



The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 228 were Alabama residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Alabama.

Income and Employment Status

- 19% of respondents in Alabama were unemployed.²
- 38% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 9% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 26% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (11%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 18% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 75% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 54% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 13% were physically attacked, and 13% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 13% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 37% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 25% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 29% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 10% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 35% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 19% who were denied equal treatment or service, 24% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 11% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 19% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 59% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 34% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 57% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 53% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 17% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 25% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.

- In the past year, 35% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 47% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 45% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 12% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 80% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 40% of those who have not changed their legal name and 37% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 28% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | ALABAMA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Alabama (n=228) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Alabama State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 84 were Alaska residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Alaska.

Income and Employment Status

- 18% of respondents in Alaska were unemployed.²
- 29% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 14% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 17% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- 10% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 25% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 85% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 58% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 30% were physically attacked, and 14% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 24% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

Housing and Homelessness

- 32% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 43% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 23% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 39% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 21% who were denied equal treatment or service and 20% who were verbally harassed because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 10% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 17% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 57% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 24% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 47% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 29% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 44% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.

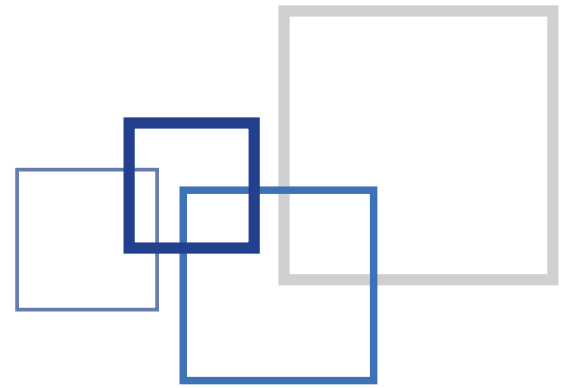
- In the past year, 28% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 49% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 30% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 21% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 17% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 57% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 28% of those who have not changed their legal name and 21% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 40% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | ALASKA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Alaska (n=84) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. The Alaska unemployment rate is presented with the standard survey weight applied to better reflect characteristics of Alaska respondents. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation and the weighting procedure.
3. The Alaska poverty rate is presented with the standard survey weight applied to better reflect characteristics of Alaska respondents. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation and the weighting procedure.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Alaska State Report

August 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 537 were Arizona residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Arizona.

Income and Employment Status

- 16% of respondents in Arizona were unemployed.²
- 28% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 15% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 27% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (10%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 21% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 28% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that year.

Education

- 74% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 48% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 24% were physically attacked, and 8% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.

- ▶ 17% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 21% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 27% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 32% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 14% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 32% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 35% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 20% who were denied equal treatment or service, 28% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 7% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 10% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 57% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 31% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 53% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 51% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 26% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 33% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 20% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 36% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 41% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 12% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 11% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 68% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 38% of those who have not changed their legal name and 37% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 32% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | ARIZONA STATE REPORT

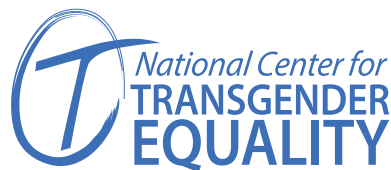
1. The number of respondents in Arizona (n=537) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Arizona State Report

February 2017



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Income and Employment Status

- 11% of respondents in Arkansas were unemployed.²
- 37% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 16% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 30% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (21%), physically attacked (4%), and sexually assaulted (10%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 28% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 36% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that year.

Education

- 82% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 49% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 28% were physically attacked, and 17% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.

- 17% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 27% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 22% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 27% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 10% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 29% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 16% who were denied equal treatment or service, 26% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (10%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 62% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 32% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 65% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 61% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

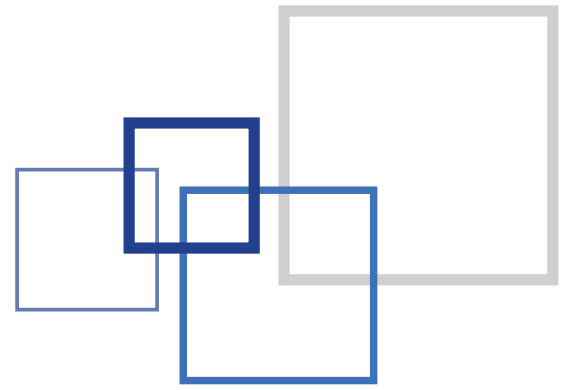
- 29% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 35% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 29% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 40% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 44% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 11% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 10% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 64% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 48% of those who have not changed their legal name and 46% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 28% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | ARKANSAS STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Arkansas (n=222) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Arkansas State Report

February 2017



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Income and Employment Status

- 15% of respondents in California were unemployed.²
- 33% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 15% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 26% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (13%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (2%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 22% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 76% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 56% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 26% were physically attacked, and 15% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 17% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 22% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 22% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 30% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 11% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 24% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 30% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 13% who were denied equal treatment or service, 22% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (12%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 60% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 31% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 55% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 56% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

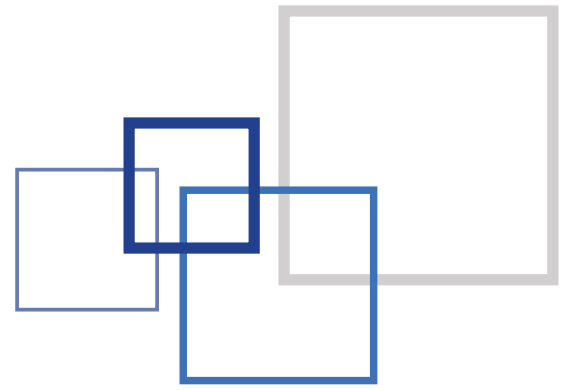
- 25% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 33% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 22% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 27% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 36% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 13% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 15% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 63% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 31% of those who have not changed their legal name and 28% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 32% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | CALIFORNIA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in California (n=3,453) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

California State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 669 were Colorado residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Colorado.

