

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

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Appendix 1

Correlations, Means, and Standard Deviations of the Unrestricted Analytic Sample and for Each of the Experimental Condition Subsamples (Restricted and Unrestricted)

Table a. Correlations and Means of the Analytic Sample Unrestricted by Manipulation Check Performance ($n = 370$)

Measure ^a	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r)													M (SD)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1 Explicit Racial Prejudice	-														1.50 (.57)
2 Implicit Racial Prejudice ^b	.13	-													.21 (.51)
3 Explicit Sexual Prejudice	.68**	.11	-												1.74 (.65)
4 Explicit Prejudice Against People Who Inject Drugs	.52**	.06	.54**	-											1.95 (.72)
5 HIV Risk	.02	.09	.00	-.08	-										4.12 (.89)
6 Increased Risk Behavior	.16**	.04	.30**	.15**	.03	-									1.73 (.93)
7 PrEP Adherence	-.11*	.08	-.19**	-.16**	.00	-.15**	-								3.78 (.70)
8 Importance of Request	-.16**	.01	-.29**	-.22**	.17**	-.11*	.39**	-							4.62 (.58)
9 Investment in Helping	-.02	.13	-.12*	-.11*	.14**	-.04	.11*	.25**	-						3.70 (.86)
10 Deservingness of Help	-.27**	-.12	-.36**	-.31**	.10	-.16**	.22**	.38**	.15**	-					4.79 (.54)
11 Safety-Consciousness	.06	-.07	-.07	-.08	-.18**	-.10	.29**	.18**	.07	.12*	-				3.00 (.95)
12 Responsibility	-.04	-.06	-.13*	-.12*	-.08	-.20**	.39**	.22**	.09	.16**	.67**	-			3.39 (.97)
13 Intention to Prescribe PrEP	-.03	.02	-.20**	-.20**	.13**	-.13*	.43**	.48**	.22**	.30**	.14**	.30**	-		4.60 (.65)

^a[1] Explicit racial prejudice represents a mean score based on seven items assessing attitudes toward Black Americans (Modern Racism Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward Black Americans). [2] Implicit racial prejudice represents a D score generated by an implicit association test (IAT), which is a computerized response-latency task. Scores can range from -2 to 2, with higher scores suggesting greater prejudice (more negative implicit attitude toward Black vs. White men). [3] Explicit sexual prejudice represents a mean score based on 12 items assessing attitudes toward gay men (Modern Homonegativity Scale - Gay Men (MHS-G)). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward gay men). [4] Explicit prejudice against people who inject drugs represents a mean score based on 6 items assessing attitudes toward people who inject drugs (Drug Use Stigmatization Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward people who inject drugs). [5-13] All clinical judgments represent single-item measures. Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger endorsement.

^bFor the implicit racial prejudice measure only, the analytic sample was restricted to those participants who completed the IAT and met duration and accuracy criteria ($n = 190$ vs. 370).

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table b. Correlations and Means of the Black and White MSM Subsamples Unrestricted by Manipulation Check Performance ($n = 126$)

Measure ^a	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) ^b												MSM Patient Conditions Combined	Black MSM Patient Conditions	White MSM Patient Conditions	Black MSM vs. White MSM Patient Condition Comparison ^c	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	M (SD) ($n = 126$)	M (SD) ($n = 61$)	M (SD) ($n = 65$)	p
1 Explicit Racial Prejudice	-	.00	.63**	.47**	.12	-.03	-.26*	-.08	-.12	-.11	-.17	-.16	-.06	1.51 (.49)	1.51 (.51)	1.51 (.48)	.933
2 Implicit Racial Prejudice ^d	.06	-	-.14	-.13	.21	.08	.12	.10	-.09	-.01	-.28	-.14	.18	.20 (.57)	.20 (.45)	.21 (.66)	.956
3 Explicit Sexual Prejudice	.65**	.09	-	.26*	.14	.28*	-.32*	-.17	-.04	-.10	-.15	-.10	-.12	1.74 (.61)	1.73 (.53)	1.75 (.68)	.822
4 Explicit Prejudice Against People Who Inject Drugs	.50**	-.04	.45**	-	-.13	-.15	-.11	-.17	.01	-.18	-.29*	-.17	-.05	1.96 (.73)	1.99 (.77)	1.92 (.69)	.557
5 HIV Risk	.06	.01	-.09	.09	-	.05	.10	.22	-.02	.22	-.08	.04	.06	4.19 (.83)	4.21 (.73)	4.17 (.91)	.767
6 Increased Risk Behavior	.40**	-.19	.52**	.33**	-.03	-	-.19	-.11	-.16	-.12	.00	-.17	-.10	1.83 (1.03)	1.62 (.90)	2.02 (1.11)	.032
7 PrEP Adherence	-.23	.23	-.40**	-.19	.04	-.36**	-	.41**	.14	.20	.41**	.45**	.38**	4.03 (.63)	4.03 (.60)	4.03 (.66)	.986
8 Importance of Request	-.20	.11	-.36**	-.16	.23	-.28*	.40**	-	.07	.11	.34**	.27*	.43**	4.67 (.55)	4.75 (.43)	4.58 (.63)	.081
9 Investment in Helping	.02	.40	-.23	-.19	.13	-.13	.19	.43**	-	.03	.02	.21	-.07	3.79 (.90)	3.84 (.88)	3.74 (.92)	.545
10 Deservingness of Help	-.31*	-.07	-.44**	-.34**	.12	-.19	.41**	.40**	.31*	-	-.01	.04	.16	4.80 (.52)	4.79 (.61)	4.82 (.43)	.761
11 Safety-Consciousness	-.08	-.05	-.11	-.12	-.19	-.16	.27*	.16	.15	.13	-	.70**	.10	3.13 (1.01)	3.21 (1.05)	3.05 (.98)	.357
12 Responsibility	-.11	-.11	-.22	-.15	-.09	-.30*	.35**	.23	.21	.20	.66**	-	.18	3.56 (.99)	3.66 (.96)	3.46 (1.02)	.274
13 Intention to Prescribe PrEP	-.13	.06	-.44**	-.30*	-.01	-.45**	.49**	.50**	.39**	.52**	.29*	.41**	-	4.71 (.61)	4.75 (.47)	4.68 (.71)	.503

