PUBLIC OPINION OF TRANSGENDER RIGHTS
in China

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on public opinion about transgender people and their rights in China. We analyzed data from the 2017 Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, China panel, to provide new information on views toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society.

There is limited research on attitudes toward transgender people in China. A 2016 study of social attitudes towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) people in China, with a non-probability sample of 28,454 respondents, found that among social institutions families have the lowest degree of acceptance of LGBTI people (57.6% of the respondents indicated "low acceptance" or "complete rejection" in families); more than half of respondents were "not sure" about levels of acceptance in schools, workplaces, and religious communities.[1] Another report of a nonprobability sample suggested that nearly 90% of families are not accepting of transgender family members, and 70.8% of transgender people experience school violence.[2] This low acceptance may reflect a Chinese culture that emphasizes traditional gender norms.[3] That said, at the societal level, Chinese people appear to be accepting of transgender people with whom they do not have a personal or familial connection. For example, Jin Xing, an openly transgender woman, is one of the most popular talk show hosts in China. Her show has more than 1 million viewers per week, and she is very popular among mainstream audiences.[4] In contrast to the low level of acceptance in many parts of mainland China, a 2017 study of Hong Kong residents age 18 and over found that 80% of Hong Kong people are very accepting, moderately accepting, or a little accepting of transgender people, and 67% completely or somewhat agreed that Hong Kong should have a law that protects people from being discriminated against because they are transgender.[5]

Research in China has shown that family pressure is a great concern for transgender people. Research shows that levels of family acceptance of transgender people is low. For example, a 2017 survey by the Beijing LGBT Center, which collected a nonprobability sample of transgender people, indicated that the majority (59.7%) of parents or guardians of transgender people who were transitioning at that time were unsupportive of their transition. Of 1,640 participants whose parents or guardians knew or guessed their transgender status, all but six experienced violence from a parent or guardian.[6] Another survey of 1,309 transgender women and men across 32 provinces and municipalities in China also showed that a vast majority of transgender women (90.4%) and transgender men (84.5%) reported "intense conflicts with parents," and that such conflict was significantly associated with an increased risk of suicide attempts.[7] Another survey, conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), collected a nonprobability sample of adults in China and reported that "compared with other minorities … trans people face the highest levels of discrimination, especially within the family, schools and workplaces."[8]

Chinese law is largely silent on transgender rights. Without a comprehensive anti-discrimination law in China, there are only a few prohibitions of discrimination based on "sex," mainly in employment and education settings.[9] Yet, it is unclear whether these regulations can apply to transgender people. Reports suggest that transgender people suffer discrimination in the workplace[10] – the unemployment rate among transgender people is nearly three times that of the general population, according to one study.[11] The vast majority of primary and secondary schools in China require students to wear school uniforms based on their legal gender identity, and only provide gender-specific dorms, restrooms,

and bathrooms for their students – all of which are informed by a binary notion of gender.[12] There is no explicit ban on transgender people joining the military, but transgender people who have undergone gender-affirming surgeries (GAS) would fail the military physical examination due to surgical history.[13]

China allows transgender people to change their names and gender markers on their identity documents, requiring complete GAS and a certificate of gender authentication from a domestic hospital, along with verification issued by a notary office or "judicial authentication institution."[14] However, there are still great difficulties for transgender people to amend their gender markers on various other official documents, including academic certificates, diplomas, and vocational qualification certificates, which poses serious challenges for obtaining jobs.[15, 16, 17] To access GAS in China, transgender people have to meet a number of strict and often insurmountable requirements. These include: providing a formal diagnosis of "transsexualism," notifying immediate family members, submitting an official verification that they have no prior criminal record, and being over 20 years old and unmarried.[18] In practice, "notifying immediate family members" has translated to notary-verified "consent letters from parents," regardless of the transgender person's age, which may not only intensify conflict between the transgender person and their family but may be impossible to obtain for many transgender individuals.

Regarding the right to form a family, transgender people are allowed to marry a person of a gender different than their legally recognized gender. The old GAS regulation requires that "the patient['s] sexual orientation is directed at the opposite of their target gender,"[19] though this requirement has been deleted in the new GAS regulation.[20] China outlaws surrogacy, while other assisted reproductive technologies are provided only to married couples who have infertility as a form of medical arrangement.[21] There is no law forbidding transgender people from adopting children.[22] In practice, it is unclear whether transgender status deems a person "unfit for adopting a child"; however, there are several cases of openly transgender people successfully adopting children.[23] [24]

METHODOLOGY

In this report, we present data gathered for the 2017 Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey about public familiarity with and attitudes toward transgender people. The Chinese sample included panelists ages 16 to 64 who had at least a secondary school education, and who could complete a survey in Mandarin (see Appendix II for methodological details). Weights provided by Ipsos were used to improve the representativeness of the panel sample; however, the sample cannot be considered a probability-based sample or one that reflects the general adult population of due to the low internet penetration rate in China.

The analytic sample included 1,008 participants. Below, we present 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. We excluded 13 individuals who identified as transgender from the regression analyses because the group was too small to generate reliable estimates for transgender participants. We included further methodological details in Appendix II, Ipsos Methodology Addendum for Single Country Briefs. 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.

PUBLIC OPINION OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE AND RIGHTS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

In 2017, a total of 1,008 Ipsos panelists in China participated in the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey. Among these survey participants, similar proportions were male (50.9%) and female (49.1%) (Table 1). Younger participants (ages 16 to 34) made up 41.8% of the sample; 43.2% of participants were between the ages of 35 and 49, and 15.0% of participants were between the ages of 50 and 64 (mean age=36.8 years).

Over 54.1% of participants reported a medium level of education (between a high school education and some college education), with the remaining 45.9% reporting a high level of education (a university degree or higher). The sample was predominantly high income, with the majority (80.0%) reporting a monthly household income of more than renminbi (RMB) 7,499 yuan a month. Majorities of participants also reported being married (70.6%) and employed (87.0%).

Table 1. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of survey participants (N=1,008)

	UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCY	WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
Sex			
Male	541	50.9%	47.6%, 54.2%
Female	467	49.1%	45.8%, 52.4%
Age (years)			
Mean	1,008	36.8	36.0, 37.7
16-34	543	41.8%	38.7%, 44.9%
35-49	371	43.2%	40.0%, 46.5%
50-64	94	15.0%	12.4%, 19.9%
Education[†]			
Low (no formal education, primary school, and junior school)	-	-	-
Medium (senior high school, technical school, and 2-3 years of college)	544	54.1%	50.8%, 57.3%
High (university degree or higher)	464	45.9%	42.7%, 49.2%
Monthly Household Income			
Low (<3,000 RMB[††] yuan)	26	2.6%	1.8%, 3.9%
Medium (RMB 3,000 to 7,499 yuan)	182	17.3%	15.0%, 19.9%
High (>RMB 7,499 yuan)	800	80.0%	77.3%, 82.5%
Marital Status			
Married	675	70.6%	67.6%, 73.3%
Other[†††]	333	29.4%	26.7%, 32.4%

	UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCY	WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
Employment Status††††			
Employed	876	87.2%	84.9%, 89.2%
Not Employed	128	12.8%	10.8%, 15.1%
†The sample of participants from China did not include individuals with a low level of education, according to the methodology employed by Ipsos; †† renminbi; ††† Other includes domestic partnership/living as married, single, divorced, and widowed; †††† Employed includes employed full-time, employed part-time, and self-employed; Not employed included students, unemployed, and retired.			

