



**DISPROPORTIONALITIES REPORT
(FY22)**

Evaluation Team

PRESENTED

by the Evaluation Team

on

December 09, 2022

at

The Gathering

South Padre Island, TX



TEXAS A&M HEALTH
Center for Community
Health and Aging

INTRODUCTION

THIS REPORT WAS CREATED AFTER



Reviewing and analyzing existing literature to identify individuals/groups that are disproportionately affected by sexual violence.



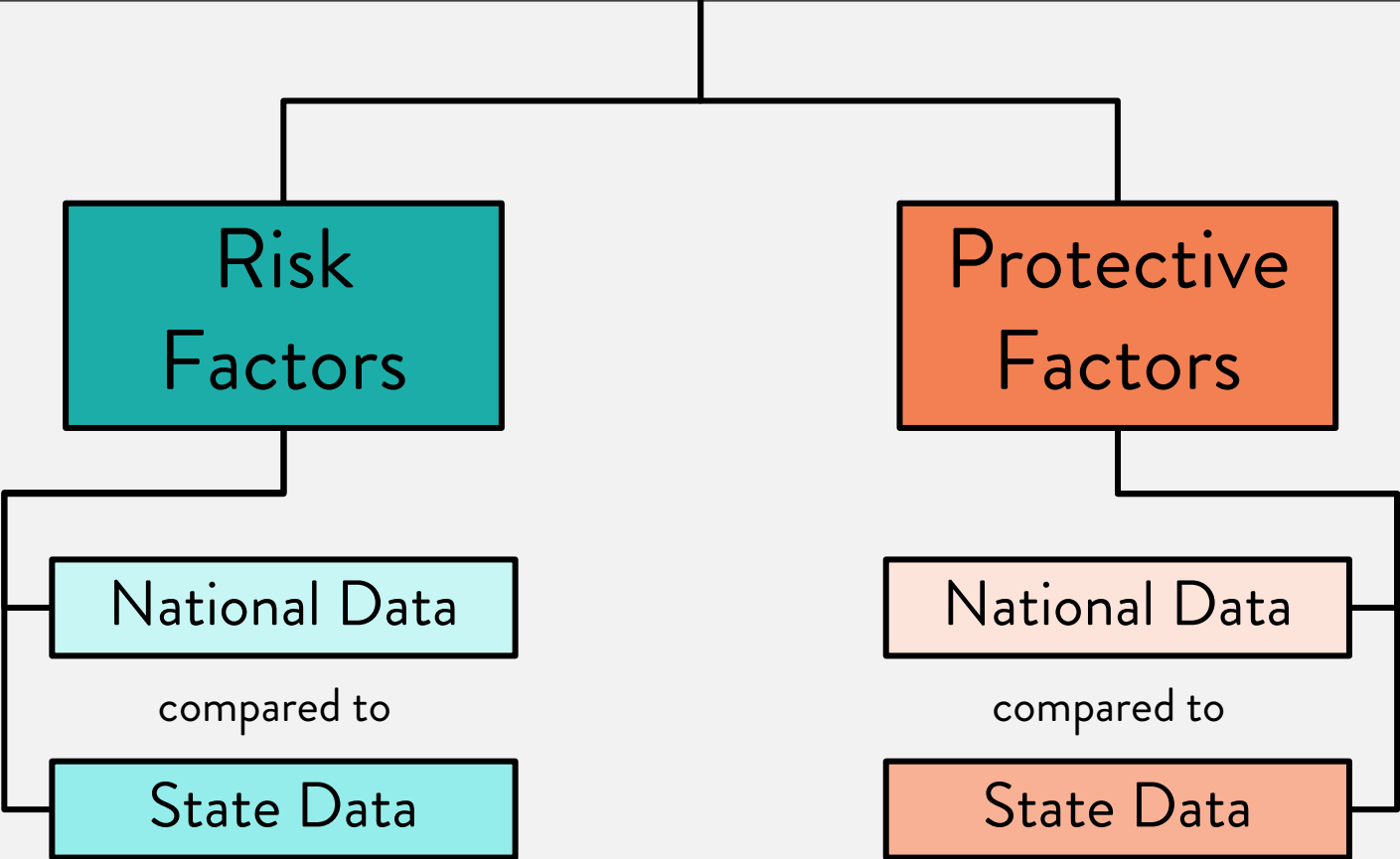
RISK FACTORS
PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

Identifying
9 risk and 4 protective factors
at the community,
organizational/institutional,
and policy levels.



