



What does the general public know about the transgender community? A prospective mixed-methods evaluation of a stigma reduction program

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Intersectional Stigma,Psychosis, Youth, andResilience (INSPYR Lab)

Background

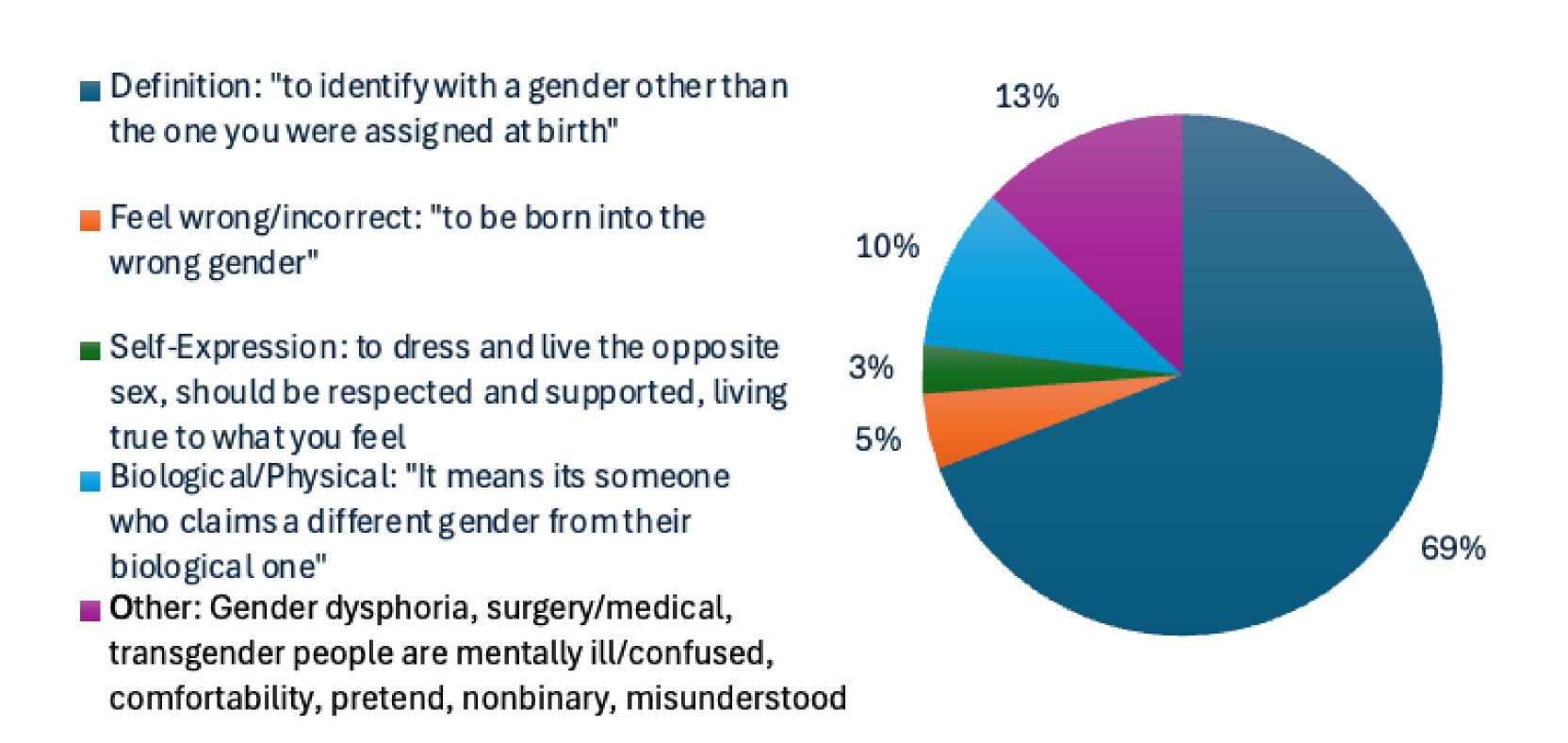
- Transgender (trans) people experience significant stigma (Hatch et al., 2022), and contact serves as a key mediator between knowledge and reduced transprejudice (e.g., Cheso et al., 2024)
- Trans stigma (e.g., negative stereotyping, social distancing) is associated with disproportionate negative health outcomes and barriers to full societal inclusion (e.g., Barr et al., 2021; Price et al., 2023; Puckett et al., 2019), especially for trans people of color (e.g., Hughes et al., 2022)
- Brief "social contact" videos can reduce trans stigma (e.g., Amsalem et al., 2022) and potentially improve knowledge, but few studies have used an intersectional lens. We hypothesized (H1) significant increases in knowledge after seeing a social contact video, (H2) more stigma toward trans people of color, and (H3) limited trans knowledge at baseline

