

Appendix B

DATA FROM PARTNERS FOR ETHICAL CARE'S 2021 DESISTER/DE'TRANSITIONER SURVEYⁱ

Included here are the questions and aggregate responses from an informal and preliminary survey given to people who have desisted (stopped insisting they do not identify with their birth sex) and/or detransitioned (stopped attempting to change sexes and/or present one's appearance differently than his or her birth sex), and to parents of desisters/detransitioners, during the month of February 2021.

This is a very small, non-randomized and self-selected sample of 60 people who submitted their responses with the opportunity to do so anonymously; 30 respondents provided contact information and 30 did not. *Results must be considered with caution*, because of the small sample size, because the sample is not a random selection from the pool of desisters/detransitioners, and because of the lack of authentication and adequate demographic data on the respondents. If this survey reveals anything, it strongly suggests that more rigorous research is needed on the phenomenon of desisting/detransitioning.

Partners for Ethical Care feels confident that all 60 responses included in these results are genuine. Approximately 35 additional responses were submitted and subsequently removed. These responses were recognized as disingenuous or invalid by several criteria:

1. The respondent commented, "I'm just here to mess up your data,"
2. The respondent left disparaging, silly, and/or crude comments,
3. The respondent entered multiple, identical survey submissions, and/or
4. The respondent gave contradictory information, such as ticking every box in response to Question 13, "Which of the following did the parent do after the child announced a transgender identity?" including "The parent did nothing different."

If a survey submission met any of the above criteria, it was removed. One additional survey submission was removed because the parent who submitted it indicated that the child had not yet desisted or detransitioned.

Most questions were answered by all 60 respondents. The percentages listed beneath some questions may or may not sum to 100%, depending upon whether the question could only be answered with a single response, or if the question included a "Check all that apply" option. Unless otherwise indicated, respondents could choose only one answer for a given question.

Respondents were able to add unique (volunteered) responses to certain questions, which created some difficulty in summing the percentages on those questions, as certain unique answers may have more appropriately belonged with the provided answers, or when multiple unique responses were very similar to each other. Volunteered responses are marked with an asterisk [*].

Several survey questions provided space to give comments. Those comments are provided in Appendix A.

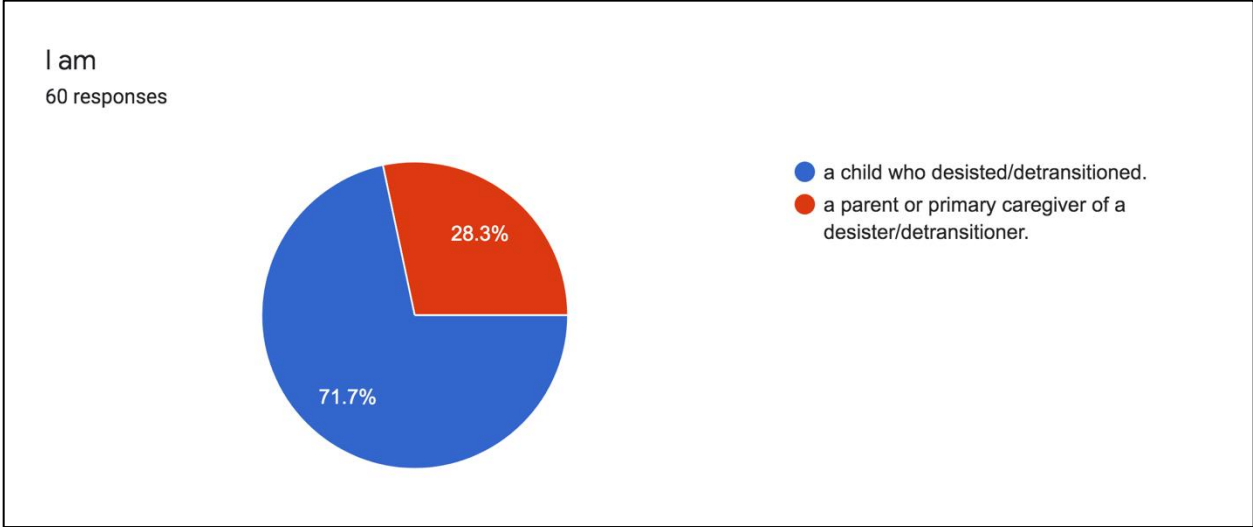
SURVEY QUESTIONS & SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

(Unless otherwise noted, results are listed according to frequency of response.)

Q1. Is the respondent a child or a parent? (60 responses)