Income and Employment Status

- 9% of respondents in Colorado were unemployed.²
- 30% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 16% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 35% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (11%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 31% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 80% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 57% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 28% were physically attacked, and 13% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 20% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 16% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 31% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 34% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 14% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 24% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 41% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 9% who were denied equal treatment or service, 37% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 6% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 10% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 64% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 36% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 49% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 56% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

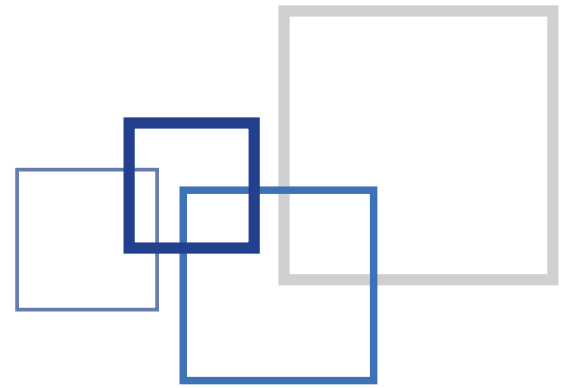
- 33% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 42% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 20% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 37% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 40% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 14% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 8% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 70% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 33% of those who have not changed their legal name and 40% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 30% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | COLORADO STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Colorado (n=669) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Colorado State Report

September 2017



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Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 319 were Connecticut residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Connecticut.

Income and Employment Status

- 13% of respondents in Connecticut were unemployed.²
- 12% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 10% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 23% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (9%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 20% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 77% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 50% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 25% were physically attacked, and 11% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 16% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 22% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 17% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 23% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 7% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 29% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service and 20% who were verbally harassed because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 10% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 11% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 54% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 31% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 56% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 22% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 29% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 20% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 25% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.

- 45% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 10% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 11% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 71% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 41% of those who have not changed their legal name and 37% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 27% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | CONNECTICUT STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Connecticut (n=319) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Connecticut State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 614 were Georgia residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Georgia.

Income and Employment Status

- 11% of respondents in Georgia were unemployed.²
- 30% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 20% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 33% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (12%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (2%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 29% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 34% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that past year.

Education

- 80% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 50% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 24% were physically attacked, and 13% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.

- 16% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 27% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 27% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 32% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 19% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 27% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 33% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 17% who were denied equal treatment or service, 27% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 12% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (13%) and physically attacked (2%) when accessing a restroom.
- 57% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 32% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 63% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 57% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

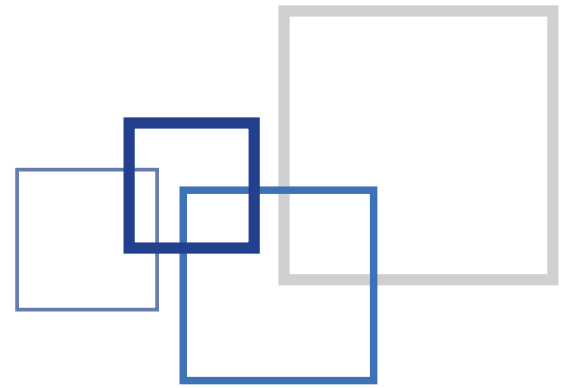
- 20% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 33% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 26% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 45% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 39% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 13% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 73% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 39% of those who have not changed their legal name and 34% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 35% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | GEORGIA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Georgia (n=614) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Georgia State Report

January 2017



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Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 1,099 were Florida residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Florida.

Income and Employment Status

- 22% of respondents in Florida were unemployed.²
- 27% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 14% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 30% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (18%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (2%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 23% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 75% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 50% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 23% were physically attacked, and 15% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 19% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 28% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 25% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 29% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 14% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 32% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 28% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service, 23% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 9% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 55% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 27% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 65% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 61% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 20% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 33% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 25% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 40% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 46% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 13% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 11% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 74% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 41% of those who have not changed their legal name and 39% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 37% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | FLORIDA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Florida (n=1,099) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Florida State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 219 were Iowa residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Iowa.

Income and Employment Status

- 6% of respondents in Iowa were unemployed.²
- 24% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 9% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 21% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (17%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 18% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 25% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that year.

Education

- 74% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 48% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 15% were physically attacked, and 7% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.

- 18% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 24% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 16% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 27% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 8% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 33% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 19% who were denied equal treatment or service, 29% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 10% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (14%) and physically attacked (3%) when accessing a restroom.
- 56% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 34% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 51% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 23% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.

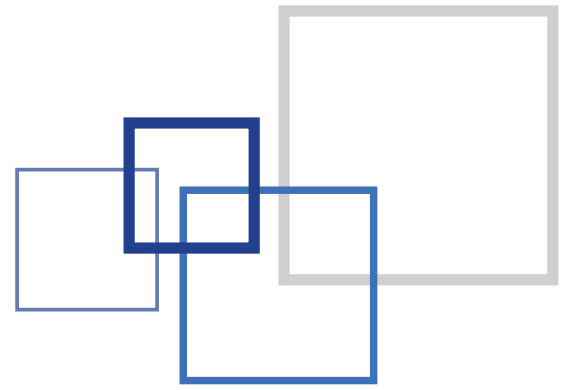
- 34% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 30% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 35% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 41% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 16% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 11% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 81% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 41% of those who have not changed their legal name and 35% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 31% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | IOWA STATE REPORT

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1. The number of respondents in Iowa (n=219) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
 2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
 3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
 4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Iowa State Report

February 2017



transformations
IOWA

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Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 155 were Idaho residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Idaho.

Income and Employment Status

- 6% of respondents in Idaho were unemployed.²
- 25% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 15% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 28% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (14%) and physically attacked (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 23% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 86% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 63% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 28% were physically attacked, and 14% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 12% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 41% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 36% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 48% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 18% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 41% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 16% who were denied equal treatment or service, 30% who were verbally harassed, and 3% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 8% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (15%), physically attacked (3%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 59% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 26% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 60% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 26% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 39% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.

- In the past year, 27% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 42% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 49% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 20% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 10% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 69% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 49% of those who have not changed their legal name and 42% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 36% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | IDAHO STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Idaho (n=155) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Idaho State Report

October 2017



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Recommended Citation: *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Idaho State Report*. (2017). Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 1,082 were Illinois residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Illinois.

