

University of North Carolina, Greensboro

THE HEALTHY MINDS STUDY

2016-2017 Data Report

ABOUT THE HEALTHY MINDS STUDY (HMS)



STUDY TEAM

Principal Investigators: Daniel Eisenberg, PhD & Sarah Ketchen Lipson, EdM, PhD

Research Study Coordinators: Adam Kern, BA, Peter Ceglarek, MPH & Megan Phillips, MA

REPORT TEAM

Graphic Designer: Sarah Fogel, University of Michigan School of Art and Design, Class of 2014

Report Automation: Andy Inscore, BS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STUDY PURPOSE	1
STUDY DESIGN	1
ABOUT THIS REPORT	2
KEY FINDINGS	3
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS	4
PREVALENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS	5
POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH	6
HEALTH BEHAVIORS AND LIFESTYLE	7
ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	7
USE OF SERVICES	8
REFERENCES	10
APPENDIX: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR SURVEY ITEMS	11

STUDY PURPOSE

The Healthy Minds Study provides a detailed picture of mental health and related issues in college student populations. Schools typically use their data for some combination of the following purposes: to identify needs and priorities; benchmark against peer institutions; evaluate programs and policies; plan for services and programs; and advocate for resources.

STUDY DESIGN

The Healthy Minds Study is designed to protect the privacy and confidentiality of participants. HMS is approved by the Health Sciences and Behavioral Sciences Institutional Review Board at University of Michigan. To further protect respondent privacy, the study is covered by a Certificate of Confidentiality from the National Institutes of Health.

SAMPLING

Each participating school provides the HMS team with a randomly selected sample of currently enrolled students over the age of 18. Large schools typically provide a random sample of 4,000 students, while smaller schools typically provide a sample of all students. Schools with graduate students typically include both undergraduates and graduate students in the sample.

DATA COLLECTION

HMS is a web-based survey. Students are invited and reminded to participate in the survey via emails, which are timed to avoid, if at all possible, the first two weeks of the term, the last week of the term, and any major holidays. The data collection protocol begins with an email invitation, and non-responders are contacted up to three times by email reminders spaced by 2-4 days each. Reminders are only sent to those who have not yet completed the survey. Each communication contains a URL that students use to gain access to the survey.

NON-RESPONSE ANALYSIS

A potential concern in any survey study is that those who respond to the survey will not be fully representative of the population from which they are drawn. In the HMS, we can be confident that those who are invited to fill out the survey are representative of the full student population because these students are randomly selected from the full list of currently enrolled students. However it is still possible that those who actually complete the survey are different in important ways from those who do not complete the survey. The overall participation rate for the 2016-2017 study was 23%. It is important to raise the question of whether the 23% who participated are different in important ways from the 77% who did not participate. We address this issue by constructing non-response weights using administrative data on full student populations. Most of the 54 schools in the 2016-2017 HMS were able to provide administrative data about all randomly selected students. The analysis of these administrative data, separated from any identifying information, was approved in the IRB application at the University of Michigan and at each participating school. We used the following variables, when available, to estimate which types of students were more or less likely to respond: gender, race/ethnicity, academic level, and grade point average. We used these variables to estimate the response propensity of each type of student (based on multivariate logistic regressions), and then assigned response propensity weights to each student who completed the survey. The less likely a type of student was to complete the survey, the larger the weight they received in the analysis, such that the weighted estimates are representative of the full student population in terms of the administrative variables available for each institution. Finally, note that these sample weights give equal aggregate weight to each school in the national estimates. An alternative would have been to assign weights in proportion to school size, but we decided that we did not want our overall national estimates to be dominated by schools in our sample with very large enrollments.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This data report provides descriptive statistics (percentages, mean values, etc.) from the sample of respondents at your institution for a set of key measures. In addition to the key measures highlighted in this report, an appendix is also included with descriptive statistics for each survey item (see below).

APPFNDIX

The appendix includes values for most measures in the three standard survey modules that are administered on all participating campuses: Demographics, Mental Health Status, and Mental Health Services Utilization/Help-Seeking. For each measure, the data tables display the following information: the value table for your institution, the 95% confidence interval for your institution's value, the value for the national sample, and an indicator if your institution's value is significantly higher or lower than the national value. All values in the appendix have been weighted to be representative of the full student populations to which they refer (see Non-response Analysis). Also note that for some measures, respondents were allowed to check more than one response category (e.g., they might have gone to more than one type of provider for mental health services), so the percentages sometimes add up to more than 100% across response categories. The 95% confidence intervals give a sense of how much uncertainty there is about each estimated value. This uncertainty exists because our estimates are based only on a random sample of students, rather than a complete census of the student population. However, some schools that had less than 4,000 students (the typical requested sample size), provided their entire population. For consistency sake, these schools were not treated any differently than those schools that provided a 4,000 student sample of their full population. Essentially, the confidence interval tells us that there is a 95% probability that the true population value is within this particular range. Because both the school-level and national values are only estimates based on random sampling, we cannot say for certain that your institution's true value is above or below the national value. But in cases where we can say that there is a 95% or higher statistical probability that your institution's value is higher or lower than the national value, we indicate this.