FAMILIARITY WITH TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

Nearly half of participants (45.9%) reported having seen transgender people before but not knowing them personally, and about one-third (37.7%) reported rarely or never encountering transgender people (Figure 1). Approximately one in seven (14.0%) reported having transgender acquaintances, and 5.1% reported having personal friends or family members who are transgender. Few (1.1%) participants reported being transgender according to the definition provided. Some participants (5.3%) reported "don't know" in response to this question.[25]

Figure 1. Familiarity with transgender people among panel participants (N=1,008)
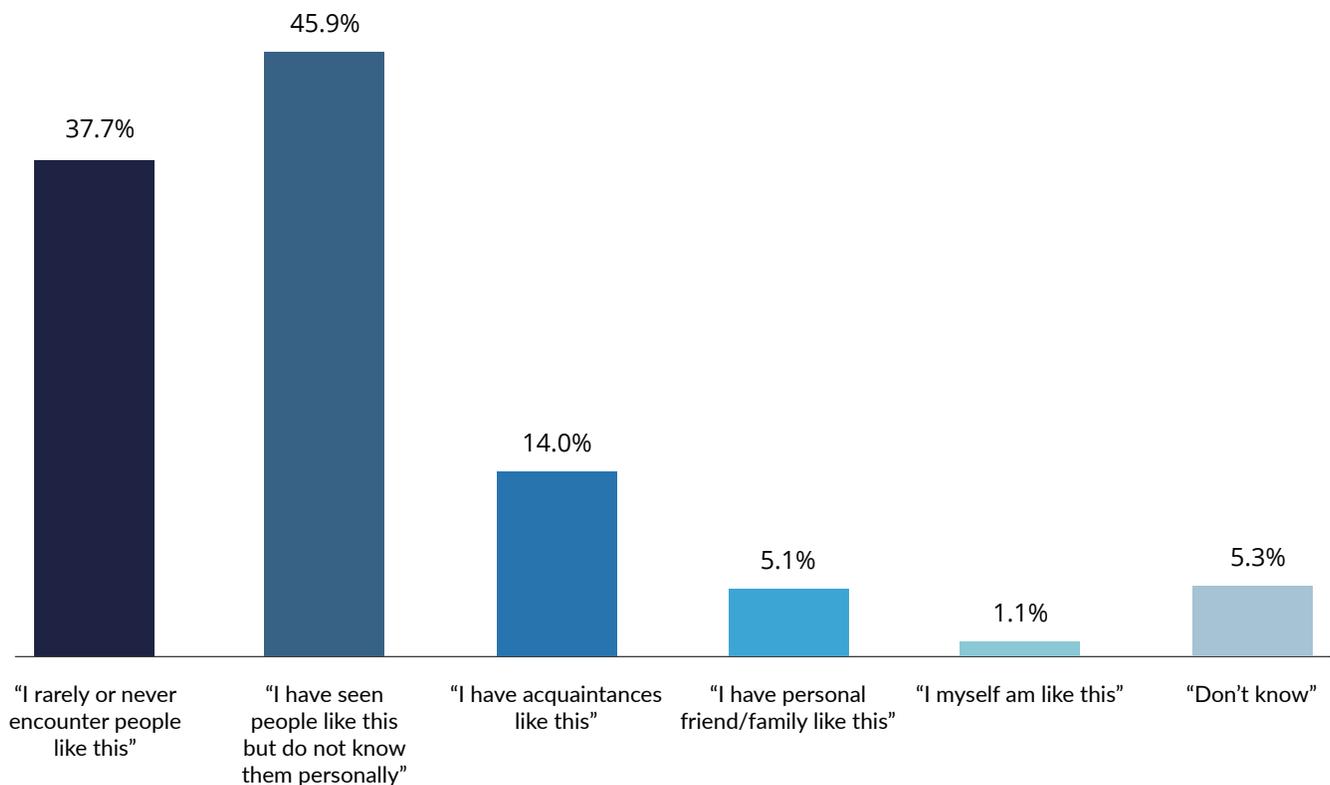
Percentages reflect participants' answers to the question "Some people dress and live as one sex even though they were born another. For instance, someone who was considered male at birth may feel they are actually female and so dresses and lives as a woman, and someone female at birth may feel they 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.

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 four (76.6%) participants reported only having seen transgender people but not knowing them personally, or rarely or never encountering transgender people (not shown). Approximately one in six (17.1%) participants reported having transgender acquaintances, friends, or family members (not shown).
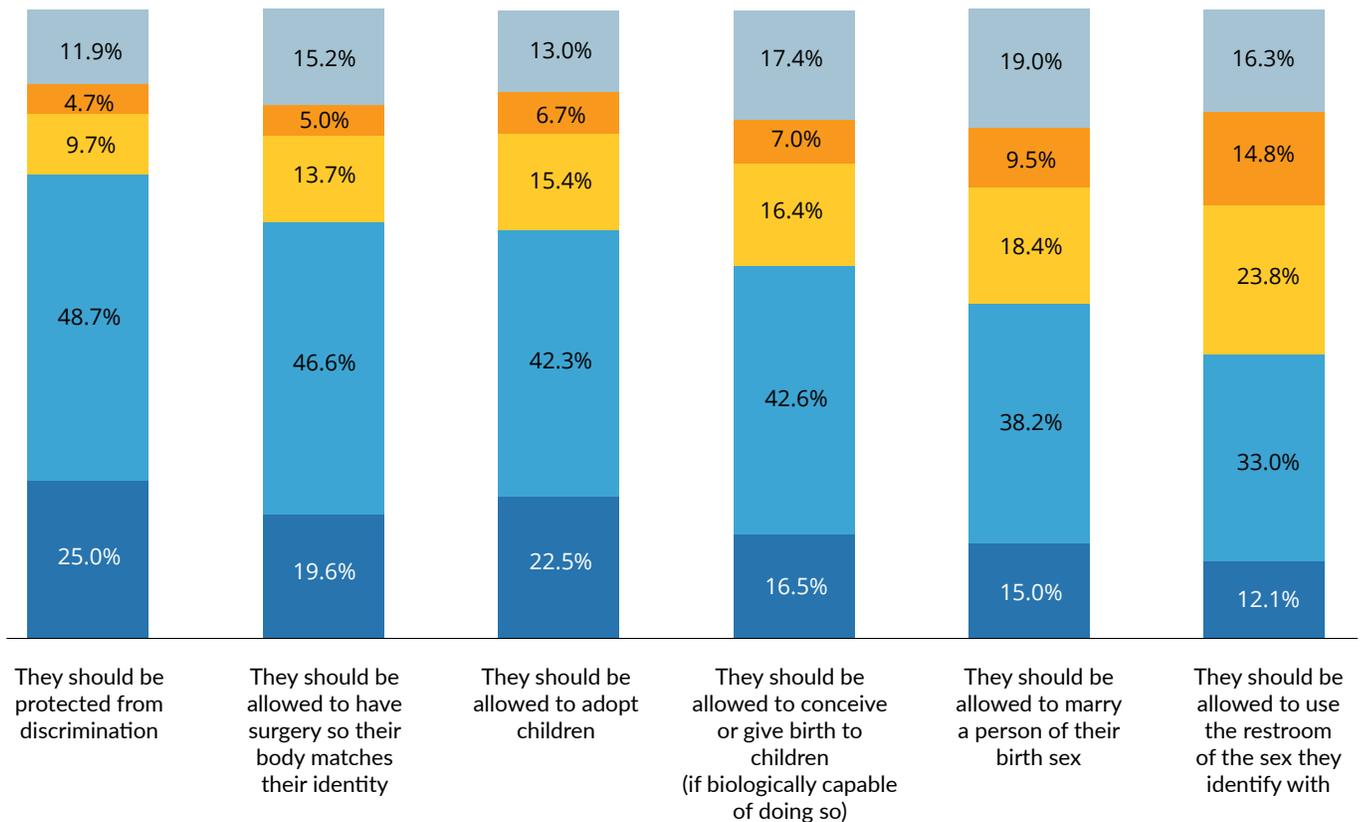
ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE[26]

Nearly three-fourths (73.7%) of participants agreed, strongly or somewhat, that transgender people should be protected from discrimination compared to 14.4% who disagreed with this statement (Figure 2). Majorities of participants also agreed that transgender people should be allowed to have surgery so that their body matches their identity (66.2% vs. 18.7%), adopt children (64.9% vs. 22.1%), conceive or give birth to children (59.1% vs. 23.4%), and marry a person of their birth sex (53.2% vs. 27.9%). Slightly more participants agreed than disagreed (45.1% vs. 38.6%) that transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom consistent with their current gender identity. Across six items, 11.9% and 19.0% of participants indicated a response of "don't know."

