

# Public Support for Transgender Rights: A Twenty-three Country Survey

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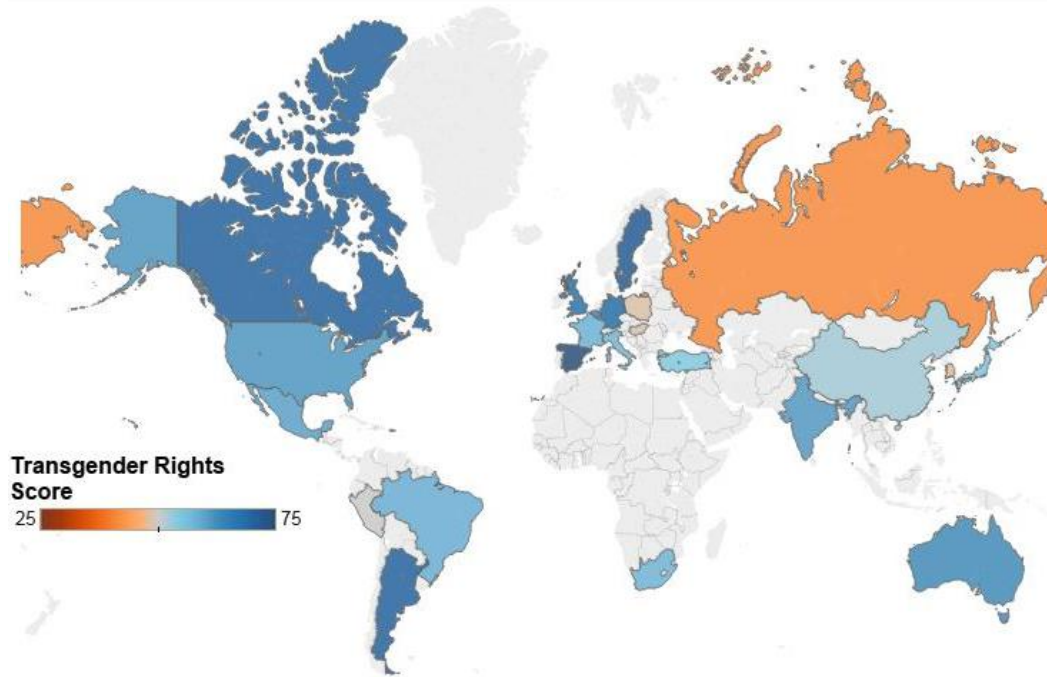
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Transgender rights have emerged as a central feature in the discourse on LGBT rights in many countries; however, little is known about public support for such rights around the globe. This report presents findings from a ground-breaking survey of 17,105 adults across 23 countries about their attitudes towards transgender people and transgender rights. Key findings include:

- In all 23 countries, majorities of survey respondents supported important transgender rights:
  - Majorities in all 23 countries believe that transgender people deserve the right to change their identity documents to be consistent with their gender identity, though a substantial portion believes that some form of regulation from medical professionals, medical interventions, and/or government is necessary.
  - Majorities in 21 countries support policies banning discrimination against transgender people.
  - Majorities in 16 countries support rights to marry for transgender people.
  - Majorities in 14 countries support adoption rights for transgender people.
  - Majorities in 15 countries support allowing access to public restrooms consistent with a transgender person's gender identity.
- A new scale that plots countries' average level of public support for transgender rights, found high levels of support with most countries surveyed falling near the middle. Scores ranged from 41 to 74 on a scale with 100 reflecting full support. Russia ranked the lowest with a score of 41, and Spain ranked the highest with a score of 74. Sweden, Argentina, Canada, Germany, and Great Britain also had high scores, all above 67.
- Findings further show that younger individuals, women, people with higher levels of formal education, and people with higher incomes are more approving of transgender rights.
- The strongest predictor of approval of transgender rights is whether people report having friends or family members who are transgender. About 10% of the respondents report having transgender friends or family members, and support for transgender rights is about 24.6% greater for these respondents than among those who do not have such friends or family members.

Figure I. Country Ratings on Transgender Acceptance Scale



## I. INTRODUCTION

The pace of change in the level of cultural and legal recognition of transgender people has been described as “unprecedented”<sup>1,2</sup> and “astonishing.”<sup>3</sup> However, as transgender people and the issues that affect them have become more visible, they have increasingly become the focus of cultural battles.<sup>4</sup> Efforts to support and oppose the rights of transgender people have emerged across the globe.

Still, the extent of knowledge about public attitudes regarding transgender people and policies relating to the rights of transgender peoples has only recently begun to grow. Very little research has been

<sup>1</sup> Nasr, N. & Zeidan, T. (2015). “As Long as They Stay Away”: Exploring Lebanese Attitudes Towards Sexualities and Gender Identities. Arab Foundation for Freedoms and Equality: Beirut, Lebanon. Available at <http://gsrc-mena.org/gsrc/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Report-high-resolution1.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Winter, S., Settle, E., Wylie, K. et al. Synergies in Health and Human Rights: A Call to Action to Improve Transgender Health. *The Lancet*, 388(10042): 318-321. Available at [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(16\)30653-5/abstract](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(16)30653-5/abstract)

<sup>3</sup> Currah, P. General Editor’s Introduction. *Transgender Studies Quarterly*, 3(1-2): 1-4. Available at <http://tsq.dukejournals.org/content/3/1-2/1.extract>

<sup>4</sup> Erasmus. “The UN and Gay Rights: At the UN, new global fault-lines over moral matters are emerging.” *The Economist*, May 18th 2016, available at <http://www.economist.com/blogs/erasmus/2016/05/un-and-gay-rights>

conducted to examine attitudes on particular policies affecting transgender people.<sup>5</sup> This survey is one of several efforts to better understand public opinion and address this gap in the literature.

This survey was a joint effort among the Williams Institute, BuzzFeed, and IPSOS; the analyses in this report are solely those of the authors. The survey, in addition to providing new information on public opinion towards transgender people and rights, seeks to add to the discussion amongst researchers about how to understand public opinion in this area.

## II. METHODOLOGY

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The survey was conducted by IPSOS as part of the IPSOS Global Advisor research program, a monthly survey in 23 countries around the world via the IPSOS Online Panel system. For the results of the survey presented herein, an international sample of 17,105 adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and aged 16-64 in all other countries, were interviewed. The survey was fielded between July 22 and August 5, 2016. Approximately 1000+ individuals participated in each country via the IPSOS Online Panel with the exception of Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey, which each had a sample of approximately 500. Due to internet connectivity issues, IPSOS conducted 610 face-to-face interviews in India.<sup>6</sup>

In both the survey and report we use the term *transgender* to refer to someone whose current gender identity is different from their assigned sex at birth. Prior to administering questions to participants in the survey, participants were read a definition of this term: “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.”

Survey participants were asked a series of questions regarding their view on specific transgender issues. One question asked about participants’ familiarity with transgender people, with response options: “I have seen people like this but do not know them personally,” “I rarely or never encounter people like this,” “I have acquaintances like this,” “I have personal friends/family like this,” “I myself am like this,”

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<sup>5</sup> Claire, K. (2016). Assessing Political Opinions About Transgender Legal Rights Using a Multiple-Segment Factorial Vignette Approach. *Sexuality Research and Social Policy*, 13(1): 73-83. Available at <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13178-015-0216-7>

<sup>6</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. Some countries may have fewer proportions of their population with access to the internet, and this internet penetration may affect the representativeness of the survey respondents to a country’s general adult population. In countries where internet penetration is approximately 60% or higher, the data are representative of that country’s general population. Of the 22 countries surveyed online, 16 yield results that are balanced to reflect the general population: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States. The six remaining countries surveyed –Brazil, China, Mexico, Russia, South Africa and Turkey—have lower levels of connectivity, and therefore, may not represent the general population. For these countries, the results may be more generalizable to the population that has an internet connection as opposed to the overall adult population.

and “don’t know.” Another question asked whether participants supported transgender people’s right to change their sex on identity documents with check all that apply response options: “Yes, with no additional restrictions,” “Yes, but only with a doctor’s approval,” “Yes, but only after they have surgery so their body matches their identity,” “Yes, but only with approval from a government official,” “No, no matter what,” and “don’t know.” Additional questions regarding support for transgender people’s right to have surgery so that their body matches their identity, government protection from discrimination, adopt, access to the restroom corresponding to their identity, give birth, and marry asked participants to indicate whether they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, strongly disagreed, somewhat disagreed, or did not have an opinion, that transgender people should have these rights.

