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Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine**

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

**POPULATION SIZE ESTIMATION
FOR TRANSGENDER PEOPLE
IN UKRAINE**

Kyiv – 2020

ББК 60.5

УДК 316

Kasianczuk M., Trofymenko O. Analytical report: Population size estimation for transgender people in Ukraine / SE “Center of Social Expertises named after Yu. Saenko” of the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. - Kyiv, 2020. - 28 p.

The report contains a description of the methods and results obtained in the pilot study “Population size estimation for transgender people in Ukraine”, implemented by the Subsidiary Enterprise “Center of Social Expertises named after Yu. Saenko” at the request of the State Institution “Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine” with the methodological support of ECOM - Eurasian Coalition on Health, Rights, Gender and Sexual Diversity.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was made possible by the joint efforts of many people: experts, analysts, medical professionals, technical partners from different cities and regions of Ukraine.

State Institution “Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine” and “Center of Social Expertises named after Yu. Saenko” of the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine express their sincere gratitude to the following experts involved in the preparatory and field stages of the study:

Maksym Kasyanchuk – Strategic Information Adviser of ECOM - Eurasian Coalition for Health, Rights, Gender and Sexual Diversity (Tallinn, Estonia), member of the Expert Group on Health and Rights of Gays and other MSM in Ukraine.

Sviatoslav Sheremet – National Expert, a member of the Expert Group on Health and Rights of Gays and other MSM in Ukraine.

Yana Sazonova – National Expert on the organization and conduct of bio-behavioral research among key groups in Ukraine, an independent research consultant.

Oksana Surchok – Coordinator on Legal Issues of the NGO “Civic Initiative “T-ema””.

Inna Iryskina – Transgender direction Coordinator of NGO “Insight”.

Igor Medvid – Chairman of the Board and acting for Director of the NGO “Health and Protection of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender” (HPLGBT).

Anastasia Domani – human rights activist, activist of the NGO “Trans Coalition in the Post-Soviet Space” and the NGO “Cohort”.

Specialists of the “Public Health Center”: **Inna Imshenetska, Oksana Kovtun, Serhiy Salnikov, and Ivan Titar** contributed to the successful organization of the project.

On behalf of the Center of Social Expertises named after Yuri Saenko the project was successfully supported by: **Yuriy Pryvalov** (Director of the Center), **Olesia Trofymenko** (National Coordinator, Sociologist), **Oksana Rokytska** (Field Stage Coordinator).

GLOSSARY

ART – antiretroviral therapy

HIV – human immunodeficiency virus

MoH – Ministry of Health

NGO – non-governmental organization

CSW – commercial sex workers

Transgender people – people whose gender identity is different from the sex that was registered at birth

MSM – men who have sex with men

RDS – respondent driven sample – a method of sample formation used for hard-to-reach groups; often being used in bio-behavioral studies, since under certain conditions it enables a representative sample of such a population, the distribution of characteristics of which is unknown in advance

INTRODUCTION

Assessing the total number of people at high risk of HIV infection, both at the national and local levels, is an important strategic resource for decision-making in response to the HIV epidemic. The results of the assessment can be used in several areas: (1) assessment and forecast of the HIV situation in the country (calculations of the estimated number of people living with HIV; forecast of the spread of HIV in vulnerable groups; assessment of the economic consequences of the HIV epidemic); (2) effective planning, implementation and evaluation of prevention programs, development of HIV service organizations (assessment of coverage of target groups by prevention interventions; determination of quantitative indicators of development of prevention programs; calculations of expenditures to ensure the planned level of coverage of target groups; diagnostics of HIV infection and costs related to treatment and care of patients, social support of HIV-infected people and their families; planning the development of a network of NGOs and other HIV service structures); (3) assessment and procurement planning of specialized treatment, including determination of anti-retroviral therapy needs; (4) justification of changes in state policy on HIV and gender reassignment policy; (5) calculations of sample populations for behavioral, epidemiological and other studies.

EXCECUTIVE SUMMARY

Transgender population size estimation in Ukraine is the first of its kind in Eastern European and Central Asian Region. It is based on empirical data from an integrated bio-behavioral study among transgender women, men and non-binary individuals, as well as a series of semi-structured interviews with transgender activists, HIV-service NGOs staff and medical institutions involved in providing assistance to transgender people.

The estimated conservative number of transgender people in Ukraine (excluding the territories occupied by the Russian Federation) is 8,200 (range 3,400-14,000).

Population size estimation revealed several systemic problems that limited the quality of the data obtained, in particular, made it impossible to estimate the population size in individual cities. The problems include:

- Lack of involvement of state bodies (in particular, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Department of Statistics, etc.);
- Weakness of monitoring and evaluation systems of a number of NGOs, in particular, the lack of customer accounting mechanisms;
- Weak connectivity of networks in transgender community, which made it impossible to achieve equilibrium in the sample of bio-behavioral study and the appropriate assessment by SS-PSE.

However, given the pilot nature of this study, the experience gained will serve as the basis for further work in this area.

1. METHODOLOGICAL PART

Purpose: to estimate the size of transgender people population at the national and regional levels.

Object: data of NGOs on the coverage with services among transgender people and other evaluation data, results of integrated bio-behavioral study among transgender people in 2019, results of evaluation with the method of coefficients and analysis of social networks.

Design: combined, based on the use of qualitative and quantitative methods, as well as work with primary and secondary information sources.

