



Pacific Southwest (HHS Region 9)

PTTC

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



National Hispanic and Latino

PTTC

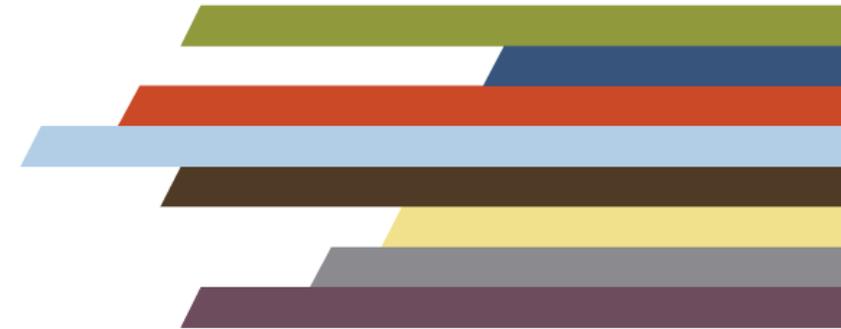
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Platica/Conversation Toward Equity-Focused Prevention of Substance Misuse for Hispanic and Latin Populations: *Old Trends and New Directions*

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Acknowledgment

Presented in 2022 by the National Hispanic and Latino Prevention Technology Transfer Center (PTTC), National Latino Behavioral Health Association (NLBHA) P.O. Box 1360, Pena Blanca, NM 87041.

PTTCnetwork.org/hispaniclatino

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At the time of this publication, Miriam E. Delphin-Rittmon, Ph.D, served as Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The opinions expressed herein are the view of PTTC Network and do not reflect the official position of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), SAMHSA. No official support or endorsement of DHHS, SAMHSA, for the opinions described in this document is intended or should be inferred.

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Presented 2022.

HOUSEKEEPING

- Session 1 Recording
- PPT Slide Deck
- Q&A Session
- GPRA Survey
- Certificates of attendance

The use of affirming language inspires hope.

LANGUAGE MATTERS.

Words have power.

PEOPLE FIRST.

The PTTC Network uses affirming language to promote the application of evidence-based and culturally informed practices.



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NLBHA's Mission

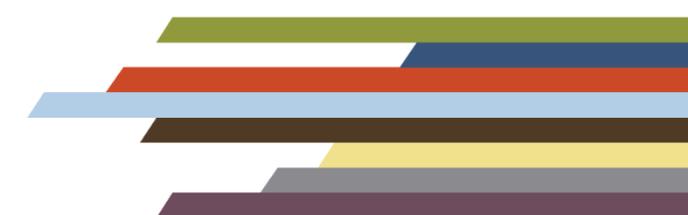
The Mission and Goal of The National Latino Behavioral Health Association is to influence national behavioral health policy, eliminate disparities in funding and access to services, and improve the quality of services and treatment outcomes for Latino populations.



Fredrick Sandoval, MPA
NLBHA Executive Director

National Latino
Behavioral Health Association **NLBHA**

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration





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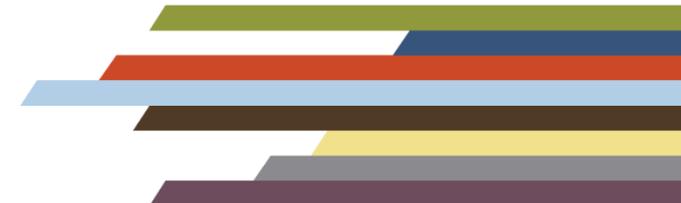
NLBHA's Priorities

Our NLBHA's Objective is to provide national leadership on mental health and substance abuse concerns of the Latino community. NLBHA's Policy Priorities are:

1. Targeted Capacity Expansion of Mental Health Services for Latinos
2. Latino Behavioral Health Evidenced Based Practices
3. Legislation to increase the number of Counselors/Therapists/Other Behavioral Health Practitioners
4. Funding for Co-Occurring Disorders of Alcohol and Substance Abuse
5. Opioid Crisis in the Latino Community
6. Suicide Prevention

National Latino
Behavioral Health Association **NLBHA**

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration





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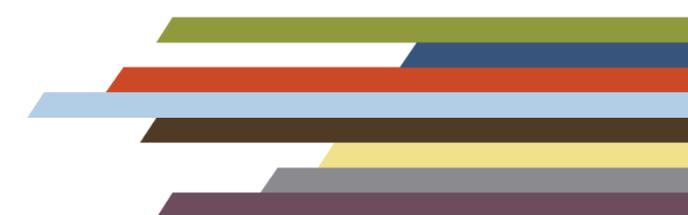
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Mission Statement

The mission of the National Hispanic and Latino Prevention Technology Transfer Center is to provide high-quality training and technical assistance to improve the capacity of the workforce serving Hispanic and Latino communities in behavioral health, treatment, and recovery. We disseminate and support the implementation of evidence-based and promising practices to enhance service delivery, promote the growth of a diverse, culturally competent workforce, and bridge access to quality behavioral health services. We are committed to increasing health equity and access to effective culturally and linguistically grounded approaches.

National Latino
Behavioral Health Association **NLBHA**

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

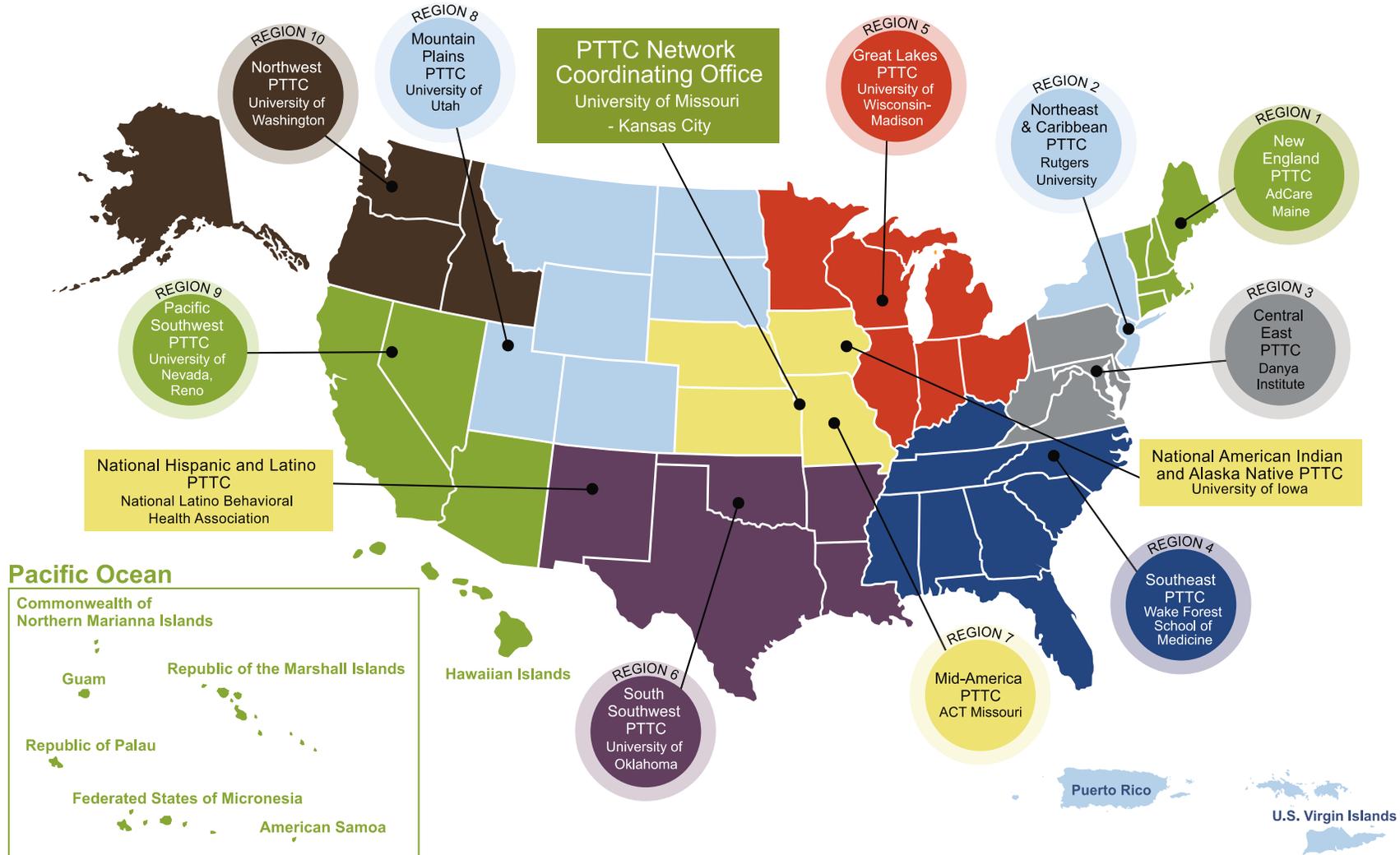




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PTTC Network



National Hispanic and Latino PTTC Team



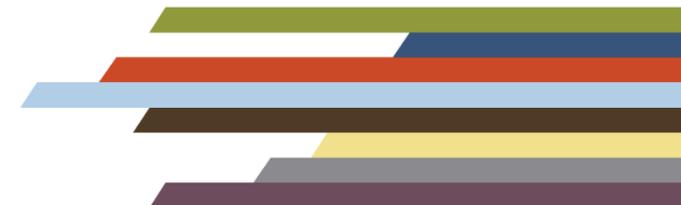
Maxine Henry, MSW, MBA
Project Director



Priscila Giamassi, MPM, CPS
Project Coordinator



Program Specialist





National Hispanic and Latino

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OVERARCHING GOALS

1

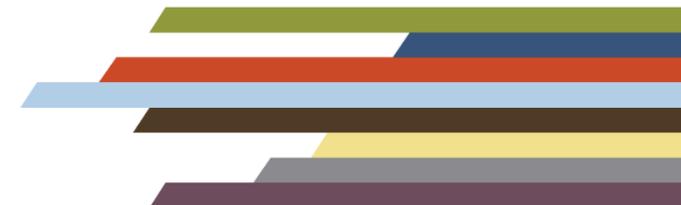
Increase and Strengthen the prevention workforce working with Hispanic and Latino communities

2

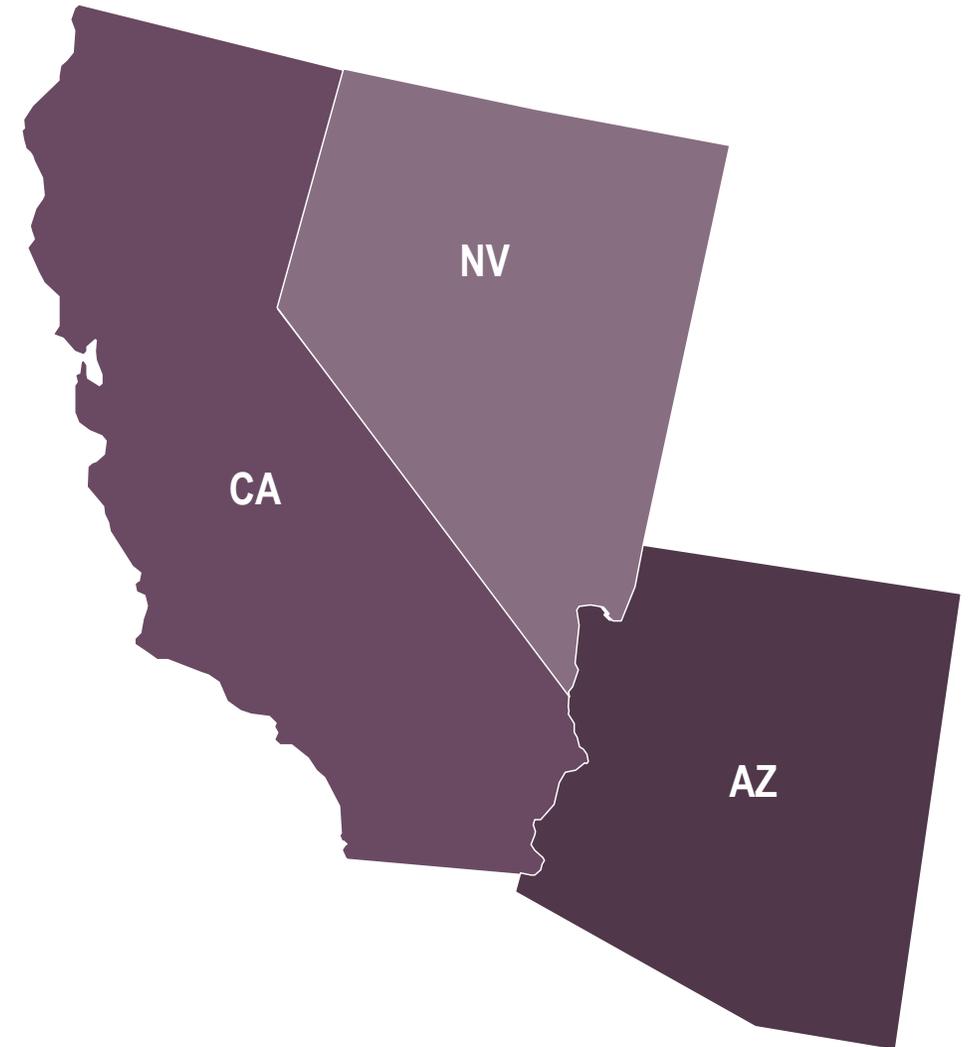
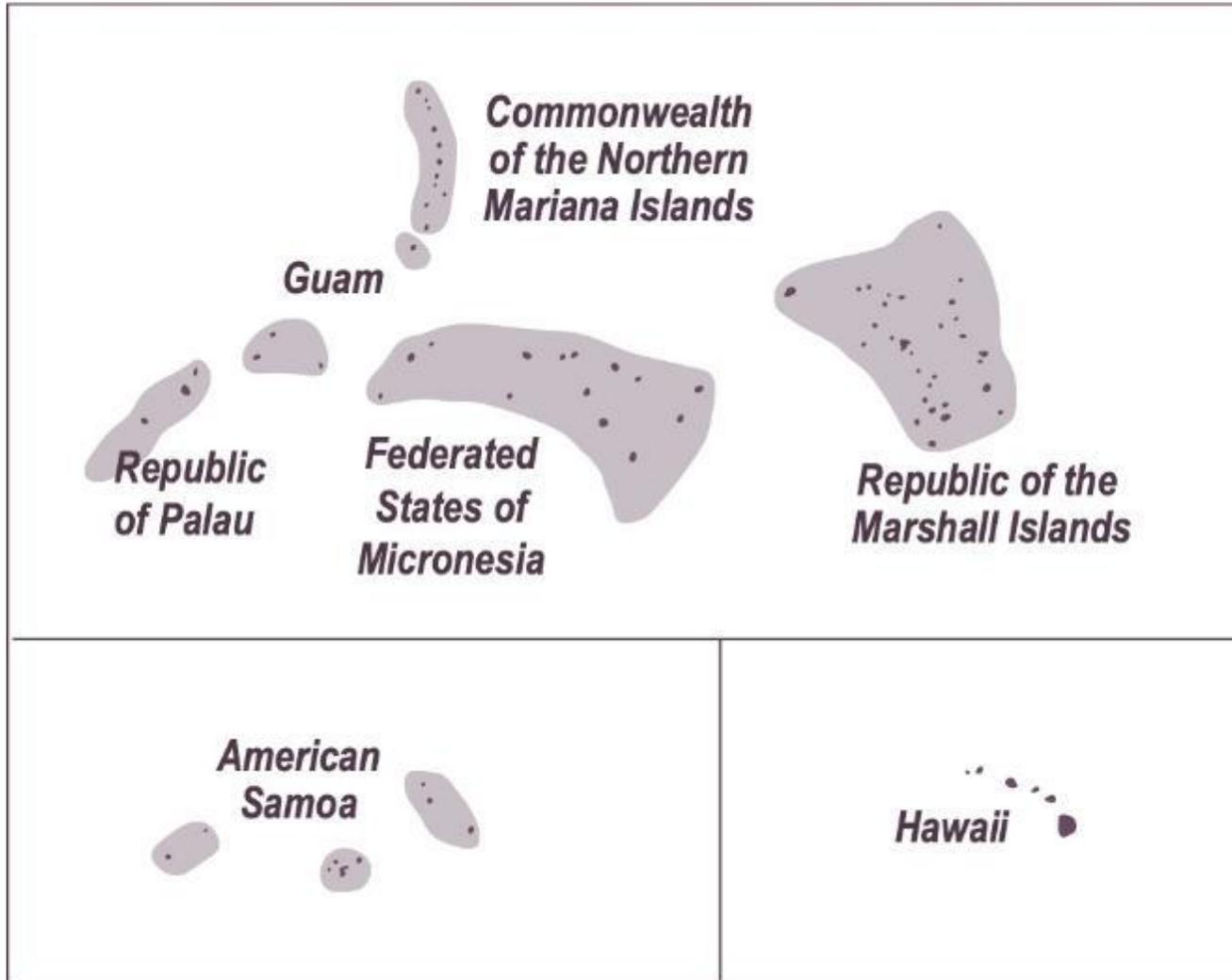
Promote evidence based and promising practices that are effective in Hispanic and Latino communities

3

Assist in breaking barriers to access for Hispanics and Latinos in need of prevention services



Pacific Southwest



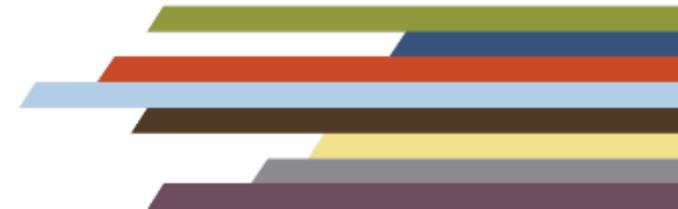
Purpose of the TTCs

1

Develop and strengthen the **workforces** that provide substance use disorder and mental health disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery support services.

2

Help people and organizations incorporate **effective practices** into substance use and mental health disorder prevention, treatment and recovery services.



PTTC Network Approach

The PTTCs...

Develop and disseminate tools and strategies needed to improve the quality of substance abuse prevention efforts

Provide training and resources to prevention professionals to improve their understanding of

- prevention science,
- how to use epidemiological data to guide prevention planning, and
- selection and implementation of evidence-based and promising prevention practices.

Develop tools and resources to engage the next generation of prevention professionals

Timothy Grigsby



Dr. Grigsby, PhD is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Health in the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) School of Public Health. His primary research interests are on the conceptualization, measurement, screening, and prevention of substance misuse; the health effects of childhood trauma exposure; and identifying sources of health disparities in Hispanic/Latina/o communities.

Maxine Henry



Maxine Henry, MSW, MBA has been committed to improving access to and decreasing disparities in behavioral health services, especially for BIPOC communities. Maxine's work with the National Latino Behavioral Health Association (NLBHA) as the Associate Director is focused on the delivery of culturally and linguistically competent services to several communities across the country. Most recently, her role as the Project Director for the National Hispanic and Latino Addiction and Prevention Technology Transfer Centers (ATTC/PTTC) has allowed her to create access to culturally and linguistically tailored training and technical assistance to Latino communities and Latino serving communities. An emphasis on workforce development grounded in approaches that integrate the CLAS Standards in a meaningful way has led to several invitations to speak at national conferences, presentations for the workforce across the behavioral health spectrum, and several other projects. Much of her career has also been dedicated to providing peer-run services to those living with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders, focusing on community defined needs and solutions. Maxine earned her Master's in Social Work with a concentration in government/non-profit leadership and her Master's in Business Administration in her hometown of Albuquerque, New Mexico. She currently resides in the Denver Metro Area in Colorado with her husband and two sons.



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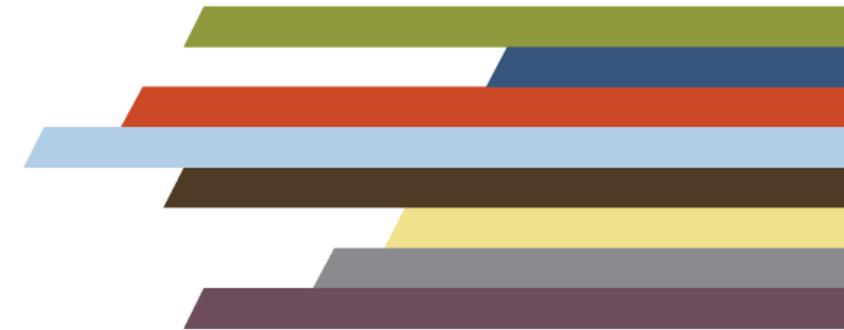
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Before we get started....

Go to www.menti.com and use the code 3792 5286

Instructions

Go to

www.menti.com

Enter the code

3792 5286



Or use QR code

Learning Objectives

1. Recognize the importance of identifying intra-ethnic differences in the Hispanic/Latino population
2. Discuss surface-structure and deep-structure cultural adaptations used in substance use prevention programs
3. Understand some of the major contextual/community and individual barriers/challenges to implementing prevention programs with Hispanic/Latino groups
4. Exchange ideas and lessons learned to leverage each other's expertise in prevention efforts to apply equity in prevention efforts for Hispanic and Latino communities.



Time for a quick Re-Cap

Why a follow-up Platica?

- Storytelling
- Nuance
- Digging deeper
- Abstract → Concrete

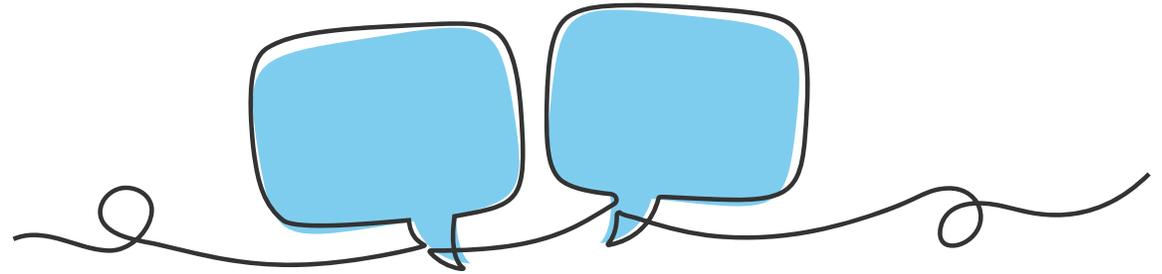


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Cultural Introductions



**WITHOUT USING YOUR
NAME, CREDENTIALS, OR
TITLE AT WORK WE
WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU
TO INTRODUCE
YOURSELF IN THE
MENTIMETER PROMPT:**



**WHAT THREE WORDS
COME TO MIND WHEN
YOU THINK ABOUT YOUR
CULTURAL IDENTITY OR
CULTURAL SELF?**



FOR EXAMPLE:

Hispanic or Latina/o/x, what's the difference?

