



Institute for Health
Metrics and Evaluation

Differential reporting of childhood sexual abuse:

A comparison of data collection methods in 28 low- and middle-income country settings

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Overview

- Research Question:
 - How does disclosure (and consequently, prevalence) vary by the mode of administration within violence studies?
- Aims & Goals:
 - To compare prevalence estimates by the mode of survey administration
 - To estimate the amount of non-disclosure in traditional household interviews
- Data sources:
 - WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence
 - National Violence Against Women Surveys from 28 LMICs
- Modes of administration:
 - Face-to-face interviews vs. Anonymous self-report cards

Methods to Identify CSA

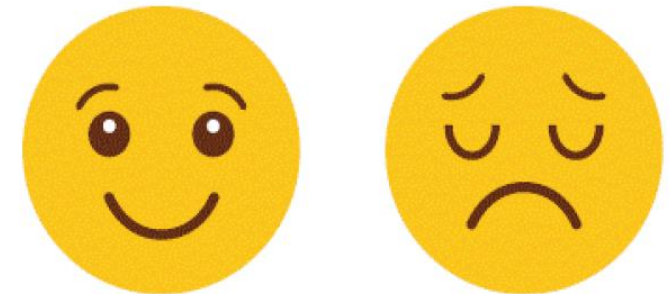
- Face-to-face interview
 - Asks respondents if anyone had ever touched them sexually or made them do something sexual that they did not want to do
- Self-report card
 - Respondents were given another private opportunity to answer the same question
 - Interviewers read the instructions out loud before giving the respondent a card
 - Pictorial representation for yes and no
 - Folded and placed in a bag with other cards or sealed and attached to the questionnaire
- “Combined” includes those who said yes to FTFI or SRC

Figure 2.1. Card with pictorial representation of response to a question on sexual abuse before 15 years old: tearful face indicates “yes”; smiling face indicates “no”

