Doing Therapy with Latino Clients

(Issues, Dilemmas and Diversity)

Presented by

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Presentation Contents:

Latino Demographics "La Familia Latina" (The Latino Family) "El Hombre Latino" (The Latino Male) "La Mujer Latina" (The Latina Female) **Cultural Considerations and Sensitivity** The Latino Couple (Intimacy Explored) Religious Considerations (Therapeutic Sensitivity) Acculturation and Therapy

- Latino Population (U.S. Demographics)
 - U.S. Census Bureau predicts that by 2050 Hispanic population will reach 81 million (1/4 total U.S. population).
 - Represents 20% of any group in the U.S. (will create social/political influence).

- Demographic (Official Count)
 - 22.8 million (9% of total population)
 - Represents 100% jump from 1980 (Continual increase of 50% between 1980 to 1990)
 - 1 of every 4 Americans will be Hispanic by 2050
 - Growth rate 3 to 5 times faster than the general population
 - Youngest median age of 18 years (compared to 28 years of general population)

- Over the age of 65 years
 - Latino population represents just less than half of the entire senior citizen population of U.S.

Hispanic

- A term often interchanged with Latino or Latina.
- Diverse population that represents 21 Spanish speaking countries.

- North America
 - Mexico
 - Belize
 - Guatemala
 - El Salvador

- South America
 - Columbia
 - Venezuela
 - Ecuador
 - Peru
 - Chile

- Caribbean Islands
 - Puerto Rico
 - Cuba
 - Dominican Republic

- European Countries
 - Spain
 - Portugal

IMPORTANT

"All the countries (with the exception of Portugal and Brazil) share a common official language...Spanish"

- Most Prevalent Population
 - Mexico (67% or 2/3 = 13.5 million)
 - Puerto Rican (2.7 million)
 - Cuba (1 million)
 - Other Hispanic groups (5.1 million)

IMPORTANT

"Its important for a therapist to be willing to familiarize themselves with a client's country or region of origin."

- Therapist (Needs to)
 - Be aware of the areas where Hispanic dwell.
 - History of client (Hispanic) country of origin.
 - Helpful in understanding client/family that seeks help.

- Mexican Americans
 - People who can trace their immediate ancestry to Mexico.
 - Live primarily in (Highest Concentration)
 - Texas
 - New Mexico
 - Arizona
 - California (30% of population)

- Socio-Economics (Mexican Americans)
 - 6% are professionals (Exponentially increasing).
 - ½ of Hispanic (California) are middle-class.

- Future Predictors (Mexican Americans)
 - Strong political force (Education is a critical factor in that prediction).

Puerto Ricans

- Are Naturalized U.S. Citizens.
- Reflect a blend of indigenous (Originally Native Tainos influence) with a blend of African Slaves and European Spanish.
- Settlement (Northeast New York/New Jersey).
- Represent more than ½ Latino population.

- Puerto Ricans (Demographics)
 - American citizens by birth.
 - Highest rates of poverty (38%).
 - Unemployment (11.2%).
 - Household headed primarily by single women (Highest among any Hispanic groups).

- Cuban Americans
 - Largest Caribbean island.
 - Historically a blend of Spanish and African cultures.
 - Most immigrated during early phases of Castro's take-over.
 - (First wave, White European Backgrounds).
 - Substantial losses of:
 - Extended family
 - Wealth/Properties

- Cuban Americans (Cont'd)
 - Many already had professional training
 - Quickly adapted to U.S. culture.
 - Immigration came in waves (i.e., Tampa Settlement, 40's; 50's, "Freedom Flight"; "Pedro Pan", 60's; Mariel Boatlift, 80's, Guantanamo Bay, 90's)
 - Have played a critical, political, economic and military role in the U.S.
 - Reside primarily in Florida (60%) of overall population (Miami-Dade County).
 - Firmly believe in Democracy and Free Enterprise.

- South American Hispanics (Columbians)
 - Median income comparable to Non-Hispanic (2/3 populations).
 - · Have achieved economic success.
 - Mean family income \$50,000. (Annually).
 - Educated professionals (like Cuban first-wave counterparts).
 - Concentrated (highest) Miami, Florida.

- Central American Hispanics
 - Blend of Indian and European cultures.
 - Many fled because of political issues/persecutions.

IMPORTANT

"Immigration to the U.S. has been constant and Hispanics occupy all 50 States"

- Language (Spanish)
 - The strongest force uniting Hispanic groups.

- The Latino vs. Hispanic (Name)
 - A general category
 - Californian incline to identify with "Latino" more than 'Hispanic" name.

