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RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT AGAINST TRANSGENDER ADULTS in California

November 2025

Jordan Grasso
Ilan Meyer

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

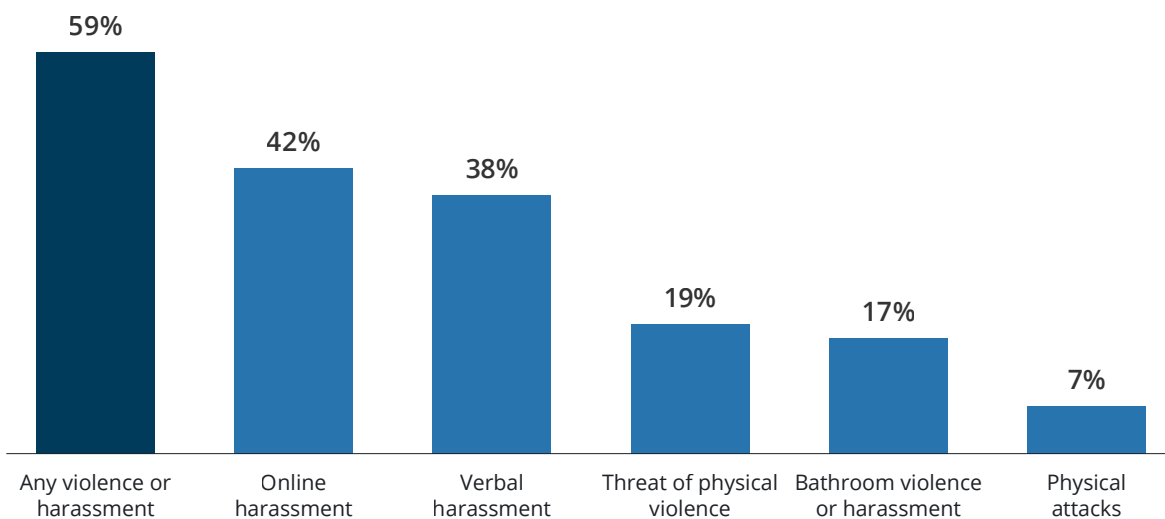
Transgender people in the United States consistently experience disproportionately high rates of violence compared with cisgender individuals. This report examines the victimization of transgender adults in California, a “high equality” state with some of the strongest legal and policy protections for transgender people and home to an estimated 263,700 transgender adults. Despite these protections, prior qualitative and small-scale research indicates that transgender individuals in California still face higher risks of victimization than their cisgender counterparts.

This report examines the experiences of victimization among transgender adults in California using data from the 2022 U.S. Transgender Survey—the largest community-based survey of transgender people in the United States. The analysis focuses on 9,146 California respondents aged 18 and older who identified as transgender men, transgender women, or nonbinary. It explores experiences of physical attacks, threats, verbal and online harassment, and bathroom-related violence, as well as how rates of victimization vary across demographic groups. The report also assesses whether individuals who are more visibly identifiable as transgender face greater risks of violence and harassment.

KEY FINDINGS

Overall, 59% of California USTS adult respondents experienced at least one incident of violence or harassment in the year prior to completing the survey. The most common form of violence or harassment was online harassment (42%), followed by verbal harassment (38%), threats of physical violence (19%), bathroom-related violence or harassment (17%), and physical attacks (7%).

Types of violence, threats, and harassment experienced in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California



Physical Attacks

Almost one in ten (7%) California USTS respondents reported experiencing one or more physical attacks in the past year. Among those who experienced physical attacks, the number of incidents ranged from one to five or more (average: 2), with 11% reporting five or more attacks.

- Physical attacks were significantly associated with education and income. Rates were about three times higher among respondents with less than a high school diploma (13%) or an annual income of \$1–\$24,999 (10%) compared with those holding a bachelor's degree or higher (4%) or earning \$100,000 or more (3%).
- Hispanic or Latine transgender women reported disproportionately high rates of physical attacks (12%), particularly compared with Hispanic or Latine transgender men (5%) and nonbinary individuals (assigned female at birth: 5%; assigned male at birth: 2%).
- Transgender adults who believe they are perceived by others as transgender most or all of the time were more likely to experience physical attacks (10%) than those who are rarely or never perceived as transgender (6%).
- Physical attacks were primarily committed by strangers (66%), and 70% of respondents reported that the attacks involved grabbing, punching, or choking.

Bathroom Violence and Harassment

One in six (17%) California USTS reported experiencing some form of violence or harassment while using a public restroom in the year prior to completing the survey. Respondents who experienced bathroom violence or harassment primarily indicated being told they were using the wrong bathroom (15%), followed by 7% of respondents who indicated other types of verbal harassment, 5% who were denied access, and 1% who experienced physical violence or unwanted sexual contact.

- Experiences of bathroom violence and harassment were particularly pronounced among California USTS respondents who have less than a high school diploma (13%), especially relative to those with a high school diploma (6%), some college experience (5%), or a bachelor's degree (5%).
- Transgender men had disproportionately high rates of bathroom violence or harassment: 19% of White, non-Hispanic transgender men, 25% of Black, non-Hispanic transgender men, and 20% of Hispanic or Latine transgender men. White, non-Hispanic AFAB nonbinary people (18%) and 21% of Hispanic or Latine AFAB nonbinary people also reported high rates of bathroom violence or harassment.
- Trans visibility significantly increased prevalence rates of bathroom violence and harassment. Approximately 20%–40% of transgender adults across gender identities who believed they were perceived as transgender most or all of the time reported experiencing bathroom violence or harassment, compared with 6%–11% among those who were rarely or never perceived as transgender.
- Over two in five (41%) AFAB nonbinary people who believe they are always or most of the time perceived as transgender reported experiencing bathroom violence or harassment in the preceding year, compared to 11% of AFAB nonbinary people who believe they are rarely or never perceived as transgender.

Threats of Physical Violence

Nearly one in five (19%) California USTS respondents were threatened with physical violence in the year prior to completing the survey. On average, respondents who reported experiences of physical violence threats had an average of 2.9 threats in the prior year.

- Experiences of threats were related to income and education level. California USTS respondents with lower educational attainment or lower incomes experienced significantly higher rates of threats in the prior year.
- Over one-fourth (26%) of respondents with less than a high school degree experienced a threat of physical violence in the prior year, compared to 15% among those with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Respondents with annual incomes between \$1 and \$24,999 were more than twice as likely to be threatened with physical violence (26%) as those with household incomes of \$100,000 or more (12%).

Verbal Harassment

Over one-third (38%) of California USTS respondents reported experiencing verbal harassment in the year prior to completing the survey. Among those who experienced verbal harassment, the vast majority (84%) believed it occurred because of their transgender status, gender identity, or gender expression. Put differently, nearly one-third (32%) of all California USTS respondents reported experiencing verbal harassment because of their transgender status, gender identity, or gender expression in the year prior to the survey.

- One in five (20%) respondents reported experiencing verbal harassment related to their transgender status or gender by a stranger in a public place in the past year.
- Verbal harassment was more commonly reported among White, non-Hispanic (40%) and Hispanic or Latine (38%) transgender adults.
- Rates of verbal harassment were higher among respondents with lower education and income levels. Nearly half (46%) of those with less than a high school education reported verbal harassment, compared with 35% of those with a bachelor's degree or higher. Similarly, those earning \$1–\$24,999 (42%) or \$25,000–\$49,999 (42%) reported significantly higher rates than those earning \$100,000 or more (34%).
- Approximately half (47%–54%) of transgender adults across gender identities who believed they were perceived as transgender most or all of the time reported experiencing verbal harassment, compared with 24%–35% among those who were rarely or never perceived as transgender.

Online Harassment

Online harassment was the most common form of violence or harassment experienced by California USTS respondents in the year prior to completing the survey. It included being called offensive names (33%), followed by intentional embarrassment (21%), sexual harassment (16%), physical threats (12%), sustained harassment (12%), and stalking (9%).

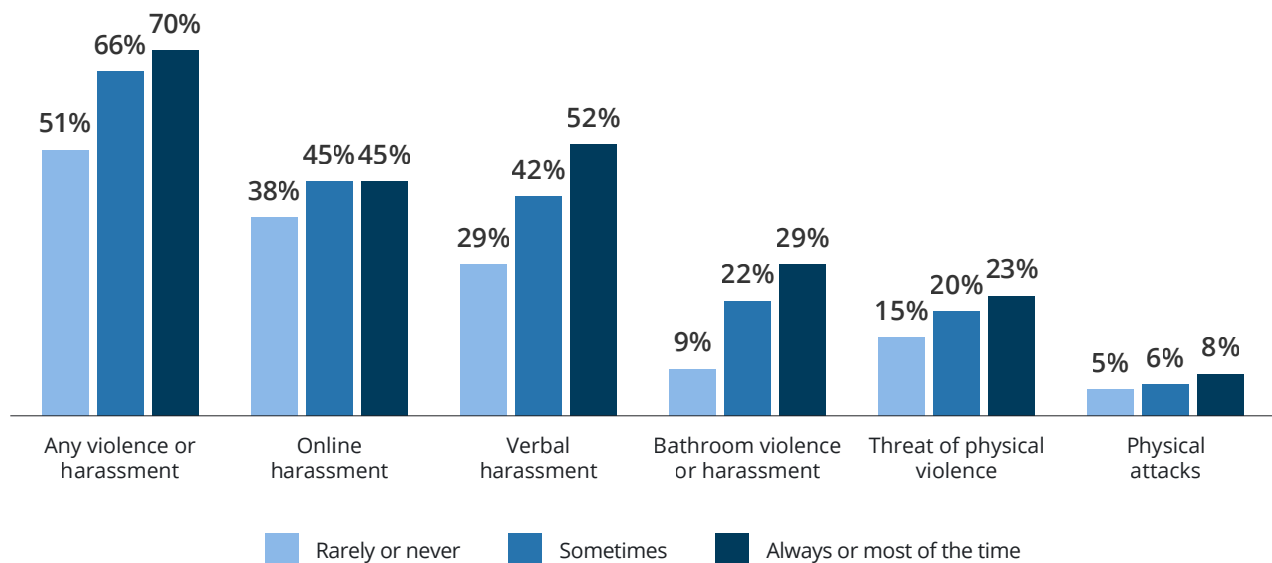
- Nearly half (48%) of younger respondents aged 18–24 reported experiencing online harassment in the past year, compared with 30% of those aged 45 and older.

- AFAB nonbinary respondents reported the lowest rates of online harassment (36%), compared with 46% of AMAB nonbinary respondents, 45% of transgender women, and 42% of transgender men.
- Online harassment rates were highest among several groups, including Hispanic or Latine (48%) and White, non-Hispanic (46%) transgender women; Hispanic or Latine transgender men (45%); White, non-Hispanic AFAB nonbinary people (42%); and AMAB nonbinary people who were Hispanic or Latine (56%) or multiracial/another race (55%).
- Online harassment was closely linked to socioeconomic status. About 35% of transgender adults with a bachelor's degree or higher or earning \$100,000 or more reported experiencing online harassment. In contrast, between 41% and 46% of those with less than a bachelor's degree, and 44%–47% of those with household incomes between \$1 and \$74,999, reported similar experiences.

Predictors of Violence and Harassment

Transgender visibility, or the extent to which respondents believed others could tell they are transgender even without disclosure, was the most consistent predictor of experiencing violence or harassment among California USTS respondents. The probability of experiencing each type of violence or harassment was significantly higher among those who believed they were perceived as transgender all or most of the time, compared with those who were rarely or never perceived as transgender, even after controlling for factors such as age, race and ethnicity, gender identity, education, and income.

Predicted probability of experiencing different types of violence, threats, and harassment among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California over one year, by trans visibility



Note: Predicted probabilities are derived from adjusted logistic regression models presented in Table 2, controlling for age, race/ethnicity, gender identity, education, and household income.

INTRODUCTION

Transgender people¹ in the United States face significantly higher rates of criminal victimization compared to their cisgender counterparts.² Findings from the 2017-2018 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)—a nationally representative sample of U.S. residents aged 16 and older—showed that transgender people experienced 86.2 victimizations per 1,000 individuals, a rate four times higher than their cisgender counterparts (21.7 per 1,000).³ The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS), the largest community survey of transgender people at that time, found that 13% of respondents experienced a physical attack in the year preceding the survey.⁴ Such violence is often underreported to law enforcement due to distrust, causing police-reported data and criminal convictions to underestimate the true prevalence of victimization.⁵ As a result, self-reported data from sources like the NCVS and USTS are particularly informative.

In this report, we examine the victimization of transgender individuals in California, which is home to an estimated 263,700 adults who identify as transgender.⁶ California has some of the strongest legal protections for transgender people. The Movement Advancement Project classifies California as a “high equality state,” and it holds one of the highest ratings for transgender-supportive laws and policies among all states.⁷ State laws prohibit discrimination in areas of employment, education, housing, public accommodations, and credit and lending. California also has anti-bullying policies that enumerate LGBTQ status. It also recognizes gender identity and expression in hate crime laws,⁸ prohibits the use of “trans-panic” defenses in criminal cases, and allows individuals to update their name and gender marker on official documents such as birth certificates and driver’s licenses.⁹

¹ Throughout this report, we use the term “transgender” as an umbrella term to describe individuals whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth, encompassing those who identify as transgender or nonbinary those who may identify or are transgender or nonbinary. We specify throughout the report when we are discussing particular groups, such as transgender women, transgender men, or nonbinary people.

² Flores, A. R., Meyer, I. H., Langton, L., & Herman, J. L. (2021). Gender Identity Disparities in Criminal Victimization: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2018. *American Journal of Public Health*, 111(4), 726–729; Meyer, I. H., & Flores, A. R. (2025). *Anti-LGBT Victimization in the United States: Results from the National Crime Victimization Survey (2022–2023)*. The Williams Institute; For a comprehensive review of prior research on transgender victimization at the national and state level in California, see Arrayales, J., & Mallory, C. (Forthcoming). *Hate Crimes and Violence Against Transgender People in California and the US: A Review of Existing Research*. The Williams Institute.

³ Flores, A. R., Meyer, I. H., Langton, L., & Herman, J. L. (2021). Gender Identity Disparities in Criminal Victimization: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2018. *American Journal of Public Health*, 111(4), 726–729.

⁴ James, S. E., Herman, J. L., Rankin, S., Keisling, M., Mottet, L., & Anafi, M. (2016). *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey*. National Center for Transgender Equality.

⁵ Serpe, C. R., & Nadal, K. L. (2017). Perceptions of police: Experiences in the trans community. *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services*, 29(3), 280–299; Shields, D. M. (2021). Stonewalling in the Brick City: Perceptions of and Experiences with Seeking Police Assistance among LGBTQ Citizens. *Social Sciences*, 10(16), 2–37. Flores, A. R., Stotzer, R. L., Meyer, I. H., & Langton, L. L. (2022). Hate crimes against LGBT people: National crime victimization survey, 2017–2019. *PLoS one*, 17(12), e0279363

⁶ Herman, J. L., & Flores, A. R. (2025). *How Many Adults and Youth Identify as Transgender in The United States?* The Williams Institute.

⁷ Movement Advancement Project. (2025). *Mapping Transgender Equality in the United States*. <https://www.lgbtmap.org/mapping-trans-equality>

⁸ For more on the robustness of California’s hate crime laws, see Arrayales, J., & Mallory, C. (Forthcoming). *Overview of California and Federal Hate Crime Laws that Include Gender Identity as a Protected Characteristic*. The Williams Institute.

⁹ Movement Advancement Project. (2025). *California: State equality profile*. https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality_maps/profile_state/CA

Prior research on transgender victimization in California has shown higher risks for victimization among transgender individuals compared with their cisgender counterparts. The California Violence Experiences Survey, for example, examined differences in physical violence, sexual assault or harassment, and intimate partner violence by gender identity.¹⁰ The study found that transgender people, especially transgender men, reported higher rates of past-year physical and sexual violence compared to cisgender individuals, particularly cisgender women. Data from the California Health Interview Survey also indicate that approximately one in five (19%) transgender adults reported experiencing a hate act within the preceding year.¹¹ Over two-thirds (69%) of transgender adults who experienced a hate act reported that it took place in public spaces such as streets and sidewalks. The majority involved verbal abuse (89%) or cyberbullying (33%), while a smaller share (4%) reported physical violence.¹²

Other research has largely relied on qualitative and small-scale studies. In San Francisco, a survey study of transgender women found that over a third (37%) had experienced violence in the year prior to the study, including sexual violence (17%), intimate partner violence (15%), and other forms of physical violence (25%).¹³ In another study of 32 transgender participants in Los Angeles—78% of whom were transgender women—focus group findings found that nearly all participants (94%) had experienced at least one incident of victimization in their lifetime;¹⁴ 75% reported verbal harassment, 59% threats of violence, 53% physical attacks, and 38% sexual assault. The majority of these incidents were perpetrated by strangers (72%), followed by law enforcement (31%), family members (28%), and friends (25%).

One of the few available sources of administrative data on transgender-specific violence is the California Department of Justice’s annual hate crime reports, which offer specific insight into violence motivated by anti-transgender or anti-gender nonconforming bias. These reports showed a sharp rise in such offenses over time, with an increase from 26 hate crime events in 2015 to 80 events in 2024—a 208% increase over the past decade.¹⁵ A recent Williams Institute analysis of administrative data examined gender identity hate crimes against transgender and gender nonconforming people in California. The findings show that such crimes were more likely than other bias-motivated crimes—such as those based on sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, or religion—to involve violence targeting people rather than property. They also more frequently involve “personal weapons,” where perpetrators use hands, fists, and feet to attack the victim.¹⁶

¹⁰ Closson, K., Boyce, S. C., Johns, N., Inwards-Breland, D. J., Thomas, E. E., & Raj, A. (2024). Physical, Sexual, and Intimate Partner Violence Among Transgender and Gender-Diverse Individuals. *JAMA Network Open*, 7(6), 1–11.

