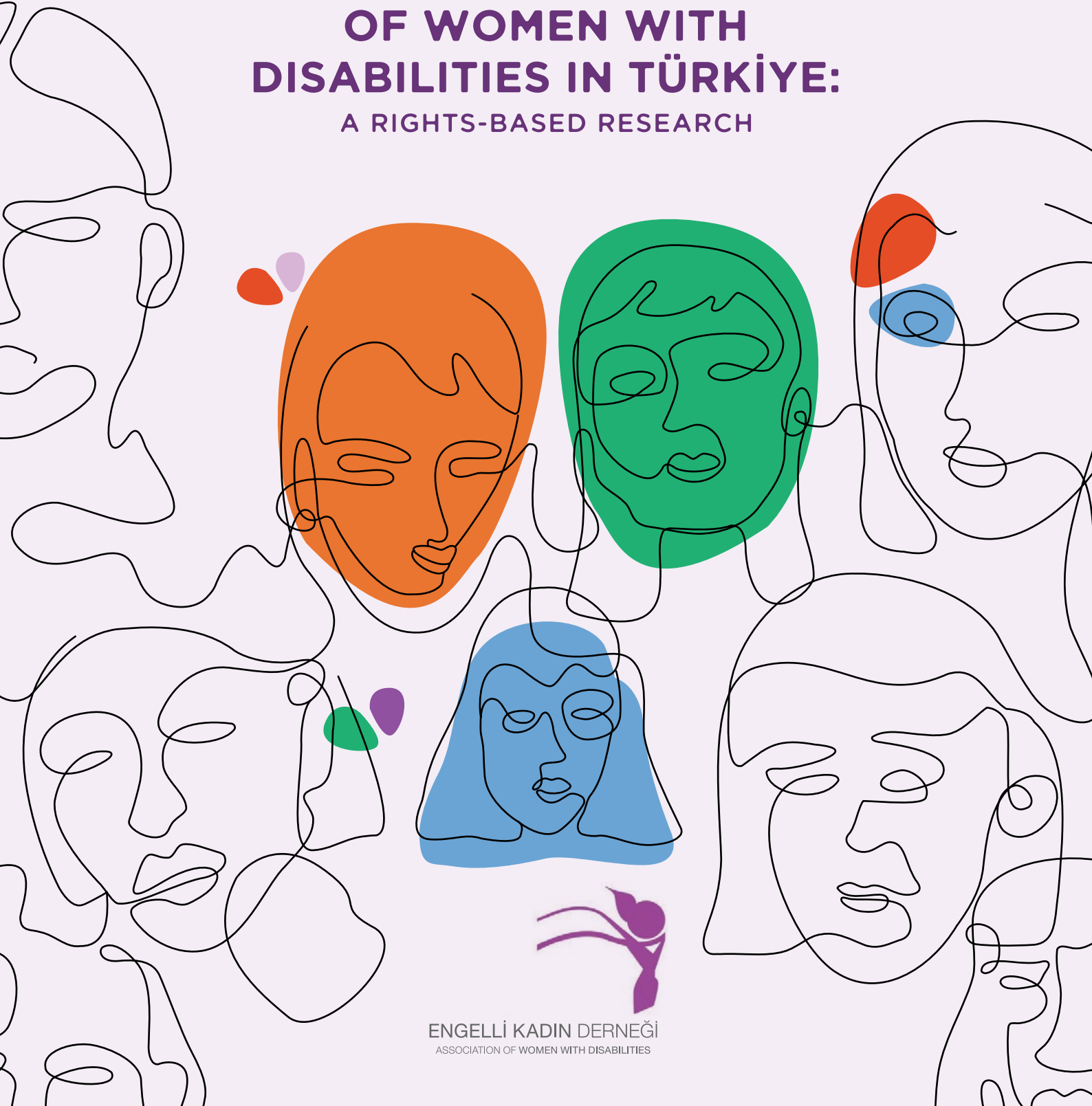




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INFOGRAPHICS OF STATUS, NEEDS AND PRIORITIES OF WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES IN TÜRKİYE: A RIGHTS-BASED RESEARCH



ENGELLİ KADIN DERNEĞİ
ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES

Infographics of Status, Needs and Priorities of Women with Disabilities in Türkiye: Rights-Based Research

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STATUS, NEEDS AND PRIORITIES OF WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES IN TÜRKİYE: A RIGHTS-BASED RESEARCH

PARTICIPANT PROFILE



991 Total participants



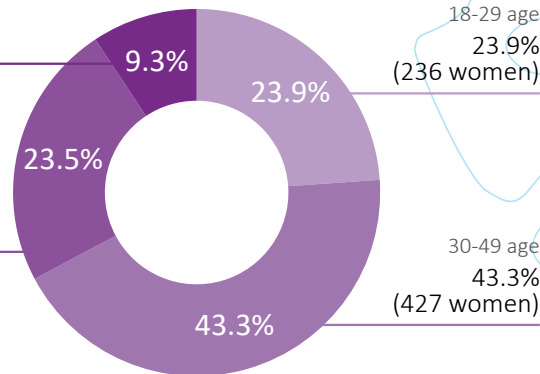
898 women with disabilities participated in the survey directly, and



93 women with disabilities participated through their caregivers.