In addition to summarizing findings by country, support for transgender rights is further examined by combining responses to the transgender rights questions on one comprehensive scale.<sup>7</sup> This scale was derived from a confirmatory factor analytic model. There was only one Eigenvalue greater than one, which indicates that grouping these items onto one scale was appropriate. Additionally, none of the questions used in the comprehensive scale were removed because factor loadings met standard inclusion criteria.<sup>8</sup> Internal consistency reliability of the final scale was very good -- Cronbach’s Alpha = 0.88. Scale scores ranged from 0 (very low levels of support) to 100 (very high levels of support.)

We summarize this comprehensive scale by reporting the average score for each country, characterizing how approving or disapproving the average person is in each country. We, additionally, fit a country fixed-effects regression model to examine individual differences in scale scores. These fixed-effects allowed for an analysis of individual differences within each country, revealing patters by an individual’s background characteristics such as education level, income, and gender. The regression was a structural equation model that conducted the factor analysis and the regression at the same time. This way, any measurement error in the comprehensive scale was taken into account when analyzing individual predictors of higher or lower scores on the scale. All results were weighted to reflect population demographic characteristics using sampling weights provided by IPSOS.

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<sup>7</sup> Not included in this scale is a question relating to whether and under what conditions transgender people should be able to change their gender marker on identity documents or not. This question was asked in a different response format and a different response scale, so it was excluded.

<sup>8</sup> Generally, factor loadings below 0.6 are considered weak. All questions used to form the comprehensive scale had factor loadings above this threshold.

### III. SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION BY COUNTRY

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#### GENDER CHANGE

The ability to undergo surgery so that one's body reflects one's gender identity is available in some countries, but not all, according to local law and practice.

- Seventy percent of all respondents agree that transgender people should be allowed to have gender-affirming surgery (see Appendix I, Table III). Outside of Asia, the level of support in all countries is at least 50%.
- The countries with the highest support for the ability of transgender people to have this surgery include Argentina (74.7%), Mexico (72.6%), India (71.6%), Peru (70.0%), and Brazil (67.2%).
- The countries with the highest opposition include Peru (30.1%), Russia (29.2%), Hungary (28%), South Africa (27.5%), and Brazil (26.2%).

#### CHANGING ID DOCUMENTS

Transgender people face multiple challenges when they are unable to obtain identity documents (ID) that reflect their gender identity.<sup>9</sup>

- The majority of respondents were in favor of the ability to change gender identification on government identification documents (see Appendix I, Table IV). All countries surveyed showed a majority support for allowing transgender people to change their gender on government identity documents.
- Opposition to ID document change did not exceed 25% in any of the countries. The countries with the highest opposition to ID change include South Africa (24.3%), the United States of America (23.8%), South Korea (23.3%), Russia (20.7%), and Peru (20.3%).

In many countries where ID change is permissible, a transgender person must fulfill certain requirements such as obtaining approval from a doctor or government official or having undergone surgery.

- Regarding support or opposition for the ability to change one's identity documents, 26% felt there should be no restrictions on the ability to change gender markers, while 43% were in support, but favored imposing restrictions.
- Majority support for unrestricted ability to change gender markers was found only in Spain (51.5%). Sizable minorities of participants in India (31.9%) and Japan (28.2%) supported requiring a doctor's approval prior to changing ID.

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<sup>9</sup> Report of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights to the Human Rights Council on discrimination and violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity (May 2015) - **A/HRC/29/23**

- Respondents in South Korea (31.6%) and Belgium (30.1%) were the most likely to support, compared to other countries, requiring gender affirming surgery prior to ID change.

## **DISCRIMINATION PROTECTION**

In recent years, many countries have begun to adopt laws prohibiting discrimination based on gender identity in employment, public accommodations, housing and military service. Respondents to the survey were asked about their support for various policies related to protection for certain rights.

- Approximately 70% of respondents agreed that transgender people should be protected from discrimination by the government. A majority of respondents in 21 countries agreed that transgender people should have government protection from discrimination (see Appendix I, Table V). Respondents from Argentina (81.3%) and Peru (81.0%) were most supportive. Respondents from Russia had the highest rate of opposition (40.8%).
- A majority of respondents from 14 countries agreed that transgender people should be allowed to adopt children (see Appendix I, Table VI). Respondents from Spain (74.5%), Canada (74.0%), and India (73.3%) were most supportive. In South Korea (44%) and France (48.2%) more respondents supported adoption rights as compared to the percentage of respondents who did not support adoption rights. A majority of respondents in Peru (61.3%), Russia (60.9%), and Poland (54.3%) disagreed that transgender people should be allowed to adopt children.
- A majority of respondents from 15 countries agreed that transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom associated with their gender identity (see Appendix I, Table VII). Respondents from Spain (76.7%), Argentina (72.4%), and India (71.6%) were most supportive. In Brazil (47.9%), the United States of America (46.7%), Poland (44.1%), South Korea (43.3%), Hungary (42.7%), and Japan (42.5%), more respondents agreed with allowing transgender people to use the restroom associated with their gender as compared to the number of people who disagreed. A majority of respondents in Russia (53.5%) disagreed that transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom associated with their gender identity.
- A majority of respondents from 16 countries agreed that transgender people should be allowed to marry (see Appendix I, Table IX). Respondents from Spain (85.1%), Sweden (82.1%), and Argentina (77.6%) were most supportive. In Peru (49.9%), Hungary (47%), China (45.2%), South Korea (43.8%), Turkey (42.1%), and Poland (41.7%) more respondents supported rights to marry as compared to the percentage of respondents who did not support these rights. In no country was there a majority of respondents in opposition to rights to marry for transgender people, and only in Russia (49.2%) was there greater opposition than support for marriage rights.