EXPLORING YOUR DATA FURTHER

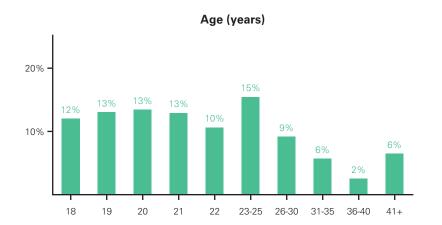
There are two options for exploring your data beyond what is in this report. First, you can use statistical software (e.g., SPSS, Stata, etc.) to analyze the full data set for your students, which has been provided to your school. Second, you will be able to log on to a user-friendly website with drop-down menus, at data.healthymindsnetwork.org.

KEY FINDINGS

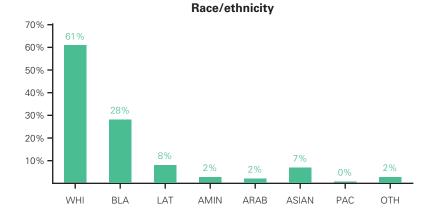
This section offers a quick look at results that may be of special interest to your institution.

Estimated values of selected measures for University of North Carolina, Greensboro	Percentage of students
Elevated level of depression (positive CCAPS-34 screen)	21%
Elevated level of generalized anxiety (positive CCAPS-34 screen)	31%
Elevated level of eating concerns (positive CCAPS-34 screen)	32%
Non-suicidal self-injury (past year)	9%
Suicidal ideation (past year)	10%
Lifetime diagnoses of mental disorders	44%
Psychiatric medication (past year)	28%
Mental health therapy/counseling (past year)	28%
Any mental health therapy/counseling and/or psychiatric medication among students with positive depression or anxiety screens (past year)	58%
Personal stigma: agrees with "I would think less of someone who has received mental health treatment."	5%
Perceived public stigma: agrees with "Most people would think less of someone who has received mental health treatment."	69%

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS (N=683)







WHI White or Caucasian BLA African American/Black Hispanic/Latino LAT AMIN American Indian/Alaskan Native ARAB Arab/Middle Eastern or Arab American ASIAN Asian/Asian American PAC Pacific Islander OTH Other

Living arrangement

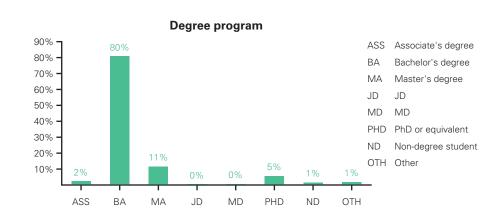


Campus residence hallFraternity or sorority house

11% Other university housing

Off-campus, non-university housingParent or guardian's home

1% Other



PREVALENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

DEPRESSION SCREEN

Depression is measured using the CCAPS-34, a 34-item instrument related to psychological symptoms and distress in college students (CCMH, 2015). The CCAPS-34 contains 6 items that are used to measure depression. The depression score ranges from 0-4, with 1.76-4 being categorized as elevated levels of depression, and 1.01-1.75 being categorized as mild levels of depression.



ANXIETY SCREEN

Generalized anxiety is measured using the CCAPS-34, a 34-item instrument related to psychological symptoms and distress in college students (CCMH, 2015). The CCAPS-34 contains 5 items that are used to measure generalized anxiety. The anxiety score ranges from 0-4, with 2.11-4 being categorized as elevated levels of generalized anxiety, and 1.31-2.10 being categorized as mild levels of generalized anxiety.

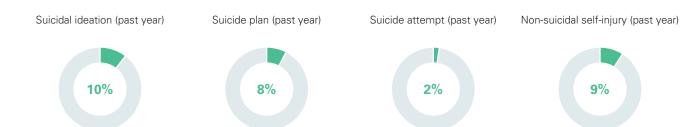


EATING DISORDER SCREEN

Eating concerns measured using the CCAPS-34, a 34-item instrument related to psychological symptoms and distress in college students (CCMH, 2015). The CCAPS-34 contains 3 items that are used to measure eating concerns. The eating concerns score ranges from 0-4, with 1.51-4 being categorized as elevated levels of eating concerns, and 1.08-1.50 being categorized as mild levels of eating concerns.



