development Food Assistance Programs in Uganda*;⁴ which includes the manual and questionnaires; and the Partners for Prevention Core Men's Questionnaire developed for the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence.⁵

2. Indicators

The indicators in Table 1–10 can be calculated using the gender KPC questionnaire included with this module. Two sets of indicators are presented: those captured using the women's questionnaire, and those captured using the men's questionnaire. Each set of indicators is divided into multiple sections by topic area (e.g., household decision-making).

The indicator table contains indicator names and definitions, as well as a column that indicates whether an indicator is a key (K) gender indicator or if it can be captured in other KPC modules, such as the family planning (FP) or infant and young child feed (IYCF) module. Indicators that align with key indicators reported by DHS reports are noted as DHS.⁶ Numerators and denominators are not included in the tables in this section, but they can be found in the tabulation plan.

Table 1. Household, Financial, and Health Decision-Making (Women)

Indicator	Definition	Key
Household and Financial Decision-Making		
1.1 Decision-making about visits to family or relatives	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about visits to their family or relatives	DHS
1.2 Joint decision-making about visits to family or relatives	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with someone else about visits to their family or relatives	DHS

¹ DHS Program. Gender Corner. DHS Program website. <http://dhsprogram.com/topics/gender-Corner/index.cfm>.

² C-Change. C-Change Gender Scales. C-Change website. <https://www.c-changeprogram.org/content/gender-scales-compendium/>.

³ Jhpiego. 2016. *Gender Analysis Toolkit for Health Systems*. Baltimore, Maryland: Jhpiego. <http://gender.jhpiego.org/analysistoolkit/>.

⁴ ICF International. 2014. *Baseline Study for the Title II Development Food Assistance Programs in Uganda*. Columbia, Maryland: ICF International.

⁵ Partners for Prevention. 2013. *Annex 2: Core Men's Questionnaire*. Bangkok: Partners for Prevention.

<http://www.partners4prevention.org/sites/default/files/p4p-unmcr-annex-2.pdf>.

⁶ DHSs and KPC surveys have different sampling frames. While indicators may be similar, they are not representative of the same populations and thus not directly comparable.

Indicator	Definition	Key
I.3 Decision-making about family food purchases	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about what food to buy for family meals	
I.4 Joint decision-making about family food purchases	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with someone else about what food to buy for family meals	
I.5 Decision-making about household purchases	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about making major household purchases	K, DHS
I.6 Joint decision-making about household purchases	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with someone else about making major household purchases	DHS
I.7 Decision-making about money earned	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide how the money they have earned will be used	
I.8 Joint decision-making about money earned	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide jointly with someone else how the money they have earned will be used	
Health Decision-Making		
I.9 Decision-making about personal health care	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their own health care	K, DHS
I.10 Joint decision-making about personal health care	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their own health care jointly with someone else	DHS
I.11 Decision-making about child health care	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children	K
I.12 Joint decision-making about child health care	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children	

Table 2. Gender Roles, Practices, and Attitudes (Women)

Indicator	Definition	Key
Gender Roles and Practices		
2.1 Women's role	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family	
2.2 Household help	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months whose husband/partner helps with household chores	
2.3 Cash income	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who earned cash/money for work in the last 12 months	DHS
2.4 Keep cash income	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who keep the money they earned	
2.5 Give income to household member	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually give all the money they earned to someone else in the household	
2.6 Eat with family members	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually eat at the same time as other family members	
2.7 Eat after family members	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually eat after other family members	

Indicator	Definition	Key
2.8 Ate more during pregnancy	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually ate more food during their last pregnancy than when not pregnant	
2.9 Women's mobility (place 1)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who have ever been to the market alone	K
2.10 Women's mobility (place 2)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who have ever been to the hospital/clinic alone	
2.11 Women's mobility (place 3)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who have ever been outside the village alone	
Attitudes regarding Interpersonal Violence against Women		
2.12 Justification of violence (1+ reason)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason	K, DHS
2.13 Justification of violence (goes out)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him	
2.14 Justification of violence (neglects children)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children	
2.15 Justification of violence (argues)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him	
2.16 Justification of violence (burns food)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food	
2.17 Justification of violence (refuses sex)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him	
2.18 Others justification of violence (1+ reason)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason	
2.19 Others justification of violence (goes out)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him	
2.20 Others justification of violence (neglects children)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children	
2.21 Others justification of violence (argues)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him	
2.22 Others justification of violence (burns food)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food	
2.23 Others justification of violence (refuses sex)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him	

Table 3. Family Planning (Women)

Indicator	Definition	Key
Family Planning		
3.1 Decide number of children	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who decide how many children to have	K, FP
3.2 Jointly decide number of children	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who decide jointly with someone else how many children to have	FP
3.3 Discussed number of children	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who ever discussed with their husbands/partners how many children they want	FP
3.4 Want same number of children as partner (woman)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months whose husband/partners wants the same number of children as they do	FP
3.5 Discussed use of family planning	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who, in the last 12 months, discussed whether to use a family planning method with their husbands/partners	K, FP, DHS
3.6 Need approval for family planning	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who need approval from their husbands/partners before using family planning	FP, DHS
3.7 Husband/partner participation in family planning counseling	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months whose husbands/partners participated in any family planning counseling with them at a health facility	FP

Table 4. Child Health (Women)

Indicator	Definition	Key
Child Health		
4.1 Discussed husband/partner help during pregnancy	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who discussed with their husbands/partners how they could help during her pregnancy with her youngest child	CH
4.2 Husband/partner wanted to be present during birth (woman)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe their husbands/partners wanted to be present during the birth of their youngest child	CH
4.3 Discussed husband/partner role in childcare	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who discussed with their husbands/partners their role in taking care of their youngest child	CH
4.4 Husband/partner helps with childcare (woman)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who report that their husbands/partners help them take care of their youngest child	CH
4.5 Decision-making about sick-childcare seeking	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually makes decision about whether to seek care for their sick child	K, CH
4.6 Joint decision-making about sick-childcare seeking	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether to seek care for their sick child	CH
4.7 Mother takes child to health services	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually take their child to receive health services	CH
4.8 Other takes child to health services	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who report that someone else usually takes their child to receive health services	CH

