The life expectancy for transgender women of color in the United States is 31 years old.

Low life expectancy for transgender women of color has many factors. According to Access Denied: Washington, DC Trans Needs Assessment of 2015, 19% of transgender people living in DC have been denied medical care at least once due to being perceived as transgender. Other barriers to care include poverty, health insurance plans that don’t cover medications or procedures for gender transition and not having culturally competent care. Murder rates and suicide rates are also disproportionately higher for trans women of color. Fully 75 percent of the trans and gender-nonconforming Americans killed because of their identities since 2010 were Black women according to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs database.

More than 90 percent of transgender people have experienced harassment in the workplace due to their gender identity, and at least 47 percent said they experienced an adverse job outcome (such as being fired, not hired, or denied a promotion) due to their gender identity. In the District of Columbia, a resume testing study conducted by the DC Office of Human Rights found 48 percent of employers tested appeared to prefer at least one less-qualified cisgender applicant over a better-qualified transgender applicant. - 2016 National Transgender Discrimination Survey
The length by which the life expectancy is shortened for LGB people in unaccepting communities compared to accepting communities is 12 Years.

A Columbia University study, published online in the Social Science & Medicine journal, found that lesbian, gay, and bisexual people in communities with high levels of anti-gay prejudice lived an average of 12 years less than their counterparts in more accepting environments. The survey examined data over a decade-long period, from 1988 to 2008.

According to a study by the 2014 Williams Institute and the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, 4.6% of the overall U.S. population has self-reported a suicide attempt, with that number climbing to between 10 and 20 percent for lesbian, gay, or bisexual respondents. By comparison, 41% of trans or gender non-conforming people surveyed have attempted suicide.

41% of transgender or gender non-conforming people have attempted suicide.
Overall, more than 80 percent of LGBTQ students were harassed or assaulted at school in 2017, with roughly one-in-six students reporting that they were physically assaulted at school because of their sexual orientation or gender expression, according to the survey commissioned by GLSEN.

39 percent of LGBT Coloradans report experiencing anti-LGBT employment discrimination. That number increases significantly for LGBT people of color, 43 percent of whom report experiencing discrimination, compared to 38 percent of white LGBT people according to the June 2017 report by One Colorado, "Facing Barriers: Experiences of LGBT People of Color."
transgender youth 4 times less likely to self-harm if they have supportive family and adults in their lives.

"If someone had a supportive adult in the family, they were about four times less likely to have self-harmed in the past 12 months. If they felt more connected to school, they were almost twice as likely to report good or excellent mental health as those with lower levels of school connectedness.” - Elizabeth Saewyc, the 2015 Canadian Transgender study principal investigator and a nursing professor at the University of British Columbia.

Transgender adults who receive medical treatments for gender transition experience improved quality of life, self-esteem, confidence and relationship satisfaction and decreased anxiety, depression, suicidality and substance use, according to a systematic review of 56 peer-reviewed studies. "Transgender people are not mentally ill or confused; like the rest of us, they simply need access to good health care to thrive,” Nathaniel Frank, PhD, project director.

Over 96% of participants who transitioned showed high overall well-being and mental health status in a systematic review of 56 peer-reviewed studies.