Figure 2. Attitudes toward the rights of transgender people among panel participants (N=1,008)

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.

| | STRONGLY AGREE | SOMEWHAT AGREE | SOMEWHAT DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW |

	They should be protected from discrimination	They should be allowed to have surgery so their body matches their identity	They should be allowed to adopt children	They should be allowed to conceive or give birth to children (if biologically capable of doing so)	They should be allowed to marry a person of their birth sex	They should be allowed to use the restroom of the sex they identify with
DON'T KNOW	11.9%	15.2%	13.0%	17.4%	19.0%	16.3%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	4.7%	5.0%	6.7%	7.0%	9.5%	14.8%
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	9.7%	13.7%	15.4%	16.4%	18.4%	23.8%
SOMEWHAT AGREE	48.7%	46.6%	42.3%	42.6%	38.2%	33.0%
STRONGLY AGREE	25.0%	19.6%	22.5%	16.5%	15.0%	12.1%

With weighted regression analyses, we explored how participants' familiarity with transgender people [27] 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 less likely to agree (versus disagree) that transgender people should be allowed to have surgery so their body matches their identity (Relative Risk Ratio [RRR]=0.55; CI [0.36, 0.83]), controlling for age, sex, educational attainment, and household income.[28]

Male participants were significantly less likely than female participants to agree that transgender people should be allowed to have gender-affirming surgery (RRR=0.68; CI [0.48, 0.98]), marry a person of their birth sex (RRR=0.68; CI [0.49, 0.94]), and adopt children (RRR=0.66; CI [0.47, 0.92]).

Younger participants, including both those ages 16 to 34 (RRR=3.09; CI [1.87, 5.12]) and those ages 35 to 49 (RRR=2.08; CI [1.23, 3.51]), were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people should be allowed to marry a person of their birth sex, compared to participants ages 50 to 64 in the model.

Participants who reported a high level of education were significantly less likely than those reporting a medium level of education to agree that transgender people should be allowed to conceive or give birth to children (RRR=0.67; CI [0.48, 0.93]). They were also less likely to agree that transgender people should be protected from discrimination (RRR=0.48, CI [0.32, 0.72]).
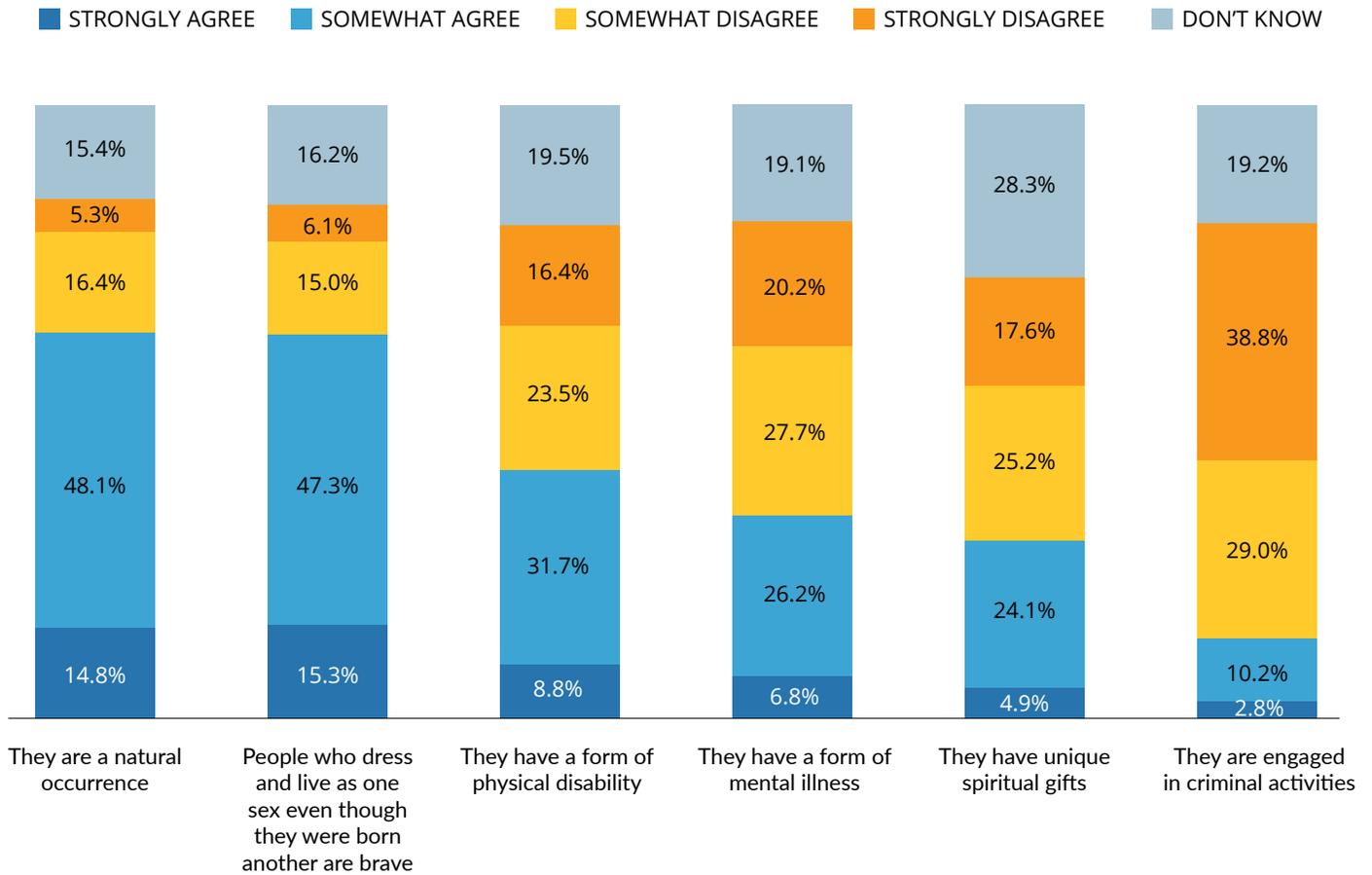
Participants who reported a high level of household income were significantly more likely than participants with a low level of household income in the model to agree that transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom of the sex they identify with (RRR=2.56; CI [1.03, 6.36]) and marry a person of their birth sex (RRR=2.75; CI [1.09, 6.95]).

ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE[29]

Majorities of participants agreed that transgender people are a natural occurrence (62.9% vs 21.7%) and are brave (62.6% vs. 21.1%) (Figure 3).[30] Few participants agreed that transgender people are engaged in criminal activities[31] by being transgender (13.0% vs. 67.8%) or that they have a form of mental illness (33.0% vs. 47.9%). A slightly greater percentage of participants agreed than disagreed that transgender people have a form of physical disability (40.5% vs. 39.9%). Similarly, a greater percentage disagreed than agreed that transgender people have unique spiritual gifts (42.8% vs. 29.0%). Across six items, between 15.4% and 28.3% of participants indicated a response of "don't know."

Figure 3. Attitudes toward transgender people among panel participants (N=1,008)

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.

