

Breakout Session:

A Deeper Dive on ACEs and Family Resilience for Latinx and Native Populations

March 12th, 2020
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grantee Meeting



THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL

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Our Goal for Today:

Create a space to have a conversation, guided by evidence, about how race and racism intersects with ACEs, family resilience, and health.

Keep in Mind

1. Group averages vs. individual experiences
2. Evidence-based practice must include: evidence, clinical expertise, and client preferences
3. Confronting racism and oppression can be challenging personally and professionally



Breakout Session Outline

- Provide best available evidence regarding ACE exposure for children who are Latinx* and American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN)**
- Examine the theories and historical context relating to resilience among Latinx and AI/AN families

*We use the term Latinx as a gender-neutral term as an alternative to Latino/a for individuals with Latin American origin or ancestry. The National Survey of Children's Health uses the term "Hispanic"

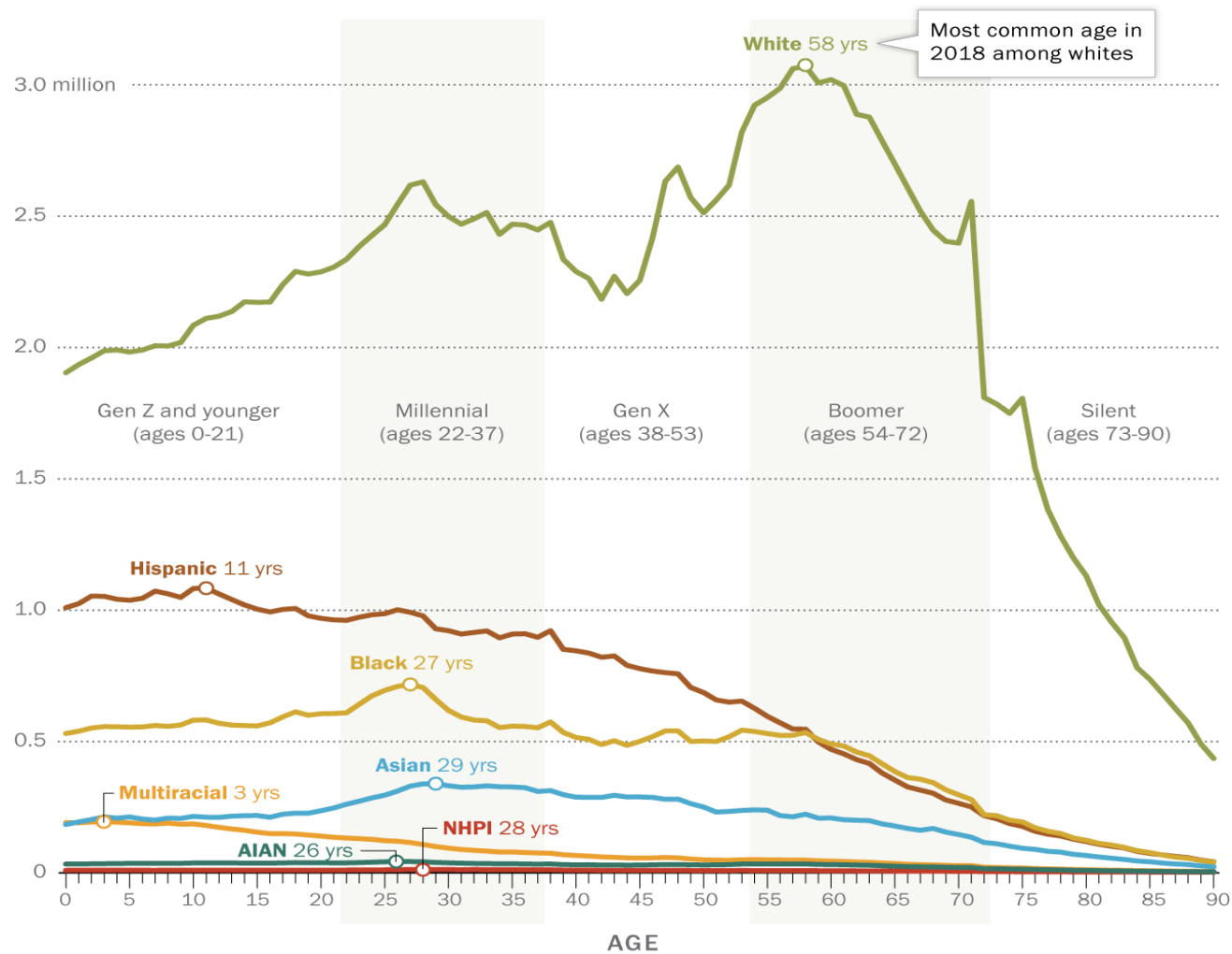
**We use the AI/AN to refer individuals who belong to indigenous groups for their origin or ancestry. This is the term used in the National Survey of Children's Health



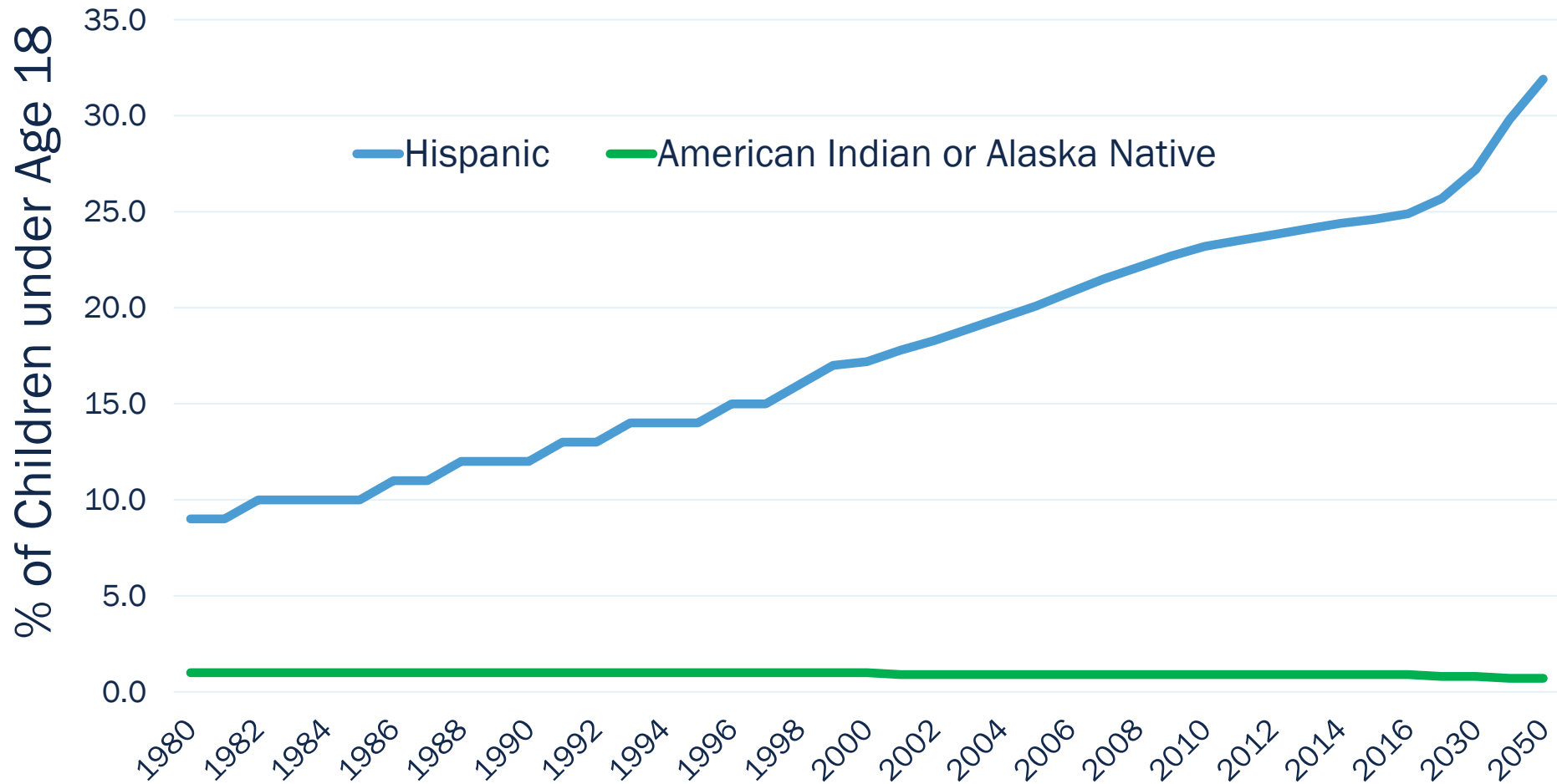
Demographic Information

- “Latinx” and “American Indian/Alaska Native” groups are not monolithic, contain numerous subgroups and cultures
- Major shifts in the overall race/ethnic demographics of children in the United States
- Particularly large increases in Latinx population
- No overall large expected change in American Indian/Alaska Native population, continued marginalization
- Demographic shifts reflect children at risk for maltreatment and child welfare-involved population

Number of people of each age by race/ethnicity, 2018

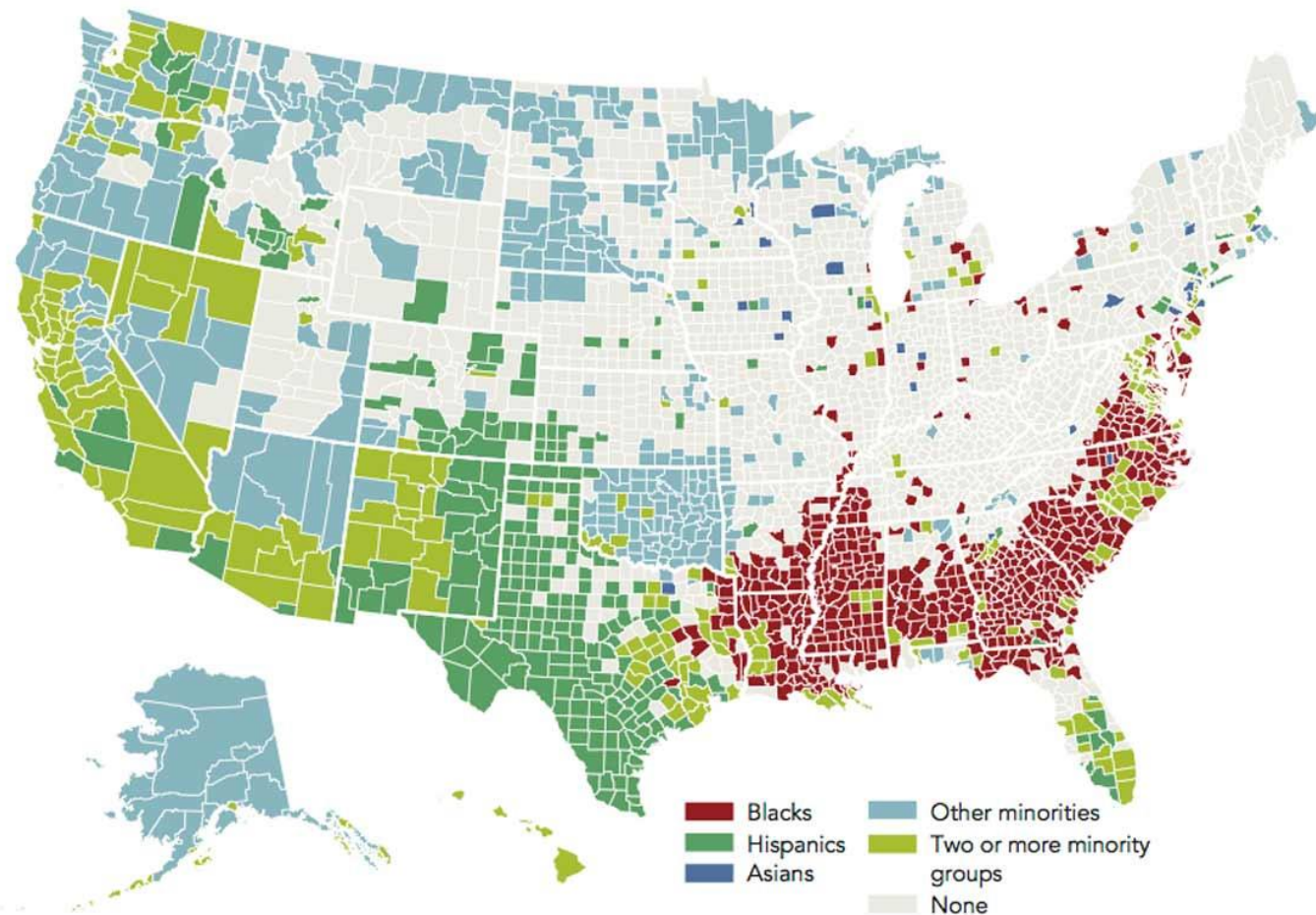


Source: Pew Research Center
US Census Bureau population
estimates as of July 2018



Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2017). America's children: Key national indicators of well-being, 2017 [Tables POP1 and POP3]. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/tables.asp>.

**Where are American Indian/Alaska
Native and Latinx Populations
Geographically Located?**

America's Racial Kaleidoscope: Counties where minorities are overrepresented, 2010^a

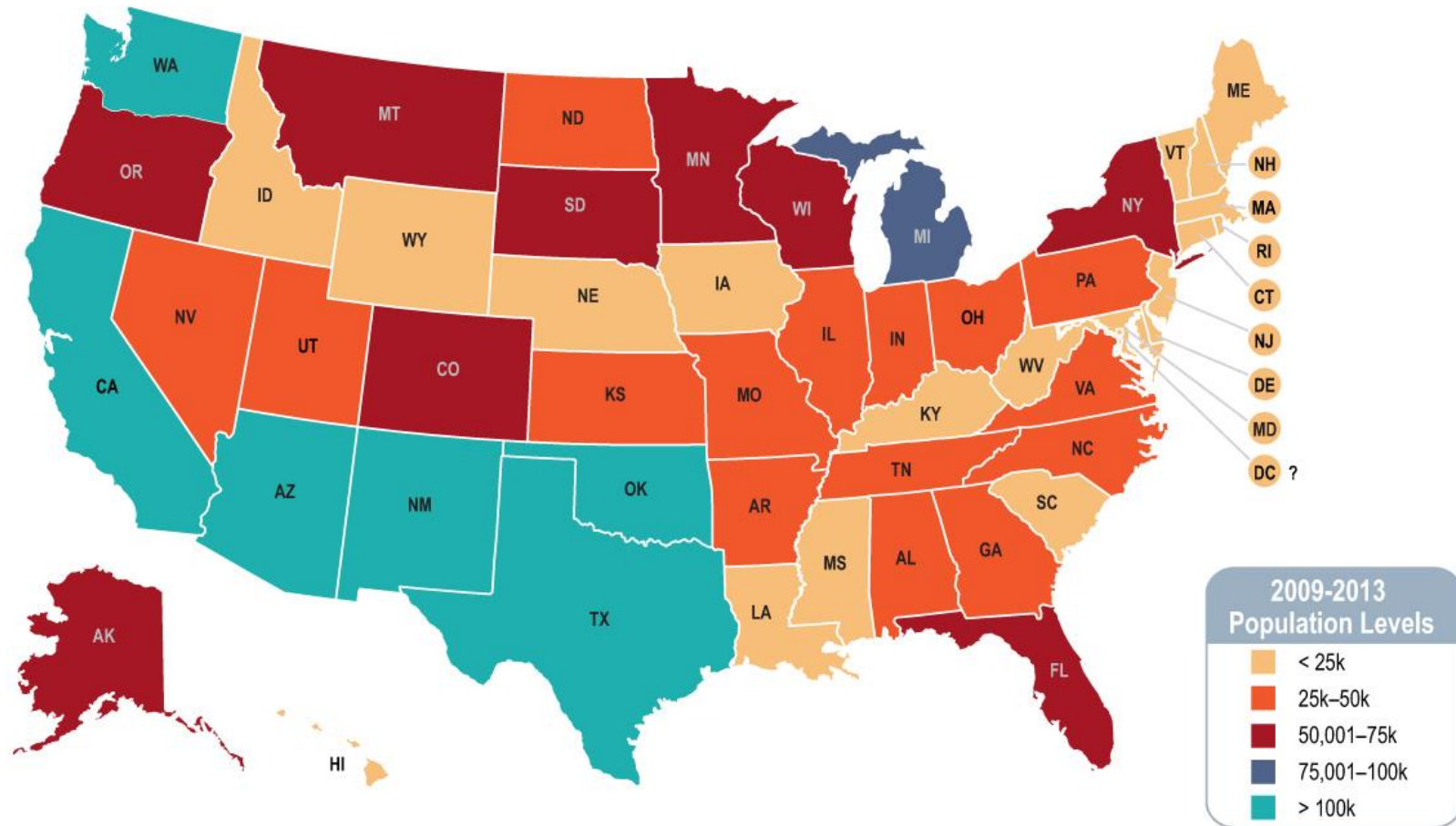
Source: 2010 U.S. census.

