

Florida State University Libraries

Honors Theses

The Division of Undergraduate Studies

2015

Belongingness and Suicidal Ideation Among Hispanic/Latino Individuals

Laura Acosta



THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES

BELONGINGNESS AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO INDIVIDUALS

By

LAURA ACOSTA

A Thesis submitted to the
Department of Psychology
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation with
Honors in the Major

Degree Awarded:
Summer, 2015

The members of the Defense Committee approve the thesis of Laura Acosta defended on April 8th, 2015.

Dr. Thomas E. Joiner

Thesis Director

Dr. Lisa M. Weinberg

Outside Committee Member

Dr. Jesse R. Cogle

Committee Member

Abstract

The interpersonal theory of suicide states that thwarted belongingness, a perception of social isolation and lack of social connectedness, is an important factor related to the experience of suicidal ideation. A strong familial connection, characteristic of Hispanic/Latino culture, is associated with lower levels of thwarted belongingness. In this study, thwarted belongingness and ethnicity were used to predict lifetime levels of suicidal ideation among Hispanic/Latino and non-Hispanic white undergraduate college students. Based on previous research and their typically high value placed on family, Hispanics were predicted to experience lower levels of suicidal ideation and thwarted belongingness. Thwarted belongingness as well as Hispanic ethnicity were hypothesized to significantly predict suicidal ideation. Additionally, Hispanic status was hypothesized to moderate the role of thwarted belongingness such that Hispanics who reported high levels of thwarted belongingness would experience the highest levels of suicidal ideation. Undergraduate college students, of whom 22% were Hispanic/Latino and 78% were non-Hispanic white (N = 170), completed self-reported measures. Thwarted belongingness, but not ethnicity, significantly predicted intensity of lifetime suicidal ideation. Hispanic/Latino status did not have an effect on suicidal ideation and was not a moderator of the effect of thwarted belongingness. These findings highlight thwarted belongingness as a key factor for assessing suicidal ideation in college students.

Belongingness and Suicidal Ideation among Hispanic/Latino Individuals

In 2012, people of Hispanic origin accounted for 16.9% of the United States (U.S.) population, making them the largest ethnic or racial minority in the country (United States Census Bureau, 2014). By 2050, it is estimated that the Hispanic population will reach 132.8 million, constituting approximately 30% of the U.S. population (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013). Overall, suicide ranks as the 13th leading cause of death among Hispanics in the U.S., with suicide ranking as the 10th overall cause of death for the general population of all ages in 2010. Among those between the ages of 15 to 24, suicide is the third leading cause of death among Hispanics and the second cause of death for the general population in this age range (American Association of Suicidology, 2007; CDC, 2012; Hoyert & Xu, 2012). The World Health Organization (2014) estimated that the suicide rate for those between the ages of 15 to 29 for the U.S. was 12.7 (per 100,000) while the rate for Mexico was 6.0, and for Spain was 3.0.

The interpersonal theory of suicide (ITS) states that in order for an individual to die by suicide, he or she must have a desire for suicide and the capability to act on suicidal thoughts. According to this theory, suicidal desire develops from feelings of thwarted belongingness and the perception of burdensomeness. Thwarted belongingness can be described as a perception of social isolation that consists of experiencing a lack of social connectedness; an individual who is experiencing thwarted belongingness often has thoughts such as “I am alone” and “There are no people I can turn to in times of need” (Van Orden et al., 2010; Van Orden, Witte, Gordon, Bender, & Joiner, 2008).

Research has demonstrated that an unmet need to belong can cause numerous deleterious effects on cognition and behavior, such as impairments in self-regulation, which can include loss of self-control, and aggressive behaviors (Baumeister, DeWall, Ciarocco, & Twenge, 2005;

Twenge, Baumeister, Tice, & Stucke, 2001). The need to belong and feel connected to others is often regarded as a fundamental human psychological need, which if unmet can lead to feelings of loneliness, lack of social support, and social withdrawal. This is also demonstrated in the higher rates of suicide that widowed, single, and divorced people experience compared to married individuals (Stack & Wasserman, 1993). According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory (1970), the desire to belong is an essential need that people are motivated to fulfill, being surpassed by only safety and physiological needs. Furthermore, research has found that experiencing regular social interactions increases one's sense of belonging, however, these regular interactions must be with those to whom one feels connected with and perceived as supportive (Baumeister & Leary, 1995).