71.7% Child

28.3% Parent

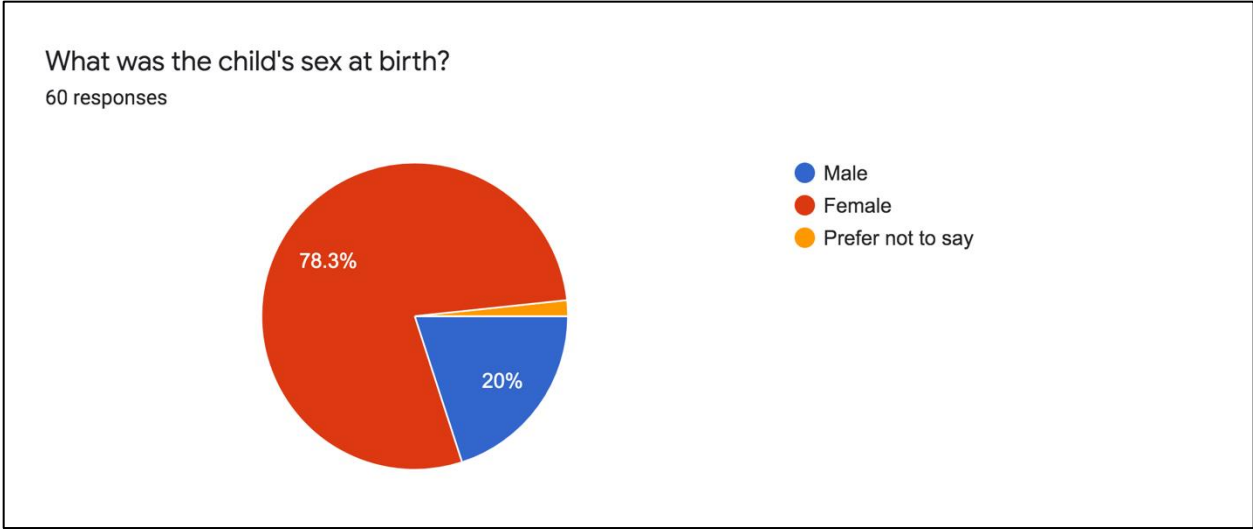


Q2. What was the child's sex at birth? (60 responses)

78.3% Female

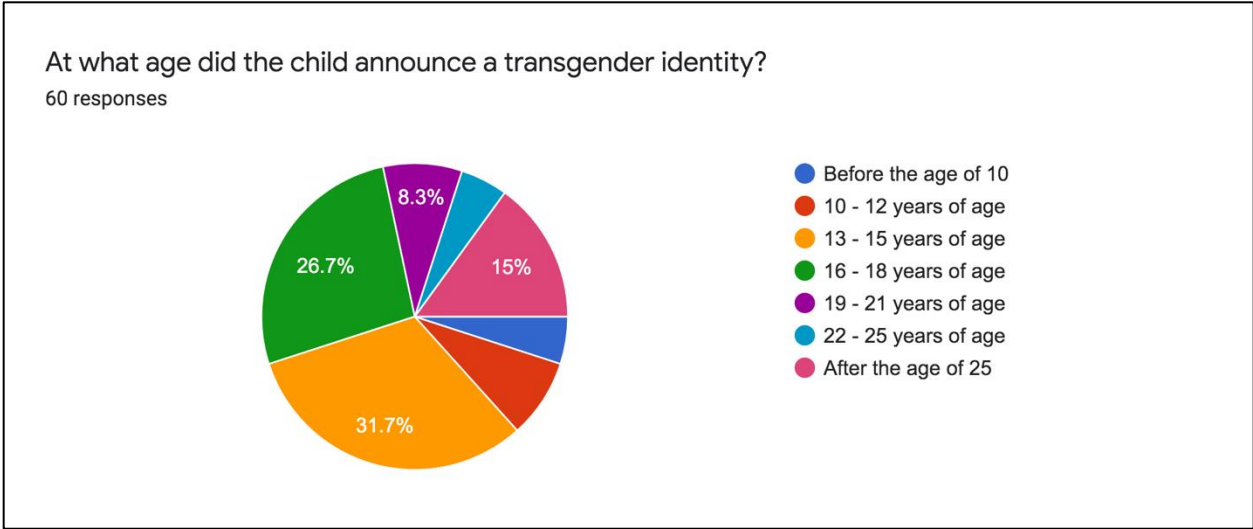
20% Male

0.7% Prefer Not to Say



Q3. At what age did the child announce a transgender identity? (60 responses)

- 5% Age 0-9
- 8.3% Ages 10-12
- 31.7% Ages 13-15
- 26.7% Ages 16-18
- 8.3% Ages 19-21
- 5% Ages 22-25
- 15% Age 25+



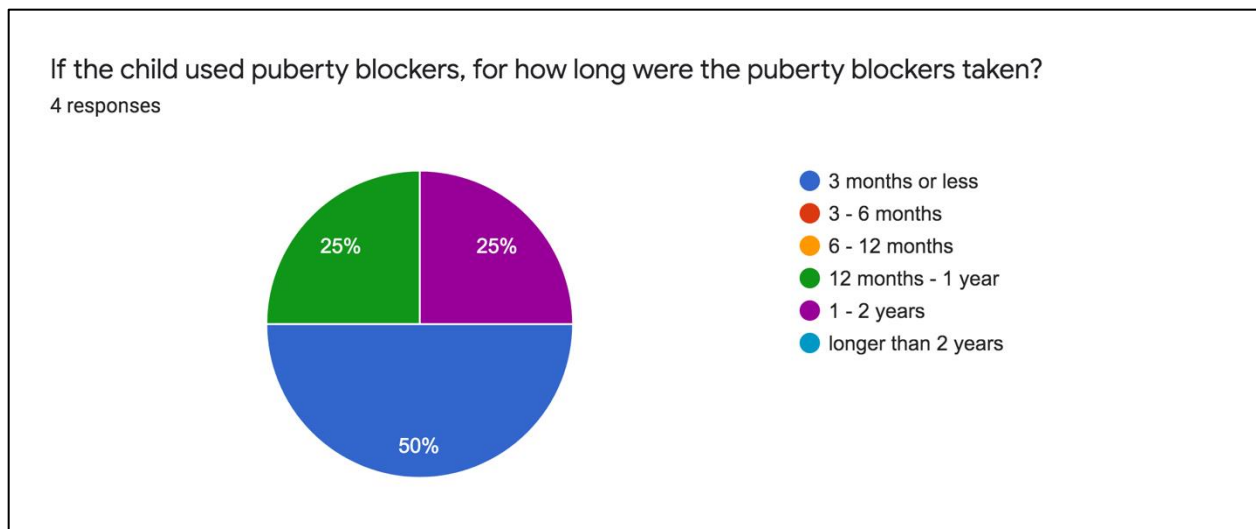
Q4. In which of the following types of transition did the child participate? (60 responses. Respondents could select multiple answers.)

