Appendix S1. Outline of Vignette Conditions and Vignette Text
(FOR PEER REVIEW – TO BE INCLUDED IN SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL)

Summary of conditions:

Self-identified gender	Age	Gender conformity	Condition
Trans man/ Trans boy	Adult	Conforming	Condition 1: Gender conforming adult trans man
		Non-conforming	Condition 2: Gender non-conforming adult trans man
		Ambiguous	Condition 3: Gender ambiguous adult trans man
		Unspecified	Condition 4: Gender unspecified adult trans man
	Teenager	Conforming	Condition 5: Gender conforming teenage trans boy
		Non-conforming	Condition 6: Gender non-conforming teenage trans boy
		Ambiguous	Condition 7: Gender ambiguous teenage trans boy
		Unspecified	Condition 8: Gender unspecified teenage trans boy
Trans woman/ Trans girl	Adult	Conforming	Condition 9: Gender conforming adult trans woman
		Non-conforming	Condition 10: Gender non-conforming adult trans woman
		Ambiguous	Condition 11: Gender ambiguous adult trans woman
		Unspecified	Condition 12: Gender unspecified adult trans woman
	Teenager	Conforming	Condition 13: Gender conforming teenage trans girl
		Non-conforming	Condition 14: Gender non-conforming teenage trans girl
		Ambiguous	Condition 15: Gender ambiguous teenage trans girl
		Unspecified	Condition 16: Gender unspecified teenage trans girl

Vignettes:

Condition 1: Gender Conforming Adult Trans man
Casey is 36 years old and was born a female, but now identifies as a man. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people assume Casey is a man.

Condition 2: Gender Non-conforming Adult Trans man
Casey is 36 years old and was born a female, but now identifies as a man. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people assume Casey is a woman.

Condition 3: Gender Ambiguous Adult Trans man
Casey is 36 years old and was born a female, but now identifies as a man. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people are unsure whether Casey is a man or a woman.

Condition 4: Gender Unspecified Adult Trans man
Casey is 36 years old and was born a female, but now identifies as a man.

Condition 5: Gender Conforming Teenage Trans boy
Casey is 16 years old and was born a female, but now identifies as a boy. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people assume Casey is a boy.

Condition 6: Gender Non-conforming Teenage Trans boy
Casey is 16 years old and was born a female, but now identifies as a boy. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people assume Casey is a girl.

Condition 7: Gender Ambiguous Teenage Trans boy
Casey is 16 years old and was born a female, but now identifies as a boy. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people are unsure whether Casey is a boy or a girl.

Condition 8: Gender Unspecified Teenage Trans boy
Casey is 16 years old and was born a female, but now identifies as a boy.

Condition 9: Gender Conforming Adult Trans woman
Casey is 36 years old and was born a male, but now identifies as a woman. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people assume Casey is a woman.

Condition 10: Gender Non-conforming Adult Trans woman
Casey is 36 years old and was born a male, but now identifies as a woman. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people assume Casey is a man.

Condition 11: Gender Ambiguous Adult Trans woman
Casey is 36 years old and was born a male, but now identifies as a woman. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people are unsure whether Casey is a man or a woman.

Condition 12: Gender Unspecified Adult Trans woman
Casey is 36 years old and was born a male, but now identifies as a woman.

Condition 13: Gender Conforming Teenage Trans girl
Casey is 16 years old and was born a male, but now identifies as a girl. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people assume Casey is a girl.

Condition 14: Gender Non-conforming Teenage Trans girl
Casey is 16 years old and was born a male, but now identifies as a girl. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people assume Casey is a boy.

Condition 15: Gender Ambiguous Teenage Trans girl
Casey is 16 years old and was born a male, but now identifies as a girl. When meeting Casey for the first time, most people are unsure whether Casey is a boy or a girl.

Condition 16: Gender Unspecified Teenage Trans girl
Casey is 16 years old and was born a male, but now identifies as a girl.

Appendix S2. Vignette-Based Questions
(FOR PEER REVIEW – TO BE INCLUDED IN SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL)

1. Do you personally consider Casey to be a male or a female?
   [Half of respondents receive the male option first, while the other half receive the female option first. The "other (please specify)" option is always presented last.]
   a. Male
   b. Female
   c. Other (please specify)

2. Why do you think that Casey is a [insert response from Q1]? In your own words, please write a few sentences explaining why you feel this way and how strongly you feel this way.

