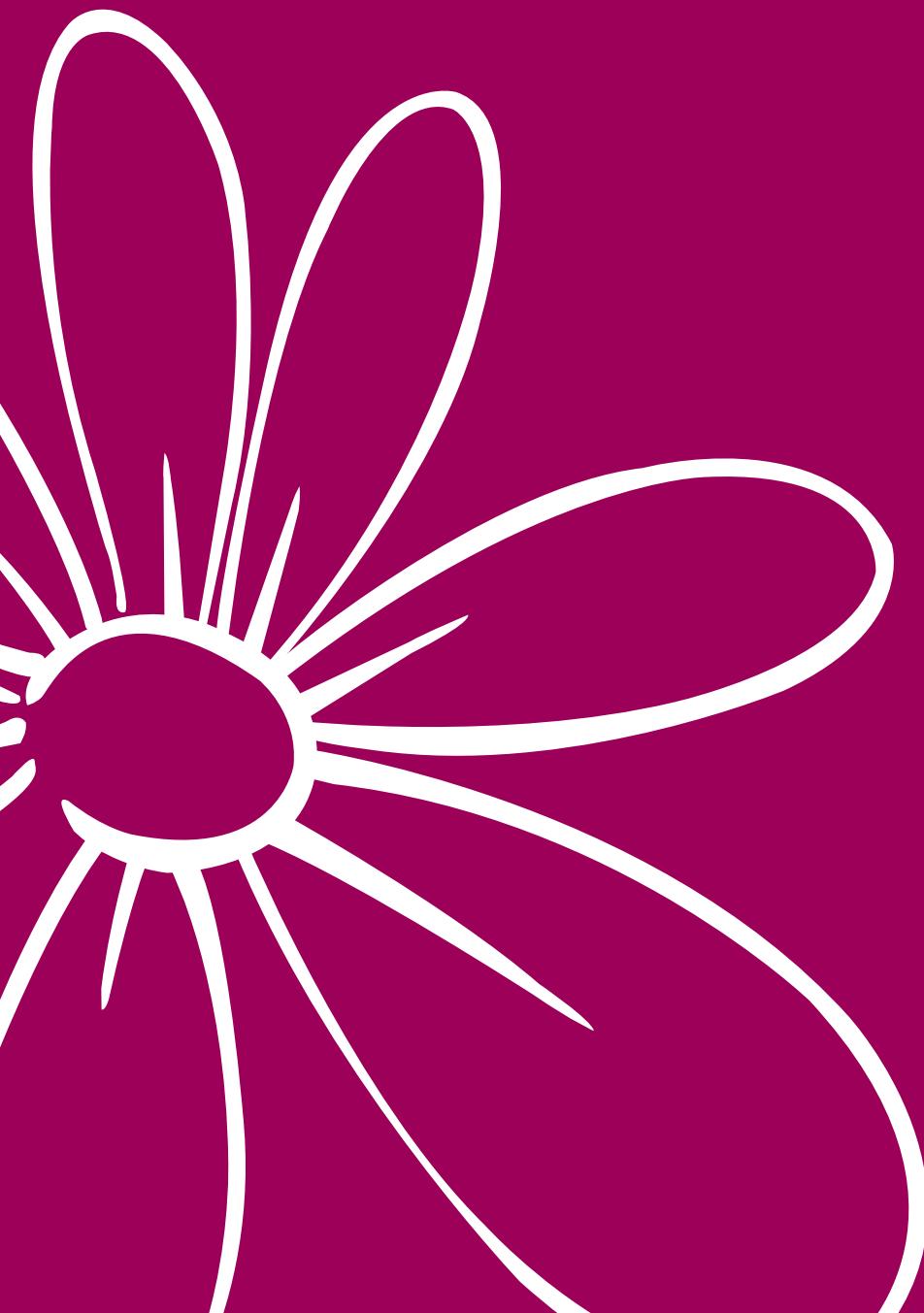




DAJSIE PROJECT

Violence Against Disabled Women Survey



DEFINITIONS

Social Model of Disability

The Social Model was developed by disabled people and states: "Disability is caused by the society in which we live and is not the 'fault' of an individual disabled person, or an inevitable consequence of their limitations. Disability is the product of the physical, organisational and attitudinal barriers present within society, which leads to discrimination. The social model takes account of disabled people as part of our economic, environmental and cultural society. The barriers that prevent any individual playing a part in society are the problem, not the individual."