The analysis revealed
24 variables associated with
the perpetration of sexual
violence

FINDINGS



RISK FACTORS



RISK FACTORS

General Aggression
and Acceptance of
Violence

Social Norms that
Support Sexual Violence

General Tolerance of
Sexual Violence

Abuse of Power Over
Others

Family History of
Conflict and
Violence

Lack of
Institutional
Support From
Police and
Judicial System

RISK FACTORS

Socio-Economic
Status and living
conditions

Societal Norms that
Support Male
Superiority and
Sexual Entitlement

Hypermasculinity
and Hostility
Towards Women

SOCIAL NORMS THAT SUPPORT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Variable: Biological Sex

NATIONAL

One in five women and one in 71 men will be raped at some point in their lives (Black et al., 2011)



Nationwide, 81% of women and 43% of men reported experiencing some form of sexual harassment and/or assault in their lifetime (Stop Street Harassment, 2018).

STATE-LEVEL

Women experience sexual assault at higher rates than men for every age group surveyed in the Texas Statewide Sexual Assault Prevalence Study (Busch-Armendariz, 2015).

93.7% of women report their perpetrators were male

93.7% of women report that their perpetrators were male; a significant minority of women (9%) report being victimized by a female offender (Busch-Armendariz, 2015).

GENERAL TOLERANCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Variable: Risky Behaviors – Sex Work

NATIONAL

Sex workers experience extremely high levels of SV (Deering et al., 2014).



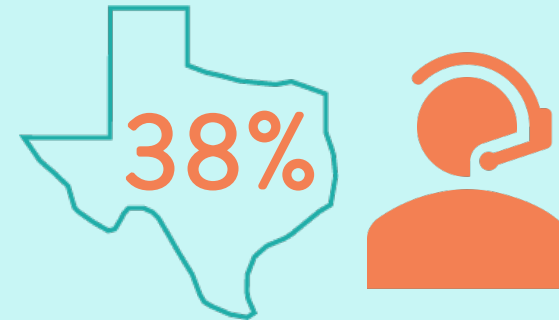
Globally, research has estimated that sex workers have about a

45% to 75%
chance of experiencing sexual violence on the job (Deering et al., 2014).

There are no comprehensive, up-to-date statistics on how many sex workers in the U.S. have experienced sexual violence.

STATE-LEVEL

In 2008, 38% of all calls to the National Trafficking Resource Center originated from Texas (Center for Public Policy Studies, 2013).



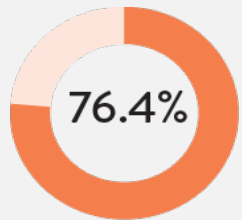
Additional updated data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas. Last report was released in 2008.

GENERAL AGGRESSION/ACCEPTANCE OF VIOLENCE

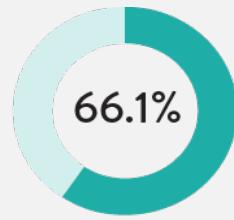
Variable: Sexual Identity and Orientation

NATIONAL

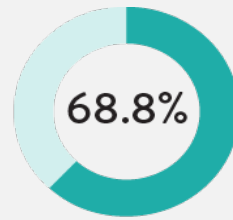
There is a high prevalence of physical and sexual violence (SV) motivated by perception of sexual orientation and gender identity experienced by transgender people (Blondeel, 2018).



RURAL STUDENTS



SUB-URBAN STUDENTS



URBAN STUDENTS

76.4% of rural students reported victimization based on sexual orientation— compared to 68.8% of urban and 66.1% of suburban students (Kosciw et al., 2020).

