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The Lives of Intersex People:

Socioeconomic and Health Disparities in Mexico

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Abstract

This paper reports socioeconomic and health outcomes for individuals born with sex variations (i.e., intersex individuals) in Mexico based on large nationally representative survey data collected between 2021 and 2022 (N=44,189). The sample includes 608 intersex respondents, corresponding to a weighted estimate of approximately 1.6% of individuals aged 15–64 years, i.e., almost 1.3 million intersex people. The main empirical analysis documents substantial negative outcomes for intersex individuals. There are significant disparities in mental, physical, and sexual health between intersex respondents and the endosex population, including higher rates of bullying during childhood (26% vs. 15% for endosex male and female individuals), harassment and violence in adulthood (20% vs. 10% for endosex male individuals), and mental health issues (46% vs. 34% for endosex male individuals). Additionally, intersex individuals have lower educational levels and are more likely to experience workplace rejection, exclusion, and discrimination and to face substantial barriers in healthcare environments.

Keywords: Intersex, Stigma, Suicide, Mexico, LGBTQ+

JEL: I14; J15; J16; J71

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1. Introduction

Intersex individuals are individuals whose sex characteristics do not fit the typical binary notion of male and female bodies. These variations, which include differences in genitals, gonads, chromosomes, and hormone patterns, may be visible at birth, become evident during puberty, or not be physically apparent at all (1–4). Intersex status is distinct from a person's sexual orientation or gender identity (1, 3, 4). These sex variations have been recognized since ancient history, for example, in the Hippocratic/Galenic model viewing sex as a spectrum (5) or in epic figures such as Hermaphroditus from Greek mythology or Ardhanarishvara from Hinduism (4). Yet, the mere existence of intersex individuals challenges the widespread notion of sex as binary. For this reason, intersex individuals are often bullied, stigmatized, and subject to unnecessary – and even harmful – surgery during childhood without their consent (6, 7). Medical practitioners have historically tried to correct these "shameful aberrations" and to erase any evidence of sex diversity, while social scientists have remained largely oblivious to these groups (1, 8, 9).

Some of the most frequent interventions fall under the categories of "masculinizing" surgery, "feminizing" procedures, "sterilizing" procedures, and other medical and nonmedical practices that are often considered unnecessary and harmful by leading human rights organizations (8–10). For example, in May 2014, an interagency statement from United Nations (UN) bodies explicitly acknowledged that "intersex persons, in particular, have been subjected to cosmetic and other non-medically necessary surgery in infancy, leading to sterility, without informed consent of either the person in question or their parents or guardians" (11). These practices have been recognized as human rights violations by international human rights bodies and national courts (12). In response to the growing awareness of these harms, in 1999, the Constitutional Court of Colombia restricted the ages for surgical interventions in intersex children, while countries such as Malta in 2015, Portugal in 2018, Germany and Iceland in 2021, Greece in 2022, and Spain in 2023 implemented bans on such surgeries for minors (13–15). Additional legal details are provided in the Supporting Text. Leading practitioners in patient-centered care now advocate for a long-term management strategy that emphasizes the importance of informed consent and respect for individual autonomy in medical decisions. Such a strategy involves a range of pediatric subspecialists, including intersex-affirming mental health providers and pediatricians, along with parents (16).

This paper exploits a nationally representative survey conducted in Mexico between 2021 and 2022 to estimate the size of the intersex population and to analyze the socioeconomic and health disparities that it faces. Approximately 1.6% of individuals aged 15–64 years are intersex, which corresponds to 1,282,296 individuals, a figure consistent with previous medical estimates (17). Using this dataset, this study highlights significant challenges for intersex individuals across their life cycle, including higher rates of bullying and stigma during childhood and adolescence, greater exposure to harassment and violence in adulthood, and markedly worse mental health outcomes, such as suicidal ideation and intention. These disparities extend to socioeconomic domains, where

intersex individuals report lower educational attainment, higher workplace rejection, and lower life satisfaction than do their endosex counterparts.

The findings align with minority stress theory, which posits that chronic stress from stigma, discrimination, and societal exclusion leads to adverse outcomes for marginalized groups. For intersex individuals, this stress is compounded by group-specific factors such as medical trauma, condition secrecy, and body-related stress, as well as societal assumptions rooted in heteronormativity, cisnormativity, and ableism (18). Resilience factors, including social support, openness, and agency, can mitigate these stressors, but their availability often depends on systemic and cultural contexts. Moreover, the dominance of binary norms in biomedical discourses frequently marginalizes intersex individuals, creating barriers to equitable care and social inclusion (4, 19). While some intersex individuals can "pass" as endosex, enabling them to avoid certain forms of overt discrimination, doing so often comes at the cost of internalized shame and limited opportunities to advocate for their own needs.

In this context, the case of Mexico is particularly interesting, as this country has recently made significant strides in advancing the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and other sexual and gender minority individuals (LGBTQI+). For example, in 2024, the Mexican Senate passed a bill banning conversion therapy nationwide (20), while same-sex marriage has achieved legal recognition across the entire country, first, in Mexico City in 2009 (the first jurisdiction in Latin America to do so) and, most recently, in Tamaulipas in 2022 (21). Additionally, intersex individuals are likely to have benefited from the 2023 change to Mexican passports allowing for the selection of option "X" in addition to male or female (22). At the same time, there is evidence of socioeconomic disparities by sexual orientation in Mexico, in line with the literature from other Latin American and high-income countries (23–25).

This paper builds on the very small set of studies focused on intersex individuals (2). Most of these analyses are based on nonrepresentative samples (26–28), rely on a limited number of respondents (29, 30), and use data only from medical records (2). Nevertheless, the previous literature supports the main findings in this paper, documenting the high levels of stigma and discrimination that impact various aspects of intersex people's lives through their influence on romantic relationships, social interactions, well-being, and socioeconomic outcomes (6, 31, 32). For example, respondents in qualitative interviews recall the stigmatizing experience of having their genitalia painfully and intrusively examined in childhood and adolescence, often by groups of trainees (33). None of these studies focuses on Latin American countries, although a few studies use data from other middle-income countries such as India (34) and Indonesia (35).

In addition, this research expands the LGBTQI+ literature by focusing on a subgroup that has often been excluded by LGBTQI+ organizations and events, as well as in LGBTQI+ studies. Indeed,

although research on LGBTQI+ issues has recently benefited from an increase in the available data on sexual orientation and gender diversity in many countries (36), including those in Latin America (1, 23, 24, 37–39), intersex status is still not routinely measured in population surveys, healthcare settings, or administrative datasets (1). According to a report by the National Academies (2), intersex populations "have been almost wholly ignored." Interestingly, given that a large share of intersex individuals identify as transgender or nonbinary (as later reported in the empirical analysis), several – but not all – of the challenges faced by intersex individuals are in line with those faced by gender minorities (trans+, as defined by the national statistics office in Mexico), e.g., discrimination, barriers to accessing healthcare and public accommodation, a lifetime experience of stigma and minority stress, and a higher incidence of mental health issues and suicide attempts (2, 36, 40). Notably, however, individuals have multiple intersecting identities that can influence the specific barriers that they encounter, leading to experiences of stigma and oppression that may differ across minoritized groups.

More generally, this paper is linked to the large number of studies analyzing discrimination and disparities by gender or among other marginalized groups. For example, one could argue that the invisibility, social exclusion, and stigma experienced by intersex individuals would resonate with some of the challenges faced by Native Americans and other Indigenous populations. Indeed, Indigenous populations tend to be undercounted in national surveys – or not be counted at all – and are often collapsed into "other" categories due to small sample sizes: American Indians and Alaska Natives have been described as the "Asterisk Nation" because, instead of a data point, an asterisk is often used in data displays to suppress statistics (2). Indigenous individuals have also suffered from the unintended effects of well-meaning paternalistic policies (41). Similarly, as intersex people, Black individuals are more likely to be victims of bullying, and they face barriers to healthcare access, as well as widespread discrimination in health settings and in the labor market (42). Relatedly, intersex individuals have an incidence of mental health issues that is similar to that of women. Furthermore, while intersex individuals have lower educational levels than endosex individuals have, their labor force participation rate is between the labor force participation rates of men and women. These results are likely to be affected by gender norms, as highlighted in several studies in gender economics (43).

2. Results

The analysis relies on data from a nationally representative household survey conducted in Mexico between 2021 and 2022, with one randomly selected respondent per household completing a combination of face-to-face and audio-assisted interviews to ensure privacy. The sample size is 44,189 people aged 15 years and over, representing 97.2 million people. The main analysis focuses on the working-age population (respondents aged 15–64 years). This empirical analysis consists of comparisons of weighted means across groups. The variables of interest cover retrospective recall questions (e.g., childhood bullying or stigma) and current measures of well-being (e.g., life

satisfaction, mental health challenges, and workplace experiences). All variables are described and summarized in the Supporting Text and Table S1. This dataset has already been used to study LGBTQI+ disparities (44).

2.1.Comparative analysis of sociodemographic characteristics

Table 1 provides an overview of the sociodemographic characteristics of the endosex female respondents (assigned female at birth), endosex male respondents (assigned male at birth), and intersex respondents (assigned either male or female at birth). Intersex individuals are notably more likely than their endosex counterparts to identify as Indigenous, and a higher proportion of intersex individuals report African descent, although this difference is statistically significant only relative to endosex female individuals. Skin tone comparisons indicate that intersex individuals report lighter tones than do endosex female individuals, but no significant difference relative to male individuals is observed.

Regarding marital status, intersex individuals are less likely than endosex female individuals to be divorced, widowed, or separated. With respect to education, while secondary educational levels are comparable across all groups, significant disparities in post-secondary education are apparent. Intersex individuals are 14 percentage points less likely to have completed post-secondary education compared to endosex female individuals and 15 percentage points less likely compared to endosex male individuals, highlighting potential barriers to educational access and achievement for intersex individuals. Household composition varies slightly, with intersex individuals reporting statistically smaller household sizes and fewer children living in their homes compared to endosex female individuals. Notably, in this context, some intersex traits lead to infertility, but these traits do not characterize all intersex individuals (2).

Finally, the statistics in Table 1 show significant differences in sexual orientation and gender identity between intersex and endosex individuals. Indeed, among intersex participants, there is a higher proportion of individuals who identify as bisexual, gay, lesbian, or another sexual orientation category compared to the endosex groups. The proportion of intersex participants identifying as bisexual is 3 percentage points higher than that of endosex male individuals. Similarly, the proportion identifying as a gender minority (trans+) is significantly higher for intersex participants, with a difference of more than 7 percentage points relative to endosex individuals. This finding aligns with previous evidence suggesting that people with intersex traits are less likely than those without these traits to have cisgender experiences (1, 45). The inclusion of nonbinary individuals within the trans+ category likely contributes to the observed overlap between intersex and trans+ populations. This possibility suggests that the trans+ label, while practical for this analysis, might obscure nuances within the population, particularly for intersex individuals whose identities often challenge traditional binaries. Relatedly, the higher rates of

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for intersex and endosex individuals

	Endosex female	Endosex male	Intersex	(3) – (1)	(3) – (2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sociodemographic characteristics					
Age	37.61	37.04	36.38	-1.23	-0.66
	(13.82)	(14.05)	(14.82)	[0.14]	[0.44]
Indigenous	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.07	0.05
	(0.30)	(0.32)	(0.38)	[0.00]	[0.01]
African descendant	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00
	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.19)	[0.09]	[0.80]
Skin tone	6.88	6.54	6.54	-0.34	0.00
	(1.22)	(1.34)	(1.48)	[0.00]	[0.96]
Married or partnered	0.57	0.58	0.54	-0.03	-0.04
	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.50)	[0.31]	[0.13]
Divorced, widowed, or separated	0.14	0.07	0.09	-0.05	0.02
	(0.35)	(0.26)	(0.28)	[0.00]	[0.23]
Secondary	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.00	-0.01
	(0.44)	(0.45)	(0.44)	[0.96]	[0.67]
Post-secondary	0.25	0.26	0.11	-0.14	-0.15
	(0.43)	(0.44)	(0.31)	[0.00]	[0.00]
Household size	4.33	4.25	4.11	-0.22	-0.15
	(1.98)	(1.91)	(1.75)	[0.04]	[0.17]
Children at home	0.57	0.51	0.50	-0.07	-0.01
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	[0.02]	[0.81]
Sexual orientation and gender identity					
Bisexual	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.03
	(0.19)	(0.11)	(0.21)	[0.49]	[0.00]
Gay/Lesbian	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
	(0.10)	(0.16)	(0.20)	[0.00]	[0.08]
Other sexual orientation	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.15)	[0.08]	[0.03]
Trans+	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.08
	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.28)	[0.00]	[0.00]
Observations	18,866	15,730	608		

Note: The table reports weighted means for endosex female individuals (assigned at birth), endosex male individuals (assigned at birth) and intersex individuals (regardless of sex assigned at birth) aged 15–64 years via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses in columns (1) to (3). Columns (4) and (5) present the differences in means between intersex individuals and endosex female individuals and endosex male individuals, respectively, with p-values reported in square brackets. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

bisexuality reported by intersex individuals may reflect this positioning outside traditional frameworks of sex and gender, as well as broader intersectional experiences of identity.

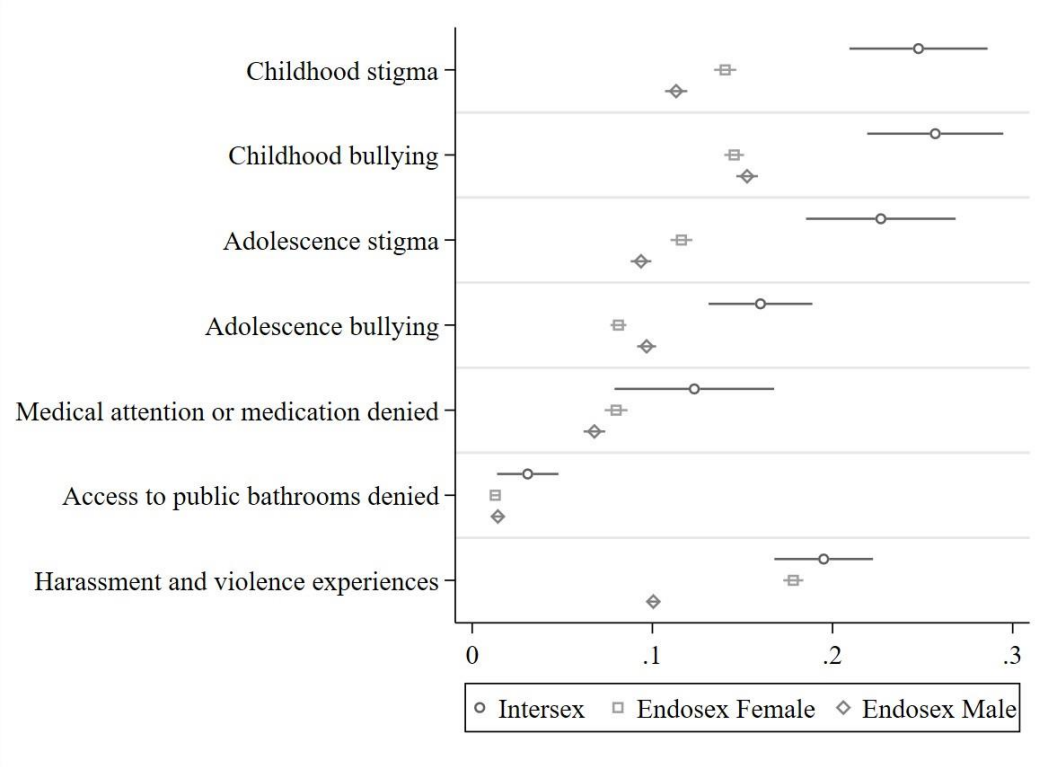
2.2.Adverse events over the life cycle

Figure 1 shows that intersex individuals face significantly higher rates of stigma and bullying during childhood than their endosex counterparts do. Specifically, 25% of intersex individuals report experiencing stigma during childhood, which is 11 percentage points higher relative to endosex female individuals (p-value=0.00), and 13 percentage points higher relative to endosex male individuals (p-value=0.00). As shown in Table S2, the odds ratios of experiencing childhood stigma are 0.50 for endosex female individuals and 0.41 for endosex male individuals. With a statistically significant ratio below 1, these results indicate that both groups have significantly lower odds of experiencing stigma relative to intersex individuals (here, the reference group). These experiences of stigma include feeling different from most other girls or boys their age because of how they dress or groom, their tastes or interests, how they speak or express themselves, or their manners or way of behaving (Table S3).

Similarly, 26% of intersex individuals report being bullied during childhood, compared to approximately 15% of endosex female and male individuals, highlighting a troubling disparity in early social experiences. Here, the odds ratios are 0.44 for both endosex female and male individuals (Table S2), showing that these groups are less likely than intersex individuals to experience bullying. Experiences of bullying include being rejected or excluded from social activities, being insulted or mocked, having belongings stolen or damaged, being threatened or blackmailed, and being physically assaulted (Table S3).

Adolescence experiences continue the trend of heightened stigma and bullying for intersex individuals. During these years, 23% of intersex individuals experienced stigmatization, which is significantly more than the percentages of endosex female respondents (12%) and endosex male respondents (9%) who report such experiences. The odds ratios (0.48 for endosex female individuals; 0.39 for endosex male individuals) reflect this disparity (Table S2). Additionally, bullying persists as an issue, with 16% of intersex individuals reporting such experiences during adolescence. This result represents a gap of 8 percentage points relative to endosex female individuals (p-value=0.00) and 6 percentage points relative to endosex male individuals (p-value=0.00). The construction of these averages for stigma and bullying during adolescence, as shown in Table S4, follows the same criteria used for childhood (Table S3) but considers the age range from 12 to 17 years. Once again, in this case, intersex individuals are more likely to have felt different and to have been bullied during adolescence in these subcategories.

Figure 1. Proportion of individuals reporting experiences of rejection across intersex and endosex groups.



Note: The figure illustrates the prevalence of experiences of stigma, bullying, and rejection during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex male corresponds to endosex individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex female corresponds to endosex individuals assigned female at birth. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text and Tables S3–S5.

Figure 1 also illustrates the experiences of discrimination, harassment, and violence faced by intersex individuals throughout their lives. For example, 12% of intersex individuals were unjustifiably denied medical attention or medication in the five years preceding the survey, compared to 8% of endosex female individuals and 7% of endosex male individuals. Put differently, for endosex female and male individuals, the odds of experiencing such denial are 38% and 48% lower, respectively, than the odds for intersex individuals (Table S2). Discrimination also extends to access to public bathrooms: 3% of intersex individuals have been denied access, which is more than double the rate reported by endosex participants. For this experience, the odds ratios are 0.41 for endosex female individuals and 0.45 for endosex male individuals, further illustrating the disproportionate burden on intersex individuals (Table S2).

Moreover, almost 20% of intersex individuals report experiences of harassment and violence. The odds ratios are 0.77 for endosex female individuals and 0.48 for endosex male individuals (Table S2). These events, as shown in Table S5, include being threatened or sexually assaulted; being bothered by someone making sexual propositions in exchange for payment; being forced to have sexual relations; being humiliated, embarrassed, or verbally abused; receiving offensive messages; and being touched or groped without consent. For each of these subcategories, intersex individuals are more likely than male endosex to have experienced harassment and violence: they are also more likely than both male and female endosex individuals to have been humiliated, embarrassed, or verbally abused and to have received offensive messages.