Violence Against Women

Article 1 of the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVW) proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, defines the term 'violence against women' as:

"Any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

"Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women ... and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position to men."

(The Declaration on Eliminating Violence Against Women passed by the United Nations General Assembly)

BACKGROUND

Wise Women were set up in 1994 to address women's fears and experiences of crime and violence, through the provision of free 20 hr Personal Safety and Confidence Building Courses making the links between different forms of male violence, challenging women blaming attitudes, providing support, information on relevant services and building skills to help women identify, avoid and escape potentially dangerous situations.

Wise Women has a proven reputation for successfully providing focus groups for women wishing to meet with others who have shared experiences and discriminations including survivors of abuse, BME women, Disabled women, Deaf women, women seeking asylum, young women, LGBT women and women dealing with complex issues such as homelessness, addiction, commercial sexual exploitation and poor mental health.

After consultation with Glasgow Disability Alliance, Wise Women successfully secured a budget from the Scottish Governments Violence Against Women Service Development Fund in 2008, for a 2-year initiative, called The Daisie Project.

This service would provide dignified, respectful and equal inclusion to our service specifically for women with physical and sensory impairments, addressing the true extent and impact of violence against disabled women and highlighting different and additional experiences of abuse and discrimination.

The findings in this Survey are the results of that work.

*62 women responded

REPORT SUMMARY

Section 1 / Fears of Crime, Violence and Abuse

Disabled women's fear of crime, violence and abuse do not differ greatly from other groups of women. However **73%** of women felt their impairment and additional discrimination heightened their fears with **69%** feeling their impairment made them more vulnerable to additional types of abuse. This added greatly to women's poor sense of safety, impacting and often exacerbating existing conditions adding to their sense of isolation **84%**, anxiety **92%** and low self confidence **88%**. The survey also highlighted that **100%** of the women had altered or changed their behaviour or routine to make themselves feel safer.

Section 2 / Violence Against Disabled Women

All of the women had a direct experience of violence and abuse with **73%** experiencing domestic abuse. In discussion women stated that reliance on abusers as carers, financial abuse, neglect, family and services unwillingness to believe "a carer" was capable of abuse, lack of alternative accessible housing and fear children would be removed were influencing factors in women's decisions to leave. Figures for Sexual Abuse including Rape, Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment and Childhood Sexual Abuse highlighted that additional vulnerability through required intimate contact, the abusers knowledge of a child's or woman's ability to communicate or escape, isolation from protective adults when in residential care were factors in facilitating this abuse.

Section 3 / Discrimination and Barriers

57% stated they had experienced additional problems getting support attributing these directly to discrimination and stereotyping with **52%** stating it had stopped them from accessing support services. Far beyond limited physical access; poor attitudes, impatience, lack of accessible alternative accommodation, unwillingness to accept someone would abuse a disabled woman, lack of communication equipment and judgemental attitudes surrounding Disabled Women's sexuality all played a part in creating additional barriers.

Section 4 / Service Evaluations

Evaluations of the Personal Safety and Confidence Building Courses highlighted the positive impact of this project with **100%** of women recording an increase in their sense of safety and increased confidence. **97%** of women felt the course had positively changed/influenced their views on violence against women. It was recognised that this Project would have had limited success if funding were not secured to enable women full and dignified access to the Courses through the provision of transport budgets, accessible premises, adaptation of materials and resources, purchase of communication aids and provision of Personal Assistants.

