

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

PUBLIC OPINION OF TRANSGENDER RIGHTS in Peru

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on public opinion about transgender people and their rights in Peru. We analyzed data from 2017 The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, Peru panel, to provide new information on views toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society. In Peru, public policies protecting the rights of transgender people are almost non-existent. Transgender people in Peru live in a state of exclusion, marginalization, and resilience, where they continue to fight to be recognized and access fundamental rights. Although the most recent National Human Rights Plan (2018-2021), used by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights as guidance for public policy, recognizes the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) population as a vulnerable group,¹ Peru lacks policies that recognize transgender and other gender minority people, and no law protects people against discrimination based on their gender identity (or sexual orientation). Likewise, hate crime laws in Peru do not recognize crimes directed at transgender people on the basis of gender identity.

Corresponding to transgender people's limited legal rights in Peru, transgender people experience disparities, relative to cisgender people, in accessing basic rights such as health, education, or employment. These disparities are likely exacerbated by the obstacles transgender people experience due to the state's failure to recognize transgender people's gender identity in legal identity documents, such as the *Documento Nacional de Identidad* ("National Identity Document" [DNI]). This creates an ongoing conflict between one's lived identity and official identity, generating an everyday situation of distress.² In addition, some transgender people lack a DNI altogether—for example, more than 10% of transgender women in Peru report not having a DNI, a figure ten times higher than that reported in the general population.³

A study carried out by Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia (UPCH) estimated that there are 22,500 transgender women living in Lima, a city of 10 million people.⁴ There are no estimates for other cities, and none for transgender men. Studies on employment, education, or health, some carried out in Peru in the context of health research, give a picture of social exclusion. Dropping out of school is significant among this population. Due to discrimination and lack of opportunities, sex work—carried out mainly in the street in precarious conditions—is a primary source of income for many transgender women (70%, measured in several cities).⁵ Lack of opportunities for economic development drives migration into Lima,⁶ and the vast majority of these migrants are in sex work; many are minors and victims of sexual exploitation.⁷

Access to health care is also limited. Transgender women are the population most vulnerable to HIV in Peru, resulting from a combination of factors at the structural (discrimination, transphobia, marginalization), interpersonal (sex work, self-seeking behavior outside the health system), and individual level (sexual behaviors, substance use).⁸ Although information about transgender men in Peru is scarce, transgender men also face barriers regarding access to education and health, in addition to experiences of discrimination and violence.⁹

Despite these challenges, transgender women and men have demonstrated great resilience. There are several community-based organizations that advocate for transgender rights and carry out activities to support their peers. These organizations and activists form solidarity networks—especially

among transgender women that live together or in the same neighborhoods—where people organize to cope with situations such as medical emergencies or supporting a victim of violence.¹⁰ At the same time, transgender people have become more visible while demanding recognition and the guarantee of their fundamental rights. In December 2016, Red Trans Peru (a transgender women community-based organization) together with two congresswomen presented a proposal for a Gender Identity Law. However, the bill has not been discussed further, and its chance of being approved during the current congressional period, ending in 2021, is very low.

Although there have been efforts to analyze public opinion focused on sexual orientation, such as a 2019 survey carried out by *Instituto de Estudios Peruanos* (IEP),¹¹ there has been no study of transgender individuals. The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey is the first initiative in Peru documenting public perception of transgender people and their rights.

METHODOLOGY

This report analyzed data gathered for the 2017 Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey about participants' familiarity with transgender people,¹² as well as attitudes toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society, from an online panel assembled by Ipsos. The Peruvian sample included panelists ages 16 to 64 who could complete a survey in Spanish (see Appendix II for methodological details).

Weights provided by Ipsos were used to improve the representativeness of the panel sample; however, the sample cannot be considered a probability-based sample or one that reflects the general adult population of due to the low internet penetration rate in Peru.¹³

The analytic sample included 500 participants. Below, we present weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals to describe participants' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, familiarity with transgender people, and attitudes toward transgender people and related public policies. We conducted weighted multinomial logistic regression analyses to determine whether individual-level characteristics, such as sex, age, education, income, and familiarity with transgender people, were associated with dependent variables, such as attitudes toward transgender people, their rights, and their status in society. We excluded six individuals who identified as transgender because the group was too small to generate reliable estimates for transgender participants. We included further methodological details in Appendix II, Ipsos Methodology Addendum for Single Country Briefs. The UCLA North General Institutional Review Board (NGIRB) deemed this study exempt from review as human subjects research due to the use of de-identified data.

PUBLIC OPINION OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE & RIGHTS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

In 2017, a total of 500 Ipsos panelists in Peru participated in the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey. Among these survey participants, similar percentages were male (49.2%) and female (50.8%) (Table 1). A majority of participants were between the ages of 16-34 (54.1%), about a quarter (29.9%) between the ages of 35-49, and the remaining 16.0% between the ages of 50-64 (mean age=34.8 years).

More than three-quarters (77.0%) of participants reported up to secondary education, trade school, or an incomplete university education, while approximately a quarter (23.0%) reported completing university education or higher. The majority, about two-thirds (52.2%) of participants reported a medium monthly household income (1,501 soles to 6,500 soles), 38.4% reported a low monthly household income (<1,500 soles) and 9.3% reported a high monthly household income (>6,500 soles). Majorities reported as not married (66.1%) and employed (71.2%).

Table 1. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of panel participants (N=500)

	UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCY	WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
Sex			
Male	250	49.2%	43.9%, 54.6%
Female	250	50.8%	45.4%, 56.1%
Age (years)			
Mean	500	34.8	33.2, 36.3
16-34	336	54.1%	48.6%, 59.6%
35-49	126	29.9%	25.0%, 35.2%
50-64	38	16.0%	11.6%, 21.7%
Education[†]			
Low (ninguna, analfabeto, primaria incompleta/completa)	-	-	-
Medium (secundaria incompleta/completa, superior técnica incompleta/completa, superior universitaria incompleta)	258	77.0%	73.5%, 80.2%
High (superior universitaria completa, postgrado incompleto/completo)	242	23.0%	19.8%, 26.5%
Monthly Household Income			
Low (<1,500 soles)	151	38.4%	33.2%, 44.0%
Medium (1,501 soles to 6,500 soles)	272	52.2%	46.7%, 57.7%
High (>6,500 soles)	52	9.3%	6.6%, 13.1%
Marital Status			
Married	173	33.9%	28.9%, 39.3%
Other ^{††}	327	66.1%	60.7%, 71.1%

		UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCY	WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
Employment Status^{†††}				
	Employed	380	71.2%	65.9%, 75.9%
	Not Employed	120	28.8%	24.1%, 34.1%