- 81.7% Changed hairstyle
- 78.3% Made use of a binder, packer, etc., in order to pass as the opposite sex
- 76.7% Requested that a different name be used
- 75% Changed clothing style
- 73.3% Requested that different pronouns be used
- 48.3% Took cross-sex hormones
- 31.7% Changed hair color
- 25% Underwent some form of sex-characteristic surgical alteration
- 10% Sought some form of sex-characteristic surgical alteration, but was unable to obtain
- 5% Took puberty blockers
- 1.7% Legally changed name

Q5. If the child used puberty blockers, for how long were the puberty blockers taken? (4 responses)

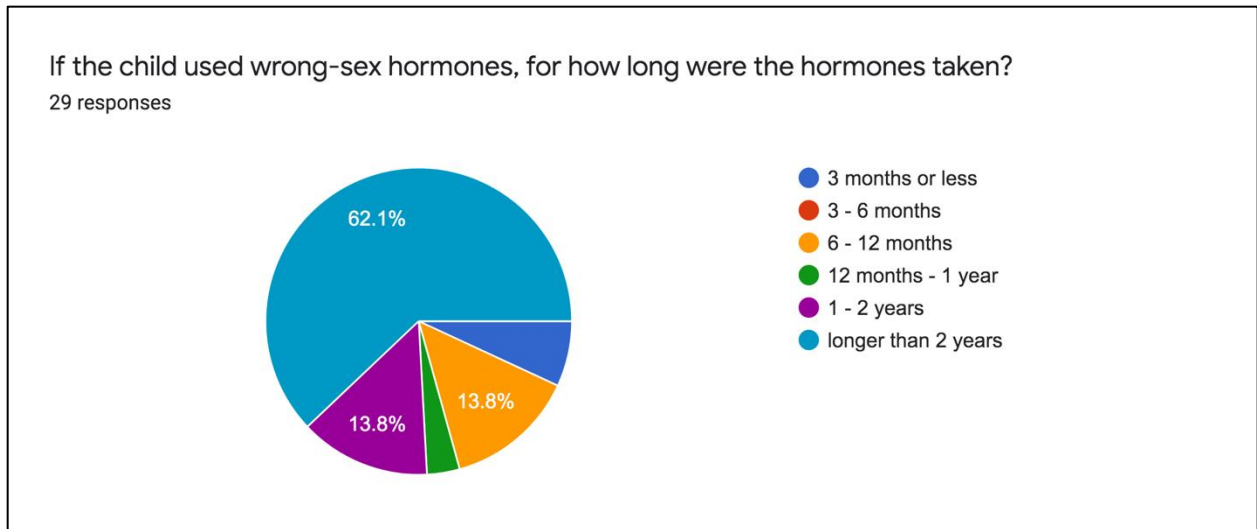
- 50% Longer than 2 years
- 50% 1-2 years

(Note: Question 5 offered the possible extraneous response “12 months-1 year” which is redundant with either the “6-12 months” or “1-2 years” responses. In the above percentages the single “12 months-1 year” response is grouped with the single “1-2 years” response.)



Q6. If the child used wrong-sex hormones, for how long were the hormones taken? (29 responses)

- 6.9% 3 months or less
- 0.0% 3-6 months
- 13.8% 6-12 months
- 17.2% 1-2 years
- 62.1% Longer than 2 years



Q7. If the child was unable to obtain a desired surgery, what was the reason? (17 responses)

- 52.9% could not finance the surgery
- 29.4% was prevented by a parent or caregiver
- 17.6% other
- 0.0% had health complications that prevented the surgery
- 0.0% was prevented by a health professional

If the child was unable to obtain a desired surgery, what was the reason? (Please skip to the next question if this question does not apply.)

17 responses

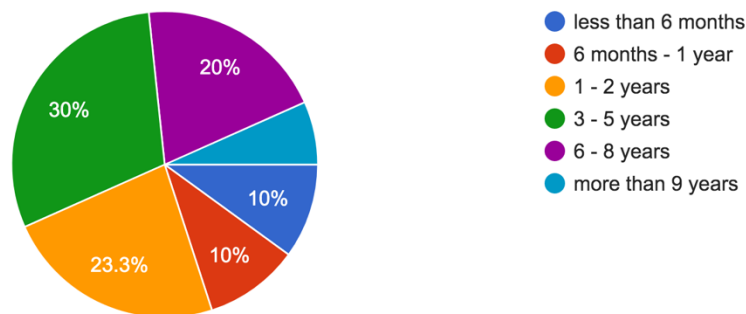


Q8. For approximately how long was the child transitioned (presenting with an alternate sex identity) in any way (socially or medically)? (60 responses)

- 10% less than 6 months
- 10% 6 months – 1 year
- 23.3% 1-2 years
- 30% 3-5 years
- 20% 6-8 years
- 6.7% more than 9 years

For approximately how long was the child transitioned (presenting with an alternate sex identity) in any way (socially or medically)?

