

Supplement to:

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Online Supplement for

Straight jacket: The implications of multidimensional sexuality for relationship quality and stability

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Table A1. Sample characteristics

	Relationship quality sample	Relationship stability sample
	Mean/%	Mean/%
Relationship quality ^a	4.45 (0.75)	
Breakup (%)		0.44
Identity–partnership inconsistency (%)	8.22	6.40
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (%)	11.95	8.78
Same-sex partnership (%)	7.40	7.77
Women (%)	47.96	54.46
Relationship duration (in years)	24.16 (17.04)	21.51 (16.15)
Age (in years)	52.25 (16.09)	48.51 (16.01)
Relationship status (%)		
Dating	10.90	13.41
Cohabiting	12.30	15.86
Married	76.79	70.73
Race (%)		
White	74.48	72.68
Black	7.50	8.63
Hispanic	11.08	10.83
Other	6.94	7.86
Bachelor’s degree or above (%)	40.68	32.76
Survey year (%)		
2017	49.10	
2020	28.03	
2022	22.87	
Retrospectively-surveyed relationship		40.03
Sample size	5,705 relationship-waves	147,127 relationship-months

Note: Standard deviations of continuous variables are presented in parentheses.

^a Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality.

Table A2. OLS regression models predicting relationship quality, weighted

	Model 1	Model 2
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	–0.140* (0.070)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		–0.225*** (0.065)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	0.001 (0.062)	0.027 (0.063)
Women (ref. = men)	–0.066* (0.028)	–0.052+ (0.028)
Relationship duration ^a	–0.013 (0.039)	–0.014 (0.039)
Relationship duration squared	0.006 (0.006)	0.006 (0.006)
Relationship status (ref. = dating)		
Cohabiting	0.183*** (0.055)	0.191*** (0.055)
Married	0.280*** (0.051)	0.287*** (0.050)
Age ^a	–0.218*** (0.063)	–0.226*** (0.062)
Age squared	0.022*** (0.006)	0.023*** (0.006)
Race (ref. = white)		
Black	–0.229*** (0.053)	–0.229*** (0.052)
Hispanic	–0.124** (0.047)	–0.130** (0.047)
Other	–0.069 (0.055)	–0.071 (0.056)
Bachelor’s degree or above (ref. = no)	0.064* (0.029)	0.066* (0.029)
Survey year (ref. = 2017)		
2020	–0.080*** (0.023)	–0.081*** (0.023)
2022	–0.122*** (0.026)	–0.122*** (0.026)
Constant	4.773*** (0.145)	4.795*** (0.143)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. $N = 5,705$ relationship-waves. ref. = reference category.

^a Relationship duration and age are measured in 10-year increments to better report their coefficients.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A3. Discrete-time event history models predicting the log-odds of breakup in a month, weighted

	Model 1	Model 2
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	0.476** (0.148)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		0.679*** (0.146)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	0.226 (0.149)	0.126 (0.154)
Women (ref. = men)	–0.278** (0.098)	–0.316** (0.100)
Relationship duration ^a	–1.104*** (0.149)	–1.089*** (0.149)
Relationship duration squared	0.106*** (0.028)	0.103*** (0.028)
Relationship status (ref. = dating)		
Cohabiting	–0.788*** (0.126)	–0.808*** (0.126)
Married	–1.624*** (0.144)	–1.630*** (0.144)
Age ^a	–0.026 (0.173)	–0.027 (0.173)
Age squared	0.006 (0.020)	0.007 (0.020)
Race (ref. = white)		
Black	0.238+ (0.141)	0.234+ (0.141)
Hispanic	0.056 (0.132)	0.072 (0.132)
Other	–0.169 (0.202)	–0.146 (0.202)
Bachelor’s degree or above (ref. = no)	–0.178 (0.109)	–0.205+ (0.111)
Retrospectively-surveyed relationship (ref. = prospective)	–0.036 (0.107)	–0.011 (0.109)
Constant	–3.332*** (0.363)	–3.355*** (0.365)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. $N = 147,127$ relationship-months. ref. = reference category.