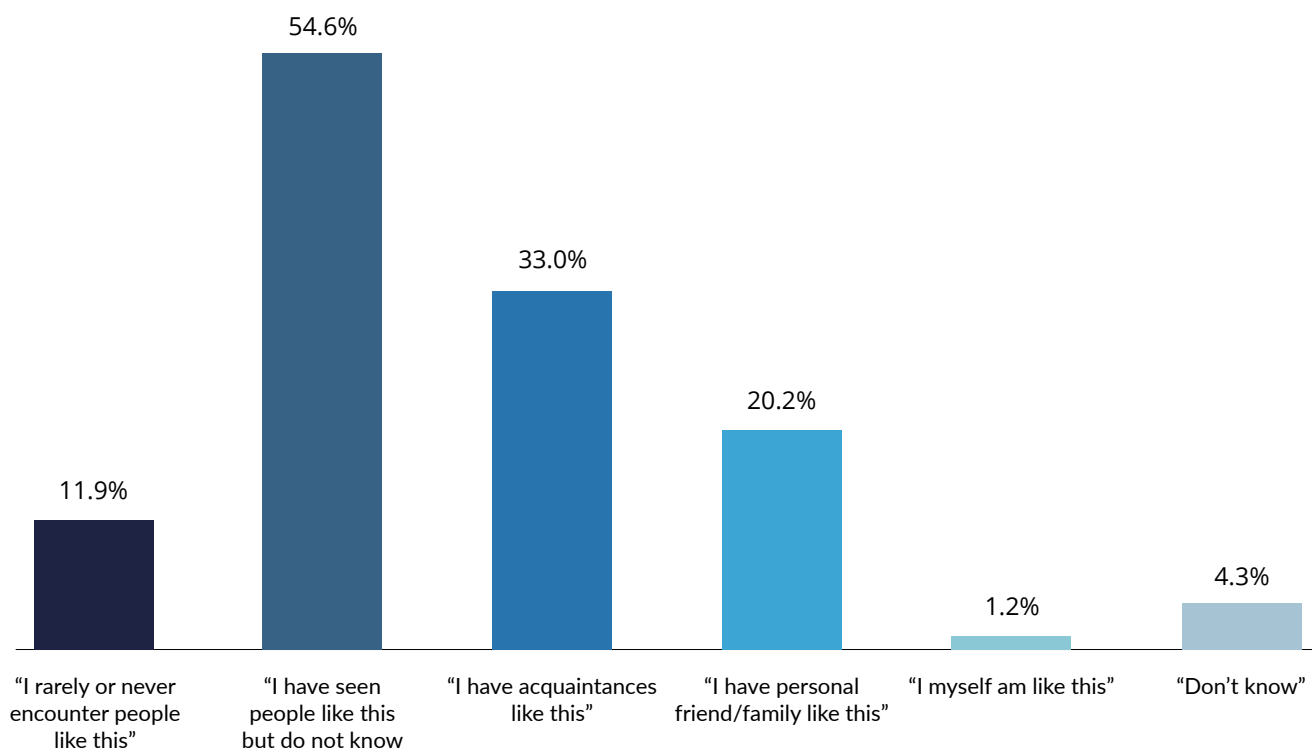
† The sample of participants from Peru did not include individuals with a low level of education; †† Other includes domestic partnership/living as married, single, divorced, and widowed; ††† Employed includes employed full-time, employed part-time, self-employed, and in the military; Not employed includes students, those who were unemployed, homemakers, and the retired.

FAMILIARITY WITH TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

The majority of participants reported having seen transgender people before, but not knowing them personally (54.9%) (Figure 1). About a third (33.0%) of participants reported having acquaintances who are transgender, and about one in five (20.2%) reported having personal friends/family who are transgender. A minority (11.9%) of participants reported rarely or never encountering transgender people. Few (1.2%) participants reported being transgender according to the definition provided, and 4.3% of participants reported “don’t know” in response to this question.¹⁴

Figure 1. Familiarity with transgender people among panel participants (N=500)

Q: Some people dress and live as one sex even though they were born another. For instance, someone who was considered male at birth may feel they are actually female and so dresses and lives as a woman, and someone female at birth may feel they are actually male and dresses and lives as a man. How familiar, if at all, are you with people like this? Choose as many responses as apply.



NOTE: Percentages will not add up to 100% as participants were allowed to endorse multiple responses.

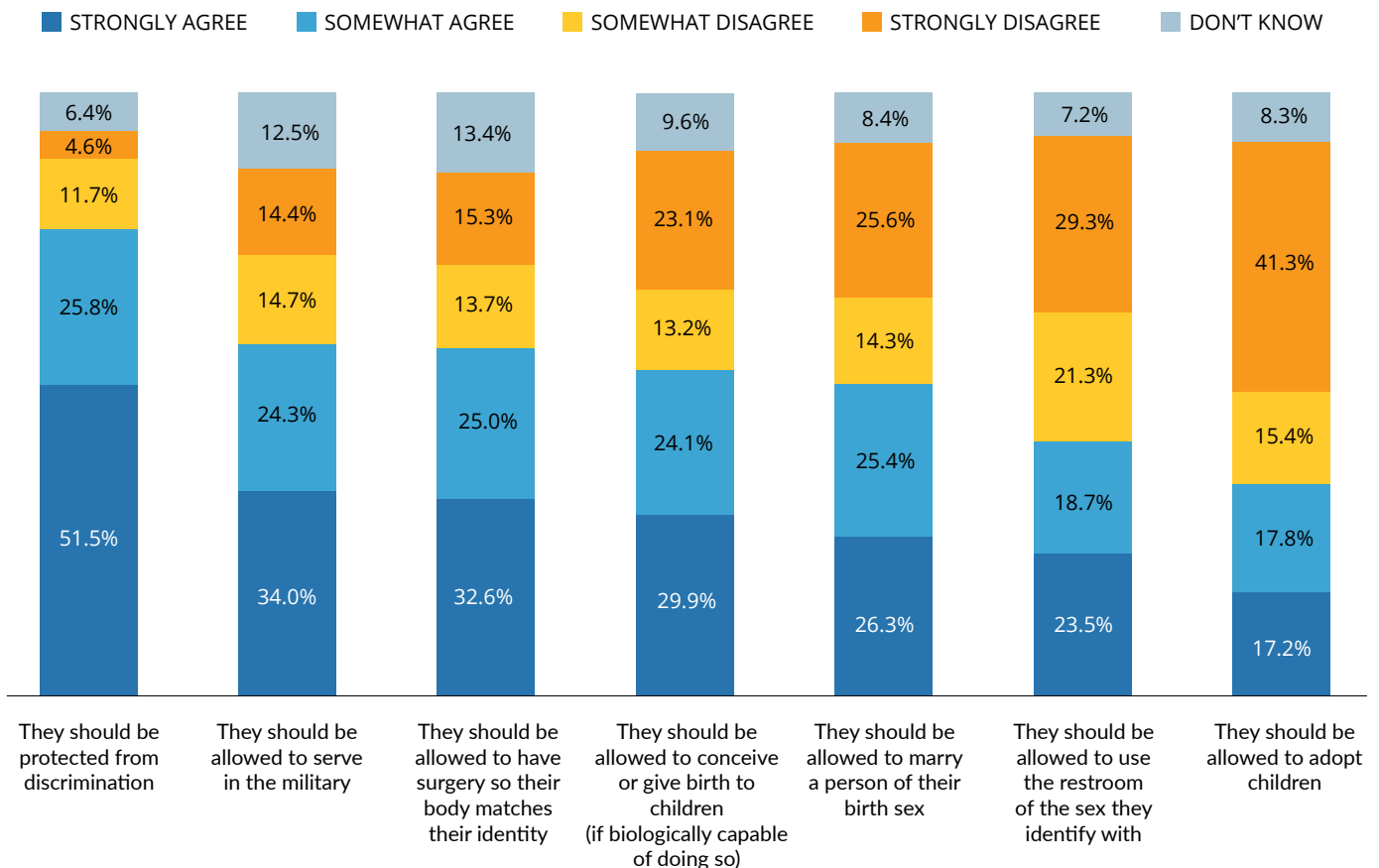
Some participants indicated different levels of familiarity with transgender people. By categorizing responses to the question in Figure 1 into mutually exclusive options, approximately half (50.9%) of participants reported only having seen transgender people but not knowing them personally or rarely or never encountering transgender people (not shown). Approximately 43.6% of participants reported having transgender acquaintances, friends, or family members (not shown).

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

More than three-quarters of participants agreed, somewhat or strongly, with the statements that transgender people should be protected from discrimination by the government (77.4% vs. 16.3%) (Figure 2). More than half of participants also agreed with the statements that transgender people should be allowed to serve in the military (58.3% vs. 29.1%), have gender-affirming surgery (57.6% vs. 29.0%), conceive or give birth to children (54.0% vs. 36.3%), and marry a person of their birth sex (51.7% vs. 39.9%). However, a majority of participants also disagreed with the statement that transgender people should be allowed to adopt children (56.7% vs. 35.0%) and use a restroom consistent with their current gender identity (50.6% vs. 42.2%). Across the seven items, between 6.4% and 13.4% of participants indicated a response of “don’t know.”

Figure 2. Attitudes toward the rights of transgender people among panel participants (N=500)

Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.



