**ONLINE APPENDIX to Carpenter, Lee, and Nettuno "Gender Minority Status and Family Inequality in the United States"**

## Appendix A: Asking About Gender Identity Using the One-Step versus the Two-Step Method

The one-step method for eliciting gender identity, which includes transgender separate from male and female, conflates sex and gender and potentially fails to capture the individuals who are not cisgender but do not identify as transgender. For example, Tate et al. (2013) found that the one-step method generates a substantial number of missing responses, whereas the two-step method does not. Tordoff et al. (2019) similarly found that switching to a two-step method caused a 4.8-fold increase in the number of respondents who identified as gender diverse, of whom more than half identified as nonbinary and genderqueer. Pinto et al. (2019) noted that nearly 40 percent of respondents who classified as gender-diverse chose female or male rather than transgender when asked about gender.

The two-step method is also comparable to alternatives used outside the US: Bauer et al. (2017) compared the one-step method, two-step method, and multidimensional method used in Canada (which asks sex and gender separately only to those who answered that they are transgender and those who were unsure) to find that the two-step method and multidimensional method exhibit high congruency in gender identity responses and that these methods generate much lower missingness compared to the one-step method.

It is important to note that there are limitations associated with the two-step method. Often, the response options offered by the two-step method are inadequate in fully capturing the diversity within the gender-diverse and transgender populations. For example, in Household Pulse, "None of these" is used as a catchall for anyone who refused binary genders or the label "transgender" to describe themselves. However, we are increasingly learning that this category of respondents who

choose something other than “male”, “female”, or “transgender” likely spans a wide range of gender identities. Ipsos (2021) reported that the share of respondents choosing nonbinary, gender-fluid, or gender nonconforming is greater than the share choosing transgender in all generations, with up to 3 percent of Gen Z respondents choosing nonbinary/gender-fluid/nonconforming.

Similar to how sexual orientation response options increased over time and continue to increase as the recognition of identities such as bisexual, pansexual, and asexual grows, greater recognition of diverse gender identities may follow. To better represent these identities in data, scholars have suggested allowing respondents to choose multiple gender identities from a list of alternatives or including a text entry option (e.g., Rankin and Garvey 2015; Broussard et al. 2018; Pinto et al. 2019). Similarly, gender expression may differ greatly even among those who self-identify as transgender or nonbinary. Bauer et al. (2017), for example, advocated for including a question that elicits the respondents’ gender expression in addition to the two-step method to capture sex and gender.

Also, the best practice for asking about gender identity is likely to change as cultural norms and social acceptance of LGBTQ+ identities change. These differences are evident in the data. Ipsos (2021) found that the patterns of self-identified sexual orientation differ greatly by country, and, as mentioned previously, the share of nonbinary respondents is much larger in Gen Z compared to the previous generations. Bauer et al. (2017) noted that self-identity is often fluid intertemporally due to both changing labels and the process of self-discovery. McGuire et al. (2019) noted that transition is not an instantaneous process. Rather, it is a gradual process in which gender identity remains fluid and changing. Kuper et al. (2012) found that on average gender-diverse survey respondents chose 2.5 categories to describe current gender identity and identified 1.4 past identities that are unique from current identities.

In addition to the recognition of genderqueer and nonbinary identities, Bauer et al. (2017) stressed the importance of recognizing the diverse gender identities in indigenous cultures in the US and Canada. A similar argument could be made for other cultures with diverse gender identities around the world.

These social changes around how we conceptualize sex and gender are also related to the legal and social recognition of intersex people. In step with these changes, such as the inclusion of intersex in birth certificates in select states, researchers have called for the representation of intersex people in surveys (e.g., Puckett et al. 2020). However, the two-step method used by Household Pulse does not yet include an option for intersex people. As to how surveys might better capture intersex people: Bauer et al. (2017) suggested including a separate question that asks specifically about intersex conditions rather than including the intersex option in the sex assigned at birth question to identify the intersex people who underwent gender transition separately from those who did not. Alternatively, Tate et al. (2013) included a follow up question for intersex respondents to ask whether they were raised as female or male.

Based on the research compiled here, it is evident that the two-step method performs better than the one-step method, although there are clear limitations. Scholars have called for the recognition of various gender identities that are yet to be captured accurately in population-representative surveys in the US and elsewhere. Future surveys must consider these calls for better data as an increasingly large subset of gender-diverse people lack proper representation of their identities in the currently used population-representative survey designs.