60 responses

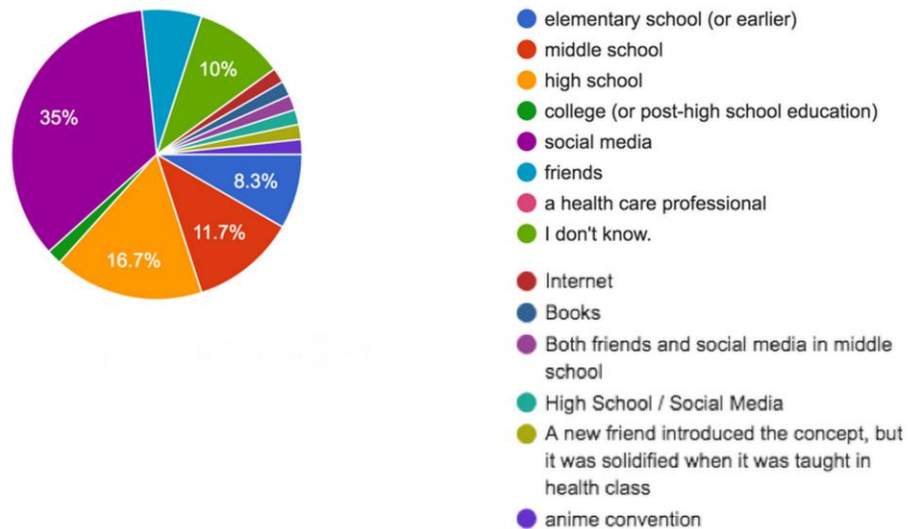


Q9. Where was the child FIRST introduced to gender ideology (the concept that gender is on a continuum between maleness and femaleness, and/or that people can have the mind/brain/soul of one sex and the body of another)? (60 responses. Respondents could select multiple answers.)

- 35% social media
- 16.7% high school
- 11.7% middle school
- 10% unknown
- 8.3% elementary school (or earlier school)
- 6.7% friends
- 1.7% college (or post-high school ed)
- 1.7% books*
- 1.7% friend, then health class*
- 1.7% both friends and social media*
- 1.7% internet*
- 1.7% anime convention*
- 1.7% friend and high school*
- 0.0% healthcare professional

Where was the child FIRST introduced to gender ideology (the concept that gender is on a continuum between maleness and femaleness, and/o...brain/soul of one sex and the body of another)?

60 responses



Q10. In which communities was the child actively encouraged and affirmed in a transgender identity? (60 responses. Respondents could select multiple answers.)

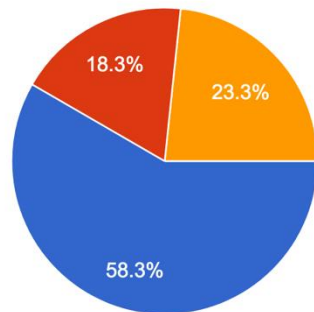
- 85% social media groups
- 76.7% friend groups
- 43.3% school
- 28.3% extended family
- 25% community groups (sports, activities, etc.)
- 21.7% job/work
- 20% nuclear family (parents, siblings)

Q11. Did the parent affirm the child in a transgender identity? (60 responses)

- 58.3% no
- 23.3% yes
- 18.3% did not fully affirm, but used preferred name and pronouns

Did the parent affirm the child in a transgender identity?

60 responses



- No, the parent did not affirm in any way that the child was transgender.
- The parent did not completely affirm, but did use the child's preferred name and/or pronouns.
- Yes; the parent acquiesced to most or all of the child's wishes.

Q12. Did the other parent affirm the child in a transgender identity? (60 responses)

58.3% no

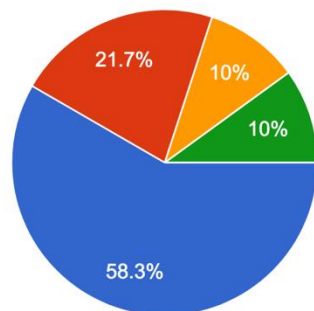
21.7% did not fully affirm, but used preferred name and pronouns

10% yes

10% the child does not have a relationship with the other parent

Did the other parent affirm the child in a transgender identity?

60 responses



- No, the other parent did not affirm in any way that the child was transgender.
- The other parent did not completely affirm, but did use the child's preferred name and/or pronouns.
- Yes; the other parent acquiesced to most or all of the child's wishes.
- The child does not have a relationship with another parent or caregiver.

Q13. Which of the following did the parent do after the child announced a transgender identity? (60 responses. Respondents could select multiple answers.)

48.3% did nothing different

36.7% arranged for out-patient therapy/counseling

- 13.3% took away internet/social media
- 10% arranged for in-patient (residential) therapy/counseling
- 8.3% pulled the child and began homeschooling
- 5% sent the child to live with a relative
- 1.7% moved the child to a different school
- 1.7% got more involved with church*
- 1.7% kicked the child out of the home*
- 1.7% completely disowned the child*
- 1.7% tried to talk the child out of the trans-ID*
- 1.7% threw away child's clothes and forced her to dress femininely; denied same-sex attraction*

[No pie chart is available for Question 13.]

