

FATAL VIOLENCE AGAINST TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NON-CONFORMING PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES 2013-2025 COUNTS AND OTHER STATISTICS:

Methodology and Tables

1. Methodology

A. Data

HRC monitors local news and social media, corroborating reporting done through the [Trans Murder Monitoring Project/Transgender Europe \(TGEU\)](#) and [Advocates for Trans Equality \(A4TE\)](#). HRC has been tracking fatal violence against the trans community since the start of 2013. Throughout this report, only data from 2013-Present are analyzed and examined. Because new details may emerge as cases work their way through the justice system, and as law enforcement agencies release new information, data in this report may not always reflect what was noted in original reporting, or what may emerge in the future.

Data were collected online from September 29 to October 27, 2025, among U.S. adults aged 18 and older. The analyses are based on data from nearly 2,000 transgender and gender-expansive respondents. Non-LGBTQ+ respondents (approximately N = 5,000) were collected by [PSB Insights](#) during the same period. To ensure demographic representativeness, PSB used quotas for respondents' race, age, geography, education, and gender.

See the [complete ALCS methodology and data quality report here](#), including detailed documentation for sampling, quality control, benchmarking, weight construction, and scaling.

B. Estimation Strategy

Predicted probabilities from logistic regression with robust standard errors were derived from design-based estimates. Weighted analyses were performed using the unscaled weight (*allwt*) to maximize precision and preserve subgroup sample size while maintaining demographic alignment with external benchmarks.

C. Variables

All variables were constructed from self-reported responses to items included in the 2025 Annual LGBTQ+ Community Survey (ALCS) and non-LGBTQ+ supplemental. Binary indicators were created for each outcome to represent perceived declines in acceptance, reported declines in outness, and reported declines in visibility. The variables are defined as follows and represent a continuum of authenticity and social climate:

- **Perceived Decline in Acceptance:** Perceived acceptance was measured using the question “Compared to 12 months ago, would you say that each of the following are now more accepting, less accepting, or about the same toward LGBTQ+ people?” Responses were coded **1** if the respondent indicated “*somewhat less accepting*” or “*a lot less accepting*” in any setting listed (e.g., workplace, coworkers, supervisors, health care, schools, pharmacies) and **0** otherwise. This binary variable represents perceived decline in LGBTQ+ acceptance — a contextual measure of how respondents believe their immediate environments have changed over the past year. DKs and REFs were set to missing.
- **Individual Decline in Outness:** Outness was measured among LGBTQ+ respondents using the question “Compared to 12 months ago, are you more or less open about your LGBTQ+ identity in each of the following places?” Responses were coded **1** if the respondent indicated “*somewhat less open*” or “*a lot less open*” in any listed setting (e.g., workplace, with coworkers, supervisors, health care settings, schools, or in public spaces), and **0** otherwise. This variable captures behavioral retreat in self-disclosure — indicating whether respondents have reduced openness about their LGBTQ+ identity compared to a year prior. DKs and REFs were set to missing.
- **Individual Decline in Visibility:** Visibility was measured among LGBTQ+ respondents using the question “Compared to 12 months ago, are you more comfortable, less comfortable, or about the same with displaying pro-LGBTQ+ symbols (such as wearing a Pride T-shirt/pin or hanging a Pride flag) at each of the following places?” Responses were coded **1** if the respondent indicated “*somewhat less comfortable*” or “*a lot less comfortable*” in any context (e.g., at work, in public spaces, at health care facilities, or at schools), and **0** otherwise. This measure reflects reduction in external expression of LGBTQ+ identity — a behavioral indicator of declining visibility and safety. DKs and REFs were set to missing.

2. Data Tables

Table 1: Predicted Probabilities from Models of Discrimination, Declining Perceived Acceptance, Outness, and Visibility on LGBTQ+ Acceptance Among LGBTQ+ Adults 18+ (September-October 2025; LGBTQ+ Sample)				
	Predicted Probability			
	Transgender/Gender-expansive Sample		Non-LGBTQ+ Sample	
	Pr(Y=1)	Pr(Y=0)	Pr(Y=1)	Pr(Y=0)
<i>Discrimination</i>	43.9%***	56.1%***	--	--
<i>Decline in Acceptance</i>	41.7%***	58.3%***	--	--
<i>Decline in Outness</i>	57.6%***	42.4%***	--	--
<i>Decline in Visibility</i>	58.5%***	41.5%***	--	--
<i>Knows Trans Person</i>	--	--	26.7%***	73.4%***
Note: Predicted probabilities at means using the within-group weight (<i>allwt</i>). Statistical significance: * p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001				