STATE-LEVEL

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas



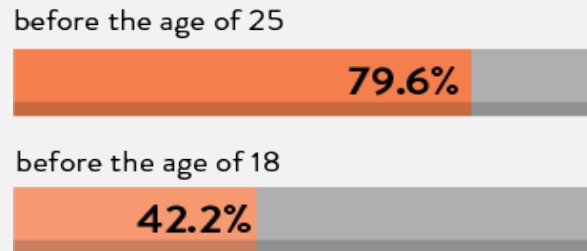
ABUSE OF POWER OVER OTHERS

Variable: Age

NATIONAL

Ages 12-34 are the highest risk years for rape and sexual assault (Department of Justice [DoJ], 1997).

Most female victims of completed rape (79.6%) experienced their first rape before the age of 25;

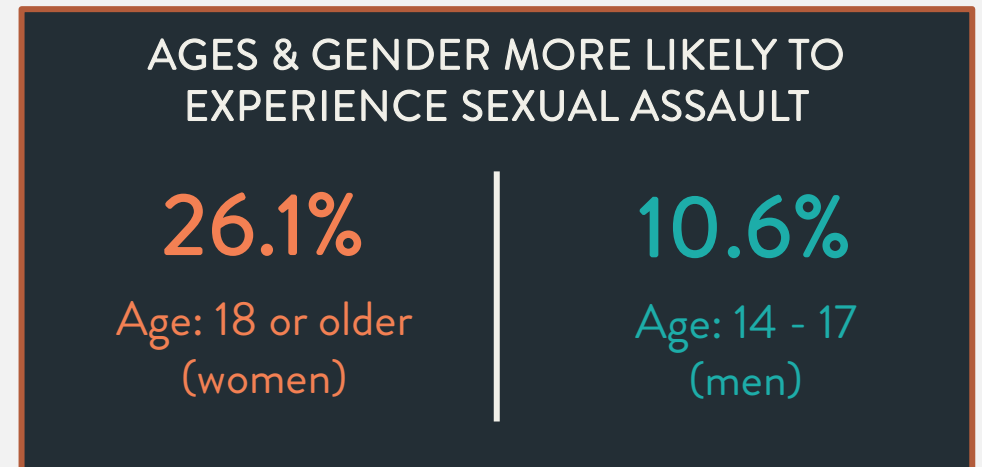


42.2% experienced their first completed rape before the age of 18 years (Black et al., 2011).

Most male victims (70.8% or an estimated 2.0 million) of completed or attempted rape reported that their first experience occurred prior to age 25. (Smith et al., 2018, p. 2).

STATE

According to the Texas Statewide Sexual Assault Prevalence Study, women are more likely to experience sexual assault when they are 18 or older (26.1%), and men when they are ages 14 to 17 (10.6%) (Busch-Armendariz et al., 2015).



Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.

ABUSE OF POWER OVER OTHERS

Variable: Disabilities

NATIONAL

Persons with intellectual disabilities experience some of the highest rates of sexual assault in the United States.

The rate of rape and sexual assault against people with intellectual disabilities is

MORE THAN 7X THE RATE

against people without disabilities.

Among women with intellectual disabilities, it is

ROUGHLY 12X THE RATE

(Shapiro, 2018).

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



ABUSE OF POWER OVER OTHERS

Variable: Race

NATIONAL

Multiracial and American Indian/Alaska Native women experience a comparatively higher burden of SV than other races (Black et al., 2011).

Among this population,
56.1% females, 27.5% males have experienced SV

Black/African American and multiracial women have a high prevalence of physical and sexual violence. Of these, 53.7% have experienced rape, and 44.8% have been sexually coerced.
(Basile et al., 2016)

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.