Income and Employment Status

- 11% of respondents in Illinois were unemployed.²
- 21% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 15% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 28% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (18%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (2%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 26% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 80% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 58% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 25% were physically attacked, and 13% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 20% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 27% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 21% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 28% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 11% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 18% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 33% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 11% who were denied equal treatment or service, 29% who were verbally harassed, and 4% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (11%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 58% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 28% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 69% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 56% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

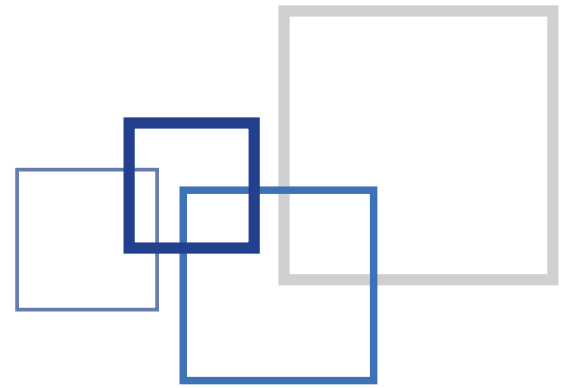
- 28% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 33% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 24% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 29% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 35% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 13% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 11% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 65% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 31% of those who have not changed their legal name and 27% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 34% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | ILLINOIS STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Illinois (n=1,082) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Illinois State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 452 were Indiana residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Indiana.

Income and Employment Status

- 9% of respondents in Indiana were unemployed.²
- 31% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 12% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 27% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (12%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 24% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 73% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 49% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 18% were physically attacked, and 5% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 10% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 18% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 21% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 26% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 12% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 12% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 24% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 9% who were denied equal treatment or service, 19% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 6% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (12%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 60% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 29% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 48% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 51% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 21% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 30% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 16% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 35% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 40% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 11% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 11% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 75% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 35% of those who have not changed their legal name and 34% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 26% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | INDIANA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Indiana (n=452) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Indiana State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 197 were Kansas residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Kansas.

Income and Employment Status

- 7% of respondents in Kansas were unemployed.²
- 36% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 15% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 29% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (15%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (2%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 20% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 83% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 59% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 27% were physically attacked, and 12% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 11% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 18% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 22% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 33% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 10% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 29% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 13% who were denied equal treatment or service, 26% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (8%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 62% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 38% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 53% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 54% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

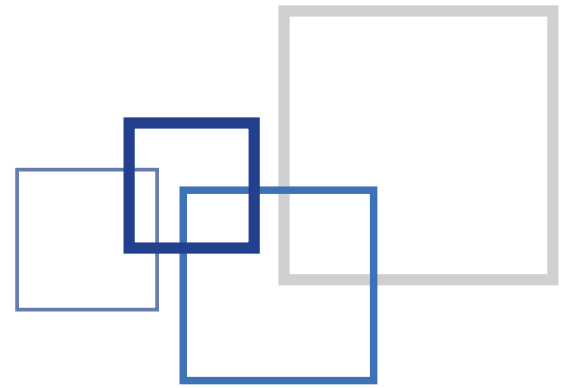
- 26% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 33% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 29% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 38% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 40% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 11% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 6% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 81% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 41% of those who have not changed their legal name and 45% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 24% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | KANSAS STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Kansas (n=197) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Kansas State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 274 were Kentucky residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Kentucky.

Income and Employment Status

- 11% of respondents in Kentucky were unemployed.²
- 25% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 13% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 25% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (14%), physically attacked (2%), and sexually assaulted (2%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 28% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 83% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 59% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 18% were physically attacked, and 17% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 10% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 28% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 24% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 36% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 14% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 32% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 18% who were denied equal treatment or service, 19% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 7% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (10%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 67% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 37% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 64% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 60% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 35% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.

- 38% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 29% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 34% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 41% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 12% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 6% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 78% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 34% of those who have not changed their legal name and 30% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 21% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | KENTUCKY STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Kentucky (n=274) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Kentucky State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 274 were Louisiana residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Louisiana.

Income and Employment Status

- 7% of respondents in Louisiana were unemployed.²
- 33% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 25% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 32% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (15%) and sexually assaulted (3%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 29% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 85% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 63% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 28% were physically attacked, and 21% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 28% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 15% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 32% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 32% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 14% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 33% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 10% who were denied equal treatment or service, 27% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 14% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 21% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 61% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 33% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 67% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 58% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 20% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.

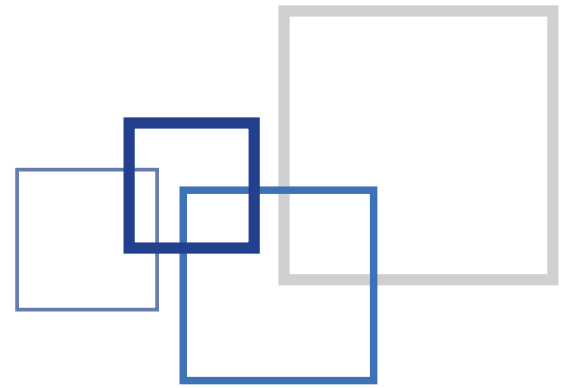
- 29% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 27% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 35% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 37% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 13% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 7% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 74% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 34% of those who have not changed their legal name and 28% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 37% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | LOUISIANA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Louisiana (n=274) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Louisiana State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 182 were Maine residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Maine.

Income and Employment Status

- 10% of respondents in Maine were unemployed.²
- 25% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 8% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 25% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (18%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 23% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 80% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 67% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 26% were physically attacked, and 4% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 18% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 24% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 28% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 36% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 13% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 29% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 10% who were denied equal treatment or service, 24% who were verbally harassed, and 3% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (11%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 66% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 31% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 62% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 59% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 23% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 43% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 23% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 36% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 44% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 12% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 10% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 72% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 43% of those who have not changed their legal name and 33% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 22% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | MAINE STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Maine (n=182) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Maine State Report

June 2017



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Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 662 were Maryland residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Maryland.