Indicator	Definition	Key
Immunization		
4.9 Decision-making about immunization	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether to get their child immunized	K, IMM
4.10 Joint decision-making about immunization	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether to get their child immunized	IMM

Table 5. Infant and Young Child Feeding (Women)

Indicator	Definition	Key
Infant and Young Child Feeding		
5.1 Decision-making about breastfeeding	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about breastfeeding their child	K, IYCF
5.2 Joint decision-making about breastfeeding	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decide jointly with someone else about breastfeeding	IYCF
5.3 Decision-making about child feeding	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks	K, IYCF
5.4 Joint decision-making about child feeding	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who decide jointly with someone else about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks	IYCF

Table 6. Maternal Health (Women)

If gender issues in the context of maternal and newborn health is a topic that a program wants to understand and measure, it is recommended that the full KPC Maternal and Newborn Care (MNC) Module is implemented.

The following is a summary of MNC Module Indicator Table 3 (Respectful Maternal Care) and Table 10 (Gender). None of these indicators are “key” MNC indicators; all are noted as gender (G) indicators in that module. Here, a few are flagged as K from a gender perspective.

If measuring these indicators, please refer to the tabulation plan in the MNC Module.

Indicator	Definition	Key
Maternal Health Decision-Making		
6.1 Birth companion wanted	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who wanted a birth companion during labor and/or delivery of their youngest child	
6.2 Birth companion present	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who had a birth companion with them during labor and/or delivery of their youngest child <i>Optional disaggregation by birth companion:</i> • Mother • Mother-in-law • Sister • Child's father • Other family member • Sister-in-law • Friend/neighbor • Traditional birth attendant	

Indicator	Definition	Key
6.3 Laboring positions	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who were able to labor with their youngest child in the positions they wanted	
6.4 Birth position	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who delivered their youngest child in the position they wanted to be in	
6.5 Disrespectful care (self)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who experienced physical or verbal abuse during labor or childbirth or immediate postpartum in a health facility	K
6.6 Disrespectful care (others)	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who reported awareness that other women experienced physical or verbal abuse during labor or childbirth or immediate postpartum in a health facility	
6.7 Antenatal care accompaniment	Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months whose husband/partner accompanied them to at least one antenatal counseling visit	
6.8 Birth preparedness support (any)	Percentage of mothers of children 0–23 months whose husband/partner helped make birth preparations before the birth of their youngest child	K
6.9 Birth preparedness support: Money saved	Percentage of mothers of children 0–23 months whose husband/partner helped save money for the birth of their youngest child	
6.10 Birth preparedness support: Transportation plan in place	Percentage of mothers of children 0–23 months whose husband/partner helped put a transportation plan in place for the birth of their youngest child	
6.11 Birth preparedness support: Place to deliver decided	Percentage of mothers of children 0–23 months whose husband/partner helped decided on a place to deliver before the birth of their youngest child	
6.12 Decision about delivery location	Percentage of mothers of children 0–23 months who decided on the place to deliver their youngest child by themselves (independently) or jointly with someone else	

Table 7. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (Women)

If gender issues in the context of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is a topic that a program wants to understand and measure, it is recommended that the following WASH indicator be calculated.

Please refer to the KPC WASH Module for the questionnaire, instructions, and tabulation plan for collecting the data points for calculating this indicator.

Indicator	Definition	Key
Household and Financial Decision-Making		
7.1 Household members who fetch water (WASH Indicator 1.4)	Percentage distribution of households by person who fetches water	

Table 8. Household, Financial, and Health Decision-Making (Men)

Indicator	Definition	Key
Household and Financial Decision-Making		
8.1 Decision-making about visits to family or relatives	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their wives/partners' visits to her family or relatives	
8.2 Joint decision-making about visits to family or relatives	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about their wives/partners' visits to her family or relatives	
8.3 Decision-making about family food purchases	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners make decisions about what food to buy for family meals	
8.4 Joint decision-making about family food purchases	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about what food to buy for family meals	
8.5 Decision-making about household purchases	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about making major household purchases	K
8.6 Joint decision-making about household purchases	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about making major household purchases	
8.7 Decision-making about money earned by wife/partner	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide how the money their wives/partners earned will be used	
8.8 Joint decision-making about money earned by wife/partner	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide jointly with their wives/partners how the money she earned will be used	
Health Decision-Making		
8.9 Decision-making about wife/partner's health care	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners makes decisions about their own health care	K
8.10 Joint decision-making about wife/partner's health care	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their wives'/partners' health care jointly with their wives/partners	
8.11 Decision-making about child health care	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually makes decisions about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children	K
8.12 Joint decision-making about child health care	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children	

Table 9. Gender Roles, Practices, and Attitudes (Men)

Indicator	Definition	Key
Gender Roles and Practices		
9.1 Women's role (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family	
9.2 Household help (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who help with household chores	

Indicator	Definition	Key
9.3 Keeps wife's income	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners keep the money that they earned	
9.4 Use of wife's cash income	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who decide how the money earned by their wives/partners will be used	
9.5 Wife/partner eats with family members	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually eat at the same time as other family members	
9.6 Wife/partner eats after family members	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually eat after other family members	
9.7 Women's mobility (place 1) (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners have ever been to the market alone	K
9.8 Women's mobility (place 2) (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners have ever been to the hospital/clinic alone	
9.9 Women's mobility (place 3) (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners have ever been outside the village alone	
Attitudes regarding Interpersonal Violence against Women		
9.10 Justification of violence (1+ reason; man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason	K, DHS
9.11 Justification of violence (goes out; man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him	
9.12 Justification of violence (neglects children; man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children	
9.13 Justification of violence (argues; man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him	
9.14 Justification of violence (burns food; man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food	
9.15 Justification of violence (refuses sex; man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him	
9.16 Women's justification of violence (1+ reason)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason	
9.17 Women's justification of violence (goes out)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him	
9.18 Women's justification of violence (neglects children)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children	
9.19 Women's justification of violence (argues)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him	

Indicator	Definition	Key
9.20 Women's justification of violence (burns food)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food	
9.21 Women's justification of violence (refuses sex)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him	

Table 10. Family Planning, Child Health, and Infant and Young Child Feeding (Men)

Indicator	Definition	Key
Family Planning		
10.1 Decide number of children (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who decide how many children they should have	K, FP
10.2 Jointly decide number of children (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who decide jointly with their wives/partners how many children to have	FP
10.3 Discussed number of children (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who ever discussed with their wives/partners how many children they want	FP
10.4 Want same number of children as partner (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months whose wives/partners want the same number of children as they do	FP
10.5 Discussed use of family planning (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who, in the last 12 months, discussed with their wives/partners whether they should use a family planning method	FP
10.6 Need approval for family planning (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners need their approval before using family planning	FP
10.7 Husband/partner participation in family planning counseling (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who participated in any family planning counseling with their wives/partners at a health facility	FP
Child Health		
10.8 Discussed help during pregnancy	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who discussed with their wives/partners how they could help during their pregnancy with their youngest child	CH
10.9 Husband/partner wanted to be present during birth (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who wanted to be present during the birth of their youngest child	CH
10.10 Discussed role in childcare	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who discussed with their wives/partners their role in taking care of their youngest child	CH
10.11 Helps with childcare (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who help take care of their youngest child	CH
10.12 Decision-making about sick-child care seeking (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether to seek care for their sick child	K, CH
10.13 Joint decision-making about sick-child care seeking (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about whether to seek care for their sick child	CH
10.14 Mother takes child to health services (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners usually take their child to receive health services	CH

Indicator	Definition	Key
10.15 Other takes child to health services	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that someone else usually takes their child to receive health services	CH
Immunization		
10.16 Decision-making about immunization (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners usually make decision about whether to get their child immunized	K, IMM
10.17 Joint decision-making about immunization (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether to get their child immunized	IMM
Infant and Young Child Feeding		
10.18 Decision-making about breastfeeding (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners make decisions about breastfeeding their child.	K, IYCF
10.19 Joint decision-making about breastfeeding (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about breastfeeding	IYCF
10.20 Decision-making about child feeding (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months report their wives/partners makes decisions about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks	K, IYCF
10.21 Joint decision-making about child feeding (man)	Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks	IYCF

CH = Child Health Module, IMM = Immunization Module

3. Notes for Program Managers

This section outlines items that program managers/survey leaders need to prepare in advance before they implement the KPC and train a data collection team.

Context Considerations

As with other KPC modules, the KPC gender module should be adapted to the local context before survey implementation. It is important to consult local experts, including gender experts, social scientists, or anthropologists, to ensure that both the questions and the answer choices are appropriate to the local context. Any adaptation must ensure that the meaning of each question is maintained.

Some questions in the questionnaire need to be adapted to the local context. For example, in the woman's questionnaire, **GEN127** through **GEN132**, ask women about places they have been and whether they have been to these places alone. The three places asked about in the template questionnaire are the market (**GEN127** and **GEN128**), the hospital/clinic/doctor (**GEN129** and **GEN130**), and outside of the village (**GEN131** and **GEN132**). Each of these places should be examined for relevance and importance in the program context and adjusted accordingly. For example, in some contexts, the place of interest may be the bazaar instead of the market. The places and terms used in the questionnaire should be adjusted to be appropriate for the local context. If there are not three relevant places where women's mobility may be restricted or in question in the program area (remember to consult with local experts), one or more of these questions may be removed from the questionnaire.

Any adjustments made to **GEN127** through **GEN132** in the woman's questionnaire must also be made to **GEN153** through **GEN158** in the man's questionnaire.

The KPC gender module will provide your program with a general snapshot of the gender situation in your target location. Depending on the health, economic, education, and policy outcomes of interest, it may be appropriate to include information on additional topics.

Choosing Indicators

There are a large number of indicators presented in this module. It is important that program managers recognize that they do not need to collect data or report on each and every one of them. As with all surveys, program managers need to strike a balance between collecting sufficient information to make decisions and assess progress, and collecting too much information that unnecessarily consumes limited resources. The scope and focus on the program (intervention areas) and the local context will help determine which questions and indicators to include in the survey.

When selecting indicators, it is also important to consider the long-term and short-term objectives and how each will be measured. Benchmark indicators, which measure progress made toward achieving greater outcomes, are key to ensuring programs and initiatives are on track to reaching long-term goals.

All decision-making and gender norms, beliefs, and practice questions are relevant in most contexts. However, you may need to prioritize a subset of these to avoid making your questionnaire too long—respondents may not tolerate sitting through a very long interview. If you are planning or implementing a child health program, make sure to include the child health indicators in this module. Similarly, include the FP indicators in this module for a program that focuses on or includes FP interventions.

Questionnaire Overview

The gender questionnaire is divided into three sections: pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care, and postnatal care. Questions that may be useful to collect but are not needed to calculate any of the indicators in this module have been included with a footnote. They have not been omitted because they may provide additional information useful for program implementation. These questions can be used to disaggregate existing indicators or develop additional program-specific indicators.