^a Relationship duration and age are measured in 10-year increments to better report their coefficients.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A4. Unweighted percentage distribution of sexual identity, sexual attraction, and identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency, separately for men and women in different-sex and same-sex partnerships

	Men in different-sex partnerships (<i>n</i> = 1,544)	Men in same-sex partnerships (<i>n</i> = 219)	Women in different-sex partnerships (<i>n</i> = 1,716)	Women in same-sex partnerships (<i>n</i> = 127)
Sexual identity				
Gay or lesbian	0.5	92.2	0.4	77.2
Heterosexual or straight	94.4	0.9	87.6	0.0
Bisexual	4.6	6.8	11.0	22.8
Other	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0
Identity–partnership inconsistency	5.6	7.8	12.4	22.8
Sexual attraction				
Only different-sex attraction	93.6	0.5	82.4	0.0
Mostly different-sex attraction	2.8	0.5	10.1	2.4
Equal attraction to men and women	2.1	2.3	5.7	14.2
Mostly same-sex attraction	0.5	13.2	0.8	29.1
Only same-sex attraction	1.0	83.6	0.9	54.3
Attraction–partnership inconsistency	6.4	16.4	17.6	45.7

Note: Sample size (*n*) refers to the number of relationships.

Table A5. OLS regression models predicting relationship quality

	Model 1	Model 2
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	–0.189*** (0.052)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		–0.221*** (0.046)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	0.021 (0.046)	0.041 (0.046)
Women (ref. = men)	–0.046+ (0.026)	–0.033 (0.026)
Relationship duration ^a	–0.045 (0.034)	–0.047 (0.034)
Relationship duration squared	0.009+ (0.005)	0.009+ (0.005)
Relationship status (ref. = dating)		
Cohabiting	0.213*** (0.048)	0.221*** (0.048)
Married	0.343*** (0.045)	0.351*** (0.045)
Age ^a	–0.203*** (0.055)	–0.211*** (0.055)
Age squared	0.021*** (0.005)	0.022*** (0.005)
Race (ref. = white)		
Black	–0.218*** (0.049)	–0.220*** (0.048)
Hispanic	–0.105* (0.043)	–0.110* (0.043)
Other	–0.102* (0.052)	–0.100+ (0.052)
Bachelor’s degree or above (ref. = no)	0.070** (0.026)	0.071** (0.026)
Survey year (ref. = 2017)		
2020	–0.095*** (0.019)	–0.096*** (0.019)
2022	–0.139*** (0.021)	–0.139*** (0.021)
Constant	4.719*** (0.129)	4.741*** (0.128)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. $N = 5,705$ relationship-waves. ref. = reference category.

^a Relationship duration and age are measured in 10-year increments to better report their coefficients.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A6. Discrete-time event history models predicting the log-odds of breakup in a month

	Model 1	Model 2
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	0.515*** (0.122)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		0.605*** (0.115)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	0.191 (0.120)	0.114 (0.123)
Women (ref. = men)	–0.234** (0.086)	–0.262** (0.087)
Relationship duration ^a	–1.194*** (0.125)	–1.178*** (0.126)
Relationship duration squared	0.129*** (0.024)	0.126*** (0.024)
Relationship status (ref. = dating)		
Cohabiting	–0.836*** (0.109)	–0.845*** (0.110)
Married	–1.599*** (0.124)	–1.597*** (0.124)
Age ^a	0.132 (0.156)	0.132 (0.156)
Age squared	–0.009 (0.018)	–0.009 (0.018)
Race (ref. = white)		
Black	0.180 (0.134)	0.181 (0.135)
Hispanic	0.074 (0.117)	0.087 (0.117)
Other	–0.160 (0.174)	–0.150 (0.175)
Bachelor’s degree or above (ref. = no)	–0.022 (0.092)	–0.046 (0.093)
Retrospectively-surveyed relationship (ref. = prospective)	0.018 (0.091)	0.037 (0.093)
Constant	–3.780*** (0.322)	–3.807*** (0.322)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. $N = 147,127$ relationship-months. ref. = reference category.

^a Relationship duration and age are measured in 10-year increments to better report their coefficients.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A7. Models in which identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency and partnership type are sequentially added

Panel A: OLS regression models predicting relationship quality	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		–0.188*** (0.052)	–0.189*** (0.052)		
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)				–0.218*** (0.046)	–0.221*** (0.046)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	0.016 (0.046)		0.021 (0.046)		0.041 (0.046)
Panel B: Discrete-time event history models predicting the log-odds of breakup in a month	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9	Model 10
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		0.537*** (0.118)	0.515*** (0.122)		
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)				0.629*** (0.113)	0.605*** (0.115)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	0.238* (0.118)		0.191 (0.120)		0.114 (0.123)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. $N = 5,705$ relationship-waves for Panel A; $N = 147,127$ relationship-months for Panel B. ref. = reference category. All models in Panel A also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A5, and all models in Panel B also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A6.