- Commonly used interchangeably or together (“Hispanic/Latino”)
- Main distinction
 - Hispanic → language based
 - Latina/o/x → location based
- One national survey (Pew Research Center, 2015) reported:
 - 17% of Hispanic adults felt that **race** was a factor in whether a person was Hispanic or not,
 - 29% of respondents felt it was largely a matter of **ancestry**, and
 - 42% felt that **culture** was the most important determining factor.

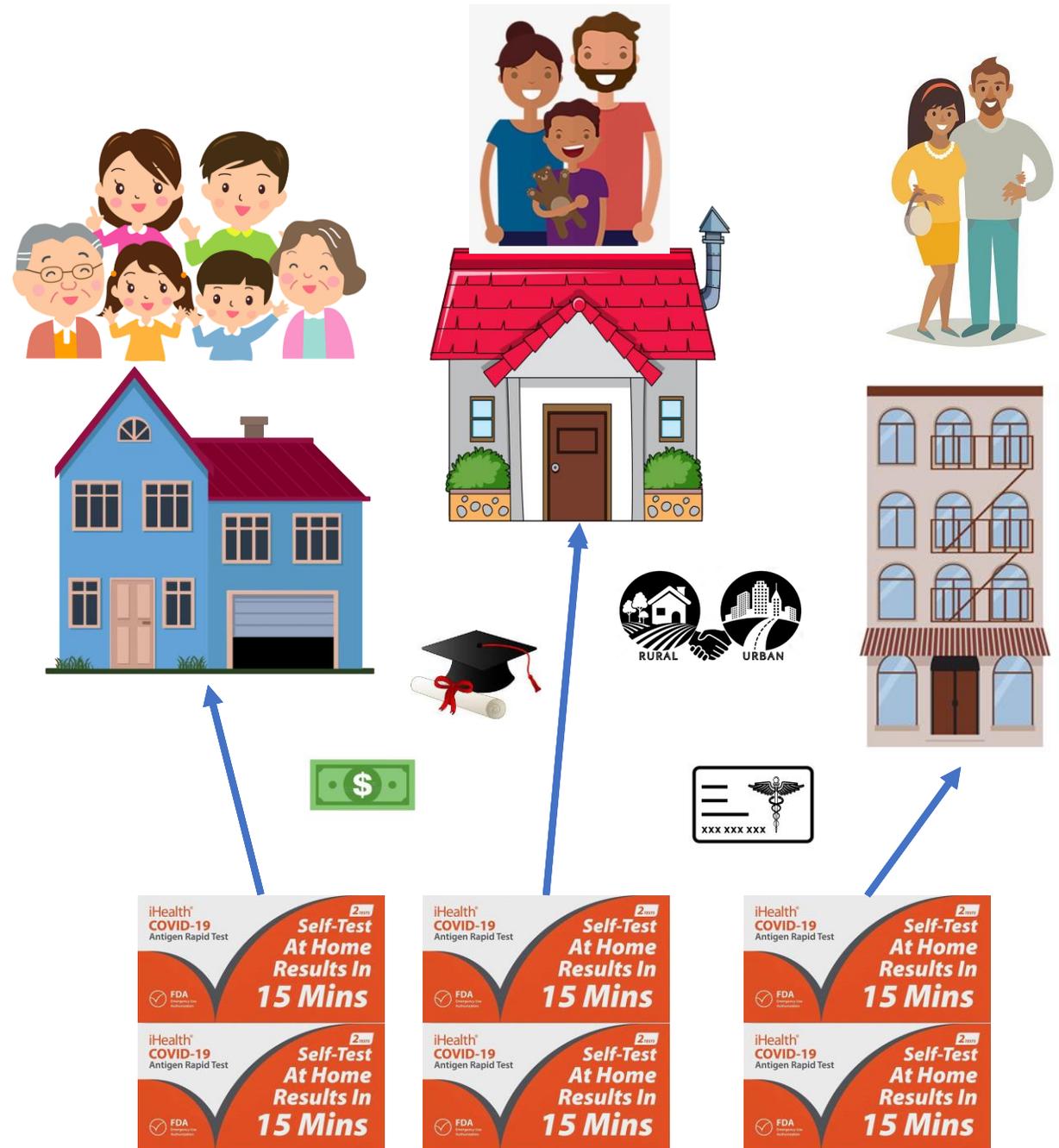
In the United States...





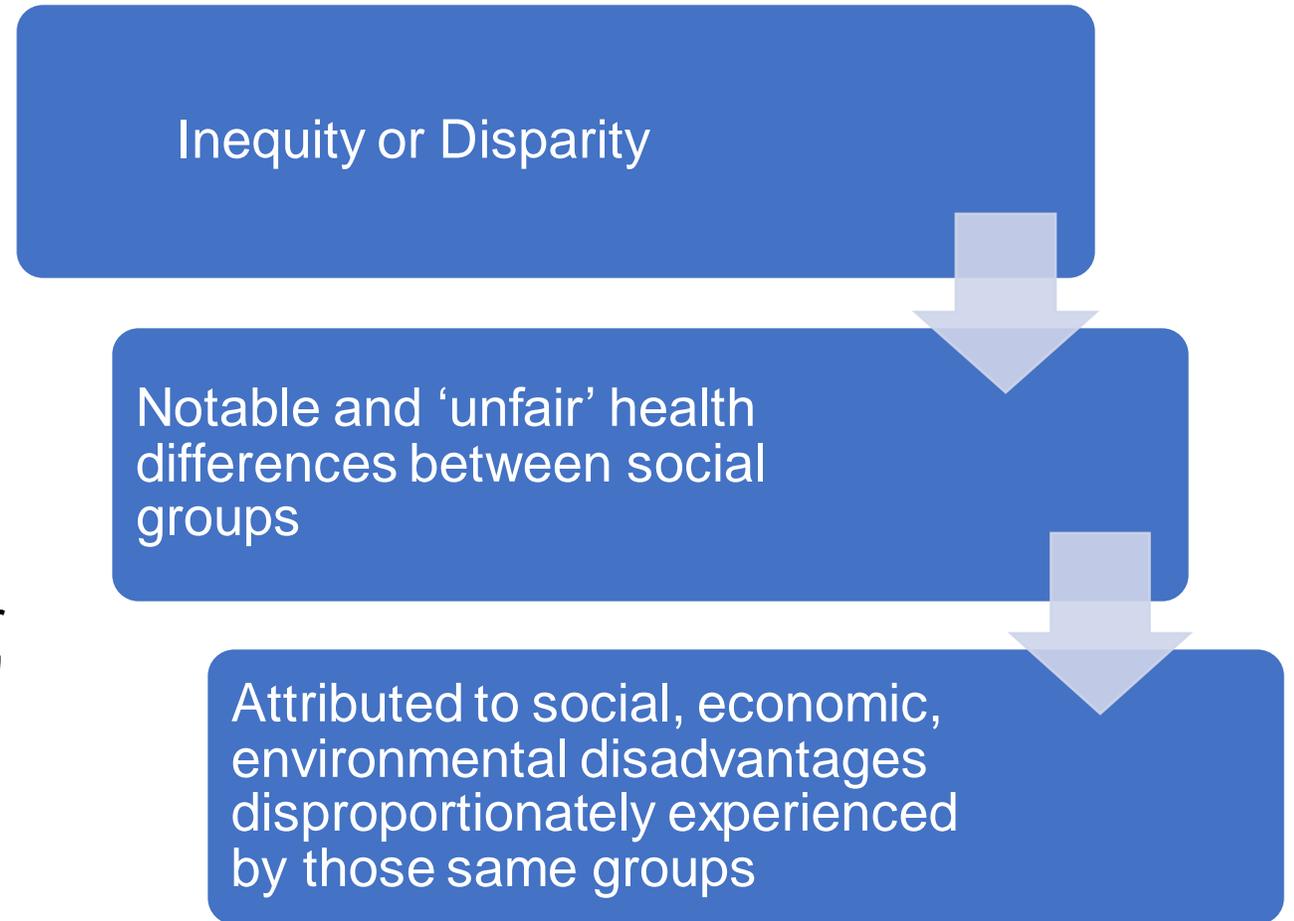
Equity ≠ Equality!

- Equality is when everyone is treated the same regardless of need or other individual differences.
- Equity means everyone is provided with what they need to be successful



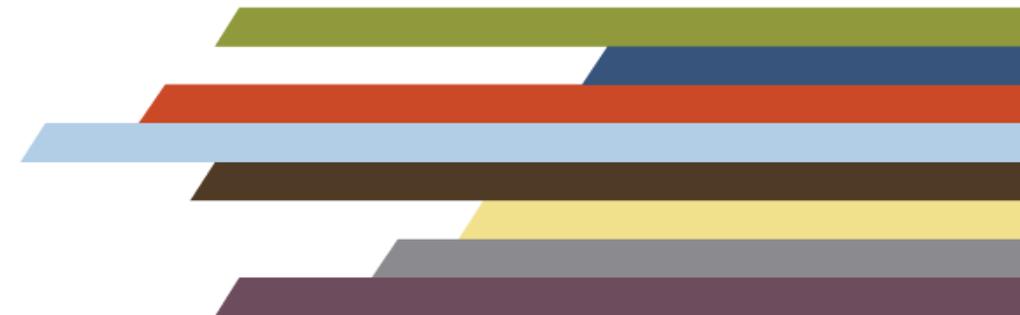
Health Equity

- Achieved when every person has the opportunity to "attain his or her full health potential" and
- AND
- No one is "disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of social position or other socially determined circumstances."

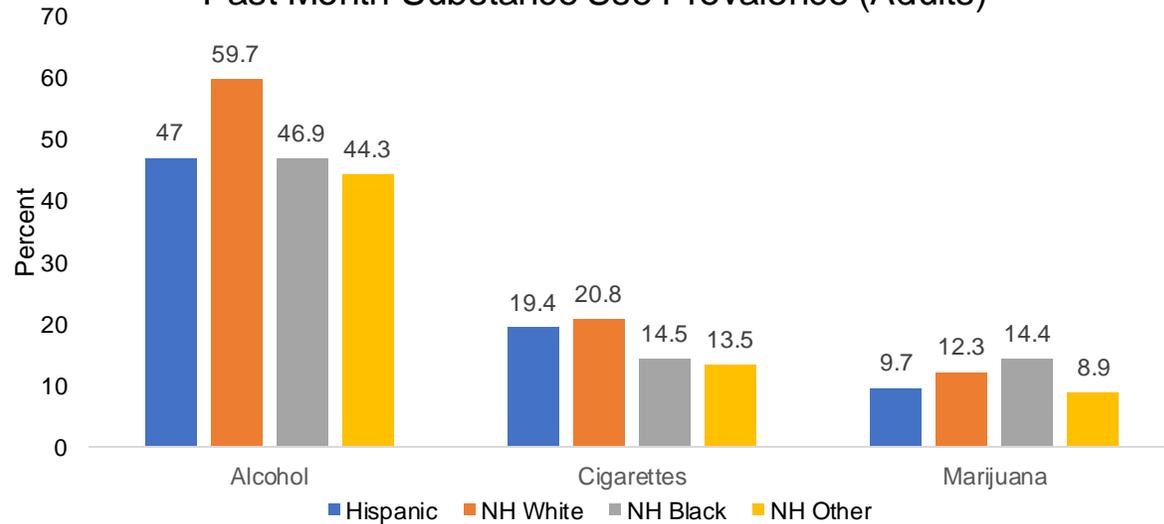




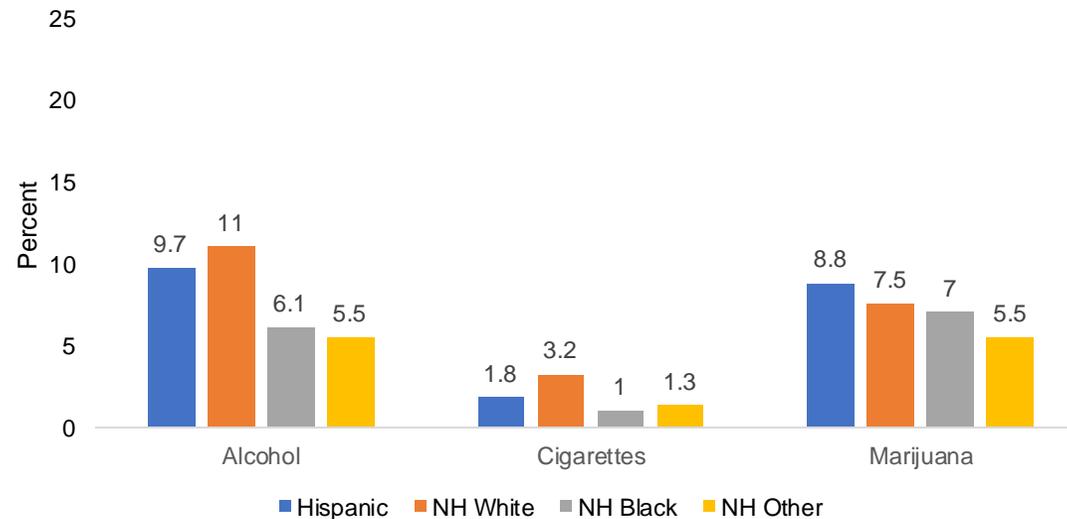
Epidemiological Considerations



Past Month Substance Use Prevalence (Adults)