OUR AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Through the provision of **SIX** Personal Safety and Confidence Building Courses and **TWO** Consultation

Events addressing women with physical and sensory impairments, fears and experiences of violence and crime we aimed to:

Reduce isolation and fear through challenging abuse and discrimination therefore increasing confidence and sense of safety in an anti discriminatory environment.

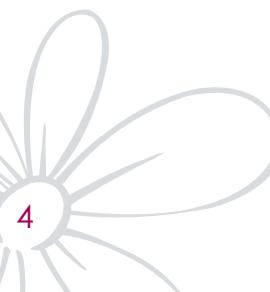
Increase visibility on the extent and impact of crime and male violence against Disabled Women.

Positively influence services policy and practice through consultation with Disabled Women on issues surrounding violence abuse and discrimination and feeding back as required.

In partnership with Glasgow Disability Alliance identify a core group of Disabled Women to set up a discussion group to create a development plan for addressing issues of violence and abuse.

Encourage and support disabled women to engage with wider violence against women services, communities and networks.

Work with Glasgow Disability Alliance to identify areas of joint working and activism on issues surrounding violence, abuse and discrimination of women.



SECTION 1

Fears and Concerns of Crime, Violence and Abuse

It's no surprise to anyone that many women have at some point felt concerned for their safety. The findings in this Survey do not differ greatly from our general community based courses with **98%** of disabled women having felt unsafe in comparison to **94%**.

However there is a marked difference when addressing street safety with **84%** of disabled women feeling unsafe during the day and **88%** at night in comparison with **43%** daytime and **54%** at night from general courses.

16% (daytime) and **12%** (night time) of disabled women stated that they never felt unsafe or didn't answer however they attributed this to not going out alone or having access to transport.

In relation to feeling unsafe in the workplace **20%** stated they had felt unsafe particularly in work at night, needing to take more time getting in and out of cars or people knowing it's a centre for disabled people.

Feeling safe at home focussed more on home security and where women lived with **70%** feeling unsafe.

Women also listed other areas of concern including:

- At bus stops
- In pubs, cinemas
- Multi storey car parks, train stations
- On buses, taxis, trains, underground
- Visible lack of Police on the streets especially at night
- Poorly lit streets
- Aggressive neighbours
- City Centre especially at weekends
- Public parks and play parks (gangs hanging about)
- Ground floor accommodation
- Door security systems going unrepaired

Q1 / Do you ever feel unsafe?

98% stated that at some point they had felt unsafe ranging from:

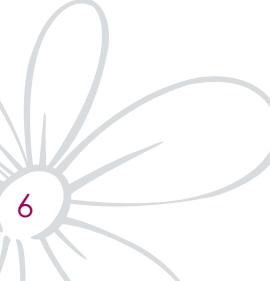
Always	9%
Often	28%
Sometimes	50%
Rarely	11%
Never	0%
Didn't answer	2%

Q2 / Where do you feel unsafe?

Work

This question was relevant to **28%** of women completing the questionnaire of which **20%** had at some point felt unsafe at work.

Always	0%
Often	8%
Sometimes	8%
Rarely	4%
Never	8%
Not relevant	72%



Fears and Concerns of Crime, Violence and Abuse

Q2 / Where do you feel unsafe?

At home

70% of women had felt unsafe at some point at home.

Always	4%
Often	16%
Sometimes	46%
Rarely	4%
Never	26%
Didn't answer	4%

Q2 / Where do you feel unsafe?

On the street at night

88% of women had felt unsafe at some point on the streets at night.

Always	42%
Often	26%
Sometimes	16%
Rarely	4%
Never	8%
Didn't answer	4%

Q2 / Where do you feel unsafe?

On the street during the day

84% of women had felt unsafe on the streets at some point during the day.