Mediation analysis indicate that in Panel B, after including identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency, the change in the coefficient for same-sex partnership from 0.238 ($p < 0.05$) to 0.191 ($p > 0.10$) is marginally statistically significant ($p < 0.10$) and the change from 0.238 ($p < 0.05$) to 0.114 ($p > 0.10$) is statistically significant ($p < 0.01$).

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A8. OLS regression models predicting relationship quality, models for Figure 1

	Model 1	Model 2
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	–0.382*** (0.112)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		–0.475*** (0.101)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	0.003 (0.057)	–0.007 (0.059)
Women (ref. = men)	–0.065* (0.027)	–0.061* (0.027)
Same-sex partnership × women	0.015 (0.104)	0.046 (0.115)
Identity–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership	0.127 (0.260)	
Identity–partnership inconsistency × women	0.270* (0.128)	
Identity–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership × women	–0.036 (0.312)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership		0.347+ (0.198)
Attraction–partnership inconsistency × women		0.329** (0.115)
Attraction–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership × women		–0.293 (0.253)
Relationship duration ^a	–0.042 (0.034)	–0.045 (0.034)
Relationship duration squared	0.009+ (0.005)	0.009+ (0.005)
Relationship status (ref. = dating)		
Cohabiting	0.211*** (0.048)	0.215*** (0.048)
Married	0.343*** (0.045)	0.349*** (0.045)
Age ^a	–0.193*** (0.056)	–0.195*** (0.055)
Age squared	0.020*** (0.005)	0.020*** (0.005)
Race (ref. = white)		
Black	–0.217*** (0.049)	–0.223*** (0.049)
Hispanic	–0.103* (0.043)	–0.108* (0.043)
Other	–0.101+ (0.052)	–0.103* (0.052)

Bachelor's degree or above (ref. = no)	0.069** (0.026)	0.071** (0.026)
Survey year (ref. = 2017)		
2020	-0.097*** (0.019)	-0.096*** (0.019)
2022	-0.141*** (0.021)	-0.141*** (0.021)
Constant	4.698*** (0.129)	4.712*** (0.128)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. $N = 5,705$ relationship-waves. ref. = reference category.

^a Relationship duration and age are measured in 10-year increments to better report their coefficients.
 *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A9. Discrete-time event history models predicting the log-odds of breakup in a month, models for Figure 2

	Model 1	Model 2
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	0.589** (0.199)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		0.793*** (0.197)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	0.217 (0.152)	0.228 (0.158)
Women (ref. = men)	–0.293** (0.100)	–0.303** (0.102)
Same-sex partnership × women	0.413 (0.260)	0.262 (0.291)
Identity–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership	–0.947+ (0.538)	
Identity–partnership inconsistency × women	0.230 (0.257)	
Identity–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership × women	–0.266 (0.690)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership		–0.835* (0.390)
Attraction–partnership inconsistency × women		0.009 (0.253)
Attraction–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership × women		0.170 (0.544)
Relationship duration ^a	–1.161*** (0.124)	–1.159*** (0.124)
Relationship duration squared	0.123*** (0.024)	0.123*** (0.024)
Relationship status (ref. = dating)		
Cohabiting	–0.863*** (0.110)	–0.864*** (0.109)
Married	–1.616*** (0.125)	–1.614*** (0.124)
Age ^a	0.115 (0.154)	0.129 (0.154)
Age squared	–0.007 (0.017)	–0.008 (0.017)
Race (ref. = white)		
Black	0.191 (0.134)	0.178 (0.137)
Hispanic	0.106 (0.113)	0.098 (0.115)
Other	–0.159	–0.149

	(0.175)	(0.175)
Bachelor's degree or above (ref. = no)	-0.014	-0.044
	(0.092)	(0.092)
Retrospectively-surveyed relationship (ref. = prospective)	0.045	0.059
	(0.094)	(0.095)
Constant	-3.779***	-3.833***
	(0.321)	(0.323)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. $N = 147,127$ relationship-months. ref. = reference category.

