

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

COVID-19

Community Impact Survey (CCIS)

Preliminary Analysis Results as of
August 11, 2021

Presented by Lauren Cardoso PhD

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Many groups that were critical in the success of this effort and gave important input on the development and deployment of the survey:

- Academic Public Health Volunteer Corps and their work with local boards of health and on social media
- Mass in Motion programs, including Springfield, Malden, and Chelsea
- Cambodian Mutual Assistance
- The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
- The Immigrants' Assistance Center, Inc
- Families for Justice as Healing
- City of Lawrence Mayor's Health Task Force
- The 84 Coalitions, including the Lawrence/Methuen Coalition
- Boys and Girls Clubs, including those in Fitchburg and Leominster and the Metro South area
- Chinatown Neighborhood Association
- Father Bill's
- UTEC
- MassCOSH
- Stavros Center for Independent Living
- Greater Springfield Senior Services
- Center for Living and Working
- DEAF, Inc.
- Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Viability, Inc.

OVERVIEW

1. Purpose and Approach of the Covid-19 Community Impact Survey (CCIS)
2. Preliminary Findings
 - Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
3. Appendix

PURPOSE AND APPROACH

RESULTS TOPICS TO DATE



MITIGATING INDIVIDUAL
RISK OF INFECTION



ACCESS TO
TESTING



ACCESS TO
HEALTHCARE



SOCIAL
DETERMINANTS OF
HEALTH



MENTAL HEALTH



EMPLOYMENT



SUBSTANCE USE



DISCRIMINATION: &
RACE SPOTLIGHTS



PARENTS & FAMILIES



YOUTH SPOTLIGHT



SOGI POPULATION
SPOTLIGHTS



INTIMATE PARTNER
VIOLENCE



SAFETY : INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

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DEFINING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) refers to a pattern of behaviors that one person in an intimate partner relationship uses against the other person in the relationship to try to establish and maintain power and control.

IPV involves current or former:

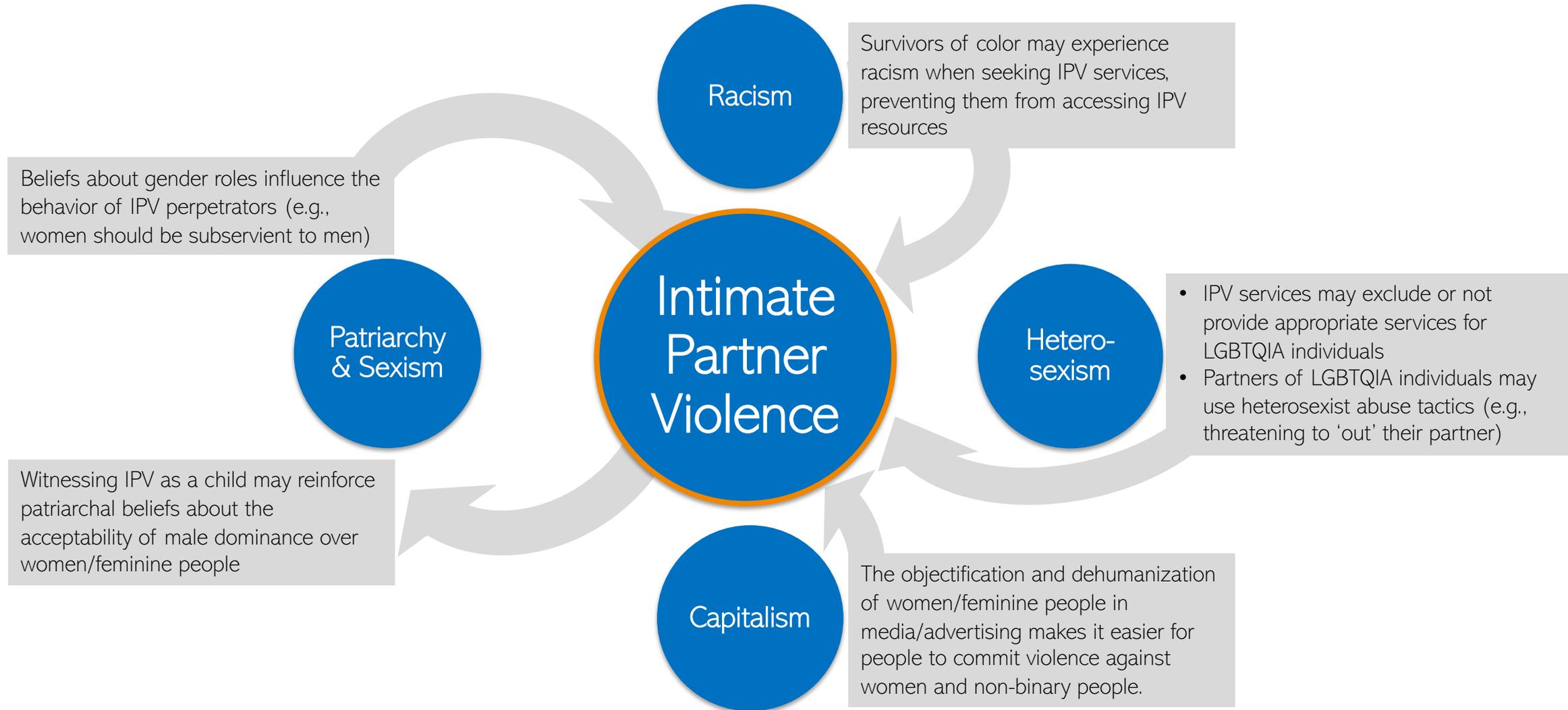
- Spouses
- Romantic partners who live/lived together
- Fiances/Fiancees
- Dating Partners

IPV involves behaviors including, but not limited to:

- Physical assaults
- Sexual assaults
- Controlling behaviors
- Verbal and implied threats of non-physical harm
- Verbal and implied threats to assault or kill
- Stalking behaviors
- Other types of psychological and emotional abuse
- Financial abuse and exploitation

OPPRESSIVE SYSTEMS CREATE A SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT THAT ENABLES INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Layers of oppression make some people more vulnerable to intimate partner violence.



FRAMING MATTERS

Despite the common belief that survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) can exercise control over their circumstances, **access to social and economic resources affects survivors' ability to attain safety.**

There is also a tendency to focus on physical injury as the only impact of IPV, however, **IPV also affects mental health and multiple other life domains.**

Some groups are at higher risk, but **IPV affects people of all backgrounds** (genders, races, ethnicities, ages, sexual orientations, disability statuses, educational backgrounds, incomes, etc.).

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE REPORTING PATTERNS

Overall, 2.3%[†] of adult respondents reported experiencing IPV during the first 6-8 months of the pandemic

Of those adults who reported IPV during Covid-19, more than 60% reported that it was new or had gotten worse.



This finding is consistent with anecdotal reports from service providers

“Throughout the past year, our advocates have indicated they are seeing higher levels of dangerousness and potential lethality in the experiences of survivors...noticing more strangulations, brutal assaults, uses of weapons, etc. Clients also appear to have more difficulty accessing services in the early stages of escalation, due to increases in isolation and less time apart from abusive partners.”

