

# New Hampshire State Report

Of respondents in the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey, **225 were New Hampshire residents.**<sup>1</sup> This report discusses the experiences of those New Hampshire respondents.

## I. Employment

- **Fifteen percent (15%)** of New Hampshire respondents who have ever been employed **reported losing a job because of their gender identity or expression** in their lifetime.
- **In the past year, one in five (20%)** of those who held or applied for a job during that year **reported being fired, denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.**
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being **verbally harassed (11%), physically attacked (1%), and/or sexually assaulted (1%)** at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- **Seventeen percent (17%)** of those who had a job in the past year **reported other forms of mistreatment** based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- **Overall, more than one in five (21%)** respondents who had a job in the past year **reported being fired, denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression in the past year.**

## II. Education

- **Nearly three-quarters (74%)** of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) **experienced some form of mistreatment**, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
  - **Sixty-five percent (65%)** of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 **were verbally harassed, more than one-quarter (26%) were physically attacked, and more than one in five (21%) were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.**
  - **One in eight (12%)** faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.
- **More than one-quarter (27%)** of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school **were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.**

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<sup>1</sup> The number of respondents in New Hampshire (n=225) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at [www.USTransSurvey.org](http://www.USTransSurvey.org).

### III. Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- **Nearly one-quarter (23%) of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year**, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- **More than one-quarter (28%) of respondents have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.**
- **In the past year, one in ten (10%) respondents experienced homelessness** because of being transgender.

### IV. Income and Employment Status

- **Seven percent (7%) of respondents were unemployed.**
- **Nearly one in five (18%) respondents were living in poverty.**

### V. Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, **more than one in five (22%) experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year in a place of public accommodation.** This included 13% who were denied equal treatment or service, 13% who were verbally harassed, and 2% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

### VI. Police Interactions

- **Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police.** In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, **nearly half (47%) experienced some form of mistreatment.** This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- **Nearly half (48%) of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help** if they needed it.

### VII. Health

- **Nearly one in four (24%) respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender**, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- **More than one-quarter (27%) of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender**, such as being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, **18% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person**, and one-quarter (25%) did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.

- **Thirty-five percent (35%) of respondents experienced serious psychological distress** in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).

## VIII. Identity Documents

- **Only 13% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while nearly two-thirds (60%) reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.**
- **The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced**, with 28% of those who have not changed their legal name and 25% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- **Nearly one-quarter (23%) of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.**

## IX. Restrooms

- **Nearly one in ten (9%) respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.**
- **In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (9%), physically attacked (2%), or sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.**
- **More than half (54%) of respondents avoided using a public restroom** in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- **Nearly one-third (27%) of respondents limited the amount that they ate and drank** to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

## About the National Center for Transgender Equality

The National Center for Transgender Equality (NCTE) is the nation's leading social justice policy advocacy organization devoted to ending discrimination and violence against transgender people. NCTE was founded in 2003 by transgender activists who recognized the urgent need for policy change to advance transgender equality. NCTE now has an extensive record winning life-saving changes for transgender people. NCTE works by educating the public and by influencing local, state, and federal policymakers to change policies and laws to improve the lives of transgender people. By empowering transgender people and our allies, NCTE creates a strong and clear voice for transgender equality in our nation's capital and around the country.

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### The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

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The full report and Executive Summary of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey are available at [www.USTransSurvey.org](http://www.USTransSurvey.org).



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