^a Relationship duration and age are measured in 10-year increments to better report their coefficients.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A10. Descriptive statistics, comparing retrospectively-surveyed and prospectively-tracked relationships in the sample used to analyze breakup

	Retrospectively-surveyed relationships	Prospectively-tracked relationships
	Mean/%	Mean/%
Identity–partnership inconsistency (%)	14.69	13.75
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (%)	9.66	9.75
Same-sex partnership (%)	17.10	8.36
Women (%)	51.71	51.11
Relationship duration (in years)	9.87	22.83
	(13.96)	(17.48)
Age (in years)	40.55	51.49
	(16.33)	(16.83)
Relationship status (%)		
Dating	53.92	13.59
Cohabiting	21.93	15.17
Married	24.14	71.24
Race (%)		
White	66.40	72.26
Black	12.47	8.76
Hispanic	14.69	11.93
Other	6.44	7.04
Bachelor’s degree or above (%)	27.77	38.35

Note: $N = 3,522$ relationships. Standard deviations of continuous variables are presented in parentheses.

Table A11. Discrete-time event history models predicting the log-odds of breakup in a month, including interaction terms between retrospectively-surveyed relationships and identity/attraction-partnership inconsistency

	Model 1	Model 2
Identity-partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	0.387* (0.184)	
Attraction-partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		0.417** (0.161)
Retrospectively-surveyed relationship (ref. = prospective)	-0.021 (0.100)	-0.037 (0.102)
Identity-partnership inconsistency × Retrospectively-surveyed relationship	0.237 (0.253)	
Attraction-partnership inconsistency × Retrospectively-surveyed relationship		0.336 (0.230)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. $N = 147,127$ relationship-months. ref. = reference category.

Both models also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A6.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A12. Discrete-time event history models predicting the log-odds of breakup in a month, dropping long-lasting retrospectively-surveyed relationships (relationship duration in the top 10%, 381 months or longer)

	Model 1	Model 2
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	0.408** (0.125)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		0.508*** (0.116)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	0.130 (0.124)	0.066 (0.126)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. $N = 120,906$ relationship-months. ref. = reference category. Both models also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A6.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A13. Models using detailed categories for sexual identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency

	OLS regression models predicting relationship quality		Discrete-time event history models predicting the log-odds of breakup in a month	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Sexual identity vs. partnership type (ref. = consistent)				
Straight-identified (gay/lesbian-identified) individuals in same-sex (different-sex) partnerships	–0.582+ (0.340)		2.614*** (0.297)	
Bisexual-identified individuals in either type of partnership	–0.173** (0.054)		0.426** (0.130)	
Individuals with other sexuality identities in either type of partnership	–0.246 (0.211)		0.444 (0.323)	
Distance between sexual attraction and partnership type (ref. = 0)				
1		–0.271*** (0.058)		0.538*** (0.149)
2		–0.120+ (0.072)		0.396* (0.180)
3		–0.034 (0.174)		1.075*** (0.262)
4		–0.353+ (0.212)		2.100*** (0.238)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. $N = 5,705$ relationship-waves for Models 1 and 2; $N = 147,127$ relationship-months for Models 3 and 4. ref. = reference category. Models 1 and 2 also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A5, and Models 3 and 4 also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A6.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A14. Models controlling for a dummy variable indicating “closeted” gay, lesbian, or bisexual identity

Panel A: OLS regression models predicting relationship quality	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	–0.137* (0.055)		–0.133* (0.055)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		–0.191*** (0.048)		–0.188*** (0.048)
“Closeted” gay, lesbian, or bisexual identity (ref. = otherwise)	–0.237+ (0.124)	–0.214+ (0.121)	0.043 (0.148)	–0.089 (0.346)
Identity–partnership inconsistency × “Closeted” gay, lesbian, or bisexual identity			–0.295 (0.198)	
Attraction–partnership attraction × “Closeted” gay, lesbian, or bisexual identity				–0.145 (0.368)
<hr/>				
Panel B: Discrete-time event history models predicting the log-odds of breakup in a month	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	0.623*** (0.136)		0.604*** (0.141)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		0.737*** (0.122)		0.729*** (0.125)
“Closeted” gay, lesbian, or bisexual sexual identity (ref. = otherwise)	–0.401 (0.244)	–0.532* (0.250)	–0.533 (0.466)	–0.663 (0.660)
Identity–partnership inconsistency × “Closeted” gay, lesbian, or bisexual identity			0.194 (0.535)	
Attraction–partnership attraction × “Closeted” gay, lesbian, or bisexual identity				0.156 (0.712)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. $N = 5,705$ relationship-waves for Panel A; $N = 147,127$ relationship-months for Panel B. ref. = reference category. All models in Panel A also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A5, and all models in Panel B also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A6.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A15. OLS regression models predicting relationship quality, controlling for whether respondents were less or more sexually active within their relationship

	Model 1	Model 2
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	–0.160** (0.051)	
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		–0.184*** (0.045)
Less sexually active within the relationship (ref. = yes ^a)		
More sexually active within the relationship ^b	–0.378*** (0.026)	–0.374*** (0.026)
Missing	–0.209*** (0.049)	–0.212*** (0.049)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. $N = 5,705$ relationship-waves. ref. = reference category. Both models also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A5.