¹¹ UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2025). California Health Interview Survey (CHIS). UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. <https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/our-work/california-health-interview-survey-chis>

¹² UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2025). California Health Interview Survey (CHIS). UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. <https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/our-work/california-health-interview-survey-chis> (Analysis on file with author)

¹³ Jackson, A., Hernandez, C., Scheer, S., Sicro, S., Trujillo, D., Arayasirikul, S., McFarland, W., & Wilson, E. C. (2022). Prevalence and Correlates of Violence Experienced by Trans Women. *Journal of Women's Health*, 31(5), 648–655.

¹⁴ Gauthier, J., Medina, K., & Dierkhising, C. (2021). Analysis of Hate Crimes in Transgender Communities. *Journal of Hate Studies*, 17(2), 4–14.

¹⁵ California Department of Justice. (2025). *Hate Crime in California 2024*.

¹⁶ Grasso, J., Cisneros, N., & Meyer, I. (Forthcoming). *Gender Identity Hate Crimes in California*. The Williams Institute.

In this report, we use data from the 2022 U.S. Transgender Survey, the largest community-based convenience sample of transgender people in the United States, to describe experiences of victimization among transgender adults in California. We examined the prevalence of forms of victimization—including physical attacks, bathroom-related violence and harassment, threats of violence, and verbal and online harassment—with a particular focus on how these experiences vary across demographic factors including age, race/ethnicity, gender identity, education, and income. We also assess the role of transgender visibility in victimization.¹⁷

¹⁷ Jackson, A., Hernandez, C., Scheer, S., Sicro, S., Trujillo, D., Arayasirikul, S., McFarland, W., & Wilson, E. C. (2022). Prevalence and Correlates of Violence Experienced by Trans Women. *Journal of Women's Health*, 31(5), 648–655.

FINDINGS

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

A total of 9,146 California adults (aged 18 years or older) identifying as transgender men, transgender women, or nonbinary responded to the 2022 U.S. Transgender Survey.¹⁸ As shown in Table 1, respondents were relatively young, with 40% between the ages of 18 and 24 and an average age of 33 ($SD = 15$ years; median = 28 years).¹⁹ Over one-third of California USTS respondents were white, non-Hispanic (37%); 35% were Hispanic/Latine; 17% were Asian, non-Hispanic; 6% were Black, non-Hispanic; and 6% identified as another race or multiracial.²⁰

In terms of gender identity, respondents were distributed in a way that largely reflects recent estimates of the overall transgender population in the U.S.: 26% are transgender men, 35% are transgender women, and 39% are nonbinary.²¹ Among nonbinary respondents, about 80% (31% of the total sample) were assigned female at birth (AFAB) and about 20% (8% of the total sample) were assigned male at birth (AMAB).

Approximately one-third of the sample (30%) held a high school diploma or GED, while 15% had not completed high school. The remaining respondents had higher levels of education: 35% had some college experience, and 21% held a bachelor's degree or higher.

Economic insecurity affected many respondents. Close to half of the respondents reported low income (below the U.S. mean household income): 8% reported having no household income at all, 23% reported less than \$25,000 annually or had no household income, and 18% reported between \$25,000 and \$49,999.

We also examined the relationship between transgender visibility and experiences of violence. Nearly half (46%) of respondents reported they believed they are rarely or never perceived as transgender,

¹⁸ For the purposes of this report, adults who identified as crossdressers on the survey and youth under 18 years old were not included in the analysis. For more on the sampling approach used for the U.S. Transgender Survey, see James, Sandy E., Jody L. Herman, Logan E. Durso, and Rodrigo Heng-Lehtinen. 2024. *Early Insights: A Report of the 2022 U.S. Transgender Survey*. Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality. (https://transequality.org/sites/default/files/2024-02/2022%20USTS%20Early%20Insights%20Report_FINAL.pdf)

¹⁹ This is younger than the overall California population (average age 38). That transgender people are younger than the general population is consistent with other estimates of the transgender population in the U.S., Herman, J. L., & Flores, A. R. (2025). *How Many Adults and Youth Identify as Transgender in The United States?* The Williams Institute. See also U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). *American Community Survey, 2022: ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables*, available at: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S0101?q=age+in+california+2022> (last accessed May 2, 2025).

²⁰ By comparison, recent estimates indicate that among transgender adults in California, 30% are White and non-Hispanic, 46% are Hispanic or Latine, 14% are Asian and non-Hispanic, 4% are Black and non-Hispanic, and 6% identify as another race or as multiracial; See, Herman, J. L., & Flores, A. R. (2025). *How Many Adults and Youth Identify as Transgender in The United States?* The Williams Institute; Respondents identified as White, Black, or Asian are non-Hispanic. All respondents who identified as Hispanic or Latine are categorized as Hispanic/Latine.

²¹ Recent estimates indicate that 33% of the state's transgender population identify as transgender women, 36% transgender men, and 31% nonbinary; Herman, J. L., & Flores, A. R. (2025). *How Many Adults and Youth Identify as Transgender in The United States?* The Williams Institute.

39% said they believe they are sometimes recognized as transgender, and 16% indicated they believe they are visible as transgender always or most of the time.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California

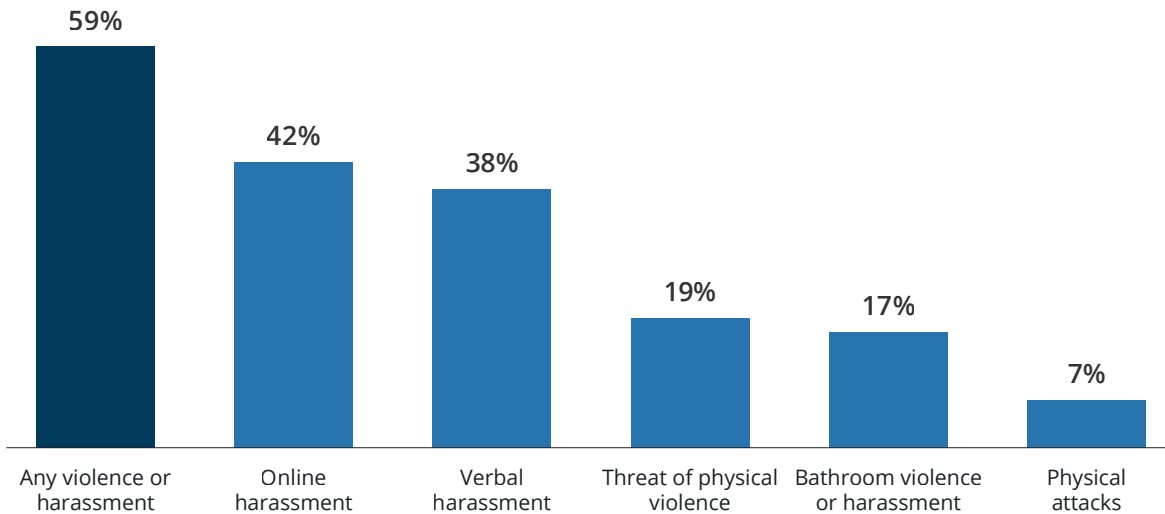
CATEGORY	%	95% CI
AGE		
18–24	39.9	[37.9, 41.8]
25–34	27.8	[26.1, 29.5]
35–44	10.8	[9.6, 12.3]
45+	21.5	[19.5, 23.8]
RACE		
White, non-Hispanic	37.1	[35.1, 39.1]
Black, non-Hispanic	5.7	[4.7, 7.0]
Asian, non-Hispanic	16.8	[15.3, 18.4]
Hispanic or Latine	34.7	[32.8, 36.8]
Other race/multiracial	5.6	[4.8, 6.6]
GENDER		
Transgender women	35.1	[32.9, 37.3]
Trans men	25.9	[24.2, 27.7]
AFAB nonbinary	31.3	[29.5, 33.1]
AMAB nonbinary	7.8	[6.9, 8.9]
EDUCATION		
Less than high school	14.6	[12.5, 16.9]
High school or GED	29.5	[27.4, 31.7]
Some college	34.5	[32.8, 36.2]
Bachelor's degree or higher	21.4	[20.3, 22.6]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
No Income	8.2	[6.9, 9.7]
\$1 to \$24,999	22.9	[21.0, 24.9]
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17.5	[15.8, 19.2]
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14.7	[13.3, 16.3]
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.6	[9.4, 11.9]
\$100,000+	26.1	[24.3, 27.9]

Note: CI = confidence interval; AFAB = assigned female at birth; AMAB = assigned male at birth; Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

OVERALL EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE

Experiences of violence and harassment were common among USTS respondents from California. Overall, 59% experienced at least one physical attack, threat of violence, or act of harassment in the year before they were surveyed. The most common form of violence or harassment was online harassment (42%), followed by verbal harassment (38%), threats of physical violence (19%), bathroom-related violence or harassment (17%), and physical attacks (7%).

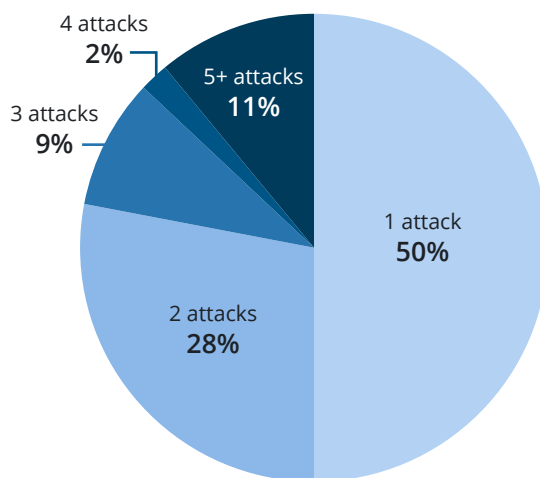
Figure 1. Types of violence, threats, and harassment experienced in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California



PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Among California USTS respondents, 7% experienced one or more acts of physical violence in the past year. Of those who were physically attacked, half (50%) reported a single incident, and 11% reported experiencing five or more incidents, with an average number of physical attacks of 2.1 (SD = 1.9) over the course of the year.

Figure 2. Reported number of physical attacks in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California who reported experiencing at least one attack



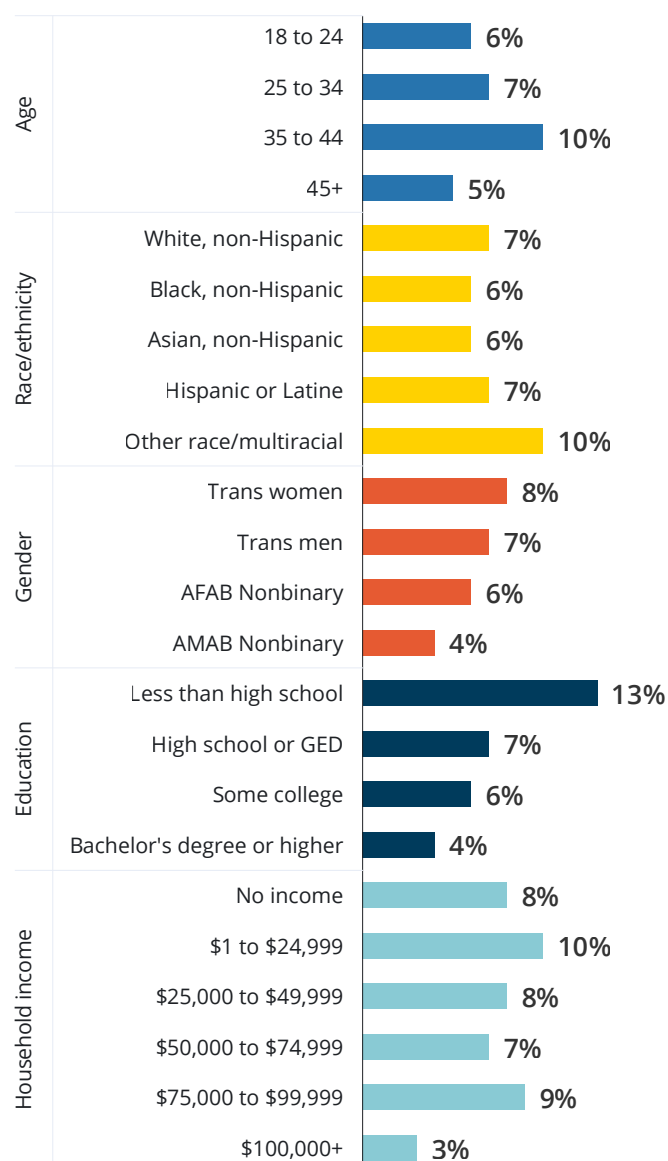
Demographic Characteristics of Victims of Physical Attacks

Figure 3 presents the prevalence of experiencing at least one act of physical violence in the past year across various demographic groups among California USTS respondents. Rates of physical violence did not significantly vary by age, race and ethnicity, gender, and transgender visibility. However, those

with lower educational attainment and lower household incomes were significantly more likely to have experienced physical violence (see also Table A1).

Respondents without a high school diploma (13%) were more likely to experience physical violence in the past year compared to those with a bachelor's degree or higher (4%). Similarly, those with low household incomes—\$1 to \$24,999 (10%) and \$25,000 to \$49,999 (8%)—were approximately three times as likely to experience physical violence compared to those earning \$100,000 or more (3%).

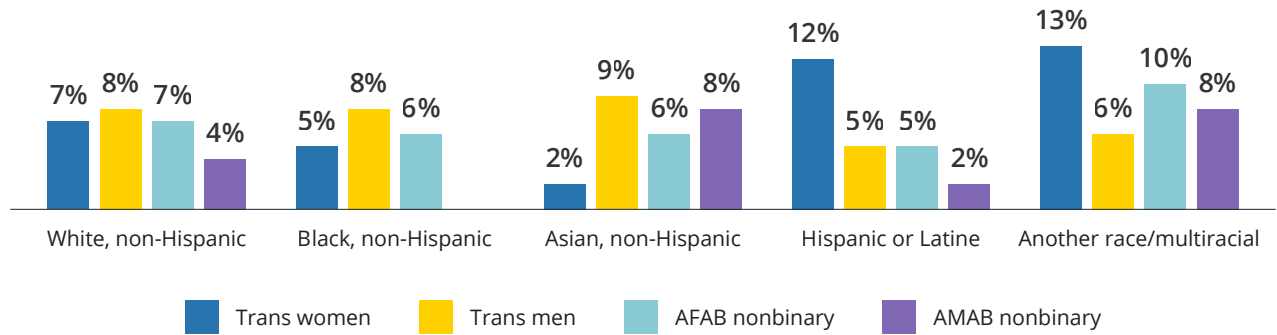
Figure 3. Physical violence in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by demographic characteristics



Among Hispanic or Latine respondents (Figure 4, see also Appendix Table A2), transgender women (12%) experienced physical violence at more than twice the rate of transgender men (5%) and AFAB nonbinary individuals (5%). They also experienced physical violence at approximately six times the rate of AMAB nonbinary people (2%).

Although past-year experiences of physical violence did not statistically differ across racial and ethnic groups, Hispanic or Latine (12%) and multiracial/another race (13%) transgender women were among the groups most likely to have experienced physical violence among California USTS respondents.

Figure 4. Physical violence in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by race/ethnicity and gender identity

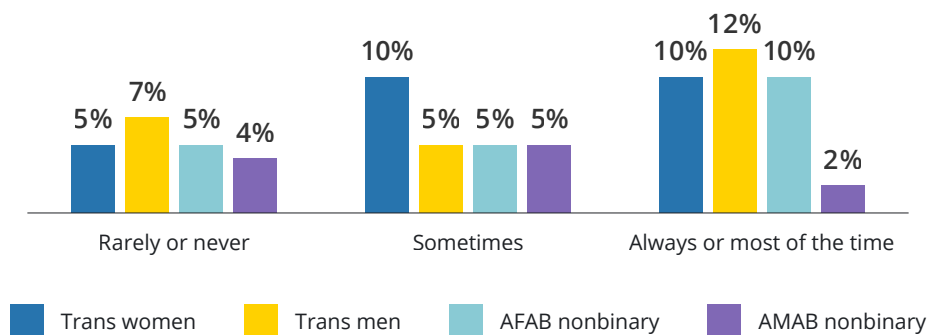


Trans Visibility

California USTS respondents who reported that they are more often perceived by others as transgender (always or most of the time: 10%) were more likely to experience physical violence than those who are rarely or never perceived as transgender (6%). For example, as shown in Figure 5 (see also Appendix Table A3), transgender women who were sometimes (10%) or always/most of the time (10%) perceived by others as transgender tended to experience more physical violence than transgender women who were rarely or never seen as transgender (5%).

However, among all individuals who are perceived by others as transgender always or most of the time, AMAB nonbinary people (2%) were less likely to have experienced physical violence compared to transgender women (10%), transgender men (12%), and AFAB nonbinary people (10%). AMAB nonbinary individuals who felt they were perceived as transgender all or most of the time reported lower rates of physical violence (2%) compared to those who believed they were perceived as transgender less frequently (4%–5%).

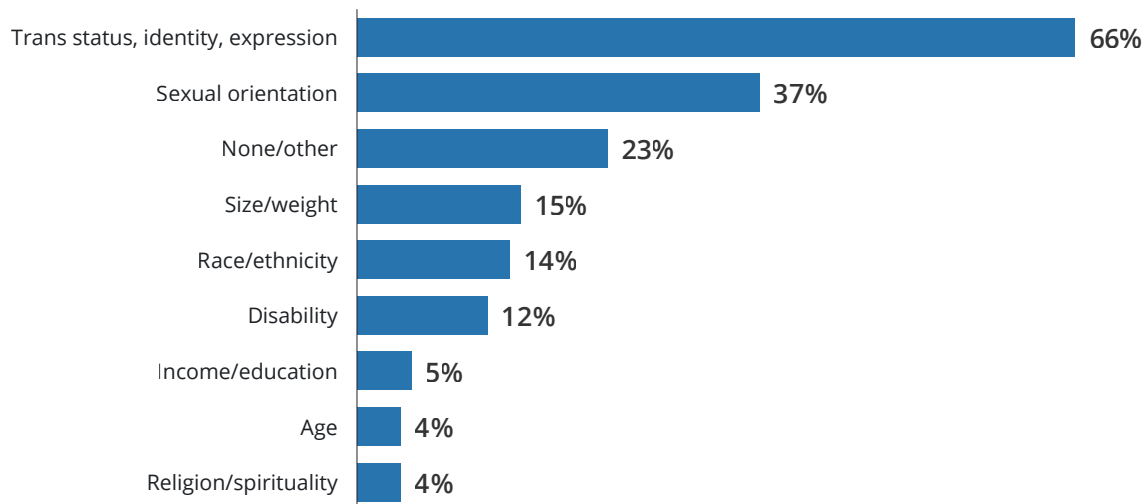
Figure 5. Physical violence in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by trans visibility and gender identity



Attributions of Motivation for Victimization

Of respondents who experienced physical violence, 66% believed they were targeted one or more times because of their transgender status, gender identity, or gender expression—making it the most common attributed reason for being targeted (Figure 6 and Appendix Table A4).²² Sexual orientation was the second most frequently reported attribution, cited by 37% of those who experienced one or more acts of physical violence in the past year.

Figure 6. Attributed reasons for being targeted for physical violence in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California who reported experiencing a physical attack



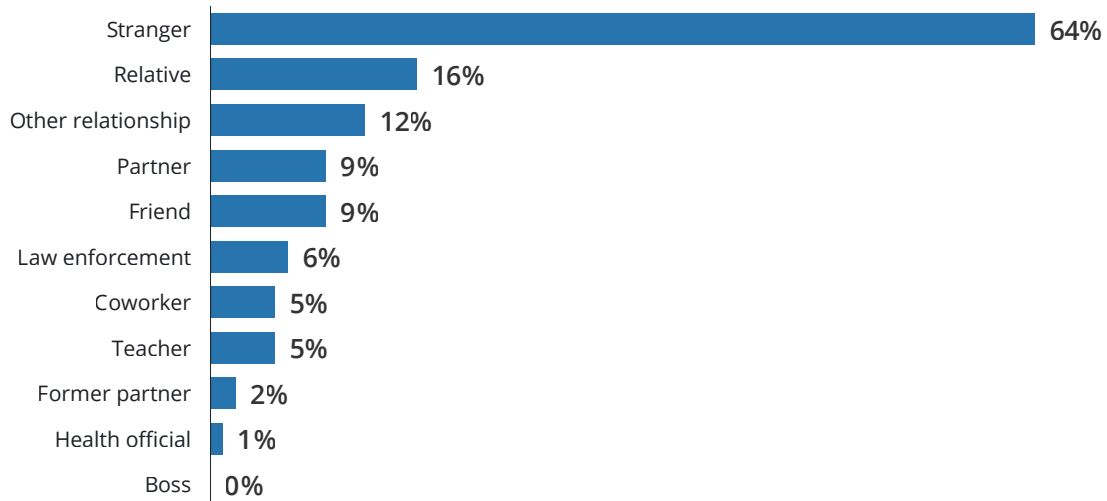
Respondents' perceptions of whether their experiences of physical violence were linked to their trans status, gender identity, or gender expression are related to their race and ethnicity. Across all groups, respondents more frequently attributed to their experiences of violence to their trans status than to other characteristics; however, this was reported most frequently by White, non-Hispanic transgender adults (86%) compared with Black, non-Hispanic (37%), Asian, non-Hispanic (45%), and Hispanic/Latine (56%) transgender adults (see Appendix Table A5).

Relationship to the Attacker

As shown in Figure 7, 64% of California USTS respondents who experienced a physical attack reported that they were attacked by strangers. Physical attacks by people who were known to the victim were less common, with 16% of victims attacked by relatives, 9% by intimate partners, and 9% by friends.

²² Attributions do not sum to 100% because respondents could select multiple reasons for why they believed they experienced physical attacks. In addition, some respondents experienced multiple physical attacks that may have been related to different statuses or identities.

Figure 7. Relationship to the person committing physical violence against transgender people in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California who reported experiencing a physical attack

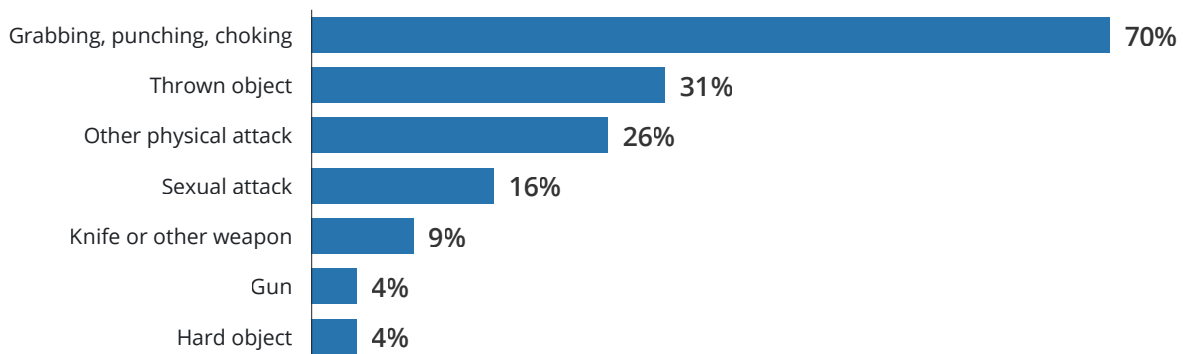


The USTS also asked whether respondents were attacked by a stranger in a public space due to their trans status, gender identity, or gender expression. Nearly half (49%) of respondents who reported being attacked stated they were attacked by a stranger in a public space specifically because they were transgender. Overall, about 3% of California USTS respondents experienced such an attack.

Weapons Used

Respondents who experienced physical attacks were asked to describe the nature of the violence they experienced and, if applicable, the types of weapons used across attacks. The most common types of physical attacks were close, interpersonal attacks. As shown in Figure 8, transgender adults most commonly reported experiences of being grabbed, punched, or choked (70%). Approximately 31% reported that objects, such as rocks or bottles, were thrown at them. Sexual assaults accounted for 16% of incidents.

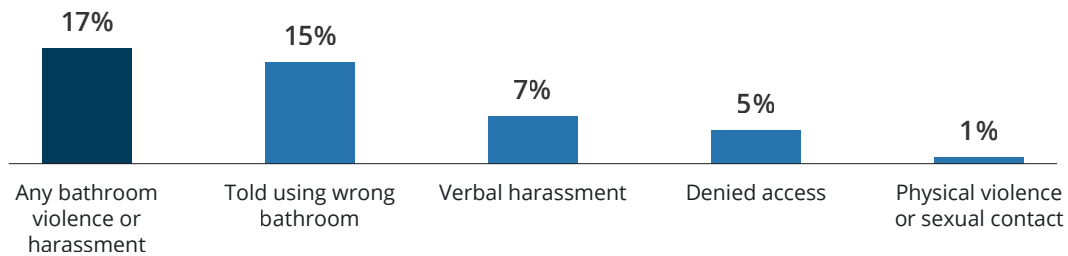
Figure 8. Type of physical violence attack(s) in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California who reported experiencing a physical attack



BATHROOM VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT

One in six (17%) respondents reported experiencing some form of violence or harassment while using a public restroom in the past year (Figure 9). The most common experience was being questioned or told they were in the wrong restroom (15%). Other experiences in bathrooms included verbal harassment (7%) and having been denied access to a restroom altogether (5%). About 1% said they experienced physical violence or unwanted sexual contact in a public restroom in the same period.

Figure 9. Type of bathroom violence or harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California



Demographic Characteristics of Victims of Bathroom Violence and Harassment

Demographic characteristics of victims of bathroom violence and harassment are shown in Figure 10 (see also Appendix Table A1). Education level was associated with experiences of bathroom violence and harassment: over one in ten (13%) respondents with less than a high school education reported bathroom violence, compared with 6% of those with a high school diploma, 5% of those with some college experience, and 6% of those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Fewer Asian, non-Hispanic transgender women (9%) and AMAB nonbinary individuals (5%) reported experiencing bathroom-related violence or harassment, compared with 32% of transgender women who are multiracial or of another race. Transgender men also had disproportionately high rates: 19% of White, non-Hispanic; 25% of Black, non-Hispanic; and 20% of Hispanic or Latine transgender men reported such experiences. Similarly, elevated rates were observed among AFAB nonbinary individuals, with 18% of White, non-Hispanic, and 21% of Hispanic or Latine individuals experiencing bathroom-related violence or harassment. Race/ethnic differences by gender are shown in Figure 11 (see also Appendix Table A2).

Figure 10. Bathroom violence and harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by demographic characteristics

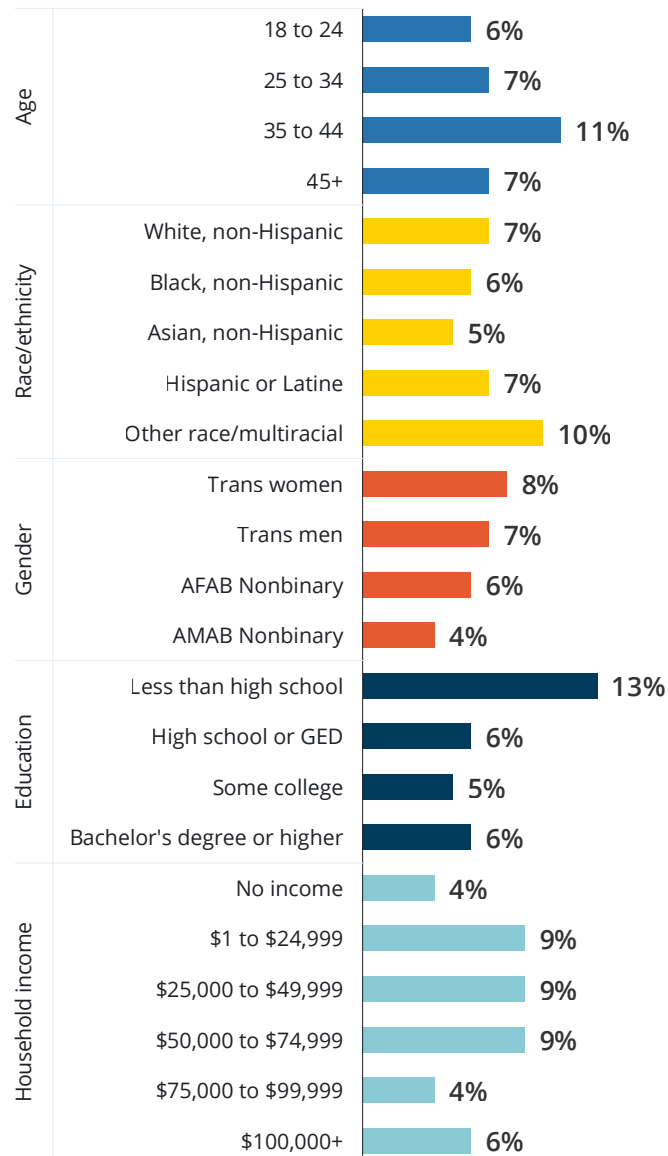
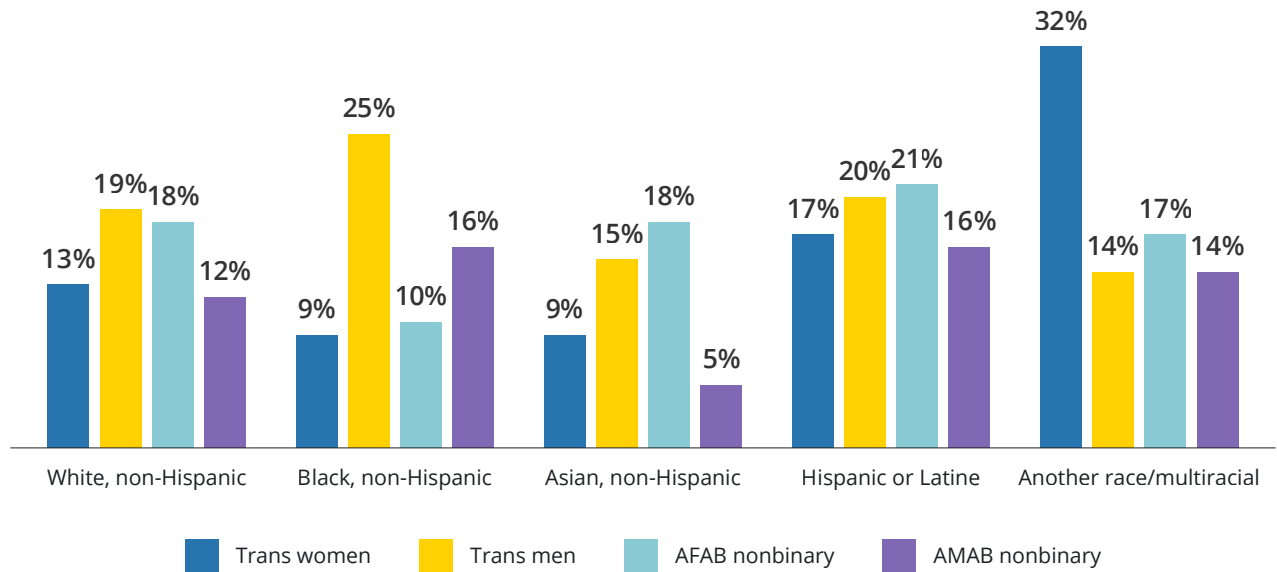


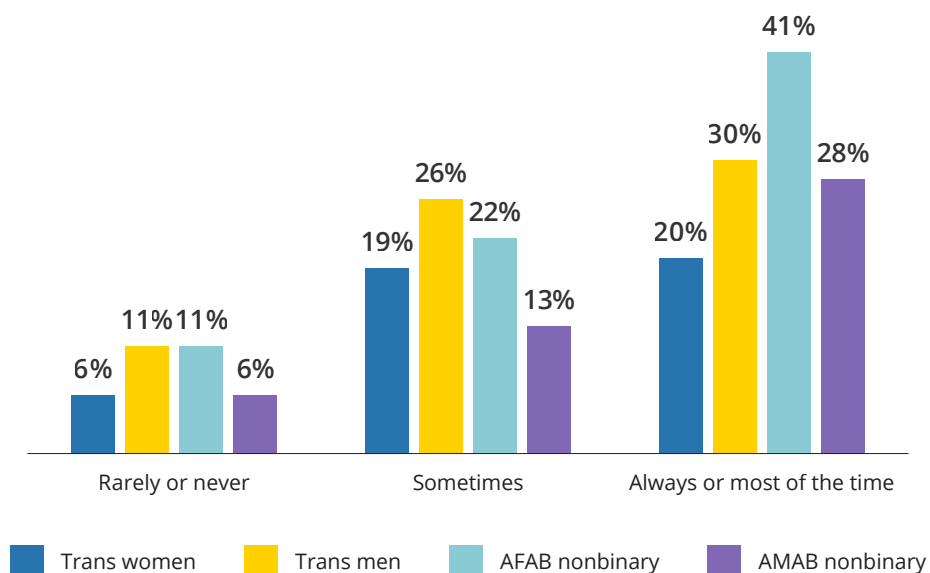
Figure 11. Bathroom violence and harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by race/ethnicity and gender



Trans Visibility

More respondents who believed they are seen by others as transgender most or all of the time (13%) reported an experience of bathroom violence or harassment than those who believed they are rarely or never seen as transgender 3%. This pattern is consistent across gender identities (see Figure 12 and Appendix Table A3).

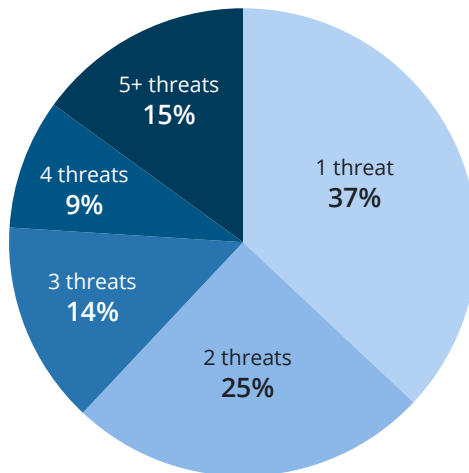
Figure 12. Bathroom violence and harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by trans visibility and gender identity



THREATS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

About one in five (19%) California USTS respondents reported being threatened with physical violence in the past year. Among those who experienced such threats, the average number of threatening incidents was nearly three (2.9, $SD = 2.6$; median = 2) over the year. The majority of respondents (63%) reported multiple threats of physical violence, while 37% experienced a single threat.

Figure 13. Reported number of physical violence threats in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California who reported experiencing at least one threat



Demographic Characteristics of Respondents Who Experienced Threats

Threats of physical violence were related to socioeconomic status, including education and income (Figure 14, see also Appendix Table A1). Nearly twice as many respondents with less than a high school education (26%) reported being threatened compared to those with a bachelor's degree or higher (15%). Household income showed a similar pattern: those with incomes of \$100,000 or more (12%) reported threats of physical violence about half as often as those with lower incomes: 26% of those earning \$1–\$24,999, 21% of those earning \$25,000–\$49,999, and 23% of those earning \$50,000–\$74,999.

By race and ethnicity and gender identity (Figure 15, see also Appendix Table A2), AMAB nonbinary respondents who are multiracial or of another race (39%) experienced more threats of physical violence than other groups, including White, non-Hispanic AFAB nonbinary individuals (18%); Asian, non-Hispanic transgender women (13%) and AFAB nonbinary individuals (14%); and Hispanic or Latine transgender men (15%) and AFAB nonbinary individuals (16%).