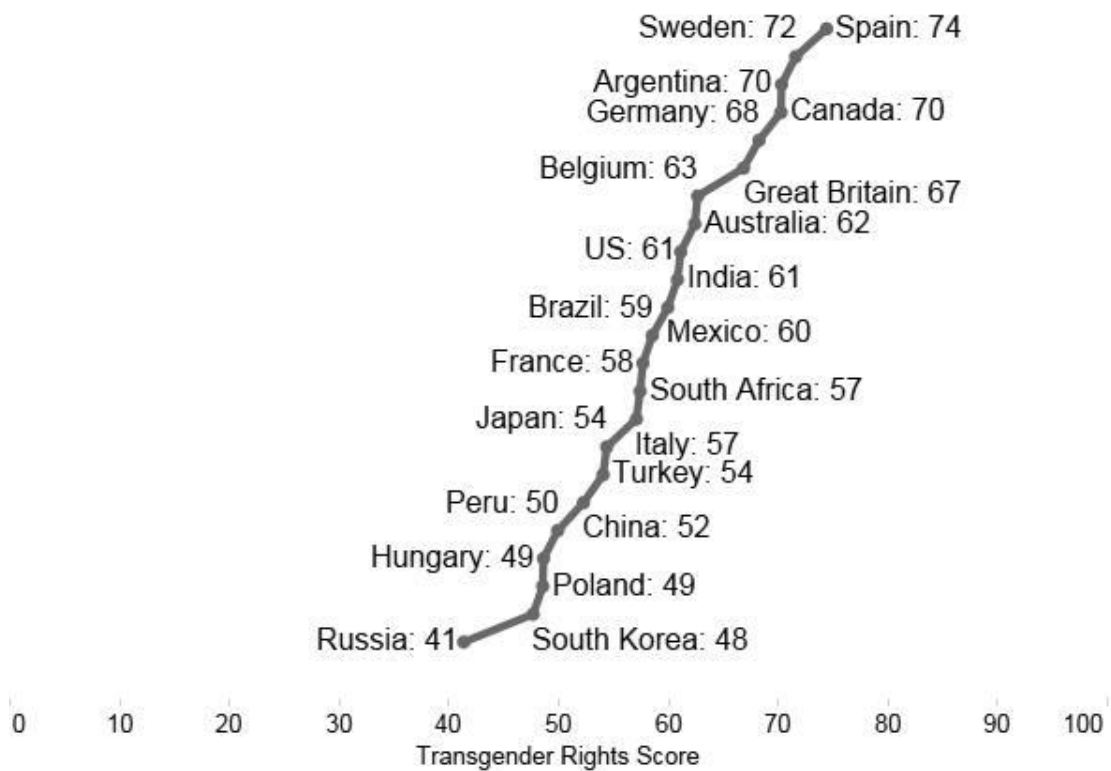
#### IV. TRANSGENDER RIGHTS SCALE

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As described in Appendix II, a scale was created to assess support for transgender rights using six survey items: support for transgender people’s ability to undergo gender reassignment surgery, use the restroom corresponding to their gender identity, marry, give birth, adopt children, and have government protection from discrimination. Scale scores reflect very disapproving to very approving attitudes. Figure II plots each country’s average score on this scale in support for transgender people and rights, indicating average respondent support in each country.

Scale scores indicate the greatest support for transgender rights among Spanish respondents and the lowest levels of support among Russian respondents. Respondents from France and Mexico fall closest to the middle, indicating that there are mixed opinions on transgender rights within these countries. With the exception of respondents from Sweden, who are the second most supportive of transgender rights, the average score for each country significantly differs from that of Spain.

**Figure II. Rank Order of Countries on the Transgender Rights Scale**





## V. SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION BY INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS

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The survey included a number of demographic items and questions related to awareness of transgender people and rights. With these data, it is possible to examine individual-level characteristics that are associated with individual scores on the transgender rights scale (see Figure III). Previous studies on transgender rights show that younger people, women, and those with greater educational attainment are more supportive.<sup>10</sup> A study from Hong Kong also shows that people who personally know transgender people tend to hold more positive attitudes about transgender people and rights.<sup>11</sup> This phenomenon is often referred to as an effect of interpersonal contact.<sup>12</sup> The present study similarly found that the age, gender, contact with transgender people, education, and income of respondents are associated with individual approval of transgender rights (see Appendix III).

- Respondents who reported that they had transgender family members and friends were more supportive of transgender rights than those who did not have such close relationships with transgender people. About 10% of the respondents report having transgender friends or family members. There was a 24.6% increase in support for transgender rights for these individuals compared to respondents who did not report having transgender family members or friends.<sup>13</sup>
- Younger respondents were slightly more supportive of transgender rights than older respondents. There was about a 10.7% increase in level of support for transgender rights comparing 18 year olds to 64 year olds.
- There was a noticeable gender gap between men and women as it relates to attitudes towards transgender rights. Women were more supportive of transgender rights than men. Respondents who are women have a 10.7% increase compared to men in their score on the transgender rights scale.
- Individuals with medium and high levels of education<sup>14</sup> were slightly more supportive of transgender rights than those with low levels of education. The differences by educational attainment, while statistically significant, were not substantively great. Being highly educated was associated with an increase of 3.4% on the scale.

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<sup>10</sup> Flores, AR. (2015). Attitudes toward Transgender Rights: Perceived Knowledge and Secondary Interpersonal Contact. *Politics Groups, and Identities*, 3(3): 398-416.

<sup>11</sup> King, ME., Winter, S., & Webster, B. (2009). Contact Reduces Transprejudice: A Study on Attitudes towards Transgenderism and Transgender Civil Rights in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 21(1): 17-34.

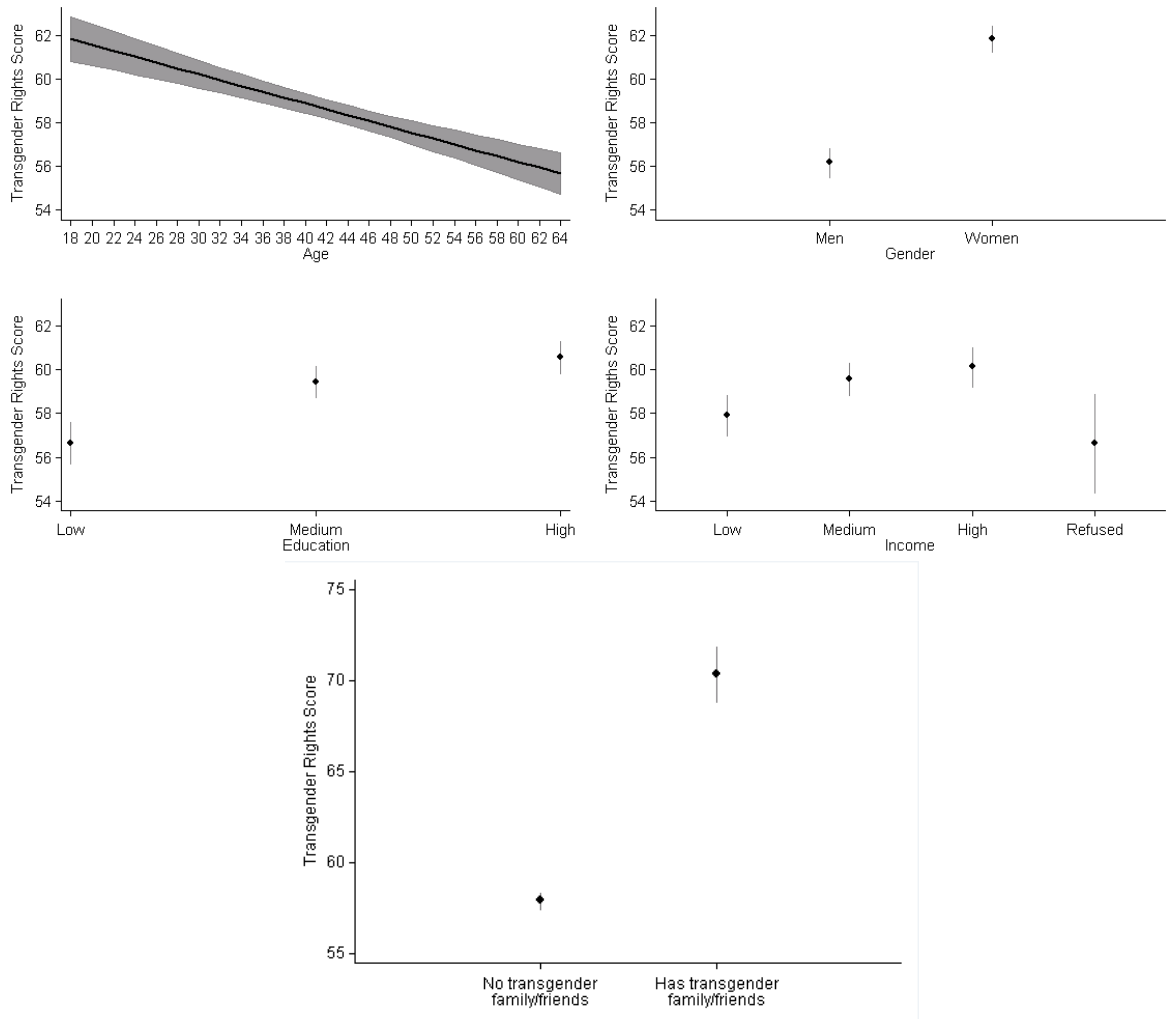
<sup>12</sup> Allport, GW. (1954). *The Nature of Prejudice*. Reading, MA: Addison Wesley.

