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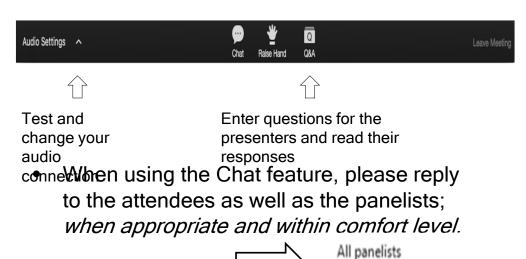
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All panelists and attendees



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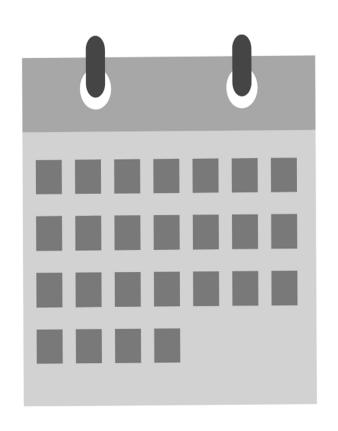
This [training, webinar, publication, etc.] was made possible with funding from the California Department of Social Services, Office of Child Abuse Prevention. Any opinions, findings, conclusions and or recommendations expressed are those of the [Grantee name] and do not necessarily reflect the views of the California Department of Social Services.



Upcoming Training Topics Mark your calendars!









11/30

Introduction to Strengthening Families: Focus on the Protective Factors Framework

December



12/01 & 12/02



12/09

Trauma, Parenting & Challenging Behaviors (Adolescent)



Trauma: Tribal ใช้มีที่เห็นใช้เกียร

HOPE in Administration & HOPE in Practice

January



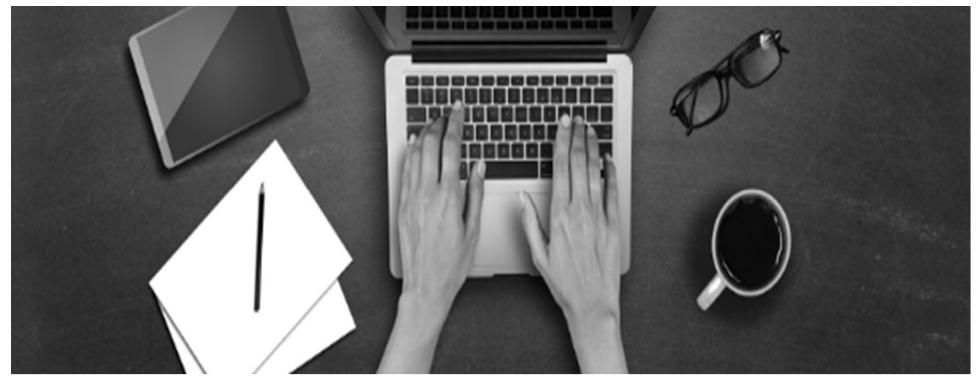
01/04/22
Strengthening Families'
Protective Factors: Focus
on Parental Resilience

Childhood Exposure to



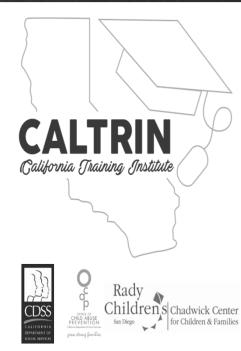
01/06/22
The Colorado Family
Support Service Model
and Implementation Tool

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The Family as a Cultural Asset for Latinx Youth Development Presenter: Gustavo Carlo, PhD

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Speaker Spotlight



Gustavo Carlo, PhD
Director, Cultural Resiliency and
Learning Center
School of Education, UC-Irvine

- Research focuses on understanding positive social development & health in culturally diverse children and adolescents
- Author and editor of articles and books on parenting, positive youth development, ethnicity, and culture

The Family as a Cultural Asset for Ethnic/Racial Minority Youth: Studies on Latinx Families

Gustavo Carlo

University of California, Irvine

Cultural Resiliency and Learning Center, School of Education

What is a Cultural Asset or Resource?

- O Factors that enhance well being and/or protect from adversity
- O All children are at risk
- O Ethnic and racial minority children have added risks
 - O Poverty
 - O Low quality schools
 - O Deviant peers and unsafe neighborhoods
 - O Toxic environments (e.g., chemicals, pollution)
 - O Family conflict, instability (mobility), and chaos
 - O Immigration status
 - O Discrimination
 - O Systemic and institutionalized
 - O Interpersonal and intergroup

What are Personal Assets and Resources that Most Children Have Access to?

