

Building Providers' Capacity to Provide Culturally Appropriate Care Web Series

Unpacking American Latinx cultures: Implications for Prevention Providers



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Webcast Objectives

1. Describe racial and ethnic identity constructions of Latinx populations in context to the Hispanic and Latino identities.
2. Discuss effective communication strategies for providing HIV medical information to targeted Latinx (Latino) populations.
3. Identify potential resources for agencies looking to develop innovative and evidence informed cultural competency practices.



Mission

- Aniz, Inc. promotes emotional and physical wellness by providing mental health and substance abuse counseling, support services, and sexual health education.
- We do this work with the overarching objective of reducing risk behaviors in individuals and families affected by sexual health disparities including HIV/AIDS.

Programs

- LGBT T.R.U.S.T
- We Want to Know
- Holistic Harm Reduction
- Grandparents Hands
- Community-Based Research
- AFLASH

What Does Hispanic Mean?

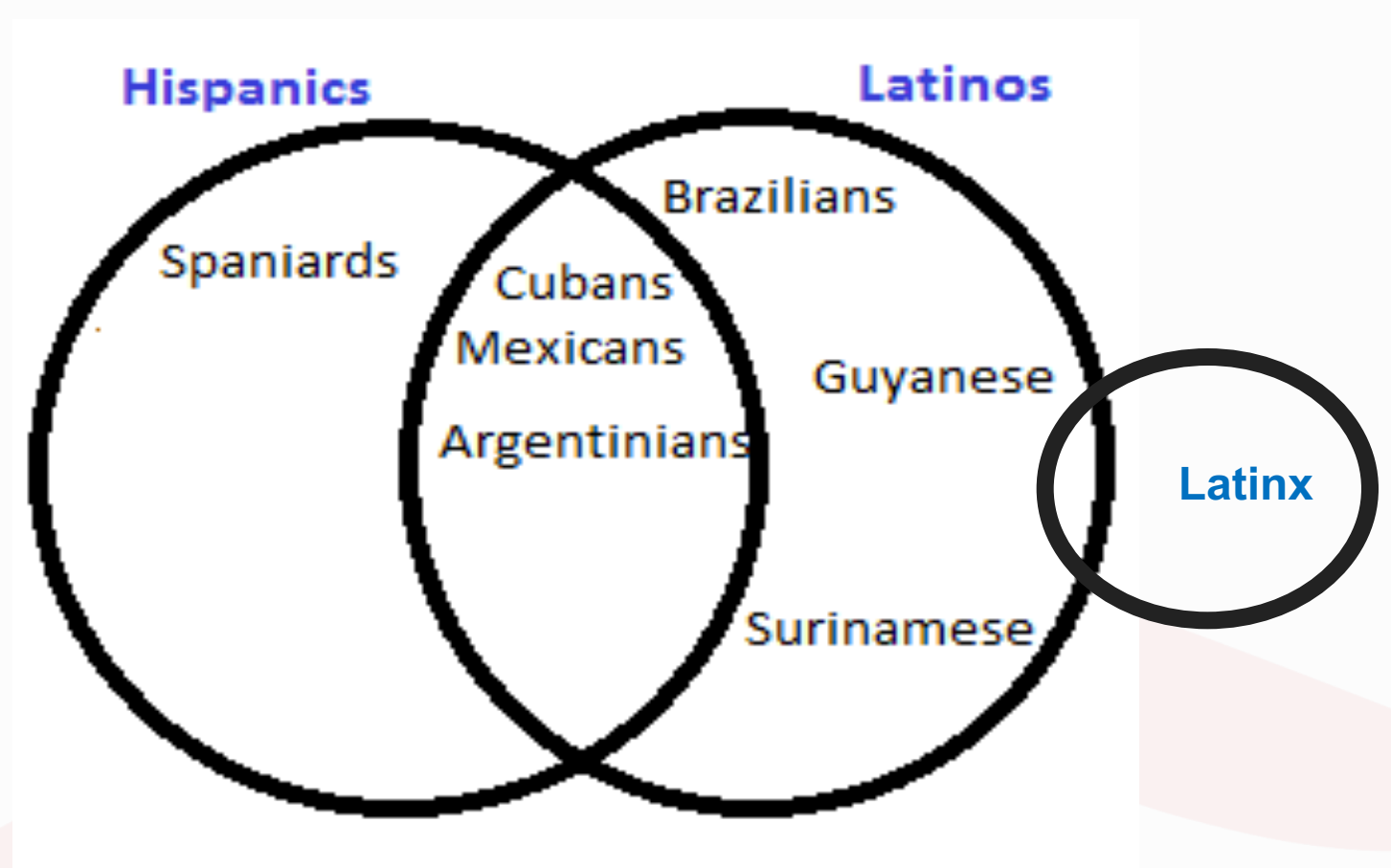
- Term is frequently misunderstood
 - Usage localized to US
 - Not used in Latin America / national identities matter
- Identity dependent on a language
- First appeared in the 1970's under Nixon Administration
- Used by the census bureau 1980
- Umbrella terminology (e.g., Asian and Pacific Islander)
- Many shared commonalities BUT many more differences
- Distancing from ethnic construction over time

Terminology: Hispanic & Latinos = Latinx

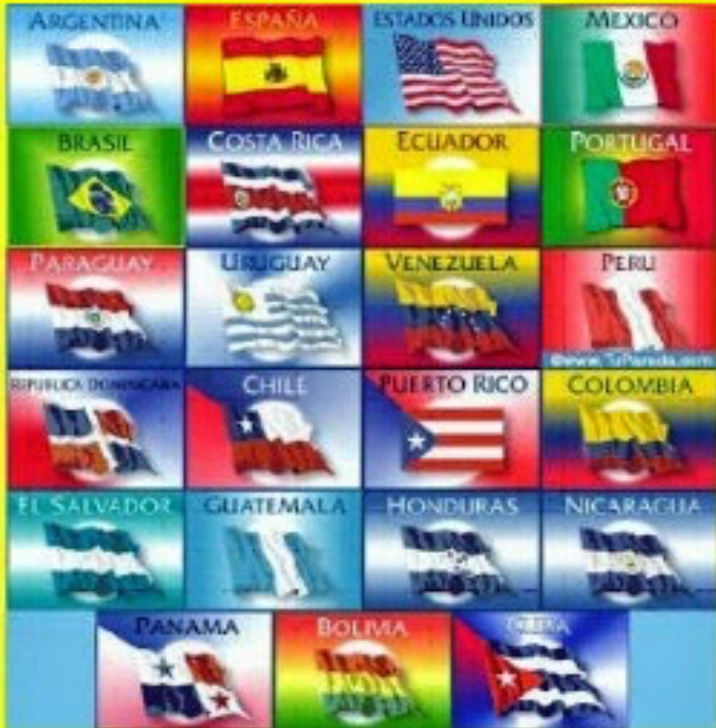
Nomenclature

(who is Hispanic/Latino?)