Land Claims by Tribe



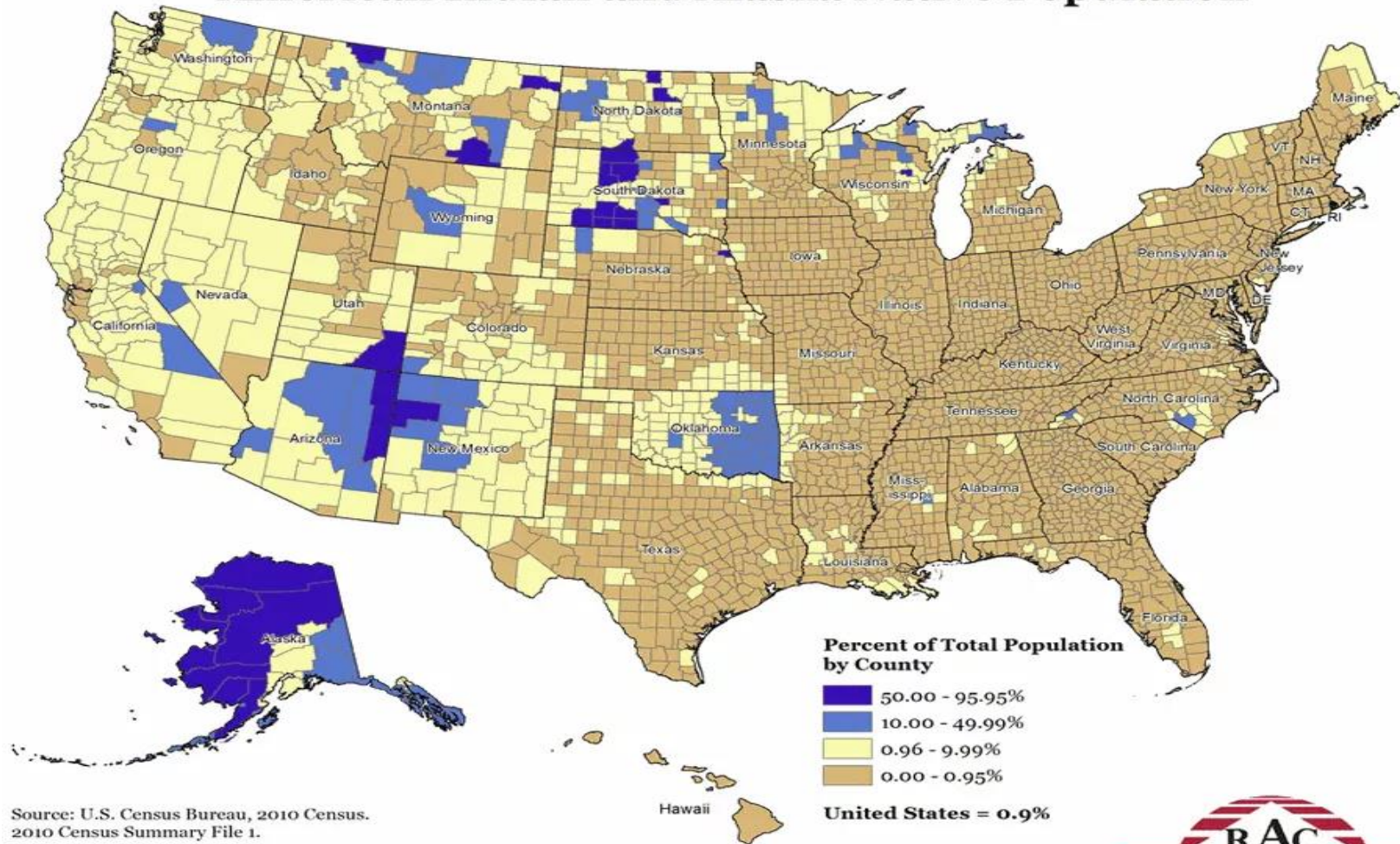
**NATIVE AMERICAN
- LANDS -**

2009-2013 American Indian and Alaska Native State Populations



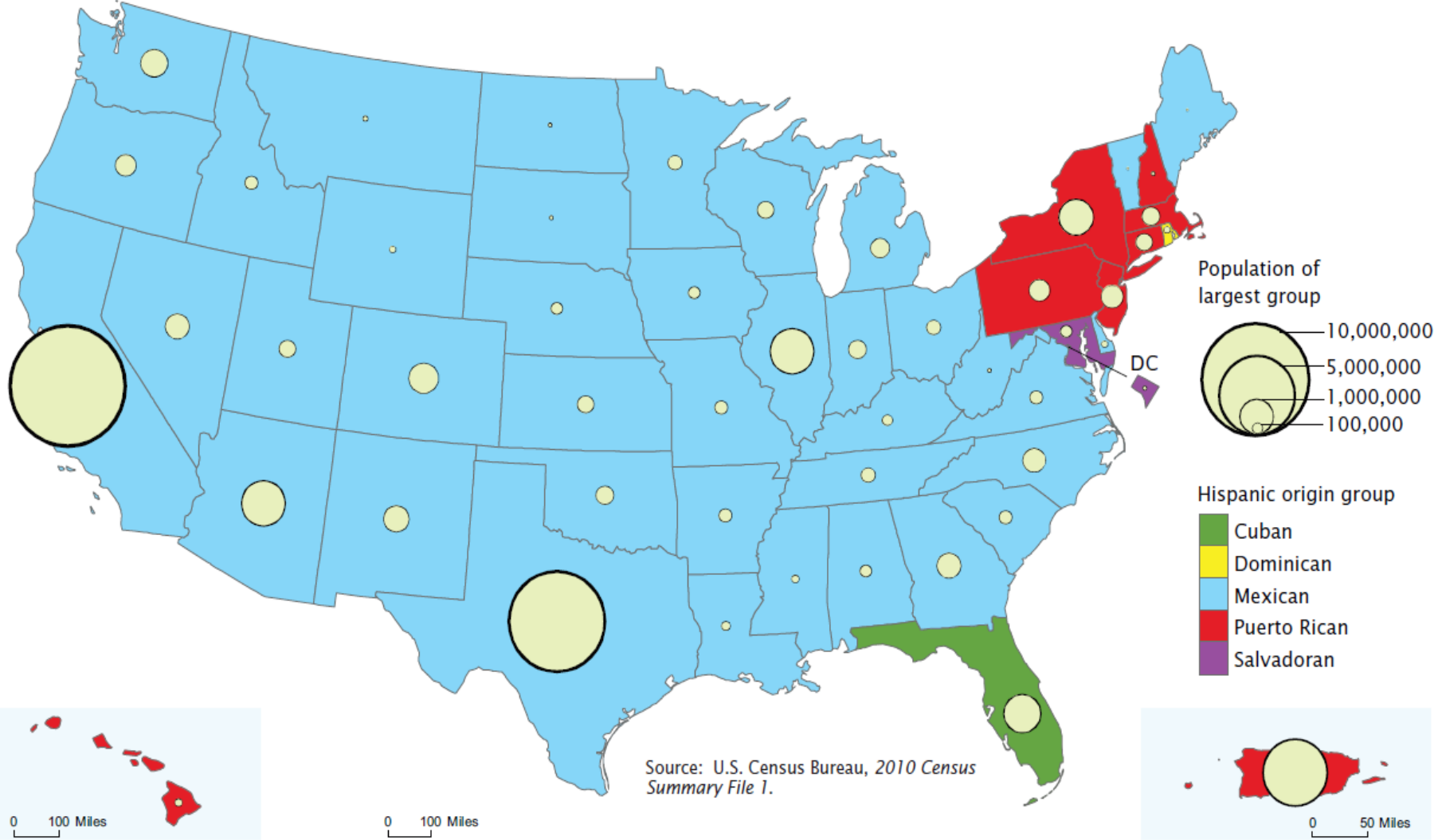
*Map does not show funded territories or tribes.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population

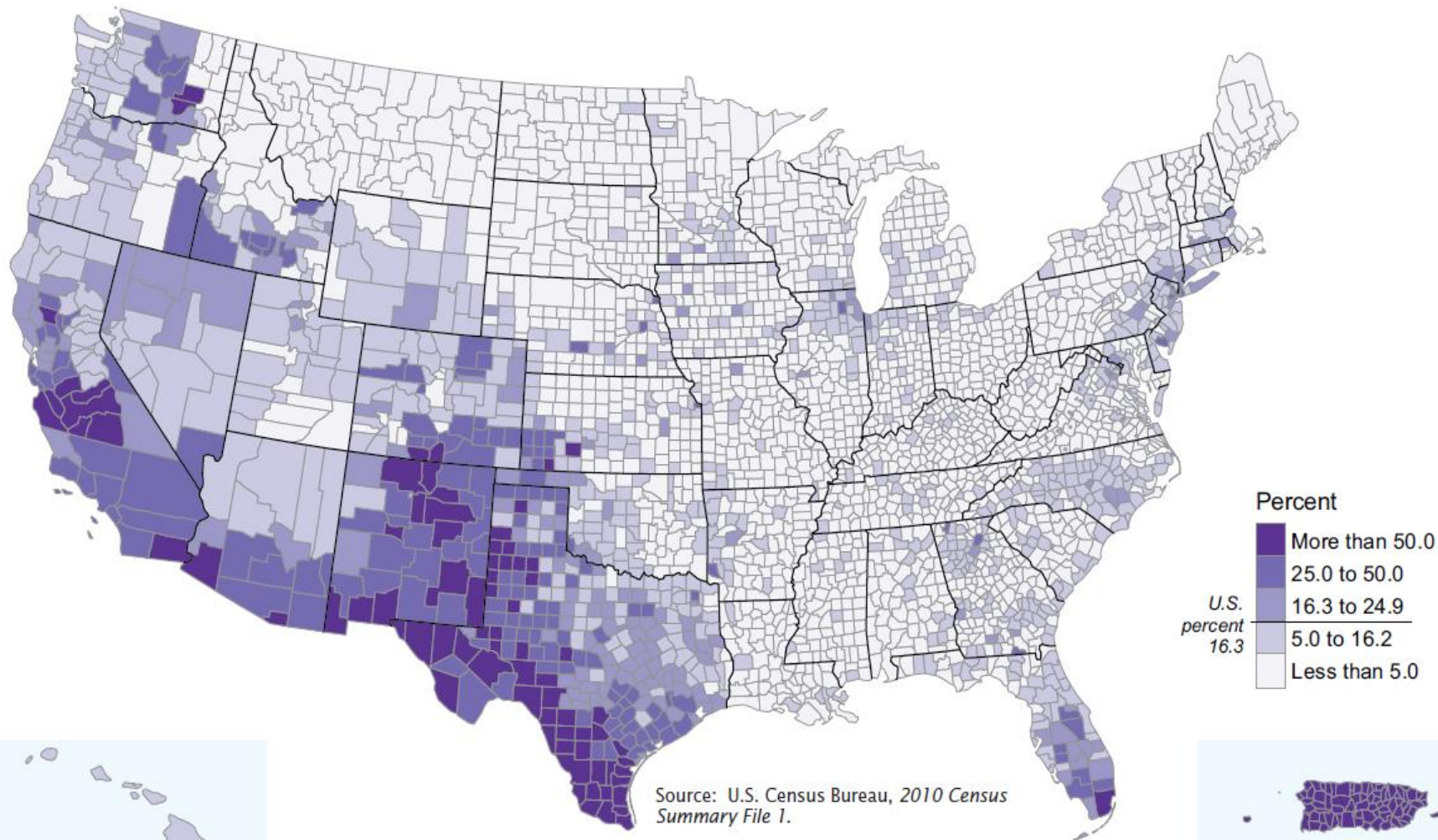


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.
2010 Census Summary File 1.