Within Hispanic communities, high value is placed on not just the nuclear family, but the extended family as well. Family is regarded as the most important institution by Hispanics originating from many different countries and many Hispanics report feeling a strong attachment and identification with their families, along with feelings of loyalty and solidarity (Sabogal, Marín, Otero-Sabogal, Marín, & Perez-Stable, 1987). These strong family values may account for the relatively better mental health of Hispanics compared to other groups. This is because Hispanic family members provide a support system to each other where they can rely on each other for emotional support and external sources of support on a regular basis (Sabogal et al., 1987). Research has shown that experiencing a reduction in familial responsibilities and interactions increases suicide risk (Stack & Wasserman, 1993). Among the six primary factors that Linehan et al. (1983) identified as major reasons to live was responsibility to family. If an individual has a perceived responsibility or obligation to his or her family, he or she is less likely to think about suicide.

Further, research has demonstrated that this perception of responsibility to family is prominent within various Hispanic cultures, but is not prominent within non-Hispanic cultures (Garza & Cramer, 2011; Campos, Ullman, Aguilera, & Dunkel, 2014). Researchers have also found that the duration of residence with family members and family support reduces the probability of suicide attempts among Hispanic youths, and that having more family members is associated with a decreased risk of lethal suicidal behavior (Maimon, Browning, & Brooks-Gunn, 2010; Van Orden et al., 2010). The bond that Hispanic family members share is so strong that it is believed that members who do not follow through with the expectation to provide support in times of need are viewed as violating significant cultural norms (Kao & Travis, 2005). Research conducted by Oquendo and colleagues (2005) found that Hispanics displayed lower levels of suicidal ideation, higher scores on moral objections to suicide, and responsibility to family. Because one's family can make a significant contribution to one's feeling of belongingness by providing support, the cultural aspect of high family value in Hispanics could make a large contribution to their belongingness.

Based on this research, I hypothesized that Hispanic/Latinos would display lower levels of suicidal ideation and lower levels of thwarted belongingness compared to non-Hispanic whites. I also predicted that thwarted belongingness and Hispanic/Latino status would be significant predictors of suicidal ideation level. Finally, I hypothesized an interaction between Hispanic/Latino status and thwarted belongingness on levels of suicidal ideation, with Hispanic/Latinos who report high levels of thwarted belongingness having the highest levels of lifetime suicidal ideation.

Methods

Participants

Participants were 170 undergraduate students (83% female) enrolled in General Psychology courses at Florida State University. The mean age of the sample was 19.14 (range 18 to 23). 78% of participants identified themselves ethnically as non-Hispanic and racially as white, 22% identified themselves ethnically as Hispanic/Latino, and out of those who identified as Hispanic/Latino, 55% identified racially as white and 45% as Hispanic/Latino. For the purpose of this study, all who identified ethnically as Hispanic/Latino regardless of race and all non-Hispanic whites were included. Since ethnicity is the variable being examined and not specifically race, anyone who identified ethnically as Hispanic/Latino fit the targeted sample. Hispanic/Latinos were chosen to be compared to non-Hispanic whites because research has demonstrated that non-Hispanic whites score the lowest in family value compared to Hispanics/Latinos, African Americans, and Asians (Schwartz, Zamboanga, Rodriguez, & Wang, 2007). Further, non-Hispanic whites mainly inhabit Western cultures which are largely individualistic in nature, whereas non-Western cultures are largely collectivistic in nature (Schwartz, Montgomery, & Briones, 2006). Participants received course credit upon completion of the questionnaires.

Procedure

Participants first reviewed and electronically signed a statement of informed consent detailing the purpose, procedures, and goals of the study, they then completed all other measures described below using Qualtrics. Responses to the questions about suicide were screened by a clinically trained graduate student for severe and imminent suicide risk. If necessary, the participant was contacted for further evaluation and resources. All participants were given contact in-

formation for mental health services and all procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board.

