

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

# PUBLIC OPINION OF TRANSGENDER RIGHTS in the United States

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on public opinion about transgender people and their rights in the United States of America. We analyzed data from The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, U.S. panel, to provide information on views toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society. This report:

- describes attitudes toward transgender people and their rights and status in society,
- investigates associations between individual-level participant characteristics and public opinion, and,
- fills gaps in the current literature on public opinion regarding transgender people in the United States.

Until recently, surveys about transgender people and their rights were rare.<sup>1,2</sup> However, since 2015, several studies have assessed the American public's opinion about transgender people and their rights.<sup>3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13</sup> Studies suggest that a majority of the American public supports the enactment of non-discrimination protections,<sup>14</sup> adoption rights,<sup>15</sup> and open military service<sup>16, 17, 18</sup> for transgender people. The public is more divided on questions about access to public restrooms based on an individual's gender identity.<sup>19, 20</sup> Factors such as familiarity with transgender people, as well as individuals' sex and age, have been associated with support for transgender rights.<sup>21, 22</sup> However, the existing literature on public attitudes regarding transgender people and their rights is thin and understanding the extent to which misperceptions about transgender people are held by various population groups can inform efforts to address prejudice towards transgender people.

Federal statutes in the United States of America do not expressly protect people from gender identity-based discrimination in employment, education, housing, public accommodations, and other realms.<sup>23</sup> Transgender people do have the right to marry individuals in the United States, regardless of their current gender identity or birth sex, and courts are considering the constitutionality of recent policies restricting the ability of transgender people to serve in the military. However, the United States' federal system of governance decentralizes policy-making, enabling a patchwork of policies and laws among federal, state, and municipal governments. With regard to many of the issues examined in this report, laws differ across jurisdictions. Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia, for example, have state-wide statutes that explicitly prohibit discrimination in employment and housing based on gender identity, and 20 states and the District of Columbia have statutes that explicitly prohibit discrimination in public accommodations based on gender identity.<sup>24, 25</sup> In three other states, human rights commissions have interpreted existing sex non-discrimination statutes to also prohibit discrimination based on gender identity in one or more areas.<sup>26</sup> At the time of this writing, the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear an employment discrimination case about whether existing non-discrimination protections based on sex under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 should be interpreted to include gender identity.<sup>27</sup> In addition, members of Congress have introduced the Equality Act of 2019, which would amend many existing federal non-discrimination statutes to include gender identity.<sup>28</sup> In addition to policies regarding discrimination, states also have jurisdiction over other policies that impact transgender people, such as their right to adopt children and processes for gender recognition on government-issued identity documents and records such as driver's licenses and birth certificates which impact many aspects of transgender people's lives, such as voting.<sup>29</sup>

## METHODOLOGY

This report analyzed data gathered for the 2017 Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey about participants' familiarity with transgender people,<sup>30</sup> as well as attitudes toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society from online panel assembled by Ipsos. The U.S. sample included panelists ages 18 to 64 who could complete a survey in English (see Appendix II for methodological details). Data from the U.S. panel were weighted to reflect the U.S. population ages 18 to 64.<sup>31</sup>

The analytic sample included 1,000 participants. Below we presented weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals to describe participants' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, familiarity with transgender people, and attitudes toward transgender people and related public policies. We conducted weighted multinomial logistic regression analyses to determine whether individual-level characteristics, such as sex, age, education, income, and familiarity with transgender people, were associated with dependent variables, such as attitudes toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society. These analyses excluded individuals (n=37) who identified as transgender because the group was too small to generate reliable estimates for transgender participants.<sup>32</sup> We presented additional information regarding regression analyses in Appendix I.

In our analyses, we used Stata 14 and 15. Ipsos provided survey weights which allowed results to be adjusted to be representative of individuals in the United States ages 18 to 64. The UCLA North General Institutional Review Board (NGIRB) deemed this study exempt from review as human subjects research due to the use of de-identified data. We included further methodological details in Appendix II, Ipsos Methodology Addendum for Single Country Briefs.

# PUBLIC OPINION OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE & RIGHTS

## DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

In 2017, a total of 1,000 U.S. Ipsos panelists participated in the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey. Among these survey participants, similar percentages were male (49.5%) and female (50.5%) (Table 1), and the sample was relatively evenly split across age groups (mean age=41.4 years).

Over half (53.5%) of participants reported at least some college education, with the remaining 46.5% reporting a high school graduate or lower education. Approximately one in six participants reported a low monthly household income (<25,000 USD), and similar percentages (41.9% respectively) reported household incomes of 25,001 USD to 75,000 USD or >75,000 USD. Majorities reported being married (56.2%) and employed (66.1%).

**Table 1. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of survey participants (N=1,000)**

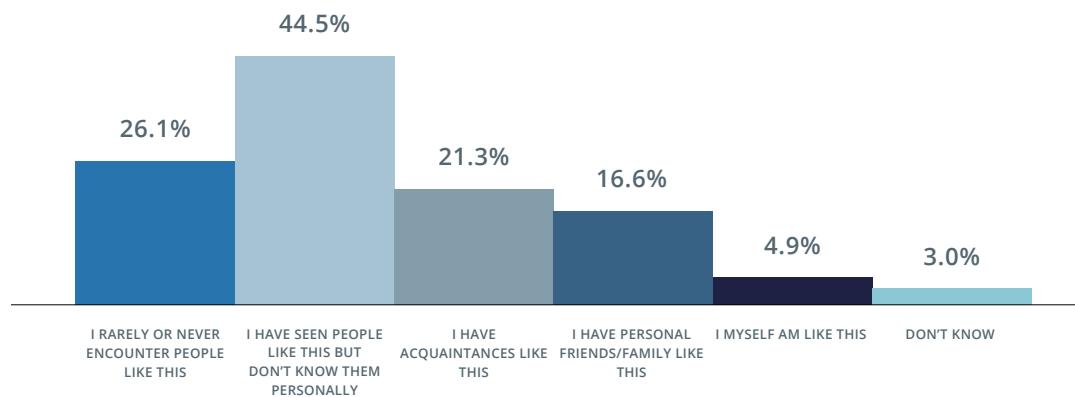
		UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCY	WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE	95% CI
<b>SEX</b>				
	male	476	49.5%	(45.7%, 53.3%)
	female	524	50.5%	(46.7%, 54.3%)
<b>AGE (YEARS)</b>				
	mean	1,000	41.4	(40.3, 42.4)
	18-34	267	36.5%	(32.7%, 40.5%)
	35-49	278	29.3%	(25.8%, 32.9%)
	50-64	455	34.2%	(31.0%, 37.7%)
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
	low <i>grade school, some high school, completed high school</i>	272	46.5%	(42.6%, 50.4%)
	medium <i>some college, completed two-year degree</i>	281	25.4%	(22.4%, 28.6%)
	high <i>four-year college degree or higher</i>	447	28.1%	(25.3%, 31.1%)
<b>MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
	low <i>&lt;25,000 USD</i>	81	16.2%	(13.0%, 20.1%)
	medium <i>25,000 to 75,000 USD</i>	365	41.9%	(38.2%, 45.7%)
	high <i>&gt;75,000 USD</i>	554	41.9%	(38.3%, 45.6%)
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
	married	620	56.2%	(52.3%, 60.1%)
	other <sup>†</sup>	380	43.8%	(39.9%, 47.7%)
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS<sup>††</sup></b>				
	employed	734	66.1%	(62.1%, 69.8%)
	not employed	265	33.9%	(30.2%, 37.9%)

<sup>†</sup>Other includes domestic partnership/living as married, single, divorced, and widowed; <sup>††</sup>Employed includes employed full time or part-time, self-employed, and in the military; Not employed includes students, unemployed, homemakers, and retired.

## FAMILIARITY WITH TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

Somewhat less than half of the participants reported having seen transgender people before but not knowing them personally (44.5%), and about a quarter reported rarely or never encountering transgender people (26.1%) (Figure 1). Approximately one in five (21.3%) participants reported having transgender acquaintances, and 16.6% reported having personal friends or family members who are transgender. Some (4.9%) participants were classified as transgender according to the definition provided.<sup>33</sup>

**Figure 1. Familiarity with transgender people among panel participants (N=1,000)**



Percentages reflect participants' answers to the question "Some people dress and live as one sex even though they were born another. For instance, someone who was considered male at birth may feel they are actually female and so dresses and lives as a woman, and someone female at birth may feel they are actually male and dresses and lives as a man. How familiar, if at all, are you with people like this? Choose as many responses as apply." Percentages will not add up to 100% as participants were allowed to endorse multiple responses.

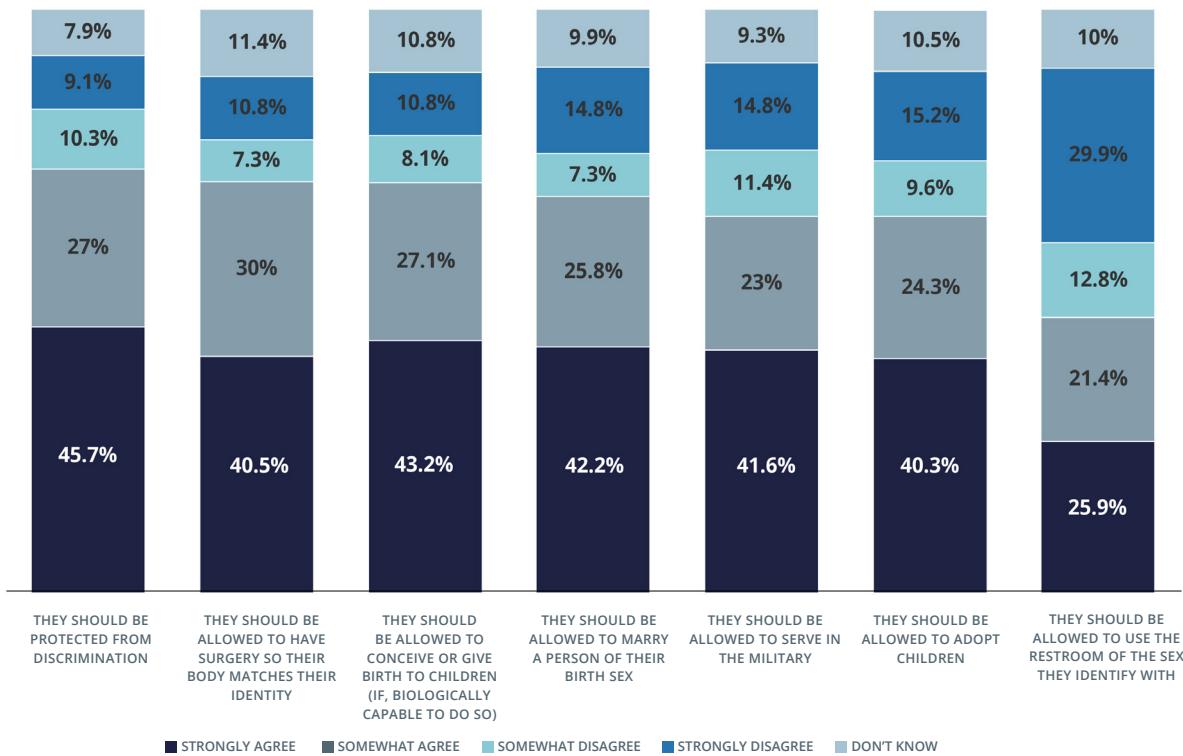
Some participants indicated different levels of familiarity with transgender people. By categorizing responses to the question in Figure 1 into mutually exclusive options, a majority of about three in five (62.1%) participants reported only having seen transgender people but not knowing them personally or rarely or never encountering transgender people (not shown). Approximately one in three (30.0%) participants reported having transgender acquaintances, friends, or family members (not shown).

## ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

When we assessed attitudes directly, greater percentages of participants strongly or somewhat strongly agreed with each of the policies included in the survey. Nearly three in four (72.7%) participants agreed that transgender people should be protected from discrimination, compared to 19.4% who disagreed with this statement (Figure 2). Majorities of participants also agreed, somewhat or strongly, that transgender people should be allowed to have gender-affirming surgery (70.5%), conceive or give birth to children (70.3%), marry a person of their birth sex (68.0%), serve in the military (64.6%), and adopt children (64.6%). Slightly more participants (47.3% vs. 42.7%) agreed than disagreed that transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom consistent with their gender identity. Across all seven items, between 7.9% and 11.4% of participants indicated a response of "don't know."

**Figure 2. Attitudes toward the rights of transgender people among panel participants (N=1,000)**

*Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as on sex even though they were born another.*



With weighted regression analyses, we explored how participants' familiarity with transgender people<sup>34</sup> and participants' demographic and socioeconomic status were associated with their agreement with these rights-based statements (Appendix I Table A). Specifically, participants who reported that they knew a transgender person (relative to those who did not know a transgender person) were significantly more likely to agree than disagree with each specified right regarding transgender people (controlling for age, sex, educational attainment, and household income). This included transgender people's rights to have surgery so their body matches their identity (Relative Risk Ratio [RRR]=2.47; CI [1.54, 3.96]), use the restroom consistent with their gender identity (RRR=2.63; CI [1.80, 3.83]), marry a person of their birth sex (RRR=2.39; CI [1.54, 3.71]), conceive children or give birth (RRR=2.18; CI [1.36, 3.49]), adopt children (RRR=2.21; CI [1.44, 3.38]), be protected from discrimination (RRR=2.05; CI [1.25, 3.35]), and serve in the military (RRR=2.39; CI [1.57, 3.63]).<sup>35</sup>

Male and female participants did not indicate agreement or disagreement at significantly different levels on any of the seven rights-based questions after taking age, education, household income, and familiarity with transgender people into account.

Participants ages 18 to 34 were significantly more likely than those ages 50 to 64 to agree that transgender people should be allowed to have gender-affirming surgery (RRR=2.30; CI [1.39, 3.79]), use a restroom in accordance with their gender identity (RRR=1.71; CI [1.10, 2.65]), marry a person of their birth sex (RRR=3.48; CI [2.13, 5.69]), adopt children (RRR=2.39; CI [1.52, 3.77]), and serve in

the military (RRR=1.92; CI [1.16, 3.15]). Similarly, participants ages 35 to 49 were significantly more likely than those ages 50 to 64 to agree that transgender people should be allowed to have gender-affirming surgery (RRR=1.95; CI [1.20, 3.17]), marry a person of their birth sex (RRR=2.20; CI [1.41, 3.44]), adopt children (RRR=2.04; CI [1.30, 3.19]), be protected from discrimination (RRR=2.15; CI [1.31, 3.52]), and serve in the military (RRR=2.21; CI [1.44, 3.40]).

Participants who reported a high level of education were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom consistent with their current gender identity (RRR=1.60; CI [1.06, 2.41]) than those with a low level of education. The association was not significant for the other six rights-based statements.

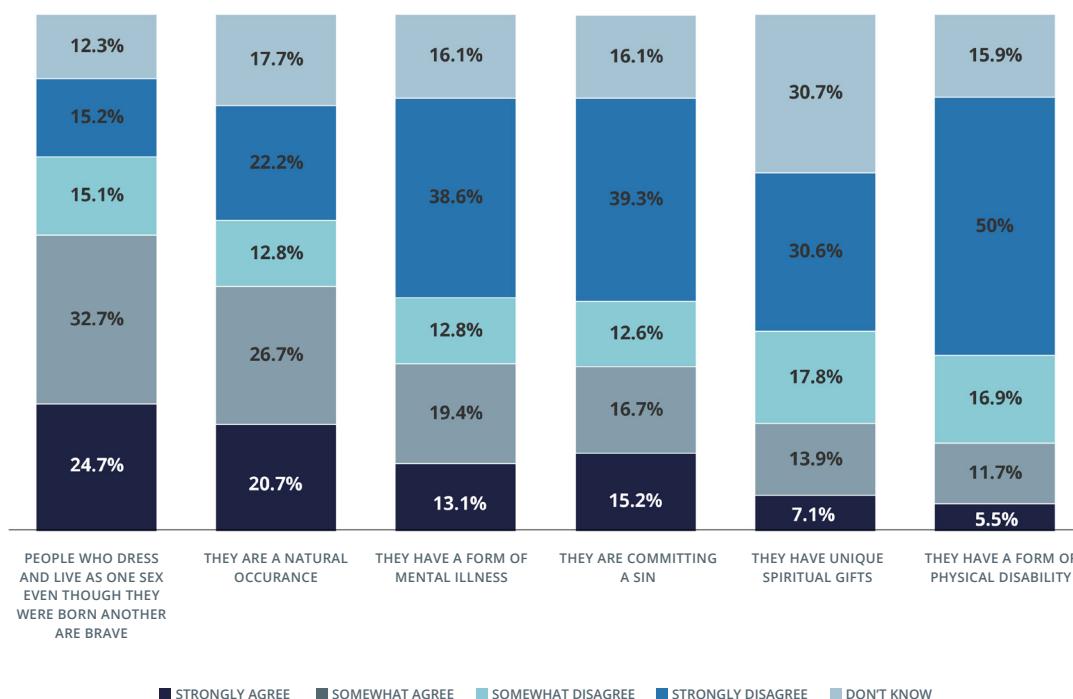
Household income was not significantly associated with agreement on any of the seven rights-based statements.

## ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE<sup>36</sup>

A majority of participants agreed that transgender people are brave (57.4%), and a greater percentage of participants agreed than disagreed (47.4% vs. 25.0%) that transgender people are natural (Figure 3). Majorities of participants also disagreed that transgender people have a form of physical disability (66.8%), have a form of mental illness (51.4%), or are committing a sin (52.0%). Additionally, 48.3% of participants disagreed that transgender people have unique spiritual gifts. Across six items, between 12.3% and 30.7% of participants indicated a response of "don't know."

**Figure 3. Attitudes toward transgender people among panel participants (N=1,000)**

*Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.*



As shown in Appendix I Table B, participants who reported that they knew a transgender person were significantly less likely to agree that transgender people have a form of mental illness (RRR=0.49; CI [0.32, 0.74]) and that they are committing a sin (RRR=0.48; CI [0.32, 0.73]), after adjusting for sex, age, educational attainment, and household income. Additionally, these participants were more likely to agree that transgender people are a natural occurrence (RRR=2.20; CI [1.50, 3.23]), have unique spiritual gifts (RRR=2.39; CI [1.52, 3.75]), and are brave (RRR=2.32; CI [1.53, 3.51]).

Males were over twice as likely as females to agree that transgender people have a form of mental illness (RRR=2.09; CI [1.44, 3.04]) or a form of physical disability (RRR=2.38; CI [1.46, 3.86]). Males were also less likely to agree that transgender people are brave (RRR=0.66; CI [0.46, 0.95]).

Participants in the youngest age group, ages 18 to 34, were significantly more likely than participants ages 50 to 64 to agree that transgender people are a natural occurrence (RRR=1.80; CI [1.14, 0.62]), have unique spiritual gifts (RRR=2.24; CI [1.31, 3.84]), and are brave (RRR=2.22; CI [1.37, 3.58]). Similarly, participants ages 35 to 49 were significantly more likely than participants ages 50 to 64 to agree that transgender people have unique spiritual gifts (RRR=2.30; CI [1.31, 4.04]). Both participants ages 18 to 34 (RRR=3.23; CI [1.81, 5.78]) and ages 35 to 49 (RRR=2.94; CI [1.60, 5.40]) were significantly more likely than participants ages 50 to 64 to agree (relative to "disagree") that transgender people have a form of physical disability.

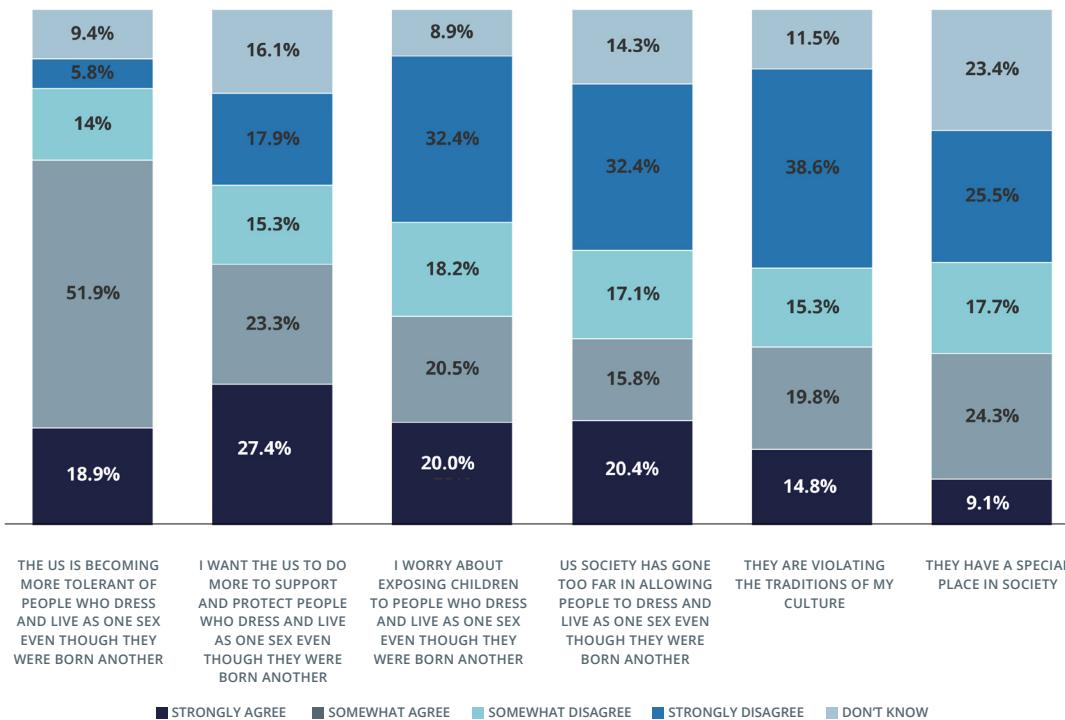
Educational attainment and household income level were not significantly associated with beliefs about transgender people.

## ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN SOCIETY

A majority (70.7%) of participants agreed that the United States is becoming more tolerant of transgender people (Figure 4). In addition, a majority (50.7%) wanted the United States to do more to support and protect transgender people. Furthermore, approximately half of participants disagreed that transgender people are violating their culture (53.9%), that they are worried about exposing children to transgender people (50.6%), and that U.S. society has gone too far in allowing people to dress and live as one sex even though they were born another (49.5%). Lastly, about a third of participants (33.5%) agreed that transgender people have a special place in society, compared to 43.2% who disagreed. Across six items, between 8.9% and 23.4% of participants indicated a response of "don't know."

**Figure 4. Attitudes toward transgender people in society among panel participants (N=1,000)**

*Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.*



Findings from regression models, as shown in Appendix I Table C, indicated that participants who reported knowing a transgender person were significantly more likely to agree that the United States should do more to support and protect transgender people ( $RRR=2.66$ ; CI [1.79, 3.95]). These participants were also less likely to agree that U.S. society has gone too far in allowing people to dress and live as one sex even though they were born another ( $RRR=0.42$ ; 95% CI [0.29, 0.61]), that the United States is becoming more tolerant when it comes to transgender people ( $RRR=0.53$ ; CI [0.35, 0.80]), that they worry about exposing children to transgender people ( $RRR=0.48$ ; CI [0.33, 0.71]), and that transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture ( $RRR=0.54$ ; CI [0.37, 0.79]).

Male participants were significantly more likely than female participants to agree that U.S. society has gone too far in allowing people to dress and live as one sex even though they were born another ( $RRR=1.47$ ; CI [1.04, 2.08]), to worry about exposing children to people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another ( $RRR=1.51$ ; CI [1.07, 2.13]), and to believe that transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture ( $RRR=1.45$ ; CI [1.03, 2.06]).

Participants ages 18 to 34 were significantly less likely to agree that U.S. society has gone too far in allowing people to dress and live as one sex even though they were born another ( $RRR=0.60$ ; CI [0.39, 0.93]), that they worry about exposing children to transgender people ( $RRR=0.60$ ; CI [0.39, 0.93]), and that transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture ( $RRR=0.49$ ; CI [0.32, 0.74]), compared to participants ages 50 to 64 in the model. Additionally, participants ages 18 to 34 were more likely to agree compared to participants ages 50 to 64 that transgender people have a special place in society ( $RRR=3.26$ ; CI [1.99, 5.34]) and that they want the United States to do more to support

and protect transgender people (RRR=2.76; CI [1.71, 4.45]). Lastly, participants ages 35 to 49 were significantly more likely to agree (relative to "disagree") that transgender people have a special place in society (RRR=1.66; CI [1.05, 2.64]) compared to participants ages 50 to 64.

Educational attainment and household income were not significantly associated with attitudes towards transgender people in society.

## DISCUSSION

Our findings indicated that American adults (ages 18 to 64) support transgender rights across numerous policy areas, consistent with findings from other representative U.S. surveys.<sup>37</sup> The data also suggested that more American adults hold positive attitudes and beliefs toward transgender people than hold negative attitudes and beliefs, and that majorities of the American public perceive that society's acceptance of transgender people has increased and that this is a positive development.