<sup>13</sup> Percent increases or decreases are calculated as:  $(\hat{y}_a - \hat{y}_b) / |\hat{y}_a|$ . With the predicted score under different conditions (e.g., a = No transgender family members or friends; b = Reports having transgender family members or friends).

<sup>14</sup> "Medium" or "High" is determined by each country's particular context. These codes are determined by IPSOS, though it appears that "High" education on average contains college graduates where "Medium" are those who have at least completed 9 years of formal education.

- Individuals with high levels of income were slightly more supportive of transgender rights than those with low levels of income.<sup>15</sup> These differences are not substantively large, but they are statistically significant. Having a high income was associated with an increase of 5.3% on the scale.

**Figure III. Predicted Transgender Rights Scale Score by Individual-level Characteristics**



<sup>15</sup> “Low,” “Medium,” and “High” incomes are determined by each country’s context. These codes are determined by IPSOS.

## **ABOUT THE AUTHORS**

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## **ABOUT THE INSTITUTE**

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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. Research can be accessed at the Williams Institute website.

## **ABOUT IPSOS**

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Ipsos ranks third in the global research industry. With a strong presence in 87 countries, Ipsos employs more than 16,000 people and has the ability to conduct research programs in more than 100 countries. Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is controlled and managed by research professionals. They have built a solid group around a multi-specialist positioning – Media and advertising research; Marketing research; Client and employee relationship management; Opinion & social research; Mobile, Online, Offline data collection and delivery. Ipsos has been listed on the Paris Stock Exchange since 1999.

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## APPENDICES

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### Appendix I: Public Opinion on Transgender People and Transgender Rights, IPSOS Global Advisor

Table I. Demographics of Full Sample

	Mean	Std. Dev.
Age	38.9	13.38
Sex		
Female	50.3%	0.50
Education		
Low	27.7%	0.45
Medium	42.7%	0.49
High	29.6%	0.46
Income		
Low	29.1%	0.45
Medium	35.0%	0.48
High	27.7%	0.45
NA/Refused	8.7%	0.28

Table II. Percent of Respondents Reporting Having Transgender Family and Friends by Country

Country	Mean	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
Argentina	13.2%	2%	10%	16%
Australia	10.4%	1%	8%	13%
Belgium	4.9%	1%	3%	7%
Brazil	25.9%	2%	22%	30%
Canada	10.8%	1%	8%	13%
China	2.2%	0%	1%	3%
France	7.0%	1%	5%	9%
Germany	3.0%	1%	1%	5%
Hungary	3.2%	1%	2%	5%
India	2.3%	1%	1%	4%
Italy	3.4%	1%	2%	5%
Japan	3.0%	1%	2%	4%
Mexico	25.7%	2%	22%	30%
Poland	2.4%	1%	1%	4%
Russia	1.7%	1%	0%	3%
South Africa	19.8%	2%	16%	24%
South Korea	2.7%	1%	1%	4%
Spain	8.3%	1%	6%	10%
Sweden	9.7%	3%	4%	16%
Turkey	7.3%	2%	4%	11%

Great Britain	8.6%	1%	7%	11%
US	15.7%	1%	13%	18%
Peru	17.0%	2%	13%	21%

Table III. Support for Gender Change by Country

Country	Agree				Disagree				Don't Know	
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat			
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	63.7%	2%	19.3%	2%	6.2%	1%	4.7%	1%	6.0%	1%
Australia	44.9%	2%	28.3%	2%	6.8%	1%	7.4%	1%	12.7%	1%
Belgium	44.7%	2%	33.2%	2%	5.4%	1%	5.1%	1%	11.6%	2%
Brazil	41.0%	2%	20.6%	2%	18.1%	2%	8.1%	1%	12.3%	1%
Canada	53.9%	2%	25.1%	2%	6.1%	1%	5.2%	1%	9.8%	1%
China	17.8%	1%	43.4%	2%	7.5%	1%	12.8%	1%	18.4%	1%
France	36.7%	2%	31.3%	2%	6.8%	1%	7.1%	1%	18.0%	1%
Germany	55.8%	2%	24.3%	2%	3.3%	1%	5.2%	1%	11.4%	1%
Hungary	33.8%	2%	25.4%	2%	17.2%	2%	10.8%	2%	12.8%	2%
India	45.8%	2%	24.0%	2%	19.2%	2%	6.6%	1%	4.4%	1%
Italy	42.1%	2%	30.5%	2%	6.5%	1%	7.3%	1%	13.6%	1%
Japan	19.4%	2%	36.5%	2%	3.9%	1%	13.7%	1%	26.6%	2%
Mexico	51.6%	2%	20.7%	2%	12.3%	1%	8.7%	1%	6.7%	1%
Poland	32.9%	2%	29.8%	2%	9.9%	1%	9.6%	1%	17.9%	2%
Russia	36.0%	2%	18.0%	2%	19.9%	2%	9.3%	1%	16.8%	2%
South Africa	38.9%	2%	25.4%	2%	18.7%	2%	8.8%	2%	8.2%	1%
South Korea	21.5%	2%	42.3%	2%	10.4%	1%	14.0%	2%	11.8%	1%
Spain	57.9%	2%	29.0%	2%	2.4%	0%	3.6%	1%	7.0%	1%
Sweden	52.1%	4%	24.7%	3%	7.5%	4%	5.4%	1%	10.5%	3%
Turkey	43.3%	3%	28.6%	3%	9.2%	2%	11.4%	2%	7.6%	2%
Great Britain	47.8%	2%	29.2%	1%	4.0%	1%	5.7%	1%	13.3%	1%
US	45.6%	2%	27.0%	2%	10.0%	1%	7.8%	1%	9.6%	1%
Peru	39.8%	3%	22.6%	2%	17.2%	2%	12.9%	2%	7.4%	1%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.

Table IV. Support for Gender Change on Government Identification Documents by Country

Country	Yes, with no additional restrictions		Yes, but only with a doctor's approval		Yes, but only after surgery so that their body matches their identity		Yes, but only with approval from a government official		No, no matter what		Don't know		Do not wish to answer	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	47.8%	2%	10.7%	1%	14.6%	2%	10.1%	1%	11.4%	2%	5.1%	1%	5.9%	1%
Australia	23.8%	2%	19.1%	2%	21.0%	1%	10.6%	1%	12.3%	1%	17.7%	1%	5.3%	1%
Belgium	24.9%	2%	18.2%	2%	30.1%	2%	6.3%	1%	8.3%	1%	16.5%	2%	1.2%	1%
Brazil	32.2%	2%	7.7%	1%	13.0%	1%	10.1%	1%	16.7%	2%	9.6%	1%	14.8%	2%
Canada	26.6%	2%	15.0%	1%	25.1%	2%	8.8%	1%	13.7%	1%	12.6%	1%	5.1%	1%
France	20.5%	1%	18.8%	1%	22.7%	1%	7.7%	1%	10.7%	1%	20.6%	1%	7.8%	1%
Germany	31.4%	2%	15.4%	1%	21.8%	2%	8.9%	1%	7.9%	1%	14.3%	1%	6.3%	1%
Hungary	14.6%	2%	15.0%	2%	28.2%	2%	5.2%	1%	19.1%	2%	15.3%	2%	7.9%	1%
India	18.5%	2%	31.9%	2%	27.0%	2%	23.7%	2%	14.3%	1%	6.2%	1%	2.0%	1%
Italy	29.2%	2%	10.7%	1%	27.4%	2%	10.7%	1%	8.5%	1%	13.2%	1%	4.7%	1%
Japan	24.6%	2%	28.2%	2%	12.8%	1%	7.0%	1%	6.1%	1%	21.0%	2%	7.2%	1%
Mexico	35.4%	2%	10.1%	1%	15.8%	2%	12.8%	2%	18.3%	2%	8.0%	1%	5.9%	1%
Poland	24.0%	2%	14.1%	2%	21.7%	2%	7.9%	1%	15.9%	2%	20.2%	2%	3.4%	1%
Russia	11.3%	2%	17.9%	2%	20.5%	2%	4.6%	1%	20.7%	2%	20.3%	2%	8.3%	1%
South Africa	24.3%	2%	11.9%	2%	20.9%	2%	10.3%	2%	24.3%	2%	8.3%	1%	8.1%	1%
South Korea	9.3%	1%	17.7%	2%	31.6%	2%	15.5%	2%	23.3%	2%	9.7%	1%	2.1%	1%
Spain	51.5%	2%	16.7%	1%	15.0%	1%	4.7%	1%	4.3%	1%	9.3%	1%	2.9%	1%
Sweden	28.3%	3%	18.1%	2%	21.8%	3%	10.8%	4%	7.1%	2%	18.7%	3%	1.5%	1%
Turkey	28.4%	3%	22.5%	2%	20.2%	2%	10.8%	2%	15.8%	2%	10.4%	2%	2.9%	1%
Great Britain	26.7%	1%	16.9%	1%	23.6%	1%	9.6%	1%	8.2%	1%	17.6%	1%	4.5%	1%
US	22.7%	2%	12.5%	1%	24.2%	2%	7.9%	1%	23.8%	2%	13.4%	1%	3.7%	1%
Peru	27.5%	3%	15.6%	2%	20.6%	2%	13.1%	2%	20.3%	2%	3.9%	1%	8.0%	1%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.

Table V. Support for Discrimination Protection by Country

Country	Agree				Disagree				Don't Know	
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat			
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	62.5%	2%	18.8%	2%	7.3%	1%	7.0%	1%	4.4%	1%
Australia	47.0%	2%	28.1%	2%	5.9%	1%	7.4%	1%	11.7%	1%
Belgium	35.9%	2%	38.1%	2%	3.8%	1%	8.4%	1%	13.9%	2%
Brazil	42.8%	2%	19.1%	2%	15.1%	2%	12.4%	2%	10.5%	1%
Canada	54.1%	2%	26.6%	2%	4.6%	1%	6.2%	1%	8.5%	1%
China	23.6%	1%	44.4%	2%	4.8%	1%	11.6%	1%	15.5%	1%
France	38.3%	2%	33.6%	2%	5.2%	1%	5.4%	1%	17.6%	1%
Germany	53.2%	2%	27.1%	2%	3.1%	1%	6.7%	1%	9.8%	1%
Hungary	28.8%	2%	19.9%	2%	20.6%	2%	15.5%	2%	15.2%	2%
India	56.9%	2%	28.3%	2%	8.1%	1%	4.7%	1%	2.0%	1%
Italy	44.1%	2%	34.4%	2%	4.6%	1%	7.3%	1%	9.7%	1%
Japan	27.7%	2%	34.1%	2%	3.1%	1%	13.3%	1%	21.9%	2%
Mexico	59.9%	2%	20.8%	2%	6.5%	1%	9.2%	1%	3.6%	1%
Poland	24.7%	2%	31.6%	2%	11.6%	2%	13.6%	2%	18.4%	2%
Russia	21.7%	2%	18.9%	2%	26.1%	2%	14.7%	2%	18.5%	2%
South Africa	46.7%	3%	27.9%	2%	7.4%	1%	10.4%	2%	7.7%	1%
South Korea	18.8%	2%	38.3%	2%	13.0%	2%	18.2%	2%	11.8%	2%
Spain	58.9%	2%	28.1%	2%	2.2%	1%	4.6%	1%	6.1%	1%
Sweden	61.6%	4%	18.6%	2%	3.7%	1%	9.1%	4%	7.0%	2%
Turkey	39.0%	3%	21.0%	2%	13.5%	2%	15.5%	2%	11.0%	2%
Great Britain	50.0%	2%	28.1%	1%	3.6%	1%	5.4%	1%	12.8%	1%
US	43.0%	2%	28.5%	2%	10.5%	1%	9.6%	1%	8.5%	1%
Peru	51.2%	3%	29.7%	3%	6.1%	1%	8.0%	1%	5.0%	1%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.

Table VI. Support for Adoption by Country

Country	Agree				Disagree				Don't Know	
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat			
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	48.1%	2%	19.6%	2%	16.0%	2%	10.7%	1%	6.1%	1%
Australia	34.5%	2%	26.2%	2%	14.0%	1%	11.1%	1%	14.3%	1%
Belgium	29.8%	2%	30.0%	2%	11.0%	1%	12.9%	2%	16.1%	2%
Brazil	41.2%	2%	19.2%	2%	19.0%	2%	10.1%	1%	10.2%	1%
Canada	48.8%	2%	25.2%	2%	9.0%	1%	6.8%	1%	10.0%	1%
China	21.7%	1%	41.4%	2%	8.0%	1%	12.1%	1%	16.5%	1%
France	22.0%	1%	26.3%	1%	16.0%	1%	14.1%	1%	21.1%	1%
Germany	40.9%	2%	26.0%	2%	10.0%	1%	11.1%	1%	12.4%	1%
Hungary	20.8%	2%	21.4%	2%	28.0%	2%	15.9%	2%	13.9%	2%
India	43.9%	2%	29.4%	2%	16.9%	2%	5.4%	1%	4.4%	1%
Italy	19.4%	2%	21.9%	2%	26.0%	2%	16.1%	1%	16.7%	1%
Japan	18.0%	2%	35.0%	2%	4.0%	1%	14.9%	1%	28.0%	2%
Mexico	25.6%	2%	21.8%	2%	31.0%	2%	16.4%	2%	5.3%	1%
Poland	9.9%	1%	16.6%	2%	36.0%	2%	18.3%	2%	19.2%	2%
Russia	10.2%	2%	13.9%	2%	49.0%	2%	11.9%	2%	14.6%	2%
South Africa	37.4%	2%	25.4%	2%	20.0%	2%	9.8%	2%	7.5%	1%
South Korea	11.5%	1%	32.5%	2%	18.0%	2%	24.4%	2%	13.4%	2%
Spain	49.8%	2%	24.7%	1%	7.0%	1%	8.2%	1%	10.6%	1%
Sweden	47.1%	4%	22.2%	3%	13.0%	4%	7.6%	2%	10.5%	2%
Turkey	27.9%	3%	16.0%	2%	27.0%	3%	18.6%	2%	11.0%	2%
Great Britain	39.7%	2%	27.2%	1%	9.0%	1%	8.7%	1%	15.8%	1%
US	37.8%	2%	24.9%	2%	15.0%	1%	11.9%	1%	10.8%	1%
Peru	12.3%	2%	19.4%	2%	43.0%	3%	18.3%	2%	7.2%	1%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.



Table VII. Support for Restroom Access by Current Gender Identity by Country

Country	Agree		Disagree		Strongly		Somewhat		Don't Know	
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat		Don't Know	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	53.8%	2%	18.6%	2%	11.1%	2%	8.5%	1%	8.0%	1%
Australia	28.6%	2%	27.5%	2%	13.2%	1%	12.6%	1%	18.0%	1%
Belgium	29.1%	2%	35.3%	2%	7.1%	1%	13.4%	2%	15.1%	2%
Brazil	28.9%	2%	18.9%	2%	28.0%	2%	12.6%	1%	11.6%	1%
Canada	40.9%	2%	23.1%	1%	13.7%	1%	11.1%	1%	11.2%	1%
China	11.0%	1%	29.4%	2%	18.2%	1%	23.5%	1%	17.9%	1%
France	27.8%	1%	26.8%	1%	12.0%	1%	11.4%	1%	21.9%	1%
Germany	37.7%	2%	24.0%	2%	8.0%	1%	13.2%	1%	17.2%	1%
Hungary	20.5%	2%	22.2%	2%	26.6%	2%	14.2%	2%	16.5%	2%
India	40.0%	2%	31.6%	2%	17.6%	2%	6.9%	1%	4.0%	1%
Italy	28.6%	2%	29.1%	2%	12.8%	1%	12.4%	1%	17.1%	1%
Japan	11.3%	1%	31.2%	2%	6.6%	1%	22.1%	2%	28.8%	2%
Mexico	31.3%	2%	21.0%	2%	22.3%	2%	18.1%	2%	7.3%	1%
Poland	19.2%	2%	24.9%	2%	18.0%	2%	15.0%	2%	22.9%	2%
Russia	14.9%	2%	11.1%	2%	40.3%	2%	13.2%	2%	20.5%	2%
South Africa	24.6%	2%	26.7%	2%	23.5%	2%	14.8%	2%	10.3%	2%
South Korea	9.7%	1%	33.5%	2%	19.4%	2%	23.1%	2%	14.3%	2%
Spain	49.6%	2%	27.1%	2%	5.9%	1%	5.7%	1%	11.8%	1%
Sweden	47.7%	4%	20.1%	3%	6.9%	1%	4.4%	1%	20.9%	4%
Turkey	30.3%	3%	28.9%	3%	15.4%	2%	15.7%	2%	9.7%	2%
Great Britain	35.5%	2%	26.8%	1%	9.1%	1%	9.7%	1%	19.0%	1%
US	27.8%	2%	18.9%	1%	28.3%	2%	13.5%	1%	11.4%	1%
Peru	22.1%	2%	31.1%	3%	21.6%	2%	18.1%	2%	7.1%	1%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.

Table VIII. Support for Allowing Transgender People to Give Birth by Country

Country	Agree		Disagree		Disagree		Disagree		Don't Know	
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat		Don't Know	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	51.5%	2%	18.2%	2%	14.9%	2%	8.0%	1%	7.4%	1%
Australia	35.4%	2%	27.8%	2%	11.9%	1%	9.0%	1%	15.8%	1%
Belgium	26.7%	2%	33.5%	2%	11.1%	1%	11.3%	1%	17.5%	2%
Brazil	44.3%	2%	19.5%	2%	17.4%	2%	5.9%	1%	13.0%	2%
Canada	50.6%	2%	25.8%	2%	6.9%	1%	6.9%	1%	9.7%	1%
China	17.4%	1%	40.8%	2%	8.8%	1%	12.8%	1%	20.3%	1%
France	21.3%	1%	26.9%	1%	15.6%	1%	12.9%	1%	23.2%	1%
Germany	42.0%	2%	27.7%	2%	7.8%	1%	8.1%	1%	14.4%	1%
Hungary	22.6%	2%	22.1%	2%	24.7%	2%	15.5%	2%	15.1%	2%
India	33.0%	2%	30.8%	2%	21.1%	2%	7.8%	1%	7.3%	1%
Italy	22.6%	2%	26.2%	2%	20.1%	1%	13.7%	1%	17.4%	1%
Japan	18.2%	2%	32.2%	2%	5.0%	1%	15.6%	1%	29.1%	2%
Mexico	37.6%	2%	22.7%	2%	20.5%	2%	13.9%	2%	5.3%	1%
Poland	19.6%	2%	25.5%	2%	20.6%	2%	12.9%	2%	21.4%	2%
Russia	24.5%	2%	15.1%	2%	31.9%	2%	12.3%	2%	16.2%	2%
South Africa	33.1%	2%	27.9%	2%	19.0%	2%	9.9%	2%	10.2%	1%
South Korea	15.8%	2%	31.9%	2%	16.2%	2%	22.3%	2%	13.8%	2%
Spain	54.7%	2%	23.3%	2%	5.7%	1%	6.4%	1%	9.9%	1%
Sweden	53.3%	4%	20.3%	3%	5.4%	1%	5.7%	1%	15.3%	4%
Turkey	32.8%	3%	21.5%	2%	19.2%	2%	17.4%	2%	9.1%	2%
Great Britain	38.7%	2%	28.3%	1%	7.1%	1%	7.4%	1%	18.5%	1%
US	41.9%	2%	26.3%	2%	11.6%	1%	8.7%	1%	11.6%	1%
Peru	19.8%	2%	20.6%	2%	31.3%	3%	17.4%	2%	10.9%	2%

S.E. = Standard Error.

Table IX. Support for Allowing Transgender People to Marry by Country

Country	Agree		Disagree						Don't Know	
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat			
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	63.8%	2%	13.9%	2%	9.9%	1%	6.4%	1%	6.1%	1%
Australia	41.3%	2%	22.4%	2%	12.6%	1%	7.6%	1%	16.0%	1%
Belgium	40.1%	2%	34.4%	2%	6.0%	1%	4.9%	1%	14.5%	2%
Brazil	42.4%	2%	18.4%	2%	19.1%	2%	6.7%	1%	13.4%	2%
Canada	55.0%	2%	22.4%	1%	7.0%	1%	6.1%	1%	9.4%	1%
China	11.5%	1%	33.7%	2%	11.1%	1%	18.8%	1%	25.0%	1%
France	34.0%	2%	27.8%	1%	9.1%	1%	8.5%	1%	20.6%	1%
Germany	50.8%	2%	23.1%	1%	6.7%	1%	7.7%	1%	11.7%	1%
Hungary	22.9%	2%	24.1%	2%	25.2%	2%	16.4%	2%	11.4%	2%
India	37.9%	2%	27.3%	2%	19.7%	2%	7.2%	1%	7.8%	1%
Italy	34.6%	2%	26.8%	2%	11.2%	1%	12.7%	1%	14.6%	1%
Japan	18.3%	2%	33.3%	2%	4.7%	1%	16.6%	1%	27.1%	2%
Mexico	48.3%	2%	19.5%	2%	14.2%	2%	10.0%	1%	8.1%	1%
Poland	18.0%	2%	23.7%	2%	22.8%	2%	13.6%	2%	21.8%	2%
Russia	15.5%	2%	12.5%	2%	36.6%	2%	12.6%	2%	22.8%	2%
South Africa	33.8%	2%	24.8%	2%	19.2%	2%	10.8%	2%	11.4%	2%
South Korea	13.5%	2%	30.3%	2%	19.7%	2%	21.6%	2%	14.9%	2%
Spain	63.0%	2%	22.1%	1%	3.4%	1%	4.6%	1%	6.9%	1%
Sweden	61.1%	4%	21.0%	3%	7.6%	4%	2.9%	1%	7.4%	2%
Turkey	24.6%	3%	17.5%	2%	22.6%	3%	19.3%	2%	16.1%	2%
Great Britain	45.3%	2%	28.7%	1%	6.1%	1%	4.8%	1%	15.2%	1%
US	40.7%	2%	24.4%	2%	14.5%	1%	9.9%	1%	10.4%	1%
Peru	25.1%	2%	24.8%	2%	25.5%	2%	16.7%	2%	7.9%	1%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.

