

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Supplemental Table 1. Survey Questions

Defining Intelligence and Failure	
Question 1	How do you define intelligence? (Limeri et. al. 2020b)
Question 2	How does intelligence relate to academic performance? (Limeri et. al. 2020b)
Question 3	Do you think someone can change their intelligence level? (Limeri et. al. 2020b)
Question 4	For the above question, Please describe how you came to your belief, if it has ever changed and why it changed if applicable. (Limeri et. al. 2020b)
Question 5	How do you tend to react to setbacks, struggles, or failures? (Limeri et. al. 2020b)
Growth Mindset Survey Questions	
Question 6.1 (negatively coded)	You have a certain amount of intelligence and you can not do much about it. (Dweck, 2006)
Question 6.2 (negatively coded)	Your intelligence is something about you that you can not change very much. (Dweck, 2006)
Question 6.3 (negatively coded)	You can learn new things, but you can not really change your basic intelligence. (Dweck, 2006)
Question 6.4 (negatively coded)	You have to be born with the ability to be good at neuroscience/STEM subjects. (Dweck, 2006)
Question 6.5 (positively coded)	I can change my intelligence in neuroscience quite a lot by working hard. (Malespina et. al 2022)
Question 6.6 (negatively coded)	Only a few specially qualified people are capable of really understanding neuroscience. (Malespina et. al 2022)
Question 6.7 (negatively coded)	To really excel in STEM, people need to have a natural ability. (Malespina et. al 2022)
Question 6.8 (negatively coded)	Even if I were to spend a lot of time working on difficult STEM problems, I cannot develop my intelligence further. (Malespina et. al 2022)
Demographics	
Question 15	What is your current age in years?
Question 16	What is your affiliation with UNC-Chapel Hill? - Selected Choice 1st year undergraduate student 2nd year undergraduate 3rd year undergraduate 4th year undergraduate 5th year undergraduate 6th year undergraduate Graduate student

	<p>Not listed. Please fill in here: Prefer not to answer</p>
Question 17	What is your current GPA (please list N/A if you do not have a GPA)?
Question 18	<p>Select the racial category with which you most identify. - multiple choice</p> <p>Black, African American, Afro-Caribbean East Asian / Asian American Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Latine / Hispanic American Middle Eastern / Arab American Multiracial Native American / Alaskan Native South Asian / Indian American White, Non-Hispanic / European American</p> <p>Not listed. Please fill in here: Prefer not to answer</p>
Question 19	<p>Select the term(s) with which you most identify, even if it is the same as above. - multiple choice</p> <p>Agender Cisgender man Cisgender woman Gender non-conforming Gender variant Genderqueer Intersex Non-binary Transgender man Transgender woman</p> <p>Not listed. Please fill in here: Prefer not to answer</p>
Question 20	Are you a first-generation college student (i.e., neither of your parents obtained a college degree)?
Question 21	Please check all of the Neuroscience courses listed below that you have already completed or are currently taking. - select all that apply
Question 22	Approximately how many Neuroscience courses (i.e., courses with the NSCI designation) have you completed at UNC?
Question 23	Have you worked in a research laboratory (e.g., as a research assistant, lab manager, project manager, volunteer)?
Question 24	<p>What are your post-graduate plans? (Note: STEM = Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math, and includes health care) - Selected Choice</p> <p>Graduate or professional studies in a STEM field Graduate or professional studies in a non-STEM field Employment in a STEM field Employment in a non-STEM field Other: Please explain _____ Prefer not to respond</p>
Question 25	Did you take a Thrive course at UNC?
Question 26	How many credits are you taking this semester? Next semester?

Question 27	<p>In what field(s) is/are your major(s)? (Limeri et al. 2020b) - multiple choice</p> <p>Chemistry Life Sciences Environmental / Earth / Agricultural Sciences Physics Engineering Mathematics Psychology Neuroscience Humanities Other major: fill in Undecided</p>
Question 28	For Neuroscience majors, do you plan on completing your degree in neuroscience or plan on changing your major? (Respond N/A is not applicable)
Question 29	Have you changed your major?
Question 30	What did you change your major from, and what did you change your major to if applicable?