Figure 14. Threats of physical violence in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by demographic characteristics

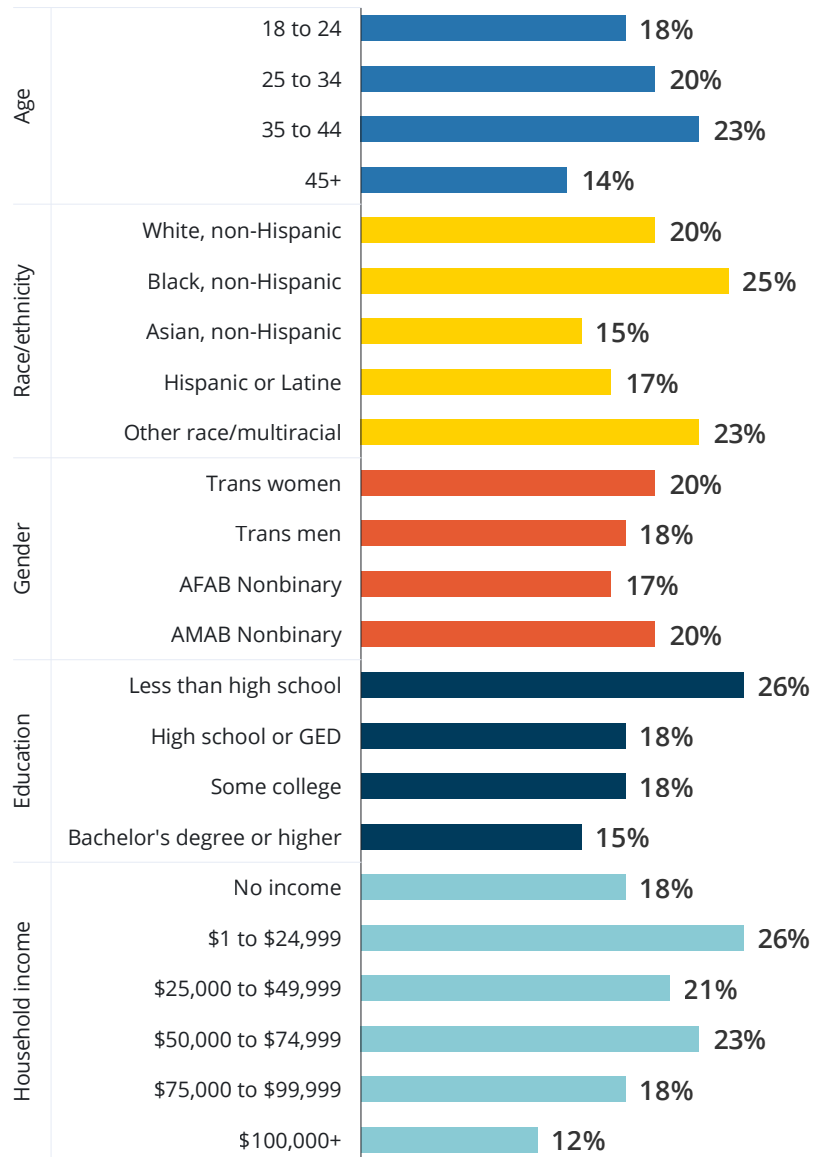
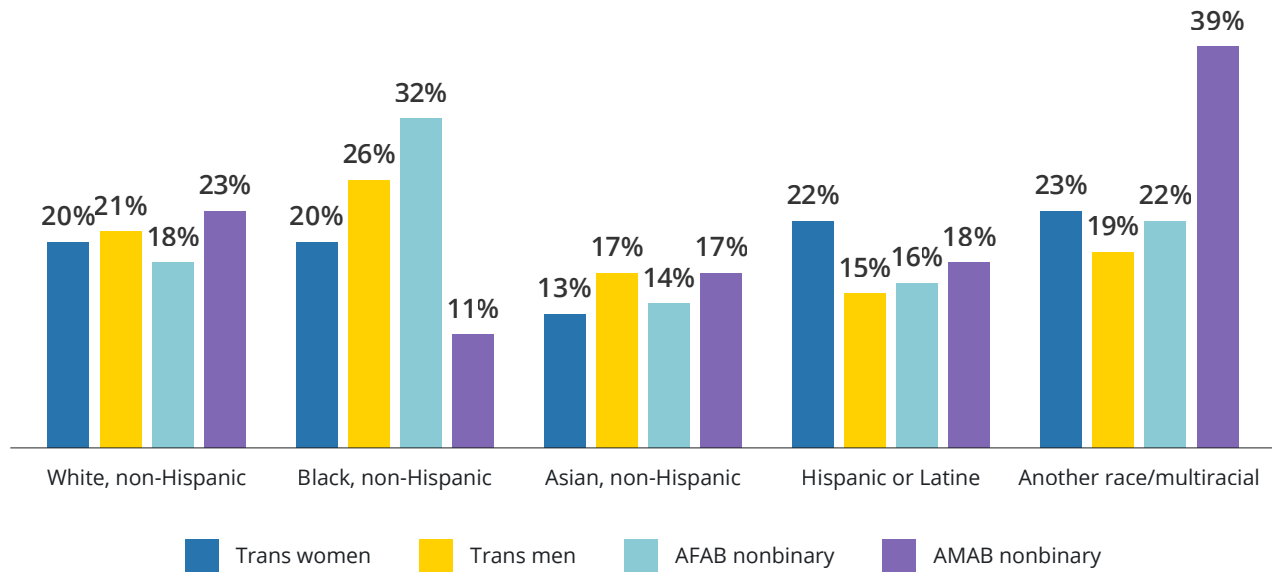


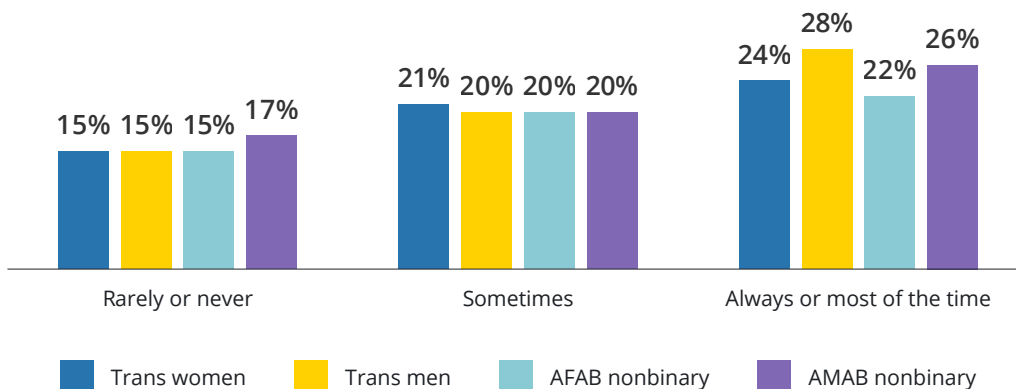
Figure 15. Threats of physical violence in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by race/ethnicity and gender



Trans Visibility

Respondents who believe they are perceived as transgender always or most of the time (24%) reported more threats of physical violence compared to those who are rarely or never perceived as transgender (15%). As shown in Figure 16 (see also Appendix Table A3), this pattern is consistent among transgender women (always or most of the time: 24% vs. rarely or never: 15%), transgender men (always or most of the time: 28% vs. rarely or never: 15%), AFAB nonbinary people (always or most of the time: 22% vs. rarely or never: 15%), and AMAB nonbinary people (always or most of the time: 26% vs. rarely or never: 17%).

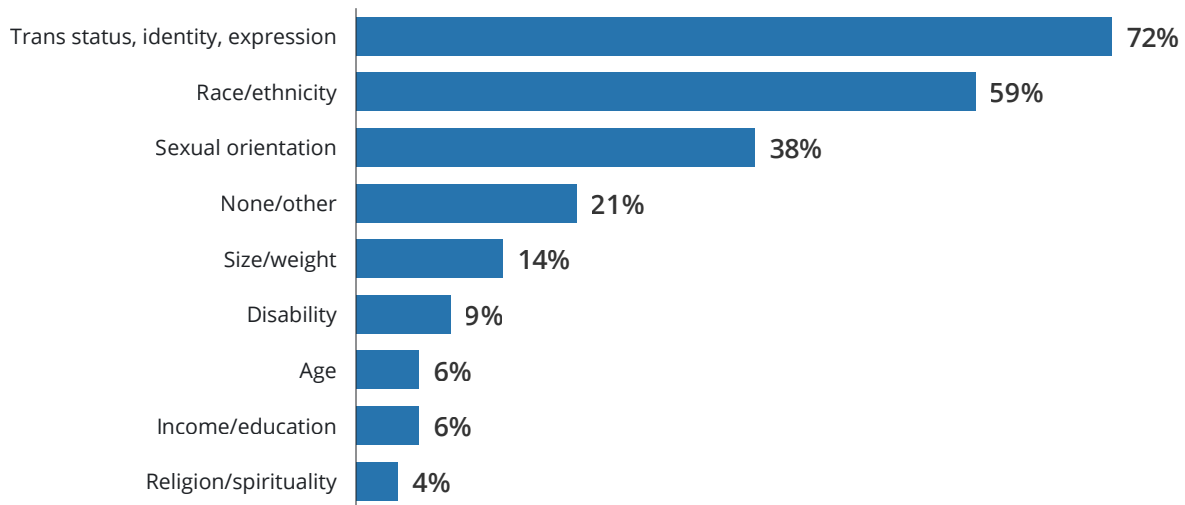
Figure 16. Threats of physical violence in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by trans visibility and gender identity



Attributions of Motivation for Victimization

About three-fourths (72%) of those who experienced any threats of physical violence in the past year believed their experience was related to their transgender status, gender identity, or gender expression, 59% attributed the threat to their race or ethnicity, and 38% to their sexual orientation (Figure 17 and Appendix Table A4).²³

Figure 17. Attributed reasons for threats of physical violence in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California who reported experiencing at least one threat



Whether respondents who experienced threats of physical violence attributed those threats to their trans status, gender identity, or expression was related to their age, race/ethnicity, and gender identity (See Appendix, Table A5).

Older respondents were more likely than younger respondents to believe that threats of physical violence were due to their transgender status, gender identity, or gender expression. Nearly nine in 10 transgender adults aged 45 and older (88%) attributed threats to these factors, compared to 62% of those aged 18–24.

White, non-Hispanic respondents were the most likely to attribute threats to their trans status or identity (81%), especially compared to those who are Asian, non-Hispanic (54%). About two-thirds (62%) of Black, non-Hispanic respondents, 73% of Hispanic or Latine respondents, and 71% of multiracial respondents or those of another race made similar attributions.

In terms of gender, transgender women (84%) were the most likely to attribute their experience of physical threats to their gender identity. By comparison, 66% of transgender men and AFAB nonbinary people and 64% of AMAB nonbinary people believe they were threatened because of their trans status, gender identity, or gender expression.

²³ Attributions do not sum to 100% because respondents could select multiple reasons for why they believed they experienced threats of physical violence. In addition, some respondents experienced multiple threats that may have been related to different statuses or identities.

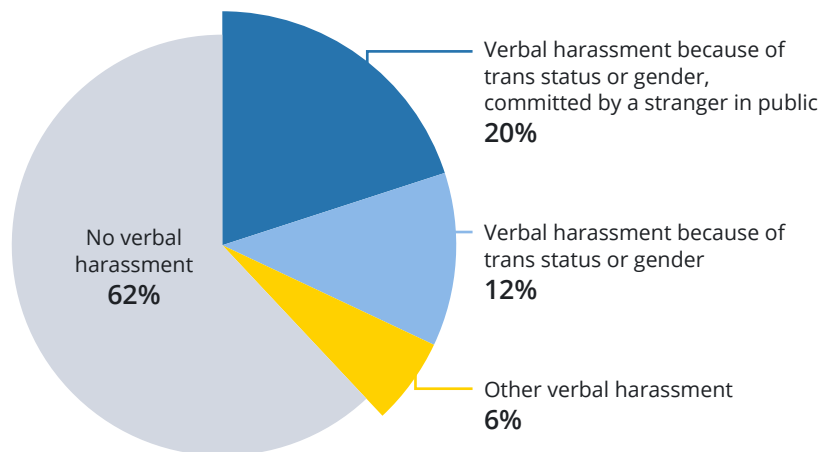
VERBAL HARASSMENT

Nearly two in five (38%) California USTS respondents reported experiencing verbal harassment in the year prior to participating in the survey. The vast majority (85%) of those who experienced verbal harassment believed they were verbally harassed because of their trans status, gender identity, or expression, for a total of 32% of all respondents.

Participants who attributed their experience of verbal harassment to their trans status, gender identity, or gender expression were subsequently asked, “In the last 12 months, did any *stranger* verbally harass you out *in public* because of your *trans status, gender identity, or gender expression*?” The majority (52%) of respondents who experienced verbal harassment due to their trans status, gender identity, or expression said the harassment was perpetrated by a stranger in a public space.

Overall, 38% of California USTS respondents reported experiencing verbal harassment in the past year. One in five (20%) said they were verbally harassed by a stranger in a public place and believed the incident was related to their trans status or gender. Another 12% attributed their experiences of verbal harassment to their trans status or gender but did not report that it was committed by a stranger in a public place. Only 6% of respondents reported verbal harassment that they did not attribute to their trans status or gender.

Figure 18. Experiences of verbal harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California



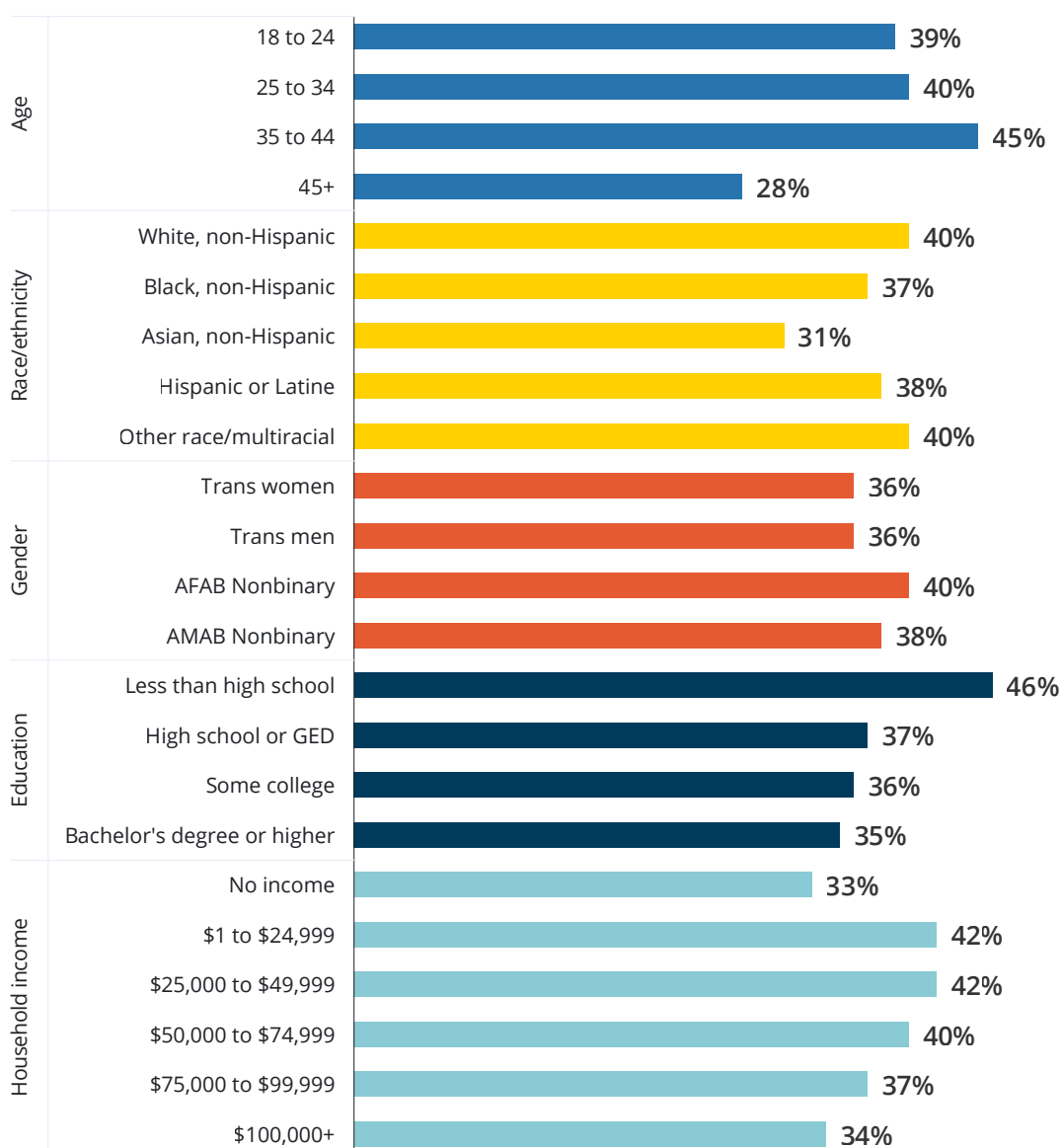
Demographic Characteristics of Victims of Verbal Harassment

Experiences of verbal harassment among California USTS respondents were associated with age, race and ethnicity, transgender visibility, and socioeconomic status (Figure 19 and Appendix Table A1). About four in 10 of those aged 18–24 (39%) and 25–34 (40%) reported experiencing verbal harassment, while those aged 35–44 reported the highest prevalence of verbal harassment (45%). Respondents aged 45 or older reported the lowest prevalence of verbal harassment (28%).

By race and ethnicity, Asian, non-Hispanic respondents (31%) reported the lowest rates of verbal harassment, especially compared to White, non-Hispanic (40%) and Hispanic or Latine (38%) respondents.

