Preliminary Findings • **November 2009**

NATIONAL TRANSGENDER DISCRIMINATION SURVEY

by the National Center for Transgender Equality and the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force





Process

8 month period; researchers and community advocates

Pollster, health specialist, transgender leaders, veteran LGBT advocates, lawyers, gender studies experts

High on the end-users, low on data geeks

Not enough research on existing comparative questions on federal surveys

NO MONEY







Comparative Instruments

Small community-based health surveys

- Stephen Whittle's UK Survey not applicable
- Nothing really exists to accomplish the job we are undertaking
- First large scale, in-depth look at transgender experience across several key domains







The "Moment"

Post-ENDA debacle of 2007

Rancor = teachable moment

Eagerness to tell the Trans story = visibility

Bodes well for reaching high in terms of our study

Our extravagant 70 question instrument -- "No one will complete this."







What Do We Want?

- Employment (ENDA)
- Housing (Fair Housing Act)
- Health and Health Care Access and Provision (Health Care Bill, Health Insurance Reform, DSM reform)
- Public Accommodation (Statewide anti-discrimination measures)
- Education (anti-bullying legislation)
- Criminal Justice (police abuse work and prison reform)
- Government Documents (as connected to access to employment, housing, health care, education, travel)
- Family Life (lack of safety net, family policy)





Who Do We Want?

- Instruction in press, outreach and on TF website: do you identify as gender non-conforming in any way?
- Interest in broad range of experiences across the gender spectrum, across LGBTs
- Interest to see if we could find a correlation between being "highly" non-conforming and discrimination
- High participation among trans/gnc people of color, low-income, rural, low-literacy





What is 'highly' gender non-conforming? How do we measure this?

- Questions 1-7 create multi-dimensional measure
- sex assigned at birth
- primary gender identity today
- list of gender identifiers/identities
- people can tell whether I tell them or not: "passing"
- self-report
- who knows in what settings regardless of self-report







Methodology Report

- Outreach to 800 groups; 150 listserves.
 - Direct interface with 50 groups serving hard to reach transgender and gender non-conforming people; distributed 2,000 paper surveys.
- 6,500 valid responses from transgender and gender nonconforming people in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands.
- 500 paper surveys in final sample.







Successes

- Largest sample by far ever collected
- Diverse in ways that we had hoped
- The data tells a dramatic story...
- Data for decades: what to do, where to go from here?





Failures

- Not sure yet: preliminary analysis
- Obvious failures:
 - Not using census questions on race and income
 - Not using a jobs list tied to labor statistics categories
 - No faith question
 - No hate crimes question
 - Everywhere we let folks write in costs of transition, age – data is very, very difficult to sort







Sample Description and Demographics





Current Gender Identity

- 88% identify as transgender by our multilayered gender identifier
- 12% as gender non-conforming

- 54% identify as MTF (60)
- 30% identify as FTM (40)





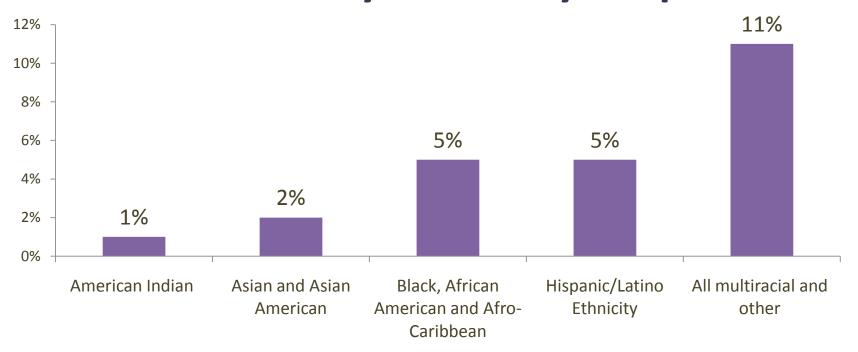
Our Diverse Gender Identities:







Race and Ethnicity of Survey Respondents



24 % of respondents identified within one of the categories. 76% of individuals identified as White only. All categories are respondents who checked only one category, with the exception of multiracial respondents.