^a Yes = having sex with one's partner once a month or less

^b More sexually active within the relationship = having sex with one's partner more than once a month

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Table A16. Models controlling for the presence of minor children

	OLS regression models predicting relationship quality		Discrete-time event history models predicting the log-odds of breakup in a month	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Identity-partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	-0.198*** (0.052)		0.514*** (0.122)	
Attraction-partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)		-0.227*** (0.046)		0.605*** (0.115)
Presence of minor children (ref. = no)	-0.133*** (0.030)	-0.134*** (0.030)		
Presence of minor children (ref. = no in prospectively-tracked relationship)				
Yes in prospectively-tracked relationship			-0.013 (0.165)	-0.022 (0.165)
Retrospectively-surveyed relationship ^a			0.015 (0.097)	0.032 (0.098)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. $N = 5,705$ relationship-waves for Models 1 and 2; $N = 147,127$ relationship-months for Models 3 and 4. ref. = reference category. Models 1 and 2 also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A5, and Models 3 and 4 also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A6.

^a The information on the presence of minor children is not available for retrospectively-surveyed relationships.

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

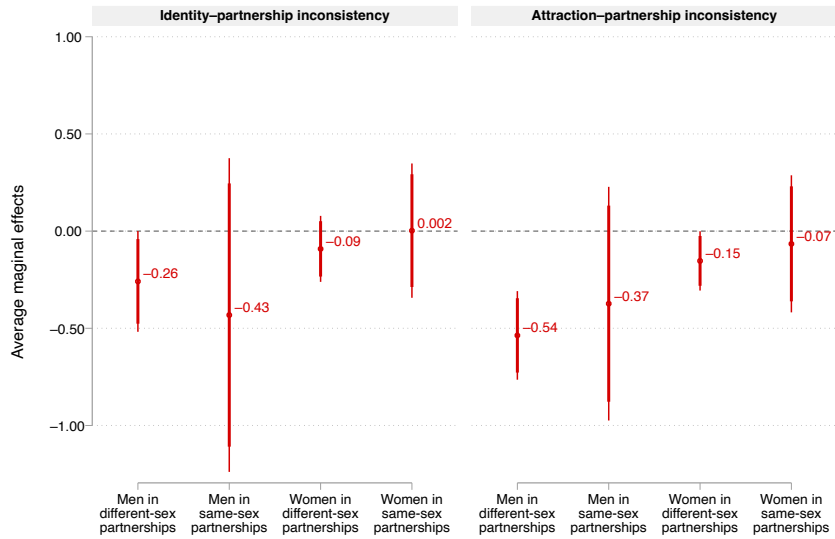
Table A17. Models predicting relationship quality, comparing key coefficients from ordered logit models and OLS models

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8
	Ordered logit	OLS	Ordered logit	OLS	Ordered logit	OLS	Ordered logit	OLS
Identity–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)	-0.454*** (0.123)	-0.189*** (0.052)			-0.949*** (0.247)	-0.382*** (0.112)		
Attraction–partnership inconsistency (ref. = no)			-0.522*** (0.112)	-0.221*** (0.046)			-1.217*** (0.225)	-0.475*** (0.101)
Same-sex partnership (ref. = different-sex)	-0.016 (0.126)	0.021 (0.046)	0.030 (0.129)	0.041 (0.046)	-0.086 (0.161)	0.003 (0.057)	-0.117 (0.165)	-0.007 (0.059)
Women (ref. = men)	-0.153* (0.072)	-0.046+ (0.026)	-0.121+ (0.073)	-0.033 (0.026)	-0.209** (0.077)	-0.065* (0.027)	-0.209** (0.078)	-0.061* (0.027)
Same-sex partnership × women					0.100 (0.291)	0.015 (0.104)	0.166 (0.332)	0.046 (0.115)
Identity–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership					0.401 (0.554)	0.127 (0.260)		
Identity–partnership inconsistency × women					0.692* (0.290)	0.270* (0.128)		
Identity–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership × women					-0.223 (0.724)	-0.036 (0.312)		
Attraction–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership							0.956* (0.483)	0.347+ (0.198)
Attraction–partnership inconsistency × women							0.905*** (0.264)	0.329** (0.115)
Attraction–partnership inconsistency × same-sex partnership × women							-0.828 (0.645)	-0.293 (0.253)

Note: Robust standard errors (clustered at the individual level) are in parentheses. Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. $N = 5,705$ relationship-waves. ref. = reference category. All models also control for the other covariates as specified in Table A5.