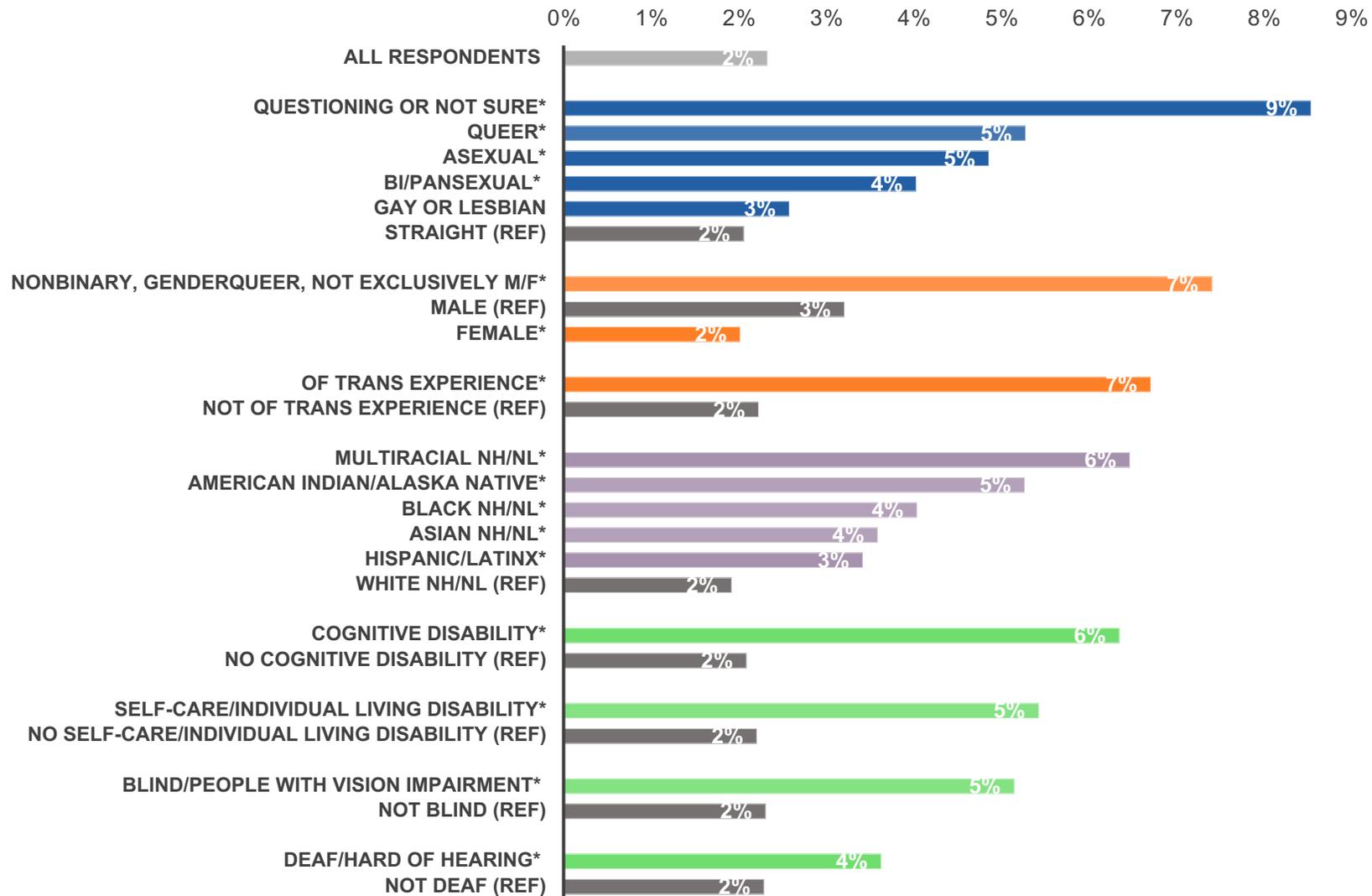
- MA IPV Service Provider

[†] Frequency of respondents reporting IPV during COVID = 572. Effective sample size = 26769.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE & DEMOGRAPHICS

Some groups may be particularly in need of IPV screening and follow-up support services.

Percent of MA Subpopulations Reporting Experiences of IPV During Covid-19 Pandemic



Experiences of IPV during Covid-19 were reported over **2 to 4x** more frequently by respondents identifying as:

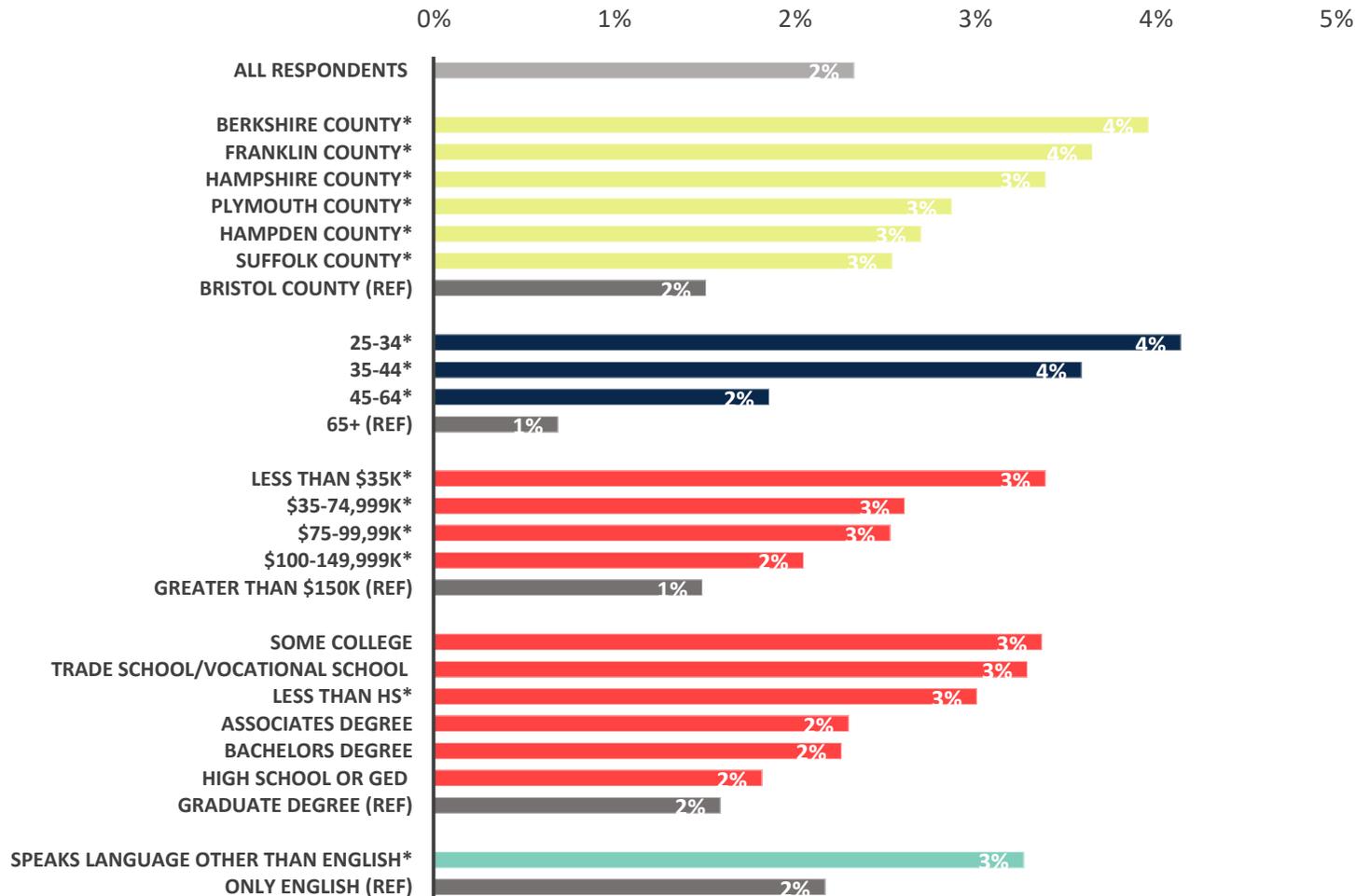
- LGBTQA
- Of transgender experience and non-binary gender
- Multi-racial nH/nL, American Indian/Alaska Native, Black nH/nL, Asian nH/nL, and Hispanic/Latinx
- Having a disability

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx;
 American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx. Non-binary gender identity includes respondents identifying as non-binary, genderqueer, and not exclusively male or female. See Appendix for sub-population frequencies.
 *Difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE & DEMOGRAPHICS (cont.)