Table X. Belief that Transgender People are a Natural Occurrence by Country

Country	Agree		Disagree				Don't Know			
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat		Don't Know	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	21.9%	2%	21.4%	2%	28.5%	2%	10.6%	1%	17.6%	2%
Australia	23.6%	2%	31.2%	2%	12.9%	1%	12.8%	1%	19.6%	1%
Belgium	17.2%	2%	35.1%	2%	12.3%	2%	16.1%	2%	19.4%	2%
Brazil	29.8%	2%	19.7%	2%	25.2%	2%	10.8%	1%	14.5%	2%
Canada	24.0%	2%	28.5%	2%	17.8%	1%	11.8%	1%	17.9%	1%
China	14.3%	1%	42.0%	2%	7.3%	1%	16.4%	1%	19.9%	1%
France	21.8%	1%	30.3%	2%	11.4%	1%	12.9%	1%	23.6%	1%
Germany	32.5%	2%	30.0%	2%	8.7%	1%	12.8%	1%	16.0%	1%
Hungary	20.6%	2%	24.6%	2%	26.3%	2%	19.2%	2%	9.3%	1%
India	35.9%	2%	31.0%	2%	16.5%	2%	10.9%	1%	5.6%	1%
Italy	21.9%	2%	31.5%	2%	16.2%	1%	13.1%	1%	17.4%	1%
Japan	13.0%	1%	32.8%	2%	8.3%	1%	16.8%	2%	29.1%	2%
Mexico	21.8%	2%	23.0%	2%	30.5%	2%	13.2%	2%	11.5%	1%
Poland	19.3%	2%	34.7%	2%	9.8%	1%	12.9%	1%	23.3%	2%
Russia	8.2%	1%	11.8%	2%	49.6%	2%	16.2%	2%	14.3%	2%
South Africa	19.2%	2%	24.6%	2%	19.9%	2%	19.7%	2%	16.7%	2%
South Korea	10.9%	1%	39.4%	2%	14.5%	2%	18.6%	2%	16.5%	2%
Spain	38.0%	2%	28.8%	2%	10.0%	1%	12.5%	1%	10.8%	1%
Sweden	23.9%	3%	24.6%	3%	21.6%	4%	12.0%	2%	18.0%	3%
Turkey	31.6%	3%	30.2%	3%	11.0%	2%	20.1%	2%	7.1%	1%
Great Britain	26.1%	1%	32.9%	2%	9.6%	1%	10.7%	1%	20.8%	1%
US	20.1%	1%	24.1%	2%	21.3%	1%	16.6%	1%	17.9%	1%
Peru	18.1%	2%	22.6%	2%	30.1%	3%	15.3%	2%	13.8%	2%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.

Table XI. Belief that Transgender People Have a Special Place in Society by Country

Country	Agree		Disagree						Don't Know	
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat		Don't Know	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	8.1%	1%	19.7%	2%	36.1%	2%	20.2%	2%	15.9%	2%
Australia	9.7%	1%	22.3%	2%	20.5%	1%	21.0%	1%	26.5%	2%
Belgium	4.9%	1%	27.1%	2%	23.5%	2%	24.0%	2%	20.4%	2%
Brazil	10.7%	1%	14.4%	1%	39.2%	2%	17.2%	2%	18.5%	2%
Canada	9.0%	1%	21.3%	2%	26.6%	2%	21.1%	1%	22.0%	2%
China	6.0%	1%	26.7%	1%	12.7%	1%	26.8%	1%	27.8%	2%
France	5.3%	1%	24.7%	1%	21.1%	1%	26.0%	1%	22.9%	1%
Germany	4.8%	1%	11.8%	1%	29.0%	2%	30.1%	2%	24.4%	2%
Hungary	5.2%	1%	18.8%	2%	38.1%	2%	21.2%	2%	16.7%	2%
India	29.3%	2%	32.6%	2%	22.0%	2%	10.5%	1%	5.6%	1%
Italy	6.0%	1%	13.2%	1%	32.0%	2%	22.2%	1%	26.6%	2%
Japan	3.9%	1%	22.9%	2%	18.9%	2%	29.8%	2%	24.5%	2%
Mexico	12.6%	2%	20.4%	2%	37.8%	2%	19.4%	2%	9.7%	1%
Poland	2.7%	1%	11.5%	1%	30.2%	2%	26.9%	2%	28.6%	2%
Russia	11.8%	2%	15.0%	2%	35.7%	2%	14.9%	2%	22.6%	2%
South Africa	13.5%	2%	28.9%	2%	21.8%	2%	18.6%	2%	17.1%	2%
South Korea	6.8%	1%	32.2%	2%	21.5%	2%	24.3%	2%	15.2%	2%
Spain	5.8%	1%	14.2%	1%	38.7%	2%	23.2%	2%	18.2%	1%
Sweden	3.8%	1%	13.1%	2%	40.0%	4%	15.4%	2%	27.7%	4%
Turkey	10.9%	2%	22.5%	2%	26.5%	3%	30.3%	3%	9.9%	2%
Great Britain	7.6%	1%	17.4%	1%	26.5%	1%	23.1%	1%	25.3%	1%
US	10.8%	1%	23.7%	2%	27.3%	2%	20.4%	1%	17.9%	1%
Peru	10.4%	2%	29.1%	2%	26.6%	2%	20.8%	2%	13.1%	2%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.

Table XII. Belief that Transgender People Have a Form of Mental Illness by Country

Country	Agree		Disagree				Don't Know			
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat		Percent	S.E.
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.		
Argentina	5.8%	1%	7.2%	1%	66.5%	2%	9.4%	1%	11.0%	1%
Australia	7.0%	1%	14.1%	1%	46.2%	2%	17.4%	1%	15.4%	1%
Belgium	4.2%	1%	14.1%	2%	44.0%	2%	22.7%	2%	15.0%	2%
Brazil	5.6%	1%	9.1%	1%	58.4%	2%	9.8%	1%	17.1%	2%
Canada	5.6%	1%	10.5%	1%	56.6%	2%	13.8%	1%	13.5%	1%
China	10.1%	1%	32.4%	2%	14.2%	1%	23.0%	1%	20.3%	1%
France	5.1%	1%	10.6%	1%	48.5%	2%	16.6%	1%	19.2%	1%
Germany	6.5%	1%	8.8%	1%	49.1%	2%	18.9%	2%	16.7%	1%
Hungary	17.4%	2%	24.4%	2%	28.7%	2%	14.9%	2%	14.6%	2%
India	33.5%	2%	23.3%	2%	25.8%	2%	8.9%	1%	8.4%	1%
Italy	3.9%	1%	11.0%	1%	54.7%	2%	16.1%	1%	14.4%	1%
Japan	4.3%	1%	16.2%	2%	28.1%	2%	25.8%	2%	25.6%	2%
Mexico	5.4%	1%	11.9%	1%	62.6%	2%	10.6%	1%	9.4%	1%
Poland	11.9%	2%	20.0%	2%	22.8%	2%	22.2%	2%	23.2%	2%
Russia	41.3%	2%	22.3%	2%	11.9%	2%	10.4%	1%	14.1%	2%
South Africa	7.9%	1%	14.5%	2%	45.7%	3%	15.6%	2%	16.4%	2%
South Korea	9.1%	1%	20.0%	2%	31.7%	2%	25.9%	2%	13.3%	2%
Spain	2.2%	1%	5.3%	1%	75.1%	2%	10.0%	1%	7.4%	1%
Sweden	3.5%	1%	7.2%	2%	65.0%	4%	10.6%	2%	13.7%	4%
Turkey	22.6%	3%	28.9%	3%	20.6%	2%	18.9%	2%	9.0%	2%
Great Britain	4.0%	1%	9.3%	1%	54.8%	2%	16.7%	1%	15.2%	1%
US	14.8%	1%	16.9%	1%	35.0%	2%	18.5%	1%	14.8%	1%
Peru	8.2%	1%	14.4%	2%	47.8%	3%	17.9%	2%	11.8%	2%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.

