**Web Material**

More Than Identity: An Intersectional Approach to Understanding Mental-Emotional Well-Being of
Emerging Adults by Centering Lived Experiences of Marginalization

Jaime Slaughter-Acey, Melissa Simone, Vivienne M. Hazzard, Katherine R. Arlinghaus,
Dianne Neumark-Sztainer

Contents

Web Table 1. Distribution of Day-to-day Discrimination and Outcomes by Racial, Gender, and Race-Gender, Eating and Activity Across Time, United States, 2010-2018

| | Race/Ethnic Group | | | | | Gender | | | Women | | | | | Men | | | | | A Different Identity[a] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asian (n = 345) | Black/African American (n = 328) | Hispanic/Latina (n = 262) | White (n = 359) | Mixed or Other (n = 215) | Women (n = 879) | Men (n = 618) | Different Identity (n = 11) | Asian (n = 205) | Black/African American (n = 199) | Hispanic/Latina (n = 159) | White (n = 173) | Mixed or Other (n = 140) | Asian (n = 139) | Black/African American (n = 128) | Hispanic/Latino (n = 100) | White (n = 178) | Mixed or Other (n = 71) | Asian (n = 0) | Black/African American (n = 1) | Hispanic/Latinx/e (n = 1) | White (n = 7) | Mixed or Other (n = 2) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| **Everyday Discrimination[b]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (SD) | 6.2 (3.0) | 6.1 (3.1) | 6.1 (2.9) | 5.7 (2.8) | 6.4 (3.1) | 5.9 (2.9) | 6.2 (3.0) | 6.8 (3.7) | 6.4 (3.0) | 6.1 (3.1) | 6.1 (3.0) | 5.9 (2.7) | 6.3 (3.1) | 5.8 (3.0) | 6.0 (3.1) | 6.1 (2.7) | 5.5 (2.8) | 6.4 (3.2) | - | - | - | 6.1 (3.7) | - |
| None (Score: 3) | 31.9 | 37.2 | 33.2 | 35.9 | 29.8 | 32.1 | 36.7 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 35.7 | 36.5 | 31.2 | 30.7 | 38.9 | 39.8 | 28.0 | 40.5 | 28.6 | - | - | _ | 28.6 | - |
| Low (Score: 4 to 6) | 27.3 | 22.6 | 21.4 | 30.1 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 26.3 | 27.3 | 29.8 | 22.6 | 17.0 | 32.4 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 29.0 | 27.5 | 31.0 | - | - | - | 42.9 | - |
| Mod – High (Score: 7-15) | 40.9 | 40.2 | 45.4 | 34.0 | 44.2 | 42.4 | 37.1 | 45.5 | 42.9 | 41.7 | 46.5 | 36.4 | 45.0 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 43.0 | 32.0 | 39.4 | - | - | - | 28.6 | - |
| *Mental-Emotional Health Outcomes* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Depressive Symptom[c] Mean (SD) | 11.2 (3.6) | 10.9 (3.4) | 11.2 (3.6) | 11.5 (3.6) | 11.1 (3.7) | 10.6 (3.4) | 11.6 (3.6) | 14.2 (3.5) | 11.9 (3.4) | 11.3 (3.5) | 11.7 (3.6) | 12.0 (3.6) | 11.2 (3.6) | 10.3 (3.6) | 10.4 (3.2) | 10.4 (3.4) | 10.9 (3.4) | 10.7 (3.7) | - | - | - | 14.9 (3.2) | - |
| Stress[d] Mean (SD) | 5.8 (2.5) | 5.9 (2.8) | 6.1 (2.4) | 6.3 (2.3) | 5.9 (2.7) | 6.4 (2.5) | 5.5 (2.5) | 6.9 (2.3) | 6.4 (2.3) | 6.4 (2.6) | 6.3 (2.4) | 6.6 (2.2) | 6.2 (2.7) | 5.0 (2.5) | 5.3 (2.8) | 5.7 (2.3) | 5.9 (2.3) | 5.3 (2.7) | - | - | - | 7.1 (1.1) | - |
| Self-esteem[e] Mean (SD) | 16.7 (3.1) | 17.8 (3.7) | 17.5 (3.3) | 17.2 (3.8) | 17.3 (3.7) | 17.1 (3.5) | 17.6 (3.5) | 14.5 (3.0) | 16.3 (2.8) | 18.1 (3.6) | 17.1 (3.3) | 16.8 (4.0) | 17.1 (3.6) | 17.3 (3.4) | 17.5 (3.7) | 18.0 (3.1) | 17.6 (3.5) | 17.7 (3.8) | - | - | - | 13.4 (2.9) | - |
| Self-Compassion[f] Mean (SD) | 17.9 (4.2) | 17.4 (4.7) | 17.6 (4.6) | 16.5 (4.6) | 16.8 (4.7) | 17.4 (4.7) | 17.1 (4.9) | 14.5 (4.4) | 17.7 (4.3) | 17.9 (4.8) | 17.3 (4.7) | 16.8 (4.8) | 17.1 (4.7) | 18.3 (3.9) | 16.6 (4.5) | 18.0 (4.3) | 16.3 (4.3) | 16.4 (4.7) | - | - | - | 13.1 (2.0) | - |