**Works Cited in Appendix A**


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**Appendix B: Additional Analyses from the Census Bureau Household Pulse**

We present a range of robustness and heterogeneity analyses on our main outcomes from the Household Pulse data. Appendix Figure B1 shows that the geographic distribution of non-cisgender people in the Household Pulse data broadly correlates with progressive attitudes and legal environments for LGBTQ+ people overall and transgender people specifically. We observe higher shares of non-cisgender people in the Pacific Northwest, California, and the Northeast and lower shares of non-cisgender people in the South. Appendix Figure B2 shows that there is not much difference in the share of non-cisgender people across the waves of the Household Pulse data. Appendix Tables B1 and B2 address robustness of our main results for marital and family outcomes, respectively, to estimating Probit models and shows that our results are not sensitive to estimation method. Appendix Tables B3 and B4 show the same is true for logistic regression models. Appendix Tables B5 and B6 show results where we do not use the Household Pulse survey weights for marital and family outcomes, respectively. These unweighted results are also very similar to the main results reported in the paper. Appendix Tables B7 and B8 show results from models where we estimate a different specification that separates the individuals who described their current gender as 'None of these' from the other non-cisgender individuals for marital and family outcomes, respectively. The results in those tables do not suggest this alternative categorization returns meaningfully different results.

The remaining Appendix B tables address heterogeneity in the association of non-cisgender status with marital and family outcomes along several dimensions, including: race/ethnicity (Appendix Tables B9a and B9b for marital outcomes for individuals assigned female at birth and individuals assigned male at birth, respectively and Appendix Tables B10a and B10b for family outcomes for individuals assigned female at birth and individuals assigned male at birth,

respectively); income (Appendix Tables B11 and B12 for marital and family outcomes, respectively); education (Appendix Tables B13 and B14 for marital and family outcomes, respectively); whether an individuals is in one of the top 15 metropolitan statistical areas in the US[1] (Appendix Tables B15 and B16 for marital and family outcomes, respectively); region (Appendix Tables B17a and B17b for marital outcomes for individuals assigned female at birth and individuals assigned male at birth, respectively and Appendix Tables B18a and B18b for family outcomes for individuals assigned female at birth and individuals assigned male at birth, respectively); and age (Appendix Tables B19 and B20 for marital and family outcomes, respectively).

The patterns in Appendix Table B9a for individuals assigned female at birth show that the lower likelihood of being currently married for non-cisgender individuals is larger in the Hispanic sample, and the same is true for the 'spouse has passed away' association. The patterns in Appendix Table B9b for individuals assigned male at birth also exhibit some interesting variation with respect to race/ethnicity: again we see that the higher likelihood of having a spouse who has passed away for non-cisgender people is larger in the Hispanic sample, while the lower likelihood of being currently married for non-cisgender individuals is larger in the Black AMAB sample. Turning to the family outcomes in Appendix Table B10a for individuals assigned female at birth, we see that the lower probability of children under 5 and under 18 in the household for non-cisgender individuals is larger for the white sample. The opposite is true in Appendix Table B10b for individuals assigned male at birth: the higher probability of having children under 5 and under 18 in the household for non-cisgender individuals is larger for the Hispanic sample. Along with the finding that the higher number of adults in the household is larger in both AFAB and AMAB

[1] The Household Pulse does not include a more detailed variable that would allow us to address urban/rural differences.

Hispanic samples, these patterns are collectively consistent with non-cisgender Hispanic individuals more often living in multigenerational households compared to their cisgender counterparts and non-cisgender white individuals being only marginally more likely to do so compared to their cisgender counterparts.

In Appendix Tables B11 and B12 for the heterogeneity by income, we find that the differences associated with being non-cisgender for marital and family outcomes are generally larger for the sample above median income. Specifically, we observe larger differences in the above median income sample for the lower likelihood of being currently married and higher likelihood of having a spouse who has passed away in Appendix Table B11 and the lower likelihood of being currently married with 2 adults in household in Appendix Table B12. We also observe that the higher total number of adults in the household associated with being non-cisgender is larger in the above median income sample, but this is at least partly mechanical since households with more adults have more potential earners, which leads to higher household income. For the differences in the likelihood of having children under 5 in the household, the lower likelihood for non-cisgender AFAB individuals is driven by the sample below median income, whereas the higher likelihood for non-cisgender AMAB individuals is driven by the sample above median income.

When we investigate heterogeneous marital associations by education in Appendix Table B13, we do not find strong evidence of differences in the associations with non-cisgender status for above versus below median education groups. The same is true in Appendix Table B14 when we examine differences in the non-cisgender association with family outcomes by education. When we stratify the sample by whether the individual is in a top 15 MSA in Appendix Tables B15 and B16 for marital and family outcomes, respectively, we did not find much evidence of

heterogeneity along this margin for individuals assigned female at birth. For individuals assigned male at birth in the bottom two rows, we find that most of the differences associated with being non-cisgender are driven by individuals not living in a top 15 MSA, with the exception of the 'spouse has passed away' association which is larger in the top 15 MSA sample.