4. Notes for Interviewers

Two questionnaires are implemented for this module, each of a different sample of respondents. It is important that the interviews *not be conducted together* (jointly). Questions in both the woman's and man's questionnaire are asked about the youngest child age 0–23 months or about the pregnancy and delivery of this child.

Many of the questions in this module are based on mothers' and fathers' recall. It is critical that interviewers ask the same questions of all eligible respondents. In cases when respondents do not understand the question or do not respond adequately to the question, interviewers may need to utilize probing techniques. Training should emphasize that probing questions—such as “Anything else?” or “Can you please clarify?”—should be consistently worded and applied by all interviewers. Interviewers should be aware of the local terminology for “gender” used in area where they are implementing the survey and make sure that the distinctions are clarified through explanation. For example, as in English, the word for “sex” and the word for “gender” in Kiswahili are often used interchangeably. In some languages, there may not be a distinction between the two.

It is important to remember that some questions included in this module are sensitive, particularly those regarding interpersonal violence.

Though this module does not ask respondents about direct experiences with gender-based violence or intimate partner violence, interviewers should be prepared to provide resources to respondents should respondents express needing help for any violence experienced or fear of violence. Interviewers should not

provide advice but should provide a list of resources if requested, such as a pre-prepared a list of organizations (nongovernmental, governmental, and charitable organizations) that provide help to abused women with valid addresses and contact information.

Interviewers must adhere to privacy and confidentiality guidelines for the KPC survey. Informed consent must be obtained before conducting any interview, and only the approved informed consent form—approved through the institutional review board—should be used. They should also be familiar with guidelines for ensuring that survey respondents are not harmed as a result of asking about their perceptions about violence; these guidelines can be found in the World Health Organization (WHO) ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women.⁷

Given the sensitive nature of many of the questions asked in this module, maintaining privacy and ensuring confidentiality are very important. Check your physical surroundings for the presence of others. Check the area you are sitting in and all areas within hearing distance. Be sure that there is privacy in the sense that no one is anywhere near you who will be able to hear and understand your questions. If there are children within hearing distance who are old enough to understand your questions, ask them politely to leave. Only small infants not capable of understanding can remain. Do not proceed with the interview until you have ensured privacy. The importance of these data cannot be overemphasized, and you must do everything you can to obtain privacy before the interview can continue. If you are unable to ensure privacy, you should ask the respondent if there would be a more appropriate time to return to complete the interview when a private place would be available. You should also ask the respondent where he or she feels the most appropriate place that provides privacy would be. You should discuss this situation with your supervisor so that a uniform solution can be applied to all interviews that encounter this problem. In some instances, it might not be possible to interview the respondent. A record should be made of this and reviewed during meetings with the supervisor.

When asking questions, speak clearly and be very considerate of the feelings of the respondent. Keep your voice low throughout the interview. When asking the questions in this questionnaire, you should avoid showing curiosity, surprise, or any other emotion, whether favorable or unfavorable. Be aware that these topics can be difficult for a respondent to address. He/she may be embarrassed or fearful of his/her wife/partner/husband or others, or he/she may just feel that these matters are too private to discuss. It is your job to win the trust of the respondent so he/she feels comfortable reporting such personal information to you.

For additional information about asking sensitive gender questions, a good resource is the WHO's interviewer training guide for a multicountry study on domestic violence.⁸

Asking Questions and Recording Answers

It is important that you ask each question exactly as it is written in the questionnaire. Most questions in this module have precoded responses that should not be read aloud to the mother or father. When you ask a question, you should listen to the mother's or father's response, then circle the code next to the category that best matches her/his answer or write his/her response on the survey form, if appropriate. Sometimes it will be appropriate to circle multiple answers. Read the instructions on the questionnaire carefully for each question.

In addition to the questions, there are statements that appear in all capital letters, indicating that they are interviewer instructions and should not be read aloud to the mother or father. Several of these are filter questions to help the interviewer know where to proceed next with the questionnaire. For example, **GEN103** asks, "Does anyone else in your household make decisions about visits to your family or relatives?" If the answer is no, you would skip to **GEN105**. If the answer is yes, you would continue to **GEN104**.

⁷ World Health Organization (WHO). 2016. *Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Intervention Research on Violence against Women*. Geneva: WHO. <http://who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/intervention-research-vaw/en/>.

⁸ Jansen HAFM, Watts C, Ellsberg M, Heise L, Garcia-Moreno C. 2004. Interviewer training in the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence. *Violence Against Women*. 10(7):831–49. doi: 10.1177/1077801204265554.

Question **GEN117** asks, “When you get money, do you usually give all of it to your (ANSWER FROM 116)?” Here, the interviewer needs to look at the response recorded for **GEN116**, which would be husband/partner, mother, father, mother-in-law, father-in-law, or another answer that the interviewer wrote in. Whatever is recorded or written in for **GEN116** should be used to ask **GEN117**. For example, “When you get money, do you usually give all of it to your husband?”

When you see a question with “(NAME),” you should insert the name of the child about whom you are interviewing the mother or father (the child whose name is listed on the cover page). For example, **GEN301** reads, “Did you and your husband/partner discuss how he could help you during pregnancy with (NAME)?” If the child’s name is Carlos, you will ask the mother, “Did you and your husband/partner discuss how he could help you during pregnancy with Carlos? For filter questions, “(NAME)” tells you that the question refers specifically to the child listed on the cover page.

The skip pattern for some questions indicates “END” rather than a question number. If “END” is indicated, this means end the current submodule and skip to the next applicable submodule.

Important Notes about Asking Certain Questions

For some questions in the questionnaire, additional instructions are useful for clarifying how to ask the question. No additional information is provided in this section if instructions in the questionnaire are enough. These instructions apply both to women’s and men’s questionnaires.