About one-third (30.0%) of the sample knew someone who is transgender, a slightly larger percentage than has been observed in recent probability-sample surveys.<sup>38, 39</sup> Familiarity with transgender people was associated with greater support for transgender people and their rights. Results also indicated that female participants and younger participants, particularly those ages 18-34, held significantly higher levels of support for transgender rights and more favorable attitudes about transgender people—findings consistent with other surveys of adults in the United States.<sup>40</sup> Surprisingly, older participants reported agreeing with the statement that transgender people “have a form of physical disability” at a significantly lower rate than younger participants. We posit that this may be the result of differing interpretations of this question across age groups. Majorities of the sample supported the rights of transgender people to undertake gender-affirming surgery, marry a person of the same birth sex, conceive or give birth to children, adopt children, have protection from discrimination by the government, and serve in the military. There was also greater support for, than opposition to, the right of transgender people to use a restroom consistent with their gender identity.

Prior research has found that knowing and interacting with members of a different social group influences a person’s opinions of that group, including attitudes toward underrepresented or marginalized minority groups.<sup>41</sup> Interpersonal contact may reduce prejudice toward a minority group, a process known as intergroup contact theory.<sup>42</sup> This includes both indirect contact, such as through media exposure, and secondary contact, such as through knowing gay or lesbian people.<sup>43, 44, 45</sup> Our findings, and those of others,<sup>46, 47, 48</sup> suggested that this process may apply to familiarity with and attitudes toward transgender people.

As noted above, this study determined that, consistent with previous studies, a person’s age and sex are associated with higher levels of support for transgender rights and positive attitudes towards transgender people. Across the research literature, older individuals have consistently held less favorable attitudes than younger individuals, which may reflect generational differences observed in studies of public attitudes towards LGBT rights.<sup>49, 50</sup> Results also identified a sex gap in acceptance and tolerance, with males reporting less accepting attitudes than females.<sup>51</sup>

While data on public opinion regarding transgender rights is limited<sup>52</sup> and, generally, does not allow for comparisons across time, available data indicate that attitudes toward some of the policies addressed in this survey have changed since the 2017 Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey. Similarly, some policies have changed since this survey was administered. For example, the federal government has since implemented a ban on the enlistment and service of transgender people in the military. Despite this change in policy, more recent survey data have indicated majority support for transgender military service.<sup>53, 54, 55, 56</sup>

There is also some evidence of somewhat lower levels of public support for restroom use than other public policy issues,<sup>57, 58</sup> with some data suggesting that attitudes are closely linked to ideological

viewpoints.<sup>59, 60</sup> Some opposition to transgender people using restrooms consistent with their gender identity has been articulated as a concern about potential safety risks for girls and women (where the potential assailants of concern are cisgender men).<sup>61</sup> However, these concerns have not been substantiated with empirical research and the one published peer-reviewed study of this issue found no increase in criminal incidents following the adoption of gender-inclusive public accommodation policies.<sup>62</sup> Again, this survey and some others<sup>63, 64, 65</sup> have found greater support for, than opposition to, the right of transgender people to use a restroom consistent with their gender identity.

In summary, this report adds to emergent research on public attitudes regarding transgender people and their rights and status in United States society. Future research on attitudes towards transgender people, within the U.S. and abroad, should include cognitive testing of survey questions to ensure comprehension and cross-cultural validity. Given increasing attention to transgender rights as a legal and public policy issue, and increasing representation of transgender people in mass media, it is important to further document change in public attitudes over time, including how opinions on transgender rights may be affected by increasing familiarity with transgender people, depictions of transgender people in mass media, as well as by changes in nondiscrimination laws and other public policies.

## APPENDIX I

### PREDICTORS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE, MULTINOMIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODELS

There are a couple ways to discuss the coefficients from a multinomial logistic regression; in this report, we used the term relative risk ratio (RRR), which others have called the adjusted relative odds ratio.<sup>66, 67</sup> In this report, we avoid describing results in terms of “risk”, “probability”, or “odds”, instead opting for the terms “likelihood” or “more/less likely”.<sup>68</sup> The following tables reflect adjusted RRRs of responding “agree” (combining ‘strongly agree’ and ‘somewhat agree’) or “don’t know” to each attitudinal item, relative to the referent category of responding “disagree” (combining ‘strongly disagree’ and ‘somewhat disagree’). We fit separate multinomial logistic regression models for each item to explore how sex, age, education, household income, and familiarity with transgender people were associated with one’s attitudes, adjusting for all other variables in the model. Relative risk ratios (RRR) above 1.0 indicate a higher likelihood of endorsing the given response (relative to “disagree”) associated with the variable in question (e.g. sex); RRR below 1.0 indicate a lower likelihood of endorsing the given response. Bolded text indicates an association that is statistically significant at a two-tailed p<.05.

**Table A. Attitudes toward the rights of transgender people weighted relative risk ratios and 95% confidence intervals from multinomial logistic regression model adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics and familiarity with transgender people (n=963)**

	THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HAVE SURGERY SO THEIR BODY MATCHES THEIR IDENTITY			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO USE THE RESTROOM OF THE SEX THEY IDENTIFY WITH			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO MARRY A PERSON OF THEIR BIRTH SEX			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CONCEIVE OR GIVE BIRTH TO CHILDREN (IF BIOLOGICALLY CAPABLE)		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(18, 19729)=3.50 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=5.36 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=4.64 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=3.94 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	1.50 (0.73, 3.06)	0.86 (0.35, 2.13)	1	0.58 (0.31, 1.09)	<b>0.34 (0.14, 0.85)</b>	1	1.13 (0.58, 2.21)	0.47 (0.19, 1.19)	1	<b>2.25 (1.03, 4.92)</b>	1.89 (0.76, 4.70)
Sex (ref: female)												
Male	1	1.29 (0.87, 1.92)	0.85 (0.50, 1.47)	1	0.96 (0.68, 1.35)	0.85 (0.47, 1.53)	1	1.37 (0.94, 1.99)	0.96 (0.55, 1.68)	1	0.89 (0.59, 1.34)	0.58 (0.31, 1.06)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)												
18-34	1	<b>2.30 (1.39, 3.79)</b>	0.93 (0.46, 1.90)	1	<b>1.71 (1.10, 2.65)</b>	1.20 (0.56, 2.55)	1	<b>3.48 (2.13, 5.69)</b>	1.19 (0.52, 2.73)	1	1.29 (0.77, 2.14)	0.93 (0.40, 2.17)
35-49	1	<b>1.95 (1.20, 3.17)</b>	0.75 (0.39, 1.46)	1	1.25 (0.83, 1.89)	0.69 (0.34, 1.39)	1	<b>2.20 (1.41, 3.44)</b>	1.05 (0.55, 1.99)	1	1.33 (0.80, 2.21)	0.84 (0.42, 1.70)
Education level (ref: low level of education)												
Medium	1	0.91 (0.56, 1.48)	0.67 (0.34, 1.31)	1	1.21 (0.79, 1.87)	0.61 (0.30, 1.21)	1	1.00 (0.62, 1.62)	1.00 (0.52, 1.96)	1	1.65 (0.98, 2.78)	1.70 (0.85, 3.48)
High	1	0.87 (0.54, 1.40)	0.80 (0.43, 1.50)	1	<b>1.60 (1.06, 2.41)</b>	0.89 (0.46, 1.72)	1	0.85 (0.55, 1.33)	0.72 (0.37, 1.41)	1	1.33 (0.83, 2.13)	1.11 (0.55, 2.26)
Income (ref: low income)												
Medium	1	1.29 (0.66, 2.52)	0.98 (0.41, 2.36)	1	0.94 (0.51, 1.75)	1.05 (0.44, 2.49)	1	1.26 (0.65, 2.42)	1.24 (0.49, 3.15)	1	1.25 (0.57, 2.70)	<b>0.39 (0.15, 1.00)</b>
High	1	1.11 (0.57, 2.13)	0.72 (0.31, 1.70)	1	0.83 (0.45, 1.51)	0.69 (0.30, 1.61)	1	0.85 (0.45, 1.61)	0.70 (0.28, 1.78)	1	0.73 (0.34, 1.55)	<b>0.24 (0.10, 0.60)</b>
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)												
Know a transgender person	1	<b>2.47 (1.54, 3.96)</b>	1.38, (0.68, 2.80)	1	<b>2.63 (1.80, 3.83)</b>	0.52 (0.24, 1.15)	1	<b>2.39 (1.54, 3.71)</b>	0.89 (0.42, 1.92)	1	<b>2.18 (1.36, 3.49)</b>	<b>0.38 (0.16, 0.94)</b>
Don't know	1	0.49 (0.17, 1.47)	2.98 (0.93, 9.51)	1	0.33 (0.10, 1.03)	<b>4.75 (1.65, 13.65)</b>	1	0.42 (0.13, 1.32)	3.08 (0.98, 9.70)	1	0.34 (0.11, 1.12)	2.17 (0.73, 6.43)

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05.