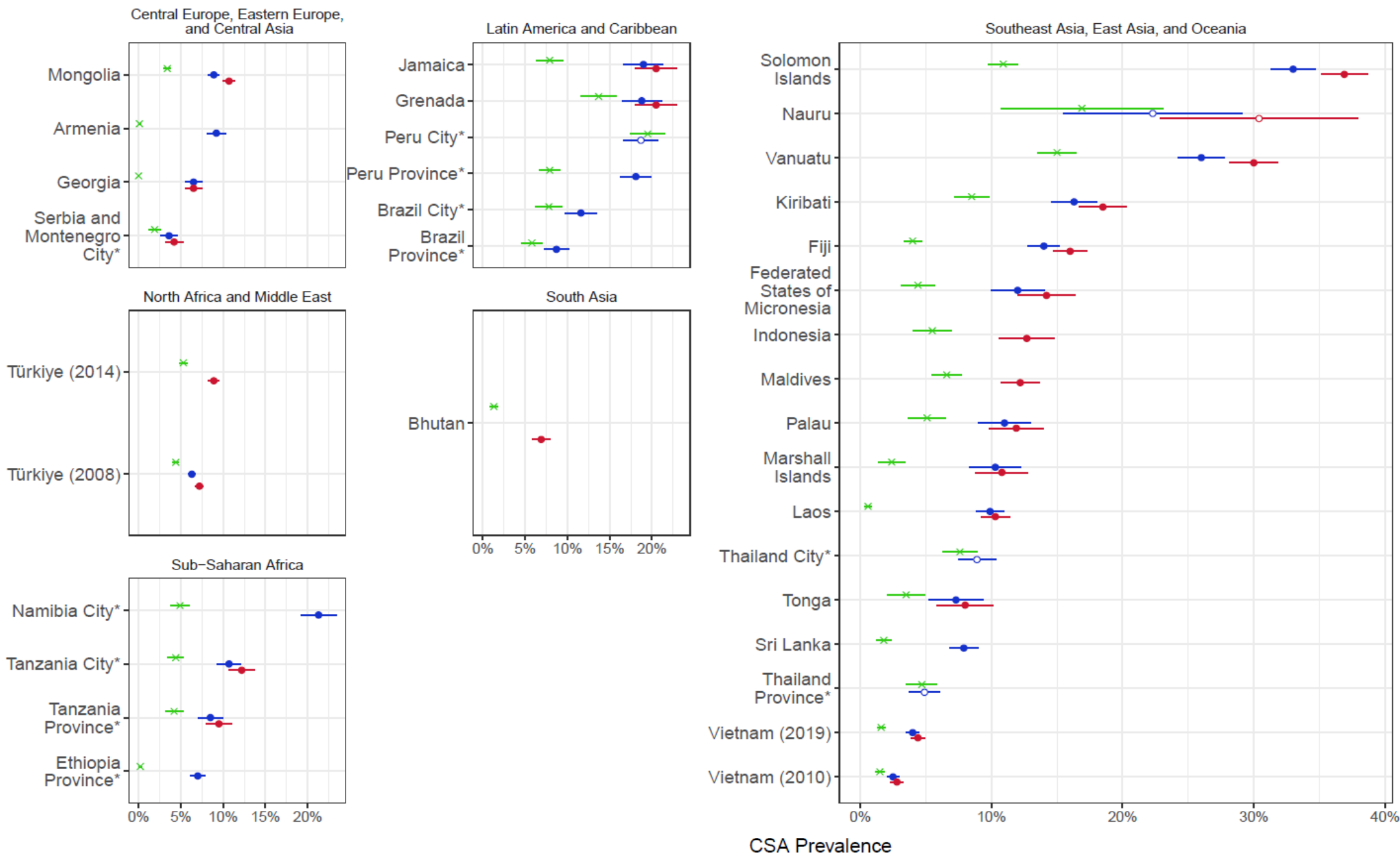


Card from the WHO MCS on DVAW

The happy/smiling face means 'no, it had not happened'; the sad face means 'yes, it had happened'.