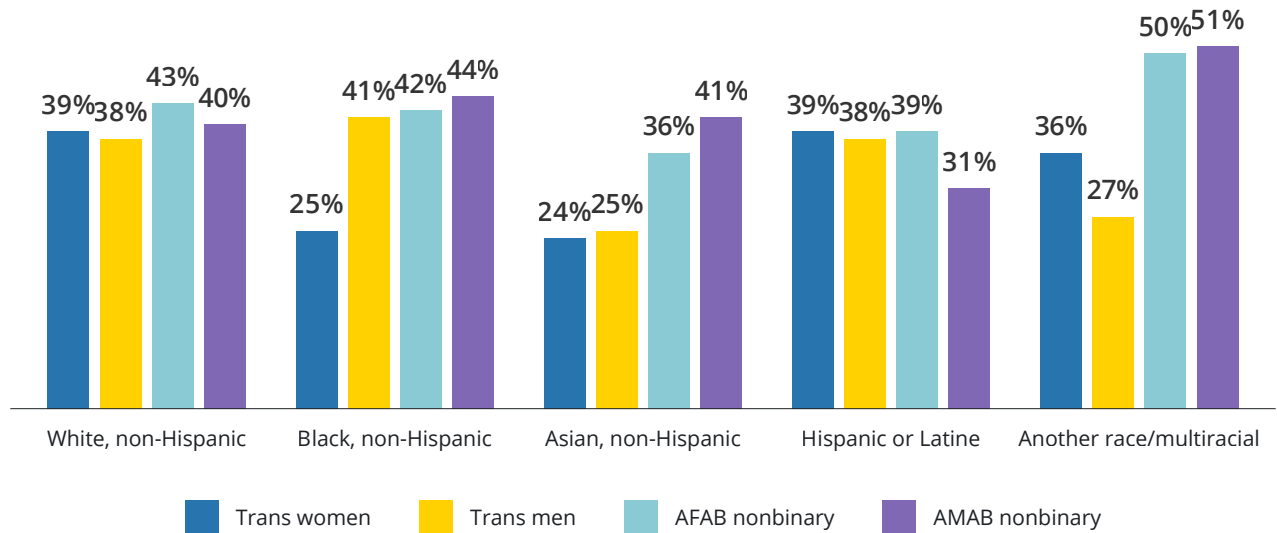
Socioeconomic status was also related to experiences of verbal harassment (Figure 20). Nearly half of those with less than a high school education reported verbal harassment (46%), compared with 35% of those with a bachelor's degree or higher. By income, those earning \$1–\$24,999 (42%) and \$25,000–\$49,999 (42%) reported higher rates than those earning \$100,000 or more (34%).

Figure 19. Verbal harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by demographic characteristics



In terms of race/ethnicity and gender identity, Asian, non-Hispanic transgender women (24%) and men (25%) reported the lowest rates of verbal harassment. In contrast, higher rates were observed among White, non-Hispanic transgender women (39%) and Hispanic or Latine transgender women (39%). Among AFAB nonbinary respondents, rates were especially high for those who were White, non-Hispanic (43%), Hispanic or Latine (39%), and multiracial or of another race (50%, see Figure 20 and Appendix Table A2).

Figure 20. Verbal harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by race/ethnicity and gender

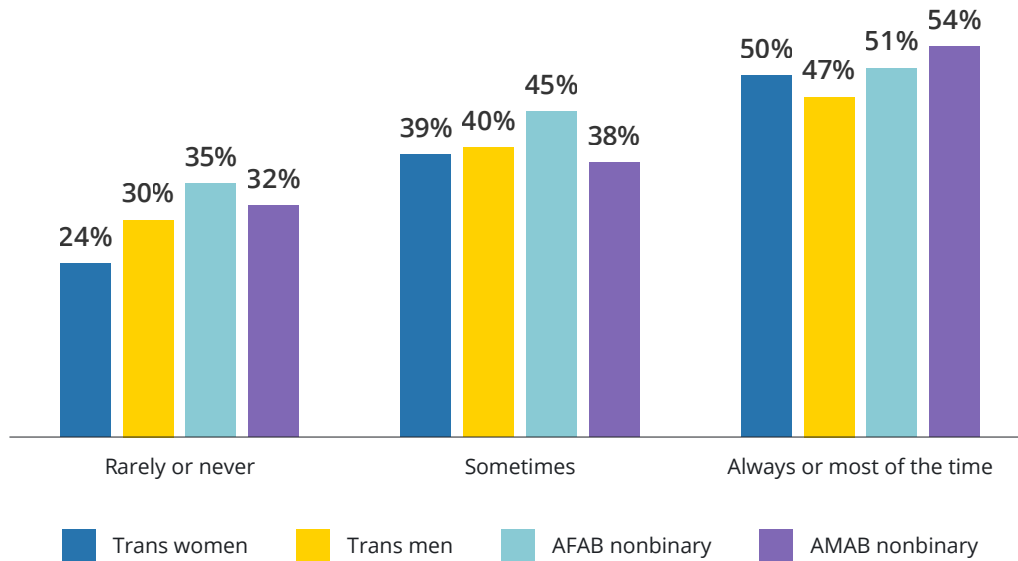


Trans Visibility

Experiences of verbal harassment also varied by how respondents believed they were seen by others. Half of California USTS respondents who believed they were perceived as transgender most of the time or always reported verbal harassment (50%), compared with 41% of those sometimes perceived as transgender and 30% of those rarely or never perceived as transgender (Figure 21 and Appendix Table A3).

Among transgender women, transgender men, and AFAB nonbinary respondents, visibility as transgender was closely related to experiences of verbal harassment in the past year. In each group, those who were perceived as transgender always or most of the time reported higher rates of verbal harassment compared with those rarely or never perceived as transgender. For example, half of transgender women who were perceived as transgender always or most of the time reported verbal harassment (50%), compared with 24% of transgender women who were rarely or never perceived as transgender.

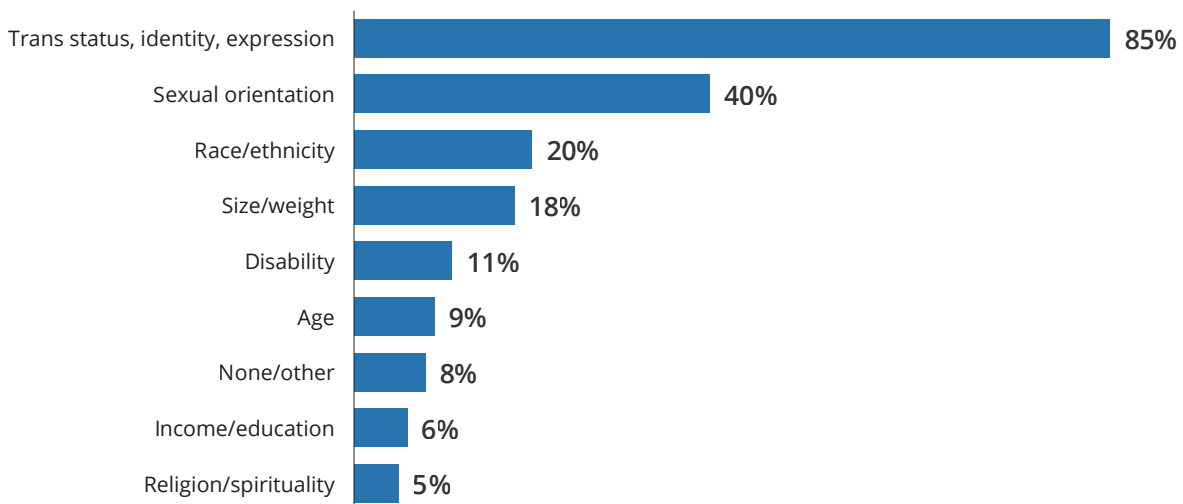
Figure 21. Verbal harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by trans visibility and gender identity



Attributions of Motivation for Victimization

Among California USTS respondents who reported experiencing one or more instances of verbal harassment in the past year, nearly nine in ten (85%) attributed the harassment to their transgender status, gender identity, or gender expression (Figure 22 and Appendix Table A4).²⁴

Figure 22. Attributed reasons for verbal harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California who reported experiencing verbal harassment



²⁴ Attributions do not sum to 100% because respondents could select multiple reasons for why they believed they experienced verbal harassment. In addition, some respondents experienced multiple instances of verbal harassment that may have been related to different statuses or identities.

Whether respondents attributed their experiences of verbal harassment to their trans status, gender identity, or gender expression varied by age, gender identity, and trans visibility (see Appendix Table A5).

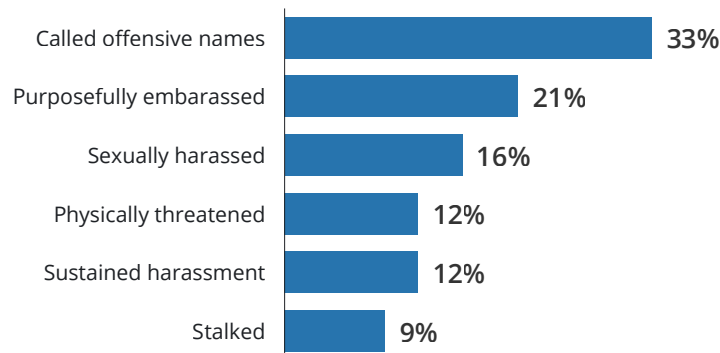
Nearly all California USTS respondents aged 45 and older attributed verbal harassment to their transgender identity (94%), compared with 80% of those aged 18–24 and 87% of those aged 25–34.

Transgender women (92%) were more likely to attribute verbal harassment to their trans status than transgender men (81%) and AFAB nonbinary individuals (81%). Trans visibility further shaped these perceptions. Among those who believed they were perceived as transgender always or most of the time, 91% attributed their experiences of verbal harassment to being transgender, compared with 77% of those who felt they were rarely or never perceived as transgender.

ONLINE HARASSMENT

Online harassment was the most frequently reported form of violence or harassment experienced by USTS respondents in California over the year prior to completing the survey, with 42% experiencing some type of online harassment. As shown in Figure 23, respondents most commonly experienced being called offensive names (33%), followed by intentional embarrassment (21%), sexual harassment (16%), physical threats (12%), sustained harassment (12%), and stalking (9%).

Figure 23. Type of online harassment experienced in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California



Demographic Characteristics of Victims of Online Harassment

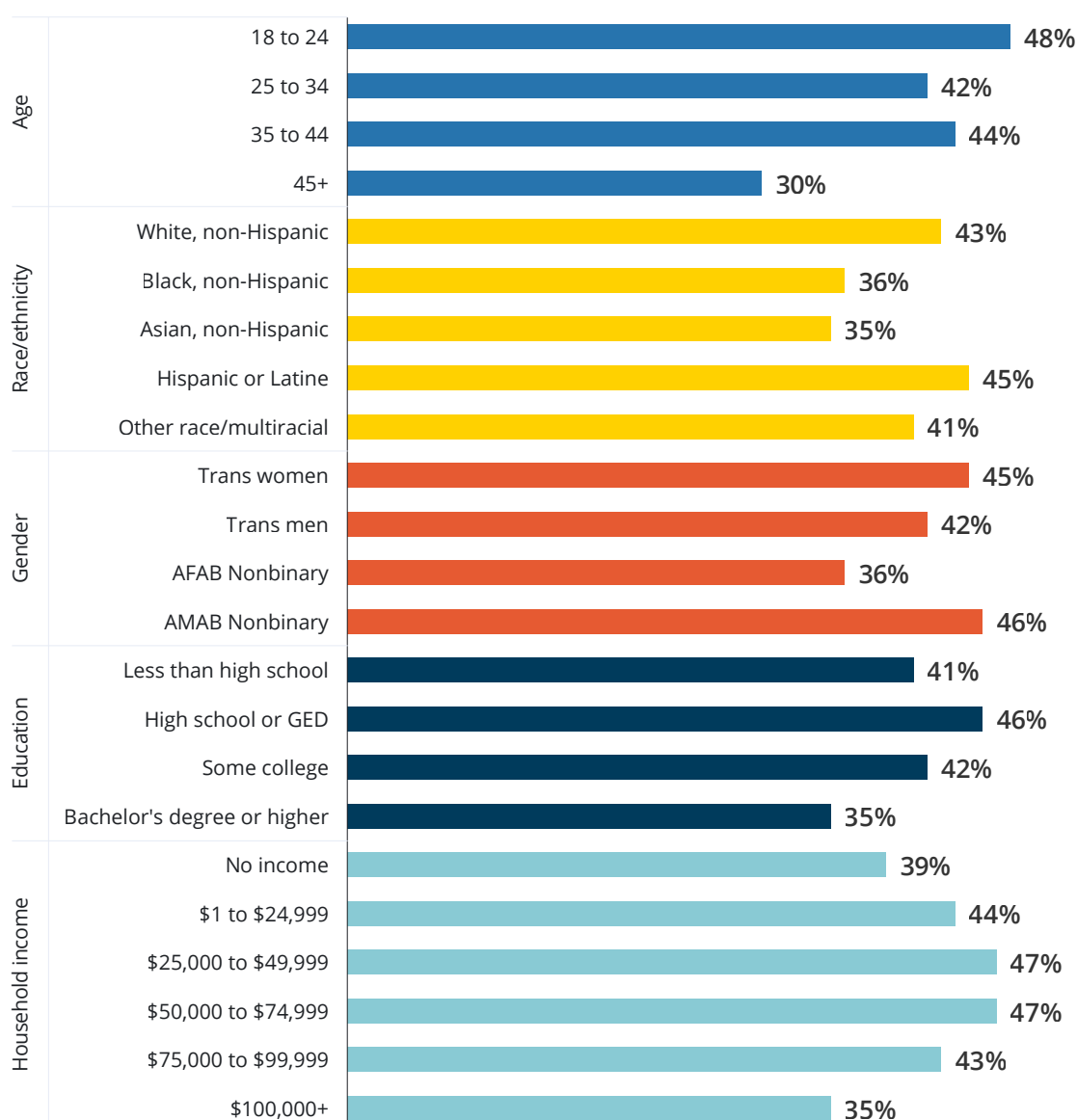
Similar to experiences of verbal harassment, experiences of online harassment among respondents varied by age, gender identity, education, and income (Figure 24 and Appendix Table A1).

Nearly half of California USTS respondents aged 18–24 reported experiencing online harassment in the past year (48%), compared with 30% of those aged 45 and older.

In terms of gender identity, AFAB nonbinary respondents reported the lowest rate of online harassment (36%), compared with 46% of AMAB nonbinary respondents, 45% of transgender women, and 42% of transgender men.

Socioeconomic status was also closely related to online harassment among California USTS respondents. Those with a bachelor's degree or higher reported a lower rate of online harassment (35%) compared to those with a high school diploma (46%) or some college experience (43%). A similar pattern emerged for income. Respondents with household incomes of \$100,000 or more reported lower rates of online harassment (35%) than those with lower incomes, including 44% of those earning \$1–\$24,999, 47% of those earning \$25,000–\$49,999, and 47% of those earning \$50,000–\$74,999.

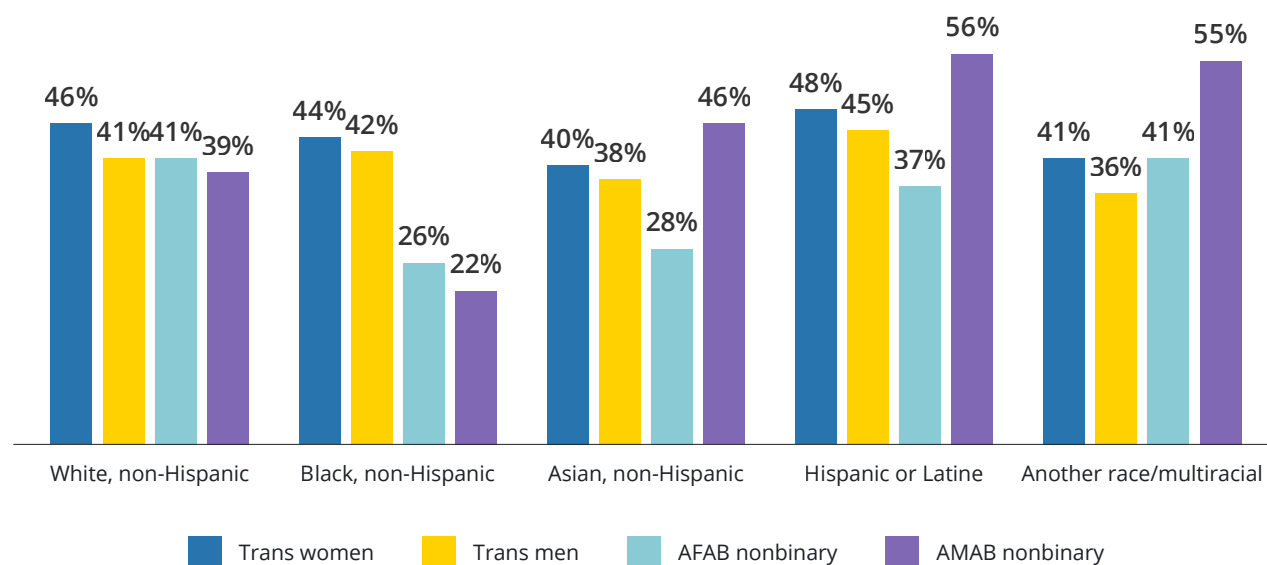
Figure 24. Online harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by demographic characteristics



Overall, experiences of online harassment among USTS adult respondents were similar across racial and ethnic groups, but some differences emerged within subgroups (Figure 25 and Appendix Table A2). Asian, non-Hispanic AFAB nonbinary people reported the lowest rate of online harassment (28%). In contrast, rates were higher among several groups, including White, non-Hispanic transgender women (46%) and Hispanic or Latine transgender women (48%); Hispanic or Latine transgender men

(45%); White, non-Hispanic AFAB nonbinary people (42%); and AMAB nonbinary people who were Hispanic or Latine (56%) or multiracial/another race (55%).