Income and Employment Status

- 9% of respondents in Maryland were unemployed.²
- 22% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 13% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 25% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (18%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (3%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 23% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 78% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 58% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 28% were physically attacked, and 14% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 23% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 22% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 24% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 28% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 11% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 46% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 29% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service, 24% who were verbally harassed, and 4% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 7% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (9%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 58% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 34% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 58% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 59% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

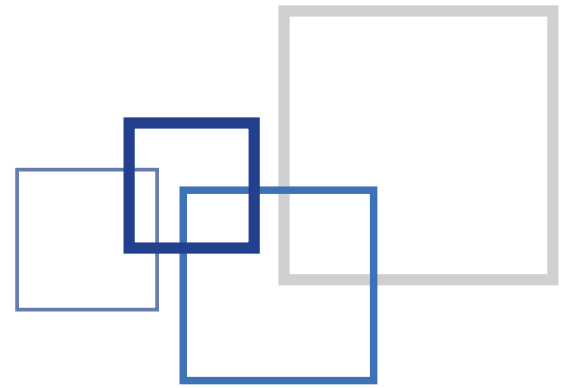
- 25% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 29% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 23% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 31% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 33% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 15% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 10% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 69% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 22% of those who have not changed their legal name and 18% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 24% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | MARYLAND STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Maryland (n=662) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Maryland State Report

December 2017

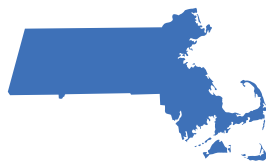


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Income and Employment Status

- 7% of respondents in Massachusetts were unemployed.²
- 17% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 12% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 22% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (11%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 23% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 73% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 47% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 16% were physically attacked, and 6% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 11% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 24% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 21% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 24% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 8% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 20% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 30% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service, 24% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 10% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (12%) and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 62% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 33% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 52% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 61% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 28% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 31% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 20% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 19% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 33% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 12% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 11% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 61% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 26% of those who have not changed their legal name and 21% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 32% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | MASSACHUSETTS STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Massachusetts (n=1,195) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Massachusetts State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 894 were Michigan residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Michigan.

Income and Employment Status

- 19% of respondents in Michigan were unemployed.²
- 30% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 17% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 27% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (16%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 22% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 79% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 55% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 26% were physically attacked, and 10% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 20% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 29% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 26% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 34% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 20% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 35% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 30% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 14% who were denied equal treatment or service, 22% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 8% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (15%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 61% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 36% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 60% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 55% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

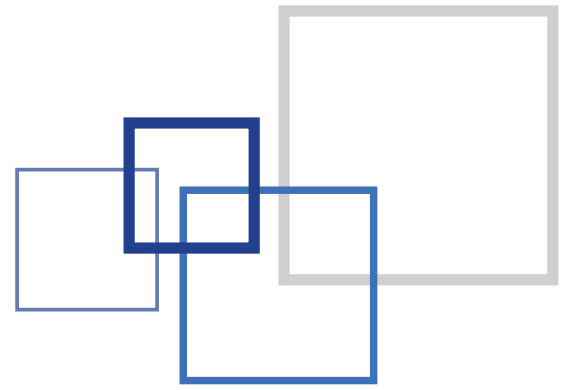
- 25% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 38% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 25% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 36% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 43% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 14% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 81% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 42% of those who have not changed their legal name and 40% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 33% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | MICHIGAN STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Michigan (n=894) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Michigan State Report

May 2017



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Recommended Citation: *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Michigan State Report*. (2017). Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 670 were Minnesota residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Minnesota.

Income and Employment Status

- 11% of respondents in Minnesota were unemployed.²
- 34% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 18% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 26% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (14%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 23% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 79% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 54% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 27% were physically attacked, and 12% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.

- 17% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 24% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 18% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 31% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 10% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 10% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 30% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 15% who were denied equal treatment or service, 21% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (12%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 64% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 33% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 59% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 58% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 27% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 34% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 24% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 29% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 38% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 10% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 13% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 66% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 39% of those who have not changed their legal name and 37% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 31% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | MINNESOTA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Minnesota (n=670) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Minnesota State Report

September 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 509 were Missouri residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Missouri.

Income and Employment Status

- 19% of respondents in Missouri were unemployed.²
- 27% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 16% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 26% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (15%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 27% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 74% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 50% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 23% were physically attacked, and 13% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 11% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 22% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 22% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 31% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 13% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 20% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 27% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service, 19% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (12%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 58% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 30% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 61% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 56% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

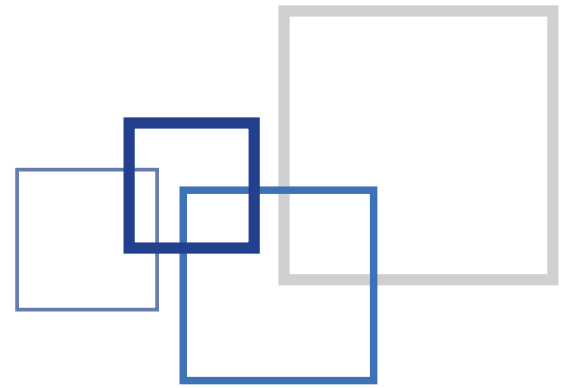
- 24% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 28% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 24% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 40% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 45% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 12% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 10% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 76% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 41% of those who have not changed their legal name and 36% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 33% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | MISSOURI STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Missouri (n=509) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Missouri State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 165 were Nebraska residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Nebraska.

Income and Employment Status

- 6% of respondents in Nebraska were unemployed.²
- 29% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 8% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 25% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (14%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (2%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 16% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 77% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 57% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 11% were physically attacked, and 11% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 26% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 16% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 24% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 27% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 17% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 28% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 7% who were denied equal treatment or service, 22% who were verbally harassed, and 4% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 2% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (7%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 59% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 24% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 53% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 23% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 20% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.

- In the past year, 12% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 36% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 34% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 11% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 7% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 73% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 42% of those who have not changed their legal name and 33% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 22% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | NEBRASKA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Nebraska (n=165) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Nebraska State Report

October 2017



The full report and Executive Summary of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey are available at www.USTransSurvey.org.

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 206 were Nevada residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Nevada.

Income and Employment Status

- 36% of respondents in Nevada were unemployed.²
- 44% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 22% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 32% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (20%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 32% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 80% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 45% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 30% were physically attacked, and 13% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 9% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 18% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 26% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 37% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 13% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 27% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 5% who were denied equal treatment or service and 24% who were verbally harassed because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 7% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 8% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 43% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 25% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 59% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 45% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 23% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.