Student responses to:

"I can change my intelligence in neuroscience quite a lot by working hard" (Positive)

NSCI Major 4.126

Non-NSCI Majors 3.898

"You have a certain amount of intelligence and you can not do much about it"

NSCI Major 2.210

Non-NSCI Majors 2.227

"Your intelligence is something about you that you can not change very much"

NSCI Major 2.090

Non-NSCI Majors 2.307

"You can learn new things, but you can not really change your basic intelligence"

NSCI Major 2.341

Non-NSCI Majors 2.466

"You have to be born with ability to be good at neuroscience/STEM subjects"

NSCI Major 1.898

Non-NSCI Majors 2.125

"Only a few specially qualified people are capable of really understanding neuroscience"

NSCI Major 1.802

Non-NSCI Majors 1.818

"To really excel in STEM, people need to have a natural ability"

NSCI Major 2.269

Non-NSCI Majors 2.420

"Even if I were to spend a lot of time working on difficult STEM problems, I cannot develop my intelligence further"

NSCI Major 2.048

Non-NSCI Majors 2.011

Average Across Negatively coded questions

NSCI Major 2.052

Non-NSCI Majors 2.138

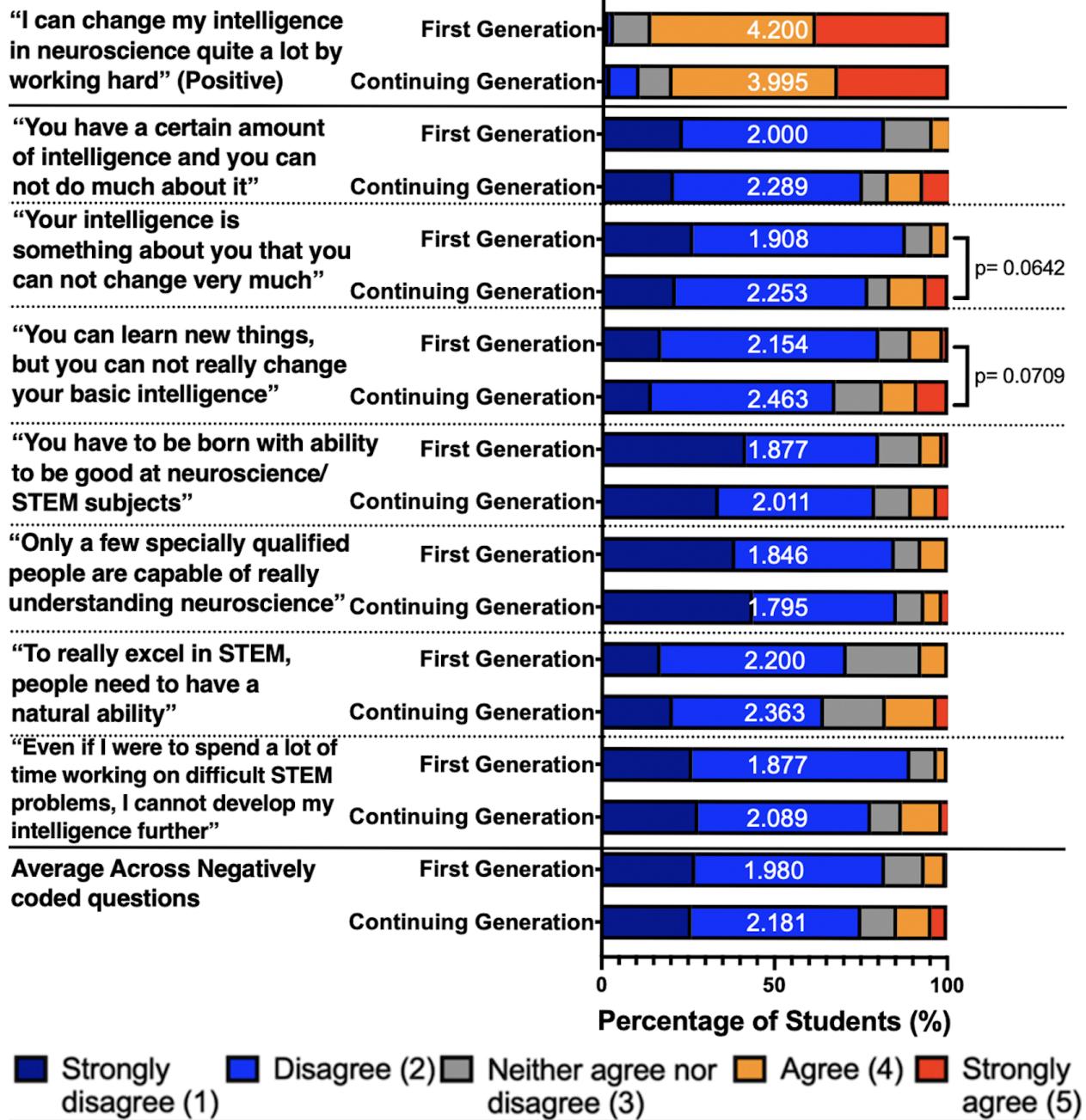
0 50 100
Percentage of Students (%)

Strongly Disagree (1) Disagree (2) Neither agree nor Agree (4) Strongly agree (5)

Supplemental Figure 1. Neuroscience Majors and Non-Neuroscience Majors Exhibit Similar Mindset Scores.