Figure 25. Online harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by race/ethnicity and gender

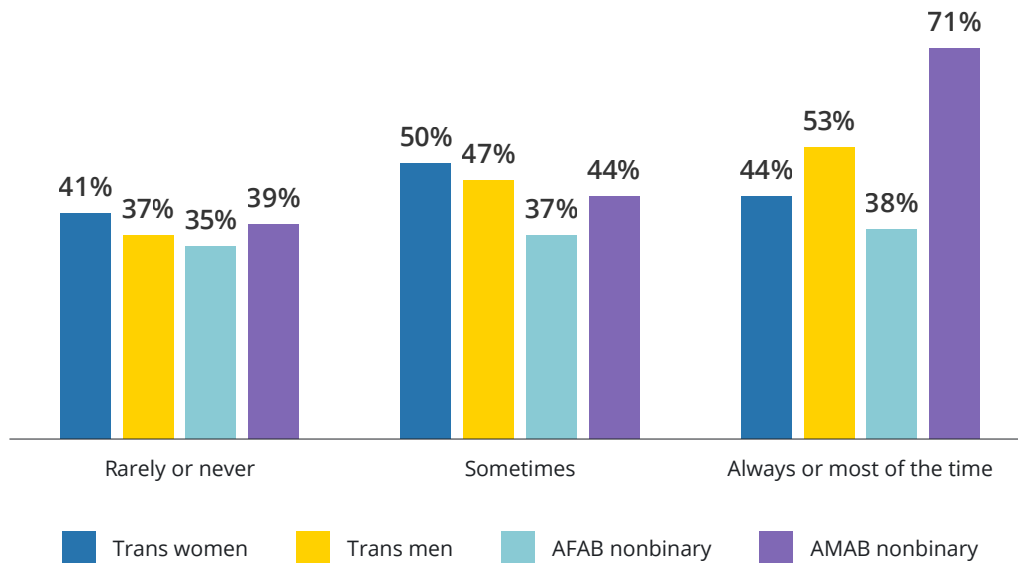


Trans Visibility

In terms of trans visibility, among those who believed they were perceived as transgender always or most of the time, 47% reported experiencing online harassment, compared with 38% of those who felt they were rarely or never perceived as transgender.

As shown in Figure 26 (see also Appendix Table A3), transgender men who were regularly perceived as transgender reported higher rates of online harassment (53%) compared with those who were rarely or never perceived as transgender (37%). The gap was even larger among AMAB nonbinary respondents. Nearly three-quarters of those frequently perceived as transgender reported online harassment (71%)—the highest rate among all transgender groups and nearly double the rate of their less-visible counterparts (39%).

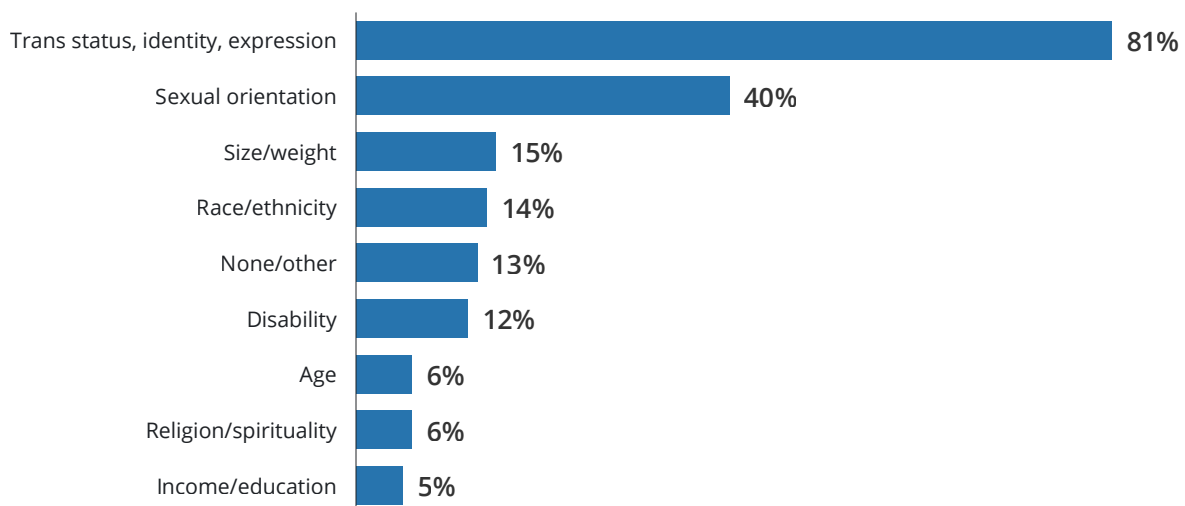
Figure 26. Online harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California, by trans visibility and gender identity



Attributions of Motivation for Victimization

The vast majority (81%) of USTS California respondents who experienced online harassment attributed their experiences to their trans status, gender identity, or expression (Figure 27 and Appendix Table A4).²⁵

Figure 27. Attributed reasons for online harassment in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California who reported experiencing online harassment



²⁵ Attributions do not sum to 100% because respondents could select multiple reasons for why they believed they experienced online harassment. In addition, some respondents experienced multiple instances of online harassment that may have been related to different statuses or identities.

Respondents' perceptions that online harassment was due to transgender status, gender identity, or gender expression varied by age, race and ethnicity, gender identity, and transgender visibility, but not by education or income.

Although older transgender respondents experienced lower rates of online harassment, they were more likely to attribute it to their transgender identity: 91% of those aged 45 or older did so, compared with 79% of those aged 18–24, 80% of those aged 25–34, and 81% of those aged 35–44.

Attributions also differed by race and ethnicity. Most white, non-Hispanic (85%), Hispanic or Latine (81%), and multiracial or another race (87%) respondents attributed their harassment to their trans identity, compared with 71% of Asian, non-Hispanic respondents. Black, non-Hispanic respondents did not significantly differ from other groups in attributing their experiences to their trans identity (77%).

By gender identity, transgender women (87%) attributed their experiences of online harassment to their trans status at higher rates than AFAB nonbinary respondents (74%). Transgender visibility was also associated with attributions: 90% of those who were perceived as transgender always or most of the time attributed harassment to their transgender status, compared with 78% of those who were rarely or never perceived as transgender.

ANALYTIC PREDICTORS OF VIOLENCE OR HARASSMENT

In analyses adjusting for all demographic factors across each type of violence or harassment (see Table 2), transgender visibility emerged as one of the strongest predictors of these experiences.

Respondents who were perceived as transgender most of the time or always had significantly higher odds of victimization compared with those who were rarely or never perceived as transgender. For example, their odds of experiencing physical violence were 126% higher, bathroom-related violence or harassment 323% higher, verbal harassment 170% higher, and online harassment 35% higher.

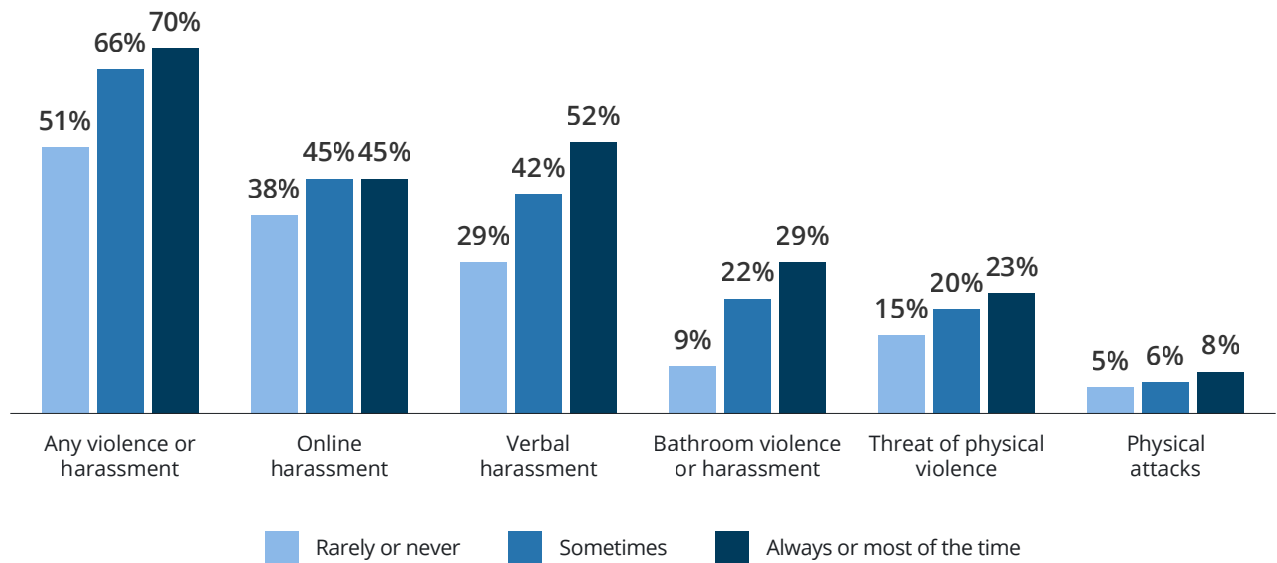
Figure 28 presents the predicted probability of experiencing each type of violence or harassment by level of transgender visibility (see also Appendix Table A6). Controlling for other demographic factors, seven in 10 transgender respondents (70.4%) who believed they were perceived as transgender most or all of the time were predicted to have experienced some type of violence or harassment within a year, compared with one in two (51%) among those rarely or never perceived as transgender. These differences were consistent across all forms of violence and harassment.

Table 2. Adjusted logistic regression models predicting violence in the past year among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California

	ANY VIOLENCE OR HARASSMENT		BATHROOM VIOLENCE/ HARASSMENT		PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT	
	OR	95% CI	OR	[95% CI]	OR	95% CI	OR	[95% CI]	OR	[95% CI]	OR	[95% CI]
Age (Ref. Category: 45+)												
18-24	2.73	[1.98,3.77]	1.04	[0.66,1.64]	1.29	[0.66,2.50]	1.47	[0.96,2.23]	1.77	[1.26,2.50]	3.16	[2.26,4.43]
25-34	2.15	[1.57,2.94]	1.17	[0.75,1.82]	1.69	[0.86,3.31]	1.69	[1.12,2.55]	1.83	[1.32,2.54]	2.24	[1.62,3.10]
35-44	2.19	[1.52,3.15]	1.24	[0.73,2.09]	2.10	[1.00,4.42]	1.96	[1.21,3.19]	2.05	[1.40,3.02]	2.15	[1.47,3.15]
Race/Ethnicity (Ref. Category: White, non-Hispanic)												
Black, non-Hispanic	1.25	[0.75,2.08]	1.19	[0.61,2.33]	0.89	[0.38,2.08]	1.49	[0.86,2.60]	1.08	[0.66,1.75]	0.87	[0.55,1.38]
Asian, non-Hispanic	0.66	[0.51,0.86]	0.99	[0.69,1.42]	1.21	[0.64,2.27]	0.80	[0.55,1.16]	0.66	[0.51,0.86]	0.65	[0.49,0.85]
Hispanic or Latine	0.89	[0.71,1.12]	1.31	[0.97,1.78]	0.93	[0.57,1.51]	0.74	[0.56,0.99]	0.86	[0.69,1.07]	0.94	[0.76,1.16]
Another race/multiracial	1.34	[0.89,2.03]	1.69	[0.98,2.90]	1.69	[0.80,3.56]	1.22	[0.79,1.89]	1.06	[0.71,1.58]	1.02	[0.68,1.53]
Gender (Ref. Category: Trans Women)												
Trans Men	0.77	[0.60,1.00]	1.72	[1.21,2.46]	0.72	[0.42,1.24]	0.89	[0.65,1.22]	0.95	[0.74,1.23]	0.67	[0.52,0.85]
AFAB Nonbinary	0.91	[0.71,1.16]	1.67	[1.20,2.33]	0.77	[0.46,1.30]	0.88	[0.65,1.18]	1.21	[0.95,1.54]	0.51	[0.40,0.65]
AMAB Nonbinary	0.91	[0.62,1.31]	0.94	[0.53,1.66]	0.51	[0.24,1.08]	1.02	[0.66,1.56]	1.10	[0.78,1.56]	0.86	[0.60,1.23]
Trans Visibility (Ref. Category: Rarely or Never)												
Always or most of the time	2.26	[1.65,3.10]	4.23	[2.94,6.08]	1.77	[1.03,3.05]	1.69	[1.19,2.39]	2.70	[2.03,3.59]	1.35	[1.01,1.80]
Sometimes	1.87	[1.54,2.27]	2.95	[2.22,3.93]	1.27	[0.80,1.99]	1.39	[1.08,1.79]	1.77	[1.46,2.16]	1.33	[1.10,1.62]
Education (Ref. Category: Bachelor's Degree or Higher)												
Less than high school	1.17	[0.75,1.85]	1.70	[0.99,2.91]	2.64	[1.28,5.45]	1.75	[1.08,2.86]	1.48	[0.96,2.28]	1.01	[0.66,1.54]
High school or GED	0.98	[0.74,1.31]	1.21	[0.84,1.74]	1.70	[0.96,3.02]	1.18	[0.84,1.67]	1.06	[0.79,1.41]	1.13	[0.86,1.50]
Some college	0.95	[0.80,1.14]	0.93	[0.72,1.19]	1.21	[0.83,1.76]	1.17	[0.92,1.48]	0.96	[0.80,1.14]	1.10	[0.92,1.31]
Household Income (Ref. Category: \$100,000+)												
No Income	0.96	[0.63,1.44]	0.75	[0.41,1.38]	2.28	[0.94,5.52]	1.38	[0.82,2.30]	0.83	[0.55,1.25]	0.90	[0.60,1.35]
\$1 to \$24,999	1.30	[0.99,1.71]	1.14	[0.79,1.65]	2.99	[1.64,5.47]	2.21	[1.56,3.14]	1.18	[0.89,1.56]	1.23	[0.94,1.61]
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1.18	[0.89,1.57]	1.21	[0.82,1.81]	2.24	[1.22,4.13]	1.76	[1.21,2.57]	1.21	[0.91,1.61]	1.42	[1.07,1.89]
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1.36	[1.03,1.81]	1.33	[0.93,1.91]	2.18	[1.08,4.43]	1.98	[1.36,2.89]	1.18	[0.88,1.57]	1.43	[1.07,1.90]
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1.02	[0.76,1.37]	0.84	[0.56,1.28]	3.33	[1.71,6.46]	1.59	[1.06,2.38]	1.07	[0.79,1.46]	1.26	[0.95,1.68]
CONSTANT	0.55	[0.42, 0.74]	0.05	[0.03, 0.08]	0.02	[0.01, 0.03]	0.08	[0.05, 0.12]	0.24	[0.17,0.32]	0.34	[0.25, 0.46]
OBSERVATIONS	8145		8023		8137		8133		8136		8058	

Note: Each model is fully adjusted for all demographic and socioeconomic covariates included in the table. The reported odds ratios represent associations between each predictor and the outcome, holding all other variables constant; OR = Odds Ratio; CI = Confidence Interval; **Bold text** indicates a significant difference relative to the reference category.

Figure 28. Predicted probability of experiencing different types of violence, threats, and harassment among adult 2022 USTS respondents in California over one year, by trans visibility



Note: Predicted probabilities are derived from the logistic regression models presented in Table 2, controlling for age, race/ethnicity, gender identity, education, and household income.

The adjusted models (Table 2) also show that experiences of violence and harassment generally did not differ significantly by gender identity, with two exceptions. First, transgender women experienced a higher prevalence of online harassment compared with transgender men, AFAB nonbinary, and AMAB nonbinary individuals. Second, AFAB nonbinary individuals reported a higher prevalence of bathroom-related violence or harassment than transgender women.

Age was a significant predictor of several forms of violence or harassment among California USTS respondents. Those who were younger had higher odds of experiencing verbal or online harassment compared to those who were aged 45 or older. Respondents aged 35-44 had higher odds of experiencing physical violence compared to those 45 and older; and those aged 25-34 and 35-44 had higher odds of experiencing threats of physical violence relative to those 45 and older. In contrast, there were no significant age differences in experiences of bathroom-related violence and harassment.

Socioeconomic status was also a strong predictor, particularly for experiences of physical violence and threats of physical violence. Respondents with less than a high school education had significantly higher odds of both physical violence and threats of physical violence compared with those holding a bachelor's degree or higher. Similarly, those with annual household incomes below \$75,000 had significantly higher odds of these outcomes relative to respondents with incomes above \$100,000.

DISCUSSION

Overall, the findings show widespread exposure to diverse forms of violence and harassment among adult USTS respondents from California. The majority (59%) experienced some form of violence or harassment in the year prior to completing the 2022 U.S. Transgender Survey, with the most frequent experiences being online (42%) and verbal (38%) harassment. In general, younger, less educated, lower-income, and more visible respondents more frequently experienced online and verbal harassment. Transgender visibility was the strongest and most consistent predictor of all types of violence and harassment: individuals who believe they are more frequently perceived as transgender experienced higher rates of every form of violence and harassment.

When asked why they believed they were targeted for violence and harassment, respondents overwhelmingly attributed these experiences to their trans status, gender identity, or gender expression. While these attributions varied somewhat across races or ethnicities, age groups, and education levels, the majority of each group consistently identified their gender identity or expression as the primary reason for the discrimination and violence they faced.

These findings highlight the complexity of anti-transgender violence and harassment, which often stems from the intersecting forms of discrimination transgender individuals face.²⁶

Transgender people in the U.S. have long been subjected to anti-transgender rhetoric and actions. These actions continue to the present day. For example, a presidential executive order issued in 2025 seeks to redefine gender in ways that eliminate the federal government's recognition of transgender people, thereby attempting to erase transgender people's existence.²⁷ Anti-transgender ideologies gain strength through the passage of laws and policies, resulting in harms to transgender communities, including heightened risks of interpersonal and structural violence.²⁸ The consequences extend heightened experiences of interpersonal crime and violence to include broader violations or denial of human rights, such as access to food, housing, and healthcare. Recent research, for example, has documented a concurrent rise in anti-transgender legislation, rhetoric, and homicides, highlighting the connection between rhetoric and violence.²⁹ Against this backdrop, anti-transgender rhetoric and actions continue to escalate.³⁰

²⁶ Ritchie, A. J. (2017). *Invisible No More: Police Violence Against Black Women and Women of Color*. Beacon Press; Westbrook, L. (2023). The Matrix of Violence: Intersectionality and Necropolitics in the Murder of Transgender People in the United States, 1990–2019. *Gender & Society*, 37(3), 413–446.