With weighted regression analyses, we explored how participants' familiarity with transgender people¹⁵ and participants' demographic and socioeconomic status were associated with their agreement with these rights-based statements (Appendix I Table A). Specifically, participants who reported that they knew a transgender person (relative to those who did not know a transgender person) were significantly more likely to agree than disagree with the provision of each of these specified rights for transgender people (controlling for age, sex, educational attainment, and household income). This includes transgender people's rights to marry a person of their birth sex (Relative Risk Ratio [RRR]=1.89; CI [1.15, 3.10]), to conceive or give birth to children (RRR=1.81, CI [1.11, 2.96]), and, after dichotomizing the income variable,¹⁶ to have surgery so their body matches their identity (RRR=1.83; CI [1.10, 3.05]).¹⁷

Male participants were less likely to agree than female participants that transgender people should be allowed to use the restroom consistent with their gender identity (RRR=0.51; CI [0.31, 0.82]), marry a person of their birth sex (RRR=0.48; CI [0.30, 0.78]), adopt children (RRR=0.48; CI [0.29, 0.79]), be protected from discrimination by the government (RRR=0.47; CI [0.27, 0.83]), serve in the military (RRR=0.59; CI [0.35, 0.99]), and have surgery so their body matches their identity (RRR=0.59; CI [0.36, 0.96]).¹⁸

Participants ages 35-49 were less likely than participants ages 50-64 to agree than disagree that transgender people should be allowed to have surgery so their body matches their identity (RRR=0.31; CI [0.10, 0.95]), after dichotomizing the income variable in the model.¹⁹

Participants with a high level of education were less likely to agree than disagree that transgender people should be allowed to adopt children (RRR=0.58; CI [0.36, 0.95]) and serve in the military (RRR=0.53; CI [0.32, 0.87]) compared to participants with a medium level of education.

Participants reporting a high household income were more likely to agree than disagree that transgender people should be allowed to conceive or give birth to children (RRR=2.58; CI [1.13, 5.90]).

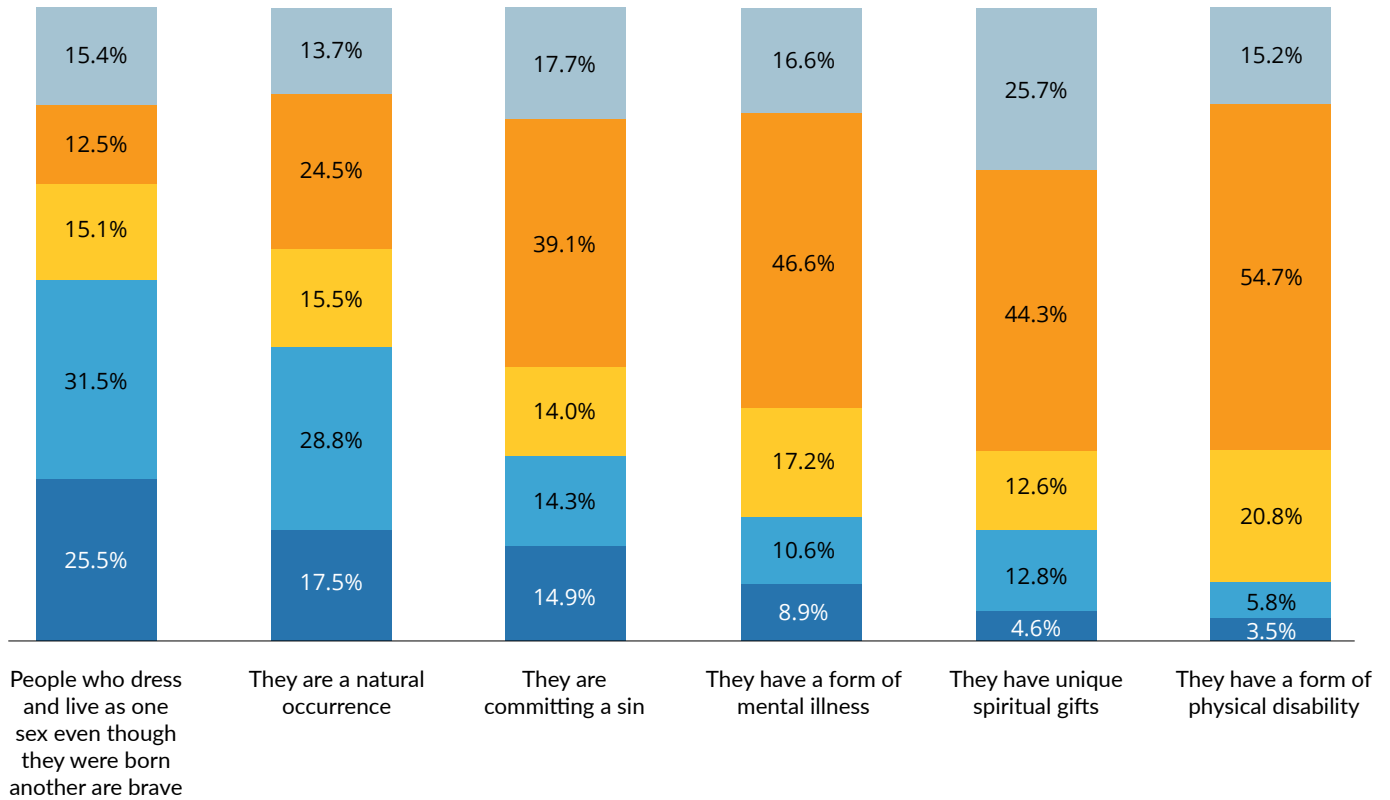
ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE²⁰

In general, participants reported positive attitudes toward statements about transgender people (Figure 3). The majority of participants agreed that transgender people are brave (57.0% vs. 27.6%) and a plurality agreed that transgender people are natural (46.3% vs. 41.0%). A majority of participants also disagreed that transgender people have a form of physical disability (75.4% vs. 9.3%) or mental illness (63.8% vs. 19.5%), as well as with the statements that transgender people have unique spiritual gifts (56.9% vs. 17.4%) and are committing a sin (53.1% vs. 29.2%). Across the six items, between 13.5% and 25.7% of participants indicated a response of "don't know."

Figure 3. Attitudes toward the identity of transgender people among panel participants (N=500)

Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.

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



As shown in Appendix I Table B, male participants were significantly more likely to agree that transgender people have a form of mental illness (RRR=2.69; CI [1.55, 4.66]). These participants were also less likely to agree than disagree that transgender people are natural (RRR=0.58; CI [0.35, 0.95]) and are brave (RRR=0.32; CI [0.19, 0.53]).

Both participants ages 16-34 (RRR=0.35; CI [0.13, 0.94]) and 35-49 (RRR=0.34; CI [0.12, 0.99]) were less likely to agree that transgender people are brave, compared to participants ages 50-64.

Participant's level of familiarity with transgender people as well as their education and household income level were not significant factors predicting attitudes toward transgender people in the model.