GEN101 (woman’s and man’s questionnaire): Ask if the respondent is currently married or living with a man (if respondent is a mother) or woman (if the respondent is a father) as if married. Circle the appropriate response. If the respondent is not in a union, end the interview. Questions are designed for mothers and fathers of children age 0–23 months who are either married or in a union.

GEN102–110, GEN115–123, GEN305–313, and GEN401–406 (woman’s questionnaire), and GEN102–110, GEN115–120, and GEN133–150 (man’s questionnaire): These include a series of questions asking who usually makes decisions on various matters. For these questions, there could be more than one decision-maker. After the respondent provides a response, the next question in each series probes to see if anyone else usually makes that decision. If the respondent gives the name of the person, ask what his/her relationship is to the respondent (i.e., respondent, wife/husband/partner, mother, father, mother-in-law, father-in-law, friends/neighbors). If the person does not fit in one of the listed categories, circle “M” for other and specify.

GEN113 (woman’s and man’s questionnaire): This is a filter question to find out if the mother (wife/partner) has done any income-generating work in the last 12 months. If the respondent is a mother, then this question refers to her own experience. If the respondent is a father, then this question refers to his wife/partner’s experience. If the response is no, then skip to **GEN118**.

GEN114 (woman’s and man’s questionnaire): Ask if the mother or wife/partner was paid in cash, in kind, both in cash and kind, or if she was not paid at all. If the respondent does not know what “in kind” means, you can explain that this means something other than money was given in exchange for her work. If she was paid in kind only or not paid at all, skip to **GEN118**.

GEN207 (woman’s questionnaire) and GEN127 (man’s questionnaire): The purpose of this question is to understand whether it is felt that women need approval from their husbands/partners before using FP. If the respondent is a mother, ask if she feels she needs approval. If the respondent is a father, ask if he feels that his wife/partner needs his approval before using FP.

GEN124 (woman’s questionnaire) and GEN151 (man’s questionnaire): The purpose of this question is to understand when the mother or wife/partner eats in relationship to other members of the family. This affects maternal nutrition. If the respondent is a mother, ask about her situation. If the respondent is a father,

ask about his wife/partner's situation. If she eats at the same time, circle "1" for yes and skip to **GEN126** (woman's questionnaire) or **GEN153** (man's questionnaire).

GEN125 (woman's questionnaire) and GEN152 (man's questionnaire): The purpose of this question is to understand when the mother or wife/partner eats in relationship to other members of the family. This affects maternal nutrition. If the respondent is a mother, ask about her situation. If the respondent is a father, ask about his wife/partner's situation. If she eats after other family members, probe to find out which family members she eats after; record all that apply.

GEN127–132 (woman's questionnaire) and GEN153–158 (man's questionnaire): These questions ask about women's mobility. Their purpose is to understand the mother's own situation if she is the respondent or the father's understanding of his wife/partner's situation if he is the respondent.

GEN133 (woman's questionnaire) and GEN159 (man's questionnaire): The purpose of these questions is to understand the respondent's opinion on if a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife. For both mothers and fathers, ask about the attitude toward hitting or beating the wife/partner.

GEN134 (woman's questionnaire) and GEN160 (man's questionnaire): The purpose of these questions is to understand what the respondent thinks the opinion of (other) women in his/her community is on if a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife.

5. Tabulation Plan

The tabulation plan is presented separately for the women's and men's questionnaires, since these are parallel survey samples and require separate analyses.

Woman's Questionnaire

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
1.1 Decision-making about visits to family or relatives Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about visits to their family or relatives	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about visits to their family or friends $\frac{\text{GENI02} = A}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
1.2 Joint decision-making about visits to family or relatives Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with someone else about visits to their family or relatives	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about visits to their family or friends $\frac{\text{GENI02} = C, E, G, I, \text{ or } K}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
1.3 Decision-making about family food purchases Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about what food to buy for family meals	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about what food to buy for family meals $\frac{\text{GENI05} = A}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
1.4 Joint decision-making about family food purchases Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with someone else about what food to buy for family meals	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about what food to buy for family meals $\frac{\text{GENI05} = C, E, G, I, \text{ or } K}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
1.5 Decision-making about household purchases Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about making major household purchases	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about major household purchases $\frac{\text{GENI08} = A}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
I.6 Joint decision-making about household purchases Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with someone else about making major household purchases	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about major household purchases $\times 100$ GENI08 = C, E, G, I, or K Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey
I.7 Decision-making about money earned Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide how the money they have earned will be used	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about how the money they earned will be used $\times 100$ GENI15 = A Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey
I.8 Joint decision-making about money earned Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide jointly with someone else how the money they have earned will be used	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about how the money they earned will be used $\times 100$ GENI15 = C, E, G, I, or K Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey
I.9 Decision-making about personal health care Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their health care for themselves	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about their health care $\times 100$ GENI18 = A Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey
I.10 Joint decision-making about personal health care Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their health care jointly with someone else	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about their health care $\times 100$ GENI18 = C, E, G, I, or K Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey
I.11 Decision-making about child health care Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether money can be spent on health care for their child $\times 100$ GENI21 = A Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
1.12 Joint decision-making about child health care Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether money can be spent on health care for their child x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI21} = \text{C, E, G, I, or K}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}}$
Gender Roles, Practices, Attitudes	
2.1 Women's role Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who believe a woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI11} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}}$
2.2 Household help Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months whose husband/partner helps with household chores	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months whose husband/partner helps with household chores x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI12} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}}$
2.3 Cash income Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who earned cash/money for work in the last 12 months	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months earned cash/money for work in the last 12 months x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI13} = \text{I and GENI14} = \text{I or 2}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months who have done any work in the last 12 months GENI13} = \text{I}}$
2.4 Keep cash income Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who keep the money they earned	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who keep the money they earned x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI16} = \text{A}}{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months earned cash/money for work in the last 12 months GENI13} = \text{I and GENI14} = \text{I or 2}}$
2.5 Give income to household member Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually give all the money they earned to someone else in the household	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually give all the money they earn to someone else in the household x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI16} = \text{B-G}}{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months earned cash/money for work in the last 12 months GENI13} = \text{I and GENI14} = \text{I or 2}}$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
2.6 Eat with family members Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually eat at the same time as other family members	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually eat at the same time as other family members}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI24 = I
2.7 Eat after family members Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually eat after other family members	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually eat at the same time as other family members}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI24 = 2 and GENI25 = B, C, or D
2.8 Ate more during pregnancy Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually ate more food during their last pregnancy than when not pregnant	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually ate more food during their last pregnancy than when not pregnant}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI26 = 3
2.9 Women's mobility (place 1) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who have ever been to the market alone	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who have ever been to the market alone}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI27 = I and GENI28 = I
2.10 Women's mobility (place 2) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who have ever been to the hospital/clinic alone	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who have ever been to the hospital/clinic alone}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI29 = I and GENI30 = I
2.11 Women's mobility (place 3) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who have ever been outside the village alone	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who have ever been outside the village alone}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI31 = I and GENI32 = I

