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Multicultural Youth in Canada: Comparing Friendships and Perceived Social Support

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Abstract

There is paucity of research examining the differences between friendships among multicultural youth. Specifically, youth of Arab, East Asian, South Asian, and European descent were examined in this study because these groups are among the largest ethnic groups in Canada and are diverse for the purpose of comparison. Previous researchers have assessed differences between immigrant generations when comparing same- and cross-ethnicity friendships (e.g., Harker, 2001), whereas the effect of cultural group has been neglected. Thus, examination of same- and cross-ethnicity friendships was largely exploratory. Researchers in the past have theorized that individuals of Arab descent may be more likely to have an overlap between family and friends (Abu-Laban & Abu-Laban, 1999). Thus, we hypothesized that Arab youth may be more likely to have related friends (i.e., to identify friends that also happen to be related to them). The results of this study may have implications for improving our understanding of the social support networks of immigrant youth.

Objective

- The purpose of this study was to examine differences in friendships and in perceived support among Canadian youth of Arab, East Asian, South Asian, and European descent. We hypothesized that there may be differences among the groups both in terms of the number of same-ethnicity friends and number of related friends.

Method

Participants:
- 122 17-25 year olds (M = 20.01; SD = 1.469)
- 18 males and 104 females
- Cultural groups included Arab (n=30), East Asian (n=18), South Asian (n=16) and European-Canadian (n=58).

Procedure and Measures:
- Participants completed an online survey.
- Participants were asked to nominate up to 10 best friends, which would result in a proportion of friends who were same-ethnicity, cross-ethnicity, or related to them. Participants also provided ratings for perceived level of social support for each of these groups of friends using items based on the Social Support Microsystems Scales (Seidman et al., 1995).

Results

- One-way ANOVAs indicated differences among ethnic groups both in terms of number of same-ethnicity friends and number of related friends
- Planned contrasts indicated that those of European descent were significantly more likely to have same-ethnicity friends, and those of South Asian descent were significantly less likely to have same-ethnicity friends

![Proportion of Same-Ethnicity Friends](image)

- Youth who identified as Arab were significantly more likely to identify friends who were also relatives, whereas South Asians were significantly less likely to have friends who were also relatives

![Proportion of Related Friends](image)

Discussion

- It should be noted that statistical assumptions of normality and homogeneity of variance have been violated for some of the dependent variables, so results should be interpreted with caution; however, nonparametric tests (i.e., Kruskal-Wallis H test) were also run and the same results were found.
- ANOVAs indicated differences between ethnic groups in terms of perceived support from same-ethnicity friends; however, this result was not replicated when a nonparametric test was used.

- These data suggest that there are differences in the friendship patterns of multicultural youth that warrant further exploration.
- The data supports Abu-Laban and Abu-Laban’s (1999) hypothesis that individuals of Arab descent are likely to have an overlap between friends and family.
- The data also indicate the youth of European descent may be more likely to have same-ethnicity friends, whereas youth of South Asian descent may be less likely to have same-ethnicity or related friends. However, these results should be replicated with a larger sample.
- Based on the present data, conclusions regarding differences in perceived social support are uncertain and should be investigated in future studies.
- Based on the preliminary data that we have collected, Arab youth may be more likely than other ethnic groups to spontaneously identify relatives that are considered friends. Data collection for this study is ongoing and will be reanalyzed upon completion.

References


Contact

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