Past Month Substance Use Prevalence (Youth)



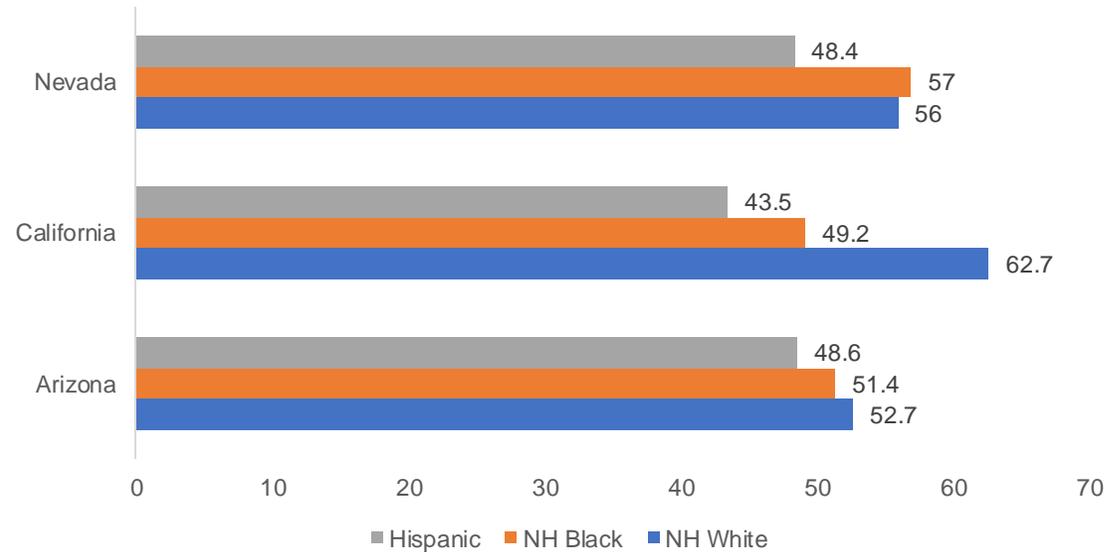
National Trends

- Among adults, rates of alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use are:
 - Lower compared to non-Hispanic Whites and comparable to other racial/ethnic groups.
- A similar trend is observed for youth (ages 12-17) with the exception of marijuana use.
 - Though the difference is not statistically significant.

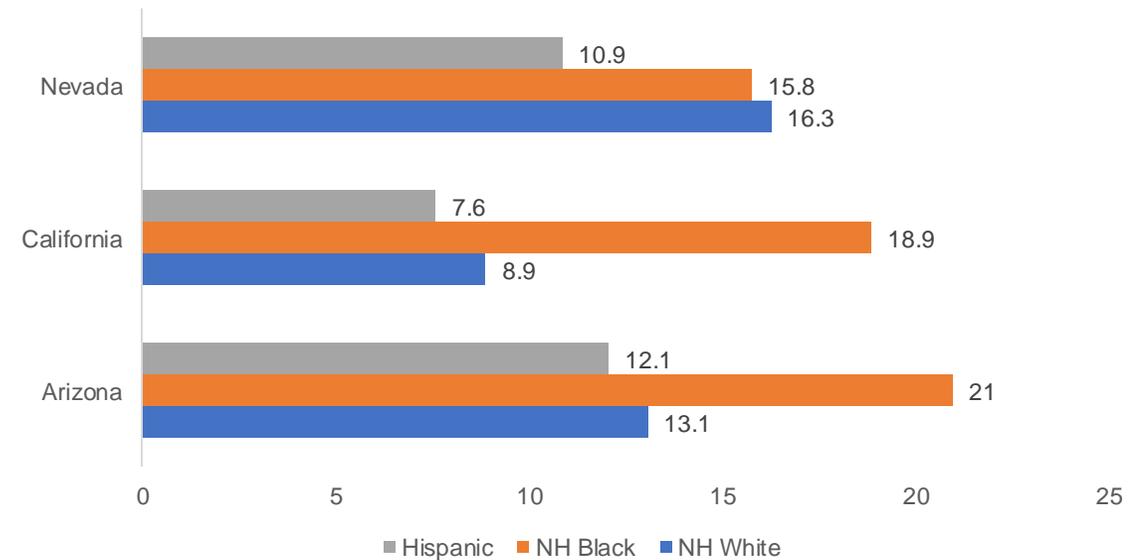
Region 9 Prevalence

- Data from US states in Region 9 suggest a similar pattern as National trends.
- For alcohol, the prevalence of alcohol use is relatively similar.
- For smoking, Hispanic/Latin adults in California have a lower prevalence of smoking compared to those in Nevada and Arizona (where rates are comparable).

Past month Alcohol use (Region 9 - US states)



Past month Smoking (Region 9 - US states)



**Estimates calculated using 2020 BRFSS data*

Risky Use & Negative Outcomes

Alcohol consequences and dependence among current drinkers

Past 12 month...	Hispanic (n=504)	NH White (n=2,180)	NH Black (n=766)
1+ social consequences	14.8	8.8	13.4
2+ dependence symptoms	11.8	6.2	10.8
DSM-IV alcohol dependence	8.0	2.9	5.9

Mulia et al (2009)

Current binge drinking (Region 9 states - BRFSS 2020)

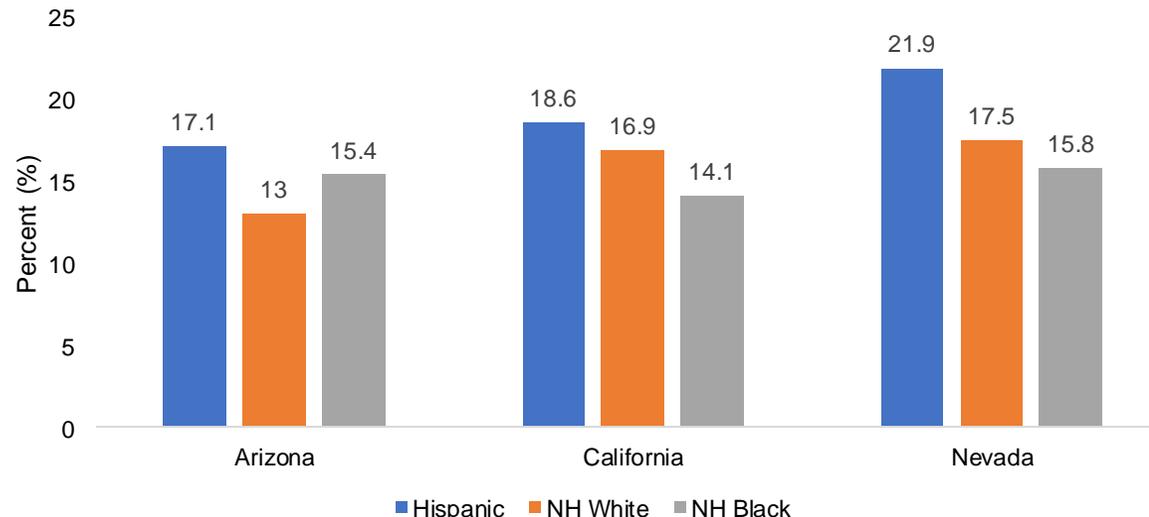
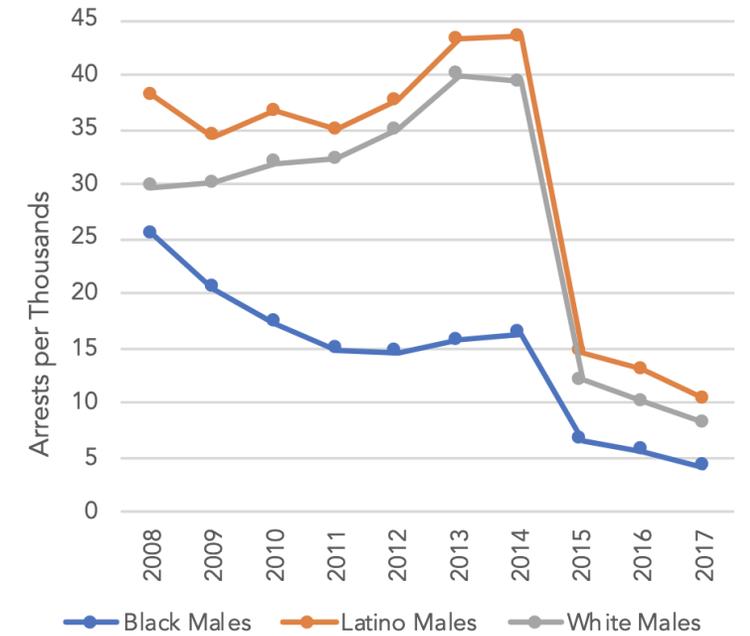
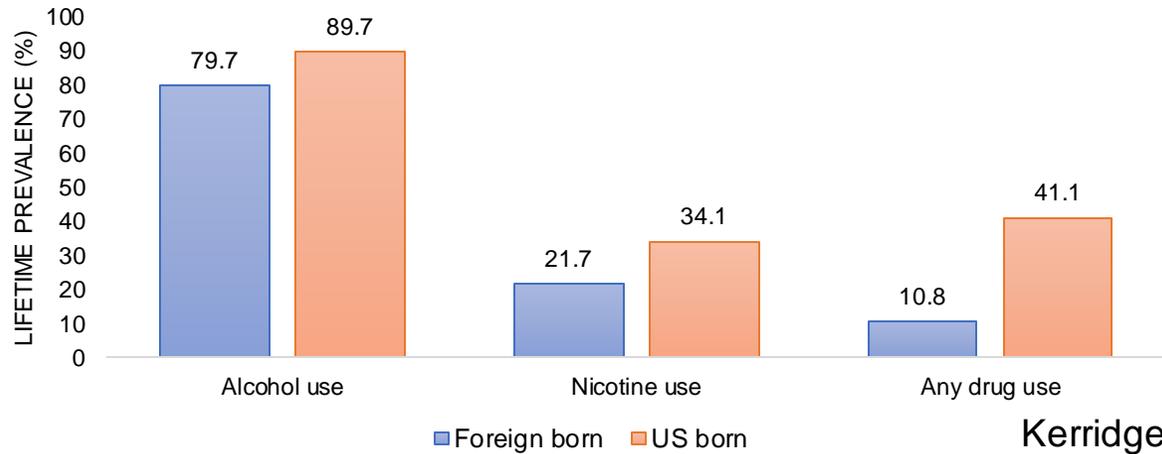


