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A Special Data Report on Disparities in Wellbeing among Asian Pacific American Students

A Data Report provided by the USC Well-being Collective from the
2020 USC Student Wellbeing Index Survey

FOR INQUIRIES:

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

USC Well-being Collective, October 2020, "A Special Data Report on
Disparities in Wellbeing among Asian Pacific American Students"

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The compilation of projects in this report covers the research conducted on student data managed by the Office for Health Promotion Strategy. This represents only a snapshot of available research across USC's academic units, researchers, and partners of the USC Well-being Collective. The Office for Health Promotion Strategy has also conducted analyses on National Assessment of Collegiate Campus Climates (NACCC) survey data from the USC Race and Equity Center and on medical diagnoses data from USC Student Health. If you are interested in sharing additional student data with us for analysis, please contact hpstrategy@usc.edu. It should also be noted that we will continue to update and revise these reports as we learn and receive feedback. As such, we welcome your feedback on this report.

When sharing this report, please include the recommended citation located on the report cover page. This report was prepared by the USC Student Health Office for Health Promotion Strategy, backbone for the USC Well-being Collective.

About USC Well-being Collective

Guided by the principle that wellbeing is created where people live, learn, work and play, the USC Well-being Collective was established to bring together a coalition of campus partners to advance student health and wellbeing. The USC Well-being Collective harnesses the power of Collective Impact for a variety of distinct and often siloed academic departments, administrative units, recognized student organizations and local non-profits to come together and work with the whole student community towards one common agenda: strengthening a campus culture driven by student wellbeing.

This common agenda is supported by four interrelated strategic goals:

1. Enhancing the culture of equity and inclusion
2. Creating a culture where individuals and communities thrive
3. Disrupting the culture of at-risk substance use
4. Fostering a culture of consent and healthy relationships

Measuring Impact

To track progress, members of the student community and participating partners worked with USC Student Health Office for Health Promotion Strategy - backbone for the USC Well-being Collective and identified eight population-level Student Wellbeing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to regularly report and share with the whole USC community. These KPIs represent essential common priorities to address, and begin to measure movement towards the common agenda. The following is a list of the 8 Student Wellbeing KPIs:

1. Positive Sense of Belonging
2. Fairness and Equity in the Classroom
3. Fairness and Equity out of the Classroom
4. Positive Mental Health
5. At-risk Drinking among All Students
6. At-risk Drinking among Incoming Undergraduate Students
7. Sexual Assault
8. Upstanding Behaviors

All of the Well-being Collective's data reports are located at uscbwellbeingcollective.usc.edu.

Introduction

The University of Southern California is multi-faceted, consisting of traditions, aspirations and the settings we share. The wellbeing of students is at the core of our every day work. As such, it is critical that each of us take on a campus-wide responsibility to create health and wellbeing in each of our units and spaces throughout the university.

Using a collective impact framework, we aspire to support our students to achieve their fullest potential by making wellbeing a strategic priority.

This report is one of several that highlights the nuanced gaps, needs, and assets within our student communities based on their intersectional identities. I highly encourage you to explore the student wellbeing key performance indicators in this report, review the disparities of our student populations by different demographic factors, and see how certain student groups are presenting their wellbeing in comparison to the aggregated student population.

It is our hope that USC staff, faculty and students can utilize the data in this report to conduct further research and gather community feedback to identify the risk and protective factors associated with their wellbeing in order to plan and advocate for appropriate resources. Ultimately, we need to narrow the disparities and achieve ever increasing wellbeing for all of our diverse student communities.

I invite you to reflect on the valuable work each of us can contribute to strengthening a culture driven by student wellbeing on our campuses, both through personal actions and systemic change.

At the University of Southern California, we are at the forefront of innovation and positive culture change in higher education. Together, we are shaping an important landscape to create a health promoting environment for our student community and for the wellbeing of the USC community as a whole. Your insight and feedback on this report is always welcome as it contributes to our common agenda. May we know wellbeing in person, place and planet.

Sincerely,

Paula Swinford, MS, MHA, FACHA
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University of Southern California

Methodology

The primary source of data in this report is derived from the Student Wellbeing Index Survey (SWIS) that was conducted online from April 9 - May 8, 2020. The goal of the SWIS is to provide annual tracking of USC students' views and experiences on student wellbeing in the areas of sense of belonging, perception of being treated fairly and equitably in and out of the classrooms, positive mental health, at-risk drinking, sexual assault, and upstanding behaviors.

A random sample of 10,308 undergraduate students and 13,531 graduate students who were enrolled in on-campus programs at USC in the Spring 2020 were invited to participate in the SWIS. All USC students have a chance of being selected into the study. Their survey response rates were 20.5% for undergraduates and 23.4% for graduate students respectively. The estimated margin of error at 95% confidence level was +/-1.7% for both undergraduate and graduate student populations. The survey was subsequently weighted to be representative of the USC student census population by sex, race/ethnicity, campus location, degree level, and academic school. The weighted sample of 1,359 Asian Pacific American (APA) students (859 undergraduates and 500 graduate students) were used for data analysis in this report. International and online students were also excluded from analysis as separate reports on International students and Online students will be created.

The second data source for an indicator on the rates of at-risk drinking among incoming undergraduates after their initial six weeks on campus comes from the 2019/2020 AlcoholEdu Survey (as of May 12, 2020). AlcoholEdu is a research-based online alcohol education program designed to assist students in developing personal decision-making skills regarding alcohol use in college. All incoming first year and transfer undergraduate students are required to complete

AlcoholEdu before the start of the semester and after six weeks in their first semester. AlcoholEdu data were not weighted because all of the USC first-year and transfer undergraduates (N = 5,588) were required to complete the survey. For this report, 1,626 incoming undergraduates identified themselves as APA and completed the AlcoholEdu Survey.

Please refer to the tables in the Appendix I: Participant Characteristics of SWIS and Appendix II: Participant Characteristics of AlcoholEdu for the breakdown of the number of survey participants by each demographic.

Limitations

Following the common practice in quantitative research to generate reliable estimates, only groups with a minimum of 20 survey respondents are displayed in this report.¹ The main limitation of this report is the inadequate number of survey respondents with non-cisgender identities and a few non-heterosexual orientations.² In the interest of including as many results as possible and avoiding the erasure of experiences of non-cisgender and non-heterosexual students because each subgroup consists of less than 20 respondents, they are combined together into the LGBTQ+ category. Data from a few non-heterosexual groups (e.g., asexual, bisexual, gay, and questioning) are still shown as long as their sample size is 20 or above.

Future studies to highlight the experiences of the subgroups within the Asian Pacific American LGBTQ+ student community with other intersectional identities (e.g., graduate Native Hawaiian non-binary students) should utilize other research methods such as qualitative focus groups and in-depth interviews as alternative modes of data collection.

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1. Hill, R. (1998). What sample size is “enough” in internet survey research. *Interpersonal Computing and Technology: An electronic journal for the 21st century*, 6(3-4), 1-12.
 2. See Appendix I and Appendix II at the end of this report for the number of respondents in each gender identity and sexual orientation categories.

DEMOGRAPHIC DEFINITIONS

UG - Total	Total sample of survey respondents who were undergraduate students and enrolled in an on-campus program at USC.
G UPC - Total	Total sample of survey respondents who were graduate students and enrolled in an on-campus program at University Park Campus, USC.
Non-APA	Students who did not identify as Asian/Asian American, Desi American/South Asian, or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.
All APA	Any students who identified as Asian/Asian American, Desi American/South Asian, or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, including those who also identified with other races/ethnicities.
AA only	Students who only identified as Asian or Asian American.
DASA only	Students who only identified as Desi American or South Asian.
NHPI	Students who identified as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.
Mixed - AA/DASA and White	Asian/Asian American or Desi American/South Asian students who also identified as White.
Mixed - AA/DASA and other non-White	Asian/Asian American or Desi American/South Asian students who also identified with at least one non-White racial/ethnic group.
Cis-hetero men	Students whose gender identity and sex at birth are male and sexual orientation is exclusively heterosexual.
Cis-hetero women	Students whose gender identity and sex at birth are female and sexual orientation is exclusively heterosexual.
LGBTQ+	For this report, it is an inclusive acronym for students who identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning, plus other non-cisgender identities (genderqueer, gender non-conforming, non-binary or self-identify) and non-heterosexual orientations (asexual, pansexual or self-identify).
First generation	Students who would be the first generation in their family to graduate with a Bachelor's Degree.
Diagnosed with disability	Students who reported to have been diagnosed with any of the following: ADHD, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Chronic mental health condition (e.g., depression, PTSD, anxiety disorder, etc), Chronic medical condition (e.g., cystic fibrosis, diabetes, chronic pain, etc.), Learning disability, Mobility-related disability (e.g., spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy, etc.), Sensory disability (e.g., hard of hearing, low vision, etc.) or other disability /chronic condition.
Affiliated with military	Students who were currently in Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), in Military Reserves or National Guard, Now on active duty, on active duty in the past 12 months, or on active duty beyond the past 12 months.

