

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1. Bivariate relationships between state same-sex marriage opinion (percent approval) and selected outcomes among U.S. transgender and non-binary youth in grades 7-12 participating in the LGBTQ Teen Study (N=3673)

Variable	Estimate	Std. Error	t	P
Family connectedness	0.085	0.022	3.90	.0003
Teachers know gender minority status	0.132	0.021	4.50	<.0001
Classmates know gender minority status	0.069	0.014	3.97	.0002
Feel safe at school	0.656	0.030	2.57	.0131
Depression	-0.070	0.004	-2.58	.0130
Sexual harassment	-0.049	0.004	-2.66	.0105

Note. All results are based on bivariate linear regression models for the proportion of state residents who approve of legal same-sex marriage. All variables are standardized to a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2. Complete-case sensitivity analysis for the association between being restricted from using gender-appropriate restrooms and locker rooms at school and past 12 month sexual assault victimization among U.S. transgender and non-binary youth in grades 7-12 participating in the LGBTQ Teen Study, by sex assigned at birth and gender identity ($N=2321$)

	Adjusted risk ratio for past 12 month sexual assault victimization (95% CI)
<i>Assigned female at birth</i>	
Transgender boys ($n=907$)	
No restrictions (reference)	1.00
Restroom/locker room use restricted	1.20 (0.94, 1.50)
Non-binary youth ($n=1204$)	
No restrictions (reference)	1.00
Restroom/locker room use restricted	1.41 (1.07, 1.80)
<i>Assigned male at birth</i>	
Transgender girls ($n=84$)	
No restrictions (reference)	1.00
Restroom/locker room use restricted	3.46 (1.56, 5.18)
Non-binary youth ($n=126$)	
No restrictions (reference)	1.00
Restroom/locker room use restricted	0.74 (0.17, 2.45)

Note. All estimates are adjusted for parental educational attainment, alcohol use, family connectedness, teachers' awareness of participant's gender minority status, state same-sex marriage approval rate, presence of gender/sexuality alliance, and teacher LGBTQ attitudes. Within each model, the effect of restroom/locker room restrictions was allowed to vary by sex assigned at birth and gender identity (boy/girl versus non-binary). Bolded values are statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.