

# Transphobia

**Transphobia** is a range of antagonistic attitudes and feelings against transgender or transsexual people or transsexuality. Transphobia can be emotional disgust, fear, anger or discomfort felt or expressed towards people who do not conform to society's gender expectations.<sup>[1][2]</sup> It is often expressed using homophobic (anti-gay) views and hence often an aspect of homophobia.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Transphobia is a type of prejudice and discrimination similar to racism and sexism,<sup>[5]</sup> and transgender people of color are often subjected to all three forms of discrimination at once,<sup>[6]</sup> but it remains more acceptable to be transphobic than racist or sexism in the US.<sup>[7]</sup>

Other terms like **cissexism**, **cisgenderism**, **cisnormativity** place more stress on societal norms that enforce the gender binary but are occasionally used synonymously with **transphobia**.

Child victims of transphobia experience harassment, school bullying, and violence in school, foster care, and social programs. Adult victims experience public ridicule, harassment including misgendering, taunts, threats of violence, robbery, and unjust arrest; and many feel unsafe in public because they are transgender. A high percentage report being victims of sexual violence. Some are refused healthcare or suffer workplace discrimination including being fired for being transgender, or feel under siege by politically conservative or religious groups who oppose laws to protect them, or by some radical feminists who hold antagonistic views toward them and publish attacks on them. There is even discrimination from a fragment of the gay rights movement.

Besides the increased risk of violence and other threats, the stress created by transphobia can cause negative emotional consequences which may lead to drug use, running away from home, and a higher rate of suicide.

## 1 Etymology and use

The word *transphobia* is a classical compound patterned on the term *homophobia*, sharing its second component *-phobia* from the Greek: φόβος, *phóbos*, "fear". The first component is the neo-classical prefix *trans-* from *transgender* (originally meaning "across, on the far side, beyond"). Along with *biphobia*, *homophobia* and *transphobia* are members of the family of terms used when intolerance and discrimination is directed toward LGBT people.

*Transphobia* need not be a phobia as defined in clinical

psychology (i.e., an anxiety disorder). Its meaning and use typically parallel those of *xenophobia*.

The adjectival form *transphobic* describes things or qualities related to transphobia, and the noun *transphobe* denotes someone who harbors transphobia.

## 2 Origins

The transfeminist theorist and author Julia Serano argues in her book *Whipping Girl* that transphobia is rooted in sexism. She locates the origins of both transphobia and homophobia in what she calls "oppositional sexism", the belief that male and female are "rigid, mutually exclusive categories, each possessing a unique and nonoverlapping set of attributes, aptitudes, abilities, and desires". Serano contrasts oppositional sexism with "traditional sexism", the belief that males and masculinity are superior to females and femininity. Furthermore, she writes that transphobia is fueled by insecurities people have about gender and gender norms.<sup>[8]</sup>

The transgender author and critic Jody Norton believes that transphobia is an extension of homophobia and misogyny. She argues that transgender people, like gays and lesbians, are hated and feared for challenging and undermining gender norms and the gender binary. Norton writes that the "male-to-female transgender incites transphobia through her implicit challenge to the binary division of gender upon which male cultural and political hegemony depends".<sup>[9]</sup>

## 3 Related concepts

The related concept of **cissexism** (also termed **cisgenderism**, **cisnormativity** or **cissexual assumption**, occasionally used synonymously with **transphobia**) is the appeal to norms that enforce the gender binary and gender essentialism, resulting in the oppression of gender variant, non-binary, and transgender identities.<sup>[10]</sup> Cisgenderism refers to the assumption that, due to human sexual differentiation, one's gender is determined solely by a biological sex of male or female (based on the assumption that all people must have either an XX or XY sex-chromosome pair, or, in the case of cisgenderism, a bivalent male or female expression), and that trans people are inferior to cisgender people due to being in "defiance of nature".<sup>[11]</sup>