SUICIDALITY AND SELF-INJUROUS BEHAVIOR



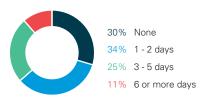
LIFETIME DIAGNOSES OF MENTAL DISORDERS

Have you ever been diagnosed with any of the following conditions by a health professional (e.g. primary care doctor, psychiatrist, psychologist, etc.)? (Select all that apply)

32%	Depression or other mood disorders (e.g., major depressive disorder, bipolar/manic depression, dysthymia)
33%	Anxiety (e.g., generalized anxiety disorder, phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder)
11%	Attention disorder or learning disability (e.g., attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, learning disability)
5%	Eating disorder (e.g., anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa)
0%	Psychosis (e.g., schizophrenia, schizo-affective disorder)
1%	Personality disorder (e.g., antisocial personality disorder, paranoid personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder)
2%	Substance abuse disorder (e.g., alcohol abuse, abuse of other drugs)
56%	No, none of these

ACADEMIC IMPAIRMENT

In the past 4 weeks, how many days have you felt that emotional or mental difficulties have hurt your academic performance?



POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH



Positive mental

health

Positive mental health (psychological well-being) is measured using The Flourishing Scale, an eight-item summary measure of the respondent's self-perceived success in important areas such as relationships, self-esteem, purpose, and optimism (Diener, Wirtz, Tov, Kim-Prieto, Choi, Oishi, & Biswas-Diener, 2009). The score ranges from 8-56, and we are using 48 as the threshold for positive mental health.

HEALTH BEHAVIORS AND LIFESTYLE

Drug use

Over the past 30 days, have you used any of the following drugs? (Select all that apply)

13%	Marijuana
1%	Cocaine (any form, including crack, powder, or freebase)
0%	Heroin
0%	Methamphetamines (also known as speed, crystal meth, or ice)
1%	Other stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall) without a prescription
0%	Ecstasy
1%	Other drugs without a prescription
86%	No, none of these

ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

KNOWLEDGE

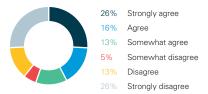
Knowledge of campus mental health resources

If I needed to seek professional help for my mental or emotional health, I would know where to go on my campus.



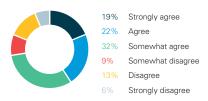
Perceived need (past year)

In the past 12 months, I needed help for emotional or mental health problems such as feeling sad, blue, anxious or nervous.



Perceived need (current)

I currently need help for emotional or mental health problems such as feeling sad, blue, anxious or nervous.



USE OF SERVICES

Psychotropic medication use, all students (past year)

In the past 12 months have you taken any of the following types of medications? Please count only those you took, or are taking, several times per week. (Select all that apply)

5%	Psychostimulants (e.g., methylphenidate (Ritalin, or Concerta), amphetamine salts (Adderall), dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine), etc.)
18%	Anti-depressants (e.g., fluoxetine (Prozac), sertraline (Zoloft), paroxetine (Paxil), escitalopram (Lexapro), venlafaxine (Effexor), buproprion (Wellbutrin), etc.)
1%	Anti-psychotics (e.g., haloperidol (Haldol), clozapine (Clozaril), risperidone (Risperdal), olanzapine (Zyprexa), etc.)
13%	Anti-anxiety medications (e.g., Iorazepam (Ativan), clonazepam (Klonopin), alprazolam (Xanax), buspirone (BuSpar), etc.)
2%	Mood stabilizers (e.g., lithium, valproate (Depakote), lamotrigine (Lamictal), carbamazapine (Tegretol), etc.)
6%	Sleep medications (e.g., zolpidem (Ambien), zaleplon (Sonata), etc.)
2%	Other medication for mental or emotional health
72%	None

Psychotropic medication use among students with positive depression or anxiety screens (past year)

In the past 12 months have you taken any of the following types of medications? Please count only those you took, or are taking, several times per week. (Select all that apply)

7%	Psychostimulants (e.g., methylphenidate (Ritalin, or Concerta), amphetamine salts (Adderall), dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine), etc.)
33%	Antidepressants (e.g., fluoxetine (Prozac), sertraline (Zoloft), paroxetine (Paxil), escitalopram (Lexapro), venlafaxine (Effexor), buproprion (Wellbutrin), etc.)
2%	Anti-psychotics (e.g., haloperidol (Haldol), clozapine (Clozaril), risperidone (Risperdal), olanzapine (Zyprexa), etc.)
24%	Anti-anxiety medications (e.g., lorazepam (Ativan), clonazepam (Klonopin), alprazolam (Xanax), buspirone (BuSpar), etc.)
4%	Mood stabilizers (e.g., lithium, valproate (Depakote), lamotrigine (Lamictal), carbamazapine (Tegretol), etc.)
10%	Sleep medications (e.g., zolpidem (Ambien), zaleplon (Sonata), etc.)
4%	Other medication for mental or emotional health
56%	None

Mental health counseling/therapy, all students (past year)

In the past 12 months have you received counseling or therapy for your mental or emotional health from a health professional (such as psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or primary care doctor)?