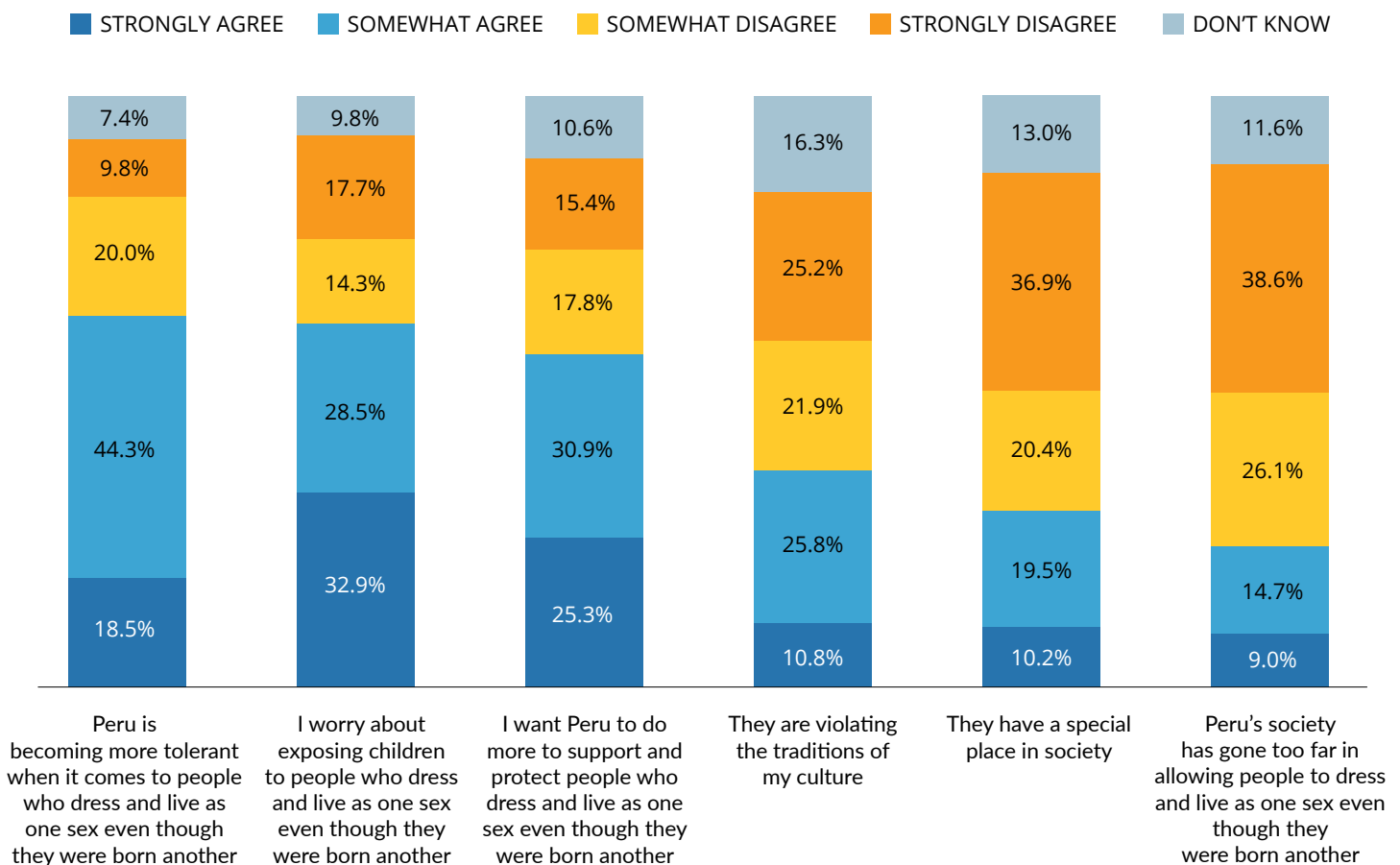
We did not report regression results for three models: the models assessing attitudes towards the statements that transgender people have a form of physical disability, are committing a sin, or have unique spiritual gifts, due to poor model fit.

ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN SOCIETY

Participants reported mixed attitudes toward statements about transgender people in society (Figure 4). The majority of participants agreed that Peru is becoming more tolerant when it comes to people who dress and live as one sex but was born as another (62.8% vs. 29.8%) and that they want Peru to do more to support and protect these individuals (56.2% vs. 33.2%). More than half of participants disagreed that transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture (57.3% vs. 29.7%) and a plurality disagreed that transgender people have a special place in society (47.1% vs. 36.6%). Almost two-thirds (61.3% vs. 32.0%) of participants also agreed that they worry about exposing children to transgender people. Across the six items, between 6.6% and 16.3% of participants indicated a response of “don’t know.”

Figure 4. Attitudes toward transgender people in society among panel participants (N=500)

Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below about people who dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.



Findings from regression models, as shown in Appendix I Table C, indicated that participants who reported knowing a transgender person were significantly less likely to agree that they worry about exposing children to transgender people (RRR=0.59; CI [0.35, 0.97]), and were also significantly more likely to agree that transgender people have a special place in society (RRR=2.51; CI [1.53, 4.10]).

Male participants were significantly more likely than female participants to agree with statements that they worry about exposing children to transgender people (RRR=2.51; CI [1.51, 4.18]) and that transgender people are violating the traditions of their culture (RRR=2.49; CI [1.45, 4.27]), as well as significantly less likely to agree compared to disagree that they want Peru to do more to support and protect transgender people (RRR=0.37; CI [0.23, 0.60]).

Younger age was a significant predictor of attitudes toward transgender people in society on two statements. Participants ages 16-34 were less likely to agree that Peru is becoming more tolerant when it comes to transgender people (RRR=0.34; CI [0.12, 0.95]) and that they want Peru to do more to support and protect transgender people (RRR=0.24; CI [0.08, 0.68]), when compared to participants ages 50-64. Participants ages 35-49 were also less likely to agree than disagree that they want Peru to do more to support and protect transgender people (RRR=0.23; CI [0.07, 0.71]).

Education level and household income level were not significant factors predicting attitudes toward the identity of transgender people in the model.

DISCUSSION

In general, results showed more positive than negative attitudes among participants regarding transgender people and their rights in Peru. The majority of participants recognized that transgender people should be protected from discrimination and be able to access gender-affirming surgery, marry a person of their birth sex, conceive or give birth to children (if able to do so), and serve in the military. However, the majority of participants did not express support for the rights of transgender people to adopt children or to use a bathroom consistent with their gender identity. Among demographic characteristics, male participants have consistently less favorable attitudes towards transgender people, their rights, and their status in society, than female participants. Participants who were more familiar with transgender people held more supportive attitudes towards transgender rights and their status in society than those who were less familiar with transgender people. Higher household income was associated with greater support for transgender rights. Surprisingly, younger participants below age 50 or those with high education level held less favorable attitudes on some statements regarding transgender people and their rights in this survey.

An important challenge on how to interpret these results is to contextualize data for potential inference. We have described in the introduction that the social and legal environment for transgender people in Peru furthers the marginalization and exclusion of transgender people. Thus, we caution that any interpretation of results from the survey should consider the study's limitations and prior research documenting the experiences of transgender people in Peru. In that sense, results from the survey may be overestimating positive attitudes towards this population because the sample reflects more affluent, internet-connected adults. In other ways, data from the Ipsos survey are comparable to the general population, based on information from the Census regarding distribution of sex and education, for example.²¹

One of the sources that we can compare these results with is a two-stage randomized survey carried out by the *Instituto de Estudios Peruanos* (IEP) in May 2019 about knowledge and attitudes towards gender equity and homosexuality in Peru.²² Although that survey asked only about homosexuality, previous studies in the United States have showed that attitudes towards transgender people were correlated with attitudes towards LGB people.^{23, 24} Generally, results from the IEP survey are less favorable towards gay rights than attitudes shown towards transgender rights in the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey. In the former, 40% of participants reported to be “against homosexuality,” 54% were against civil unions, and 59% opposed same sex marriage. More strikingly, 30% of participants reported that they “wouldn’t like to have a neighbor who is homosexual.” Nonetheless, results from the IEP survey showed an increase in favorable attitudes towards gay rights compared to surveys conducted in 2017 and 2018. For example, opposition to homosexuality decreased from 51% in 2017 to 40% in 2019. Compared to the IEP survey, Ipsos’ Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey in Peru may have reached a group of people with much more positive attitudes towards transgender people than the general population in Peru. It is also remarkable that more than half of participants reported having an acquaintance (33%) or family member/friend (20%) who is a transgender person. Visibility and personal connection are variables that have long been associated with acceptance towards LGBT groups.²⁵

It is worth noting that, while more than three-quarters of respondents agreed that transgender

people should be protected from discrimination, almost two-thirds (61%) of participants also agreed that they worry about exposing children to transgender people. This appears to show a contradiction between a discourse favoring non-discrimination and attitudes towards inclusion, that is, having transgender people as part of normal social dynamics that include being exposed to every member of society.

The main limitation of the data presented is that the Peru sample is not representative of the general population, and this characteristic of the data limits its use for inference about the general population. Nonetheless, that survey was useful because it was the first official attempt to collect data on attitudes toward transgender people. In spite of the limitations addressed above, this survey presents novel information regarding public attitudes specifically towards transgender people and their rights in Peru. Future action should consider surveys aiming to generate data that can be extrapolated at the national level.