- O Personal characteristics that are adaptive for healthy development
- O Cognitive Skills
 - O Social Understanding
 - O Reasoning, Abstraction, Planning
 - O Positive Self Concept or Self Worth
- O Emotional Skills
 - O Temperament including positive emotions
 - O Empathy, sympathy
 - O Forgiveness, gratitude
 - O Guilt, shame
- O Self Regulation
 - O Three types: cognitive, emotional, behavioral

Ecological Assets and Resources

- O Physical environment
 - O Stimulating home and school environment
 - O Adult-supervised community agencies and structured activities
- O Socialization Agents
 - O Positive media exposure
 - O Well trained and caring teachers
 - O Prosocial peers
- O Supportive family relationships



Need to Identify Culture-Related Assets

- O As with risks, are there culture-related assets that ethnic/racial minorities have access to that can enhance well being and protect them from adversity?
- O The short answer is: YES

What Does a Strength-Based Approach Require?

- Focus on positive well being and health outcomes
- Provides holistic, balanced perspective on ethnic/racial minorities
 - Redress negative stereotypes and stigma
 - Informs healthy development models rather than deficit and pathology models
- Importantly, provides guidance for development of interventions that do not solely focus on reducing maladaptation but rather focuses on enhancing well being and health
- Instead of negative outcomes (e.g., substance use, mental illness, violence) we need markers of true health and well being
 - Prosocial Behaviors

What are Prosocial Behaviors?

- O Actions that benefit others
 - OSharing, kindness, helping, comforting, volunteerism
- O Altruistic actions primarily intended to benefit others (Carlo, 2014; Eisenberg, 1986)
 - O Costly
 - O Little or no expectations for self rewards



Carlo, G. (2014). The development and correlates of prosocial moral behaviors. In M. Killen & J. G. Smetana (Eds.), *Handbook of moral development* (2nd ed.) (pp. 208-234). New York: Psychology Press.

Why should we care? (pun intended)

- Marker of morality
 - •Moral action
 - •Reduces social injustices
 - •Fosters intergroup harmony and social integration
- •Parents, communities, societies care
 - •Community cooperation and civic engagement
- Marker of health and well being
 - Negatively linked to risk and maladjustment (e.g., violence, drug use, mental illness)
 - Positively linked to self esteem, positive interpersonal relationships, physical health, academic outcomes
- •Structured volunteerism
 - •22% of U.S. millennials
 - •1.6B hours of service
 - •\$36.5B economic impact (Independent Sector, 2015)





So How Do We Get There?

- Genetics/neurotransmitters (oxytocin, serotonin)
- Temperament (self regulation)
- Sympathy, moral reasoning, moral values
- Contextual (e.g., neighborhood, school) characteristics
- Parents (secure attachment), other family, peers, media, teachers



The Latino/a Culture of Prosociality

- Collectivism/Communalism
 - Orientation to their community
- Religiousness
 - Strong (predominantly) Christian beliefs
- Respeto
 - Respect for authority figures
- •Bien Educado
 - Desire for good morals and education
- Cultural notions and values linked to prosociality and conceived as adaptive mechanisms



Cultural Mechanisms

OFamilismo

- **O**Referent
- OSupport to and from
- ODuty and obligation

OEthnic Identity/Bicultural Identity

- OIntegration of, and affinity to, their ethnicity
- OBicultural identity also adopts majority culture

OLinks to:

- OBetter educational outcomes
- OImproved mental health
- OReduced problem behaviors



Ecological Stress-Based Model of Prosocial Outcomes in U.S. Latino/as

(adapted from Carlo & de Guzman, 2009; Carlo & Conejo, 2019)

Historical and Contextual Prosocial Behaviors Intrapersonal Variables Influences -Self Regulation **Receiving** -Stress Appraisals -Ethnic Identity **Community** -Cultural Values and School -Sympathy Context -Moral Reasoning (systems, -Perspective Taking institutions) **Prosocial** History, **Behaviors Family Influences Direct Youth** Life Event Stressors **Stressors** -Ethnic/Race (e.g., discrimination, Peers and language) Media -School/work/familybased demands **Influences**

