Passages Project: Masculinité, Famille, et Foi (MFF) Intervention

Baseline Women's Survey (subset): Metadata

Data Overview

In partnership with a team of global health experts—Georgetown's Institute for Reproductive Health (IRH), FHI 360, Johns Hopkins Global Early Adolescent Study (GEAS), Population Services International (PSI), Save the Children, and Tearfund—the Passages Project is working to establish an evidence base on scalable social norm change approaches that reduce stigma and myths related to FP use, increase male engagement in FP, reduce sexual and GBV, and improve gender-equitable attitudes and behaviors. Tearfund, a Passages partner, is a Christian relief and development agency that works locally in Kinshasa. Starting in 2014, Tearfund developed and collected evidence to demonstrate the effectiveness of an intervention approach, known locally as the Transforming Masculinities (TM) approach, which engages religious leaders and faith communities to encourage reflection, discussion, and action to promote gender-equitable beliefs with the goal of reducing GBV. As part of the Passages project, partner organizations added components to the original TM curriculum approach that focus on use of FP methods, developing the new enhanced intervention known locally as Masculinité, Famille, et Foi (MFF). These data are drawn from a baseline MFF survey conducted between September 2016 and February 2017 with 493 female community members belonging to 17 communities serviced by MFF in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The survey included questions on demographics, attitudes, behaviors, and social norms. The survey was informed by two formative phases of research. One was undertaken in the Ituri Province in northeastern DRC prior to the original conceptualization of the Transforming Masculinities intervention approach, and the other was an exploration of social norms conducted in Kinshasa in early 2016. Both formative phases utilized participatory qualitative techniques and confirmed a range of social norms influential for target behaviors.

Data Gathering Methodology

The research team in cooperation with the churches developed sampling frame lists of all newly-married couple parishioners in participating churches in these 17 communities and subsequently data collectors attended church services on multiple occasions in an attempt to enroll at least one member of each

eligible couple. Women were eligible if they were 18 to 35 years of age, reported that they had been in a relationship (either cohabitating and/or engaged) for no more than three years, and who had children less than three years of age. All who volunteered, gave their written consent, and met the eligibility criteria were accepted although data collectors monitored through their sampling frame lists that only one member of each couple participated in the survey. Data collectors were matched to the participant's gender and administered the surveys on tablets in private locations near the church using a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) platform. Participants were offered refreshments but no monetary incentives.

Geographic Location

The survey was administered at churches in 17 communities serviced by MFF in Kinshasa.

Data Redactions

This dataset is a subset of the overall survey dataset meant to accompany the publication, "Getting to Intent: Are social norms influencing modern contraception use in the DRC?" as submitted to PLOS ONE. All data not pertaining to this manuscript and all personally identifiable information (PII) have been redacted.

Data Quality

These data meet the quality standards set by USAID, such as outlined in ADS 203.3.11. Missing data is minimal and skip patterns are designated in the data.

Data Limitations

This survey is cross-sectional and did not use a completely random sampling method. The results are therefore useful for understanding the potential range of responses among women in Kinshasa but cannot be assumed to be representative of the larger population.