- Spanish speaking
- Spanish surname
- Hispanic
- Latino (Latin American)
 - The question of Brazil
- USA: Latinx



Why is the confusion?



HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Fiesta for kids

Hispanic Heritage Month Fiesta for Kids



Discovering The World
Through My Son's Eyes®



Brazilian
Brigadeiro

discoveringtheworldthroughmysonseyes.blogspot.com

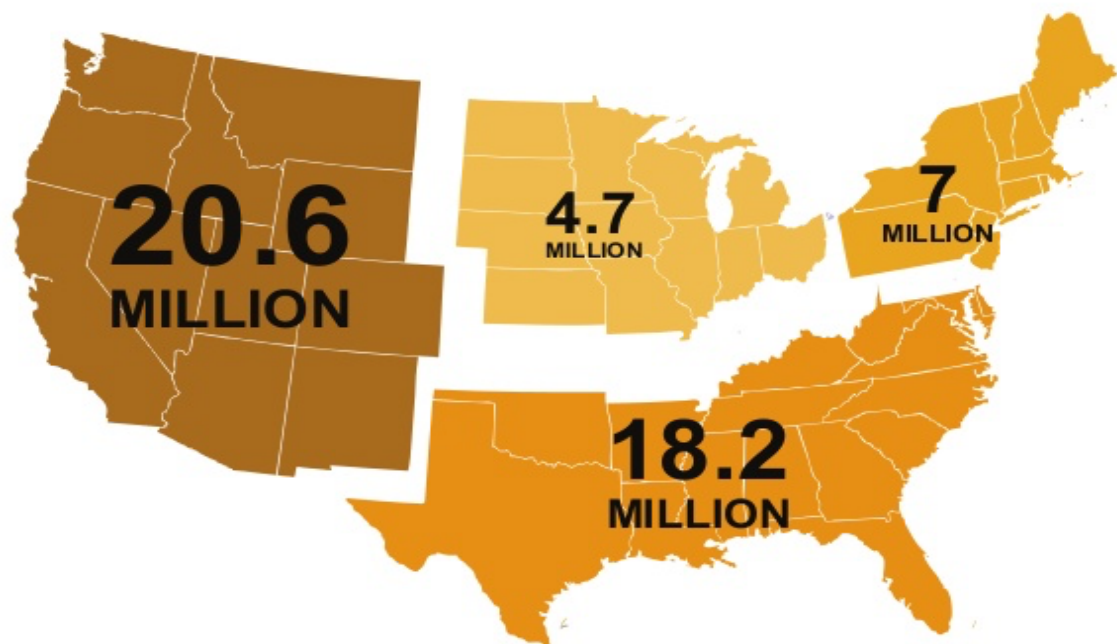


Mexican
Churros

discoveringtheworldthroughmysonseyes.blogspot.com

HISPANIC POPULATION IN US

BIGGEST ETHNIC GROUP IN THE U.S.
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION



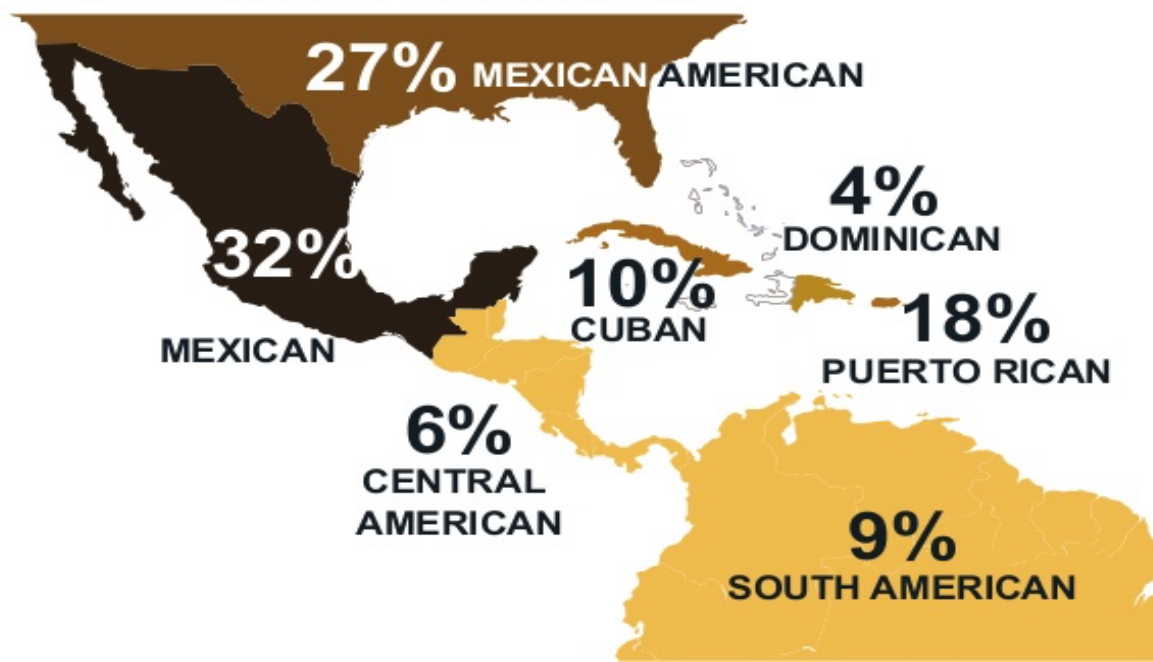
CONCENTRATED
IN MAJOR
METROPOLITAN
AREAS



