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## Young Adults' Acceptance of Interracial Relationships on Television

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*Assigned in COM 300: Introduction to Communication Research (Dr. Theresa de los Santos)*

### Abstract

Interracial relationships on television are both negatively and positively represented on shows in the United States. However, few studies have been conducted to address if these representations relate to viewers attitudes and behaviors — specifically on young adult viewers. Our study conducted a survey to find if greater exposure to interracial couples through TV-shows would relate to a) greater acceptance of diversity, and b) greater acceptance of other cultures overall as well as relate to more willingness to participate in an interracial relationship, based on social cognitive theory and cultivation theory. Both hypotheses were supported, as our study found a positive 0.40 correlation between overall show exposure and acceptance of diversity as well as above 0.30 correlations for exposure of shows such as *New Girl* and *Glee* and willingness to participate in an interracial relationship. Future research should consider conducting a content analysis to have the ability to compare and contrast relationship quality, compounded with a controlled experiment to see what shows influence viewers most.

In recent years, college campuses have shown an increase in racism and discrimination with use of social media (Griggs, 2015). The University of Oklahoma expelled two students in 2014 after members of a fraternity were caught on video reciting a racist chant on a bus. Meanwhile on the West Coast, at the University of Southern California, the undergraduate student body president, who is Indian-American, was addressed with a racial slur by another student who also threw a drink at her. Evidently diversity issues are still present in the United States. Television which is included in an increasingly media penetrated world, plays an important role in providing diversity content and representations of interracial relationships for young adults (Rabor, 2014). Social cognitive theory and cultivation theory both suggest media, and specifically television, can play a role in defining attitudes and behaviors for viewers. Thus, because as the theories predict, people learn from and model what they see on TV, the purpose of this study is to assess if there is a positive response to more diverse couples on shows. Understanding the impact on young audience members is particularly important as they are growing up with different television representations and can still change their beliefs about other cultures and diversity issues. Before stating our predictions, it is necessary to review relevant bodies of literature on diversity on television, interracial relationships and the media effects theories discussed above.

### Review of Literature

#### Diversity on Television

Diversity on television has been an issue from the time of its birth, yet it varies by race and minority group. Scholars have consistently recognized negative portrayals and underrepresentation of minority groups. According to Weigal Loomis and Soja's (1980) content analysis of race relations on prime time television, Black people constituted less than nine percent of all broadcasting, and stereotypic roles, including having lower status than whites and having less intimate relationships, predominated the screen (Weigal et al., 1980). A more recent analysis by Mastro and Stern (2003) that used a social cognitive perspective of the representations of race on U.S. prime-time television found that while conditions on TV are improving for Blacks, other groups are still suffering. According to Mastro and Stern's study, Blacks, make up the majority of racial/ethnic groups in television advertising, representing 12.3% of the total and they are shown in the most diverse and equitable manner. Latinos,

however, make up only one percent of speaking characters in commercials, although they comprise 12.5 percent of the U.S. population, and when they are shown, they tend to be overly sexualized. In commercials, Latinos were rarely seen in occupational roles and were more suggestively clad. Meanwhile, Asians were shown as less attractive and passive and Native Americans were so underrepresented they could not be analyzed in the results (Mastro & Stern, 2003).

Sexual minorities have also been stereotyped and underrepresented on television. In an analysis of prime-time network programming in 2001, Raley and Lucas (2006) found that gay and lesbian characters were represented in only 7.5 percent of all dramas and comedies. In another recent study by Fisher, Hill, and Gruber (2003), findings indicated 15 percent of programs (mostly sitcoms) contained content associated with sexual minorities. However, within these programs, many of the gay characters are stereotyped as being promiscuous, infected with HIV, or have unsatisfying relationships (Herman, 2005; Calzo & Ward, 2009). However, more recent analyses indicate that these trends are slowly changing, with some sexual minorities being represented in a more positive light. For example, in a qualitative analysis of the soap opera *All My Children*, Harrington (2003) noted the presentation of a stable lesbian character who had successful romantic relationships and continued to develop other aspects of her identity beyond her sexuality. Thus, taken together we see that on television, minorities have typically not been shown in accurate or positive ways, yet there have been gains in some areas, which may have an impact on audience members.

### **Interracial Relationships**

As diversity appears to be improving in terms of percentages and sexual minorities on television, portrayals of interracial relationships specifically have followed a similar path. In a qualitative content analysis on the portrayal of interracial couples in children's commercials, Larson (2002) found models for behavior that included cooperative interaction between White people and ethnic minorities. The study also found that interracial friendships among children often centered around interactions of athletic play, which could be a reflection of racial diversity in real life (Larson, 2002).

However, some studies show a negative portrayal of interracial relationships on television. In a textual analysis of five television advertisements aimed at investigating the relationship between Asian American women and White men, Balaji and Warawong (2010), found that commercials highlighted the stereotypes of Asian American women as being submissive, silent, and sexually available to White males. The study also suggested that relations between Asian women and White males often portrayed the woman as deferential and posed to serve their dominant counterpart. Similarly, in a textual analysis on the representation of the Black and Asian characters and their relationships with each other in the medical dramas *ER* and *Grey's Anatomy*, Washington (2012) found that the shows portrayed relationships that lead to death or some sort of destruction in the lives of the characters. Given that previous research shows both negative and positive images of interracial relationships on TV, our study is aimed at finding whether or not these representations are impacting what young viewers believe about interracial relationships.

### **Theoretical Perspectives**

The consequences of television shows depicting minorities and the relationships between them in negative ways as well as the benefits of television positively representing interracial relationships are explained by two theories—social cognitive theory and cultivation theory. According to both theories the cross-racial interactions viewers observe on television could predispose them to engage in similar types of behaviors in real-life. Cultivation theory explains how viewers internalize messages as a result of exposure to television and are more likely to accept portrayals as real when television is watched frequently (Potter, 2014). Bandura's social cognitive theory revolves primarily around the functions and processes of observational learning (Bandura, 1986, 2002). That is, by viewing behaviors, including those of media figures, one may develop rules to guide subsequent actions and/or be prompted to engage in previously learned behaviors. (Bandura, 1994). Thus, for people with limited contact with ethnic groups, television could become a method in which they form subsequent opinions and models

for interaction (Tan, Fujioka, & Lucht, 1997).

Past research has exemplified social cognitive and cultivation theory in terms of television viewing and subsequent attitudes, opinions, and behaviors. According to Harrington's (2003) study of the show *All My Children*, presenting a stable lesbian teenager who has successful romantic relationships, may improve viewers' attitudes toward homosexuality. Additionally, directly applying social cognitive theory, Ortiz and Harwood (2007) hypothesized that exposure to positive intergroup contact on television would be associated with more positive intergroup attitudes and found support for Black-White and gay-straight interactions. The study also found that exposure to the show *Will & Grace* significantly predicted low social distance towards homosexuals. Thus, there is evidence that TV shows provide models for positive intergroup interactions — especially for sexual minorities.

Similarly, in a field experiment examining the effects of cooperative interethnic contact on ethnic relations, Weigel, Wiser, and Cook (1975) found that equal status within interracial interactions in pursuit of common goals and equal participation with decision making groups contributed to the development of interracial friendliness, mutual respect and possible reduction of prejudices. In a similar study, Weigel et al. (1980) suggested viewers' modeling of prosocial behaviors suggests that television programs may provide these cooperative experiences and thereby yield similar for audience members when they are among racially diverse people.

While studies show positive impacts from watching relationships on television, other studies revealed more negative consequences. For example, Lee, Bichard, Irey, Walt and Carlson's (2009) study of college students in the United States, their exposure to television programming, and their stereotypical perceptions found somewhat negative associations between TV viewing and consequential attitudes. The study found students with heavy television viewing habits held many stereotypes—only attributing positive stereotypes to Caucasians, African Americans, and Latino Hispanics and associating negative stereotypes with Asians and Native Americans.

## Hypotheses

These two theories illustrate the possible influence television has on young adults acceptance and beliefs about diversity. Evidently, television has a strong influence on what people view as real and normal. Past research has attempted to address diversity on TV and how interracial communication affects stereotypes, but is lacking in investigating how programs geared toward young adults in particular relate to their attitudes and willingness to participate in cross race relationships. Thus, we make the following predictions:

H1: Greater exposure to interracial couples through TV-shows will relate to a) greater acceptance of diversity and b) greater acceptance of other cultures overall for young adults.

H2: Greater exposure to interracial couples through TV-shows will relate to more willingness to participate in an interracial relationship for young adults.

## Method

### Participants and Procedure

79 undergraduate students who watch drama or comedy television shows at between the ages of 18 and 30 years participated in this self-report study. The online questionnaire was posted on Facebook and took approximately ten to fifteen minutes to complete. A survey format was used to collect our data because we wanted to examine the attitudes and perceptions of our participants, as they already existed.

### Materials

For our study we used SurveyMonkey.com, an online service as our resource. There were no other materials needed.

### Measures

In order to measure both our one independent and three dependent variables, we used a self-report

survey through a questionnaire. The questionnaire was made up of both original survey items and items taken from previously created scales. We selected a total of eight shows to examine, including a variety of different types of shows with different interracial relationships in these shows. We chose *Grey's Anatomy*, *Glee*, *New Girl*, *How to Get Away with Murder*, *Parenthood*, *Scandal*, *Modern Family* and *Master of None*. Each of these shows have high ratings among young adults and showcase at least one or more interracial relationship. Within the shows a variety of interracial couples are shown between Asians, Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics. For each show we asked the participant how much they watched the show as well as how much they enjoyed it. Then, for each of our measures we asked the same several questions regarding those measures for each show listed above.

**Diversity of Television.** Exposure to diversity of television was measured with 20 Likert-type items. The first sixteen items measured participants' awareness of the television shows we chose (1 = *never*, 6 = *always*) and if they liked them using questions such as, "How much do you watch *Grey's Anatomy*?" or "How much do you enjoy *Grey's Anatomy*?" (1 = *not at all*, 7 = *N/A*). For the next four items (1 = *strongly disagree*, 6 = *strongly agree*) there were instructions at the top of the page that asked participants to think about the shows in the questionnaire that they have seen and to answer the questions with them in mind. The last four items measured participants acceptance of diversity in the television shows using questions such as, "How much do you think mixing in relationships is okay?" or "Did you like the relationships portrayed in these shows?"

**Acceptance of Diversity.** Perceptions regarding acceptance of diversity were assessed with 10 Likert-type scale items (1 = *strongly disagree*, 4 = *strongly agree*). For our study, we took questions such as "I feel more secure when I am in the presence of members of my ethnic group" from the Multicultural Sensitivity Scale (2000). These questions indicate levels of acceptance felt by the majority when exposed to culturally different influences and environments. We also took questions such as "I do not participate in jokes that are derogatory to any individual group" from the Cultural Diversity Self-Assessment.

**Willingness to Participate.** The participants' willingness to participate in interracial relations as measured with a seven Likert-type items (1 = *strongly agree*, 6 = *strongly disagree*). For the measurements, we formulated original questions such as "I relate to many of the diverse relationships shown on television." We also included questions from an Attitude Toward Interracial Dating Scale (2004) such as "I can imagine myself in a long-term relationship with someone of another race." These questions indicated the participants' willingness to pursue or engage in a cultural or interracial relationship as a result of watching television shows that highlight these type of relationships. The scale measures interactional engagement, respect for cultural differences, interactional confidence, and television cultivation based on young adults.

**Cultural Acceptance.** Attitudes regarding cultures and cultural acceptance were measured with ten Likert type items (1 = *strongly disagree*, 4 = *strongly agree*). For our study, we took questions from the Intercultural Development Inventory (2003) such as "Our culture's way of life should be a model for the rest of the world." which indicated the level of cultural acceptance young adult participants feel. We also took questions from Intercultural Sensitivity Scale (2002) which measured interaction confidence, interaction engagement, and respect for cultural differences. These questions included ones such as "I enjoy interacting with people from different cultures."

**Demographic Information.** Gender, age and school year were also assessed.

## Results

For our each of our Hypotheses, H1: Greater exposure to interracial couples through TV-shows will relate to a) greater acceptance of diversity, and b) greater acceptance of other cultures overall for young adults and H2: Greater exposure to interracial couples through TV-shows will relate to more willingness to participate in an interracial relationship for young adults, we ran correlated averages on Excel.

We averaged each of the participant's responses to the questions of how much they watched each show and how much they enjoyed each show. To answer H1 we correlated the mean of the overall exposure question: "How much did you enjoy the relationships displayed in these shows?" ( $r = 0.40$ ) to our acceptance of diversity

scale. Next, we correlated the average of how much each show was watched and enjoyed to the averages of the acceptance of diversity scale (see Appendix for tables). We also correlated how much the show was watched and show enjoyment to the overall cultural acceptance scale question averages (see Appendix for table). For H2, we correlated show watching averages to our willingness to participate scale, as well as show enjoyment.

The show with the strongest correlation between both show watching ( $r = 0.36$ ) and enjoyment ( $r = 0.39$ ) to willingness to participate was *New Girl*, supporting H2. *Modern Family* was another show with stronger watch ( $r = 0.35$ ) and enjoyment ( $r = 0.37$ ) to willingness to participate correlations. Overall, except *Parenthood* and *Scandal*, every show showed a positive correlation (above  $r = 0.20$ ) between show watching and enjoyment to willingness to participate which also supports H2.

H1 was both supported and not supported, varying by show watching and enjoyment and by acceptance of both diversity and culture. While not every television show had correlations between both acceptance of diversity and culture, they each had at least a weak positive correlation of  $r = 0.10$  or above for one of the two. Generally, comedies showed the strongest correlations, as *Glee* had the strongest correlation for acceptance of diversity and watching ( $r = 0.24$ ), and *New Girl* had the strongest correlation with enjoyment and cultural acceptance ( $r = 0.18$ ). Conversely, dramas showed weaker correlations, as *Scandal* and *Grey's Anatomy* showed little to no correlation between watching and enjoyment to cultural and diversity acceptance. Though support for H1 was only somewhat supported for the specific shows taken individually, the correlation between overall relationship of show exposure to acceptance of diversity ( $r = 0.40$ ) did support H1, as it suggests as viewers were exposed to interracial relationships on television, their acceptance of diversity increased.

## Discussion

### Implications

Generally, H2 was more supported than H1, and we were leading us to ask: why did cultural acceptance and diversity not show as strong of correlations as willingness to participate? Our acceptance of diversity and cultural acceptance scales were quite similar, therefore having both variables with similar scales could have diluted our results. However, our results showed stronger correlations between show enjoyment than that of show watching, implying that the shows participants enjoyed were the more influential in affecting behaviors and attitudes. Overall, because both hypotheses were supported, our study showed support for both social cognitive theory and cultivation theory. Social cognitive theory was the most supported, as our willingness to participate scale showed a relationship for viewers modeling what they saw on television in the real world. Cultivation theory was also semi-supported, as our results showed a relationship between what viewers watched and what they believe about the world.

Our study's strongest correlation was between enjoyment of the show *New Girl* and willingness to participate in interracial relationships ( $r = 0.39$ ), leading us to ask: what it is about the show specifically that led to generally stronger correlations? As other comedies showed stronger correlations as well, these shows could be more popular among young audiences or could be showing more light hearted relationships and therefore are linked with positive attitudes and behaviors. Conversely, dramas such as *Scandal*, which revealed weaker correlations could be less popular among young adults or less popular because of the more dramatic behaviors exhibited by the characters in interracial relationships.

### Limitations and Future Research

Because we used a survey for our method and did not test third variables, a weakness of our research is our inability to make any causal claims from our results. Moreover, our convenient sample, limits our ability generalize to a broader population. Our survey's sample was predominately Asian (43%), which could have skewed which shows showed stronger correlations and which did not. *Scandal* and *Parenthood* for example do not depict any interracial relationships with Asian characters and both showed a weaker relationship between show watching and acceptance of diversity. A third variable affecting our study is that most of our sample was taken from

Pepperdine University, which in recent years has been experiencing racial tensions, possibly causing students to be hyper-aware of race relationships and cultural diversity. Another weakness of our study, was not knowing the specifics of show content. A content analysis revealing comparatively the best examples of interracial relationships on television and the behaviors of such relationships would have strengthened our results and implications. However, one strength of our study is the subject itself: how race on television is influencing behaviors, especially among young adults who are increasingly growing up in media-enriched worlds, and that has not been widely studied.

Because of the limitations of this study, future research should include a much larger representative and more diverse sample size to allow for generalizable findings. Researchers should also consider using a different method or combining several methods of research to ensure a more comprehensive study. Conducting a content analysis to code for what qualities of particular interracial relationships as well as the frequency of when they are shown would be helpful in figuring out the most recent content and best examples to examine the connection between participants watching habits and behaviors. Compounded with a content analysis, a controlled experiment would also be effective in making causal claims, as comparing reactions to diverse shows to non-diverse shows in a controlled setting would show true differences between the shows that are influential in changing attitudes and behaviors.

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### Appendix A

<i>Grey's Anatomy Watch</i>		<i>Parenthood Watch</i>	
H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.01	H1a: Shows and Diversity	-0.04
H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.1	H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.1
H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.21	H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.14
<i>Grey's Anatomy Enjoy</i>		<i>Parenthood Enjoy</i>	
H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.05	H1a: Shows and Diversity	-0.01
H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.12	H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.03
H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.34	H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.18
<i>How to Get Away With Murder Watch</i>		<i>Scandal Watch</i>	
H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.12	H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.01
H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.12	H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.02
H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.27	H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.16
<i>How to Get Away With Murder Enjoy</i>		<i>Scandal Enjoy</i>	
H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.14	H1a: Shows and Diversity	-0.01
H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.13	H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.03
H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.29	H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.19
<i>Glee Watch</i>		<i>New Girl Watch</i>	
H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.24	H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.01
H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.05	H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.15
H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.31	H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.36
<i>Glee Enjoy</i>		<i>New Girl Enjoy</i>	
H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.2	H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.07
H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	-0.02	H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.18
H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.23	H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.39



<i>Modern Family Watch</i>		<i>Master of None Watch</i>	
H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.1	H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.12
H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.13	H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.03
H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.35	H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.21
<i>Modern Family Enjoy</i>		<i>Master of None Enjoy</i>	
H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.09	H1a: Shows and Diversity	0.11
H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0.1	H1b: Shows and Cultural Acceptance	0
H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.37	H2: Shows and Willingness to Participate	0.21

### Appendix B

This study is about relationships on television. You will be asked questions about your television watching habits, as well as your beliefs on relationships. Some of the questions may involve personal topics, such as your cultural beliefs. Your responses are completely anonymous. Your name is not being collected so your responses cannot be connected to you in any way. This study is also completely voluntary. You may skip any question you do not feel comfortable answering or you may decide to stop participating at any point during the study. If you consent to participate in this study, please begin the survey now.

A. I am 18 years of age or older and I agree to participate in this study.

B. I do not wish to participate.

How much do you watch *Grey's Anatomy*?

- 1 Never
- 2 Very Rarely
- 3 Rarely
- 4 Occasionally
- 5 Very Frequently
- 6 Always

How much do you enjoy *Grey's Anatomy*?

- 1 Not At All
- 2 Slightly
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite A Bit
- 5 Very Much
- 6 Extremely
- 7 N/A

How much do you watch *How to Get Away with Murder*?

- 1 Never
- 2 Very Rarely
- 3 Rarely
- 4 Occasionally
- 5 Very Frequently
- 6 Always

How much do you enjoy *How to Get Away with Murder*?

- 1 Not At All
- 2 Slightly
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite A Bit
- 5 Very Much
- 6 Extremely
- 7 N/A

Do you watch or did you watch *Glee*?

- 1 Never
- 2 Very Rarely
- 3 Rarely
- 4 Occasionally
- 5 Very Frequently
- 6 Always

How much do you enjoy *Glee*?

- 1 Not At All
- 2 Slightly
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite A Bit
- 5 Very Much
- 6 Extremely
- 7 N/A

How much do you watch *Scandal*?

- 1 Never
- 2 Very Rarely
- 3 Rarely
- 4 Occasionally
- 5 Very Frequently
- 6 Always

How much do you enjoy *Scandal*?

- 1 Not At All
- 2 Slightly
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite A Bit
- 5 Very Much
- 6 Extremely
- 7 N/A

How much do you watch *Modern Family*?

- 1 Never
- 2 Very Rarely
- 3 Rarely
- 4 Occasionally
- 5 Very Frequently
- 6 Always

How much do you enjoy *Modern Family*?

- 1 Not At All
- 2 Slightly
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite A Bit
- 5 Very Much
- 6 Extremely
- 7 N/A

How much do you watch *Parenthood*?

- 1 Never
- 2 Very Rarely
- 3 Rarely
- 4 Occasionally
- 5 Very Frequently
- 6 Always

How much do you enjoy *Parenthood*?

- 1 Not At All
- 2 Slightly
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite A Bit
- 5 Very Much
- 6 Extremely
- 7 N/A

How much do you watch *New Girl*?

- 1 Never
- 2 Very Rarely
- 3 Rarely
- 4 Occasionally
- 5 Very Frequently
- 6 Always

How much do you enjoy *New Girl*?

- 1 Not At All
- 2 Slightly
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite A Bit
- 5 Very Much
- 6 Extremely
- 7 N/A

How much do you watch *Master of None*?

- 1 Never
- 2 Very Rarely
- 3 Rarely
- 4 Occasionally
- 5 Very Frequently
- 6 Always

How much do you enjoy *Master of None*?

- 1 Not At All
- 2 Slightly
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite A Bit
- 5 Very Much
- 6 Extremely
- 7 N/A

Now you will answer questions about the shows you have seen.

### Overall out of all the shows you watch...

I think mixed race *friendships* between the characters is okay.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I think mixed race *romantic relationships* between the characters is okay.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I like the different races represented in these shows.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I like the relationships portrayed in these shows.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

After watching these television shows, I have a different perception of my friends of different races.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

After watching these television shows, I am more inclined to befriend people from other races.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I would be willing to participate in an interracial relationship.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I wish to engage in an interracial relationships, after watching these television shows.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I relate to many of the diverse relationships shown on television.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

Interracial dating interferes with my fundamental beliefs.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I believe that interracial couples date outside their race to get attention.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

Culturally mixed marriage are wrong.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I can imagine myself in a long-term relationship with someone of another race.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I exclusively pursue after interracial relationships.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I feel more secure when I am in the presence of members of my ethnic group.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I feel comfortable when I socialize with persons outside my ethnic group.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I am attracted to people of different ethnic backgrounds as me.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I enjoy associating with persons of other ethnic groups.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I have multiple friends from a variety of ethnicities.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I actively seek opportunities to connect with people of different ethnic backgrounds as me.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I respect the beliefs of people ethnically different than me.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I work to make sure people who are ethnically different feel accepted.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I do not participate in jokes that are derogatory to any race.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I speak up if I witness someone being racially discriminated against.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

People should avoid individuals from other cultures who behave differently.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

Our culture's way of life should be a model for the rest of the world.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

When I come in contact with people from a different culture, I find I change my behavior.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I enjoy interacting with people from different cultures.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I find it very hard to talk in front of people from different cultures.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I respect the values of people from different cultures.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I feel confident when interacting with people from different cultures.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I respect the ways people from different cultures behave.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I avoid situations where I have to deal with people of different cultures than my own.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

I enjoy experiencing differences between someone of a different culture and myself.

- 1 Strongly Disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Slightly Disagree
- 4 Slightly Agree
- 5 Agree
- 6 Strongly Agree

Please specify your gender.

- A. Male      B. Female

Please fill your age.

What is your ethnicity?

- A. Black      E. Native American  
 B. White      F. Pacific Islander  
 C. Asian      G. Other  
 D. Latino

Please choose your academic year.

- A. Freshman    C. Junior  
 B. Sophomore   D. Senior