Legend: STRONGLY AGREE · SOMEWHAT AGREE · SOMEWHAT DISAGREE · STRONGLY DISAGREE · DON'T KNOW

They are a natural occurrence: 15.4% / 5.3% / 16.4% / 48.1% / 14.8%

People who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another are brave: 16.2% / 6.1% / 15.0% / 47.3% / 15.3%

They have a form of physical disability: 19.5% / 16.4% / 23.5% / 31.7% / 8.8%

They have a form of mental illness: 19.1% / 20.2% / 27.7% / 26.2% / 6.8%

They have unique spiritual gifts: 28.3% / 17.6% / 25.2% / 24.1% / 4.9%

They are engaged in criminal activities: 19.2% / 38.8% / 29.0% / 10.2% / 2.8%

As shown in Appendix I Table B, participants who reported that they knew a transgender person were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people are committing a sin (RRR=2.58; CI [1.64, 4.07]) compared to people who did not report knowing a transgender person, adjusting for sex, age, educational attainment, and household income.

Male participants were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people have a form of mental illness (RRR=2.00; CI [1.46, 2.74]) and have a form of physical disability (RRR=1.47; CI [1.09, 1.99]) compared to female participants in the model.

Participants in the youngest age group, ages 16 to 34, were significantly less likely than participants ages 50 to 64 to agree that transgender people have a form of mental illness (RRR=0.38; CI [0.23, 0.62]). Younger participants, including both those ages 16 to 34 (RRR=0.25; CI [0.14, 0.44]) and those ages 35 to 49 (RRR=0.35; CI [0.19, 0.63]), were also significantly less likely than participants ages 50 to 64 to agree that transgender people have a form of physical disability. Participants ages 35 to 49 were less likely to agree that transgender people have unique spiritual gifts (RRR=0.47; CI [0.26, 0.84]) compared to those ages 50 to 64.

Participants who reported a high level of household income were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people are a natural occurrence (RRR=2.53; CI [1.01, 6.33]) compared to participants with a low level of household income in the model.

Educational attainment was not significantly associated with attitudes toward transgender people.

ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN SOCIETY

A majority (70.6% vs. 17.0%) of participants agreed, strongly or somewhat, that China is becoming more tolerant of transgender people (Figure 4). A majority (62.1% vs. 19.9%) of participants also agreed that they want China to do more to support and protect transgender people. In addition, greater percentages of participants disagreed than agreed with statements that China's society has gone too far in allowing people to dress and lives as one sex even though they were born another (49.8% vs 27.7%, respectively) and that transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture (48.0% vs 34.6%). A greater percentage of participants disagreed than agreed (44.6% vs. 33.9%) that transgender people have a special place in society. Similarly, a greater percentage of participants agreed (48.5% vs. 34.2% disagreed) that they worry about exposing children to transgender people. Across six items, between 12.5% and 22.4% of participants indicated a response of "don't know."

Figure 4. Attitudes toward transgender people in society among panel participants (N=703)

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.
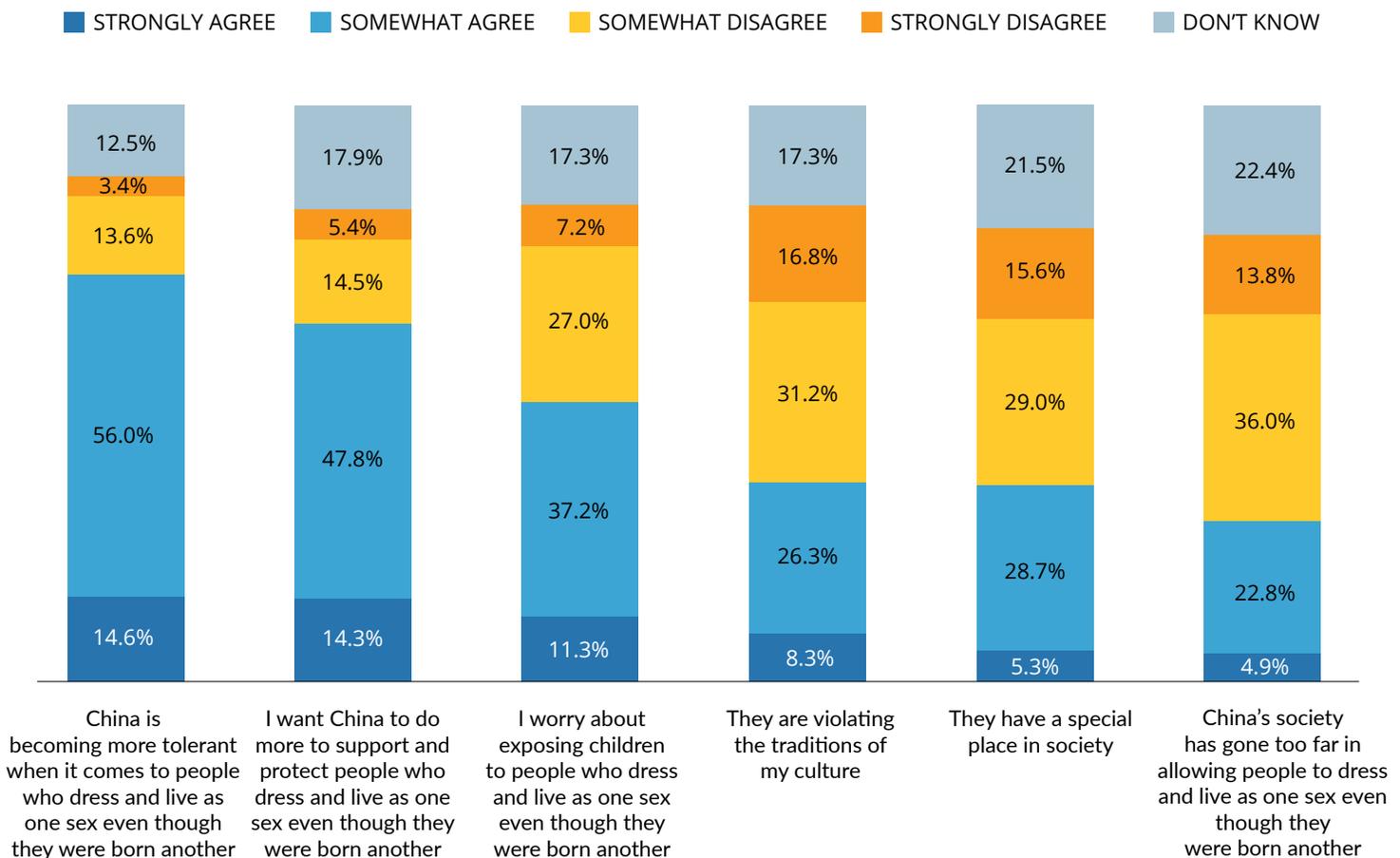
Findings from regression models, as shown in Appendix I Table C, indicate that participants who reported knowing a transgender person were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people have a special place in society (RRR=1.66; CI [1.15, 2.39]) than were those who did not report knowing a transgender person in the model.

Male participants were significantly less likely than female participants to agree with the statement that "I want China to do more to support and protect people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another" (RRR=0.69; CI [0.49, 0.97]) and more likely to agree that transgender people "are violating the traditions of my culture" (RRR=1.65; CI [1.21, 2.24]).

Participants ages 16 to 34 were significantly less likely to agree with statements that transgender people "are violating the traditions of my culture" (RRR=0.51; CI [0.31, 0.84]), than were participants ages 50 to 64 in the model.