Mental health counseling/therapy among students with positive depression or anxiety screens (past year)

In the past 12 months have you received counseling or therapy for your mental or emotional health from a health professional (such as psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or primary care doctor)?



Mental health counseling/therapy, all students (lifetime)

Have you ever received counseling or therapy for mental health concerns?



Mental health counseling/therapy among students with positive depression or anxiety screens (lifetime)

Have you ever received counseling or therapy for mental health concerns?



Informal help-seeking

In the past 12 months have you received counseling or support for your mental or emotional health from any of the following sources? (Select all that apply)

16%	Roommate
44%	Friend (who is not a roommate)
31%	Significant other
40%	Family member
6%	Religious counselor or other religious contact
4%	Support group
1%	Other non-clinical source
33%	None of the above

Barriers to help-seeking

In the past 12 months, which of the following factors have caused you to receive fewer services (counseling, therapy, or medications) for your mental or emotional health than you would have otherwise received? (Select all that apply)

2%	I haven't had the chance to go but I plan to
36%	No need for services
26%	Financial reasons (too expensive, not covered by insurance)
41%	Not enough time
11%	Not sure where to go
13%	Difficulty finding an available appointment
25%	Prefer to deal with issues on my own or with support from family/friends
9%	Other
11%	No barriers

Note: Due to a survey programming error, the barriers questions were not asked of students who reported never receiving counseling or therapy.

REFERENCES

MENTAL HEALTH SCREENS

Diener, E., Wirtz, D., Tov, W., Kim-Prieto, C., Choi, D., Oishi, S., & Biswas-Diener, R. (2009). New measures of well-being: Flourishing and positive and negative feelings. Social Indicators Research, 39, 247-266.

Center for Collegiate Mental Health (2015). CCAPS User Manual. University Park, PA.

SELECTED ARTICLES PUBLISHED WITH HMS DATA

Eisenberg, D., Golberstein, E., Hunt, J. (2009). Mental Health and Academic Success in College. B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy 9(1) (Contributions): Article 40.

Eisenberg, D., Hunt, J.B., Speer, N., Zivin, K. (2011). Mental Health Service Utilization among College Students in the United States. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease 199(5): 301-308.

Eisenberg, D., Chung, H. (2012). Adequacy of Depression Treatment in College Student Populations. General Hospital Psychiatry 34(3):213-220.

Eisenberg, D., Speer, N., Hunt, J.B. (2012). Attitudes and Beliefs about Treatment among College Students with Untreated Mental Health Problems. Psychiatric Services 63(7): 711-713.

Eisenberg, D., Hunt, J.B., Speer, N. (2013). Mental Health in American Colleges and Universities: Variation across Student Subgroups and across Campuses. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease 201(1): 60-67.

Lipson, S., Gaddis, S.M., Heinze, J., Beck, K., Eisenberg, D. (2015). Variations in Student Mental Health and Treatment Utilization Across US Colleges and Universities. Journal of American College Health, 63(6): 388-396.

Lipson, S., Zhou, S., Wagner, B., Beck, K., Eisenberg, D. (2016). Major differences: Variations in student mental health and service utilization across academic disciplines. Journal of College Student Psychotherapy, 30(1), 23-41.