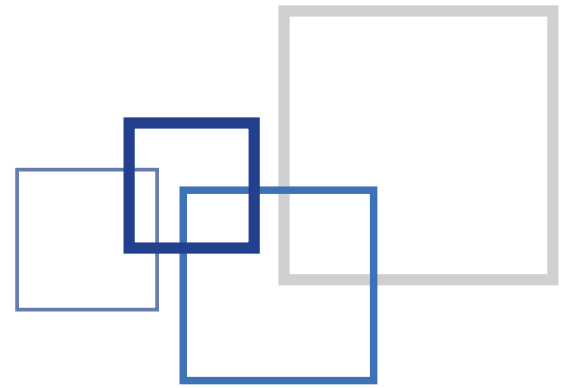
- 41% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 33% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 41% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 41% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 16% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 19% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 64% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 37% of those who have not changed their legal name and 46% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 45% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | NEVADA STATE REPORT

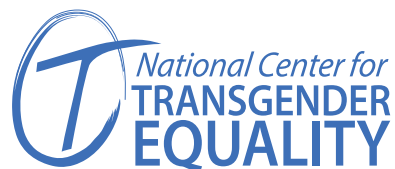
1. The number of respondents in Nevada (n=206) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Nevada State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 225 were New Hampshire residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in New Hampshire.

Income and Employment Status

- 7% of respondents in New Hampshire were unemployed.²
- 18% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 15% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 20% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (11%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 17% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 21% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that past year.

Education

- 74% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 65% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 26% were physically attacked, and 21% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.

- 12% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 27% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 23% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 28% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 10% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 22% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 13% who were denied equal treatment or service, 13% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (9%), physically attacked (2%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 54% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 27% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 47% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 48% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 24% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 27% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 18% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 25% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 35% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month prior to completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 13% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 13% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 60% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 28% of those who have not changed their legal name and 25% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 23% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in New Hampshire (n=225) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the methodology and weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

New Hampshire State Report

January 2017



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Income and Employment Status

- 13% of respondents in New Jersey were unemployed.²
- 20% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 16% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 26% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (9%), physically attacked (2%), and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 18% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 79% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 56% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 27% were physically attacked, and 18% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 16% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 26% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 24% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 24% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 13% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 33% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 30% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service, 25% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 13% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 55% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 30% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 66% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 55% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

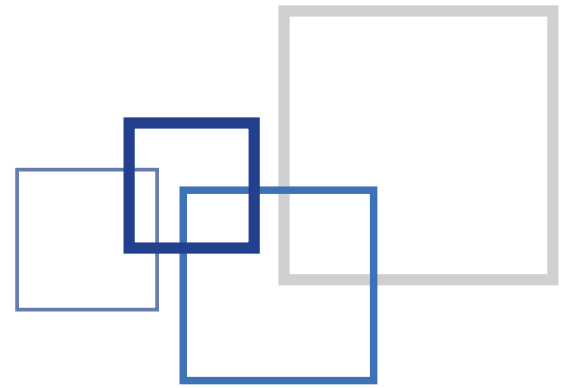
- 21% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 31% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 25% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 33% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 41% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 14% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 12% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 68% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 41% of those who have not changed their legal name and 42% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 34% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | NEW JERSEY STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in New Jersey (n=550) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

New Jersey State Report

June 2017



GRAANJ

Gender Rights Advocacy Association of New Jersey

NJ LGBT YOUTH STAKEHOLDERS

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Income and Employment Status

- 38% of respondents in New Mexico were unemployed.²
- 40% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 28% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 26% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (13%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 27% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 84% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 67% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 26% were physically attacked, and 23% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 16% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 24% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 36% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 41% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 26% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 20% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 33% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 9% who were denied equal treatment or service and 28% who were verbally harassed because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 11% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (15%), physically attacked (4%), and sexually assaulted (4%) when accessing a restroom.
- 58% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 36% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 50% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 29% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 44% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.

- In the past year, 34% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 35% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 45% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 13% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 16% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 58% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 31% of those who have not changed their legal name and 30% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 37% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | NEW MEXICO STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in New Mexico (n=213) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

New Mexico State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 1,779 were New York residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in New York.

Income and Employment Status

- 18% of respondents in New York were unemployed.²
- 37% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 15% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 26% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (13%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 24% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 74% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 50% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 23% were physically attacked, and 12% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 14% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 25% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 21% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 27% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 11% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 30% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 35% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 15% who were denied equal treatment or service, 27% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 10% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (11%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 58% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 28% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 61% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 58% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

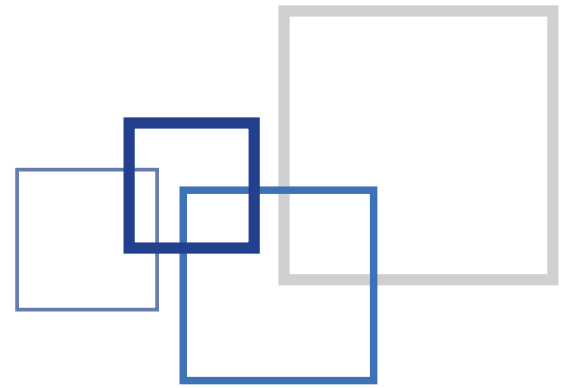
- 26% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 32% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 27% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 28% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 40% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 13% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 12% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 63% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 28% of those who have not changed their legal name and 24% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 34% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | NEW YORK STATE REPORT

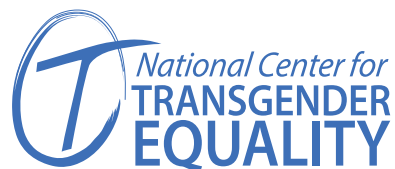
1. The number of respondents in New York (n=1,779) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

New York State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 686 were North Carolina residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in North Carolina.

Income and Employment Status

- 15% of respondents in North Carolina were unemployed.²
- 29% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 14% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 32% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (16%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 23% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 32% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that year.

Education

- 75% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.

- 54% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 19% were physically attacked, and 11% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
- 21% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 23% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 22% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 30% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 12% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 15% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 23% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service and 16% who were verbally harassed because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 8% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 11% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 62% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 32% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

[Note: Data was collected in the summer of 2015, prior to the passage of House Bill 2.]