Q14. If the child saw a counselor or therapist, did the counselor or therapist affirm the transgender identity? (51 responses)

52.9% yes

29.4% no

17.7% various volunteered responses (presented below exactly as entered in survey):

“never said yes nor said no, we studied the situation to understand, not exactly to affirm something”

“not at first but let me believe she did after a year”

“Private counsellor didn't...mental health team did”

“Many were seen with mixed outcomes”

“I was transitioning in the early-mid 2000's before the affirming model was taken over, but in the end I was affirmed”

“Reluctantly, yes.”

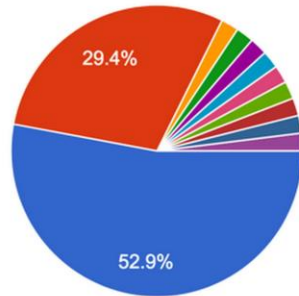
“The first psychologist affirmed but we quickly moved her to a psychoanalyst who did not affirm”

“The first psychologist affirmed, the second one probed deeper and took longer to agree adult child was transgender”

“The therapist my mom set me up with and I did not talk about my trans identity. I later sought therapy as an adult, where the therapist was affirming of my transition”

If the child saw a counselor or therapist, did the counselor or therapist affirm the transgender identity?

51 responses



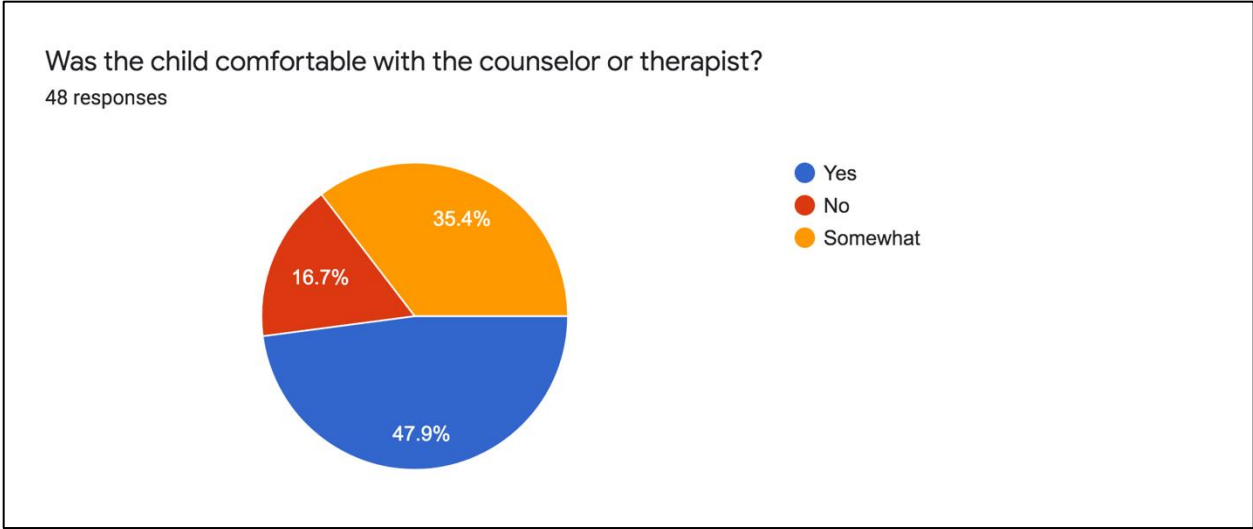
- Yes
- No
- never said yes nor said no, westudied...
- not at first but let me believe shs did a...
- Private counsellor didnt...mental healt...
- Many were seen with mixed outcomes
- I was transitioning in the early-mid 20...
- Reluctantly, yes.
- The first psychologist affirmed but we quickly moved her to a psychoanalyst who did not affirm
- The first psychologist affirmed, the second one probed deeper and took longer to agree adult child was transg...
- The therapist my mom set me up with and I did not talk about my trans identity. I later sought therapy as an adult, whe...

Q15. Was the child comfortable with the counselor or therapist? (48 responses)

47.9% yes

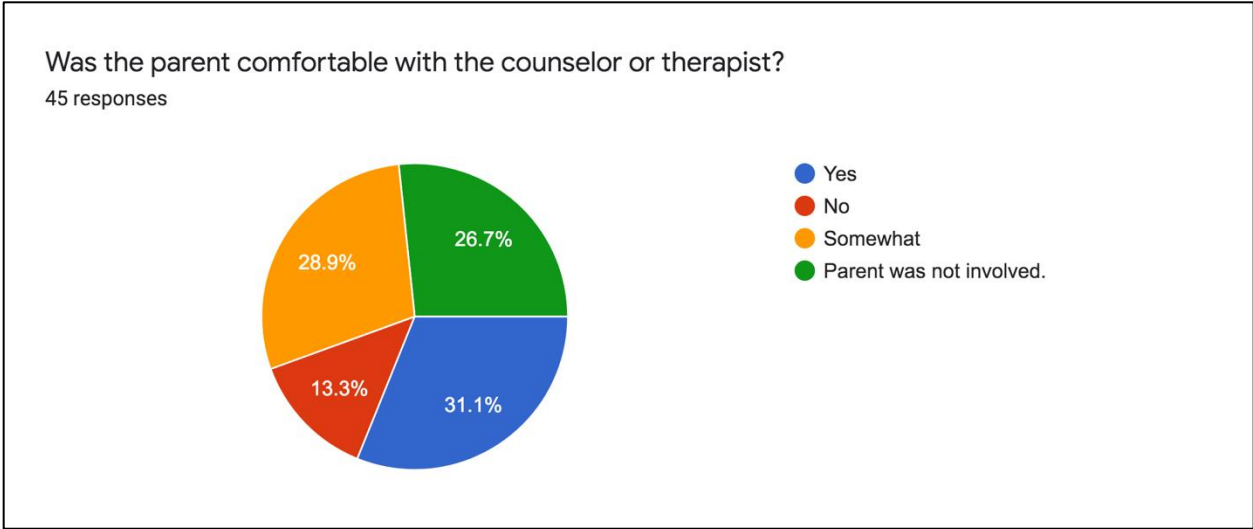
35.4% somewhat

16.7% no



Q16. Was the parent comfortable with the counselor or therapist? (45 responses)

- 31.1% yes
- 28.9% somewhat
- 26.7% parent was not involved
- 13.3% no



Q17. What were the reasons the child desisted/detransitioned, to the best of your knowledge? (60 responses. Respondents could select multiple answers.) The child

- 63.3% found that transition negatively affected some aspect of life

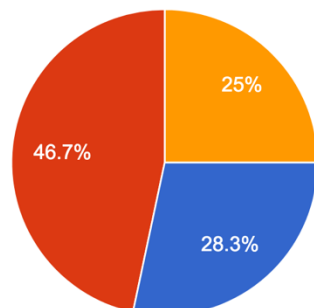
- 58.3% found that transition did not help the gender dysphoria
- 31.7% was convinced by social media (illogical and/or not transgender)
- 25% became bored with transgender ideology
- 23.3% was convinced by parents (or others') arguments
- 6.7% was convinced by a faith leader (illogical and/or not transgender)
- 5% friends desisted/detransitioned
- 5% was convinced at school
- 1.7% couldn't pass*
- 1.7% dug through internal misogyny*
- 1.7% realized the consequences*
- 1.7% stopped feeling dysphoric*
- 1.7% lack of support for transgender ideology in daily life*
- 1.7% a member of the opposite sex liked the child*
- 1.7% radical feminism and self-love*
- 1.7% found the trans community toxic and abusive*
- 1.7% dealt with traumatic experience*
- 1.7% realized that the trans community was controlling*
- 1.7% investigated brain study claims and found them false*
- 1.7% accepted self and homosexuality*
- 1.7% diagnosed with autism*
- 1.7% found a friend group at college*

Q18. After the child desisted/detransitioned, did s/he immediately revert to presenting (clothing choices, hairstyle, etc.) the way s/he did prior to announcing a transgender identity? (60 responses)

- 46.7% no
- 28.3% yes
- 25% changed, but not to prior presentation style

After the child desisted/detransitioned, did s/he immediately revert to presenting (clothing choices, hairstyle, etc.) the way s/he did prior to announcing a transgender identity?

60 responses



- Yes, the child immediately (or very soon after) presented physically as s/he previously did.
- No, the child continued to present physically in the same way as s/he had since announcing a transgender identity.
- The child changed his/her physical presentation immediately (or very soon after), but did not revert to his/her same prior style.

(Results for Questions 19-21 are ordered according to relational closeness from Very Good through Very Poor. A chart listing each respondent's results for Questions 19-21 follows the question summaries.)

Q19. How was the child's relationship with his/her parent(s) prior to being introduced to gender ideology? (60 responses)

23.3% Very Good/Very Close

30% Good/Somewhat Close

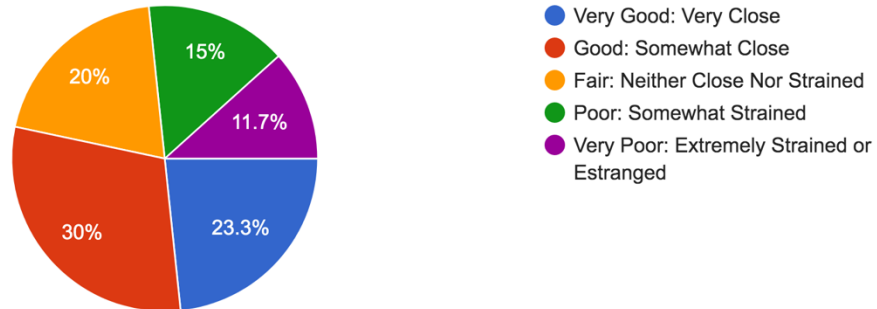
20% Fair/Neither Close nor Strained

15% Poor/Somewhat Strained

11.7% Very Poor/Extremely Strained or Estranged

How was the child's relationship with his/her parent(s) prior to being introduced to gender ideology?