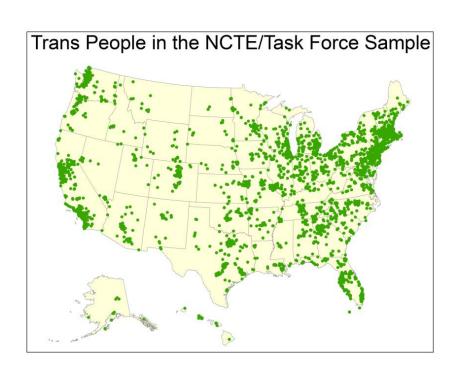
Respondents Came from Every Region of the Country

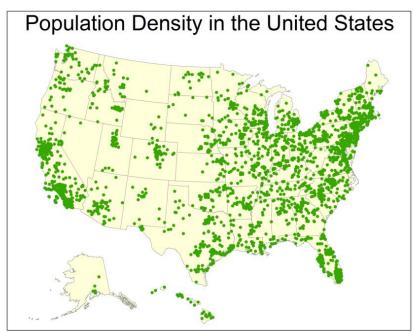






Our Geographic Distribution Looks Similar to that of the US Population









Employment





Employment Discrimination

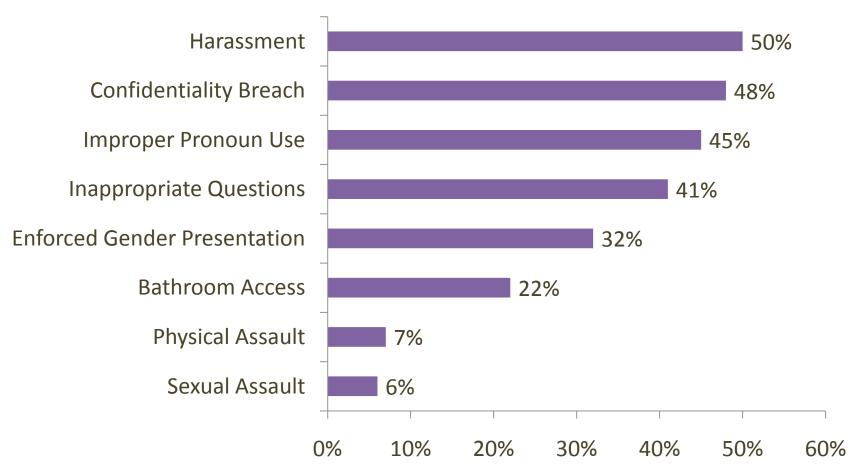
26% of respondents report losing their job for being transgender

97% of respondents report at least one negative job experience related to being transgender