Fig. 7 California Adult Male Drug Offenses by Race (2008-2017)

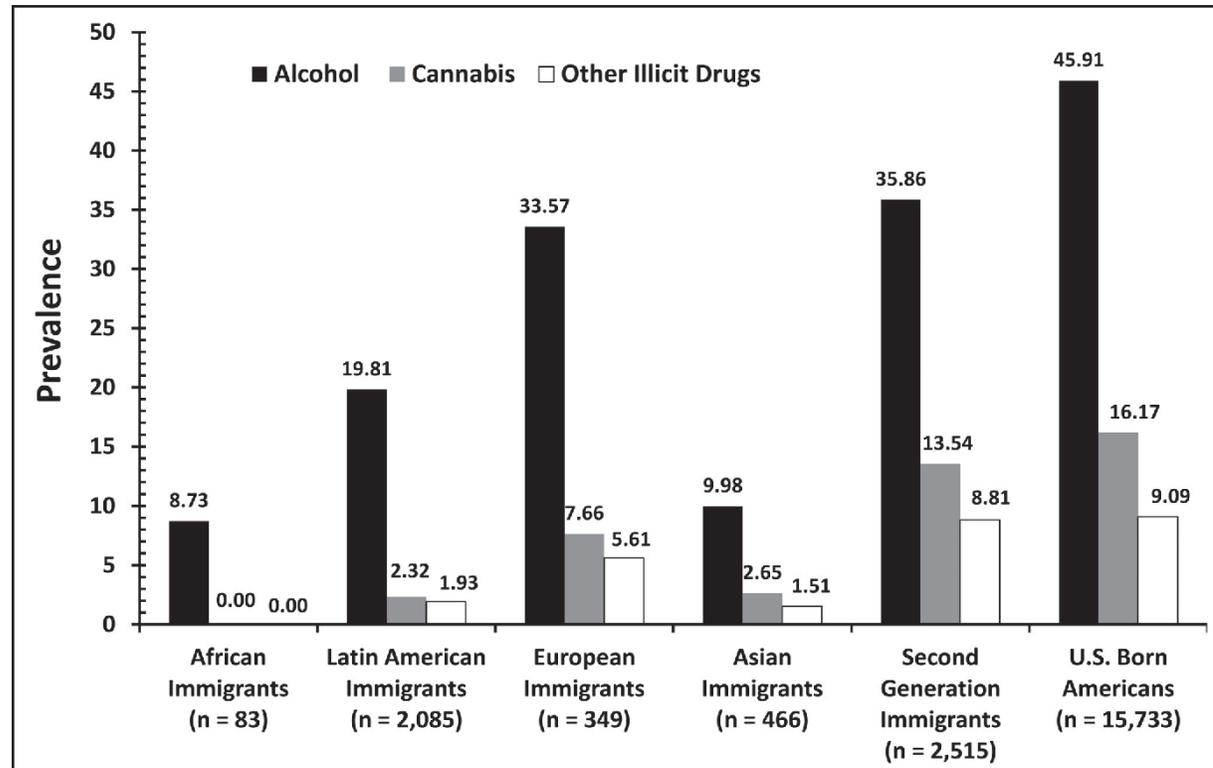


Diaz & Armenta (2018)

Lifetime substance use among Mexican-Americans



Kerridge et al. (2019)



Salas-Wright et al., 2014

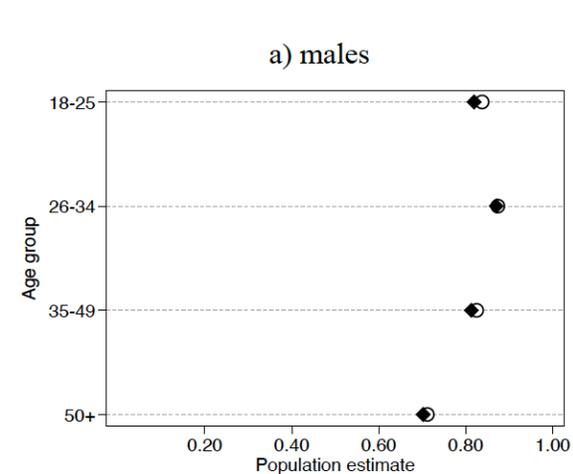
Generational differences?

- Does the “Immigrant Paradox” hold for substance use and substance use disorder?
 - Yes!
- Potential drivers for increased risk across generations:
 - Exposure to “US way of life”
 - Social stress
 - Cultural stressors?
 - More soon...

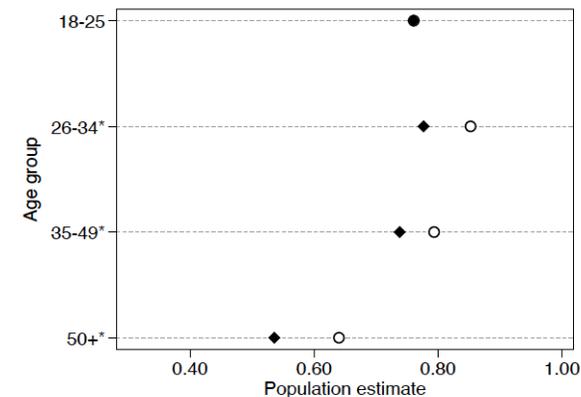
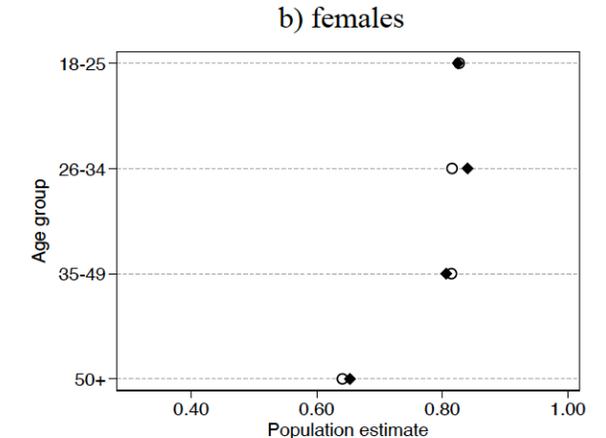


Problem with “umbrella” terms for ethnicity

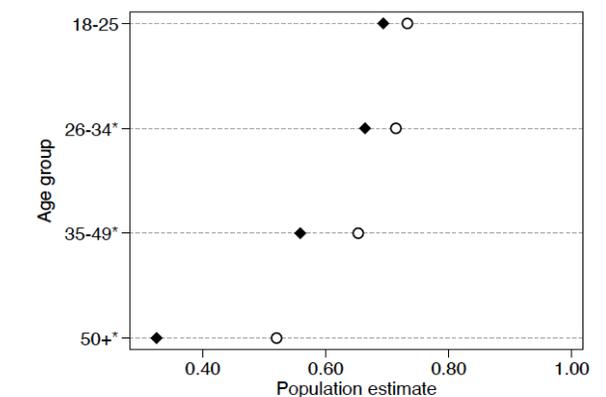
- Grouping everyone who identifies as “Hispanic” creates considerable variation in measurement.
- Perpetuates stereotypes, stigma, and ecological fallacies.
- We end up missing important “within group” differences which impacts:
 - Policymaking
 - Planning interventions
 - Providing needed services



1. Non-Hispanic White



3. Hispanic





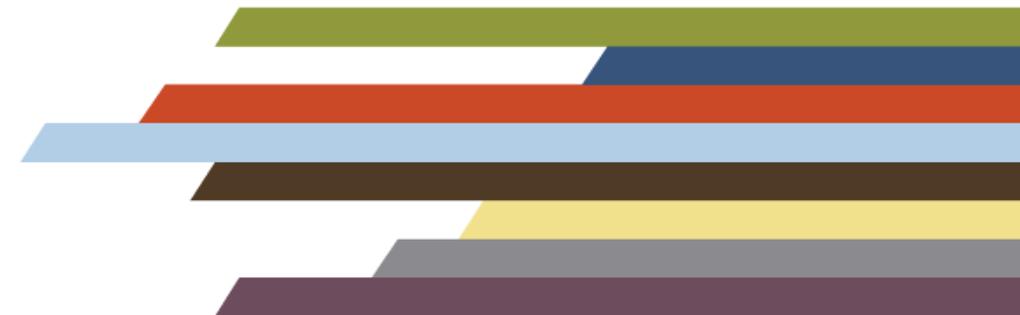
Considering intra-ethnic differences

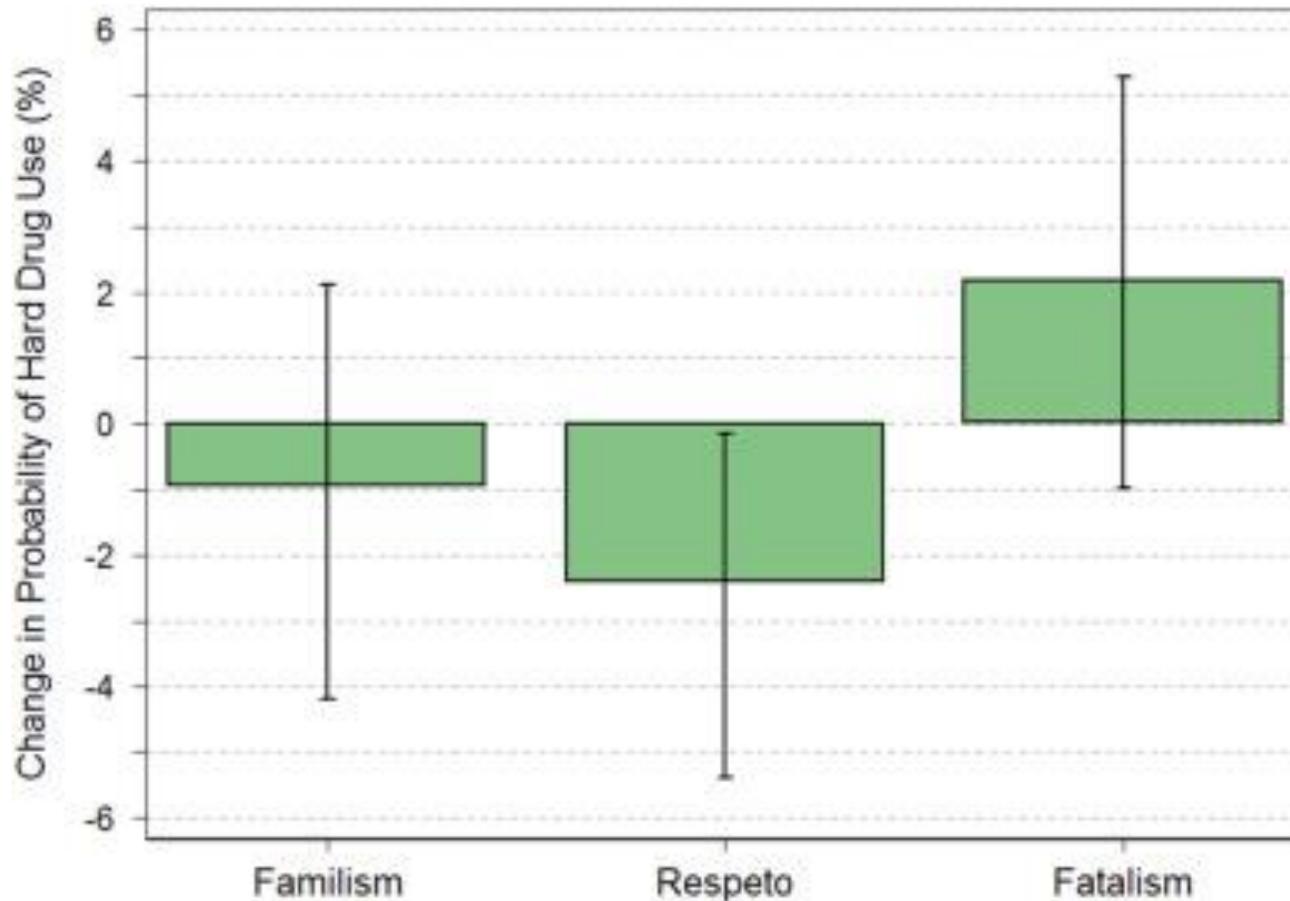
- A report from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (2003) describes differences among the U.S. Hispanic population that include:
 - Puerto Ricans have the highest rate of recent illicit drug use (6.9%) and South Americans have the lowest (2.1%).
 - Puerto Ricans have the highest rate of recent marijuana use (5.6%) while Cubans and South Americans have the lowest (2.1%).
 - Other Hispanics (individuals originating from a Spanish speaking country other than Puerto Rico, Mexico, Cuba, Central America, and South America) have the highest rate of recent cocaine use (1.7%) while Cubans have the lowest (0.5%).
- Research with community samples have reported similar findings. The take away

Not all Hispanic/Latin Groups are the same when it comes to substance use and related outcomes.