Materials and Measures

Demographics. The demographics form captured race/ethnicity information on the participants.

Informed consent. The informed consent form detailed the procedure, purpose, and goal of the study and contained the contact information of the primary researcher and the Institutional Review Board in case the participant had questions regarding the study.

Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire (INQ). The INQ was designed to measure participants' current beliefs about the extent to which they feel connected to others (i.e., belongingness). Nine items measured belongingness (e.g., "These days other people care about me"). Participants indicated the degree to which each item was true for them recently (on a 7-point Likert scale). Scores were coded such that higher numbers reflect higher levels of thwarted belongingness. Internal consistency coefficients for the sample used in this study were found to be strong for the belongingness items ($\alpha = .91$). Construct validity was also strong, there was a strong relation between thwarted belongingness and suicidal ideation (Van Orden, 2009).

Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviors Interview Self-Report Short Form (SITBI-SR-SF). The SITBI is a structured interview developed by Nock and colleagues to assess the presence, frequency, and characteristics of a wide range of self-injurious thoughts and behaviors, including suicidal ideation, suicide plans, suicide gestures, suicide attempts, and non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI). The initial study, based on the administration of the SITBI to 94 adolescents and young adults suggested that the SITBI had strong test-retest reliability (average $\kappa = .70$, intraclass correlation coefficient .44) over a 6-month period. Moreover, concurrent validity was

demonstrated via strong correspondence between the SITBI and other measures of suicidal ideation (average $\kappa = .54$), suicide attempt ($\kappa = .65$), and NSSI (average $\kappa = .87$) (Nock, Holmberg, Photos, & Michel, 2007). For the purposes of this study, item eight, “At the worst point, how intense were your thoughts of killing yourself?” was used to assess suicidal ideation. Response options for this item range from 0 (low/little) to 4 (very much/severe). The short form of this interview (Nock, Holmberg, Photos, & Michel, 2007), with instructions and prompts adapted for self-report administration was used in this study.

Data Analytic Strategy

To test the association between Hispanic/Latino status (compared to non-Hispanic whites) and suicidal ideation and thwarted belongingness, Pearson’s r correlations were conducted. To assess the impact of belongingness on Hispanic/Latinos’ suicidal ideation (compared to non-Hispanic whites) multiple regression analyses were conducted with thwarted belongingness and race as independent variables predicting lifetime suicidal ideation intensity as the dependent variable. To measure the interaction between Hispanic/Latino status and thwarted belongingness on levels of suicidal ideation, regression analyses were conducted on the interaction of ethnicity (i.e. Hispanic/Latino or non-Hispanic white) and thwarted belongingness, which were both centered at their respective means, with suicidal ideation as the dependent variable. For all analyses, ethnicity was coded as 1 = Hispanic and 2 = non-Hispanic white.

Results

Correlations between the variables included in the analyses for hypothesis 1 are presented in Table 1. The correlation between ethnicity and suicidal ideation was not statistically significant ($r = .028, p = .718$). The correlation between ethnicity and belongingness was also not sta-

tistically significant ($r = -.088, p = .256$). The correlation between belongingness and ideation was statistically significant and medium in magnitude ($r = .331, p < .001$).

As shown in Table 2, the regression analysis model with thwarted belongingness and ethnicity predicting lifetime suicidal ideation intensity was statistically significant $F(2, 167) = 10.62, p < .001$ and explained 11.3% ($R^2 = .113$) of the variance in suicidal ideation scores in the sample. Further analysis showed that ethnicity did not have a statistically significant impact on suicidal ideation ($\beta = .057, p = .434$), whereas belongingness displayed a moderate impact on suicidal ideation ($\beta = .336, p < .001$).

