Ensuring violence data leaves no one behind: Experiences with disability disaggregation from Mongolia

Cathy Vaughan¹, Doljinsuren Nyam-Ochir², Henriette Jansen, Kristin Diemer

1. c.vaughan@unimelb.edu.au
2. doljinsuren@nso.mn
Ensuring violence data leaves no one behind

- Women with disabilities are more likely to experience intimate partner violence and sexual violence than women without disabilities\(^1,\,^2\)

- Efforts towards SDG 5 and target 5.2 must be inclusive of women and girls with disabilities, and address the different forms of violence that they experience

- Countries need to be able to collect and analyse data that can measure progress towards SDG targets for all
The kNOwVAWdata program

-Technical support to countries undertaking prevalence studies in Asia and the Pacific

- kNOwVAWdata course

-Peer network of data professionals

-Knowledge capture and sharing

Fieldwork during enumerator training in Kiribati (Photo: Diemer)
Violence against women with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific

- **Cambodia**: women with disabilities more likely to experience controlling behaviours from partner, to experience violence from other family members³

- **Philippines**: women with particular types of impairments report both severe violence and major barriers to services; violence from a wide range of perpetrators⁴

- **Kiribati, Tonga, Solomon Islands**: women with disabilities report additional forms of violence⁵

- **Timor-Leste**: women with disability significantly more likely to experience partner and sexual violence⁶
Limitations of current tools and approaches

- Two indicators for target 5.2 important but not the whole story, particularly for women with disabilities

- Measurement of all forms of violence against all women and girls extremely difficult and does not currently occur

- Limitations associated with tools and approaches for measuring violence against women

- Feasibility, and limitations, of different tools for measuring disability
Disaggregating violence data by disability: Mongolia’s experience

• Incorporated the Washington Group Short Set questions into the WHO Multi-country Survey during a national prevalence study

• Experience reinforces importance of careful translation and of cognitive testing of questionnaire with women with disability

• Qualitative data collected as well, to provide more specific information about experiences and needs of women with different types of disabilities, including those likely to be under-represented in a violence prevalence survey
Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, by disability status, Mongolia, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability Status</th>
<th>Physical IPV</th>
<th>Sexual IPV</th>
<th>Physical and/or sexual IPV</th>
<th>Physical IPV</th>
<th>Sexual IPV</th>
<th>Physical and/or sexual IPV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No disability (N=4,876)</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some difficulty (N=1,834)</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot of difficulty / cannot do at all (N=360)</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lifetime rates of IPV

Current rates of IPV (last 12 months)
Guidance going forward

- Use the WG Short Set as designed (clearly state if using Short Set enhanced)
- Careful translation and extensive cognitive testing, advice available at http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com
- Clearly describe age range of population surveyed
- A standard approach to analysis
- Train enumerators in use of and rationale for WG Short Set
- Include women with disabilities in enumerator team
- Ensure consent processes are accessible
- Inclusive complementary qualitative research
- Have specific strategies for addressing additional ethical and safety issues
References