Some groups may be particularly in need of IPV screening and follow-up support services.

Percent of MA Subpopulations Reporting Experiences of IPV During Covid-19 Pandemic (cont.)



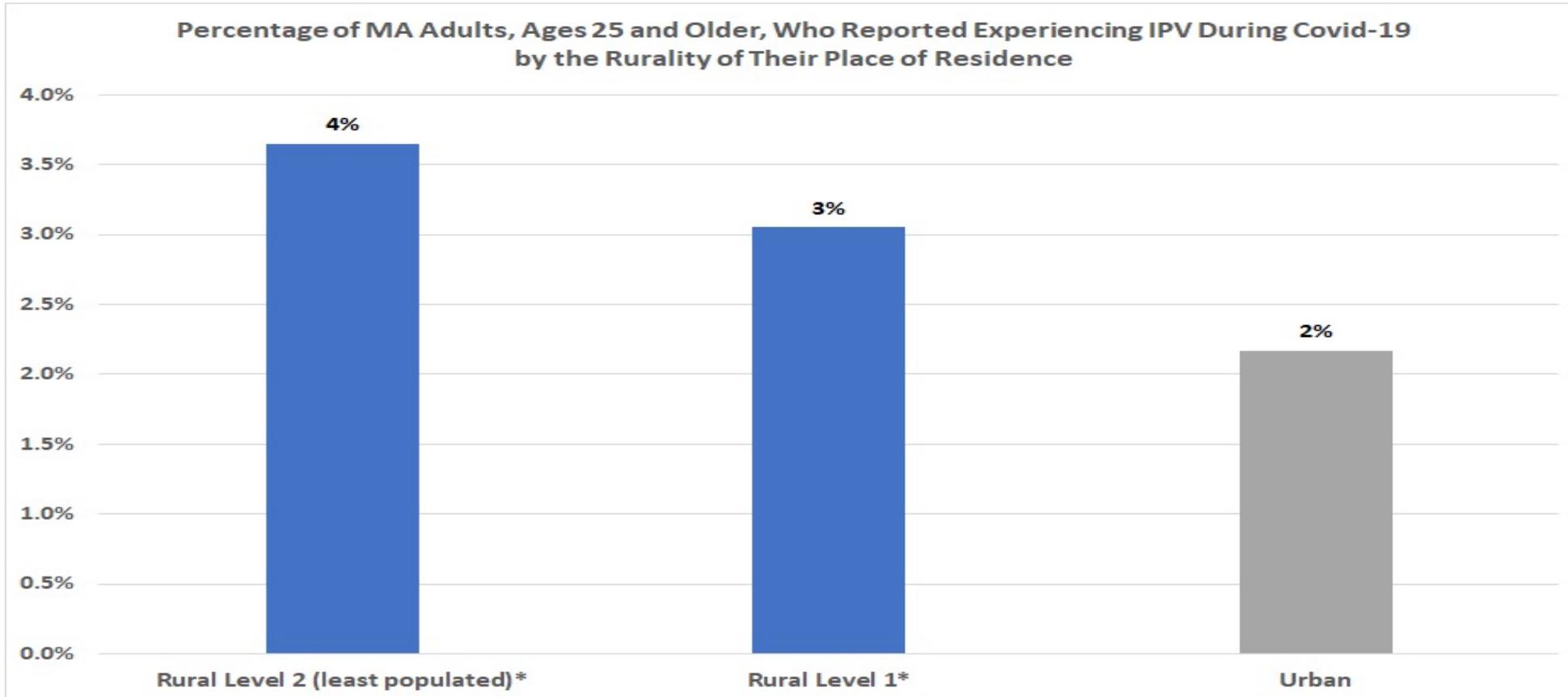
Experiences of IPV during Covid-19 were reported over **1.5 to 3x** more frequently by respondents identifying as:

- Residing in Western MA or Suffolk county
- Younger
- Of lower income
- Of lower educational attainment
- Speaking a language other than English

*Difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$. Response categories for which differences were not statistically significant are not represented in graph. See Appendix sub-population frequencies.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE & RURALITY

Residents in rural areas[†] were more likely than residents in urban areas to report having experienced IPV in the first 6-8 months of the pandemic suggesting that **tailored solutions are needed to address structural barriers, based on where people live.**

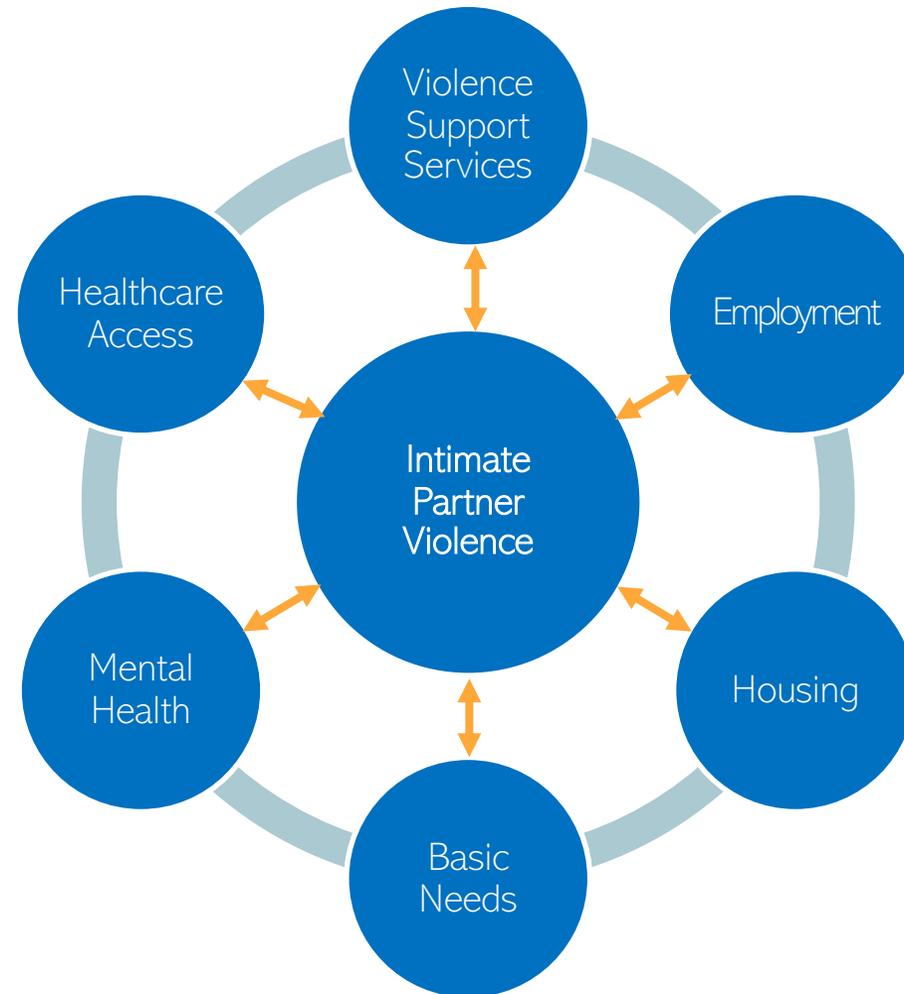


[†]City-town groupings were based on the MA State Office of Rural Health's MA rural designations. Rural definitions are available at: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/rural-definition-detail-0/download>. Towns in level two are less densely populated and more remote and isolated from urban core areas than are towns in level one, but both are considered rural.

*Difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$. See Appendix for sub-population frequencies.

IPV AND BASIC NEEDS ARE INTERCONNECTED

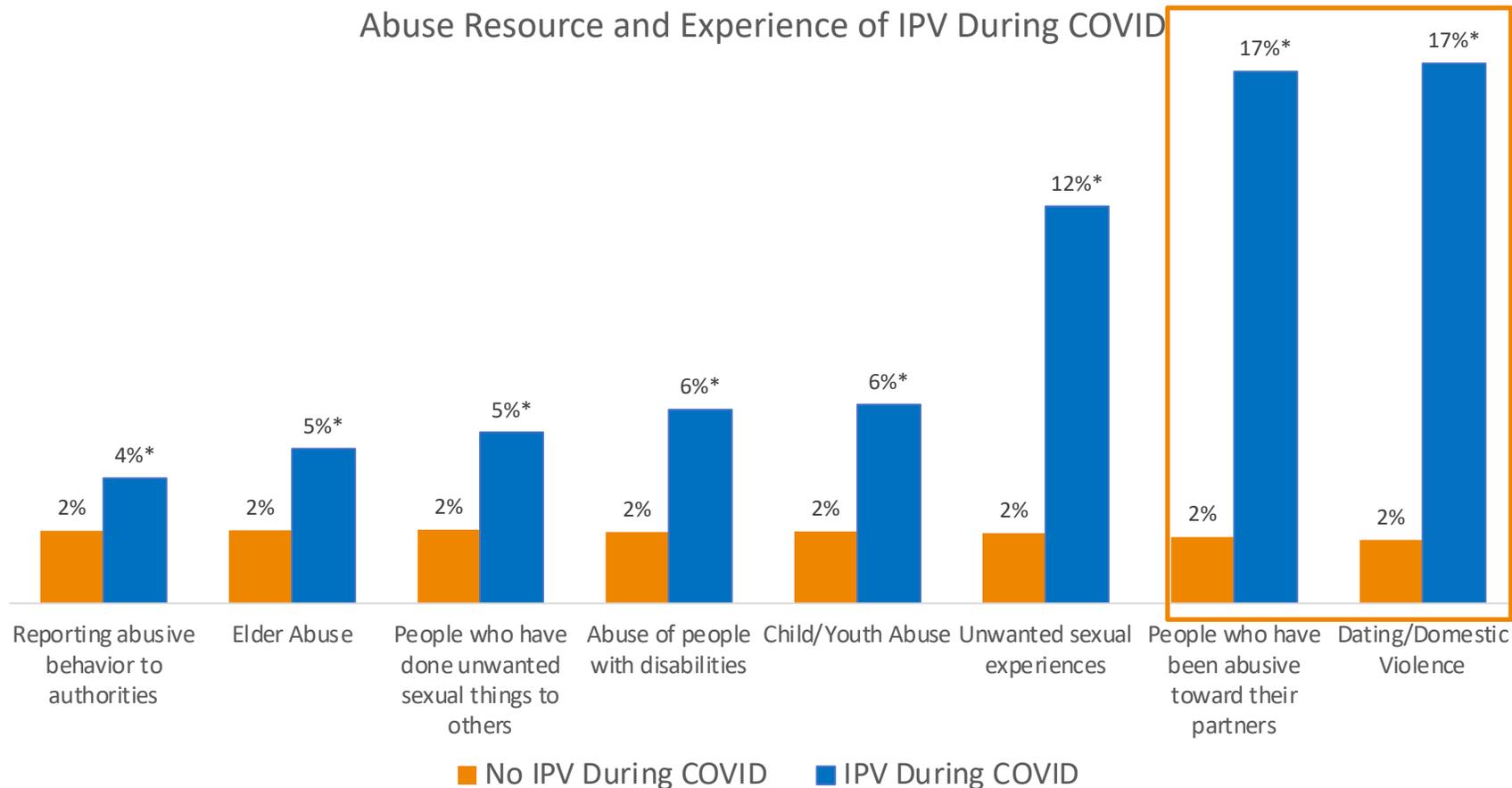
Survivors had needs over and above other adults in multiple domains and these needs shape their vulnerability to violence.



ONLINE SAFETY SUPPORTS REQUESTED BY IPV SURVIVORS

People who reported experiencing IPV during Covid-19 wanted not just IPV survivor services, but also support for other types of abuse.

Percentage of Respondents[†] Requesting Online Support for Abuse by Type of Abuse Resource and Experience of IPV During COVID



Reaching Survivors with Resources

Almost 1 in 4 (22%) survivors who experienced IPV during Covid-19[‡] identified social media as a top source for obtaining Covid-19 information – 1.5x the percentage of people who did not report experiencing IPV during Covid-19.

... reinforcing the need for tailored outreach to IPV survivors around health information and safety support resources.

[‡] Percentage denominator reflects question respondents reporting IPV during COVID-19 (n = 119).

*Difference is statistically significant at p. < .05.

[†] Percentages are out of question respondents reporting IPV during COVID-19 (n = 572) and reporting no IPV During COVID-19 (n = 26197).

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT & IPV

MA adults who reported experiencing IPV during Covid-19 were more likely than those who did not to report changes in employment during the same time period that adversely affected their personal and household income.

More than 1 in 10 MA survivors of IPV during Covid-19 reported losing a job

Nearly 1 in 4 MA survivors of IPV had a reduction in work hours or had to take a leave of absence

The lack of stable, independent financial resources is a known barrier to leaving an abusive relationship.

AND more than 1 in 3 MA adult survivors of IPV during Covid-19 *who were parents* and who experienced a change in employment status or nature of work[†] had to make this change due to childcare needs

... reminding us that IPV and income insecurity also affect children

[†]MA adult survivors of IPV during COVID-19 who were parents and experienced a change in employment status or nature of work: n = 236.

HOUSING STABILITY & IPV

People who reported experiencing IPV during Covid-19 were more likely than those who did not to also report worries about housing expenses* and needing to move soon*.

Survivors were **3x** as likely to report being worried about needing to move in the next few weeks



Not having a safe place to go is a known barrier to leaving an abusive relationship.

...And **7X** as likely to report being worried about needing to move because of conflict with roommates/family or because of experiencing abuse at home.

“Facing homelessness is one of our primary calls. Many of the people we provide services to have experienced job loss or they have been furloughed, exacerbating their financial insecurity. Many of those we provide services to have to sneak out of their homes or hide in a closet to call for assistance because the abuser is living with them.... It is much more dangerous [now] for many of those we serve.”

*Difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$. Comparisons are to those who did not report experiencing IPV during Covid-19.

BASIC NEEDS & WORRIES ABOUT EXPENSES

MA adults who reported experiencing IPV during COVID-19 were more likely than those who hadn't to report worry about paying multiple expenses, attaining a range of basic needs, and information on their rights.

Survivors of IPV during COVID-19 were more likely than those who hadn't experienced IPV during COVID-19 to report worry about:

- Housing*, utilities*, debt*, vehicles*, insurance*, and school tuition/daycare* expenses
- Household*, medical/healthcare*, technology*, and childcare* needs

Survivors of IPV during COVID-19 were **2-11x** as likely as those who hadn't experienced IPV during COVID-19 to request information regarding:

- Benefits/help applying for them (40%*)
- Employee rights (37%*)
- Renter/tenant rights (23%)
- Emergency childcare services (18%*)
- Goods/services for people with disabilities (14%*)
- Immigrant rights (6%*)
- Indigenous person rights (5%*)
- Translation services to obtain goods and services (4%*)

BASIC NEEDS & WORRIES ABOUT EXPENSES: DISPARATE IMPACTS

Some survivors were more likely to report worry about expenses and basic needs than others.