²⁷ Green, E. L., Benner, K., & Pear, R. (2018, October 21). 'Transgender' could be defined out of existence under Trump administration. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/21/us/politics/transgender-trump-administration-sex-definition.html>; Trump, D. J. (2025, January 20). *Executive order on defending women from gender ideology extremism and restoring biological truth to the federal government*. The White House. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/defending-women-from-gender-ideology-extremism-and-restoring-biological-truth-to-the-federal-government/>; Quinan, C. (2025). From criminalization to erasure: Project 2025 and anti-trans legislation in the US. *Crime, Media, Culture: An International Journal*, 17416590241312149. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17416590241312149>

²⁸ Brightman, S., & Lenning, E. (2025). Advancing the Trifecta: An Integrated Theoretical Framework for Understanding Violence. *Victims & Offenders: An International Journal of Evidence-Based Research, Policy, and Practice*, 20(5–6), 814–840.

²⁹ Brightman, S., Lenning, E., Lurie, K. J., & DeJong, C. (2024). Anti-Transgender Ideology, Laws, and Homicide: An Analysis of the Trifecta of Violence. *Homicide Studies*, 28(3), 251–269.

³⁰ American Civil Liberties Union. (2025). *Mapping attacks on LGBTQ rights in U.S. state legislatures in 2025*. American Civil Liberties

But this is not a new trend. By late 2022, when the 2022 USTS was fielded, transgender people in the United States faced a wave of discriminatory state laws and policies targeting their rights and visibility. Among these were several “bathroom bills” designed to prevent individuals from using bathrooms that align with their gender identity, including North Carolina’s HB2, which sparked national debates and inspired similar legislation in other states.³¹ Florida had also passed what has become known as the “Don’t Say Gay” law, restricting discussion of sexual orientation and gender identity in certain school settings.³² Several other states, including Idaho, Utah, and South Carolina, had enacted laws barring transgender youth from participating in school sports consistent with their gender identity. At the same time, national news outlets amplified anti-transgender rhetoric. For example, some estimates suggest that Fox News promoted anti-LGBTQ and anti-transgender myths on at least 100 days within just the first six months of 2022.³³ Combined, these laws, policies, and rhetoric contributed to a broader environment of stigma and misinformation, which, in turn, likely contributed to the high rates of violence and harassment experienced by transgender people.³⁴

Despite California’s generally more accepting environment,³⁵ transgender people in the state are not insulated from the effects of laws and policies enacted elsewhere in the United States. Rhetoric happening across the country reaches everyone through media exposure and may be related to the prevalence of violence and harassment experienced by transgender people in the state. Considering that anti-transgender legislation and rhetoric have only grown since data were collected for the 2022 USTS, it is possible that anti-transgender violence and harassment have also increased. Some estimates suggest that the number of anti-transgender bills introduced across the country increased by 253% between 2022 and 2023.³⁶ Bills introduced in 2025 eclipsed those filed in previous years, with nearly 1,000 introduced, 122 of which have passed.³⁷ Additionally, at least eight anti-transgender bills have been introduced in California since 2022, when the USTS data were collected.³⁸ Even so, it

Union. <https://www.aclu.org/legislative-attacks-on-lgbtq-rights-2025>; Trans Legislation Tracker. (2025). *Learn | U.S. anti-trans legislation history*. <https://translegislation.com/learn>

³¹ NBC News. (2024, November 28). *Trans bathroom ban in 19 states threatens LGBTQ rights*. <https://www.nbcnews.com/nbc-out/out-politics-and-policy/trans-bathroom-ban-19-states-lgbtq-rights-rcna220503>; North Carolina General Assembly. (2016). *An act to provide for single-sex multiple occupancy bathroom and changing facilities in schools and public agencies and to create statewide consistency in regulation of employment and public accommodations* (H.B. 2, 2015 E2). <https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2015E2/Bills/House/PDF/H2v3.pdf>.

³² Florida House of Representatives. (2022). *CS/CS/HB 1557: Parental Rights in Education*. <https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2022/1557>; Strauss, V. (2022, July 1). Florida’s ‘don’t say gay’ law takes effect. *The Washington Post*. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/education/2022/07/01/dont-say-gay-florida-law/>.

³³ Paterson, A. (2022, July 25). *Fox News attacked LGBTQ people on over 100 days in the first half of 2022 — including nearly 90% of days during Pride Month*. Media Matters for America. <https://www.mediamatters.org/fox-news/fox-news-attacked-lgbtq-people-over-100-days-first-half-2022-including-nearly-90-days>.

³⁴ Brightman, S., & Lenning, E. (2025). Advancing the Trifecta: An Integrated Theoretical Framework for Understanding Violence. *Victims & Offenders: An International Journal of Evidence-Based Research, Policy, and Practice*, 20(5–6), 814–840.

³⁵ Movement Advancement Project. (2025). *Mapping Transgender Equality in the United States*. <https://www.lgbtmap.org/mapping-trans-equality>

³⁶ Trans Legislation Tracker. (2025). *Learn | U.S. anti-trans legislation history*. <https://translegislation.com/learn>

³⁷ Trans Legislation Tracker. (2025). *2025 anti-trans bills tracker*. <https://translegislation.com>

³⁸ Trans Legislation Tracker. (2023). *California bills | Anti-trans legislation*. <https://translegislation.com/bills/2023/CA>; Trans Legislation Tracker. (2024). *California bills | Anti-trans legislation*. <https://translegislation.com/bills/2024/CA>; Trans Legislation

is unclear whether the prevalence of violence among transgender adults in California is lower than in states with more hostile policy environments. Future research should examine experiences of violence across states, with particular attention to the effects of anti-transgender legislation.

Recent changes in federal data collection will limit opportunities to study violence and victimization against transgender people. Following a January 2025 memorandum instructing federal departments and agencies to comply with an executive order recognizing the existence of only “two sexes, male and female,”³⁹ gender identity measures have been removed from or revised on some national surveys and datasets, limiting the availability of comprehensive information on the experiences of transgender people.⁴⁰ Such data have previously been used to assess the rates of violence and victimization among transgender people relative to their cisgender counterparts.⁴¹ Considering the findings presented in this report and the broader national context, it is essential that data collection not only continue but also be constantly refined to capture more representative samples and greater nuance in transgender people’s experiences. This need is especially pressing in light of recent changes to federal datasets and crime surveys. To compensate for the loss of federal data collection, community-based and state-level surveys should be strengthened to capture localized patterns, the diversity of transgender people’s experiences, and the contexts in which violence occurs.

Tracker. (2025). *California bills | Anti-trans legislation*. <https://translegislation.com/bills/2025/CA>

³⁹ Exec. Order No. 14168, 90 FR 8615 (2025). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/30/2025-02090/defending-women-from-gender-ideology-extremism-and-restoring-biological-truth-to-the-federal>

⁴⁰ Meyer, I. H., & Bouton, L. J. (2025, February). *Impact of executive orders on access to federal data*. Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/SOGI-Data-Removal-EO-Feb-2025.pdf>

⁴¹ Flores, A. R., Langton, L., Meyer, I. H., & Romero, A. P. (2020). Victimization rates and traits of sexual and gender minorities in the United States: Results from the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017. *Science Advances*, 6(40), 1–10; Flores, A. R., Meyer, I. H., Langton, L., & Herman, J. L. (2021). Gender Identity Disparities in Criminal Victimization: National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017–2018. *American Journal of Public Health*, 111(4), 726–729; Flores, A. R., Wilson, B. D. M., Langton, L. L., & Meyer, I. H. (2023). Meyer, I. H., & Flores, A. R. (2025). *Anti-LGBT Victimization in the United States: Results from the National Crime Victimization Survey (2022–2023)*. The Williams Institute.

METHODS

The 2022 U.S. Transgender Survey was an online survey of transgender individuals, conducted from October to December 2022.⁴² Eligible for participation were individuals aged 16 and older residing in the United States, a U.S. territory, or on a U.S. military base, and who hold a variety of gender-expansive identities, including transgender, trans, nonbinary, and other gender identities.

Available in English and Spanish, the survey explored a wide range of topics, including demographics, workplace and school experiences, interactions with law enforcement, identity documents, political and civic participation, violence, family relationships, gender-affirming health care, mental health, substance use, and suicidal thoughts and attempts.

Outreach for participation began a year before the survey was conducted. The USTS Outreach Team contacted nearly 1,900 organizations and individuals across the U.S. to encourage participation and promote the survey within their networks. Participation was voluntary, and respondents had the option to enter a random drawing for one of three cash prizes: one \$500 prize and two \$250 prizes.

The final sample of 92,329 respondents represented all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. military bases overseas.⁴³ For this report, we focus on the 9,146 California adults (aged 18 years or older) identified as transgender men, transgender women, or nonbinary; these participants are described in further detail in the Sample Characteristics section above.

Survey weights were developed by the USTS team to minimize sampling bias and better reflect the U.S. transgender population in terms of age, race/ethnicity, education, and geographic region. These weights were based on data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), one of the few sources of representative information on the U.S. transgender population. All findings in this report, including the following demographic statistics, are weighted to enhance their accuracy and ensure they are representative of the broader U.S. transgender population.

This report primarily presents descriptive analyses, using bivariate statistical techniques to examine the relationship between respondents' characteristics and their experiences of violence and harassment. Confidence intervals (95% CI) are included throughout the report to assess statistical significance and are also included in the Appendix to communicate the degree of uncertainty around estimates presented in the figures.

LIMITATIONS

The findings presented here provide important insights into the everyday experiences of violence and harassment faced by transgender adults in California. The USTS data have some notable limitations. First, the survey relies on a nonprobability sample, which may not fully represent the broader

⁴² In this report we present data of transgender adults only (aged 18 years and older).

⁴³ For more on the methodology of the USTS, see James, S. E., Herman, J. L., Durso, L. E., & Heng-Lehtinen, R. (2024). *Early insights: A report of the 2022 U.S. Transgender Survey*. National Center for Transgender Equality.

population of transgender people in the state. Nonprobability samples may be biased by including more people who are connected to LGBT organizations and are perhaps more strongly identified with the community. Probability samples may also have limitations, for example, they may not include transgender people who otherwise may be willing to participate in a community-based survey but may be afraid due to stigma to participate in surveys conducted by the government or other entities they do not know or trust. Such biases may lead to both over- and under-representation of prevalence of violence attacks and therefore is an unknown bias. Nonetheless, national analyses comparing the 2015 USTS results to data from a nationally representative sample (the TransPop Survey) have shown similar findings, suggesting that potential biases in the community survey did not impact the variables assessed for comparability of the two studies.⁴⁴ Similarly, the findings in this report align closely with those from other representative sources that assess hate acts specifically, including the California Health Interview Survey.⁴⁵ These findings give us confidence in the results reported here.

Second, although post-stratification sample weights are applied to improve representativeness of the USTS data, these weights are designed to reflect the national demographic composition of transgender people in the United States and may not accurately capture the population characteristics specific to California. Because weights were calculated to the general U.S. transgender population, they may bias some estimates where the California population is not similar to the general U.S. transgender population, but we have not been able to control for that potential bias in our analyses. This is especially the case for race and ethnicity: Compared with the U.S. as a whole, California's adult population has fewer non-Hispanic white adults (34.7% vs. 60.8%), fewer non-Hispanic Black adults (6.1% vs. 11.7%), and more Hispanic (38.5% vs. 16.8%) and Asian (15.2% vs. 5.7%) adults.⁴⁶

Third, while the USTS provides more comprehensive information related to violence experienced by a large sample of transgender people, the data are limited in their timeliness and breadth of information. The most recent collection occurred in late 2022, and since then, multiple national and state-level changes may have affected the prevalence and nature of violence and harassment. Additionally, although several survey items address experiences of violence and harassment, the breadth of the overall survey limits the depth of questions in this domain. As a result, we lack information on the frequency of these experiences, the context and nature of each incident, and outcomes such as whether incidents were reported to law enforcement or other organizations, and the reasons for non-reporting. These limitations further reinforce the ongoing need for comprehensive collection of sexual orientation and gender identity data within federal surveys, such as the NCVS.

⁴⁴ Feldman, J. L., Luhur, W. E., Herman, J. L., Poteat, T., & Meyer, I. H. (2021). Health and health care access in the US transgender population health (TransPop) survey. *Andrology*, 9(6), 1707–1718.

⁴⁵ UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2025). California Health Interview Survey (CHIS). UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. <https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/our-work/california-health-interview-survey-chis>.

⁴⁶ U.S. Census Bureau - Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the United States: 2020 Census, U.S. Census Bureau - California 2020 Census Demographic Data, www.census.gov; California Department of Finance - Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity (2021) cdfa.ca.gov

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RESEARCH THAT MATTERS



APPENDIX

Table A1. Types of violence experienced by transgender adults in California, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT		BATHROOM VIOLENCE/ HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
All transgender adults	6.7	[5.5, 8.0]	18.6	[16.9, 20.3]	37.5	[35.5, 39.6]	41.7	[39.6, 43.8]	16.7	[15.0, 18.3]
Age										
18-24	6.2	[4.7, 7.7]	18.5	[16.3, 20.9]	38.9	[36.2, 41.8]	47.6	[44.7, 50.5]	5.5	[4.3, 7.1]
25-34	7.3	[4.9, 9.7]	20.5	[17.4, 23.9]	40.1	[36.7, 43.5]	41.9	[38.6, 45.4]	7.0	[5.1, 9.4]
35-44	10.5	[5.6, 15.4]	23.3	[17.9, 29.7]	45.4	[38.8, 52.2]	43.6	[37.2, 50.3]	10.6	[6.6, 16.7]
45+	5.1	[2.1, 8.1]	14.0	[10.3, 18.9]	27.7	[22.5, 33.6]	29.6	[24.4, 35.3]	7.3	[4.4, 12.0]
Race/Ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	7.0	[4.7, 9.2]	19.7	[16.9, 22.7]	39.9	[36.6, 43.3]	43.0	[39.8, 46.3]	7.3	[5.5, 9.6]
Black, non-Hispanic	5.7	[2.1, 9.3]	25.4	[17.0, 36.3]	36.9	[27.4, 47.5]	35.7	[26.9, 45.6]	5.6	[2.2, 13.6]
Asian, non-Hispanic	5.6	[3.0, 8.3]	15.0	[11.5, 19.3]	30.6	[26.1, 35.5]	35.5	[30.7, 40.6]	4.7	[2.9, 7.6]
Hispanic or Latine	6.7	[4.8, 8.5]	17.5	[14.9, 20.3]	38.1	[34.7, 41.7]	44.6	[41.0, 48.2]	7.1	[5.2, 9.5]
Another race/multiracial	10.1	[4.1, 16.1]	22.6	[16.6, 30.0]	39.6	[31.5, 48.4]	40.9	[32.8, 49.4]	10.4	[4.9, 20.7]
Gender										
Trans Women	8.1	[5.6, 10.6]	19.6	[16.4, 23.2]	36.2	[32.3, 40.3]	45.3	[41.3, 49.5]	8.1	[5.7, 11.2]
Trans Men	6.7	[4.3, 9.1]	18.2	[15.3, 21.6]	35.8	[32.2, 39.7]	42.1	[38.4, 46.0]	7.0	[4.9, 9.8]
AFAB Nonbinary	5.8	[4.1, 7.6]	17.5	[14.9, 20.3]	40.4	[37.2, 43.7]	36.2	[33.1, 39.4]	6.3	[4.9, 8.0]
AMAB Nonbinary	4.3	[1.8, 6.8]	20.1	[15.2, 26.1]	37.8	[31.6, 44.5]	46.3	[39.6, 53.1]	3.7	[2.2, 6.2]
Trans Visibility										
Always or most of the time	9.6	[6.1, 13.1]	24.2	[19.7, 29.3]	50.3	[44.6, 56.0]	46.5	[40.9, 52.2]	12.6	[8.9, 17.5]
Sometimes	6.9	[4.9, 8.9]	20.3	[17.6, 23.4]	40.9	[37.6, 44.3]	44.4	[41.1, 47.8]	8.7	[6.8, 11.1]
Rarely or never	5.6	[3.9, 7.3]	15.1	[16.7, 21.6]	30.2	[27.4, 33.1]	37.7	[34.8, 40.7]	3.4	[2.2, 5.1]
Education										
Less than high school	12.5	[6.4, 18.5]	26.1	[19.0, 34.7]	46.0	[37.4, 54.8]	41.2	[32.9, 50.0]	13.5	[8.2, 21.5]
High school or GED	7.0	[4.4, 9.5]	17.9	[14.7, 21.6]	37.3	[33.0, 41.9]	46.4	[41.8, 51.1]	5.9	[4.2, 8.3]
Some college	5.7	[4.4, 6.8]	18.4	[16.5, 20.3]	35.9	[33.6, 38.2]	42.5	[40.1, 44.9]	5.4	[4.3, 6.8]

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT		BATHROOM VIOLENCE/HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.3	[3.3, 5.3]	15.1	[13.4, 17.0]	35.2	[33.0, 37.4]	34.9	[32.7, 37.2]	6.1	[4.9, 7.6]
Household Income										
No Income	7.7	[3.9, 14.5]	17.6	[11.9, 25.2]	33.3	[25.6, 42.0]	38.7	[30.5, 47.5]	4.4	[2.0, 9.3]
\$1 to \$24,999	9.9	[6.7, 14.2]	25.6	[21.1, 30.7]	41.5	[36.5, 46.7]	43.9	[39.0, 49.0]	8.6	[5.7, 12.9]
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7.7	[5.2, 11.2]	21.1	[16.9, 26.0]	41.6	[36.3, 47.1]	47.4	[41.9, 52.8]	9.4	[6.2, 13.9]
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6.6	[3.9, 11.0]	22.6	[18.0, 28.0]	40.2	[35.1, 45.6]	46.7	[41.4, 52.2]	9.2	[5.9, 14.3]
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.1	[5.7, 14.2]	18.0	[13.7, 23.3]	36.9	[31.3, 42.9]	43.0	[37.1, 49.0]	4.4	[2.6, 7.2]
\$100,000+	3.0	[1.9, 4.5]	11.9	[9.7, 14.6]	33.9	[30.1, 37.8]	35.4	[31.9, 39.1]	6.0	[4.2, 8.4]

Note: CI = Confidence Interval; Among all transgender adults 59% (95% CI: [56.9, 61.1]) experienced any type of violence.