1.1. METHODS OF INITIAL POPULATION SIZE ESTIMATION

The method of coefficients is based on the analysis of quantitative information from at least two independent sources, when it is known that people from the studied groups intersect and it is possible to estimate the extent of this intersection. The first source, for example, a list of the institution that contact the target group (statistical reporting, operational information, customer database); the second - information obtained directly from members of the hard-to-reach group about their contact with this institution (affirmative answer to the questionnaire in during the survey). The general scheme for calculating the number is as follows:

$$\text{Estimated population size} = \frac{\text{Quantitative statistical indicator of registered representatives of the group}}{\text{The share of representatives of the group who have confirmed their registration}}$$

The method is implemented in several options based on the information on (1) whether the respondents are the NGO's clients (program data of respective NGOs); (2) whether the respondents

are the clients of the HIV service (according to the program data of the Syrex system); (3) whether the respondents passed through the Commission on Gender Change (Correction) at the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which functioned until 2016; (4) whether the respondents used the services of the community-friendly Medical Center "Consilium Medical" (Kyiv, 17 Hlybochyska Str.); (5) whether the respondents used the services of other medical and / or public organizations; (6) whether the documents of the respondents were changed in connection with the gender change (based on the information from the relevant organizations); (7) whether the respondents have a profile on Hornet and other online dating networks?

The accuracy of the estimation calculated by the coefficient method largely depends on the validity of statistical data, the adequacy of sampling and the reliability of research data. In general, the coefficient method can be applied to any comparable data source on the same population.

Data extrapolation is based on the analysis of statistics on the number of transgender people in other countries and their extrapolation to Ukraine.

The accuracy of the estimate depends on the similarity of the cultural characteristics of the countries [1], as well as on the methods used to estimate the number in other countries respectively.

"The wisdom of crowds" approach [2] is based on the subjective assessments of survey participants of the number and range of transgender people in a particular locality.

The accuracy of the assessment is the lowest, as these assessments reflect the essentially subjective perceptions of the respondents.

"Capture-recapture" method is generally similar to the method of coefficients, but its main difference is that only "field" results acts as the source of information (contacts with representatives of the studies population). The calculation procedure assumes that knowing the number of respondents for the first time and the share

of respondents for the first time in the sample of the second survey, you can estimate the study population according to the following formula:

$$\text{Estimated population size} = \frac{\text{Number of the population representatives in the sample of the first "capture"} * \text{Number of the population representatives in the sample of the second "capture"}}{\text{The number of population representatives from the first "capture" in the sample of the second "capture"}}$$

The method can be implemented in two ways: (1) based on data on the participation of respondents in integrated bio-behavioral studies in 2017; (2) by comparing the individual codes of the respondents from the data of integrated bio-behavioral studies in 2017.

The accuracy of the assessment depends on whether each element of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample, whether the two samples are indeed independent of each other, and whether the match between the first and second samples is reliable.

SS-PSE method (Successive Sampling-Population Size Estimation) uses data on the size of each participant's social network collected during the study using RDS and is included in the basic package of the RDSAT software.

The accuracy of the assessment depends on the quality of the data collected during the survey, as well as on how accurately the respondents indicated the size of their own networks.

Analysis of donor organizations' program data provides, on the one hand, information for coefficient estimates; on the other hand, the information about the number of transgender clients is used to verify other estimates (the minimum range, below which estimates are implausible).

However, program data may contain a number of limitations. MSM service projects sometimes inadequately determine clients

as transgender people. Thus, people who are more concerned about their own health and, at the same time, less afraid of coming out – that is revealing their sexual orientation or gender identity – get into the projects. Program data can only give the lower limit of population estimates.

1.2. POSSIBLE DATA SOURCES

Bio-behavioral study among transgender people 2019-2020 in seven cities (Dnipro, Chernivtsi, Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Kharkiv, Kherson) [3], in particular, question about the size of transgender women' social network; use of NGO services, names of NGOs and client's card numbers; use of social networks, dating sites and other Internet sites (e.g. forums); self-assessment of the number of transgender people in the study city and Ukraine; participation in bio-behavioral study among MSM, CSW, etc. in 2017.

Data from non-governmental organizations coverage with services among transgender people, use of preventive services in the network of non-governmental public organizations; data on the number of unique participants in weekly activities of non-governmental organizations (community centers for transgender people), including statistics of the Trans-Coalition in the post-Soviet space on consultations in terms of gender identity, age and region.

Statistical data of military commissariats on deregistration or registration due to a gender change.

Statistical data of higher education institutions on re-issuance of the diploma due to the gender change.

Statistical data on re-issuance of documents due to gender change (driver's license - Main Service Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; external passport – State Migration Service of Ukraine, etc.).

Data of the State Statistics Committee on the number of persons under the code of the International Classification of Diseases F64.0 – Transsexualism.

Data from health facilities that provide specific services to transgender people, including statistics from psychiatric services and endocrinologists on the frequency and number of applications from members of the transgender community.

Bio-behavioral research data among MSM and CSW in 2017

Social media data on the availability of profiles of transgender people.

Official statistics on the population of Ukraine on December 1, 2019

1.3. VALIDATION OF INITIAL ESTIMATION DATA

The results of this study do not claim to be definitive as they are based on logical assumptions and calculations using data that have many limitations. In addition, the use of a series of methods gives a range of estimates – from very small to very large.

The first step in validating the estimates was to determine the widest probable (purely theoretical) range of transgender people in each of the study cities. The indicator of coverage of transgender people with preventive services of NGOs was used as a limiting minimum. The indicator of the total population of the city (14+ y.o.) was used as a limiting maximum.

Statistical information obtained from different sources is peculiar due to the characteristics of reporting systems, therefore, the estimates have their limitations. According to some indicators, not one but several estimates are calculated at the local level (for example, for different periods of time), each of which is expected to have a deviation to a greater or lesser extent. To obtain balanced values, the average of the estimates that fall within the limits determined by experts is calculated.

The key position for determining the final estimate of the population size was the intersection of the maximum number of individual evaluation ranges. However, the final criterion for selecting the evaluation range for each of the target groups was expert

evaluation. The last meeting of the expert group took place on July 21, 2020, followed by a series of semi-structured interviews with NGO experts (see Annex 1).

The study involved national and international experts working in the field of HIV and representatives of NGOs involved in advocacy for the rights of transgender people in Ukraine. The experts were selected on the recommendations of the National Expert Group. A total of 32 interviews were conducted between August 10 and 28, 2020.

1.4. ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS FOR RESEARCH PROVISION

The national working group was formed of the representatives of the Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and SE “Center of Social Expertises named after Yu. Saenko” of the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, as well as invited experts. The working group approved the protocol and tools of the study, as well as the design. The meetings of the working group were open to the participation of other stakeholders in compliance with the principle of transparency.

Sociological information was collected by experienced interviewers and trained NGO representatives.

The ethical principles of the research are based on the Code of Professional Ethics of Sociologist by the Sociological Association of Ukraine and the Declaration of Helsinki on human research ethics. Before the interview, each respondent was explained and acknowledged with the objectives of the study, the principles of anonymity and confidentiality, the right to refuse to participate at any time. The interviewee's oral informed consent was confirmed by the interviewer's signature of the screening questionnaire. The interview was conducted by face-to-face method. All research data is kept confidential. Each respondent was given a monetary reward for participating in the interview and the time spent on it.

Participation in this study did not anticipate any risks and did not increase stigma or discrimination. To ensure the confidentiality of participation in the study, measures were taken to anonymize transcripts, encrypt participants' personal info, store information on secure servers etc. If some questions during the interview were uncomfortable for the participant, he or she could refuse to answer or stop participating in the study.

The study did not provide any personal benefits for participants, and the results were used to develop recommendations for improving existing HIV programs. There were also no benefits for study participants in receiving treatment services. Those who were not eligible or unwilling to participate in the study had equal opportunities to receive all available services from existing HIV service projects.

2. RESULTS

2.1. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

Basic recommendations for estimating the number of hard-to-reach populations are contained in manuals developed by the WHO and recommended while collection of strategic information related to HIV [4, 5].

Collection of strategic information related to transgender people in the context of HIV have started relatively recently, and as of 2019 (<http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>), only eleven countries have made such an assessment. Analysis of the state of strategic information in the Central and Eastern European and Central Asian region showed that only Armenia in 2018 performed an expert assessment of the transgender people population resulting in the value of 200 transgender women, or 0.007% of the population [6].

According to a recent survey, approximately 9 per 100,000 people have applied for sex reassignment surgery or hormone therapy; 7 per 100,000 have been diagnosed with relation to transgenderism; and 355 per 100,000 people identify themselves as transgender [7]. Unified terminology has not yet been developed for studies, so estimates may differ significantly. Thus, in the United States, a meta-analysis of 12 nationwide surveys from 2007 to 2015 showed that the country is a home to approximately 1 million (or 0.39%) adults whose gender identity differs from the gender registered at birth [8], whereas a retrospective analysis of Census Bureau data for 1936-2010 shows that people whose gender of the current name differs from the gender of the name given at birth ranges from 0.001 to 0.01% of the adult population.

Thus, due to the extremely wide discrepancy of data from other countries (from 0.001 to 0.39%) and the inconsistency of the terminology used in various estimates, **extrapolation** of these indicators onto Ukraine is not appropriate.

2.2. DATA OBTAINED IN UKRAINE

Coefficient method. After discussing with experts from the transgender community possible sources of information for population size estimation (see "Possible data sources" above), the research team sent a number of inquiries to relevant governmental structures non-governmental organizations [9], namely: ICF "Alliance for Public Health", All-Ukrainian Charitable Organization "Convictus Ukraine", Department of Registration and Systematization of Legal Acts of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Ministry of Health, State Statistics Service, State Migration Service, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ukrainian Center for Educational Quality, NGO "Insight", Kyiv city psychoneurological hospitals №2 and №5, TMO "Psy-chiatry", Medical Center "Consilium-Medical", NGO "Transcoalition in the post-Soviet space", Hornet Networks LTD, Grindr LLC.

Responses of the Department of Registration and Systematization of Legal Acts, the State Statistics Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Science did not contain any meaningful information.

The State Migration Service, Kyiv City Psychoneurological Hospital №5, Hornet Networks LTD, Grindr LLC and Medical Center "Consilium-Medical" did not respond.

Responses from the Ukrainian Center for Educational Quality (*"in the period from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019, the regional centers received one application from a person who wanted to re-issue a certificate of external independent evaluation in connection with the change (correction) of gender"*), Ministry of Defense (4 people had their military tickets revoked due to being unfit for military service *due to a diagnosis F64.0 "transsexualism"*) and data from an integrated biobehavioral study of transgender people (respondents did not apply for a new certificate or military card) are inconsistent, so this information cannot be used for calculations.