US MINORITY GROUPS

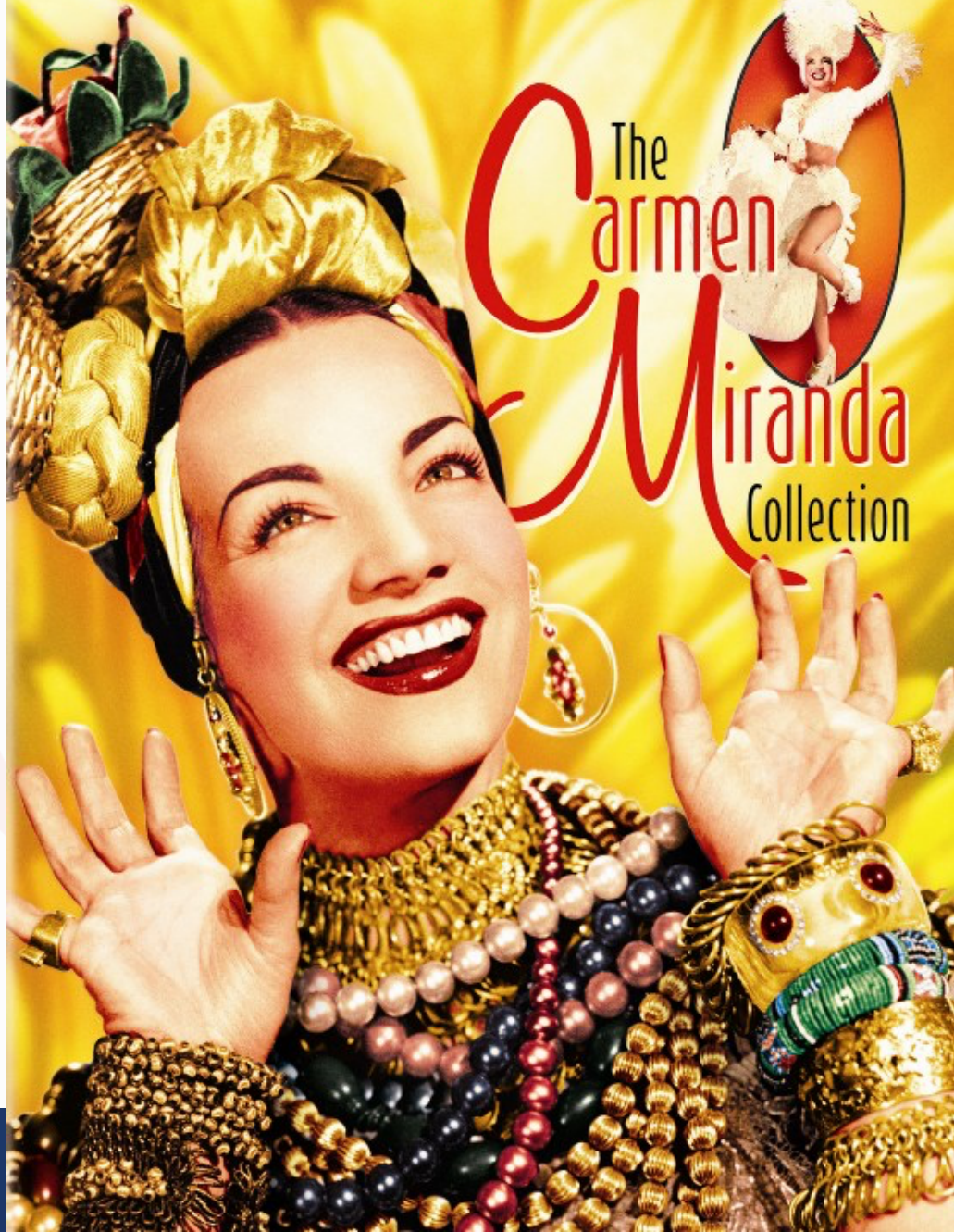


HISPANIC ORIGIN



MARQUEE 20th CENTURY FOX MUSICALS

The Carmen
Miranda
Collection



EDUARDO GALEANO

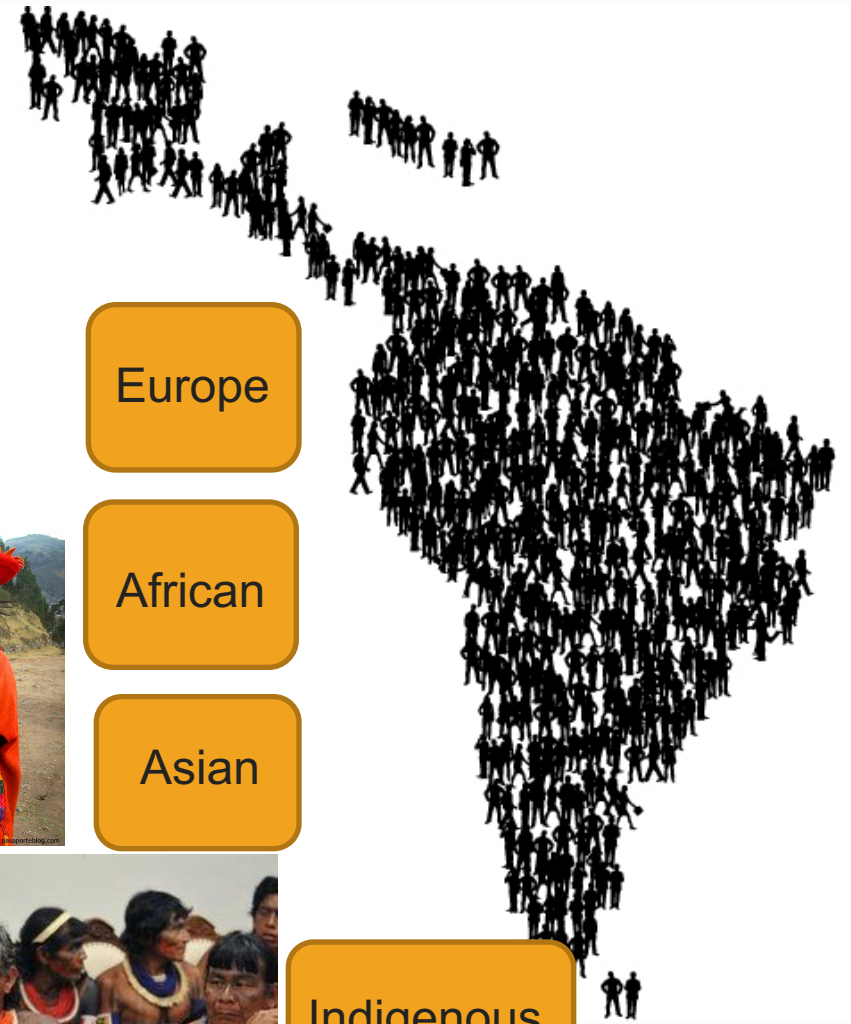
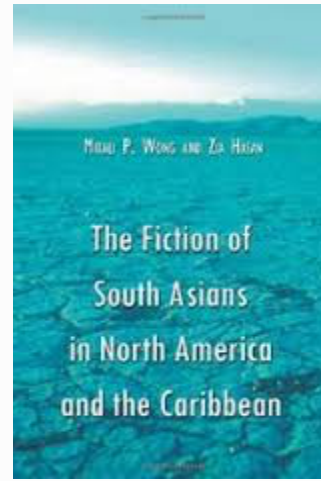
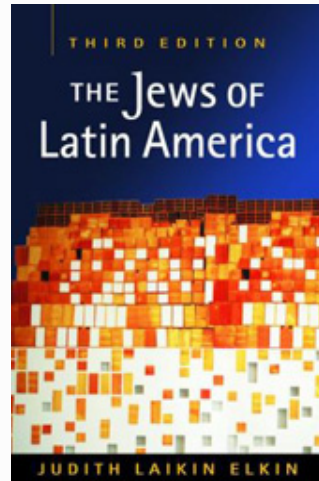
OPEN
VEINS OF
LATIN
AMERICA