IMPORTANT

"What a group calls and identifies itself with is a fundamental human act that will represent the culture one is from."

- Who are You? (When asked)
 - Many prefer to be identified with the name of their country-of-origin (i.e., Puerto Rican American, Cuban American....).

- Therapist (Standing Rule)
 - Don't presume to know the clients preference about how they identify themselves.
 - A "Not-Knowing" stance is not advisable.

- What a Therapist Needs to Do
 - Let go of labels.
 - Let client describe for themselves what their ethnic background should be called.
 - Take the time to listen.
 - Facilitate a trusting/genuine relationship.



- Cultural Understanding (For Therapist):
 - Essential backdrop for therapy
 - Utilizes family resources
 - Enhances options available
 - Broadens perspectives

- Diversity and Uniqueness:
 - Basic guiding principle when working with Latino populations:
 - 3 Basic Assumptions:
 - Diversity in family interactions (Cultural Contents)
 - Diversity within/between Latino Groups
 (Break down ethnocentric or stereotypical views)
 - Diversity on a personal familial and cultural levels (Draw from a clients personal and collective resources).

- "Who Am I" ("Quien Soy Yo?"):
 - Universal question
 - Impacted strongly by:
 - Religion
 - Family of Origin
 - Migration
 - Settlement
 - Social class
 - Media (TV, Radio...)
 - Geographical Setting

- Culture (Defined):
 - Set of:
 - Values
 - Beliefs
 - Language
 - Customs
 - Arts/Music

- Cultural Significance (Therapeutic Process):
 - Important intervention
 - Creates space/respect
 - Essential part of helping a Latino client or family

Personalism:

- Essentially, a group norm that emphasizes that relationship formation must be established before a task can be accomplished.
- Inner quality of respect and dignity ("Dignidad").

- Anglo (Defined):
 - · English-speaking people, or
 - Those descended from Northern Europe.

- Goodness vs. Task Orientation
 - The accomplishment of a task (Anglo Orientation), not the person's goodness (Latino Orientation), is what is most valued.

- Reasons for Coming to U.S.
 - Economics (Central Americans)
 - Political Oppression (Cubans)

- Highest Labor-Force Participation:
 - Hispanic Men
 (More than any other male ethnic group).
 - Male ethnic group
 - The poorest group

- Latino Immigrants
 (What They Experience Most):
 - Psychological distress
 - Cultural shock
 - Marginal and social alienation
 - PTSD
 - Psychosomatic symptoms
 - Depression

- Latino (Therapeutic Orientation):
 - Meeting basic needs
 - Developing the capacity to cope

Therapeutic Errors:

 Putting Hispanic or Latino families in a position of having to choose between "Anglo" vs. 'Latino" cultures (Creating an "Us and Them" mentality).

- What Can a Therapist Do?
 - Help clients move beyond the idea of Latino culture (as "static" or 'fixed').
 - View bicultural identity as a process of becoming/recreating (weaving in "old" with the "new").

- Family Culture (Focusing on What is Important):
 - · Establishes a means of negotiating differences.
 - Remaining true to one's distinct interpretation and system of thinking.

IMPORTANT

The message is not to avoid the subject of culture/ethnicity, but not to automatically interpret every Latino's presenting problem as culturally related.

- Latino Families (Biggest Fears):
 - Losing connection with one's family (immediate and extended).

- Extended Family (What It Represents):
 - Valuable and cherished characteristic of a Latino Family.
 - A means of support and nurturing.
 - Transcends national boundaries.
 - Forms a "Global Community" of sorts.
 - Fundamental underlining in all Latino people.
 - Closely related to "Blood" (i.e., Abuelos, Abuelas, Tios, Tias, Padrinos, Madrinas, Compadres, Comadres...etc.)

- Therapist (What Should Be Asked?):
 - The extended family involvement and influence in the family and for the client.
 - Who's important?
 - How connected?

IMPORTANT

"The greater the social support system in place, the greater the survivability and resilience of the client."

- Extended Family (Advantages):
 - During times of conflict, it represents a place where the client will feel and find:
 - Support
 - Love
 - Care
 - Refuge
 - Help

- Extended Family (Disadvantages):
 - Lack of confidentiality
 - Protective system vulnerable

- Latino Family (Family-of-Origin):
 - Purveyor of culture
 - Unique patterns of interaction
 - Interpreter of the culture

IMPORTANT

"The less connected a person is with his or her culture, the more poorly he/she does in adapting/succeeding in the U.S."