Information obtained from the rest of respondents, coefficients according to the data of the integrated bio-behavioral study of

transgender people and the obtained point estimates are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Data source (7 study regions)	Number of transgender clients according to Source's answer	The share of respondents who indicated their client status during the survey	Point estima- tion
			x
		y	S = x / y
NGO "Insight", 2019	108	0,003	36000
Kyiv City Psychoneurological Hospital #2 and TMO "Psychiatry", examination to confirm the diagnosis F64.0, 2019	53	0,006	8833
Public Health Alliance / Public Health Center, Syrex, 2019	1604	0,202	7940
Convictus-Ukraine, 2018	418	0,059	7084
Gender Change (Correction) Commission / Ministry of Health, gender reassignment permits, 2013-2016	21	0,003	7000
Trans * Coalition in the post-Soviet space, 2019	102	0,030	3400
Gender Change (Correction) Commission / Ministry of Health, refusals to issue gender reassignment permits, 2013-2016	13	0,004	3250
date.bluesystem.world, July 2020	378	0,175	2160

“The wisdom of crowds” approach has only been applied to transgender women. Respondents in an integrated bio-behavioral study were asked: “*In your opinion, what is the total number of transgender women living in your city? (minimum and maximum number)*”. Respondents mentioned extremely different numbers: from 0 to 5,000 for the minimum and from 1 to 10,000 for the maximum, while almost half of the respondents (393 people) refused to answer. The medians of the answers received gave an interval of 100-180 people per city. Given that the survey was conducted in seven cities, the total range of this estimate is 700-1260 transgender women.

“Capture-recapture” method was implemented through a comparison of data from integrated bio-behavioral studies of MSM in 2017, CSW in 2017 [9] and transgender studies in 2019. The results are presented in Table. 2.

Table 2

Integrated bio- behavioral research	Number of transgender clients in the study sample	Proportion of respondents who indicated their participation in the previous survey	Point estima- tion
	x	y	$S = x / y$
MSM, 2017	143	0,058	2465
CSW, 2017	7	0,024	292

It would be more accurate to compare the individual codes of the respondents in two consecutive samples, but this turned out to be impossible due to the different coding system used in 2017 and 2019 surveys. **SS-PSE method** proved to be unsuitable for calculations due to the limitations of the collected data, namely: lack of previous reliable estimates of the number (parameter that the program uses to calculate new estimates), short circuits in RDS sampling and inability to achieve equilibrium (in other words, the

quality of the data obtained does not suggest that the sample represents the general population well enough). Such restrictions led to the fact that with each new calculation in RDS-A estimates of the number were not stable (each new estimate is significantly different from the previous one, for example, for the city of Dnipro, 1st calculation was 1876, while 2nd calculation was 1166).

2.3. ESTIMATES VALIDATION

Obtained estimates are characterized by a very wide range: from 292 to 36,000, with only two values (smallest and largest) clearly different from the rest, thus, they were considered outliers due to the quality of the original data.

During the discussion, experts from the transgender community concluded that the coverage with prevention services provided by NGOs among transgender people should be the minimum value, below which estimates of the population size do not make any sense. From the data presented in Table 1, it can be noted that most transgender clients are registered in Alliance for Public Health projects – 1604 people per year in seven study oblasts. As the number obtained with “the wisdom of crowds” (1260) and "capture-recapture" (CSW - 292) approaches were smaller than the number of Alliance' clients, they will not be taken into account.

The remaining values range from 2160 to 36,000 (Tables 1 and 2), and the minimum and maximum values differ by 17 times. Such a scale may seem implausible, however, as can be seen from the section "Estimated Number of Transgender People in the world", estimates can vary in a much wider range. Thus, there is a need to further clarify whether the number of 36,000 is relevant, or whether this value should still be rejected as the one based on insufficiently reliable data.

Since the estimates that fall into this range are based primarily on data about people who have received certain services, it is im-

portant to know exactly how organizations record their clients. For medical institutions, this is based on information about passport data, while for NGOs, it depends on the reporting system that exists in a particular organization.

The only strict criterion for all organizations is age: a transgender person must be at least 18 years old (in some cases, 16). The identity criteria are very relaxed and consider the way a person identifies themselves:

There are no special criteria, a person must be self-identified as a transgender person, or LGBT. Among transgender people, these can be people before the transition, after the transition, and also people at the very first stage of transgender self-identification (Odesa, LGBT Center "Nash Svit")

Client connection to prevention projects with the support of the Alliance for Public Health is based on the coding system implemented for all vulnerable groups. This is being implemented through the all-Ukrainian Syrex system (<http://aph.org.ua/en/resources/syrex2/>), which allows not only to conduct customer accounting but also to monitor exactly what services were received by a particular client.

Non-HIV service projects may or may not have a client-tracking system, or can keep rough tracking (i.e., if only legal advice is taken into account and participation in support groups is not, then there may actually be more clients):

It will be a dozen people. Since all services are provided anonymously, there is no such formal tracking, just the data that I have. I mean social network accounts, emails etc. (Lutsk, NGO "Insight")

We track appeals plus consultations. We have no restrictions on subgroups but talking about psychological consultations, we provide up to 5 free ones, and then the client can attend such consultations individually, pay for them, or, if this is a difficult case, they can continue. Regarding legal advice, the number is unlim-

ited, because the question is how quickly the case will be resolved. If this is an appeal to the police, then there should be one before the court and after, if it is about the change of documents, then consultations are needed all the way until all documents are changed (Kyiv, NGO "Insight")

Another source of inaccuracies may be the ability of the respondents to recall the organization where they received services. This was proved by the comparison of the data provided by the Commission on Gender Change (Correction) and "Insight". In 2013-2016, a total of 58 people applied to the Commission, of which 24 received positive conclusions and 13 were denied in gender change (correction). In 2019 alone, 108 people applied to "Insight". In other words, the coverage of "Insight" and the range of services offered is significantly larger. At the same time, according to the answers of the respondents of the integrated bio-behavioral study of transgender people, three people received the commission's permission in 2013-2016 and three people were clients of the NGO "Insight" in 2019. Thus, indeed, some of the people who contacted "Insight" could not recall these contacts, which leads to an overestimation of the number, which is based on data on "Insight" clients.