FIVE CENTURIES
OF THE PILLAGE
OF A CONTINENT

FOREWORD BY
ISABEL ALLENDE

"This book is a monument
to our Latin American history."
—Hugo Chávez, President of Venezuela

Unpacking of diversity in Latin America



Europe

African

Asian

Indigenous



BLACK IN LATIN AMERICA

Latin Americans....US Latinos

- ▶ Latinos are a diverse group consisting of a mix of ethnic groups and “cultures” regardless of race¹
- ▶ In the US, the largest Latino groups are Mexicans, followed by Puerto Ricans, Central and South Americans, Cubans and other Latinos from the Caribbean
- ▶ Collective, group identity; interdependence; cooperative rather than competitive; emphasis on interpersonal relations²



1 Mignolo, W. D. (2009). *The Idea of Latin America*. John Wiley & Sons.

2 Rivera, B. D., & Rogers-Adkinson, D. (1997) Culturally sensitive interventions: Social skills training with children and parents from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. *Intervention in School and Clinic*. 33(2), 75-80.

We need each other. Our generation will be inclusive. Our work will be intersectional. We will not leave each other behind. We will rise together. Because the empowerment of Latinas will include the empowerment of LGBTQ Latinxs and Latino men. We are diverse. We will not be put into a box. We will create the world we want to see. We will show the world what it means to BE Visible.

Why Latinx?

Join your tribe
www.bevisible.soy

BE

**“Yes,
I am
Latinx.”**

**Yes, I am queer.
Yes, I am pre-med.
Yes, I did get here
because I worked hard.**

**Politics
of the
Classroom**

Politics of the Classroom is co-sponsored by the McIlwain Center for Teaching and Learning, Dean of the College, Office of the Provost, and the Program in Gender & Sexuality Studies.

PROVIDING SUPPORT
**women's
center**

Source: Princeton Class. Canva.com/Facebook page

Latinx identity construction

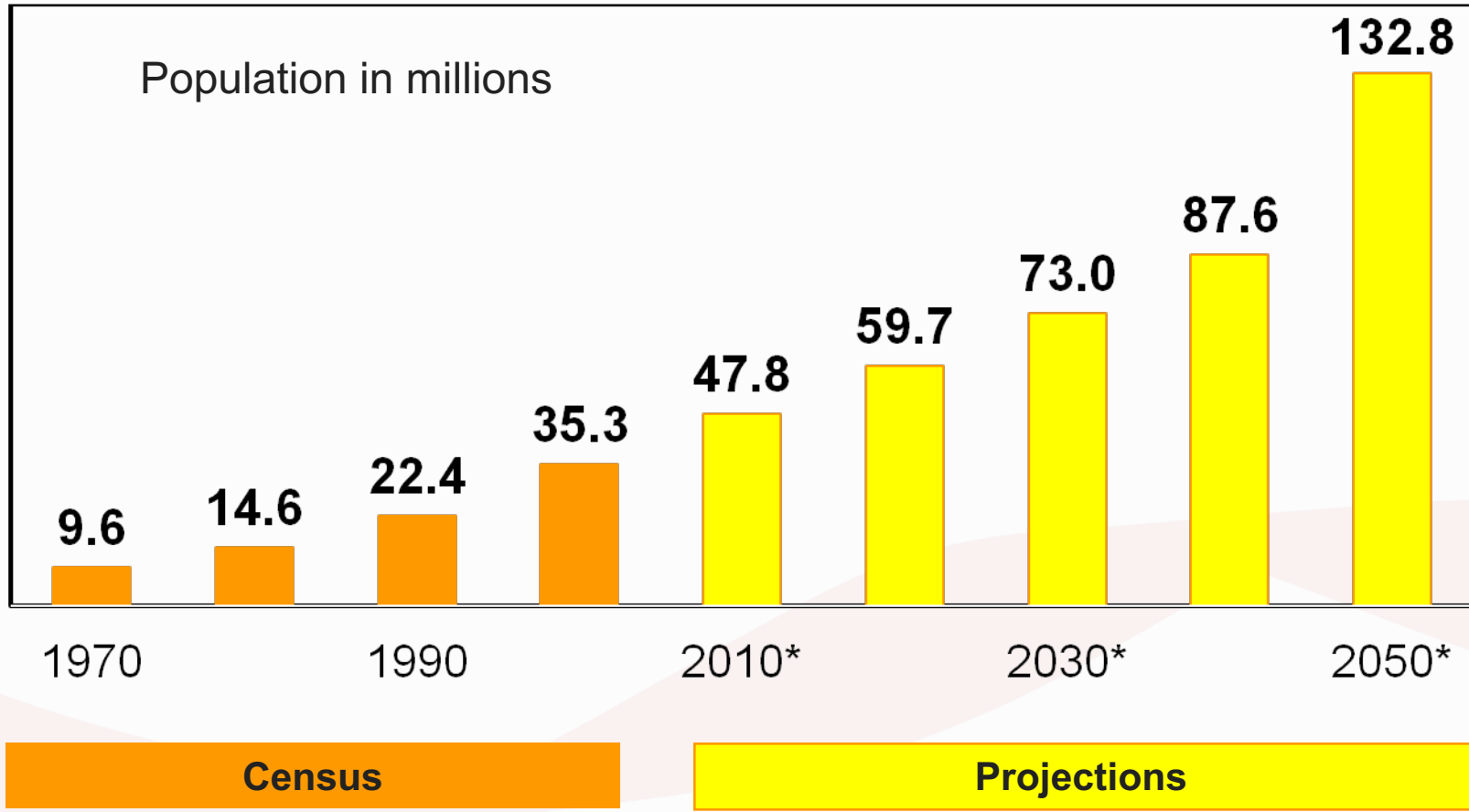
- Pronounced *Latin –ex*
 - “x” embraces indigenous roots
 - Embedded in critical race theory & popular culture
 - Move beyond binary Latino/a constructions
 - Examine vast spectrum of gender and sexual identities
 - Spanish language as identifier – linguistic imperialism¹
 - Privilege of Light skin vs darker skin Latino populations² (e.g., structural racism)
 - Intersectionalities – space, gender, systems of privilege
 - Tensions with Chicano and Tejano and Afro-Latino
 - Chicanx or Tejanx or Afro-Latinx