2.3.Disparities in well-being and sexual experiences

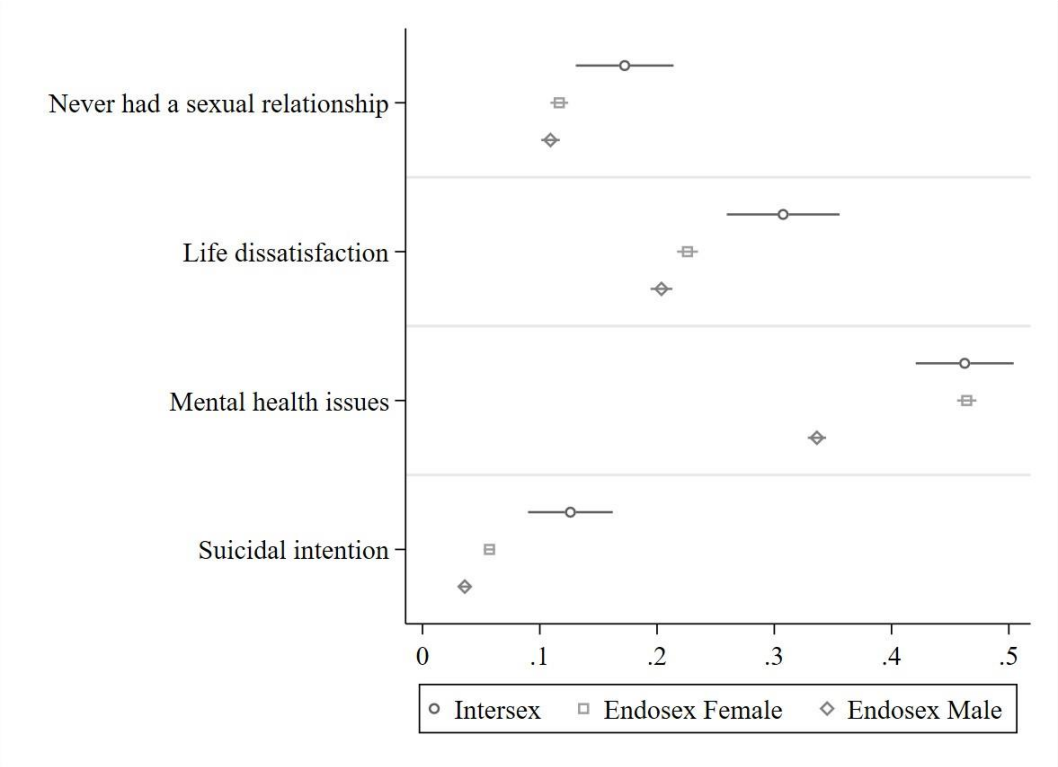
Figure 2 illustrates various aspects of well-being among adults, revealing significant disparities between intersex and endosex individuals. First, there are notable differences in sexual experiences. Specifically, 17% of intersex individuals had not yet had their first sexual relationship at the time of the survey, which is 6 percentage points higher relative to both endosex female (p-value=0.01) and male (p-value=0.00) individuals. However, this result drops to 3% for intersex individuals when only individuals aged 25–64 years are considered. This result is similar to the finding for endosex female individuals (3%) but higher than the finding for endosex male individuals (2%) in this age group. As shown in Table S6, endosex female and male individuals are significantly less likely than intersex individuals to have never had a sexual relationship, with odds ratios of 0.63 and 0.59, respectively. These findings are in line with past research noting that many intersex individuals are dissatisfied with their sexual relationships and experience numerous challenges, including reduced sexual activity (32).

The experiences of stigmatization, bullying, and harassment noted above, as well as the challenges in forming intimate relationships, are likely to be closely intertwined with overall life satisfaction. Indeed, Figure 2 shows that 31% of intersex individuals report being dissatisfied with their life, compared to 23% of endosex female individuals and 20% of endosex male individuals. The odds ratios are 0.66 for endosex female individuals and 0.58 for endosex male individuals (Table S6). Table S7 reports the satisfaction levels for certain subdomains: intersex participants are significantly less satisfied with their physical appearance than are either endosex male or female participants. Similarly, they have worse family relationships, and they are less satisfied with their way of being.

The cumulative impact of the adverse experiences documented so far can also have significant consequences for mental health. Indeed, mental health issues are more prevalent among intersex individuals, with 46% reporting such issues, a rate that is comparable to the that of endosex female individuals but significantly higher than that of endosex male individuals (34%). Regarding

specific components of mental health, intersex individuals report substantially higher levels of insomnia, stress, anxiety, weight issues, and depression than do endosex male individuals, while they report more insomnia and depression but lower stress levels than do endosex female individuals (Table S8).

Figure 2. Average values reported for variables associated with well-being across intersex and endosex groups



Note: The figure illustrates disparities in various measures of well-being, such as life dissatisfaction and mental health issues, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex male corresponds to endosex individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex female corresponds to endosex individuals assigned female. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text and Tables S7–S9.

These mental health issues are also highlighted in the previous literature (31): intersex adults exhibit higher rates of anxiety, depression, and other psychiatric symptoms than does the endosex population, although some survey items had a significant number of missing values, which may affect the robustness of these findings. The stigma and frequent medical interventions, often conducted without proper consent, contribute to a sense of body dissatisfaction and shame among intersex individuals, exacerbating their mental health issues (2).

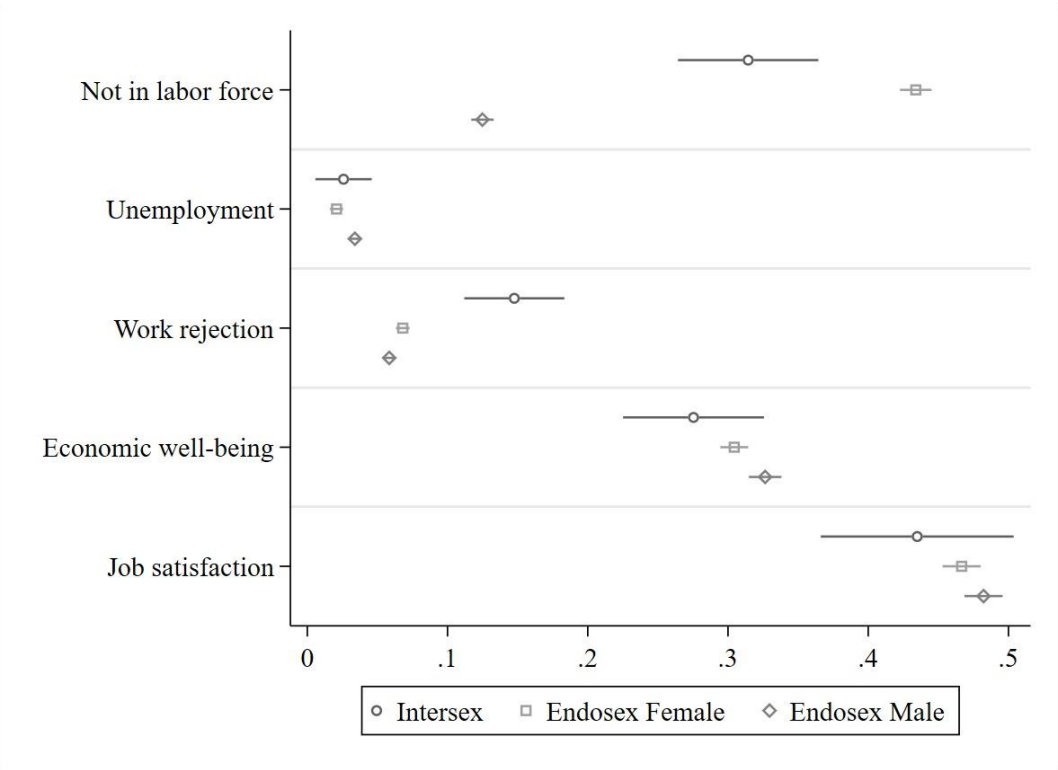
The severity of mental health issues among intersex individuals is underscored by their high rates of suicidal intention. Approximately 13% of intersex individuals have had suicidal intentions, which is significantly higher than the rates observed in endosex female individuals (6%) and endosex male individuals (4%). Similarly, 16% of intersex individuals report suicidal ideation (Table S9), which is 6 percentage points higher compared to endosex females (p-value=0.01) and 9 percentage points higher compared to endosex males (p-value=0.01). For endosex female and male individuals, the odds of having suicidal intentions are 58% and 52% lower, respectively, than the odds for intersex individuals (Table S6). Intersex individuals are significantly more likely than endosex female individuals to cite their gender (34%) and sexual orientation (34%) as reasons for their suicidal ideation and intentions (Table S9).

2.4.Labor market disparities and workplace rejection

Figure 3 presents the labor market outcomes for intersex and endosex people. Intersex individuals have a labor force participation rate of 69%, which is significantly lower than that of endosex male individuals (88%) but higher than that of endosex female individuals (57%). As shown in Table S10, compared to intersex individuals, endosex female individuals are significantly more likely to be out of the labor force, with an odds ratio of 1.67, while endosex male individuals are far less likely to be out of the labor force, with an odds ratio of 0.31. For intersex individuals, the unemployment rate is 2.6%, which is slightly higher than that for endosex female individuals (2.1%) but lower than that for endosex male individuals (3.4%). However, these differences are not statistically significant, indicating that unemployment rates are relatively similar across these groups.

However, as shown in Figure 3, a significant disparity in workplace rejection rates is observed. Fifteen percent of intersex individuals report that they have experienced rejection in the workplace, which is 8 percentage points higher compared to endosex female individuals (p-value=0.00) and 9 percentage points higher compared to endosex male individuals (p-value=0.00). Similarly, for endosex female and male individuals, the odds ratios are 0.38 and 0.32, respectively. Notably, among the different experiences of workplace rejection, compared to endosex male and female workers, intersex workers report receiving more offensive comments or teasing at work; they are more likely to feel excluded from events and social activities; they experience higher rates of unequal treatment in terms of benefits or promotions; and they are more likely to be harassed, hit, assaulted, or threatened (Table S11). These findings are in line with a previous study noting that more than one-fifth of LGBTQI participants (recruited through targeted and snowball sampling) in China reported negative treatment in the workplace due to their sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics, with intersex individuals being particularly affected (46).

Figure 3. Average labor market outcomes across intersex and endosex groups



Note: The figure illustrates disparities in labor market outcomes, such as workplace rejection, job satisfaction, and economic well-being, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex male corresponds to endosex individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex female corresponds to endosex individuals assigned female at birth. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text and Tables S7 and S11.

When asked about their economic situation, 28% of intersex individuals report a positive economic situation, compared to 30% of endosex female individuals and 33% of endosex male individuals. Regarding job situation, 43% of intersex individuals are satisfied with their job, compared to 47% of endosex female individuals and 48% of endosex male individuals. In both cases, most of these differences are not statistically significant but are in line with previous statistics. Thus, overall, these results suggest that intersex individuals face challenging workplace environments and may be economically vulnerable.

The findings regarding labor market outcomes echo the broader challenges documented earlier in this paper with respect to the stigma, bullying, and discrimination faced by intersex individuals throughout their lives. These labor market outcomes are likely to be partly driven by the lower educational achievement of intersex individuals, as noted in Table 1 and the previous literature (27): intersex variations significantly disrupt educational trajectories, as many students face

bullying and exclusion, leading to higher dropout rates. This diminished educational attainment may restrict future employment opportunities and earning potential, thus reinforcing economic disparities and limiting social mobility. Furthermore, Table S12 shows that experiences of victimization during childhood and adolescence are significantly related to the health, educational, and economic disparities observed, further emphasizing the importance of early-life factors in shaping outcomes.

2.5.Extensions and robustness checks

This section evaluates the robustness of our findings and presents extensions addressing potential misclassification and confounding factors. To mitigate misclassification, the survey allowed respondents to skip the intersex question if it was unclear (see Supporting Text). Additionally, the estimates do not vary substantially when older individuals (Table S13), who may be more prone to misunderstand the question, are included. This finding suggests that the exclusion of older individuals does not significantly bias the results.

To test the robustness of our findings, Figures 1–3 are re-estimated excluding LGBTQI+ respondents (see Figures S1–S3), and the intersex gaps remain consistent, confirming that these disparities are not solely attributable to intersectional identities within the LGBTQI+ population.

As described in the methodological section, all main analyses are conducted via the weights provided by the national statistical agency. Unweighted analyses replicate the primary figures (Figures S4–S6) and produce consistent conclusions, further supporting the reliability of our results.

To explore whether sex assigned at birth influences the health and socioeconomic outcomes of intersex individuals, Figures S7–S9 analyze the results separately by sex assigned at birth. While the overall trends remain consistent, notable differences emerge: intersex female individuals generally experience greater social and economic challenges, as well as substantially more experiences of harassment and violence, while intersex male individuals report higher rates of denial of certain services. Importantly, however, splitting the sample decreases statistical power, which may reduce the precision of the estimates and the ability to detect smaller differences. This limitation underscores the challenges of analyzing outcomes within relatively small subpopulations.

To further validate our findings, Tables S14–S16 and Tables S17–S19 include further robustness checks that involve regressions that compare intersex individuals against endosex male and endosex female individuals, respectively. These models include progressively detailed controls for demographic characteristics, sexual orientation, and gender identity. The models show that the

disparities experienced by intersex individuals persist even after these potential confounders are accounted for. While the magnitude of some effects decreases slightly, the results remain statistically significant and qualitatively consistent across models. These results underscore the persistent inequalities faced by intersex individuals in various domains.

In the same direction, Table S20 presents Bonferroni correction. Bonferroni correction for multiple hypothesis testing does not alter the primary conclusions of the analysis. While this technique increases the p-values for certain outcomes, such as access to public bathrooms, medical attention denial, and economic well-being, these results were already marginally significant or nonsignificant in the original analysis.

To address potential misclassification in the intersex status variable, Tables S21–S23 report sensitivity analyses that simulate false positives (reclassifying endosex individuals as intersex) and false negatives (reclassifying intersex individuals as endosex) at thresholds of 10%, 30%, 50%, and 80%. The results show that false negatives introduce more variability: for outcomes that were originally significant, statistical significance diminishes at higher thresholds (e.g., 50% and 80%) for key indicators such as suicidal intentions and economic well-being. Conversely, when differences were not significant in the original analysis, they generally remained nonsignificant across simulations. While these findings suggest some sensitivity to misclassification, the overall patterns largely persist, supporting the robustness of the results under reasonable misclassification scenarios.

3. **Discussion**

This study reveals profound disparities faced by intersex individuals throughout their lives, impacting their well-being and labor market outcomes. Intersex individuals face significantly worse rates of stigma and bullying than do their endosex counterparts during both childhood and adolescence. These experiences reveal severe systemic challenges and human rights violations, with early adversities often setting the stage for continued disparities into adulthood.

The consistent and more numerous experiences of stigma, bullying, discrimination, and violence throughout the life cycle reflect broader societal issues, corroborating earlier discussions of systematic challenges and human rights violations, and they are similar to experiences documented in the previous literature (33, 47). For example, researchers have found that women with certain sex variations faced significant stigma in romantic and sexual contexts, leading to social avoidance and the internalization of negative perceptions (30). These previous findings, combined with the results on sexual relationships presented in Figure 2, suggest potential barriers to the formation of intimate relationships for intersex individuals since the complexities of intersex experiences extend into personal relationships and sexuality and may also more generally affect social integration.

Likewise, scholars have highlighted the severe impact of social stigma on children with sex variations in India, which is exacerbated by misinformed medical practices and delayed diagnoses (34). It has also been reported that patients with visible physical atypicality and those who have changed gender experience significant social stigmatization, leading to ostracism, depressive symptoms, and social isolation (35).

The mental health challenges among intersex individuals, including their higher rates of insomnia, depression, and suicidal ideation, underscore the compounding effects of stigma and discrimination. These challenges not only diminish individual well-being but also may incur greater economic costs due to intersex individuals' increased demand for mental health services and potential losses in productivity. Similarly, workplace rejection, harassment, and violence further exacerbate intersex individuals' labor market disparities, even when their unemployment rates appear similar to those of their endosex counterparts. Overall, these findings underscore how vital it is to collect data on intersex individuals and the need for policymakers to recognize and address these socioeconomic and health disparities.

Addressing these disparities has become increasingly important as international organizations, states, and civil society groups recognize the human rights violations faced by intersex individuals (13, 14). For example, several reports and policy initiatives have focused on discrimination against intersex athletes (48, 49). Furthermore, in 2024, the UN adopted a historical resolution specifically targeting discrimination, violence, and harmful practices against intersex persons (50). Despite these initiatives, the lack of systematic data has kept intersex individuals largely invisible in policy settings, limiting the opportunities for meaningful interventions. By presenting evidence of significant disparities based on a nationally representative dataset, this study provides a foundation for future policies aimed at reducing inequalities and improving the well-being of intersex individuals.

The challenges faced by intersex individuals documented in the main analysis are comparable to those faced by other marginalized groups, such as individuals with a disability, including difficulty with mobility, sensory abilities, cognitive functions, communication, and emotional and mental health (Figures S10–S12). The barriers and issues encountered by intersex individuals can also be observed in comparisons of respondents across birth cohorts, thus highlighting similar experiences across generations of intersex individuals (Figures S13–S15). Similarly, comparisons with endosex sexual minority and gender minority subgroups add nuance with regard to how to interpret intersex experiences (Figures S16–S21). While endosex sexual minorities and gender minority individuals face significant challenges, intersex individuals encounter unique disparities. The rates of rejection of intersex individuals are comparable to those of endosex sexual minority individuals but lower than those of endosex gender minority individuals for most categories. However,

intersex individuals report higher rates of rejection in accessing medical attention and in the workplace, highlighting distinct dimensions of exclusion.

Regarding external validity, it is important to acknowledge that the results of this study are specific to Mexico. One could argue that intersex people may have different experiences and socioeconomic outcomes in other countries. Nevertheless, throughout the world, the medical and psychological approach to intersex infants has historically been aimed at concealing any sex variation and surgically altering intersex bodies whenever possible, often without consent. With a few exceptions, this practice is still the current approach (51). Therefore, it is likely that intersex individuals worldwide suffer from stigma and social exclusion, are victims of harassment and violence, and have lower levels of well-being, as shown for the Mexican intersex individuals considered in this paper.

The main limitation of this study is the lack of data on wages or income. Without such information, it is not possible to test whether intersex individuals are paid less, on average, than are endosex workers, which would be in line with the previous literature documenting gender pay gaps and wage disparities for racial minorities and LGBTQI+ individuals. The analysis of labor market outcomes is further complicated in middle-income countries with high levels of informality and an underground economy. Furthermore, while the available sample of intersex individuals is large enough to show that most disparities are statistically significant, the inclusion of information on sex variations in administrative data would allow researchers to analyze larger samples of intersex individuals, to follow people over time, and to answer additional research questions, for example, by estimating the mortality rates and life expectancy of intersex and endosex groups or by focusing on the specific challenges faced by intersex individuals with disabilities. Initial attempts in Nordic countries show the potential of this approach (52).

As highlighted in previous reports (1), future research should test alternative ways of measuring the prevalence of intersex conditions. For example, the current wording of the question used in Mexico does not explicitly include the word “intersex”: it could be useful to know whether respondents prefer to identify themselves as intersex instead of using medicalized language such as “disorder of sex development.” Additional guidelines on how to minimize the risk of endosex respondents misunderstanding the question and incorrectly identifying themselves as intersex and on how to detect such false positives are necessary.

In addition, future research that compares endosex women and men with intersex individuals may provide valuable insights into the role of gender norms. In particular, researchers could investigate potential explanations for the female advantage in educational achievement in conjunction with the low female labor force participation rates. It is somewhat striking that intersex individuals face substantial stigma, social exclusion, violence, and discrimination – often to a larger degree than

endosex women do – while continuing to show higher labor market participation. This finding clearly suggests that strong factors at play in this context drive women's employment outcomes.

4. Materials and Methods

4.1.National Survey on Sexual and Gender Diversity (ENDISEG)

The main analysis uses data from ENDISEG (46), the first nationally representative survey conducted by a national statistics office in a middle-income country to identify LGBTQI+ individuals aged 15 years and older.

The ENDISEG survey follows the sampling framework developed by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), which is a stratified, three-stage, and cluster-based framework. First, geographical clusters such as blocks and localities, i.e., primary sampling units (PSUs), were selected. Next, households within these PSUs were randomly sampled. Finally, one respondent aged 15 years or older was randomly selected from each household. Interviews were conducted face to face, with the answers to sensitive questions (e.g., about gender identity and sexual orientation) being collected via tablet-based self-interviews to ensure the respondents' privacy and comfort in disclosing sensitive information. This mixed-method approach minimizes potential biases in responses to sensitive questions.

To ensure representativeness, survey weights were constructed through a multistep process. Expansion factors were calculated based on the probability of selection at each stage and were then adjusted to account for nonresponse at the household and individual levels. A final calibration aligned the weighted totals with mid-survey population projections to accurately reflect demographic distributions. These adjustments ensure reliable population estimates while accounting for potential biases. Additional technical details are provided in the Supporting Text.