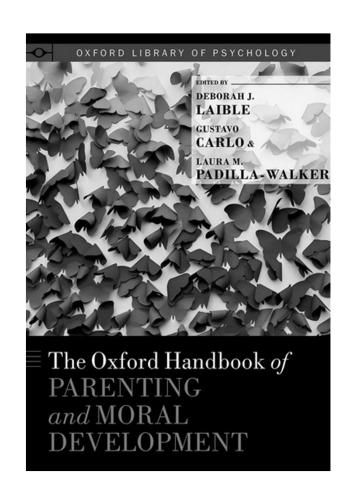
Two Major Socialization Mechanisms in U.S. Latino/a Youth

•Acculturation

- •Learn about their new culture
- •Peers, media, majority culture adults

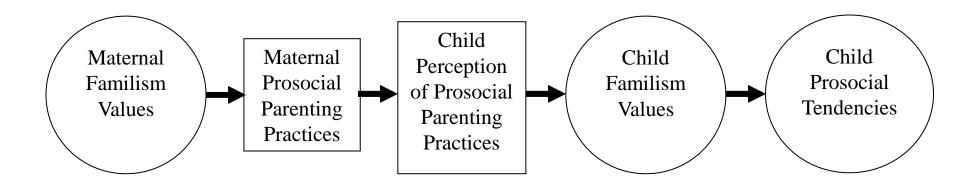
•Enculturation

- •Learn about, and retain, their ethnic heritage
- •Family ethnic socialization practices
- •Foster ethnic pride, obligation to family, teach cultural values

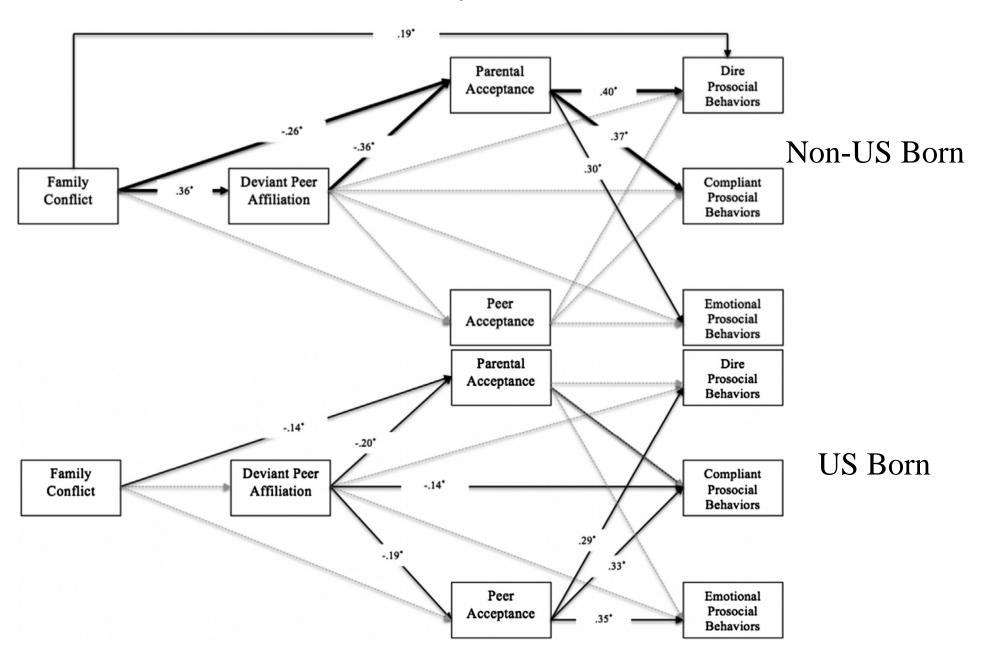


U.S. Mexican Mothers' Transmission of Familism and Prosocial Behaviors

(Calderón, C. O., Knight, G. P., & Carlo, G. (2011). The socialization of prosocial behaviors among Mexican American adolescents: The role of familism. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology, 17*, 98-106.)



(Streit, C., & Carlo, G. (2020). Nativity as a Moderator of Familial and Nonfamilial Correlates of Latino/a Youth Prosocial Behaviors. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 30, 285-297.)