¹ Villalba, A. A. (2016). Putting Coyolxauhqui Back Together: Queer Nepantleras Rewriting Latinx Memory.

² Golash-Boza, T., & Darity Jr, W. (2008). Latino racial choices: the effects of skin colour and discrimination on Latinos' and Latinas' racial self-identifications. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 31(5), 899-934.

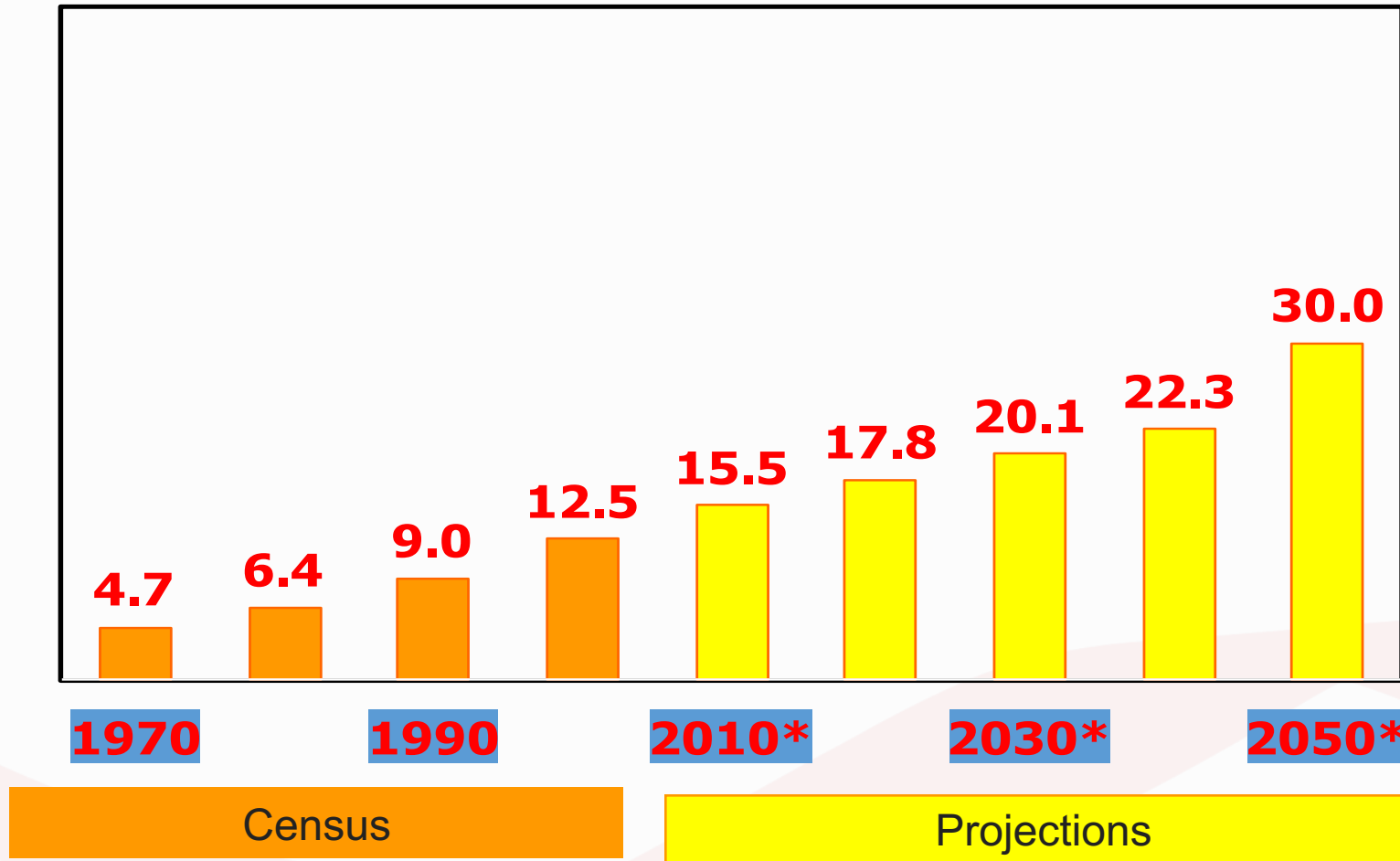
Latino/Hispanic Population in the United States: 1970 to 2050



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Decennial Censuses; Population Projections, July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2050
[https://www.census.gov/population/hispanic/files/hispanic2006/Internet Hispanic in US 2006.pdf](https://www.census.gov/population/hispanic/files/hispanic2006/Internet%20Hispanic%20in%20US%202006.pdf)

*Projected Population as of July 1

Percent Latino/Hispanic of the Total Population in the United States: 1970 to 2050



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Decennial Censuses; Population Projections, July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2050

[https://www.census.gov/population/hispanic/files/hispanic2006/Internet Hispanic in US 2006.pdf](https://www.census.gov/population/hispanic/files/hispanic2006/Internet%20Hispanic%20in%20US%202006.pdf)

*Projected Population as of July 1

Why is the Latino Community a Major Concern?