SD, standard deviation

a. Descriptive statistics were not reported for racial/ethnic groups with less than 5 participants.

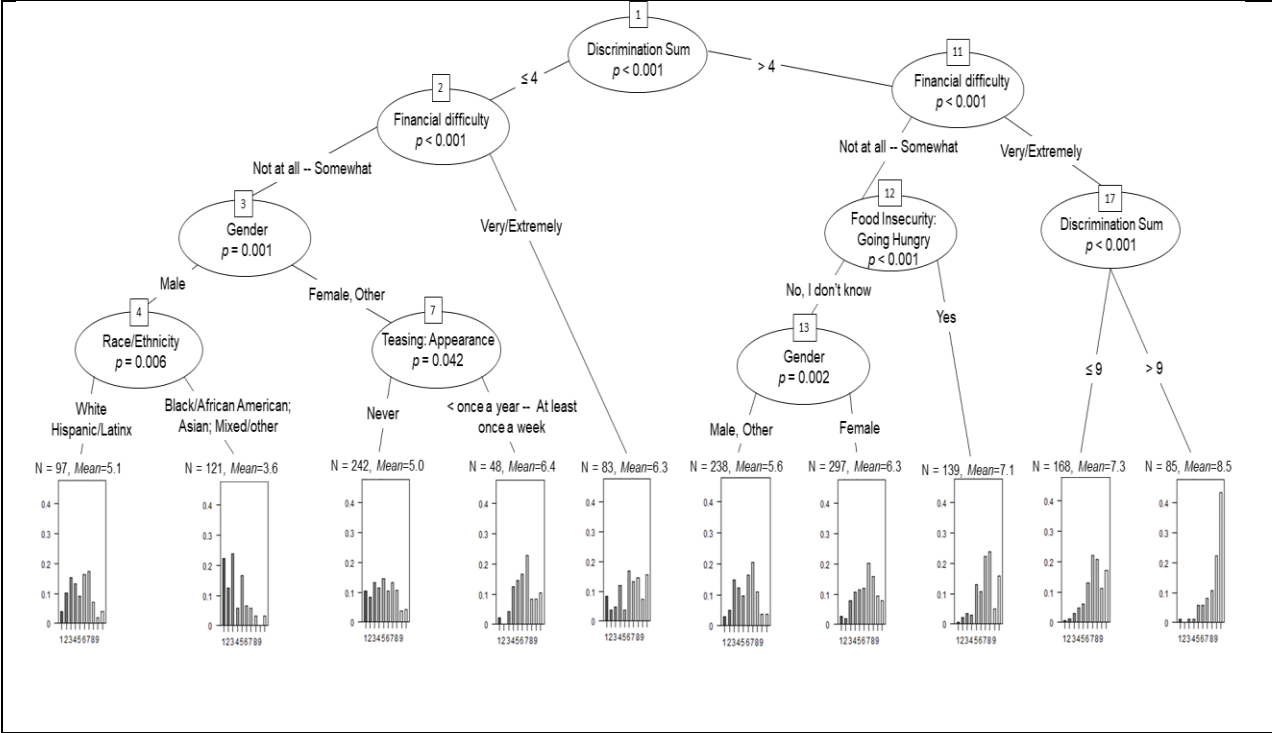b. Frequency of everyday discrimination: ranges from 3 (low) to 15 (high)

c. Kandel and Davies Depressive Mood Scale: ranges from 6 (less) to 18 (more).