<u>Round 1 only</u>
3. Suppose that Casey is at a local store and needs to use the restroom. Which restroom should Casey use?
   [Half of respondents receive the men's restroom option first, while the other half receive the women's restroom option first. The "other (please specify)" option is always presented last.]
   a. The men's restroom
   b. The women's restroom
   c. Other, please specify

   For teenager conditions, a random subset of respondents was asked:
4. Suppose that Casey is at school and needs to use the restroom. Which restroom should Casey use?
   [Half of respondents receive the boy's restroom option first, while the other half receive the girl's restroom option first. The "other (please specify)" option is always presented last.]
   a. The boy's restroom
   b. The girl's restroom
   c. Other, please specify

<u>Round 2 only</u>
5. Suppose that Casey applied for a job. The employer refused to hire Casey because the employer does not approve of people who identify as a different gender than their sex assigned at birth. Which of the following statements comes closest to your views, even if neither statement fully reflects your views?
   [Half of respondents receive the first statement first, while the other half receive the second statement first.]
   a. The employer should be allowed to refuse to hire Casey because of Casey's current gender identity
   b. The employer should not be allowed to refuse to hire Casey because of Casey's current gender identity

6. Suppose that Casey was refused service at a restaurant because the restaurant owner does not approve of people who identify as a different gender than their sex assigned at birth. Which of the following statements comes closest to your views, even if neither statement fully reflects your views?
   [Half of respondents receive the first statement first, while the other half receive the second statement first.]
   a. The restaurant owner should be allowed to refuse service to Casey because of Casey's current gender identity
   b. The restaurant owner not be allowed to refuse service to Casey because of Casey's current gender identity

Table S1. Descriptive Statistics, *N* = 3,922
(FOR PEER REVIEW – TO BE INCLUDED IN SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL)

	Proportion/Mean	SD
Sociodemographic factors		
Male (reference)	.48	—
Female	.52	—
White (reference)	.64	—
Black	.12	—
Latinx	.16	—
Other race	.08	—
Age (in decades)	4.69	1.73
Heterosexual	.92	—
Sexual minority (reference)	.08	—
Never married (reference)	.23	—
Partnered	.08	—
Married	.50	—
Divorced/separated	.14	—
Widowed	.05	—
Children in household	.34	—
Less than HS diploma (reference)	.10	—
HS diploma	.29	—
Some college	.33	—
Bachelor's degree	.28	—
Income (in tens of thousands)	6.76	4.91
Northeast	.18	—
Midwest	.21	—
South (reference)	.38	—
West	.23	—
Metropolitan status	.88	—
Religious and political Factors		
Not evangelical (reference)	.72	—
Evangelical	.28	—
Didn't vote/voted 3rd party (reference)	.31	—
Voted for Clinton	.38	—
Voted for Trump	.31	—
Interpersonal contact		
Does not know a trans person (reference)	.69	—
Knows a trans person	.31	—

Note: Descriptive statistics include survey weights. In addition, 90 percent of respondents had interpersonal contact with LGB people (not shown because not included as a control).

Table S2. Full Regression Tables – Effects of Experimental Manipulations and Respondent Sociodemographic Variables on Perceptions of Sex, $N = 3,922$

(FOR PEER REVIEW – TO BE INCLUDED IN SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL)