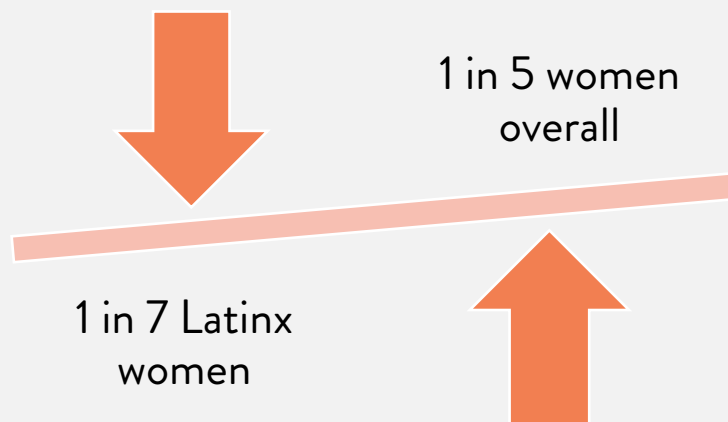


ABUSE OF POWER OVER OTHERS

Variable: Ethnicity

NATIONAL

Data from the Sexual Assault Among Latinas Study (SALAS) found that out of 1,971 adult Latina women, 11.8% reported experiencing sexual victimization at some point in their lives.



Over 13% of ethnically Mexican women and over 6% of ethnically Cuban women reported experiencing sexual victimization (Sabina et al., 2015).

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



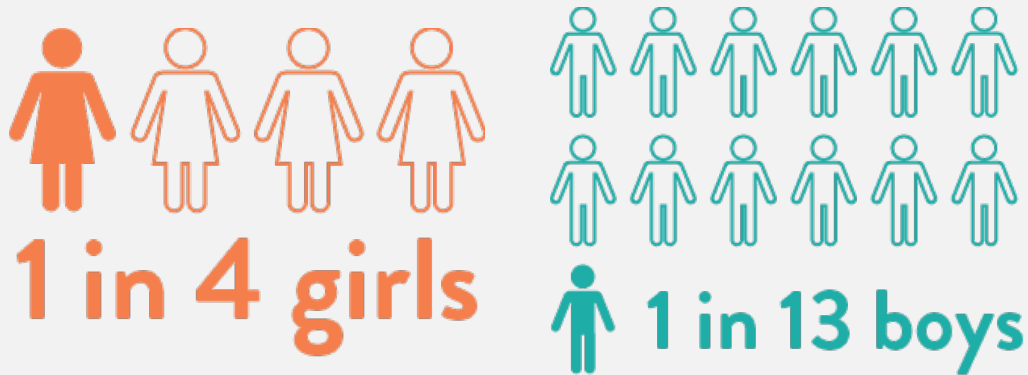
FAMILY HISTORY OF CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

Variable: Child Maltreatment

NATIONAL

1 in 4 girls and 1 in 13 boys experience child sexual abuse at some point in childhood

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2021)



91% of child sexual abuse is perpetrated by someone the child or child's family knows.

STATE

- Children's Advocacy Centers of Texas (CACTX) serves as the membership association for the state's 71 local children's advocacy centers (CACs). Texas CACs served **61,891** children in 2020. Of those children:
 - **66% were sexually abused**
 - **98% of child victims knew their alleged perpetrator**
 - **An estimated 1/10 children will experience sexual abuse before their 18th birthday**

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas. This is an identified gap.

FAMILY HISTORY OF CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

Variable: Re-victimization

NATIONAL

Victims of rape or sexual assault were more likely to be re-victimized again. Data from 12,252 survivors of childhood sexual abuse reported that 47.5% of both male and female were re-victimized in their lifetime (Walker et al., 2017; Oudekerk et al., 2017).

Compared to 39% white women, 55% of Black women and 52% of women of color were re-victimized in their study (Relyea et al., 2016).

Being raped at young age increases the risk of re-victimization. Majority of the women younger than 25 years of age are re-victimized in their lifetime (Merrick et al., 2018).

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



LACK OF INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FROM POLICE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Variable: Criminal Justice System

NATIONAL

An estimated 80,600 inmates each year experience SV while in prison or jail (Department of Justice [DoJ], 2013)

 **60%** 

of all SV against inmates is perpetrated by jail or prison staff.

It is estimated 1.4% of prison inmates and 1.2% of jail inmates reported being coerced by facility staff without any use or threat of force, including being pressured or made to feel they had to have sex or sexual contact.

STATE

The national average of sexual misconduct in prisons is 2.4%.

In Texas, the Clements Unit reports rates **7x the national average** (9.5%) while the Coffield Unit reports rates nearly 3x the national average (6.8%).