Examining heterogeneity by geographic region also does not return much evidence of heterogeneity in marital outcomes, reported below in Appendix Tables B17a and B17b (for AFAB and AMAB individuals, respectively), though we lose precision. One interesting thing to note in Appendix Table B17b is that the full-sample finding that AMAB not-cisgender individuals are more likely than otherwise similar AMAB cisgender individuals to have ever been married is not observed in the Midwest, where we actually find that AMAB not cisgender individuals are significantly less likely to have ever been married than AMAB cisgender individuals in that region. We similarly do not find much meaningful regional heterogeneity in the associations with family outcomes in Appendix Tables B18a and B18b for AFAB and AMAB individuals, respectively.

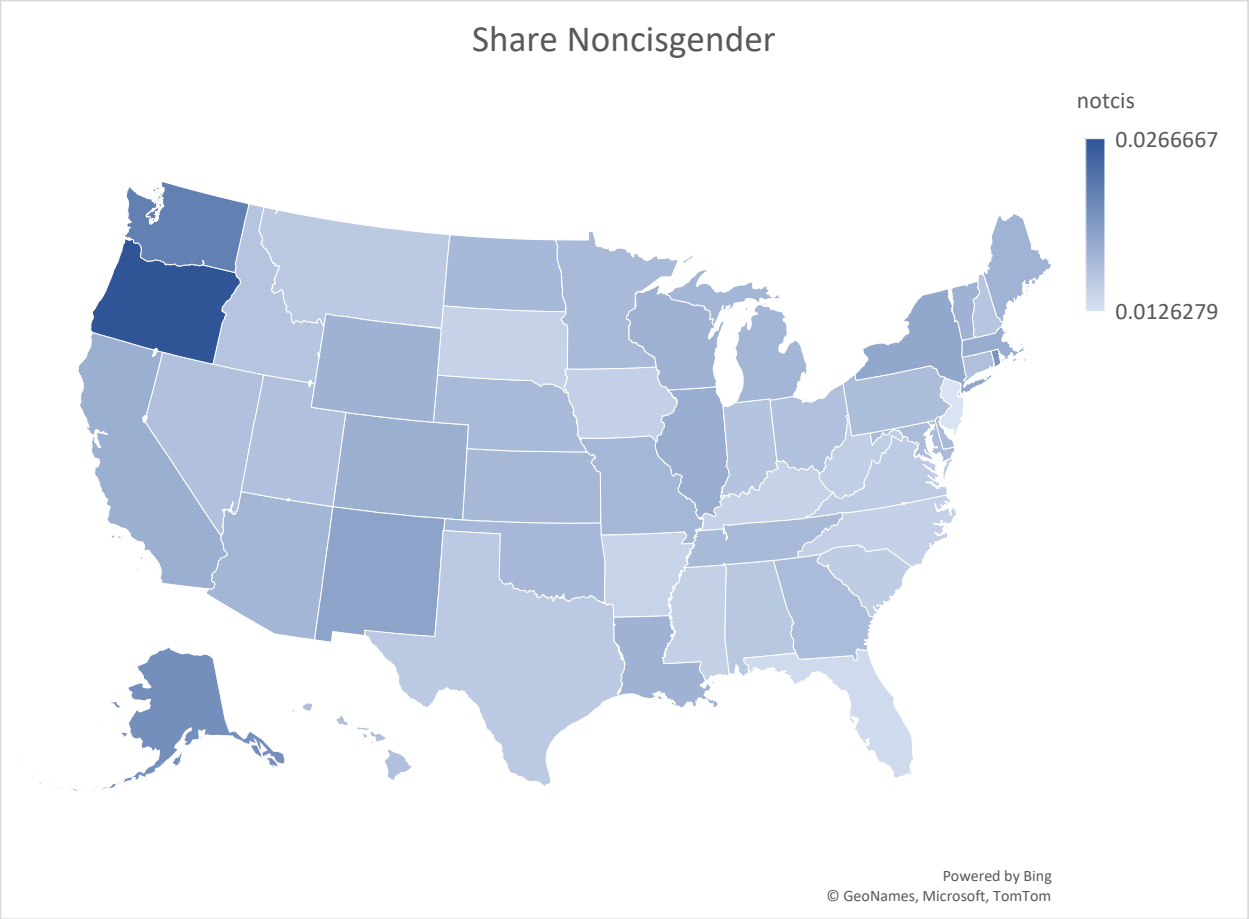
We have also split the sample above and below median non-cisgender age, and report heterogeneity by age group in Appendix Tables B19 and B20 for marital and family outcomes, respectively. Appendix Table B19 shows that in the AMAB sample the lower likelihood of being currently married for non-cisgender people is driven by the above median age sample while the higher likelihood of being ever married for non-cisgender people is driven by the below median age sample. The bottom rows of Appendix Table B20 also show that all of the differences in family outcomes associated with being non-cisgender are larger in the sample above median age.