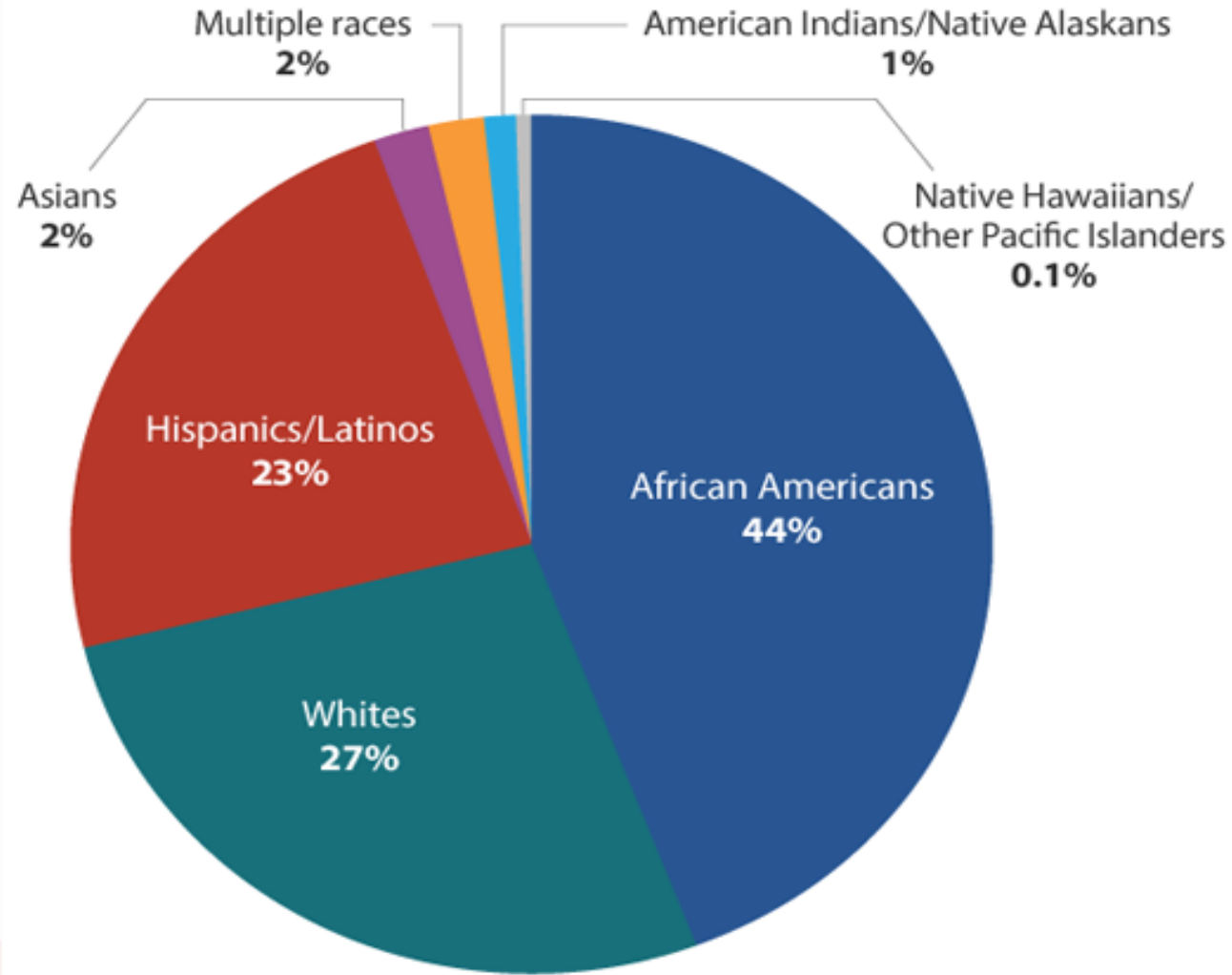
- The Latino community is the fastest growing population in the U.S. and the group with the second-highest risk for HIV/AIDS.¹
- 50.5 million is the number of the Hispanic population of the United States as of April 1, 2010, making people of Hispanic origin the nation's largest ethnic or race minority. Hispanics constituted 16.3 percent of the nation's total population.
- In addition, there are 3.7 million residents of Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory.²

1. *The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet. Latinos and HIV March 2013*

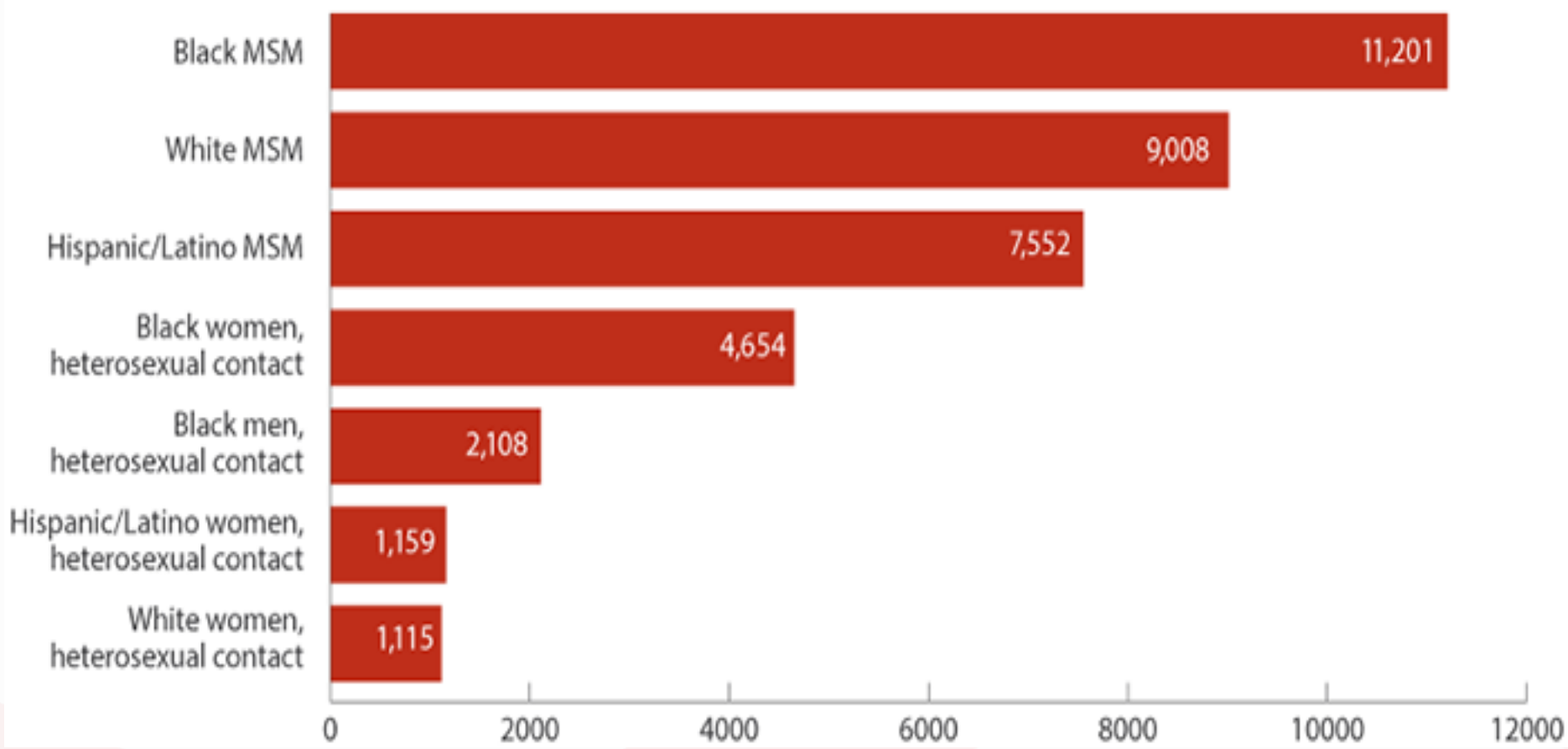
2. Source: American FactFinder: United States DP-1 <<http://factfinder2.census.gov>> and

<<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-04.pdf>>

New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity (2014, n=44,073)



Estimated New HIV Diagnoses in the United States for the Most-Affected Subpopulations, 2014

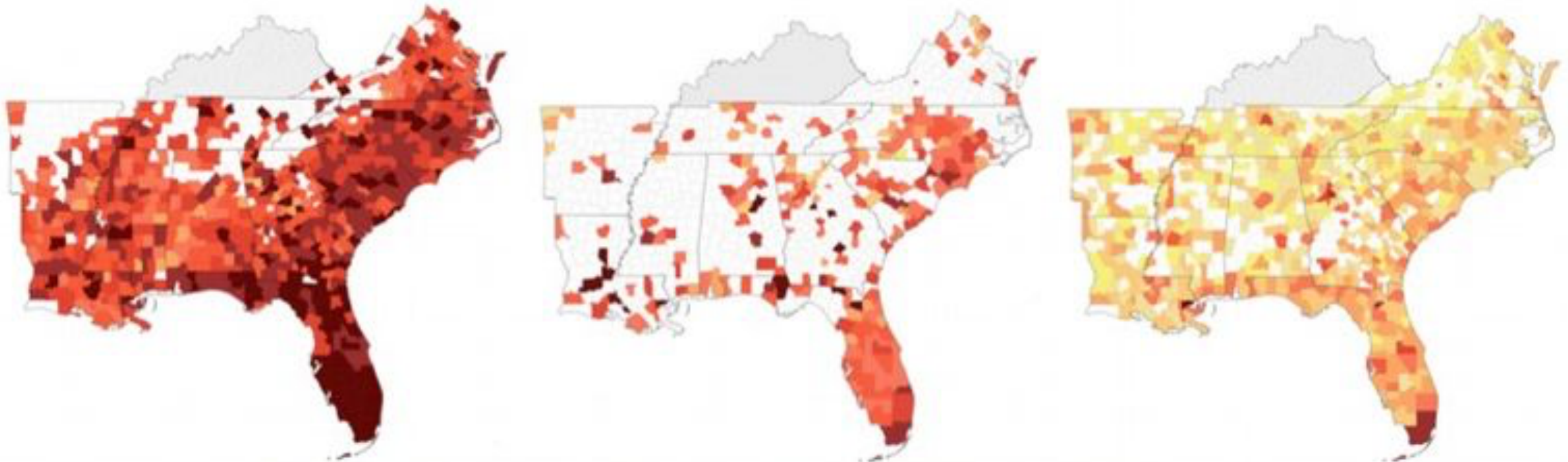


Rates of Black, Hispanic/Latino, & White Persons Living with an HIV Diagnosis, by County, Southeastern U.S.