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APPENDIX I

PREDICTORS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE, MULTINOMIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODELS

There are a couple ways to discuss the coefficients from a multinomial logistic regression; in this report, we used the term relative risk ratio, which others have called the adjusted relative odds ratio.^{26, 27} In this report, we avoid describing results in terms of “risk”, “probability”, or “odds”, instead opting for the terms “likelihood” or “more/less likely”.²⁸ The following tables reflect adjusted RRRs of responding “agree” (combining ‘strongly agree’ and ‘somewhat agree’) or “don’t know” to each attitudinal item, relative to the referent category of responding “disagree” (combining ‘strongly disagree’ and ‘somewhat disagree’). We fit separate multinomial logistic regression models for each item to explore how sex, age, education, household income, and familiarity with transgender people were associated with one’s attitudes, adjusting for all other variables in the model. Relative risk ratios (RRR) above 1.0 indicate a higher likelihood of endorsing the given response (relative to “disagree”) associated with the variable in question (e.g. sex); RRR below 1.0 indicate a lower likelihood of endorsing the given response. Bolded text indicates an association that is statistically significant at a two-tailed $p < .05$.

Table A. Attitudes Toward the Rights of Transgender People: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=470)

	THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HAVE SURGERY SO THEIR BODY MATCHES THEIR IDENTITY			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO USE THE RESTROOM OF THE SEX THEY IDENTIFY WITH			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO MARRY A PERSON OF THEIR BIRTH SEX			THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CONCEIVE OR GIVE BIRTH TO CHILDREN (IF BIOLOGICALLY CAPABLE OF DOING SO)		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19709)=1.82, p<0.05			F(16, 19707)=1.68, p<0.05			F(16, 19707)=2.81, p<0.00			F(16, 19707)=2.35, p<0.00		
Intercepts	1	5.23 (1.79, 15.27)	0.85 (0.15, 4.76)	1	1.29 (0.53, 3.15)	0.12 (0.03, 0.52)	1	0.83 (0.32, 2.15)	0.12 (0.03, 0.43)	1	1.58 (0.56, 4.46)	0.22 (0.05, 1.01)
Sex (ref: female)												
Male	1	0.59 (0.36, 0.96)	0.61 (0.28, 1.32)	1	0.51 (0.31, 0.82)	0.75 (0.31, 1.79)	1	0.48 (0.30, 0.78)	1.36 (0.49, 3.81)	1	0.77 (0.48, 1.26)	1.89 (0.81, 4.39)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)												
Ages 16-34	1	0.35 (0.12, 1.00)	0.42 (0.09, 2.00)	1	0.65 (0.30, 1.42)	1.12 (0.22, 5.82)	1	2.09 (0.93, 4.73)	0.87 (0.24, 3.21)	1	0.60 (0.24, 1.45)	0.65 (0.13, 3.21)
Ages 35-49	1	0.31 (0.10, 0.95)	0.67 (0.13, 3.47)	1	0.80 (0.34, 1.88)	0.99 (0.15, 6.43)	1	1.43 (0.59, 3.49)	0.33 (0.06, 1.85)	1	0.67 (0.25, 1.79)	1.04 (0.18, 6.00)
Education level (ref: medium level of education)												
High level of education	1	0.98 (0.61, 1.57)	0.74 (0.36, 1.51)	1	0.90 (0.56, 1.44)	1.00 (0.39, 2.58)	1	0.86 (0.53, 1.39)	0.39 (0.13, 1.12)	1	0.97 (0.60, 1.58)	0.52 (0.20, 1.40)
Income (ref: low income)												
Medium income	N/A			1	0.92 (0.53, 1.58)	0.92 (0.32, 2.65)	1	1.02 (0.59, 1.78)	1.68 (0.57, 4.95)	1	1.24 (0.71, 2.17)	0.65 (0.24, 1.73)
High income	1	1.71 (0.78, 3.74)	1.44 (0.46, 4.51)	1	1.12 (0.45, 2.79)	0.69 (0.19, 2.48)	1	1.33 (0.53, 3.37)	1.05 (0.19, 5.73)	1	2.58 (1.13, 5.90)	0.84 (0.17, 4.02)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)												
Know a transgender person	1	1.83 (1.10, 3.05)	1.60 (0.71, 3.63)	1	1.54 (0.95, 2.47)	1.37 (0.52, 3.59)	1	1.89 (1.15, 3.10)	1.73 (0.06, 4.50)	1	1.81 (1.11, 2.96)	1.27 (0.50, 3.21)
Don't know	1	0.60 (0.12, 3.12)	2.68 (0.54, 13.35)	1	0.92 (0.20, 4.10)	7.87 (1.88, 32.94)	1	2.58 (0.56, 11.77)	21.11 (3.79, 117.40)	1	1.75 (0.41, 7.56)	8.87 (2.13, 36.94)

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

Table B. Attitudes Toward Transgender People: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=470)

	THEY HAVE A FORM OF MENTAL ILLNESS			THEY HAVE A FORM OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY			THEY ARE COMMITTING A SIN		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19707)=2.69, p<0.00			F(16, 19707)=1.34, p<0.1			F(16, 19707)=1.74, p<0.1		
Intercepts	1	0.08 (0.02, 0.30)	0.36 (0.10, 1.26)	1	0.04 (0.01, 0.24)	0.34 (0.08, 1.40)	1	0.48 (0.18, 1.28)	0.38 (0.10, 1.41)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	2.69 (1.55, 4.66)	1.21 (0.60, 2.45)	1	2.17 (0.98, 4.80)	1.43 (0.66, 3.10)	1	1.99 (1.16, 3.43)	1.84 (0.96, 3.54)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	2.73 (0.71, 10.44)	1.02 (0.30, 3.47)	1	2.44 (0.34, 17.60)	0.58 (0.17, 1.95)	1	1.15 (0.45, 2.97)	0.70 (0.24, 2.08)
Ages 35-49	1	3.65 (0.89, 14.90)	0.92 (0.23, 3.66)	1	2.21 (0.28, 17.73)	0.79 (0.20, 3.06)	1	1.40 (0.50, 3.97)	1.02 (0.30, 3.45)
Education (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	0.77 (0.43, 1.36)	0.55 (0.27, 1.12)	1	1.11 (0.52, 2.35)	0.61 (0.30, 1.24)	1	0.58 (0.34, 1.00)	0.74 (0.39, 1.44)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	1.05 (0.55, 1.99)	0.76 (0.35, 1.65)	1	0.82 (0.34, 2.01)	0.59 (0.26, 1.35)	1	0.75 (0.41, 1.39)	0.70 (0.33, 1.45)
High income	1	1.09 (0.42, 2.88)	0.11 (0.02, 0.55)	1	0.69 (0.22, 2.16)	0.30 (0.08, 1.15)	1	0.75 (0.28, 1.97)	0.60 (0.17, 2.14)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	0.76 (0.42, 1.34)	0.50 (.23, 1.09)	1	1.00 (0.47, 2.11)	0.74 (0.34, 1.61)	1	0.77 (0.46, 1.31)	0.83 (0.41, 1.68)
Don't know	1	3.63 (0.74, 17.88)	4.95 (1.23, 19.85)	1	2.40 (0.27, 21.67)	3.02 (0.82, 11.09)	1	0.68 (0.07, 6.47)	4.01 (1.02, 15.77)
Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05.									

Table B (Continued). Attitudes Toward Transgender People: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=470)

	THEY ARE A NATURAL OCCURRENCE			THEY HAVE UNIQUE SPIRITUAL GIFTS			PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER ARE BRAVE		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19707)=2.40, p<0.00			F(16, 19707)=1.41, p<0.1			F(16, 19707)=3.09, p<0.00		
Intercepts	1	2.16 (0.76, 6.12)	0.61 (0.15, 2.40)	1	0.12 (0.03, 0.48)	0.96 (0.33, 2.79)	1	6.73 (2.40, 18.90)	2.61 (0.73, 9.33)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	0.58 (0.35, 0.95)	0.92 (0.46, 1.83)	1	0.91 (0.49, 1.67)	0.78 (0.45, 1.36)	1	0.32 (0.19, 0.53)	0.75 (0.35, 1.62)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	0.43 (0.17, 1.08)	0.62 (0.16, 2.40)	1	2.59 (0.62, 10.83)	0.65 (0.26, 1.63)	1	0.35 (0.13, 0.94)	0.19 (0.06, 0.62)
Ages 35-49	1	0.49 (0.18, 1.32)	0.56 (0.13, 2.35)	1	4.48 (0.99, 20.28)	0.82 (0.30, 2.24)	1	0.34 (0.12, 0.99)	0.13 (0.03, 0.49)
Education (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	0.64 (0.39, 1.03)	1.33 (0.62, 2.84)	1	0.77 (0.41, 1.45)	0.73 (0.42, 1.28)	1	0.75 (0.44, 1.29)	0.54 (0.24, 1.19)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	1.38 (0.77, 2.46)	0.32 (0.14, 0.74)	1	0.70 (0.35, 1.37)	0.58 (0.31, 1.07)	1	1.23 (0.69, 2.20)	1.32 (0.56, 3.11)
High income	1	2.83 (1.19, 6.73)	0.58 (0.15, 2.23)	1	0.40 (0.13, 1.26)	0.65 (0.22, 1.91)	1	1.49 (0.59, 3.77)	1.03 (0.25, 4.28)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	1.35 (0.82, 2.20)	1.48 (0.72, 3.03)	1	1.68 (0.91, 3.09)	0.99 (0.55, 1.76)	1	1.61 (0.97, 2.66)	0.82 (0.37, 1.82)
Don't know	1	1.42 (0.24, 8.40)	9.70 (2.06, 45.73)	1	3.89 (0.66, 23.06)	3.62 (0.81, 16.26)	1	4.63 (0.69, 31.05)	21.29 (2.89, 157.08)
Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05.									

