

# CWS Factsheet Series on Population Served: Psychologists Providing Services to Transgender People

## Key Findings

- **Younger psychologists, gay, lesbian, or bisexual** psychologists were more likely to provide services to transgender people at higher frequencies.
- Psychologists working in **other settings**, i.e., business, government settings, universities, those with **“other” future work plans** were also more likely to provide services to transgender people at higher frequencies.

## Background

This factsheet presents an analysis of the characteristics of psychologists providing services to **transgender people** based on responses from approximately 3,800 **doctoral-level licensed psychologists** in the **2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers**.<sup>1</sup> In a typical week,

- **2%** of psychologists **frequently or very frequently** provided services to transgender people, and
- **98%** of psychologists **never, rarely, or occasionally** provided services to transgender people.

## Findings

Psychologists with the following characteristics were more likely to provide services to transgender people:

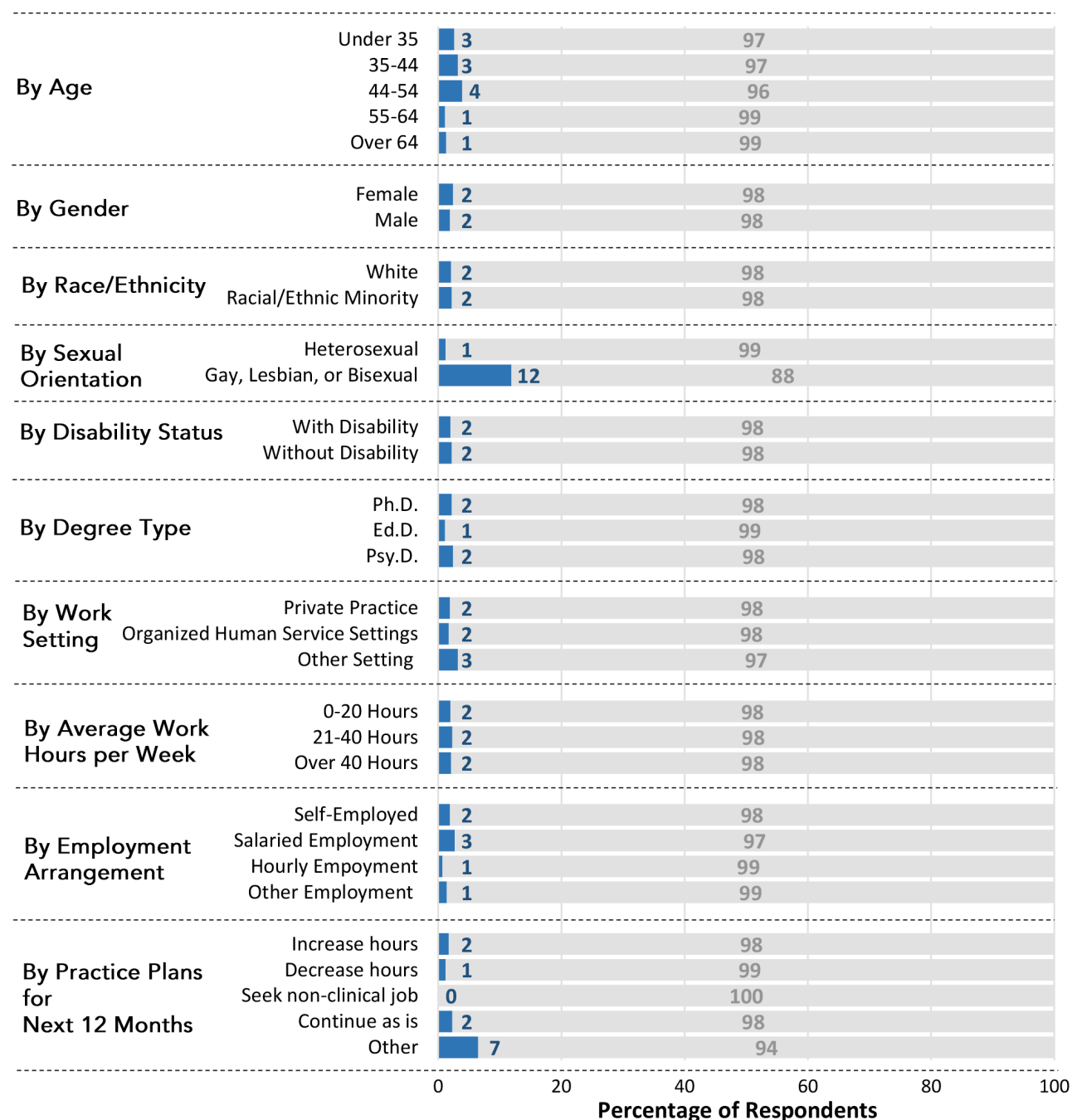
- **Younger** – 3% of psychologists under age 55 reported frequently or very frequently providing services to transgender people, more than those ages 55 or older (1%).
- **Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual** – 12% of gay, lesbian, or bisexual psychologists reported providing services to transgender people frequently or very frequently, whereas only 1% of heterosexual psychologists reported the same.
- **Working in other settings**, i.e., business, government settings – 3% of psychologists working in other settings reported frequently or very frequently providing services to transgender people, more than those in private practice (2%) or organized human service settings, i.e., hospitals, community mental health centers (2%).
- **With “other” future work plans** – 7% of psychologists with “other” work plans reported frequently or very frequently providing services to transgender people, more than those planning to increase hours (2%), decrease hours (1%), seek non-clinical jobs (0%), or continue as is (2%).

1. All statements in this factsheet are based on  $\chi^2$  test results. For more information about  $\chi^2$  test results, please refer to the documentation file for this factsheet series. For more information about other findings of the survey or the survey methodology, please refer to the report: American Psychological Association. (2016). 2015 survey of psychology health service providers. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/workforce/publications/15-health-service-providers/index.aspx>

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# Characteristics of Psychologists Providing Services to Transgender People

## Characteristics of Psychologists



### Frequency of Providing Services to Transgender People:

■ Frequently, Very Frequently  
■ Never, Rarely, Occasionally

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis.  
Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.