Appendix
Intersecting Structural Oppression and Black Sexual Minority Men's Health
English et al.

Appendix Table 1. Descriptives and Correlations Between Primary Study Variables

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Structural racism	–	–0.62***	0.02	0.01	–0.04	–0.03	0.08**
2. Anti-LGBTQ policies	–0.46***	–	0.03	0.05†	0.06*	0.07*	–0.10***
3. Anxiety symptoms	–0.04**	0.05***	–	0.63***	0.40***	0.08**	–0.08**
4. Depressive symptoms	–0.05**	0.05**	0.68***	–	0.50***	0.11**	–0.08**
5. Perceived burdensomeness	–0.05***	0.07***	0.47***	0.56***	–	0.16***	–0.10***
6. Heavy drinking	0.04**	0.01	0.13***	0.11***	0.08***	–	–0.06†
7. HIV testing	–0.01	–0.06***	–0.07***	–0.09**	–0.07***	0.00	–
Range	25.9–74.9	0–1	0–4	0–30	6–42	1–5	0–6
Mean	49.59	0.40	0.82	11.44	11.03	2.11	2.42
SD	10.36	0.49	0.87	6.54	7.52	0.98	1.20
Alpha	–	–	0.90	0.88	0.94	–	–

Note: ***$p \leq 0.001$; **$p \leq 0.01$; *$p \leq 0.05$; $^\dagger p \leq 0.10$. All correlations are with observed scores. The values on the bottom half of the diagonal line are correlations among study variables in the White subsample. Values on the top half of the diagonal line represent correlations among study variables in the Black subsample. The estimates between continuous variables are Pearson correlations, correlations between continuous and dichotomous variables are point biserial correlations, correlations between continuous and ordinal variables are point polyserial correlations, and correlations between ordinal and other ordinal or binary variables are polychoric correlations.

"–" indicates that an alpha is not available for a dichotomous variable.

LGBTQ, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer.