

READ - RFR 008924 Attachment H-II Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevalence Fact Sheet

National trends in overall reported rates of sexual and domestic violence (SDV) have been declining over the past two decades. According to the Department of Justice, the rate was 15 per 1000 in 1992, and declined to five per 1000 by 2012¹. Similarly, sexual violence (SV) against female victims also has declined from a rate of five per 1000 in 1994 to 1.8 per 1000 in 2005². Throughout the U.S., programs have been developed to serve survivors and hold perpetrators accountable. In addition, policies and laws have changed how SDV is addressed in workplaces, law enforcement, schools, and other institutions.

Despite these advances, there are segments of the population who face higher rates of SDV, poorer access to SDV services, and poorer outcomes from SDV. The Department of Public Health is committed to addressing inequities in prevalence and access to services as well as mitigating their negative outcomes through this procurement.

The data presented in this fact sheet is provided to assist applicants in understanding the Department's identification of the populations and geographies that are high risk and are experiencing inequities. Specifically, the data presented here demonstrate that the populations that experience the highest rates or poorer outcomes from SDV are:

- People with disabilities
- Blacks
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) people
- Immigrants
- Residents of rural communities

The data represents a sampling of large representative studies and does not reflect all the populations that may experience inequities. Bidders are encouraged to review additional studies that pertain to the specific population that they seek to serve. Data provided in this fact sheet can be accessed via the links in the footnotes and documents cited and are available on the procurement site on Commbuys.

¹ Truman, J. & Morgan, R. (2014). Nonfatal domestic violence 2002-2013. National Crime Victimization Survey. US Dept of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved 4/11/16 from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndv0312.pdf>

² Planty, M. & Langton, L. (2013). Female victims of sexual violence 1994-2010. National Crime Victimization Survey. US Dept of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved 4/11/16 from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fvsv9410.pdf>

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Table 1: Massachusetts Statistics on the Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence by Disability Status from the 2005 CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System annual report³

Type of Victimization and Gender of Respondent	People with disabilities	No disabilities
IPV men and women	28.5%	15.4%
IPV women	37.3%	20.6%
SV women in MA	26.6%	12.4%
SV men in MA	13.9%	3.7%
National rate of reported rape and sexual assault in the prior year 2010 ⁴	2.8%	1.8%

Table 2: Prevalence of Sexual Violence Among MA Residents Ages 18+ By Cognitive Impairment, (2013-2015)⁵

	Cognitive Impairment	No cognitive impairment
Ever experienced SV	24.2%	9.6%
SV in the past year	7.9%	2.9%

Table 3: Percent of Massachusetts Residents With Disabilities Age 18-64 Living in the Community, (2014)⁶:

Type of Disability	Percent
Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities	4.5%
Ambulatory Disability	4.1%
Independent Living Disability	3.3%
D/deaf or Hard of Hearing	1.8%
Self-care Disability	1.7%
Vision Disability	1.5%

³Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Office of Statistics and Evaluation analysis of CDC 2005 BRFSS data. http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_2005.htm

⁴Harrel, E. (2011). Crimes against persons with disabilities, 2008-2010 statistical tables. US Dept. of Justice. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd10st.pdf>

⁵SDV Procurement Data on Combuys. Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Office of Statistics and Evaluation (2016, October). 2013-2015 Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (MA BRFSS) data. The MA BRFSS is administered by the Health Survey Program, Office of Data Management and Outcomes Assessment, DPH.

⁶MA Rehabilitation Commission (2016). <http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/docs/mrc/mrc-disability-fact-sheet-2016.pdf>

Percentage of MA population 2014⁷: 11.6% identify as having a disability

Where Population is Concentrated:

The cities and towns with the highest numbers of people with disabilities are⁸:

- 72,000+ Boston
- 25,000+ Springfield, Worcester
- 12-17,000 Brockton, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford
- 7-9,000 Quincy, Haverhill, Framingham, Cambridge, Pittsfield, Peabody.

Western Massachusetts was identified as a region with high need for SDV services by the Disabled Persons Protection Commission, the Department of Developmental Services, and by a D/deaf and Hard of Hearing RFR focus group in the report: *“Voices of Survivors, Providers and Stakeholders: Findings and Recommendations⁹”*.

RACE, ETHNICITY, AND IMMIGRATION

Table 4: National Statistics on Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence by Race-Ethnicity from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Race/Ethnicity	Nonfatal IPV National 2002-2013 rate per 100,000 ¹⁰	Sexual Violence National 2005-2010 rate per 100,000 ¹¹
Black	4.7	2.8
Hispanic	2.8	1.4
White	3.9	2.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	(included in the “Other Race” category)	4.5
Asians/Pacific Islanders	(included in the “Other Race” category)	0.7
Other Race	2.3	
Two or more races	16.5	5.1

⁷ MA Rehabilitation Commission (2016).

⁸ SDV Procurement Data on Commbuys. Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Office of Statistics and Evaluation (2016, October). 2013-2015 MA BRFSS data.

⁹ Freiwirth, J. (2016). *Voices of Survivors, Providers and Stakeholders: Findings and Recommendations*, in Commbuys [file:///C:/Users/Judy%20Freiwirth/Downloads/READ%20DPH%20Voices%20Final%20Report-1%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/Judy%20Freiwirth/Downloads/READ%20DPH%20Voices%20Final%20Report-1%20(2).pdf)

¹⁰ Truman, J. & Morgan, R. (2014).

¹¹ Planty, M. & Langton, L. (2013).

Table 5: 2010 National Statistics on Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence by Race-Ethnicity and Gender: Abuse of Women. From the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) ¹²

Race-ethnicity	Percentage of Lifetime Physical Abuse of Women by Intimate Partner	Percentage of Lifetime Rape of Women
Black, Non-Hispanic	41.2	21.2
Hispanic	29.7	13.6
White, Non-Hispanic	30.5	20.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	51.7	27.5
Asians/Pacific Islanders	(too few respondents for reliable estimate to be obtained)	(too few respondents for reliable estimate to be obtained)
Two or more races	51.3	32.3

Table 6: 2010 National Statistics on Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence by Race-Ethnicity and Gender: Abuse of Men - from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) ¹³

Race-ethnicity	Percentage of Lifetime Physical Abuse of Men by Intimate Partner	Percentage of Lifetime Rape of Men
Black, Non-Hispanic	36.3	(too few respondents for reliable estimate to be obtained)
Hispanic	27.1	(too few respondents for reliable estimate to be obtained)
White, Non-Hispanic	26.6	1.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	43.0	(too few respondents for reliable estimate to be obtained)
Asians/Pacific Islanders	(too few respondents for reliable estimate to be obtained)	(too few respondents for reliable estimate to be obtained)

¹² Breiding, M., Smith, S., Basile, K., Walters, M., Chen, J., Merrick, M. (2011). Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization – National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Atlanta: GA. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6308a1.htm?s_cid=ss6308a1_e

¹³ Breiding, M., Smith, S., Basile, K., Walters, M., Chen, J., Merrick, M. (2011). Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization – National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Atlanta: GA. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6308a1.htm?s_cid=ss6308a1_e

Two or more races	39.3	(too few respondents for reliable estimate to be obtained)
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Table 7: Risk of IPV Homicide by Race-Ethnicity and Immigrant Status Among MA Residents, 1997-2007¹⁴

	Risk of IPV homicide compared to non-Black/Hispanic/immigrant victims of IPV
Black	4x
Hispanic	3x
Immigrant/Foreign Born	2x

Table 8: Percentage of MA population 2015¹⁵ US Census Bureau:

MA Population	Percent
White, Alone	81.1%
White, Non-Hispanic	73.5%
Black, Alone	8.4%
Hispanic, all races	11.2%
Asians/Pacific Islanders, Alone	6.6%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.5%
Foreign Born	15.3%

POPULATION CONCENTRATIONS American Community Survey 2013-2015¹⁶

For more detail, demographics by Town/City is available in SDV Procurement Data in Commbuys

Black residents:

- 20+% Boston (largest number in Dorchester), Brockton, Randolph,
- 10-19.99% Avon, Cambridge, Chicopee, Everett, Malden, Springfield, Stoughton, Worcester
- 8-9.99% Holbrook, Lynn, Milton
- 5-7.99% Bridgewater, Canton, Chatham, Dedham, Florida, Framingham, Harvard, Lowell, Medford, New Bedford, Norfolk, Oak Bluffs, Pittsfield, Shirley, Somerville, Waltham, Wendell, West Boylston

¹⁴ Chen, I (2011). Chronological and comparative trends in intimate partner homicide: Massachusetts 2003-2009. Yale University: New Haven CT

¹⁵ US Census Bureau 2015. Retrieved from: <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/25>

¹⁶ **SDV Procurement Data in Commbuys.** Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Office of Statistics and Evaluation (2016, October). 2013-2015 Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (MA BRFSS) data. The MA BRFSS is administered by the Health Survey Program, Office of Data Management and Outcomes Assessment, DPH.

Largest numbers of Black residents reside in Boston (highest in Dorchester), Springfield Worcester, and Cambridge.

Hispanic residents:

20+%	Chelsea, Everett, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lynn, Revere, Southbridge, Springfield, Worcester
10-19.99%	Boston, Clinton, Framingham, Great Barrington, Haverhill, Leominster, Lowell, Methuen, New Bedford, Salem, Shirley, Somerville, Waltham, Westborough,
8-9.99%	Cambridge, Holbrook, Malden, Middleton, Northborough, Paxton, Pelham, West Springfield
5-7.99%	Amherst, Athol, Attleboro, Dedham, Gardner, Greenfield, Lincoln, North Andover, Northampton, Peabody, Pittsfield, Russell, Saugus, Taunton, Watertown, West Boylston, Winthrop, Woburn, Worcester

Asian/Pacific Islander Residents:

20+%	Lexington, Quincy
10-19.99%	Acton, Amherst, Andover, Bedford, Belmont, Boxborough, Brookline, Burlington, Cambridge, Lowell, Malden, Newton, Randolph, Sharon, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Waltham, Wayland, Wellesley, Westborough, Westford, Weston, Winchester
8-9.99%	Arlington, Boston, Braintree, Chelmsford, Grafton, Somerville,
5-7.99%	Ashland, Carlisle, Concord, Dover, Framingham, Lincoln, Longmeadow, Medford, Middleton, Natick, Needham, North Andover, Northampton, Revere, Sherborn, Sudbury, Sunderland, Tyngsborough, Watertown, Westwood, Weymouth

Native American/American Indian residents:

City and town data was not available

Immigrants¹⁷: The largest populations of immigrant residents are in the following areas: Boston, Waltham/Arlington, Worcester, Somerville/Everett, Malden/Medford, Lawrence/Methuen, Revere/Chelsea, Lowell, Newton/Brookline, Lynn/Saugus, Cambridge, New Bedford/Dartmouth, Fall River/Somerset, Framingham/Natick. Fifty percent of immigrants in Massachusetts live in these metro areas. Emerging immigrant communities are located in Hampshire, Hampden, Barnstable, Plymouth, and Berkshire counties.

Languages: The most common languages in Massachusetts include: English, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Cape Verdean Creole, Khmer, Haitian Creole, Vietnamese, Russian, Arabic,

¹⁷ Clayton-Matthews, A., Watanabe, P. (2012). MA immigrants by the numbers: second edition demographic variable and economic footprint. Institute for Asian American Studies Publication. Boston, MA: UMass Boston. http://scholarworks.umb.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1027&context=iaas_pubs

and Korean¹⁸. Spoken foreign languages in MA that are emerging and/or are underserved include: Somali, French, Arabic and indigenous Central American languages¹⁹.