Etiological Considerations



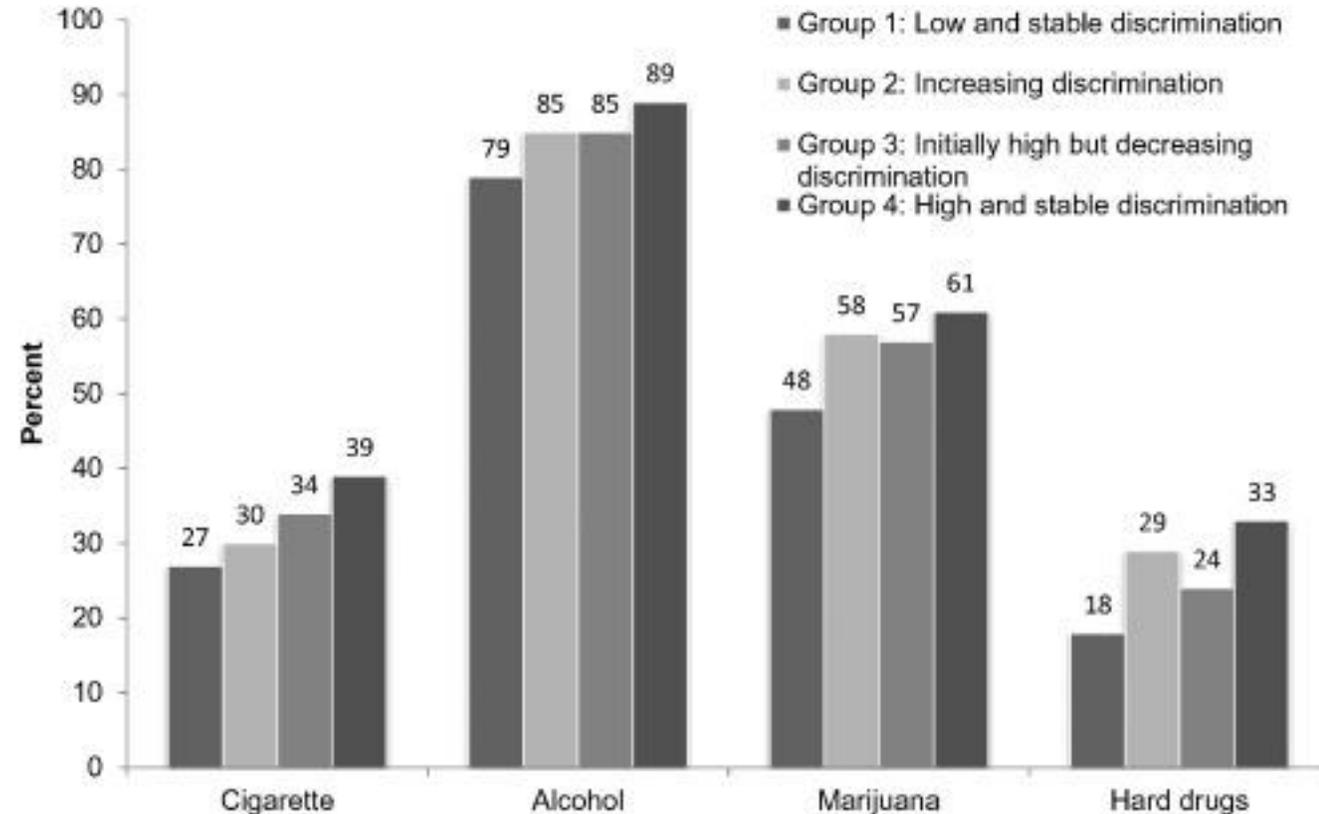


Salient cultural factors

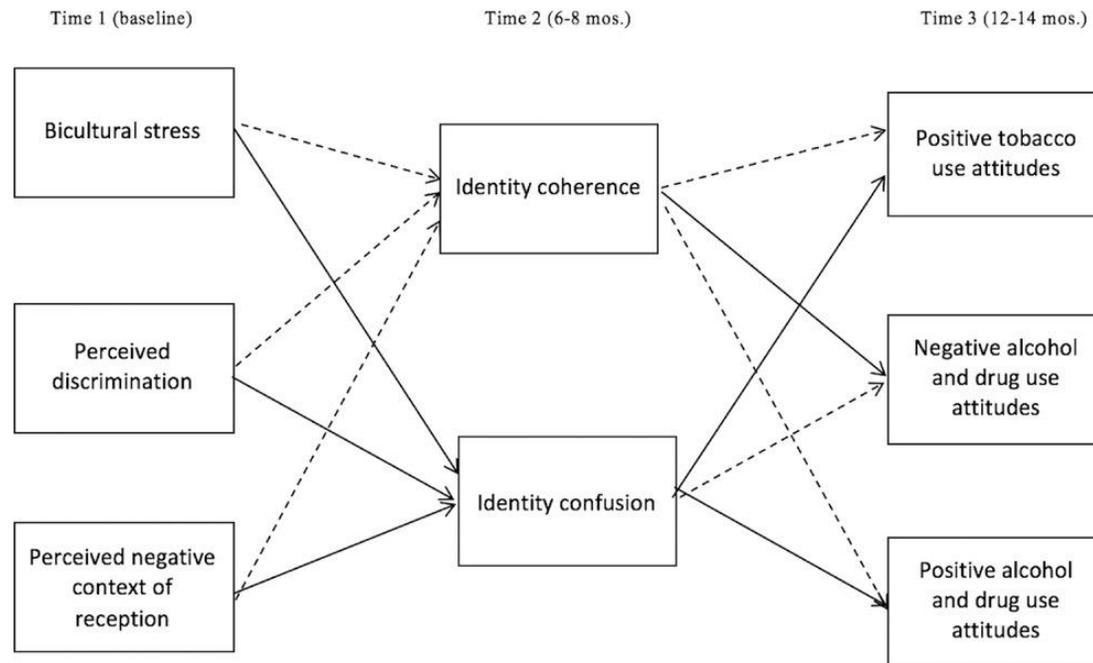
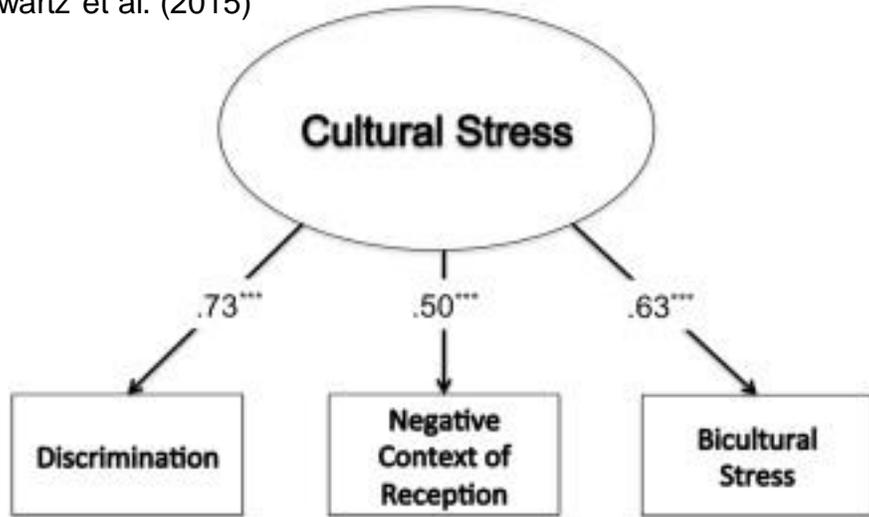
- *Familismo* is an ideology that puts priority on the family unit over the individual.
- *Respeto* is a multidimensional construct, including obedience to authority, deference, decorum, and public behavior.
- *Fatalismo* is a philosophy stressing the subjugation of events or actions to fate or destiny.
- Commonly found to have null or weak associations with substance use behavior.

Contextual factors (cultural stressors)

- Possibility that “salient” cultural factors are too *distal*.
- Contextual factors are more *proximal* and may guide behavioral intentions.
- Need to consider *global* vs. *specific* risk and protective factors.
 - Perceived discrimination, for example, is a robust predictor of substance use behaviors for Hispanic youth and young adults.



Unger et al. (2016)



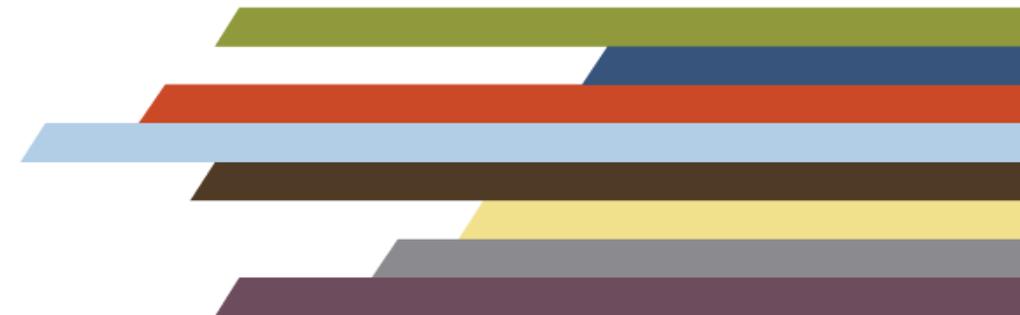
Should we emphasize “cultural stress” over culture?

- Cultural stressors refer to events stemming from clashing cultural perspectives.
- Acculturative stress
- Parent-child acculturation discrepancies
- Specific stressors
 - Bicultural stress
 - Discrimination
 - Negative context of reception



Equitable Intervention Strategies

What can or should we do?



