

# Frequently Asked Questions About Transgender People

- 1. *What Does “Transgender” Mean?*** Transgender people are individuals whose gender identity and/or expression is sometimes or always different from the gender assigned to them at birth. Literally, they “trans,” or cross, gender lines.
- 2. *Who Are Transgender People?*** Transgender people include female-to-male transsexuals (FTMs or transsexual men), male-to-female transsexuals (MTFs or transsexual women), crossdressers (the term preferred to “transvestites”), drag queens and kings, and individuals who adopt a range of genderqueer identities and labels.
- 3. *What Does “Genderqueer” Mean?*** A relatively new term, “genderqueer” is used by many transgender youth who identify as neither male nor female, as both, or as somewhere in between, and who often seek to blur gender lines.
- 4. *How Are Transsexual Individuals Different from Crossdressers?*** Transsexual individuals feel that their gender identity does not coincide with the gender they were assigned at birth. They may undergo hormone treatments and gender confirmation surgeries to align their anatomy with their core identity, but not all desire or can afford to do so. Although crossdressers wear clothes that are considered by society to be inappropriate for their gender, they do not want to change their birth gender and generally do not alter their bodies through hormones or surgeries.
- 5. *Are Transgender People Gay?*** Being transgender is about gender identity and expression, not sexuality—these are different, though not entirely unrelated, concepts. For example, transgender people are often perceived by society as lesbian or gay, and thus are discriminated against in similar ways.
- 6. *How Are Transgender People Discriminated Against?*** Like gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals, transgender people face discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations and services. They are also potential targets for hate crimes and incidents: verbal harassment, threatening telephone calls and emails, and acts of violence committed by the same people who hate lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals. Transgender people, though, are much more likely to fall victim to discrimination and hate crimes than non-transgender LGB individuals, because they often possess physical or behavioral characteristics that readily identify them as transgender. They are also often denied health care, including access to hormones and gender confirmation surgeries.