*See Appendix at the end of this report for the number of respondents in each demographic category. International students and online students were removed from analysis in this report.

STUDENT WELLBEING KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Positive Sense of Belonging	Sense of belonging is a composite index of 5 items (The Healthy Minds Network, 2018) such as: "I feel valued as an individual at USC," "I feel I belong at USC," "I have considered leaving USC because I felt isolated or unwelcomed (reversed coded)," "USC is a place where I am able to perform up to my full potential," and "I have found one or more communities or groups where I feel I belong at USC." Respondents rated their agreement with these items from (1) strongly disagree to (5) strongly agree. Students with positive sense of belonging have a summative score of at least 20 out of 25 points on this index.
Fairness and Equity in the Classroom	Respondents rated their agreement from (1) strongly disagree to (5) strongly agree to this statement: "I am treated fairly and equitably in classrooms and classroom settings," (The Healthy Minds Network, 2018). Students who feel they are treated fairly and equitably in the classroom answer either (4) agree or (5) strongly agree.
Fairness and Equity out of the Classroom	Respondents rated their agreement from (1) strongly disagree to (5) strongly agree to this statement: "I am treated fairly and equitably in out-of-classroom university spaces," (The Healthy Minds Network, 2018). Students who feel they are treated fairly and equitably out of the classroom answer either (4) agree or (5) strongly agree.
Positive Mental Health	Measured using the Flourishing Scale (Diener et al., 2010) with 8 items such as: "I lead a purposeful and meaningful life," "My social relationships are supportive and rewarding," "I am engaged and interested in my daily activities," "I actively contribute to the happiness and well-being of others," "I am competent and capable in the activities that are important to me," "I am a good person and live a good life," "I am optimistic about my future," and "People respect me." Participants rated their agreement from (1) strongly disagree to (7) strongly agree. People with a positive mental health score 48 or more out of 56 in the scale, an average of at least 6 (agree) for all the items.
At-risk drinking	At-risk drinking is defined as 4 or more drinks for women, 5 or more drinks for men, and 4 or more drinks for unknown biological sex/intersex in one occasion for the past two weeks (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2015).
Sexual assault	Participants were asked: "In the past 12 months, have you experienced any unwanted sexual contact? Please count any experience of unwanted sexual contact, e.g., touching of your sexual body parts, oral sex, anal sex, sexual intercourse, and penetration of your vagina or anus with a finger or object that you did not consent to and did not want to happen regardless of where it happened." (The Healthy Minds Network, 2018).
Upstanding Behavior	Measured by students who have reported to have intervened (by trying to help) for someone in at least one of the following situations: 1) drinking too much; 2) at risk of being sexually assaulted; 3) using harassing language towards others; 4) under emotional distress or suicidal; and 5) physical altercations (The Healthy Minds Network, 2018).

Diener, E., Wirtz, D., Tov, W., Kim-Prieto, C., Choi, D. W., Oishi, S., & Biswas-Diener, R. (2010). New well-being measures: Short scales to assess flourishing and positive and negative feelings. *Social Indicators Research*, 97(2), 143-156.

The Healthy Minds Network (2018). The Healthy Minds Study (HMS): Questionnaire modules. Retrieved from <http://www.healthymindsnetwork.org/research/data-for-researchers>

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. (2015). Drinking levels defined. Retrieved from <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/overview-alcohol-consumption/moderate-binge-drinking>

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overall, Asian Pacific American (APA) students at USC experienced statistically significant disparities ($p < .05$) in four out of eight Student Wellbeing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) when compared to the non-APA student populations. One KPI (at-risk drinking among APA undergraduates) was also found to be significantly lower with a small effect size ($\phi > .100$).

Among the undergraduate students, APA students had significantly lower positive mental health (-9.4% , $p = .000$) but higher perception of being treated fairly and equitably out of the classroom ($+3.3\%$, $p = .023$) when compared to non-APA undergraduates. All APA undergraduates were engaged in significantly lower rates of at-risk drinking than non-APA undergraduates (-11.3% , $p = .000$, $\phi = .118$). Incoming APA undergraduates similarly engaged in at-risk drinking behaviors at significantly lower rates than non-APA peers (-7.0% , $p = .000$).

Among the graduate student population, APA and non-APA students did not have statistically significant disparities in any of the Student Wellbeing KPIs. In comparison to non-APA students, APA students had slightly lower perception to be treated fairly and equitably in the classroom (-3.1% , $p = .081$) and practiced more upstanding behaviors ($+4.1\%$, $p = .054$) by helping other students who might be in a crisis or in an unsafe situation while they were on campus at USC.

The next section will provide further disaggregation of wellbeing KPI data within the APA student community that may help to identify unique gaps and needs, as well as learning opportunities from APA subgroups who experienced less disparities in some of the student wellbeing KPIs.

DISPARITIES BETWEEN APA AND NON-APA SAMPLES ON STUDENT WELLBEING

Key Performance Indicator	UG Non-APA	UG All APA	% Difference	G Non-APA	G All APA	% Difference
1. % of students who report positive sense of belonging	49.3%	45.9%	-3.4%	44.9%	41.0%	-3.9%
2. % of students who feel they are treated fairly and equitably in classrooms and classroom settings	84.2%	86.4%	+2.2%	85.5%	82.4%	-3.1%
3. % of students who feel they are treated fairly and equitably in out-of-classroom university spaces	83.2%	86.5%	+3.3%*	80.7%	78.7%	-2.0%
4. % of students who report positive mental health	49.8%	40.4%	-9.4%***	51.5%	50.2%	-1.3%
5. % of students who engage in at-risk drinking	28.6%	17.3%	-11.3%***	21.1%	18.6%	-2.5%
6. % of incoming undergraduate students who are at-risk drinkers after 6 weeks on campus	22.0%	15.0%	-7.0%***	-	-	-
7. % of students who experience sexual assault in the last 12 months	8.2%	7.3%	-0.9%	2.8%	2.4%	-0.4%
8. % of students who report upstanding behaviors at USC	63.8%	61.2%	-2.6%	25.1%	29.2%	+4.1%

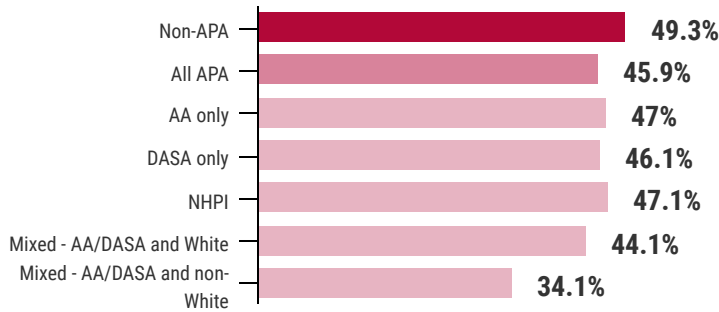
% difference between APA and Non-APA students is statistically significant at * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. If the number is bolded, the effect size (ϕ) is also above .100
Data for the student wellbeing KPI #6 are derived from AlcoholEdu Survey, with incoming undergraduates (first-year and transfer) only.