Table XIII. Belief that Transgender People are Violating Cultural Traditions by Country

Country	Agree				Disagree				Don't Know	
	Strongly		Somewhat		Strongly		Somewhat			
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Argentina	8.8%	1%	7.8%	1%	62.0%	2%	12.0%	2%	9.4%	9%
Australia	6.2%	1%	12.9%	1%	48.5%	2%	18.3%	1%	14.1%	14%
Belgium	3.8%	1%	11.7%	2%	45.2%	2%	27.6%	2%	11.7%	12%
Brazil	17.3%	2%	13.7%	1%	39.1%	2%	15.4%	2%	14.6%	15%
Canada	6.7%	1%	11.1%	1%	55.3%	2%	15.1%	1%	11.8%	12%
China	10.2%	1%	26.5%	1%	12.9%	1%	30.3%	2%	20.2%	20%
France	5.4%	1%	11.4%	1%	46.7%	2%	19.1%	1%	17.3%	17%
Germany	4.8%	1%	6.9%	1%	58.2%	2%	16.9%	1%	13.2%	13%
Hungary	12.5%	2%	13.1%	2%	42.0%	2%	19.3%	2%	13.1%	13%
India	28.3%	2%	27.0%	2%	29.4%	2%	10.3%	1%	4.9%	1%
Italy	6.3%	1%	10.4%	1%	49.8%	2%	21.6%	1%	12.0%	12%
Japan	1.8%	0%	7.3%	1%	33.2%	2%	31.4%	2%	26.3%	26%
Mexico	7.4%	1%	12.7%	1%	55.6%	2%	16.2%	2%	8.1%	8%
Poland	11.3%	1%	19.6%	2%	26.2%	2%	22.5%	2%	20.4%	20%
Russia	40.0%	2%	15.3%	2%	16.8%	2%	12.5%	2%	15.4%	15%
South Africa	15.0%	2%	18.2%	2%	35.6%	2%	16.4%	2%	14.8%	15%
South Korea	9.3%	1%	23.3%	2%	26.5%	2%	27.0%	2%	13.9%	14%
Spain	5.1%	1%	12.3%	1%	63.5%	2%	12.2%	1%	7.0%	7%
Sweden	8.9%	4%	11.1%	2%	53.7%	4%	15.4%	2%	11.0%	11%
Turkey	16.9%	2%	25.6%	3%	24.9%	3%	25.3%	3%	7.4%	7%
Great Britain	3.4%	1%	7.7%	1%	56.6%	2%	17.9%	1%	14.5%	14%
US	18.2%	1%	19.5%	1%	32.7%	2%	16.9%	1%	12.7%	13%
Peru	10.0%	2%	18.6%	2%	39.3%	3%	20.7%	2%	11.4%	11%

Note: S.E. = Standard Error.

## Appendix II: Transgender rights score estimation

A confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to ascertain the appropriateness of aggregating the transgender rights survey items into one scale. The factor mode had adequate model fit: Comparative Fit Index>0.95; Tucker-Lewis Index>0.95; and Root Mean Square Error of Approximation<0.05. As shown in Table XIV below, the factor loadings indicate that all items should be retained and are appropriate to use on one composite scale. Survey weights were used when conducting this analysis. Transgender rights scale scores were standardized to a minimum of zero and a maximum of 100. A zero score applies to individuals who strongly oppose each transgender rights survey item, and a score of 100 applies to individuals who strongly support each transgender rights survey item..

Table XIV: Factor loadings for each transgender rights indicator for the transgender rights scale

	<b>Factor</b>	
	<b>Loading</b>	<b>S.E.</b>
<b>Surgery should be allowed</b>	0.74	0.007
<b>Restroom access</b>	0.68	0.007
<b>Marriage rights</b>	0.83	0.005
<b>Be able to give birth</b>	0.76	0.006
<b>Adoption rights</b>	0.78	0.006
<b>Prohibit discrimination</b>	0.70	0.007

Note: S.E. Standard Error.



Table XV: Factor Score by Country

<b>Country</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>S.D.</b>	<b>S.E.</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Significantly different from Spain?</b>
<b>Spain</b>	74.40	23.24	0.73	1	NA
<b>Sweden</b>	71.58	25.85	1.15	2	No
<b>Argentina</b>	70.30	24.65	1.09	3	Yes
<b>Canada</b>	70.24	25.88	0.81	4	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	68.25	24.74	0.78	5	Yes
<b>Great Britain</b>	66.83	24.32	0.77	6	Yes
<b>Belgium</b>	62.65	23.20	1.04	7	Yes
<b>Australia</b>	62.39	26.34	0.83	8	Yes
<b>US</b>	61.11	27.26	0.88	9	Yes
<b>India</b>	60.81	21.34	0.86	10	Yes
<b>Mexico</b>	59.94	26.36	1.17	11	Yes
<b>Brazil</b>	58.52	28.13	0.88	12	Yes
<b>France</b>	57.66	23.12	0.73	13	Yes
<b>South Africa</b>	57.41	26.83	1.20	14	Yes
<b>Italy</b>	57.07	22.13	0.70	15	Yes
<b>Japan</b>	54.37	18.90	0.60	16	Yes
<b>Turkey</b>	54.04	26.11	1.16	17	Yes
<b>China</b>	52.25	16.56	0.52	18	Yes
<b>Peru</b>	49.91	22.47	1.00	19	Yes
<b>Hungary</b>	48.61	27.50	1.23	20	Yes
<b>Poland</b>	48.54	23.35	1.04	21	Yes
<b>South Korea</b>	47.67	20.58	0.92	22	Yes
<b>Russia</b>	41.34	24.63	1.10	23	Yes

Note: S.E. = Standard Error; S.D. = Standard Deviation.

### Appendix III: Regression results

A fixed-effects structural equation model was fit to examine individual-level differences in support for transgender rights. By using a fixed-effects model, we hold country-level differences constant and focus on associations between individual-level characteristics (i.e., age, sex, contact with transgender people, income) and individual-level support for transgender rights. Table XVI contains the results of the structural model. IPSOS classifies individuals as having a “low,” “medium,” or “high” education and income that is unique to each country’s context which facilitates comparisons in patterns across unique country contexts. The model has an adequate model fit, as indicated by the CFI, TLI, and RMSEA. It would be preferable to have slightly higher indices of fit, and this may mean that the measurement model and/or the structural model may vary by country. We do not fit a more complex model here to facilitate interpretation. We also report the standardized effect for age to ease comparison with other variables in the model.<sup>16</sup> Note that the model results reported here are prior to rescaling the transgender rights score to range from zero to 100. Model predictions as plotted in Figure III are predicted based on this model after translating the effects to the same range.

Variables	Effect	S.E.	P-value	Standardized Effect	S.E.	P-value
Age	-0.006	0.001	<0.01	-0.068	0.011	<0.01
Female	0.253	0.022	<0.01			
Transgender Contact	0.49	0.035	<0.01			
“Medium” Education	0.124	0.029	<0.01			
“High” Education	0.17	0.029	<0.01			
“Medium” Income	0.067	0.029	0.018			
“High” Income	0.097	0.034	0.004			
Non-response Income	-0.067	0.06	0.2			
Fixed Effects?	Yes					
N	17,019					
RMSEA	0.033	90% CI	0.034			
CFI	0.911					
TLI	0.89					
R-squared	0.162					

Note: S.E. = Standard Error; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis Index.

<sup>16</sup> Note that since the other variables are dummy variables, the standardized effect is equivalent to their unstandardized effect.