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

DISCUSSION

This report provided findings on public opinion towards transgender people in China from one of the largest samples collected to assess this topic to date. Prior research has been limited to samples of university students,[32] individuals in specific areas such as Hong Kong,[33] and mass attitudes towards LGBTI people overall.[34]

In general, a majority of Chinese individuals in the sample were supportive of transgender rights across numerous policy areas, including transgender people's rights to protection from discrimination, conceive or give birth to children, adopt children, marry a person of the same sex assigned at birth,[35] and be allowed to have gender-affirming surgery. Also, a greater percentage of participants agreed than disagreed that transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom according to their gender identity.

Participants generally held more positive than negative attitudes towards transgender people. Majorities of participants agreed that transgender people are a natural occurrence and are brave. Similarly, a majority disagreed that transgender people are committing a sin, and a greater percentage disagreed that transgender people have a form of mental illness.

Regarding the status of transgender people in society, majorities of participants agreed that China is becoming more tolerant of transgender people and that they want China to do more to protect and support transgender people. Similarly, greater percentages of participants disagreed than agreed with statements that transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture and that China's society has gone too far in allowing people to dress and live as one sex even though they were born another. However, some participants endorsed beliefs that transgender people have a form of physical disability and that they worry about exposing children to transgender people. This may be the consequence of Chinese people receiving inaccurate and stigmatizing information about the transgender community from stereotypical and biased media portrayals.[36, 37] Another reason could be that because a "transsexualism" psychiatric diagnosis is the precondition of GAS as well as legal gender recognition under current laws and policies, transgender people may have rationalized and internalized the pathologization of their identities. This understanding intensifies the association of transgender status with physical/mental disabilities and may further influence the general public's perception of transgender people.

Among participants, female participants and younger participants generally reported more positive attitudes towards transgender people and their rights compared to male participants and those in the oldest age group (50-64 year-olds), respectively. Participants with a high household income level were also more supportive compared to participants with a low household income level.

A few unexpected relationships emerged from the model. Participants who reported knowing a transgender person were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people are engaged in criminal activities.[38] Although China does not criminalize transgender people or cross-dressing, which is used in some contexts as a pretext for policing transgender people,[39] media may establish an association of transgender people with illegal activities—for example, prostitution.[40] Similarly, participants who reported knowing a transgender person were significantly less likely to agree that transgender people

should be allowed to have gender-affirming surgery. It could be that knowing a transgender person makes stigma against them more salient, given the pervasive advertisements for gay and transgender conversion therapy on the Chinese internet,[41] and that "transsexualism" is still listed as a form of mental disease in the official Chinese Classification of Mental Disorders Version 3 (CCMD-3).[42]

Another unexpected finding was that participants who reported high educational attainment (college degree) were significantly less likely to agree that transgender people should be protected from discrimination and should be allowed to conceive or give birth to children, compared to those with a medium level of educational attainment (between a high school education and a college degree). While a study of attitudes among Chinese residents of Hong Kong in 2009 found that education was positively associated with positive attitudes toward transgender people, this study also found that those with higher levels of education reported significantly more negative attitudes toward transgender people via a construct called gender essentialism.[43] This construct intended to capture "aspects of the Chinese cultural gender belief system, as well as ethics and morality in Chinese society surrounding cross-gender behaviors." This finding suggests that those with higher education may more highly value traditional Chinese cultural attitudes toward gender, and this may partially explain this study's findings. In addition, many textbooks used in higher education describe homosexuality and transsexualism as "psychosexual disorder[s]." Therefore, people with higher education are presumably receiving more homophobic and transphobic information in their lives, which may also partially explain their attitudes in the survey.[44] The sample of participants did not include individuals with lower educational attainment (less than a high school education), so it is not possible to extrapolate beyond this comparison.

Furthermore, limitations may exist in the survey language. While the term "transgender" is used throughout this report, the survey itself referred to "people [who] dress and live as one sex even though they were born another." However, using this description in place of one specific term, such as "transgender," may have affected how respondents understood the topics assessed in this survey. Chinese participants, for whom there is generally more tolerance of non-traditional gender expressions, may have understood the description as encompassing a broader set of identities and behaviors rather than transgender people per se. Other studies suggest that that understanding of transgender people in China is limited to "transsexuals" – those who have undergone GAS.[45] Additionally, up to one-fifth of Chinese participants in the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey selected "don't know" in response to questions about attitudes towards transgender people and their rights. This may suggest that participants lacked familiarity with the topics assessed in the survey and/or had yet to form an opinion about them.

This report adds to an emergent area of research on public opinion towards transgender people and their rights and status in China. Further research is needed on attitudes towards transgender people and their rights including measures of stigma, shame, and gender essentialism. Because data from this survey were not nationally representative of the general population, the generalizability of findings in this report is limited to a more urban population of a higher socioeconomic status with access to the internet. Future research should build upon this study by employing probability sampling, using measures that have been cognitively tested with Chinese adults to ensure comprehension and cultural validity. As the public gains familiarity with transgender people through media representation, public attitudes may change and should be monitored over time in order to inform policy interventions and advocacy efforts.

AUTHORS

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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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RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

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, which others have called the adjusted relative odds ratio.[46,47] In this report, we avoid describing results in terms of "risk", "probability", or "odds", instead opting for the terms "likelihood" or "more/less likely".[48] 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=995)

	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		
	DISAGREE	*AGREE*	*DON'T KNOW*	*DISAGREE*	*AGREE*	*DON'T KNOW*	*DISAGREE*	*AGREE*	*DON'T KNOW*
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	$F_{(16, 19731)}=4.88$ (p<0.00)			$F_{(16, 19731)}=4.57$ (p<0.00)			$F_{(16, 19731)}=5.57$ (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	**3.18 (1.07, 9.45)**	1.49 (0.32, 6.93)	1	0.41 (0.15, 1.11)	**0.18 (0.05, 0.58)**	1	0.43 (0.15, 1.18)	0.39 (0.13, 1.21)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	**0.68 (0.48, 0.98)**	0.66 (0.40, 1.08)	1	0.96 (0.72, 1.29)	1.00 (0.65, 1.52)	1	**0.68 (0.49, 0.94)**	0.67 (0.44, 1.03)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	1.12 (0.63, 1.99)	0.90 (0.39, 2.12)	1	1.48 (0.91, 2.39)	0.92 (0.45, 1.87)	1	**3.09 (1.87, 5.12)**	1.32 (0.68, 2.54)
Ages 35-49	1	1.06 (0.58, 1.94)	1.14 (0.48, 2.70)	1	1.13 (0.68, 1.87)	1.40 (0.69, 2.84)	1	**2.08 (1.23, 3.51)**	1.66 (0.86, 3.20)
Education level (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	0.93 (0.64, 1.34)	0.93 (0.57, 1.51)	1	1.04 (0.77, 1.40)	0.95 (0.62, 1.44)	1	0.99 (0.71, 1.38)	0.82 (0.54 , 1.27)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	1.00 (0.35, 2.90)	0.70 (0.18, 2.70)	1	1.34 (0.51, 3.49)	2.04 (0.69, 6.04)	1	1.89 (0.71, 5.02)	1.82 (0.61, 5.40)
High income	1	1.70 (0.62, 4.64)	0.64 (0.18, 2.32)	1	**2.56 (1.03, 6.36)**	2.00 (0.72, 5.57)	1	**2.75 (1.09, 6.95)**	1.62 (0.60, 4.42)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	**0.55 (0.36, 0.83)**	**0.49 (0.25, 0.97)**	1	1.07 (0.75, 1.53)	0.61 (0.32, 1.17)	1	1.20 (0.79, 1.80)	0.45 (0.22, 0.90)
Don't know	1	0.54 (0.19, 1.51)	**5.84 (2.2, 15.2)**	1	0.78 (0.31, 1.96)	**5.65 (2.61, 12.23)**	1	**0.31 (0.11, 0.92)**	**4.04 (1.93, 8.46)**

Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05

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=995)