Method

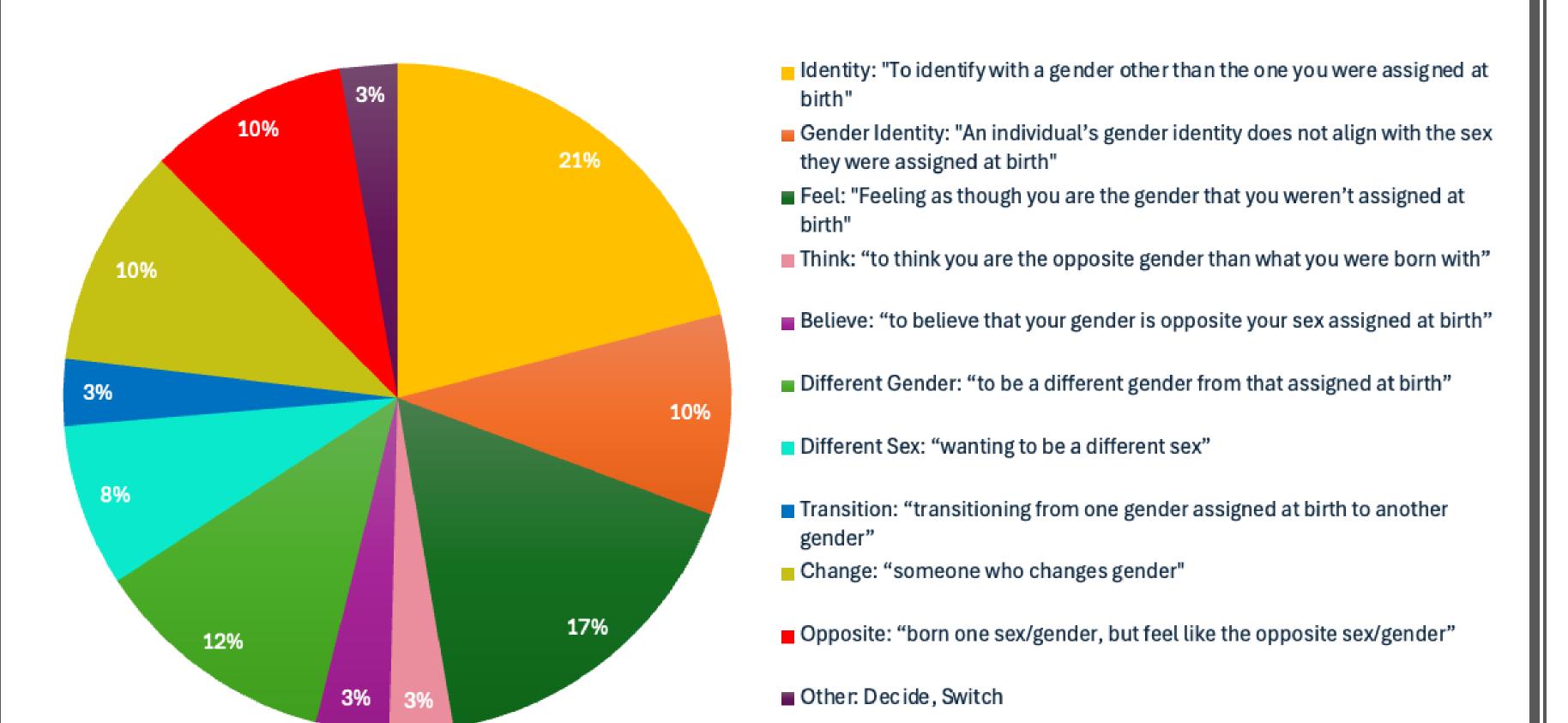
- N = 641 US-based participants (census-matched sampling/CloudResearch); 57% White, 61% female;
 Mage = 42 (SD = 14.1)
- Participants were randomized to one of four video conditions (~2mins; White/Black trans man/woman) or a no-video control
- Stigma [post-test only]: negative stereotypes (24 items, 1-7 scale; Billard, 2018) and social distance (13 items, 1-7 scale; Tompkins et al., 2015)
- Knowledge [pre/post]: "How well do you feel you understand what it means for someone to identify as transgender?" (1-5 scale; Frankovic & Orth, 2022)
- Open-ended questions: "What do you think it means to be transgender?" (Q1) and "What else do you know about transgender people?" (Q2)

The general public has mixed views on the transgender community & a two-minute video of a trans person sharing their story increases knowledge

Q1: What does it mean to be transgender?



Q1 Subcategories of Definitions



Results

(H1) significant increase in trans knowledge pre-to-post video intervention, t(513), = 5.49, p < .001

(H2) no stigma differences by group, but a non-significant change in knowledge for participants randomized to the Black woman (p = .288) or control (p = .534) conditions

(H3) Qualitative analyses ongoing (via CQR)

- Baseline Q1: "Identifying with a gender different from the one assigned at birth" (69%)
- <u>Baseline Q2</u>: Varied responses including awareness of discrimination (23%) and mental health challenges (10%). Combination of positive perceptions (16%; e.g., "they are human") and negative perceptions (7%; e.g., "they are confused")

Discussion

- High trans stigma and low trans knowledge are significant issues, and social contact videos have the power to increase knowledge and reduce stigma
- Knowledge significantly improved pre-to-post with a brief intervention, but not for participants randomized to see a Black trans woman
- Qualitative analyses are revealing mixed knowledge;
 1-month follow-up results currently being analyzed
- Limitations: White, female, liberal, highly educated sample; no stigma pre-test; stories were not uniform / Future Directions: The use of brief contact interventions to reduce stigma for other stigmatized identities (LGB, mental illness, etc.)

References: available upon request | Contact: jdeluca@fairfield.edu
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