Always	12%
Often	23%
Sometimes	41%
Rarely	8%
Never	8%
Didn't answer	8%

Women stated:

"People get irritated when I'm in the way (a shop). They can get aggressive. No one has ever attacked me but I'm always scared they might"

"Drunk guys on the bus are frightening"

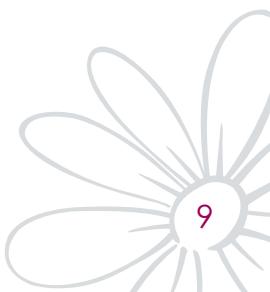
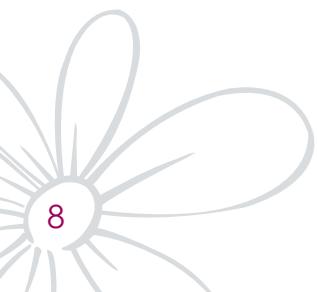
"You are a target as soon as you leave the house"

"I'm never on my own so I don't feel too bad"

"I always watch what's going on around me, you can't afford not to"

"At my work I have to walk down a dark street to get to the bus stop. I hate it. Guys have stopped their cars to try to talk to me it freaks me out"

"I don't like being scared. But I am and I know I'm not the only one who feels this in Glasgow"



Disabled Women's Additional Fears

Throughout discussions disabled women acknowledged that whilst most women have a sense of fear, having a physical or sensory impairment gave an added edge to that fear. Women who had developed impairments later in life stated that their sense of safety changed quite dramatically as a result of these progressive impairments. We asked:

Q3 / Do you feel your impairment heightens your fear of crime and violence?

73% of women felt their impairment had heightened their fear of crime and violence with some stating:

"I'm nervous out in public places because of a hearing impairment and also my sight difficulty"

"I certainly am more cautious, have trust issues, took me a long time to settle into a house at ground level because of my disability"

"Before I became disabled I was quite good at going out, now I couldn't run away or defend myself. I don't go out much even during the day..."

"I'm adapting to my disability but I'm also having to adapt to the world outside... its scary"

"A guy moved my chair out the way in a queue (without permission). He wouldn't have done that if I was a man or not disabled"

"If I was going to mug someone I would go for me...criminals are b***ards but they're not daft"

Q4 / Do you feel your impairment can or has made you vulnerable to additional or different types of abuse?

Lengthy discussions were held regarding additional and different types of abuse that disabled women may specifically experience. Whilst it was recognised that any woman can experience a variety of abuse it had to be acknowledged how abusers can "target" or "take advantage" of a woman or child's impairment resulting in an increased sense of vulnerability.

In response **69%** of women felt that they were at risk of additional abuse because of their impairment stating:

"Having mobility problems, concentration levels are directly linked to getting from A to B, leaving me vulnerable and visibly ineffective, making me feel more of a target for opportunists, thugs etc"

"Yes, I am a disabled, BME, female. I face 3 barriers, 3 times discrimination and 3 times the risk"

"It's obvious I have a disability, people think they can just barge past you because you're slower at walking. When I have said something I have been shouted at and called names. Now I shut up and put up"

"Disabled children are at risk from people they know and strangers too. Their vulnerability is high because of their age, disability and society's attitudes that children lie about abuse"

Prevention and Protection Measures

100% of women had altered or changed their behaviour in some way in order to keep or feel safer. During discussion it was acknowledged that most women and girls in general have safety precautions instilled into them from a very young age irrespective of their abilities.

However whilst many women felt that taking protective measures feels like second nature it was stressed that taking safety precautions in no way means women are to blame for the abuse they experience. We asked:

Q5 / Have you ever changed your behaviour to make yourself feel safer or to protect yourself?

Stayed in during the day	31%
Stayed in at night	81%
Gone out with others	85%
Taken a taxi	69%
Driven a car/ got a lift	73%
Carried a personal alarm	65%
Taken a longer / safer route	81%

"My son gives me a lift and he stays near me so I can get out some days"

"I live across the road from a wee playground. It's full of teenagers... I mean they're no all bad but I have been picked on so I avoid it and go the long way round"

"I could come to this (Personal Safety Course) because there was a taxi put on... I won't go out to places I'm not sure about"

"I carry a pocket alarm thing but I'd rather have a big bloody dog"

The Impact of Crime and Violence on Women's Health

In discussion women were clear that living in fear and additional barriers had a major impact on their physical and emotional health often causing additional or exacerbating existing health issues.