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
2.12 Justification of violence (1+ reason) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason $\frac{\text{GENI33A} = 1 \text{ and/or GENI33B} = 1 \text{ and/or GENI33C} = 1 \text{ and/or GENI33D} = 1 \text{ and/or GENI33E} = 1}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
2.13 Justification of violence (goes out) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without him $\frac{\text{GENI33A} = 1}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
2.14 Justification of violence (neglects children) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children $\frac{\text{GENI33B} = 1}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
2.15 Justification of violence (argues) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him $\frac{\text{GENI33C} = 1}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
2.16 Justification of violence (burns food) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food $\frac{\text{GENI33D} = 1}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
2.17 Justification of violence (refuses sex) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him $\frac{\text{GENI33E} = 1}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
2.18 Others justification of violence (1+ reason) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI34A} = \text{I and/or GENI34B} = \text{I and/or GENI34C} = \text{I and/or GENI34D} = \text{I and/or GENI34E} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}}$
2.19 Others justification of violence (goes out) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI34A} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}}$
2.20 Others justification of violence (neglects children) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI34B} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}}$
2.21 Others justification of violence (argues) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI34C} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}}$
2.22 Others justification of violence (burns food) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food x 100 $\frac{\text{GENI34C} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}}$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
2.23 Others justification of violence (refuses sex) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him x 100 $\text{GENI34E} = \frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who think other women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
Family Planning	
3.1 Decide number of children Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who decide how many children they should have	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who decide how many children they should have x 100 $\text{GEN20I} = \frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who decide how many children they should have}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
3.2 Jointly decide number of children Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who decide jointly with someone else how many children they should have	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who decide jointly with someone else how many children they should have x 100 $\text{GENI02} = \frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who decide jointly with someone else how many children they should have}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
3.3 Discussed number of children Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who ever discussed with their husbands/partners how many children they want	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who ever discussed with their husbands/partners how many children they want x 100 $\text{GEN204} = \frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who ever discussed with their husbands/partners how many children they want}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
3.4 Want same number of children as partner (woman) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months whose husband/partner wants the same number of children as they do	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months whose husband/partner wants the same number of children as they do x 100 $\text{GEN205} = \frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months whose husband/partner wants the same number of children as they do}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
3.5 Discussed use of family planning Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who, in the last 12 months, discussed whether to use a family planning method with their husbands/partners	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who, in the last 12 months, discussed whether to use a family planning method with their husbands/partners x 100 $\text{GEN206} = \frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who, in the last 12 months, discussed whether to use a family planning method with their husbands/partners}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
3.6 Need approval for family planning Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who need approval from their husbands/partners before using family planning	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who need approval from their husbands/partners before using family planning}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GEN207 = I
3.7 Husband/partner participation in family planning counseling Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months whose husband/partner participated in any family planning counseling with her at a health facility	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months whose husband/partner participated in any family planning counseling with them at health facility}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GEN208 = I
Child Health and Immunization	
4.1 Discussed husband/partner help during pregnancy Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who discussed with their husbands/partners how they could help during her pregnancy with their youngest child	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who discussed with their husbands/partners how they could help during her pregnancy with their youngest child}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GEN301 = I
4.2 Husband/partner wanted to be present during birth (woman) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who believe their husbands/partners wanted to be present during the birth of their youngest child	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who believe their husbands/partners wanted to be present during the birth of their youngest child}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GEN302 = I
4.3 Discussed husband/partner role in childcare Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who discussed with their husbands/partners their role in taking care of their youngest child	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who discussed with their husbands/partners their role in taking care of their youngest child}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GEN303 = I
4.4 Husband/partner helps with childcare (woman) Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who report that their husbands/partners help take care of their youngest child	$\frac{\text{Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who report that their husbands/partners help take care of their youngest child}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GEN304 = I