As shown in Table 3, the regression analysis model on the interaction of ethnicity and thwarted belongingness with suicidal ideation as the dependent variable was statistically significant $F(3, 166) = 7.27, p < .001$. The addition of the interaction term of belongingness x ethnicity did not cause a significant variability in suicidal ideation compared to the previous model ($\Delta R^2 = .003$) and was not statistically significant ($\beta = .058, p = .432$). Further analysis showed that belongingness centered remained significant ($\beta = .329, p < .001$) and ethnicity centered remained non-significant ($\beta = .049, p = .506$). Belongingness was consistently the only significant effect on suicidal ideation in all three analyses, which displayed a significant, moderate effect.

Discussion

This study sought to understand the differences in suicidal ideation between Hispanic/Latinos and non-Hispanic whites with an aim to give light to the possible underlying differences that are affecting the rates of suicide for both cultures. I examined the roles of thwarted belongingness and ethnicity in predicting levels of suicidal ideation among college students. One of the various cultural differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites is their respective connection to family and culture, non-Hispanic whites primarily adhering to the Western indi-

vidualistic orientation and Hispanics adhering to the non-Western collectivistic orientation which is shown in a variety of Central and Southern American countries (Christiansen, 1997). This collectivistic perspective that grants importance to family and communal values can help an individual achieve a higher sense of belonging. On the contrary, the idiocentrism that is often associated with an individualistic perspective can lead to smaller and less satisfying social support networks, less skill in managing both self and others' emotions, lower intentions to seek help from family and friends for personal and suicidal problems, and higher levels of hopelessness and suicide ideation (Scott, Ciarrochi, & Deane, 2004).

Contrary to what was predicted in the first hypothesis, Hispanic/Latinos did not display lower levels of suicidal ideation, which is divergent from previous research, or lower levels of thwarted belongingness compared to non-Hispanic whites and there was no relationship between ethnicity and levels of suicidal ideation. However, the analysis showed that the effect of thwarted belongingness on suicidal ideation was significant and moderate, which is consistent with previous research on the ITS (Van Orden, Witte, Gordon, Bender, & Joiner, 2008). The results also did not corroborate the second hypothesis, that Hispanic/Latino status as well as thwarted belongingness would be a significant predictor of suicidal ideation. The variance in suicidal ideation explained by the model (11.3%) was primarily driven by the variation in belongingness. This analysis also further supports the ITS. Finally, I hypothesized that there would be an interaction between Hispanic/Latino status and thwarted belongingness on levels of suicidal ideation, with Hispanic/Latinos who reported high levels of thwarted belongingness having the highest levels of suicidal ideation. This final hypothesis was also not supported, as the effect of the interaction of ethnicity and belongingness on suicidal ideation was not significant. Overall, results

from the present study suggest that Hispanics and non-Hispanics do not vary in belongingness or their levels of suicidal ideation.

It is possible that the sample of Hispanic/Latino participants could have been acculturated to American culture and therefore might adhere less to their origin culture. Research has shown that family value decreased in importance as acculturation and exposure to the U.S. culture increased (Sabogal et al., 1987) and that higher levels of acculturation are associated with increased risk for suicidal ideation and attempts (Escobar & Vega, 2000). This theory could explain the null finding of differences in belongingness between Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites in the sample if the participants that self-identified as Hispanic had already become acculturated to American culture and in actuality did not adhere to their Hispanic culture.

Adolescent children of immigrants who come to the U.S. often use their American friends as a reference and this can lead to a decline of the Latino family. Because of the acculturation to American society, the discrepancy in their parent's collectivistic orientation and their friend's individualistic orientation can render the parental guidance ineffective (Christiansen, 1997). It is possible that some of the Hispanics in this sample may have acculturated to the American individualistic culture by immigrating at an early age or being second or third generation children of immigrants. The process of acculturation also brings on stress and according to some research, the stress that comes from acculturation is related to an increased risk in suicidal ideation (Olvera, 2001).

There were several limitations in this study. One of them being that this study was limited to a small sample of only non-clinical college students, most of whom were white and female. Being that this sample was relatively small and did not contain many Hispanics (N = 38) compared to non-Hispanic whites (N = 132), these restrictions may have resulted in the non-

significant relationship between ethnicity, belongingness, and suicidal ideation. A more diverse sample of young adults that would include an equal amount of Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites that are not exclusively in college would allow for greater generalizability. With a larger and more diverse sample that would include young adults that are students and non-students, the findings may be different. Another limitation was that the sample did not contain many participants who had experienced suicidal ideation and rated that ideation highly.