In Appendix Tables B21a and B21b for individuals assigned female at birth and individuals assigned male at birth, respectively, we show the robustness of our core findings to various controls. Specifically, we show results from a model without any controls in column 1, a model

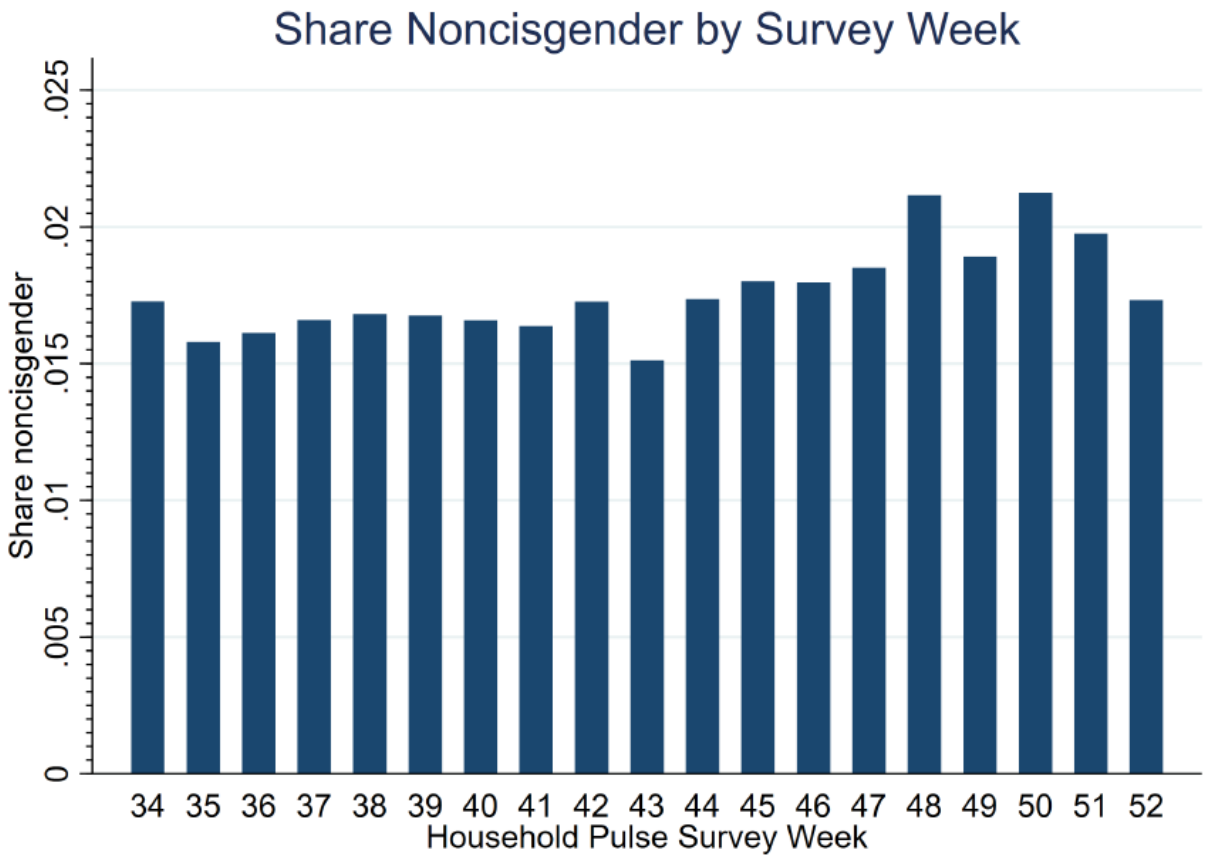
with controls for age and sexual orientation in column 2, a model with controls for age, sexual orientation, and race in column 3, and a model with controls for age, sexual orientation, race, education, urban status, state, and survey wave in column 4. The patterns in Appendix Tables B21a and B21b show that once we account for the very large structural differences in age and sexual orientation between cisgender and non-cisgender individuals, the relationships are not sensitive to further demographic controls.

Appendix Tables B22a and B22b for individuals assigned female at birth and individuals assigned male at birth, respectively, show the direct effect of taking our fully controlled model and removing only the sexual orientation controls. The sexual orientation controls change the magnitudes substantially, but the overall patterns are mostly unaffected.