GEOGRAPHY: Fatal and Non-Fatal IPV by Geography

Table 9: National Rates per 100,000 of Fatal and Non-Fatal Intimate Partner Violence by Rural/Metropolitan Region

Nonfatal IPV Nationally, 2001-2013		
Urban-Rural Region	Rate per 100,000 IPV 2003-2012 ²⁰	Rate Per 100,000 SV 1995-2010 ²¹
Urban	5.1	2.3
Suburban	3.0	1.8
Rural	4.3	3.0
IPV Homicide Nationally, 1980-1999		
Metropolitan-Rural Region ²²	Rate per 100,000 IPV Homicide 1980-1999	
Metropolitan	2.0	
Non-Metropolitan adjacent to Metropolitan	2.3	
Non-Metropolitan not adjacent to Metropolitan	2.8	
Rural	8.3	

Percentage of MA population: 10% in rural communities (DPH Office of Rural Health)

170 Massachusetts towns have been designated as “rural” by the DPH Office of Rural Health. The most rural in character can be found in Berkshire, Franklin, Dukes, and Nantucket counties. Sections of Hampshire, Hampden, Worcester, Barnstable, and Middlesex counties also include several rural communities.

¹⁸ <http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/docs/dph/health-equity/05-06-flne-report.pdf>

¹⁹ Freiwirth, J. (2016). *Voices of Survivors, Providers and Stakeholders: Findings and Recommendations* in Commbuysfile:///C:/Users/Judy%20Freiwirth/Downloads/READ%20DPH%20Voices%20Final%20Report-1%20(2).pdf

²⁰ Planty, M. & Langton, L. (2013).

²¹ Truman, J. & Morgan, R. (2014).

²² Black, A. (2004). *Rural and Urban Trends in Family and Intimate Partner Homicides, 1980-1999*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/208344.pdf>

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender

Table 10: Percentage of US population - US data 2014 (Williams Institute)²³:

	Percentage
Bisexual	1.8%
Lesbian and Gay	1.7%
Transgender	0.58%

Table 11: Massachusetts Population by Sexual Orientation and Transgender Status (MA BRFS and Williams Institute):

	Percent of MA Population
Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual or Other (2015)	4.7% ²⁴
Transgender (2014)	0.57% ²⁵

Table 12: National Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence by Transgender Status and Sexual Orientation Based on Several National Surveys

Source	IPV or SV	Trans-gender	Bisexual Women	Lesbians	Hetero-sexual women	Bisexual Men	Gay Men	Hetero-sexual men
Forge ²⁶ Stotzer ²⁷	Rape and unwanted sexual contact	50%						
2010 NISVS ²⁸	Rape		46%	13%	17%	Too few reported to estimate	Too few reported to estimate	0.7%
	Sexual assault, not rape		75%	46%	43%	47%	40%	20%

²³ Flores, A., Herman, J., Gates, G., Brown, T. (2016). How many adults identify as transgender in the united states. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute. <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/How-Many-Adults-Identify-as-Transgender-in-the-United-States.pdf>

²⁴ Dept of Public Health. (2016). A profile of health among Massachusetts adults. MA Dept of Public Health, Boston. MA. <http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/docs/dph/behavioral-risk/report-2015.pdf>

²⁵ Flores, A., et al

²⁶ For Ourselves: Reworking Gender Expression (FORGE). (2005). Transgender sexual violence project. <http://forge-forward.org/anti-violence>

²⁷ Stotzer, R. (2009). Violence against transgender people: a review of united states data. Aggression and Violence Behavior, 14, 170-179.

²⁸ Walters, M., Chen, J. & Breiding, M. (2013). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_sofindings.pdf

	IPV		57%	34%	28%	>1%	11%	10%
2000 U.S. DOJ Nat'l Violence Against Women Survey ²⁹	Lifetime IPV			39.2%	21.7%		23.1%	7.4%

Where Population is Concentrated³⁰: Data on the geographic distribution of the LGBT population is incomplete. At the time of writing this RFR, only same sex couple data was available. The largest numbers of same sex couples reside in the following counties, cities and towns: Middlesex (Arlington), Suffolk (Boston), Essex. Counties with the highest percentages of same sex couples are Hampshire (Northampton), Suffolk (Boston), Franklin and Nantucket counties.

²⁹ Nancy Thoennes. (2000). Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence. Rep. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/181867.pdf>

³⁰ Romero, A., Rosky, C., Badget, M. V., Gates, G. (2008). Census Snapshot: Massachusetts. Los Angeles, CA: Williams Institute. <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/MassachusettsCensus2000Snapshot.pdf>