The bar graphs display composite mindset scores for Neuroscience (NSCI) majors ($n = 167$) and non-NSCI majors ($n = 88$). The average mindset score for each group is displayed within each bar. For negatively coded questions, higher scores (closer to 5) indicate stronger agreement with fixed mindset statements (e.g., "You can't change your intelligence"), while lower scores (closer to 1) reflect stronger agreement with growth mindset statements. The positively coded question ("I can change my intelligence...by working hard") is scored inversely, with higher scores (closer to 5) indicating stronger growth mindset agreement. Mann-Whitney U tests revealed no statistically significant differences between groups across all questions and composite averages (all $p > 0.05$). However, the positively coded statement showed a trend toward significance ($p = 0.0992$), with NSCI majors ($M = 4.126$) expressing stronger growth mindset agreement than non-NSCI majors ($M = 3.898$).

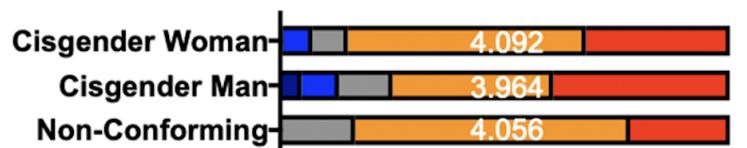
Student responses to:



Supplemental Figure 2. First-Generation and Continuing-Generation Students Exhibit Similar Mindset Scores. The bar graphs display composite mindset scores for first-generation ($n = 65$) and continuing-generation ($n = 190$) students. The average mindset score for each group is displayed within each bar. For negatively coded questions, higher scores (closer to 5) indicate stronger agreement with fixed mindset statements (e.g., "You can't change your intelligence"), while lower scores (closer to 1) reflect stronger agreement with growth mindset statements. The positively coded question ("I can change my intelligence...by working hard") is scored inversely, with higher scores (closer to 5) indicating stronger growth mindset agreement. Mann-Whitney U tests revealed two questions nearing statistical significance: "You can learn new things, but you cannot really change your basic intelligence" ($p = 0.0642$) and "You have to be born with the ability to be good at neuroscience/STEM subjects" ($p = 0.0709$). First-generation students ($M = 2.154$ and $M = 1.877$, respectively) expressed stronger growth mindset agreement compared to continuing-generation students ($M = 2.463$ and $M = 2.011$, respectively). However, no significant differences were observed between groups across all other questions and composite averages (all $p > 0.05$).

Student responses to:

"I can change my intelligence in neuroscience quite a lot by working hard" (Positive)



"You have a certain amount of intelligence and you can not do much about it"



"Your intelligence is something about you that you can not change very much"



"You can learn new things, but you can not really change your basic intelligence"



"You have to be born with ability to be good at neuroscience/STEM subjects"



"Only a few specially qualified people are capable of really understanding neuroscience"



"To really excel in STEM, people need to have a natural ability"



"Even if I were to spend a lot of time working on difficult STEM problems, I cannot develop my intelligence further"



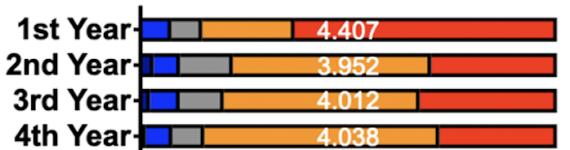
Average Across Negatively coded questions



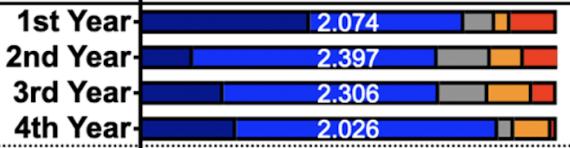
Supplemental Figure 3. Mindset Scores Are Similar across Gender Identity Groups. Bar graphs display composite mindset scores for cisgender women ($n = 153$), cisgender men ($n = 84$), and gender non-conforming students ($n = 18$). The average mindset score for each group is displayed within each bar. For negatively coded questions, higher scores (closer to 5) indicate stronger agreement with fixed mindset statements (e.g., "You can't change your intelligence"), while lower scores (closer to 1) reflect stronger agreement with growth mindset statements. The positively coded question ("I can change my intelligence...by working hard") is scored inversely, with higher scores (closer to 5) indicating stronger growth mindset agreement. A one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test revealed no statistically significant differences between any groups across all questions and composite averages (all $p > 0.05$).