In general, the estimates that contain the least number of potential problems in the source data are within the range of 2,160-8,833; the median value is 5,200, that is a point estimate of the number of transgender people in the seven cities studied.

2.4. UKRAINE: GENERALIZATION

An integrated bio-behavioral study of transgender people and a corresponding population size estimation were conducted in seven cities of Ukraine (Dnipro, Lviv, Kyiv, Odesa, Kharkiv, Kherson, Chernivtsi), which were selected due to large populations and the presence of at least one NGO with targeted programs and services for transgender people. Also, the selection of these cities took into account the results of the bio-behavioral study among MSM in 2017 [11] and the program data of the ICF "Alliance for Public Health" on the coverage among transgender people in 2018.

According to our respondents, a certain number of transgender people reside also in other cities, for example, in 2019 in Vinnytsia – 20; Dnipro – 30; Zhytomyr – 2-3; Zaporizhia – 15; Ivano-Frankivsk – 10; Kyiv – up to 400 (in various organizations); Poltava – 2; Rivne – 32; Ternopil – 40+ (there are clients from other regions); Uzhhorod – 2; Kharkiv – 30; Kherson – 70; Khmelnytsky – 27; Chernivtsi – 20. Thus, except for Kyiv, in other cities, up to 50 transgender and non-binary individuals address an organization or initiative group; and it is emphasized that there are actually many more non-binary people, although it is impossible to assess exactly how the study population is distributed into subgroups:

I provided this data to the PHC. I can't remember the exact numbers now. I remember that transgender women predominated there. There were about 3-5 non-binary people. But this does not reflect their absolute number. In my opinion, there are now more of them than transgender women and transgender men. They just have no medical needs, and only address for psychological help or some kind of food. In my case, there were more trans women, because they always seek for peer consultations (Kyiv, NGO "Cohort")

Approximately even numbers of trans* clients in NGOs (except for Kyiv) is due to the fact that this activity is new for HIV services. Obviously, the data do not provide grounds to define a real number

of transgender people in the respective cities, so it is impossible to estimate the number in some settlements. At the same time, the data give the impression that even in relatively small regional centers (such as Ivano-Frankivsk with the population of 238,000 [11]), a certain number of transgender people reside.

All respondents indicated that transgender people often leave the settlements where they were born, and the final destination of migration is Kyiv, where most opportunities to receive vital services are concentrated, as well as a better social climate in terms of transphobia:

We have refugees from Donetsk and Lugansk regions. They have certain problems with documents. They often move from small cities to large ones, and you also can change areas within the city, so that a minimum number of people can find out what happened before you moved. Due to the fact that I know mostly young people, they do not have their own housing. Due to the fact that transgender people are not rich, for obvious reasons, there are difficulties in getting an education. They are a very vulnerable group, and they would move to other cities, but there is no such possibility (Kharkiv, activist)

I can say for sure, I know that a lot of non-binary people from all over Ukraine move to the city of Kyiv, as well as big cities such as Kharkiv, Dnipro, Odesa, Mykolayiv and Kherson, the nearest towns. People from Chernivtsi and Frankivsk also move to Lviv, because Lviv is a big city, you can even get lost there. People also move to Dnipro, Zaporizhia, and Kyiv. Also a lot of transgender people from Donetsk and Luhansk region now live in Kyiv (Kyiv, All-Ukrainian Charitable Organization "Convictus-Ukraine")

Yes, but here's a pandemic, and they have to go back in order to survive somehow, because they lose their jobs, the borders are closed, even between the cities, and you won't go far without work while living in a rented apartment. Now the borders are open again, but when there was a peak, when even city transport was suspended, and people were generally isolated, many returned to

their cities and villages, to their parents. This situation with the coronavirus greatly influenced the demography of transgender people (Kyiv, HPLGBT)

The existence of such migration processes serves as an additional argument not to estimate the number of transgender people in individual settlements but to try to generalize estimates throughout the country.

According to the State Statistics Office of Ukraine [11], as of the beginning of 2020, a total of 9,961,210 people aged 18 and older lived in regional centers, as well as in Kyiv (this value does not include Donetsk, Luhansk, Simferopol and Sevastopol). Corresponding value for seven study cities is 6,291,804 (see Annex 3). Thus, the coefficient for recalculation of estimates for all regional centers of Ukraine (except for the territories occupied by the Russian Federation) would be $9,961,210 / 6,291,804 = 1,583$, and the minimum and maximum point value of the estimate of the number of transgender people in Ukraine will be the product of these coefficients multiplied by corresponding values presented in section "2.3. Estimates Validation".

Table 3
Calculation of the number

Estimate	Values for 7 studied cities	Generalization Coefficient (Ukraine)	Generalized value, rounded to hundreds
	a	b	$N = a * b$
Minimum	2160	1,583	3400
Point estimation	5200	1,583	8200
Maximum	8833	1,583	14000

ANNEX 1.