Therapeutic Goal:

- Tapping the clients resources to help themselves in adjusting and overcoming difficulties.
- Encourage clients to be proud of their heritage.
- Acknowledge a clien'ts cultural uniqueness.
- Validate a client's cultural values and experiences.
- Preserve and express their cultural traditions/practices.
- Discover the strengths of a client's culture.



- Latino Men (Defined):
 - Similar to other people, but
 - They are also differentiated apart of Americanos.

- Latino Men (Function Within the Constraints of):
 - Poverty
 - Unemployment
 - Racism

- Latino Men (Challenges):
 - Increased demands for gender equality.
 - Threatened by changes to conform.

- Machismo (Commonly Defined):
 - Violence in orientation.
 - Often exerted over Latina women to conform to social-role expectations.
 - Underlying element is often directed against Latina women.
 - Serves to perpetuate negative conceptions and/or myths of Latinos.
 - Legitimizes economic and political subordination.

- Machismo (Another Viewpoint):
 - A man's responsibility to provide for, protect, and defend his family.
 - His loyalty and sense of responsibility to:
 - Family
 - Friends
 - Community

- Therapist (What Can We Do?):
 - Acknowledge that the client (Latino Male) is in a process of:
 - Evolving and changing, as part of the acculturation process.



- Latina Female Represents:
 - Largest growing population (U.S.)
 - 54.1% increase since 1996
 - 1,485,000 out of 6,2000,000 families (U.S.)
 - Average size: 3 to 4 persons (Family composition)
 - Lower median incomes
 - Median income: \$13,474 (Female headed)

Latina Female Growth:

- 59.4% Mexican
- 24.2% Puerto Rican
- 11.4% Cuban

- Cuban Women (Demographics):
 - Higher educational attainment
 - Typically older
 - Lower unemployment

- Latina Women (Lower Socio-Economic Strata):
 - Puerto Rican
 - Mexican

- Concept of "Familiso"
 (Among Latina Women):
 - Promotes:
 - Resilience
 - Quiet Survival
 - Marginalization
 - Working hard
 - Endurance
 - Social invisibility

- Latina Mothers and Grandmothers (What Roles Do They Have):
 - Social construction of Latina female to be:
 - Pure
 - Virginal
 - Respectful (Self/Others)
 - Marriage to men (Latino) deemed appropriate by the family.

- Latina Female (Foreign Born):
 - Most often forge an integrated identity that often does not challenge (Includes):
 - Class
 - Gender role assignment
 - Sexuality

"La Mujer Latina" (The Latina Female)

- Therapist Responsibility:
 - Acknowledge unique family patterns of expectations
 - Consider the intersection of:
 - Gender
 - Race
 - Class
 - Sexuality
 - Nationality
 - Spirituality

"La Mujer Latina" (The Latina Female)

- Therapy (Can Be Viewed as):
 - Powerful vehicle for change.
 - Creation and implementation of culturally sensitive interventions.
 - Creating a safe space where a Latina women can explore options.



- Cultural Sensitivity (For Therapist)
 - A necessity
 - Knowledge of culture and ethnicity is needed to be an effective vehicle of change for the client.

- Hispanic Culture (Defined):
 - A collection of Latinos from different nations with many different customs.

- Cultural Labels (What It Implies):
 - Common geographical origins.
 - Presumption that Latino people share cultural commonalities as:
 - Customs
 - Emotional temperaments
 - Health issues
 - Single linguistic base
 - Shared experiences of discrimination

- McAdam's Theory (Life Stories):
 - Over time, we create a sense of identity or personal myth.
 - Sharing our stories with each other creates meaning out of our cultural setting – facilitating the constructs of culture.

- Therapist Responsibility:
 - Listen to our clients:
 - Stories
 - Interpretations
 - Ask questions
 - Remain curious
 - Assess family-of-origin issues
 - Determine existing support systems
 - Create therapeutic solutions
 (A "New Normal" where it is needed)

- Language (Cultural Connection):
 - The bridge through which we connect with each other.
 - It constructs our "reality" (Our shared meaning).

- Therapy
 (Positive Changes Acquired Through):
 - Shared meaning
 - Connection
 - Mutuality
 - Authentic relating



- Intimacy (Defined)
 - A quality of a relationship characterized by:
 - Emotional closeness
 - Trust
 - Self-disclosure
 - Reciprocity

- Intimacy (To Develop and To Be Sustained):
 - Partners must:
 - Be committed to becoming honest with themselves.
 - Take into account the "world view" of their partner.
 - Negotiate their positions as an expression of "good will."