Harassment and violence directed against transgender

people is often called **trans bashing**, and can be physical, sexual or verbal. Whereas **gay bashing** is directed against a target's real or perceived **sexual orientation**, trans bashing is directed against the target's real or perceived **gender identity**. The term has also been applied to **hate speech** directed at transgender people<sup>[12]</sup> and to depictions of transgender people in the media that reinforce negative stereotypes about them.<sup>[13]</sup> Notable victims of violent crimes motivated by transphobia include **Brandon Teena**, **Gwen Araujo**, **Angie Zapata**, **Nizah Morris**, and **Lauren Harries**.<sup>[14]</sup>

## 4 Manifestations

### 4.1 Harassment and violence

See also: **Violence against LGBT people**

As homophobia and transphobia are correlated, many trans people experience homophobia and heterosexism; this is due to people who associate trans people's gender identity with homosexuality, or because trans people also have a **sexual orientation** that is **non-heterosexual**.<sup>[3][15][4]</sup> Author Thomas Spijkerboe stated, "Transgender people subjected to violence, in a range of cultural contexts, frequently report that transphobic violence is expressed in homophobic terms."<sup>[4]</sup> Attacking someone on the basis of a perception of their gender identity rather than a perception of their sexual orientation is known as "**trans bashing**", analogous to "**gay bashing**".

According to the **American Psychological Association**, transgender children are more likely than other children to experience harassment and violence in school, foster care, residential treatment centers, homeless centers and juvenile justice programs.<sup>[16]</sup> Researchers say trans youth routinely experience taunting, teasing and bullying at school, and that nearly all trans youth say they were verbally or physically harassed in school, particularly during gym class, at school events, or when using single-sex restrooms. Three-quarters report having felt unsafe.<sup>[2]</sup>

As adults, transgender people are frequently subjected to ridicule, stares, taunting and threats of violence, even when just walking down the street or walking into a store.<sup>[17]</sup> A U.S. survey of 402 older, employed, high-income transgender people found that 60% reported violence or harassment because of their gender identity. 56% had been harassed or verbally abused, 30% had been assaulted, 17% had had objects thrown at them, 14% had been robbed and 8% had experienced what they characterized as an unjustified arrest.<sup>[15]</sup>

A study of 81 transgender people in **Philadelphia** found 30% reported feeling unsafe in public because they were transgender, with 19% feeling uncomfortable for the same reason. When asked if they had ever been forced to have sex, experienced violence in their home, or been

physically abused, the majority answered yes to each question.<sup>[18]</sup>

A review of American studies on sexual violence towards transgender people found that it is "shockingly common" and while reported rates vary considerably among studies for methodological and other reasons the most common finding is that around 50% of transgender people have been sexually assaulted.<sup>[19]</sup>

When transgender people are murdered, they are often shot, struck or stabbed repeatedly.<sup>[20]</sup>

### 4.2 Misgendering and exclusion

Misgendering refers to the experience of being labeled by someone as having a gender other than the one you identify with.<sup>[21]</sup> Misgendering can be deliberate or accidental. It ordinarily takes the form of a person using pronouns (including "it") to describe someone that are not the ones that person prefers,<sup>[22][23][24][25][26]</sup> calling a person "ma'am" or "sir" in contradiction to the person's gender identity,<sup>[24][27][28]</sup> using a pre-transition name for someone instead of a post-transition one<sup>[26][29][30][31]</sup> (called "deadnaming"),<sup>[32]</sup> or insisting that a person behave consistently with their assigned rather than self-identified gender, for example by using a bathroom designated for males even though the person identifies as female. The experience of being misgendered is common for all transgender people before they transition, and for many afterwards as well.<sup>[33]</sup> Transgender people are regularly misgendered by doctors,<sup>[16]</sup> police, media and peers, experiences that they have described as mortifying,<sup>[34]</sup> hurtful, especially to **transgender youth**,<sup>[35]</sup> cruel,<sup>[36]</sup> and "only making our lives harder".<sup>[37]</sup> Knowingly and deliberately misgendering a transgender person is considered extremely offensive by transgender individuals.<sup>[35][36]</sup> In 2008, Allen Andrade beat to death Colorado transgender teenager **Angie Zapata**, whom he later described to police as "it."<sup>[38]</sup>

In August 2013, after murdered 21-year-old New York trans woman **Islan Nettles** was referred to as "he" by a speaker at her memorial service, transgender actress **Laverne Cox** characterized misgendering as "part of the violence that led to **Islan's** death."<sup>[35]</sup>

In 2014, a Connecticut trans girl known only as **Jane Doe** (due to her status as a minor) has several times been placed in facilities for men and boys during her continuing imprisonment without charges. She has also been misgendered by the writers of some letters to the editor of the *Hartford Courant*.<sup>[39]</sup>

Transgender people are often excluded from entitlements or privileges reserved for people whose gender identity they share, but whose assigned gender they do not. It is very common, for example, for transgender women to be stopped or questioned when they use public bathrooms designated for women.<sup>[17][26]</sup>

Homeless shelters, hospitals and prisons have denied trans women admission to women's areas and forced them to sleep and bathe in the presence of men.<sup>[40]</sup> This situation has been changing in some areas, however. For example, on February 8, 2006, New York City's Department of Homeless Services announced an overhaul of its housing policy with the goal of specifically ending discrimination against transgender people in its shelters.<sup>[41]</sup>

### 4.3 As users of healthcare

See also: [Healthcare and the LGBT community](#)

A study of 81 transgender people in Philadelphia found 14% said they had been refused routine medical care because they were transgender. 18% answered yes when asked if, when they went in for a check-up, "being transgendered create[d] a problem" for them.<sup>[18]</sup>

Transgender people depend largely on the medical profession to receive not only hormone replacement therapy, but also vital care. In one case, Robert Eads died of ovarian cancer after being refused treatment by more than two dozen doctors.<sup>[42]</sup> In the US-based National Center For Transgender Equality's 2011 survey, 19% had been refused medical care due to their transgender or gender non-conforming status,<sup>[43]</sup> showing that refusal of treatment due to transphobia is not uncommon. Another example of this is the case of Tyra Hunter. Hunter was involved in an automobile accident, and when rescue workers discovered she was transgender, they backed away and stopped administering treatment. She later died in a hospital.<sup>[44]</sup>

In many European countries, any transgender person who wishes to change their legal gender must first be sterilized. Several countries are reviewing this law; Sweden repealed it in December 2012.<sup>[45]</sup>

### 4.4 In the workplace

Transphobia also manifests itself in the workplace. Some transgender people lose their jobs when they begin to transition. A study from Willamette University stated that a transsexual person fired for following the recommended course of treatment rarely wins it back through federal or state statutes.<sup>[46]</sup>

News stories from the *San Francisco Chronicle* and Associated Press cite a 1999 study by the San Francisco Department of Public Health finding a 70 percent unemployment rate amongst the city's transgender population. On February 18, 1999, the San Francisco Department of Public Health issued the results of a 1997 survey of 392 trans women and 123 trans men, which found that 40 percent of those trans women surveyed had earned money from full or part-time employment over the preceding six months. For trans men, the equivalent statistic

was 81 percent. The survey also found that 46 percent of trans women and 57 percent of trans men reported employment discrimination.<sup>[47]</sup>

A 2002 American study found that among educators, trans educators are 10-20% more likely to experience workplace harassment than their gay and lesbian colleagues.<sup>[2]</sup>

In the hiring process, discrimination may be either open or covert, with employers finding other ostensible reasons not to hire a candidate or just not informing prospective employees at all as to why they are not being hired. Additionally, when an employer fires or otherwise discriminates against a transgender employee, it may be a "mixed motive" case, with the employer openly citing obvious wrongdoing, job performance issues or the like (such as excessive tardiness, for example) while keeping silent in regards to transphobia.

Employment discrimination on the basis of gender identity and expression is illegal in some U.S. cities, towns and states. Such discrimination is outlawed by specific legislation in the State of New Jersey and might be in other states (as it is in the states of California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, New Mexico and Washington) or city ordinances; additionally, it is covered by case law in some other states. (For example, Massachusetts is covered by cases such as *Lie vs. Sky Publishing Co.* and *Jette vs. Honey Farms.*) Several other states and cities prohibit such discrimination in public employment. Sweden and the United Kingdom has also legislated against employment discrimination on the grounds of gender identity. Sometimes, however, employers discriminate against transgender employees in spite of such legal protections.<sup>[48]</sup>

There is at least one high-profile employment-related court case unfavorable to transgender people. In 2000, the southern U.S. grocery chain Winn-Dixie fired long-time employee Peter Oiler, despite a history of repeatedly earning raises and promotions, after management learned that the married, heterosexual truck driver occasionally cross-dressed off the job. Management argued that this hurt Winn-Dixie's corporate image. The American Civil Liberties Union filed a lawsuit against Winn-Dixie on behalf of Oiler but a judge dismissed it.<sup>[49]</sup>

Sometimes transgender people facing employment discrimination turn to sex work to survive,<sup>[50]</sup> placing them at additional risk of such things as encountering troubles with the law, including arrest and criminal prosecution; enduring workplace violence; and possibly contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV.<sup>[47]</sup>

### 4.5 From government

Transgender people also face the denial of right of asylum or inhuman treatment in process of asylum-seeking. For example, Fernanda Milan, a transsexual woman from

Guatemala was placed in an asylum center for males in Denmark and while there, was raped by several men. She was in danger of deportation into Guatemala where transgender people have no rights and face possible execution, but has since been granted entry.<sup>[51]</sup>

Transgender disenfranchisement is the practice of creating or upholding barriers that keep transgender individuals from voting and therefore restrict the principles of universal suffrage.

See also: [Transgender disenfranchisement in the United States](#)

## 4.6 In education systems

Within the school system, many transgender teens are being harassed and mistreated. It has become a nationwide epidemic. Not only does the bullying affect the victim, but it affect the school's population as well.<sup>[52]</sup> Teens who go through this bullying are more likely to become depressed. Over 80% of these teens have claimed that they feel unsafe in a school environment. More than 40% have stated that they have been physically abused and mistreated. And over 65% of transgender teens at school have been bullied online and throughout social media.<sup>[53]</sup> Most cases of bullying are generally not reported. "Transgender youth frequently report fear and anxiety about using restrooms and locker rooms at school because they had experienced harassment by both peers and adults when using them."<sup>[54]</sup>

## 4.7 In social conservatism

The Christian Right, including organizations such as the American Family Association, Family Research Council, Focus on the Family, National Association for Research and Therapy of Homosexuality, and Roman Catholic Church, believe that transgenderism is unnatural and that transgender people are and remain their birth sex, and they oppose laws and policies intended to accommodate transgender people, such as allowing them to change their legal sex, use the washroom corresponding to the gender with which they identify, or become ordained Christian ministers. They say that God created people's bodies as they are meant to be, that accepting transgender people would violate scripture and natural law, and that the bible refers to male and female.<sup>[55]</sup>

According to the Ontario Consultants for Religious Tolerance website, under Pope John Paul II, the Vatican first stated its opposition to reassignment surgery in 2000, although it was not made public until 2003.<sup>[56]</sup>

## 4.8 In feminism

See also: [Feminist views on transgenderism and transsexualism](#)

Radical feminists who hold antagonistic views of transgender people, particularly against trans women, are commonly called TERFs, or trans exclusionary radical feminists.<sup>[57]</sup> Radical feminist Janice Raymond's 1979 book, *The Transsexual Empire*, was and still is controversial due to its unequivocal condemnation of transsexual surgeries. In the book Raymond says, "All transsexuals rape women's bodies by reducing the real female form to an artifact, appropriating this body for themselves .... Transsexuals merely cut off the most obvious means of invading women, so that they seem non-invasive."<sup>[58]</sup> Raymond also authored a paper in the 1980s which the United States Department of Health and Human Services used to deny trans people access to transgender-specific healthcare.<sup>[57]</sup>