**Table A (continued). Attitudes toward the rights of transgender people: weighted relative risk ratios and 95% confidence intervals from multinomial logistic regression model adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics and familiarity with transgender people (n=963)**

	THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ADOPT CHILDREN			THEY SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM DISCRIMINATION			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SERVE IN THE MILITARY		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(18, 19729)=4.99 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=4.21 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=5.20 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	1.76 (0.87, 3.56)	1.01 (0.41, 2.48)	1	<b>2.20</b> <b>(1.00,</b> <b>4.85)</b>	1.52 (0.59, 3.88)	1	<b>2.38</b> <b>(1.11,</b> <b>5.10)</b>	1.22 (0.47, 3.22)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	0.86 (0.59, 1.24)	0.67 (0.37, 1.20)	1	0.84 (0.56, 1.26)	<b>0.38</b> <b>(0.20,</b> <b>0.74)</b>	1	0.78 (0.54, 1.12)	<b>0.53</b> <b>(0.30,</b> <b>0.95)</b>
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
18-34	1	<b>2.39</b> <b>(1.52,</b> <b>3.77)</b>	1.33 (0.56, 3.15)	1	1.46 (0.85, 2.51)	0.61 (0.24, 1.50)	1	<b>1.92</b> <b>(1.16,</b> <b>3.15)</b>	1.01 (0.46, 2.23)
35-49	1	<b>2.04</b> <b>(1.30,</b> <b>3.19)</b>	1.20 (0.62, 2.31)	1	<b>2.15</b> <b>(1.31,</b> <b>3.52)</b>	1.59 (0.77, 3.28)	1	<b>2.21</b> <b>(1.44,</b> <b>3.40)</b>	1.29 (0.68, 2.47)
Education (ref: low level of education)									
Medium	1	1.12 (0.71, 1.77)	0.95 (0.48, 1.87)	1	1.22 (0.75, 2.00)	1.19 (0.55, 2.56)	1	1.13 (0.72, 1.76)	1.37 (0.67, 2.81)
High	1	1.11 (0.71, 1.72)	0.81 (0.41, 1.60)	1	1.43 (0.88, 2.34)	1.37 (0.65, 2.86)	1	0.96 (0.62, 1.50)	1.40 (0.71, 2.75)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium	1	0.83 (0.42, 1.63)	0.58 (0.23, 1.48)	1	1.05 (0.49, 2.24)	<b>0.35</b> <b>(0.13,</b> <b>0.93)</b>	1	0.59 (0.28, 1.28)	<b>0.29</b> <b>(0.11,</b> <b>0.76)</b>
High	1	0.56 (0.29, 1.10)	<b>0.38</b> <b>(0.15,</b> <b>0.96)</b>	1	0.82 (0.38, 1.74)	<b>0.26</b> <b>(0.10,</b> <b>0.67)</b>	1	0.47 (0.22, 1.00)	<b>0.22</b> <b>(0.09,</b> <b>0.57)</b>
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	<b>2.21</b> <b>(1.44,</b> <b>3.38)</b>	<b>0.37</b> <b>(0.16,</b> <b>0.85)</b>	1	<b>2.05</b> <b>(1.25,</b> <b>3.35)</b>	0.42 (0.16, 1.15)	1	<b>2.39</b> <b>(1.57,</b> <b>3.63)</b>	<b>0.34</b> <b>(0.14,</b> <b>0.82)</b>
Don't know	1	0.33 (0.10, 1.11)	2.00 (0.69, 5.81)	1	0.36 (0.12, 1.09)	2.50 (0.74, 8.48)	1	0.47 (0.15, 1.47)	<b>3.08</b> <b>(1.05,</b> <b>9.04)</b>

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05.

**Table B. Attitudes toward transgender people: Weighted relative risk ratios and 95% confidence intervals from multinomial logistic regression model adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics and familiarity with transgender people (n=963)**

	THEY HAVE A FORM OF MENTAL ILLNESS			THEY HAVE A FORM OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY			THEY ARE COMMITTING A SIN		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(18, 19729)=3.24 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=4.03 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=3.34 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	0.55 (0.28, 1.10)	0.57 (0.28, 1.19)	1	<b>0.04 (0.01, 0.11)</b>	<b>0.46 (0.23, 0.92)</b>	1	0.85 (0.43, 1.69)	0.92 (0.44, 1.91)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	<b>2.09 (1.44, 3.04)</b>	1.00 (0.64, 1.56)	1	<b>2.38 (1.46, 3.86)</b>	0.84 (0.54, 1.30)	1	1.22 (0.84, 1.76)	0.76 (0.48, 1.21)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
18-34	1	1.41 (0.87, 2.30)	0.78 (0.43, 1.41)	1	<b>3.23 (1.81, 5.78)</b>	0.56 (0.31, 1.02)	1	0.94 (0.59, 1.50)	<b>0.45 (0.24, 0.86)</b>
35-49	1	1.25 (0.79, 1.99)	1.05 (0.61, 1.81)	1	<b>2.94 (1.60, 5.40)</b>	1.27 (0.76, 2.12)	1	0.89 (0.56, 1.40)	0.63 (0.37, 1.07)
Education (ref: low level of education)									
Medium	1	0.68 (0.42, 1.09)	0.92 (0.53, 1.60)	1	0.67 (0.35, 1.28)	0.90 (0.54, 1.52)	1	0.75 (0.47, 1.21)	0.66 (0.39, 1.14)
High	1	0.86 (0.55, 1.33)	0.95 (0.55, 1.64)	1	0.93 (0.54, 1.62)	0.94 (0.57, 1.56)	1	0.98 (0.64, 1.50)	0.63 (0.37, 1.10)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium	1	0.77 (0.39, 1.52)	0.77 (0.38, 1.60)	1	1.66 (0.64, 4.34)	0.69 (0.35, 1.36)	1	0.71 (0.37, 1.39)	0.69 (0.33, 1.44)
High	1	1.01 (0.52, 1.96)	0.67 (0.33, 1.36)	1	2.56 (0.98, 6.67)	0.69 (0.36, 1.32)	1	1.00 (0.52, 1.92)	0.70 (0.34, 1.44)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	<b>0.49 (0.32, 0.74)</b>	<b>0.38 (0.22, 0.67)</b>	1	0.71 (0.44, 1.15)	<b>0.44 (0.26, 0.76)</b>	1	<b>0.48 (0.32, 0.73)</b>	0.60 (0.35, 1.05)
Don't know	1	0.53 (0.14, 1.94)	<b>4.08 (1.49, 11.17)</b>	1	0.67 (0.16, 2.83)	<b>4.09 (1.44, 11.64)</b>	1	2.49 (0.82, 7.60)	<b>7.81 (2.54, 24.08)</b>

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05.

**Table B (continued). Attitudes toward transgender people: Weighted relative risk ratios and 95% confidence intervals from multinomial logistic regression model adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics and familiarity with transgender people (n=963)**