60 responses



Q20. How was the child's relationship with his/her parent(s) during the period that the child was transgender-identified? (60 responses)

3.3% Very Good/Very Close

11.7% Good/Somewhat Close

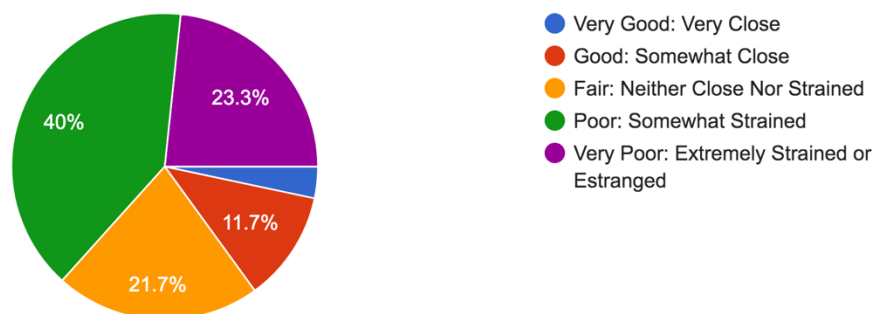
21.7% Fair/Neither Close Nor Strained

40% Poor/Somewhat Strained

23.3% Very Poor/Extremely Strained or Estranged

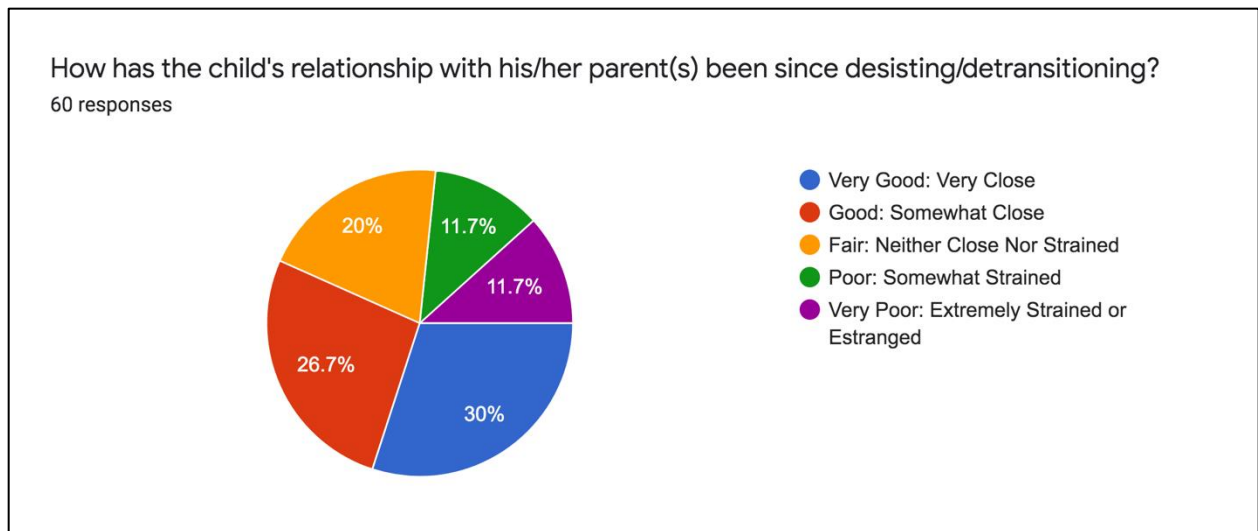
How was the child's relationship with his/her parent(s) during the period that the child was transgender-identified?

60 responses



Q21. How has the child's relationship with his/her parent(s) been since desisting/detransitioning? (60 responses)

- 30% Very Good/Very Close
- 26.7% Good/Somewhat Close
- 20% Fair/Neither Close Nor Strained
- 11.7% Poor/Somewhat Strained
- 11.7% Very Poor/Extremely Strained or Estranged



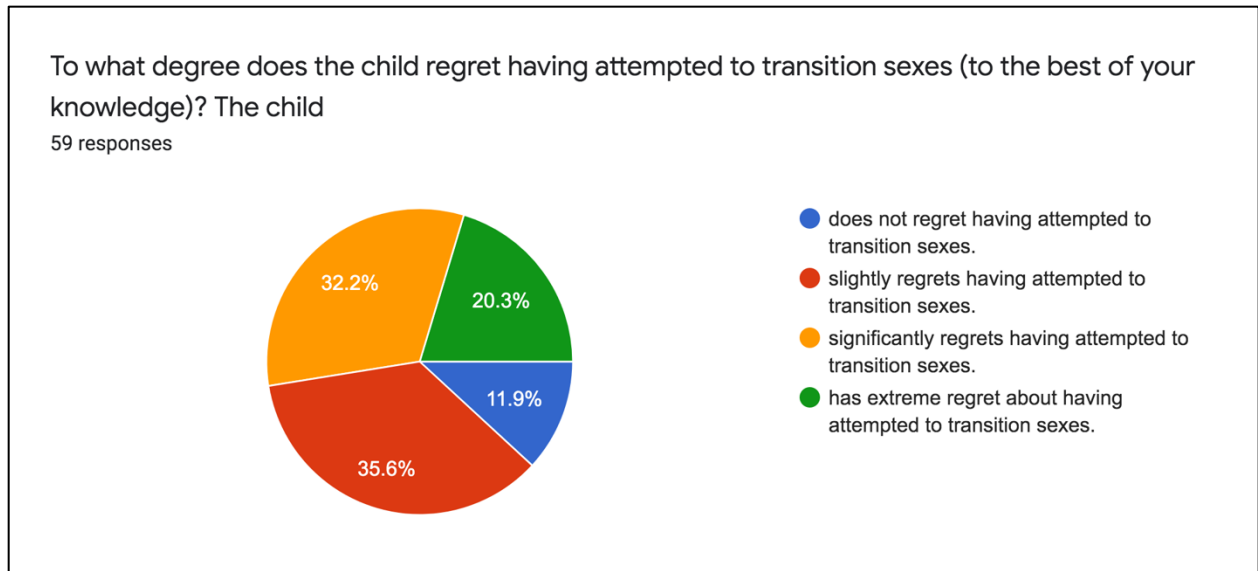
Q22. Does the child have any diagnosed or suspected health, psychological, or neurological issues? (60 responses. Respondents could select multiple answers.)