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 54% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.

Health

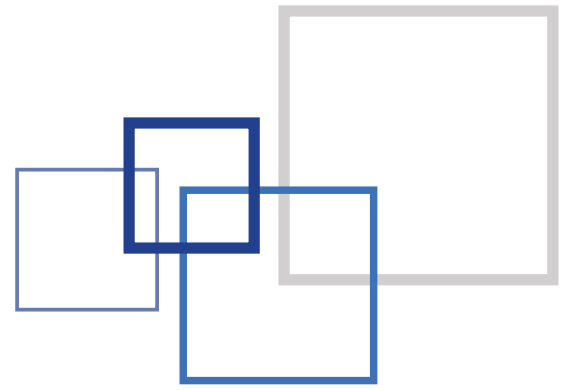
- 21% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 29% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 26% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 42% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 46% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 12% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 10% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 77% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 39% of those who have not changed their legal name and 35% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 26% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | NORTH CAROLINA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in North Carolina (n=686) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

North Carolina State Report

February 2017



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Recommended Citation: *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: North Carolina State Report*. (2017). Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.

Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 941 were Ohio residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Ohio.

Income and Employment Status

- 16% of respondents in Ohio were unemployed.²
- 26% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 17% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 30% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (19%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 26% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 34% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that year.

Education

- 80% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 57% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 27% were physically attacked, and 15% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 20% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 28% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 25% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 33% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 15% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 28% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 32% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 16% who were denied equal treatment or service, 26% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 10% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (13%) and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 60% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 32% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 55% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 55% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

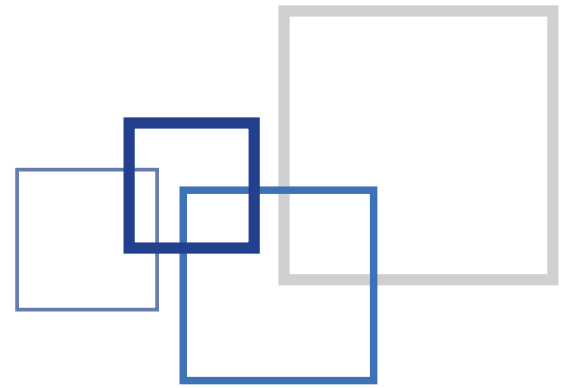
- 25% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 32% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 26% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 33% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 42% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 15% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 68% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 42% of those who have not changed their legal name and 38% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 36% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | OHIO STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Ohio (n=941) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Ohio State Report

April 2017



The full report and Executive Summary of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey are available at www.USTransSurvey.org.

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Recommended Citation: *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Ohio State Report*. (2017). Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.

Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 215 were Oklahoma residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Oklahoma.

Income and Employment Status

- 17% of respondents in Oklahoma were unemployed.²
- 26% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 19% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 26% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (18%) and physically attacked (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 23% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 68% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 46% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 19% were physically attacked, and 10% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 17% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 18% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 15% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 33% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 9% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 25% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year in a place of public accommodation. This included 13% who were denied equal treatment or service, 16% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 8% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (10%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 56% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 31% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 48% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 27% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 34% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 22% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 40% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.

- 35% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 18% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 11% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 71% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 47% of those who have not changed their legal name and 41% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 36% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | OKLAHOMA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Oklahoma (n=215) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Oklahoma State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 1,152 were Oregon residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Oregon.

Income and Employment Status

- 12% of respondents in Oregon were unemployed.²
- 30% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 19% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 29% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (15%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 17% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 83% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 63% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 25% were physically attacked, and 15% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 23% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 31% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 24% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 37% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 12% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 32% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 33% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 17% who were denied equal treatment or service, 25% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 8% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (13%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 62% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 37% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 61% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 58% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

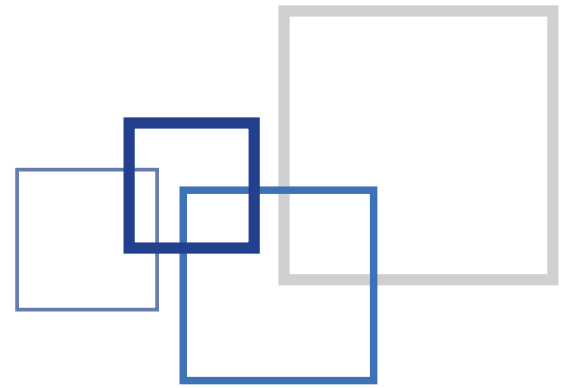
- 33% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 36% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 22% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 35% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 40% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 15% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 13% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 60% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 36% of those who have not changed their legal name and 37% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 36% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | OREGON STATE REPORT

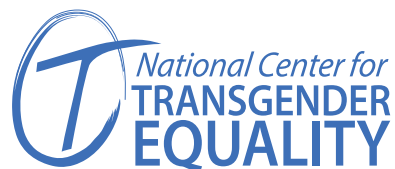
1. The number of respondents in Oregon (n=1,152) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Oregon State Report

October 2017



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Recommended Citation: *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Oregon State Report*. (2017). Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 1,171 were Pennsylvania residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Pennsylvania.

Income and Employment Status

- 11% of respondents in Pennsylvania were unemployed.²
- 31% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 16% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 23% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (14%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 18% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 77% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 55% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 26% were physically attacked, and 11% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 12% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 25% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 21% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 29% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 10% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 22% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 31% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 16% who were denied equal treatment or service, 25% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 10% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (11%) and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 57% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 30% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 51% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 60% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 24% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 30% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 22% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 30% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 36% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 12% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 69% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 35% of those who have not changed their legal name and 27% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 30% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Pennsylvania (n=1,171) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey Pennsylvania State Report

May 2017



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Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 119 were Rhode Island residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Rhode Island.

Income and Employment Status

- 7% of respondents in Rhode Island were unemployed.²
- 35% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 13% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 23% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- 15% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 16% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 69% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 55% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 38% were physically attacked, and 12% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 25% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 15% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 32% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 24% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 6% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 25% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 9% who were denied equal treatment or service and 18% who were verbally harassed because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 15% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (8%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 72% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 39% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 51% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 26% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 24% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.