	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		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	$F_{(16, 19731)}=5.00$ (p<0.00)			$F_{(16, 19731)}=5.13$ (p<0.00)			$F_{(16, 19731)}=6.21$ (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	2.05 (0.61, 6.93)	2.01 (0.48, 8.43)	1	**2.43 (0.82, 7.80)**	0.51 (0.10, 2.64)	1	**4.12 (1.22, 13.88)**	0.61 (0.12, 3.07)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	0.75 (0.54, 1.04)	0.64 (0.41, 1.01)	1	**0.66 (0.47, 0.92)**	0.71 (0.43, 1.16)	1	0.81 (0.54, 1.20)	0.87 (0.48, 1.56)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	1.65 (0.98, 2.76)	0.99 (0.48, 2.07)	1	1.39 (0.81, 2.38)	1.17 (0.49, 2.84)	1	1.57 (0.85, 2.89)	1.22 (0.44, 3.37)
Ages 35-49	1	1.29 (0.76, 2.21)	1.50 (0.72, 3.12)	1	0.91 (0.53, 1.58)	1.57 (0.65, 3.77)	1	1.21 (0.64, 2.26)	2.16 (0.78, 5.99)
Education (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	**0.67 (0.48, 0.93)**	0.80 (0.51, 1.26)	1	0.85 (0.61, 1.18)	0.93 (0.56, 1.53)	1	**0.48 (0.32, 0.72)**	**0.29 (0.16, 0.52)**
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	0.93 (0.28, 3.09)	0.39 (0.10, 1.50)	1	1.37 (0.48, 3.91)	1.27 (0.31, 5.23)	1	1.06 (0.34, 3.25)	1.21 (0.28, 5.17)
High income	1	1.41 (0.45, 4.46)	0.40 (0.11, 1.42)	1	1.58 (0.59, 4.24)	0.92 (0.24, 3.60)	1	1.92 (0.65, 5.66)	1.69 (0.43, 6.62)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	1.01 (0.68, 1.52)	0.50 (0.25, 1.01)	1	0.97 (0.64, 1.48)	0.50 (0.22, 1.15)	1	0.79 (0.49, 1.28)	**0.26 (0.09, 0.76)**
Don't know	1	**0.29 (0.11, 0.75)**	**3.61 (1.66, 7.82)**	1	0.47 (0.19, 1.18)	**5.51 (2.40, 12.65)**	1	0.52 (0.18, 1.52)	**6.61 (2.26, 19.34)**

Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05

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=995)

	THEY HAVE A FORM OF MENTAL ILLNESS			THEY HAVE A FORM OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY			THEY ARE ENGAGED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19731)=6.81 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=6.69 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=4.86 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	1.39 (0.49, 3.95)	0.60 (0.19, 1.92)	1	**5.00 (1.71, 14.59)**	2.34 (0.70, 7.87)	1	**0.07 (0.01, 0.38)**	0.50 (0.16, 1.57)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	**2.00 (1.46, 2.74)**	1.19 (0.81, 1.76)	1	**1.47 (1.09, 1.99)**	1.10 (0.75, 1.63)	1	1.23 (0.81, 1.87)	1.24 (0.86, 1.79)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	**0.38 (0.23, 0.62)**	0.69 (0.35, 1.35)	1	**0.25 (0.14, 0.44)**	**0.29 (0.14, 0.57)**	1	0.91 (0.45, 1.86)	0.71 (0.39, 1.28)
Ages 35-49	1	0.63 (0.38, 1.06)	1.07 (0.54, 2.14)	1	**0.35 (0.19, 0.63)**	**0.40 (0.20, 0.82)**	1	0.98 (0.48, 2.00)	0.80 (0.44, 1.46)
Education (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	0.97 (0.71, 1.34)	0.92 (0.62, 1.36)	1	0.98 (0.72, 1.33)	1.12 (0.74, 1.67)	1	1.10 (0.73, 1.66)	0.97 (0.67, 1.40)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	0.56 (0.20, 1.51)	0.93 (0.32, 2.73)	1	0.51 (0.19, 1.37)	0.71 (0.24, 2.13)	1	1.71 (0.33, 8.71)	0.87 (0.32, 2.40)
High income	1	0.65 (0.25, 1.67)	0.64 (0.23, 1.76)	1	0.51 (0.20, 1.31)	0.40 (0.14, 1.150)	1	1.92 (0.39, 9.38)	0.51 (0.19, 1.34)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	0.98 (0.67, 1.43)	**0.43 (0.23, 0.79)**	1	0.82 (0.56, 1.19)	**0.55 (0.32, 0.97)**	1	**2.58 (1.64, 4.07)**	0.76 (0.44, 1.30)
Don't know	1	0.52 (0.15, 1.80)	**6.51 (3.31, 12.79)**	1	0.78 (0.29, 2.14)	**8.06 (3.85, 16.87)**	1	2.50 (0.79, 7.88)	**8.96 (4.45, 18.06)**

Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05

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=995)

	THEY ARE A NATURAL OCCURRENCE			PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER ARE BRAVE			THEY HAVE UNIQUE SPIRITUAL GIFTS		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19731)=5.52 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=5.36 (p<0.00)			F(16, 19731)=3.24 (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	2.03 (0.73, 5.70)	1.41 (0.35, 5.68)	1	1.61 (0.52, 4.94)	0.61 (0.12, 3.08)	1	0.70 (0.24, 2.00)	0.90 (0.28, 2.92)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	0.74 (0.53, 1.04)	0.71 (0.44, 1.14)	1	0.77 (0.55, 1.08)	1.15 (0.71, 1.87)	1	1.00 (0.72, 1.39)	0.87 (0.62, 1.22)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	0.77 (0.42, 1.40)	0.42 (0.19, 0.90)	1	1.66 (0.97, 2.84)	0.98 (0.47, 2.05)	1	0.59 (0.34, 1.02)	**0.42 (0.23, 0.76)**
Ages 35-49	1	0.79 (0.42, 1.46)	0.55 (0.25, 1.19)	1	1.36 (0.78, 2.38)	1.35 (0.64, 2.84)	1	**0.47 (0.26, 0.84)**	**0.53 (0.29, 0.96)**
Education (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	0.74 (0.53, 1.04)	**0.60 (0.37, 0.98)**	1	0.81 (0.57, 1.16)	0.81 (0.50, 1.31)	1	0.81 (0.58, 1.12)	0.72 (0.51, 1.01)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	2.24 (0.84, 5.94)	1.52 (0.43, 5.38)	1	1.05 (0.35, 3.13)	0.83 (0.18, 3.76)	1	1.17 (0.41, 3.35)	2.21 (0.77, 6.39)
High income	1	**2.53 (1.01, 6.33)**	1.25 (0.37, 4.16)	1	1.82 (0.64, 5.12)	1.04 (0.24, 4.46)	1	1.86 (0.70, 4.97)	1.53 (0.55, 4.25)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	0.96 (0.64, 1.44)	**0.34 (0.15, 0.78)**	1	1.30 (0.83, 2.03)	0.57 (0.27, 1.22)	1	1.07 (0.38, 3.05)	0.79 (0.50, 1.27)
Don't know	1	1.03 (0.35, 3.08)	**12.44 (4.52, 34.21)**	1	0.44 (0.17, 1.13)	**5.55 (2.54, 12.10)**	1	1.35 (0.92, 1.99)	**4.58 (2.02, 10.38)**

Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05

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=995)