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
4.5 Decision-making about sick-child care seeking Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether to seek care for their sick child	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether to seek care for their sick child $\frac{\text{GEN305} = \text{A}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
4.6 Joint decision-making about sick-child care seeking Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether to seek care for their sick child	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether to seek care for their sick child $\frac{\text{GEN305} = \text{C, E, G, I, or K}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
4.7 Mother takes child to health services Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually take their child to receive health services	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually take their child to receive health services $\frac{\text{GEN311} = \text{A, C, E, G, I, or K}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
4.8 Other takes child to health services Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who report that someone else usually takes their child to receive health services	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who report that someone else usually takes their child to receive health services $\frac{\text{GEN311} = \text{B, D, F, H, J, or M}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
4.9 Decision-making about immunization Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether to get their child immunized	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether to get their child immunized $\frac{\text{GEN308} = \text{A}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
4.10 Joint decision-making about immunization Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether to get their child immunized	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with someone else about whether to get their child immunized $\frac{\text{GEN308} = \text{C, E, G, I, or K}}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
Infant and Young Child Feeding	
5.1 Decision-making about breastfeeding Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about breastfeeding their child	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who make decisions about breastfeeding their child $\frac{\text{GEN401} = A}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
5.2 Joint decision-making about breastfeeding Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with someone else about breastfeeding	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with someone else about breastfeeding $\frac{\text{GEN401} = C, E, G, I, \text{ or } K}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
5.3 Decision-making about child feeding Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who make decisions about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks $\frac{\text{GEN404} = A}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
5.4 Joint decision-making about child feeding Percentage of mothers of children age 0–23 months who make decide jointly with someone else about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks	Number of mothers of children 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with someone else about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks $\frac{\text{GEN404} = C, E, G, I, \text{ or } K}{\text{Total number of mothers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
Maternal Health (Submodule MNI and MN2)	
<i>See MNC Module for tabulation plan.</i>	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	
<i>See Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Module for tabulation plan.</i>	

Man's Questionnaire

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
Household, Financial, Health Decision-Making	
8.1 Decision-making about visits to family or relatives Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their wives/partners' visits to their family or relatives	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their wives/partners' visits to their family or relatives}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI02 = A
8.2 Joint decision-making about visits to family or relatives Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about their wives/partners' visits to their family or relatives	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about their wives/partners' visits to their family or relatives}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI02 = C
8.3 Decision-making about family food purchases Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners make decisions about what food to buy for family meals	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners make decisions about what food to buy for family meals}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI05 = A
8.4 Joint decision-making about family food purchases Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about what food to buy for family meals	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about what food to buy for family meals}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI05 = C
8.5 Decision-making about household purchases Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about making major household purchases	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about major household purchases}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI08 = A
8.6 Joint decision-making about household purchases Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about making major household purchases	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about making major household purchases}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI08 = C

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
8.7 Decision-making about money earned by wife/partner Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide how the money their wives/partners earned will be used	Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide how the money their wives/partners earned will be used $\frac{\text{GENI 15} = \text{A}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months whose wives have done work in the last 12 months for which they were paid in cash GENI 13 = 1 and GENI 14 = 1 or 2}} \times 100$
8.8 Joint decision-making about money earned by wife/partner Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide jointly with their wives/partners how the money they earned will be used	Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually decide jointly with their wives/partners how the money they earned will be used $\frac{\text{GENI 15} = \text{C}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months whose wives have done work in the last 12 months for which they were paid in cash GENI 13 = 1 and GENI 14 = 1 or 2}} \times 100$
8.9 Decision-making about wife/partner's health care Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners make decisions about their own health care	Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners make decisions about their own health care $\frac{\text{GENI 18} = \text{B}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
8.10 Joint decision-making about wife/partner's health care Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their wives'/partners' health care jointly with their wives/partners	Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions about their wives'/partners' health care jointly with their wives/partners $\frac{\text{GENI 18} = \text{C}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
8.11 Decision-making about child health care Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually make decisions about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children	Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually makes decisions about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children $\frac{\text{GENI 33} = \text{B}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
8.12 Joint decision-making about child health care Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children	Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about whether money can be spent on health care for their child/children x 100 GENI33 = C Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey
Gender Roles, Practices, Attitudes	
9.1 Women's role (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who believe a woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family x 100 GENI11 = I Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey
9.2 Household help (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who help with household chores	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who help with household chores x 100 GENI12 = I Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey
9.3 Keeps wife's income Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners keep the money that they earned	Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners keep the money they earned x 100 GENI16 = B Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months whose wives have done work in the last 12 months for which they were paid in cash GENI13 = 1 and GENI14 = 1 or 2
9.4 Use of wife's cash income Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who decide how the money earned by their wives/partners will be used	Number of fathers of children age 0–23 months who decide how the money earned by their wives/partners will be used x 100 GENI15 = A Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months whose wives have done work in the last 12 months for which they were paid in cash GENI13 = 1 and GENI14 = 1 or 2