Many women experienced multiple symptoms and alarmingly 30% had felt suicidal, attributing the abuse, flashbacks, depression, isolation through fear, lack of understanding and discrimination as factors in this. We asked:

Q6 / What impact has your experience or fears of crime and violence had on your health?

Felt nervous / anxious	92%
Had panic attacks	54%
Felt frightened of people	84%
Felt isolated	84%
Felt depressed	77%
Felt low in self confidence	88%
Felt suicidal	30%
Had nightmares / flashbacks	54%
Taken alcohol / drugs	54%
Had nervous breakdown	23%
General poor health	73%

One woman sums it up;

"If it's no thugs on the street or somebody in your close it's your man, it's 24/7... no wonder I cracked up... you tell me... where exactly are women bloody safe because I want to live there"



SECTION 2

Disabled Women's Experiences of Violence and Abuse

This section focuses on Disabled Women's direct experiences of Violence and Abuse making some comparisons with our general Course findings.

100% of the women had experienced some form of violence or abuse based on the UN definition of Violence Against Women. The definitions of each form of violence and abuse were set and referred to throughout the Courses and Consultations.

1 / Domestic Abuse

77% of Women had experienced Domestic Abuse including:

Physical & Physical Neglect	41%
Emotional / Mental Abuse and Neglect	67%
Verbal Abuse	41%
Financial Abuse	26%
Sexual Abuse	26%

77% was higher than our general courses at **52%** and women felt this was because some had lived at their family homes for an extended period or were placed in the care of family members where violence from other relatives **21%** was taking place.

The majority of abusers were partners and ex partners **53%** with women stating that their dependency on abusers as carers, sympathy for partners, lack of support, lack of alternative accessible housing and fear of losing their children all contributed to their inability to leave the situation resulting in women enduring abuse over long periods of time.

Physical neglect was a common theme with women commenting that personal care i.e. bathing, assistance to the toilet, eating etc were regularly withdrawn. Not being allowed contact with other people, not being informed of health appointments, ignored and silent treatment were categorised as emotional abuse/neglect.

Women stated:

"We are sometimes dependant on abusers as carers. How are you supposed to get anyone to believe you if everybody thinks he is a "Saint" because of how he helps you"

"I sat dirty for days...he said I was demanding, disgusting and ungrateful. I said sorry loads of times but he ignored me..."

"He (Father) was a bully he hit me to get to my Mum. Everyone was scared of him"

2 / Rape and Sexual Assault

Following the legal definitions of Rape and Sexual Assault we found that:

Rape

23% of Disabled Women had been Raped. These figures are similar to **22%** of women in our general courses.

Most of the perpetrators were known to the women **63%**, strangers/distant acquaintances **25%** and **12%** of women didn't want to say.

Sexual Assault

43% of Disabled Women had experienced Sexual Assault.

In comparison these figures are higher than general courses at **30%**.

90% of the perpetrators were known to the women with **6%** strangers and **4%** of women did not respond.

Sexual Harassment

51% of Disabled Women had experienced Sexual Harassment which again is higher than general Courses **33%**.

60% of the perpetrators were known to the women with **18%** unknown and **12%** didn't want to say.

Under all these categories of sexual violence women were clear that many of the incidents occurred in situations where there was an opportunity for abuse through required personal contact and assistance.

Additional vulnerability as a result of the perpetrators position of power over the women was also addressed and it was noted that most of the known perpetrators represented relatives, neighbours, employers, partners, health professionals, care providers and support workers.

Women also identified fondling, groping, being flashed at, made to watch / act out pornography, having pornographic pictures taken of them, made to watch someone masturbate as forms of sexual violence.

"I was supposed to feel flattered. What's flattering about being raped!"