IMPORTANT

"Maintaining intimacy and satisfaction in a marriage is, at best, a formidable task."

- Timmerman's Operational Definition of Marital Intimacy
 - Closeness
 - Reciprocity
 - Self-Disclosure
 - Trust

- Intimacy and Latino Couples (What a Therapist Needs To Know):
 - Explore the personal and cultural positions (Includes):
 - Gender roles and expectations
 - Significance of spirituality in each partner
 - Role of extended family
 - Expression of intimacy
 - Negotiation of boundaries
 - Negotiation of power
 - Role of authority figures
 - Expression of affection and sexuality
 - Parenting styles



- Latinos (Most Influential Factors)
 - Religious belief in Latino cultures.
 - Primarily Roman Catholic (Majority of Latinos).
 - Most Latinos have a religious "world view" and look to their faith and religious beliefs to make sense and interpret the world around them.
 - Faith: Comes from deep within the person and transcends the person(s) and connect him/her to others in the Latino community.

Faith and Religion:

- Faith:
 - Is about belief in the sacredness of the world and an experience of a divine presence and will.

Religion:

- A mechanism for survival.
- A way to understand and put order in ones universe.

- Therapist Responsibility (With Respect to Religion in Therapy):
 - Religious material should not be introduced by the Therapist.
 - When introduced by the Latino client:
 - Explore how religion affects:
 - Self-concept
 - Interpersonal relationships with family
 - Perception of reality

- Therapist Responsibility (Cont'd)
 - Assist the Latino client in developing adaptive skills that facilitate adjustment to their new land.
 - Adjust to new situations that facilitate developing new realities.
 - Sort out the tensions of living in two worlds; and,
 - Help them (Latino clients) in choosing what's best for them (given their particular circumstances).
 - Explore feelings of "Self-Worth." ("La Vida Tiene Valor")
 - Be open to contemplate and deal with spiritual ideas that may arise in a session.

IMPORTANT

"Clients with a sincere belief in God and a faith-oriented disposition may be able to draw strength from their religious traditions."

- Latinos (Raised in Religious Families):
 - Call on: (To help them along their path)
 - God
 - Jesus
 - Mary
 - Saints
 - Latinos find comfort in their church, where, for a brief moment, they feel at home and are safe.

IMPORTANT

"When immigrants leave their home, everything may seem strange/unknown, but the church is a place of familiarization (the priest, the Mass, etc.) becomes an oasis away from the stresses of being in the United States."

IMPORTANT

"Latinos have a passion about life that is missing in the mainstream society. It is that passion that indicates the presence of a soul, a spirit that permeates feelings and actions."

- Christ (As The Model for Latinos):
 - He has a special place among Latinos.
 - 87% of Latinos believe that Jesus is God.
 - His humanity is a reflection of the humanity of the Latino people.
 - Christ (Latinos believe) understands their suffering, because he himself endured persecution/abuse.
 - They (Latinos) do not suffer in isolation.

- The Concept of the "Virgin Mary" (For Latinos):
 - She is an archetype in the Latino psyche.
 - She is seen as "Nuestra Madre" ("Our Mother").
 - Viewed/seen as:
 - "Our Lady of Guadalupe" (Mexican)
 - "La Virgen de la Carida del Cobre" (Cuban)
 - "Immaculate Conception" (Puerto Ricans)
 - She is revered and exemplifies the "Ideal Mother."

Priest and Ministers:

- May be the first person a Latino or Latina turns to for help or advise.
- Priest have historically been the "chief" interpreters of "God's will."
- A priest may be a rich source of information for therapist when pastoral counseling is not enough.
- A collaborative involvement with the church and the therapist is the ideal setting.



Acculturation:

- The process by which an ethnic group accepts the cultural patterns and traits of the other group with whom they (Latinos) are in contact with.
- Changes ocurrs while in the process of moving towards adoption of the majority culture.
- It is manifested at the (Level of Functioning):
 - Behavioral Level
 - Affective Level
 - Cognitive Level

- Acculturation (For the Therapist):
 - Has been found to impact the nature of problems presented by Latinos in therapy.
 - Knowledge of the process is an important issue for the therapist working with Latino clients.
 - Levels of acculturation correspond with preference of a therapist's ethnicity.
 - It is not uniformly experienced by each (Latino) member the same way.

- Acculturation (For the Therapist): Cont'd
 - Uneven rates of acculturation occurs between Latino Husbands and wives.
 - Role reversal between Latino parent and children can occur ("Parentification").
 - Incorporating the acculturation implications and measurements as part of the in-take process may be helpful.



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