Guide to semi-structured interviews with experts

BLOCK 1. Introduction

Please introduce yourself, tell us your name the institution/organization where you work. What are your professional responsibilities? In what direction does your organization work?

What services can transgender people receive in your organization?

Please tell, where do your clients often come from: city, oblast, other oblasts/regions?

What subgroups of transgender clients would you define? Why? What specific services does your institution/organization provide for these subgroups? (*Interviewer! Together with the respondent try to form a description of the characteristics of EACH of the following subgroups - age, education, employment, income level, social adaptability, openness to the environment regarding their own gender identity, etc.*)

How do you record the number of transgender customers? Do you record transgender women, transgender men, non-binary people separately? And the number of services they received?

Please tell us, what is the total number of transgender women, transgender men and non-binary people (each subgroup separately), i.e. unique clients, apply to your institution/organization in one year? And how many have applied during the last year?

If a transgender customer's request does not match the services your organization is providing, do you redirect the customer to another organization? If so, how does it work (e.g., you give the customer a forwarding coupon, and the organization, where the customer was redirected, collects those coupons, after which you compare the data).

BLOCK 2. Assessment of indicators of bio-behavioral research among transgender people in Ukraine (2018-2019)

In your opinion, what is the minimum and maximum number of transgender people living in your city? Please tell us in details how you calculated this number? How many transgender women, transgender men and non-binary people there are? What is the correlation of this numbers?

As for the oblast: are there any transgender people, transgender men, transgender women and non-binary people living in your oblast? If so, please name the minimum and maximum estimates of their number? Please tell us in details how you calculated this number?

Could you name the estimated number of transgender women in other cities of Ukraine? If so, please name the city, minimum and maximum estimates of this number.

Perhaps you can say something about the migration of transgender people in Ukraine - if so, from where and to where do transgender people move? Why do they move?

BLOCK 3. Recommendations for research among transgender people in Ukraine

In your opinion, how close are the social ties between the members of the transgender community? Explain your opinion.

To what extent members of the transgender community are willing to participate in research and share their needs?

What methods do you think are the best ways to conduct research among transgender people? Why do you think so?

What can be the incentive for transgender people to participate in such research? (e.g. money, mobile phone account refill, free consultation of endocrinologist etc.)

Thank you for your participation in the study!

ANNEX 2. List of involved experts

City	Organization	Role
Vinnytsia	Gay Alliance Ukraine	client
Dnipro	Legallife	Leader, activist
Zhytomyr	LGBT Center "Our World"	volunteer
Zaporizhzhia	Transgeneration	software specialist
Zaporizhzhia	NGO "Insight"	Branch coordinator
Ivano-Frankivsk	-	Activist
Kyiv	All-Ukrainian Charitable Organization "Convictus Ukraine"	project manager
Kyiv	"Non-binary.UA" initiative	activist
Kyiv	Communal non-profit enterprise "Clinical Psychiatry"	Head of Department, Psychiatrist
Kyiv	-	Activist
Kyiv	HPLGBT	Coordinator
Kyiv	Amnesty International in Ukraine	Director
Kyiv	ECOM Working Group on Transgender People	Facilitator
Kyiv	-	family doctor
Kyiv	NGO "Insight"	Director
Kyiv	NGO "Cohort"	Director
Kropyvnytskyi	Reform Press Club	Head of department, coach
Lutsk	NGO "Insight"	Branch coordinator
Lviv	-	Activist

City	Organization	Role
Mykolaiv	LEAGUE	Consultant, activist
Mykolaiv	LEAGUE	Co-Head of the organization
Odesa	LGBT Center "Our World"	Activist
Poltava	CF "Light of Hope"	Social worker
Rivne	Vinnytsia Regional Charitable Foundation "Our Future"	Director
Sumy	-	Activist
Ternopil	NGO "Sources of Public Health"	Social worker
Uzhhorod	NGO "Insight"	Psychology department
Kharkiv	-	Activist
Kherson	CF "Mongoose"	Worker
Khmelnytskyi	Khmelnytsky Public Health Association "Victoria"	Department coordinator
Chernivtsi	NGO "People of Bukovina"	Director
Chernihiv	Alliance.Global	Social worker

ANNEX 3. The population of regional centers of Ukraine (18+ y.o.) as of the beginning of 2020
(http://database.ukrcensus.gov.ua/MULT/Dialog/statfile_c.asp)

City	Permanent population
Vinnytsia	300 095
Dnipro	813 748
Donetsk	<i>No data</i>
Zhytomyr	214086
Zaporizhzhia	613079
Ivano-Frankivsk	189973
Kyiv	2 356 586
Kropyvnytskyi	187683
Lugansk	<i>No data</i>
Lutsk	170 013
Lviv	613140
Mykolaiv	399855
Odesa	833321
Poltava	234651
Rivne	194273
Sevastopol	<i>No data</i>
Simferopol	<i>No data</i>
Sumy	216102
Ternopil	176493
Uzhhorod	90855
Kharkiv	1 205 654
Kherson	253012
Khmelnitskyi	217456
Cherkasy	228448
Chernihiv	236344
Chernivtsi	216343