^a[1] Explicit racial prejudice represents a mean score based on seven items assessing attitudes toward Black Americans (Modern Racism Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward Black Americans). [2] Implicit racial prejudice represents a D score generated by an implicit association test (IAT), which is a computerized response-latency task. Scores can range from -2 to 2, with higher scores suggesting greater prejudice (more negative implicit attitude toward Black vs. White men). [3] Explicit sexual prejudice represents a mean score based on 12 items assessing attitudes toward gay men (Modern Homonegativity Scale - Gay Men (MHS-G)). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward gay men). [4] Explicit prejudice against people who inject drugs represents a mean score based on 6 items assessing attitudes toward people who inject drugs (Drug Use Stigmatization Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward people who inject drugs). [5-13] All clinical judgments represent single-item measures. Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger endorsement.

^bCorrelations for the Black patient conditions are shown above the diagonal, and correlations for the White patient conditions are shown below the diagonal.

^cMean differences were assessed using independent samples T-tests

^dFor the implicit racial prejudice measure only, the analytic sample was restricted to those participants who completed the IAT and met duration and accuracy criteria ($n = 64$ for combined MSM conditions; $n = 29$ for Black MSM patient conditions; $n = 35$ for White MSM patient conditions).

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table c. Correlations and Means of the Black and White MSW Subsamples Unrestricted by Manipulation Check Performance ($n = 119$)

Measure ^a	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) ^b													MSW Patient Conditions Combined	Black MSW Patient Conditions	White MSW Patient Conditions	Black MSW vs. White MSW Patient Condition Comparison ^c
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	M (SD) ($n = 119$)	M (SD) ($n = 63$)	M (SD) ($n = 56$)	p
1 Explicit Racial Prejudice	-	.02	.71**	.65**	-.06	.29*	.05	-.07	-.11	-.27*	.33**	.10	-.06	1.56 (.63)	1.47 (.54)	1.67 (.71)	.105
2 Implicit Racial Prejudice ^d	.47	-	.09	.03	.14	.10	.00	-.01	.04	-.19	-.03	-.16	.10	.19 (.45)	.23 (.52)	.14 (.37)	.405
3 Explicit Sexual Prejudice	.72**	.23	-	.65**	.04	.29*	-.05	-.26*	-.16	-.54**	.15	.00	-.14	1.83 (.72)	1.74 (.68)	1.92 (.75)	.180
4 Explicit Prejudice Against People Who Inject Drugs	.54**	.26	.63**	-	-.28*	.17	-.19	-.12	-.23	-.29*	.33**	.18	-.17	2.04 (.75)	1.93 (.70)	2.18 (.79)	.073
5 HIV Risk	.17	.18	.27*	.15	-	.09	.06	.14	.27*	.00	-.32*	-.20	.31*	3.71 (.92)	3.79 (.92)	3.61 (.93)	.273
6 Increased Risk Behavior	.01	.15	.28*	.26	.28*	-	-.26*	.03	-.01	-.06	-.16	-.28*	.00	1.76 (.94)	1.86 (1.03)	1.66 (.82)	.255
7 PrEP Adherence	-.16	.07	-.13	-.15	-.10	-.02	-	.32*	.08	.11	-.04	.20	.30*	3.81 (.67)	3.87 (.62)	3.75 (.72)	.389
8 Importance of Request	-.19	-.11	-.29*	-.30*	-.03	-.05	.38**	-	.24	.44**	.10	.19	.51**	4.59 (.62)	4.67 (.57)	4.50 (.66)	.145
9 Investment in Helping	.18	.05	.12	.08	.11	.13	-.06	.12	-	.22	-.03	.01	.16	3.63 (.84)	3.73 (.87)	3.52 (.81)	.171
10 Deservingness of Help	-.20	-.05	-.40**	-.41**	-.13	-.11	.26	.46**	-.01	-	-.01	.03	.33**	4.77 (.48)	4.84 (.37)	4.70 (.57)	.108
11 Safety-Consciousness	.01	-.06	-.14	-.24	-.09	.05	.11	.05	-.09	.18	-	.70**	-.09	3.18 (.87)	3.29 (.85)	3.05 (.88)	.147
12 Responsibility	-.07	-.06	-.23	-.30*	.10	.04	.16	.06	-.19	.20	.79**	-	.05	3.54 (.90)	3.67 (.90)	3.39 (.89)	.098
13 Intention to Prescribe PrEP	-.02	-.27	-.21	-.36**	.24	-.13	.32*	.56**	.24	.45**	.18	.37**	-	4.63 (.59)	4.65 (.60)	4.61 (.59)	.691