4.2.Statistical analysis

Intersex, female endosex, and male endosex individuals are identified based on their responses to questions about their sex and intersex status. Intersex individuals are those who respond affirmatively to having variations in their body related to sex, irrespective of their reported sex at birth. Female and male endosex individuals are identified based on their sex assigned at birth and a negative response to the intersex status question.

All main estimates are raw weighted means, calculated via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the survey's sampling design. These estimates allow for direct comparisons between intersex, female endosex, and male endosex individuals.

4.3.Sample size by sex at birth and intersex status

In the weighted sample (Table 2), intersex individuals represent approximately 1.6% of the population aged 15–64 years. This finding is similar to those reported in other studies: depending on the criteria for defining intersex traits, data collection methods, and timing of the diagnosis, between 0.05% and 4% of the population is born with intersex traits (2, 17). Biologically, intersex variations are highly heterogeneous and may not be apparent from an external examination; those with obvious external anatomical diversity account for approximately 0.05% of births (17). Many intersex traits are detected later in life, often in adolescence or adulthood, or through prenatal testing, and some may go undiagnosed entirely (1). The most expansive estimates, which include any variation in sex markers, suggest that from 1.7% to 4% of the population has an intersex trait (47, 53), while more conservative estimates based on clinically identifiable variations suggest a prevalence closer to 0.5% (54). Cultural, medical, and societal factors influence the recognition and reporting of intersex traits, contributing to the variation in these estimates. Nevertheless, the main estimates in this study are also in line with those obtained in other middle-income countries, such as China (1.8%) (28).

Table 2. Sample size, individuals aged 15–64 years

		Unweighted		Weighted	
		Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Intersex		608	1.73%	1,282,296	1.61%
	Male	358	58.88%	756,650	59.01%
	Female	250	41.12%	525,646	40.99%
Endosex		34,596	98.27%	78,602,929	98.39%
	Male	15,730	45.47%	37,053,134	47.14%
	Female	18,866	54.53%	41,549,795	52.86%

Note: A total of 4.71% of the respondents did not understand the question, and 2.01% did not select an option. These individuals were not included in the main sample. Male corresponds to individuals assigned male at birth. Female corresponds to individuals assigned female at birth. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

As shown in Table 2, there is a higher presence of male individuals (with sex assigned male at birth) in the intersex population, accounting for almost 60% of the total, while female individuals (with sex assigned female at birth) amount to only 40% of all intersex people. In contrast, among endosex individuals, there is a more balanced distribution between the two groups, with 52% being female. Previous research has also highlighted that intersex traits are not uniformly distributed between those assigned male and those assigned female at birth. Indeed, studies have documented variations in the prevalence and types of intersex conditions across different populations (17). The higher proportion of individuals assigned male at birth within the intersex population could reflect

the specific medical and social contexts in which these traits are recognized and diagnosed in Mexico. This possibility aligns with findings from India, where parents often prefer male gender assignment for intersex children due to the challenge of arranging marriages for infertile girls and the social advantages of growing up male in a patriarchal society (34).

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Supporting Information Text

Brief background on the laws protecting intersex individuals

The legal status of intersex individuals varies considerably across the world. While some countries have made significant progress in recognizing and protecting intersex rights, others still lack specific legal protections against discrimination and nonconsensual medical procedures. For example, the Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics Act of 2015 makes Malta one of the most progressive countries in terms of intersex rights. Germany has also taken significant steps towards the comprehensive protection of intersex children by making it unlawful to perform surgeries solely to align the child's body to a normative appearance without the child's fully informed consent. Germany also established a family court approval procedure for interventions aimed at eliminating a perceived functional disorder. In contrast, in the United States, legal protections are inconsistent and vary by state, with some states lacking specific protections for intersex individuals. Meanwhile, countries like China and India still struggle with deeply ingrained societal norms and lack comprehensive legal frameworks to protect intersex individuals from discrimination and harmful practices.

In Mexico, at the federal level, one of the most protective instruments is the protocol for nondiscriminatory access to medical services for LGBTQI+ individuals, which aims to ensure effective and equitable access to health services by establishing guiding criteria and specific actions. However, Mexico still has a long way to go to improve access to informed, timely, and quality care for intersex individuals with the aim of allowing them to define the course of their treatments and interventions. In Mexico City, intersex individuals are constitutionally recognized as a priority group for attention (1). Various local movements and LGBTQI+ advocacy efforts have also contributed to gradual improvements in awareness and legal protection. For instance, Brújula Intersexual is a voluntary organization for intersex people that promotes the human rights and bodily autonomy of intersex people in Mexico and across Latin America.

Additional information on the National Survey on Sexual and Gender Diversity (ENDISEG)

The ENDISEG sampling design consisted of three stages. First, the country was divided into 683 strata based on geographic and sociodemographic indicators. Geographic strata were categorized as urban high, urban medium, and rural areas, while sociodemographic strata incorporated 34 variables from the 2010 Census, reflecting differences in education, housing conditions, and economic activity. Within these strata, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)—clusters of housing units—were selected with probabilities proportional to size to ensure that larger clusters were appropriately represented. In the second stage, households were randomly sampled within each PSU. Finally, in the third stage, one individual aged 15 or older was randomly selected from the household roster to participate in the survey.

Survey weights were constructed through a multi-step process to ensure the data's representativeness. First, expansion factors were calculated as the inverse of selection probabilities at each sampling stage (PSU, household, and individual levels). These initial weights were then adjusted to account for nonresponse. At the household level, weights were corrected for the absence of responses from selected households, and at the individual level, further adjustments were made for cases where selected respondents did not complete the survey. A final calibration step aligned the weighted survey totals with mid-survey population projections, ensuring that the results accurately reflected the known demographic distributions within each domain.

In the survey, individuals were identified as intersex if they responded affirmatively when asked whether they were born with any variations in their bodies related to their sex. In line with recommendations from the previous literature (2), the survey did not add intersex as a third sex category since most intersex people identify their sex within the binary and, thus, introducing a third response category was unlikely to identify the intersex population. One could worry about measurement errors, particularly the possibility that some endosex respondents incorrectly identified themselves as intersex. However, the survey allowed respondents to indicate if they did not understand the question and to skip the question entirely.

Terminology

LGBTQI+ refers to individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or another sexual and gender minority. Individuals with same-sex attraction and/or same-sex sexual activity – as well as those who identify with certain categories, such as lesbian women, gay men, and bisexual and queer individuals – are generally referred to as sexual minorities. Gender minority individuals are individuals whose current gender does not match their sex assigned at birth. Cisgender individuals are people whose current gender aligns with their sex at birth. Gender minority individuals include transgender and nonbinary individuals.

It is important to note that LGBTQ+ refers to sexual orientation and gender identity, while intersex refers to sex traits. For this reason, some researchers and activities use the acronym LGBTQI+. There is also considerable variation in the preferred terminology among people with intersex traits. For instance, a study of a support group for androgen insensitivity syndrome found that respondents' preferences were split between the words 'intersex' and 'differences of sex development' (2).

It is worth emphasizing that not all intersex individuals identify as part of the LGBTQI+ population. Nevertheless, following the approach adopted in (3), while one must recognize the risk of obfuscating the unique individualities of intersex bodies, it is also important to acknowledge

that recent LGBTQI+ research has illuminated the diversity of those populations. Therefore, this research can be placed within the LGBTQI+ literature.

Variable description: Sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity

Sex reports whether the person was assigned male or female at birth. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original question is as follows:

> What is your sex assigned at birth?
> 1. Man
> 2. Women

Intersex reports whether the person was born with primary or secondary sex characteristics that do not fit binary notions of male and female bodies. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original question is as follows:

> Were you born with any variation in your body related to your sex, such as in genitals, hormonal levels, or other?
> 1. Yes
> 2. No
> 3. Did not understand the question

We use the term *Intersex* to refer to respondents who answered 'Yes' to the above question, while we use the term *Endosex* to refer to respondents who answered 'No'.

Sexual orientation and attraction report the respondent's sexual orientation and attraction. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original sexual attraction and sexual orientation questions are as follows:

> Before proceeding with the following questions, it is necessary for you to consider the following:
> "Sexual orientation" refers to a person's capacity to feel attracted, romantically or sexually, to women, men, individuals of both sexes, or others, or to not feel attracted.
> Please remember that your information is confidential. Feel free to respond with confidence.
>
> According to the above, do you consider yourself...
> 1. a woman who is attracted only to women? (answer next question)
> 2. a man who is attracted only to men? (answer next question)
> 3. a person who is attracted to both men and women? (answer next question)
> 4. a woman who is attracted only to men?
> 5. a man who is attracted only to women?
> 6. with another orientation? (answer next question)

Do you consider your orientation to be:
1. Lesbian
2. Gay or homosexual
3. Bisexual
4. Other, for example: pansexual, asexual

We coded as *heterosexual* those respondents who considered themselves attracted to individuals of a gender different from their own, as indicated by options 4 and 5 of the sexual attraction question. We coded as *sexual minority individuals* those respondents who considered themselves attracted to individuals of the same gender or to more than one gender, as indicated by options 1–3 and 6 of the sexual attraction question. We then used the responses to the sexual orientation question to further divide sexual minority respondents into three categories: *bisexual*, *gay/lesbian*, and *other*.

Gender Identity reports the respondent's gender identity. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original question is as follows:

Before proceeding, please consider the following:
"Gender identity" is the way each person, based on their mannerisms, thoughts, feelings, and actions, considers themselves as male, female, or another gender, which may or may not correspond to their assigned sex at birth.

You consider yourself:
1. male
2. female
3. both male and female
4. neither male nor female
5. another gender

We consider a person as *cisgender* when their gender identity aligns with their sex assigned at birth, while we consider a person as *trans+* when their gender identity does not correspond to their sex assigned at birth. According to INEGI (4), the *trans+* gender identity is a social construct arising from an individual's internal experience of a gender that diverges from the traditional roles expected given their sex assigned at birth. In other words, how they live and experience their body from a personal standpoint and how they navigate their body in public do not conform to societal norms. We follow the choice of language in INEGI and use the abbreviation "trans+" throughout the paper when referring to gender minority individuals.

Variable description: Additional variables

Age reports the respondent's age in years at the time of the interview (top coded for 96 years or older). The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. This variable has been coded as missing for respondents who did not provide their age (11 respondents in the relevant sample). The main analysis is restricted to respondents aged 15–64.

Indigenous affiliation is an indicator that equals one if the respondent speaks an indigenous dialect or language. If the person identified as indigenous because they belong to an indigenous community or because their mother or father speaks or spoke an indigenous language, the indicator also equals one. If none of these conditions are met, the indicator equals zero, including for those who considered themselves indigenous solely because of their skin tone or because they are Mexican. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original questions are as follows:

> Do you speak any indigenous dialect or language?
> - Yes
> - No
>
> Do you consider yourself indigenous...
> - because you belong to an indigenous community?
> - because your father or mother speak or spoke an indigenous language?
> - because of your skin tone?
> - because you are Mexican?
> - Other

African descendant is an indicator equal to one if the respondent self-identified as of African descent, and zero otherwise. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original question is as follows:

> By your ancestry and in accordance with your customs and traditions, do you consider yourself Afro-Mexican, Black, or of African descent?
> - Yes
> - No

Skin tone reports the respondent's self-recognition of skin tone on a color scale from A to K. The skin tone is coded from 1 to 11, from a lighter to a darker skin tone.

Marital status is a series of indicator variables, each representing one of the following statuses: (1) married or living with a partner, (2) single, and (3) separated, divorced or widowed. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents.

Education is a series of indicator variables, each representing one of the following education levels: less than upper secondary (no schooling or completion of preschool, primary, or lower secondary education), upper secondary (teachers' college, technical career with lower secondary education completed, or high school diploma), and post-secondary (technical career with high school completed, bachelor's degree or professional degree, specialization, master's, or doctorate). The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original question is as follows:

> Until what year and grade did you attend school?
> - None

- Preschool
- Primary
- Lower Secondary
- Teachers' college (Normal básica)
- Technical career with completed lower secondary education
- High school or equivalent (preparatoria or bachillerato)
- Technical career with completed high school
- Bachelor's degree or professional
- Specialization
- Master's or doctorate

Household size is a variable that reports the number of individuals living in each household.

Child in the household is an indicator that equals one if there are children living in the household younger than 15 years old, and zero otherwise.

Childhood Stigma quantifies the perceived stigma experienced during childhood, with values ranging from 0 to 1. A value closer to 0 indicates a lower perception of stigma, while a value closer to 1 indicates a higher perception of stigma. This measure is equal to the average of responses to the following questions, where 1 corresponds to "Yes" and 0 corresponds to "No":

> During your childhood (up to 11 years old), did you ever feel different from most other girls or boys your age because…
> 1. of your way of dressing or grooming?
> 2. your tastes or interests?
> 3. your way of speaking or expressing yourself?
> 4. your manners or way of behaving?

Childhood Bullying quantifies the perceived bullying experienced during childhood, with values ranging from 0 to 1. A value closer to 0 indicates a lower perception of bullying, while a value closer to 1 indicates a higher perception of bullying. This measure is equal to the average of responses to the following questions, where 1 corresponds to "Yes" and 0 corresponds to "No":

> During your childhood (up to 11 years old), in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever…
> 1. reject or exclude you from social activities?
> 2. insult you, mock you, or say things that offended you?
> 3. steal, hide, or break your belongings?
> 4. threaten or blackmail you?
> 5. push, pull, or hit you?

Adolescence Stigma quantifies the perceived stigma experienced during adolescence, with values ranging from 0 to 1. A value closer to 0 indicates a lower perception of stigma, while a value closer to 1 indicates a higher perception of stigma. This measure is equal to the average of responses to the following questions, where 1 corresponds to "Yes" and 0 corresponds to "No":

From ages 12 to 17, were you ever made to feel different from most other girls or boys your age because of…

1. your way of dressing or grooming?
2. your tastes or interests?
3. your way of speaking or expressing yourself?
4. your manners or way of behaving?

To ensure comprehensive data analysis, we combined questions directed at different age groups. For instance, we combined the question "Were you ever made to feel different from most girls/boys because..." directed at minors between 15 and 18 years old with the question "From ages 12 to 17, were you ever made to feel different from most girls/boys because..." directed at adults over 18 years old.

Adolescence Bullying quantifies the perceived bullying experienced during adolescence, with values ranging from 0 to 1. A value closer to 0 indicates a lower perception of bullying, while a value closer to 1 indicates a higher perception of bullying. The value is equal to the average of responses to the following questions, where 1 corresponds to "Yes" and 0 corresponds to "No":

From 12 to 17 years old, in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever…

1. reject or exclude you from social activities?
2. insult you, mock you, or say things that offended you?
3. steal, hide, or break your belongings?
4. threaten or blackmail you?
5. push, pull, or hit you?

To ensure comprehensive data analysis, we combined questions directed at different age groups. For instance, we combined the question "Since age 12 to date, in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever..." directed at minors between 15 and 18 years old with the question "From ages 12 to 17, in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever..." directed at adults over 18 years old.

Discrimination experiences corresponds to the responses to the following questions, where 1 represents "Yes", 0 represents "No", and "I don't know" or "Does not apply" responses have been coded as missing:

In the last five years, from August 2016 to date, have you been unjustifiably denied medical attention or medication?

In the last five years, from August 2016 to date, have you been unjustifiably denied access to public bathrooms?

Harassment and violence experiences quantify the perceived harassment and violence experienced by individuals, with values ranging from 0 to 1. A value closer to 0 indicates a lower perception and a value closer to 1 indicates a higher perception of those experiences. This measure is equal

to the average of responses to the following questions, where 1 corresponds to "Yes" and 0 corresponds to "No":

> At some point in your life…
> 1. have you been threatened or sexually assaulted?
> 2. have you been bothered by someone making sexual propositions in exchange for payment?
> 3. have you been forced to have sexual relations?
> 4. have you been humiliated, embarrassed, or verbally abused?
> 5. have you received offensive messages?
> 6. have you been touched or groped without your consent?

Sexual experiences are determined by responses to the following questions:

> How old were you when you had your first encounter with someone where there was kissing or cuddling, and you agreed?
>
> At what age did you have your first sexual relationship?

We assign a response of "Never" as 1 and any other value as 0. Based on this, we generate the following variables:

> People who have never had an encounter with someone where there was consensual kissing or cuddling.
>
> People who have never had a sexual relationship.

Mental health issues quantifies the perceived prevalence of mental health challenges, with values ranging from 0 to 1. A value closer to 0 indicates a lower perception of mental health issues, while a value closer to 1 indicates a higher perception. This measure is equal to the average of responses to the following questions, where 1 corresponds to "Yes" and 0 corresponds to "No":

> In the last 12 months, from August 2020 to date, have you had…
> 1. insomnia?
> 2. stress?
> 3. depression?
> 4. a loss or increase in appetite or weight?
> 5. anguish, fear or anxiety?

Suicidal ideation is an indicator that takes the value of 1 if the response to the question "Have you ever thought about suicide?" is "Yes" and 0 if the response is "No".

Suicidal intention is an indicator that takes the value of 1 if the response to the question "Have you ever attempted suicide?" is "Yes", and 0 if the response is "No".

If the respondent answered yes to either suicidal ideation or suicidal intention, they were asked the following questions to determine the reasons behind their suicidal thoughts or actions:

Was this mainly due to…

1. financial problems?
2. family or relationship problems?
3. health problems?
4. problems at school?
5. problems at work?
6. problems because of your orientation? (Applies only if sexual orientation is different from heterosexual)
7. problems due to your gender? (Applies only if sex at birth different than gender identity)
8. other reasons?

Labor force participation rate is an indicator equal to 1 if the respondent was actively engaged in the labor force, including scenarios where they worked (for at least an hour), had a job but did not work, or were actively looking for work. This indicator is also equal to one for respondents who were retired or pensioned, students, engaged in household chores or caregiving, or in a situation different from the aforementioned ones but performed activities such as helping in a business (either family-owned or not), selling or producing goods for sale, assisting with farming or animal husbandry, undertaking paid tasks, serving as an apprentice, or completing social services. In all other cases, it was set to 0. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original questions are as follows:

Last week, did you...

- work (at least one hour)
- have a job but not work?
- look for work?
- Are you retired or pensioned?
- Are you a student?
- Are you engaged in household chores or caregiving for your household members?
- Do you have a permanent physical or mental limitation that prevents you from working?
- Were you in a different situation than the ones above?

Although you already told me about your condition, last week did you...

- help in a business (family or non-family)?
- sell or make any products to sell?
- help with farming or animal husbandry?
- perform other activities for payment? (For example: washing clothes or ironing for others, caregiving)
- were you an apprentice or doing your social service?
- Did not help or work

Unemployment rate is an indicator equal to 1 if the respondent was in the labor force but was looking for a job, and 0 otherwise. Individuals not in the labor force have been coded as missing.

Workplace rejection quantifies perceived rejection at work, with values ranging from 0 to 1. A value closer to 0 indicates a lower perception of rejection, while a value closer to 1 indicates a higher perception of rejection. This measure is equal to the average of responses to the following questions, where 1 corresponds to "Yes", 0 corresponds to "No", and "I don't know" responses have been coded as missing:

During the last 12 months, from August 2020 to date, at work…

1. have you received offensive comments or teasing?
2. have you been excluded from events or social activities?
3. have you been bothered or harassed?
4. have you received unequal treatment regarding benefits, labor benefits, or promotions?
5. have you been hit, assaulted, or threatened?

Life satisfaction corresponds to the responses to the following questions, where 1 represents "A lot", 0 represents "Some", "A little" or "Not at all", and "Does not apply" had been coded as missing:

How satisfied are you with your…

1. economic situation?
2. job situation?
3. family relationship?
4. physical appearance?
5. way of being?
6. life in general?

Personal well-being corresponds to the responses to the following questions, where 1 represents "A lot", 0 represents "Something", "Little" or "Nothing", and "Not specified" had been coded as missing:

How much do you agree with each sentence:

1. What I do in my life is worthwhile.
2. I have a purpose or mission in life.
3. I feel good about myself.
4. I am a fortunate person.
5. I am free to decide my own life.
6. I am very satisfied with my life.
7. So far, I have achieved the things that are important to me.