POSITIVE SENSE OF BELONGING

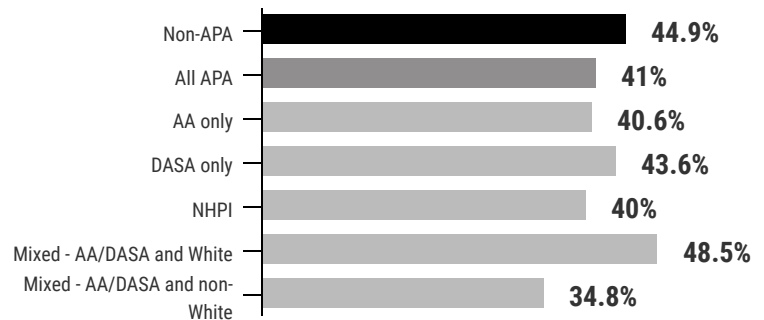


UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

RACE/ETHNICITY



GRADUATE STUDENTS



*Non-APA = Students who did not identify as Asian/Asian American (AA), Desi American/South Asian (DASA), or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (NHPI)

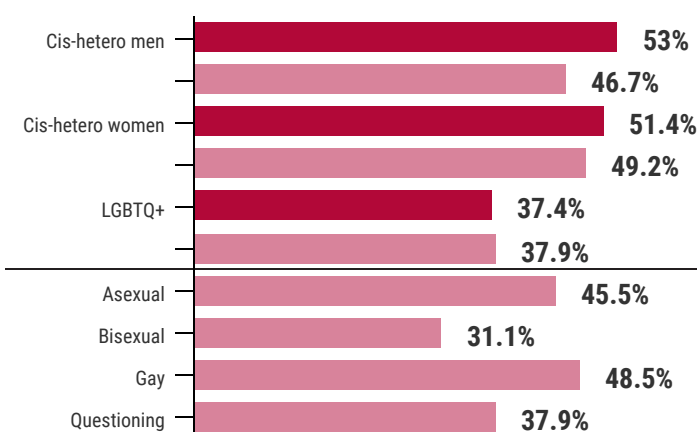
All APA = All Asian Pacific American students who identified as Asian/Asian American (AA), Desi American/South Asian (DASA), or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (NHPI)

Mixed - AA/DASA and White = Asian American or Desi American/South Asian students who also identified as White

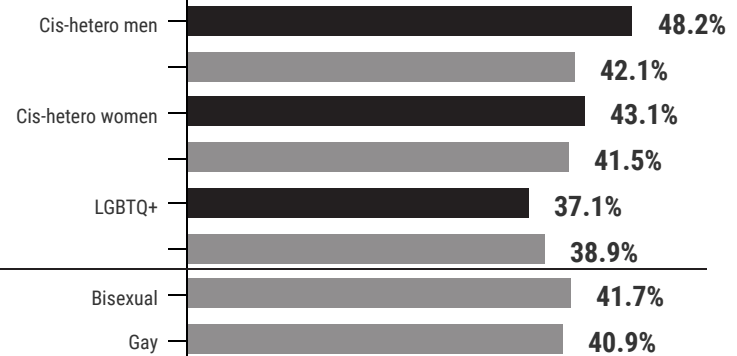
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● UG - Total ● UG - All APA

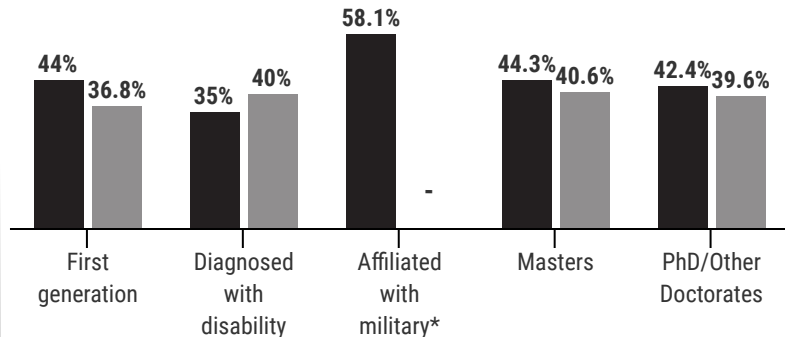
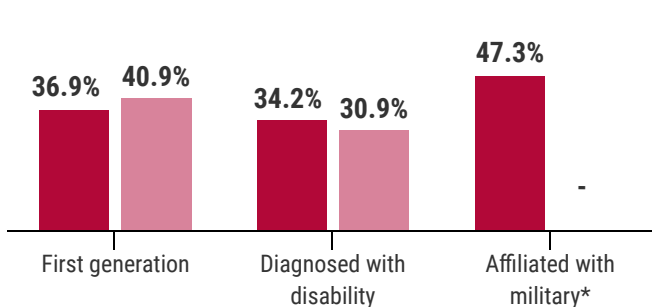
GENDER IDENTITY/
SEXUAL ORIENTATION



● G UPC - Total ● G - All APA



OTHER
DEMOGRAPHICS



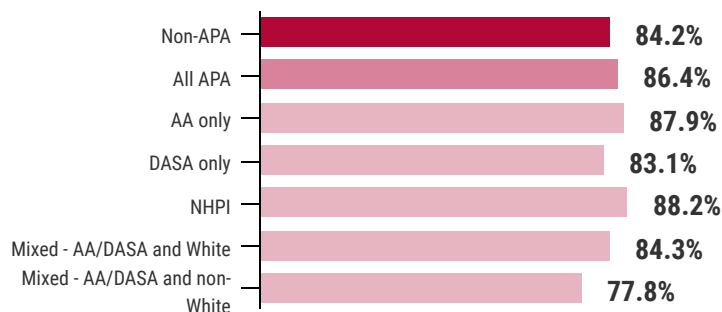
There were less than 20 APA students in the UG and G survey samples with non-cisgender identities (e.g., transgender, non-binary, gender non-conforming, genderqueer, other self-identify), non-heterosexual orientations (e.g., asexual & questioning for G; lesbian, pansexual & queer for both UG and G) and affiliated with military to generate reliable results. Hence, their group numbers could not be created for this report.

FAIRNESS AND EQUITY IN THE CLASSROOM

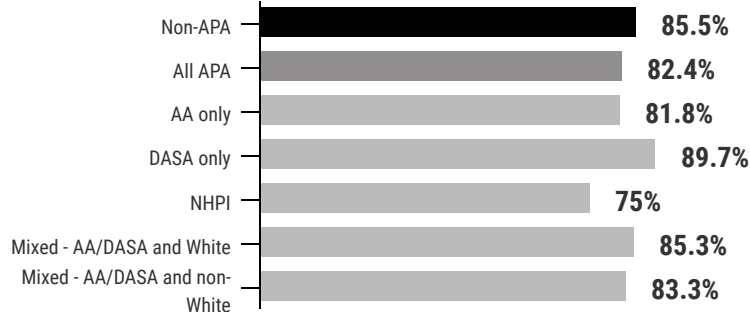


UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

RACE/ETHNICITY



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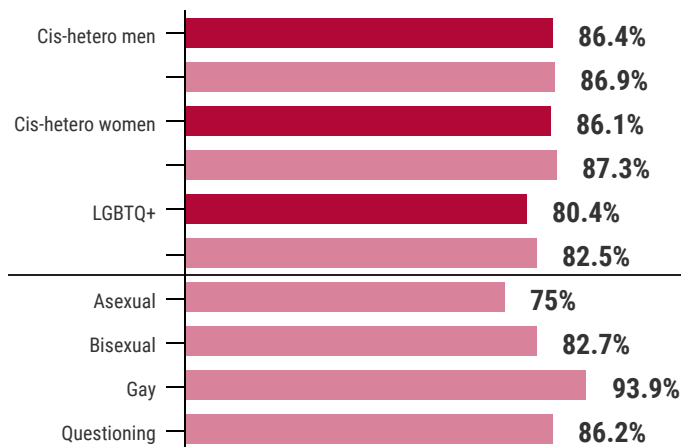
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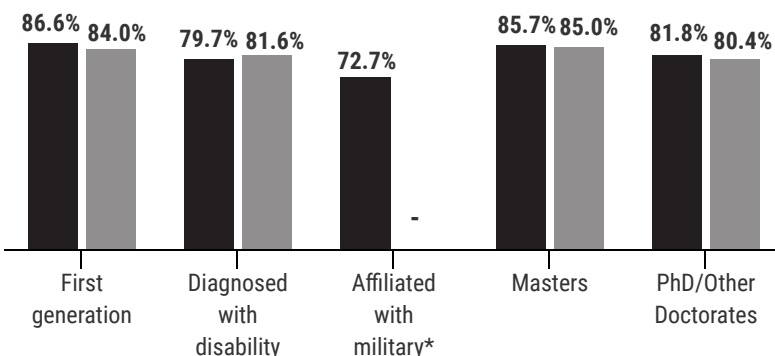
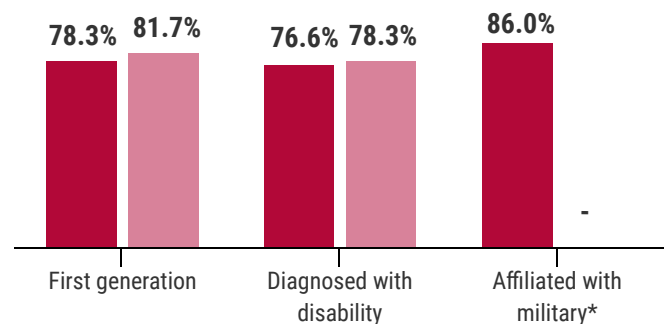
GENDER IDENTITY/
SEXUAL ORIENTATION



