Analyzing the Characteristics of 'Residual' Respondents and Nonrespondents to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Questions: Evidence from the Experimental Household Pulse Survey

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Abstract

Prior research shows that sexual and gender minority (SGM) populations have differential health outcomes and access to physical and mental health care, and that their economic and educational experiences differ from the non-SGM population. In July 2021, the Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey (HPS) began asking a series of sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) questions to monitor the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on this demographic group. Accurate survey measurement requires not only understanding those who clearly report being part of the SGM and non-SGM populations, but also those who select less definitive responses, including responses of "something else," "don't know," and "none of these," and those who do not respond to the SOGI items altogether. To inform future questionnaire design and SOGI data dissemination, this paper uses crosstabulations and logistic regression models to create a demographic profile of adults who selected 'residual' response categories or did not respond to the new HPS items. The results indicate the presence of age- and culture-based differences in respondents' likelihood to select a 'residual' response category or not respond to these questions, findings which offer ample opportunities for future qualitative and quantitative research.

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Introduction: The Household Pulse Survey and the Addition of SOGI Questions

From its conception in April 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey (HPS) was designed to provide near real-time data on how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected people's lives. Goals of the HPS include serving federal partners by filling critical information gaps by providing data rapidly but with transparency and quality during a global health crisis. The HPS methodology is unique in that questions are asked only of respondents (i.e., no proxy reporting); questions are only asked of those aged 18 years and over; and the HPS is a self-response, online survey, with no interviewer-administered option. The survey is an experimental data collection effort – a proof of concept project that has provided opportunities to quickly implement data collection features and add survey measures without the testing and vetting required on more established Census Bureau surveys.

Prior research shows that sexual and gender minority (SGM) populations have differential health outcomes and access to physical and mental health care (Ivey-Stephenson et al, 2019; Heslin and Hall, 2021) and that their economic and educational experiences differ from the non-SGM population as well (Sansone, 2019; Spiegelman & Christopher, 2021). To better monitor and understand the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on this demographic group, the Census Bureau began asking a series of SOGI questions in July 2021 as part of Phase 3.2 of the HPS (Federal Interagency Working Group, 2021). Although SOGI items have been previously included on surveys administered by the Census Bureau for other agencies, this represents the first time these types of questions have been included on a survey directly sponsored by the Census Bureau. Initial results highlight the unique challenges and experiences of the SGM population during the ongoing pandemic, including higher rates of reported economic stressors, mental health hardships, and food and housing insecurity (File and Marshall, 2021; Anderson et al., 2021).[3]

As part of the HPS SOGI question sequence,[4] respondents are first asked "What sex were you assigned at birth on your original birth certificate?", with response options of "male" and

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[3] In addition to collecting some SOGI information as part of surveys fielded for other federal agencies, the Census Bureau has previously asked SOGI questions on two non-population surveys, including the 2020 Census Barriers, Attitudes, and Motivators Study Survey (CBAMS), and the 2020 Census Tracking Survey.
[4] A copy of the FCSM recommendation report is available online.

"female." They are then asked about current gender identification ("Do you currently describe yourself as male, female or transgender?") with response options of "male," "female," "transgender," and "none of these." Finally, they are asked about their sexual orientation ("Which of the following best represents how you think of yourself?"), with response options of "gay or lesbian," "straight, that is not gay or lesbian," "bisexual," "something else," and "I don't know."

Respondents who provide different responses to the sex assigned at birth and current gender identity items are asked to confirm if these responses are correct and given the opportunity to adjust their responses if they wish to do so. Respondents who leave an item blank are prompted once to provide a response but are able to move on to the next item in the survey without answering.

Although missing data in the HPS are typically not imputed, some variables require editing to create the survey sampling weights for population estimation.[5] As part of this weighting design, a male/female sex value is necessary for all respondents, and individuals without a response to this question have a value generated through hot-decking imputation procedures.[6] Following consultation with internal and external stakeholders and experts, and to maximize the usefulness of the data across various levels of geography, the Census Bureau also created an "LGBT" summary measure for inclusion on HPS data products that combines respondents' answers to these three questions.[7]

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[5] The weighting procedure uses population controls for age, race, Hispanic origin, sex at birth, education, and total number of adults in households. All these items must be completed by the respondent or imputed to create appropriate survey weights. More information about sampling and weighting procedures can be found via the Household Pulse Survey Source and Accuracy Statements available on the HPS Technical Documentation webpage.

[6] Data users interested in how the imputation of sex at birth might impact estimates of transgender adults can read more via the Household Pulse Survey User Notes.

[7] In addition to national-level estimates, HPS tables are produced for all states and the 15 largest metropolitan areas. The LGBT recode was created to provide individual reporting categories and to produce meaningful SOGI breakdowns for as many subnational geographies as possible. Since this analysis focuses on item-specific reporting and nonresponse, the LGBT summary measure is not a key factor in this paper.

Prior Research

Historically, few nationally representative data sources have included questions about sexual orientation or gender identity (SOGI), limiting researchers' ability to analyze the prevalence and characteristics of the sexual and gender minority (SGM) populations. As mentioned above, the Census Bureau has collected some SOGI information as part of surveys fielded for other federal agencies, including the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Some other federal surveys, such as the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), have also collected elements of this information (Dahlhamer et al., 2014; Truman et al., 2019).

A variety of methodological challenges require careful consideration when collecting SOGI data, including how best to handle proxy responses (Ortman et al., 2017), how to measure SOGI over time in the context of longitudinal surveys, and how (or whether) to collect SOGI information for children. Principal among these considerations is the rapidly evolving nomenclature used to describe different populations and the ways they self-identify, and the challenge of offering response categories that are easy to understand for all respondents, specific enough to be informative, and expansive enough to encompass the wide variety of ways in which people see themselves (Federal Interagency Working Group, 2016).

Past research has identified the possibility of short-cutting of SOGI questions among survey respondents who are older, less educated, or responding to the survey in Spanish (Dahlhamer et al., 2014). Although prior Census Bureau research has found that a "something else" response option may be used by some SGM respondents, it may also be selected by respondents who either do not understand or wish to voice objection to the relevant questions (Bates et al., 2019). For example, in one study, of the 1.5 percent of respondents who marked "something else," only 16 percent of the write-in responses were actually sexual minority labels like "queer" or "pansexual." Most write-in responses were terms like "Christian male," "normal," and "not your business" (Bates, Trejo, & Vines, 2019).

Focus group participants have expressed their belief that it would be difficult for survey designers to create adequate response options to encompass the diversity of terms used to describe various SOGI concepts (Holzberg et al., 2017). Indeed, some respondents may not be

sure of their sexuality, and others may not be comfortable with labels, especially in a context in which sexual identity is viewed on a spectrum, rather than within static categories (Eliason & Streed, 2017; Eliason et al., 2016; Diamond, 2003).

Finally, the choice of including or excluding those who respond with "something else" to a sexual orientation question as part of the SGM population has been found to affect research findings, with the decision to collapse the "something else" group together with those that self-identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual running the risk of diluting heterogeneity between disparate groups (West & McCabe, 2021). These findings underscore the importance of better understanding the characteristics of these 'residual' respondents and those that choose not to respond to SOGI questions at all.

Data and Methods

This analysis relies on pooled data from Phase 3.2 of the HPS (collected July 21 – October 11, 2021) and addresses three primary questions:

- What is the frequency of individuals not responding to the sexual orientation and/or gender identity questions at all; or selecting one of the 'residual' response options for the gender identity ("none of these") and/or sexual orientation ("something else" and "I don't know") questions?
- What are the sociodemographic characteristics of the individuals selecting these categories?
- Which of these characteristics are most closely associated with individuals selecting these categories, controlling for other characteristics?

Data are pooled across multiple cycles of the survey to maximize the stability of the estimates and robustness of the analyses, a strategy that produces a final total sample of 382,908. Despite this large number of respondents, the experimental nature of the HPS and the relatively low response rates across all data collection cycles warrant caution when analyzing or making claims based on the data.

This analysis focuses on the following five response category/question combinations as outcomes:[8]

- Responses of "something else" to the sexual orientation question
- Responses of "I don't know" to the sexual orientation question
- Those that did not respond to the sexual orientation question
- Responses of "none of these" to the gender identity question
- Those that did not respond to the gender identity question

Because responses to two different questions are considered, these outcomes are not mutually exclusive. For example, a respondent may select "I don't know" for the sexual orientation question and "none of these" for the gender identity question.

The demographic characteristics of interest in the analyses broadly follow the precedent of prior research in this area (Dahlhamer et al., 2014) and include:

- Age group (18-24; 25-34; 35-44 [ref. group]; 45-54; 65 and over)
- Sex at birth (male [ref. group]; female)
- Race and Hispanic origin (non-Hispanic White [ref. group]; non-Hispanic Black; non-Hispanic Asian; non-Hispanic Other; Hispanic (any race))
- Educational attainment (less than high school diploma; high school graduate [ref. group]; some college or associate's degree; bachelor's degree or higher)
- Language of interview (not Spanish [ref. group], Spanish)

Distributions for key demographic variables in the HPS are available in published tables that accompany each HPS release. The first two sections of this analysis present cross tabulations and statistical testing of group differences, while the final section uses logistic regression, controlling for the factors listed above, to explore each of the outcomes of interest. All analyses account for the complexity of the HPS survey design, with variances generated using replicate survey weights.[9]

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[8] Future research should explore the nature and frequency of breakoffs when respondents reach the SOGI questions specifically. Only responses considered to be 'sufficient partials' (i.e., those that completed at least 25 percent of the questionnaire) are included in these analyses.

[9] Unless noted otherwise, all comparisons in this paper are significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Results

While the sexual orientation of the vast majority of adults was straight (86.1 percent), 3.2 percent selected gay or lesbian, and 4.3 percent chose bisexual.[10] Focusing on the outcomes of interest for this study, 1.9 percent selected 'something else' for their sexual orientation, 2.1 percent selected 'I don't know,' and 2.3 percent did not provide a response (Figure 1a).

Figure 1a. Sexual Orientation of Adults 18 and Over

- Straight, that is not Gay or Lesbian
- Bisexual
- Gay or Lesbian
- Did Not Report
- I don't Know
- Something else

| 86.1 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 |

75% 80% 85% 90% 95% 100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Household Pulse Survey, Phase 3.2 (Weeks 34 - 39)
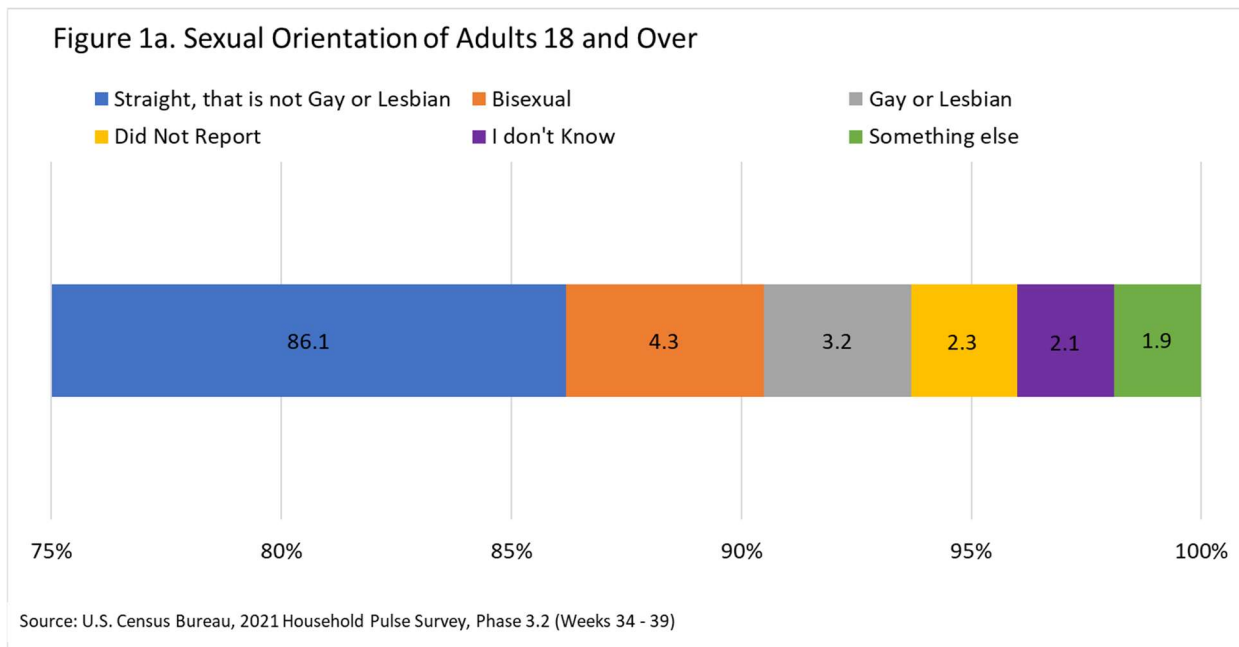
Meanwhile, when looking at current gender identity, 46.4 percent of adults selected 'male,' 49.7 percent selected 'female,' and an additional 0.6 percent chose 'transgender.' For the outcomes of interest for this study, 1.7 percent selected 'none of these,' while 1.8 percent did not respond to the current gender identity question (Figure 1b).[11] Of note, roughly 1.5 percent of HPS respondents did not respond to the sex assigned at birth question[12]. More generally, 3.4 percent of respondents did not respond to at least one of the three questions in the SOGI sequence.

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[10] Margins of error for these and other key estimates are presented in Appendix 2.
[11] The percentage of those selecting 'none of these' for the current gender identity question and the percentage not responding to the current gender identity question did not differ significantly.
[12] As discussed above, missing sex assigned at birth responses are imputed as part of the HPS editing and weighting process.