+60 age
9.3%
(92 women)

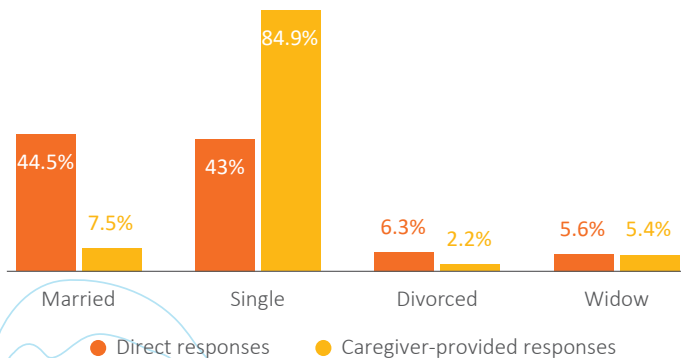
50-59 age
23.5%
(232 women)



18-29 age
23.9%
(236 women)

30-49 age
43.3%
(427 women)

MARITAL STATUS



● Direct responses ● Caregiver-provided responses

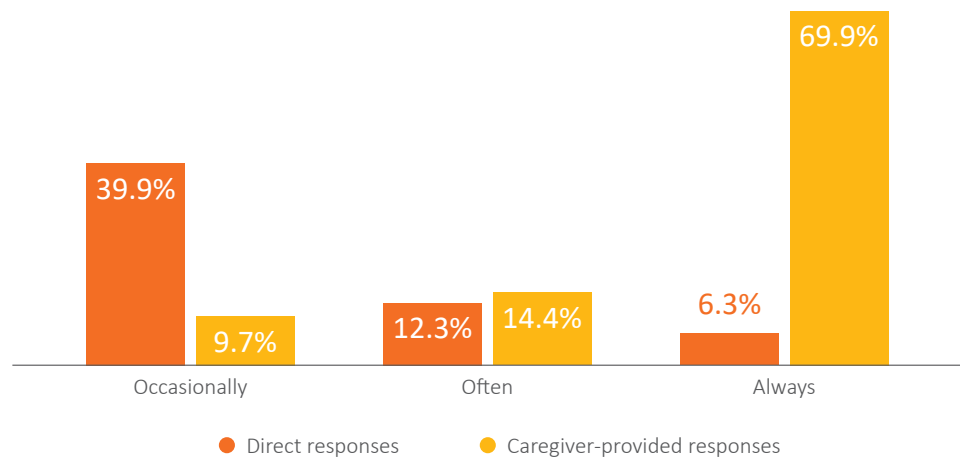
RATE OF HAVING CHILDREN



44.8%
of direct respondents,

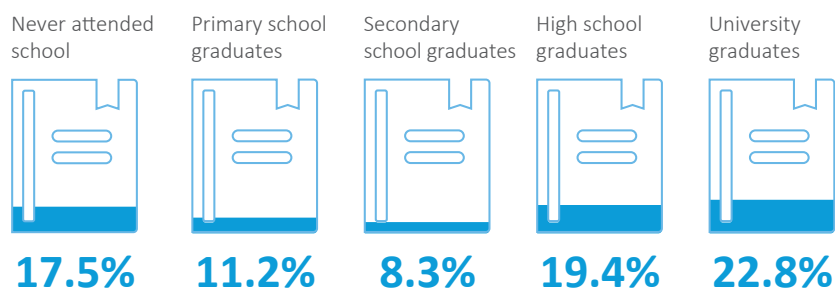
14.6%
of those responding through caregivers have children.

REQUIREMENT OF ASSISTANCE IN DAILY LIFE



● Direct responses ● Caregiver-provided responses

EDUCATION



Almost half of women with disabilities could not pursue their education to the desired level (44.5% or 399 women).

Among those whose information is provided by caregivers, 77.8% have never attended school.



54.4%
of those (270 women) who continue their education to the desired level are working in an income-generating job.



Only **16.6%** of those (66 women) who cannot continue their education to the desired level are currently employed in income-generating jobs.



