Supplement to:

Douds, Kiara Wyndham, and Michael Hout. 2020. "Microaggressions in the United States." Sociological Science 7: 528-543.

Table 1: Standardized Multivariable Regression Estimates Predicting Physical and Psychological Health Outcomes, United States, 2018

Covariates	Health outcome			
	Quality of Life	Mental Health Rating	Emotional Problems	Physical Health Rating
Microaggression Scale	-0.158*	-0.152*	0.206*	-0.097*
	(-6.17)	(-5.83)	(7.93)	(-3.73)
Race (ref.: Non-Latinx White)				
Black	-0.118*	0.015	-0.036	-0.008
	(-4.64)	(0.57)	(-1.39)	(-0.33)
Latinx	-0.020	0.022	-0.064*	0.038
	(-0.77)	(0.83)	(-2.44)	(1.43)
Other	-0.111*	-0.067*	0.013	-0.025
	(-4.48)	(-2.64)	(0.52)	(-0.99)
Gender (ref.: Men)				
Women	0.087*	-0.047	0.095*	-0.009
	(3.57)	(-1.91)	(3.83)	(-0.37)
Age	-0.094*	0.018	-0.135*	-0.100*
	(-3.59)	(0.69)	(-5.06)	(-3.76)
Education (ref.: < high school)				
High school diploma	0.074	0.166*	-0.017	0.057
	(1.76)	(3.88)	(-0.40)	(1.35)
Some college	0.204*	0.238*	-0.063	0.163*
	(4.86)	(5.56)	(-1.48)	(3.82)
Bachelor's degree	0.285*	0.309*	-0.112*	0.292*
	(7.18)	(7.66)	(-2.79)	(7.25)
Advanced degree	0.258*	0.307*	-0.116*	0.284*
	(7.52)	(8.78)	(-3.31)	(8.13)
Political orientation	0.056*	0.056*	-0.044	0.018
	(2.24)	(2.18)	(-1.71)	(0.71)
Number of cases	1,471	1,471	1,470	1,471

Notes: t-ratios in parentheses.
*$p < 0.05$.
Higher political orientation values correspond to more conservative identification.