Email: healthyminds@umich.edu

Website: www.healthymindsnetwork.org





APPENDIX: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR SURVEY ITEMS

95% CONFIDENCE NATIONAL Different from **MEASURE** INTERVAL SAMPLE National Sample All Students **Respondent Characteristics** Sample 683 Response Rate 17% Gender 67% 56% Female (63%, 71%) X Male 32% (28%, 36%) 42% Other 2% (1%, 2%) 2% Race/Ethnicity White / Caucasian 61% (57%, 65%) 71% Χ Black / African American 28% (24%, 32%) 10% 8% (6%, 10%) 8% Hispanic / Latino American Indian 2% (1%, 4%) 2% Arab / Middle Eastern 2% (1%, 3%) 2% Χ Asian / Asian American 7% (5%, 9%) 13% Pacific Islander 0% (0%, 1%) 1% Other 2% (1%, 4%) 3% Country US Resident / Citizen 96% (94%, 97%) 93% X International 4% (3%, 6%) 7% Residence 24% Campus residence hall (20%, 27%) 26% Fraternity / sorority house 0% (0%, 0%) 1% Other campus housing 11% (8%, 14%) 7% Χ Off-campus / non-university housing 47% (43%, 51%) 45% Parent or guardian's home 17% (14%, 21%) 18% Other 1% (1%, 2%) 3% Χ Academic level Associates 2% (1%, 3%) 13% X Bachelors 80% (78%, 83%) 67% (9%, 13%) 11% Masters 11% JD 0% (0%, 0%) 1% 0% (0%, 0%) MD 1% PhD or equivalent 5% (4%, 7%)5% Non-degree 1% (0%, 2%) 2% (1%, 2%) 3% Other 1% Ever trained for or served in the military 2% (1%, 3%) 3% (Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard) Age 61% 18-22 (57%, 65%) 63% (12%, 18%) 23-25 15% 13% 26-30 9% (7%, 11%) 11% 14% (12%, 17%) Χ 12% Highest educational attainment of either Less than high school degree 2% (1%, 4%) 4% X 30% High school degree (27%, 34%) 25% College degree 42% (38%, 46%) 39% Graduate degree 25% (22%, 29%) 32% Χ Religiosity (26%, 33%) (19%, 26%) Very important 30% 18% Χ Important 22% 21% (21%, 28%) 24% 26% Neutral Unimportant 11% (9%, 14%) 16% Χ Very unimportant 13% (10%, 15%) 18%

Significantly

MEASURE	All Students	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	NATIONAL SAMPLE	Significantly Different from National Sample
Current financial situation Always stressful Often stressful Stressful Rarely Stressful Never Stressful	15% 31% 37% 13% 3%	(13%, 18%) (27%, 35%) (33%, 41%) (10%, 16%) (2%, 5%)	14% 25% 37% 18% 6%	X X X
Financial situation growing up Always stressful Often stressful Stressful Rarely Stressful Never Stressful	11% 20% 32% 25% 12%	(9%, 14%) (16%, 23%) (28%, 36%) (21%, 28%) (10%, 15%)	9% 16% 27% 31% 17%	X X X
Relationship status Single In a relationship Married or domestic partnership Divorced	48% 33% 16% 1%	(44%, 52%) (30%, 37%) (14%, 19%) (0%, 1%)	49% 36% 13% 1%	X
Sexual orientation Heterosexual Bisexual Gay / lesbian Questioning Other	83% 8% 4% 1% 4%	(80%, 86%) (6%, 10%) (2%, 6%) (0%, 2%) (2%, 5%)	84% 7% 4% 2% 3%	

Mental Health Measures

Positive Mental Health Flourishing Scale (8-56)	45.3	(44.5, 46.0)	44.2	X
Depression (CCAPS-34) Overall score (0-4) Elevated (1.76-4.0) Mild (1.01-1.75)	1.0 21% 20%	(1.0, 1.1) (18%, 25%) (17%, 24%)	1.1 25% 19%	X X
Generalized anxiety (CCAPS-34) Overall score (0-4) Elevated (2.11-4.0) Mild (1.31-2.10)	1.6 31% 26%	(1.5, 1.7) (27%, 35%) (22%, 29%)	1.6 31% 26%	
Depression/Anxiety Depression or anxiety disorder	37%	(33%, 41%)	39%	
Disordered eating and body image Elevated (CCAPS-34: 1.51-4.0) Need to be very thin to feel good about self Think you are very underweight	32% 21% 0%	(29%, 36%) (18%, 24%) (0%, 1%)	33% 21% 1%	
Academic impairment from mental health, past 4 weeks (1) None 1-2 days 3-5 days 6 or more days	30% 34% 25% 11%	(26%, 33%) (30%, 38%) (22%, 29%) (9%, 14%)	26% 33% 23% 18%	x x

⁽¹⁾ How many days have you felt that emotional or mental difficulties have hurt your academic performance?