Card from Viet Nam's Adaptation



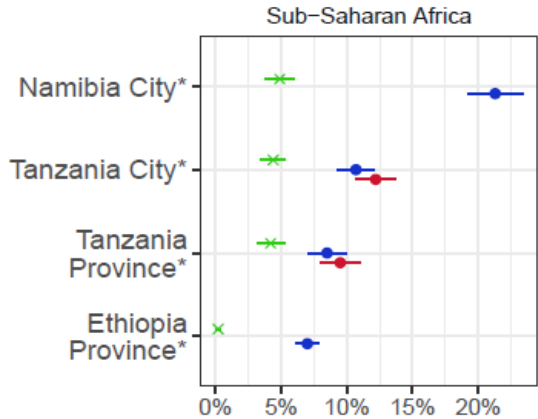
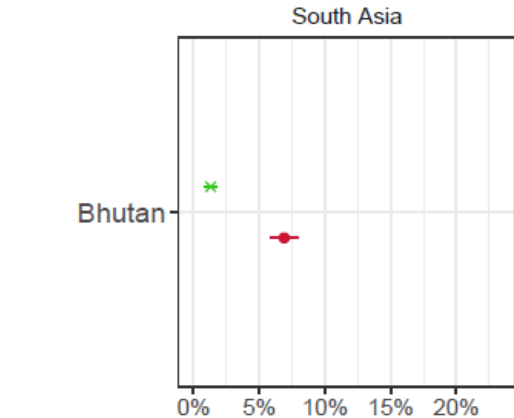
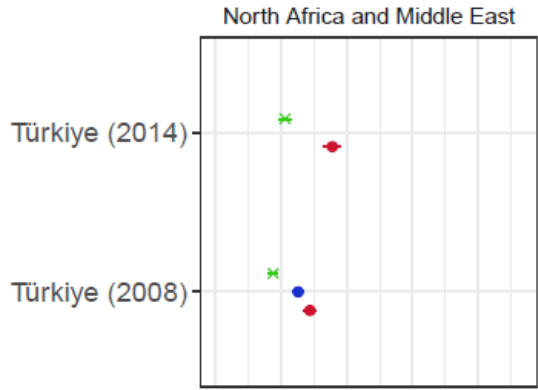
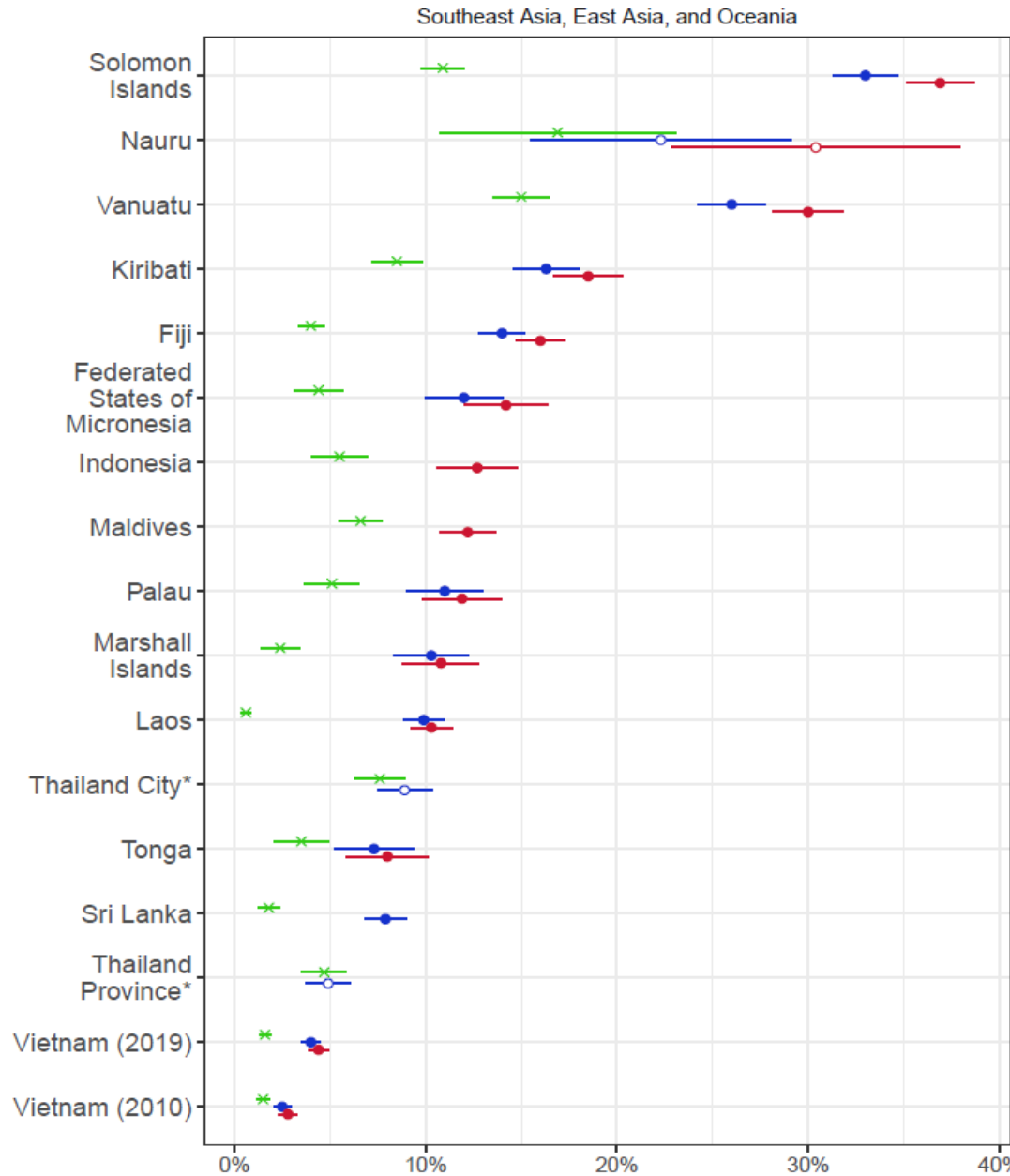
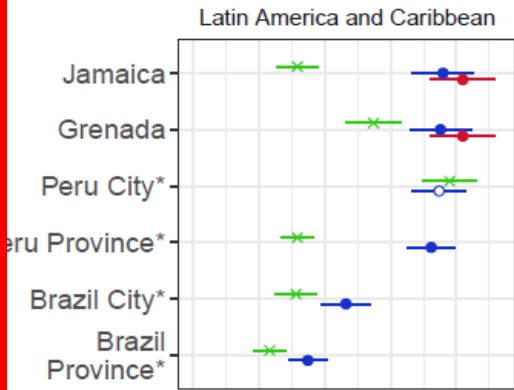
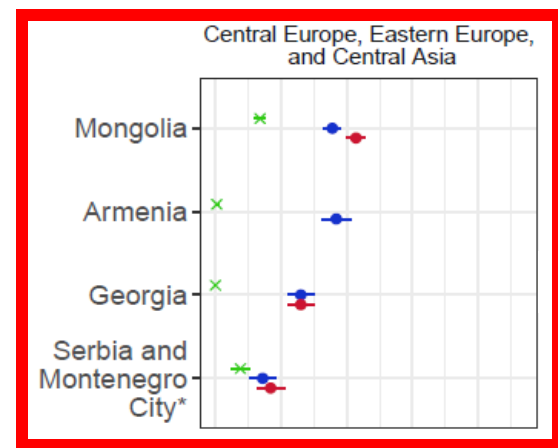
Data Collection Method