Note: Alaska and Hawaii not shown to scale



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census
Summary File 1.

0 100 Miles

0 100 Miles

0 50 Miles

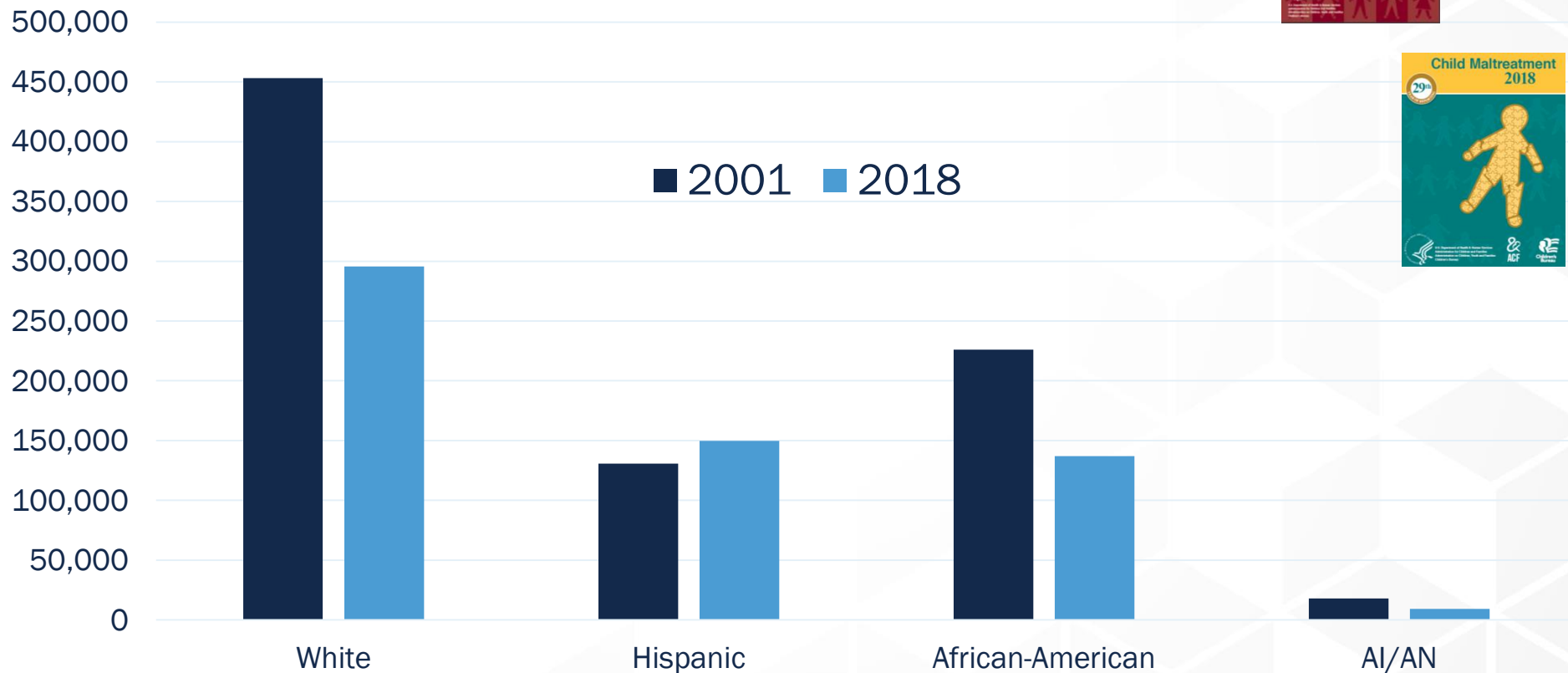
**What do we know about
child maltreatment rates among
American Indian/Alaska Native
and Latinx children?**



Child Maltreatment Data (NCANDS National Data)

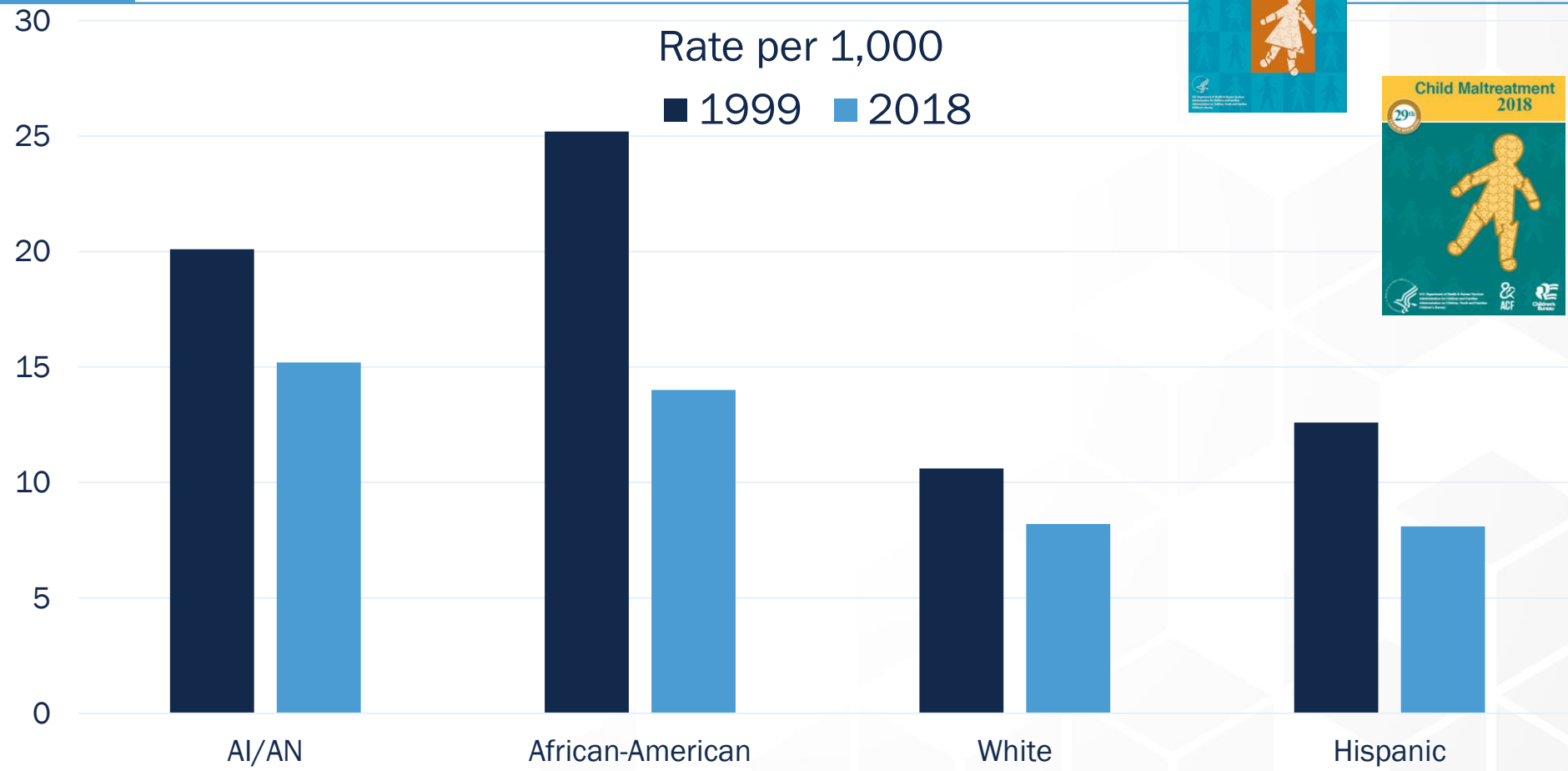


Total Number of Victims by Race/Ethnicity





Child Maltreatment Data (NCANDS National Data)



