

IPV Data: CHS Patients who Identify as Female, Transgender, or Nonbinary

Data analyzed for calendar year 2021 (1/1/2021 through 12/31/2021)

- Of the 19,646 incarcerations with a full or partial medical intake in 2021:
 - 6.1% were female (n=1,206)
 - 1.3% were transgender or nonbinary (n=253)
 - 93.6% were male (n=18,146)
 - 0.2% had undetermined gender (n=41)
- Of the 1,459 persons identifying as female, transgender, or nonbinary:
 - 12.9% (n=188) screened positive for experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV)
 - 11.9% (n=173) indicated having been abused (physical, financial, emotional, sexual) by an intimate partner, such as domestic partner, husband, wife, girlfriend, boyfriend, etc.
 - 4.1% (n=60) reporting having an order of protection against someone
 - 3.6% (n=52) reported having ever been in a domestic violence shelter
 - 24.7% (n=360) reported being homeless before incarceration or not having a place to go after incarceration
 - 66.1% (n=965) received mental health services (“ever M”)
 - 19.7% (n=288) had likely opioid use disorder (diagnosis and/or opioid meds within recent period)

Please note: The number of persons screening positive for IPV is likely an undercount of those who have experienced IPV. In an evaluation of CHS IPV services, we found that many persons answer “no” to the three screening questions but later are referred or self-refer for IPV services. This is not uncommon – see Browne A., Miller B., Maguin E. Prevalence and severity of lifetime physical and sexual victimization among incarcerated women, *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* 1999; 22(3–4)301–322 and Zust B. Assessing and addressing domestic violence experienced by incarcerated women, *Creative Nursing* 2008; 14(2)22–24.