Predictors of Loneliness and Psychological Distress among College Students who have Experienced Discrimination

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Introduction

 There is strong evidence that racial discrimination is associated with lower perceptions of social support and poorer psychological health¹⁻⁴

Aim

 Using The National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD) Research Framework⁵, three levels of influence were evaluated in identifying the association of social support, discrimination type (major and everyday discrimination), and on-campus cultural familiarity and cultural validity on feelings of loneliness and psychological distress among college students who report having experienced discrimination

Methods

 Secondary analysis from larger cross-sectional study⁶ among racially and ethnically diverse undergraduate college students (n=348).

Measures

- The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6)⁷
- The UCLA Loneliness Scale⁸
- Sociodemographic Characteristics
- The Experiences of Discrimination Scale⁹
- · The Major Experiences of Discrimination scale
- The Everyday Discrimination Scale¹⁰
- The Lubben Social Network Scale (LSNS)11,12
- The Culturally Engaging Campus Environments (CECE) scale¹³

Data Analysis

 Two multiple regression analyses were conducted.
 From discrimination, cultural familiarity, cultural validity, and social support. One regression predicted loneliness and the second predicted psychological distress

Figure 1. Classification of Regression Models by Domain and Level of Influence in Accordance with the NIMHD Framework⁵

Predictor Variables

Interpersonal Level of Influence: Sociocultural Environment/Community Domain

> Discrimination Type (Major and Everyday) & Social Support (Family and Friends)

Community Level of influence: Behavioral Domain

Cultural Familiarity and Validation



Outcome Variable(s)

Individual Level of Influence: Health Domain

Loneliness
(Regression Model 1)
&
Psychological Distress
(Regression Model 2)

Results

Table 1. Loneliness Regression Results

Variables	В	Std. Error	Beta	t value	p value
Constant	8.837	.521		16.969	<.001**
Discrimination Major	045	.078	034	576	.565
Everyday Discrimination	.021	.015	.08	1.369	.164
Cultural Familiarity	07	.027	181	-2.6	.01*
Cultural Validity	054	.043	086	-1.262	.208
Social Support Family	041	.026	087	-1.589	.113
Social Support Friends	096	.027	191	-3.492	<.001**

Note: R2= 0.159, Adj. R2= 0.144.

*Denote Significant Effect (.05.001)

**Denotes High Significant Effect (p=<.001)

Table 2. Psychological Distress Regression Results

Variables	В	Std. Error	Beta	t value	p value
Constant	13.544	1.323		10.238	<.001**
Discrimination Major	.074	.199	.023	.371	.711
Everyday Discrimination	.074	.038	.115	1.964	.05*
Cultural Familiarity	198	.069	206	-2.889	.004**
Cultural Validity	.140	.109	090	1.288	.199
Social Support Family	296	.067	248	-4.428	<.001**
Social Support Friends	.056	.07	.045	.806	.421

Note: R2= 0.128, Adj. R2= 0.112.

*Denote Significant Effect (.05.001)

**Denotes High Significant Effect (p=<.001)

Discussion

- Psychological distress was positively associated with everyday discrimination
- Experiences of major discrimination was not significant in either regression model.
- Both psychological distress and loneliness were found to be negatively associated with cultural familiarity.
- Loneliness was also negatively associated with support from friends, whereas psychological distress was negatively associated with support from family
- Positive mental health outcomes were found to be associated with cultural familiarity and social support within students who have experienced discrimination

Future Work

- Results indicate that systematic racism and discrimination impact the psychological well-being of undergraduate college students
- Findings demonstrate the need to combat microaggressions and that university-based efforts are critical
- At the institutional level, addressing microaggressions and promoting cultural familiarity are critical to promote mental health and well-being of students on college campuses who face discrimination
- Future studies should investigate how discrimination impacts other facets of students' psychological wellbeing and explore how students may be coping

Literature Cited



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