Table C. Attitudes Toward Transgender People in Society: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=470)

	PERU'S SOCIETY HAS GONE TOO FAR IN ALLOWING PEOPLE TO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER			PERU IS BECOMING MORE TOLERANT WHEN IT COMES TO PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER			I WORRY ABOUT EXPOSING CHILDREN TO PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19707)=1.77, p<0.05			F(16, 19707)=2.64, p<0.00			F(16, 19707)=3.39, p<0.00		
Intercepts	1	0.22 (0.07, 0.73)	0.27 (0.08, 0.90)	1	3.84 (1.34, 10.99)	0.48 (0.08, 3.05)	1	1.38 (0.51, 3.72)	0.16 (0.01, 2.58)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	2.03 (1.15, 3.59)	3.03 (1.39, 6.61)	1	0.99 (0.61, 1.60)	2.14 (0.83, 5.52)	1	2.51 (1.51, 4.18)	3.02 (0.93, 9.80)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	1.53 (0.53, 4.46)	0.68 (0.19, 2.46)	1	0.34 (0.12, 0.95)	0.32 (0.06, 1.76)	1	0.94 (0.41, 2.15)	0.75 (0.06, 8.84)
Ages 35-49	1	1.57 (0.48, 5.19)	1.04 (0.28, 3.89)	1	0.47 (0.15, 1.45)	0.71 (0.12, 4.31)	1	1.72 (0.66, 4.47)	1.94 (0.15, 24.87)
Education (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	0.74 (0.43, 1.30)	1.04 (0.49, 2.18)	1	0.81 (0.50, 1.33)	2.15 (0.88, 5.24)	1	0.93 (0.56, 1.54)	1.55 (0.49, 4.94)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	1.02 (0.54, 1.90)	0.29 (0.12, 0.70)	1	1.29 (0.74, 2.24)	0.24 (0.08, 0.73)	1	1.19 (0.69, 2.07)	0.18 (0.06, 0.57)
High income	1	0.58 (0.22, 1.53)	0.26 (0.06, 1.13)	1	2.19 (0.95, 5.02)	0.17 (0.03, 0.93)	1	0.85 (0.35, 2.04)	0.05 (0.01, 0.40)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	0.69 (0.39, 1.23)	0.46 (0.19, 1.09)	1	1.16 (0.71, 1.90)	0.74 (0.24, 2.24)	1	0.59 (0.35, 0.97)	0.83 (0.25, 2.78)
Don't know	1	1.43 (0.25, 8.18)	2.77 (0.66, 11.59)	1	1.60 (0.41, 6.17)	8.78 (1.95, 39.50)	1	0.85 (0.22, 3.29)	11.02 (2.41, 50.37)
Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05.									

Table C (Continued). Attitudes Toward Transgender People in Society: Weighted Relative Risk Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Multinomial Logistic Regression Model Adjusting for Sociodemographic Characteristics and Familiarity with Transgender People (n=470)

	THEY ARE VIOLATING THE TRADITIONS OF MY CULTURE			THEY HAVE SPECIAL PLACE IN SOCIETY			I WANT PERU TO DO MORE TO SUPPORT AND PROTECT PEOPLE WHO DRESS AND LIVE AS ONE SEX EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE BORN ANOTHER		
	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW	DISAGREE	AGREE	DON'T KNOW
	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)	RRR (95% CI)
F-statistic (df) (p-value)	F(16, 19707)=2.43, p<0.00			F(16, 19707)=2.72, p<0.00			F(16, 19707)=3.66, p<0.00		
Intercepts	1	0.48 (0.17, 1.36)	0.34 (0.10, 1.11)	1	0.62 (0.24, 1.64)	0.70 (0.21, 2.28)	1	8.18 (2.74, 24.41)	1.04 (0.23, 4.61)
Sex (ref: female)									
Male	1	2.49 (1.45, 4.27)	2.62 (1.27, 5.41)	1	1.21 (0.75, 1.97)	1.49 (0.73, 3.03)	1	0.37 (0.23, 0.60)	1.01 (0.44, 2.31)
Ages (ref: ages 50-64)									
Ages 16-34	1	0.91 (0.36, 2.33)	0.65 (0.22, 1.90)	1	0.94 (0.41,2.16)	1.05 (0.32, 3.41)	1	0.24 (0.08, 0.68)	0.22 (0.05, 0.99)
Ages 35-49	1	0.99 (0.36, 2.74)	0.35 (0.10, 1.23)	1	0.88 (0.35, 2.19)	0.51 (0.17, 1.55)	1	0.23 (0.07, 0.71)	0.46 (0.10, 2.18)
Education (ref: medium level of education)									
High level of education	1	0.72 (0.43, 1.21)	1.11 (0.52, 2.35)	1	1.10 (0.67, 1.81)	0.72 (0.35, 1.48)	1	0.84 (0.51, 1.39)	0.63 (0.26, 1.50)
Income (ref: low income)									
Medium income	1	0.79 (0.43, 1.46)	0.57 (0.26, 1.28)	1	0.71 (0.41, 1.24)	0.27 (0.12, 0.60)	1	1.03 (0.59, 1.80)	0.43 (0.16, 1.15)
High income	1	0.81 (0.31, 2.09)	0.20 (0.04, 0.97)	1	0.41 (0.16, 1.04)	0.17 (0.04, 0.70)	1	1.74 (0.69, 4.34)	0.54 (0.12, 2.51)
Know a transgender person (ref: do not know a transgender person)									
Know a transgender person	1	0.68 (0.40, 1.17)	0.66 (0.31, 1.40)	1	2.51 (1.53, 4.10)	1.52 (0.74, 3.12)	1	1.40 (0.85, 2.29)	1.69 (0.71, 4.00)
Don't know	1	1.72 (0.30, 10.02)	7.47 (1.88, 29.73)	1	13.85 (2.07, 92.75)	14.89 (2.26, 98.32)	1	4.27 (0.72, 25.28)	30.77 (4.73, 200.10)
Notes: degrees of freedom (df); confidence interval (CI); bolded cells indicate differences that are statistically significant at p<0.05.									

Appendix II Ipsos Methodology Addendum for Single Country Briefs

In 2016, Ipsos, an international survey research firm, conducted, for the first time, The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey in 23 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India²⁹, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States. The Williams Institute, Ipsos, and BuzzFeed News designed the survey to collect data about public opinion toward transgender people and related public policy issues, and Ipsos included it as a distinct section within its monthly online Global Advisor survey. Ipsos conducted the survey online with a panel it organized and maintains. Findings from the 2016 Survey are available in *Public Support for Transgender Rights: A Twenty-three Country Survey*.

