The Influence of Cultural Socialization & Perceived Discrimination on Black Latinx Racial Identity Development

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Introduction

➔ Prior research indicates that Black Latinxs report a higher level of psychological distress compared to White Latinxs after accounting for known influential demographic and socioeconomic status indicators (Mena, Durden, Bressette, & McCready, 2019)

➔ In addition, while Black racial identity has been shown to be protective for non-Latinx Blacks, it was less impactful for Latinx Blacks and was related to greater psychological distress vulnerability for some Latinx Blacks (Mena, Soto, Wei, Kaplan, & Salazar, 2020; Sellers et al., 2003)

➔ Researchers have found that discrimination has been associated with identity development and parental socialization strategies (Araujo Dawson, Beverly & Quiros, Laura, 2014; Britain et al., 2015)

➔ In order to fully understand the development of Black racial identity among Latinxs, it is necessary to investigate the influences of cultural socialization and perceived discrimination.

Research Aims and Hypotheses:

➔ (1) Greater ethnic socialization experiences will be inversely related to Black private regard and (2) greater racial socialization will be positively related.

➔ (3) Racial socialization will make a unique contribution to Black private regard over and above the influence of discrimination.

Method

Participants

➔ Nationally representative sample of Black Latinxs (N = 244)

➔ Age: 49% were 18-24 and 26% were 25-34; Gender: 74% women; 89% US born

➔ 28% - high school/GED or below, 38% some college, & 35% college degree/ higher

Measures

➔ Demographic characteristics including parental ethnic and racial identities

➔ Racial and Ethnic Socialization (Hughes & Chen, 1999)

➔ Perceived Ethnic Discrimination Questionnaire (Williams, et al., 1997)

➔ Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity - Centrality, Private Regard, & Public Regard subscales (Sellers, et al., 1998)

Procedures

➔ IRB Approved, Third-party recruitment (Qualtrics), Anonymous online survey

Results

Hypothesis 1: Not Supported
Ethnic socialization (except promotion of mistrust) was positively related with Black Private Regard.

Hypothesis 2: Supported
Racial socialization (except promotion of mistrust) was positively related with Black private regard.

Hypothesis 3: Supported
A hierarchical multiple regression analysis indicated that racial socialization significantly predicted Black private regard after accounting for age, gender, education, and discrimination. The results explained 8% of the variance in private regard (R^2 = .08,

Correlations

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Discrimination	-							
2. Racial Prep for Bias	.405**	-						
3. Racial Soc/ Plurality	.291**	.731**	-					
4. Racial Promotion Mistrust	.403**	.402**	.333**	-				
5. Cultural Prep for Bias	.377**	.813**	.706**	.401**	-			
6. Cultural Soc/ Plurality	.270**	.670**	.833**	.311**	.790**	-		
7. Cultural/ Promotion Mistrust	.351**	.389**	.339**	.798**	.467**	.385**	-	
8. Black Private Regard	.006	.207**	.218**	-.038	.219**	.223**	-.049	-

*Note. * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001*

$F_{(7, 243)}$ = 4.09, p < .001). Preparation for bias (β = .18, p .009), cultural socialization/ plurality (β = .16, p = .02), and promotion of mistrust (β = -.12, p = .02) significantly predicted private regard.

Discussion

➔ Prior research has seldom examined ethnic socialization and racial identity among Black Latinxs, a growing population. Our results show that both racial socialization and ethnic socialization were endorsed by Black Latinxs.

➔ Racial socialization messages were equal to or higher than ethnic socialization messages in this sample (except for ethnic socialization - promotion of mistrust), which was unexpected. Promotion of mistrust appears to detract from developing a positive Black racial private regard among Back Latinxs which is consistent with prior research.

➔ The findings show that Black Latinxs and their families are both aware of racial marginalization and are attempting to inoculate their children from the pernicious effects of discrimination.

➔ **Limitations:** Convenience Sample, Sampling bias, Retrospective and cross-sectional.

References

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