Perhaps the most visible site of conflict between feminists and trans women has been the Michigan Womyn's Music Festival. The festival ejected a transsexual woman, Nancy Burkholder, in the early 1990s.<sup>[59]</sup> Since then, the festival has maintained an intention that it is for "womyn-born-womyn" only.<sup>[60]</sup> The activist group Camp Trans formed to protest the "womyn-born-womyn" intention and to advocate for greater acceptance of trans women within the feminist community. A number of prominent transgender activists and transfeminists were involved in Camp Trans including Riki Wilchins, Jessica Xavier, and Leslie Feinberg. The festival considered allowing only post-operative trans women to attend, however this was criticized as classist, as many trans women cannot afford sex reassignment surgery.<sup>[61]</sup>

Kimberly Nixon is a trans woman who volunteered for training as a rape crisis counselor at Vancouver Rape Relief & Women's Shelter in Vancouver, British Columbia in 1995. When Nixon's transsexual status was determined, she was expelled. The staff decided that Nixon's status made it impossible for her to understand the experiences of their clients, and also required their clients to be cisgender women. Nixon disagreed, disclosing her own history of partner abuse and sued for discrimination. Nixon's attorneys argued that there was no basis for the dismissal, citing Diana Courvant's experiences as the first publicly transsexual woman to work in a women-only domestic violence shelter. In 2007 the Canadian Supreme Court refused to hear Nixon's appeal, ending the case.<sup>[62][63][64]</sup>

Outside Canada, not all rape survivors organisations refuse to support transsexual rape survivors. Wellington Independent Rape Crisis featured former sex worker, New Zealand Labour Party MP and the world's first transsexual elected national representative Georgina Beyer on one of its "Take Back the Night" marches as a rape sur-

vivor herself, and Beyer has also assisted the Auckland-based HELP Foundation for sexual abuse counselling, prevention and support, appearing in a poster campaign to call for higher levels of government funding.

Transsexual women such as Sandy Stone challenged the feminist conception of “biological woman”. Stone worked as a sound engineer for Olivia Records from about 1974 to 1978, resigning as the controversy over a trans woman working for a lesbian-identified enterprise increased.<sup>[65]</sup> The debate continued in Raymond’s book,<sup>[58]</sup> which devoted a chapter to criticism of “the transsexually constructed lesbian-feminist.” Groups like Lesbian Organization of Toronto then voted to exclude trans lesbians.<sup>[66]</sup> Sheila Jeffreys labeled transgenderism “deeply problematic from a feminist perspective and [stated] that transsexualism should be seen as a violation of human rights.”<sup>[67]</sup>

However, Andrea Dworkin, a noted anti-pornography feminist supported the right of trans women to be considered authentic women in her book *Women-Hating* (1978). Other cisgender feminist support came from the work of poststructuralist feminist Judith Butler, particularly her books *Gender Trouble* (1990) and *Bodies That Matter* (1993), which argue that the violent “inscription” of gender as a social construct on human bodies leads to violence against those that violate such binaristic gender dichotomies.<sup>[68][69]</sup> Butler is lesbian. Most younger lesbian and other cisgender feminists strongly dissent from feminist transphobia. The latter is now generally regarded as archaic, rooted in feminists’ historical distrust of patriarchal medical definitions of and interventions into women’s physicality.