- Face-to-face interview (FTFI)
- Self-report card (SRC)
- Combined estimate

Significantly different from the FTFI

- × Reference
- Yes
- No

*Part of the original WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence.



Data Collection Method

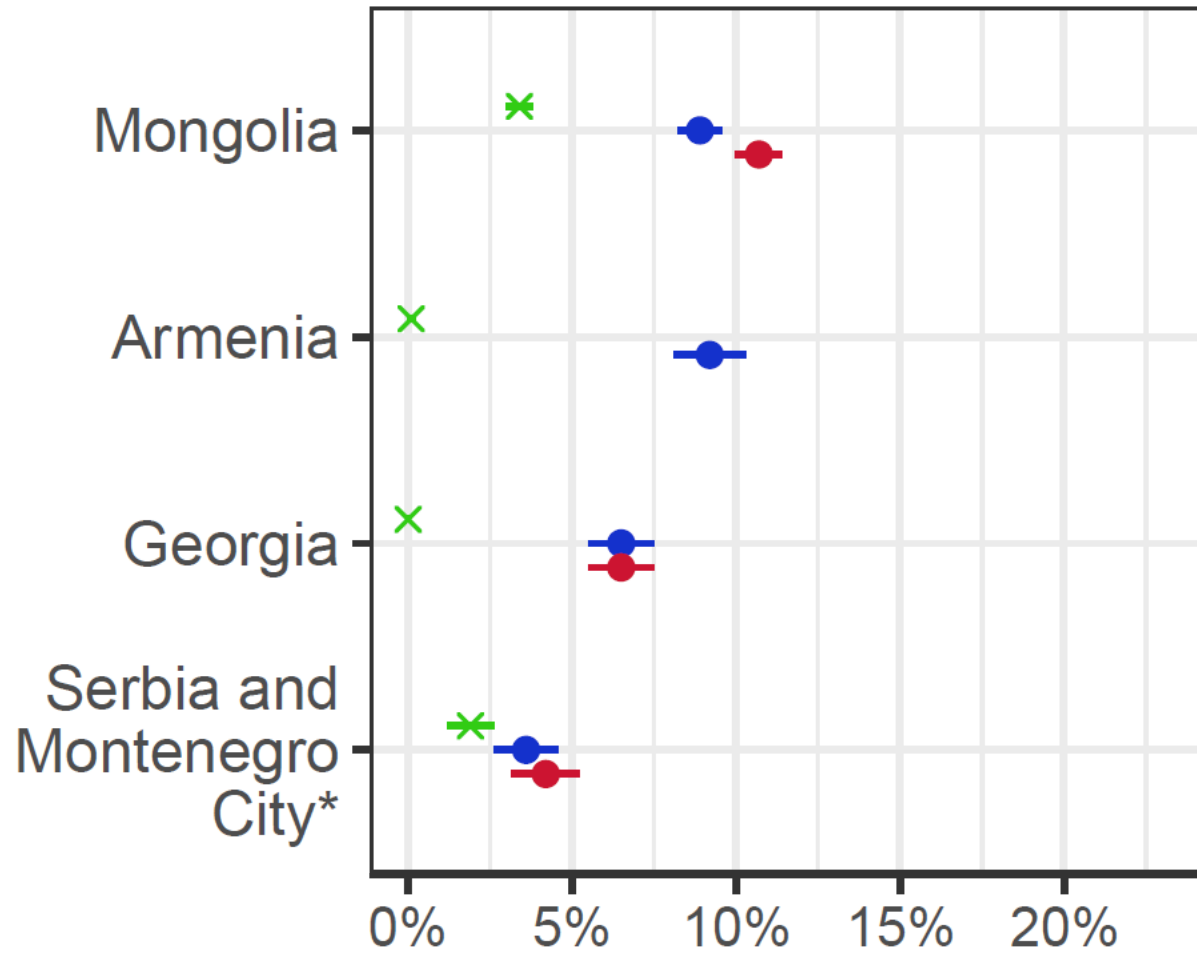
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- Self-report card (SRC)
- Combined estimate