				Significantly
		95% CONFIDENCE	NATIONAL	Different from
MEASURE	All Students	INTERVAL	SAMPLE	National Sample

Self-Injury and Suicide

Non-suicidal self-injury, past year Any	9%	(7%, 11%)	9%	
Suicidality Seriously thought about attempting suicide, past year	10%	(8%, 13%)	11%	
Made a plan for attempting suicide, past	8%	(5%, 10%)	5%	Χ
year Attempted suicide, past year	2%	(1%, 4%)	1%	X

Previous Diagnoses of Mental Disorders

Mental disorders Any	44%	(39%, 48%)	36%	Χ
Depression or mood disorder Any Major depression Dysthymia Bipolar Cyclothymia	32% 15% 2% 5% 0%	(28%, 36%) (12%, 18%) (1%, 3%) (3%, 7%) (0%, 1%)	23% 10% 2% 3% 0%	× × ×
Anxiety disorder Any Generalized anxiety disorder Panic disorder Agorophobia Specific phobia Social phobia Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) Acute stress disorder Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	33% 25% 8% 1% 1% 3% 3% 1% 5%	(29%, 37%) (21%, 29%) (6%, 10%) (0%, 2%) (0%, 2%) (2%, 5%) (2%, 4%) (0%, 2%) (3%, 6%)	24% 17% 4% 0% 1% 3% 3% 1% 4%	X X X
Attention or learning disorder Any ADHD Learning disorder	11% 10% 1%	(8%, 14%) (8%, 13%) (0%, 2%)	11% 10% 1%	
Eating disorder Any Anorexia nervosa Bulimia nervosa Binge eating disorder	5% 2% 1% 2%	(3%, 6%) (1%, 3%) (0%, 2%) (1%, 3%)	3% 1% 1% 1%	x x

MEASURE	All Students	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	NATIONAL SAMPLE	Significantly Different from National Sample	
	Previous Diagnoses of M	ental Disorders			
<i>Psychotic disorder</i> Any Schizophrenia	0% 0%	(0%, 1%) (0%, 0%)	0% 0%		
Personality disorder Any	1%	(0%, 2%)	1%		
Substance abuse disorder Any Alcohol abuse disorder	2% 1%	(1%, 3%) (0%, 2%)	2% 1%		
	Health Behaviors an	d Lifestyle			
Substance use, past 30 days Cigarettes Marijuana Cocaine Heroin Methamphetamines Other stimulants without a prescription Ecstasy Other drugs without a prescription	10% 13% 1% 0% 0% 1% 0%	(7%, 12%) (10%, 16%) (0%, 2%) (0%, 1%) (0%, 0%) (0%, 2%) (0%, 0%) (0%, 2%)	12% 22% 2% 0% 0% 3% 1% 2%	x x	
Obese (BMI>=30)	25%	(22%, 29%)	19%	X	
Time studying/doing homework Less than 1 hour/week 1-2 hours/week 3-5 hours/week 6-10 hours/week 11-15 hours/week 16-20 hours/week More than 20 hours/week	1% 6% 26% 33% 15% 9%	(0%, 2%) (4%, 8%) (23%, 30%) (29%, 37%) (12%, 17%) (7%, 12%) (7%, 12%)	2% 7% 23% 28% 16% 12%	X	
Violence (past 12 months) Did anyone strike or physically injure you?	6%	(5%, 8%)	7%		
Attitudes and Beliefs about Services					
think less of someone who has received mental health treatment. Most people	5% 69%	(3%, 7%) (65%, 73%)	6% 47%	X	
Knows where to go for professional help for mental health Agree or strongly agree	78%	(75%, 82%)	74%	X	

(56%, 64%)

(74%, 81%)

59%

83%

Χ

Beliefs about effectiveness of treatment for depression
Believes medication is helpful or very helpful for depression
Believes therapy is helpful or very helpful for depression

60%

78%

				Significantly
		95% CONFIDENCE	NATIONAL	Different from
MEASURE	All Students	INTERVAL	SAMPLE	National Sample