	THEY ARE A NATURAL OCCURRENCE			THEY HAVE UNIQUE SPIRITUAL GIFTS			PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER ARE BRAVE		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(18, 19729)=4.20 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=3.99 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=3.79 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	0.58 (0.30, 1.11)	1.42 (0.68, 2.98)	1	<b>0.07 (0.03, 0.18)</b>	1.04 (0.56, 1.92)	1	1.20 (0.62, 2.32)	0.54 (0.24, 1.22)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	1.38 (0.96, 1.98)	<b>0.53 (0.33, 0.85)</b>	1	1.53 (0.98, 2.39)	<b>0.53 (0.37, 0.76)</b>	1	<b>0.66 (0.46, 0.95)</b>	0.65 (0.40, 1.08)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
18-34	1	<b>1.80 (1.14, 2.86)</b>	0.68 (0.37, 1.26)	1	<b>2.24 (1.31, 3.84)</b>	0.82 (0.51, 1.31)	1	<b>2.22 (1.37, 3.58)</b>	0.85 (0.43, 1.70)
35-49	1	1.35 (0.88, 2.07)	0.71 (0.41, 1.21)	1	<b>2.30 (1.31, 4.04)</b>	1.02 (0.65, 1.60)	1	1.19 (0.78, 1.81)	0.88 (0.47, 1.62)
Education (ref: low level of education)									
Medium	1	1.01 (0.64, 1.59)	1.16 (0.67, 2.00)	1	1.35 (0.74, 2.44)	0.87 (0.56, 1.36)	1	0.94 (0.60, 1.47)	0.83 (0.45, 1.54)
High	1	1.07 (0.70, 1.64)	0.87 (0.50, 1.50)	1	1.27 (0.74, 2.18)	0.73 (0.47, 1.13)	1	0.90 (0.78, 1.81)	0.97 (0.55, 1.74)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium	1	1.26 (0.66, 2.40)	0.60 (0.29, 1.24)	1	1.27 (0.55, 2.95)	0.83 (0.45, 1.55)	1	1.17 (0.60, 2.27)	1.12 (0.49, 2.57)
High	1	0.91 (0.48, 1.71)	<b>0.41 (0.21, 0.83)</b>	1	1.62 (0.71, 3.70)	0.74 (0.41, 1.36)	1	1.08 (0.56, 2.09)	0.80 (0.36, 1.76)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	<b>2.20 (1.50, 3.23)</b>	0.84 (0.47, 1.52)	1	<b>2.39 (1.52, 3.75)</b>	<b>1.52 (1.00, 2.30)</b>	1	<b>2.32 (1.53, 3.51)</b>	1.21 (0.63, 2.32)
Don't know	1	0.61 (0.17, 2.17)	2.67 (0.97, 7.37)	1	1.31 (0.26, 6.56)	<b>3.11 (1.12, 8.66)</b>	1	0.64 (0.20, 2.03)	<b>3.56 (1.04, 12.18)</b>

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05.

**Table C. Attitudes toward transgender people in society: Weighted relative risk ratios and 95% confidence intervals from multinomial logistic regression model adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics and familiarity with transgender people (n=963)**

	THEY ARE A NATURAL OCCURRENCE			THEY HAVE UNIQUE SPIRITUAL GIFTS			PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER ARE BRAVE		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(18, 19729)=4.59 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=2.34 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=4.77 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	0.87 (0.45, 1.68)	0.76 (0.36, 1.58)	1	<b>6.84 (3.27, 14.31)</b>	1.53 (0.52, 4.46)	1	1.11 (0.60, 2.06)	<b>0.37 (0.15, 0.94)</b>
<b>Sex (ref: female)</b>									
Male	1	<b>1.47 (1.04, 2.08)</b>	1.14 (0.68, 1.90)	1	1.37 (0.92, 2.05)	1.09 (0.56, 2.09)	1	<b>1.51 (1.07, 2.13)</b>	1.07 (0.61, 1.88)
<b>Ages (ref: ages 50-64)</b>									
18-34	1	<b>0.60 (0.39, 0.93)</b>	0.60 (0.29, 1.25)	1	0.78 (0.48, 1.26)	0.58 (0.26, 1.27)	1	<b>0.60 (0.39, 0.93)</b>	<b>0.34 (0.16, 0.75)</b>
35-49	1	0.81 (0.53, 1.25)	1.11 (0.61, 2.02)	1	1.02 (0.63, 1.63)	0.75 (0.35, 1.61)	1	0.80 (0.52, 1.23)	0.60 (0.31, 1.19)
<b>Education (ref: low level of education)</b>									
Medium	1	0.88 (0.56, 1.37)	0.83 (0.46, 1.49)	1	0.76 (0.45, 1.27)	0.75 (0.35, 1.64)	1	0.74 (0.48, 1.15)	1.02 (0.53, 1.96)
High	1	1.07 (0.71, 1.61)	0.61 (0.34, 1.11)	1	0.86 (0.52, 1.43)	0.61 (0.28, 1.33)	1	0.88 (0.59, 1.33)	0.73 (0.38, 1.40)
<b>Income (ref: low income)</b>									
Medium	1	1.00 (0.53, 1.90)	0.57 (0.26, 1.26)	1	0.72 (0.34, 1.49)	0.57 (0.20, 1.58)	1	0.78 (0.42, 1.45)	0.88 (0.35, 2.18)
High	1	1.39 (0.74, 2.62)	0.58 (0.27, 1.26)	1	0.66 (0.31, 1.38)	0.46 (0.17, 1.26)	1	1.23 (0.67, 2.26)	0.90 (0.37, 2.18)
<b>Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)</b>									
Know a transgender person	1	<b>0.42 (0.29, 0.61)</b>	<b>0.31 (0.16, 0.59)</b>	1	<b>0.53 (0.35, 0.80)</b>	0.52 (0.24, 1.12)	1	<b>0.48 (0.33, 0.71)</b>	<b>0.41 (0.19, 0.90)</b>
Don't know	1	0.45 (0.12, 1.69)	3.61 (1.16, 11.17)	1	<b>0.23 (0.07, 0.80)</b>	2.36 (0.68, 8.22)	1	2.65 (0.86, 8.20)	15.38 (4.54, 52.10)

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05.

**Table C (continued). Attitudes toward transgender people in society: Weighted relative risk ratios and 95% confidence intervals from multinomial logistic regression model adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics and familiarity with transgender people (n=963)**

	THEY ARE VIOLATING THE TRADITIONS OF MY CULTURE			THEY HAVE A SPECIAL PLACE IN SOCIETY			I WANT THE US TO DO MORE TO SUPPORT AND PROTECT PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)	RRR (CI 95%)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(18, 19729)=4.36 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=3.78 (p<0.00)			F(18, 19729)=4.94 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	0.66 (0.35, 1.26)	0.67 (0.30, 1.46)	1	<b>0.28</b> <b>(0.13, 0.59)</b>	0.90 (0.46, 1.74)	1	0.79 (0.40, 1.59)	0.81 (0.37, 1.74)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	<b>1.45</b> <b>(1.03, 2.06)</b>	0.48 (0.28, 0.83)	1	0.96 (0.66, 1.41)	<b>0.52</b> <b>(0.34, 0.78)</b>	1	0.87 (0.60, 1.24)	<b>0.58</b> <b>(0.35, 0.95)</b>
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
18-34	1	<b>0.49</b> <b>(0.32, 0.74)</b>	<b>0.42</b> <b>(0.21, 0.82)</b>	1	<b>3.26</b> <b>(1.99, 5.34)</b>	1.30 (0.76, 2.22)	1	<b>2.76</b> <b>(1.71, 4.45)</b>	1.55 (0.78, 3.09)
35-49	1	0.67 (0.43, 1.03)	0.64 (0.35, 1.17)	1	<b>1.66</b> <b>(1.05, 2.64)</b>	1.24 (0.75, 2.05)	1	1.46 (0.94, 2.27)	1.23 (0.71, 2.12)
Education (ref: low level of education)									
Medium	1	0.96 (0.61, 1.50)	1.18 (0.63, 2.20)	1	1.17 (0.72, 1.92)	0.81 (0.49, 1.33)	1	1.13 (0.72, 1.76)	0.84 (0.48, 1.50)
High	1	1.10 (0.73, 1.65)	1.04 (0.57, 1.91)	1	1.01 (0.64, 1.61)	0.79 (0.49, 1.27)	1	1.11 (0.72, 1.71)	0.80 (0.46, 1.40)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium	1	1.10 (0.58, 2.08)	0.60 (0.27, 1.31)	1	1.12 (0.54, 2.31)	0.71 (0.36, 1.41)	1	0.93 (0.47, 1.85)	0.71 (0.32, 1.59)
High	1	1.73 (0.92, 3.26)	0.80 (0.38, 1.69)	1	1.47 (0.73, 2.97)	0.74 (0.38, 1.43)	1	0.73 (0.38, 1.42)	0.59 (0.27, 1.28)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	<b>0.54</b> <b>(0.37, 0.79)</b>	<b>0.41</b> <b>(0.22, 0.78)</b>	1	1.42 (0.94, 2.13)	1.08 (0.67, 1.74)	1	<b>2.66</b> <b>(1.79, 3.95)</b>	0.85 (0.44, 1.65)
Don't know	1	1.61 (0.51, 5.03)	<b>4.47</b> <b>(1.33, 15.00)</b>	1	0.54 (0.14, 2.05)	2.17 (0.79, 6.00)	1	0.98 (0.26, 3.70)	<b>3.77</b> <b>(1.26, 11.24)</b>

NOTE: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<.05.