Out of respondents reporting IPV during Covid-19, respondents identifying as:

- Women*, Non-binary gender*
- Parents*
- Having a cognitive*, mobility*, and/or self-care/individual-living disability*
- Younger*
- Of lower income*

...were more likely to report worry about at least one expense.[†]

*Difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$

[†] As compared to 1) men; 2) non-parents; 3) no cognitive, no mobility, no self-care/ind. Living disability; 4) age 65+; 5) income of \$150k+.

MENTAL HEALTH & IPV

IPV survivors 2x as likely to report experiencing poor mental health as adults who did not report experiencing IPV

Survivors of IPV during Covid-19 were more likely to report:

- ❖ 15+ Days of Poor Mental Health* (61% vs. 32%)
- ❖ 3+ Symptoms consistent with PTSD[†]* (49% vs. 25%)

[†]Attributed to experiences with Covid-19. *Difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$.

Note: Percentages are out of question respondents reporting IPV During COVID (n = 572) and reporting no IPV During COVID (n = 26197).

Adults who reported experiencing IPV during the pandemic were **5x as likely to report needing suicide prevention and crisis resources** as adults who did not report experiencing IPV during this time period.*

*7.8% vs. 1.4%: This difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$.

Note: Percentages are out of question respondents reporting IPV During COVID (n = 572) and reporting no IPV During COVID (n = 26197).

MENTAL HEALTH & IPV

IPV survivors were more likely to report needing certain mental health services, including support accessed via digital means.

The top 6 mental health resources survivors of IPV during Covid-19 identified as of potential help:

1. Meeting in-person with a mental health professional for individual or group mental health therapy* (30%)
2. Talking to a mental health professional [via video chat](#)* (29%)
3. [Using an app on a cell phone or tablet](#) to obtain mental health support* (25%)
4. Talking to a mental health professional [over the telephone](#)* (24%)
5. Information on seeing a therapist* (24%)
6. Attending a support group [via an on-line platform](#)* (19%)

*Difference from those not reporting IPV during Covid-19 is statistically significant at $p < .05$. Note: Percentages are out of question respondents reporting IPV During COVID (n =572).

DELAYS IN HEALTHCARE & IPV

MA adults who reported experiencing IPV during Covid-19 were more likely than those who did not to also report experiencing delays in medical and/or mental health care.*

The reasons for these delays were more likely to be **structural** among IPV survivors

The top reasons for delays in healthcare among Survivors of IPV During Covid-19 were:

1) Appointment cancellations, delays, and long wait times	55%
2) Worry about catching Covid-19 by seeing a doctor in person	22%
3) No private place for a phone call or video chat*	11%*
4) No safe transportation to get to appointment*	11%*
5) No phone, tablet, or computer, or poor phone and/or internet connection*	10%*
6) Worried about cost of care or insurance coverage for care*	6%*
7) No accommodations for people who have trouble seeing or are hard of hearing*	4%*

3.7x

2.7x

3.3x

1.8x

6.0x

Higher than those who did not report experiencing IPV during Covid-19

*Differences were statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level. Note: Percentages are out of question respondents reporting IPV During COVID and delays in healthcare (n = 141) and question respondents reporting no IPV during COVID and delays in healthcare (n = 3546).

KEY TAKEAWAYS

IPV survivors were more likely to experience:

- Job loss, reduction in work hours, and the need to take leave
- Concerns about housing stability, paying expenses, and meeting basic needs
- Poor mental health AND face structural barriers to accessing needed healthcare

Lack of social and economic resources and access to care both exacerbate the impacts of IPV and make survivors more vulnerable to further abuse

Continuing digital outreach and service provision approaches may expand access to resources for survivors in the context of a pandemic and after; access to technology and broadband is critical

NEED IPV OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESOURCES?

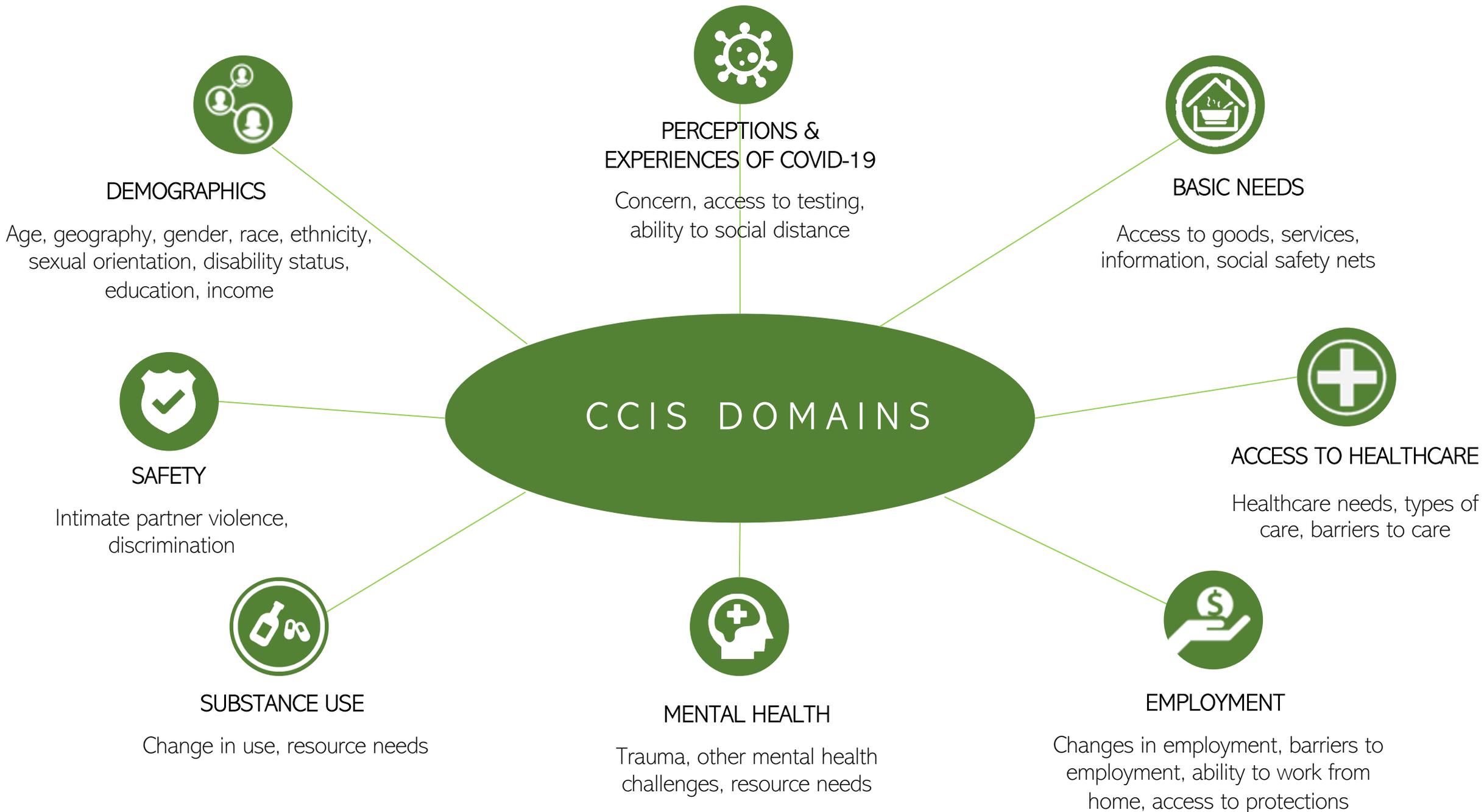
Call SafeLink, the MA statewide toll-free domestic violence hotline: (877) 785-2020

Deaf and hard-of-hearing callers can reach SafeLink via **video relay service** using the main number (877) 785-2020, or by TTY at (877) 521-2601.