"You know it happens a lot more than you think. I've been felt up on buses, in shops, in taxis. All in situations where people are 'helping me'"

"He (family friend) put on a video and it was porn. He started touching himself, told me it was just a bit of fun. It didn't feel fun. His son came to the door I don't know what would have happened if he hadn't"

"Even now I won't go to the doctor unless I have someone with me and I won't go in for an examination unless a nurse is there"

Disabled Women's Experiences of Violence and Abuse

3 / Childhood Sexual Abuse

33% of Women had experienced Child Sexual Abuse in comparison to **17%** in general Courses.

84% of perpetrators were known to the children/young adults with **12%** strangers/distant acquaintances and **4%** of women didn't want to say.

Women recognised that Child Sexual Abuse was a common problem in all sections of society. However they highlighted the opportunity for abuse through perceived additional physical limitations, required personal and intimate contact, isolation from safe adults when in residential settings, limited communication abilities and societies attitudes that children lie about abuse all played a key part in enabling this abuse to take place.

Perpetrators of this abuse represented family members, extended family members, family associates, health professionals, religious leaders, teachers and childhood friend's family and associates.

Women stated:

"The men who abused me I was supposed to trust...they knew I couldn't run away they knew I was stuck there... it felt like my fault"

"As a disabled child you had no privacy. We were dressed undressed bathed and washed. There were times when this didn't feel right. We all knew it wasn't right but not one of us would say anything"

"My mum was always tired and he (step dad) gave her breaks. It happened everytime. I was 8. I don't talk well and I didn't know the words to say what he did I was only wee"

"For most of my youth I was treated like a piece of meat. My body wasn't mine it belonged to the NHS. The only way to deal with it is to shut down. That played right into the hands of the man who sexually abused me"

"He (dad) started it when I was 11 and when I was older I got pregnant. They made me get rid of it. They got me sterilised. They ruined my life"

4 / Other Areas of Violence Against Disabled Women

Bullying and Harassment

83% of women had experienced Bullying and Harassment in comparison to **61%** in general Courses.

Most bullying occurred in school at **59%**, family members accounted for **41%**, **24%** in the workplace and **31%** on the street with **4%** of this racial harassment.

Mugging

26% of women had been mugged in comparison to **16%** in general courses.

As referred to in Section 1 of this survey, Disabled women felt that perpetrators use of women's physical and sensory impairment played a key role in being targeted for street crime and theft.

Stalking

23% of Women had been stalked in comparison to **38%** in general Courses.

Most of the women had been stalked by their ex-partners and this included being followed, waiting for you, watching you and silent phone calls.

Women offered the theory that as some of them are never out unaccompanied this may account for the reduced levels of stalking.

Other

3% had experienced something else but didn't want to say.



SECTION 3

Discrimination and Barriers to Services

Q1 / As a disabled woman have you had additional problems when trying to talk about or get support around violence and abuse?

57% of women said they had experienced additional problems when trying to get support.

27% women said they hadn't experienced additional barriers accessing support and **12%** said they were unsure, however it was noted during discussion that some of those women had never considered asking for support regarding abuse.

4% of women preferred not to say.

Women stated:

"Police just think it is normal to have windows smashed – I was told I was lucky only to have lost £15 when my handbag was snatched"

"I don't feel as if people listen properly when I am trying to talk to them especially about emotional issues. They seem impatient. I'm too tired to argue, it takes too much energy"

"She (worker) said, are you sure that's what happened, I mean this is someone's career you could ruin"

"I think there is still an attitude of she asked for it, is too demanding, is dramatising or exaggerating the situation"

"Just trying to get into the building is enough to put you off"

"I phoned a group and they said I was to call back when I was sober....I don't drink they never even gave me the chance to explain. I was crying for hours after that"

Q2 / Do you feel that discrimination and stereotypes about Disabled Women has stopped you from accessing support services around violence and abuse?

52% of women said "Yes" discrimination and stereotyping has stopped them accessing services stating:

"As a disabled woman, society has already deemed me to be inadequate, therefore unable to have any form of relationships, so to have problems regarding violence and abuse is as unthinkable as having a relationship at all"

"Some disabled women are made to feel second class in society. This attitude doesn't help"

"Disabled women are seen as weak, always moaning, asking for help, asking for trouble and difficult (when questioning standard of service)"

"Times and policies have changed but attitudes haven't. Legislation doesn't end discrimination... the lack of understanding is the main obstacle"

"I can see it in peoples faces when I come through the door. I don't think they are being horrible I think they are scared or don't know what to say to disabled people so they fob us off"

42% of women responded "No" to this question however several women pointed out that:

"I don't think that it would stop me from accessing help and support services because I wouldn't let it stop me"

"In the past I have to fight for it, speak louder, make demands I know what to do now. Our attitudes towards ourselves need to change before we can change others attitudes towards us"

"This hasn't been the case since I have been on the Wise Women Daisie Course"

"I'm an activist, I'm a voter, I'm a tax payer, I know about my rights, I won't be dismissed or ignored"

4% of women answered Don't Know and **2%** didn't answer.



SECTION 4

Impact and Evaluation of the Personal Safety Course

The **SIX** Personal Safety Courses were evaluated for accessibility, content and impact. **70** women completed these evaluations, a full Evaluation Pack is available however next is this summary of the key points:

Accessibility of /

Premises /	Excellent	67%
	Very good	33%
Course materials /	Yes	97%
	No	3%
Physical techniques /	Yes	97%
	No	2%
	Didn't answer	1%

Content /

Did the Course cover issues relevant in your life?	Yes	100%
Discussions were /	Very useful	89%
	Useful	8%
	Didn't answer	3%
Was anything missing /	Yes	11%
	No	89%

Women stated they would have liked a longer course, more BME Disabled Women attending, violence against disabled men issues and a man to practice on!

Impact /

Sense of Safety /	Improved a lot	63%
	Improved by some	37%
Increased Confidence /	Yes	100%
Positively changed or influenced your views on Violence Against Women?	Yes	100%
Would you recommend this Course to other women?	Yes	100%
Would you be interested in /	Yes	85%
More awareness raising about Violence Against Women?	Maybe	15%
More info on where to go for help?	Yes	92%
	Maybe	2%
	Didn't answer	6%
More awareness raising on Disability Equality?	Yes	81%
	Didn't answer	12%
	Don't need it	7%

Women stated:

"This Course helped us realise we are not alone, made us more aware that we have the freedom of choice and that we have the right to exercise it. I liked being able to use my voice knowing that if I need to I can do something physically and emotionally"

"I don't feel that any woman should be threatened or attacked even if she is drunk which I thought before"

"Some women don't realise they are in an abusive relationship. If we didn't have Courses like this we wouldn't know how to get help incase we are suffering verbal, physical and emotional abuse"

"It focussed on what we can do not on what we can't do"

"I'm more outgoing and have more confidence, able to stand up for myself"

"I know where to go for help now"

"I'm aware of my intuition and have knowledge of how to deal with possible situations"

"I was expecting another crap service but this was brilliant. I feel confident and not so alone, I made good friends"

"Once you form your opinions and find your voice to challenge bad attitudes there is no going back!!"



RECOMMENDATIONS

"ACCESSING SERVICES IS NOT A PRIVILEGE... IT'S A LIFELINE... IT'S A RIGHT"

It was recognised that positive changes and improvements have taken place over the years in the pursuit of equality for disabled people, however it is clear that more needs to be done, particularly for women dealing with multiple discrimination.

These recommendations are not new but women felt that whilst recommendations were acknowledged, actions don't necessarily follow:

1 / Services need to examine current policies evaluating and monitoring how they match up with practice in relation to Violence Against Women and Disability Discrimination, identifying gaps in services, highlighting and promoting examples of good practice.