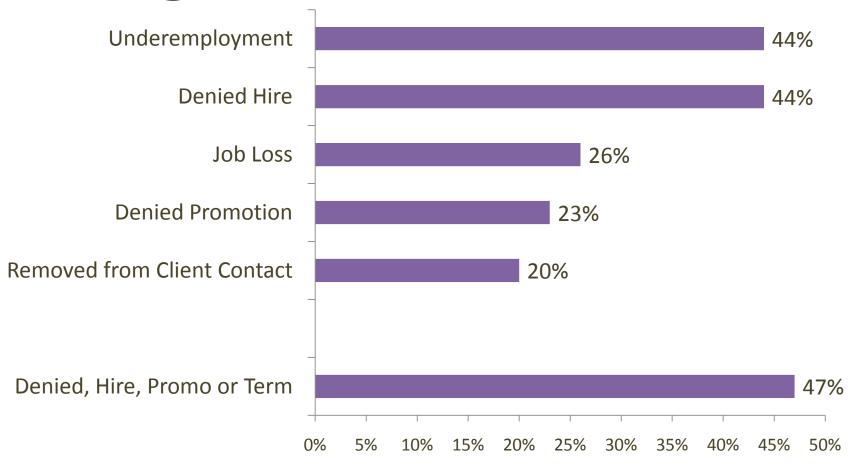
Negative Job Experiences







Negative Job Outcomes

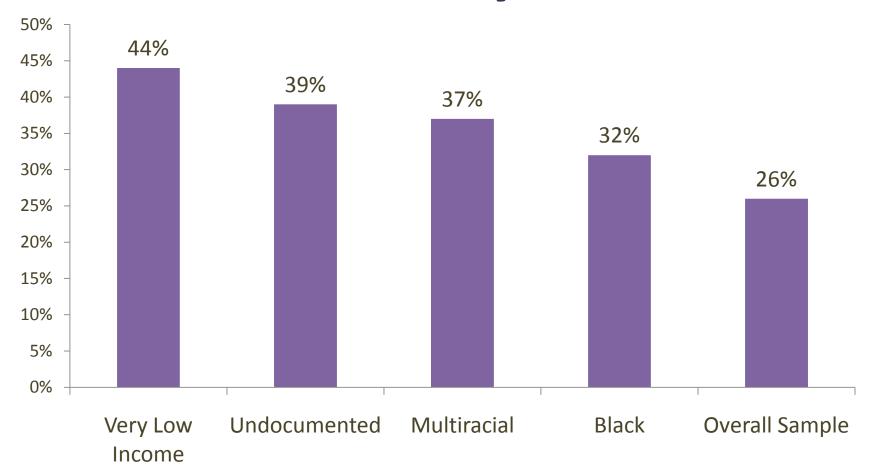








Who is More Likely to be Fired?







Education





Education

- Only 12% of our sample has a high school diploma or less
 - This is compared with 45% of the general population, making our sample highly educated (common in majority on-line surveys)
- 40% have had some college
- 27% possess college degrees
- 20% have graduate degrees