Table A2. Types of violence experienced by transgender adults in California by race/ethnicity and gender, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT		BATHROOM VIOLENCE/HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Trans Women										
White, non-Hispanic	7.0	[4.1, 11.7]	19.6	[15.0, 25.1]	39.1	[33.3, 45.2]	45.9	[40.1, 51.7]	12.7	[9.0, 17.6]
Black, non-Hispanic	4.7	[1.1, 17.7]	19.7	[8.1, 40.4]	24.8	[11.6, 45.3]	44.1	[25.6, 64.3]	8.7	[1.9, 31.8]
Asian, non-Hispanic	1.7	[0.7, 4.3]	13.3	[8.2, 20.7]	24.1	[17.2, 32.6]	40.1	[30.9, 50.1]	8.6	[4.7, 15.2]
Hispanic or Latine	12.3	[7.9, 18.7]	21.7	[15.7, 29.2]	39.1	[31.7, 47.0]	48.2	[40.1, 56.3]	17.0	[11.5, 24.4]
Multiracial or Another Race	12.8	[4.2, 32.7]	22.7	[11.5, 40.0]	36.1	[21.1, 54.3]	41.2	[25.1, 59.4]	31.7	[16.1, 52.9]
Trans Men										
White, non-Hispanic	8.3	[4.4, 15.1]	21.2	[15.9, 27.8]	38.1	[31.7, 44.8]	40.6	[34.7, 46.9]	18.7	[13.5, 25.4]
Black, non-Hispanic	8.3	[2.9, 21.1]	25.8	[13.0, 44.9]	41.5	[25.2, 59.8]	42.3	[26.3, 60.1]	25.4	[12.2, 45.6]
Asian, non-Hispanic	9.2	[3.7, 21.1]	17.3	[9.9, 28.4]	24.9	[16.9, 35.2]	38.1	[28.3, 49.1]	15.4	[8.8, 25.6]
Hispanic or Latine	4.5	[2.6, 7.6]	15.1	[11.4, 19.7]	38.3	[32.6, 44.4]	45.4	[39.3, 51.6]	19.8	[15.4, 25.0]
Multiracial or Another Race	5.8	[2.6, 12.6]	18.5	[12.6, 26.4]	26.7	[19.9, 34.9]	36.2	[28.1, 45.1]	14.3	[9.4, 21.0]
AFAB Nonbinary										
White, non-Hispanic	6.7	[3.5, 12.4]	17.5	[13.6, 22.3]	42.6	[37.6, 47.8]	41.5	[36.4, 46.7]	18.4	[15.0, 22.2]

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT		BATHROOM VIOLENCE/HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Black, non-Hispanic	5.6	[2.0, 14.9]	32.5	[17.1, 52.9]	42.3	[26.0, 60.4]	25.8	[14.9, 40.6]	10.3	[5.1, 19.6]
Asian, non-Hispanic	5.7	[3.1, 10.2]	14.3	[9.2, 21.6]	36.3	[28.9, 44.3]	28.1	[21.2, 36.2]	18.0	[12.7, 24.9]
Hispanic or Latine	4.6	[2.9, 7.1]	15.8	[12.5, 19.8]	38.9	[33.7, 44.3]	37.4	[32.3, 42.7]	20.7	[16.3, 25.8]
Multiracial or Another Race	9.8	[4.9, 18.6]	22.3	[15.1, 31.8]	50.1	[38.7, 61.4]	41.1	[30.9, 52.1]	16.6	[11.4, 23.6]
AMAB Nonbinary										
White, non-Hispanic	4.3	[2.5, 7.4]	23.0	[14.6, 34.3]	40.3	[31.1, 50.2]	39.1	[30.8, 48.0]	11.7	[7.2, 18.5]
Black, non-Hispanic	—	—	11.5	[2.6, 38.5]	44.0	[12.1, 81.7]	22.4	[6.4, 55.2]	16.1	[3.0, 54.6]
Asian, non-Hispanic	7.9	[1.7, 29.5]	17.0	[7.5, 34.0]	40.9	[25.8, 58.0]	46.4	[31.0, 62.4]	5.3	[2.2, 12.4]
Hispanic or Latine	2.4	[1.0, 5.6]	17.6	[10.9, 26.9]	31.1	[21.8, 42.2]	56.3	[43.8, 68.0]	16.0	[7.4, 31.1]
Multiracial or Another Race	8.3	[2.7, 22.8]	38.6	[22.7, 57.3]	51.4	[34.3, 68.0]	54.8	[37.6, 70.9]	13.9	[6.2, 28.3]

Note: CI = Confidence Interval

Table A3. Types of violence experienced by transgender adults in California by trans visibility and gender, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT		BATHROOM VIOLENCE/HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Trans Women										
Always or most of the time	10.0	[5.8, 16.8]	23.6	[17.0, 31.8]	50.4	[41.7, 59.1]	43.9	[35.7, 52.5]	19.6	[13.3, 27.9]
Sometimes	9.8	[6.2, 15.2]	21.0	[15.9, 27.3]	38.8	[32.5, 45.5]	49.7	[43.0, 56.4]	19.4	[14.1, 26.0]
Rarely or never	4.9	[2.4, 9.8]	15.3	[11.1, 20.7]	23.7	[18.8, 29.5]	41.4	[35.1, 48.1]	6.0	[3.5, 10.1]
Trans Men										
Always or most of the time	12.2	[5.6, 24.5]	27.9	[18.8, 39.1]	47.4	[36.6, 58.4]	52.6	[41.6, 63.4]	30.5	[21.5, 41.3]
Sometimes	5.2	[2.7, 9.9]	19.9	[15.1, 25.9]	40.1	[34.0, 46.5]	47.1	[40.9, 53.5]	26.2	[20.8, 32.5]
Rarely or never	6.7	[4.0, 11.1]	15.0	[11.4, 19.6]	30.4	[25.5, 35.8]	36.5	[31.5, 41.8]	11.1	[7.7, 15.7]
AFAB Nonbinary										
Always or most of the time	9.7	[5.2, 17.4]	22.0	[15.5, 30.3]	50.8	[40.9, 60.6]	38.2	[29.0, 48.2]	40.7	[31.6, 50.4]
Sometimes	5.4	[3.2, 9.0]	19.9	[15.7, 25.0]	44.8	[39.7, 49.9]	36.6	[32.1, 41.4]	22.3	[18.5, 26.6]
Rarely or never	5.4	[3.4, 8.5]	14.6	[11.3, 18.5]	34.8	[30.2, 39.6]	35.5	[30.9, 40.3]	11.0	[8.3, 14.4]

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT		BATHROOM VIOLENCE/HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
AMAB Nonbinary										
Always or most of the time	1.7	[0.8, 3.9]	26.0	[13.6, 44.0]	53.6	[36.1, 70.3]	70.6	[56.3, 81.8]	27.5	[12.7, 49.8]
Sometimes	5.3	[3.0, 9.3]	20.2	[14.2, 27.9]	37.6	[28.2, 48.0]	43.7	[33.4, 54.5]	12.8	[8.1, 19.6]
Rarely or never	4.5	[1.5, 12.9]	17.3	[10.1, 28.0]	31.6	[22.8, 41.9]	38.9	[30.3, 48.3]	5.9	[3.0, 11.2]

Note: CI = Confidence Interval

Table A4. Transgender adults' attributions for experiences of violence in California, U.S. Trans Survey (2022)

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
Trans Status, Identity, or Expression	66.1	[57.6, 74.5]	72.3	[68.0, 76.7]	85.2	[83.1, 87.4]	81.5	[79.0, 83.9]
Sexual Orientation	37.2	[27.2, 47.1]	37.5	[32.3, 42.7]	40.5	[37.0, 44.0]	39.6	[36.6, 42.7]
Age	4.4	[2.1, 6.6]	5.6	[3.8, 7.3]	8.9	[7.0, 10.9]	5.8	[4.5, 7.1]
Disability	11.7	[4.9, 18.5]	8.8	[6.1, 11.4]	10.8	[8.8, 12.9]	11.8	[9.8, 13.7]
Income or Education	5.2	[0.4, 9.9]	5.9	[3.5, 8.3]	6.2	[4.5, 7.9]	5.0	[3.6, 6.3]
Race or Ethnicity	13.6	[6.7, 20.6]	58.6	[53.5, 63.8]	19.8	[16.9, 22.7]	14.2	[12.1, 16.4]
Religion or Spirituality	4.0	[0.0, 8.8]	3.5	[2.0, 5.0]	4.6	[3.0, 6.3]	5.6	[4.3, 7.0]
Size or Weight	15.0	[8.2, 21.7]	14.4	[11.0, 17.8]	17.8	[15.2, 20.4]	14.5	[12.3, 16.8]
None or Other	22.6	[15.8, 29.4]	20.7	[16.9, 24.6]	8.2	[6.6, 9.8]	13.0	[10.9, 15.2]

Note: CI = Confidence Interval

Table A5. Violence attributed to trans status, gender identity, or gender expression by transgender adults in California, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
Age								
18-24	53.9	[40.7, 66.5]	61.7	[54.5, 68.5]	80.3	[76.4, 83.7]	78.8	[74.9, 82.1]
25-34	66.1	[49.4, 79.6]	75.9	[68.4, 82.1]	87.1	[83.9, 89.8]	80.4	[75.3, 84.7]
35-44	77.4	[58.0, 89.5]	75.9	[61.2, 86.2]	85.7	[75.1, 92.3]	81.3	[70.6, 88.7]
45+	81.8	[60.4, 93.0]	88.4	[79.9, 93.6]	94.2	[89.7, 96.8]	91.9	[87.3, 94.9]
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	85.6	[78.3, 90.8]	80.5	[74.7, 85.2]	87.8	[84.2, 90.7]	85.4	[81.5, 88.6]
Black, non-Hispanic	37.4	[13.2, 70.2]	62.0	[38.5, 80.9]	87.4	[76.2, 93.7]	77.7	[63.4, 87.5]
Asian, non-Hispanic	44.8	[22.7, 69.1]	53.6	[39.9, 66.7]	79.3	[72.0, 85.1]	70.8	[62.3, 77.9]
Hispanic or Latine	56.0	[40.9, 70.1]	72.7	[64.9, 79.3]	85.6	[81.4, 89.0]	81.2	[76.6, 85.1]
Another race/multiracial	68.5	[40.7, 87.2]	70.5	[57.6, 80.8]	77.9	[67.2, 85.9]	86.8	[79.0, 92.0]
Gender								
Trans Women	76.9	[62.2, 87.0]	84.3	[76.9, 89.6]	92.1	[88.1, 94.8]	87.1	[82.3, 90.8]
Trans Men	60.0	[42.0, 75.7]	65.9	[56.4, 74.2]	81.3	[75.9, 85.8]	80.4	[75.3, 84.6]
AFAB Nonbinary	60.2	[44.8, 73.8]	65.7	[57.2, 73.2]	80.9	[76.6, 84.5]	74.3	[69.3, 78.7]
AMAB Nonbinary	38.5	[17.2, 65.4]	63.5	[48.4, 76.3]	86.9	[80.2, 91.6]	82.4	[74.6, 88.1]
Trans Visibility								
Always or most of the time	75.0	[55.0, 88.0]	79.7	[69.2, 87.3]	91.2	[86.7, 94.2]	89.8	[84.4, 93.4]
Sometimes	68.6	[55.4, 79.4]	76.6	[69.6, 82.4]	89.1	[86.3, 91.4]	81.5	[77.1, 85.2]
Rarely or never	58.3	[42.7, 72.5]	63.8	[55.9, 71.0]	77.3	[72.4, 81.5]	78.0	[73.8, 81.8]
Education								
Less than high school	85.8	[61.0, 95.9]	79.9	[62.2, 90.6]	84.5	[74.1, 91.3]	80.4	[67.0, 89.2]
High school or GED	57.5	[39.0, 74.1]	69.0	[58.5, 77.8]	87.5	[82.7, 91.1]	80.5	[75.1, 85.0]
Some college	57.6	[47.5, 67.1]	70.9	[65.9, 75.5]	84.0	[81.1, 86.5]	82.5	[79.8, 84.9]
Bachelor's degree or higher	64.4	[52.4, 74.9]	72.3	[66.2, 77.7]	84.8	[81.8, 87.4]	82.0	[78.5, 85.0]

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
Household Income								
No Income	74.2	[47.1, 90.3]	70.9	[51.4, 84.9]	80.3	[68.3, 88.5]	82.7	[72.6, 89.6]
\$1 to \$24,999	73.7	[54.5, 86.7]	74.0	[63.5, 82.4]	87.0	[81.5, 91.1]	80.0	[73.7, 85.1]
\$25,000 to \$49,999	52.4	[32.9, 71.2]	74.7	[63.9, 83.1]	86.6	[80.9, 90.8]	80.8	[73.1, 86.6]
\$50,000 to \$74,999	84.7	[66.7, 93.9]	79.3	[69.2, 86.8]	86.0	[80.3, 90.3]	87.6	[82.4, 91.4]
\$75,000 to \$99,999	59.8	[35.8, 79.9]	60.7	[46.5, 73.3]	82.4	[73.8, 88.7]	81.2	[73.5, 87.1]
\$100,000+	50.3	[29.9, 70.6]	67.1	[56.8, 76.0]	87.6	[83.4, 90.9]	82.8	[77.6, 86.9]

Note: CI = Confidence Interval

Table A6. Predicted probabilities of experiencing different types of violence, threats, and harassment among transgender adults in California over one year, by trans visibility, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

	ANY VIOLENCE		PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		BATHROOM VIOLENCE/HARASSMENT		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VERBAL HARASSMENT		ONLINE HARASSMENT	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Always or most of the time	70.4	[64.5, 76.3]	8.3	[5.0, 11.5]	28.8	[22.9, 34.6]	23.1	[17.7, 28.5]	52.4	[46.3, 58.6]	45.1	[38.9, 51.3]
Sometimes	66.3	[63.0, 69.6]	6.0	[4.3, 7.8]	22.0	[18.98, 25.0]	19.8	[17.0, 22.7]	42.0	[38.5, 45.5]	44.8	[41.3, 48.2]
Rarely or never	51.2	[48.0, 54.5]	4.8	[3.4, 6.3]	8.7	[6.9, 10.5]	15.1	[12.9, 17.4]	29.0	[26.1, 31.9]	37.8	[34.5, 41.1]

Note: Predicted probabilities are derived from the logistic regression models presented in Table 2, controlling for age, race/ethnicity, gender identity, education, and household income.

Table A7. Reported number of physical attacks or threats of physical attacks among transgender adults in California, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
1 attack/threat	50.1	[40.6, 59.6]	37.0	[32.2, 42.1]
2 attacks/threats	28.0	[20.0, 37.9]	25.1	[21.0, 29.8]
3 attacks/threats	8.7	[4.0, 18.0]	14.1	[10.8, 19.1]
4 attacks/threats	2.4	[1.2, 4.8]	8.5	[5.8, 12.5]
5+ attacks/threats	10.8	[6.1, 18.4]	14.9	[11.8, 18.7]

Table A8. Relationship to the person committing physical violence against transgender adults in California, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

RELATIONSHIP	%	95% CI
Stranger	64.0	[55.2, 72.8]
Relative	15.5	[9.4, 21.6]
Partner	9	[3.4, 14.6]
Former Partner	1.9	[0.8, 3.0]
Friend	8.8	[3.4, 14.2]
Coworker	4.8	[1.2, 8.3]
Teacher	4.8	[1.2, 8.3]
Law Enforcement	5.5	[0.4, 10.7]
Health Official	0.5	[0.0, 1.1]
Boss	0.3	[0.0, 0.8]
Other Relationship	11.5	[5.0, 18.0]

Table A9. Type of physical attack experienced by transgender adults in California, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

TYPE OF ATTACK	%	95% CI
Grabbing, Punching, or Choking	69.7	[60.7, 78.7]
Thrown Object	31.3	[21.6, 41.1]
Sex Attack	16.3	[10.0, 22.6]
Gun	4.3	[0.9, 7.7]
Knife or Other Weapon	9.3	[2.8, 15.7]
Hard Object	4.0	[1.0, 6.9]
Other Physical Attack	25.7	[15.9, 35.3]

Table A10. Type of bathroom violence experienced by transgender adults in California, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

TYPE OF BATHROOM VIOLENCE	%	95% CI
Any Bathroom Violence or Harassment	16.7	[15.0, 18.3]
Told Using Wrong Bathroom	15.0	[13.4, 16.5]
Verbal Harassment	6.6	[5.4, 7.9]
Denied Access	4.6	[3.6, 5.6]
Physical Violence or Sexual Assault	0.7	[0.3, 1.1]

Table A11. Type of online harassment experienced by transgender adults in California, U.S. Trans Survey 2022

TYPE OF ONLINE HARASSMENT	%	95% CI
Called Offensive Names	33.3	[31.4, 35.3]
Purposefully Embarrassed	21.3	[19.6, 23.0]
Sexually Harassed	16.2	[14.7, 17.8]
Physically Threatened	11.7	[10.4, 13.1]
Sustained Harassment	12.1	[10.7, 13.5]
Stalked	8.5	[7.3, 9.7]