**AGPA Connect 2023 Presenter Information**

**Course Code:** 50

**Course Title:** Race Relations on a Small Scale: Group Members and Group Therapists in Interracial Relationships

**Course Times:** 9:30 AM - 12:00 PM

**Course Dates:** Saturday, March 11

**Instructors:** Robert Hsiung

 Teresa Lee

**Course Description:** Google "race relations". The 3,450,000,000 results are about how racial groups relate. This workshop considers race relations on a small scale. In affinity groups, members of the same race can explore and gain support around having partners of different races. Group therapists may themselves be in interracial relationships. The co-presenters co-lead groups for Asian Pacific Islander South Asian American therapists and are themselves in interracial relationships: a Chinese American and a Taiwanese American with white Jewish Latina and South Asian American partners.

**Learning Objectives**

The attendee will be able to:‎

1. ‎‎‎‎‎‎List two factors that correlate with openness to interracial relationships.‎
2. ‎List four key therapist characteristics that facilitate an exploration of racial content.‎
3. ‎List three ways in which the larger socio-racial context may be reflected in interracial relationships.‎

**Significant Articles:**

1. Abernethy, A. D. (March 1998). Working with Racial Themes in Group Psychotherapy. Group, 22 (1), 1-‎‎13. http://www.jstor.org/stable/41718874‎
2. Brook, D. W., Gordon, C., & Meadow, H. (June 1998). Ethnicity, Culture, and Group Psychotherapy. ‎Group, 22 (2), 53-80. http://www.jstor.org/stable/41718881‎
3. Canlas, J. M., Miller, R. B., Busby, D. M., & Carroll, J. S. (Summer 2015). Same-Race and Interracial ‎Asian-White Couples: Relational and Social Contexts and Relationship Outcomes. Journal of ‎Comparative Family Studies, 46 (3), 307-328. https://www.jstor.org/stable/43613121‎
4. Killian, K. D. (2013). Interracial couples, intimacy, and therapy: Crossing racial boundaries. Columbia ‎University Press.‎
5. Lou, E., Lalonde, R. N., & Wong, J. Y. T. (2015). Acculturation, gender, and views on interracial ‎relationships among Chinese Canadians. Personal Relationships, 22, 621–634. ‎https://doi.org/10.1111/pere.12099‎

**Agenda:**

1. Inter-racial relationships (25 min, objectives 1-3, Hsiung and Lee, lecture and powerpoint)
	1. RACE RELATIONS WRIT LARGE
	2. race relations in presenters' interracial relationships
	3. group members' interracial relationships
2. process group (75 min, objectives 1-3, Hsiung and Lee, small group)
	1. group agreement
	2. time boundaries
	3. small group
3. debrief (45 min, objectives 1-3, Hsiung and Lee, discussion)
	1. reflections of participants
	2. reflections of observers
	3. reflections of presenters
4. evaluations (5 min.)

**Assessment Questions:**

Question 1 (include possible answers)

1. Which of the following are true? a. White men may prefer Asian women because they appear exotic. b. Asian women may prefer White men because they are egalitarian. c. Asian men may prefer White women because they give them more access to society. d. White women may prefer Asian men because they are educated. e. All of the above.

Correct Answer 1

e

Question 2 (include possible answers)

2. Interracial marriage was banned somewhere in the US until: a. 1882 b. 1965 c. 2000 d. 2021

Correct Answer 2

c

Question 3 (include possible answers)

Interracial couples: a. violate expectations of homogamy b. challenge racial polarization c. a and b d. none of the above

Correct Answer 3

c

Question 4 (include possible answers)

The number of interracial couples in the US: a. is increasing despite racism b. is decreasing because of racism c. neither of the above

Correct Answer 4

a

Question 5 (include possible answers)

Group members who have partners of a different race may feel more comfortable discussing their relationship issues if: a. all group members are of their race b. some group members have partners of a different race c. a and b d. none of the above

Correct Answer 5

c

Question 6 (include possible answers)

Group members who have partners of a different race may feel more comfortable discussing their relationship issues if the group leader has a partner of a different race.

Correct Answer 6

True

Question 7 (include possible answers)

Transference with a therapist of a different race may include: a. overcompliance b. denial of cultural differences c. mistrust d. all of the above

Correct Answer 7

d

Question 8 (include possible answers)

Transference with a therapist of the same race may include: a. idealization b. devaluation c. diversity, equity, and inclusion d. a and b

Correct Answer 8

d

Question 9 (include possible answers)

The past treatment in Asia of Koreans by Japanese may be relevant in a group with: a. a Japanese American member born in the US and a Korean American member born in the US b. a member born in Japan and a Korean American member born in the US c. a Japanese American member born in the US and member born in Korea d. a member born in Japan and a member born in Korea e. all of the above

Correct Answer 9

e

Question 10 (include possible answers)

Group therapists: a. must require all group members to renounce any racist attitudes b. cannot require, but must ask all group members to renounce any racist attitudes c. neither of the above

Correct Answer 10

c