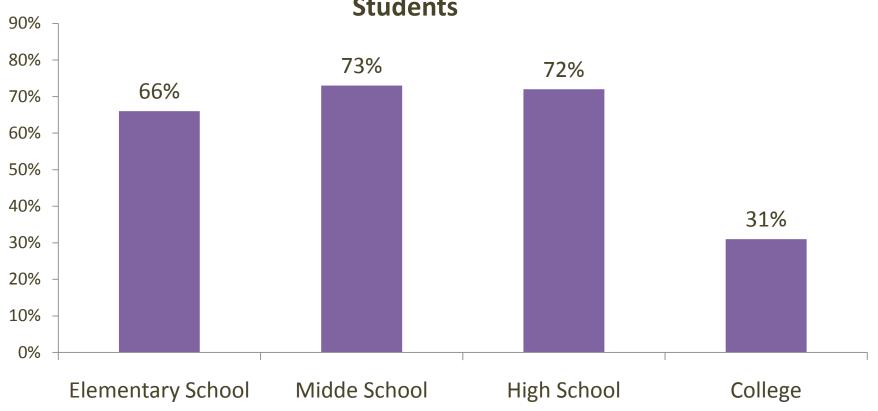






Discrimination in School

Harassment, Physical Assault or Sexual Assault by Students

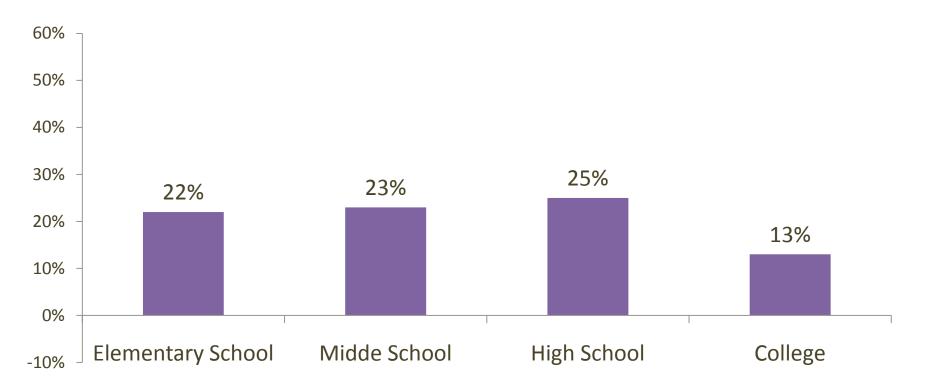






Discrimination in School

Harassment, Physical Assault or Sexual Assault by Teachers





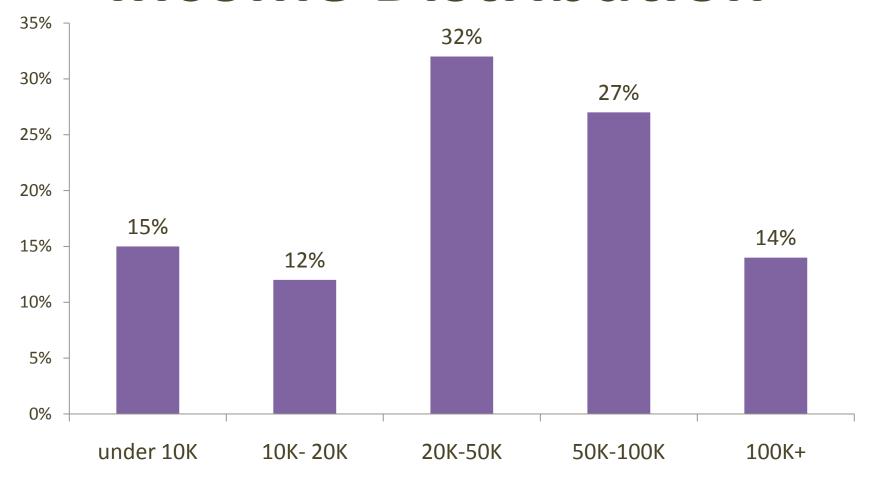


Income





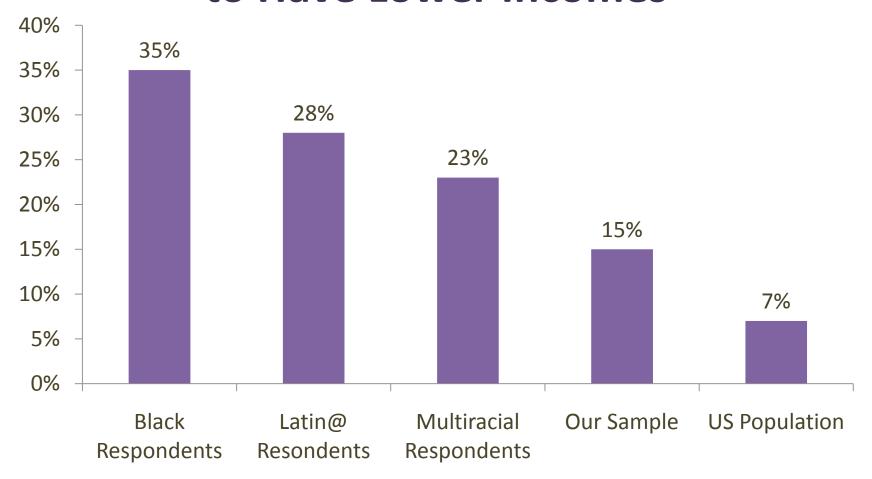
Income Distribution







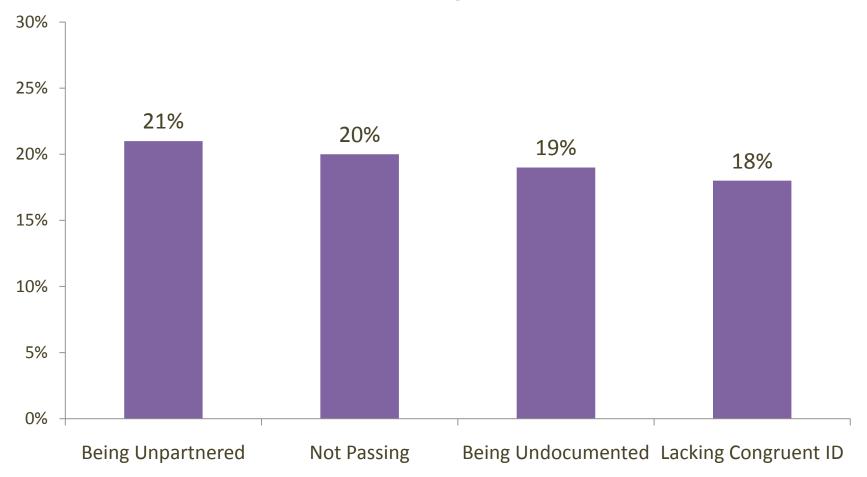