Black

Hispanic/Latino

White



2009 Rate of adults/adolescents living with an HIV or AIDS diagnosis per 100,000 population.



Health disparities and barriers to HIV prevention and care

- Risk factors vary by country of origin and ancestry
- Substance abuse and alcohol abuse
- Language barriers
- High levels of poverty
- Educational level below the US national average
- Migration patterns
- Local laws
- Limited access to health care
- High rates of STDs



Migration-related Risk Factors for HIV Infection¹

- Constant mobility
- Cultural
- Linguistic
- Geographic barriers to health care services
- Change in sexual practices
- Limited education
- Psychosocial factors
- Isolation
- Discrimination
- Poverty
- Chronic underemployment
- Substandard housing

1. Organista, KC et al. Migrant laborers and AIDS in the United States: A Review of the literature. *AIDS Educ. Prev.* 1997;9:83-93

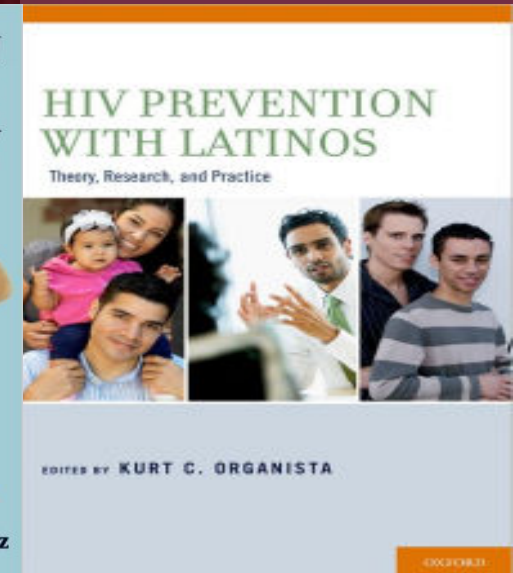
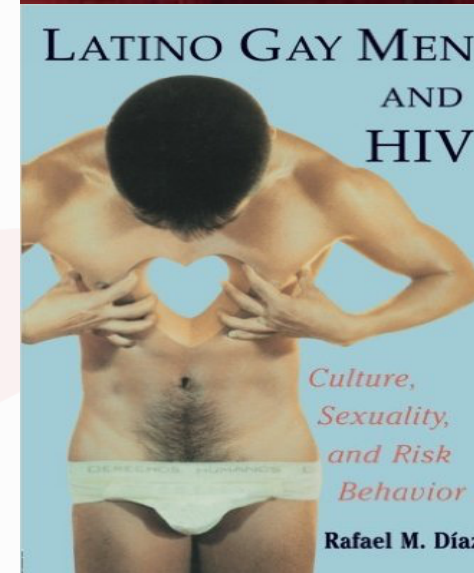
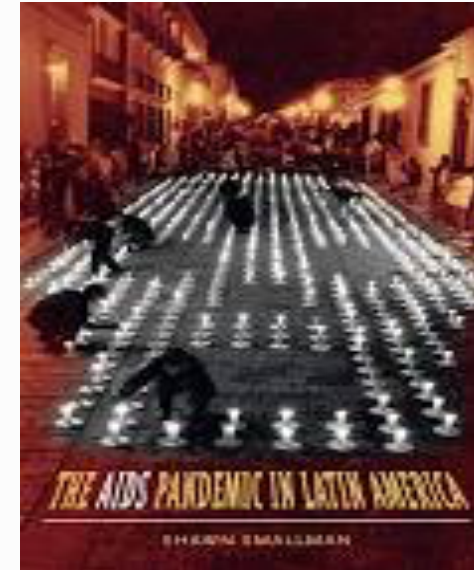
Examples of HIV Risk Behaviors and Practices¹

- Adoption of new sexual practices
 - Seeking companionship to compensate for the alienating aspects of migration experience
 - Fewer constraints or social control on behaviors
 - Exposure to previously unknown or unacceptable sexual behaviors and practices
 - Exchange sexual services for money, food or lodging
- Low levels of knowledge relating to the mechanisms of HIV infection and prevention
- Low condom use
- Increased alcohol and drug use
- Limited access to medical care and HIV testing

1. *HIV Risk Ten Times Higher for Migrant Farm-workers. Public Health Rep. 1994;109:459*

Cultural Characteristics that Increase Vulnerability and Delay of HIV Testing and Care

- Gender inequity
 - Marianismo
 - Machismo
- Respeto – Familismo concept
 - stigma
 - homophobia
 - transphobia
 - dignidad
- Exportation of culture
- Drug or alcohol abuse
- Communal networks



Client communication knowledge - Cultural Competencies

- Involve understanding & respecting the person's cultural values, beliefs & practices
 - views about law enforcement
 - views about health & health care
 - family & community relationships
 - language & communication styles
 - ties to another country or part of the US
 - food preferences
 - religious views about death
 - other factors that may affect care needs

Understanding Body Language

United States of America

- Americans tend to refrain from greetings that involve hugging and other close physical contact.
- When sitting, U.S. citizens often look very relaxed. They may sometimes sit with the ankle of one leg on their knee.

Latinos²

- Are not used to looking directly at your eye.
- Hate to say 'no'.
- Often nod their head as an indication of 'listening' not necessarily 'agreeing' or 'understanding'.

Example: outline of toolkit for front line staff ¹

Part One: *Cara*

- Geographical & cultural explorations – local and afar
- Exploration of race & national constructs
- Inter-generational identity matrices
- Immigration settlement patterns
- Utilization of ethnic media (social-media) markets²

Part Two: Homeostatic structure(s) of social networks

Part Three: Health Access & Utilization vs. Stigma & Locura

¹ Pavao, CAO. Program planning and implementation with the Latino population(s) Working draft manuscript 2016

² La Pastina, A, Pavao, CAO, Sousa, A. *Ethnic Luso Media Markets in the U.S.: a case study of Florida and New England*, [Mídia lusófona nos EUA: entre a Flórida e a Região Nordeste] (Revista FAMECOS: January 2017)*

Summary: Latinos and HIV/AIDS

- Lack of access to health care
 - Fear of stigmatization
 - Immigration status
 - Small cultural networks can hinder health access
- Regional variation of HIV disease manifestations
 - Barriers to receive competent HIV care
 - Cultural beliefs associated to HIV/AIDS & STIs
 - Increase in number of new infections
 - Increase in number of Latinos newly diagnosed with AIDS
 - Late detection of HIV status and advanced disease

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- Staff at SE AIDS Education & Training Center (Sean, Clare, & Clint)
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- Delvina Peters for taking care of webinar details
- Aniz staff for their support



Ask the Professional?

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The Dots Are Connecting.....



Key References

HIV Risk Ten Times Higher for Migrant Farm-workers. Public Health Rep. 1994;109:459.

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Pictured Book References

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Evaluation Completion Is Important. . .

. . . and required if you are
requesting CME/CEU