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Introduction: A Compendium of Gender Scales

The identification of appropriate gender-related measures is important for developing and evaluating interventions that aim to promote positive health outcomes by addressing the gender norms that function as barriers to health.

Gender has been posited as a gateway factor to behaviors that affect health outcomes and health status. While gender norms and power dynamics between men and women have been studied in context of HIV and gender-based violence, less is known about their role in contraceptive use and their influence on reproductive health behaviors. C-Change (Communication for Change) has been exploring the impact of gender on family planning and the validity of current gender scales in predicting contraceptive use.

What is a scale?
A scale is a numerical score aggregating multiple indicators believed to reflect an underlying concept. Because there is no single “gold standard” for measuring gender norms, gender attitudes, women’s empowerment, and other aspects of gender, researchers often use multiple measures. Using a single measure is not possible because gender operates in multiple spheres and has many facets. When a single measure is preferred, a scale combining several items creates a more valid measure than any single scale item used alone.

Why a compendium of gender scales?
In March 2010, C-Change convened a working group of researchers with expert knowledge of gender scales to review those scales in current use. The participants identified scales that measure adherence to gender norms and reviewed how they have been used to measure the success of interventions in changing these norms.

The working group enthusiastically supported the creation of an online compendium of gender scales. They saw the value of making it easily accessible by health and development practitioners, who may want to use these tools to assess gender-related attitudes and beliefs and evaluate their interventions. Scales selected for the compendium have all been tested for their ability to measure gender attitudes and predict behaviors of interest, such as gender-based violence and partner reduction. The scales include those developed by working group participants as well as other scales they identified.

The compendium is not exhaustive. It does not encompass all scales appropriate for studying gender and health outcomes, and it does not identify which scale is best for a specific study or evaluation.
WHICH GENDER SCALES ARE INCLUDED?
The following gender scales are included in this compendium:

1. Couple Communication on Sex
2. Women’s Empowerment
3. Gender Beliefs
4. Gender Equitable Men
5. Gender Norm Attitudes
6. Gender Relations
7. Household Decision-Making
8. Sexual Relationship Power

WHAT TYPE OF INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR EACH GENDER SCALE?
Each gender scale in this compendium includes the following information, when available:

*Scale objective:* The purpose of the scale

*Type(s) of behavior or outcomes predicted:* Behaviors or outcomes the scale aims to predict (such as gender-based violence)

*Types of items the scale includes:* Domains for the items in the scale

*Number of items and subscales:* Number of items in the scale and number of subscales, if any

*Scoring procedures:* Procedures followed for scoring response options to scale items

*Psychometrics used:* Types of statistical approaches used to construct the items in the scale, such as internal consistency (the extent to which items in a scale are correlated with one another or measure the same thing) and factor analysis (a method that reduces a large number of variables or factor to a smaller number)

*Type(s) of statistics used to test predictive validity:* Which statistics, if any, were used to test how well the scale predicts the behavior it aims to predict

*Used with women/used with men:* Whether the scale has been used with one or both genders

*Country/countries where tested or applied:* Locations where the scale was tested or adapted

*Additional information:* Relevant information not otherwise covered, including definitions and more information on the construction of the scale

*Source:* Citations on the development of the scale and/or its adaptation or modification
Gender Norm Attitudes Scale
Gender Norm Attitudes Scale

SCALE OBJECTIVE
To measure egalitarian beliefs about male and female gender norms

TYPE(S) OF BEHAVIOR OR OUTCOMES PREDICTED
• Condom use
• Depression
• Anxiety

TYPES OF ITEMS INCLUDED
• Belief in and promotion of equity for girls and women
• Belief in maintaining the rights and privileges of men

NUMBER OF ITEMS AND SUBSCALES
14 items
2 subscales

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF MEN SUBSCALE ITEMS
Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with each item.

• It is important that sons have more education than daughters.
• Daughters should be sent to school only if they are not needed to help at home.
• The most important reason that sons should be more educated than daughters is so that they can better look after their parents when they are older.
• If there is a limited amount of money to pay for tutoring, it should be spent on sons first.
• A woman should take good care of her own children and not worry about other people's affairs.
• Women should leave politics to the men.
• A woman has to have a husband or sons or some other male kinsman to protect her.
• The only thing a woman can really rely on in her old age is her sons.
• A good woman never questions her husband's opinions, even if she is not sure she agrees with them.
• When it is a question of children's health, it is best to do whatever the father wants.

EQUITY FOR GIRLS SUBSCALE ITEMS
• Daughters should be able to work outside the home after they have children if they want to.
• Daughters should have just the same chance to work outside the homes as sons.
• Daughters should be told that an important reason not to have too many children is so they can work outside the home and earn money.
• I would like my daughter to be able to work outside the home so she can support herself if necessary.

SCORING PROCEDURES
On the rights and privileges of men subscale, less agreement with men having more rights and privileges than women reflects a more egalitarian perspective. Reverse scoring was used for the equity for girls subscale, with 1 representing a traditional response and 2 an egalitarian response. Scores were computed as the mean of individual items, expressed as a continuum from traditional beliefs (on the lower end) to egalitarian beliefs. Higher scores on both of the subscales indicated more egalitarian beliefs.
PSYCHOMETRICS USED IN SCALE CONSTRUCTION
• Factor analytic techniques
• Estimate of internal consistency (alpha) = .70 (Subscale 1: Rights and privileges of men)
• Estimate of internal consistency (alpha) = .67 (Subscale 2: Equity for girls)

TYPE(S) OF STATISTICS USED TO TEST PREDICTIVE VALIDITY
• Bivariate analysis
• Multivariate hierarchical regression

USED WITH WOMEN
Yes

USED WITH MEN
No

COUNTRY OR COUNTRIES WHERE TESTED OR APPLIED
Egypt

SOURCE(S)