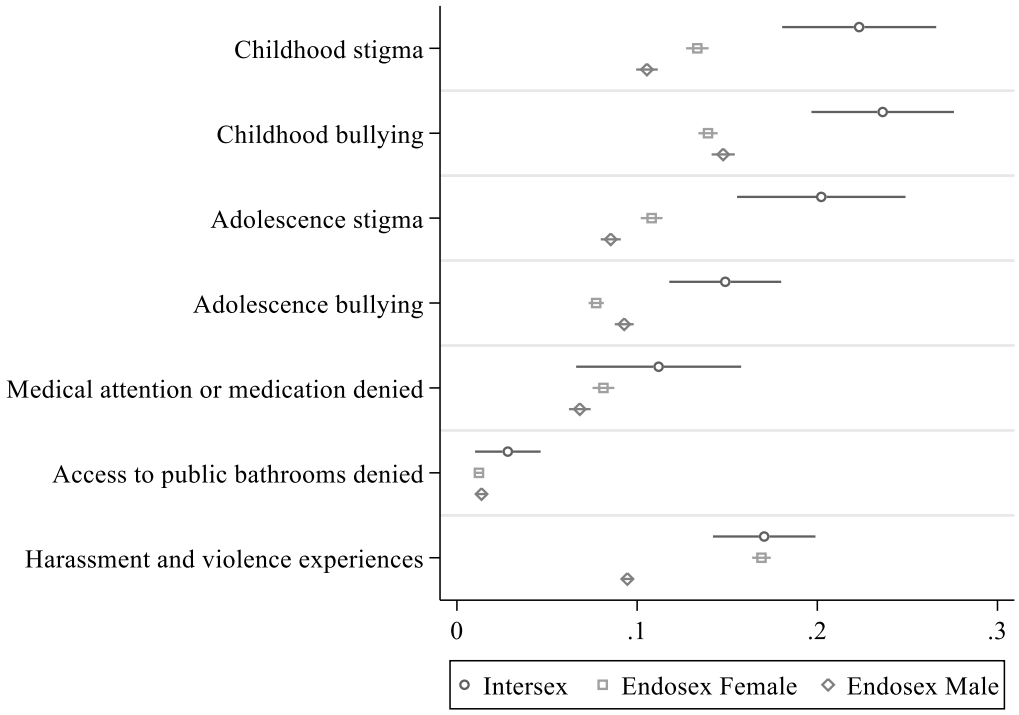
Any disability is an indicator equal to 1 if the respondent answered "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to any of the following questions and 0 otherwise:

In your daily life, how much difficulty do you have with...

1. Walking, climbing, or descending using your legs?
2. Seeing (even if wearing glasses)?
3. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?
4. Hearing (even if using a hearing aid)?
5. Speaking or communicating (for example, understanding or being understood by others)?
6. Performing daily activities due to emotional or mental problems (with autonomy and independence)? These problems can include autism, Down syndrome, depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, etc.

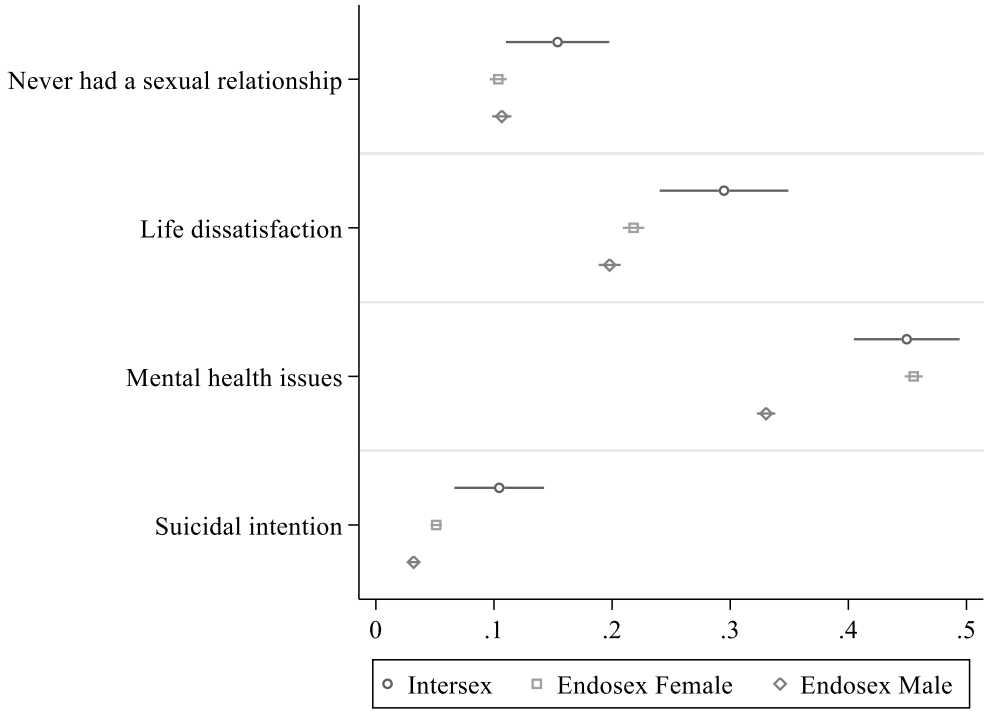
Supporting Information Figures and Tables

Figure S1. Proportion of individuals reporting experiences of rejection across intersex and endosex groups (excluding LGBTQI+ individuals)



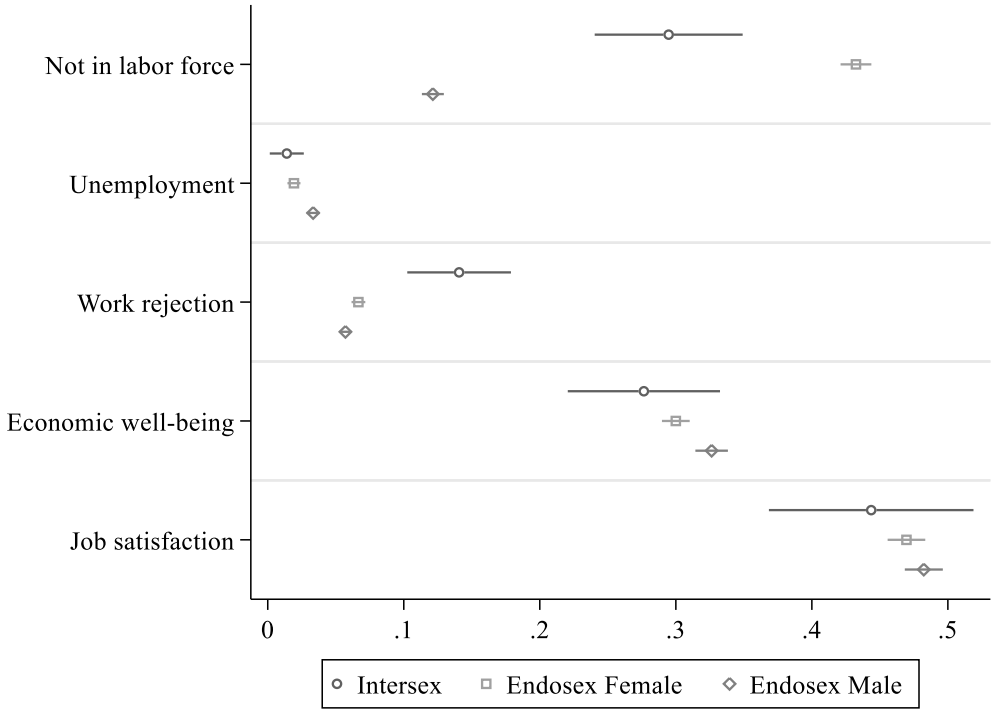
Note: The figure illustrates the prevalence of experiences of stigma, bullying, and rejection during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means, excluding LGBTQI+ individuals, via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex male corresponds to endosex individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex female corresponds to endosex individuals assigned female at birth. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S2. Average values reported for variables associated with well-being across intersex and endosex groups (excluding LGBTQI+ individuals)



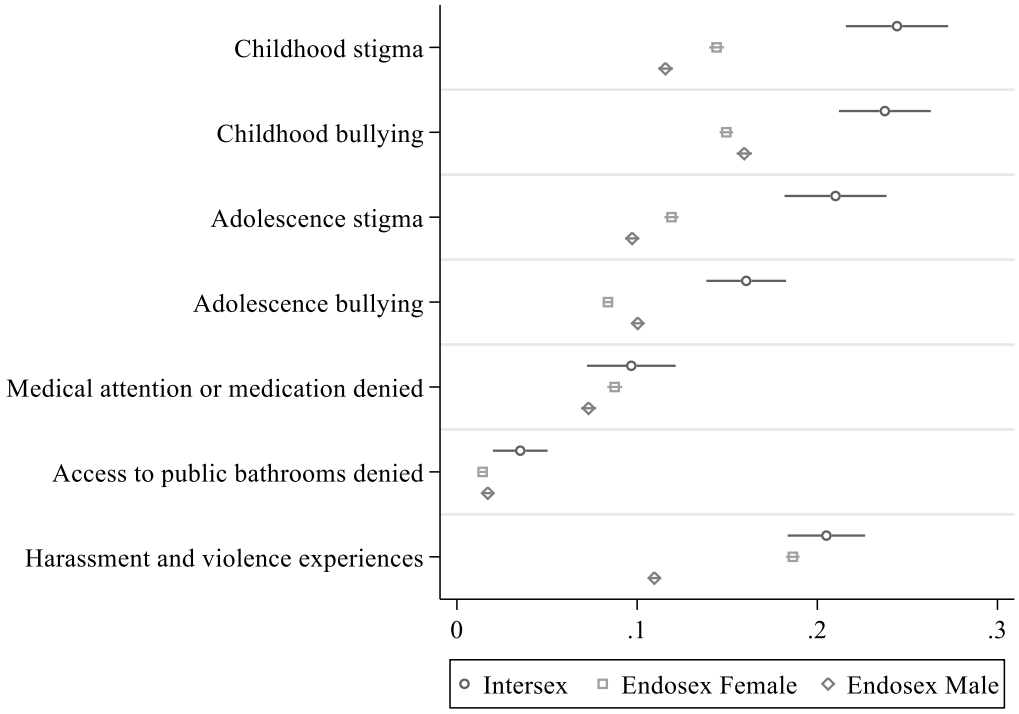
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in various measures of well-being, such as life dissatisfaction and mental issues, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means, excluding LGBTQI+ individuals, via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex male corresponds to endosex individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex female corresponds to endosex individuals assigned female. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S3. Average labor market outcomes across intersex and endosex groups (excluding LGBTQI+ individuals)



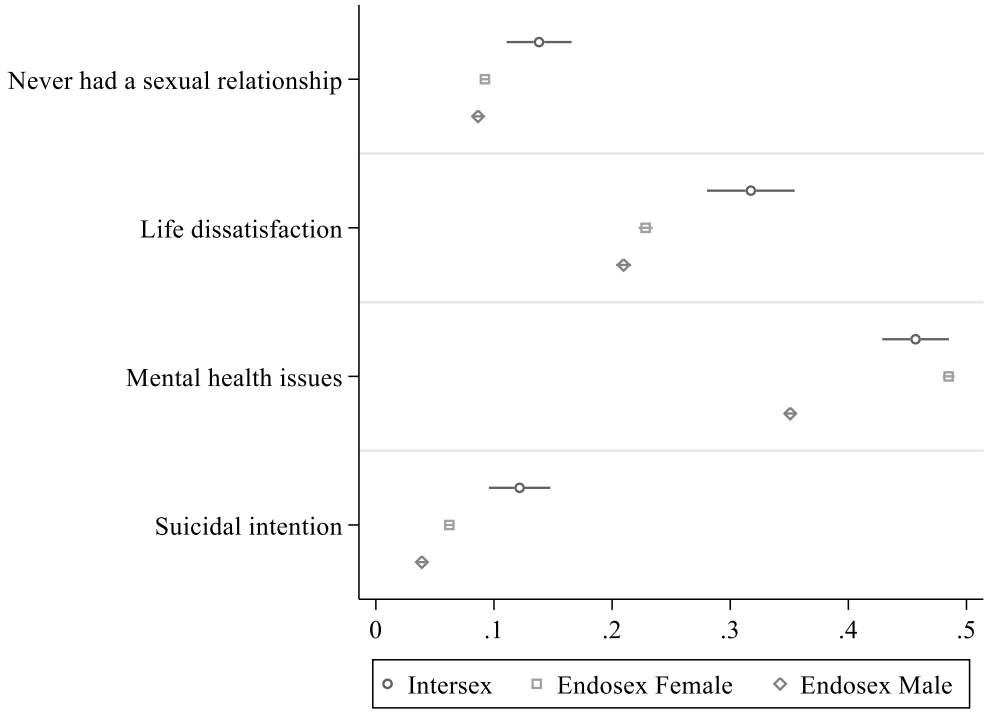
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in labor market outcomes, such as workplace rejection, job satisfaction, and economic well-being, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means, excluding LGBTQI+ individuals, via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex male corresponds to endosex individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex female corresponds to endosex individuals assigned female. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S4. Proportion of individuals reporting experiences of rejection across intersex and endosex groups (without weights)



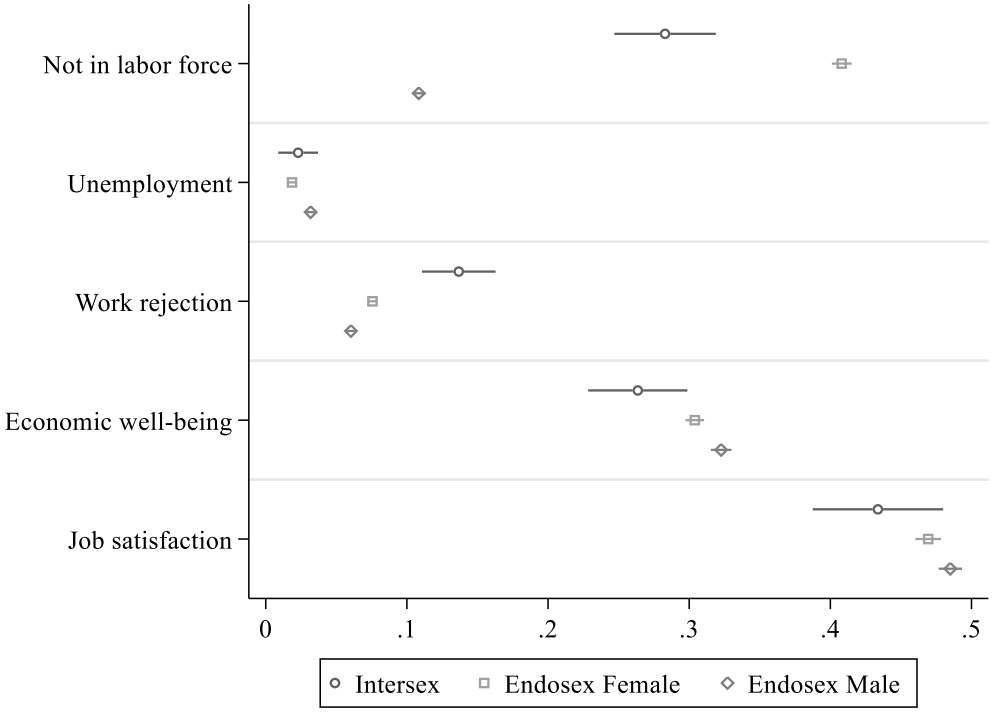
Note: The figure illustrates the prevalence of experiences of stigma, bullying, and rejection during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are means without using ENDISEG sample weights; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex male corresponds to endosex individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex female corresponds to endosex individuals assigned female at birth. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S5. Average values reported for variables associated with well-being across intersex and endosex groups (without weights)



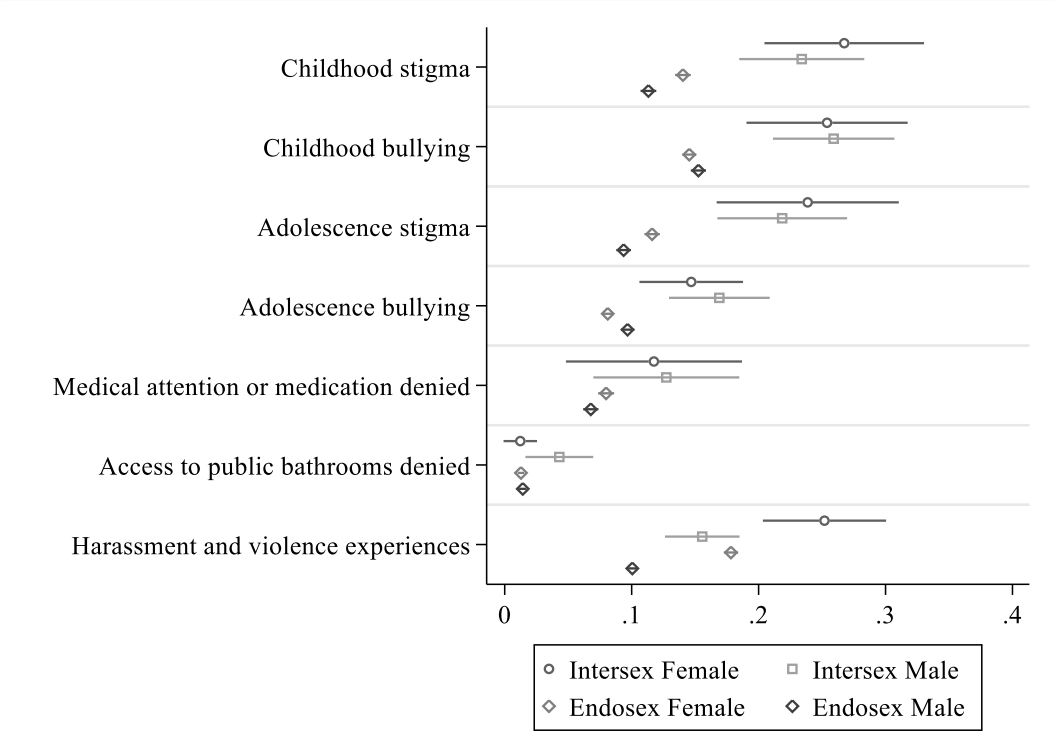
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in various measures of well-being, such as life dissatisfaction and mental issues, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are means without using ENDISEG sample weights, excluding LGBTQI+ individuals, using ENDISEG sample weights; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex male corresponds to endosex individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex female corresponds to endosex individuals assigned female. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S6. Average labor market outcomes across intersex and endosex groups (without weights)



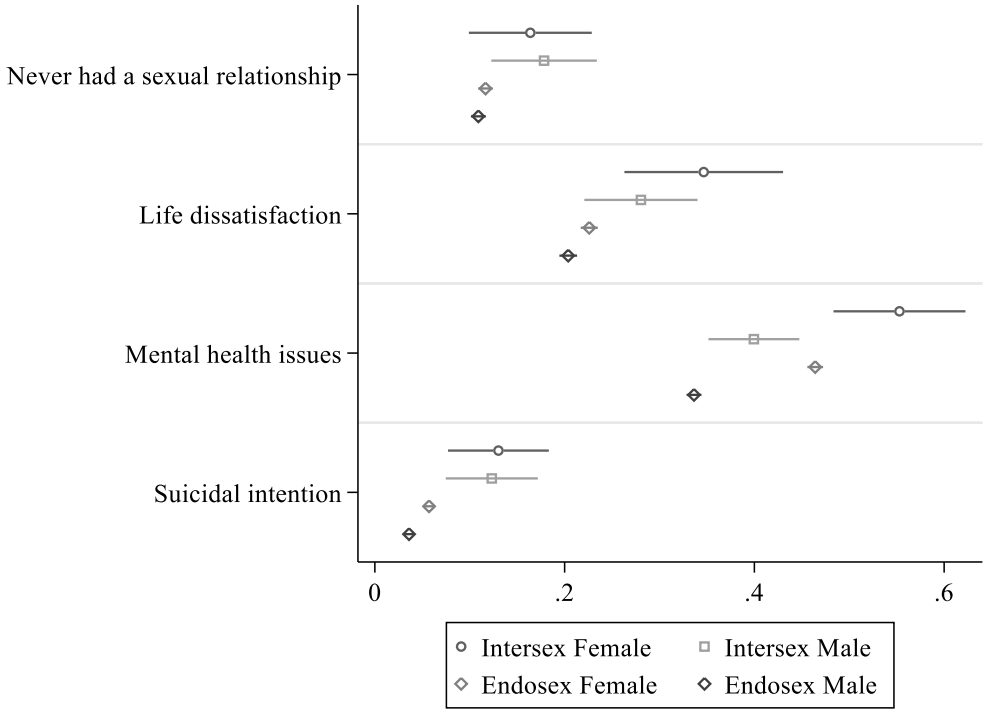
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in labor market outcomes, such as workplace rejection, job satisfaction, and economic well-being, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are means without using ENDISEG sample weights; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex male corresponds to endosex individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex female corresponds to endosex individuals assigned female. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S7. Proportion of individuals reporting experiences of rejection across intersex and endosex groups by sex assigned at birth