Significantly different from the FTFI

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CSA Prevalence
 *Part of the original WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence.

Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia

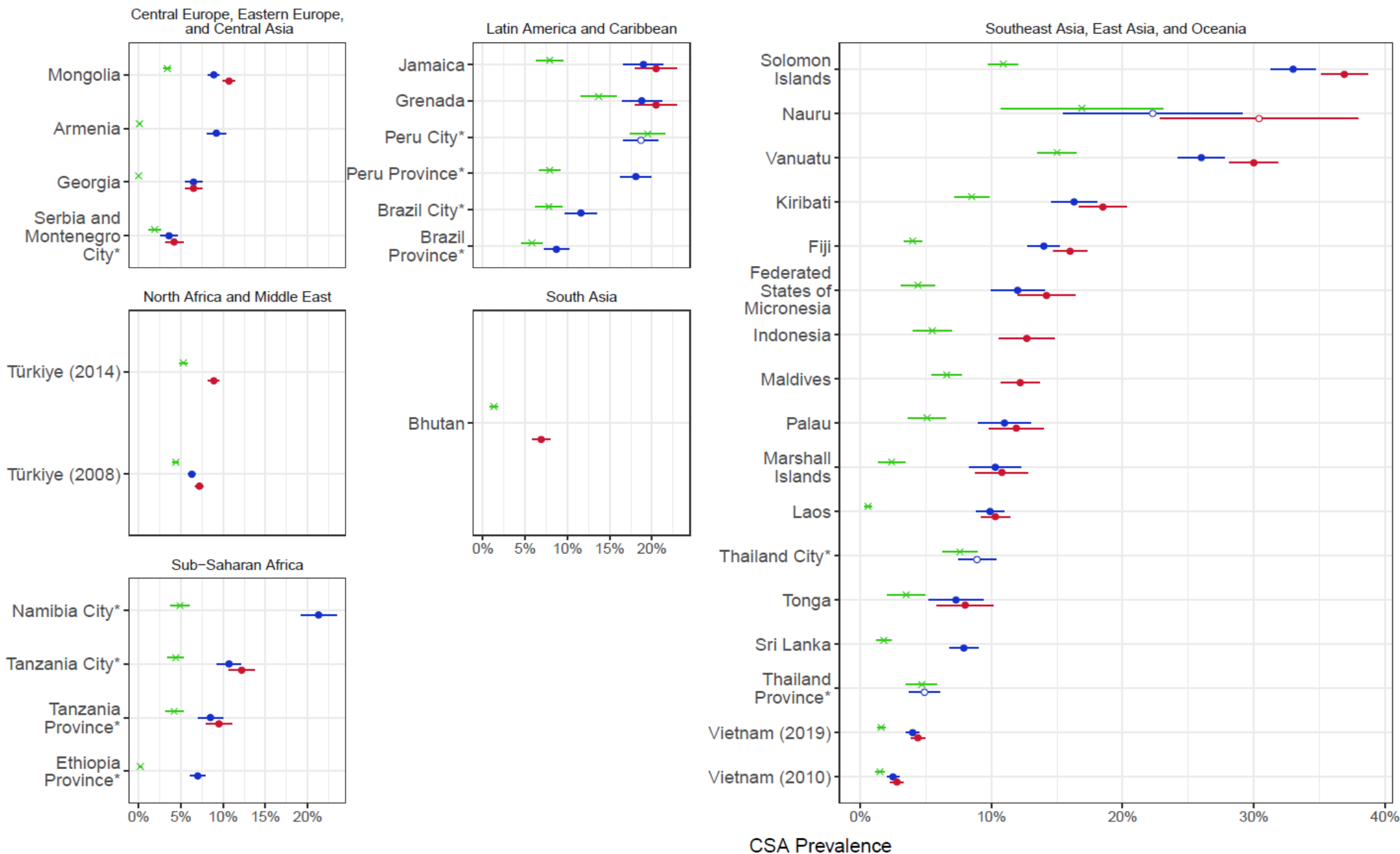


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Data Collection Method

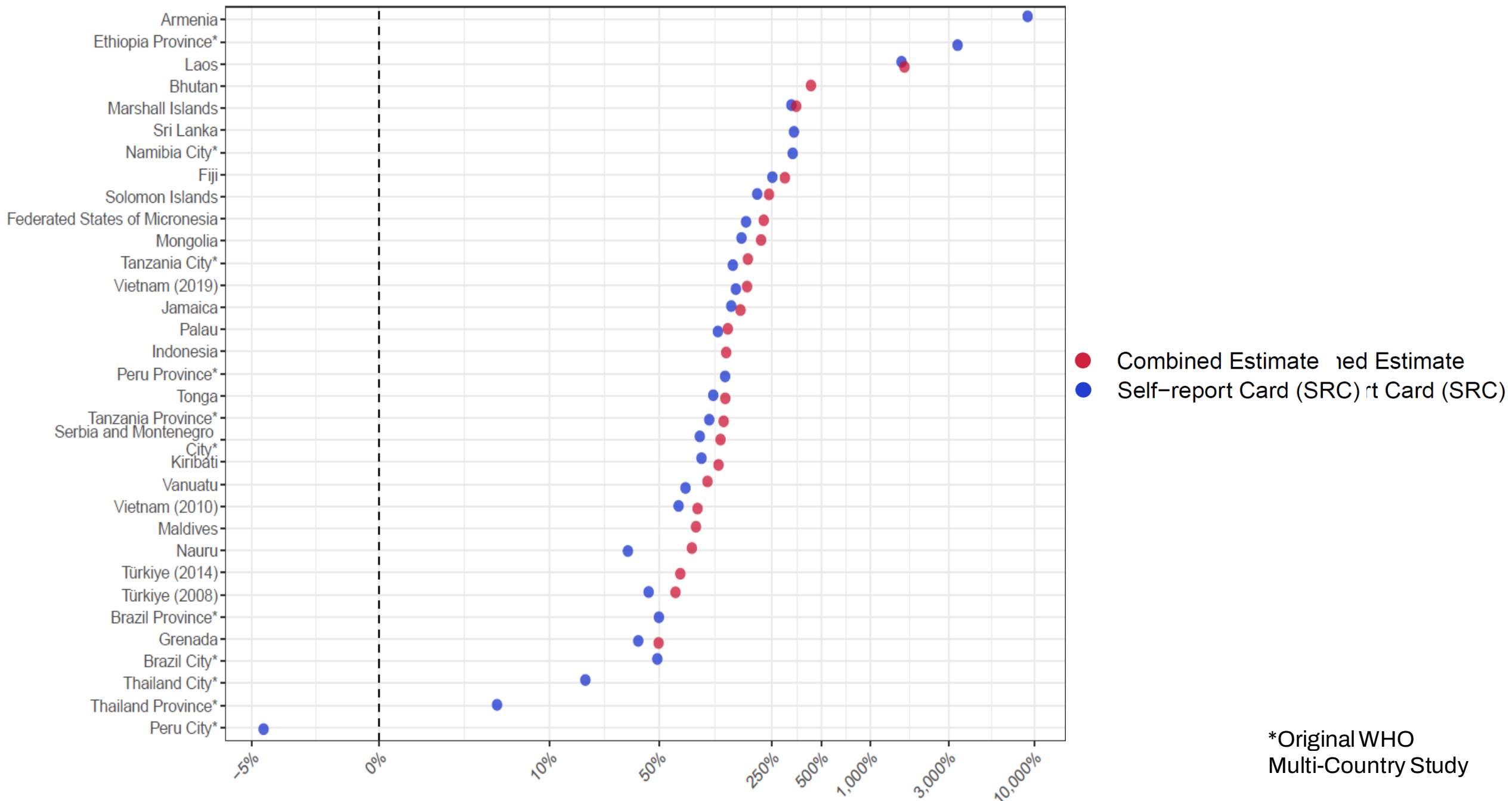