	CHINA'S SOCIETY HAS GONE TOO FAR IN ALLOWING PEOPLE TO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER			CHINA 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		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	$F_{(16, 19731)}=3.38$ (p<0.00)			$F_{(16, 19731)}=6.58$ (p<0.00)			$F_{(16, 19731)}=4.16$ (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	0.63 (0.23, 1.78)	0.57 (0.15, 2.14)	1	**2.95 (1.00, 8.67)**	0.60 (0.09, 3.86)	1	1.41 (0.54, 3.73)	0.56 (0.13, 2.48)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	0.80 (0.58, 1.10)	0.82 (0.58, 1.17)	1	0.70 (0.50, 1.00)	0.89 (0.53, 1.51)	1	1.33 (0.99, 1.80)	1.18 (0.78, 1.80)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	0.97 (0.58, 1.64)	1.17 (0.62, 2.20)	1	0.71 (0.39, 1.29)	1.04 (0.40, 2.71)	1	0.72 (0.43, 1.20)	0.63 (0.32, 1.24)
Ages 35-49	1	0.98 (0.57, 1.69)	1.33 (0.70, 2.52)	1	1.03 (0.54, 1.96)	1.71 (0.64, 4.58)	1	0.87 (0.51, 1.49)	0.63 (0.31, 1.28)
Education level (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	1.21 (0.87, 1.67)	1.11 (0.78, 1.59)	1	0.71 (0.49, 1.02)	0.59 (0.34, 1.03)	1	0.94 (0.70, 1.28)	0.89 (0.58, 1.36)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	0.77 (0.28, 2.14)	0.81 (0.25, 2.63)	1	1.98 (0.70, 5.60)	1.33 (0.26, 6.69)	1	1.04 (0.41, 2.62)	1.24 (0.31, 4.95)
High income	1	0.87 (0.33, 2.27)	0.63 (0.20, 1.96)	1	2.35 (0.89, 6.20)	0.97 (0.20, 4.67)	1	1.17 (0.81, 1.69)	1.15 (0.30, 4.40)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	1.36 (0.93, 2.00)	**0.53 (0.31, 0.89)**	1	1.33 (0.85, 2.09)	0.54 (0.23, 1.28)	1	1.17 (0.81, 1.69)	0.58 (0.31, 1.07)
Don't know	1	0.92 (0.33, 2.60)	**5.35 (2.63, 10.91)**	1	0.59 (0.23, 1.51)	**10.08 (4.22, 24.11)**	1	1.07 (0.41, 2.77)	**9.58 (4.32, 21.24)**

Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05

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=995)

	I WANT CHINA TO DO MORE TO SUPPORT AND PROTECT PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER			THEY ARE VIOLATING THE TRADITIONS OF MY CULTURE			THEY HAVE A SPECIAL PLACE IN SOCIETY		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	$F_{(16, 19731)}=4.31$ (p<0.00)			$F_{(16, 19731)}=7.37$ (p<0.00)			$F_{(16, 19731)}=4.25$ (p<0.00)		
Intercepts	1	1.80 (0.60, 5.46)	0.83 (0.19, 3.66)	1	0.40 (0.14, 1.14)	0.59 (0.15, 2.25)	1	0.40 (0.13, 1.24)	1.23 (0.41, 3.68)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	**0.69 (0.49, 0.97)**	0.85 (0.54, 1.45)	1	**1.65 (1.21, 2.24)**	1.47 (0.97, 2.21)	1	1.27 (0.94, 1.72)	0.75 (0.51, 1.09)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	1.23 (0.71, 2.11)	1.32 (0.62, 2.82)	1	**0.51 (0.31, 0.84)**	0.51 (0.26, 1.00)	1	0.97 (0.57, 1.64)	0.63 (0.35, 1.13)
Ages 35-49	1	1.13 (0.64, 2.00)	1.69 (0.78, 3.64)	1	0.96 (0.57, 1.62)	0.88 (0.44, 1.75)	1	0.98 (0.57, 1.69)	0.73 (0.40, 1.34)
Education level (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	0.72 (0.51, 1.02)	**0.61 (0.39, 0.96)**	1	1.19 (0.87, 16.2)	0.69 (0.46, 1.04)	1	0.94 (0.69, 1.28)	0.80 (0.54, 1.17)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	1.38 (0.47, 4.06)	0.64 (0.17, 2.48)	1	1.78 (0.62, 5.08)	0.29 (0.29, 3.07)	1	1.33 (0.44, 4.00)	0.80 (0.29, 2.23)
High income	1	2.45 (0.88, 6.85)	1.09 (0.30, 3.94)	1	1.74 (0.65, 4.69)	0.63 (0.20, 1.95)	1	1.65 (0.57, 4.74)	0.54 (0.21, 1.42)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	0.52 (0.20, 1.35)	**0.50 (0.25, 0.99)**	1	0.90 (0.62, 1.31)	0.85 (0.49, 1.48)	1	**1.66 (1.15, 2.39)**	0.82 (0.48, 1.40)
Don't know	1	1.07 (0.70, 1.64)	**4.64 (2.03, 10.64)**	1	**3.71 (1.29, 10.63)**	26.39 (10.53, 66.15)	1	1.89 (0.68, 5.22)	**10.85 (4.91, 23.99)**

Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05

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[49], 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.[50] 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.[51,52,53] 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,[54] 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,[55] 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.[56]

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[57, 58] 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.[59]

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

1. 尽管一些人出生时是一种性别，但是他们却以另一种性别穿着打扮和生活。 例如，一些出生时被认为是男性的人可能觉得自己实际上是女性，因此他们像女性一样穿着打扮和生活，而一些出生时为女性的人可能觉得自己实际上是男性，因此他们像男性一样穿着打扮和生活。

您对这种人的熟悉程度如何（如有）？请选择所有适用项。

我很少或从未遇到过这样的人
我看到过这样的人，但我自己不认识这样的人
我有熟人是这种人
我有朋友/家人是这种人
我自己就是这样[60]
不知道

2. 请表明您是赞同还是反对以下各项有关以不同于出生时的性别穿着打扮和生活的人的陈述。

他们应当被允许接受手术，使其身体与性别身份相符
他们应当被允许使用他们所认同性别的卫生间
他们应当被允许同与其出生时性别相同的人结婚
他们应当被允许怀孕或生育下一代（如果从生物学角度有能力这样做）
他们应当被允许收养孩子
他们应当受到保护免受歧视

非常赞同
比较赞同
比较反对
非常反对
不知道

3. 请表明您是赞同还是反对以下各项有关以不同于出生时的性别穿着打扮和生活的人的陈述。

他们有某种精神疾病

他们有某种生理缺陷
他们正从事犯罪活动[61]
他们正违反我们的文化传统
他们是天然存在的
他们在社会上有特殊地位
他们拥有独特的神圣天赋

非常赞同
比较赞同
比较反对
非常反对
不知道

4. 请表明您是赞同还是反对以下各项有关以不同于出生时的性别穿着打扮和生活的人的陈述。

[国家] 社会在允许人们以不同于出生时的性别穿着打扮和生活方面做得太过分了
[国家]对以不同于出生时的性别穿着打扮和生活的人越来越宽容。
我担心让孩子们接触到以不同于他们出生时的性别穿着打扮和生活的人
以不同于他们出生时的性别穿着打扮和生活的人很勇敢。
我希望[国家]采取更多措施来支持和保护那些以不同于出生时的性别穿着打扮和生活的人。

非常赞同
比较赞同
比较反对
非常反对
不知道

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[62] 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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[3] United Nations Development Programme. (2014). *Being LGBT in Asia: China Country Report: A Participatory Review and Analysis of the Legal and Social Environment for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Persons and Civil Society* ("亚洲同志"项目中国国别报告：对LGBT人群及民间社会所处的法律与社会环境的参与式调查与分析). Beijing, China: UNDP China Country Office. Available at: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/HIV- AIDS/Governance%20of%20HIV%20Responses/Being%20LGBT%20in%20Asia%20-%20China%20Country%20Report%20.pdf