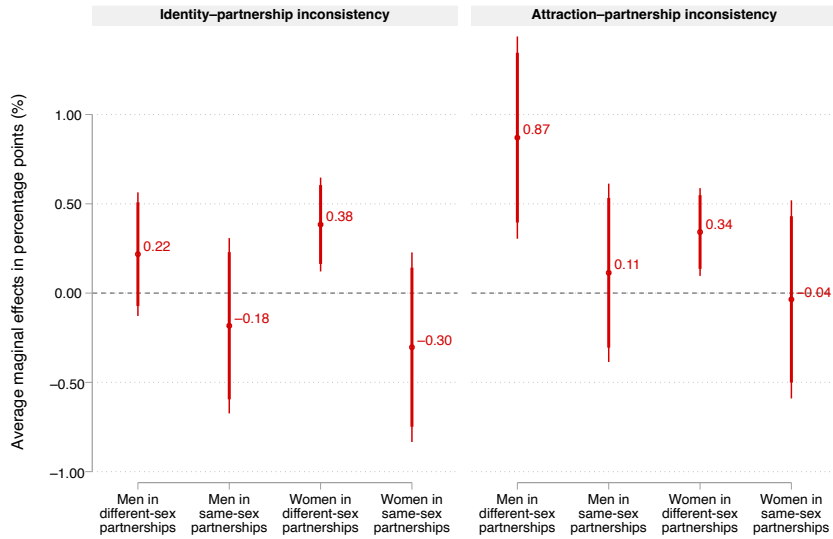
*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$.

Figure A1. Average marginal effects of identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency on relationship quality, separately for men and women in different-sex and same-sex partnerships, based on regression models using weights



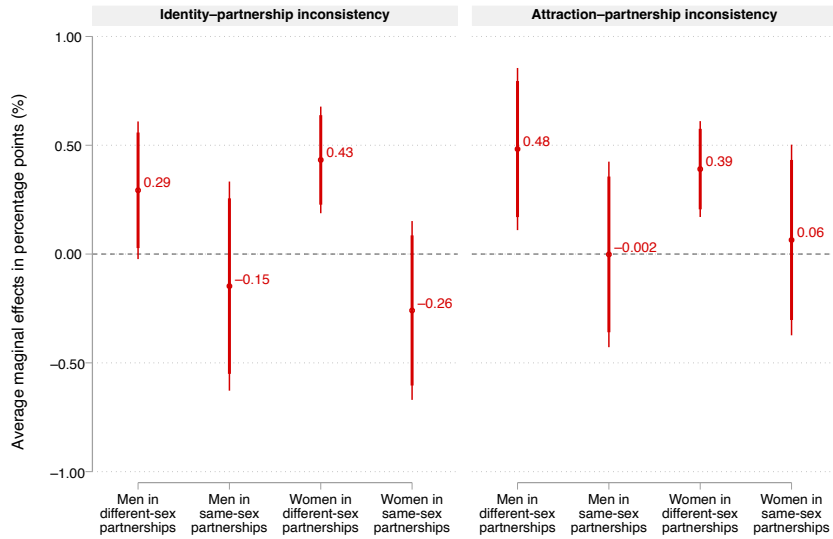
Note: Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. Thinner and thicker error bars denote 95% and 90% confidence intervals, respectively.

Figure A2. Average marginal effects (in percentage points, %) of identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency on the chances of breakup in a month, separately for men and women in different-sex and same-sex partnerships, based on regression models using weights