Help-Seeking

Think you needed help for emotional or mental health problems, past year Strongly agree Agree Somewhat agree Somewhat disagree Disagree Strongly disagree	26% 16% 13% 5% 13% 26%	(22%, 29%) (13%, 20%) (10%, 16%) (4%, 7%) (11%, 16%) (22%, 30%)	19% 15% 17% 6% 17% 26%	x x x
Psychotropic medication Any, past year Any, current Psychostimulants Anti-depressants Anti-psychotics Anti-anxiety Mood stabilizers Other	28% 22% 5% 18% 1% 13% 2% 2%	(24%, 32%) (19%, 26%) (3%, 7%) (15%, 22%) (0%, 1%) (10%, 16%) (1%, 3%) (1%, 3%)	22% 16% 6% 13% 1% 8% 2% 2%	X X X
Prescriber (among those with any past-year medication use) General practitioner/nurse practitioner/primary care physician Psychiatrist Other type of health provider No prescription Don't know	57% 38% 4% 4% 2%	(49%, 65%) (30%, 45%) (1%, 7%) (1%, 8%) (0%, 6%)	58% 33% 4% 10% 2%	Х
Discussed medication with provider, past year (among those with medication use) Not at all 1-2 times 3-5 times More than 5 times	10% 40% 30% 19%	(5%, 14%) (32%, 48%) (23%, 37%) (13%, 25%)	14% 37% 26% 21%	
Whom you would talk to, if you were experiencing serious emotional distress Professional clinician Roommate Friend (who is not a roommate) Significant other Family member Religious counselor / other religious contact Support group Other non-clinical source No one	41% 18% 53% 39% 52% 13% 7% 2% 5%	(37%, 45%) (15%, 21%) (49%, 57%) (35%, 43%) (48%, 56%) (10%, 16%) (5%, 9%) (1%, 3%) (3%, 7%)	30% 17% 49% 36% 47% 7% 3% 2% 8%	X X X X X
Therapy or counseling for mental health Past year Current	28% 14%	(24%, 32%) (11%, 16%)	24% 11%	X X
Visits in past year, among those with any 1-3 4-6 7-9 More than 10	42% 18% 15% 7%	(36%, 48%) (13%, 22%) (11%, 19%) (4%, 10%)	42% 20% 13% 7%	

		95% CONFIDENCE	NATIONAL	Different from
MEASURE	All Students	INTERVAL	SAMPLE	National Sample

Significantly

Help-Seeking

Use of specific providers for therapy or counseling for mental health Campus Provider A Campus Provider B Campus Provider C Psychiatric emergency services Inpatient psychiatric hospital Partial hospitalization program Provider in the local community (not on campus) Provider in another location (such as hometown) Other	14% 3% 1% 0% 1% 0% 8% 9%	(11%, 17%) (1%, 4%) (0%, 2%) (0%, 1%) (0%, 1%) (0%, 1%) (6%, 10%) (7%, 12%) (0%, 2%)	11% 1% 1% 0% 1% 0% 7% 7%	X X
Any medication or therapy for mental health Past year Current	39% 27%	(35%, 44%) (23%, 31%)	34% 22%	X X
Any medication or therapy, among those with positive depression or anxiety screen Past year Current	58% 40%	(51%, 64%) (33%, 46%)	51% 35%	
Any visit to a health provider Past year	77%	(73%, 80%)	76%	
Received counseling or support for mental health from these sources, past year Roommate Friend (other than roommate) Significant other Family member Religious contact Support group Other non-clinical source None of the above	16% 44% 31% 40% 6% 4% 1% 33%	(13%, 19%) (40%, 48%) (27%, 35%) (36%, 44%) (4%, 8%) (2%, 6%) (0%, 1%) (29%, 37%)	15% 40% 29% 35% 4% 2% 1% 39%	x x x
How helpful, overall, do you think the medication(s) was or has been for your mental or emotional health? Very helpful Helpful Somewhat helpful Not helpful	42% 28% 23% 7%	(34%, 50%) (21%, 35%) (16%, 30%) (2%, 12%)	36% 31% 23% 9%	
How helpful, overall, do you think therapy or counseling was or has been for your mental or emotional health? Very helpful Helpful Somewhat helpful Not helpful	35% 27% 25% 13%	(29%, 40%) (22%, 32%) (20%, 31%) (9%, 17%)	31% 27% 27% 15%	

Satisfaction with Therapy, Campus Providers

Convenient hours Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	0% 5% 9% 21% 45% 21%	(0%, 0%) (1%, 10%) (2%, 15%) (11%, 31%) (34%, 56%) (12%, 29%)	4% 5% 7% 18% 43% 23%	
Location Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	0% 0% 9% 18% 48% 25%	(0%, 0%) (0%, 0%) (1%, 16%) (10%, 27%) (37%, 59%) (16%, 33%)	1% 2% 4% 10% 47% 36%	X X X
Quality of therapists Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	1% 1% 7% 27% 29% 34%	(0%, 3%) (0%, 2%) (2%, 13%) (17%, 38%) (19%, 39%) (24%, 44%)	4% 5% 6% 16% 36% 34%	X
Respect for privacy concerns Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	0% 2% 2% 9% 36% 51%	(0%, 0%) (0%, 7%) (0%, 6%) (2%, 15%) (25%, 47%) (40%, 62%)	2% 1% 2% 7% 39% 50%	
Scheduling appointments w/o long delays Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	2% 13% 8% 13% 35% 29%	(0%, 4%) (5%, 20%) (2%, 13%) (5%, 21%) (25%, 46%) (19%, 39%)	7% 7% 9% 15% 34% 29%	х