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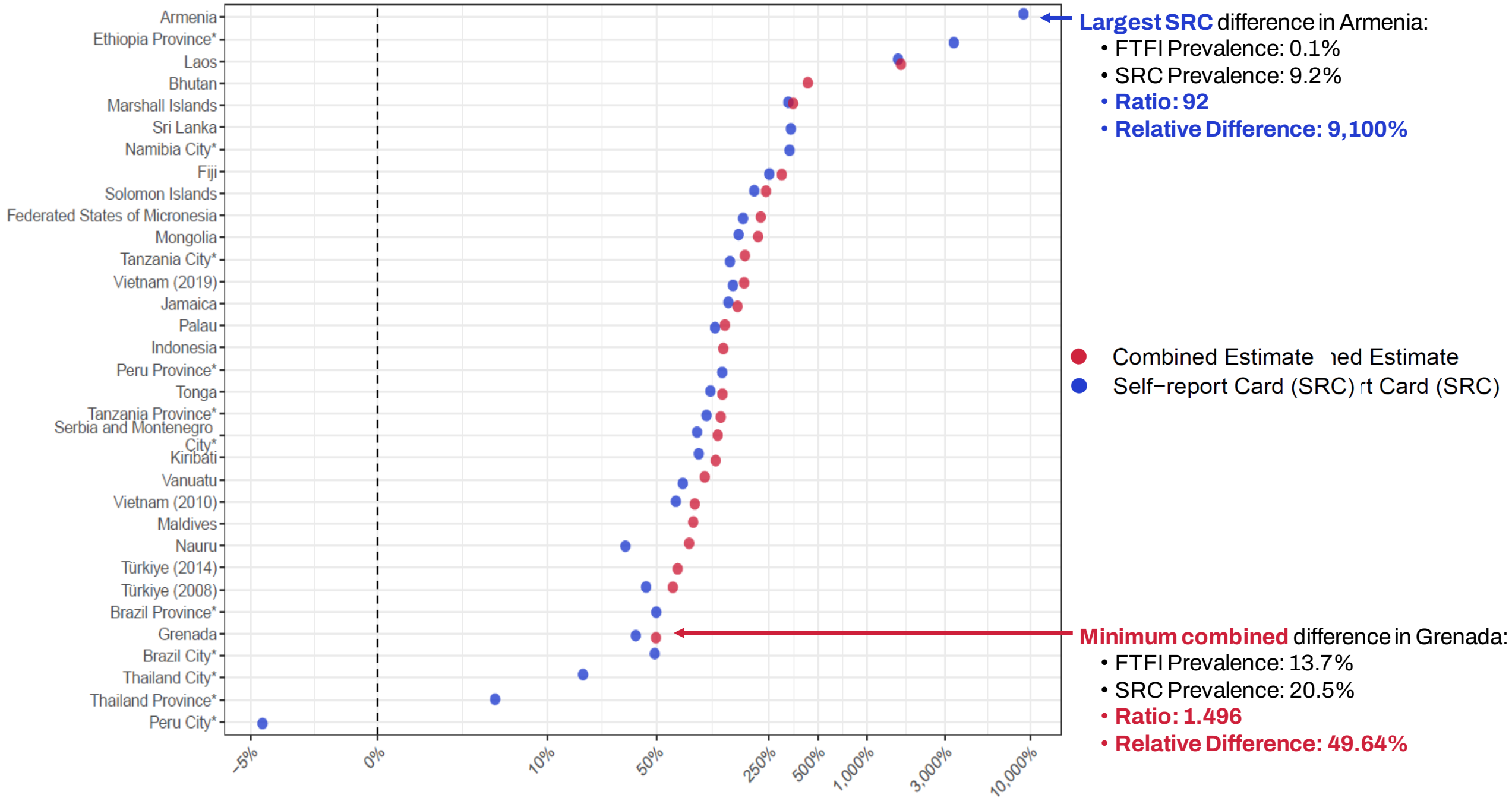
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CSA prevalence ratio: alternative method over face-to-face estimate