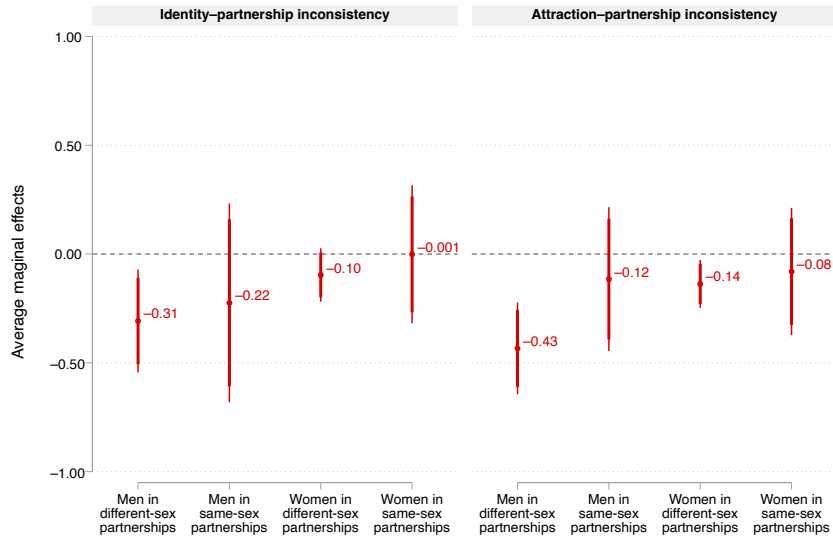
Note: Thinner and thicker error bars denote 95% and 90% confidence intervals, respectively.

Figure A3. Average marginal effects (in percentage points, %) of identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency on the chances of breakup in a month, separately for men and women in different-sex and same-sex partnerships, dropping long-lasting retrospectively-surveyed relationships (relationship duration in the top 10%, 381 months or longer)



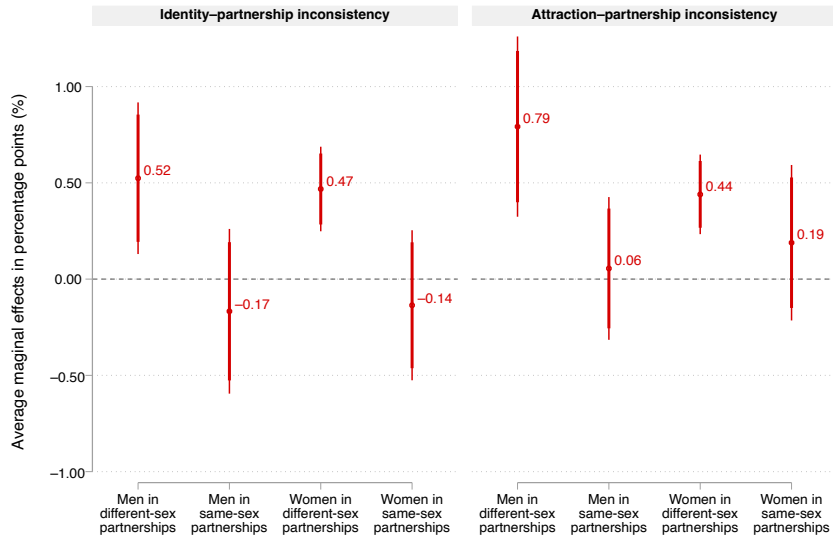
Note: Thinner and thicker error bars denote 95% and 90% confidence intervals, respectively.

Figure A4. Average marginal effects of identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency on relationship quality, separately for men and women in different-sex and same-sex partnerships, controlling for a dummy variable indicating “closeted” gay, lesbian, or bisexual identity



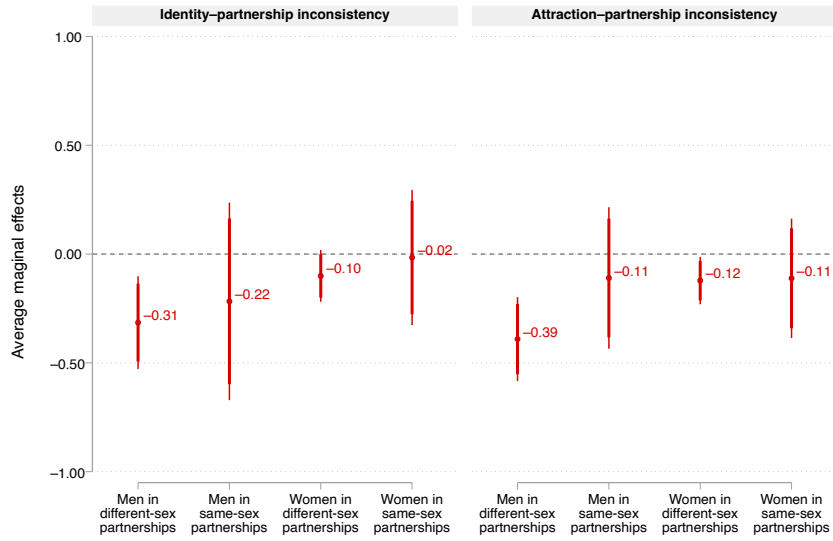
Note: Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. Thinner and thicker error bars denote 95% and 90% confidence intervals, respectively.