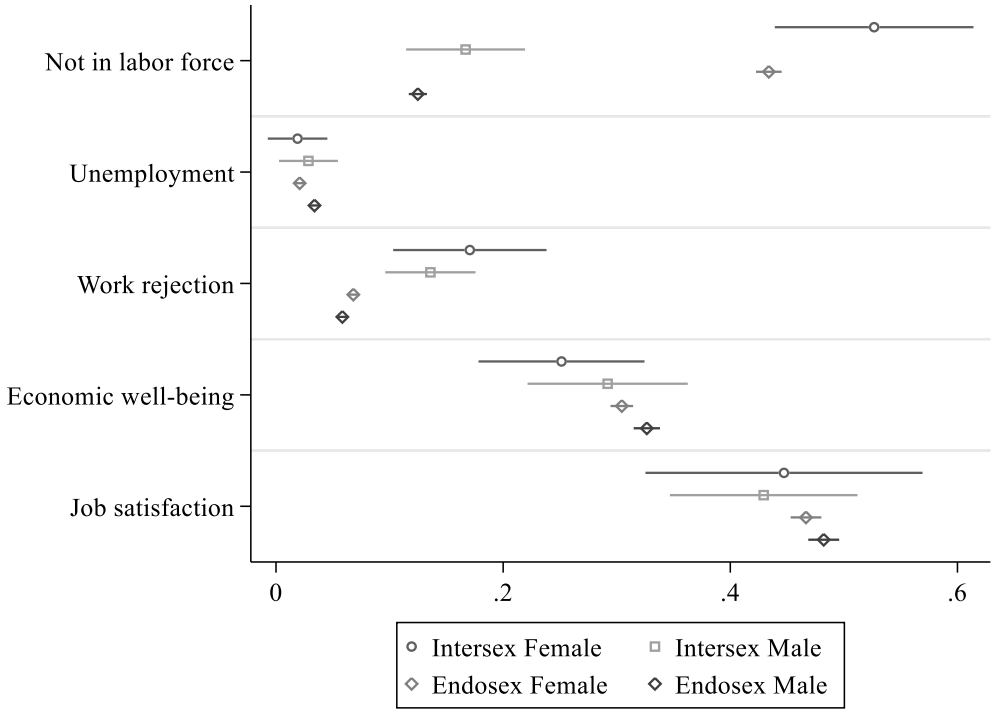
Note: The figure illustrates the prevalence of experiences of stigma, bullying, and rejection during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex/(Intersex) male corresponds to endosex (intersex) individuals assigned male at birth. Endosex (Intersex) female corresponds to endosex (intersex) individuals assigned female at birth. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S8. Average values reported for variables associated with well-being across intersex and endosex groups by sex assigned at birth



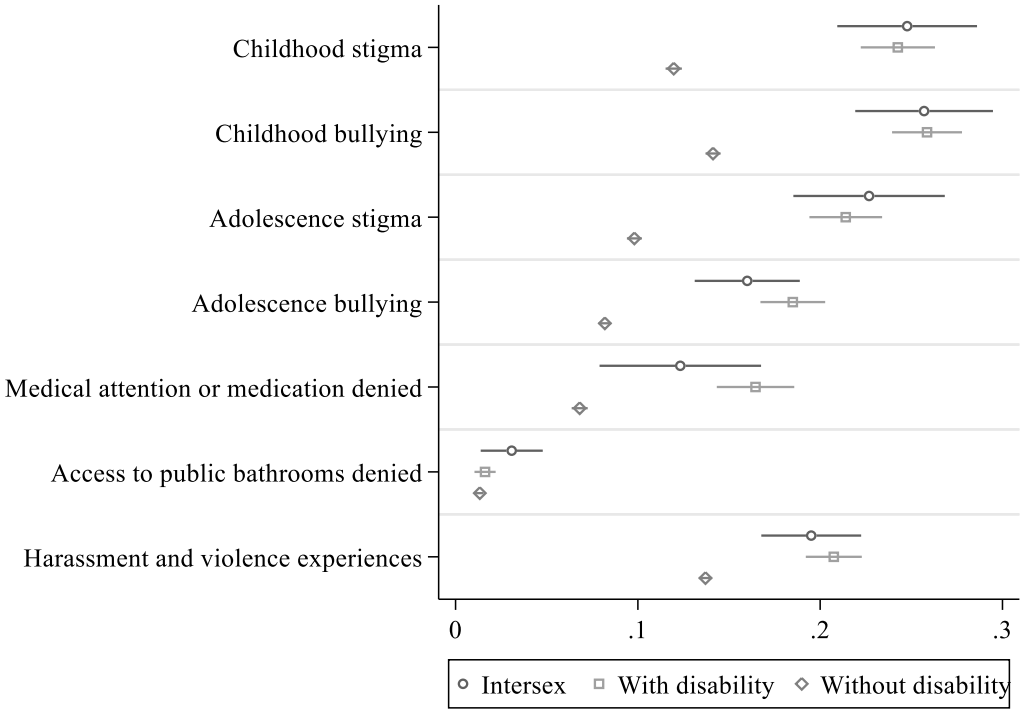
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in various measures of well-being, such as life dissatisfaction and mental issues, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex/ (Intersex) male corresponds to assigned male at birth endosex (intersex) individuals, and Endosex (Intersex) female corresponds to assigned female at birth endosex (intersex) individuals. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S9. Average labor market outcomes across intersex and endosex groups by sex assigned at birth



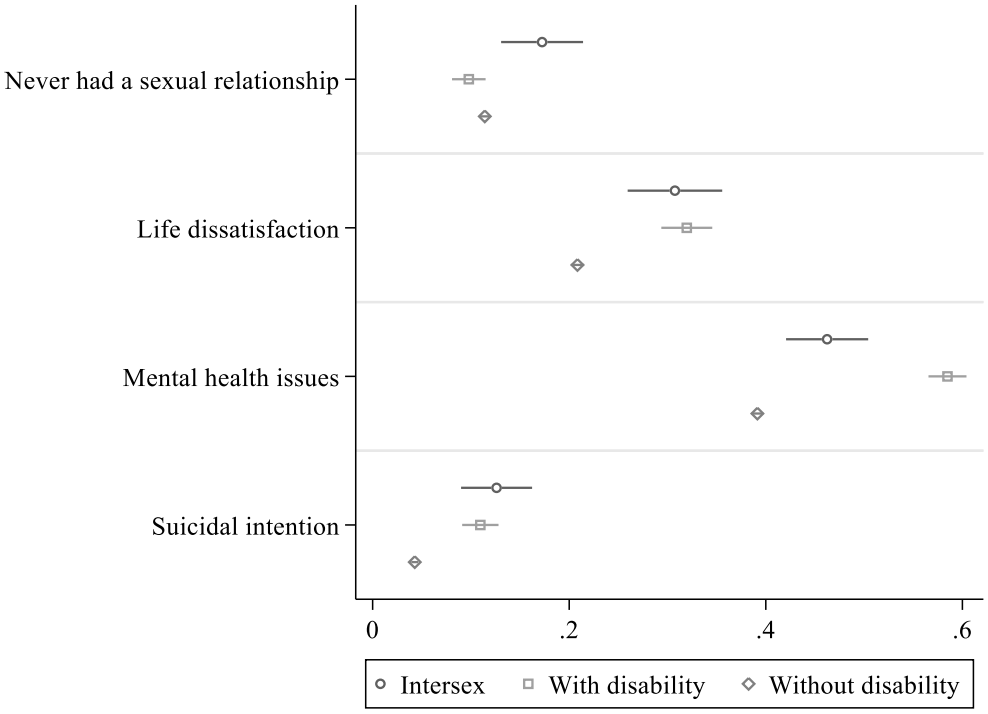
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in labor market outcomes, such as workplace rejection, job satisfaction, and economic well-being, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex/ (Intersex) male corresponds to assigned male at birth endosex (intersex) individuals, and Endosex (Intersex) female corresponds to assigned female at birth endosex (intersex) individuals. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S10. Proportion of individuals reporting experiences of rejection across intersex and individuals with disabilities



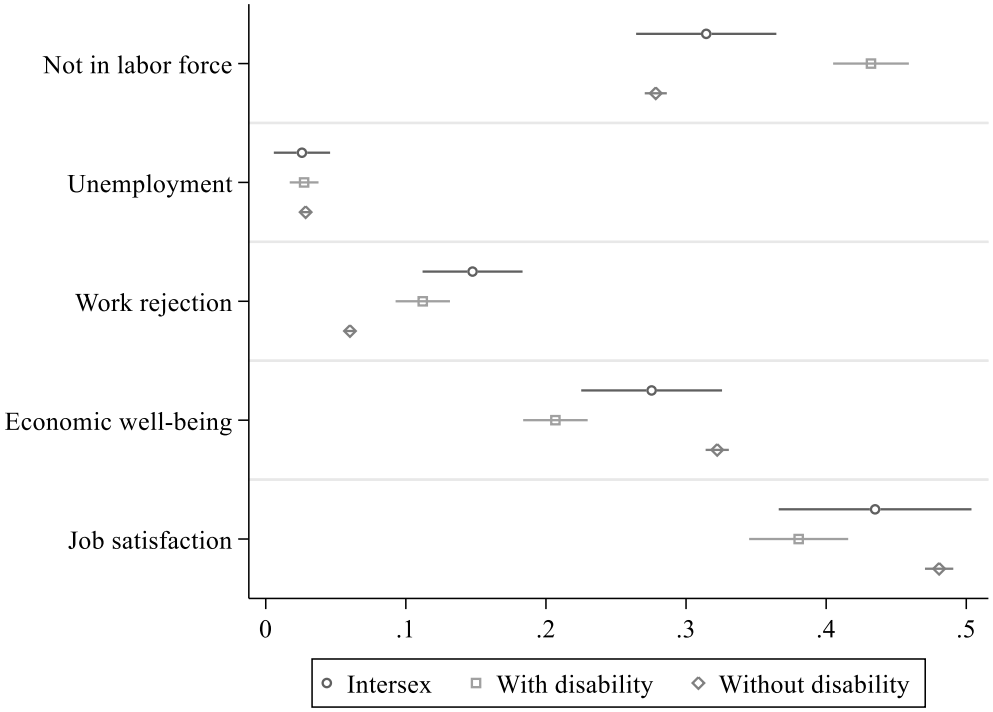
Note: The figure illustrates the prevalence of experiences of stigma, bullying, and rejection during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. With disability corresponds to endosex individuals with disabilities, and Without disability corresponds to endosex individuals without disabilities. A person is considered to have a disability if they experience significant difficulty or are unable to perform various daily life activities—such as walking, seeing, learning, hearing, or communicating—due to emotional or mental conditions. Approximately 6.43% of endosex individuals in the sample have a disability, compared to 10.36% of intersex individuals. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S11. Average values reported for variables associated with well-being across intersex and individuals with disabilities



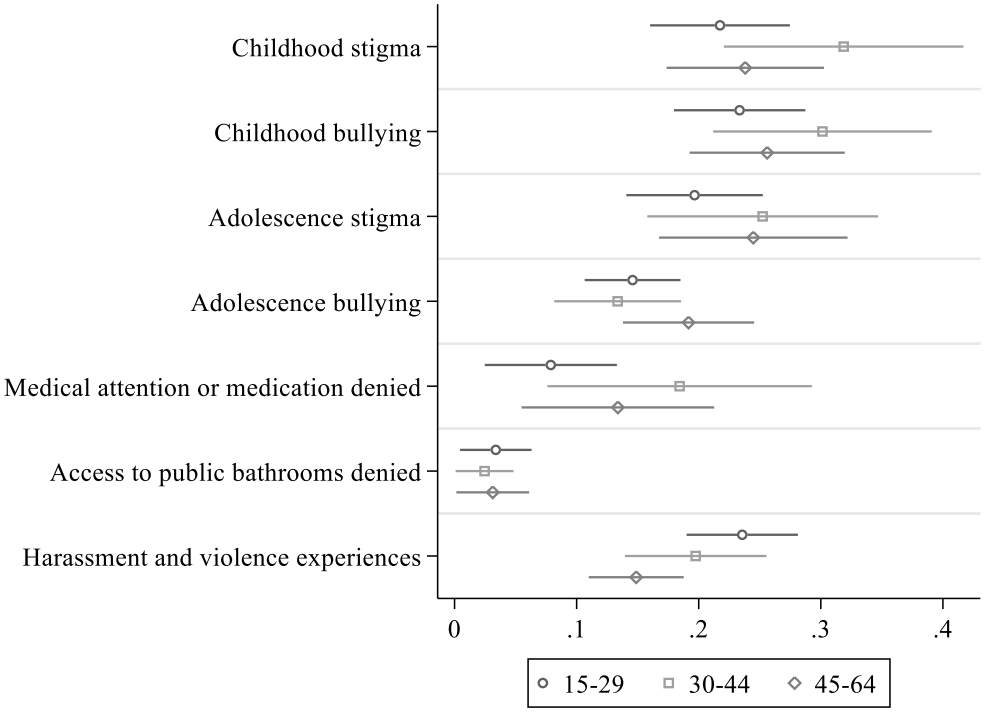
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in various measures of well-being, such as life dissatisfaction and mental issues, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. With disability corresponds to endosex individuals with disabilities, and Without disability corresponds to endosex individuals without disabilities. A person is considered to have a disability if they experience significant difficulty or are unable to perform various daily life activities—such as walking, seeing, learning, hearing, or communicating—due to emotional or mental conditions. Approximately 6.43% of endosex individuals in the sample have a disability, compared to 10.36% of intersex individuals. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S12. Average labor market outcomes across intersex and individuals with disabilities



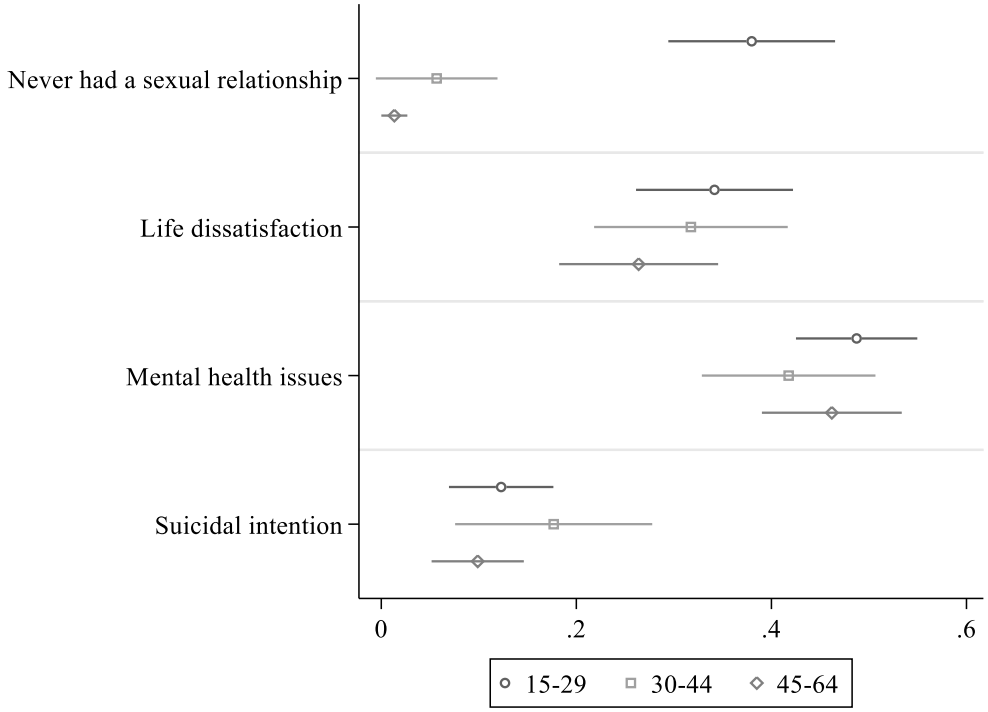
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in labor market outcomes, such as workplace rejection, job satisfaction, and economic well-being, among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. With disability corresponds to endosex individuals with disabilities, and Without disability corresponds to endosex individuals without disabilities. A person is considered to have a disability if they experience significant difficulty or are unable to perform various daily life activities—such as walking, seeing, learning, hearing, or communicating—due to emotional or mental conditions. Approximately 6.43% of endosex individuals in the sample have a disability, compared to 10.36% of intersex individuals. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S13. Proportion of intersex individuals reporting experiences of rejection by birth cohort



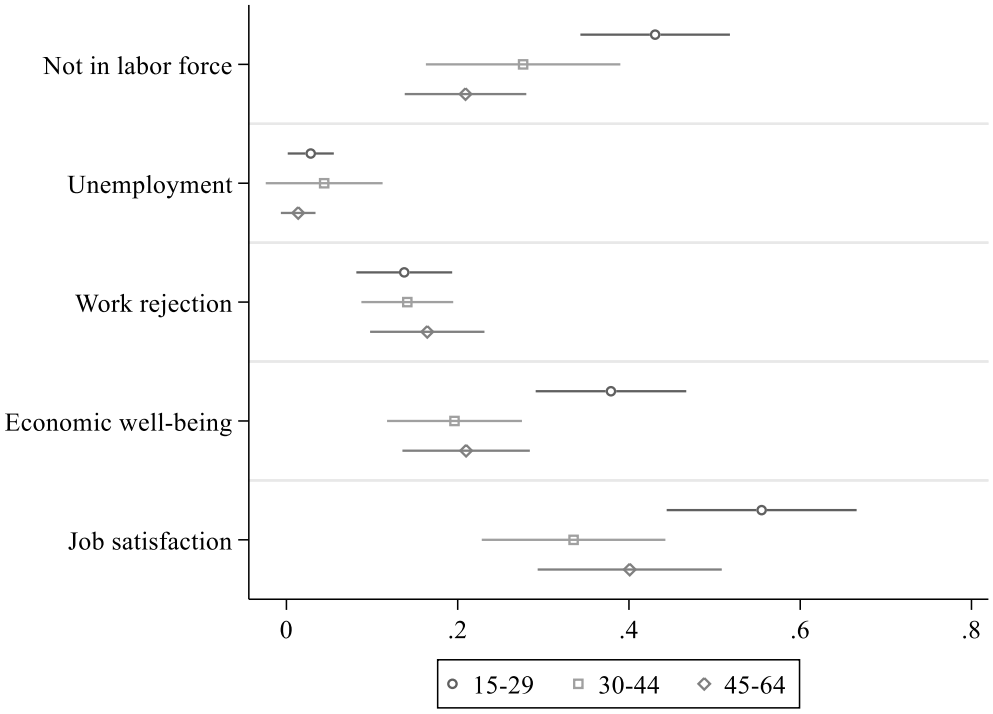
Note: The figure illustrates the prevalence of experiences of stigma, bullying, and rejection during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood among intersex, endosex female, and endosex male individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. The range 15–29 corresponds to intersex individuals between 15 and 29 years old, 30–44 corresponds to intersex individuals between 30 and 44 years old, and 45–64 corresponds to intersex individuals between 45 and 64 years old. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S14. Average values reported for variables associated with well-being by birth cohort