Future research could use a measure of family value or familism along with ethnicity and compare the family value and ethnicity directly with belongingness and suicidal ideation. Another future direction could assess the effects of Hispanic belongingness and suicidal ideation with hopelessness as an added variable, which could be achieved by adding a scale for hopelessness, since research has demonstrated that among Latinos, hopelessness was positively correlated with suicidal ideation (Cheref, Lane, Polanco-Roman, Gadol, & Miranda, 2015). Finally, another future direction could be to incorporate measures of acculturation in order to examine the effects of acculturation on perceived thwarted belongingness and suicidal ideation. Overall, these findings provided additional support for the ITS. Thwarted belongingness, not ethnicity, significantly predicted intensity of lifetime suicidal ideation. Hispanic/Latino status did not have an effect on suicidal ideation and was not a moderator of the effect of thwarted belongingness. These findings demonstrate that thwarted belongingness is a key factor for assessing suicidal ideation in college students.

References

- American Association of Suicidology. (2007). *Hispanic suicide fact sheet*. Retrieved July 7, 2014, from http://www.suicidology.org/c/document_library/get_file?folderId=232&name=DLFE-243.pdf
- Baumeister, R. F., DeWall, C. N., Ciarocco, N. J., & Twenge, J. M. (2005). Social exclusion impairs self-regulation. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 88, 589–604.
- Baumeister, R. F., & Leary, M. R. (1995). The need to belong: Desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation. *Psychological Bulletin*, 117(3), 497-529. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.117.3.497>
- Campos, B., Ullman, J. B., Aguilera, A., & Dunkel Schetter, C. (2014). Familism and psychological health: The intervening role of closeness and social support. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 20(2), 191-201. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0034094>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). *Suicide Facts at a Glance 2012*. Retrieved July 7, 2014, from http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/suicide_datasheet-a.pdf
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *Minority Health*. Retrieved July 7, 2014, from <http://www.cdc.gov/minorityhealth/populations/REMP/hispanic.html>
- Cheref, S., Lane, R., Polanco-Roman, L., Gadol, E., & Miranda, R. (2015). Suicidal ideation among racial/ethnic minorities: Moderating effects of rumination and depressive symptoms. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 21(1), 31-40. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0037139>
- Christiansen, T. F. (1997). The acculturation gap: A study of relations among acculturation, acculturative stress, and coping responses for latino adolescents and parents (Order No.

- AAM9715127). Available from PsycINFO. (619260370; 1997-95011-022). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/619260370?accountid=4840>
- Escobar, J. I., & Vega, W. A. (2000). Mental health and immigration's AAAs: Where are we and where do we go from here? *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 188(11), 736-740. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/71274547?accountid=4840>
- Garza, M. J., & Cramer, R. J. (2011). The Spanish Reasons for Living Inventory (SRFL-I): Factor structure and association with suicide risk among Spanish speaking Hispanics. *Archives of Suicide Research*, 15(4), 354-371. doi: 10.1080/13811118.2011.615704
- Hoyert, D. L. & Xu, J. (2012). Deaths: Preliminary data for 2011. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 61(6): 1-64.
- Kao, H. S., & Travis, S. S. (2005). Effects of acculturation and social exchange on the expectations of filial piety among Hispanic/Latino parents of adult children. *Nursing & Health Sciences*, 7(4), 226-234. doi: 10.1111/j.1442-2018.2005.00241.x
- Linehan, M. M., Goodstein, J. L., Nielsen, S. L., & Chiles, J. A. (1983). Reasons for staying alive when you are thinking of killing yourself: The reasons for living inventory. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 51(2), 276-286. doi: 10.1037/0022-006X.51.2.276
- Maimon, D., Browning, C. R., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2010). Collective efficacy, family attachment, and urban adolescent suicide attempts. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 51(3), 307-24.
- Maslow, A. (1970). *Motivation and personality* (2nd ed.). New York: Harper & Row