^a[1] Explicit racial prejudice represents a mean score based on seven items assessing attitudes toward Black Americans (Modern Racism Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward Black Americans). [2] Implicit racial prejudice represents a D score generated by an implicit association test (IAT), which is a computerized response-latency task. Scores can range from -2 to 2, with higher scores suggesting greater prejudice (more negative implicit attitude toward Black vs. White men). [3] Explicit sexual prejudice represents a mean score based on 12 items assessing attitudes toward gay men (Modern Homonegativity Scale - Gay Men (MHS-G)). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward gay men). [4] Explicit prejudice against people who inject drugs represents a mean score based on 6 items assessing attitudes toward people who inject drugs (Drug Use Stigmatization Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward people who inject drugs). [5-13] All clinical judgments represent single-item measures. Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger endorsement.

^bCorrelations for the Black patient conditions are shown above the diagonal, and correlations for the White patient conditions are shown below the diagonal.

^cMean differences were assessed using independent samples T-tests

^dFor the implicit racial prejudice measure only, the analytic sample was restricted to those participants who completed the IAT and met duration and accuracy criteria ($n = 67$ for combined MSW conditions; $n = 36$ for Black MSW patient conditions; $n = 31$ for White MSW patient conditions).

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table d. Correlations and Means of the Black and White MID Subsamples Unrestricted by Manipulation Check Performance ($n = 125$)

Measure ^a	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) ^b													MID Patient Conditions Combined	Black MID Patient Conditions	White MID Patient Conditions	Black MID vs. White MID Patient Condition Comparison ^c
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	M (SD) ($n = 125$)	M (SD) ($n = 64$)	M (SD) ($n = 61$)	p
1 Explicit Racial Prejudice	-	.12	.63**	.38**	.27*	.10	-.06	-.09	.16	-.10	.17	-.07	.00	1.43 (.57)	1.46 (.57)	1.40 (.57)	.579
2 Implicit Racial Prejudice ^d	.36	-	.18	.13	-.04	.29	-.05	.02	.16	-.28	.12	.18	-.28	.25 (.51)	.33 (.57)	.19 (.45)	.305
3 Explicit Sexual Prejudice	.69**	.24	-	.50**	.14	.14	-.17	-.19	.10	-.11	.02	-.15	-.19	1.65 (.61)	1.64 (.59)	1.67 (.64)	.805
4 Explicit Prejudice Against People Who Inject Drugs	.54**	.42	.66**	-	.13	.03	-.35**	-.22	.06	-.19	-.05	-.22	-.27*	1.86 (.67)	1.79 (.65)	1.93 (.68)	.252
5 HIV Risk	-.25	-.01	-.21	-.21	-	.01	.03	.11	.16	-.01	-.02	-.09	.15	4.46 (.75)	4.52 (.76)	4.39 (.74)	.362
6 Increased Risk Behavior	.20	.17	.22	.33**	.00	-	-.16	-.14	.03	-.27*	-.21	-.29*	.01	1.60 (.79)	1.66 (.84)	1.54 (.74)	.419
7 PrEP Adherence	-.18	.07	-.26*	-.13	.20	-.18	-	.56**	.10	.23	.24	.41**	.51**	3.50 (.69)	3.61 (.68)	3.38 (.69)	.060
8 Importance of Request	-.31*	-.23	-.40**	-.31*	.39**	-.06	.31*	-	.37**	.36**	.24	.19	.54**	4.60 (.55)	4.64 (.55)	4.56 (.56)	.403
9 Investment in Helping	-.31*	-.06	-.47**	-.35**	.10	-.07	.06	.12	-	.09	.20	.06	.26*	3.68 (.84)	3.83 (.86)	3.52 (.79)	.043
10 Deservingness of Help	-.61**	-.23	-.62**	-.53**	.41**	-.29*	.16	.54**	.28*	-	.22	.16	.18	4.78 (.62)	4.80 (.60)	4.77 (.64)	.812
11 Safety-Consciousness	.05	-.11	-.25	-.15	-.10	-.31*	.38**	.21	.07	.16	-	.64**	.11	2.70 (.91)	2.81 (.81)	2.59 (.99)	.174
12 Responsibility	-.05	.03	-.19	-.14	.09	-.37**	.47**	.34**	.03	.27*	.49**	-	.10	3.08 (.96)	3.23 (.85)	2.92 (1.04)	.064
13 Intention to Prescribe PrEP	-.05	.21	-.12	-.16	.32*	-.11	.35**	.37**	.15	.28*	-.02	.40**	-	4.45 (.72)	4.56 (.64)	4.33 (.79)	.071