ANNEX 4. REQUESTS

Organization	Response																														
1. ICF Public Health Alliance	<p>Period: 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2018 Risk group: Transgender Number of customers covered by one service type</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Volyn region</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dnipropetrovsk region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zhytomyr region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zaporizhzhya region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kyiv</td> <td style="text-align: right;">453</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kyiv region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lviv region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mykolaiv region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Odesa region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">619</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rivne region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ternopil region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kharkiv region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kherson region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khmelnytskyi region</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 315</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Volyn region	1	Dnipropetrovsk region	2	Zhytomyr region	23	Zaporizhzhya region	2	Kyiv	453	Kyiv region	18	Lviv region	55	Mykolaiv region	1	Odesa region	619	Rivne region	18	Ternopil region	30	Kharkiv region	48	Kherson region	30	Khmelnytskyi region	20	Total:	1 315
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2. All-Ukrainian Charitable Organization "Convictus Ukraine"	<p>№98 / 19 of February 18, 2019 At your request dated January 29, 2019 № 6/01, All-Ukrainian Charitable Organization "CONVICTUS UKRAINE" (hereinafter - "CONVICTUS UKRAINE") provides the following information.</p> <p>During 2018, CONVICTUS UKRAINE provided services to 403 transgender people in Kyiv and 15 in Kyiv region. There was no subdivision of transgender people into men and women.</p>																														

Organization	Response
3 Department of Registration and Systematization of Legal Acts of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine	<p>№7985/3868-33-19/19.11 of 28.02.2019</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine considered the letter of the "Center of Social Expertises named after Yuri Saenko" of the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine dated January 29, 2019 № 5/01 regarding the number of persons who have changed their gender and reports.</p> <p>According to paragraph 10 of the Plan of territorial justice bodies to the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, approved by the order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine dated 06.11.2015 № 2229/5 (as amended), one of the types of reporting is the results of state registration of civil status (information and analytical materials).</p> <p>This report provides the obtaining of information by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, in particular, on the number of cases considered for amendments to civil status records.</p> <p>Thus, the bodies of state registration of civil status do not keep separate statistical reports on the number of cases considered in connection with the amendments to the civil status records after the change (correction) of gender.</p>
4 Ministry of Health of Ukraine	<p>Anna Petryk's answer from February 14, 2019.</p> <p>A total of 10 meetings of the Commission were held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 26.06.2013 2. 11/20/2013 3. 13.05.2014 4. 10/07/2014 5. 04.12.2014 6. 04/21/2015 7. 09.07.2015 8. 09/30/2015 9. 04/18/2016 10. 09/27/2016 <p>A total of 58 applications were considered, 21 medical certificates on gender reassignment were issued, 24 conclusions and permits for gender reassignment were issued, and 13 refusals were issued.</p>

Organization	Response
5 State Statistics Service of Ukraine	<p>17.3.2020</p> <p>Upon a request received by the State Statistics Service on March 16, 2020 (entry № ZSh / YUR-355-20), we would like to inform you that the State Statistics Committee is not in charge of the requested information.</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 22 of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information", the request was sent for consideration to the Ministry of Health.</p>
6 State Migration Service of Ukraine	No response
7 Ministry of Defense Ukraine	<p>The Personnel Department of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine has reviewed your application to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine requesting to provide the number of canceled and issued military tickets, due to diagnosis “deemed unfit for military service” (F64.0 “transsexualism”).</p> <p>I would like to inform you that according to the reports received from the military commissioners of Oblast Military Committee, on diagnosis “deemed unfit for military service” (F64.0 “transsexualism”):</p> <p>At the Dunayevets District Military Commissariat of the Khmelnytsky Region, one citizen (male), born in 1986, (deemed unfit for military service on Article II art. 8 “b” 18 “a”), belongs to the group of transgender people in Ukraine;</p> <p>At the Central district military commissariat of Nikolaev Region one citizen (man) in connection with the change of a surname, name and patronymic;</p> <p>Pechersk District Military Commissariat in Kyiv appealed to a citizen (male), who was declared unfit for military service based on column 2 of Article 18 of the order of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine dated 14.08.2008 №402 “On approval of the Regulations on military medical examination in the Armed Forces of Ukraine”;</p>

Organization	Response
	One person in Loziv District Military Commissariat in Kharkiv region in the period from 01.01.2019 to 31.01.2019 declared unfit for military service under Art. 18 schedule of diseases, approved by the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs dated 14.08.2008 №402 (diagnosis F64.0 “transsexualism”).
8 Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine	The Department for Monitoring the Observance of Human Rights on behalf of the Ministry of Internal Affairs within its competence considered your letter on providing official statistics for 2019 on the number of persons who applied to service centers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs requesting driver's license replacement due to the name and gender change. According to the results of the review, we inform that according to the Main Service Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2019, 395,576 driver's licenses were issued in connection with the replacement. At the same time, we note that the service centers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs do not record the number of issued driver's licenses due to the change / correction of gender.
9 Department of registration and systematization of legal acts of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine	No such statistics

Organization	Response
10 Ministry of Health of Ukraine	<p>A total of 10 meetings of the Commission were held:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 26.06.2013 2. 11/20/2013 3. 13.05.2014 4. 10/07/2014 5. 04.12.2014 6. 04/21/2015 7. 09.07.2015 8. 09/30/2015 9. 04/18/2016 10. 09/27/2016
	<p>A total of 58 applications were considered, 21 medical certificates on gender reassignment, 24 conclusions and permits for gender reassignment and 13 refusals were issued.</p>
11 Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine	<p>Referred to the Center for Educational Quality Assessment</p>
12 Ukrainian Center for Educational Quality Assessment	<p>The Ukrainian Center for Educational Quality Assessment has considered your letter dated 15.03.2020 № 22/03 regarding the provision of statistical data.</p> <p>In response, we report the following:</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 4 of section I of the Procedure for preparation and issuance of repeated documents on external independent evaluation of learning outcomes obtained on the basis of complete general secondary education, approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 05.02.2018 №99, registered in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine 2018 for № 460/31912, the production and issuance of duplicates and re-certificates are carried out by regional centers for quality assessment of education (hereinafter - the regional center).</p> <p>To obtain a re-Certificate due to a change (correction) of the gender of the person to whom the Certificate was issued, the participant must submit an application to one of the regional centers.</p>