Ipsos maintains a large panel of more than 4.7 million potential survey participants in 47 countries, continuously managing the recruitment and retention of panelists. Ipsos conducts multisource recruitment in seeking to maintain a diverse panel of potential survey participants and sets sample goals for recruitment based on national censuses, populations that are in high demand for survey research, and panel parameters, such as attrition and response rates. Ipsos recruits a majority of panelists online, through advertisements, website referrals, direct email contact, and other methods. Individuals who consent to serve as panelists receive incentives for their panel participation, and Ipsos removes individuals from the panel who are inactive.³⁰ In order to draw a sample for The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, Ipsos used a router system to randomly select potential survey participants from panelists within country-specific census-derived sampling strata with quotas set for gender, age, educational attainment, and in-country region of residence. Online opt-in panels can be generalizable to the public by quota sampling and poststratification weighting if appropriate characteristics are selected to generate weights.^{31,32,33} For the current study, we used the sampling and weighting strategy developed by Ipsos.

In 2017, Ipsos conducted The Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People online survey with participants from 27 countries using the sampling approach described above. Ipsos conducted the surveys between October 24, 2017 and November 7, 2017 with panel participants in samples from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India,³⁴ Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States of America. Ipsos administered the 2017 survey to panelists in Chile, Ecuador, Malaysia, and Serbia for the first time, whereas it administered surveys to the remaining 23 countries in both 2016 and 2017. In order to participate, individuals had to be between 16 and 64 years old (with the exception of in the United States and Canada where individuals had to be between 18 and 64 years old), have access to the internet, and consent to participate in the survey. The 2017 survey contained many of the 2016 survey questions,³⁵ as well as some additional items. The survey was self-administered in the national language or most commonly spoken language in each country. Teams of in-country experts partnering with Ipsos were responsible for translation and adaptation of the original survey instrument for each country. Survey responses were anonymous, and Ipsos did not collect personally identifiable information from participants.³⁶

In countries where internet penetration was approximately 60% or higher, the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey data considered representative of the country's adult population,

assuming the selection of appropriate weighting variables^{37, 38} In 2017, there were 16 countries with better internet access and higher internet penetration including: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Serbia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America. The eleven other countries, including Brazil, Chile, China, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, South Africa, and Turkey, had lower levels of internet penetration, so findings from these countries are not nationally representative and instead represent a more affluent, internet-connected population. In addition, Ipsos did not collect data from individuals in China or Mexico with less than a secondary education or in Brazil from individuals with less than a primary education due to internet penetration constraints.

The 2017 survey sample included 19,747 adults across the 27 different countries. Approximately 500 panelists each from Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, and Turkey completed surveys, in addition to approximately 1,000 panelists each from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the United States of America.³⁹

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

1. Las siguientes preguntas pueden ser un poco delicadas. Léalas atentamente.

Algunas personas se visten y viven como si fueran de un sexo aunque nacieron con otro. Por ejemplo, alguien que fue considerado de sexo masculino al nacer, puede sentirse realmente de sexo femenino, y por lo tanto, se viste y vive como una mujer; alguien que era de sexo femenino al nacer puede sentirse realmente de sexo masculino y se viste y vive como un varón.

Cuán familiarizado está (si lo está) con personas con estas características? Elija todas las respuestas que correspondan.

Casi nunca o nunca me encuentro con personas con estas características

He visto personas así, pero no las conozco personalmente

Tengo conocidos con estas características

Tengo amigos/parientes con estas características

Yo soy una persona con estas características⁴⁰

No lo sé

2. Indique si está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con cada una de las afirmaciones siguientes acerca de las personas que se visten y viven como si fueran de un sexo aunque nacieron con otro.

Se les debe permitir realizarse una cirugía de modo que sus cuerpos coincidan con su identidad

Se les debe permitir utilizar sanitarios correspondientes al sexo con el cual se identifican

Se les debe permitir casarse con una persona de su sexo de nacimiento

Se les debe permitir concebir o dar a luz (si son biológicamente capaces para ello)

Se les debe permitir adoptar niños

Se les debe proteger contra la discriminación del gobierno

Se les debe permitir prestar servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas

Totalmente de acuerdo
 En cierta medida de acuerdo
 En cierta medida en desacuerdo
 Totalmente en desacuerdo
 No lo sé

3. Indique si está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con cada una de las afirmaciones siguientes acerca de las personas que se visten y viven como si fueran de un sexo aunque nacieron con otro.

Padecen una forma de enfermedad mental
 Tienen una forma de discapacidad física
 Están cometiendo un pecado
 Están violando las tradiciones de mi cultura
 Son algo natural
 Tienen un lugar especial en la sociedad
 Tienen dones espirituales únicos

Totalmente de acuerdo
 En cierta medida de acuerdo
 En cierta medida en desacuerdo
 Totalmente en desacuerdo
 No lo sé

4. Indique si está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con cada una de las afirmaciones siguientes acerca de las personas que se visten y viven como si fueran de un sexo aunque nacieron con otro.

La sociedad de [país] se ha pasado de la raya al permitir que las personas se vistan y vivan como personas del sexo opuesto.

Peru se está volviendo más tolerante con las personas que se visten y viven como personas del sexo opuesto.

Me preocupa que los niños se expongan a personas que se visten y viven como si fueran del sexo opuesto.

Las personas que se visten y viven como si fueran del sexo opuesto son muy valientes.

Quiero que Peru haga más para apoyar y proteger a las personas que se visten y viven como personas del sexo opuesto.

Totalmente de acuerdo
 En cierta medida de acuerdo
 En cierta medida en desacuerdo
 Totalmente en desacuerdo
 No lo sé

Note: The survey did not use the term *transgender*. While the term *transgender* is increasingly common in international and non-English contexts, it is not known whether the term is universally understood. In order to develop questions that were more likely to be understood across countries, Ipsos asked survey participants about people whose current gender identity is different from their sex

at birth. Prior to administering the survey, participants received a definition, similar to a transgender status definition provided on the optional sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) [module](#)⁴¹ of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). This BRFSS definition stated: “Some people describe themselves as transgender when they experience a different gender identity from their sex at birth. For example, a person born into a male body, but who feels female or lives as a woman would be transgender.”

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos. (2018, September 27). *Plan Nacional de Derechos Humanos 2018 – 2021: Hacia una cultura de respeto y garantía de los derechos de la ciudadanía* [Press release]. Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minjus/noticias/19470-plan-nacional-de-derechos-humanos-2018-2021-hacia-una-cultura-de-respeto-y-garantia-de-los-derechos-de-la-ciudadania>
- ² Silva-Santisteban, A. & Salazar, X. (2018, June). *Existimos: Experiencias de vida y necesidades sociales de los hombres trans de Lima*. Lima, Peru: UPCH. Retrieved from: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/90d104_ae890e568a0a4fed82fb21f4864b14bd.pdf
- ³ Cáceres, C. F., Salazar, X., Silva-Santisteban, A., & Villayzán, J. (2012). *Estudio sobre los factores que incrementan la vulnerabilidad al VIH, riesgos de la feminización corporal, necesidades de educación y laborales de la población trans en las regiones intervenidas*. Lima, Peru: Instituto de Estudios en Salud, Sexualidad y Desarrollo Humano, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Ronda 10 del Fondo Mundial en Perú.
- ⁴ Segura, E. R. & Cáceres, C. F. (2010). *Estimating the number of men who have sex with men, transgender women and people living with HIV and AIDS in Lima, using the network scale-up method*. Lima, Peru: Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia.
- ⁵ Cáceres et al. (2012)
- ⁶ Silva-Santisteban, A., Raymond, H. F., Salazar, X., Villayzan, J., Leon, S., McFarland, W., & Cáceres, C. F. (2012). Understanding the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Transgender Women of Lima, Peru: Results from a Sero-Epidemiologic Study Using Respondent Driven Sampling. *AIDS and Behavior*, 16(4), 872-881. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-011-0053-5>
- ⁷ Salazar, X., Silva-Santisteban, A., & Villayzán, J. (2018, June). *Diagnóstico sobre la situación de las adolescentes trans femeninas provenientes de la amazonía peruana*. Lima, Peru: UPCH. Retrieved from: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/90d104_9c9328604390437e9fa2a72a7ddd77e8.pdf
- ⁸ Silva-Santisteban et al. (2012)
- ⁹ Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos (2018)
- ¹⁰ Clark, J. L., Perez-Brumer, A. G., Reisner, S. L., Salazar, X., McLean, S., Huerta, L., Silva-Santisteban, A., Moriarty, K. M., Mimiaga, M. J., Sanchez, J., Mayer, K. H., & Lama, J. R. (2020). Social Network Organization, Structure, and Patterns of Influence Within a Community of Transgender Women in Lima, Peru: Implications for Biomedical HIV Prevention. *AIDS and Behavior*, 24(1), 233-245. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-019-02506-8>
- ¹¹ Instituto de Estudios Peruanos. (2019, May). *Conocimiento y actitudes hacia el enfoque de género y la homosexualidad*. Lima, Peru: IEP. Retrieved from: <https://iep.org.pe/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Informe-OP-Mayo-2019-6-Actitudes-hacia-el-enfoque-de-g%C3%A9nero-9.pdf>
- ¹² We used the term “transgender” throughout this report to refer to “people [who] dress and live as one sex even though they were born another.” This definition was intentionally broad so as to encompass the diversity of identities of gender minority peoples in the 27 countries surveyed in the larger Ipsos survey project.
- ¹³ Clark, J. & Jackson, C. (2018, January). *Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People*. Ipsos. Retrieved from: <https://www.ipsos.com/en-us/news-polls/global-attitudes-toward-transgender-people>
- ¹⁴ It is not clear from participants' responses what those who selected “don't know” were indicating, whether it was that they did not understand the meaning of the question, they did not know if they knew any transgender people, or something else.
- ¹⁵ Among participants who were not transgender, those who reported having transgender acquaintances, friends, or family members we coded as “know a transgender person”; participants who reported rarely or never encountering transgender people or seeing