^a[1] Explicit racial prejudice represents a mean score based on seven items assessing attitudes toward Black Americans (Modern Racism Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward Black Americans). [2] Implicit racial prejudice represents a D score generated by an implicit association test (IAT), which is a computerized response-latency task. Scores can range from -2 to 2, with higher scores suggesting greater prejudice (more negative implicit attitude toward Black vs. White men). [3] Explicit sexual prejudice represents a mean score based on 12 items assessing attitudes toward gay men (Modern Homonegativity Scale - Gay Men (MHS-G)). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward gay men). [4] Explicit prejudice against people who inject drugs represents a mean score based on 6 items assessing attitudes toward people who inject drugs (Drug Use Stigmatization Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward people who inject drugs). [5-13] All clinical judgments represent single-item measures. Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger endorsement.

^bCorrelations for the Black patient conditions are shown above the diagonal, and correlations for the White patient conditions are shown below the diagonal.

^cMean differences were assessed using independent samples T-tests

^dFor the implicit racial prejudice measure only, the analytic sample was restricted to those participants who passed the manipulation check, completed the IAT, and met duration and accuracy criteria ($n = 59$ for combined MID conditions; $n = 27$ for Black MID patient conditions; $n = 32$ for White MID patient conditions).

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table e. Correlations and Means of the Black and White MSM Subsamples Restricted to Manipulation Check Passers ($n = 91$)

Measure ^a	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) ^b													MSM Patient Conditions Combined	Black MSM Patient Conditions	White MSM Patient Conditions	Black MSM vs. White MSM Patient Condition Comparison ^c
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	M (SD) ($n = 91$)	M (SD) ($n = 49$)	M (SD) ($n = 42$)	p
1 Explicit Racial Prejudice	-	.11	.63**	.49**	.10	-.10	-.33*	-.05	-.16	-.06	-.18	-.18	-.03	1.49 (.50)	1.55 (.53)	1.42 (.45)	.252
2 Implicit Racial Prejudice ^d	.10	-	-.01	.00	.23	.03	-.05	.13	.05	.05	-.35	-.30	.06	.14 (.54)	.06 (.38)	.22 (.67)	.320
3 Explicit Sexual Prejudice	.53**	.18	-	.24	.10	.23	-.39*	-.21	-.13	-.03	-.11	-.09	-.10	1.73 (.59)	1.77 (.55)	1.69 (.65)	.505
4 Explicit Prejudice Against People Who Inject Drugs	.52**	-.22	.37*	-	-.15	-.12	-.22	-.17	-.07	-.21	-.30*	-.26	.03	1.94 (.72)	2.01 (.76)	1.87 (.67)	.352
5 HIV Risk	.27	.06	.01	.15	-	.05	.20	.35*	.09	.27	.10	.19	.21	4.24 (.81)	4.24 (.66)	4.24 (.96)	.969
6 Increased Risk Behavior	.39*	-.11	.41**	.22	.04	-	-.18	-.11	-.23	-.04	.03	-.18	-.17	1.77 (1.02)	1.63 (.93)	1.93 (1.11)	.170
7 PrEP Adherence	-.30	.22	-.43**	-.29	-.15	-.36*	-	.35*	.13	.23	.47**	.44**	.38**	4.05 (.62)	4.02 (.59)	4.10 (.66)	.570
8 Importance of Request	-.14	.07	-.28	-.09	.07	-.20	.37*	-	-.01	.12	.31*	.22	.41**	4.70 (.55)	4.78 (.42)	4.62 (.66)	.191
9 Investment in Helping	-.06	.18	-.35*	-.36*	.11	-.07	.17	.42**	-	.07	.10	.24	-.15	3.76 (.89)	3.80 (.87)	3.71 (.92)	.664
10 Deservingness of Help	-.49**	-.17	-.50**	-.38*	.11	-.12	.39*	.32*	.28	-	-.02	.05	.20	4.79 (.57)	4.78 (.65)	4.81 (.45)	.778
11 Safety-Consciousness	-.18	-.03	-.18	-.29	-.32*	-.20	.24	.10	.19	.12	-	.72**	.08	3.19 (1.04)	3.31 (1.02)	3.05 (1.06)	.240
12 Responsibility	-.19	-.13	-.28	-.23	-.23	-.30	.30	.13	.24	.19	.63**	-	.16	3.59 (1.05)	3.67 (.99)	3.50 (1.13)	.437
13 Intention to Prescribe PrEP	-.19	.03	-.56**	-.20	-.04	-.41**	.56**	.47**	.41**	.49**	.36*	.41**	-	4.72 (.62)	4.73 (.49)	4.71 (.74)	.910