Figure A5. Average marginal effects (in percentage points, %) of identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency on the chances of breakup in a month, separately for men and women in different-sex and same-sex partnerships, controlling for a dummy variable indicating “closeted” gay, lesbian, or bisexual identity



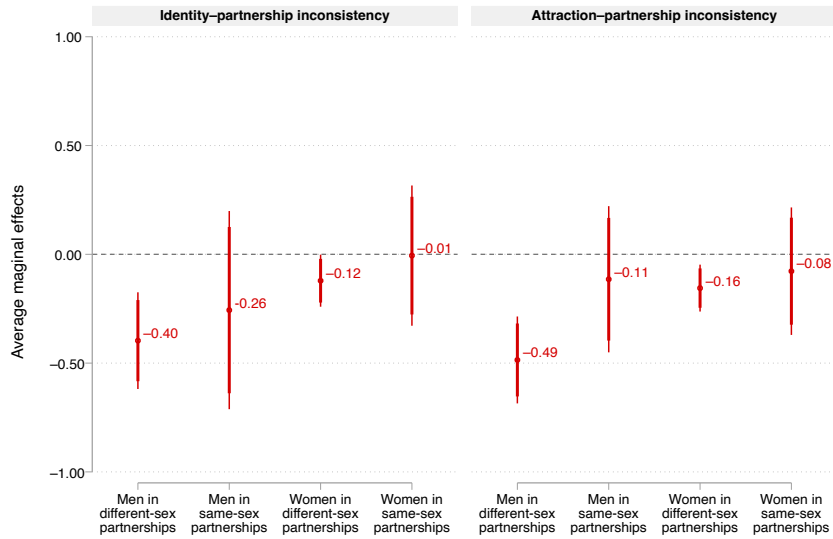
Note: Thinner and thicker error bars denote 95% and 90% confidence intervals, respectively.

Figure A6. Average marginal effects of identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency on relationship quality, separately for men and women in different-sex and same-sex partnerships, controlling for whether respondents were less or more sexually active within their relationship



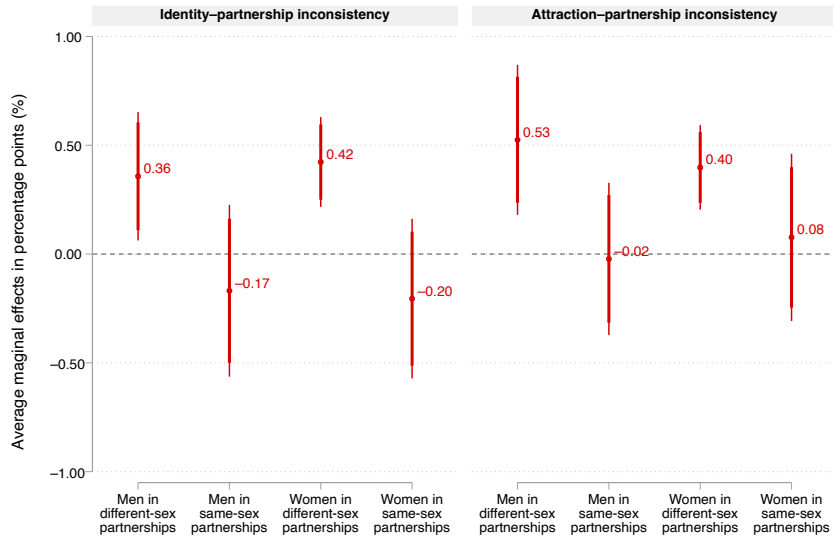
Note: Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. Thinner and thicker error bars denote 95% and 90% confidence intervals, respectively.

Figure A7. Average marginal effects of identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency on relationship quality, separately for men and women in different-sex and same-sex partnerships, controlling for the presence of minor children



Note: Relationship quality is measured on a 1–5 scale, with a higher score indicating better quality. Thinner and thicker error bars denote 95% and 90% confidence intervals, respectively.

Figure A8. Average marginal effects (in percentage points, %) of identity/attraction–partnership inconsistency on the chances of breakup in a month, separately for men and women in different-sex and same-sex partnerships, controlling for the presence of minor children



Note: Thinner and thicker error bars denote 95% and 90% confidence intervals, respectively.