- Nock, M. K., Holmberg, E. B., Photos, V. I., & Michel, B. D. (2007). Self-injurious thoughts and behaviors interview: Development, reliability, and validity in an adolescent sample. *Psychological Assessment, 19*(3), 309-317. doi: 10.1037/1040-3590.19.3.309
- Olvera, R. L. (2001). Suicidal ideation in hispanic and mixed-ancestry adolescents. *Suicide & Life - Threatening Behavior, 31*(4), 416-27. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/224895233?accountid=4840>
- Oquendo, M. A., Dragatsi, D., Harkavy-Friedman, J., Dervic, K., Currier, D., Burke, A. K., . . . Mann, J. J. (2005). Protective factors against suicidal behavior in latinos. *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 193*(7), 438-443. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/67981779?accountid=4840>
- Sabogal, F., Marín, G., Otero-Sabogal, R., Marín, B. V., & Perez-Stable, E. (1987). Hispanic familism and acculturation: What changes and what doesn't? *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 9*(4), 397-412.
- Schwartz, S. J., Montgomery, M. J., & Briones, E. (2006). The role of identity in acculturation among immigrant people: Theoretical propositions, empirical questions, and applied recommendations. *Human Development, 49*(1), 1-30.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000090300>
- Schwartz, S. J., Zamboanga, B. L., Rodriguez, L., & Wang, S. C. (2007). The structure of cultural identity in an ethnically diverse sample of emerging adults. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology, 29*(2), 159-173. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01973530701332229>
- Scott, G., Ciarrochi, J., & Deane, F. P. (2004). Disadvantages of being an individualist in an individualistic culture: Idiocentrism, emotional competence, stress, and mental health. *Aus-*

tralian Psychologist, 39(2), 143-153.

doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00050060410001701861>

Stack, S., & Wasserman, I. (1993). Marital status, alcohol consumption, and suicide: An analysis of national data. *Journal of Marriage & the Family*, 55(4), 1018-1024.

doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/352781>

Twenge, J. M., Baumeister, R. F., Tice, D. M., & Stucke, T. S. (2001). If you can't join them, beat them: Effects of social exclusion on aggressive behavior. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 81, 1058–1069.

United States Census Bureau. (2014). *USA People QuickFacts*. Retrieved July 7, 2014, from <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html>

Van Orden, K. A., Witte, T. K., Gordon, K. H., Bender, T. W., & Joiner, T. E., Jr. (2008). Suicidal desire and the capability for suicide: Tests of the interpersonal-psychological theory of suicidal behavior among adults. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 76, 72–83.

Van Orden, K. A. (2009). Construct validity of the interpersonal needs questionnaire (Order No. 3385317). Available from Dissertations & Theses @ Florida State University - FCLA; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text. (304884339). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304884339?accountid=4840>

Van Orden, K. A., Witte, T. K., Cukrowicz, K. C., Braithwaite, S. R., Selby, E. A., & Joiner, T. E., Jr. (2010). The interpersonal theory of suicide. *Psychological Review*, 117(2), 575-600.

World Health Organization. (2014). Preventing suicide: a global imperative. Retrieved March 11, 2015, from

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/131056/1/9789241564779_eng.pdf

Appendix

Table 1
Correlations

	Ethnicity	Ideation	Thwarted Belongingness
Ethnicity	-		
Ideation	.028	-	
Thwarted Belongingness	-.088	.331*	-

* $p < .001$ **Table 2**
Regression Models Predicting Suicidal Ideation

Predictors	β	p	SE	R^2
				.113
Belongingness	.336	.000	.011	
Ethnicity	.057	.434	.265	

Table 3
Regression Models including Interaction Term Predicting Suicidal Ideation

Predictors	β	p	SE	R^2
				.116
Belongingness centered	.329	.000	.011	
Ethnicity centered	.049	.506	.268	
Belongingness X Ethnicity	.058	.432	.030	