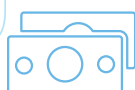
66.6%
(233 women) of those with education beyond high school are currently employed in income-generating jobs.



18.4%
(96 women) of those with high school education or less are employed in income-generating jobs.

REASONS FOR BEING UNABLE TO CONTINUE EDUCATION

My family's financial means are inadequate



47%

Having physical access problems to school



35.6%

My family does not allow me to continue my education



27.5%

Education support and information appropriate to my disability are not provided



13.5%

The curriculum and educational materials are not suitable for my disability



11.7%

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY PARTICIPANTS IN THEIR EDUCATIONAL LIVES*



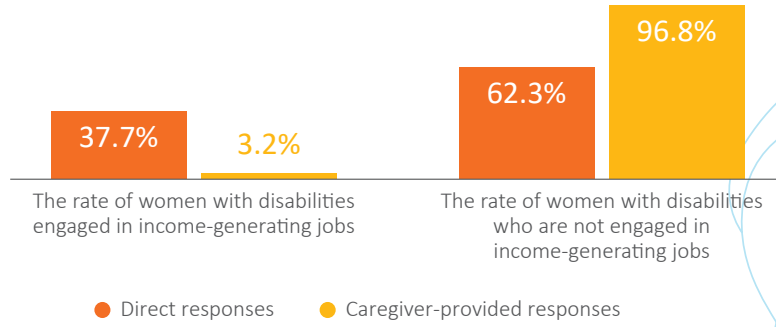
*These questions were asked only to the women who responded to the survey.

EMPLOYMENT AND SOURCES OF INCOME



Rate of job seekers regardless of age and employment status

11.6%



INCOME SOURCES

Other household members



60.5%

Income of the person with disability



36.4%

Pension

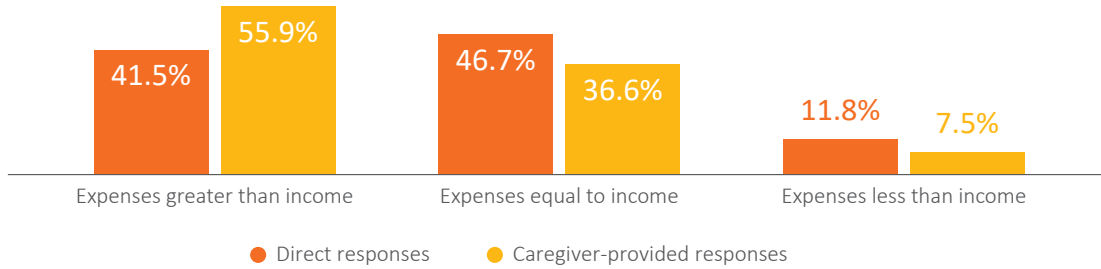


27.4%

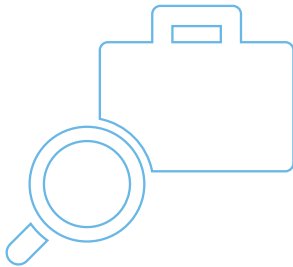
Disability pension



26.5%



CHANNELS FOR JOB SEARCHING



55.1%
The Turkish Employment Agency

51.4%
Job postings, job search channels

48.6%
Personal connections

30.8%
Civil Servants Exam for people with disabilities

9.3%
The Civil Servants Selection Examination

9.3%
Appointment of civil servants through a lottery system

DISCRIMINATION-BASED ATTITUDES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE JOB APPLICATION PROCESS



52.9%

I was not directed to a job suitable for my disability type



42.9%

The appropriate return method was not used for my disability type (telephone, e-mail)



34.3%

I was not directed to a job appropriate to my education/profession type



25.7%

I was discriminated against because I am a disabled woman

CHALLENGES IN WORK LIFE

I encountered prejudiced approaches from employers/managers

73.4%

I encountered prejudiced approaches from my colleagues

41.2%

My work environment was not fully accessible and was not arranged according to my needs

35.6%

I have faced discrimination / mistreatment because of my disability

35%

I have faced discrimination / mistreatment because of my gender

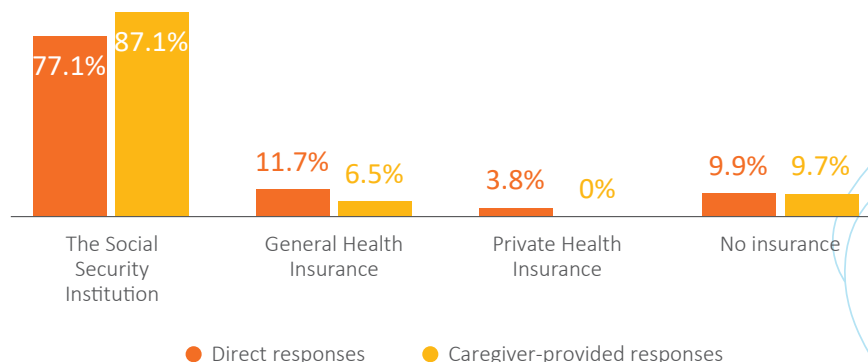
17.5%

HEALTH



The rate of respondents without any social security coverage

9.9%



LEVEL OF ACCESS TO ASSISTIVE DEVICES



4 out of every 10 women with disabilities

who directly participated in the research cannot easily access assistive devices.



7 out of 10 women with disabilities

with higher access to social security who responded to the survey through caregivers do not have easy access to assistive devices.

ACCESS TO ASSISTIVE DEVICES BASED ON DISABILITY TYPE*

Women with intellectual disabilities



82.4%

Women with psychosocial disabilities



47.5%

Women with orthopaedic/physical disabilities



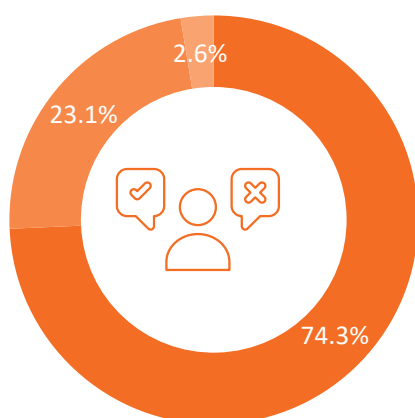
41.9%

Women with visual disabilities



40.9%

RATE OF AUTONOMY IN HEALTH DECISION-MAKING*



- Yes, I am always able to make health decisions myself
- Sometimes (My family, spouse/partner or caregiver intervenes)
- No, I can never make my own health decisions

CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED WHILE RECEIVING HEALTHCARE SERVICES*



*These questions were asked only to the women who responded to the survey.

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL LIFE

69.1% (620 women)

stated that they always or sometimes had difficulties in entering and using buildings/areas that should be accessible to the public.



	Yes	Sometimes	No
Direct responses	23.6%	45.5%	30.9%
Respondents who responded through caregivers	32.6%	55.4%	12%

ACTIVITIES WITH ACCESSIBILITY DIFFICULTIES CATEGORISED BY DISABILITY TYPE*



Visual disabilities

Using means of transportation

49.5%

Visiting parks and squares

36.8%



Orthopaedic/Physical disabilities

Using means of transportation

49.7%

Visiting parks and squares

29.1%



Hearing disabilities

Going to concerts and performance centres

28.7%

Watching movies and theater

25.7%



Language and speech disabilities

Using means of transportation

22.6%

Withdrawing/transacting money from banks, sending cargo

16.1%



Mental disabilities

Using means of transportation

25%

Visiting parks and squares

25%

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND ILL TREATMENT



Rate of those who reported being exposed to violence at any point in their lives

35.8% (319 women)

Among women with disabilities who were subjected to violence, **89.5%** were subjected to emotional/psychological violence, **23%** to socio-economic violence, **13.5%** to sexual violence/ other harmful practices, and **4.7%** physical violence.

Women who are subjected to violence by type of disability

Psychosocial disabilities	68.3%
Mental health conditions	52.9%
Inherited/genetic conditions	42.6%
Visual impairment	40%
Orthopaedic/physical disability	32.3%
Hearing disability	30.4%
Language and speech disability	15.6%

TYPES OF VIOLENCE

I have experienced humiliation related to my disability

48%

I have experienced verbal harassment and insults related to my disability

43.8%

I have been neglected, my essential needs have been denied due to my disability

37.8%

I was prevented from socializing or going out due to expressions of embarrassment or shame about meeting other people

14.8%

Me and my family were excluded, humiliated, and asked not to use public spaces such as public transportation and parks because of my disability

8.6%

My phone was monitored, every move I made was under scrutiny, and I was constantly followed

8.2%

SHARING AND REPORTING INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE

Only **31.3%** of participants have ever reported violence to any person/institution or shared it with others.



Close friends	52.1%
Family members	44.8%
Institutions	34.4%
Spouse/partner	28.1%
Law enforcement officers	16.7%
I don't want to share	11.5%

PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING OF WOMEN: KEY CONCERNS

Having and raising children	38.5%
Learning new things/activities due to others' opinions	36.4%
Fear of being attacked by strangers	31.7%
Going out / socializing due to others' opinions	31.2%
Having romantic relationships	27.7%
Being harassed and insulted in public spaces	27%
Feeling safe where they live	20%

*These questions were asked only to the women who responded to the survey.



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