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OTHER
DEMOGRAPHICS



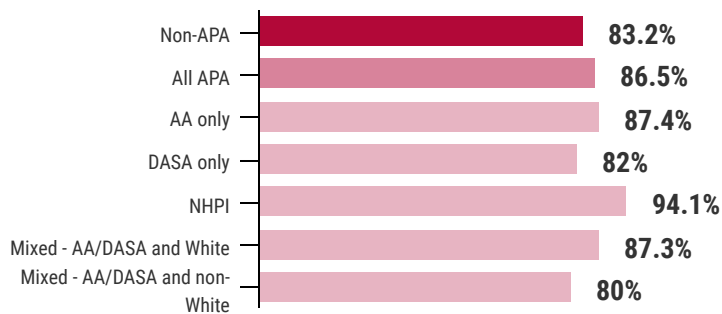
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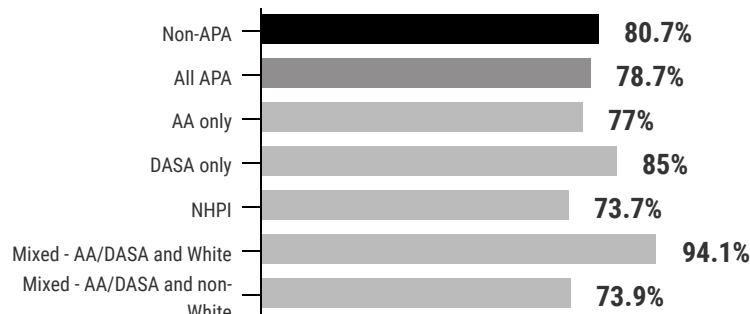


UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

RACE/ETHNICITY



GRADUATE STUDENTS



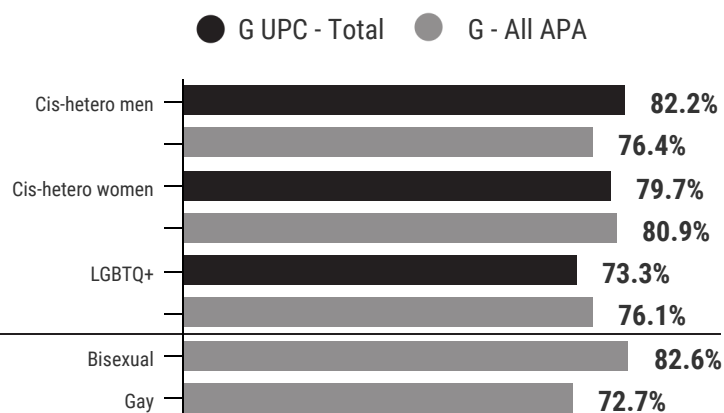
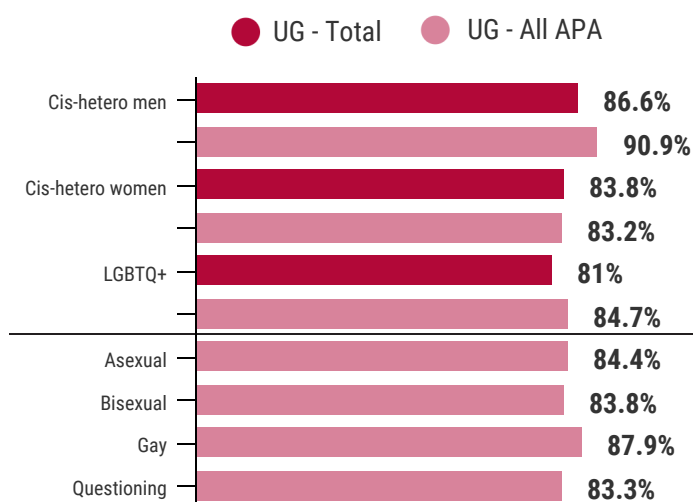
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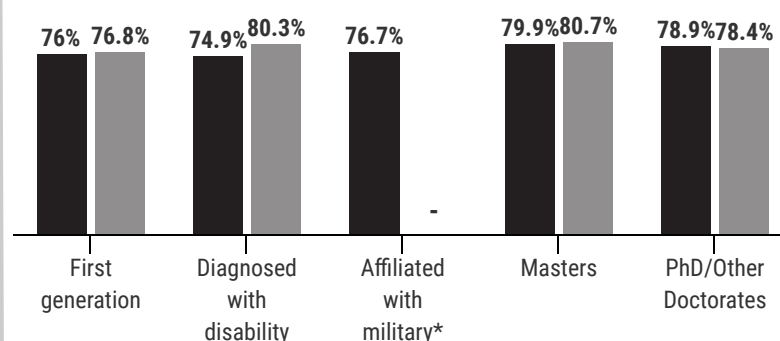
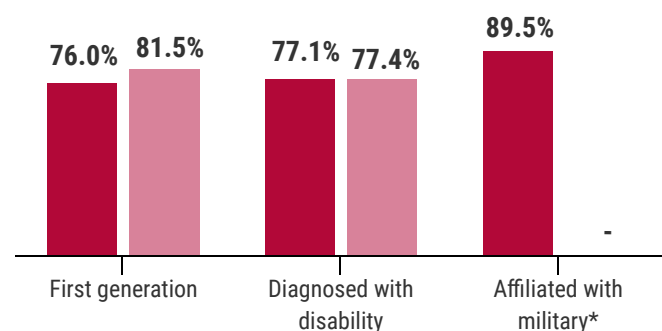
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GENDER IDENTITY/
SEXUAL ORIENTATION



OTHER
DEMOGRAPHICS



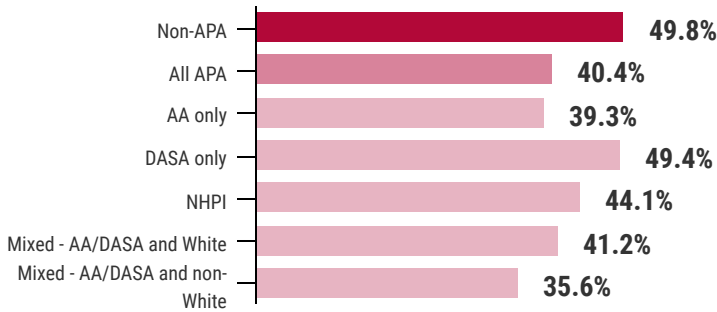
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POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH

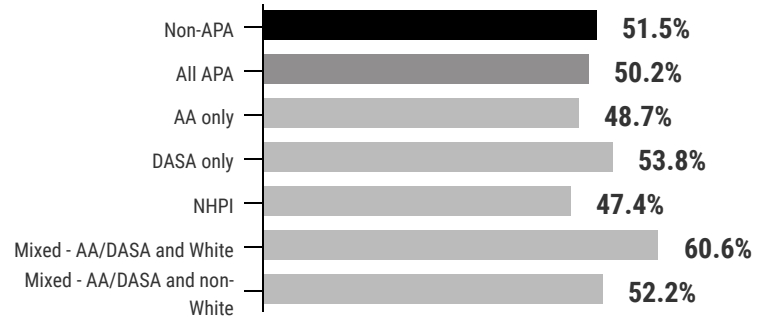


UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

RACE/ETHNICITY



GRADUATE STUDENTS



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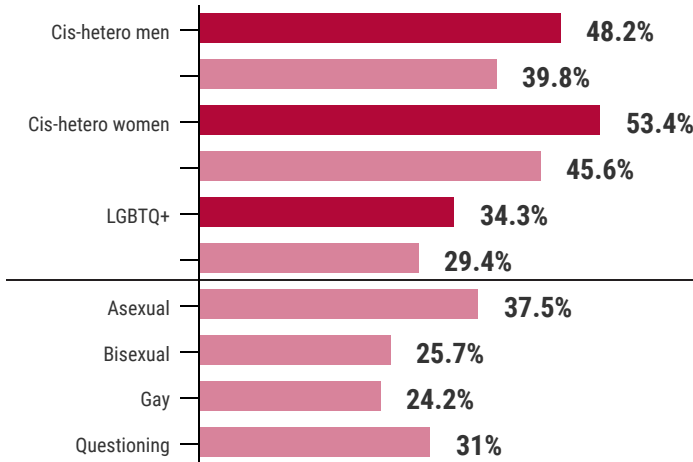
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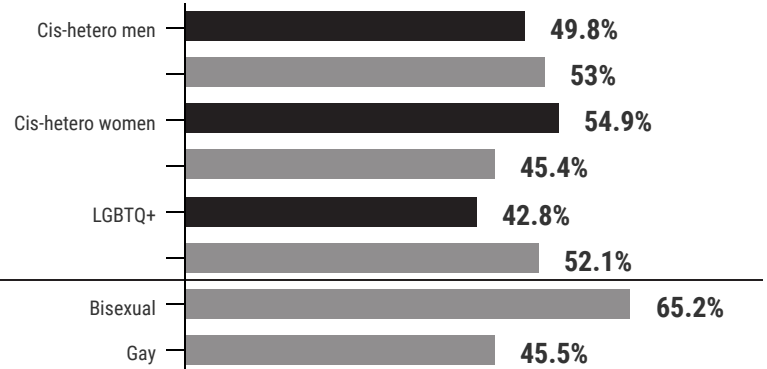
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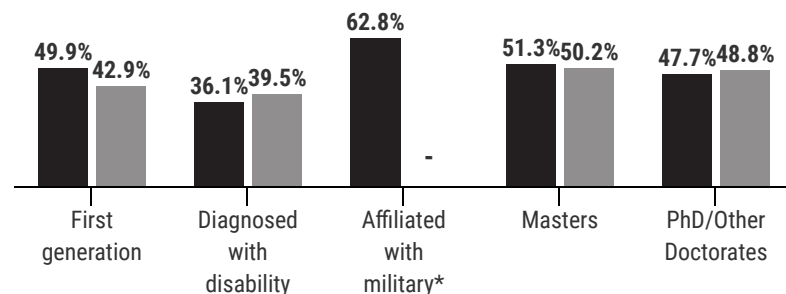
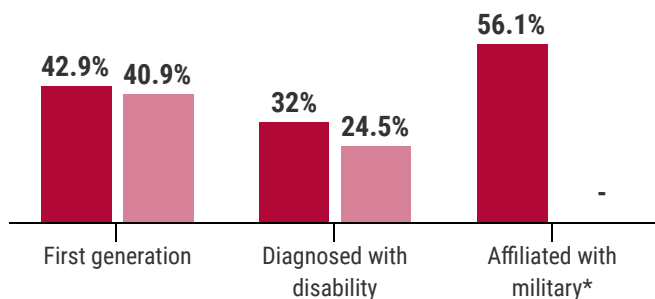
GENDER IDENTITY/
SEXUAL ORIENTATION



● G UPC - Total ● G - All APA



OTHER
DEMOGRAPHICS



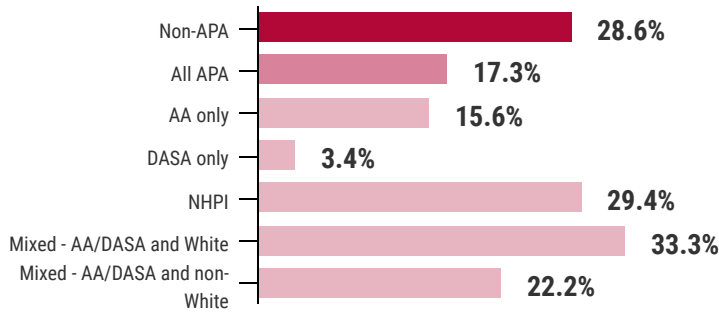
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AT-RISK DRINKING

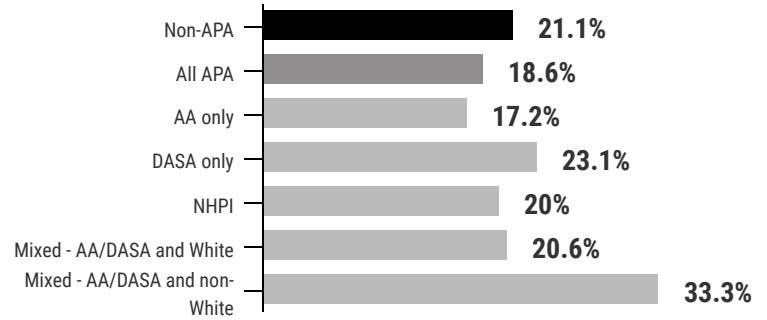


UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

RACE/ETHNICITY



GRADUATE STUDENTS



*Non-APA = Students who did not identify as Asian/Asian American (AA), Desi American/South Asian (DASA), or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (NHPI)

All APA = All Asian Pacific American students who identified as Asian/Asian American (AA), Desi American/South Asian (DASA), or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (NHPI)

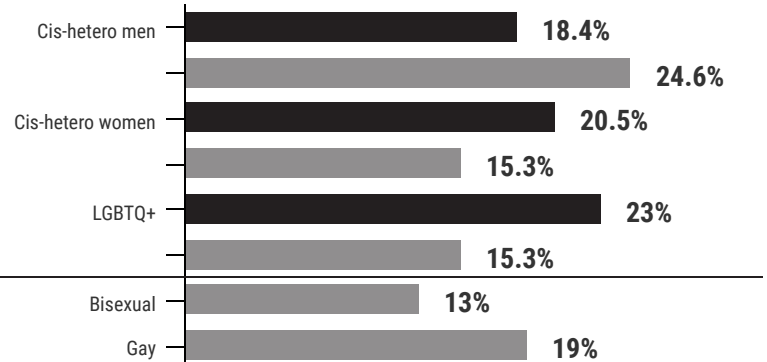
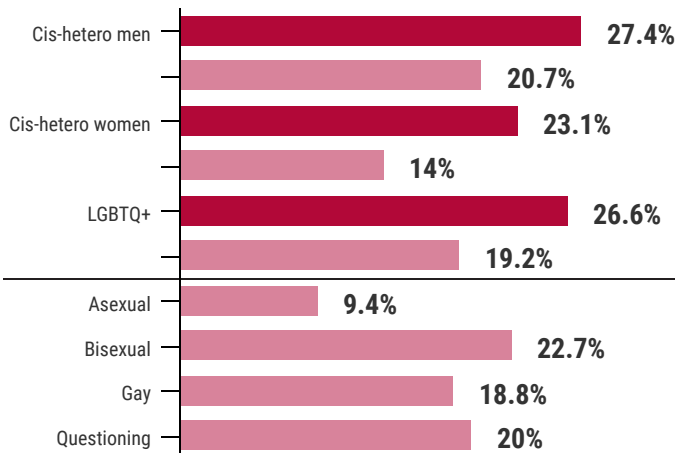
Mixed - AA/DASA and White = Asian American or Desi American/South Asian students who also identified as White

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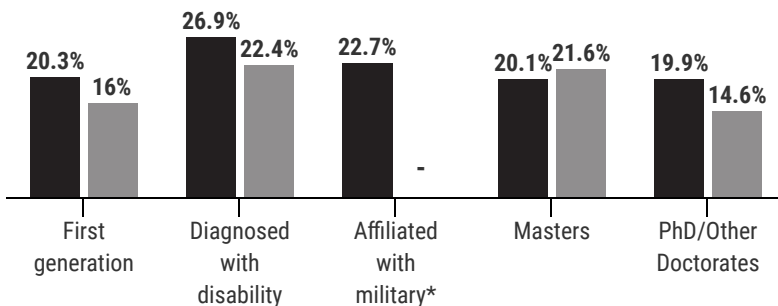
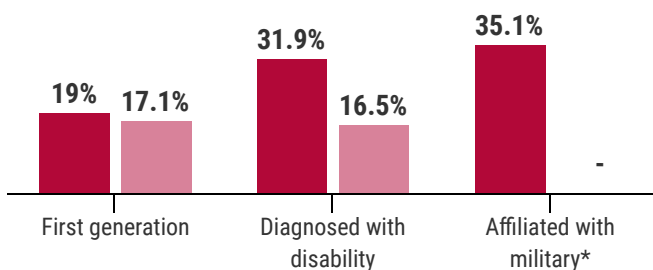
● UG - Total ● UG - All APA