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
9.5 Wife/partner eats with family members Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually eat at the same time as other family members	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually eat at the same time as other family members $\frac{\text{GENI51} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.6 Wife/partner eats after family members Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually eat after other family members	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually eat after other family members $\frac{\text{GENI52} = \text{B, C, or D}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.7 Women's mobility (place 1) (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners have ever been to the market alone	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners have ever been to the market alone $\frac{\text{GENI53} = \text{I and GENI54} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.8 Women's mobility (place 2) (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners have ever been to the hospital/clinic alone	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners have ever been to the hospital/clinic alone $\frac{\text{GENI55} = \text{I and GENI56} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.9 Women's mobility (place 3) (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners have ever been outside the village alone	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners have ever been outside the village alone $\frac{\text{GENI57} = \text{I and GENI58} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.10 Justification of violence (1+ reason; man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason $\frac{\text{GENI59A} = \text{I and/or GENI59B} = \text{I and/or GENI59C} = \text{I and/or GENI59D} = \text{I and/or GENI59E} = \text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
9.11 Justification of violence (goes out; man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without him $\frac{\text{GENI59A} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.12 Justification of violence (neglects children; man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children $\frac{\text{GENI59B} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.13 Justification of violence (argues; man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him $\frac{\text{GENI59C} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.14 Justification of violence (burns food; man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food $\frac{\text{GENI59D} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.15 Justification of violence (refuses sex; man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him $\frac{\text{GENI59E} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.16 Women's justification of violence (1+ reason) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for at least one reason $\frac{\text{GENI60A} = I \text{ and/or } \text{GENI60B} = I \text{ and/or } \text{GENI60C} = I \text{ and/or } \text{GENI60D} = I \text{ and/or } \text{GENI60E} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
9.17 Women's justification of violence (goes out) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she goes out without telling him x 100 $\text{GENI60A} = \frac{\text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.18 Women's justification of violence (neglects children) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she neglects the children x 100 $\text{GENI60B} = \frac{\text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.19 Women's justification of violence (argues) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she argues with him x 100 $\text{GENI60C} = \frac{\text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.20 Women's justification of violence (burns food) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she burns the food x 100 $\text{GENI60D} = \frac{\text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
9.21 Women's justification of violence (refuses sex) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who think women believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him x 100 $\text{GENI60E} = \frac{\text{I}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
Family Planning	
10.1 Decide number of children (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who decide how many children they should have	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who decide how many children they should have x 100 $\text{GENI21} = \frac{\text{A}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
10.2 Jointly decide number of children (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who decide jointly with their wives/partners how many children to have	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who decide jointly with their wives/partners how many children to have $\frac{\text{GENI21} = C}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
10.3 Discussed number of children (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who ever discussed with their wives/partners how many children they want	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who ever discussed with their wives/partners how many children they want $\frac{\text{GENI24} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
10.4 Want same number of children as partner (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months whose wives/partners want the same number of children as they do	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months whose wives/partners want the same number of children as they do $\frac{\text{GENI25} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
10.5 Discussed use of family planning (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who, in the last 12 months, discussed with their wives/partners whether they should use a family planning method	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who, in the last 12 months, discussed with their wives/partners whether they should use a family planning method $\frac{\text{GENI26} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
10.6 Need approval for family planning (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners need their approval before using family planning	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report their wives/partners need their approval before using family planning $\frac{\text{GENI27} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
10.7 Husband/partner participation in family planning counseling (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who participated in any family planning counseling with their wives/partners at a health facility	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who participated in any family planning counseling with their wives/partners at health facility $\frac{\text{GENI28} = I}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
Child Health and Immunization	
11.1 Discussed help during pregnancy Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who discussed with their wives/partners how they could help during their pregnancy with their youngest child	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who discussed with their wives/partners how he could help during their pregnancy with their youngest child}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI29 = I
11.2 Husband/partner wanted to be present during birth (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who wanted to be present during the birth of their youngest child	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who wanted to be present during the birth of their youngest child}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI30 = I
11.3 Discussed role in childcare Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who discussed with their wives/partners their role in taking care of their youngest child	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who discussed with their wives/partners their role in taking care of their youngest child}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI31 = I
11.4 Helps with childcare (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who help take care of their youngest child	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who help take care of their youngest child}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI32 = I
11.5 Decision-making about sick-child care seeking (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether to seek care for their sick child	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions about whether to seek care for their sick child}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI36 = A
11.6 Joint decision-making about sick-child care seeking (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about whether to seek care for their sick child	$\frac{\text{Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about whether to seek care for their sick child}}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$ GENI36 = C

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
11.7 Mother takes child to health services (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners usually take their child to receive health services	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report their wives/partners usually take their child to receive health services $\frac{\text{GENI42} = B}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
11.8 Other takes child to health services Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report that someone else usually takes their child to receive health services	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report that someone else usually takes their child to receive health services $\frac{\text{GEN311} = D \text{ OR } F \text{ OR } H \text{ OR } J \text{ OR } L \text{ OR } M}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
11.9 Decision-making about immunization (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners usually make decisions about whether to get their child immunized	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually make decisions about whether to get their child immunized $\frac{\text{GENI39} = B}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
11.10 Joint decision-making about immunization (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about whether to get their child immunized.	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about whether to get their child immunized $\frac{\text{GENI39} = C}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
Infant and Young Child Feeding	
12.1 Decision-making about breastfeeding (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who report their wives/partners make decisions about breastfeeding their child	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually make decisions about breastfeeding their child $\frac{\text{GENI45} = B}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$
12.2 Joint decision-making about breastfeeding (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about breastfeeding	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about breastfeeding their child $\frac{\text{GENI45} = C}{\text{Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey}} \times 100$

Indicator	Numerator, Denominator, Calculation
12.3 Decision-making about child feeding (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months report their wives/partners make decisions about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who report that their wives/partners usually make decisions about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks x 100 GENI48 = B Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey
12.4 Joint decision-making about child feeding (man) Percentage of fathers of children age 0–23 months who make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks	Number of fathers of children 0–23 months who usually make decisions jointly with their wives/partners about liquids or foods their child eats or drinks X 100 GENI48 = C Total number of fathers of children age 0–23 months in the survey

6. Other Data Sources: Qualitative Sources

Qualitative

Certain topics are better explored using qualitative research techniques rather than closed-ended questions. The qualitative research component will yield important information on community knowledge, beliefs, and normative practices related to MNC. For example, findings from focus group discussions could be used to modify the KPC questionnaire to reflect local terms, concepts, and customs. In addition, upon completion of the KPC survey, additional areas may need to be explored. Thus, program staff can employ qualitative methods to provide explanations for specific KPC results (e.g., why women eat at different times than the rest of her family). The following list contains a sample of topics relevant to gender that could be explored through qualitative research means:

- Women's perceived autonomy and decision-making ability
- Women's perceived position within society and cultural norms
- Women's perceived ability to achieve their goals or desires
- Male norms and perceptions of masculinity
- Barriers and facilitators for women's ability to seek and access health care for herself

Please note that while potential topics are provided, the KPC tools do not include guidance on how to conduct qualitative studies.

Additional Resources

C-Change. C-Change Gender Scales. C-Change website. <https://www.c-changeprogram.org/content/gender-scales-compendium/>.

C-Change. Gender-Equitable Men (GEM) Scale. C-Change website. <https://www.c-changeprogram.org/content/gender-scales-compendium/gem.html>.

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