

of transgender people
report
experiencing
harassment in the
workplace

90%

31
years old.

The life expectancy for
transgender women of color
in the United States is

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

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.

12 Years

The length by which the life expectancy is shortened for LGBT people in unaccepting communities compared to accepting communities.

41%

of transgender or gender non-conforming people have attempted suicide

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 percent of trans or gender non-conforming people surveyed have attempted suicide.

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.

harassed or assaulted at
school in 2017

of LGBTQ students were

more than
80%

anti-LGBT employment
discrimination

of LGBT Coloradans
report experiencing

39%

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

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

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.

"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.