^a[1] Explicit racial prejudice represents a mean score based on seven items assessing attitudes toward Black Americans (Modern Racism Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward Black Americans). [2] Implicit racial prejudice represents a D score generated by an implicit association test (IAT), which is a computerized response-latency task. Scores can range from -2 to 2, with higher scores suggesting greater prejudice (more negative implicit attitude toward Black vs. White men). [3] Explicit sexual prejudice represents a mean score based on 12 items assessing attitudes toward gay men (Modern Homonegativity Scale - Gay Men (MHS-G)). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward gay men). [4] Explicit prejudice against people who inject drugs represents a mean score based on 6 items assessing attitudes toward people who inject drugs (Drug Use Stigmatization Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward people who inject drugs). [5-13] All clinical judgments represent single-item measures. Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger endorsement.

^bCorrelations for the Black patient conditions are shown above the diagonal, and correlations for the White patient conditions are shown below the diagonal.

^cMean differences were assessed using independent samples T-tests

^dFor the implicit racial prejudice measure only, the analytic sample was restricted to those participants who passed the manipulation check, completed the IAT, and met duration and accuracy criteria ($n = 45$ for combined MSM conditions; $n = 23$ for Black MSM patient conditions; $n = 22$ for White MSM patient conditions). For analyses not involving the implicit racism measure, the analytic sample was restricted to participants who passed the manipulation check.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table f. Correlations and Means of the Black and White MSW Subsamples Restricted to Manipulation Check Passers ($n = 92$)

Measure ^a	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) ^b													MSW Patient Conditions Combined	Black MSW Patient Conditions	White MSW Patient Conditions	Black MSW vs. White MSW Patient Condition Comparison ^c
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	M (SD) ($n = 92$)	M (SD) ($n = 52$)	M (SD) ($n = 40$)	p
1 Explicit Racial Prejudice	-	.05	.63**	.65**	-.22	.06	-.03	-.07	-.25	-.35*	.24	.07	-.16	1.50 (.58)	1.42 (.46)	1.61 (.70)	.142
2 Implicit Racial Prejudice ^d	.46	-	.11	.08	.15	.22	.00	.05	.09	-.15	.03	-.08	.01	.23 (.46)	.32 (.50)	.12 (.38)	.105
3 Explicit Sexual Prejudice	.73**	.28	-	.62**	-.02	.11	.00	-.22	-.28*	-.59**	.05	-.02	-.23	1.77 (.68)	1.69 (.63)	1.88 (.74)	.196
4 Explicit Prejudice Against People Who Inject Drugs	.51**	.20	.59**	-	-.31*	.07	-.23	-.16	-.31*	-.35*	.24	.12	-.24	2.00 (.73)	1.87 (.66)	2.17 (.79)	.047
5 HIV Risk	.16	.25	.19	-.02	-	.04	.02	.17	.26	-.01	-.45**	-.24	.31*	3.68 (.92)	3.75 (.95)	3.60 (.90)	.444
6 Increased Risk Behavior	-.05	-.02	.35*	.16	.30	-	-.32*	.09	-.10	-.01	-.29*	-.36**	.06	1.66 (.89)	1.75 (.99)	1.55 (.75)	.289
7 PrEP Adherence	-.03	.02	-.04	-.13	-.19	-.11	-	.24	.08	.00	.00	.20	.29*	3.80 (.65)	3.88 (.58)	3.70 (.72)	.191
8 Importance of Request	.08	-.17	-.10	-.27	.03	-.13	.26	-	.29*	.36**	.12	.16	.61**	4.58 (.60)	4.65 (.56)	4.48 (.64)	.156
9 Investment in Helping	.21	.00	.19	.00	.09	.03	-.08	.17	-	.24	-.04	-.04	.14	3.64 (.85)	3.67 (.86)	3.60 (.84)	.684
10 Deservingness of Help	-.17	-.10	-.43**	-.51**	-.24	-.27	.12	.40*	-.06	-	-.04	-.06	.36**	4.76 (.50)	4.83 (.38)	4.68 (.62)	.175
11 Safety-Consciousness	.04	-.15	-.06	-.27	-.10	.12	.24	.12	-.14	.24	-	.71**	-.10	3.16 (.86)	3.15 (.83)	3.18 (.90)	.907
12 Responsibility	-.10	-.10	-.25	-.37*	.07	.04	.28	.16	-.31*	.21	.79**	-	.05	3.53 (.90)	3.56 (.92)	3.50 (.88)	.761
13 Intention to Prescribe PrEP	.03	-.29	-.24	-.50**	.21	-.28	.29	.61**	.22	.38*	.22	.37*	-	4.64 (.60)	4.67 (.58)	4.60 (.63)	.568