## 4.9 In the gay, lesbian, and bisexual communities

Transphobia is documented in the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) communities, despite historic cooperation between these communities in campaigns for equality, such as in the Stonewall Riots.<sup>[70][71][72][73]</sup>

Authors and observers, such as transgender author Jilian Todd Weiss, have written that “there are social and political forces that have created a split between gay/lesbian communities and bisexual/transgender communities, and these forces have consequences for civil rights and community inclusion. ‘Biphobia’ and ‘transphobia’ are a result of these social and political forces, not psychological forces causing irrational fears in aberrant individuals.”<sup>[74][75][76]</sup>

### 4.9.1 Gay and lesbian communities

Historian Joanne Meyerowitz documented transphobia within the gay rights movement in the mid 20th century in response to publicity surrounding the transition



Protesters outside the 2010 premiere of *Ticked-Off Trannies With Knives*, written and directed by gay filmmaker Israel Luna, objecting to what they considered to be transphobic portrayals in the film and its trailer, which referred to several notable real-life murders of transgender people before being taken down.<sup>[77]</sup>

of Christine Jorgensen. Jorgensen, who made frequent homophobic remarks and insisted she was not connected to or identified with gay men, was a polarizing figure among activists:

In 1953, for example, *ONE* magazine published a debate among its readers as to whether gay men should denounce Jorgensen. In the opening salvo, the author Jeff Winters accused Jorgensen of a “sweeping disservice” to gay men. “As far as the public knows,” Winters wrote, “you were merely another unhappy homosexual who decided to get drastic about it.” For Winters, Jorgensen’s story simply confirmed the false belief that all men attracted to other men must be basically feminine,” which, he said, “they are not.” Jorgensen’s precedent, he thought, encouraged the “reasoning” that led “to legal limitations upon the homosexual, mandatory injections, psychiatric treatment – and worse.” In the not-so-distant past, scientists had experimented with castrating gay men.<sup>[78]</sup>

Several prominent figures in second wave feminism have also been accused of transphobic attitudes, culminating in 1979 with the publication of *The Transsexual Empire* by radical lesbian feminist Janice Raymond, who popularized the term *shemale* as derogatory slur referring to trans women in 1994,<sup>[79]</sup> and her statements on transsexuality and transsexuals have been criticized by many in the LGBT and feminist communities as extremely transphobic and as constituting hate speech.<sup>[80][81][82][83]</sup>

In 1950s America, there was a debate among gay men and women about those who felt they were of the opposite sex. Gay men and women who were trying to melt quietly into the majority society criticized them as “freaks”

who brought unwanted disreputable attention upon them. Such attitudes were widespread at the time.<sup>[84]</sup>

Some trans men face rejection from lesbian communities they had been part of prior to transition. Journalist Louise Rafkin writes, "[t]here are those who are feeling curiously uncomfortable standing by as friends morph into men. Sometimes there is a generational flavor to this discomfort; many in the over-40 crowd feel particular unease", stating that this was "shaking the foundation of the lesbian-feminist world".<sup>[85]</sup> Trans men were part of the protest at the 2000 Michigan Womyn's Music Festival, the first time the 'womyn-born womyn only' policy has been used against trans males, women supporting the transsexual community and young gender-variant women.<sup>[86]</sup>

In the early 1970s, conflicts began to emerge due to different syntheses of lesbian, feminist and transgender political movements, particularly in the United States. San Francisco trans activist and entertainer Beth Elliott became the focus of debate over whether to include transgender lesbians in the movement, and she was eventually blacklisted by her own movement.<sup>[87][88]</sup>

#### 4.9.2 Bisexual communities and binarism

One view is that the word *bisexual* is transphobic, as "bi" means "two" (thus implying a belief in the binary view of gender). Some people, such as scholar Shiri Eisner, say that some make the claim that the term "erases nonbinary genders and sexes out of existence",<sup>[89]</sup> as many dictionaries define bisexuality as "[o]f, relating to, or having a sexual orientation to persons of either sex",<sup>[90]</sup> "[s]exually attracted to both men and women"<sup>[91]</sup> and other similar definitions.<sup>[92][93]</sup>

However, some bisexual individuals and scholars object to the notion that bisexuality means sexual attraction to only two genders, arguing that since *bisexual* is not simply about attraction to two sexes and encompasses gender as well, it can include attraction to more than one<sup>[94]</sup> or more than two genders<sup>[95]</sup> and is occasionally defined as such.<sup>[89]</sup> Others, such as the American Institute of Bisexuality, say that the term "is an open and inclusive term for many kinds of people with same-sex and different-sex attractions"<sup>[96]</sup> and that "the scientific classification *bisexual* only addresses the physical, biological sex of the people involved, not the gender-presentation."<sup>[95]</sup>

In order to deal with issues related to transphobia and the gender binary, many individuals have taken on terms such as *pansexual*, *omnisexual* (an alternative word for pansexual) or *polysexual* in place of the term *bisexual*. The American Institute of Bisexuality argues that these terms "describe a person with homosexual and heterosexual attractions, and therefore people with these labels are also bisexual"<sup>[96]</sup> and that the notion that bisexuality is a reinforcement of a gender binary is a concept that is founded upon "anti-science, anti-Enlightenment philosophy that

has ironically found a home within many Queer Studies departments at universities across the Anglophone world".<sup>[95]</sup> Eisner agrees with this view, stating that "allegations of binarism have little to do with bisexuality's actual attributes or bisexual people's behavior in real life" and that the allegations are an attempt to separate the bisexual and transgender communities politically.<sup>[89]</sup>

## 5 Consequences

Whether intentional or not, transphobia and cissexism have severe consequences for the target of the negative attitude. Transphobia creates significant stresses for transgender people which can lead them to feel shame, low self-esteem, alienation and inadequacy. Transgender youth often try to cope with the stress by running away from home, dropping out of school, using drugs or cutting.<sup>[2][97]</sup> Although it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics, suicide rates among transgender people are thought to be especially high, because of how they are treated by their families and by society.<sup>[11]</sup> Suicide attempts reported by transgender and gender non-conforming adults vastly exceed the rate of the general U.S. population, 41 percent versus 4.6 percent.<sup>[98]</sup>

## 6 See also

- Genderism
- Global Action for Trans Equality
- Hate crime
- Corrective rape
- LGBT people in prison
- LGBT rights opposition
- List of transgender-related topics
- List of unlawfully killed transgender people
- Non-binary discrimination
- Press for Change - UK law organisation for transgender people
- Transgender Day of Remembrance
- Transgender Europe
- Transgender inequality
- Transgender Law Center
- Transmisogyny
- Yogyakarta Principles

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- [3] Maurianne Adams, Lee Anne Bell, Pat Griffin (2007). *Teaching for Diversity and Social Justice*. Routledge. pp. 198–199. ISBN 1135928509. Retrieved December 27, 2014. Because of the complicated interplay among gender identity, gender roles, and sexual identity, transgender people are often assumed to be lesbian or gay (See *Overview: Sexism, Heterosexism, and Transgender Oppression*). ... Because transgender identity challenges a binary conception of sexuality and gender, educators must clarify their own understanding of these concepts. ... Facilitators must be able to help participants understand the connections among sexism, heterosexism, and transgender oppression and the ways in which gender roles are maintained, in part, through homophobia.
- [4] Thomas Spijkerboer (2013). *Fleeing Homophobia: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Asylum*. Routledge. p. 122. ISBN 1134098359. Retrieved December 27, 2014. Transgender people subjected to violence, in a range of cultural contexts, frequently report that transphobic violence is expressed in homophobic terms. The tendency to translate violence against a trans person to homophobia reflects the role of gender in attribution of homosexuality as well as the fact that hostility connected to homosexuality is often associated with the perpetrators' prejudices about particular gender practices and their visibility.
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- [7] Wing Sue, Derald (2010). *Microaggressions and Marginality: Manifestation, Dynamics, and Impact*. Wiley. p. 224. ISBN 0470491396. [I]t is more acceptable to be blatantly heterosexist/homophobic or genderist/transphobic than it is to be racist or sexist in American society[.]
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## 8 Further reading

- Thematic report on Discrimination against trans and intersex people on the grounds of sex, gender identity and gender expression, The European Commission, 2012.

## 9 External links

- Remembering our Dead
- Survivor bashing – bias motivated hate crimes
- Translatina documentary (2010)

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