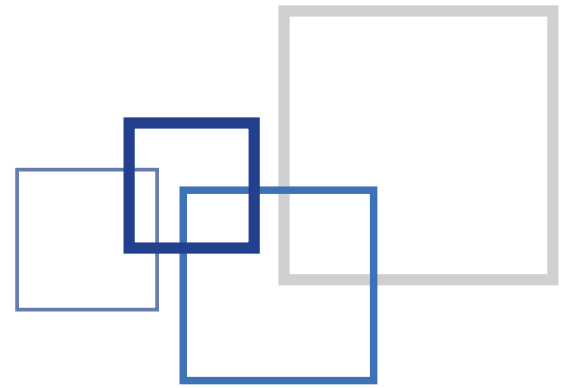
- In the past year, 33% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 33% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 49% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 10% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 16% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 50% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 37% of those who have not changed their legal name and 20% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 28% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | RHODE ISLAND STATE REPORT

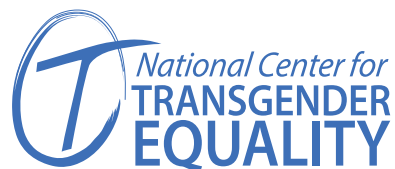
1. The number of respondents in Rhode Island (n=119) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Rhode Island State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 233 were South Carolina residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in South Carolina.

Income and Employment Status

- 10% of respondents in South Carolina were unemployed.²
- 28% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 23% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 37% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (19%) and physically attacked (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 25% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 87% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 62% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 17% were physically attacked, and 11% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.

- 21% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 22% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 26% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 34% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 20% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 36% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 19% who were denied equal treatment or service, 24% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 6% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 8% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 60% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 39% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 48% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 19% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.

- 37% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 22% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 42% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 36% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 9% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 81% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 41% of those who have not changed their legal name and 39% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 35% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | SOUTH CAROLINA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in South Carolina (n=233) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

South Carolina State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 416 were Tennessee residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Tennessee.

Income and Employment Status

- 20% of respondents in Tennessee were unemployed.²
- 34% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 21% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 26% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (29%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 33% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 43% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that year.

Education

- 80% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 53% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 22% were physically attacked, and 10% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.

- 15% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 21% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 28% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 36% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 17% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 29% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 35% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 19% who were denied equal treatment or service, 24% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 7% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (11%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 60% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 28% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 57% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 56% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

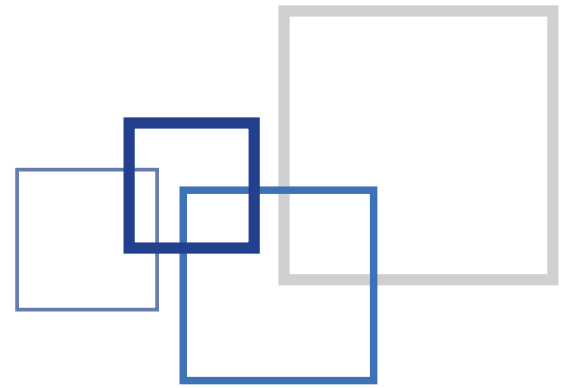
- 19% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 34% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 23% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 43% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 44% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 14% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 6% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 82% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 38% of those who have not changed their legal name and 32% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 31% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | TENNESSEE STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Tennessee (n=416) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Tennessee State Report

February 2017



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Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 1,490 were Texas residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Texas.

Income and Employment Status

- 17% of respondents in Texas were unemployed.²
- 34% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 15% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 27% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (13%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (3%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 22% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 29% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that past year.

Education

- 73% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 49% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 24% were physically attacked, and 17% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 14% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 19% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 22% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 30% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 12% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 30% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 24% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service, 16% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (10%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 61% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 36% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 60% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 60% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

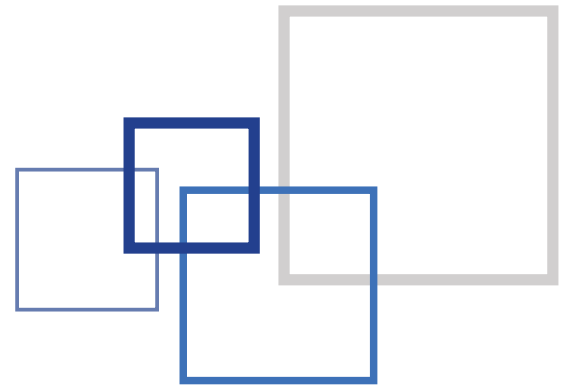
- 20% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 30% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 22% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 38% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 41% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 14% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 77% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 42% of those who have not changed their legal name and 42% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 32% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | TEXAS STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Texas (n=1,490) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Texas State Report

January 2017



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Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 270 were Utah residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Utah.

Income and Employment Status

- 11% of respondents in Utah were unemployed.²
- 21% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 13% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 34% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (21%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (3%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 31% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 82% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 55% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 24% were physically attacked, and 10% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 10% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 28% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 30% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 43% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 16% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 23% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 10% who were denied equal treatment or service, 18% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 10% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (13%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 68% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 38% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 56% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 59% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 23% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.

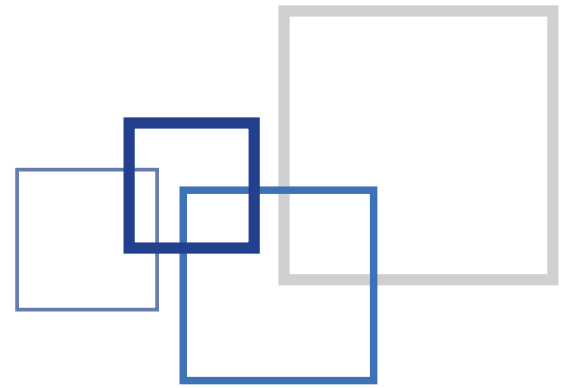
- 34% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 26% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 47% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 45% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 20% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 78% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 41% of those who have not changed their legal name and 42% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 32% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | UTAH STATE REPORT

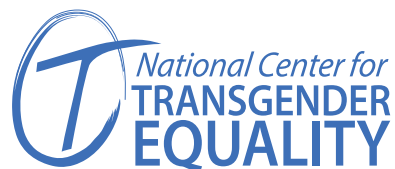
1. The number of respondents in Utah (n=270) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Utah State Report

October 2017



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Recommended Citation: *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Utah State Report*. (2017). Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 723 were Virginia residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Virginia.