Organization	Response
	In the period from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019, the regional centers received one application from a person who expressed a desire to produce a re-Certificate of external independent evaluation in connection with the change (correction) of gender.
13 NGO «Insight»	<p>In the period from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019. 108 people applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 T * women 30T * men 43 non-binary persons <p>Data in the regional context for 2019 cannot be provided.</p> <p>A report is required upon completion of the study.</p>
14 All-Ukrainian Charitable Organization "Convictus Ukraine"	<p>In the period from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019 662 people were provided with services. At the same time, the number of transgender men and women was not recorded, only "T" was recorded for transgender person.</p> <p>Roughly speaking, 40% are transgender women (about 60 of them are sex workers), 30% are transgender men and 30% are non-binary people (who are also transgenders).</p>
15 Kyiv City Psychoneurological Hospital №2	<p>According to your letter № 13/03 dated 05.03.2020, the administration of KCPNH №2 informs about the following: in 2019 the number of transgender patients who addressed KCPNH №2 for consultation to confirm the diagnosis of F64. 0, is 28 people. Of these, 12 are females and 16 are males.</p> <p>Regional distribution of transgender patients for 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 21 - Kyiv and Kyiv region; - 2 - Lviv region; - 1 - Zaporizhia region; - 1 - Dnipropetrovsk region; - 1 - Chernivtsi region; - 1 - Volyn region; - 1 - Donetsk region;

Organization	Response																																																																			
16 Kyiv City Psychoneurological Hospital №5	No response																																																																			
17 TMO "PSYCHIATRY"	<p>The administration of MUNICIPAL NON-COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE "Clinical Hospital "PSYCHIATRY" regarding your request about the number of transgender men and transgender women who addressed our hospital for consultation to confirm the diagnosis of F64.0 informs that for the period from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019 25 patients were examined.</p>																																																																			
18 ICF Public Health Alliance	<p style="text-align: center;">Representatives of risk groups coverage with minimum routine service package in 2019, GF & CPH projects <i>unique clients</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; width: 15%;">Oblast</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Transgender people</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">men</th> <th style="text-align: center;">women</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Transgender people</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Volyn</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Zhytomyr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Kyiv</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">38</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Lviv</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23</td> <td style="text-align: center;">68</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Mykolaiv</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Odesa</td> <td style="text-align: center;">87</td> <td style="text-align: center;">355</td> <td style="text-align: center;">292</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Poltava</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Rivne</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Sumy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Ternopil</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Kharkiv</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">89</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Kherson</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Khmelnitski</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">City of Kyiv</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">637</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">159</td> <td style="text-align: center;">498</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1079</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Oblast	Transgender people			men	women	Transgender people	Volyn	3			Zhytomyr	17	16	4	Kyiv			38	Lviv	23	68		Mykolaiv			1	Odesa	87	355	292	Poltava				Rivne	9	11		Sumy				Ternopil	3	21	7	Kharkiv	1	1	89	Kherson	8	11	29	Khmelnitski	8	12		City of Kyiv	3		637	Total	159	498	1079
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Organization	Response
19 Transcoalition	<p>In 2019, 102 unique transgender people applied (63 - trans women, 36 - trans men and 3 - non-binary persons). A total of 185 consultations were conducted for these 102 people.</p> <p>Part of the statistical information from the consultations of transgender people in 2019 (from January to September).</p> <p>Fritz - 15 trans people were consulted Timur Lysenko - 4 Yaroslav Hort - 51 There is no clear breakdown by gender subgroups.</p>
20 ALLIANCE. GLOBAL	<p>In 2020, our organization provided various services under various projects to TG, namely:</p> <p>Kyiv - 10 trans * people; Kyiv region - 0; Dnipropetrovsk region - 24; Chernihiv region - 1; Kharkiv region - 0.</p> <p>we cannot talk about the uniqueness of the data of recipients of the services in relation to other NGOs (in other words - these trans * people can receive services in other organizations and be counted there as well).</p>
21 “Avante” Charitable Foundation, Lviv	<p>On the basis of “Avante” Charitable Foundation during 2019, services within the framework of the Prevention Project were received by:</p> <p>91 members of the TG community: 68 transgender women and 23 transgender men</p> <p>During the 1st half of 2020, services in the framework of the Prevention Project were received by:</p> <p>71 members of the TG community: 45 transgender women and 26 transgender men</p>

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Наукове видання

**Максим Касянчук
Олеся Трофименко**

АНАЛІТИЧНИЙ ЗВІТ

**ОЦІНКА ЧИСЕЛЬНОСТИ
ТРАНСГЕНДЕРНИХ ЛЮДЕЙ
В УКРАЇНІ**

(англійською мовою)

Підписано до друку 17.12.2020. Формат 60×84 1/₁₆. Папір офсетний.

Гарнітура Times New Roman. Друк цифровий.

Умовн. друк. арк. 2,32. Наклад 100 прим. Зам. № 12/21.

Друк ТзОВ «Простір-М»

Свідоцтво ДК № 2167 від 21.04.2005 р.

79000, м. Львів, вул. Чайковського, 8

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