Adapting existing prevention programs

Surface level adaptations

- Matching intervention materials and messages to observable, 'superficial' characteristics of the target population
- Updating
 - Language
 - Graphics
 - Videos

Deep structure adaptations

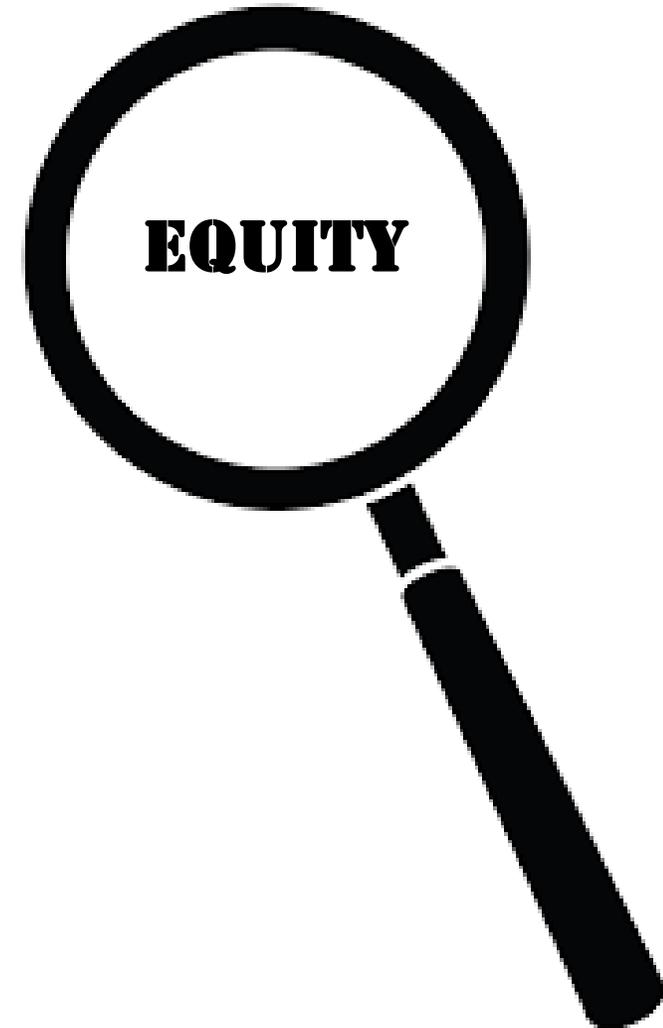
- Incorporating the cultural, social, psychological, environmental, and historical forces that influence target behavior in the proposed target population
- Including
 - Cultural norms
 - Attitudes
 - Beliefs

Keepin' it REAL

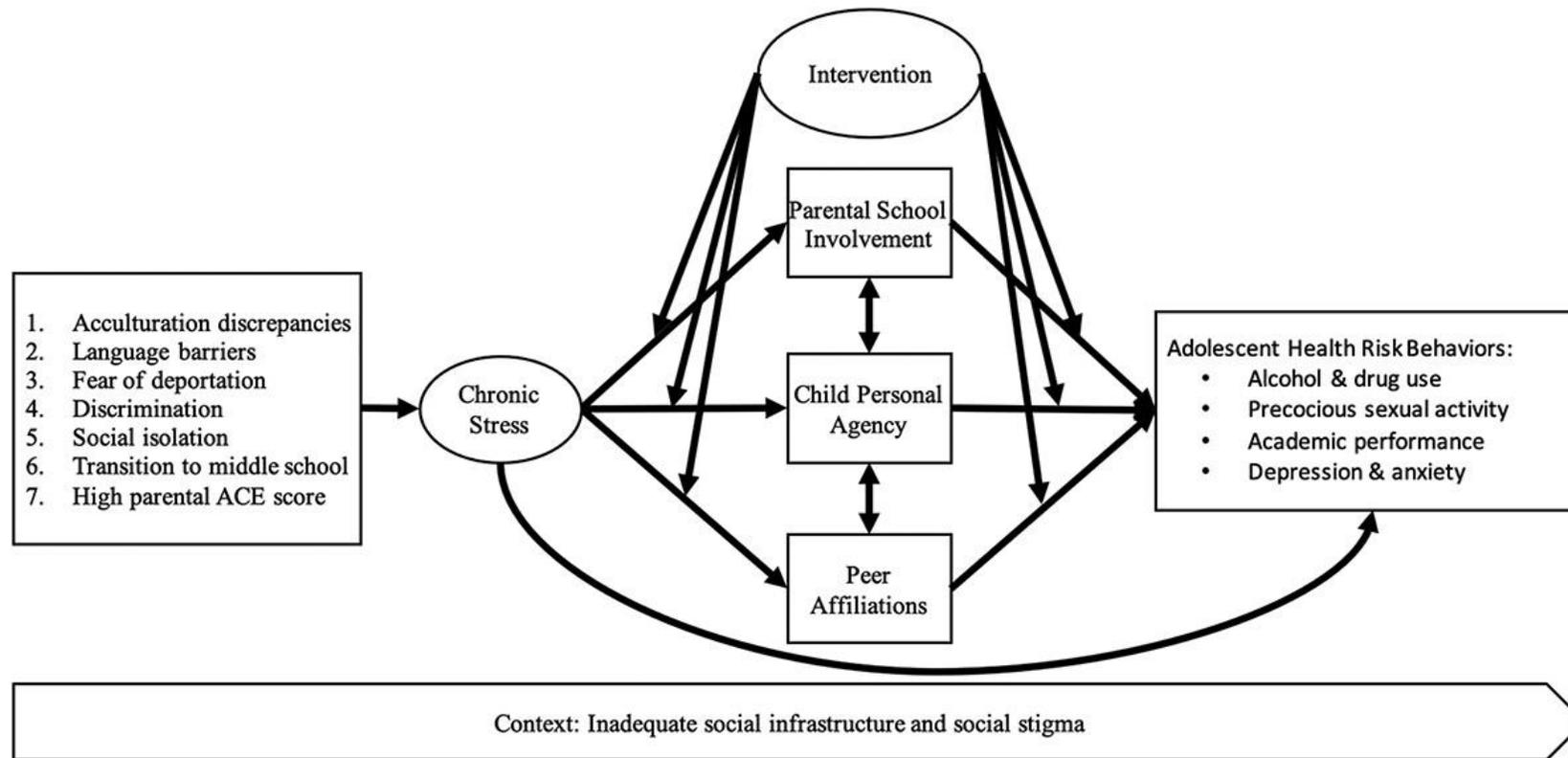
	Adaptation Elements	Description	Data Source
D E E P	(1) Concepts: reflect gender norms and gendered communication patterns.	Included a new video in which girls pressure other girls to try drugs.	Student and teacher focus groups; Fidelity forms
		Created a mixed-gender activity where boys and girls pair up; one pushes drug offers and the other refuses.	Student and teacher focus groups; Fidelity forms
	(3) Content, context, & concept: address experiences of violence in relation to substance use.	Emphasized in each core lesson that sometimes it is appropriate to use the strategy “Leave” when feeling threatened or in danger.	Student and teacher focus groups
		Designed a new in-class activity where students practice identifying strong emotions and brainstorming ways to diffuse the situation.	Student and teacher focus groups

Equity in Designing Prevention Programs

- Evidence Based Interventions don't imply universal effectiveness
- Apply an 'Equity Lens'
 - Consider the PROGRESS Plus framework
- Meet communities where they are
 - Select and design interventions with implementation in mind.
- Involve the community in the process!
 - This is considered a best practice in program planning and design



The *¡Unidos Se Puede!* Intervention



Equity in Program Implementation

- Align equity-focused prevention with equity in:
 - Policy
 - Treatment
- We should avoid race comparison designs.
 - Within group differences may be more informative