People of Color are More Likely to Have Lower Incomes







What Else Impacts Income?







Public Accommodation







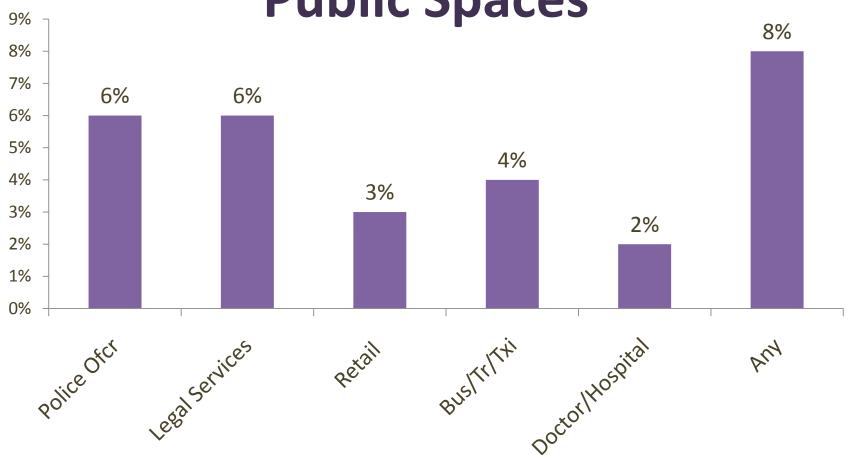
Verbally Harassed or Disrespected in Public Spaces







Physically Attacked or Assaulted in Public Spaces







Housing



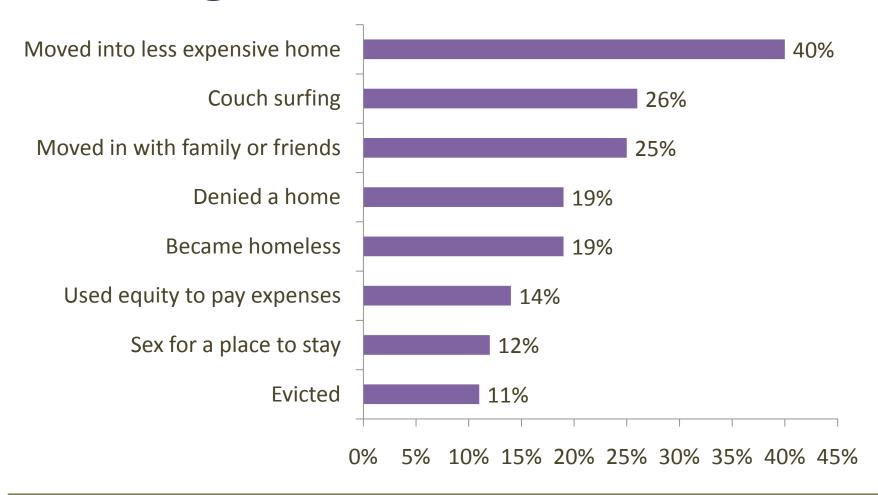


Housing Security

 Thirty two percent (32%) of our sample owns their home compared with 67% of the general population



