Understanding the Process of College Students' Interracial Friendship Development



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What We Know: The Diversity Rationale

- Challenges to use of race in college admissions:
 - Grutter v. Bollinger et al. (2003)
 - Fisher v. University of Texas (2013)
- Campus diversity is an educational resource



What We Know: Intercultural Interactions

Campus diversity



Diverse interactions

Peer interactions

Friendships



"21st century" skills



What We Know: Student Learning & Development

- Intercultural interaction:
 "conversational exchange between at least two racially/ ethnically different persons"
 (Halualani et al., 2004)
- Quality and quantity important for learning
- Close friendships: investment of emotion and time

What We Know: Outcomes of Diverse Interactions

- Individual-level outcomes:
 - Academic and learning gains, psychological benefits, cognitive performance
- Societal-level outcomes:
 - Intercultural understanding, perspective taking, prosocial values, appreciation for pluralism/ diversity, civic participation, prejudice reduction
 - Valued by employers and persist into adulthood

What We Know: Theories of Friendship Development

Propinquity

Similarity-attraction (homophily)



What We Need to Know: Unanswered Questions

- Yet these theories do not explain:
 - Why some college students are able or willing to look beyond cultural differences for friendships
 - How we can encourage all college students to look beyond cultural differences for friendships



What We Need to Know: Unanswered Questions

- Current empirical research is "macroscopic"
- Focus on predictors and outcomes can't answer:
 - What is the process by which college students develop and sustain interracial friendships?
 - How can colleges/universities intentionally facilitate and support meaningful interaction (and associated learning)?

Understanding Interracial Friendship Development

- My research question:
 - How do interracial friendships develop among undergraduate college students, and how are they sustained?
- Goal of this research:
 - To generate a substantive theory of how and why college students develop interracial friendships

Understanding: Methods

- A substantive theory:
 - Explains ("how", "why"); doesn't describe
 - Incorporates context ("where", "when")
 - Has practical utility



Understanding: Methods

Grounded
Theory
Method of
Inquiry

- Inductive analysis
- Generates
 substantive
 theory with
 practical utility



Understanding: Methods

Constructivist Paradigm



Grounded
Theory
Method of
Inquiry



Constructivist
Grounded
Theory
(Kathy Charmaz)

- Multiple realities
- Social construction of knowledge
- Participants' experiences & meaning making
- Researcher positionality



Generates
 substantive
 theory with
 practical utility

 Focuses on how participants experience the process of study



Understanding: Methods

Preconception

Conceptual Framework

Deduction



Understanding: Data Generation

- Primary: Interviews
- Secondary: Solicited journals
- Supplemental: Documents, reflection



What Have I Learned? (so far...)

- Very preliminary findings:
 - Living-learning communities and living on campus
 - 2. Shared interests and shared experiences (especially music and food)
 - 3. Cultural events don't develop intercultural competence



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Why Is This Important? Practical Significance

"Scholars need to provide institutions with better, actionable insight into the dynamics of diverse student interaction and its outcomes"

(Clarke and antonio, 2012, pp. 40-41)



Why Is This Important? Theoretical Significance

- Qualitative approach
 - Moves beyond the current focus on predictors and outcomes
 - Focuses on students' experiences
- Grounded theory approach
 - Understanding the process and context of interracial friendship development
 - Illuminates the "how" and "why"

"What is the price of *not* creating the conditions under which students can thrive and reap the benefits of diversity?"

(quote adapted from D. G. Smith, 2009, p. 16)