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## APPENDIX II

### IPSOS METHODOLOGY ADDENDUM FOR SINGLE COUNTRY BRIEFS

In 2016, Ipsos, an international survey research firm, conducted, for the first time, The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey in 23 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India<sup>69</sup>, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States. The Williams Institute, Ipsos, and Buzzfeed News designed the survey to collect data about public opinion toward transgender people and related public policy issues, and Ipsos included it as a distinct section within its monthly online Global Advisor survey. Ipsos conducted the survey online with a panel it organized and maintains. Findings from the 2016 Survey are available in [\*Public Support for Transgender Rights: A Twenty-three Country Survey\*](#).

Ipsos maintains a large panel of more than 4.7 million potential survey participants in 47 countries, continuously managing the recruitment and retention of panelists. Ipsos conducts multisource recruitment in seeking to maintain a diverse panel of potential survey participants and sets sample goals for recruitment based on national censuses, populations that are in high demand for survey research, and panel parameters, such as attrition and response rates. Ipsos recruits a majority of panelists online, through advertisements, website referrals, direct email contact, and other methods. Individuals who consent to serve as panelists receive incentives for their panel participation, and Ipsos removes individuals from the panel who are inactive.<sup>70</sup> In order to draw a sample for The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, Ipsos used a router system to randomly select potential survey participants from panelists within country-specific census-derived sampling strata with quotas set for gender, age, educational attainment, and in-country region of residence. Online opt-in panels can be generalizable to the public by quota sampling and poststratification weighting if appropriate characteristics are selected to generate weights.<sup>71,72,73</sup> For the current study, we used the sampling and weighting strategy developed by Ipsos.

In 2017, Ipsos conducted The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People online survey with participants from 27 countries using the sampling approach described above. Ipsos conducted the surveys between October 24, 2017 and November 7, 2017 with panel participants in samples from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India,<sup>74</sup> Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States of America. Ipsos administered the 2017 survey to panelists in Chile, Ecuador, Malaysia, and Serbia for the first time, whereas it administered surveys to the remaining 23 countries in both 2016 and 2017. In order to participate, individuals had to be between 16 and 64 years old (with the exception of in the United States and Canada where individuals had to be between 18 and 64 years old), have access to the internet, and consent to participate in the survey. The 2017 survey contained many of the 2016 survey questions,<sup>75</sup> as well as some additional items. The survey was self-administered in the national language or most commonly spoken language in each country. Teams of in-country experts partnering with Ipsos were responsible for translation and adaptation of the original survey instrument for each country. Survey responses were anonymous, and Ipsos did not collect personally identifiable information from participants.<sup>76</sup>

In countries where internet penetration was approximately 60% or higher, the Global Attitudes

Toward Transgender People survey data considered representative of the country's adult population, assuming the selection of appropriate weighting variables<sup>77, 78</sup>. In 2017, there were 16 countries with better internet access and higher internet penetration including: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Serbia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America. The eleven other countries, including Brazil, Chile, China, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, South Africa, and Turkey, had lower levels of internet penetration, so findings from these countries are not nationally representative and instead represent a more affluent, internet-connected population. In addition, Ipsos did not collect data from individuals in China or Mexico with less than a secondary education or in Brazil from individuals with less than a primary education due to internet penetration constraints.

The 2017 survey sample included 19,747 adults across the 27 different countries. Approximately 500 panelists each from Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, and Turkey completed surveys, in addition to approximately 1,000 panelists each from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the United States of America.<sup>79</sup>

We have reproduced the 2017 Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey items below.

1. Some people dress and live as one sex even though they were born another. For instance, someone who was considered male at birth may feel they are actually female and so dresses and lives as a woman, and someone female at birth may feel they are actually male and dresses and lives as a man.

How familiar, if at all, are you with people like this? Choose as many responses as apply.

- I rarely or never encounter people like this
- I have seen people like this but do not know them personally
- I have acquaintances like this
- I have personal friends/family like this
- I myself am like this<sup>80</sup>
- Don't know

2. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.

- They should be allowed to have surgery so their body matches their identity.
- They should be allowed to use the restroom of the sex they identify with
- They should be allowed to marry a person of their birth sex
- They should be allowed to conceive or give birth to children (if biologically capable of doing so)
- They should be allowed to adopt children
- They should be protected from discrimination by the Government
- They should be allowed to serve in the military

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

- 
3. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.

They have a form of mental illness  
They have a form of physical disability  
They are committing a sin  
They are violating the traditions of my culture  
They are a natural occurrence  
They have a special place in society  
They have unique spiritual gifts

Strongly agree  
Somewhat agree  
Somewhat disagree  
Strongly disagree  
Don't know

4. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.

[Country's] society has gone too far in allowing people to dress and live as one sex even though they were born another  
[Country] is becoming more tolerant when it comes to people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another  
I worry about exposing children to people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another  
People who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another are brave  
I want [Country] to do more to support and protect people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another

Strongly agree  
Somewhat agree  
Somewhat disagree  
Strongly disagree  
Don't know

NOTE: The survey did not use the term *transgender*. While the term *transgender* is increasingly common in international and non-English contexts, it is not known whether the term is universally understood. In order to develop questions that were more likely to be understood across countries, Ipsos asked survey participants about people whose current gender identity is different from their sex at birth. Prior to administering the survey, participants received a definition, similar to a transgender status definition provided on the optional sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) module<sup>81</sup> of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). This BRFSS definition stated: "Some people describe themselves as transgender when they experience a different gender identity from their sex at birth. For example, a person born into a male body, but who feels female or lives as a woman would be transgender."

## ENDNOTES

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<sup>7</sup>Harrison, B. F., & Michelson, M.R. (2018). Gender, Masculinity Threat, and Support for Transgender Rights: An Experimental Study. *Sex Roles*, 80(1): 63-75. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11199-018-0916-6>

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid.

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<sup>18</sup>Greenberg et al. (2019)

<sup>19</sup>Taylor et al. (2018)

<sup>20</sup>Greenberg et al. (2019)

<sup>21</sup>Flores (2015)

<sup>22</sup>Reuters/Ipsos (2019)

<sup>23</sup>42 U.S.C. § 2000e (2018); 20 U.S.C. § 1681 (2018); 42 U.S.C. § 2000d (2018); 42 U.S.C. § 3601 (2018)

<sup>24</sup>Movement Advancement Project. (2019). Non-Discrimination Laws. Movement Advancement Project. Retrieved from: [http://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/non\\_discrimination\\_laws](http://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/non_discrimination_laws)

<sup>25</sup>Montana Department of Labor & Industry. (n.d.). Sex Discrimination and Sexual Harassment. Retrieved June 18, 2018, from <http://erd.dli.mt.gov/human-rights/human-rights-laws/sex-discrimination>

<sup>26</sup>Movement Advancement Project (2019)

<sup>27</sup>Hurley, L. (2019, April 22). U.S. Supreme Court takes up major gay, transgender job discrimination cases. Reuters.

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<sup>28</sup>Equality Act of 2019, H.R. 5, 116th Cong. (2019).

<sup>29</sup>Herman, J. L. & Brown, T. N. T. (2018, August). The Potential Impact of Voter Identification Laws on Transgender Voters in the 2018 General Election. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute. Retrieved from: <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/research/voter-id-laws-2018/>

<sup>30</sup>We used the term “transgender” throughout this report to refer to “people [who] dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.” This definition was intentionally broad so as to encompass the diversity of identities of gender minority peoples in the 27 countries surveyed in the larger Ipsos survey project.

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<sup>32</sup>The percentage (4.9%, Effective sample size, Clopper-Pearson CI [3.1%, 7.1%]) that we classified as transgender on this survey was high compared to estimates from other representative U.S. surveys. For example, estimates derived from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) indicated that 0.6% of adults ages 18 and up identified as transgender using similar question wording. An estimated 2.1% of empaneled respondents to the 2016 Cooperative Congressional Election Survey (CCES), many of whom were under the age of 40, self-identified as transgender. Different survey measures may yield different prevalence estimates, particularly in different samples. Flores, A.R., Herman, J.L., Gates, G.J., & Brown, T.N.T. (2016). How many adults identify as transgender in the United States? Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute. Retrieved from: <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/How-Many-Adults-Identify-as-Transgender-in-the-United-States.pdf>; Ansoolabhere, S. & Schaffner, B.F. (2017). CCES common content, 2016. Harvard Dataverse. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/GDF6Z0>. Authors’ calculation. The question wording from the CCES was: “Have you ever undergone any part of a process (including any thought or action) to change your gender or perceived gender from the one you were assigned at birth? This may include steps such as changing the type of clothes you wear, name you known by or undergoing surgery.”