Satisfaction with Therapy, Non-Campus Providers

Convenient hours Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	2% 1% 4% 13% 50% 29%	(0%, 6%) (0%, 4%) (0%, 10%) (3%, 23%) (36%, 64%) (17%, 42%)	3% 3% 6% 18% 44% 27%	
Location Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	1% 3% 5% 17% 46% 28%	(0%, 3%) (0%, 6%) (1%, 9%) (10%, 24%) (36%, 56%) (20%, 37%)	2% 4% 7% 18% 40% 29%	
Quality of therapists Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	2% 3% 7% 11% 35% 42%	(0%, 5%) (0%, 7%) (2%, 12%) (4%, 17%) (26%, 44%) (32%, 51%)	3% 4% 6% 14% 30% 42%	
Respect for privacy concerns Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	1% 3% 0% 6% 37% 53%	(0%, 3%) (0%, 6%) (0%, 0%) (2%, 11%) (28%, 47%) (43%, 63%)	1% 1% 2% 7% 33% 54%	
Scheduling appointments w/o long delays Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied Somewhat satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied	4% 3% 5% 14% 36% 38%	(0%, 7%) (0%, 6%) (1%, 9%) (7%, 21%) (27%, 46%) (29%, 48%)	3% 4% 6% 14% 34% 38%	

Note: the confidence intervals are wide for these numbers, because the sample sizes are small (these questions were only asked of service users).

Barriers and Facilitators to Help-Seeking

Reasons for receiving no or fewer services for mental health I haven't had the chance to go but I plan to. No need for services Financial reasons Not enough time Not sure where to go Difficulty finding an available appointment Prefer to deal with issues on my own or with support from family/friends Other No barriers	2% 36% 26% 41% 11% 13% 25%	(1%, 4%) (30%, 41%) (21%, 31%) (35%, 46%) (8%, 15%) (9%, 16%) (20%, 30%) (6%, 12%) (8%, 15%)	2% 35% 23% 35% 13% 13% 28%	х
Reasons for seeking help Decided on my own Friend encouraged or pressured me Family member encouraged or pressured me Other person encouraged or pressured me I was mandated by campus staff I acquired more information about my options Other reasons	77% 17% 40% 10% 2% 1%	(72%, 83%) (12%, 22%) (33%, 46%) (6%, 14%) (0%, 4%) (0%, 2%) (1%, 6%)	74% 21% 35% 7% 2% 1%	
Source of health insurance None (uninsured) Parent's employer Own employer Spouse's employer Student plan Embassy or other international source Individual market Public insurance Uncertain whether insured Insured but uncertain of source	0% 50% 9% 3% 16% 1% 5% 5% 5% 2%	(0%, 1%) (46%, 54%) (7%, 11%) (2%, 4%) (13%, 19%) (0%, 1%) (3%, 7%) (3%, 6%) (0%, 1%) (1%, 3%)	3% 50% 8% 3% 9% 1% 2% 10% 1% 3%	x x x x
Plan provides any coverage for local mental health visits (among those with a plan) Yes, it definitely would I think it would but am not sure I have no idea I think it would not but am not sure No, it definitely would not	30% 27% 32% 8% 3%	(26%, 33%) (23%, 31%) (28%, 36%) (6%, 10%) (2%, 5%)	28% 29% 34% 7% 3%	
Plan meets needs for mental health services (among those with a plan) Have not needed plan to cover services Yes, everything I have needed is covered No, the coverage is inadequate to meet my needs	62% 28% 9%	(58%, 66%) (25%, 32%) (7%, 12%)	64% 29% 7%	

Note: Due to a survey programming error, the barriers questions were not asked of students who reported never receiving counseling or therapy.

Supportiveness of Academic and Social Environment

Talked with any academic personnel about mental health problems affecting performance	14%	(11%, 17%)	13%	
Supportiveness of response by academic personnel Very supportive Supportive Not supportive Very unsupportive	48% 39% 9% 4%	(36%, 60%) (27%, 51%) (2%, 16%) (0%, 9%)	51% 40% 7% 2%	
Whom would you talk to about mental health problems affecting academic performance Professor from one of classes Academic advisor Another faculty member Teaching assistant Student services staff Dean of Students or Class Dean Other No one	38% 31% 7% 4% 16% 9% 26% 6%	(35%, 42%) (27%, 34%) (4%, 9%) (2%, 5%) (13%, 20%) (7%, 12%) (22%, 29%) (4%, 7%)	30% 28% 6% 2% 11% 4% 32% 6%	X X X X
Persistence/retention Am confident I will finish my degree no matter the challenges	84%	(81%, 87%)	83%	