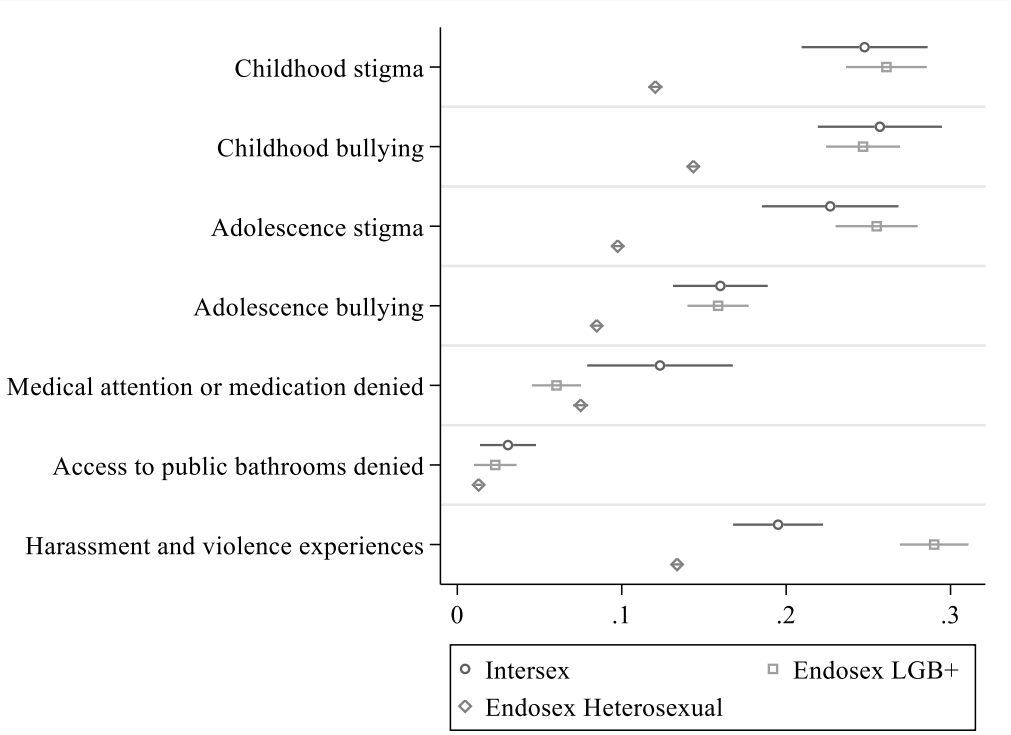
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in various measures of well-being, such as life dissatisfaction and mental issues, among intersex individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. The range 15–29 corresponds to intersex individuals between 15 and 29 years old, 30–44 corresponds to intersex individuals between 30 and 44 years old, and 45–64 corresponds to intersex individuals between 45 and 64 years old. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S15. Average labor market outcomes by birth cohort



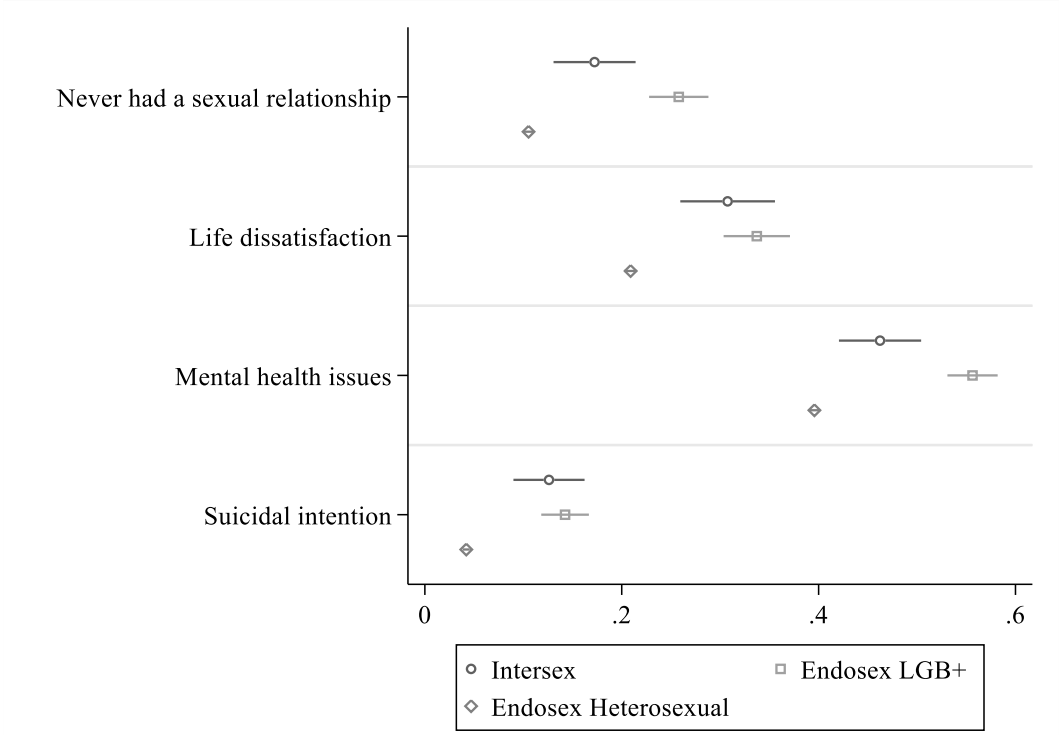
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in labor market outcomes, such as workplace rejection, job satisfaction, and economic well-being, among intersex individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. The range 15–29 corresponds to intersex individuals between 15 and 29 years old, 30–44 corresponds to intersex individuals between 30 and 44 years old, and 45–64 corresponds to intersex individuals between 45 and 64 years old. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Figure S16. Proportion of individuals reporting experiences of rejection across intersex and endosex groups by sexual orientation



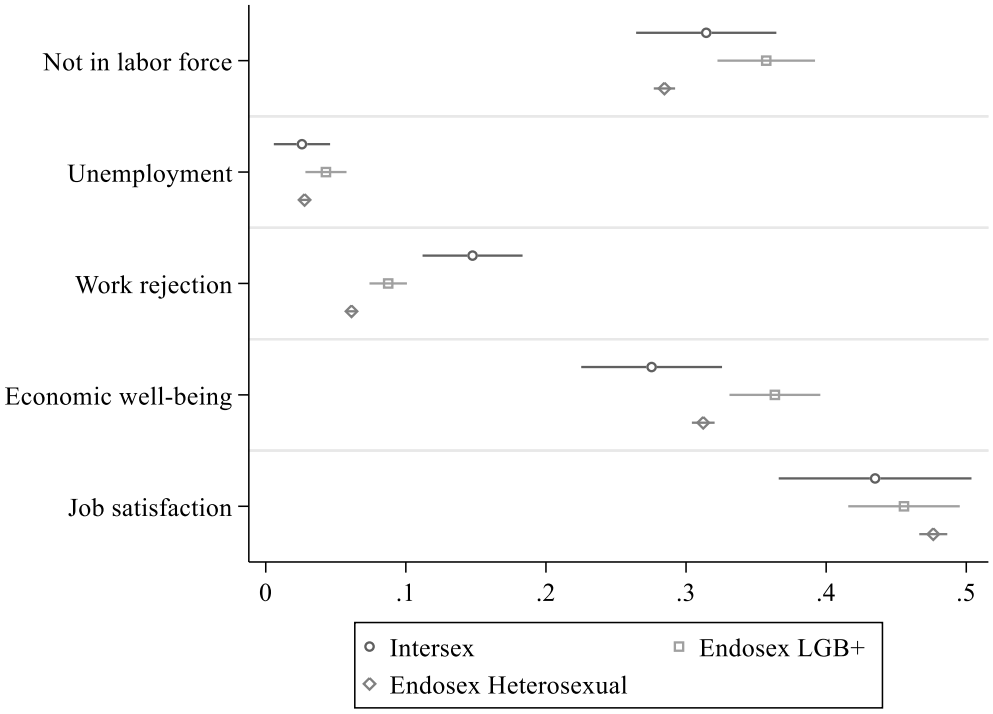
Note: The figure illustrates the prevalence of experiences of stigma, bullying, and rejection during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood among intersex, endosex sexual minority (LGB+) and endosex heterosexual individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex LGB+ corresponds to bisexual, gay, lesbian, and other sexual minority endosex individuals, and Endosex Heterosexual corresponds to heterosexual endosex individuals.

Figure S17. Average values reported for variables associated with well-being across intersex and endosex groups by sexual orientation



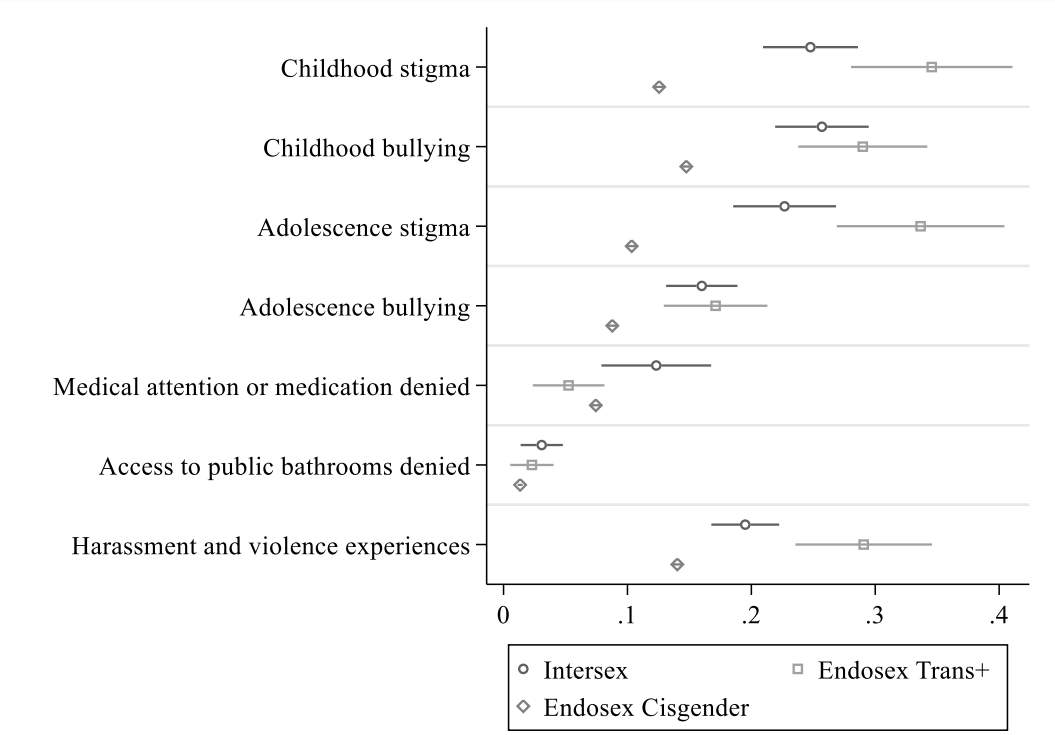
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in various measures of well-being, such as life dissatisfaction and mental issues, among intersex, endosex sexual minority (LGB+) and endosex heterosexual individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex LGB+ corresponds to bisexual, gay, lesbian, and other sexual minority endosex individuals, and Endosex Heterosexual corresponds to heterosexual endosex individuals.

Figure S18. Average labor market outcomes across intersex and endosex groups by sexual orientation



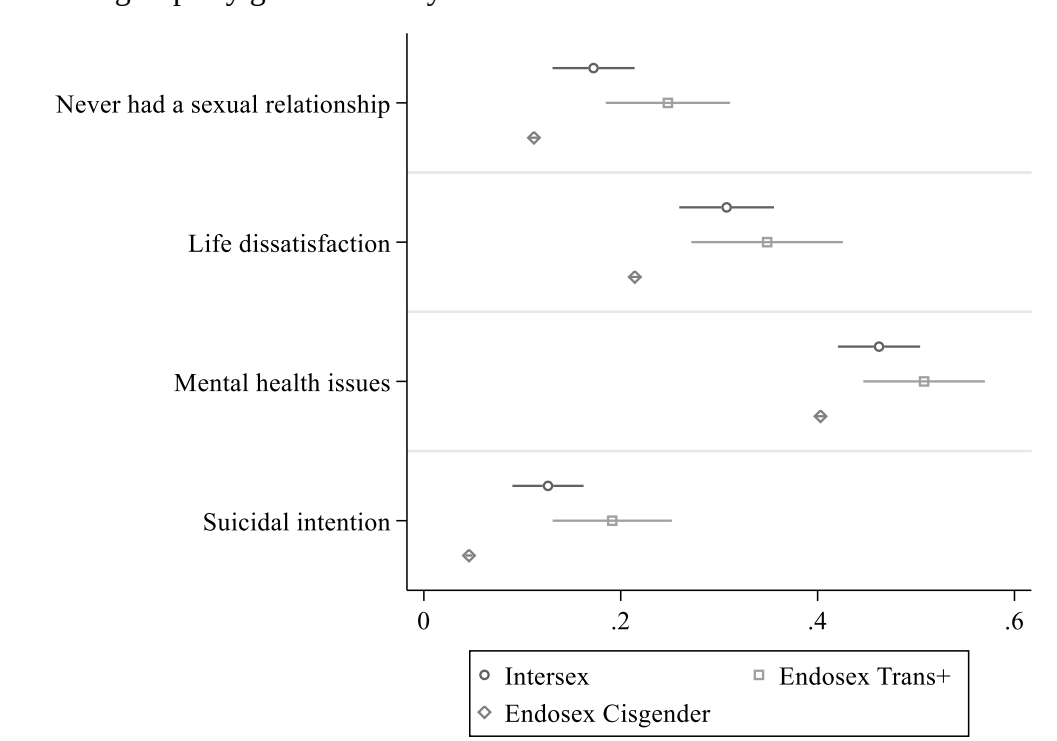
Note: The figure illustrates disparities in labor market outcomes, such as workplace rejection, job satisfaction, and economic well-being, among intersex, endosex sexual minority (LGB+) and endosex heterosexual individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex LGB+ corresponds to bisexual, gay, lesbian, and other sexual minority endosex individuals, and Endosex Heterosexual corresponds to heterosexual endosex individuals.

Figure S19. Proportion of individuals reporting experiences of rejection across intersex and endosex groups by gender identity



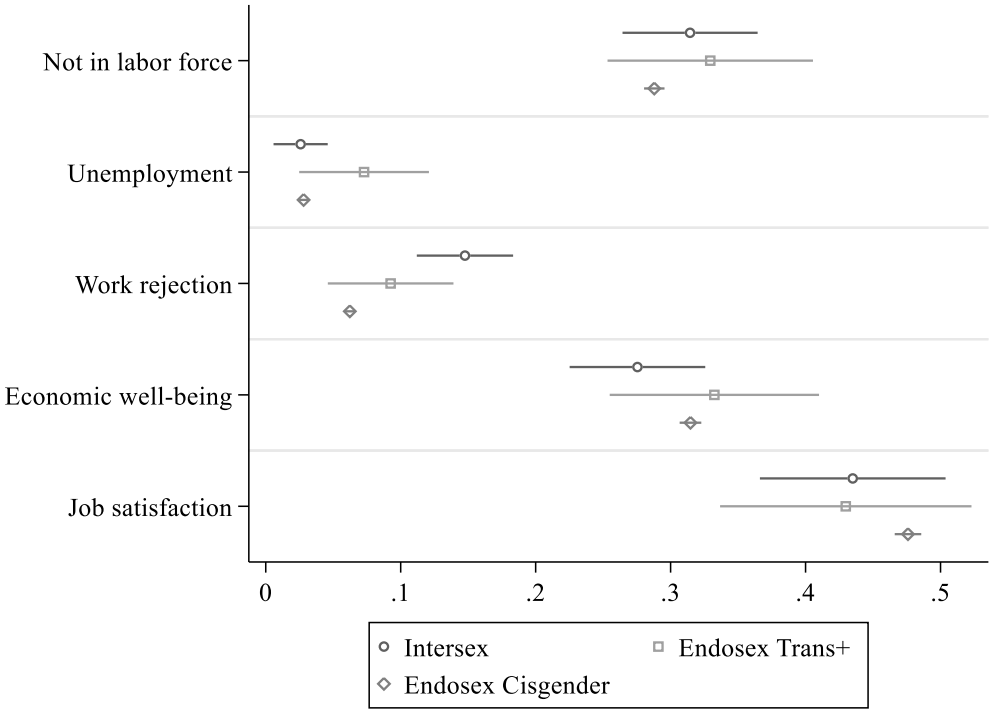
Note: The figure illustrates the prevalence of experiences of stigma, bullying, and rejection during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood among intersex, endosex trans+, and endosex cisgender individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex Trans+ corresponds to transexual and other gender minority endosex individuals, and Endosex Cisgender corresponds to cisgender endosex individuals.

Figure S20. Average values reported for variables associated with well-being across intersex and endosex groups by gender identity



Note: The figure illustrates disparities in various measures of well-being, such as life dissatisfaction and mental issues, among intersex, endosex trans+, and endosex cisgender individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex Trans+ corresponds to transexual and other gender minority endosex individuals, and Endosex Cisgender corresponds to cisgender endosex individuals.

Figure S21. Average labor market outcomes across intersex and endosex groups by gender identity



Note: The figure illustrates disparities in labor market outcomes, such as workplace rejection, job satisfaction, and economic well-being, among intersex, endosex trans+, and endosex cisgender individuals. All estimates are weighted means via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design; 95% confidence intervals are included. Endosex Trans+ corresponds to transexual and other gender minority endosex individuals, and Endosex Cisgender corresponds to cisgender endosex individuals.

Table S1. Descriptive statistics, individuals aged 15 – 64

Panel A: Sociodemographic

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Age	37,742	37.21	14.03	15	64
Indigenous	37,742	0.12	0.32	0	1
African descendant	37,742	0.03	0.16	0	1
Skin tone	37,742	6.70	1.30	1	11
Married or partnered	37,742	0.57	0.49	0	1
Divorced, widowed or separated	37,742	0.11	0.31	0	1
Secondary	37,742	0.27	0.44	0	1
Post-secondary	37,742	0.24	0.43	0	1
Household size	37,742	4.31	1.95	1	26
Children at home	37,742	0.54	0.50	0	1

Panel B: Sexual orientation and gender identity

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Bisexual	37,742	0.03	0.16	0	1
Gay/Lesbian	37,742	0.02	0.14	0	1
Other	37,742	0.01	0.08	0	1
Trans+	37,742	0.01	0.10	0	1

Panel C: Childhood rejection

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Childhood stigma	37,742	0.13	0.28	0	1
During your childhood (up to 11 years old), did you ever feel different from most other girls or boys your age because of…					
your way of dressing or grooming?	37,742	0.16	0.37	0	1
your tastes or interests?	37,742	0.12	0.33	0	1
your way of speaking or expressing yourself?	37,742	0.12	0.32	0	1
your manners or way of behaving?	37,742	0.13	0.34	0	1
Childhood bullying	37,742	0.15	0.26	0	1
During your childhood (up to 11 years old), in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever…					
reject or exclude you from social activities?	37,742	0.13	0.33	0	1
insult you, mock you, or say things that offended you?	37,742	0.24	0.43	0	1
steal, hide, or break your belongings?	37,742	0.16	0.36	0	1
threaten or blackmail you?	37,742	0.07	0.26	0	1
push, pull, or hit you?	37,742	0.17	0.37	0	1

Panel D: Adolescence rejection

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Adolescence stigma	37,742	0.11	0.27	0	1
From ages 12 to 17, were you ever made to feel different from most other girls or boys because of…					
your way of dressing or grooming?	37,742	0.13	0.33	0	1
your tastes or interests?	37,742	0.11	0.31	0	1
your way of speaking or expressing yourself?	37,742	0.10	0.30	0	1
your manners or way of behaving?	37,742	0.11	0.31	0	1
Adolescence bullying	37,742	0.09	0.22	0	1
From 12 to 17 years old, in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever…					
reject or exclude you from social activities?	37,742	0.09	0.28	0	1
insult you, mock you, or say things that offended you?	37,742	0.14	0.35	0	1
steal, hide, or break your belongings?	37,742	0.08	0.28	0	1
threaten or blackmail you?	37,742	0.05	0.22	0	1
push, pull, or hit you?	37,742	0.09	0.29	0	1

Panel E: Discrimination, harassment and violence experiences

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
In the last five years, from August 2016 to date, have you been unjustifiably denied...					
medical attention or medication?	35,490	0.08	0.26	0	1
access to public bathrooms?	35,658	0.01	0.12	0	1
Harassment and violence experiences	37,742	0.14	0.22	0	1
At some point in your life…					
Have you been threatened or sexually assaulted?	37,742	0.09	0.28	0	1
Have you been bothered by someone making sexual propositions in exchange for payment?	37,742	0.08	0.28	0	1
Have you been forced to have sexual relations?	37,742	0.05	0.21	0	1
Have you been humiliated, embarrassed, or verbally abused?	37,742	0.28	0.45	0	1
Have you received offensive messages?	37,742	0.20	0.40	0	1
Have you been touched or groped without your consent?	37,742	0.15	0.36	0	1

