Small Sample Size Surveys for GBV Programmes

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The Problem: GBV programmes in humanitarian settings rarely use population-based sampling techniques to gather data.
Humanitarian organizations often lack the time, resources or expertise to implement large scale population-based surveys.
The Solution: Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) – a rapid, population-based sampling technique often used in the health sector.
The Study

LQAS Survey
(n=186)

Multi-Cluster Sample Survey
(n=1,158)
The Setting

LEGEND
- Households from ELRHA survey
- Households from cluster survey
- 9 SDE in MARIGOT

Google Map background

Map created by:
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Methods

- Random selection from a household listing
- 199 households were visited and 186 interviews completed
- 10 days of data collection
- Shortened questionnaire & same data collectors from baseline study
Results – Data Quality

• No significant differences on socio-demographics between the two methods

• Similar trends but more disclosure of violence with LQAS method

• Wider confidence intervals & larger standard errors
## Results – Data Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Reporting Violence</th>
<th># Sampled</th>
<th>Decision Rule</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SA 1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Results – Data Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime IPV</th>
<th>LQAS</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>95%CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>15.7-27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual</td>
<td>32.9**</td>
<td>26.5-40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical or Sexual</td>
<td>38.4*</td>
<td>31.6-45.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion – Advantages and Disadvantages

• **Advantage:** Women appear to have been more comfortable disclosing violence in the LQAS survey.
  
  Potential reasons:
  • *Skill and experience of the enumerators*
  • *Smaller research team*
  • *Shorter timeframe*
  • *Shorter questionnaire*
  • *Measurement Bias*

• **Disadvantage:** Limited analysis possibilities
Discussion – Advantages and Disadvantages

• **Advantage:** Cost
  • LQAS approach cost a quarter of the multi-cluster survey

• **Disadvantage:** Logistics
  • Distance between households
  • Need for a household listing
Implications for the field

- Can be quicker and cheaper than multi-cluster sampling
- Ethical implications for VAWG research
- Won’t replace traditional research methods
- Could be an important tool to tracking outcome indicators for prevention programs
To learn more about the project:

https://www.elrha.org/project/using-small-sample-size-surveys-gbv-programs/

For more information on the Global Women’s Institute see:

http://globalwomensinstitute.gwu.edu/

Thanks to: