



Figure 1: This graphic signifies minority students protesting on campus.

Methods

- A questionnaire was given to Black and Latinx student leaders experiences with racial battle fatigue (RBF).
- Study participants self-identify as a Person of Color.
- Study participants were found through criterion, snowball sampling and purposeful sampling.
- Participants were individually interviewed twice for 30 minutes to 1 hour.
- The first interview looked at the participants' leadership history at Florida State in tandem with their personal background.
- The second interview, focused on the individuals' stories of racism along with the impact it had on them and their responses to it.
- To build trust after each interview participants were given an opportunity to review their transcripts and give feedback.
- Data analysis//See article

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Exploring Racial Battle Fatigue for Undergraduate Student Leaders of Color By: <u>Aaron Johnson</u> Research Mentor: Dr. Cameron Beatty The Center For Leadership & Social Change

Abstract

This project is centered around Exploring Racial Battle Fatigue for Undergraduate Student Leaders of Color. There was a set of 30 minutes to 1-hour interviews given to Black and Latinx student leaders who had experiences with Racial Battle Fatigue (RBF). Participants were individually interviewed twice for 30 minutes to 1 hour. The first interview looked at the participants' leadership history at Florida State in tandem with their background. The second interview focused on the individuals' stories of racism along with the impact it had on them and their responses to it. With this study still being in the beginning stages no conclusive findings. Despite this, the goal remains that this study will highlight the severity of RBF and encourage college administrators to create a more inclusive space for purposeful change targeted at the intersection of systems of oppression and privilege and its effect on the lives of SLOC, particularly those enduring racial battle fatigue.

Participants Leadership Classification Gender Major Pseudonym Race/ Ethnicity Orgs Resident Woman Junior African-Public Autumn Assistant Relations American Orientation Woman Sophomore Black Franklin Athletic Training Leader Orientation JD Sophomore Man Political Multiracial/Black Leader Science Orientation Kevin Black Junior Business Man Marketing Leader Xavier Black Fraternity Man Junior International Relation

Figure 2: This graphic signifies minority students utilizing campus resources.

References



This study is still in the beginning stages so there are no conclusive findings. However, we can already see that there is a correlation between student leaders of Color (SLOC), mainly Black and Afro-Latinx students, and how they deal with racial battle fatigue (RBF) on a historically white campus. For instance, many student leaders attribute their leadership style to their social identities, but their reasoning behind getting involved in a leadership role stems from a diversity issue. Furthermore, there's a sense of normalization throughout the interviews that showcase microaggressions are a part of attending a predominantly white institution (PWI). I would hope that this study highlights the severity of RBF, thus causing college administrators to create a more inclusive space for purposeful change targeted at the intersection of systems of oppression and privilege and its effect on the lives of SLOC, particularly those enduring racial battle fatigue.



Findings/Conclusion