^a[1] Explicit racial prejudice represents a mean score based on seven items assessing attitudes toward Black Americans (Modern Racism Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward Black Americans). [2] Implicit racial prejudice represents a D score generated by an implicit association test (IAT), which is a computerized response-latency task. Scores can range from -2 to 2, with higher scores suggesting greater prejudice (more negative implicit attitude toward Black vs. White men). [3] Explicit sexual prejudice represents a mean score based on 12 items assessing attitudes toward gay men (Modern Homonegativity Scale - Gay Men (MHS-G)). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward gay men). [4] Explicit prejudice against people who inject drugs represents a mean score based on 6 items assessing attitudes toward people who inject drugs (Drug Use Stigmatization Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward people who inject drugs). [5-13] All clinical judgments represent single-item measures. Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger endorsement.

^bCorrelations for the Black patient conditions are shown above the diagonal, and correlations for the White patient conditions are shown below the diagonal.

^cMean differences were assessed using independent samples T-tests

^dFor the implicit racial prejudice measure only, the analytic sample was restricted to those participants who passed the manipulation check, completed the IAT, and met duration and accuracy criteria ($n = 56$ for combined MSW conditions; $n = 31$ for Black MSW patient conditions; $n = 25$ for White MSW patient conditions). For analyses not involving the implicit racism measure, the analytic sample was restricted to participants who passed the manipulation check.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Table g. Correlations and Means of the Black and White MID Subsamples Restricted to Manipulation Check Passers ($n = 93$)

Measure ^a	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) ^b													MID Patient Conditions Combined	Black MID Patient Conditions	White MID Patient Conditions	Black MID vs. White MID Patient Condition Comparison ^c
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	M (SD) ($n = 93$)	M (SD) ($n = 50$)	M (SD) ($n = 43$)	p
1 Explicit Racial Prejudice	-	.13	.56**	.38**	.26	.10	-.13	-.12	.25	-.15	.06	-.06	-.04	1.31 (.44)	1.37 (.50)	1.24 (.37)	.155
2 Implicit Racial Prejudice ^d	.18	-	.18	.15	-.02	.31	-.06	.00	.13	-.29	.12	.15	-.27	.24 (.52)	.31 (.58)	.15 (.44)	.275
3 Explicit Sexual Prejudice	.54**	.22	-	.49**	.11	.11	-.13	-.20	.09	-.30*	-.01	-.07	-.17	1.59 (.58)	1.60 (.56)	1.59 (.61)	.987
4 Explicit Prejudice Against People Who Inject Drugs	.12	.26	.56**	-	.08	.02	-.37**	-.16	.24	-.25	.03	-.22	-.27	1.77 (.65)	1.75 (.66)	1.80 (.64)	.721
5 HIV Risk	-.27	.13	-.28	-.70	-	.00	.06	.15	.22	.08	.03	-.03	.10	4.55 (.72)	4.50 (.81)	4.60 (.58)	.485
6 Increased Risk Behavior	.06	.19	.12	.33*	-.06	-	-.15	-.02	-.08	-.12	-.17	-.20	.03	1.59 (.76)	1.60 (.76)	1.58 (.76)	.906
7 PrEP Adherence	-.29	.03	-.32*	-.11	.12	-.28	-	.56**	.06	.17	.13	.33*	.48**	3.53 (.69)	3.62 (.64)	3.42 (.73)	.159
8 Importance of Request	-.29	-.07	-.46**	-.20	.12	-.11	.30*	-	.33*	.37**	.24	.18	.48**	4.68 (.51)	4.68 (.51)	4.67 (.52)	.959
9 Investment in Helping	-.21	-.20	-.43**	-.28	.14	-.02	.02	.12	-	.21	.24	.12	.25	3.71 (.84)	3.82 (.85)	3.58 (.82)	.174
10 Deservingness of Help	-.13	-.11	-.54**	-.27	.34*	-.28	.30	.57**	.23	-	.22	.25	.36*	4.89 (.31)	4.88 (.33)	4.91 (.29)	.679
11 Safety-Consciousness	-.06	-.18	-.32*	-.31*	-.02	-.28	.49**	.33*	.06	.38*	-	.64**	.08	2.63 (.92)	2.80 (.81)	2.44 (1.01)	.065
12 Responsibility	-.16	.03	-.26	-.20	-.09	-.40**	.54**	.33*	.01	.39**	.48**	-	.12	3.06 (1.00)	3.24 (.85)	2.86 (1.13)	.067
13 Intention to Prescribe PrEP	-.04	.27	-.11	-.13	.22	-.26	.32*	.29	.13	.39**	.00	.49**	-	4.51 (.69)	4.58 (.61)	4.42 (.76)	.260

^a[1] Explicit racial prejudice represents a mean score based on seven items assessing attitudes toward Black Americans (Modern Racism Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward Black Americans). [2] Implicit racial prejudice represents a D score generated by an implicit association test (IAT), which is a computerized response-latency task. Scores can range from -2 to 2, with higher scores suggesting greater prejudice (more negative implicit attitude toward Black vs. White men). [3] Explicit sexual prejudice represents a mean score based on 12 items assessing attitudes toward gay men (Modern Homonegativity Scale - Gay Men (MHS-G)). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward gay men). [4] Explicit prejudice against people who inject drugs represents a mean score based on 6 items assessing attitudes toward people who inject drugs (Drug Use Stigmatization Scale). Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger prejudice (more negative attitudes toward people who inject drugs). [5-13] All clinical judgments represent single-item measures. Scores can range from 1 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger endorsement.