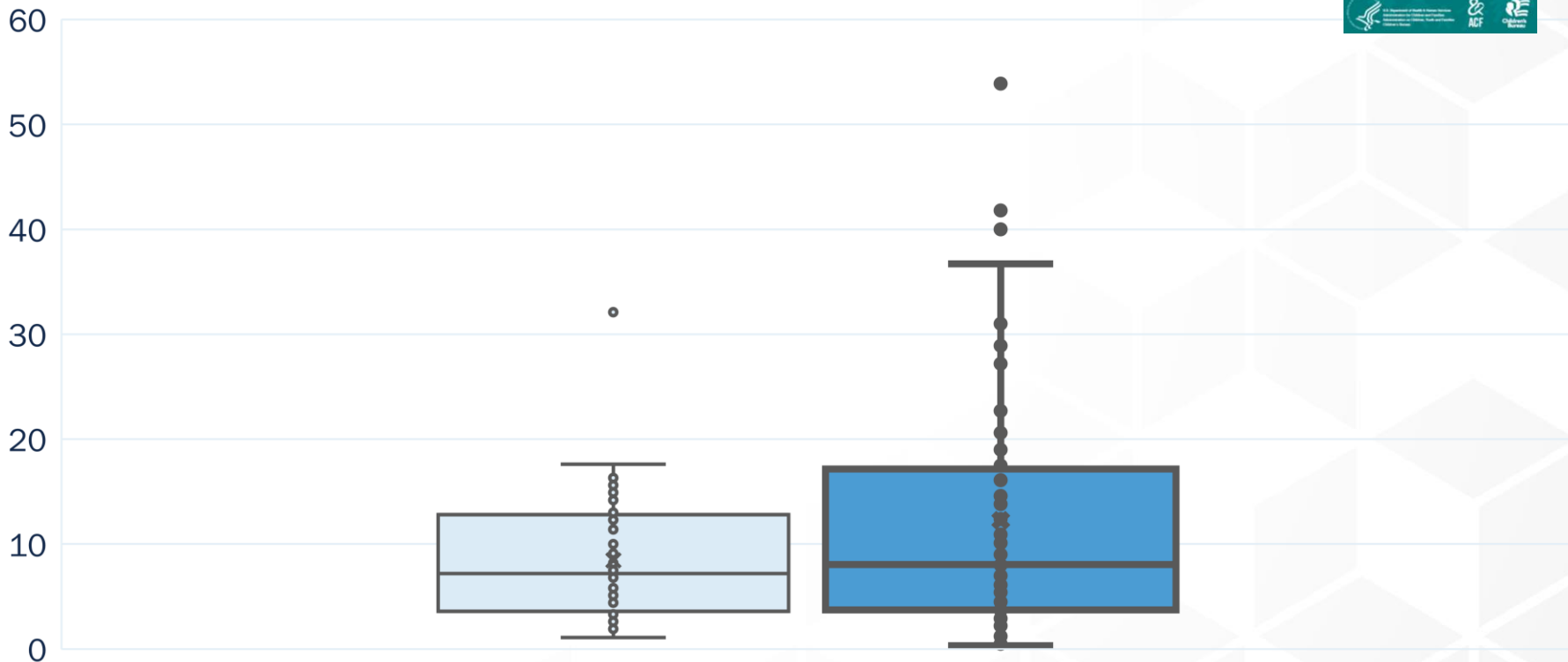


NCANDS State-level Rate of Maltreatment



□ Hispanic ■ AI/AN

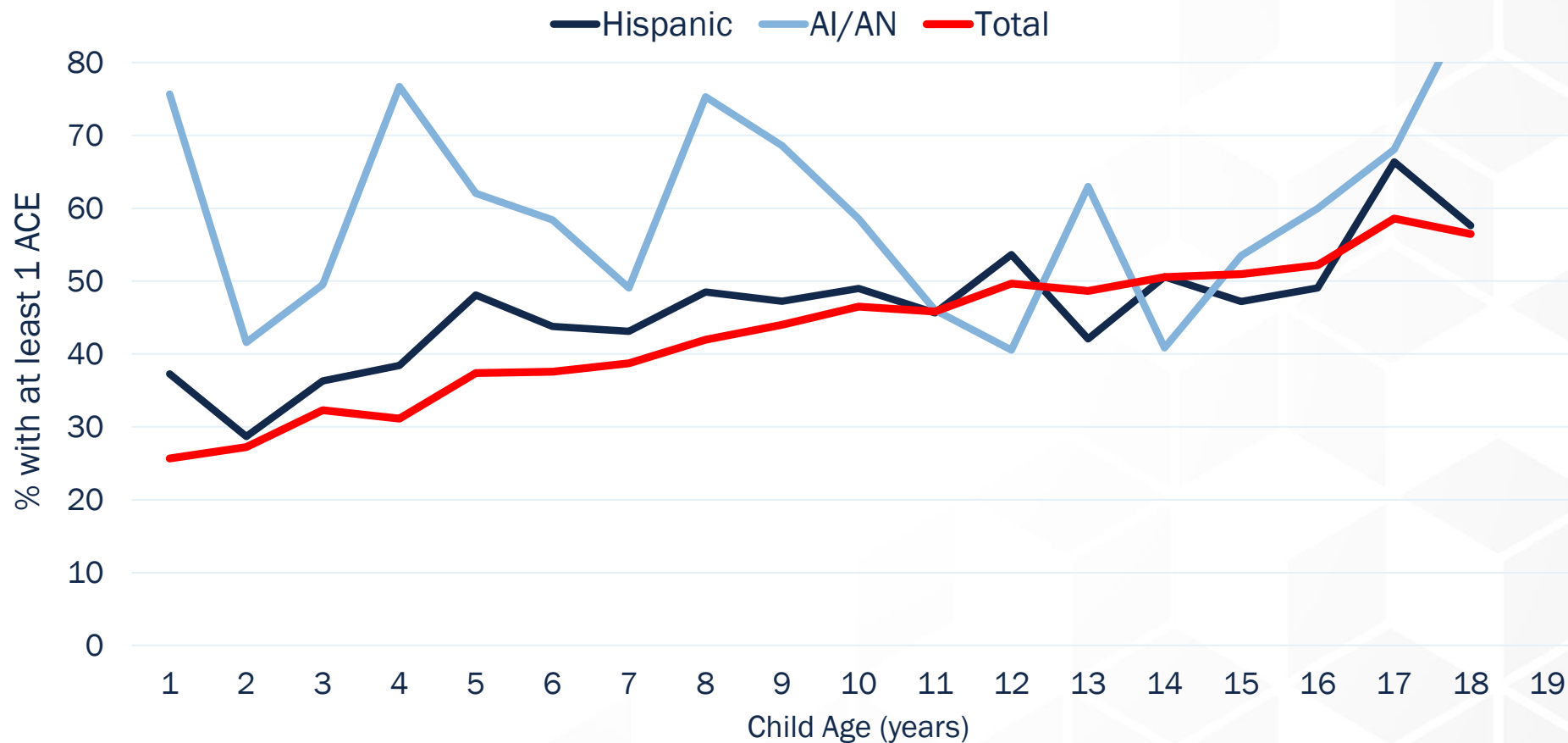
Maltreatment Victim Rate per 1,000
Children