Or, visit <https://www.mass.gov/sexual-and-domestic-violence-prevention-and-services> for the contact information of agencies who serve:

- ❖ Sexual assault and rape survivors (Rape Crisis Centers)
- ❖ Domestic violence/IPV survivors and their children (through a variety of service models)
- ❖ People who abuse their intimate partners (MA-certified Intimate Partner Abuse Education Programs)

APPENDIX



Survey Questions

Demographics

What city or town do you live in?	Were you pregnant during the COVID-19 outbreak or did you give birth since February 2020?
How many people - adults and children - currently live with you, including yourself?	When did you give birth?
How many people who are over 60 years old currently live with you, including yourself?	After the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, did your birth plans change?
Are you a caretaker of an adult(s) with special needs in your household?	What is the highest grade or year of school you have finished?
Are you a parent/guardian of a child or youth with special health care needs?	In 2019, what was your total annual household income before taxes?
Please select all that apply to you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am deaf or hard of hearing. • I am blind or I have trouble seeing even when I am wearing glasses. • I have trouble concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. • I have trouble walking or climbing stairs. • I have trouble getting dressed or taking a bath or shower. • I have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping. • None of the above apply to me. 	Have you ever been sentenced to stay overnight or longer in any type of corrections institution? Examples include a jail or prison.
	What is your sexual orientation?
	What is your current gender identity?
	Are you transgender or of transgender experience?
	Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Survey Questions

Demographics

What is your race? Select all that apply.

What is your ethnicity? Select all that apply.

(For English Survey) Do you speak language(s) other than English at home?

Which language(s) do you speak at home?

(For Non-English Surveys) How well do you speak English?

Perceptions & Experiences of COVID-19

How worried are you about getting infected with COVID-19 in Massachusetts?

Please select the two sources that you go to for the most reliable and up-to-date information about COVID-19.

When you are outside of the home are you able to keep 6 feet between yourself and others?

Why not? Check all that apply

Perceptions & Experiences of COVID-19

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? My community is receiving adequate support to:

- Prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Protect workers from COVID-19
- Ensure medical facilities have the capacity to treat everyone who is sick or injured?
- Help people who have lost income
- Help businesses recover

Have you had fever and/or cough or shortness of breath and/or muscle aches or loss of sense of taste or smell in the last 30 days?

Did you ever get tested for COVID-19?

Why didn't you get tested? Select all that apply.

Have you or anyone you know tested positive for COVID-19? Select all that apply.

Has someone close to you died from COVID-19?

Survey Questions

Healthcare Access

Do you currently have any of the following health conditions? Select all that apply.

Since July 1, 2020, what has been your experience with trying to see a doctor, counselor or another medical professional? Select all that apply.

For the care you did not get, why did you want to see a doctor or counselor at that time? Select all that apply.

What type(s) of regular care or check-up did you need at that time? Select all that apply.

What condition(s) did you need emergency or urgent care for at the time? Select all that apply.

Why were you not able to get care at the time? Select all that apply.

What type(s) of health insurance do you currently have? Select all that apply.

Has your health insurance changed since the COVID-19 outbreak?

Basic Needs

Which of the following basic needs are you worried about getting for you and your family? This could be now or in the next couple of weeks. Select all that apply.

- Household Items
- Healthcare and medication
- Technology
- Childcare supplies
- Other

Which of these would be helpful to you right now? Select all that apply. (Food, help getting benefits, knowledge about rights, accessible services – translation, disability, childcare, other)

Which types of expenses or bills are you most worried about paying in the next few weeks?

Are you worried about any of these that will require you to move out of where you live in the next few months? Select all that apply.

Have you applied to any of these financial supports since the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak? What is the status of your application?

Survey Questions

Mental Health

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, on how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

In the past month, have you had three or more of the following reactions to things you've seen, heard, or experienced related to the COVID-19 outbreak:

- Had nightmares or thought about it when you did not want to?
- Tried not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it?
- Been constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled?
- Felt numb or detached from people, activities, or your surroundings?
- Felt guilty or unable to stop blaming yourself or others for it or any problems it may have caused?

Which of these resources would be most helpful to you right now to help you with your mental health and well-being? Select all that apply.

Substance Use

During the past 30 days, have you used any of the following products Select all that apply.

Compared to before the COVID-19 outbreak (February 2020), how often are you using these products now?

Which of the following resources would be most helpful to you right now? Select all that apply.

Employment/Income

Which of the following best describes your current work situation? (Employed, Retired, unemployed, furloughed, etc.)

What kind of work do/did you do? For example, registered nurse, janitor, cashier, auto mechanic. If you have more than one job, please answer for your primary job.

What kind of business do you work in? For example, hospital, elementary school, manufacturing, restaurant. If you have more than one job, please answer for your primary job.

Survey Questions

Employment/Income

Has your employer given you any of the following to protect you against COVID-19? Select all that apply.

If you are currently working, do you have paid sick leave you can use through your employer?

Was your employment status or the nature of your work changed in any of the following ways due to COVID-19? Select all that apply.

Why did your employment status or the nature of your work change? Select all that apply

Safety

Since COVID-19 began (March 10, 2020), has someone you were dating or married to physically hurt you? (i.e. being shoved, slapped, hit, kicked, punched, strangled, forced into sexual activity, or anything that could have caused an injury)

Since COVID-19 began (March 10, 2020), has someone you were dating or married to done any of the following: monitored your cell phone, called or texted you a lot to ask where you were, stopped you from doing things with friends, been angry if you were talking to someone else, or prevented you from going to school or work (including remotely)?

For which of the following topics would online support be most helpful to you or someone you know right now? Please select all that apply:

Discrimination can refer to harmful words and behaviors aimed at you because of your race or ethnicity. Since the COVID-19 outbreak began (March 10, 2020), have you experienced any form of discrimination because of your race or ethnicity?

In what way(s) did you experience discrimination?