**Appendix Figure B1: Geographic distribution of non-cisgender people in Household Pulse 3.2-3.7**



**Appendix Figure B2: Share non-cisgender, across the Household Pulse 3.2-3.7 survey week.**



**Appendix Table B1: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, Probit Models**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.08*** | -0.03*** | 0.02 | 0.01** | 0.04*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 514,656 | 514,656 | 390,805 | 390,805 | 390,805 |
| ***AMAB individuals*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.03** | 0.02* | 0.04*** | 0.01** | 0.02*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| N | 339,004 | 339,004 | 250,881 | 250,881 | 250,881 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Probit models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B2: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, Probit Models**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.11*** | -- | -0.06*** | -0.06*** |
| | (0.01) | | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 514,656 | | 516,180 | 516,180 |
| ***AMAB individuals*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | -- | 0.04** | 0.05*** |
| | (0.01) | | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 339,004 | | 339,813 | 339,813 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Probit models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B3: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, Logistic Regression Models**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | 0.67*** | 0.79*** | 1.10 | 1.35** | 2.91*** |
| | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.09) | (0.18) | (0.49) |
| N | 524,656 | 524,656 | 390,805 | 390,805 | 390,805 |
| ***AMAB individuals*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | 0.80*** | 1.20* | 1.40*** | 1.41** | 3.84*** |
| | (0.06) | (0.12) | (0.16) | (0.24) | (0.74) |
| N | 339,004 | 339,004 | 250,881 | 250,881 | 250,881 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Logistic regression models with reported adjusted odds ratios. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B4: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, Logistic Regression Models**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | 0.56*** | -- | 0.73*** | 0.65*** |
| | (0.02) | | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| N | 514,656 | | 516,180 | 516,180 |
| ***AMAB individuals*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | 0.67*** | -- | 1.18* | 1.55*** |
| | (0.05) | | (0.09) | (0.15) |
| N | 339,004 | | 339,813 | 339,813 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Logistic regression models with reported adjusted odds ratios. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B5: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, Unweighted**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | -0.04*** | 0.01 | 0.01*** | 0.02*** |
| | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.01) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| N | 514,656 | 514,656 | 390,805 | 390,805 | 390,805 |
| ***AMAB individuals*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.01 | 0.03*** | 0.03*** | 0.02*** | 0.03*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| N | 339,004 | 339,004 | 250,881 | 250,881 | 250,881 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B6: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, Unweighted**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | 0.15*** | -0.07*** | 0.06*** |
| | (0.00) | (0.01) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| N | 514,656 | 516,180 | 516,180 | 516,180 |
| ***AMAB individuals*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.04*** | 0.25*** | 0.03*** | 0.01*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.00) |
| N | 339,004 | 339,813 | 339,813 | 339,813 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B7: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, Alternative Specification**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals*** | | | | | |
| AFAB now Male or Transgender | -0.07*** | -0.03** | 0.03 | 0.05* | 0.11** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.04) |
| AFAB now None of These | -0.06*** | -0.04*** | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 514,656 | 514,656 | 390,805 | 390,805 | 390,805 |
| ***AMAB individuals*** | | | | | |
| AMAB now Female or Transgender | -0.06*** | -0.00 | 0.06** | 0.07** | 0.07*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.02) |
| AMAB now None of These | -0.00 | 0.05*** | 0.03* | -0.00 | 0.05*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| N | 339,004 | 339,004 | 250,881 | 250,881 | 250,881 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B8: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, Alternative Specification**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals*** | | | | |
| AFAB now Male or Transgender | -0.09*** | 0.52*** | -0.12*** | -0.09*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.10) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| AFAB now None of These | -0.06*** | 0.17*** | -0.04 | -0.05*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.04) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 514,656 | 516,180 | 516,180 | 516,180 |
| ***AMAB individuals*** | | | | |
| AMAB now Female or Transgender | -0.06*** | 0.53*** | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| | (0.01) | (0.17) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| AMAB now None of These | -0.04*** | 0.50*** | 0.04** | 0.06*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.08) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 339,004 | 339,813 | 339,813 | 339,813 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B9a: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, AFAB individuals, by Race/Ethnicity**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, White*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | -0.05*** | 0.01 | 0.02* | 0.02** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.010 | (0.01) |
| N | 410,057 | 410,057 | 322,647 | 322,647 | 322,647 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Black*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.03 | -0.04* | 0.01 | -0.03 | 0.03 |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 51,954 | 51,954 | 30,886 | 30,886 | 30,886 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Hispanic*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.11*** | -0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.16*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.05) |
| N | 54,984 | 54,984 | 39,301 | 39,301 | 39,301 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B9b: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, AMAB individuals, by Race/Ethnicity**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AMAB individuals, White*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04* | 0.01 | 0.05*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| N | 272,919 | 272,919 | 204,146 | 204,146 | 204,146 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Black*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.08** | -0.05 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| | (0.04) | (0.04) | (0.05) | (0.05) | (0.02) |
| N | 22,227 | 22,227 | 15,425 | 15,425 | 15,425 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Hispanic*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.06* | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.12*** |
| | (0.04) | (0.04) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.04) |
| N | 34,297 | 34,297 | 23,834 | 23,834 | 23,834 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B10a: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, AFAB individuals, by Race/Ethnicity**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, White*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.08*** | 0.16*** | -0.10*** | -0.09*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.04) | (0.04) | (0.01) |
| N | 409,341 | 410,425 | 410,425 | 410,425 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Black*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.04*** | 0.20** | -0.03 | -0.04* |
| | (0.01) | (0.08) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 51,954 | 52,202 | 52,202 | 52,202 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Hispanic*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.09*** | 0.73*** | -0.02 | -0.01 |
| | (0.01) | (0.14) | (0.03) | (0.02) |
| N | 54,984 | 55,192 | 55,192 | 55,192 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B10b: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, AMAB individuals, by Race/Ethnicity**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AMAB individuals, White*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.04*** | 0.39*** | 0.01 | 0.03** |
| | (0.01) | (0.09) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 272,919 | 273,481 | 273,481 | 273,481 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Black*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.04 | 0.68** | 0.07 | 0.10*** |
| | (0.03) | (0.30) | (0.05) | (0.04) |
| N | 22,277 | 22,364 | 22,364 | 22,364 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Hispanic*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | 0.87*** | 0.13*** | 0.14*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.17) | (0.03) | (0.03) |
| N | 34,297 | 34,422 | 34,422 | 34,422 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B11: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Income**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, Above median income*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | -0.04*** | 0.01 | 0.02* | 0.08*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.03) |
| N | 312,974 | 312,974 | 254,970 | 254,970 | 254,970 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Below median income*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.04*** | -0.04*** | -0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 201,682 | 201,682 | 135,835 | 135,835 | 135,835 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Above median income*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.04** | 0.03 | 0.04** | 0.01 | 0.07*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| N | 236,495 | 236,495 | 189,033 | 189,033 | 189,033 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Below median income*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.01 | 0.03* | 0.05* | 0.03 | 0.04*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 102,509 | 102,509 | 61,848 | 61,848 | 61,848 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B12: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Income**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, Above median income*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.08*** | 0.45*** | -0.02 | -0.04*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.07) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 312,974 | 313,949 | 313,949 | 313,949 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Below median income*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | 0.16*** | -0.11*** | -0.08*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.05) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 201,682 | 202,231 | 202,231 | 202,231 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Above median income*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.06** | 0.60*** | 0.05** | 0.05*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.09) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 236,495 | 237,099 | 237,099 | 237,099 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Below median income*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.03** | 0.39*** | 0.01 | 0.04** |
| | (0.01) | (0.14) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 102,509 | 102,714 | 102,714 | 102,714 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B13: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Education**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, Above median education*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | -0.02* | 0.02 | 0.02** | 0.03*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 333,062 | 333,062 | 257,699 | 257,699 | 257,699 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Below median education*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | -0.05*** | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.07*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 181,594 | 181,594 | 133,106 | 133,106 | 133,106 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Above median education*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | 0.00 | 0.06*** | 0.03* | 0.01* | 0.05*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 223,176 | 223,176 | 171,087 | 171,087 | 171,087 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Below median education*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.04** | 0.02 | 0.04** | 0.02 | 0.06*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| N | 115,828 | 115,828 | 79,794 | 79,794 | 79,794 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B14: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Education**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, Above median education*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.08*** | 0.32*** | -0.02** | -0.04*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.05) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 333,062 | 333,967 | 333,967 | 333,967 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Below median education*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | 0.27*** | -0.10*** | -0.07*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.06) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 181,594 | 182,213 | 182,213 | 182,213 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Above median education*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.06*** | 0.58*** | 0.09*** | 0.05*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.06) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 223,176 | 223,657 | 223,657 | 223,657 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Below median education*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.04*** | 0.48*** | 0.01 | 0.04*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 115,828 | 116,156 | 116,156 | 116,156 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B15: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Whether in a Top 15 MSA**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, In a top 15 MSA*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | -0.03** | 0.04* | 0.01 | 0.02** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 160,699 | 160,699 | 116,067 | 116,067 | 116,067 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Not in a top 15 MSA*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | -0.04*** | 0.00 | 0.02* | 0.07*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| N | 353,957 | 353,957 | 274,738 | 274,738 | 274,738 |
| ***AMAB individuals, In a top 15 MSA*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.02 | -0.03 | 0.02 | -0.01 | 0.10*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.03) |
| N | 115,921 | 115,921 | 83,872 | 83,872 | 83,872 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Not in a top 15 MSA*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.02 | 0.04** | 0.05** | 0.03** | 0.04*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 223,083 | 223,083 | 167.009 | 167.009 | 167.009 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B16: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Whether in a Top 15 MSA**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, In a top 15 MSA*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.06*** | 0.21*** | -0.07*** | -0.06*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.06) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 160,699 | 161,211 | 161,211 | 161,211 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Not in a top 15 MSA*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.08*** | 0.34*** | -0.07*** | -0.06*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.06) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 353,957 | 354,969 | 354,969 | 354,969 |
| ***AMAB individuals, In a top 15 MSA*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.06*** | 0.58*** | 0.05* | 0.06*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.03) | (0.02) |
| N | 115,921 | 116,238 | 116,238 | 116,238 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Not in a top 15 MSA*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.04*** | 0.46*** | 0.03 | 0.04*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.10) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 223,083 | 223,575 | 223,575 | 223,575 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B17a: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, AFAB individuals, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Region**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05** | -0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.02) |
| N | 79,689 | 79,689 | 58,357 | 58,357 | 58,357 |
| Midwest | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.06*** | -0.04*** | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 108,128 | 108,128 | 82,997 | 82,997 | 82,997 |
| South | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.08*** | -0.05*** | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.05*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 167,198 | 167,198 | 127,372 | 127,372 | 127,372 |
| West | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | -0.02 | -0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.03) | (0.01) | (0.04) |
| N | 159,641 | 159,641 | 122,079 | 122,079 | 122,079 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B17b: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, AMAB individuals, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Region**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.05* | -0.03 | 0.05 | -0.02 | 0.04* |
| | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 51,953 | 51,953 | 37,641 | 37,641 | 37,641 |
| Midwest | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.00 | -0.08*** | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.08*** |
| | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 71,311 | 71,311 | 52,639 | 52,639 | 52,639 |
| South | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04* |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 104,966 | 104,966 | 79,577 | 79,577 | 79,577 |
| West | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03* | 0.03 | 0.08*** |
| | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.03) |
| N | 110,774 | 110,774 | 81,024 | 81,024 | 81,024 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B18a: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, AFAB individuals, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Region**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | 0.24*** | -0.09*** | -0.06*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.08) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 79,689 | 79,910 | 79,910 | 79,910 |
| Midwest | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | 0.28*** | -0.09*** | -0.07*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.08) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 108,128 | 108,431 | 108,431 | 108,431 |
| South | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.08*** | 0.38*** | -0.08*** | -0.07*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.07) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 167,198 | 167,734 | 167,734 | 167,734 |
| West | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.06*** | 0.22** | -0.02 | -0.04*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 159,641 | 160,105 | 160,105 | 160,105 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B18b: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, AMAB individuals, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Region**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | 0.57** | 0.00 | 0.05* |
| | (0.02) | (0.23) | (0.03) | (0.03) |
| N | 51,953 | 52,080 | 52,080 | 52,080 |
| Midwest | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.04** | 0. 41*** | 0.03 | 0.03* |
| | (0.02) | (0.10) | (0.03) | (0.02) |
| N | 71,311 | 71,460 | 71,460 | 71,460 |
| South | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.03 | 0.61*** | 0.04 | 0.05** |
| | (0.02) | (0.15) | (0.03) | (0.02) |
| N | 104,966 | 105,251 | 105,251 | 105,251 |
| West | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | 0.43*** | 0.05* | 0.04* |
| | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.02) |
| N | 110,774 | 111,022 | 111,022 | 111,022 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B19: Marital Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Age**