● G UPC - Total ● G - All APA

GENDER IDENTITY/
SEXUAL ORIENTATION



OTHER
DEMOGRAPHICS



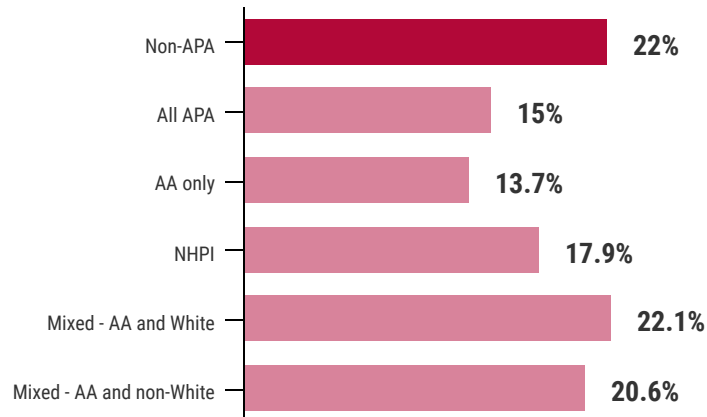
There were less than 20 APA students in the UG and G survey samples with non-cisgender identities (e.g., transgender, non-binary, gender non-conforming, genderqueer, other self-identify), non-heterosexual orientations (e.g., asexual & questioning for G; lesbian, pansexual & queer for both UG and G) and affiliated with military to generate reliable results. Hence, their group numbers could not be created for this report.

AT-RISK DRINKING AFTER INITIAL 6 WEEKS ON-CAMPUS*



INCOMING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (FIRST-YEAR & TRANSFER)

RACE/ETHNICITY



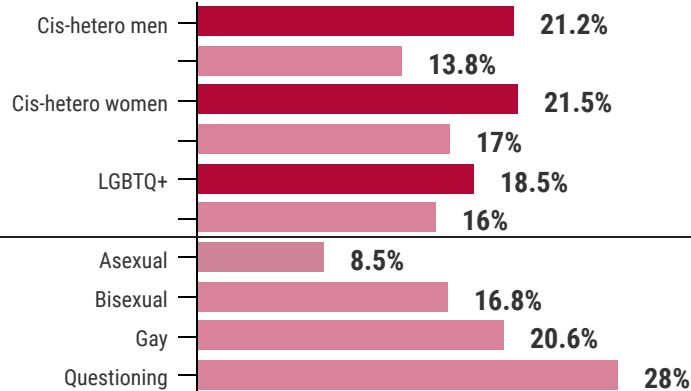
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All APA = All Asian Pacific American students who identified as Asian/Asian American (AA) or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (NHPI)

Mixed - AA and White = Asian American students who also identified as White

Mixed - AA and non-White = Asian American students who also identified with at least one non-White racial/ethnic group

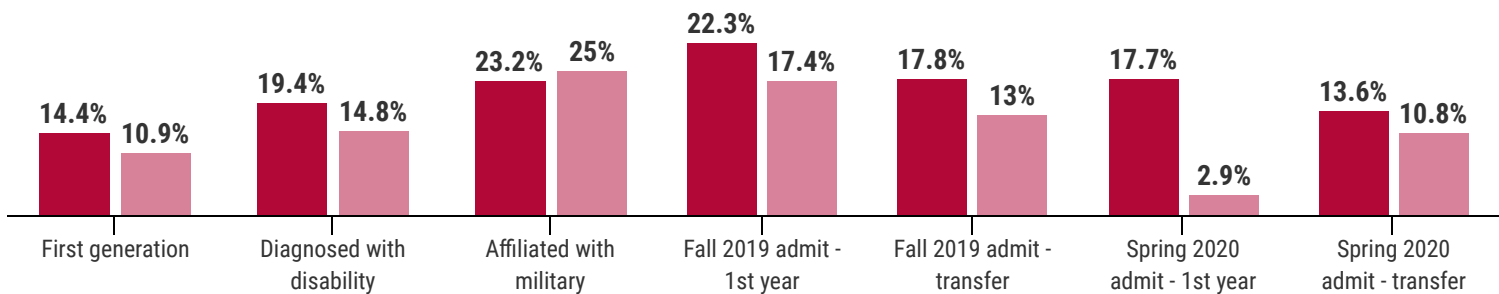
GENDER IDENTITY/
SEXUAL ORIENTATION**



● Incoming UG - Total

● Incoming UG - All APA

OTHER
DEMOGRAPHICS



*Data on this page comes from the AlcoholEdu dataset from 2019/2020 academic year. All entering undergraduates (entering first-year or transfer) are required to take the AlcoholEdu survey.

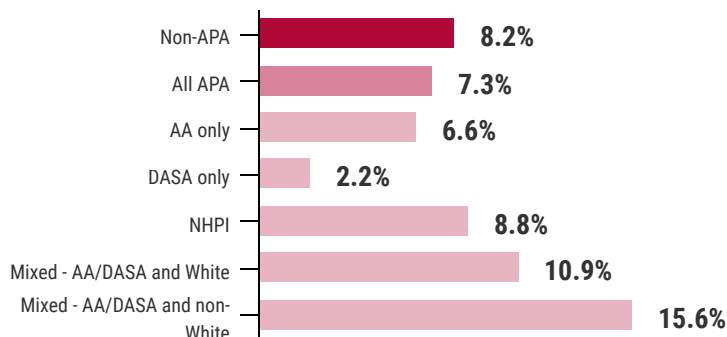
***There were less than 20 LCM students in the AlcoholEdu survey sample from some of the gender identity (e.g., transgender, gender non-conforming, genderqueer, not listed) and sexual orientation (e.g., lesbian, queer & questioning) to generate reliable results. Hence, their numbers could not be produced for this report.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

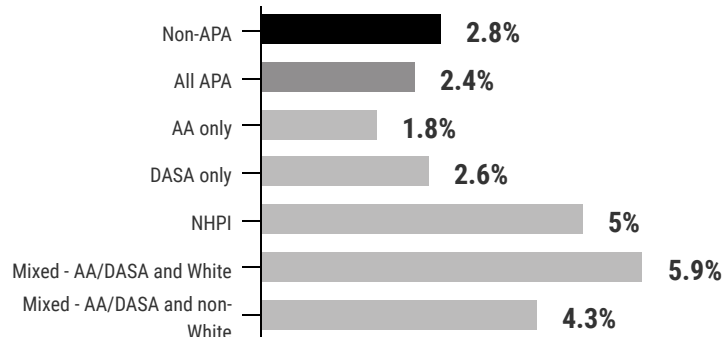


UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

RACE/ETHNICITY



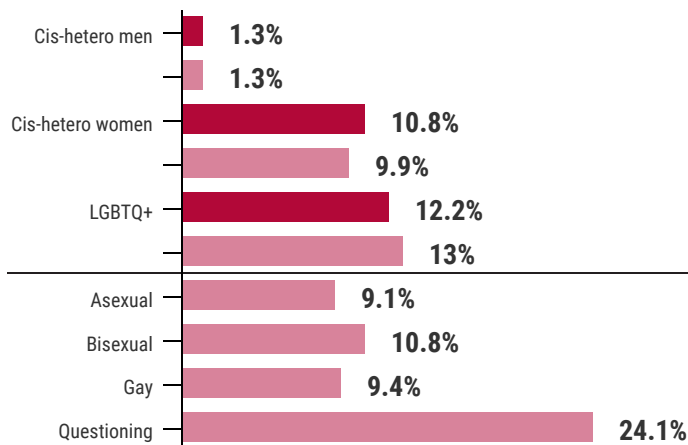
GRADUATE STUDENTS



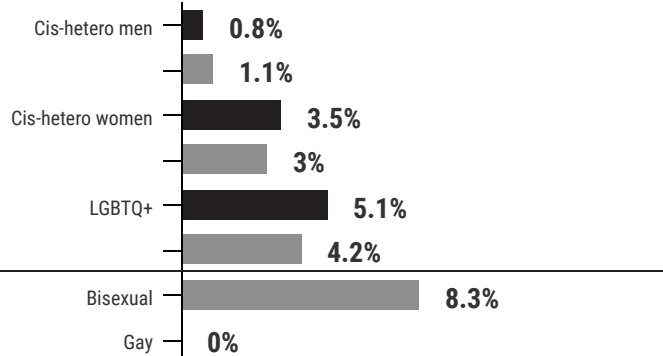
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● UG - Total ● UG - All APA

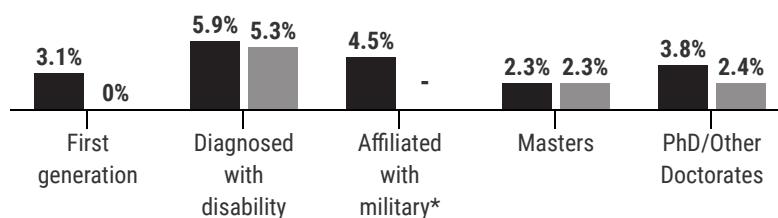
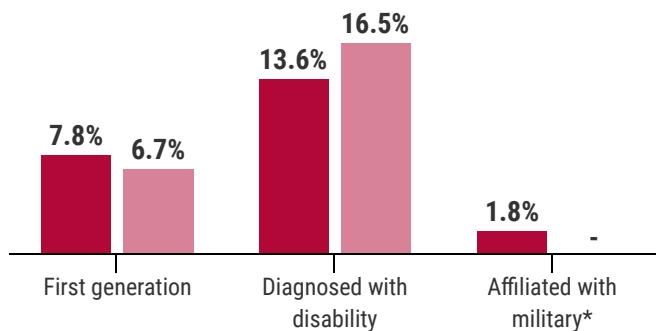
GENDER IDENTITY/
SEXUAL ORIENTATION



● G UPC - Total ● G - All APA



OTHER
DEMOGRAPHICS



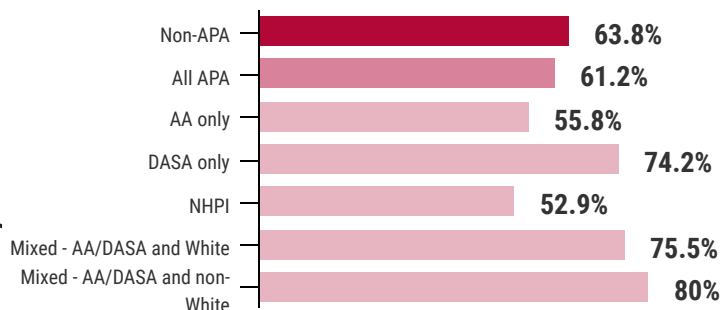
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UPSTANDING BEHAVIORS

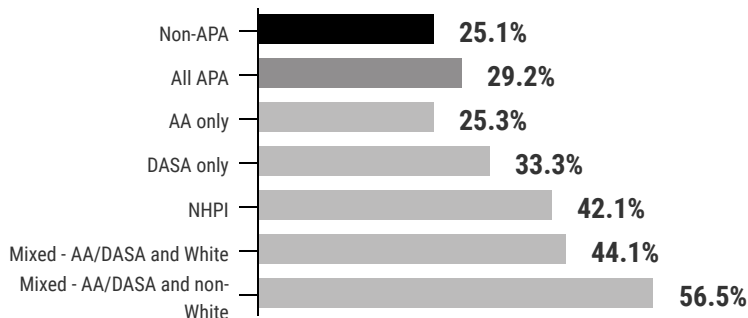


UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

RACE/ETHNICITY



GRADUATE STUDENTS



*Non-APA = Students who did not identify as Asian/Asian American (AA), Desi American/South Asian (DASA), or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (NHPI)

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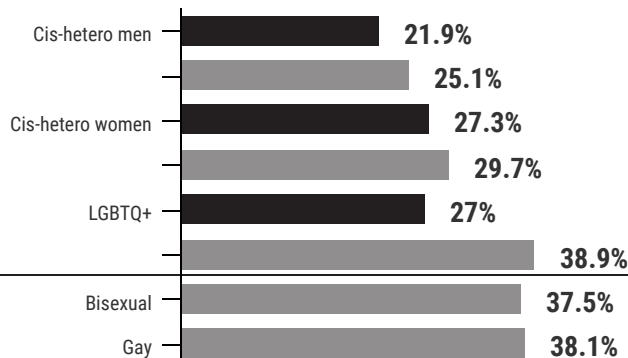
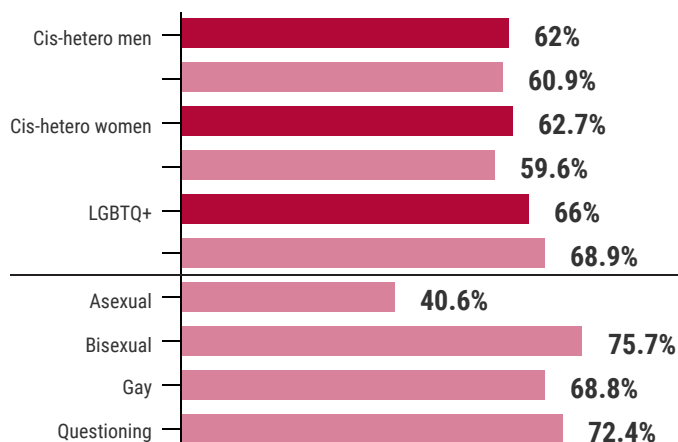
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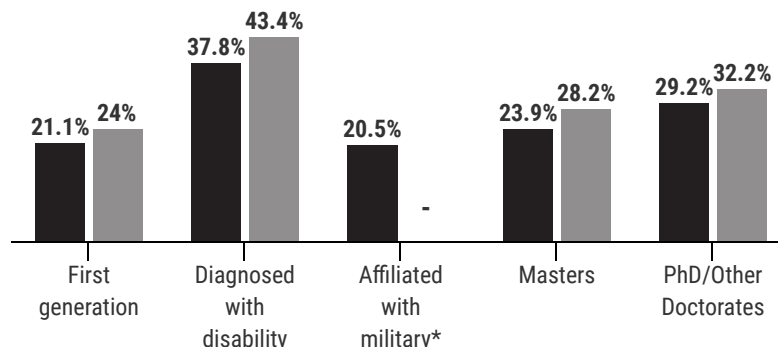
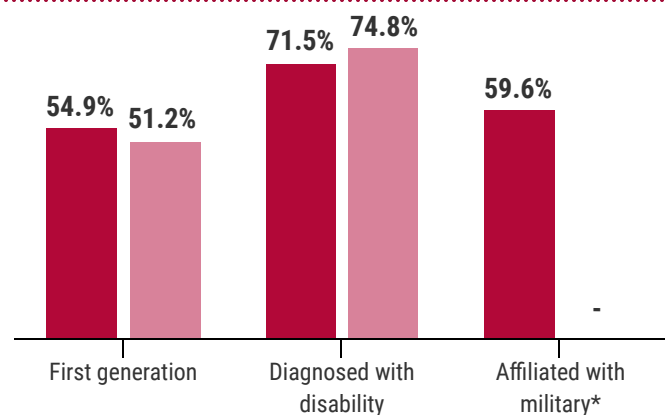
● UG - Total ● UG - All APA

● G UPC - Total ● G - All APA

GENDER IDENTITY/
SEXUAL ORIENTATION



OTHER
DEMOGRAPHICS



There were less than 20 APA students in the UG and G survey samples with non-cisgender identities (e.g., transgender, non-binary, gender non-conforming, genderqueer, other self-identify), non-heterosexual orientations (e.g., asexual & questioning for G; lesbian, pansexual & queer for both UG and G) and affiliated with military to generate reliable results. Hence, their group numbers could not be created for this report.

Call to Action: Get Connected with the USC Well-being Collective

While the university has made some progress towards creating a culture driven by student wellbeing, there is still much to be done surrounding efforts on disparities of wellbeing among students of diverse identities.

The university's investment to "embrace the inclusive spirit" and fund Undergraduate and Graduate Student Governments to address issues of diversity, inclusion, equity, opportunity, and access at USC is the forefront to exemplary progress (diversity.usc.edu).

In addition, the USC Well-being Collective encourages the shared responsibility of the USC community by generating opportunities for students, faculty and staff to be involved by engaging in efforts to enhance the culture of equity and inclusion.