Figure 1b. Current Gender Identity of Adults 18 and Over

Legend: ■ Female ■ Male ■ Did Not Report ■ None of These ■ Transgender

Female	Male	Did Not Report	None of These	Transgender
49.7	46.4	1.8	1.7	0.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Household Pulse Survey, Phase 3.2 (Weeks 34 - 39)
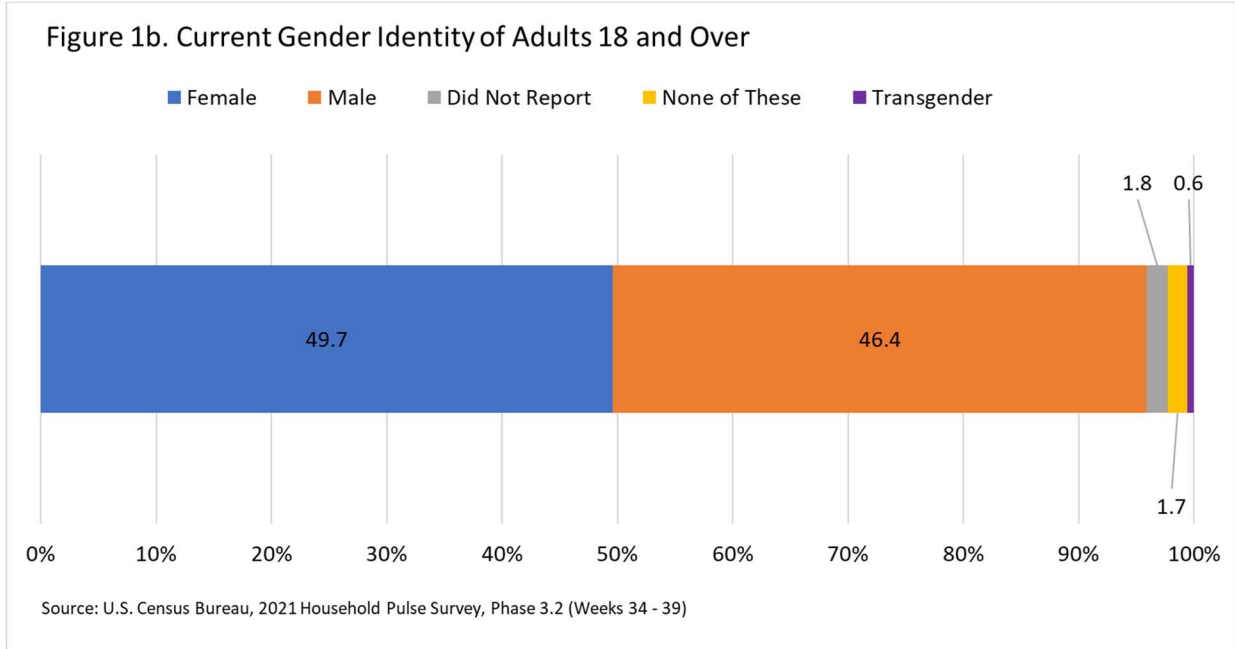
Table 1 presents results of logistic regression models for each of the five outcomes by selected characteristics, including age, sex assigned at birth, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and language. Although the models did account for sex at birth as a control, the results for this outcome were generally inconclusive, with varying directionality and significance across the various outcomes of interest, and are therefore omitted from the rest of the results section.[13]

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[13] The high school graduate category includes respondents with an equivalency, for example a GED.

Table 1: Odds of Selected Response Combinations for SOGI Questions

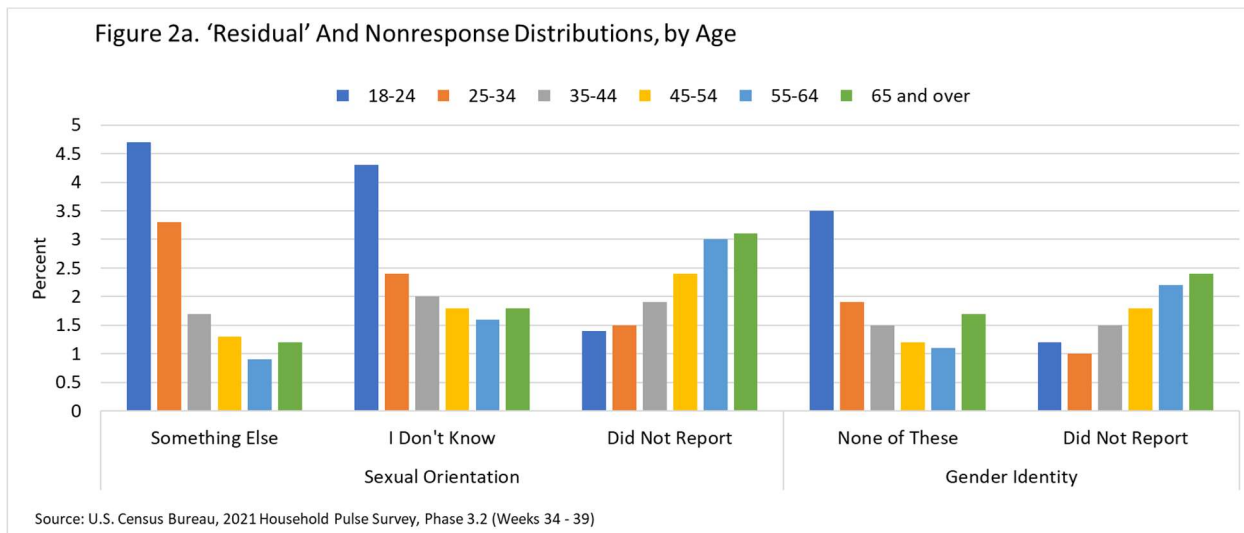|	Sexual Orientation - Something Else		Sexual Orientation - I Don't Know		Sexual Orientation - Did Not Report		Current Gender Identity - None of These		Current Gender Identity - Did Not Report	
	Odds Ratio	Significance	Odds Ratio	Significance	Odds Ratio	Significance	Odds Ratio	Significance	Odds Ratio	Significance
Age										
18-24	3.1	***	2.3	***	0.8	N.S.	2.3	***	0.8	N.S.
25-34	2.2	***	1.4	***	0.8	*	1.3	*	0.7	***
35-44	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
45-54	0.8	*	0.9	N.S.	1.2	*	0.9	N.S.	1.2	N.S.
55-64	0.6	***	0.9	N.S.	1.7	***	0.8	*	1.5	***
65 and over	0.8	*	1.1	N.S.	1.9	***	1.2	N.S.	1.7	***
Sex Assigned at Birth										
Male	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
Female	0.9	*	1.2	***	1.0	N.S.	1.0	N.S.	1.2	**
Race and Hispanic Origin										
Non-Hispanic White	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
Non-Hispanic Black	0.8	*	1.0	N.S.	1.1	N.S.	1.1	N.S.	1.3	***
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.8	N.S.	2.7	***	2.0	***	1.3	*	1.0	N.S.
Non-Hispanic Other	2.0	***	2.7	***	0.9	N.S.	3.1	***	1.0	N.S.
Hispanic (any race)	1.5	***	1.8	***	1.3	***	2.2	***	1.3	***
Educational Attainment										
Less than high school diploma	2.2	***	3.1	***	1.6	***	3.0	***	1.4	**
High school graduate	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
Some college or associate's degree	1.1	N.S.	1.0	N.S.	0.9	*	0.9	N.S.	0.9	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.1	N.S.	0.8	**	0.8	***	0.9	N.S.	0.8	***
Language Spoken at Home										
English	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
Spanish	2.6	***	1.7	***	3.3	***	0.1	***	1.6	**