- 75.9% depression
- 50% suicidal ideation
- 46.6% trauma
- 37.9% autism
- 22.4% suicide attempt
- 13.8% emotional disability
- 8.6% mental disability
- 6.9% physical disability
- 3.4% obsessive-compulsive disorder*
- 3.4% anxiety*
- 3.4% social anxiety*
- 1.7% other anxiety*

- 1.7% attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder*
- 1.7% self-harm; eating disorder; poor self-image*
- 1.7% mood disorder*

Q23. To what degree does the child regret having attempted to transition sexes (to the best of your knowledge)? (60 responses) The child

- 35.6% slightly regrets
- 32.2% significantly regrets
- 20.3% has extreme regret
- 11.9% does not regret



The following chart captures all data from Questions 19-21, which surveyed respondents' perceptions regarding the strength of the family relationship prior to, during, and following the child's attempted gender transition.

The numeric values listed in the chart correspond to the respondents' perception of familial closeness:

- Very Good/Very Close = 5
- Good/Somewhat Close = 4
- Fair/Neither Close nor Strained = 3
- Poor/Somewhat Strained = 2
- Very Poor/ Extremely Strained or Estranged = 1

The chart is organized in descending order, with the highest “Relationship Prior To Attempted Transition” responses at the top. The letter “D” next to the Respondent # indicates that the response came from a desister/detransitioner; the letter “P” indicates that the response came from the parent of a desister/detransitioner.

Respondent #	Relationship Prior to Attempted Transition	Relationship During Attempted Transition	Relationship After Desistance/ Detransition
30 P	5	5	5
54 D	5	5	5
53 D	5	4	5
33 D	5	2	5
42 P	5	2	5
46 P	5	2	5
15 P	5	1	5
28 P	5	1	5
31 P	5	1	5
56 D	5	1	5
18 D	5	3	4
22 D	5	2	4
38 P	5	2	3
35 D	5	1	1
39 D	4	3	5
13 P	4	2	5
24 P	4	2	5
29 D	4	2	5
7 D	4	4	4
19 D	4	4	4
41 D	4	4	4
43 D	4	4	4
48 D	4	4	4
1 P	4	3	4
2 D	4	3	4
32 P	4	3	4
3 D	4	2	4
11 D	4	4	3
25 P	4	1	2
52 D	4	1	2
9 D	4	2	1
59 P	4	2	1
8 D	3	3	5
34 P	3	3	5
58 D	3	3	4
14 D	3	2	4

44 D	3	2	4
17 D	3	3	3
26 D	3	3	3
4 D	3	2	3
51 P	3	2	3
50 P	3	1	3
45 D	3	1	2
49 P	3	2	1
36 D	2	2	5
23 D	2	3	4
5 D	2	2	4
37 D	2	3	3
57 D	2	2	3
60 D	2	2	3
40 D	2	1	3
10 D	2	2	2
16 D	2	2	2
20 D	1	3	5
6 D	1	2	3
55 D	1	2	2
27 D	1	1	2
12 D	1	1	1
21 D	1	1	1
47 D	1	1	1

It is compelling to note that in the majority of cases, the strength/closeness of the familial relationship dropped during the child's attempted gender transition, but typically rose again to the same or greater level of closeness following desistance/detransition. In only four cases was the strength of the family relationship perceived to fall after desistance/detransition. It is also interesting to note that all results indicating the strength of the familial relationship prior to attempted transition as Poor (2) or Very Poor (1) came from desisters/detransitioners, rather than from parents.

However, a number of caveats to interpretation of the above data must be kept in mind:

- The survey subjects were not randomly selected from among the population of all detransitioners; respondents self-selected to take this survey.
- Surveys always reflect personal perception and bias, which may significantly deviate from others' perceptions and biases, and from reality. Personal perceptions may also be a function of the respondent's frame of mind at the particular moment the survey was taken, as opposed to reflecting a more longitudinal or general state of perception. If, for example, the respondent recently had an argument with his or her parent, that event may inspire a lower relationship-strength score than would be registered at a different moment in time.
- Demographic information, such as respondents' current age, health status, personal history, and family makeup, is not reflected in the above table.

- It is unknown how many results include pairs of desister/detransitioner and parent/primary caregiver relationships. It would be interesting to compare perceptions of family relationships as perceived by both a desister/detransitioner and his or her parent(s), but that is beyond the scope of data collected by this survey.
- Because the survey could be taken anonymously, and no authentication of results occurred beyond removing those that were obviously invalid (as described in the beginning of this appendix), it is possible that fabricated/false information was provided to the survey.

Again, perhaps the most important result that can be taken away from this survey is the necessity and value of more comprehensive and detailed research into the phenomenon of desistance/detransition. Any serious inquirer recognizes there is an alarming paucity of research in this area. Open surveys such as this one are how a body of knowledge begins to develop. It is our hope that this data will help inform and guide future projects with larger numbers of subjects over longer periods of time.

¹ Partners for Ethical Care. (2021, March 05). Desist, Detrans & Detox. Retrieved March 07, 2021, from <https://www.partnersforethicalcare.com/desist-detrans-detox>