4th

Clements Unit

6th

Coffield Unit

Ranking based on average of the highest rates of sexual misconduct in prison, in the nation (DoJ, 2013).

LACK OF INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FROM POLICE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Variable: Criminal Justice System

NATIONAL

Of the estimated 159,471 federal inmates, 57.6% of inmates were White, 38.4% of inmates were Black, 2.6% of inmates were Native American and 1.4% of inmates were Asian. 30.3% of federal inmates are Hispanic and 69.7% are non-Hispanic (BoP, 2022)

Facilities where 51 to 100 (6.6%) or 101 or more youth (7.4%) were held had a greater percentage of youth reporting greater victimization than facilities with 10 to 25 youth (3.8%) (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS], 2022).

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



LACK OF INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FROM POLICE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Variable: Under-reporting

NATIONAL

Only 310 out of every 1,000 sexual assaults are reported to police. This means more than 2 out of 3 go unreported. (DoJ, 2020)

Nearly

80%

of rapes and sexual assaults go unreported

Reasons for not reporting

Fear of retaliation (20%),

Police Distrust (13%),

Personal matter (13%)

Protecting perpetrator (7%).

(DoJ, 2014)

STATE

Data is needed to fully understand the magnitude of sexual violence incidents in Texas. Majority of sexual violence cases are unreported and hence, the data available may not thoroughly demonstrate the extent of this issue and its associated risk factors. Efforts should be made to collect all relevant data related to sexual violence in Texas



SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND LIVING CONDITIONS/ OR GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Variable: Poverty

NATIONAL

Poverty is associated with a higher level of Intimate Partner Violence (Breiding, Black, & Ryan, 2008; Bryne et al., 1999)

11.6%

of the U.S population were living in poverty in 2021

STATE

In 2020, the percentage of the total population living in Poverty was 13.4% (Economic Research Service, 2022).

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas

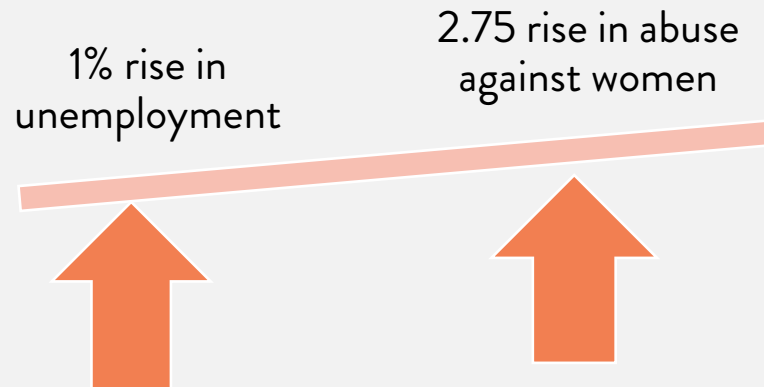


SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND LIVING CONDITIONS/ OR GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Variable: Unemployment

NATIONAL

Male unemployment is associated with intimate partner violence (Raphael et., 2001).



(Bhalotra et., 2021).

STATE

Unemployment rate was 4.1% in August 2022 (Texas labor market review)

Unemployment rate was highest for youth ages 16-19 years at 12.5%

Unemployment rate was highest in Black population (5.7%) followed by Hispanics (4.7%) and Whites (3.8%)

(Texas Labor Market Information, 2022).