2 / Policies need to include compulsory Disability Equality Awareness Raising within all public and voluntary sector services that would address lack of understanding, challenge attitudes and stereotypes that add to Disabled Women's exclusion.

3 / Resources and support for awareness raising on Violence Against Women for Disability services, addressing current health and safety policies, equality policies and monitoring and evaluating how they match up with practice.

4 / Equality and diversity awareness raising needed for children and young people in schools promoting positive attitudes and actions, proactively challenging bullying and stereotyping.

5 / Realistic resources allocated to Public and Voluntary Sector support services to provide dignified and respectful access i.e. more accessible refuge spaces, transport, communication equipment, personal assistance etc.

6 / Specialist trained staff based in public services with knowledge and experience of Advocacy Work with Disabled People.

7 / Resources and materials adapted to suit people with physical and sensory impairments including audio discs, large print, Braille, sign language interpretations, plain English etc.

8 / Realistic resources allocated for disabled peoples inclusion in a wide variety of locality forums, networks, community and partnership processes, including support for disabled people's organisations.

PROCESS & METHODOLOGY

Women taking part in the Courses were contacted through a variety of ways including:

- Glasgow Disability Alliance Membership and Networks
- Locality Based Disability Resource and Support Services
- Individual Disabled Women on Wise Women Database

Suitable and ease of use premises for Courses and Consultations were secured through:

- Glasgow Disability Alliance
- Possil and Milton Forum on Disability
- Drumchapel Disabled Action
- Glasgow Centre for Inclusive Living
- Wise Women, Wellpark Centre
- North West Women's Centre

Adaptations for Inclusion

- Materials for Courses adapted to large print, email, Audio CD and Braille
- Taxis and accessible transport provided
- Personal Assistants provided
- Communication equipment available i.e. Loop System, Light Writer, Minicom
- Flexible starting and finishing times
- Creche

Postcodes

Women attending lived in the following areas:

- Glasgow North: G20, G21, G22
- Glasgow East: G31, G32, G34, G69
- Glasgow West: G4, G11, G13, G14, G15
- Glasgow South: G42, G43, G44, G45, G52, G53

Representation of Women

- Age 16 – 25: 4%
- Age 25 – 65: 84%
- Age 65+: 12%
- Self Identified Ethnic Background: British/Scottish Indian: 6%
- White, White British, White Scottish, White English, White Irish, White Welsh: 94%

Methodology

Statistics on Women's direct experiences of Crime, Violence, Abuse and Discrimination

70 women attending the 6 courses were given the option to complete this questionnaire at the end of the 20hr Course. 70 women completed.

Evaluation of Personal Safety and Confidence Building Courses

70 women attending the courses were asked to complete these evaluations at the end of the 20hrs to help assess the impact and relevance of the Course. 70 women completed.

Statistics on the Fear and Impact of Violence Against Women.

62 of the 70 women attended 2 Consultation sessions and completed the questionnaires.

Note:

All questionnaires were in a variety of formats and print sizes. Women were also given the option of email or one to one session with Wise Women or Daisie staff. Personal Assistants were on hand to provide completion support. Personal Assistants were instructed not to influence completion of the forms and that Wise Women and Daisie staff should be consulted if clarification was required.

We would like to thank

The 70 women who took part in the Courses, Consultation and DVD Group who shared their experiences, opinions and knowledge making The Daisie Project a challenging, rewarding and inspiring experience.

- The Scottish Government Violence Against Women Service Development Fund
- Glasgow City Council Community Planning Partnership
- Tressa Burke and staff at Glasgow Disability Alliance
- The Standing Group on Violence Against Women
- Greater Glasgow Training Consortium
- Personal Assistants: Angela, Ethna and Maureen
- Personal Safety Tutor: Pam Easson Brausch and Kate McCabe
- Diane Travers, Conference Organiser
- Richie Hume, Graphic Designer
- Paula Williams, Film Maker
- Susan and Gill at the Taoist Tai Chi Society



The Scottish
Government



THE GREATER GLASGOW
Training CONSORTIUM


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