<sup>33</sup>See En 30

<sup>34</sup>Among participants who were not transgender, those who reported having transgender acquaintances, friends, or family members we coded as “know a transgender person”; participants who reported rarely or never encountering transgender people or seeing transgender people but not knowing them personally and did not indicate that they have transgender acquaintance, friends, or family we coded as “do not know a transgender person;” and any participants who indicated that they “don’t know” in response to the question about familiarity with transgender people we coded as “don’t know.”

<sup>35</sup>We fit multinomial logistic regression models for each item to explore how participants’ sex, age, education, household income, and familiarity with transgender people were associated with attitudes, adjusting for all other variables in the model. Relative risk ratios (RRR) above 1.0 indicate a higher likelihood of endorsing the given response (relative to “disagree”) associated with the variable in question (e.g. sex); RRR below 1.0 indicate a lower likelihood of endorsing the given response.

<sup>36</sup>Attitudes towards minority group members (e.g., religious minorities, sexual minorities, and racial or ethnic minorities) have long been the subject of public opinion polls and surveys of social attitudes as a way for researchers to gauge and assess change in levels of social acceptance. See, for example, findings from the 2018 General Social Survey about racial inequality: <http://www.apnorc.org/projects/Pages/Changing-Attitudes-about-Racial-Inequality.aspx>

<sup>37</sup>Taylor et al. (2018)

<sup>38</sup>Greenberg et al. (2019)

<sup>39</sup>Reuters/Ipsos (2019)

<sup>40</sup>Ibid.

<sup>41</sup>Tropp, L. R. & Pettigrew, T. F. (2005). Relationships Between Intergroup Contact and Prejudice Among Minority and Majority Status Groups. *Psychological Science*, 16(12): 951-957. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1467-9280.2005.01643.x>

<sup>42</sup>Allport, G. W. (1954). The nature of prejudice. Cambridge, MA: Perseus Books.

<sup>43</sup>Schiappa, E., Gregg, P. B., & Hewes, D. E. (2005). The Parasocial Contact Hypothesis. *Communication Monographs*, 72(1): 92-115. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0363775052000342544>

<sup>44</sup>Flores (2015)

<sup>45</sup>Norton & Herek (2013)

<sup>46</sup>Tadlock et al. (2017)

<sup>47</sup>Pierceson & Kirzinger (2015)

<sup>48</sup>Tadlock et al. (2017)

<sup>49</sup>Ibid.

<sup>50</sup>Andersen, R. & Fetner, T. (2008). Cohort differences in tolerance of homosexuality: Attitudinal change in Canada and the United States, 1981-2000. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 72(2), 311-330. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1093/pog/nfn017>

<sup>51</sup>Taylor et al. (2018)

<sup>52</sup>Lewis et al. (2017)

<sup>53</sup>Cox, D. & Jones, R. P. (2017, September 14). Most Americans Oppose Restricting Rights for LGBT People. Washington, DC: PRRI. Retrieved from: <https://www.prri.org/research/poll-wedding-vendors-refusing-service-same-sex-couples-transgender-military-ban/>

<sup>54</sup>Quinnipiac University Poll. (2019, January 29). January 29, 2019 - U.S. Voters Trust Pelosi More Than Trump On Big Issues, Quinnipiac University National Poll Finds; 2-1 Support For No-Wall Border Solution. Hamden, CT: Quinnipiac University Poll. Retrieved from: <https://poll.qu.edu/national/release-detail?ReleaseID=2596>

<sup>55</sup>Taylor et al. (2018)

<sup>56</sup>Greenberg et al. (2019)

<sup>57</sup>Ibid.

<sup>58</sup>Greenberg et al. (2019)

<sup>59</sup>Jones & Brewer (2018)

<sup>60</sup>Taylor et al. (2018)

<sup>61</sup>Davis, H. F. (2018). Why the “transgender” bathroom controversy should make us rethink sex-segregated public bathrooms. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 6(2), 199-216. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/21565503.2017.1338971>

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<sup>65</sup>Greenberg et al. (2019)

<sup>66</sup>Heeringa, S. G., West, B. T., & Berglund, P. A. (2017). Applied survey data analysis, 2nd ed. New York, NY: Chapman and

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<sup>67</sup>The interpretation of the exponentiated estimated coefficients of a multinomial logistic regression are an extension of odds ratios in binary logistic regression. Since the baseline category for comparison may change in a multinomial logistic regression model, the odds ratios are interpreted relative to that baseline, which is why the term relative risk ratio was adopted; see also StataCorp. (2017). mlogit – multinomial (polytomous) logistic regression. Stata 15 Base Reference Manual. College Station, TX: Stata Press.

<sup>68</sup><https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/stata/output/multinomial-logistic-regression-2/>

<sup>69</sup>Prior Ipsos research found that samples of panelists administered online surveys in India are not representative of the general population. Data from the online survey of panelists in India provided additional evidence for this. Therefore, Ipsos conducted additional face-to-face interviews with a sample of 610 adults and excluded data from the original online survey panelists in India from published data. Data from the face-to-face interviews in India are presented in Public Support for Transgender Rights: A Twenty-three Country Survey and in all Ipsos publications containing data from the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, while data from the original online survey of panelists in India have not been published. The survey administered in the face-to-face interviews included the same questions as the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, as well as a series of additional questions specific to the Indian legal and social environment. Survey participants in India were identified through randomized sampling of postal addresses in five localities. Individuals did not receive incentives for participation or completion. Personal identifiers were removed by Ipsos while cleaning these data.

<sup>70</sup>Panelists receive points based on survey completion. The number of points received is a function of survey length and complexity. Benefits do not accrue to panelists who do not complete surveys. Panelists' participation in surveys is tracked (for inactivity, speed, and other variables) to identify quality issues. Regular participation in surveys is required for panelists to maintain standing in the panel; although, panelists are given a significant time frame in which to respond to surveys before they are identified as inactive. Panelists who are disengaged or presenting other problems are regularly removed from the panel.

<sup>71</sup>Kennedy, C., Mercer, A., Keeter, S., Hatley, N., McGeeney, K., & Gimenez, A. (2016, May 2). Evaluating online nonprobability surveys. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center. Retrieved from: <https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2016/05/02/evaluating-online-nonprobability-surveys/>

<sup>72</sup>Mercer, A., Lau, A., Kennedy, C. (2018, Jan. 26). For weighting online opt-in samples, what matters most? Washington, DC: Pew Research Center. Retrieved from: <https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2018/01/26/for-weighting-online-opt-in-samples-what-matters-most/>

<sup>73</sup>Mercer, A. et al. (2018)

<sup>74</sup>In 2017, the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey was administered online to the sample of Ipsos panelists in India. Face-to-face interviews were not conducted in India in 2017.

<sup>75</sup>The 2017 version removed the social proximity questions about not wanting to have transgender people as neighbors, coworkers, teachers, members of the military, elected leaders, and family members and a question about how transgender individuals should or should not be able to legally change their gender on identity documents. Ipsos added new questions about gender pronoun use and political and social developments.

<sup>76</sup>This is with the exception of data from India where Ipsos collected personally identifiable information from respondents who participated in the face-to-face interviews. Data collected in these interviews are confidential, and Ipsos removed personal identifiers while cleaning the data.

<sup>77</sup>While the use of census-based weights allows these data to be balanced to reflect the general adult population, as with any methodology, there are limitations in the generalizability of data based on differential probabilities of inclusion in the sampling frame.

<sup>78</sup>Mercer et al. (2018)

<sup>79</sup>The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval +/- 3.1 percentage points in samples of 1,000 and of +/- 4.5 percentage points in samples of 500. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website at <https://www.ipsos.com/en>

<sup>80</sup>This response option was used to identify transgender participants in the sample.

<sup>81</sup>CDC. (2018). 2018 BRFSS Questionnaire. Atlanta, GA: CDC. Retrieved from: [https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires/pdf-ques/2018\\_BRFSS\\_English\\_Questionnaire.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires/pdf-ques/2018_BRFSS_English_Questionnaire.pdf)

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## ABOUT THE WILLIAMS INSTITUTE

The Williams Institute is dedicated to conducting rigorous, independent research on sexual orientation and gender identity law and public policy. A think tank at UCLA Law, the Williams Institute produces high-quality research with real-world relevance and disseminates it to judges, legislators, policymakers, media and the public. These studies can be accessed at the Williams Institute website.

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