^bCorrelations for the Black patient conditions are shown above the diagonal, and correlations for the White patient conditions are shown below the diagonal.

^cMean differences were assessed using independent samples T-tests

^dFor the implicit racial prejudice measure only, the analytic sample was restricted to those participants who passed the manipulation check, completed the IAT, and met duration and accuracy criteria ($n = 48$ for combined MID conditions; $n = 25$ for Black MID patient conditions; $n = 23$ for White MID patient conditions). For analyses not involving the implicit racism measure, the analytic sample was restricted to participants who passed the manipulation check.

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

Appendix 2

Moderated Multiple Mediation Models

Table. Moderated Multiple Mediation Models Examining Provider Prejudice as a Moderator of the Indirect Effects of Patient Characteristics on Intention to Prescribe PrEP

Analysis ^a	Patient Characteristic (Focal Predictor)	Moderating Variable(s)	Mediating Variables ^b	Outcome
1	Patient Risk	Patient Race	HIV Risk, Increased Risk Behavior, PrEP Adherence, Importance of Request, Investment in Helping, Deservingness of Help, Safety-Consciousness, Responsibility	Intention to Prescribe PrEP
2	Patient Race	Provider Explicit Racial Prejudice	HIV Risk, Increased Risk Behavior, PrEP Adherence, Importance of Request, Investment in Helping, Deservingness of Help, Safety-Consciousness, Responsibility	Intention to Prescribe PrEP
3	Patient Race	Provider Implicit Racial Prejudice	HIV Risk, Increased Risk Behavior, PrEP Adherence, Importance of Request, Investment in Helping, Deservingness of Help, Safety-Consciousness, Responsibility	Intention to Prescribe PrEP
4	Patient Risk	Provider Sexual Prejudice	HIV Risk, Increased Risk Behavior, PrEP Adherence, Importance of Request, Investment in Helping, Deservingness of Help, Safety-Consciousness, Responsibility	Intention to Prescribe PrEP
5	Patient Risk	Provider Explicit Prejudice Against PWID	HIV Risk, Increased Risk Behavior, PrEP Adherence, Importance of Request, Investment in Helping, Deservingness of Help, Safety-Consciousness, Responsibility	Intention to Prescribe PrEP

^aAnalyses 1-5 involved bootstrapped analyses of moderated mediation models adjusted for the following background characteristics: age, gender, race, sexual orientation, provider type, HIV specialization, practice setting, PrEP familiarity, and PrEP experience. Analyses examining race effects but not risk effects (Analyses 2 and 3) were also adjusted for patient risk condition (MSM vs. MSW vs. MID). Analyses examining risk effects but not race effects (Analyses 4 and 5) were also adjusted for patient race condition (Black vs. White). Because explicit racial prejudice varied across patient risk conditions despite randomization, analysis of patient race x patient risk effects (Analysis 1) was also adjusted for explicit racial prejudice.

^bMediators were tested as parallel pathways within a single model (see **Figure 1: Model C**).

PWID = People who inject drugs MSM = man who has sex with men MSW = man who has sex with women MID = man who injects drugs

Appendix 3 Supplemental Moderation Analyses

Supplemental moderation analyses were performed to examine the four different forms of prejudice as moderators of the association between corresponding patient characteristics and intention to prescribe PrEP as depicted in the **Figure**. Specifically, we tested: (a) provider explicit racial prejudice as a moderator of the association between patient race (Black vs. White) and prescribing intention, (b) provider implicit racial prejudice as a moderator of the association between patient race (Black vs. White) and prescribing intention, (c) provider explicit sexual prejudice as a moderator of the association between patient sexual orientation (MSM vs. MSW) and prescribing intention, and (d) provider explicit prejudice against PWID as a moderator of the association between patient injection drug use (MID vs. MSM and MID vs. MSW) and prescribing intention

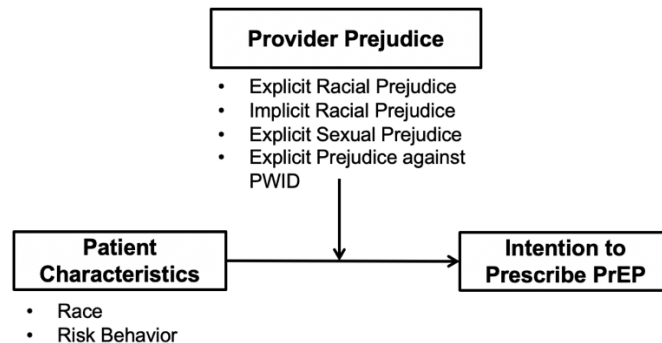


Figure. Conceptual Model of Provider Prejudice as a Moderator of the Effects of Patient Characteristics on Intention to Prescribe PrEP.