Student responses to:

"I can change my intelligence in neuroscience quite a lot by working hard" (Positive)



"You have a certain amount of intelligence and you can not do much about it"



"Your intelligence is something about you that you can not change very much"



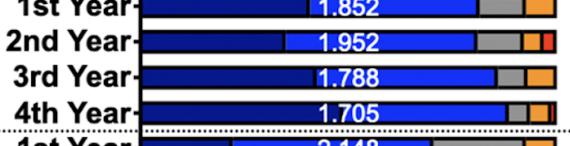
"You can learn new things, but you can not really change your basic intelligence"



"You have to be born with ability to be good at neuroscience/STEM subjects"



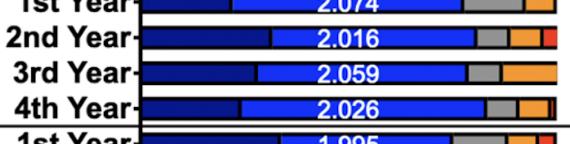
"Only a few specially qualified people are capable of really understanding neuroscience"



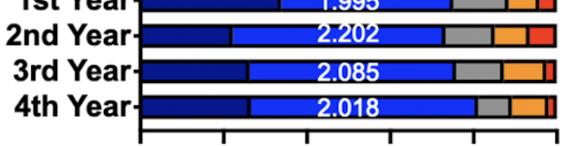
"To really excel in STEM, people need to have a natural ability"



"Even if I were to spend a lot of time working on difficult STEM problems, I cannot develop my intelligence further"



Average Across Negatively coded questions

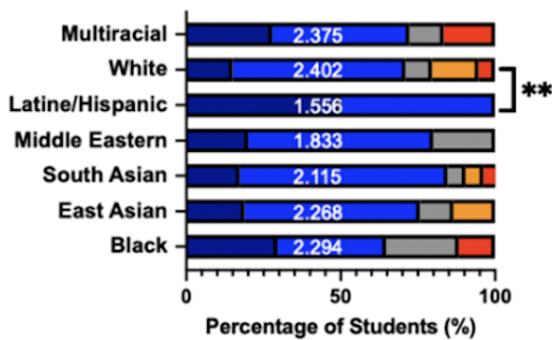


■ Strongly disagree (1) ■ Disagree (2) ■ Neither agree nor disagree (3) ■ Agree (4) ■ Strongly agree (5)

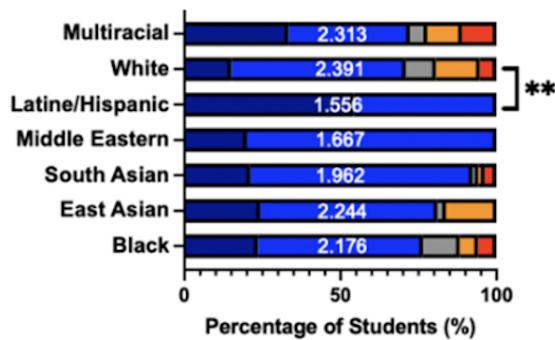
Percentage of Students (%)

Supplemental Figure 4. Mindset Scores Are Consistent Across Academic Year. Bar graphs display composite mindset scores for 1st-year (n = 27), 2nd-year (n = 63), 3rd-year (n = 85), and 4th-year (n = 78) students. The average mindset score for each group is displayed within each bar. For negatively coded questions, higher scores (closer to 5) indicate stronger agreement with fixed mindset statements (e.g., "You can't change your intelligence"), while lower scores (closer to 1) reflect stronger agreement with growth mindset statements. The positively coded question ("I can change my intelligence...by working hard") is scored inversely, with higher scores (closer to 5) indicating stronger growth mindset agreement. A one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test revealed no statistically significant differences between any year groups across all individual questions or composite averages (all p > 0.05).

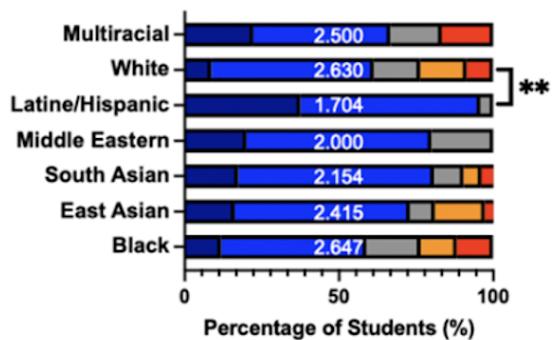
Students' Responses to: "You have a certain amount of intelligence and you can not do much about it"



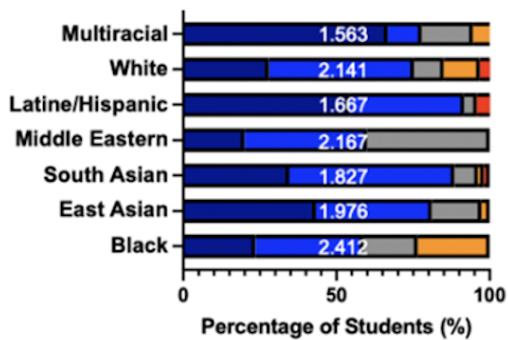
Students' Responses to: "Your intelligence is something about you that you can not change very much"