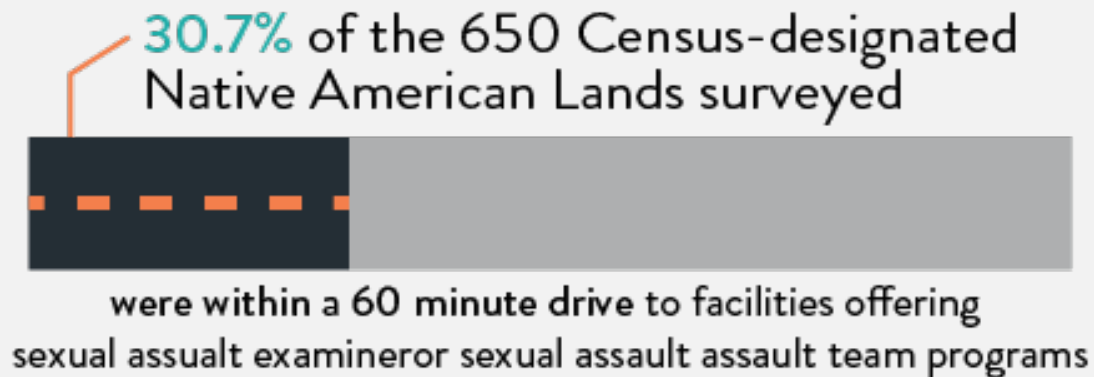
Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND LIVING CONDITIONS/OR GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Variable: Urban vs. Non-Urban

NATIONAL

Few rural communities have resources such as sexual assault nurse examiner programs or rape and sexual assault crisis centers (Office for Victims of Crimes, 2006).



(Juraska et.al, 2014)

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



SOCIETAL NORMS THAT SUPPORT MALE SUPERIORITY AND SEXUAL ENTITLEMENT

Variable: College Students

NATIONAL



Women ages 18-24 who are college students

3x more likely
than women in general
to experience SV



Women ages 18-24 who are NOT enrolled in college

4x more likely
than women in general to
experience SV

(DoJ, 2014b)

SV is more prevalent at college when compared to other serious crimes. College women are 2x as likely to be sexually assaulted than robbed (Cantor et al., 2017)

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



HYPERMASCULINITY AND HOSTILITY TOWARDS WOMEN

Variable: Military Service

NATIONAL



6,053

military members reported
experiencing sexual assault in FY
2018

The Department of Defense (DoD) estimates about 20,500 service members experienced sexual assault that year (Schlueter & Schenck, 2021).

DoD estimates 6.2% of active-duty women and 0.7% of active-duty men experienced sexual assault in FY 2018 (DoD, 2019).

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



PROTECTIVE FACTORS



PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Connection to a
Caring Adult

Emotional Health and
Connectedness

Empathy and Concern
for How One's Actions
Affect Others

Community Support
and Connectedness

CONNECTION TO A CARING ADULT

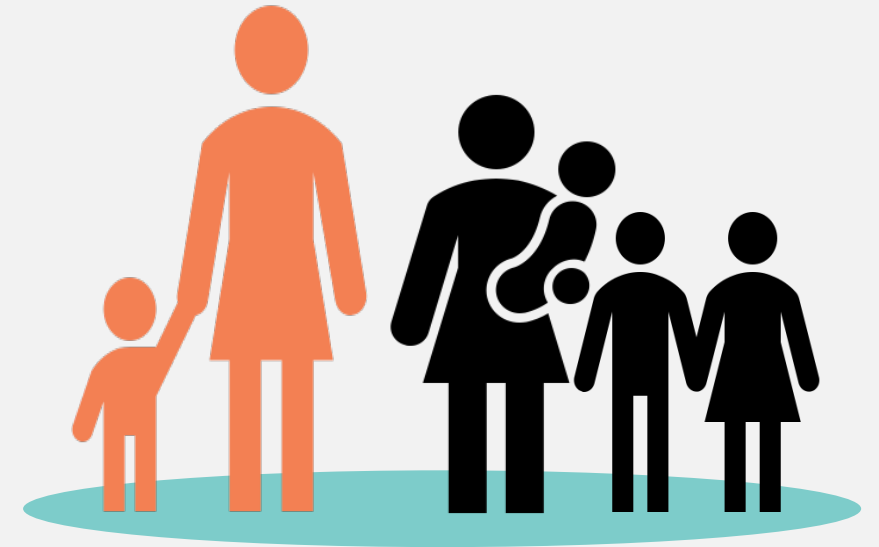
Variable: Maternal Relationship

NATIONAL

Lack of maternal monitoring has been associated with physical dating violence, bullying, and sexual harassment perpetration in adolescence (Foshee et al., 2016).

Parental monitoring decreases as children progress from middle school into high school. Decrease in parental monitoring can increase youth's risk for perpetration.

However, no research to date has examined how protective factor trajectories contribute to the likelihood of SV perpetration over time (Basile et al., 2018).

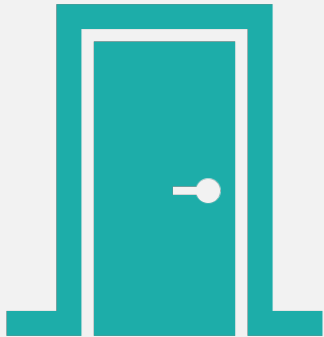


CONNECTION TO A CARING ADULT

Variable: Parental Monitoring

NATIONAL

Parental monitoring was protective against child sexual abuse (Babatsikos & Miles, 2015).



Parent respect for privacy acts as a protective factor for physical violence victimization (Basile, 2018).

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



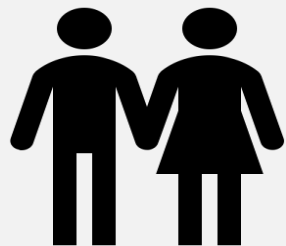
CONNECTION TO A CARING ADULT

Variable: Developmental relationship with non-parent caring adults

NATIONAL

Experiencing developmental relationships leads to better developmental outcomes across academic, psychological, social-emotional, and behavioral domains, along with better self-management, relationship status, responsible decision-making, social awareness, and self-awareness (Scales et al., 2022).

Positive emotional connection to adults could be a buffer against the perpetration of sexual violence (Borowsky et al., 1997).



STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



EMOTIONAL HEALTH AND CONNECTEDNESS

Variable: Socio-Emotional Support

NATIONAL

Social support is significantly different between SV perpetrators and non-perpetrators over time (Basile, 2018).

Having friends who were not sexually active was determined to be protective.

Emotional health and community connectedness were significant protective factors for adolescent male sexual aggression.

Academic achievement was protective for female sexual aggression

STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.

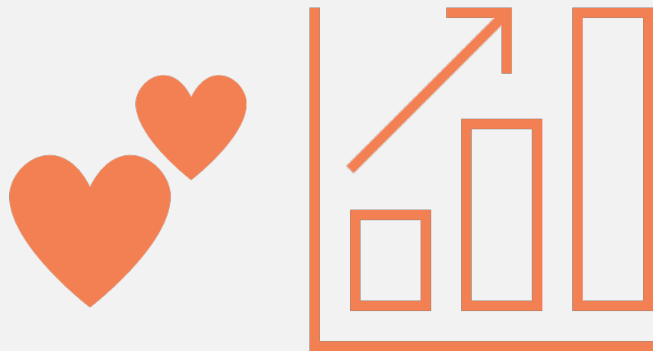


EMPATHY AND CONCERN FOR HOW ONE'S ACTIONS AFFECT OTHERS

Variable: Emotional Intelligence

NATIONAL

Empathy may also be protective as non-perpetrators demonstrated significantly higher empathy scores at the beginning and end of middle school, showing increases over time, though non-perpetrators and perpetrators became more similar in high school (Basile, 2018).



STATE

Additional data is needed to fully understand this variable's impact on sexual violence in Texas.



GAPS IN LITERATURE

IMMIGRATION AND/OR IMMIGRANT STATUS

NATIONAL

Physically abused Latinas who are foreign born had two times greater odds of reporting recent IPSV than physically abused Latinas born in the USA (Cavanaugh, 2014).

Being an immigrant is associated with increased risk for experiencing recurring sexual assault (Decker et al., 2007).

Immigrant teens who have been previously victimized appear to be at heightened risk for revictimization based on this same social context (Decker et al., 2007).

STATE-LEVEL

Since February 2021, the White House has opened at least eight emergency influx sites of unaccompanied migrant children in Texas, including Freeman Coliseum, with a total capacity of about 14,000 beds.

April 7th, 2021, Governor Abbott held a press conference and revealed there had been allegations of sexual assault occurring at the Freeman Coliseum facility.

This emergency site closed in May 2021



REFERENCES

For references, please refer to the full report available on the SVPP website at <https://evalsvpptx.com/resources/>