Income and Employment Status

- 6% of respondents in Virginia were unemployed.²
- 23% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 14% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 24% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (12%) and physically attacked (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 20% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 27% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that year.

Education

- 80% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 51% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 21% were physically attacked, and 12% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.

- 15% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 22% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 20% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 26% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 9% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 15% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 31% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 15% who were denied equal treatment or service, 21% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 8% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (8%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 52% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 23% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 47% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 49% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

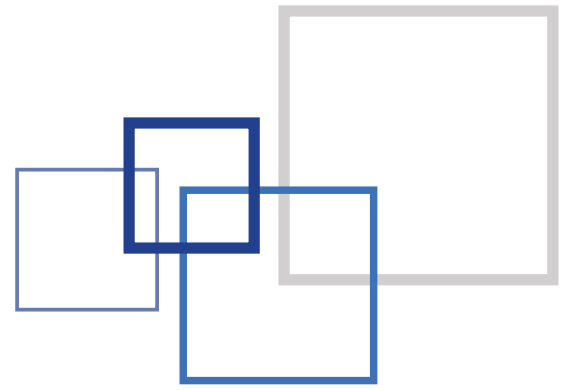
- 23% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 31% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 20% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 32% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 36% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 12% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 14% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 66% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 28% of those who have not changed their legal name and 23% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 25% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | VIRGINIA STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Virginia (n=723) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Virginia State Report

February 2017



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Recommended Citation: *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Virginia State Report*. (2017). Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.

Updated October 2017

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 163 were Vermont residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Vermont.

Income and Employment Status

- 10% of respondents in Vermont were unemployed.²
- 45% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 13% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 17% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- 5% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 14% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 82% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 68% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 22% were physically attacked, and 8% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 14% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 28% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 18% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 24% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 7% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 24% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service, 15% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 6% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, 9% of respondents reported being verbally harassed when accessing a restroom.
- 63% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 26% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- 53% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 27% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 29% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 12% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being

mistreated as a transgender person, and 21% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.

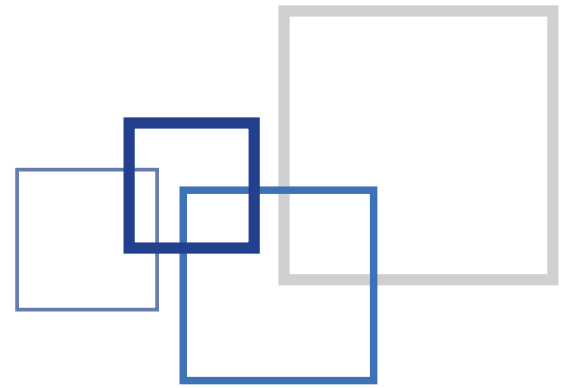
- 36% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 9% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 8% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 62% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 27% of those who have not changed their legal name and 27% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 25% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | VERMONT STATE REPORT

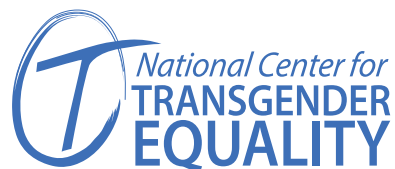
1. The number of respondents in Vermont (n=163) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Vermont State Report

October 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 214 were Washington, D.C. residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Washington, D.C.

Income and Employment Status

- 10% of respondents in Washington, D.C. were unemployed.²
- 16% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 26% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 25% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- 10% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 27% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 88% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 67% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 30% were physically attacked, and 18% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 23% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- 26% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing and Homelessness

- 24% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 21% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 11% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 41% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 24% who were denied equal treatment or service, 27% who were verbally harassed, and 3% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 8% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (10%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 58% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 25% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 44% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 63% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 35% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.

- 43% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 24% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 32% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 37% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 11% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 16% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 49% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the barriers respondents faced, with 14% of those who have not changed their legal name and 17% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 43% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | WASHINGTON, D.C. REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Washington, D.C. (n=214) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Washington, D.C. Report

October 2017



The full report and Executive Summary of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey are available at www.USTransSurvey.org.

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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 1,667 were Washington residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Washington.

Income and Employment Status

- 14% of respondents in Washington were unemployed.²
- 28% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 16% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 28% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (17%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 23% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 79% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 57% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 26% were physically attacked, and 14% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 21% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 25% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 26% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 37% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 13% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 33% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 33% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 15% who were denied equal treatment or service, 25% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 8% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (13%) and physically attacked (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 61% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 34% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 60% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 58% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

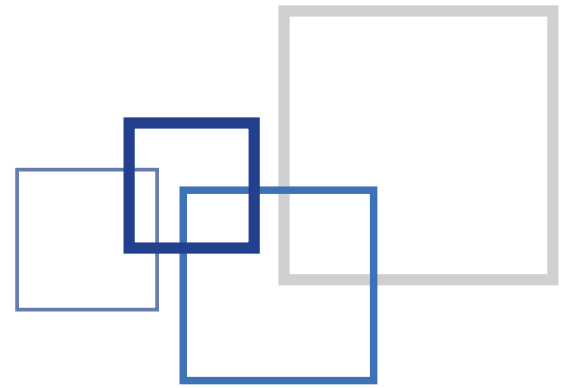
- 29% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 38% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 22% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 32% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 38% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 13% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 14% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 62% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 32% of those who have not changed their legal name and 30% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 32% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | WASHINGTON STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Washington (n=1,667) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Washington State Report

May 2017



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The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 541 were Wisconsin residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Wisconsin.

Income and Employment Status

- 22% of respondents in Wisconsin were unemployed.²
- 26% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 16% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 28% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (12%) and sexually assaulted (1%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 18% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.

Education

- 77% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 45% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 23% were physically attacked, and 11% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 18% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 23% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 17% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 26% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 8% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 39% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 36% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 17% who were denied equal treatment or service, 26% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 8% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (12%), physically attacked (2%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 62% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 33% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 58% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 51% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

- 30% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 33% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 24% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 33% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 38% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 11% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 70% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 38% of those who have not changed their legal name and 34% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 25% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | WISCONSIN STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Wisconsin (n=541) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Wisconsin State Report

October 2017



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