Housing Issues and Homelessness

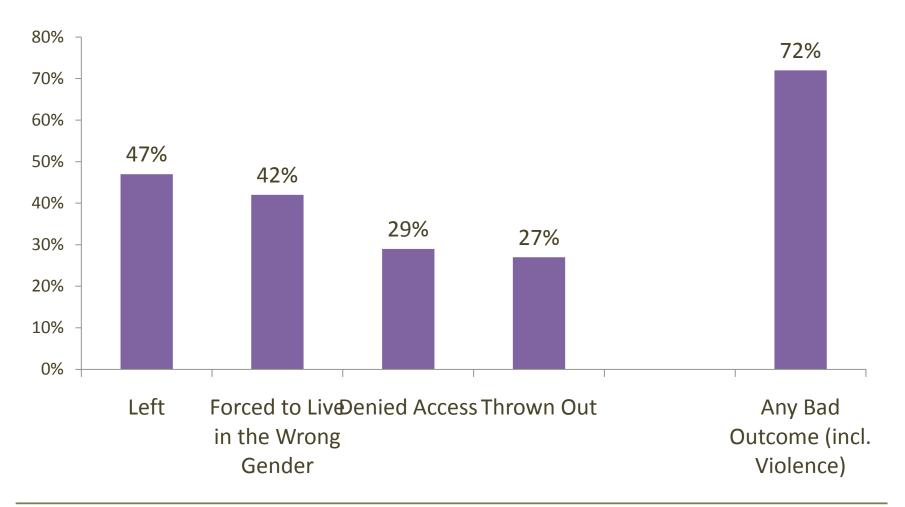








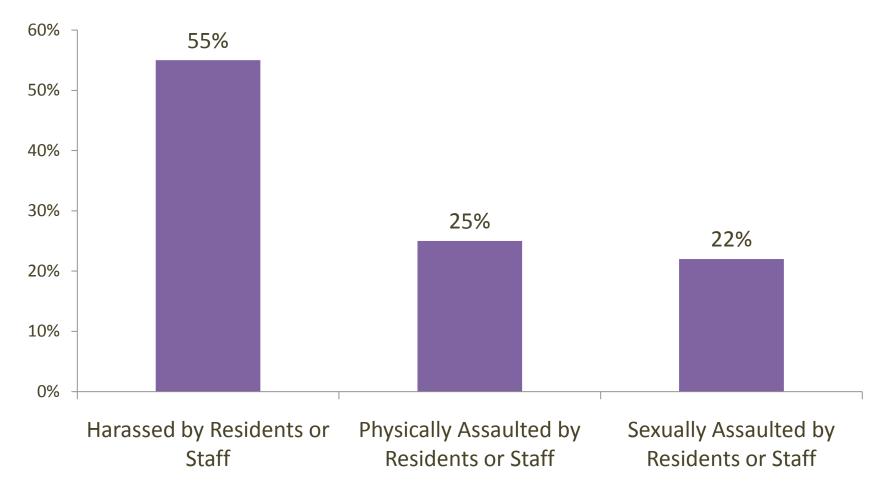
Discrimination in Homeless Shelters







Violence and Harassment in Shelters





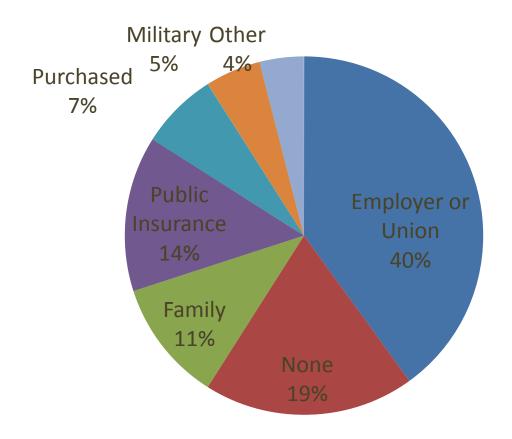


Health and Healthcare





Health Insurance Coverage









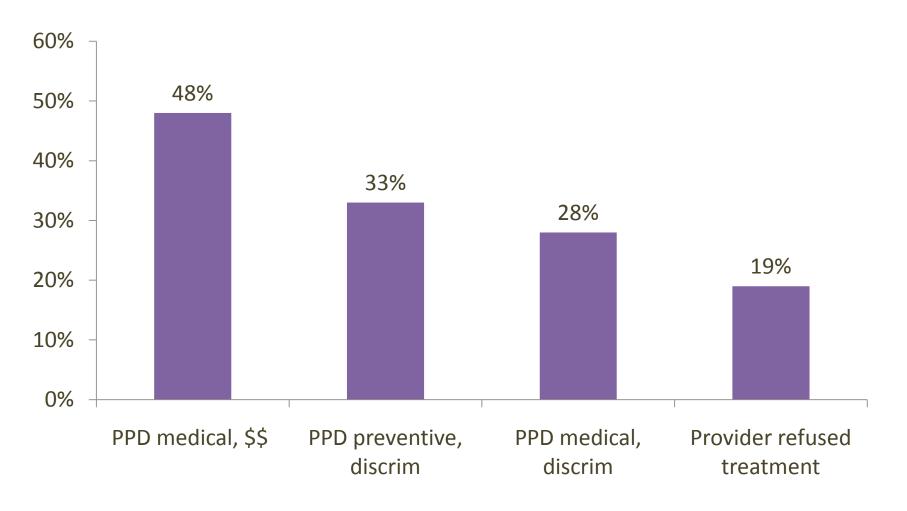
Education for Clinicians is Essential

50% of survey respondents had to educate a medical provider about transgender and gender non-conforming people in order to get appropriate care.