**What do we know about
ACE exposure among
American Indian/Alaska Native
and Latinx children?**

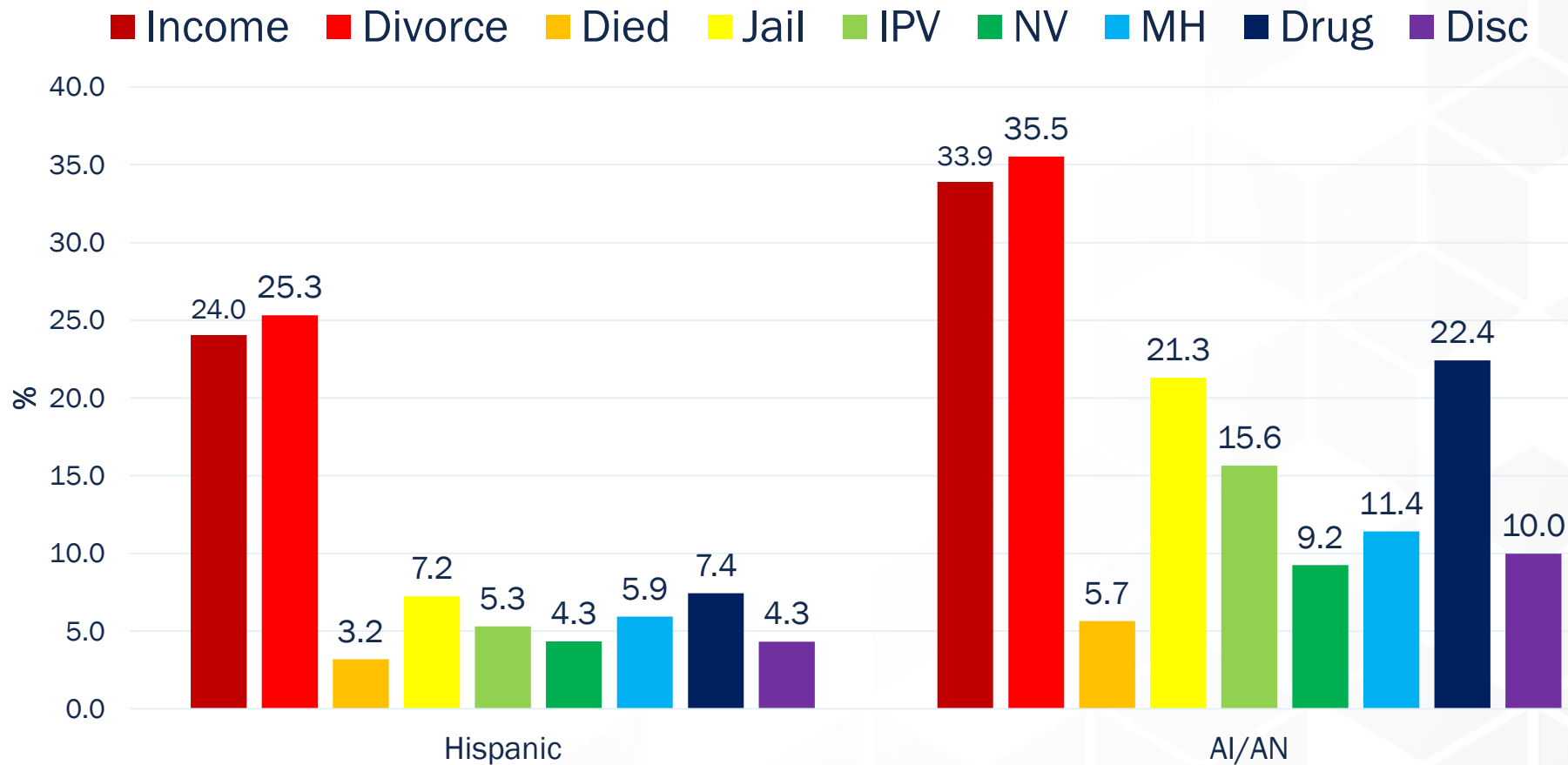


NSCH ACEs by Child Age





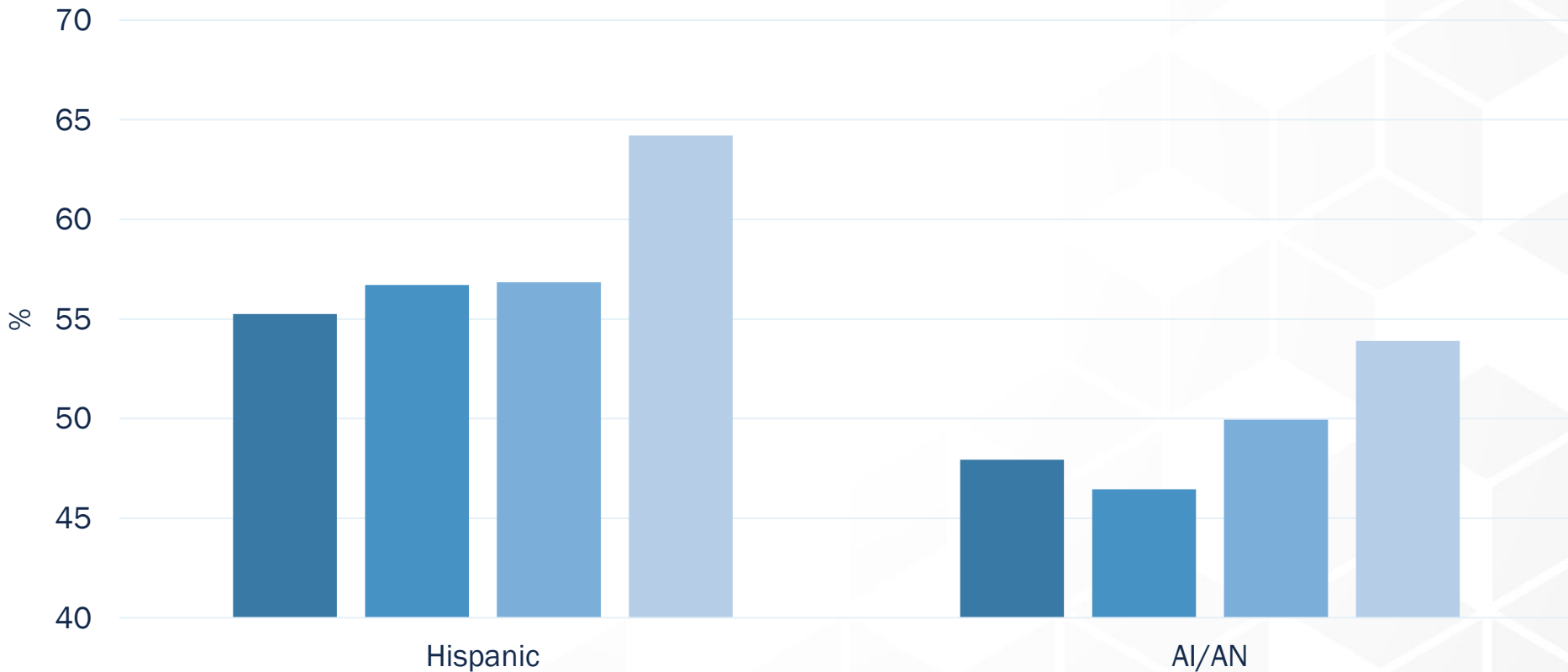
NSCH ACEs by Type





NSCH Resilience – When your family faces problems....

■ Talk About ■ Work Together ■ Strengths ■ Hopeful





Lack of Representation of American Indian/Alaska Native in ACEs Research

Adverse Childhood Experiences and the Risk of Premature Mortality

David W. Brown, DSc, MScPH, MSc, Robert F. Anda, MD, MSc, Henning Tiemeier, PhD, Vincent J. Felitti, MD, Valerie J. Edwards, PhD, Janet B. Croft, PhD, Wayne H. Giles, MD, MSc

JAMA Pediatrics | [Original Investigation](#)

Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences From the 2011-2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 23 States

Melissa T. Merrick, PhD; Derek C. Ford, PhD; Katie A. Ports, PhD; Angie S. Guinn, MPH

Race/ethnicity^b

White	12,683
Black	767
Asian	1,875
Hispanic	1,218
Other	365

Race/ethnicity

White	73 343
Black	3939
Other	3357
Multiracial	1757
Hispanic	3972

What do we know about the experiences and culture of American Indian/Alaska Native and Latinx families related to risk and resilience?

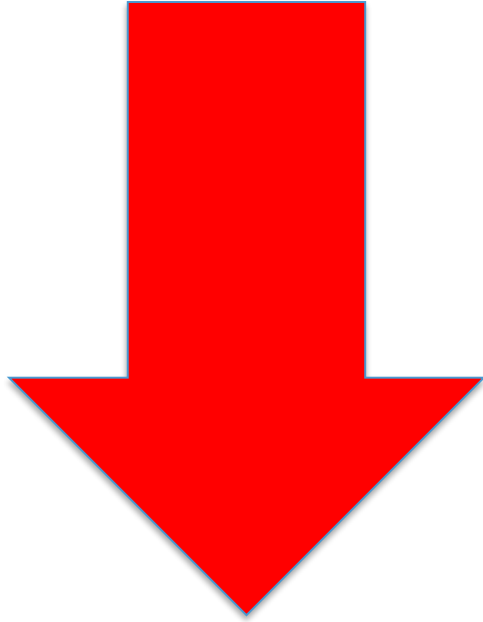


Some Questions We'll Explore

- How do we bring the disparities in ACE exposure among Latinx and AI/AN families into greater sociocultural context?
- Are there any models that might explain how these families experience the stress associated with ACEs and life through a contextually aware lens?
- How might these families exercise resilience to deal with ACE-related disparities?



Systemic Racism Negatively Effects Latinx & AI/AN People Too



- Education
- Employment
- Wealth
- Physical Health
- Mental Health
- Housing
- & more...