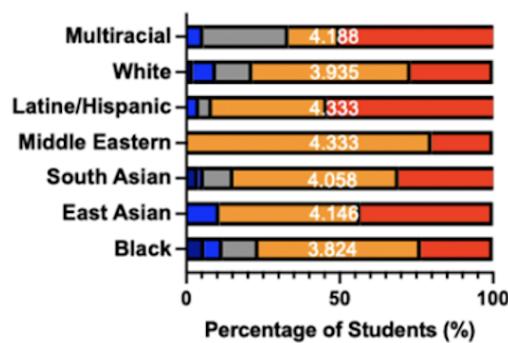
Students' Responses to: "You can learn new things, but you can not really change your basic intelligence"



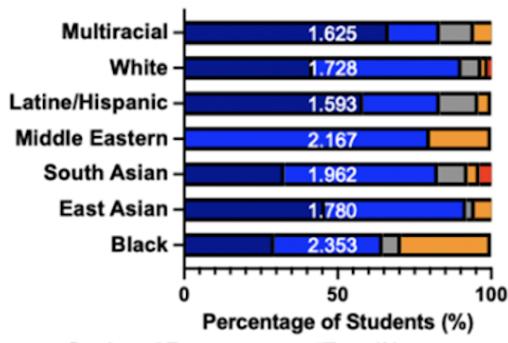
Students' Responses to: "You have to be born with ability to be good at neuroscience/STEM subjects"



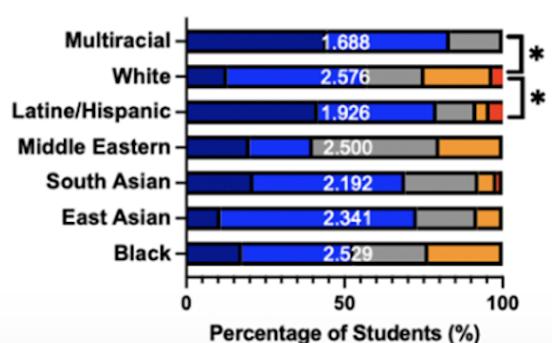
Students' Responses to: "I can change my intelligence in neuroscience quite a lot by working hard" (Positively Coded)



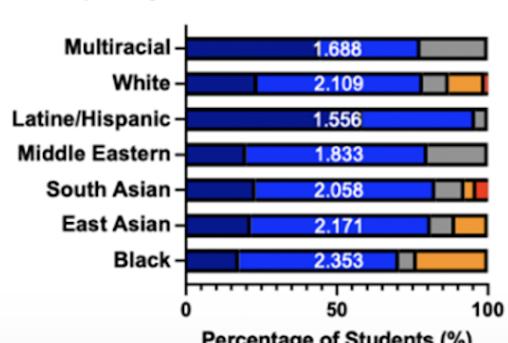
Students' Responses to: "Only a few specially qualified people are capable of really understanding neuroscience"



Students' Responses to: "To really excel in STEM, people need to have a natural ability"



Students' Responses to: "Even if I were to spend a lot of time working on difficult STEM problems, I cannot develop my intelligence further"



■ Strongly disagree (1) ■ Disagree (2) ■ Neither agree nor disagree (3) ■ Agree (4) ■ Strongly agree (5)

Supplemental Figure 5. Race and ethnicity Subgroups mindset measures. Bar graphs display mindset responses across racial/ethnic subgroups. A one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test revealed significant differences, with Latine/Hispanic students consistently showing stronger growth mindset tendencies (lower agreement with fixed mindset statements). Compared to White students, Latine/Hispanic students reported significantly lower agreement on "You have a certain amount of intelligence and you cannot do much about it" ($M = 1.56$ vs. 2.40 , $p = 0.0036$), "Your intelligence is something about you that you cannot change very much" ($M = 1.56$ vs. 2.39 , $p = 0.0030$), and "You can learn new things, but you cannot really change your basic intelligence" ($M = 1.70$ vs. 2.63 , $p = 0.0013$). For "To really excel in STEM, people need to have a natural ability," White students ($M = 2.58$) agreed more strongly than both Latine/Hispanic ($M = 1.93$, $p = 0.0444$) and Multiracial ($M = 1.69$, $p = 0.0172$) students.

Supplemental Table 2. Microsoft Copilot AI Prompt Examples

Copilot, help me thematically code these qualitative responses.

Students are answering the question: "How do you define intelligence?" Some responses are nonsensical (e.g., keyboard smashes). Each response corresponds to a participant coded as P1 through P304. I will provide the data via an Excel file.

Please organize your coding in a table with the following structure:

- Each row represents a participant code (P1 to P25).
- Include a column for the participant code, their racial and ethnic identities (based on the provided key), their qualitative response, and the thematic codes related to their response based on your discretion.

Racial and Ethnic Identity Key:

1 = Black, African American, Afro-Caribbean
2 = East Asian / Asian American
3 = Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
4 = Latine / Hispanic American
5 = Middle Eastern / Arab American
6 = Native American / Alaskan Native
7 = South Asian / Indian American
8 = White, Non-Hispanic / European American
9 = Multiracial
10 = Not listed

Do you understand the task?

Thematic Codes:

- **Knowledge:** Refers to how much knowledge someone has about a topic (an entity that someone possesses).
- **Ability:** Refers to the ability to learn, solve problems, or what someone can do with the knowledge they possess.

Please count when a student references "knowledge" or "ability" in their response and list it alongside their participant code (e.g., if P1 mentions knowledge, list "P1: 1" for knowledge).

Are you ready for me to paste the first subset of responses (P1 to P25)?

Confirming Codes

Identify the participants that indicate in their qualitative response to Question [pasted in qualitative question number and associated text] that align with [qualitative code from researcher codebook with its accompanied definition based on the literature or dictionary definition]. Give a rationalization as to why you assigned [target code] to each participant's responses.

Supplemental Table 3. Statistically Significant Between-Group Comparisons among All Racial and Ethnic Subgroups Represented in Figure 4 for the Growth Mindset Code

Reference Group	Comparison Group	Mean Diff.	Std. Error	95% CI	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Black/African American	East Asian/Asian American	-0.0917***	0.0208	-0.1536	-0.0298
	South Asian/Indian American	-0.0551	0.0202	-0.1150	0.0048
	White, Non-Hispanic	0.1138****	0.0191	0.0569	0.1707
	Latine/Hispanic American	-0.1926****	0.0221	-0.2584	-0.1268
	Middle Eastern/Arab American	-0.1000*	0.0332	-0.1987	-0.0013
	Multiracial	0.2667****	0.0251	0.1920	0.3413
East Asian/Asian American	South Asian/Indian American	0.0365	0.0145	-0.0065	0.0795
	White, Non-Hispanic	0.2054****	0.0130	0.1667	0.2441
	Latine/Hispanic American	-0.1009****	0.0171	-0.1518	-0.0500
	Middle Eastern	-0.0083	0.0301	-0.0978	0.0812
	Multiracial	0.3583****	0.0208	0.2964	0.4202
South Asian/Indian American	White, Non-Hispanic	0.1689****	0.0119	0.1334	0.2044
	Latine/Hispanic American	-0.1375****	0.0163	-0.1860	-0.0890
	Middle Eastern	-0.0449	0.0296	-0.1330	0.0433
	Multiracial	0.3218****	0.0202	0.2619	0.3817
White, Non-Hispanic	Latine/Hispanic American	-0.3064****	0.0151	-0.3511	-0.2616
	Middle Eastern/Arab American	-0.2138****	0.0290	-0.2999	-0.1276
	Multiracial	0.1529****	0.0191	0.0960	0.2098
Latine/Hispanic American	Middle Eastern/Arab American	0.0926*	0.0310	0.0003	0.1848
	Multiracial	0.4593****	0.0221	0.3934	0.5251
Middle Eastern/Arab American	Multiracial	0.3667****	0.0332	0.2679	0.4654

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

**** $p < 0.0001$

Supplemental Table 4. Statistically Significant Between-Group Comparisons among All Racial and Ethnic Subgroups Represented in Figure 4 for the Academic Experience Code

Reference Group	Comparison Group	Mean Diff.	Std. Error	95% CI	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Black/African American	<i>East Asian/Asian American</i>	-0.0917**	0.0236	-0.1618	-0.0215
	<i>South Asian/Indian American</i>	-0.0821**	0.0228	-0.1500	-0.0141
	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	0.1638****	0.0217	0.0992	0.2283
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.2444****	0.0251	-0.3191	-0.1698
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.2000****	0.0376	0.0881	0.3119
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.2667****	0.0285	0.1821	0.3513
East Asian/Asian American	<i>South Asian/Indian American</i>	0.009615	0.01639	-0.0391	0.0584
	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	0.2554****	0.0148	0.2115	0.2993
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.1528****	0.0194	-0.2105	-0.0951
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.2917****	0.0341	0.1902	0.3931
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.3583****	0.0236	0.2882	0.4285
South Asian/Indian American	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	0.2458****	0.0135	0.2056	0.2860
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.1624****	0.0185	-0.2174	-0.1074
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.2821****	0.0336	0.1821	0.3820
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.3487****	0.0228	0.2808	0.4166
White, Non-Hispanic	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.4082****	0.0171	-0.4589	-0.3575
	<i>Middle Eastern</i>	0.0362	0.0328	-0.0614	0.1339
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.1029****	0.0217	0.0384	0.1674
Latine/Hispanic American	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.4444****	0.0352	0.3399	0.5490
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.5111****	0.0251	0.4365	0.5857
Middle Eastern	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.0667	0.0376	-0.0453	0.1786