Effects of Discrimination in Healthcare







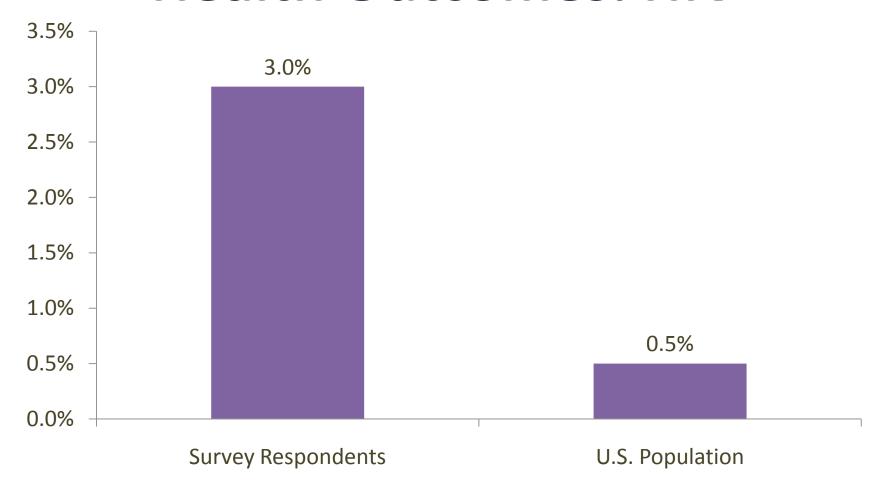
Reported Diagnoses

- Fifty percent (50%) of the sample has received a gender-related mental health diagnosis
- Thirty-one percent (31%) have received a physical, learning-related or other mental health diagnosis
 - 19% have one or more mental health diagnoses
 - 15% have one or more physical disability diagnoses
 - 8% have one or more learning disabilities