Partial, conditional, and interaction effects corresponding to these analyses are summarized in the **Table**. Across these analyses, adjusting for relevant background characteristics, the only significant interaction to emerge was between patient sexual orientation (MSM vs. MSW) and provider sexual prejudice. Probing the interaction revealed that providers who were lower in sexual prejudice (below 1.66 on the 5-point response scale, reported by 49.2% of the sample) had stronger intentions to prescribe PrEP for the MSM vs. the MSW patient, whereas those higher in sexual prejudice (equal to or above 1.66, reported by 50.8% of sample) did not significantly differ in their intention to prescribe for the two patients. Examining the interaction from an alternative perspective, sexual prejudice was negatively associated with intention to prescribe PrEP for the patient when the patient was an MSM ($b = -.38$, $SE = .10$, $p < .001$), but sexual prejudice was not significantly associated with intention to prescribe when the patient was an MSW ($b = -.12$, $SE = .09$, $p = .199$).

Table. Moderation Models Examining Provider Prejudice as a Moderator of the Effects of Patient Characteristics on Intention to Prescribe PrEP

Moderation Analysis	Variable(s) ^b	Unadjusted						Adjusted ^a					
		Partial Effects			Conditional & Interaction Effects			Partial Effects			Conditional & Interaction Effects		
		<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>p</i>
1 Patient Race x Provider Explicit Racial Prejudice	Patient Race White (ref)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	.09	.08	.273	.09	.08	.274	.08	.08	.315	.08	.08	.316
	Provider Explicit Racial Prejudice	-.05	.08	.494	-.03	.11	.755	-.13	.08	.084	-.13	.11	.206
	Patient Race x Provider Explicit Racial Prejudice	-	-	-	-.03	.15	.819	-	-	-	<.01	.15	.974
2 ^c Patient Race x Provider Implicit Racial Prejudice	Patient Race White (ref)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	.10	.12	.417	.09	.12	.422	.14	.12	.240	.14	.12	.242
	Provider Implicit Racial Prejudice	-.05	.12	.692	.06	.17	.718	-.05	.12	.646	-.06	.17	.719
	Patient Race x Provider Implicit Racial Prejudice	-	-	-	-.20	.23	.390	-	-	-	.02	.237	.946
3 ^d Patient Sexual Orientation x Provider Explicit Sexual Prejudice	Patient Sexual Orientation MSW (ref)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MSM	.07	.09	.424	.07	.09	.427	.14	.08	.100	.14	.08	.098
	Provider Explicit Sexual Prejudice	-.28	.07	<.001	-.21	.09	.021	-.23	.07	.001	-.12	.09	.199
	Patient Sexual Orientation (MSM) x Provider Explicit Sexual Prejudice	-	-	-	-.18	.14	.200	-	-	-	-.27	.13	.037
4 Patient Injection Drug Use x Provider Explicit Prejudice Against PWID	Patient Injection Drug Use MID (ref)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MSM	.25	.09	.007	.25	.09	.008	.29	.09	.002	.29	.09	.002
	MSW	.18	.09	.051	.19	.09	.039	.16	.09	.076	.17	.09	.059
	Provider Explicit Prejudice Against PWID	-.20	.05	<.001	-.21	.10	.036	-.20	.06	<.001	-.23	.10	.017
	Patient Injection Drug Use (MSM) x Provider Explicit Prejudice Against PWID	-	-	-	.13	.14	.328	-	-	-	.15	.13	.255
	Patient Injection Drug Use (MSW) x Provider Explicit Prejudice Against PWID	-	-	-	-.10	.13	.466	-	-	-	-.04	.13	.744

^aModels were adjusted for the following background characteristics: age, gender, race, sexual orientation, provider type, HIV specialization, practice setting, PrEP familiarity, and PrEP experience. Analyses examining race effects but not risk effects (Analyses 1 and 2) were also adjusted for patient risk condition (MSM vs. MSW vs. MID). Analyses examining risk effects but not race effects (Analyses 3 and 4) were also adjusted for patient race condition (Black vs. White).

^bProvider explicit racial prejudice, implicit racial prejudice, explicit sexual prejudice, and explicit prejudice against PWID were mean-centered for interpretation of conditional effects.

^cParticipants who completed the IAT and met duration and accuracy criteria only (*n* = 149 vs. 276 in restricted analytic sample of manipulation check passers).

^dParticipants who passed the manipulation check and were in the MSM and MSW conditions only (*n* = 182 vs. 276 in restricted analytic sample of manipulation check passers).

PWID = People who inject drugs MSM = man who has sex with men MSW = man who has sex with women MID = man who injects drugs