Panel F: Well-being

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
People who have never had a meeting with someone where there was kissing or cuddling and they agreed	37,742	0.06	0.23	0	1
People who have never had a sexual relationship	37,742	0.12	0.32	0	1
Mental health issues	37,742	0.41	0.34	0	1
In the last 12 months, from August 2020 to date, have you had...?					
insomnia	37,742	0.40	0.49	0	1
stress	37,742	0.63	0.48	0	1
depression	37,742	0.27	0.45	0	1
loss or increase in appetite or weight	37,742	0.36	0.48	0	1
anguish, fear or anxiety?	37,742	0.36	0.48	0	1

Panel G: Suicide ideation and intention

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Suicidal ideation	37,742	0.09	0.29	0	1
Suicidal intention	37,742	0.05	0.22	0	1
Was this mainly due to...?					
financial problems	4,241	0.19	0.39	0	1
family or relationship problems	4,241	0.64	0.48	0	1
health problems	4,241	0.18	0.38	0	1
problems at school	4,241	0.11	0.31	0	1
problems at work	4,241	0.06	0.23	0	1
problems because of your orientation	614	0.13	0.34	0	1
problems due to your gender	133	0.14	0.35	0	1
other	4,241	0.06	0.24	0	1

Panel H: Labor market outcomes

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Labor force participation	37,742	0.71	0.45	0	1
Unemployment	27,379	0.03	0.16	0	1
Workplace rejection	19,055	0.06	0.15	0	1
During the last 12 months, from August 2020 to date, at work…					
have you received offensive comments or teasing?	21,909	0.09	0.29	0	1
have you been excluded from events or social activities?	20,746	0.05	0.22	0	1
have you been bothered or harassed?	21,948	0.06	0.23	0	1
Have you received unequal treatment regarding benefits, labor benefits, or promotions?	20,181	0.11	0.31	0	1
Have you been hit, assaulted, or threatened?	21,878	0.02	0.15	0	1

Panel I: Life satisfaction

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
How satisfied are you with your…					
economic situation?	37,686	0.31	0.46	0	1
job situation?	27,802	0.47	0.50	0	1
family relationship?	37,701	0.81	0.39	0	1
physical appearance?	37,726	0.72	0.45	0	1
way of being?	37,729	0.81	0.39	0	1
life in general?	37,732	0.78	0.41	0	1
How much do you agree with each sentence…					
What I do in my life is worthwhile	37,741	0.87	0.34	0	1
I have a purpose or mission in life	37,741	0.84	0.37	0	1
I feel good about myself	37,741	0.84	0.37	0	1
I am a fortunate person	37,741	0.87	0.33	0	1
I am free to decide my own life	37,741	0.89	0.32	0	1
I am very satisfied with my life	37,741	0.84	0.37	0	1
So far, I have achieved the things that are important to me	37,741	0.71	0.46	0	1

Panel J: Disability

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Any disability	37,742	0.07	0.25	0	1
In your daily life, how much difficulty do you have with...					
Walking, climbing, or descending using your legs?	37,742	0.03	0.16	0	1
Seeing (even if wearing glasses)?	37,742	0.03	0.17	0	1
Learning, remembering, or concentrating?	37,742	0.02	0.13	0	1
Hearing (even if using a hearing aid)?	37,742	0.01	0.08	0	1
Speaking or communicating (for example, understanding or being understood by others)?	37,742	0.00	0.06	0	1
Performing daily activities due to emotional or mental problems (with autonomy and independence)? Problems such as autism, Down syndrome, depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, etc.	37,742	0.00	0.07	0	1

Note: *N* represents the unweighted number of observations. The means and standard deviations (SD) are weighted via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design. *Min* and *Max* denote the minimum and maximum values observed in the data. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text.

Table S2. Logistic model of rejection experiences across intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex Female			Endosex Male		
	Odds ratio	Confidence Interval		Odds ratio	Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Childhood stigma	0.50***	0.39	0.62	0.41***	0.32	0.52
	(0.06)			(0.05)		
Childhood bullying	0.44***	0.35	0.55	0.44***	0.35	0.56
	(0.05)			(0.05)		
Adolescence stigma	0.48***	0.38	0.61	0.39***	0.31	0.50
	(0.06)			(0.05)		
Adolescence bullying	0.40***	0.31	0.51	0.45***	0.35	0.58
	(0.05)			(0.06)		
Medical attention or medication denied	0.62**	0.41	0.93	0.52***	0.34	0.79
	(0.13)			(0.11)		
Access to public bathrooms denied	0.41***	0.22	0.75	0.45**	0.25	0.83
	(0.13)			(0.14)		
Harassment and violence experiences	0.77**	0.60	0.99	0.48***	0.38	0.62
	(0.10)			(0.06)		

Note: All estimates are from logistic regression models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, based on respondents aged 15-64. Odds ratios are presented for endosex individuals assigned female or male at birth, using intersex individuals as the reference group. Confidence intervals (lower and upper bounds) are reported alongside odds ratios. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

Table S3. Childhood experiences of stigma and bullying among intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex female	Endosex male	Intersex	(3)-(1)	(3)-(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Childhood Stigma	0.14	0.11	0.25	0.11	0.13
	(0.29)	(0.26)	(0.36)	[0.00]	[0.00]
During your childhood (up to 11 years old), did you ever feel different from most other girls or boys your age because of…					
your way of dressing or grooming?	0.18	0.13	0.29	0.11	0.16
	(0.38)	(0.34)	(0.45)	[0.00]	[0.00]
your tastes or interests?	0.13	0.10	0.24	0.10	0.14
	(0.34)	(0.30)	(0.42)	[0.00]	[0.00]
your way of speaking or expressing yourself?	0.12	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.12
	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.42)	[0.00]	[0.00]
your manners or way of behaving?	0.13	0.12	0.24	0.10	0.12
	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.43)	[0.00]	[0.00]
Childhood Bullying	0.15	0.15	0.26	0.11	0.10
	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.33)	[0.00]	[0.00]
During your childhood (up to 11 years old), in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever…					
reject or exclude you from social activities?	0.13	0.11	0.23	0.10	0.12
	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.42)	[0.00]	[0.00]
insult you, mock you, or say things that offended you?	0.24	0.23	0.37	0.13	0.14
	(0.43)	(0.42)	(0.48)	[0.00]	[0.00]
steal, hide, or break your belongings?	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.11	0.10
	(0.35)	(0.37)	(0.44)	[0.00]	[0.00]
threaten or blackmail you?	0.07	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.07
	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.36)	[0.00]	[0.00]
push, pull, or hit you?	0.15	0.18	0.28	0.13	0.10
	(0.35)	(0.39)	(0.45)	0.00	0.00
Observations	18,866	15,730	608		

Note: Weighted means are for individuals aged 15–64 years assigned female as sex at birth, male as sex at birth, and intersex via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses for columns (1) to (3). P-values are reported in square brackets for columns (4) to (5). *Childhood Stigma* corresponds to the average of the four questions related to "During your childhood (up to 11 years old), did you ever feel different from most other girls or boys your age because of…" as reported in the table. *Childhood Bullying* corresponds to the average of the five questions related to "During your childhood (up to 11 years old), in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever…" as reported in the table. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table S4. Adolescence experiences of stigma and bullying among intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex female	Endosex male	Intersex	(3)-(1)	(3)-(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Adolescence Stigma	0.12	0.09	0.23	0.11	0.13
	(0.27)	(0.25)	(0.37)	[0.00]	[0.00]
From ages 12 to 17, were you ever made to feel different from most other girls or boys because of…					
your way of dressing or grooming?	0.14	0.10	0.27	0.13	0.17
	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.44)	[0.00]	[0.00]
your tastes or interests?	0.11	0.09	0.21	0.10	0.12
	(0.32)	(0.29)	(0.41)	[0.00]	[0.00]
your way of speaking or expressing yourself?	0.10	0.09	0.19	0.09	0.10
	(0.30)	(0.29)	(0.39)	[0.00]	[0.00]
your manners or way of behaving?	0.11	0.09	0.23	0.12	0.14
	(0.31)	(0.29)	(0.42)	[0.00]	[0.00]
Adolescence Bullying	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.08	0.06
	(0.20)	(0.23)	(0.26)	[0.00]	[0.00]
From 12 to 17 years old, in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever…					
reject or exclude you from social activities?	0.09	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.12
	(0.28)	(0.27)	(0.40)	[0.00]	[0.00]
insult you, mock you, or say things that offended you?	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.11	0.09
	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.43)	[0.00]	[0.00]
steal, hide, or break your belongings?	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.08	0.05
	(0.25)	(0.29)	(0.35)	[0.00]	[0.01]
threaten or blackmail you?	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.01
	(0.21)	(0.23)	(0.26)	[0.03]	[0.24]
push, pull, or hit you?	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.03
	(0.26)	(0.31)	(0.35)	[0.00]	[0.10]
Observations	18,866	15,730	608		

Note: Weighted means are for individuals aged 15–64 years assigned female as sex at birth, male as sex at birth and intersex via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses for columns (1) to (3). P-values are reported in square brackets for columns (4) to (5). *Adolescence Stigma* corresponds to the average of the four questions related to "From ages 12 to 17, were you ever made to feel different from most other girls or boys because of…" as reported in the table. *Adolescence Bullying* corresponds to the average of the five questions related to "From 12 to 17 years old, in order to hurt you or make you feel bad, did anyone ever…" as reported in the table. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table S5. Discrimination, harassment, and violence experiences among intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex female	Endosex male	Intersex	(3)-(1)	(3)-(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Discrimination experiences					
In the last five years, from August 2016 to date, have you been unjustifiably denied...					
medical attention or medication?	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.04	0.06
	(0.27)	(0.25)	(0.33)	[0.06]	[0.02]
access to public bathrooms?	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02
	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.17)	[0.04]	[0.06]
Harassment and violence experiences					
Harassment and violence experiences	0.18	0.10	0.20	0.02	0.09
	(0.25)	(0.17)	(0.26)	[0.23]	[0.00]
At some point in your life…					
have you been threatened or sexually assaulted?	0.13	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.09
	(0.34)	(0.18)	(0.34)	[0.79]	[0.00]
have you been bothered by someone making sexual propositions in exchange for payment?	0.11	0.05	0.13	0.01	0.07
	(0.31)	(0.23)	(0.33)	[0.40]	[0.00]
have you been forced to have sexual relations?	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.08
	(0.26)	(0.12)	(0.29)	[0.23]	[0.00]
have you been humiliated, embarrassed, or verbally abused?	0.31	0.25	0.38	0.07	0.13
	(0.46)	(0.43)	(0.48)	[0.03]	[0.00]
have you received offensive messages?	0.22	0.18	0.26	0.05	0.09
	(0.41)	(0.38)	(0.44)	[0.06]	[0.00]
have you been touched or groped without your consent?	0.23	0.07	0.19	-0.04	0.11
	(0.42)	(0.26)	(0.39)	[0.05]	[0.00]
Observations	18,866	15,730	608		

Note: Weighted means are for individuals aged 15–64 years assigned female as sex at birth, male as sex at birth and intersex via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses for columns (1) to (3). P-values are reported in square brackets for columns (4) to (5). *Harassment and violence experiences* corresponds to the average of the six questions related to "At some point in your life…" as reported in the table. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table S6. Logistic model of well-being experiences across intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex Female			Endosex Male		
	Odds ratio	Confidence Interval		Odds ratio	Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Never had a sexual relationship	0.63***	0.47	0.85	0.59***	0.43	0.80
	(0.10)			(0.09)		
Life dissatisfaction	0.66***	0.52	0.83	0.58***	0.46	0.73
	(0.08)			(0.07)		
Mental health issues	1.20	0.92	1.57	0.68***	0.52	0.88
	(0.16)			(0.09)		
Suicidal intention	0.42***	0.30	0.59	0.26***	0.18	0.37
	(0.07)			(0.05)		

Note: All estimates are from logistic regression models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, based on respondents aged 15-64. Odds ratios are presented for endosex individuals assigned female or male at birth, using intersex individuals as the reference group. Confidence intervals (lower and upper bounds) are reported alongside odds ratios. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

Table S7. Life satisfaction experiences among intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex female	Endosex male	Intersex	(3)-(1)	(3)-(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
How satisfied are you with your…					
economic situation?	0.30	0.33	0.28	-0.03	-0.05
	(0.46)	(0.47)	(0.45)	[0.26]	[0.05]
job situation?	0.47	0.48	0.43	-0.03	-0.05
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	[0.37]	[0.19]
family relationship?	0.81	0.82	0.72	-0.09	-0.10
	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.45)	[0.00]	[0.00]
physical appearance?	0.70	0.75	0.63	-0.07	-0.11
	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.48)	[0.01]	[0.00]
way of being?	0.81	0.82	0.72	-0.08	-0.09
	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.45)	[0.00]	[0.00]
life in general?	0.77	0.80	0.69	-0.08	-0.10
	(0.42)	(0.40)	(0.46)	[0.00]	[0.00]
How much do you agree with each sentence…					
What I do in my life is worthwhile	0.88	0.87	0.77	-0.11	-0.10
	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.42)	[0.00]	[0.00]
I have a purpose or mission in life	0.84	0.85	0.78	-0.06	-0.07
	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.41)	[0.01]	[0.00]
I feel good about myself	0.82	0.87	0.77	-0.05	-0.10
	(0.38)	(0.34)	(0.42)	[0.05]	[0.00]
I am a fortunate person	0.89	0.87	0.77	-0.11	-0.10
	(0.32)	(0.34)	(0.42)	[0.00]	[0.00]
I am free to decide my own life	0.89	0.90	0.78	-0.11	-0.13
	(0.32)	(0.30)	(0.42)	[0.00]	[0.00]
I am very satisfied with my life	0.83	0.85	0.78	-0.05	-0.07
	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.41)	[0.04]	[0.00]
So far, I have achieved the things that are important to me	0.73	0.69	0.65	-0.08	-0.04
	(0.44)	(0.46)	(0.48)	[0.00]	[0.13]
Observations	18,866	15,730	608		

Note: Weighted means are for individuals aged 15–64 years assigned female as sex at birth, male as sex at birth and intersex via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses for columns (1) to (3). P-values are reported in square brackets for columns (4) to (5). See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table S8. Well-being experiences among intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex female	Endosex male	Intersex	(3)-(1)	(3)-(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sexual experiences					
People who have never had a meeting with someone where there was consensual kissing or cuddling	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05
	(0.23)	(0.21)	(0.30)	[0.01]	[0.00]
People who have never had a sexual relationship	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.06	0.06
	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.38)	[0.01]	[0.00]
Mental health issues	0.46	0.34	0.46	0.00	0.13
	(0.35)	(0.32)	(0.36)	[0.94]	[0.00]
In the last 12 months, from August 2020 to date, have you had...?					
insomnia	0.45	0.34	0.50	0.05	0.16
	(0.50)	(0.47)	(0.50)	[0.08]	[0.00]
stress	0.70	0.57	0.63	-0.07	0.06
	(0.46)	(0.50)	(0.48)	[0.02]	[0.03]
depression	0.32	0.21	0.38	0.05	0.16
	(0.47)	(0.41)	(0.48)	[0.09]	[0.00]
loss or increase in appetite or weight	0.42	0.30	0.38	-0.04	0.08
	(0.49)	(0.46)	(0.49)	[0.18]	[0.01]
anguish, fear or anxiety	0.43	0.27	0.43	0.00	0.16
	(0.50)	(0.44)	(0.50)	[0.86]	[0.00]
Observations	18,866	15,730	608		

Note: Weighted means are for individuals aged 15–64 years assigned female as sex at birth, male as sex at birth and intersex via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses for columns (1) to (3). P-values are reported in square brackets for columns (4) to (5). *Mental health* corresponds to the average of the five questions related to "In the last 12 months, from August 2020 to date, have you had...?" as reported in the table. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table S9. Suicide ideation and intention experiences among intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex female	Endosex male	Intersex	(3)-(1)	(3)-(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Suicidal Ideation	0.10	0.07	0.16	0.06	0.09
	(0.30)	(0.26)	(0.37)	[0.00]	[0.00]
Suicidal Intention	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.07	0.09
	(0.23)	(0.19)	(0.33)	[0.00]	[0.00]
Was this mainly due to...?					
financial problems	0.16	0.23	0.31	0.15	0.08
	(0.37)	(0.42)	(0.46)	[0.01]	[0.15]
family or relationship problems	0.68	0.59	0.46	-0.22	-0.12
	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.50)	[0.00]	[0.04]
health problems	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.07	0.07
	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.43)	[0.25]	[0.24]
problems at school	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.06	0.03
	(0.29)	(0.32)	(0.36)	[0.18]	[0.46]
problems at work	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.00
	(0.19)	(0.28)	(0.28)	[0.06]	[0.86]
problems because of your orientation	0.07	0.27	0.34	0.27	0.06
	(0.25)	(0.45)	(0.48)	[0.05]	[0.65]
problems due to your gender	0.03	0.19	0.34	0.31	0.16
	(0.18)	(0.39)	(0.49)	[0.05]	[0.36]
other	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.00	-0.01
	(0.23)	(0.26)	(0.23)	[0.97]	[0.64]
Observations	18,866	15,730	608		

Note: Weighted means are for individuals aged 15–64 years assigned female as sex at birth, male as sex at birth and intersex via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses for columns (1) to (3). P-values are reported in square brackets for columns (4) to (5). Suicide reason ("Was this mainly due to...?") was only asked of respondents who answered affirmatively when asked about suicidal ideation or intention. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table S10. Logistic model of labor market outcomes across intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex Female			Endosex Male		
	Odds ratio	Confidence Interval		Odds ratio	Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Not in labor force	1.67***	1.32	2.12	0.31***	0.24	0.40
	(0.20)			(0.04)		
Unemployed	0.80	0.35	1.84	1.32	0.59	2.97
	(0.34)			(0.55)		
Work rejection	0.38***	0.26	0.55	0.32***	0.22	0.47
	(0.07)			(0.06)		
Economic well-being	1.15	0.89	1.49	1.28	0.98	1.65
	(0.15)			(0.17)		
Job satisfaction	1.14	0.86	1.51	1.21	0.91	1.61
	(0.16)			(0.18)		

Note: All estimates are from logistic regression models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, based on respondents aged 15-64. Odds ratios are presented for endosex individuals assigned female or male at birth, using intersex individuals as the reference group. Confidence intervals (lower and upper bounds) are reported alongside odds ratios. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

Table S11. Labor market outcomes among intersex and endosex groups

	Endosex female	Endosex male	Intersex	(3)-(1)	(3)-(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Labor force participation	0.57	0.88	0.69	0.12	-0.19
	(0.50)	(0.33)	(0.46)	[0.00]	[0.00]
Unemployment	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.01
	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.16)	[0.64]	[0.44]
Workplace Rejection	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.08	0.09
	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.21)	[0.00]	[0.00]
During the last 12 months, from August 2020 to date, at work…					
have you received offensive comments or teasing?	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.11	0.12
	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.40)	[0.00]	[0.00]
have you been excluded from events or social activities?	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.08
	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.33)	[0.00]	[0.00]
have you been bothered or harassed?	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.08
	(0.26)	(0.20)	(0.32)	[0.08]	[0.00]
have you received unequal treatment regarding benefits, labor benefits, or promotions?	0.11	0.10	0.24	0.13	0.13
	(0.31)	(0.31)	(0.43)	[0.00]	[0.00]
have you been hit, assaulted, or threatened?	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.04
	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.25)	[0.00]	[0.01]
Observations	18,866	15,730	608		

Note: Weighted means are for individuals aged 15–64 years assigned female as sex at birth, male as sex at birth and intersex via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses for columns (1) to (3). P-values are reported in square brackets for columns (4) to (5). *Workplace rejection* corresponds to the average of the five questions related to "During the last 12 months, from August 2020 to date, at work…" as reported in the table. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table S12. Impact of childhood and adolescence victimization on health, education, and economic outcomes

	(1) Suicidal Intention	(2) Mental health status	(3) Less than secondary	(4) Secondary	(5) Post-secondary	(6) Labor force participation	(7) Unemployed	(8) Economic well-being
Childhood stigma	0.04***	0.07***	0.14***	-0.03*	-0.11***	-0.05***	0.01	-0.05***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Childhood bullying	0.07***	0.23***	-0.09***	0.02	0.07***	0.07***	0.00	-0.08***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Adolescence stigma	0.07***	0.13***	-0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.04**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Adolescence bullying	0.04***	0.08***	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Observations	37,616	37,616	37,616	37,616	37,616	37,616	27,308	37,560
R-squared	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02
Demographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: All estimates are derived from OLS models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, for individuals aged 15–64 years. Each regression includes the following demographic controls: age, indigenous status, Afro-descendant status and skin tone. See the detailed variable description in the Supporting Text. ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1.