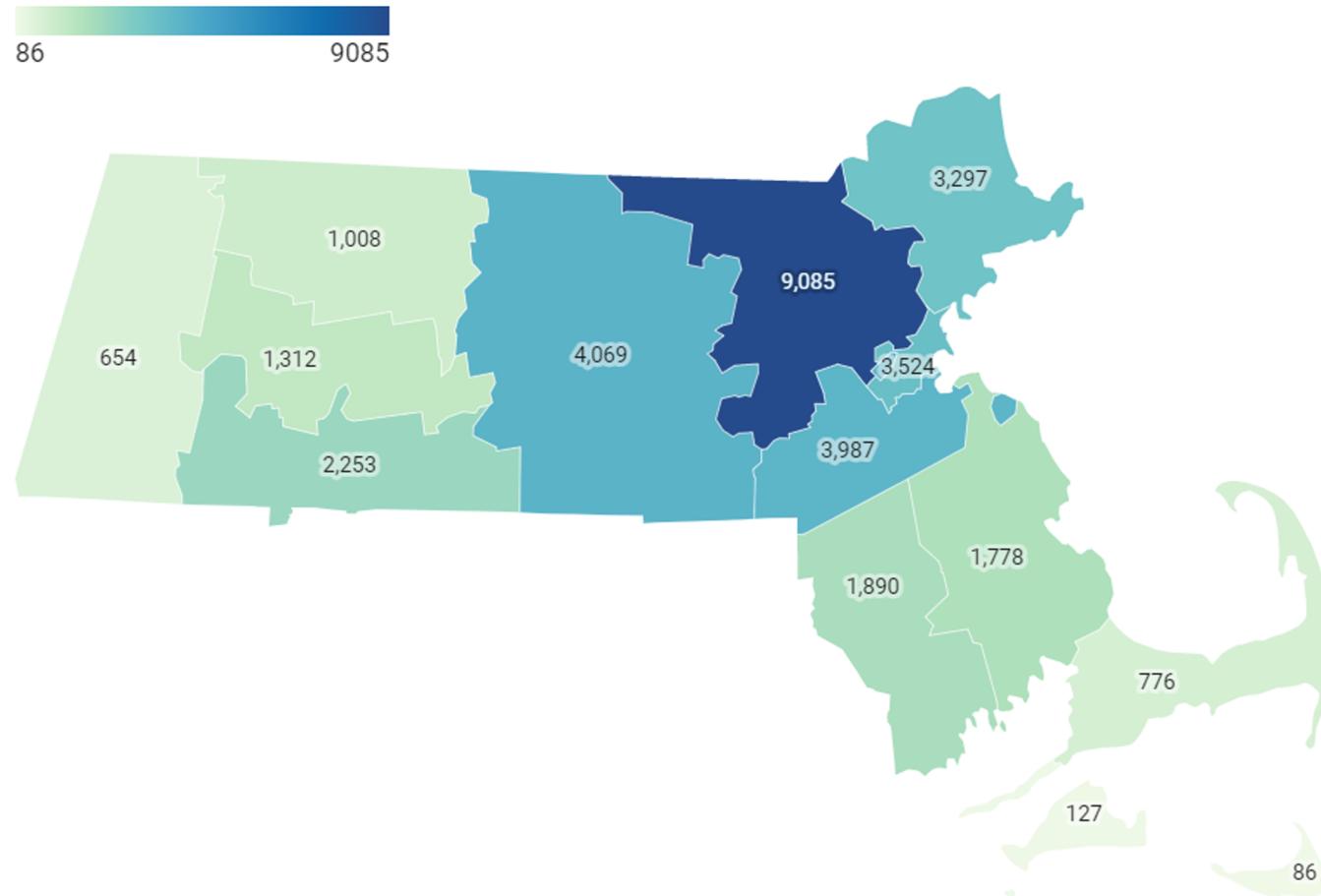
Recruitment among priority populations was unprecedented

Priority Populations	2018 MA BRFSS	2020 CCIS Final Sample	Magnitude of Difference
Overall sample	6,669	33,948	5X
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	522	2,506	5X
Black NH	365	1,162	3X
Asian NH	248	1,188	5X
Amer. Ind/Alaska Nat	35	351	10X
Disability Status			
Deaf/Hard of hearing	427	922	2X
Blind/Hard to see	258	236	On par
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual +	359	3,931	10X
Non-English Speakers	158 (in 2 languages)	829 (in 8 languages)	5X

This number of responses will enable us to conduct the critical subanalysis needed to understand the specific needs and experiences of these groups and to prioritize our deployment of resources to address them.

Recruitment efforts were overwhelmingly successful

CCIS Response by County



For example, more people responded from western and central MA alone, than in the entire 2019 BRFSS statewide sample.

Demographics of the sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	<25*	148	0.44
	25-35	6,726	19.81
	36-49	11,785	34.71
	50-64	10,012	29.49
	65+	5,277	15.54
	Race/Ethnicity	Am Indian/Alaska Native	351
Hispanic/Latinx		2,506	7.38
Multiracial, nH/nL		475	1.40
Asian/Pacific Islander, nH/nL		1,188	3.50
Black, nH/nL		1,162	3.42
White, nH/nL		27,605	81.32
Unknown/Other		661	1.95
Gender		Male	6,520
	Female	26,518	78.11
	Non-Binary	392	1.15
	Prefer not to answer	518	1.53
	Transgender Identity	Of transgender experience	245
Not of transgender experience		32,500	96.29
Not sure/Dont know/refused		1,007	2.98
Survey Lang.	English	33,119	97.56
	Other	829	2.44

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	646	1.92
	Bisexual	1,252	3.73
	Gay/Lesbian	1,352	4.03
	Heterosexual	29,231	84.08
	Queer	464	1.38
	Questioning	217	0.65
	Other/DK/refuse	1,414	4.21
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard to hear	920	2.72
	Blind/With vision impairment	233	0.69
	Cognitive disability	1,588	4.70
	Mobility disability	1,622	4.80
	Self-care/Independent living disability	912	2.70
	Income	<\$35K	3,961
\$35-74,999K		7,163	22.67
\$75-99,999K		4,532	14.34
\$100-149,999K		6,851	21.68
\$150K+		9,089	28.77
Education	Less than HS	446	1.32
	High school or GED	2,279	6.73
	Trade /Vocational	905	2.67
	Some college	2,798	8.26
	Associates degree	2,484	7.33
	Bachelor's degree	10,635	31.39
	Graduate degree	14,338	42.31

Notes: numbers in this table are unweighted. Subsequent analyses were weighted to the state average

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx;

American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx

Questioning/undecided/non-binary gender identity includes respondents identifying as non-binary, genderqueer, not exclusively male or female, and questioning/unsure of their gender identity

Demographics of the CCIS Black sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	261	23%
	35-44	314	27%
	45-64	477	41%
	65+	101	9%
Gender	Male	199	17%
	Female	931	81%
	Non-Binary	*	*
	Prefer not to answer	*	*
Transgender Identity	Transgender	6	1%
	Not Transgender	1108	97%
	Not sure/DK/refuse	33	3%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	36	3%
	Bisexual	45	4%
	Gay/Lesbian	30	3%
	Heterosexual	925	82%
	Queer	14	1%
	Questioning	8	1%
	Other/DK/refuse	72	6%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	808	70%
	Languages other than English	342	30%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	8	1%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	11	1%
	Cognitive disability	65	6%
	Mobility disability	74	6%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	35	3%
Income	<\$35K	248	23%
	\$35-74,999K	430	39%
	\$75-99,999K	156	14%
	\$100-149,999K	148	14%
	\$150K+	110	10%
Education	Less than HS	21	2%
	High school or GED	118	10%
	Trade /Vocational	53	5%
	Some college	160	14%
	Associates degree	114	10%
	Bachelor's degree	343	30%
	Graduate degree	342	30%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	9	1%
	Berkshire	11	1%
	Bristol	47	4%
	Dukes	*	*
	Essex	56	5%
	Franklin	*	*
	Hampden	115	10%
	Hampshire	14	1%
	Middlesex	179	16%
	Nantucket	*	*
	Norfolk	151	13%
	Plymouth	99	9%
	Suffolk	403	35%
Worcester	57	5%	

Demographics of the CCIS Hispanic/Latinx sample (n=2432)