transgender people but not knowing them personally and did not indicate that they have transgender acquaintance, friends, or family we coded as “do not know a transgender person;” and any participants who indicated that they “don’t know” in response to the question about familiarity with transgender people we coded as “don’t know.”

¹⁶ Low and medium income vs. high income

¹⁷ We fit multinomial logistic regression models for each item to explore how participants’ sex, age, education, household income, and familiarity with transgender people were associated with attitudes, adjusting for all other variables in the model. Relative risk ratios (RRR) above 1.0 indicate a higher likelihood of endorsing the given response (relative to “disagree”) associated with the variable in question (e.g. sex); RRR below 1.0 indicate a lower likelihood of endorsing the given response.

¹⁸ The regression model examining correlates of attitudes toward the statement, “They should be allowed to have surgery so their body matches their identity.” included a dichotomized household income variable which provides comparison between participants with high income and those with medium or low income. The use of the dichotomized income variable improved model fit.

¹⁹ Low and medium income vs. high income

²⁰ Attitudes towards minority group members (e.g., religious minorities, sexual minorities, and racial or ethnic minorities) have long been the subject of public opinion polls and surveys of social attitudes as a way for researchers to gauge and assess change in levels of social acceptance. See, for example, findings from the 2018 General Social Survey about racial inequality: <http://www.apnorc.org/projects/Pages/Changing-Attitudes-about-Racial-Inequality.aspx>

²¹ Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática. (2018). *Censos Nacionales 2017: XII de Población, VII de Vivienda y III de Poblaciones Indígenas*. Lima, Peru: INEI. Retrieved from: <https://censos2017.inei.gob.pe/redatam/>

²² Instituto de Estudios Peruanos. Conocimiento y actitudes hacia el enfoque de género y la homosexualidad. IEP Lima 2019. At: <https://iep.org.pe/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Informe-OP-Mayo-2019-6-Actitudes-hacia-el-enfoque-de-g%C3%A9nero-9.pdf>

²³ Norton, A. T. & Herek, G. M. (2013). Heterosexuals’ Attitudes Toward Transgender People: Findings from a National Probability Sample of U.S. Adults. *Sex Roles*, 68(11), 738-753. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11199-011-0110-6>

²⁴ Lewis, D. C., Flores, A. R., Haider-Markel, D. P., Miller, P. R., Tadlock, B. L., & Taylor, J. K. (2017). Degrees of Acceptance: Variation in Public Attitudes toward Segments of the LGBT Community. *Political Research Quarterly*, 70(4), 861-875. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1065912917717352>

²⁵ Herek, G. M. & Capitanio, J. P. (1996). “Some of My Best Friends” Intergroup Contact, Concealable Stigma, and Heterosexuals’ Attitudes Toward Gay Men and Lesbians. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 22(4), 412-424. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167296224007>

²⁶ Heeringa, S. G., West, B. T., & Berglund, P. A. (2017). *Applied survey data analysis*, 2nd ed. New York, NY: Chapman and Hall/CRC.

²⁷ Note that this estimate is different from the use of the term “relative risk ratio” as used in fields such as epidemiology. The interpretation of the exponentiated estimated coefficients of a multinomial logistic regression are an extension of odds ratios in binary logistic regression. Since the baseline category for comparison may change in a multinomial logistic regression model, the odds ratios are interpreted relative to that baseline, which is why the term relative risk ratio was adopted; see also StataCorp. (2017). *mlogit – multinomial (polytomous) logistic regression*. *Stata 15 Base Reference Manual*. College Station, TX: Stata Press.

²⁸ <https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/stata/output/multinomial-logistic-regression-2/>

²⁹ Prior Ipsos research found that samples of panelists administered online surveys in India are not representative of the general population. Data from the online survey of panelists in India provided additional evidence for this. Therefore, Ipsos conducted additional face-to-face interviews with a sample of 610 adults and excluded data from the original online survey panelists in India from

published data. Data from the face-to-face interviews in India are presented in *Public Support for Transgender Rights: A Twenty-three Country Survey* and in all Ipsos publications containing data from the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, while data from the original online survey of panelists in India have not been published. The survey administered in the face-to-face interviews included the same questions as the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey, as well as a series of additional questions specific to the Indian legal and social environment. Survey participants in India were identified through randomized sampling of postal addresses in five localities. Individuals did not receive incentives for participation or completion. Personal identifiers were removed by Ipsos while cleaning these data.

³⁰ Panelists receive points based on survey completion. The number of points received is a function of survey length and complexity. Benefits do not accrue to panelists who do not complete surveys. Panelists' participation in surveys is tracked (for inactivity, speed, and other variables) to identify quality issues. Regular participation in surveys is required for panelists to maintain standing in the panel; although, panelists are given a significant time frame in which to respond to surveys before they are identified as inactive. Panelists who are disengaged or presenting other problems are regularly removed from the panel.

³¹ Kennedy, C., Mercer, A., Keeter, S., Hatley, N., McGeeney, K., & Gimenez, A. (2016, May 2). *Evaluating online nonprobability surveys*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center. Retrieved from: <https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2016/05/02/evaluating-online-nonprobability-surveys/>

³² Mercer, A., Lau, A., Kennedy, C. (2018, Jan. 26). *For weighting online opt-in samples, what matters most?* Washington, DC: Pew Research Center. Retrieved from: <https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2018/01/26/for-weighting-online-opt-in-samples-what-matters-most/>

³³ Mercer, A. et al. (2018)

³⁴ In 2017, the Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People survey was administered online to the sample of Ipsos panelists in India. Face-to-face interviews were not conducted in India in 2017.

³⁵ The 2017 version removed the social proximity questions about not wanting to have transgender people as neighbors, coworkers, teachers, members of the military, elected leaders, and family members and a question about how transgender individuals should or should not be able to legally change their gender on identity documents. Ipsos added new questions about gender pronoun use and political and social developments.

³⁶ This is with the exception of data from India where Ipsos collected personally identifiable information from respondents who participated in the face-to-face interviews. Data collected in these interviews are confidential, and Ipsos removed personal identifiers while cleaning the data.

³⁷ While the use of census-based weights allows these data to be balanced to reflect the general adult population, as with any methodology, there are limitations in the generalizability of data based on differential probabilities of inclusion in the sampling frame.

³⁸ Mercer et al. (2018)

³⁹ The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval +/- 3.1 percentage points in samples of 1,000 and of +/- 4.5 percentage points in samples of 500. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website at <https://www.ipsos.com/en>

⁴⁰ This response option was used to identify transgender participants in the sample.

⁴¹ CDC. (2018). *2018 BRFSS Questionnaire*. Atlanta, GA: CDC. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires/pdf-ques/2018_BRFSS_English_Questionnaire.pdf