| | (1) Currently Married | (2) Ever Married | (3) Divorced | (4) Separated | (5) Spouse has passed away |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, Above median non-cisgender age*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | -0.03** | -0.00 | 0.01 | 0.06*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| N | 387,149 | 387,149 | 328,751 | 328,751 | 328,751 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Below median non-cisgender age*** | | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | -0.04*** | 0.03* | 0.04** | 0.04*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 127,507 | 127,507 | 62,054 | 62,054 | 62,054 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Above median non-cisgender age*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.09*** | -0.01 | 0.04** | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 253,628 | 253,628 | 214,840 | 214,840 | 214,840 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Below median non-cisgender age*** | | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | 0.01 | 0.04** | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.06*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 85,376 | 85,376 | 36,041 | 36,041 | 36,041 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Models in columns 3-5 restrict attention to individuals who were ever married. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B20: Family Outcomes and Gender Minority Status, Household Pulse 3.2-3.7, 18-64 year olds, by Age**

| | (1) Currently Married and Exactly 2 adults in HH | (2) Total # adults in HH | (3) Probability any children under 18 in HH | (4) Probability any children under 5 in HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFAB individuals, Above median non-cisgender age*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | 0.29*** | -0.01 | 0.00 |
| | (0.01) | (0.09) | (0.02) | (0.01) |
| N | 387,149 | 388,491 | 388,491 | 388,491 |
| ***AFAB individuals, Below median non-cisgender age*** | | | | |
| AFAB not cisgender | -0.05*** | 0.20*** | -0.08*** | -0.05*** |
| | (0.01) | (0.05) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| N | 127,507 | 127,689 | 127,689 | 127,689 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Above median non-cisgender age*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.07*** | 0.71*** | 0.04* | 0.09*** |
| | (0.02) | (0.14) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 253,628 | 254,335 | 254,335 | 254,335 |
| ***AMAB individuals, Below median non-cisgender age*** | | | | |
| AMAB not cisgender | -0.02 | 0.31** | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| | (0.01) | (0.08) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| N | 85,376 | 85,478 | 85,478 | 85,478 |