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

**** $p < 0.0001$

Supplemental Table 5. Statistically Significant Between-Group Comparisons among All Racial and Ethnic Subgroups Represented in Figure 4 for the Neuroplasticity Code

Reference Group	Comparison Group	Mean Diff.	Std. Error	95% CI	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Black/African American	East Asian/Asian American	-0.0333****	0.0028	-0.0415	-0.0252
	South Asian/Indian American	-0.0295****	0.0027	-0.0374	-0.0216
	White, Non-Hispanic	0.0232****	0.0025	0.0157	0.0307
	Latine/Hispanic American	-0.0815****	0.0029	-0.0902	-0.0728
	Middle Eastern/Arab American	0.0667****	0.0044	0.0536	0.0797
	Multiracial	-0.0667****	0.0033	-0.0765	-0.0568
East Asian/Asian American	South Asian/Indian American	0.0038	0.0019	-0.0018	0.0095
	White, Non-Hispanic	0.0565****	0.0017	0.0514	0.0616
	Latine/Hispanic American	-0.0482****	0.0023	-0.0549	-0.0414
	Middle Eastern/Arab American	0.1000****	0.0040	0.0882	0.1118
	Multiracial	-0.0333****	0.0028	-0.0415	-0.0252
South Asian/Indian American	White, Non-Hispanic	0.0527****	0.0016	0.0480	0.0574
	Latine/Hispanic American	-0.0520****	0.0022	-0.0584	-0.0456
	Middle Eastern/Arab American	0.0962****	0.0039	0.0845	0.1078
	Multiracial	-0.0372****	0.0027	-0.0451	-0.0293
White, Non-Hispanic	Latine/Hispanic American	-0.1047****	0.0020	-0.1106	-0.0988
	Middle Eastern/Arab American	0.0435****	0.0038	0.0321	0.0549
	Multiracial	-0.0899****	0.0025	-0.0974	-0.0823
Latine/Hispanic American	Middle Eastern/Arab American	0.1481****	0.0041	0.1359	0.1604
	Multiracial	0.0148****	0.0029	0.0061	0.0235
Middle Eastern/Arab American	Multiracial	-0.1333****	0.0044	-0.1464	-0.1203

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

**** $p < 0.0001$

Supplemental Table 6. Statistically Significant Between-Group Comparisons among All Racial and Ethnic Subgroups Represented in Figure 4 for the Knowledge Code

Reference Group	Comparison Group	Mean Diff.	Std. Error	95% CI	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Black/African American	<i>East Asian/Asian American</i>	0.0667**	0.0208	0.0047	0.1286
	<i>South Asian/Indian American</i>	-0.0603*	0.0202	-0.1202	-0.0003
	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	-0.0051	0.0192	-0.0621	0.0519
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	0.1185****	0.0222	0.0526	0.1844
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.1000*	0.0332	0.0012	0.1988
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.0667	0.0251	-0.0081	0.1414
East Asian/Asian American	<i>South Asian/Indian American</i>	-0.1269****	0.0145	-0.1700	-0.0839
	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	-0.0717****	0.0130	-0.1105	-0.0330
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	0.0519*	0.0171	0.0009	0.1028
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.0333	0.0301	-0.0563	0.1229
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.0000	0.0208	-0.0620	0.0620
South Asian/Indian American	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	0.0552****	0.0119	0.0197	0.0907
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	0.1788****	0.0163	0.1302	0.2273
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.1603****	0.0297	0.0720	0.2485
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.1269****	0.0202	0.0669	0.1869
White, Non-Hispanic	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	0.1236****	0.0151	0.0788	0.1684
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.1051**	0.0290	0.0188	0.1913
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.0717****	0.0192	0.0148	0.1287
Latine/Hispanic American	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	-0.0185	0.0311	-0.1109	0.0738
	<i>Multiracial</i>	-0.0519	0.0222	-0.1178	0.0141
Middle Eastern/Arab American	<i>Multiracial</i>	-0.0333	0.0332	-0.1322	0.0655

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

**** $p < 0.0001$

Supplemental Table 7. Statistically Significant Between-Group Comparisons among All Racial and Ethnic Subgroups Represented in Figure 4 for the Ability Code

Reference Group	Comparison Group	Mean Diff.	Std. Error	95% CI	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Black/African American	<i>East Asian/Asian American</i>	0.0000	0.0202	-0.0601	0.0601
	<i>South Asian/Indian American</i>	0.0500	0.0196	-0.0082	0.1082
	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	0.0065	0.0186	-0.0488	0.0618
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.0889***	0.0215	-0.1528	-0.0250
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	-0.0333	0.0323	-0.1292	0.0625
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.1333****	0.0244	0.0609	0.2058
East Asian/Asian American	<i>South Asian/Indian American</i>	0.0500**	0.0140	0.0083	0.0918
	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	0.0065	0.0126	-0.0311	0.0441
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.0889****	0.0166	-0.1383	-0.0395
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	-0.0333	0.0292	-0.1202	0.0536
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.1333****	0.0202	0.0732	0.1934
South Asian/Indian American	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	-0.0435**	0.0116	-0.0779	-0.0090
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.1389****	0.0158	-0.1860	-0.0918
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	-0.0833	0.0288	-0.1689	0.0023
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.0833****	0.0196	0.0252	0.1415
White, Non-Hispanic	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.0954****	0.0146	-0.1389	-0.0520
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	-0.0399	0.0281	-0.1235	0.0438
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.1268****	0.0186	0.0715	0.1821
Latine/Hispanic American	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.0556	0.0301	-0.0340	0.1451
	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.2222****	0.0215	0.1583	0.2861
Middle Eastern/Arab American	<i>Multiracial</i>	0.1667****	0.0323	0.0708	0.2626

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

**** $p < 0.0001$

Supplemental Table 8. Statistically Significant Between-Group Comparisons among All Racial and Ethnic Subgroups Represented in Figure 4 for the Work Ethic Code

Reference Group	Comparison Group	Mean Diff.	Std. Error	95% CI	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Black/African American	<i>East Asian/Asian American</i>	-0.0833****	0.0071	-0.1042	-0.0625
	<i>South Asian/Indian American</i>	-0.1167****	0.0068	-0.1369	-0.0965
	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	-0.1374****	0.0065	-0.1566	-0.1182
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.0889****	0.0075	-0.1111	-0.0667
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	-0.0889****	0.0113	-0.1222	-0.0556
	<i>Multiracial</i>	-0.1556****	0.0085	-0.1807	-0.1304
East Asian/Asian American	<i>South Asian/Indian American</i>	-0.0333****	0.0049	-0.0478	-0.0188
	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	-0.0541****	0.0044	-0.0671	-0.0410
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	-0.0056	0.0058	-0.0227	0.0116
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	-0.0056	0.0102	-0.0357	0.0246
	<i>Multiracial</i>	-0.0722****	0.0071	-0.0931	-0.0514
South Asian/Indian American	<i>White, Non-Hispanic</i>	-0.0208****	0.0040	-0.0327	-0.0088
	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	0.0278****	0.0055	0.0114	0.0441
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.0278	0.0101	-0.0019	0.0575
	<i>Multiracial</i>	-0.0389****	0.0068	-0.0591	-0.0187
White, Non-Hispanic	<i>Latine/Hispanic American</i>	0.0485****	0.0051	0.0335	0.0636
	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.0485****	0.0098	0.0195	0.0776
	<i>Multiracial</i>	-0.0181	0.0065	-0.0373	0.0011
Latine/Hispanic American	<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	0.0000	0.0105	-0.0311	0.0311
	<i>Multiracial</i>	-0.0667****	0.0075	-0.0889	-0.044
Middle Eastern/Arab American	<i>Multiracial</i>	-0.0667****	0.0113	-0.1000	-0.0334

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

**** $p < 0.0001$

Supplemental Table 9. Additional Inductive Codes and Code Definitions.

Code Type	Code	Definition
Inductive	Practice (less frequent)	References to deliberate repetition or application of skills to improve performance.
	Education (less frequent)	Broader institutional or systemic influences on learning (e.g., schooling, curriculum).
	Family (less frequent)	Influences from familial expectations, support, or upbringing on mindset or learning.
	Time (less frequent)	Challenges or strategies related to time management or temporal constraints.
	Study Habits (less frequent)	Specific methods or routines used for learning or preparation.
	Health (less frequent)	Physical or mental health factors impacting learning or mindset.
	Challenges (less frequent)	Obstacles faced in academic or personal contexts that influenced mindset or performance.
	Learning (less frequent)	General references to the process of acquiring knowledge or skills.
	Resilience (less frequent)	Persistence or adaptability in the face of difficulties.
	Discipline (less frequent)	Self-regulation to complete tasks
	Consistency (less frequent)	Steady application of effort or habits over time.
	NSCI Curriculum (less frequent)	Specific references to the neuroscience curriculum's impact on mindset or learning.
	Environment (less frequent)	External settings (e.g., classroom, lab) or social contexts affecting learning.
	Skills (less frequent)	Development or application of specific competencies (e.g., problem-solving, critical thinking).