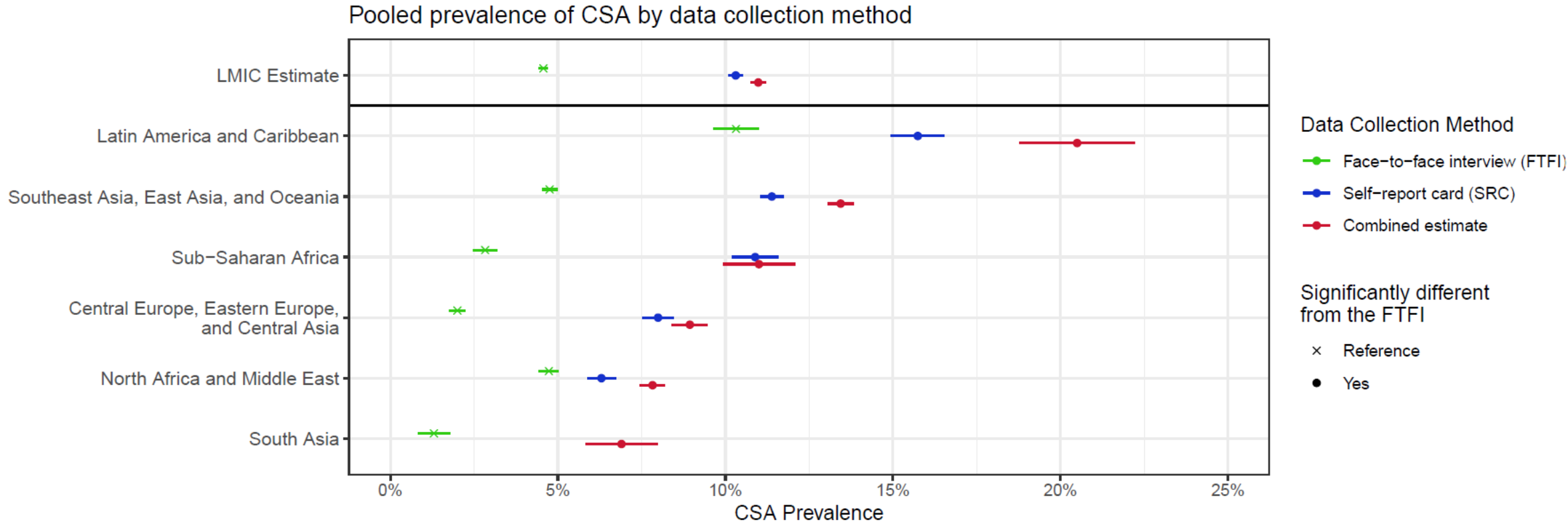
*Original WHO
Multi-Country Study

CSA prevalence ratio: alternative method over face-to-face estimate



Pooled Results

- Globally, the SRC (10.3%) is significantly greater than the FTFI (4.6%):
 - Absolute Difference: 5.7 percentage points
 - Ratio: 2.24



Key Messages

- Prevalence varies significantly by mode of administration and location of data collection across LMIC contexts
 - Self-administered questionnaires tend to yield higher estimates
 - Represents an increase in *disclosure*, not prevalence or incidence
- Consider using multiple and/or anonymous data collection methods
 - Many sources are exclusively designed as interviewer-administered household surveys
 - Validation sub-studies could be used for bias analyses and adjustments
 - Increased validity of prevalence estimates and observed associations
- Presented data only highlight CSA, not IPV
 - Expand to other forms of abuse and maltreatment
- Presented data only represent female respondents
- Depending on design SRCs might miss key pieces of information