Racism Against Latinx People



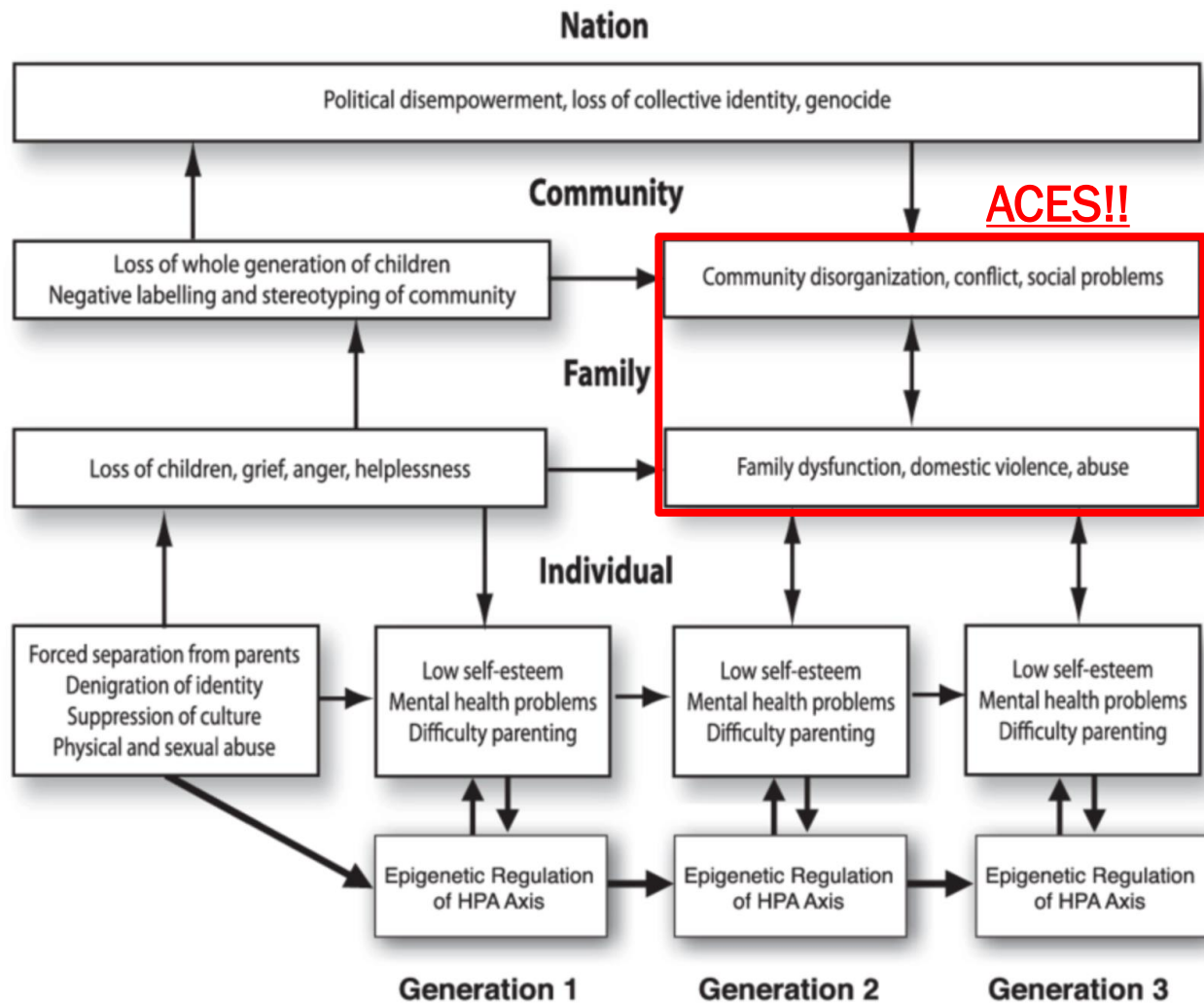


Racism Against American Indians / Alaskan Natives





Transgenerational Transmission of Historical Trauma



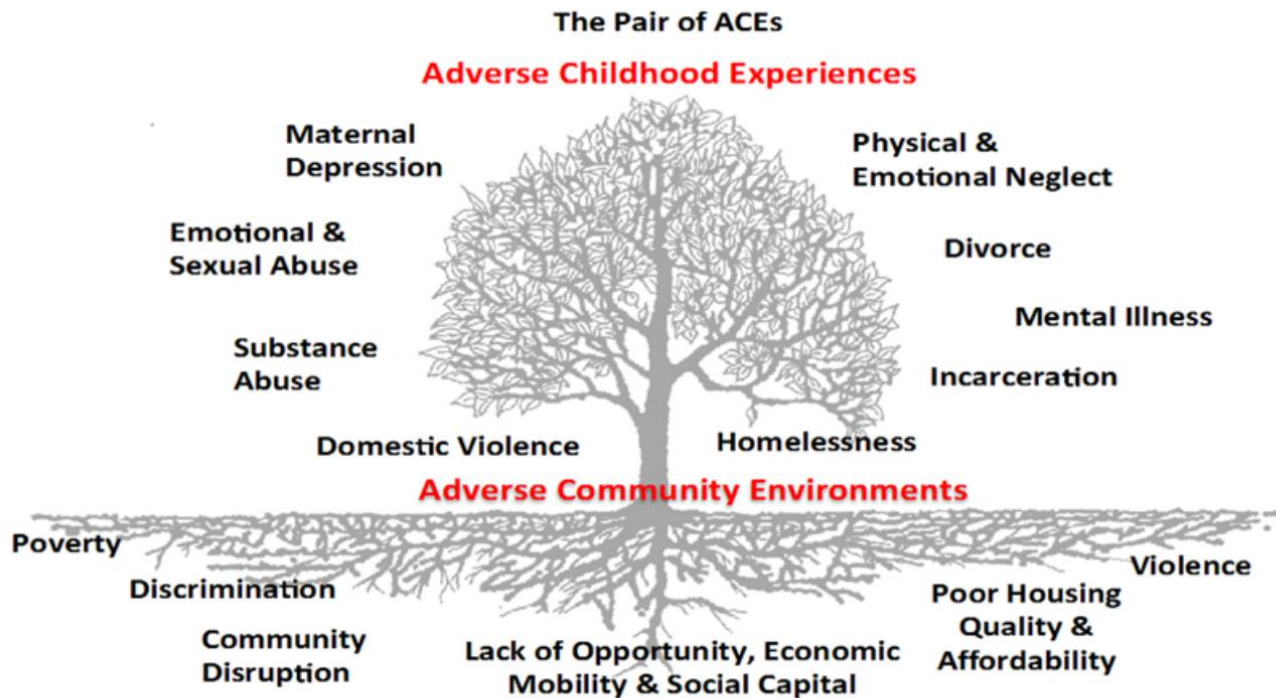


Expanding Our Idea of ACEs

- Original Kaiser/CDC study was inadequate for historically marginalized communities.
 - Mostly White, college-educated, middle-income respondents
- **The Philadelphia Study (Anda & Felitti, 1998)**
 - Done FOR CDC/Kaiser
 - N = 1784 diverse adults
 - Advocated for an expanded set of ACEs that included more community-level and culturally-based elements
 - Witnessing violence, ethnic-racial discrimination, adverse/unsafe neighborhood experiences, being bullied, and living in foster care
 - Almost 40% of the responded experienced 4 or more of these expanded ACEs



Building Community Resilience Pair of ACEs Tree



Ellis, W., Dietz, W. (2017) A New Framework for Addressing Adverse Childhood and Community Experiences: The Building Community Resilience (BCR) Model. *Academic Pediatrics*. 17 (2017) pp. S86-S93. DOI information: 10.1016/j.acap.2016.12.011



Acculturation and Acculturative Stress



ac·cul·tur·a·tion

/əˌkəlCHəˈrāSH(ə)n/

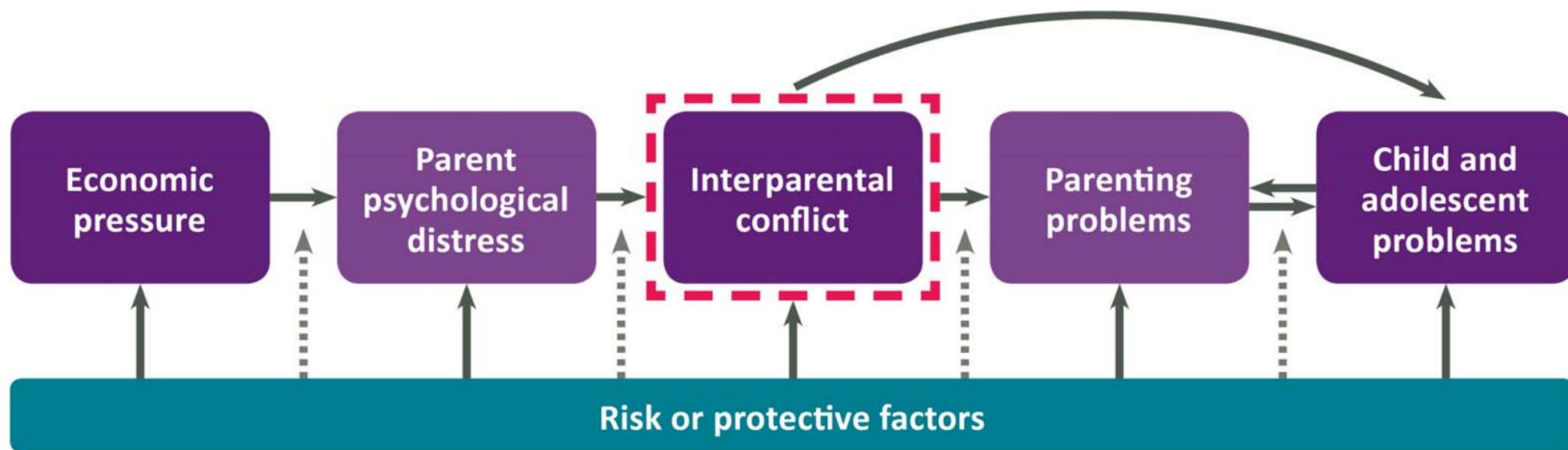
noun

assimilation to a different culture, typically the dominant one.