The following section lists various projects, programs, and services that are offered to all members of the Trojan Family and administered by the USC Student Health – Office for Health Promotion Strategy, backbone for the USC Well-being Collective:

.....

For Faculty and Staff

Initiate a Wellbeing Consultation

Faculty, staff and administrators interested to align their respective units to promote student wellbeing can [request](#) for a Wellbeing Consultation. After each consultation, a report with short- and long-term recommendations will be provided using various wise-practice health promotion strategies. An opportunity to become a Well-being Collective participating organization will also be explored.

For Students

Participate in a Wellbeing Listening Session

Facilitated by trained student Community Health Organizers, these [focus groups](#) aim to:

- Explore what contributes to sense of belonging in a university setting
- Identify what students see as their role in creating an inclusive campus community
- Gather recommendations to share with university administrators

Become a USC Wellbeing Champion RSO

[Wellbeing Champions](#) are Recognized Student Organizations (RSOs) who are making a significant commitment to the health and wellbeing of their members. RSOs complete a wellbeing consultation to identify what practices and/or policies can be shifted to best support the wellbeing of the organization and its members.

Apply for a Wellbeing Microgrant

[Wellbeing Microgrants](#) are a new approach to engage and empower undergraduate and graduate students looking to make a positive change in their communities. Designed to support the assets, knowledge and motivation of current students, the USC Well-being Collective provides up to \$500 for strategies that are focused on small-scale action to improve student wellbeing.

Connect with Campus Resources

Office of Equity, Equal Opportunity
and Title IX (eeotix.usc.edu)

USC Student Affairs, Student Equity and
Inclusion Programs (seip.usc.edu)

USC Student Health (studenthealth.usc.edu)

APPENDIX I: PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS FROM SWIS

Demographic Categories	UG - Total		UG - All APA		G UPC - Total		G - All APA	
	(N = 2,923)		(n = 859)		(N = 2,464)		(n = 500)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian American only	589	20.2%	589	68.6%	384	15.6%	384	76.9%
Desi American/South Asian only	89	3.0%	89	10.4%	39	1.6%	39	7.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	34	1.2%	34	4.0%	20	0.8%	20	3.9%
Mixed race - Asian American or Desi American/South Asian and White	102	3.5%	102	11.9%	33	1.3%	33	6.7%
Mixed race - Asian American or Desi American/South Asian and non-White	45	1.5%	45	5.2%	23	0.9%	23	4.7%
Gender identity and Sexual Orientation								
Cis-hetero men	964	33.4%	299	34.8%	1,015	42.0%	236	47.2%
Cis-hetero women	1,196	41.1%	364	42.2%	879	36.3%	183	36.6%
LGBTQ+	726	25.2%	177	20.6%	526	21.7%	72	14.3%
Gender Identity								
Cisgender man	1,286	44.0%	383	44.5%	1,290	52.4%	219	43.8%
Cisgender woman	1,582	54.1%	461	53.7%	1,144	46.4%	279	55.7%
Trans male/Trans man	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
Trans female/Trans woman	4	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming	12	0.4%	2	0.3%	8	0.3%	1	0.1%
Non-binary	32	1.1%	12	1.4%	11	0.4%	2	0.3%
Self-identify	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%

*Student Wellbeing Index Survey (SWIS) data in this table have been weighted.

APPENDIX I: PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS FROM SWIS

Demographic Categories	UG - Total		UG - All APA		G UPC - Total		G - All APA	
	(N = 2,923)		(n = 859)		(N = 2,464)		(n = 500)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sexual Orientation								
Asexual	119	4.1%	32	3.7%	161	6.5%	11	2.2%
Bisexual	312	10.7%	74	8.6%	162	6.6%	23	4.7%
Gay	158	5.4%	33	3.8%	117	4.7%	22	4.3%
Heterosexual	2,222	76.0%	685	79.7%	1,924	78.1%	426	85.3%
Lesbian	24	0.8%	11	1.2%	26	1.1%	2	0.5%
Pansexual	46	1.6%	8	0.9%	26	1.1%	4	0.7%
Queer	73	2.5%	13	1.5%	43	1.7%	7	1.5%
Questioning	91	3.1%	29	3.4%	34	1.4%	5	1.0%
First generation	578	19.8%	164	19.1%	552	22.4%	125	25.1%
Diagnosed with disability	693	23.7%	139	16.2%	439	17.8%	76	15.2%
Affiliated with the military	57	2.0%	13	1.6%	44	1.8%	8	1.5%
Degree level								
Undergraduate	2,923	100.0%	859	100%	-	-	-	-
Masters	-	-	-	-	1,626	66.0%	213	42.6%
PhD or Professional Doctorate	-	-	-	-	681	27.7%	255	50.9%
Social Class								
Wealthy, upper-middle or professional middle class	1,417	50.8%	405	47.1%	718	31.4%	163	32.6%
Middle class	763	27.4%	248	28.9%	997	43.5%	183	36.6%
Working class	330	11.8%	87	10.1%	394	17.2%	86	17.1%
Low income or poor	278	10.0%	84	9.8%	181	7.9%	49	9.7%

*Student Wellbeing Index Survey (SWIS) data in this table have been weighted.



APPENDIX II: PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS FROM ALCOHOLEDU

Demographic Categories	Incoming UG - Total		Incoming UG - All APA	
	(N = 5,588)		(n = 1,626)	
	n	%	n	%
Race/Ethnicity				
Asian American (AA) only	1,299	23.2%	1,299	79.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NHPI)	84	1.5%	84	5.2%
Mixed race - AA and White	175	3.1%	175	10.8%
Mixed race - AA and non-White+	68	1.2%	68	4.2%
Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation				
Cis-hetero men	2,070	37.0%	609	37.6%
Cis-hetero women	2,246	40.2%	690	42.6%
LGBTQ+	867	15.5%	243	14.9%
Gender Identity				
Cisgender men	2,856	51.1%	724	44.5%
Cisgender women	2,505	44.8%	869	53.4%
TGN	58	1.0%	17	1.0%
- Trans male/Trans man	12	0.2%	3	0.2%
- Trans female/Trans woman	5	0.1%	2	0.1%
- GN (Genderqueer or gender non-conforming)	32	0.6%	9	0.6%
- Not listed	9	0.2%	3	0.2%

*AlcoholEdu data in this table are unweighted since all incoming UG are required to take this survey.

APPENDIX II: PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS FROM ALCOHOLEDU

Demographic Categories	Incoming UG - Total		Incoming UG - All APA	
	(N = 5,588)		(n = 1,626)	
	n	%	n	%
Sexual Orientation				
Asexual	189	3.4%	59	3.6%
Bisexual	357	6.4%	95	5.8%
Gay	120	2.1%	34	2.1%
Heterosexual	4,329	77.5%	1,301	80.0%
Lesbian	32	0.6%	10	0.6%
Queer	42	0.8%	11	0.7%
Questioning	90	1.6%	25	1.5%
Other	35	0.6%	10	0.6%
First generation	1,238	22.2%	330	20.3%
Diagnosed with disability	418	7.5%	115	7.1%
Affiliated with the military	69	1.2%	20	1.2%
Incoming Cohort				
- Fall 2019 admit - 1st year	3219	57.6%	961	59.1%
- Fall 2019 admit - transfer	1,504	26.9%	409	25.2%
- Spring 2020 admit - 1st year	327	5.9%	99	6.1%
- Spring 2020 admit - transfer	538	9.6%	157	9.7%

*AlcoholEdu data in this table are unweighted since all incoming UG are required to take this survey.

Acknowledgment

The USC Well-being Collective expresses sincere gratitude to all participating organizations and wellbeing champions for our university-wide shared efforts to create a campus culture driven by student wellbeing.

A special acknowledgment to USC Student Health for efforts engaging with our diverse student communities to address individual and community health through the multiple and overlapping processes of health care, health promotion, health insurance, and health communication.

We extend special thanks to the various academic schools, especially the Ostrow School of Dentistry, Viterbi School of Engineering and Gould School of Law, for their promotion of the Student Wellbeing Index Survey.

The narratives and lived-experiences of our students would not be fully contextualized without the involvement and leadership of Student Affairs, Student Equity and Inclusion Programs, and stories gathered by our student Community Health Organizers.

Finally, this report would not be complete without the participation of over 6,000 undergraduate and graduate students who represent many identities across the globe.

USC Well-being Collective
uscbwellbeingcollective.usc.edu