



Individual Factors Associated With Disparities

- Race/ethnicity
- Religion
- Socioeconomic status
- Ability
- Gender
- Age
- Sexual orientation
- · Gender identity
- Other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion



13

<u>Structural</u> and Social Factors Associated with Disparities

Institutionalized Racisn

Health Insurance, Access and Quality of Care

Underemployment and Unemployment

Education Access and Quality

Neighborhood Conditions and Housing

Environmental Hazards

Access and Quality of Prevention, Intervention, Multiple Pathways of Recovery, and Recovery Supports

14

Examples of Disparities



Access to Mental Health and SUD Care

- In 2020, the US Census Bureau reported that 49.9 percent of Hispanics/Latinos/N/e had private insurance coverage, as compared to 73.9 percent for non-Hispanic Whites.
- More than half of Hispanics/Latino/x/e adults aged 18 or older with and youth aged 12 to 17 Mental Health challenges did not receive treatment within the past year.
- Fewer Hispanics/Latino/x/e adults sought help for SUD and more than 90 percent do not receive treatment; highlighting disparities in access to care.
- Of the 2.4 million Hispanics/Latino/x/e who experienced both a mental and substance use disorder in the past year only 25.4% received any mental health treatment, and only 10.8% received both mental health and SUD treatment.



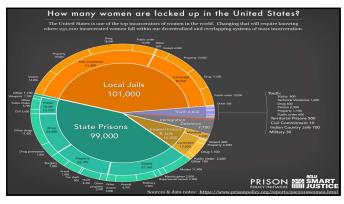
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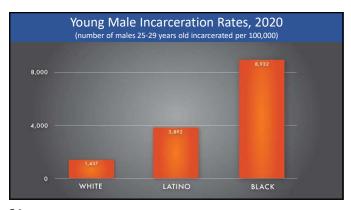


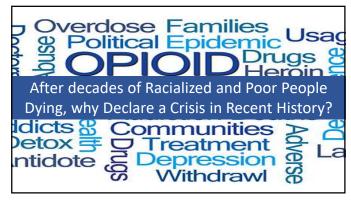
17

Mass Incarceration 2024 200,000 People Incarcerated in the USA!!! 5.5 to 6 Million Individuals on Probation, Parole, House Arrest!













La Familia Latina and Recovery

- Some people don't view substance or mental health disorders as a disease. The belief is of moral failing.
- Distrust is to be expected from family members and some will be looking for signs of old behaviors.
- Overly harsh communication about past behaviors and anguish, and problems caused to the family can impact recovery processes.
- It may not be possible to engage the family or the most significant members of the family in treatment if the family is not ready.
- Quite often family members with SUDs and MH challenges will continue to reside in the household.



25



26

Hispanic – Latino/x/e Cultural Elements

- Family or Familia (Familismo)
- Respect or Respeto
- Personal Relationships or *Personalismo*
- Trust or *Confianza*
- Spirituality or Espiritualidad



Family or Familia (Familismo)

"A cultural value that involves individuals' strong identification with and attachment to their nuclear and extended families, and strong feelings of loyalty, reciprocity, and solidarity among members of the same family."

Source: Marín & Marín, 1991



28

Respect or Respeto

Implies a mutual and reciprocal deference, and dictates appropriate deferential behavior towards others based on age, sex, social position, economic status, and authority.

Older adults expect respect from those younger, men from women, adults from children, teachers from students, employers from employees.





29

Personal Relationships or *Personalismo*

Hispanic/Latino/x/e participants expect behavioral health providers to be warm, friendly, and personal, and to take an active interest in the patient's life.

Source: Santiago-Rivera, Arredondo & Gallardo-Cooper, 2002



Trust or *Confianza*

Building trust has been described as the earliest developmental task and the foundation on which all others are built.

Establishing trust is broadly accepted as fundamental to the development of a therapeutic relationship.

Source: Erickson, 1980



31

Spirituality or *Espiritualidad*

Providers often work within the structures of mainstream medicine, which provides separate physical and mental health care.

Hispanic/Latino/x/e culture, on the other hand, tends to view health from a holistic point of view. This view implies a continuum of body, mind, and spirit.

Spirituality is strong with Hispanic/Latino/x/e participants and combing faith with science is not uncommon. For many, faith is a key component of recovery.

Source: Pajewinski & Enriquez, 1996



32

Marianismo

The expectation of self-sacrifice of a mother on behalf of her children is prescribed by cultural convention and reinforced through families, social networks, religion, and public imagery in mass media. This concept is also known as "marianismo."



Machismo

Significantly influences behavior and attitudes of adolescent males during time of identity formation.

Distinction between the sexes.

Includes dignity in personal conduct, respect and respect for others.

Source: Rivera. & Rogers-Adkinson, 1997



34

Cultural Humility

"Cultural Humility incorporates a lifelong commitment to selfevaluation and self critique to redressing the power imbalances in the patient-physician dynamic and to developing mutually beneficial and non-paternalistic clinical and advocacy partnerships with communities on behalf of individuals and the defined population."

(Tervalon and Murry-Garcia, 1998)

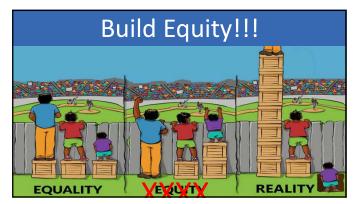
35



Health Equity

"Behavioral Health Equity is the RIGHT to access quality health care for all populations regardless of the individual's race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, geographical location and social conditions through prevention and treatment of mental health and substance use conditions and disorders." SAMHSA

37







- Harm Reduction is a set of practical strategies and ideas aimed at reducing the negative consequences associated with drug use.
- Harm reduction is also a movement for social justice built on a belief in, and respect for, the rights of people who use drugs.

Source: National Harm Reduction Coalition

41

Who Here Practices Harm Reduction?

Dead People Don't Recover or Get Better!

Change is NOT an Event......
It's a Process.

5 Stages: Pre-contemplation, Contemplation, Preparation, Action, Maintenance.

43



44