"the process of acculturation may impact both social and psychological well-being"



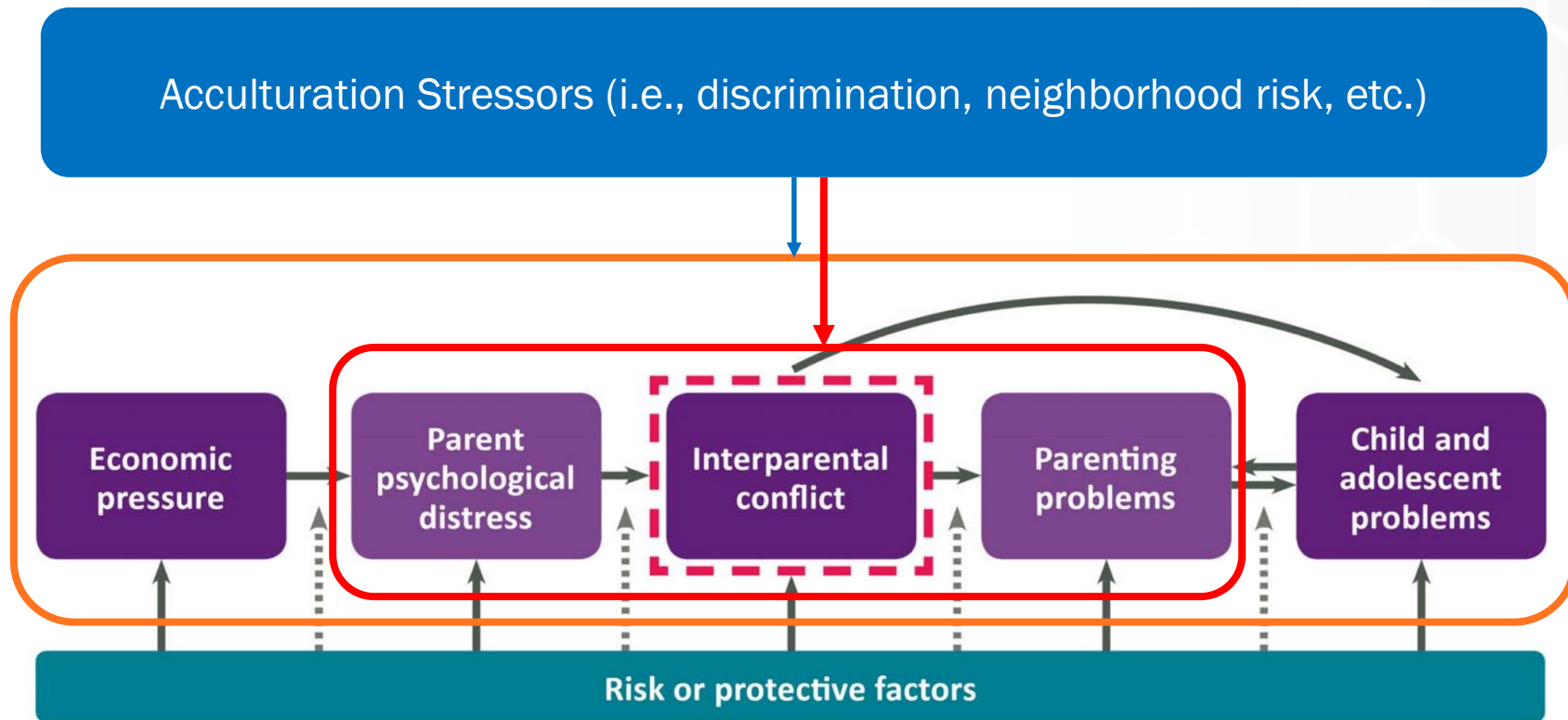
The Family Stress Model - Original



Conger et al; 2010; Early Intervention Foundation, n.d.



The Family Stress Model – Current Usage for Latinx Families





“Indigenist” Stress-Coping Model

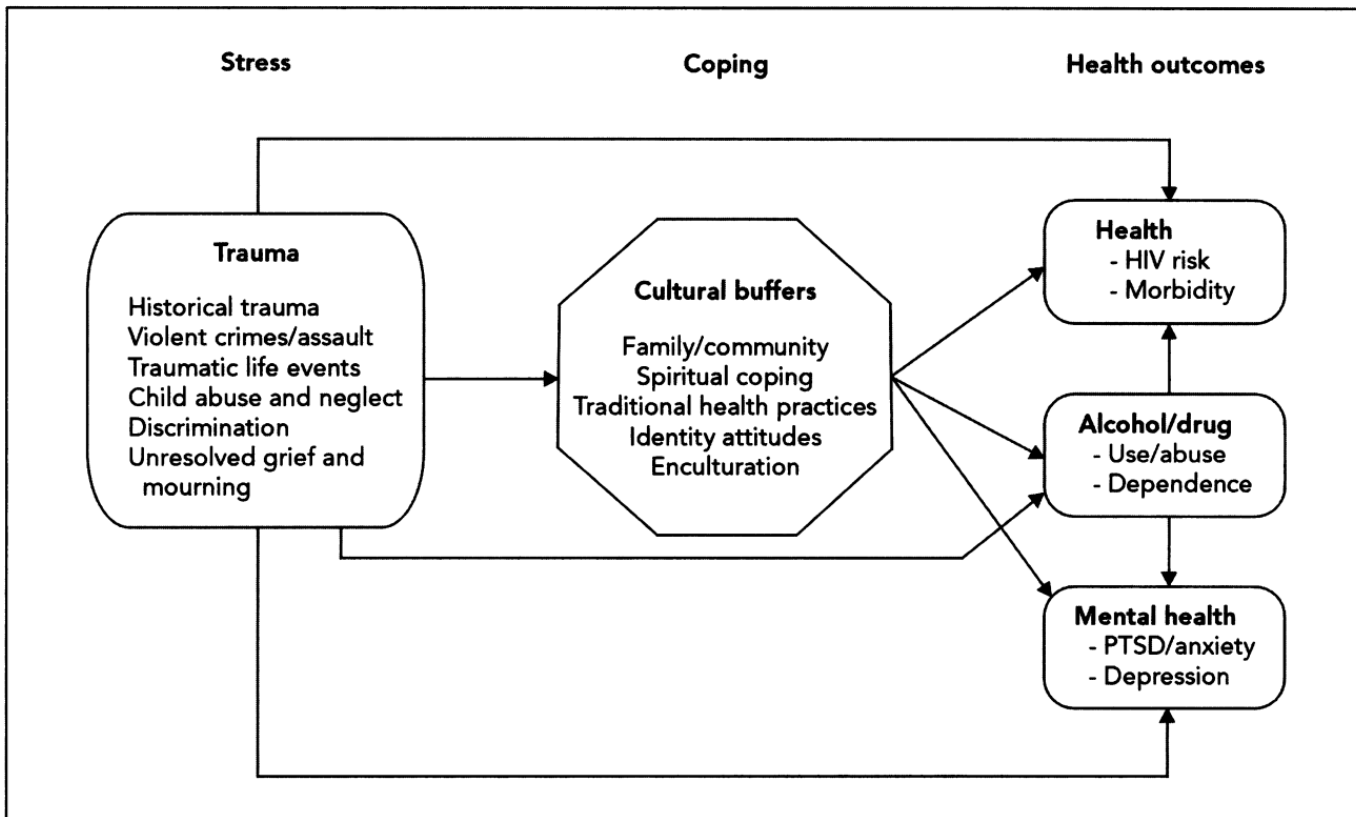


Figure 1. Indigenist stress-coping model

Walters, Simoni, & Evans-Campbell, 2002

What makes a sturdy tree?



Original and Expanded Family Resilience Theory as Applied to Acculturation Gaps

Component	Process	Definition
1. Family belief systems	a. Making meaning of adversity	Normalize/contextualize adversity; view as meaningful/manageable; seek explanations
	b. Positive outlook	Hope and optimism; encouragement
	d. Open-mindedness ^a	Being open to cultural differences
	e. Family first ^a	Prizing family above any querulous gaps
	f. Acceptance ^a	Cognitively tolerating reality of differences
2. Family organizational patterns	a. Flexibility	Open to change; authoritative leadership
	b. Connectedness	Mutual support, collaboration, & commitment; respect for individual needs and differences
	c. Social/economic resources	Social networks; mentors; financial security
	d. Selective member involvement ^a	Involving only the family members for whom the gap is causing tension to navigate the gap
	e. Mediators ^a	Using impartial members to navigate gap
	f. Understanding & respecting limits ^a	Refraining from practices that go against other family members' underlying cultural values
3. Family communication and effective problem solving processes	a. Clear, congruent messages	Clear, consistent words/actions; clarify ambiguity
	b. Open emotional expression	Share full range of feelings with family; mutual empathy and tolerance
	c. Collaborative problem-solving	Creative brainstorming; shared decisions/ conflict resolution; goals focus/proactive stance
	d. Discussion ^a	Engaging in multisided conversation about gaps
	e. Humor ^a	Jokes to avoid arguments or share expectations
	f. Empathy ^a	Awareness of the strain gaps can cause others
4. Escape ^a		Avoiding or minimizing potential for gaps



The Protective Rainbow – AI/AN Families



**A COMMON ELEMENT OF FAMILIAL RESILIENCE
ACROSS BLACK, LATINX, AND AMERICAN
INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVES?**

A COMMON ELEMENT OF FAMILIAL RESILIENCE
ACROSS BLACK, LATINX, AND AMERICAN
INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVES?

**CULTURE &
IDENTITY!**



**FOR MORE
BOUNTIFUL FRUIT***

***VS UNFED TREES**

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