* = p < .05; ** = p < .01; *** = p < .001
R = Reference group; N.S. = Not significant; '-' = Not applicable
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Household Pulse Survey, Phase 3.2 (Weeks 34 - 39)

Age

Younger adults were more likely than older adults to select one of the 'residual' response categories for the SOGI questions. While 1.9 percent of all adults selected a sexual orientation of 'something else,' 4.7 percent of those ages 18 to 24 selected the same. Meanwhile, while 2.1 percent of all adults selected 'I don't know' when asked about their sexual orientation, 4.3 percent of the youngest age group selected the same. Finally, 1.7 percent of all adults selected 'none of these' for the gender identity question, compared with 3.5 percent of those ages 18 to 24 (Figure 2a).

Figure 2a. 'Residual' And Nonresponse Distributions, by Age

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Household Pulse Survey, Phase 3.2 (Weeks 34 - 39)

Turning to the logistic regression outcomes (refer back to Table 1), when compared to adults ages 35 to 44, those ages 18 to 24 were 3.1 times as likely to select 'something else' for the sexual orientation question, 2.3 times as likely to select 'I don't know' for the sexual orientation question, and 2.3 times as likely to select 'none of these' for the gender identity question.

By contrast, older adults were much more likely to not respond to either SOGI question. While 2.3 and 1.8 percent of all adults did not respond to the sexual orientation and gender identity questions, nonresponse rates for those ages 65 and over were 3.1 and 2.4 percent for the same survey items, respectively.[14,15] Reasons for low item nonresponse among younger age groups will be discussed further in the discussion section.
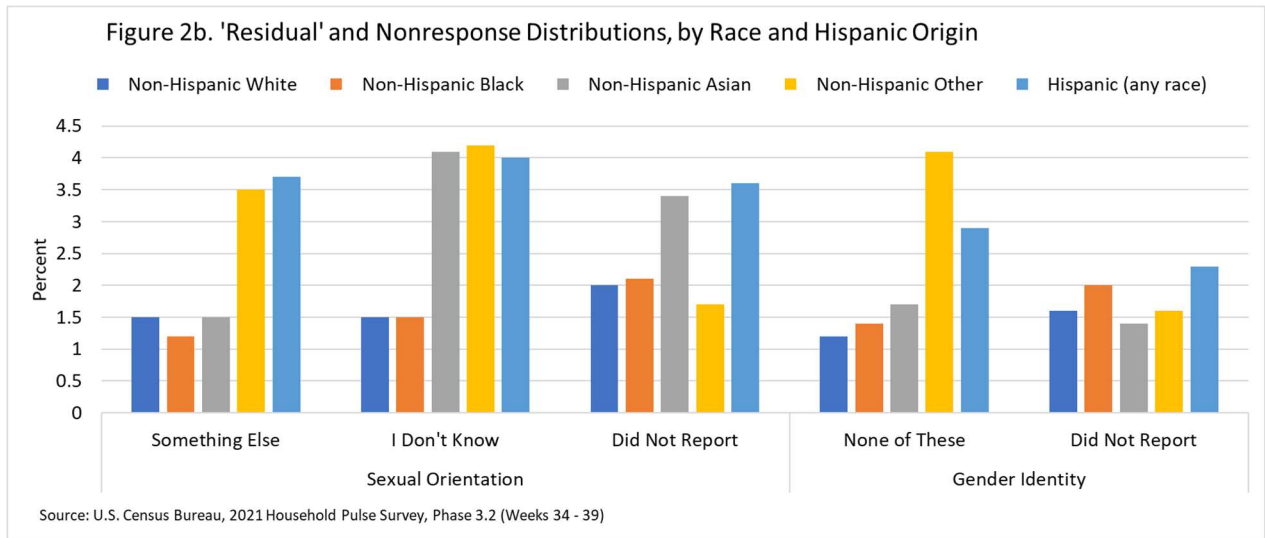
In the modeled results, the oldest cohort of adults was 1.9 and 1.7 times more likely to not respond to the sexual orientation and gender identity questions, respectively, than those ages 35 to 44, while those ages 55 to 64 were 1.7 and 1.5 times more likely to not respond these two questions.

Race and Hispanic Origin

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[14] Appendix 1 presents each of the models in Table 1 with nonresponse to the vaccine question included as an additional covariate to control for overall propensity to non-respond as a form of sensitivity analysis. None of the substantive findings outlined in this section are affected by the inclusion of this covariate, although the Census Bureau does plan on conducting a more substantive analysis of SOGI item nonresponse and question sensitivity in the future.

[15] The percentage of all adults not responding to the sexual orientation question and the percentage of adults ages 65 and over not responding to the gender identity question did not differ significantly.
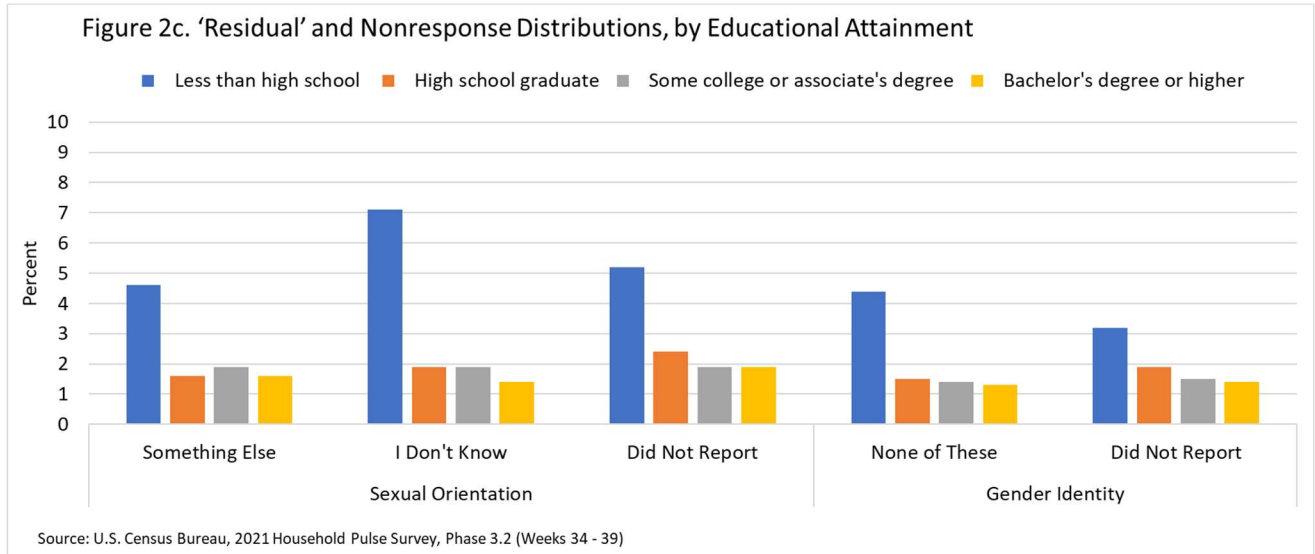
Across all five outcomes of interest, Hispanics were more likely to select a 'residual' response category or to not respond to the SOGI questions when compared to non-Hispanic Whites. For example, although 2.9 percent of Hispanics selected 'none of these' when asked the gender identity question, only 1.2 percent of non-Hispanic Whites reported the same (Figure 2b). In the modeled results, Hispanics were more than twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites to select 'none of these' when asked about their current gender identity (refer back to Table 1).

Figure 2b. 'Residual' and Nonresponse Distributions, by Race and Hispanic Origin

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Household Pulse Survey, Phase 3.2 (Weeks 34 - 39)

Meanwhile, non-Hispanic Asians were more likely to select 'I don't know' or to not respond to the sexual orientation question in comparison to the population as a whole. For example, while only 2.1 percent of all adults selected 'I don't know' in response to the sexual orientation question, 4.1 percent of non-Hispanic Asians reported the same. Overall, in comparison to non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Asians were 2.7 and 2.0 times as likely to select 'I don't know' or to not respond to the sexual orientation question in the modeled results, respectively.

Educational Attainment

Across all five outcomes of interest, those with less than a high school diploma were more likely to select a 'residual' response category or to not respond to the SOGI questions when compared to high school graduates. For example, 7.1 percent of those with less than a high school diploma selected 'I don't know' in response to the sexual orientation question, compared to 1.9 percent or less for those with higher educational attainment (Figure 2c).

Figure 2c. 'Residual' and Nonresponse Distributions, by Educational Attainment

Legend: ■ Less than high school ■ High school graduate ■ Some college or associate's degree ■ Bachelor's degree or higher

	Sexual Orientation			Gender Identity	
	Something Else	I Don't Know	Did Not Report	None of These	Did Not Report
Less than high school	4.6	7.1	5.2	4.4	3.2
High school graduate	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.9
Some college or associate's degree	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Household Pulse Survey, Phase 3.2 (Weeks 34 - 39)

In the modeled results, those with less than a high school diploma were 3.1 times as likely as high school graduates to select 'I don't know' in response to the sexual orientation question (refer back to Table 1). Outcomes for adults with higher levels of education were less straightforward in the modeled output, with significant differences between high school graduates and those with a Bachelor's degree or higher only present for three of the five outcomes of interest.

Language

Language represented a final characteristic associated with selecting a 'residual' response or not responding to the SOGI questions. Those completing the survey in Spanish were much more likely to select 'something else' or 'I don't know' in response to the sexual orientation question, or to not respond to either the sexual orientation question or the gender identity question, than were adults who completed the survey in English (Figure 2d).

Figure 2d. 'Residual' and Nonresponse Distributions, by Language of Survey

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Household Pulse Survey, Phase 3.2 (Weeks 34 - 39)
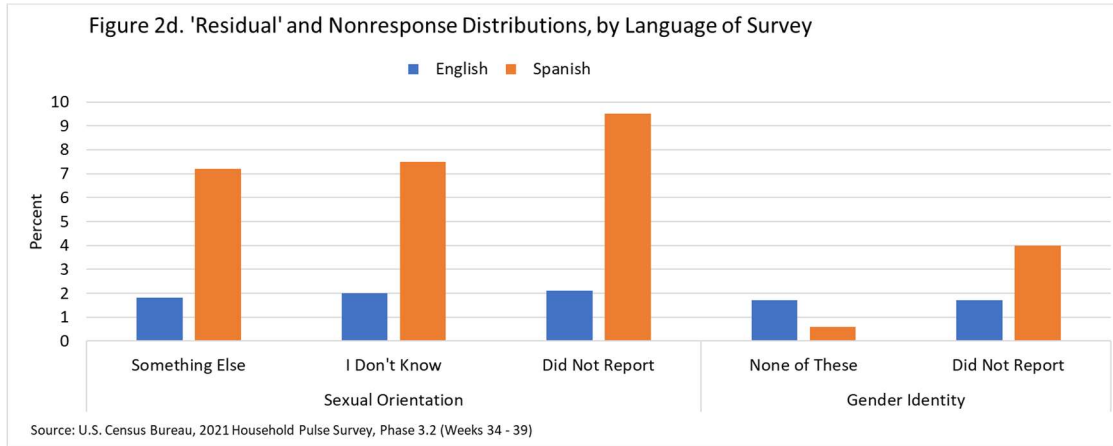
For example, 9.5 percent of those responding in Spanish did not respond to the sexual orientation question, compared to 2.1 percent of those responding in English. In the modeled results, those responding in Spanish were 2.6, 1.7, and 3.3 times as likely to select 'something else', select 'I don't know', and not respond to the sexual orientation question, respectively, in comparison to those responding in English (refer back to Table 1). By contrast, those responding in Spanish were roughly one-tenth as likely to select 'none of these' in response to the gender identity question as those responding in English in the modeled results.

Discussion

Although not intended to provide standalone markers of the prevalence of SGM adults in the general population, results from the first HPS cycle to include SOGI questions show that 6.4 percent of weighted respondents selected a residual response option or did not respond to the sexual orientation question, while 3.4 percent selected 'none of these' or did not respond to the current gender identity question. The majority of respondents answered the SOGI question sequence and there is no evidence of widespread sentiment in opposition to answering SOGI questions, yet it remains important to understand the characteristics of residual respondents and nonrespondents, especially as the Census Bureau works to refine the SOGI question sequence and better understand respondent behavior.

While the purpose of this paper is not to identify discrete groups into which residual respondents or nonrespondents should be placed, the results presented above do help identify the demographic characteristics of nonrespondents and respondents who select non-definitive response categories, which in turn aid in identifying and honing questions to guide future

research. The results from the crosstabulations and models provide valuable insights in the effort to accurately capture the prevalence of and variation within the SGM population. This research shows that not all groups answer SOGI questions in the same way, particularly when considering the generational and cultural differences of respondents.

In general, younger respondents were more likely to respond to SOGI questions (though they were also more likely to select a residual response category), whereas older respondents were more likely to not respond at all. In other words, the likelihood that respondents did not respond to the sexual orientation or current gender identity questions generally increased with age. [16]Whether older respondents are more likely to be confused by the SOGI items on the HPS or are simply more reluctant to answer SOGI questions remains unclear. What is apparent from this analysis is that reporting variation exists depending on age.

Potential explanations for the increased likelihood to select a residual response category among younger respondents are ripe for further investigation and analysis. Perhaps younger respondents offer more residual category responses because they are less inclined to see themselves in the current response categories offered, or perhaps, as presented, the current questions and response options do not reflect the way that younger cohorts think about SOGI concepts at all.

The results of this analysis also highlight some potential cultural factors that must be considered when refining survey measurement of SOGI. Across all questions in this analysis, Hispanics were highly likely to select a 'residual' response category or to not respond to the SOGI questions at all, especially in comparison to non-Hispanic Whites. When combined with the language outcomes showing that those responding in Spanish were generally more likely than those responding in English to select residual responses to the sexual orientation question or to not respond at all to either SOGI question, the importance of considering potential translation issues or cultural differences comes into focus.

Taken together, these results point to differences in the ways that generations understand and interact with the SOGI questions. They should be carefully considered when making SOGI content choices in the future, given recommendations from the Consensus Study Report on Measuring Sex, Gender Identity, and Sexual Orientation from the National Academies of

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[16] The percentage of respondents aged 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 who did not report to the gender identity question were not statistically different.

Science, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) to "use precise terminology" while "respect[ing] identity and autonomy" when asking SOGI questions (NASEM, 2022, p. 6). The findings in this paper with respect to age-based differences align with the NASEM recommendations to evaluate "the utility of including sexual orientation identity response options that may be more prevalent in subsets of the LGBTQI+ population" and to conduct an "assessment of the inclusion of "nonbinary" as an answer option either instead of or in addition to 'transgender'" (NASEM, 2022, p. 94, 133). Additionally, the findings in this paper regarding apparent cultural differences with relation to SOGI questions dovetail with NASEM's recommendation for "expanded testing of the recommended two-step gender measure beyond general population assessments of English-speaking adults" (NASEM, 2022, p. 133). Focus groups, cognitive interviews, and split-panel experiments represent promising avenues through which to continue this important work (NASEM, 2022, p. 64-65).

By providing a better understanding of both the frequency and characteristics of respondents who select residual responses or who do not respond to SOGI items at all, this research offers important insight for future qualitative and quantitative research. At minimum, the results of this analysis point towards the need for more research into the potential generational and cultural differences identified throughout. As SOGI items are considered for inclusion in future surveys, this research establishes a demographic profile of respondents selecting 'residual' response categories or not responding at all, in an effort to inform future questionnaire design improvements and to improve SOGI data dissemination approaches.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Odds of Selected Response Combinations for SOGI Questions with Additional Control for Nonresponse

	Sexual Orientation - Something Else		Sexual Orientation - I Don't Know		Sexual Orientation - Did Not Report		Current Gender Identity - None of These		Current Gender Identity - Did Not Report	
	Odds Ratio	Significance	Odds Ratio	Significance	Odds Ratio	Significance	Odds Ratio	Significance	Odds Ratio	Significance
Age										
18-24	3.1	***	2.3	***	0.8	N.S.	2.3	***	0.8	N.S.
25-34	2.2	***	1.4	***	0.9	N.S.	1.3	*	0.7	*
35-44	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
45-54	0.8	*	0.9	N.S.	1.2	*	0.9	N.S.	1.2	N.S.
55-64	0.6	***	0.9	N.S.	1.9	***	0.8	*	1.7	***
65 and over	0.8	*	1.1	N.S.	2.1	***	1.2	N.S.	1.9	***
Nonresponder	1.1	N.S.	1.7	**	111.5	***	1.9	*	169.9	***
Sex Assigned at Birth										
Male	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
Female	0.9	*	1.2	***	1.0	N.S.	1.0	N.S.	1.2	**
Race and Hispanic Origin										
Non-Hispanic White	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
Non-Hispanic Black	0.8	*	1.0	N.S.	1.3	***	1.1	N.S.	1.7	***
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.8	N.S.	2.7	***	2.7	***	1.3	*	1.3	N.S.
Non-Hispanic Other	2.0	***	2.7	***	0.9	N.S.	3.1	***	1.0	N.S.
Hispanic (any race)	1.5	***	1.8	***	1.5	***	2.2	***	1.5	***
Educational Attainment										
Less than high school diploma	2.2	***	3.1	***	1.7	***	3.0	***	1.5	*
High school graduate	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
Some college or associate's degree	1.1	N.S.	1.0	N.S.	0.9	N.S.	0.9	N.S.	0.8	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.1	N.S.	0.8	**	0.9	*	0.9	N.S.	0.8	**
Language Spoken at Home										
English	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
Spanish	2.6	***	1.7	***	4.3	***	0.1	***	2.1	***

* = p < .05; ** = p < .01; *** = p < .001
R = Reference group; N.S. = Not significant; '-' = Not applicable
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Household Pulse Survey, Phase 3.2 (Weeks 34 - 39)

Appendix 2: Margins of Error for Key Estimates

Sexual Orientation	Margin of Error
Gay or Lesbian	0.1
Straight, that is not Gay or Lesbian	0.2
Bisexual	0.1
Something Else	0.1
I don't Know	0.1
Did Not Report	0.1
Current Gender Identity	
Male	0.1
Female	0.1
Transgender	Z
None of These	0.1
Did Not Report	0.1

Z = Rounds to zero
Margins of error are presented at the 90 percent confidence level.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Household Pulse Survey, Phase 3.2 (Weeks 34 - 39)

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