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	695	37%
	35-44	791	24%
	45-64	853	33%
	65+	93	7%
Gender	Male	373	16%
	Female	2001	82%
	Non-Binary	21	1%
	Q/Not Sure/Oth/DU	10	<1%
Transgender Identity	Transgender	18	1%
	Not Transgender	2290	95%
	Not sure/DK/PNTA	98	5%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	73	3%
	Bisexual	80	3%
	Gay/Lesbian	74	3%
	Heterosexual	1919	78%
	Queer	25	1%
	Questioning/NS	16	1%
	Other/DU/PNTA	124	11%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	552	18%
	Languages other than English	1875	82%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	34	2%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	24	1%
	Cognitive disability	171	8%
	Mobility disability	105	6%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	81	4%
Income	<\$35K	755	46%
	\$35-74,999K	755	33%
	\$75-99,999K	226	7%
	\$100-149,999K	269	8%
	\$150K+	278	6%
Education	Less than HS	172	11%
	High school or GED	384	24%
	Trade /Vocational	107	7%
	Some college	359	22%
	Associates degree	245	15%
	Bachelor's degree	593	14%
	Graduate degree	560	8%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	20	1%
	Berkshire	42	2%
	Bristol	63	3%
	Dukes	*	*
	Essex	461	20%
	Franklin	18	1%
	Hampden	430	21%
	Hampshire	29	1%
	Middlesex	465	16%
	Nantucket	*	*
	Norfolk	184	6%
	Plymouth	62	2%
	Suffolk	451	19%
Worcester	221	7%	

Demographics of the CCIS Hispanic/Latinx sample (n=2432), continued

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Industry	Construction	17	2%
	Manufacturing	59	5%
	Retail	47	4%
	Transportation & Warehousing	18	2%
	Information	10	<1%
	Finance & Insurance	49	3%
	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	16	1%
	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	53	3%
	Admin & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	29	3%
	Education Services	211	12%
	Healthcare	372	26%
	Social Assistance	228	17%
	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	11	1%
	Accommodation & Food Services	51	5%
	Other Services	142	10%
	Public Administration	105	6%
Other Industries	12	1%	

Demographics of the CCIS AAPI sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	347	29%
	35-44	395	33%
	45-64	375	32%
	65+	66	6%
Gender	Male	317	27%
	Female	840	71%
	Non-Binary	12	1%
	Prefer not to answer	11	1%
Transgender Identity	Transgender	7	1%
	Not Transgender	1103	94%
	Not sure/DK/refuse	68	6%
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	29	2%
	Bisexual	42	4%
	Gay/Lesbian	25	2%
	Heterosexual	924	79%
	Queer	14	1%
	Questioning	13	1%
	Other/DK/refuse	124	11%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Speak Language other than English	English	398	34%
	Languages other than English	785	66%
Disability Status	Deaf/Hard of hearing	20	2%
	Blind/ People with vision impairment	*	*
	Cognitive disability	37	3%
	Mobility disability	21	2%
	Self-care/ Independent-living disability	26	2%
Income	<\$35K	149	14%
	\$35-74,999K	228	21%
	\$75-99,999K	127	12%
	\$100-149,999K	215	20%
	\$150K+	354	33%
Education	Less than HS	30	3%
	High school or GED	62	5%
	Trade /Vocational	14	1%
	Some college	32	3%
	Associates degree	39	3%
	Bachelor's degree	376	32%
	Graduate degree	629	53%

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Counties	Barnstable	*	*
	Berkshire	6	<1%
	Bristol	12	1%
	Essex	45	4%
	Franklin	7	<1%
	Hampden	29	2%
	Hampshire	12	1%
	Middlesex	467	40%
	Norfolk	171	14%
	Plymouth	16	1%
	Suffolk	191	16%
Worcester	221	19%	

YOUTH SAMPLE

	Population	Sample Size
	Total	3052
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	63
	Asian, nH/nL	278
	Black, nH/nL	221
	Hispanic/Latinx	675
	Multiracial, nH/nL	104
	Other, nH/nL	44
	White, nH/nL	1608
	Age	<18
	18+	1652
Geography	Rural	203
	Urban	2785
Language	English only	2056
	Speaks lang other than Eng.	991

	Population	Sample Size
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	71
	Bisexual and/or Pansexual	445
	Gay or Lesbian	175
	Straight (Heterosexual)	2023
	Queer	81
	Questioning	137
	Other; Don't understand; prefer not answer	101
	Transgender	Of transgender experience
	Not of transgender exp.	789
Gender Identity	Male only	2816
	Female only	2059
	Non-binary	128
	Questioning	31
	Other	36

	Population	Sample Size
Disability	Deaf/hard of hearing	24
	Blind/ vision impairment	44
	Cognitive disability	414
	Mobility disability	40
	Self-care/independent living disability	133
Working/ employed youth	Yes	1190
	No	1318
Young parents	Yes	148
	No	2904

Note: May not sum to total due to missing data for some questions.
Includes respondents under the age of 25 (both from youth survey and young parents who took the adult survey)

Demographics of the CCIS AAPI sample

	Demographics	Freq.	Percent
Age	25-34	347	29%
	35-44	395	33%
	45-64	375	32%
	65+	66	6%
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	Hampshire	12	1%
	Middlesex	467	40%
	Norfolk	171	14%
	Plymouth	16	1%
	Suffolk	191	16%
Worcester	221	19%	

% Reported Experiencing IPV During Covid-19

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %		Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %		Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %		
	Overall	572	2%										
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	15	5%	Transgender Experience	Of Trans Experience	13	7%	Ethnicity (selected from presentation)	Cambodian	5	9%		
	Hispanic/Latinx	52	3%		Income	Not of Trans Experience	531		2%	Cape Verdean	7	8%	
	Multiracial, nH/nL	16	6%	<\$35K		100	3%		Asian Indian	18	8%		
	Asian, nH/nL	30	4%	\$35-74,999K		146	3%		Caribbean Islander	11	6%		
	Black, nH/nL	28	4%	\$75-99,999K		83	3%		African	6	5%		
	White, nH/nL	415	2%	\$100-149,999K		107	2%		Native American	18	5%		
	Other Race, nH/nL	8	5%	\$150K+		116	1%		African American	27	5%		
	Unknown Race	8	6%	Educational Attainment		Less than high school	9		3%	Dominican	13	4%	
	Age	25-34	146			4%	High school or GED		29	2%	Rural Designation	Rural Level 2	37
		35-44	201		4%	Trade/ vocational school	23		3%	Rural Level 1		65	3%
45-64		193	2%		Some college	76	3%	Urban	467	2%			
65+		32	1%		Associates Degree	47	2%	Demographics Frequency Unweighted %					
Gender Identity	Male	147	3%		Bachelors Degree	193	2%	County	Barnstable	13	2%		
	Female	394	2%		Graduate Degree	193	2%		Berkshire	20	4%		
	Non-binary, Genderqueer, Not Exclusively M/F	18	7%	Deaf/Hard of hearing	22	4%	Bristol		22	2%			
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	19	5%	Blind/Vision Impairment	14	5%	Dukes		#	#			
	Bi/Pansexual	37	4%	Cognitive Disability	76	6%	Essex		44	2%			
	Gay or Lesbian	21	3%	Mobility Disability	42	3%	Franklin		31	4%			
	Heterosexual	431	2%	Self-Care/ Independent Living Disability	34	5%	Hampden		48	3%			
	Queer	20	5%	English language	Speaks language other than English	105	3%		Hampshire	37	3%		
	I am questioning / not sure of my sexuality	8	9%						Middlesex	122	2%		

Note: All percentages presented here (except County) are weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years old or older in Massachusetts. Data presented at sub-state geographies (county, rural cluster, municipality) were NOT weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years or older in MA since the age and educational distributions within those geographies may be different than the statewide distribution. Unweighted percentages should NOT be compared to weighted percentages.

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx; American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx. Questioning/undecided/non-binary gender identity includes respondents identifying as non-binary, genderqueer, not exclusively male or female, and questioning/unsure of their gender identity. 'Any IPV' includes report from respondent of physical, sexual, and/or controlling forms of IPV experienced during the first six to eight months of the Covid-19 pandemic.