

JOURNAL *of* HEALTH *and* SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

to article in

Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 2014, Vol. 55, Issue 1

**Multiple Disadvantaged Statuses and Health: The Role of Multiple Forms of
Discrimination**

Eric Anthony Grollman
University of Richmond

APPENDIX A. National Survey of Midlife Development in the US Reports of Discrimination by Subgroups (N=2,647)

	Race			Gender		Sexual Orientation		Weight		
	Sample (N=2,647)	Black (n=161)	Other (n=140)	White (n=2,346)	Female (n=1,302)	Male (n=1,345)	Sexual Minority (n=67)	Hetero- sexual (n=2,580)	Obese (n=583)	Non- obese (n=2,064)
DISCRIMINATION (any=1)	.65	.90 ^{***}	.83 ^{***A}	.61	.66 [*]	.63	.81 ^{**}	.65	.71 ^{**}	.63
Forms										
Race-ethnicity (yes=1)	.16	.63 ^{***}	.50 ^{***A}	.08	.13 ^{***}	.21	.12	.16	.18	.16
Gender (yes=1)	.15	.09	.13	.16	.22 ^{***}	.05	.22	.14	.14	.15
Sexual Orientation (yes=1)	.02	.02	.00	.02	.02	.01	.35 ^{***}	.01	.01	.02
Weight (yes=1)	.07	.11 [*]	.08	.07	.09 ^{***}	.05	.04	.07	.19 ^{***}	.04
Ability (yes=1)	.01	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.02 [*]	.01
Appearance (yes=1)	.05	.06	.09	.05	.04 ^{***}	.07	.14 ^{**}	.05	.04	.05
Age (yes=1)	.11	.12	.12	.10	.11	.10	.05	.11	.10	.11
Religion (yes=1)	.03	.03	.04	.03	.03	.03	.00	.03	.03	.03
Number of Forms										
No Forms (yes=1)	.59	.33 ^{***}	.35 ^{***}	.64	.56 ^{***}	.63	.29 ^{***}	.60	.29 [*]	.60
One Form (yes=1)	.28	.40 ^{***}	.42 ^{***}	.25	.29 ^{**}	.26	.54 ^{***}	.27	.26	.28
Two Forms (yes=1)	.09	.19 ^{***}	.15 ^{**}	.07	.11 ^{***}	.07	.12	.09	.13 ^{***}	.08
Three or More Forms (yes=1)	.04	.08 ^{**}	.08 [*]	.04	.05 [*]	.04	.05	.04	.06 [*]	.04
Frequency										
Everyday (0-27)	4.44	9.68 ^{***}	7.52 ^{***A}	3.53	4.33	4.58	6.55 ^{***}	4.38	5.39 ^{***}	4.16
Major Lifetime (0-55)	1.73	3.98 ^{***}	3.25 ^{***A}	1.33	1.60	1.80	2.46	1.71	2.04	1.64
Perceived Stressfulness (0-6)	.61	1.77 ^{***}	1.13 ^{***A}	.42	.62 [*]	.61	1.53 ^{***}	.59	.93 ^{***}	.52

Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ for racial minorities, women, sexual minorities, and obese individuals compared to whites, men, heterosexuals, and non-obese individuals, respectively. Sample sizes and bivariate comparisons based on unweighted data.

^A Significantly differ from Black respondents ($p < .05$).

APPENDIX B. Race-Gender-Sexuality-Weight Subgroups (N=2,647)

Disadvantaged Statuses	Race	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Weight	<i>n</i>
<i>Privileged</i>					
0	White	Male	Heterosexual	Non-Obese	893
<i>Singly Disadvantaged</i>					
1	White	Female	Heterosexual	Non-Obese	905
1	White	Male	Heterosexual	Obese	233
1	Other Race	Male	Heterosexual	Non-Obese	60
1	Black	Male	Heterosexual	Non-Obese	46
1	White	Male	Sexual Minority	Non-Obese	33
<i>Doubly Disadvantaged</i>					
2	White	Female	Heterosexual	Obese	251
2	Black	Female	Heterosexual	Non-Obese	55
2	Other Race	Female	Heterosexual	Non-Obese	52
2	White	Female	Sexual Minority	Non-Obese	17
2	Other Race	Male	Heterosexual	Obese	17
2	Black	Male	Heterosexual	Obese	15
2	White	Male	Sexual Minority	Obese	5
<i>Triply Disadvantaged</i>					
3	Black	Female	Heterosexual	Obese	43
3	Other Race	Female	Heterosexual	Obese	10
3	White	Female	Sexual Minority	Obese	9
3	Black	Female	Sexual Minority	Non-Obese	2
3	Other Race	Female	Sexual Minority	Non-Obese	1

Note: The sample does not include any respondents who are nonwhite gay or bisexual men (of either weight) nor nonwhite lesbian or bisexual obese women.

Source: National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS).