

Researcher advises tracking transgender homicides

14 August 2017

More research should be pursued about violence against transgender individuals, especially among young and Black or Latina transfeminine women, according to a recent study completed by Dr. Alexis Dinno, Sc.D., M.P.H., M.E.M., professor and researcher in the Oregon Health Sciences University-Portland State University School of Public Health.

Homicide rates among [transgender](#) individuals are essentially invisible, given that US public health systems don't track such deaths by transgender identity.

While the transgender population overall appears to have much lower [homicide rates](#) than the cisgender population in the U.S., this data is misleading. Coroners' reports and death certificates give no indication of a deceased's status as transgender versus cisgender at time of death. As a result, public health systems should track violence against transgender individuals in their systems and reporting.

Dr. Dinno studied homicide rates for transgender residents and transfeminine, Black, Latin@, and young (aged 15-34 years) subpopulations during the period 2010 to 2014 using Transgender Day of Remembrance and National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs transgender homicide data. Using a sensitivity analysis, she concluded that anti violence [public health](#) programs should identify young and Black or Latina transfeminine women as an especially vulnerable population.

More information: Alexis Dinno, Homicide Rates of Transgender Individuals in the United States: 2010–2014, *American Journal of Public Health* (2017). [DOI: 10.2105/AJPH.2017.303878](https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.303878)

Provided by Portland State University
APA citation: Researcher advises tracking transgender homicides (2017, August 14) retrieved 18

September 2020 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-08-tracking-transgender-homicides.html>

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