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[8] Loper, K., Lau, H., Lau, C., & Suen, Y. T. (2019). *Public Attitudes Towards Transgender People and Antidiscrimination Legislation* (公眾對跨性別人士及保障跨性別人士的反歧視立法之民意調查). Centre for Comparative and Public Law, Faculty of Law, The University of Hong Kong. Available at: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID3454453_code1617212.pdf?abstractid=3387194&mirid=1

[9] See, Constitution of the People's Republic of China (2018 Amendment)(中华人民共和国宪法(2018年修正)), Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests (2018 Amendment)(中华人民共和国妇女权益保障法(2018年修正)), Employment Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China (2015 Amendment)(中华人民共和国就业促进法(2015年修正)), Labor Law of the People's Republic of China (2018 Amendment)(中华人民共和国劳动法(2018年修正)), Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Minors (2012 Amendment)(中华人民共和国未成年人保护法(2012年修正)), and Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China (2018 Amendment)(中华人民共和国义务教育法(2018年修正)). Advertising law of the People's republic of china (2015) (中华人民共和国广告法(2015))

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[13] The Standards for Physical Examination of the Citizens to be Recruited (For Trial Implementation) (2014) (应征公民体格检查标准(试行)(2014))

[14] Ministry of Public security order no. 478 (2008) (公治〔2008〕478 号批复) and ministry of Public security order no. 131 (2002) (公治〔2008〕131 号批复)

[15] United Nations Development Programme & China Women's University. (2018). *Legal Gender Recognition in China: A Legal and Policy Review* (跨性别者性别认同的法律承认：中国相关法律和政策的评估报告). Beijing, China: UNDP China Country Office. Available at: http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/democratic_governance/legal-gender-recognition-in-china--a-legal-and-policy-review-.html

[16] Beijing LGBT Center & Department of Sociology - Peking University. (2017).

[17] UNDP (2014)

[18] Sex Reassignment Procedural Management Standards (2017) (性别重置技术管理规范(2017))

[19] Sex Change Operation Procedural Management Standards (Provisional) (2009) (变性手术技术管理规范（试行）(2009))

[20] Sex Reassignment Procedural Management Standards (2017) (性别重置技术管理规范(2017))

[21] The Measures on Administration of Assistive Human Reproduction Technology (2001) (人类辅助生殖技术管理办法(2001)).

[22] Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (2020) (中华人民共和国民法典(2020))

[23] *See*, Zhejiang Online News Website (2005). *A Hangzhou Transgender Person's Application to Adopt a Child is Approved.* (杭州一变性人领养儿童申请获批). Available at: http://zjnews.zjol.com.cn/05zjnews/system/2005/06/27/006145067.shtml

[24] *See*, Abid Rahman (2016). *Meet the Oprah of China, Who Happens to Be Transgender*. Available at: https://www.hollywoodreporter.com/features/meet-oprah-china-who-happens-be-transgender-942750

[25] It is not clear from participants' responses what those who selected "don't know" were indicating, whether it was that they did not understand the meaning of the question, they did not know if they knew any transgender people, or something else.

[26] The Mandarin questionnaire excludes the prompt, "They should be allowed to serve in the military."

[27] 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 not indicating 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."

[28] We fit multinomial logistic regression models for each item to explore how sex, age, education, household income, and familiarity with transgender people of participants 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. We only reported findings of significant correlations in this text. See Appendix I for additional information.

[29] 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

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[31] In other versions of the survey, including ones in English, this item is instead "They are committing a sin." The Mandarin version of the survey uses "They are engaged in criminal activities" instead, but was mistranslated in the dataset into "They are committing a sin."

[32] Chen, B., & Anderson, V. N. (2017). Chinese college students' gender self-esteem and trans prejudice. International Journal of Transgenderism, 18(1), 66-78. doi:10.1080/15532739.2016.1256803 & Zhang, P.C., Chi, X. I., Wu, M. X., Wang, S., & Wang, J. (2012). Status and influencing factors of attitude toward LGBT among college students. (大学生同性恋、双性恋及跨性别者认知调查). Chin. J. Public Health, 28, 921-923. Available at: http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-ZGGW201207015.htm

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[34] UNDP (2016)

[35] It is unclear how participants interpret "sex assigned at birth" – participants may see this to mean the same as the gender one is living as. The survey question also appear to imply a marriage between persons of the same sex assigned at birth but of different gender identities, e.g. a trans woman and a cis man.

[36] Liao Aiwan (2016). 中国大陆跨性别与间性人的权利状况——对媒体报道的研究 (*The Rights of Transgender and Intersex People in Mainland China – A Study of Media Coverage*). Beijing, China: Common Language. Available at: http://www.tongyulala.org/uploadfile/2020/0219/20200219101654828.pdf

[37] UNDP (2014)

[38] This is in contrast with research demonstrating that familiarity with transgender people is associated with increased acceptance towards them, such as in King, Winter, & Webster (2009) study in Hong Kong as well as research conducted in the United States. See, for example: Flores, A. R., Haider-Markel, D.P., Lewis, D.C., Miller, P.R., Tadlock, B.L., & Taylor, J.K. (2017). Challenged expectations: Mere exposure effects on attitudes about transgender people and rights. *Political Psychology*, 39(1): 197-216. Retrieved from: https://doi.org/10.1111/pops.12402

[39] https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_Trans_Legal_Mapping_Report_2019_EN.pdf

[40] *See*, Chinanews (website) (2016). *Man with AIDS in Guangxi Dresses as a Female Prostitute to Raise Money for Sex Change Surgery.* (广西男子身患艾滋病 扮女子卖淫筹变性手术费). Available at: http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2016-04/01/c_128857861.htm. *See also*, Southeast (website) (2012). *Porn-Purging Campaign in Quanzhou, Fujian Caught Transsexuals, Three out of Nine Prostitutes are Male.* (福建泉州扫黄抓到变性人 9名卖淫女中有3男性). Available at: http://www.chinanews.com/fz/2012/01-12/3599378.shtml.

[41] Darius Longarino (2019). *Converting the Converters: Advocates in China Make the Case for LGBT-Affirming Mental Health Care.* Available at: https://www.chinafile.com/reporting-opinion/viewpoint/converting-converters

[42] Wang, Y., Hu, Z., Peng, K., Xin, Y., Yang, Y., Drescher, J., & Chen, R. (2019). *Discrimination against LGBT populations in China*. The Lancet Public Health, 4(9), e440-e441.

[43] King et al. (2009)

[44] See, Phoebe Zhang (2020). *'We should not tolerate this': Chinese activist to appeal case against publisher of homophobic textbook*. Available at: https://www.scmp.com/news/china/society/article/3101263/we-should-not-tolerate-chinese-activist-appeal-case-against. And Jiayun Feng (2020). *Chinese court sides with publisher of homophobic textbooks*. Available at: https://supchina.com/2020/09/04/chinese-court-sides-with-publisher-of-homophobic-textbooks/

[45] UNDP (2014)

[46] Heeringa, S. G., West, B. T., & Berglund, P. A. (2017). *Applied survey data analysis*, 2nd ed. New York, NY: Chapman and Hall/CRC.

[47] Note that this estimate is different from the use of the term "relative risk ratio" as used in fields such as epidemiology. 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.

[48] https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/stata/output/multinomial-logistic-regression-2/

[49] 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.

[50] 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.

[51] 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/

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[53] Mercer, A. et al. (2018)

[54] 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.

[55] 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.

[56] 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.

[57] 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.

[58] Mercer et al. (2018)

[59] 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

[60] We used this response option to identify transgender participants in the sample.

[61] This item was reported by Ipsos in English as "They are committing a sin" not the actual translation which is "They are engaged in criminal activities."

[62] CDC. (2018). *2018 BRFSS Questionnaire*. Atlanta, GA: CDC. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires/pdf-ques/2018_BRFSS_English_Questionnaire.pdf