*, **, and *** denote statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively. Linear probability models in columns 1, 3, and 4; OLS regression in column 2. Models control for survey week dummies, age and its square, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, education, urban status, and state dummies as described in the text. Results use Household Pulse person weights, and standard errors are robust to heteroscedasticity.

**Appendix Table B21a: Main Results are Not Sensitive to Inclusion of Demographic Controls, individuals Assigned Female at Birth, each entry is the coefficient on non-cisgender in a model with the controls reported in the column header**

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Specification is ➔ | No controls | + age, sexual orientation | + race | + education, urban, state, wave |
| Outcome is ↓ | | | | |
| Married | -0.272*** | -0.081*** | -0.067*** | -0.062*** |
| Ever married | -0.308*** | -0.049*** | -0.039*** | -0.038*** |
| Separated | 0.041*** | 0.027*** | 0.021** | 0.019** |
| Divorced | 0.017 | 0.020* | 0.013 | 0.012 |
| Spouse has passed away | 0.054*** | 0.058*** | 0.056*** | 0.054*** |
| # household adults | 0.435*** | 0.317*** | 0.308*** | 0.294*** |
| # household kids | -0.145*** | -0.014 | -0.029 | -0.054* |
| Pr(kids under 18) | -0.127*** | -0.056*** | -0.062*** | -0.069*** |
| Pr(kids under 5) | -0.057*** | -0.056*** | -0.058*** | -0.061*** |

**Appendix Table B21b: Main Results are Not Sensitive to Inclusion of Demographic Controls, individuals Assigned Male at Birth, each entry is the coefficient on non-cisgender in a model with the controls reported in the column header**

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Specification is ➔ | No controls | + age, sexual orientation | + race | + education, urban, state, wave |
| Outcome is ↓ | | | | |
| Married | -0.23*** | -0.035** | -0.028** | -0.025* |
| Ever married | -0.19*** | 0.028** | 0.032** | 0.030** |
| Separated | 0.036*** | 0.022** | 0.018* | 0.017* |
| Divorced | 0.043*** | 0.044*** | 0.041*** | 0.040*** |
| Spouse has passed away | 0.071*** | 0.059*** | 0.058*** | 0.058*** |
| # household adults | 0.754*** | 0.522*** | 0.515*** | 0.511*** |
| # household kids | 0.298*** | 0.388*** | 0.378*** | 0.358*** |
| Pr(kids under 18) | -0.028** | 0.044*** | 0.041*** | 0.034** |
| Pr(kids under 5) | 0.023** | 0.049*** | 0.047*** | 0.045*** |

**Appendix Table B22a: Removing the Sexual Orientation Control Does Not Change the Main Findings, individuals Assigned Female at Birth, each entry is the coefficient on non-cisgender**

| | (1) | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Specification is ➔ | OLS from fully saturated regression, reporting the percentage point change in the coefficient | OLS from fully saturated regression less the control for sexual orientation, reporting the percentage point change in the coefficient |
| Outcome is ↓ | | |
| Married | -0.062*** | -0.121*** |
| Ever married | -0.038*** | -0.085*** |
| Separated | 0.019** | 0.026*** |
| Divorced | 0.012 | 0.032*** |
| Spouse has passed away | 0.054*** | 0.053*** |
| Pr(kids under 18) | -0.069*** | -0.135*** |
| Pr(kids under 5) | -0.061*** | -0.104*** |

**Appendix Table B22b: Removing the Sexual Orientation Control Does Not Change the Main Findings, individuals Assigned Male at Birth, each entry is the coefficient on non-cisgender**

| | (1) | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Specification is ➔ | OLS from fully saturated regression, reporting the percentage point change in the coefficient | OLS from fully saturated regression less the control for sexual orientation, reporting the percentage point change in the coefficient |
| Outcome is ↓ | | |
| Married | -0.025* | -0.111*** |
| Ever married | 0.030** | -0.048*** |
| Separated | 0.017* | 0.027*** |
| Divorced | 0.040*** | 0.053*** |
| Spouse has passed away | 0.058*** | 0.070*** |
| Pr(kids under 18) | 0.034** | -0.034** |
| Pr(kids under 5) | 0.045*** | 0.007 |