Health Outcomes: HIV

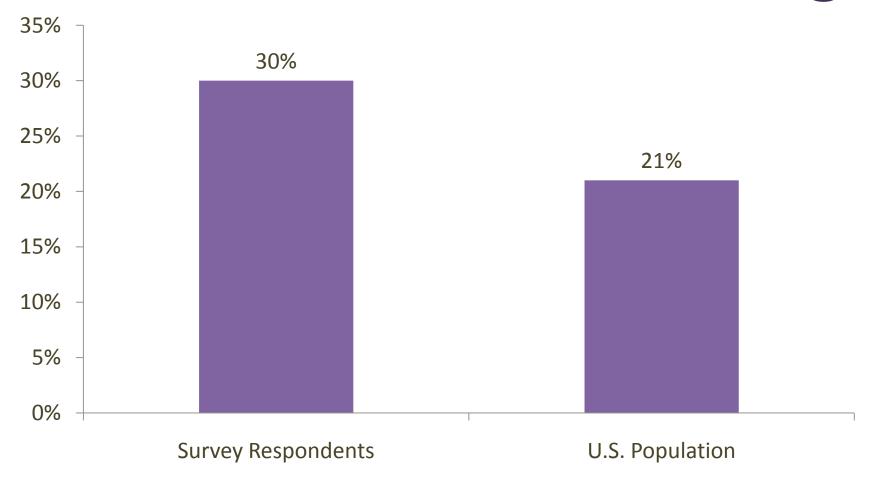








Health Outcomes: Smoking







Health Outcomes: Drug/Alcohol Use

Thirty-six percent (36%) of respondents are currently or have in the past used drugs or alcohol specifically to cope with mistreatment due to their gender identity

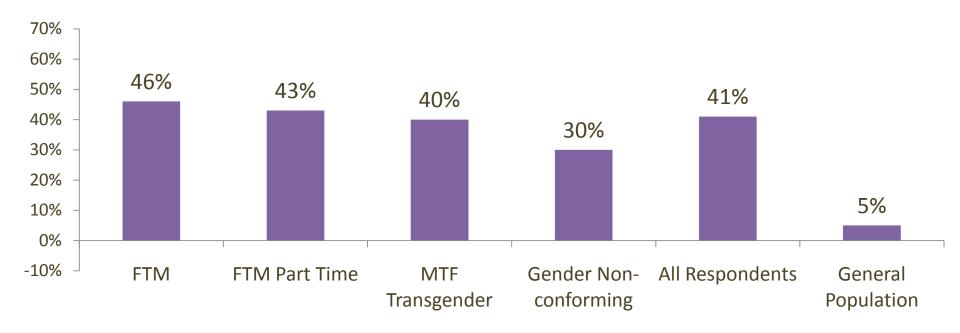
- 11% current
- 24% past







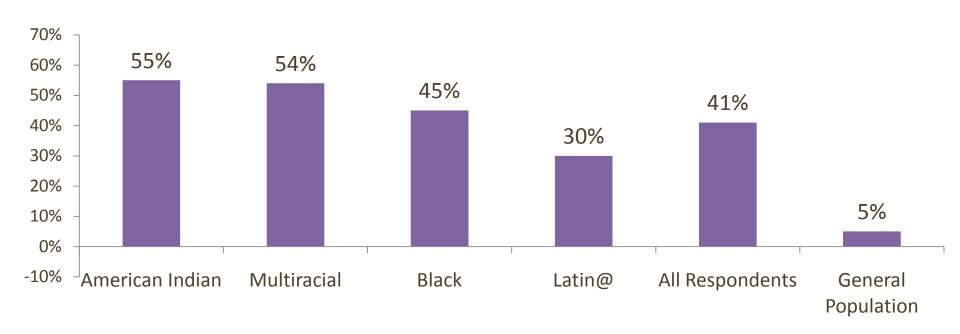
Health Outcomes: Suicide Attempts







Highest Risk: Suicide Attempts







Other data highlights

Respondents' Top Policy Priorities:

- Employment nondiscrimination (72%)
- Covering trans health care in insurance (65%)
- Hate crimes legislation (48%)
- Access to Trans-Sensitive Healthcare (43%)







How will we use this data?

- To create a vivid portrait of the impact of discrimination in the lives of transgender and gender non-conforming people; use the data to tell a multi-layered story.
- To Counter Right Wing Lies.
- To pass a transgender and gender identity inclusive ENDA.
- To advocate for state-by-state legislation in a variety of areas
 employment, anti-bullying, hate crimes, etc.
- To inform policy priorities and strategies.