	Consistent with sex assigned at birth vs. Consistent with gender identity			Other vs. Consistent with gender identity		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Experimental manipulations						
Teenager	.158	.173	.176	.344*	.345*	.342*
	(.096)	(.103)	(.103)	(.146)	(.147)	(.147)
Trans woman	.107	.083	.072	.119	.105	.101
	(.097)	(.104)	(.104)	(.147)	(.148)	(.148)
Non-conforming	.961***	1.060***	1.049***	.674***	.698***	.692***
	(.136)	(.146)	(.146)	(.203)	(.205)	(.204)
Ambiguous appearance	.609***	.725***	.747***	.486*	.524**	.529**
	(.137)	(.146)	(.148)	(.202)	(.203)	(.204)
Unspecified appearance	.529***	.632***	.617***	.228	.263	.253
	(.136)	(.145)	(.146)	(.201)	(.202)	(.202)
Sociodemographic factors						
Female	−.641***	−.540***	−.506***	−.420**	−.382*	−.377*
	(.097)	(.105)	(.106)	(.152)	(.153)	(.153)
Black	.204	.724***	.703***	−.155	−.003	.002
	(.169)	(.187)	(.188)	(.257)	(.266)	(.267)
Latinx	−.379*	−.060	−.057	−.088	−.010	−.006
	(.151)	(.163)	(.161)	(.236)	(.243)	(.244)
Other race	−.468*	−.297	−.290	.214	.232	.233
	(.199)	(.224)	(.231)	(.248)	(.251)	(.250)
Age (in decades)	.619**	.644**	.625**	.515	.546*	.532
	(.199)	(.213)	(.212)	(.270)	(.275)	(.274)
Age (in decades) squared	−.056**	−.059**	−.059**	−.039	−.039	−.038
	(.020)	(.021)	(.021)	(.027)	(.027)	(.027)
Heterosexual	1.378***	1.203***	1.029***	.280	.217	.199
	(.196)	(.209)	(.209)	(.235)	(.233)	(.232)
Partnered	−.104	−.178	−.154	−.759*	−.747*	−.742*
	(.205)	(.217)	(.220)	(.319)	(.317)	(.318)
Married	.159	−.100	−.087	−.104	−.190	−.186
	(.151)	(.161)	(.162)	(.217)	(.215)	(.215)
Divorced/separated	.106	−.106	−.090	.136	.033	.039
	(.183)	(.188)	(.190)	(.262)	(.262)	(.263)
Widowed	.019	−.264	−.264	−.149	−.289	−.281
	(.281)	(.301)	(.301)	(.407)	(.406)	(.406)
Children in household	.111	.033	.027	.168	.157	.151
	(.116)	(.126)	(.126)	(.187)	(.190)	(.191)
HS diploma	.126	.183	.149	−.119	−.031	−.032
	(.259)	(.276)	(.268)	(.423)	(.427)	(.426)

Some college	−.144	−.035	−.049	.333	.447	.449
	(.244)	(.259)	(.252)	(.378)	(.380)	(.379)
Bachelor's degree	−.580*	−.257	−.253	.240	.441	.441
	(.252)	(.269)	(.262)	(.384)	(.384)	(.383)
Income (in tens of thousands)	−.009	−.004	−.002	−.023	−.019	−.018
	(.011)	(.012)	(.012)	(.018)	(.018)	(.018)
Northeast	−.286	−.149	−.116	.234	.270	.276
	(.163)	(.176)	(.173)	(.223)	(.225)	(.225)
Midwest	.100	.290*	.294*	.070	.128	.128
	(.121)	(.131)	(.131)	(.200)	(.203)	(.202)
West	−.117	−.022	−.003	.036	.055	.051
	(.128)	(.136)	(.137)	(.183)	(.187)	(.187)
Metropolitan status	−.153	−.060	−.052	.409	.465	.470
	(.160)	(.172)	(.172)	(.273)	(.273)	(.274)
Religious and political factors						
Evangelical		.614***	.614***		.211	.207
		(.123)	(.125)		(.182)	(.183)
Voted for Clinton		−.832***	−.819***		−.509**	−.512**
		(.128)	(.128)		(.181)	(.180)
Voted for Trump		.962***	.938***		.066	.062
		(.150)	(.151)		(.229)	(.230)
Interpersonal contact						
Knows someone who is transgender			−.585***			−.052
			(.118)			(.159)
Study round	−.086	−.133	−.121	−.668***	−.694***	−.691***
	(.097)	(.103)	(.103)	(.159)	(.160)	(.160)
Constant	−2.331***	−2.706***	−2.317***	−3.516***	−3.622***	−3.554***
	(.558)	(.579)	(.566)	(.757)	(.761)	(.744)
McFadden's Pseudo-R^2	.076	.135	.142	.076	.135	.142

*$p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (two-tailed tests)

Note: Multinomial logistic regression; coefficients shown. Standard errors in parentheses. The first set of models shows results for consistent with gender identity (omitted) versus consistent with sex assigned at birth. The second set of models shows results for consistent with gender identity (omitted) versus "other." Omitted categories are adult, trans man, gender conforming, male, white, sexual minority, never married, no children in household, less than high school diploma, South, non-metropolitan, not Evangelical, did not vote or voted for third party candidate, does not know a transgender person.

Table S3. Proportion of Respondents Who Consider Transgender People's Sex to be Consistent with Sex Assigned at Birth—By Self-Identified Gender and Age, *N* = 3,922
(FOR PEER REVIEW – TO BE INCLUDED IN SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL)

Demographic subgroup	Self-identified gender		Age	
	Trans man	Trans woman	Adult	Teenager
Male	.59	.58	.57	.61
	(.55, .63)	(.54, .62)	(.53, .61)	(.57, .65)
Female	.44	.49	.47	.47
	(.41, .48)	(.45, .53)	(.43, .50)	(.43, .50)
White	.44	.46	.43	.47
	(.37, .51)	(.40, .53)	(.37, .50)	(.40, .54)
Non-white	.56	.57	.56	.57
	(.52, .60)	(.53, .61)	(.52, .60)	(.53, .61)
Heterosexual	.53	.56	.54	.56
	(.50, .56)	(.53, .59)	(.51, .57)	(.53, .59)
Sexual minority	.32	.22	.23	.31
	(.21, .42)	(.14, .29)	(.15, .31)	(.21, .40)
No contact	.56	.56	.56	.57
	(.53, .60)	(.53, .59)	(.52, .59)	(.53, .60)
Knows a trans person	.41	.45	.41	.45
	(.36, .47)	(.39, .51)	(.35, .47)	(.40, .51)
Not evangelical	.48	.48	.47	.49
	(.45, .51)	(.45, .51)	(.44, .50)	(.46, .53)
Evangelical	.62	.67	.65	.64
	(.56, .67)	(.62, .72)	(.59, .70)	(.59, .69)
Voted for Clinton	.38	.36	.36	.38
	(.34, .43)	(.32, .40)	(.32, .40)	(.34, .43)
Voted for Trump	.69	.73	.71	.71
	(.65, .74)	(.69, .78)	(.67, .76)	(.66, .76)

Note: Confidence intervals (95%) for predictions in parentheses. This table includes adjusted proportions of respondents who perceive transgender people's gender to be consistent with their sex assigned at birth, for each demographic subgroup. Neither self-identified gender nor age significantly affects perceptions of gender for any of these subgroups. All models control for respondent gender, race, age, sexuality, partnership status, presence of children in the household, education, income, region, and metropolitan status.
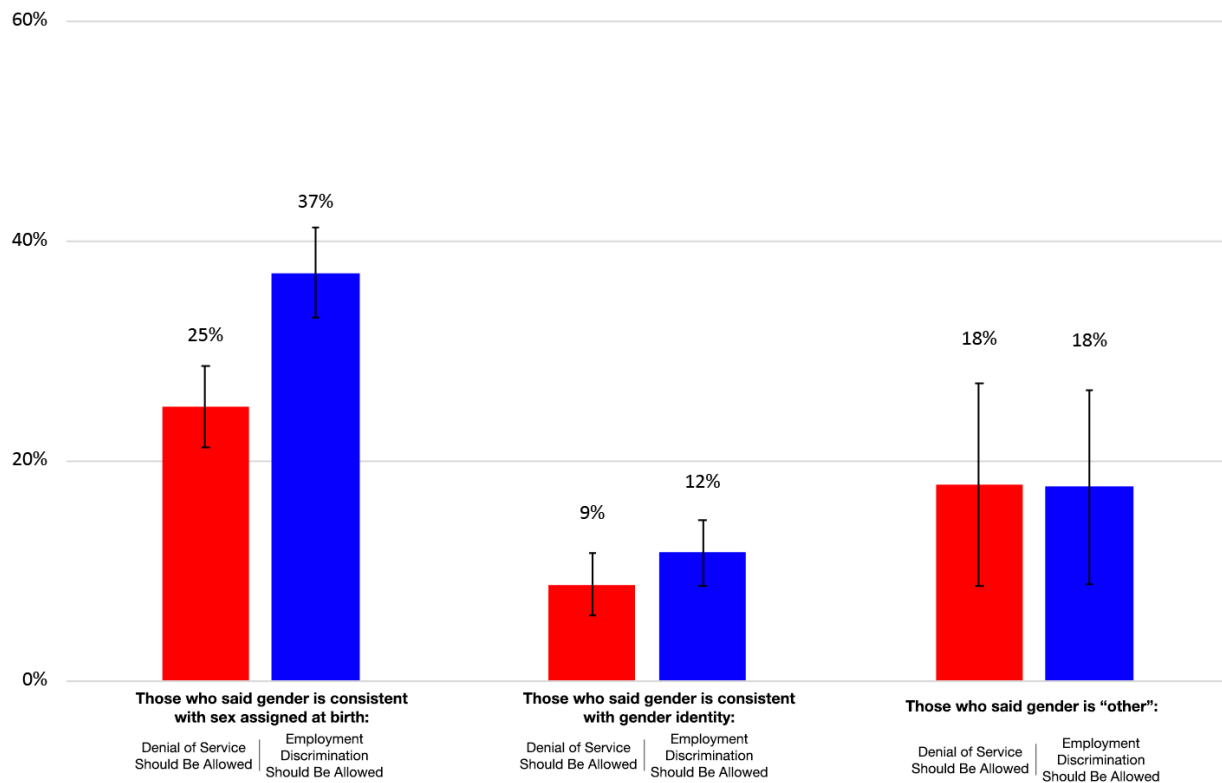
Table S4. Proportion of Respondents Who Consider Transgender People's Sex to be Consistent with Sex Assigned at Birth—By Physical Appearance, $N = 3,922$
(FOR PEER REVIEW – TO BE INCLUDED IN SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL)

Demographic subgroup	Conforming	Non-conforming	Ambiguous	Unspecified
Male	.45	.69	.60	.59
	(.39, .52)	(.64, .74)	(.54, .66)	(.54, .65)
Female	.38	.52	.48	.48
	(.33, .44)	(.47, .57)	(.43, .53)	(.42, .53)
White	.37	.50	.45	.48
	(.29, .45)	(.42, .59)	(.36, .54)	(.40, .56)
Non-white	.44	.66	.58	.56
	(.39, .50)	(.61, .71)	(.53, .63)	(.51, .61)
Heterosexual	.45	.63	.56	.56
	(.40, .49)	(.59, .67)	(.51, .60)	(.51, .60)
Sexual minority	.12	.34	.34	.27
	(.02, .21)	(.18, .50)	(.21, .46)	(.15, .39)
No contact	.43	.67	.57	.58
	(.38, .48)	(.62, .71)	(.52, .62)	(.53, .62)
Know a transperson	.40	.44	.50	.40
	(.32, .48)	(.36, .52)	(.41, .58)	(.31, .48)
Not evangelical	.38	.57	.49	.48
	(.34, .43)	(.53, .61)	(.44, .54)	(.43, .52)
Evangelical	.51	.69	.71	.65
	(.42, .59)	(.62, .76)	(.65, .78)	(.58, .73)
Voted Clinton	.26	.45	.38	.38
	(.21, .32)	(.39, .51)	(.32, .45)	(.31, .44)
Voted Trump	.57	.77	.78	.73
	(.49, .64)	(.71, .84)	(.72, .84)	(.66, .79)

Note: Confidence intervals (95%) for predictions in parentheses. This table includes adjusted proportions of respondents who perceive transgender people's sex to be consistent with their sex assigned at birth, for each demographic subgroup. Physical appearance affects perceptions of gender for every subgroup, such that there is a significant difference between the gender conforming and gender non-conforming conditions. All models control for respondent gender, race, age, sexuality, partnership status, presence of children in the household, education, income, region, and metropolitan status.

Figure S1. Attitudes toward Denial of Service and Employment Discrimination—By Perceptions of Transgender People's Sex
(FOR PEER REVIEW – TO BE INCLUDED IN SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL)

Note: Data are from round two of data collection. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. Respondents were presented with a scenario where the transgender person was denied service at a restaurant because they are transgender. Respondents were then asked if the restaurant owner should or should not be allowed to refuse service to someone because they are transgender. Respondents were also presented with a scenario where the transgender person was denied employment because they are transgender. Respondents were then asked if the employer should or should not be allowed to refuse to hire someone because they are transgender. $n = 1,936$ (denial of service); $n = 1,940$ (employment discrimination).