d. Single-item Stress Question: ranges from 1 (low) to 10 (high)

e. 6-item Rosenberg self-esteem: range from 6 (low) to 24 (high)

f. Self-kindness subscale, Self-compassion Scale: ranges from 5 (low) to 25 (high)

**Web Figure 1.** Conditional Inference Tree (CIT) for Depressive Symptoms. Each node in the decision tree represents an interaction between the node variable and all input variables identified above the node in the decision tree solution. Node variables higher in the tree have a stronger association with the outcome. For each terminal node (final subgroup of emerging adults) on the depressive symptoms CIT, we present the n, Mean, and bar chart illustrating the distribution and range in scores for the mental-emotional well-being outcome. The sample mean (SD) score for depressive symptoms was 11.2 (3.6), ranging from 6 to 18.
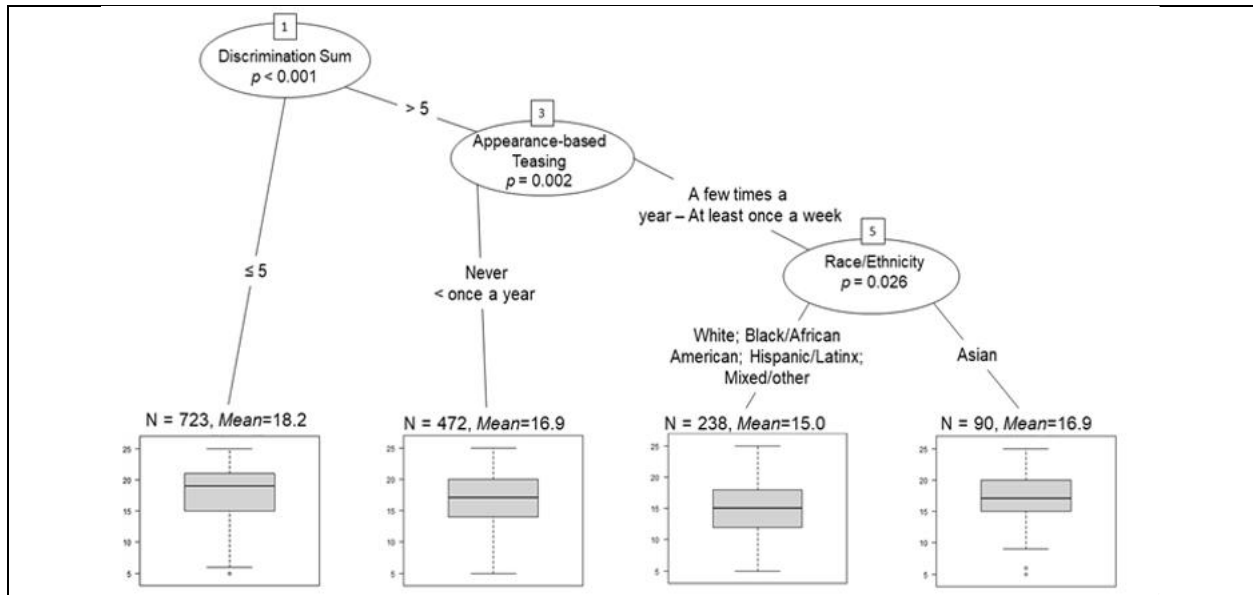
**Web Figure 2.** Conditional Inference Tree (CIT) for Stress. Each node in the decision tree represents an interaction between the node variable and all input variables identified above the node in the decision tree solution. Node variables higher in the tree have a stronger association with the outcome. For each terminal node (final subgroup of EAs) on the stress CIT, we present the n, Mean, and bar chart showing the distribution and range in scores for the mental-emotional well-being outcome. The sample mean (SD) score for stress was 6.0 (2.5), range: of 1-10.
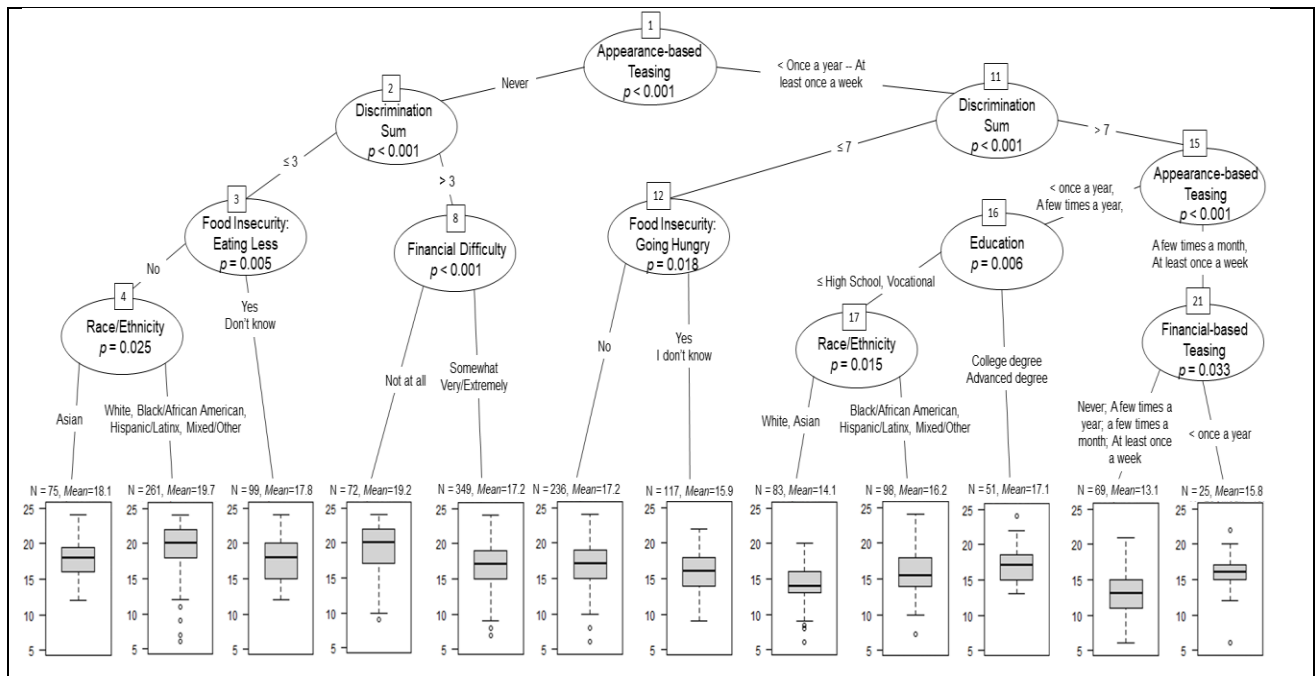
**Web Figure 3.** Conditional Inference Tree (CIT) for Self-esteem. Each node in the decision tree represents an interaction between the node variable and all input variables identified above the node in the decision tree solution. Node variables higher in the tree have a stronger association with the outcome. For each terminal node (final subgroup of EAs) on the self-esteem CIT, we present the n, Mean, and a box plot illustrating the distribution and range in scores for the mental-emotional well-being outcome. The sample mean (SD) score for self-esteem was 17.3 (3.5), range: 6-24.

**Web Figure 4.** Conditional Inference Tree (CIT) for Self-Compassion. Each node in the decision tree represents an interaction between the node variable and all input variables identified above the node in the decision tree solution. Node variables higher in the tree have a stronger association with the outcome. For each terminal node (final subgroup of emerging adults) on the self-compassion CIT we present the n, Mean, and a bar chart presenting the distribution and range in scores for the mental-emotional well-being outcome. The sample mean (SD) score for self-compassion was 17.2 (4.6), range: 5-25.