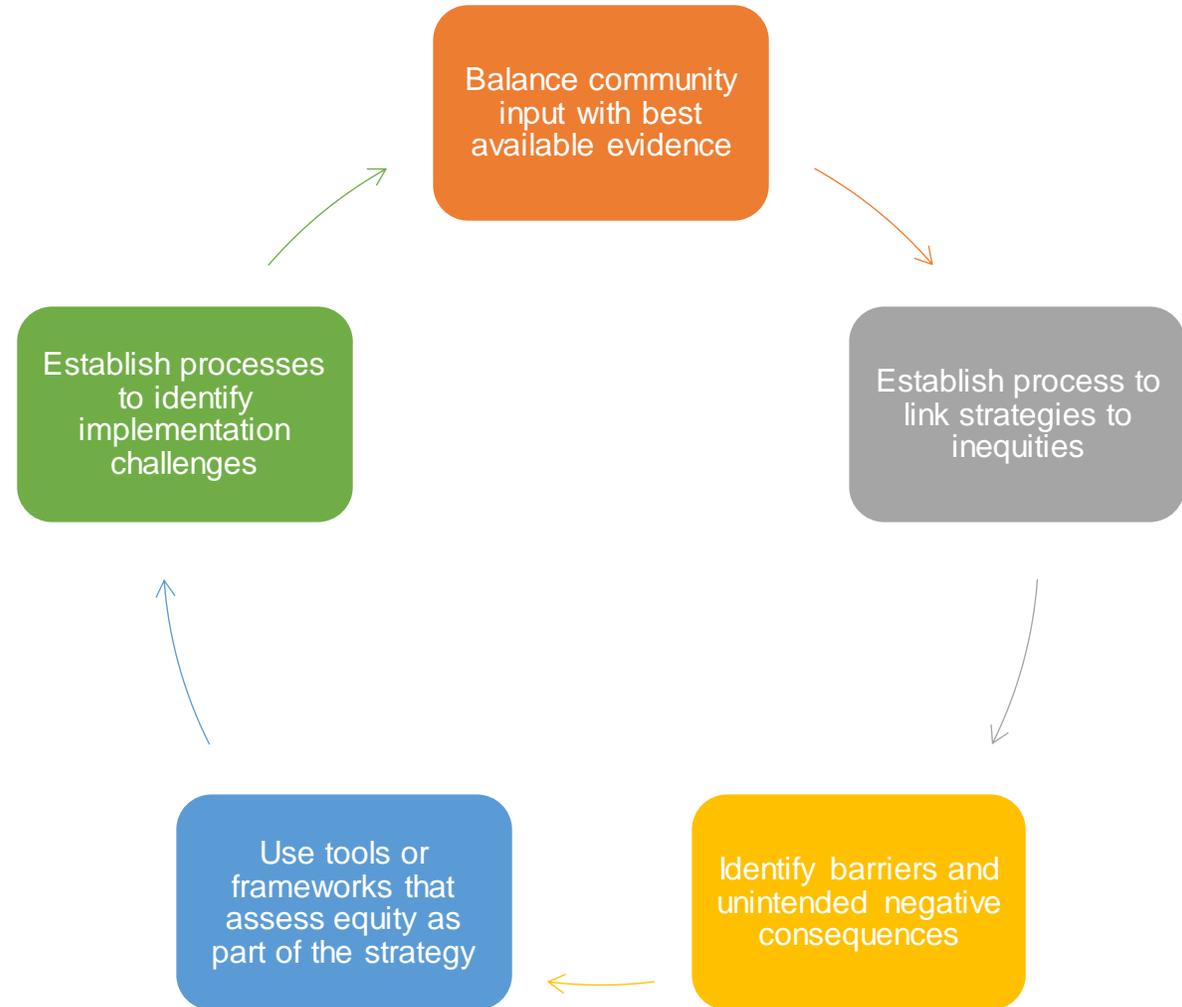




Figure 1.2: Growing Communities: Social Determinants, Behavior, and Health

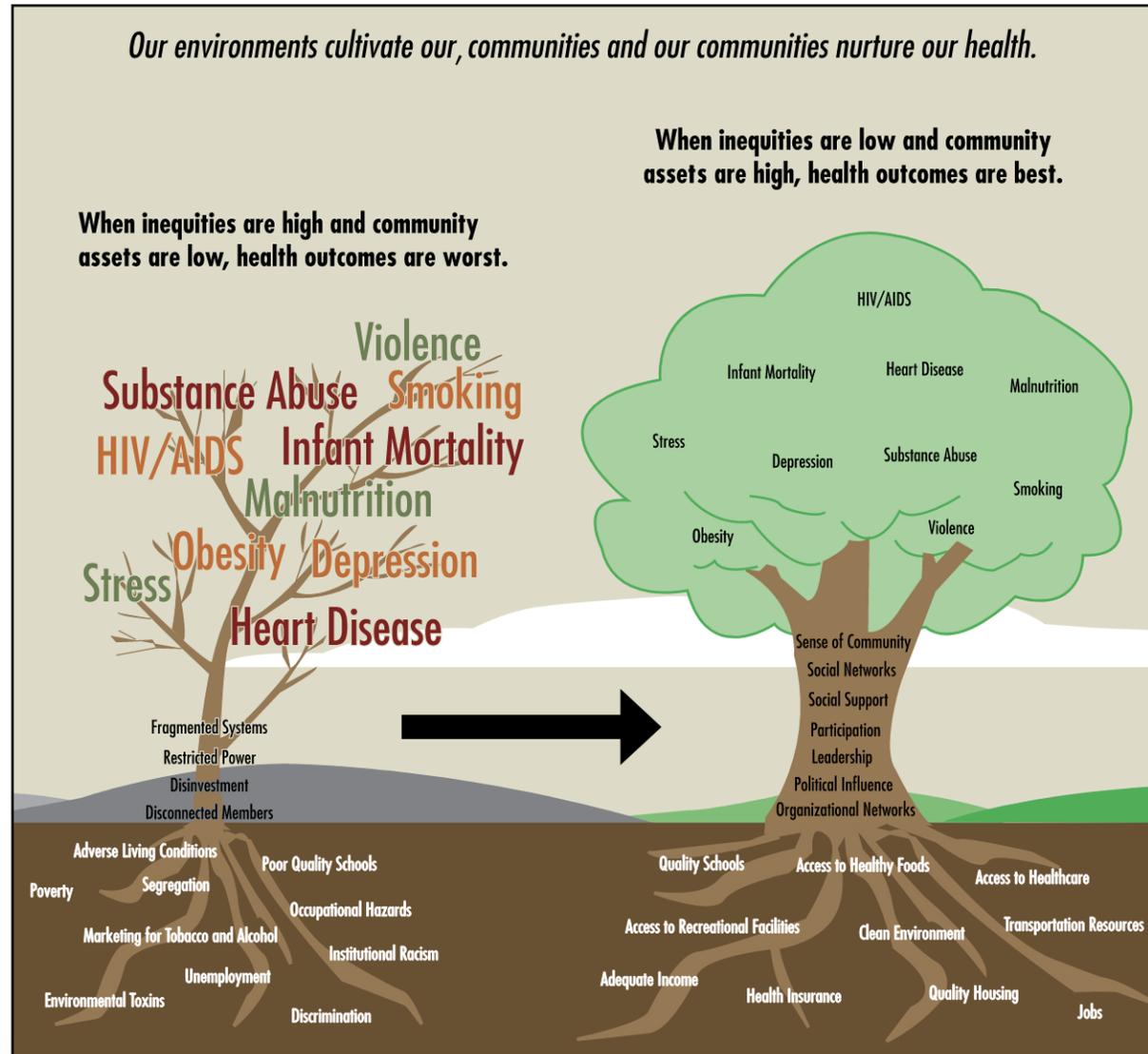


Figure adapted from Anderson et al, 2003; Marmoeetal, 1999; and Wilkinson et al, 2003.³⁹⁻⁴¹

Going back to the basics: Addressing social determinants of health

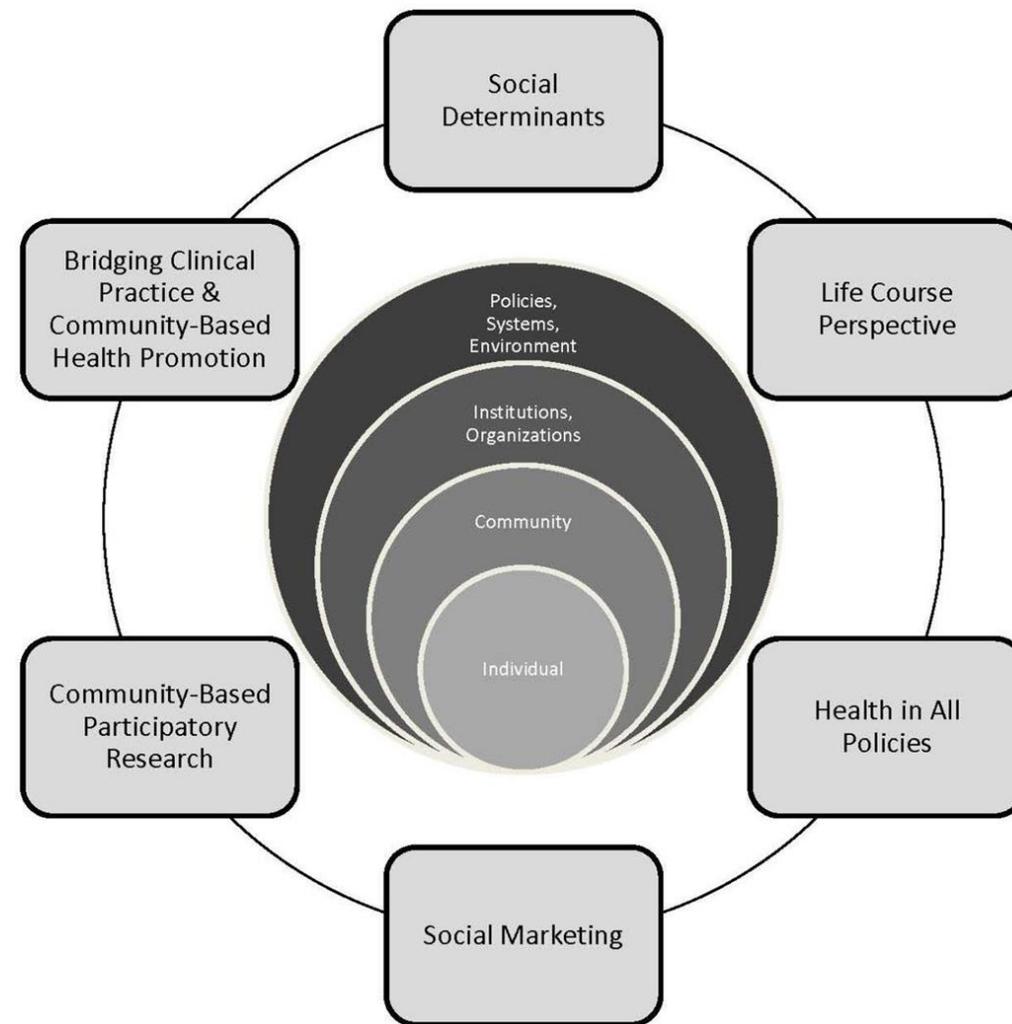


Moving forward

Current challenges

- Recruit and train more Hispanic/Latin prevention scientists
- Increase evidence for intra-ethnic Hispanic substance use prevention effectiveness
- Balancing equity efficiency trade-offs
- Investment in reducing environmental risk factors and increasing protective factors
 - i.e., focusing on social determinants of health

Integrative framework for population health equity



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Discussion

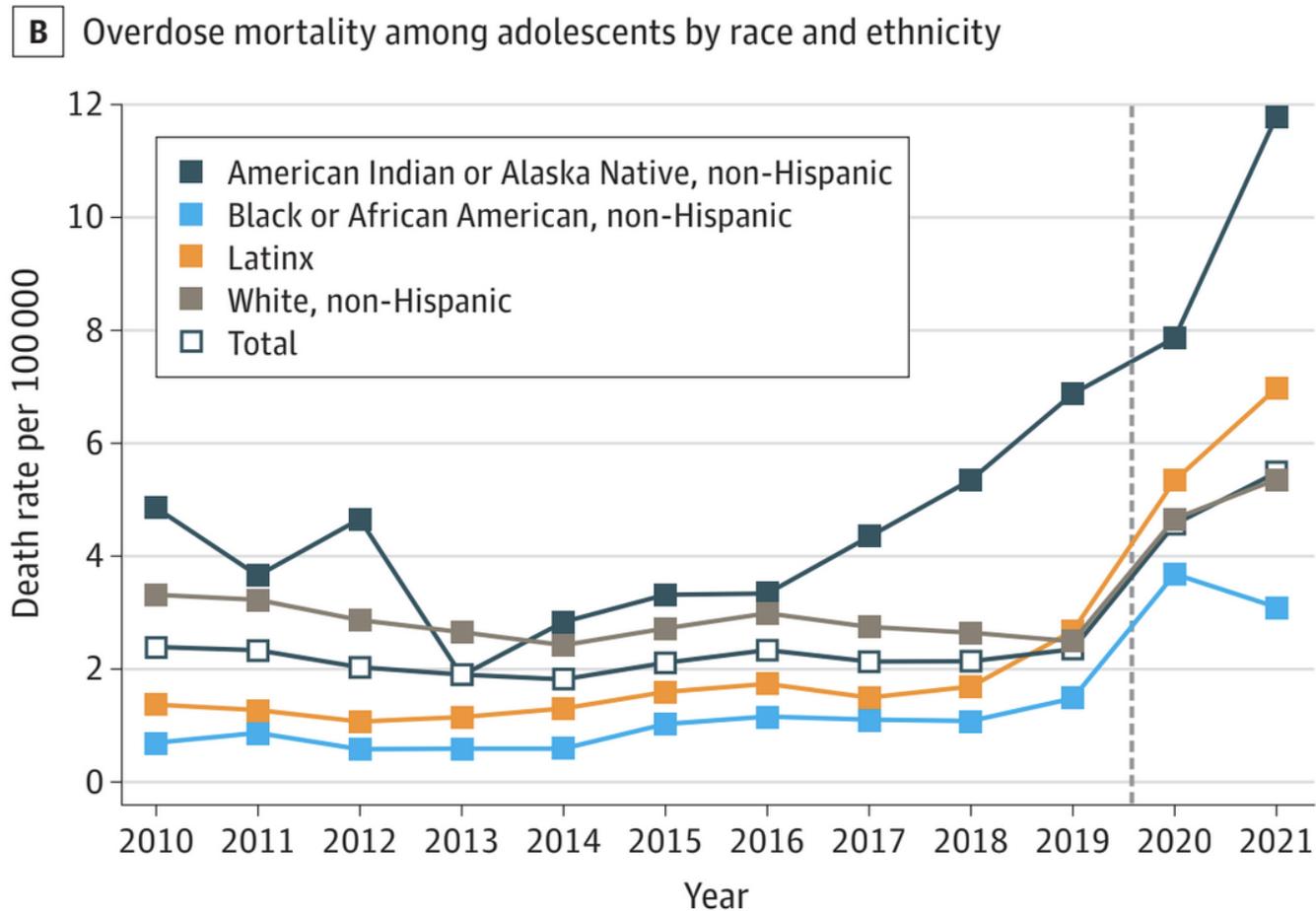
How do you think the use of “umbrella” categories for race/ethnicity impact prevention efforts for other cultural groups (e.g., Asian-Americans)?

Discussion

What are the major contextual/community and individual barriers to implementing prevention programs with Hispanic/Latin groups?

Discussion

What do you think are some of the social forces driving overdose deaths for Hispanic/Latin youth since the COVID-19 pandemic?



Post-Webinar Feedback



Please use this QR code or click on the link in the chat to complete a very brief online feedback form!

Thank you!



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**Thank you.
¡Gracias!
Obrigado.**



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