Table S13. Sample size, individuals aged 15+

		Unweighted		Weighted	
		Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Intersex		745	1.81%	1,494,559	1.65%
	Male	449	60.27%	893,090	59.76%
	Female	296	39.73%	601,469	40.24%
Endosex		40,364	98.19%	89,328,294	98.35%
	Male	18,193	45.07%	41,851,443	46.85%
	Female	22,171	54.93%	47,476,851	53.15%

Note: A total of 5.06% of the respondents did not understand the question, and 1.91% did not select an option. These individuals were not included in our sample. Male corresponds to assigned male at birth endosex individuals, and Female corresponds to assigned female at birth endosex individuals.

Table S14. Robustness of rejection experiences for intersex individuals compared to endosex males: OLS, logistic models, and marginal effects

	OLS coefficient			Logit odds ratio			Marginal effects		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Childhood stigma	0.13***	0.12***	0.10***	2.29***	2.25***	2.04***	0.15***	0.14***	0.12***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.24)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Childhood bullying	0.10***	0.10***	0.08***	2.16***	2.13***	2.00***	0.17***	0.16***	0.15***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.23)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Adolescence stigma	0.13***	0.12***	0.10***	2.44***	2.39***	2.13***	0.13***	0.13***	0.11***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.30)	(0.29)	(0.27)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Adolescence bullying	0.06***	0.06***	0.05***	2.13***	2.10***	1.97***	0.12***	0.12***	0.11***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.25)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Medical attention or medication denied	0.05**	0.05**	0.05**	1.90***	1.88***	1.86***	0.04***	0.04***	0.04***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.41)	(0.41)	(0.40)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Access to public bathrooms denied	0.02*	0.02*	0.02*	2.25***	2.24***	2.03**	0.01***	0.01***	0.01**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.69)	(0.69)	(0.64)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Harassment and violence experiences	0.09***	0.09***	0.08***	1.98***	1.99***	1.88***	0.16***	0.16***	0.15***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
SOGI controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: All estimates are derived from models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, for individuals aged 15–64 years. Columns (1)–(3) report the OLS coefficients of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (4)–(6) report the odds ratios of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (7)–(9) report the margins results of the intersex dummy variable. Rows represent dependent variables, and columns correspond to regressions with increasing controls: Columns (1), (4), and (7) include intersex and endosex female dummies; Columns (2), (5), and (8) add demographic controls (age, indigenous status, Afro-descendant status, skin tone); Columns (3), (6), and (9) add SOGI controls (sexual orientation: gay/lesbian, bisexual, other; gender identity: trans+).

Table S15. Robustness of well-being experiences for intersex individuals compared to endosex males: OLS, logistic models, and marginal effects

	OLS coefficients			Odds ratio			Marginal effects		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Never had a sexual relationship	0.05**	0.05**	0.04**	1.51***	1.40*	1.35*	0.04***	0.03*	0.02*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.23)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Life dissatisfaction	0.10***	0.09***	0.08***	1.67***	1.65***	1.55***	0.09***	0.08***	0.07***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Mental health issues	0.12***	0.12***	0.11***	1.41***	1.43***	1.38**	0.07***	0.07***	0.06**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Suicidal intention	0.09***	0.09***	0.07***	3.51***	3.49***	2.87***	0.06***	0.06***	0.05***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.55)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
SOGI controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: All estimates are derived from models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, for individuals aged 15–64 years. Columns (1)–(3) report the OLS coefficients of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (4)–(6) report the odds ratios of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (7)–(9) report the margins results of the intersex dummy variable. Rows represent dependent variables, and columns correspond to regressions with increasing controls: Columns (1), (4), and (7) include intersex and endosex female dummies; Columns (2), (5), and (8) add demographic controls (age, indigenous status, Afro-descendant status, skin tone); Columns (3), (6), and (9) add SOGI controls (sexual orientation: gay/lesbian, bisexual, other; gender identity: trans+).

Table S16. Robustness of labor market outcomes for intersex individuals compared to endosex males: OLS, logistic models, and marginal effects

	OLS coefficients			Odds ratio			Marginal effects		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Not in labor force	0.16***	0.16***	0.16***	2.53***	2.54***	2.50***	0.17***	0.17***	0.17***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.31)	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Unemployment	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.79	0.82	0.73	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.29)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Work rejection	0.09***	0.09***	0.09***	3.06***	3.07***	3.01***	0.18***	0.18***	0.17***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.57)	(0.59)	(0.58)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Economic well-being	-0.05*	-0.05*	-0.04*	0.80*	0.80*	0.81*	-0.05*	-0.05*	-0.05*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Job satisfaction	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	0.84	0.85	0.86	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
SOGI controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: All estimates are derived from models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, for individuals aged 15–64 years. Columns (1)–(3) report the OLS coefficients of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (4)–(6) report the odds ratios of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (7)–(9) report the margins results of the intersex dummy variable. Rows represent dependent variables, and columns correspond to regressions with increasing controls: Columns (1), (4), and (7) include intersex and endosex female dummies; Columns (2), (5), and (8) add demographic controls (age, indigenous status, Afro-descendant status, skin tone); Columns (3), (6), and (9) add SOGI controls (sexual orientation: gay/lesbian, bisexual, other; gender identity: trans+).

Table S17. Robustness of rejection experiences for intersex individuals compared to endosex females: OLS, logistic models, and marginal effects

	OLS coefficient			Logit odds ratio			Marginal effects		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Childhood stigma	0.10***	0.10***	0.08***	1.95***	1.87***	1.72***	0.12***	0.11***	0.09***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.23)	(0.22)	(0.20)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Childhood bullying	0.11***	0.10***	0.09***	2.19***	2.12***	2.02***	0.17***	0.16***	0.15***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.23)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Adolescence stigma	0.11***	0.10***	0.09***	2.05***	1.98***	1.80***	0.11***	0.10***	0.08***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Adolescence bullying	0.07***	0.07***	0.07***	2.40***	2.33***	2.23***	0.14***	0.14***	0.13***
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.29)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Medical attention or medication denied	0.04*	0.04*	0.04*	1.63**	1.59**	1.58**	0.03**	0.03**	0.03**
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Access to public bathrooms denied	0.02**	0.02**	0.02*	2.48***	2.45***	2.19**	0.01***	0.01***	0.01**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.69)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Harassment and violence experiences	0.02	0.02	0.01	1.32**	1.32**	1.27*	0.07**	0.07**	0.06*
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
SOGI controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: All estimates are derived from models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, for individuals aged 15–64 years. Columns (1)–(3) report the OLS coefficients of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (4)–(6) report the odds ratios of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (7)–(9) report the margins results of the intersex dummy variable. Rows represent dependent variables, and columns correspond to regressions with increasing controls: Columns (1), (4), and (7) include intersex and endosex male dummies; Columns (2), (5), and (8) add demographic controls (age, indigenous status, Afro-descendant status, skin tone); Columns (3), (6), and (9) add SOGI controls (sexual orientation: gay/lesbian, bisexual, other; gender identity: trans+).

Table S18. Robustness of well-being experiences for intersex individuals compared to endosex females: OLS, logistic models, and marginal effects

	OLS coefficients			Odds ratio			Marginal effects		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Never had a sexual relationship	0.05**	0.04*	0.03*	1.44**	1.19	1.18	0.04**	0.01	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Life dissatisfaction	0.08***	0.07***	0.06**	1.49***	1.44***	1.38***	0.07***	0.06***	0.05***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Mental health issues	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.85	0.87	0.85	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Suicidal intention	0.07***	0.07***	0.05***	2.36***	2.22***	1.93***	0.04***	0.04***	0.03***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.41)	(0.38)	(0.36)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
SOGI controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: All estimates are derived from models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, for individuals aged 15–64 years. Columns (1)–(3) report the OLS coefficients of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (4)–(6) report the odds ratios of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (7)–(9) report the margins results of the intersex dummy variable. Rows represent dependent variables, and columns correspond to regressions with increasing controls: Columns (1), (4), and (7) include intersex and endosex male dummies; Columns (2), (5), and (8) add demographic controls (age, indigenous status, Afro-descendant status, skin tone); Columns (3), (6), and (9) add SOGI controls (sexual orientation: gay/lesbian, bisexual, other; gender identity: trans+).

Table S19. Robustness of labor market outcomes for intersex individuals compared to endosex females: OLS, logistic models, and marginal effects

	OLS coefficients			Odds ratio			Marginal effects		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Not in labor force	-0.11***	-0.11***	-0.11***	0.63***	0.63***	0.63***	-0.09***	-0.09***	-0.09***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Unemployment	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.25	1.32	1.21	0.01	0.01	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.53)	(0.56)	(0.49)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Work rejection	0.08***	0.08***	0.08***	2.66***	2.61***	2.60***	0.16***	0.15***	0.15***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.50)	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Economic well-being	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	0.87	0.90	0.90	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Job satisfaction	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	0.88	0.92	0.93	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
SOGI controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Note: All estimates are derived from models via ENDISEG sample weights and according to the ENDISEG sampling design, for individuals aged 15–64 years. Columns (1)–(3) report the OLS coefficients of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (4)–(6) report the odds ratios of the intersex dummy variable; Columns (7)–(9) report the margins results of the intersex dummy variable. Rows represent dependent variables, and columns correspond to regressions with increasing controls: Columns (1), (4), and (7) include intersex and endosex male dummies; Columns (2), (5), and (8) add demographic controls (age, indigenous status, Afro-descendant status, skin tone); Columns (3), (6), and (9) add SOGI controls (sexual orientation: gay/lesbian, bisexual, other; gender identity: trans+).

Table S20. P-values and Bonferroni-adjusted p-values for associations with key outcomes

	Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	P-value	Adjusted	P-value	Adjusted
Childhood stigma	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Childhood bullying	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adolescence stigma	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adolescence bullying	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medical attention or medication denied	0.06	1.00	0.02	0.49
Access to public bathrooms denied	0.04	1.00	0.06	1.00
Harassment and violence experiences	0.23	1.00	0.00	0.00
Never had a sexual relationship	0.01	0.30	0.00	0.11
Life dissatisfaction	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Mental health issues	0.94	1.00	0.00	0.00
Suicidal intention	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Not in labor force	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unemployed	0.64	1.00	0.44	1.00
Work rejection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Economic well-being	0.26	1.00	0.05	1.00
Job satisfaction	0.37	1.00	0.19	1.00

Note: The p-values presented in the table include both the original and Bonferroni-adjusted values. The Bonferroni correction adjusts the original p-values to control for Type I error in the context of multiple comparisons by multiplying them by the total number of tests performed (m=32).

Table S21. Sensitivity analysis for misclassification of intersex status: false positives and false negatives from rejection experiences

Panel A: Original

	Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Difference	p-value	Difference	p-value
Childhood stigma	-0.11	0.00	-0.13	0.00
Childhood bullying	-0.11	0.00	-0.10	0.00
Adolescence stigma	-0.11	0.00	-0.13	0.00
Adolescence bullying	-0.08	0.00	-0.06	0.00
Medical attention or medication denied	-0.04	0.06	-0.06	0.02
Access to public bathrooms denied	-0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.06
Harassment and violence experiences	-0.02	0.24	-0.09	0.00

Panel B: 10% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Childhood stigma	-0.10	1.00	-0.12	1.00	-0.11	1.00	-0.13	1.00
Childhood bullying	-0.10	1.00	-0.10	1.00	-0.11	1.00	-0.10	1.00
Adolescence stigma	-0.10	1.00	-0.12	1.00	-0.11	1.00	-0.13	1.00
Adolescence bullying	-0.07	1.00	-0.06	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.06	1.00
Medical attention or medication denied	-0.04	0.18	-0.05	1.00	-0.04	0.28	-0.06	0.91
Access to public bathrooms denied	-0.02	0.46	-0.01	0.15	-0.02	0.52	-0.02	0.17
Harassment and violence experiences	-0.01	0.01	-0.09	1.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.09	1.00

Panel C: 30% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Childhood stigma	-0.08	1.00	-0.11	1.00	-0.11	1.00	-0.13	1.00
Childhood bullying	-0.09	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.11	1.00	-0.10	1.00
Adolescence stigma	-0.08	1.00	-0.10	1.00	-0.11	1.00	-0.13	1.00
Adolescence bullying	-0.06	1.00	-0.05	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.06	1.00
Medical attention or medication denied	-0.03	0.17	-0.04	0.86	-0.05	0.25	-0.06	0.64
Access to public bathrooms denied	-0.01	0.23	-0.01	0.07	-0.02	0.21	-0.02	0.10
Harassment and violence experiences	0.00	0.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.02	0.01	-0.09	1.00

Panel D: 50% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Childhood stigma	-0.07	1.00	-0.09	1.00	-0.11	0.99	-0.13	1.00
Childhood bullying	-0.08	1.00	-0.07	1.00	-0.11	1.00	-0.11	1.00
Adolescence stigma	-0.07	1.00	-0.09	1.00	-0.11	1.00	-0.13	1.00
Adolescence bullying	-0.06	1.00	-0.04	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.06	0.99
Medical attention or medication denied	-0.03	0.12	-0.04	0.73	-0.05	0.18	-0.06	0.40
Access to public bathrooms denied	-0.01	0.20	-0.01	0.09	-0.02	0.10	-0.02	0.06
Harassment and violence experiences	0.00	0.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.02	0.03	-0.10	1.00

Panel E: 80% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Childhood stigma	-0.05	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.11	0.77	-0.14	0.94
Childhood bullying	-0.06	1.00	-0.06	1.00	-0.11	0.82	-0.11	0.76
Adolescence stigma	-0.06	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.10	0.68	-0.13	0.89
Adolescence bullying	-0.05	1.00	-0.03	0.97	-0.08	0.78	-0.06	0.44
Medical attention or medication denied	-0.02	0.13	-0.03	0.66	-0.04	0.06	-0.05	0.08
Access to public bathrooms denied	-0.01	0.19	-0.01	0.05	-0.02	0.05	-0.02	0.04
Harassment and violence experiences	0.01	0.02	-0.07	1.00	-0.02	0.04	-0.10	0.96

Note: The table presents a sensitivity analysis assessing how misclassification of intersex status (false positives and false negatives) may affect the results for rejection experiences. The coefficients (Diff) indicate the difference against intersex for each type of experience, while the percentages (%) reflect the proportion of simulations where the p-values are statistically significant. The different panels correspond to specific misclassification thresholds (approximately 10%, 30%, 50%, and 80% of intersex sample size being misclassified), showing the simulated effects for females and males under false positive and false negative scenarios.

Table S22. Sensitivity analysis for misclassification of intersex status: false positives and false negatives from well-being experiences

Panel A: Original

	Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Difference	p-value	Difference	p-value
Never had a sexual relationship	-0.06	0.01	-0.06	0.00
Life dissatisfaction	-0.08	0.00	-0.10	0.00
Mental health issues	0.00	0.94	-0.13	0.00
Suicidal intention	-0.07	0.00	-0.09	0.00

Panel B: 10% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Never had a sexual relationship	-0.05	1.00	-0.06	1.00	-0.06	0.96	-0.06	0.98
Life dissatisfaction	-0.08	1.00	-0.10	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.10	1.00
Mental health issues	0.01	0.00	-0.12	1.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12	1.00
Suicidal intention	-0.06	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.07	1.00	-0.09	1.00

Panel C: 30% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Never had a sexual relationship	-0.04	0.69	-0.05	0.93	-0.06	0.74	-0.06	0.85
Life dissatisfaction	-0.06	0.99	-0.08	1.00	-0.08	0.92	-0.10	0.99
Mental health issues	0.02	0.01	-0.11	1.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12	1.00
Suicidal intention	-0.05	1.00	-0.07	1.00	-0.07	0.99	-0.09	1.00

Panel D: 50% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Never had a sexual relationship	-0.04	0.53	-0.04	0.83	-0.05	0.43	-0.06	0.59
Life dissatisfaction	-0.05	0.88	-0.07	1.00	-0.08	0.70	-0.10	0.91
Mental health issues	0.02	0.13	-0.11	1.00	0.00	0.01	-0.13	1.00
Suicidal intention	-0.04	1.00	-0.06	1.00	-0.07	0.87	-0.09	1.00

Panel E: 80% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Never had a sexual relationship	-0.03	0.34	-0.04	0.69	-0.05	0.13	-0.06	0.18
Life dissatisfaction	-0.04	0.70	-0.07	0.99	-0.07	0.22	-0.10	0.38
Mental health issues	0.03	0.32	-0.10	1.00	0.00	0.03	-0.13	0.85
Suicidal intention	-0.03	0.97	-0.05	1.00	-0.07	0.32	-0.09	0.62

Note: The table presents a sensitivity analysis assessing how misclassification of intersex status (false positives and false negatives) may affect the results for rejection experiences. The coefficients (Diff) indicate the difference against intersex for each type of experience, while the percentages (%) reflect the proportion of simulations where the p-values are statistically significant. The table is divided into panels corresponding to different misclassification thresholds (approximately 10%, 30%, 50%, and 80% of intersex sample size being misclassified), with each panel showing the average simulated effects for females and males under both false positive and false negative scenarios, based on 100 simulation repetitions.

Table S23. Sensitivity analysis for misclassification of intersex status: false positives and false negatives from labor market outcomes

Panel A: Original

	Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Difference	p-value	Difference	p-value
Not in labor force	0.12	0.00	-0.19	0.00
Unemployed	0.00	0.64	0.01	0.44
Work rejection	-0.08	0.00	-0.09	0.00
Economic well-being	0.03	0.26	0.05	0.05
Job satisfaction	0.03	0.37	0.05	0.19

Panel B: 10% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Not in labor force	0.12	1.00	-0.19	1.00	0.12	1.00	-0.19	1.00
Unemployed	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06
Work rejection	-0.07	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.09	1.00
Economic well-being	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.41	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.25
Job satisfaction	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.01

Panel C: 30% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Not in labor force	0.13	1.00	-0.18	1.00	0.12	0.99	-0.19	1.00
Unemployed	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.15
Work rejection	-0.06	1.00	-0.07	1.00	-0.08	1.00	-0.09	1.00
Economic well-being	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.38	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.28
Job satisfaction	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.09

Panel D: 50% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Not in labor force	0.13	1.00	-0.18	1.00	0.12	0.93	-0.19	1.00
Unemployed	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.20
Work rejection	-0.05	1.00	-0.06	1.00	-0.08	0.97	-0.09	0.98
Economic well-being	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.36	0.03	0.10	0.05	0.24
Job satisfaction	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.10

Panel E: 80% threshold

	False positive				False negative			
	Endosex Female		Endosex Male		Endosex Female		Endosex Male	
	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%	Diff	%
Not in labor force	0.13	1.00	-0.18	1.00	0.11	0.42	-0.20	0.98
Unemployed	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.37
Work rejection	-0.04	1.00	-0.05	1.00	-0.08	0.52	-0.09	0.69
Economic well-being	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.34	0.03	0.17	0.05	0.22
Job satisfaction	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.09

Note: The table presents a sensitivity analysis assessing how misclassification of intersex status (false positives and false negatives) may affect the results for rejection experiences. The coefficients (beta) indicate the difference against intersex for each type of experience, while the percentages (%) reflect the proportion of simulations where the p-values are statistically significant. The table is divided into panels corresponding to different misclassification thresholds (approximately 10%, 30%, 50%, and 80% of intersex sample size being misclassified), with each panel showing the average simulated effects for females and males under both false positive and false negative scenarios, based on 100 simulation repetitions.

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