Conclusions

- OWarm, supportive parents and positive family relationships
- OEnculturative practices foster ethnic identity, familism
- OEthnic/racial identity and familism are cultural assets and strengths that enhance positive youth outcomes
- **ORisk factors**

ODiscrimination, family conflict, deviant peer affiliation, rejection of ethnic/racial identity, rejection of traditional ethnic

values



Implications for Programs and Policies

- O Family is a central and primary influence
 - O Send positive/negative messages about ethnicity/race
 - O Prepare children for prejudice
 - O Foster strong ethnic/racial pride
 - O Provide warmth and strong support
 - O Ethnic socialization practices foster positive development
 - O Need for policies and programs that provide systemic support
 - O Education for practitioners, educators, agencies, and parents
- O With age, peers and media
 - O Guide child to positive peers and activities
 - O Monitor child
 - O Limit exposure to negative media

So How Do We Make A Prosocial Latino/a Kid?

- O Start with a good dose of traditional Latino/a familismo, respeto, and moral values
- O Add a two tablespoons of sympathy and moral reasoning tendencies
- O Mix in a supportive household, with minimal family conflict, a healthy amount of parental warmth, inductive discipline, and prosocial parenting practices
- O Transfer to a supportive school environment and inclusive community, cover, let simmer for a few years, and serve at room temperature and enjoy
- O http://www.values.com/inspirational-stories-tv-spots/102-pinata

Acknowledgements

O Numerous colleagues and current/former students including Lisa Crockett, Alex Davis, Maria de Guzman, Nancy Eisenberg, Zehra Gulseven, George Knight, Deborah Laible, Laura Padilla Walker, Marcela Raffaelli, Brandy Randall, Cara Streit, Rebecca White



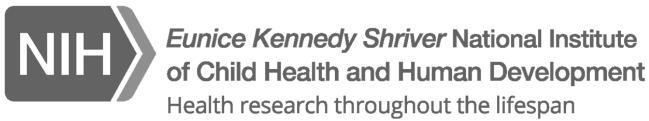
O The UCI Cultural Resiliency and Learning Center (CRLC), UNL Latino Research Initiative (LRI), MU Center for Children and Families Across Cultures (CFAC)











Questions?

gcarlo@uci.edu

"Grant me courage to serve others; For in service there is true life." (César E. Chávez)



What Happens Next?

- O Recording and resources available within the next 2 days.
- O Brief survey and Certificate of Attendance available in the Chat now.
- O Watch your inbox for the next issue of CalTrin Connect!

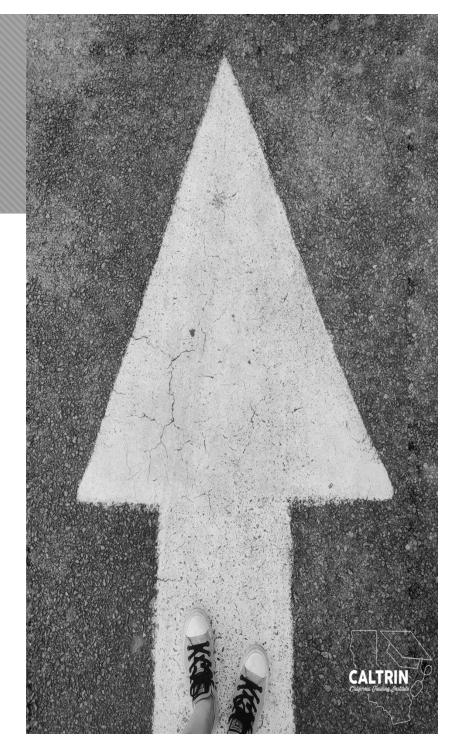
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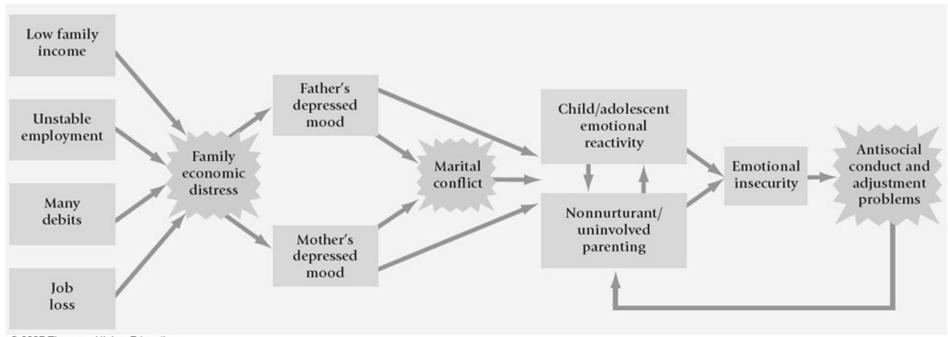
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Family Stress Model



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